



Jewish Federation  
OF GREATER HOUSTON

**GREATER HOUSTON  
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY  
2016**

**Volume II**







Jewish Federation  
OF GREATER HOUSTON

The 2016 Jewish Federation of Greater Houston  
Population Study:  
*A Portrait of the Houston Jewish Community*

## Main Report - Volume II

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January 2017  
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Our Jewish Federation is proud and excited to present the 2016 Greater Houston Jewish Community Study, the first comprehensive demographic report on our region's Jewish population in 30 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

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*Impress them upon your children. Recite them when you stay at home  
and when you are away, when you lie down, and when you get up.*

(DEUTERONOMY 6:7)

## FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS

**A**s more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Formal Jewish education either in ❶ supplemental school or ❷ day school are used in this and other chapters as variables to help explain differing levels of Jewish involvement as adults. The *Summary Report* contains a section that collates the information on the correlations of these types of formal Jewish education with Jewish identity measures. This section examines the percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Houston who participated in each type of formal Jewish education as a child.

**Table 8-1** shows that 78% of born or raised Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Houston received some formal Jewish education as children. 58% of born Jewish respondents attended supplemental schools as children; 17% attended a Jewish day school; 1% were educated in Israel; and 2% had a tutor.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-2** shows that the 78% who **received some formal Jewish education as children** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis, 76% in Pittsburgh, and 72% in St. Louis. The 78% compares to 82% in 1986.

**Table 8-3** shows that the 17% who **attended a Jewish day school as a child** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Pittsburgh, 8% in Minneapolis, and 4% in St. Louis. The 17% compares to 24% in 1986.

Note that community studies prior to 2016 generally asked this question of all adults in the household, not just the respondent.

### Received Some Formal Jewish Education as a Child

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-1** shows that, overall, 78% of born Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education as a child**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- males age 75 and over (91%)
- Conservative households (88%)
- Jewish organization member households (89%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 (93%) and \$1,000 and over (91%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in the West (60%)
- who are females age 50-64 (63%)
- Just Jewish households (63%)

### Attended a Jewish Day School as a Child

**Table 8-2** shows that, overall, 17% of born Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school as a child**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- under age 35 (39%)
- who are males under age 35 (40%)
- who are females under age 35 (38%) and age 35-49 (28%)
- Orthodox households (52%)
- conversionary in-married households (33%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (28%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)
- households who donated under \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (6%)
- intermarried households (6%)

<b>TABLE 8-1</b>						
<b>FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD</b>						
<b>BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>					<b>Received No Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attended a:</b>			<b>Was Educated in Israel</b>	
<b>Jewish Day School</b>		<b>Supplemental School</b>				
All	78.4%	17.3%	58.2	1.2	1.7	21.6
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>						
Core Area	76.9%	22.3%	52.4	0.5	1.7	23.1
Memorial	83.0%	8.4%	71.9	2.1	0.6	17.0
Central City	79.4%	19.0%	53.6	4.3	2.5	20.6
Suburban Southwest	87.2%	17.7%	68.9	0.0	0.6	12.8
West	59.7%	9.1%	50.2	0.4	0.0	40.3
North	81.9%	20.2%	57.8	0.0	3.9	18.1
Southeast	72.5%	5.5%	65.7	1.3	0.0	27.5
<b>AGE OF ADULTS</b>						
Under 35	77.6%	39.1%	38.5	0.0	0.0	22.4
35 - 49	82.2%	23.0%	52.6	3.5	3.1	17.8
50 - 64	73.3%	12.9%	58.7	0.7	1.0	26.7
65 - 74	79.2%	11.9%	64.8	0.9	1.6	20.8
75 and over	82.8%	9.6%	70.7	0.3	2.2	17.2
→ 65 and over	80.8%	11.0%	67.3	0.6	1.9	19.2
<b>SEX OF ADULTS</b>						
Male	83.8%	16.4%	64.7	1.4	1.3	16.2
Female	72.5%	18.2%	51.4	0.9	2.0	27.5

<b>TABLE 8-1</b>						
<b>FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD</b>						
<b>BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>					<b>Received No Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attended a:</b>			<b>Was Educated in Israel</b>	
<b>Jewish Day School</b>		<b>Supplemental School</b>				
All	78.4%	17.3%	58.2	1.2	1.7	21.6
<b>AGE OF ADULT MALES</b>						
Under 35	74.6%	39.9%	34.7	0.0	0.0	25.4
35 - 49	86.9%	19.3%	60.8	5.8	1.0	13.1
50 - 64	82.6%	11.7%	68.9	0.0	2.0	17.4
65 - 74	82.8%	10.7%	71.4	0.7	0.0	17.2
75 and over	90.7%	13.2%	74.5	0.0	3.0	9.3
→ 65 and over	85.7%	11.6%	72.6	0.4	1.1	14.3
<b>AGE OF ADULT FEMALES</b>						
Under 35	80.2%	38.2%	42.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
35 - 49	76.6%	27.6%	42.6	0.7	5.7	23.4
50 - 64	63.4%	14.2%	47.9	1.3	0.0	36.6
65 - 74	75.4%	13.4%	57.4	1.2	3.4	24.6
75 and over	76.2%	6.6%	67.5	0.5	1.6	23.8
→ 65 and over	75.8%	10.3%	62.0	0.9	2.6	24.2
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>						
Orthodox	81.3%	51.8%	16.3	4.6	8.6	18.7
Conservative	87.9%	22.6%	64.2	0.3	0.8	12.1
Reform	83.5%	9.8%	73.5	0.0	0.2	16.5
Just Jewish	63.2%	16.9%	40.5	2.7	3.1	36.8

<b>TABLE 8-1</b>						
<b>FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD</b>						
<b>BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>					<b>Received No Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attended a:</b>			<b>Was Educated in Israel</b>	
<b>Jewish Day School</b>		<b>Supplemental School</b>				
All	78.4%	17.3%	58.2	1.2	1.7	21.6
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>						
In-married	83.0%	18.2%	62.6	0.5	1.7	17.0
Conversionary	81.7%	32.9%	48.8	0.0	0.0	18.3
Intermarried	72.7%	6.3%	61.3	2.8	2.3	27.3
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	86.1%	21.7%	62.4	0.6	1.4	13.9
Non-Member	71.2%	13.3%	54.4	1.6	1.9	28.8
<b>CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Attended	82.4%	28.0%	50.3	1.7	2.4	17.6
Did Not Attend	77.3%	14.7%	60.0	1.1	1.5	22.7
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	82.7%	22.4%	59.2	0.9	0.2	17.3
Non-Member	77.2%	16.1%	58.3	1.2	1.6	22.8
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JCC PROGRAM</b>						
JCC Participant	83.2%	19.4%	61.3	1.3	1.2	16.8
No	76.6%	16.1%	57.4	1.1	2.0	23.4
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	88.6%	20.2%	66.7	0.7	1.0	11.4
Non-Member	74.7%	16.2%	55.4	1.3	1.8	25.3



<b>TABLE 8-1</b>						
<b>FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD</b>						
<b>BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>					<b>Received No Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attended a:</b>			<b>Was Educated in Israel</b>	
<b>Jewish Day School</b>		<b>Supplemental School</b>				
All	78.4%	17.3%	58.2	1.2	1.7	21.6
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Donated to Federation	83.4%	21.7%	59.5	1.2	1.0	16.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	83.1%	27.6%	54.9	0.0	0.6	16.9
Not Asked	72.9%	11.3%	57.6	1.5	2.5	27.1
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Nothing	74.0%	14.3%	56.3	1.3	2.1	26.0
Under \$100	82.4%	27.2%	52.1	2.3	0.8	17.6
\$100 - \$500	77.2%	17.4%	57.8	0.9	1.1	22.8
\$500 - \$1,000	93.3%	22.7%	69.3	0.4	0.9	6.7
\$1,000 and over	90.7%	19.6%	70.0	0.0	1.1	9.3

**TABLE 8-2  
RECEIVED SOME FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS CHILDREN  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Rhode Island	2002	86%		Tucson	2002	78%
Richmond	1994	86%		Bergen	2001	78%
Columbus	2013	85%		Sarasota	2001	78%
Chicago	2010	85%		Orlando	1993	78%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%		Miami	2014	77%
Tidewater	2001	85%		W Palm Beach	2005	77%
Harrisburg	1994	85%		Essex-Morris	1998	77%
San Antonio	2007	83%		Monmouth	1997	77%
Detroit	2005	83%		Cincinnati	2008	76%
Rochester	1999	83%		Phoenix	2002	76%
Washington	2003	82%		<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	76%
Jacksonville	2002	82%		Milwaukee	1996	76%
Hartford	2000	82%		S Palm Beach	2005	75%
Westport	2000	82%		Philadelphia	2009	74%
Charlotte	1997	82%		Middlesex	2008	74%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>82%</b>		Broward	2016	72%
New Haven	2010	81%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	72%
Atlantic County	2004	81%		Atlanta	2006	72%
Wilmington	1995	80%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	79%		St. Paul	2004	72%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>78%</b>		San Diego	2003	70%
Cleveland	2011	78%		Los Angeles	1997	60%

**TABLE 8-3  
ATTENDED A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AS CHILDREN  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Bergen	2001	24%		Tucson	2002	10%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>24%</b>		Tidewater	2001	10%
Miami	2014	21%		Essex-Morris	1998	10%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>17%</b>		Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
Harrisburg	1994	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Broward	2016	15%		Washington	2003	9%
Chicago	2010	15%		Philadelphia	2009	8%
Cincinnati	2008	15%		<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	8%
Detroit	2005	15%		St. Paul	2004	8%
Phoenix	2002	14%		Richmond	1994	8%
Columbus	2013	13%		Milwaukee	1996	7%
Cleveland	2011	13%		Wilmington	1995	7%
Los Angeles	1997	13%		Las Vegas	2005	6%
Middlesex	2008	12%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
New Haven	2010	11%		Sarasota	2001	6%
Atlanta	2006	11%		Hartford	2000	6%
San Diego	2003	11%		W Palm Beach	2005	5%
Jacksonville	2002	11%		Westport	2000	5%
Monmouth	1997	11%		Charlotte	1997	5%
San Antonio	2007	10%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	4%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	10%		Rochester	1999	4%
Rhode Island	2002	10%				

## INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS

**A**s more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, the three types of informal Jewish education are examined below — ❶ attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, ❷ participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and ❸ participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays). These are then used in this and other chapters as variables to help explain differing levels of Jewish involvement as adults. The *Summary Report* contains a section that collates the information on the correlations of these types of informal Jewish education with Jewish identity measures. This section examines the percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Houston who participated in each type of informal Jewish education as a child.

### Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children

**Table 8-4** shows that 32% of born Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children. A *Jewish* overnight camp is defined as one that holds religious services or has significant Jewish content.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-5** shows that the 32% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Pittsburgh and 42% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis. The 32% compares to 35% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 32% of born Jewish respondents **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- age 35-49 (43%)
- who are males age 35-49 (42%)
- who are females under age 35 (53%) and age 35-49 (44%)
- Conservative households (44%)
- conversionary in-married households (47%)
- synagogue member households (43%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (50%), JCC member households (44%), JCC participant households (42%), and Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)
- households who donated under \$100 (62%), \$500-\$1,000 (44%), and \$1,000 and over (47%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in the West (21%) and the Southeast (17%)
- age 75 and over (22%)
- who are females age 75 and over (21%)
- Just Jewish households (22%)
- intermarried households (22%)

## Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers

**Table 8-4** shows that 50% of born Jewish respondents regularly participated (*participated*) in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-6** shows that the 50% who **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis. The 50% compares to 47% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 50% of born Jewish respondents **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- who are males under age 35 (63%) and age 35-49 (60%)
- who are females under age 65-74 (64%) and age 65 and over (61%)
- Conservative households (69%)
- inmarried households (61%) and conversionary in-married households (73%)
- synagogue member households (67%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (64%), JCC member households (62%), JCC participation households (62%), and Jewish organization member households (69%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (67%)
- households who donated under \$100 (65%), \$100-\$500 (64%), \$500-\$1,000 (64%) and \$1,000 and over (76%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents in:

- the North (40%) and the Southeast (34%)
- who are males age 75 and over (36%)
- who are females age 50-64 (38%)
- Just Jewish households (29%)
- intermarried households (34%)
- synagogue non-member households (35%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)

### Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College

**Table 8-4** shows that 28% of born Jewish respondents who attended college (either a two-year or a four-year college) participated in Jewish activities (other than on High Holidays) sponsored by Jewish college groups such as Hillel or Chabad (*participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college*).

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-7** shows that the 28% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** other than on the High Holidays is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis. The 28% compares to 23% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 28% of born Jewish respondents **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- under age 35 (38%)
- who are males age 35-49 (42%)
- who are females under age 35 (40%)
- Orthodox households (39%) and Conservative households (39%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (43%) and Jewish organization member households (40%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents in:

- the North (15%)
- who are males age 50-64 (18%) and age 65-74 (17%)
- Just Jewish households (18%)
- intermarried households (15%)

<b>TABLE 8-4</b>			
<b>INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS FOR CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR HILLEL</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>	<b>Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College <sup>1</sup></b>
All	32.2%	50.1%	27.6%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	36.4%	56.6%	29.3%
Memorial	36.5%	56.1%	32.4%
Central City	28.6%	47.2%	35.1%
Suburban Southwest	39.3%	52.9%	24.6%
West	21.0%	41.3%	19.2%
North	27.5%	40.1%	14.9%
Southeast	16.7%	34.2%	29.4%
<b>AGE OF ADULTS</b>			
Under 35	46.5%	54.5%	38.4%
35 - 49	42.9%	58.5%	34.3%
50 - 64	27.9%	42.4%	20.3%
65 - 74	28.8%	54.1%	23.7%
75 and over	21.7%	46.8%	31.9%
→ 65 and over	25.8%	51.0%	26.9%
<b>SEX OF ADULTS</b>			
Male	31.0%	49.6%	27.3%
Female	33.7%	50.8%	28.2%

<b>TABLE 8-4</b>			
<b>INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS FOR CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR HILLEL</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>	<b>Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College <sup>1</sup></b>
All	32.2%	50.1%	27.6%
<b>AGE OF ADULT MALES</b>			
Under 35	39.4%	63.3%	37.2%
35 - 49	42.2%	59.9%	41.9%
50 - 64	26.2%	46.7%	17.6%
65 - 74	27.6%	44.9%	16.5%
75 and over	23.0%	36.2%	34.6%
→ 65 and over	25.9%	41.6%	23.2%
<b>AGE OF ADULT FEMALES</b>			
Under 35	53.1%	46.1%	39.5%
35 - 49	43.7%	56.8%	24.9%
50 - 64	29.6%	37.8%	23.0%
65 - 74	30.0%	64.3%	32.6%
75 and over	20.6%	55.7%	29.2%
→ 65 and over	25.8%	60.5%	31.2%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Orthodox	39.8%	58.4%	38.5%
Conservative	44.3%	68.9%	39.3%
Reform	31.5%	53.1%	25.6%
Just Jewish	22.4%	29.4%	17.8%



<b>TABLE 8-4</b>			
<b>INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS FOR CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR HILLEL</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>	<b>Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College <sup>1</sup></b>
All	32.2%	50.1%	27.6%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	35.8%	61.4%	32.7%
Conversionary	46.6%	73.0%	31.9%
Intermarried	22.4%	34.4%	15.2%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	42.6%	66.9%	33.4%
Non-Member	22.9%	35.1%	22.6%
<b>CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Attended	49.9%	63.7%	42.7%
Did Not Attend	27.8%	46.7%	24.2%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	43.7%	62.4%	33.4%
Non-Member	29.7%	47.1%	26.1%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JCC PROGRAM</b>			
JCC Participant	42.0%	62.2%	34.0%
No	25.6%	42.2%	22.4%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	43.6%	68.7%	39.6%
Non-Member	28.6%	44.0%	23.7%

<b>TABLE 8-4</b>			
<b>INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS FOR CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP</b>			
<b>BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE FOR HILLEL</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>	<b>Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College <sup>1</sup></b>
All	32.2%	50.1%	27.6%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to Federation	42.4%	66.3%	34.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.7%	42.5%	22.8%
Not Asked	22.5%	37.9%	22.8%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	24.8%	38.1%	23.1%
Under \$100	61.5%	64.5%	35.2%
\$100 - \$500	40.7%	63.7%	36.5%
\$500 - \$1,000	43.6%	63.7%	26.2%
\$1,000 and over	46.5%	75.8%	36.3%
<sup>1</sup> Excluding High Holidays			

<b>TABLE 8-5</b> <b>ATTENDED OR WORKED AT A JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS CHILDREN</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Columbus	2013	45%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>32%</b>
Philadelphia	2009	45%		San Antonio	2007	32%
Phoenix	2002	45%		Cleveland	2011	31%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	44%		New Haven	2010	31%
San Diego	2003	43%		Rochester	1999	31%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	42%		Jacksonville	2002	30%
Detroit	2005	42%		Westport	2000	30%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	42%		Los Angeles	1997	29%
Cincinnati	2008	38%		Milwaukee	1996	28%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Las Vegas	2005	27%
Washington	2003	37%		Wilmington	1995	26%
Bergen	2001	37%		Hartford	2000	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%		Middlesex	2008	24%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	24%
Charlotte	1997	35%		W Palm Beach	2005	23%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>35%</b>		Atlantic County	2004	23%
Broward	2016	34%		Monmouth	1997	19%
Miami	2014	33%				

**TABLE 8-6  
PARTICIPATED IN A JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS TEENAGERS  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Minneapolis	2004	52%		Miami	2014	42%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>50%</b>		Washington	2003	42%
Charlotte	1997	48%		Hartford	2000	42%
Detroit	2005	47%		Los Angeles	1997	41%
Jacksonville	2002	47%		New Haven	2010	40%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		Las Vegas	2005	38%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>47%</b>		Middlesex	2008	37%
San Antonio	2007	46%		Atlantic County	2004	37%
Rhode Island	2002	46%		Bergen	2001	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%		Monmouth	1997	36%
St. Paul	2004	45%		W Palm Beach	2005	34%
Rochester	1999	44%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Wilmington	1995	44%		Westport	2000	30%
Broward	2016	42%				

**TABLE 8-7  
PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE  
(EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS (WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE)  
IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Wilmington	1995	40%
Washington	2003	36%
St. Paul	2004	35%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	33%
Jacksonville	2002	32%
Rhode Island	2002	32%
Milwaukee	1996	32%
Bergen	2001	31%
Hartford	2000	31%
Rochester	1999	29%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>28%</b>
Miami	2014	28%
Monmouth	1997	28%

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
Charlotte	1997	27%
New Haven	2010	26%
Middlesex	2008	25%
San Antonio	2007	25%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%
Detroit	2005	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	24%
Broward	2016	23%
Atlantic County	2004	23%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>23%</b>
Las Vegas	2005	20%
Westport	2000	20%

## **ATTENDED ANY ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR**

**T**able 8-8 shows that 27% of Jewish respondents in Houston attended an adult Jewish education program or class (*attended adult Jewish education*) in the past year. 35% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning, and 57% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year.

### **Attended Any Organized Jewish Education Program or Class in the Past Year**

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-9 shows that the 27% who attended adult Jewish education in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Louis and 28% in Minneapolis. The 27% compares to 30% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-8 shows that, overall, 27% of respondents attended adult Jewish education in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Core Area (38%)
- who are females under age 35 (42%), age 65-74 (43%), and age 65 and over (38%)
- Orthodox households (55%) and Conservative households (37%)
- inmarried households (40%) and conversionary in-married households (44%)
- synagogue member households (46%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (58%), JCC member households (46%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (48%), and Jewish organization member households (53%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (38%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (44%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (40%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (48%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (47%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%)
- households who donated under \$100 (48%), \$100-\$500 (50%), \$500-\$1,000 (42%), and \$1,000 and over (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the West (15%), the North (15%), and the Southeast (16%)
- who are males age 65-74 (15%) and age 65 and over (16%)
- Just Jewish households (13%)
- intermarried households (5%)
- synagogue non-member households (12%) and JCC non-participant households (13%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as children (17%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (12%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (10%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)

### **Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning in the Past Year**

**Community Comparisons.** The 35% of respondents who engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year compares to 38% in Broward and 30% in Miami, the only other communities to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-8** shows that, overall, 30% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are females age 35-49 (45%) and age 65-74 (52%)
- Orthodox households (76%)
- conversionary in-married households (51%)
- synagogue member households (46%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (59%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (46%), and Jewish organization member households (45%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (46%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (51%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)
- households who donated under \$100 (45%) and \$100-\$500 (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in Suburban Southwest (25%)
- who are males age 65-74 (22%) and age 75 and over (26%)
- Just Jewish households (25%)
- intermarried households (19%)

## Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

**Community Comparisons.** The 57% of respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year compares to 53% in both Broward and Pittsburgh, 52% in Miami, and 49% in New York, the only other communities to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-8** shows that, overall, 57% of respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (68%) and the Central City (75%)
- who are females age 65-74 (68%)
- Orthodox households (77%) and Conservative households (68%)
- inmarried households (71%) and conversionary in-married households (67%)
- synagogue member households (73%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (81%), JCC member households (76%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (79%), and Jewish organization member households (78%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (69%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (76%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (73%) or a general trip (68%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (76%)
- households who donated under \$100 (74%), \$100-\$500 (77%), \$500-\$1,000 (79%), and \$1,000 and over (77%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the West (39%), the North (35%), and the Southeast (45%)
- who are males age 75 and over (46%)
- Just Jewish households (45%)
- intermarried households (34%)
- synagogue non-member households (45%) and JCC non-participant households (41%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (38%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)



<b>TABLE 8-8</b>			
<b>ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class</b>	<b>Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning</b>	<b>Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event</b>
All	26.8%	34.7%	57.4%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	37.8%	41.4%	66.6%
Memorial	30.6%	33.2%	67.6%
Central City	29.3%	32.6%	75.4%
Suburban Southwest	20.8%	24.6%	48.5%
West	15.1%	32.5%	39.4%
North	14.5%	31.4%	35.0%
Southeast	16.0%	39.1%	44.7%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	36.2%	34.1%	61.5%
35 - 49	24.7%	39.7%	57.2%
50 - 64	24.6%	34.1%	55.6%
65 - 74	28.4%	36.8%	62.1%
75 and over	26.1%	26.2%	52.1%
→ 65 and over	27.6%	32.7%	58.3%
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	20.2%	30.1%	56.4%
Female	33.3%	39.2%	58.5%

<b>TABLE 8-8</b>			
<b>ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class</b>	<b>Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning</b>	<b>Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event</b>
All	26.8%	34.7%	57.4%
<b>AGE OF MALE RESPONDENTS</b>			
Under 35	30.8%	31.2%	62.6%
35 - 49	24.7%	34.5%	64.4%
50 - 64	17.9%	34.5%	52.8%
65 - 74	14.6%	21.7%	56.1%
75 and over	18.6%	25.5%	46.1%
→ 65 and over	16.0%	23.0%	52.5%
<b>AGE OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS</b>			
Under 35	41.8%	37.1%	60.5%
35 - 49	24.7%	45.4%	49.3%
50 - 64	30.4%	33.7%	58.0%
65 - 74	42.5%	52.2%	68.2%
75 and over	32.1%	26.8%	56.9%
→ 65 and over	38.2%	41.7%	63.5%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Orthodox	55.0%	75.7%	76.5%
Conservative	36.9%	39.3%	67.9%
Reform	28.8%	35.1%	59.3%
Just Jewish	13.4%	25.4%	44.7%

<b>TABLE 8-8</b>			
<b>ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class</b>	<b>Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning</b>	<b>Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event</b>
All	26.8%	34.7%	57.4%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	40.4%	43.6%	70.8%
Conversionary	43.6%	50.5%	67.4%
Intermarried	4.6%	18.8%	33.6%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	45.8%	46.1%	73.3%
Non-Member	11.9%	25.7%	44.9%
<b>CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Attended	57.6%	59.0%	81.4%
Did Not Attend	19.4%	28.8%	51.6%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	46.1%	44.2%	76.1%
Non-Member	22.2%	32.4%	53.0%
<b>PARTICIPATED IN A JCC PROGRAM</b>			
JCC Participant	47.5%	45.9%	79.2%
No	12.7%	27.6%	40.5%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	52.7%	45.3%	78.3%
Non-Member	18.7%	31.4%	50.9%

<b>TABLE 8-8</b>			
<b>ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class</b>	<b>Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning</b>	<b>Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event</b>
All	26.8%	34.7%	57.4%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
To Jewish Day School	38.0%	46.3%	64.3%
To Supplemental School	28.4%	33.0%	59.9%
→To Jewish Education	30.6%	35.7%	62.0%
No	21.4%	32.6%	51.7%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>			
To Overnight Camp	43.8%	43.8%	62.5%
No	21.4%	30.9%	58.7%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>			
In Youth Group	40.1%	43.4%	69.0%
No	17.1%	26.7%	50.7%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	47.8%	51.3%	75.8%
No	22.6%	29.7%	55.1%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	47.1%	42.6%	73.4%
On General Trip	26.6%	36.2%	68.0%
No	11.9%	27.8%	38.2%

<b>TABLE 8-8 ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class</b>	<b>Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning</b>	<b>Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event</b>
All	26.8%	34.7%	57.4%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to Federation	48.7%	45.1%	76.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	25.9%	27.1%	51.6%
Not Asked	10.4%	28.7%	44.0%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	12.7%	28.5%	45.2%
Under \$100	47.8%	44.6%	74.2%
\$100 - \$500	50.3%	51.0%	77.3%
\$500 - \$1,000	41.6%	33.4%	79.4%
\$1,000 and over	51.3%	41.4%	76.9%

<b>TABLE 8-9</b> <b>ATTENDED AN ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS</b> <b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Detroit	2005	38%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	37%		San Francisco	2004	27%
Boston	2005	35%		St. Paul	2004	27%
New York	2011	33%		Jacksonville	2002	26%
Bergen	2001	32%		Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
Sarasota	2001	32%		Atlantic County	2004	25%
Tidewater	2001	30%		Miami	2014	24%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>30%</b>		San Antonio	2007	23%
Hartford	2000	29%		Rhode Island	2002	23%
Broward	2016	28%		New Haven	2010	22%
Middlesex	2008	28%		Westport	2000	22%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	28%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Washington	2003	28%		W Palm Beach	2005	19%
Tucson	2002	28%		Portland (ME)	2007	17%
Rochester	1999	28%		Las Vegas	2005	13%

## RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

**T**able 8-10 shows information about the Jewish education of Jewish children age 0-17 in Houston *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*. These data are discussed in the appropriate sections of this Chapter. The table shows the number of:

- ❶ Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a Jewish preschool or child care program;
- ❷ Jewish children age 5-12 who attend formal Jewish education pre-b'nai mitzvah;
- ❸ Jewish children age 13-17 who attend formal Jewish education post-b'nai mitzvah;
- ❹ Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2015); and
- ❺ Jewish children age 13-17 who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.

<b>TABLE 8-10 RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Preschool/ Child Care ①</b>	<b>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②</b>	<b>Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp ④</b>	<b>Teen- age Youth Group ⑤</b>
<b>ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - GENERAL</b>					
Bellaire Jewish Center	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Beth Rambam (Sephardic)	0	0	0	0	45
Congregation Torah VaChesed (Sephardic)	0	0	0	0	0
Meyerland Minyan	0	10	0	0	0
United Orthodox Synagogues	145	0	0	100	45
Young Israel of Houston	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Total Orthodox Synagogues - General</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - CHABAD</b>					
Chabad House at the Texas Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Lubavitch	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad-Lubavitch of West Houston- CHAI Learning Center	0	32	0	0	0
Chabad Pearland Jewish Center	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of Sugar Land	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of the Woodlands	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of Uptown	0	0	0	0	0
The Shul of Bellaire (Hebrew School of the Arts)	0	66	3	0	0
<b>Total Orthodox Synagogues - Chabad</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Orthodox Synagogues</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



<b>TABLE 8-10 RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Preschool/ Child Care ①</b>	<b>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②</b>	<b>Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp ④</b>	<b>Teen- age Youth Group ⑤</b>
<b>CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES</b>					
Congregation Beth Yeshurun	0	152	51	250	0
Congregation Brith Shalom	0	118	32	0	0
Congregation Or Ami	0	24	13	0	20
Congregation Shaar Hashalom	7	39	16	0	25
<b>Total Conservative Synagogues</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>REFORM SYNAGOGUES</b>					
Congregation Beth El	17	37	13	0	17
Congregation Beth Israel	0	230	74	92	25
Congregation Beth Shalom of The Woodlands	19	84	38	18	15
Congregation Emanu El	102	301	122	41	32
Congregation Jewish Community North	0	35	21	0	6
Congregation Shma Koleinu	0	54	26	0	0
Houston Congregation for Reform Judaism	0	65	64	0	15
Temple Beth Tikvah	0	15	4	0	2
Temple Beth Torah	0	27	10	16	0
Temple Sinai	0	61	29	0	15
<b>Total Reform Synagogues</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>127</b>

<b>TABLE 8-10 RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Preschool/ Child Care ①</b>	<b>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②</b>	<b>Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp ④</b>	<b>Teen- age Youth Group ⑤</b>
<b>OTHER SYNAGOGUES</b>					
Keshet Houston (LGBT)	0	0	0	0	0
Kol Halev (Reconstructionist)	0	0	0	0	0
L'Chaim Center (Spiritual First Aid)	0	0	0	0	0
Shalom Cypress (Havurah)	0	13	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Synagogues</b>	0	13	0	0	0
<b>Total Synagogues</b>	290	1,363	516	517	272
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS</b>					
Evelyn Rubenstein JCC of Houston	200			850	
JCC West Houston	31			0	
<b>Total Jewish Community Centers</b>	231			850	
<b>JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS</b>					
Robert M. Beren Academy	71	151	91		
Beth Yeshurun Day School	150	161	0		
The Emery/Weiner School	0	87	347		
The Shlenker School of Congregation Beth Israel	113	184	0		
Torah Day School of Houston	42	82	16		
Torah Girls Academy of Texas	0	0	11		
Yeshiva Torat Emet	93	137	20		
<b>Total Jewish Day Schools</b>	469	802	485		

<b>TABLE 8-10 RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Preschool/ Child Care ①</b>	<b>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②</b>	<b>Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp ④</b>	<b>Teen- age Youth Group ⑤</b>
<b>INDEPENDENT YOUTH GROUPS</b>					
BBYO					415
JSU					0
Bnei Akiva					0
<b>Total Independent Youth Groups</b>					415
<b>Grand Total</b>	990	2,165	1,001	1,367	687
Total Number of Jewish Children in Corresponding Age Group	2,100	2,700	2,200	6,000	2,200
<p>Note: See page 8-29 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, etc.                      Note: Including non-Jews, the JCC had 299 children in the preschool and 1,000 at the day camp.</p> <p><b>Non-Jews in Jewish Schools:</b>                      For the Day Schools: Beth Yeshurun also had 5 non-Jewish students; the Shlenker School, 9; and the Emery Weiner School, 37 (9 pre-B'nai Mitzvah and 28 post-B'nai Mitzvah).</p> <p>For the Preschools: Becker Early Childhood Center of Congregation Emanu El also had 123 non-Jewish students; Bertha Alyce Early Childhood Center-JCC Houston, 20; Beth Yeshurun Day School, 21; Ellen Boniuk Early Childhood Center-JCC West Houston, 49; The Shlenker School of Congregation Beth Israel, 16; and United Orthodox Synagogues Goldberg Montessori, 3.</p>					

## PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN

**T**able 8-11 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 40% (850 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 in Houston attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 24%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 36% do not attend a preschool/child care program.

The *Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. Jewish preschool/child care programs have a 63% market share of the preschool/child care market for Jewish children age 0-5.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-12 shows that the 40% who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Minneapolis, 44% in Pittsburgh, and 34% in St. Louis.

The 24% who attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in St. Louis and 21% in Minneapolis.

The 36% who do not attend a preschool/child care program is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Minneapolis and 13% in St. Louis. The 36% compares to 72% in 1986.

The 63% market share is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Minneapolis and 39% in St. Louis.

### Jewish Institutions Survey

Table 8-10 shows that, according to the Synagogue Survey, 290 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at a synagogue, of whom 50% attend an Orthodox synagogue, 2% attend at a Conservative synagogue, and 48% attend at a Reform synagogue.

According to the JCC Survey, 231 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at either the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC of Houston (200 children) or the JCC of West Houston (31 children).

According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 469 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at a Jewish day school.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 990 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, of whom 29% attend at a synagogue; 23%, at a JCC; and 47%, at a Jewish day school.

A total of 2,500 *Jewish* children age 0-5 live in Houston. About 400 are age 5 and in kindergarten. Thus, 2,100 children are age 0-5 and not yet in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 47% (990 / 2,100) of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.

Thus, according to the telephone survey, 40% of Jewish children age 0-5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in Jewish preschool. According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 47% are in Jewish preschool. The 47% is within the margin of error of the 40% according to the Telephone Survey. Part of the difference could be that these calculations were done without the “part Jewish” children while Jewish organizations who provided data on the number of Jewish children probably included part Jewish children in their counts.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-11 shows that, overall, 40% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (56%)
- Reform households (51%)
- JCC member households (65%) and Jewish organization member households (51%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- Conservative households (30%)
- synagogue non-member households (29%) and JCC non-member households (27%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (6%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)

Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten are excluded from these results and are included in the results for Jewish children age 5-17 in the “Type of School Attended by Jewish Children” section in this Chapter.

<b>TABLE 8-11</b>				
<b>PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-5<sup>1</sup> RAISED JEWISH ONLY</b>				
	<b>Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>		<b>Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>	<b>Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ①</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non- Jewish</b>		
All Children	40.4%	23.7	35.9	63.0%
Children Age 2-5 Only	47.7%	29.2	23.1	62.0%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	55.8%	14.7	29.5	79.1%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	36.1%	27.6	36.3	56.7%
Female	43.8%	20.7	35.5	67.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	35.4%	24.8	39.8	58.8%
\$100-\$200,000	45.6%	24.2	30.2	65.3%
\$200,000 and over	43.4%	20.2	36.4	68.2%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	30.0%	41.7	28.3	41.8%
Reform	51.3%	19.6	29.1	72.4%
Just Jewish	36.3%	11.7	52.0	75.6%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	42.7%	16.1	41.2	72.6%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	45.1%	23.9	31.0	65.4%
Non-Member	29.1%	23.3	47.6	55.5%

<b>TABLE 8-11</b>				
<b>PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-5<sup>1</sup> RAISED JEWISH ONLY</b>				
	<b>Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>		<b>Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>	<b>Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ❶</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non- Jewish</b>		
All Children	40.4%	23.7	35.9	63.0%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	42.9%	30.7	26.4	58.3%
Did Not Attend	38.8%	19.3	41.9	66.8%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	64.6%	15.2	20.2	81.0%
Non-Member	26.9%	28.5	44.6	48.6%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	51.3%	17.2	31.5	74.9%
Non-Member	35.8%	26.5	37.7	57.5%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	59.2%	19.4	21.4	75.3%
Not Asked	5.8%	32.2	62.0	15.3%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	8.0%	31.2	60.8	20.4%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten. Note: See page 8-34 for an explanation of ❶.				

<b>TABLE 8-12</b>					
<b>PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5 <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program</b>		<b>Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>	<b>Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ①</b>
		<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non- Jewish</b>		
San Antonio	2007	64%	5	30	92%
Baltimore	2010	63%	7	30	90%
Miami	2014	54%	7	39	88%
Jacksonville	2002	50%	11	39	81%
Cleveland	2011	49%	11	39	81%
Tucson	2002	45%	10	45	81%
Charlotte	1997	53%	13	34	80%
New York	2011	44%	13	43	78%
Broward	2016	61%	18	21	77%
Monmouth	1997	42%	13	45	76%
Cincinnati	2008	45%	17	38	73%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	22	28	70%
Detroit	2005	49%	21	30	70%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	49%	21	29	70%
Sarasota	2001	33%	14	53	70%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	23	33	65%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63%</b>
Middlesex	2008	38%	22	39	63%
Columbus	2013	42%	26	32	62%
Chicago	2010	37%	24	39	61%
Bergen	2001	34%	24	42	58%
Rochester	1999	33%	24	44	58%
Los Angeles	1997	35%	27	38	56%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	25	45	55%



<b>TABLE 8-12</b>					
<b>PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5 <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program</b>		<b>Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program</b>	<b>Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ❶</b>
		<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non- Jewish</b>		
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	29	39	53%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	36	30	49%
Richmond	1994	25%	26	49	49%
Washington	2003	31%	40	29	44%
Harrisburg	1994	26%	33	42	44%
New Haven	2010	28%	40	32	41%
Westport	2000	26%	38	36	41%
Hartford	2000	21%	31	48	41%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	34	43	40%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	34%	54	13	39%
Atlanta	2006	29%	45	25	39%
Tidewater	2001	26%	40	34	39%
York	1999	22%	40	38	36%
St. Paul	2004	26%	47	27	35%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	31	54	33%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	40	46	26%
Seattle	2000	2%	36	62	5%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	44%	56		NA
Phoenix	2002	30%	70		NA
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>28%</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>NA</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten.  
Note: See page 8-34 for an explanation of ❶.

## TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN

### Jewish Children Age 5-17

**T**able 8-13 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 21% (1,000 children) of Jewish children age 5-17 in Houston attend a Jewish day school; 18%, a non-Jewish private school; and 61%, a public school.

The *Jewish Day School Market Share (market share)* **1** is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Jewish day schools have a 53% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-17. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-14 shows that the 21% who attend a Jewish day school is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Pittsburgh, 20% in St. Louis, and 16% in Minneapolis. The 21% compares to 12% in 1986.

The 18% who attend a non-Jewish private school is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Pittsburgh, 11% in St. Louis, and 9% in Minneapolis. The 18% compares to 9% in 1986.

The 61% who attend a public school is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Minneapolis, 69% in St. Louis, and 61% in Pittsburgh. The 61% compares to 80% in 1986.

The 53% Jewish day school market share is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Minneapolis and 64% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The 53% compares to 57% in 1986.

### Jewish Institutions Survey

Table 8-10 shows that, according to the Jewish Day School Survey, 1,287 Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school. A total of 4,900 Jewish children age 5-17 live in Houston, including those age 5 who are in kindergarten. Thus, according to the Jewish Day School Survey, 26% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school.

The 26% according to the Jewish Day School Survey is within the margin of error of the 21% according to the Telephone Survey.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-13 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, overall, 21% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- the Core Area (39%)
- inmarried households (35%)

- households who attended Chabad in the past year (50%), JCC member households (51%), and Jewish organization member households (33%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (43%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (43%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the North (2%)
- conversionary in-married households (9%) and intermarried households (0%)
- synagogue non-member households (10%) and households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year (8%) and JCC non-member households (8%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (4%)
- households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (10%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (3%)

### Jewish Children Age 5-12

**Table 8-13** shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 24% (650 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** attend a Jewish day school; 15%, a non-Jewish private school; and 61%, a public school. Jewish day schools have a 62% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-12.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-15** shows that the 24% who **attend a Jewish day school** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh, 24% in Minneapolis, and 23% in St. Louis.

The 15% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Pittsburgh, 11% in Minneapolis, and 8% in St. Louis.

The 61% who **attend a public school** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in St. Louis, 65% in Minneapolis, and 59% in Pittsburgh.

The 62% **market share** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in St. Louis, 69% in Minneapolis, and 68% in Pittsburgh.

### Jewish Institutions Survey

**Table 8-10** shows that, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 802 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. A total of 2,700 *Jewish* children age 5-12 live in Houston, including children age 5 in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 30% (802 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

The 30% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is within the margin of error of the 24% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

### Jewish Children Age 13-17

**Table 8-13** shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 17% (400 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school; 22%, a non-Jewish private school; and 61%, a public school. Jewish day schools have a 43% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 13-17.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-16** shows that the 17% who **attend a Jewish day school** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Pittsburgh, 16% in St. Louis, and 7% in Minneapolis.

The 22% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis, 15% in Pittsburgh, and 6% in Minneapolis.

The 61% who **attend a public school** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 86% in Minneapolis, 68% in St. Louis, and 63% in Pittsburgh.

The 43% **market share** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 53% in Minneapolis, and 49% in St. Louis.

**Jewish Institutions Survey.** **Table 8-10** shows that a total of 2,200 *Jewish* children age 13-17 live in Houston. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 22% (485 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school.

The 22% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is within the margin of error of the 17% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

<b>TABLE 8-13</b>				
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17<sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Private School</b>			<b>Jewish Day School Market Share ①</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>Public School</b>	
All Children	20.5%	18.3	61.2	52.8%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	38.8%	11.2	50.0	77.6%
North	1.8%	8.5	89.7	17.5%
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
5 - 12	23.8%	14.8	61.4	61.7%
13 - 17	16.6%	22.4	61.0	42.6%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	19.4%	17.9	62.7	52.0%
Female	22.2%	18.7	59.1	54.3%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	23.5%	0.0	76.5	100.0%
\$100 - \$200,000	20.5%	18.7	60.8	52.3%
\$200,000 and over	23.9%	16.0	60.1	59.9%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	18.7%	8.0	73.3	70.0%
Reform	17.8%	17.7	64.5	50.1%
Just Jewish	21.9%	35.2	42.9	38.4%

<b>TABLE 8-13</b>				
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17<sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Private School</b>			<b>Jewish Day School Market Share ①</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>Public School</b>	
All Children	20.5%	18.3	61.2	52.8%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	34.5%	9.3	56.2	78.8%
Conversionary	8.9%	18.2	72.9	32.8%
Intermarried	0.0%	51.4	48.6	0.0%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	26.0%	12.5	61.5	67.5%
Non-Member	10.0%	29.4	60.6	25.4%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	49.6%	4.7	45.7	91.3%
Did Not Attend	7.6%	24.3	68.1	23.8%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	51.2%	16.8	32.0	75.3%
Non-Member	7.6%	18.9	73.5	28.7%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	32.6%	12.4	55.0	72.4%
Non-Member	16.4%	20.3	63.3	44.7%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	43.0%	10.8	46.2	79.9%
To Supplemental School	20.1%	11.3	68.6	64.0%
→To Jewish Education	26.5%	11.1	62.4	70.5%
No	3.6%	42.0	54.4	7.9%

<b>TABLE 8-13</b>				
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17<sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Private School</b>			<b>Jewish Day School Market Share ①</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>Public School</b>	
All Children	20.5%	18.3	61.2	52.8%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	43.1%	5.4	51.5	88.9%
No	10.3%	21.3	68.4	32.6%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	22.8%	11.1	66.1	67.3%
No	25.7%	21.8	52.5	54.1%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	27.8%	9.5	62.7	74.5%
No	21.5%	17.5	61.0	55.1%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	29.7%	19.0	51.3	61.0%
On General Trip	22.9%	12.1	65.0	65.4%
No	3.4%	22.6	74.0	13.1%

<b>TABLE 8-13</b>				
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17<sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Private School</b>			<b>Jewish Day School Market Share ❶</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>Public School</b>	
All Children	20.5%	18.3	61.2	52.8%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	31.9%	6.3	61.8	83.5%
Asked, Did Not Donate	17.0%	61.0	22.0	21.8%
Not Asked	5.0%	18.4	76.6	21.4%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	8.6%	31.2	60.2	21.6%
Under \$100	20.5%	0.0	79.5	100.0%
\$100 - \$500	45.4%	3.0	51.6	93.8%
\$500 and over	28.2%	26.1	45.7	51.9%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten. Note: See page 8-40 for an explanation of ❶.				



<b>TABLE 8-14</b>					
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Private School</b>		<b>Public School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
		<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
New York *	2011	63%	7	30	90%
Baltimore *	2010	51%	14	34	78%
Miami *	2014	46%	11	43	81%
Middlesex *	2008	41%	1	58	98%
Bergen *	2001	39%	4	57	91%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	8	65	77%
Monmouth *	1997	25%	3	72	90%
Chicago *	2010	25%	6	69	79%
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	25%	14	61	64%
Jacksonville	2002	23%	14	62	62%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	21	56	53%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	4	75	83%
Los Angeles *	1997	21%	15	64	58%
<b>HOUSTON *</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	20%	11	69	64%
St. Paul	2004	20%	12	68	62%
Milwaukee *	1996	19%	4	76	82%
S Palm Beach *	2005	19%	16	66	54%
Columbus	2013	18%	9	73	69%
New Haven *	2010	18%	15	67	55%
Broward *	2016	17%	14	69	55%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	16%	9	75	65%
Tucson	2002	16%	10	75	62%

<b>TABLE 8-14</b>					
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Private School</b>		<b>Public School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
		<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	13	71	55%
Richmond *	1994	16%	14	70	53%
Boston *	2005	16%	84		NA
Essex-Morris *	1998	15%	9	76	63%
San Antonio	2007	15%	10	75	60%
San Diego *	2003	15%	11	74	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	28	57	35%
Washington *	2003	14%	15	71	49%
Cincinnati *	2008	13%	9	78	59%
Denver *	2007	13%	11	76	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	12	76	52%
Atlanta *	2006	12%	11	77	50%
<b>Houston *</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>57%</b>
Charlotte	1997	11%	18	71	39%
Seattle *	2000	10%	14	76	42%
Hartford *	2000	9%	4	87	71%
Rochester	1999	9%	4	87	70%
Howard County **	2010	9%	4	87	68%
Las Vegas	2005	9%	7	84	58%
Wilmington *	1995	9%	24	67	28%
Phoenix *	2002	8%	9	83	47%
Atlantic County	2004	8%	10	82	46%
W Palm Beach *	2005	7%	11	82	39%

**TABLE 8-14**  
**TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup>

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share <b>①</b>
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Westport **	2000	2%	6	93	22%
Sarasota	2001	2%	13	85	14%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	20	78	9%
U.S. <sup>2</sup>	2010	11%		89	NA

\* Community had a Jewish high school at the time of the survey. Milwaukee, Richmond, and Cincinnati had only very small Orthodox Jewish high schools. West Palm Beach was served by Jewish high schools located in neighboring communities.

\*\* The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

<sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2011*, p. 45.

Note: See page 8-40 for an explanation of **①**.

<b>TABLE 8-15</b>					
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Private School</b>		<b>Public School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
		<b><i>Jewish Day School</i></b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
New York	2011	68%	6	26	92%
Baltimore	2010	58%	12	30	82%
Miami	2014	52%	8	40	87%
Middlesex	2008	48%	1	51	98%
Bergen	2001	41%	3	56	93%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	8	52	84%
Cleveland	2011	29%	5	66	85%
Chicago	2010	29%	6	65	83%
Monmouth	1997	27%	2	72	94%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	5	68	84%
Columbus	2013	27%	12	61	69%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	27%	13	59	68%
St. Paul	2004	26%	10	64	72%
Milwaukee	1996	25%	4	71	85%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	19	56	57%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	24%	11	65	69%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62%</b>
New Haven	2010	24%	15	61	62%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	23%	8	69	74%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	15	63	59%
Tidewater	2001	22%	25	53	47%
Broward	2016	21%	9	70	71%
San Antonio	2007	21%	8	71	72%

**TABLE 8-15**  
**TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 <sup>1</sup>

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share <b>①</b>
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	10	69	68%
Richmond	1994	21%	11	68	65%
St. Petersburg	1994	21%	15	64	59%
Tucson	2002	20%	11	69	65%
San Diego	2003	19%	9	72	67%
Atlanta	2006	17%	8	75	67%
Cincinnati	2008	17%	10	73	64%
Denver	2007	15%	13	72	55%
Washington	2003	15%	15	70	50%
Charlotte	1997	14%	24	62	37%
Wilmington	1995	14%	25	61	36%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	84	81%
Las Vegas	2005	12%	8	80	61%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	13	76	47%
Hartford	2000	11%	4	86	75%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	13	77	44%
Phoenix	2002	9%	12	79	42%
Howard County *	2010	4%	9	87	32%
Westport *	2000	2%	5	93	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	16	81	12%

\* The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

Note: See page 8-40 for an explanation of **①**.

<b>TABLE 8-16</b>					
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Private School</b>		<b>Public School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
		<b><i>Jewish Day School</i></b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
New York *	2011	57%	8	35	88%
Baltimore *	2010	45%	17	39	73%
Miami *	2014	37%	15	49	71%
Bergen *	2001	36%	5	59	89%
Middlesex *	2008	31%	1	69	98%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	11	63	70%
Monmouth *	1997	23%	5	72	82%
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	22%	15	63	59%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	23	57	46%
Chicago *	2010	18%	8	75	70%
<b>HOUSTON *</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	16%	16	68	49%
Howard County *	2010	14%	0	87	100%
S Palm Beach *	2005	14%	16	70	45%
St. Paul	2004	13%	13	73	50%
Washington *	2003	13%	15	71	47%
New Haven *	2010	12%	15	73	45%
Broward *	2016	11%	23	66	31%
San Diego *	2003	11%	12	77	47%
Milwaukee *	1996	10%	4	85	70%
Denver *	2007	10%	7	82	59%
Tucson	2002	10%	8	82	57%
Harrisburg	1994	9%	3	88	75%

<b>TABLE 8-16</b>					
<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Private School</b>		<b>Public School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
		<b>Jewish Day School</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
Cincinnati *	2008	8%	9	83	48%
Richmond *	1994	8%	19	73	29%
Tidewater	2001	8%	29	63	22%
Hartford *	2000	7%	4	89	61%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	7%	6	86	53%
Atlantic County	2004	7%	8	86	47%
Charlotte	1997	7%	8	86	46%
Atlanta *	2006	7%	14	79	32%
Phoenix *	2002	6%	5	88	55%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	10	85	38%
Columbus	2013	6%	5	89	NA
Las Vegas	2005	5%	5	91	51%
San Antonio	2007	5%	13	82	30%
Jacksonville	2002	3%	22	75	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2%	13	85	10%
Rochester	1999	1%	6	92	18%
W Palm Beach *	2005	1%	7	92	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	1%	26	73	4%
Westport	2000	0%	8	92	0%
Wilmington *	1995	0%	23	77	0%

\* Community had a Jewish high school or was served by a Jewish high school located in a neighboring community.  
 Note: See page 8-40 for an explanation of <sup>①</sup>.

## **SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

**R**espondents in households in Houston with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked if they did or will seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to a Jewish day school.

In this section, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to send Jewish children to a Jewish day school.

**Table 8-17** shows that 20% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 7% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 4% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 20% (households with Jewish school age children) seriously investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 14% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 27% (households with Jewish school age children) did not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 9% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future. The 36% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school are *not in the Jewish day school market*.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-19** shows that the 36% not in the Jewish day school market is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-18** shows that, overall, 36% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 are not in the Jewish day school market. The percentage is much higher in:

- Just Jewish households (49%)
- synagogue non-member households (57%) and households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (46%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (68%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Core Area (25%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (24%)
- synagogue member households (25%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (18), and JCC member households (19%)



- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (8%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (23%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (25%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (24%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (20%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (19%) and \$500 and over (19%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

<b>TABLE 8-17 SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Jewish Day School Decision</b>	<b>%</b>
Currently Have Children in a Jewish Day School	19.9%
Sent Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	6.7
Will Definitely Send Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	3.5
Did Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	19.9
Will Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	14.1
❶ Did Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	27.3
❷ Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	8.6
Total	100.0%
Not in the Jewish Day School Market (❶ + ❷)	35.9%

<b>TABLE 8-18</b>	
<b>DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Not in the Jewish Day School Market</b>
All	35.9%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	25.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$100,000	40.0%
\$100-\$200,000	43.6%
\$200,000 and over	24.3%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Conservative	26.9%
Reform	37.5%
Just Jewish	48.9%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	30.0%
Conversionary	29.0%
Intermarried	31.5%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	24.5%
Non-Member	56.9%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	18.2%
Did Not Attend	45.5%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	19.3%
Non-Member	44.5%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	26.7%
Non-Member	39.4%

<b>TABLE 8-18</b>	
<b>DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Not in the Jewish Day School Market</b>
All	35.9%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>	
To Jewish Day School	8.4%
To Supplemental School	40.0%
→To Jewish Education	29.7%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>	
To Overnight Camp	22.9%
No	38.9%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>	
In Youth Group	33.7%
No	24.6%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	42.0%
No	23.9%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>	
On Jewish Trip	19.6%
On General Trip	32.3%
No	67.6%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	27.2%
Not Asked	51.2%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	46.2%
Under \$100	44.8%
\$100 - \$500	18.8%
\$500 and over	18.9%

**TABLE 8-19**  
**DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE**  
**SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Westport <sup>1</sup>	2000	84%	Monmouth	1997	56%
Rochester	1999	75%	San Antonio	2007	54%
Portland (ME)	2007	74%	W Palm Beach	2005	53%
Wilmington	1995	72%	Charlotte	1997	53%
Hartford	2000	69%	Broward	2016	52%
Richmond *	1994	69%	Rhode Island	2002	52%
St. Petersburg *	1994	69%	Detroit	2005	51%
New Haven	2010	67%	Middlesex	2008	50%
Orlando *	1993	66%	Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
Washington	2003	65%	Bergen	2001	45%
Milwaukee	1996	65%	S Palm Beach	2005	44%
Atlantic County	2004	64%	Jacksonville	2002	42%
Sarasota	2001	64%	<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>36%</b>
Harrisburg *	1994	62%	Las Vegas	2005	33%
Tucson	2002	60%	Miami	2014	24%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	59%	* Question asked was <i>seriously consider</i> rather than <i>seriously investigate</i> . <sup>1</sup> The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.		
St. Paul	2004	58%			
Tidewater	2001	57%			

## MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

**R**espondents in households in Houston with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked the major reasons they did not, will not, or might not send their Jewish children to a Jewish day school. Possible responses were not read to the respondent. Rather, the question was open-ended whereby the respondent had to compose his/her own response. Note that respondents could provide more than one major reason.

**Table 8-20** shows that the major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (35%), distance from home (18%), no Jewish day school in area when decision was made (10%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (6%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (6%), curriculum issues (3%), quality of other private or public schools (3%), have a special needs child (3%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (2%), and class/grade size is too small (1%).

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-21** shows that the 35% who reported **tuition cost** is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-24** shows that the 6% who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-22** shows that the 18% who reported **distance from home** is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-23** shows that the 6% who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** is the third lowest among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-27** shows that the 2% who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-25** shows that the 3% who reported **quality of other private or public schools** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-26** shows that the 3% who reported **have a special needs child** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Minneapolis.

**Table 8-28** shows that the 0% who reported **intermarriage** is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Minneapolis.

**TABLE 8-20  
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN  
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17  
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN  
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Tuition Cost	34.6%
Distance from Home	17.7
No Jewish Day School in Area When Decision Was Made	10.4
School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious	6.1
Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment	6.0
Curriculum Issues	3.1
Quality of Other Private or Public Schools	2.7
Have a Special Needs Child	2.6
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools	2.1
Class/Grade Size Is too Small	1.2
Intermarriage	0.0
Early Care, After School Care Options	0.0
Extracurricular Activities	0.0
Other	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Respondents could provide more than one major reason and not all reasons are shown.

<b>TABLE 8-21                      TUITION COST                      AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN                      TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL                      COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17                      WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		New Haven	2010	25%
Miami	2014	45%		Washington	2003	23%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%		Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Broward	2016	43%		Tucson	2002	22%
Las Vegas	2005	43%		Hartford	2000	22%
Middlesex	2008	42%		Bergen	2001	20%
Monmouth	1997	38%		Milwaukee	1996	20%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Tidewater	2001	19%
Sarasota	2001	36%		Rochester	1999	15%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>35%</b>		Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		Rhode Island	2002	14%
Detroit	2005	33%		Charlotte	1997	11%
San Antonio	2007	31%		Wilmington	1995	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		Westport	2000	8%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	28%		Harrisburg	1994	5%

**TABLE 8-22**  
**DISTANCE FROM HOME**  
**AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN**  
**TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17**  
**WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Portland (ME)	2007	32%		Miami	2014	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		San Antonio	2007	10%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Tidewater	2001	22%		Broward	2016	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%		Harrisburg	1994	7%
Rhode Island	2002	20%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>18%</b>		Tucson	2002	6%
New Haven	2010	17%		Monmouth	1997	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%		Milwaukee	1996	6%
Washington	2003	14%		Rochester	1999	5%
Hartford	2000	14%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Wilmington	1995	14%		Middlesex	2008	4%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	12%		Detroit	2005	4%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Sarasota	2001	3%
Atlantic County	2004	11%		Bergen	2001	2%



<b>TABLE 8-23</b> <b>SCHOOL IS TOO RELIGIOUS FOR FAMILY/FAMILY IS NOT RELIGIOUS</b> <b>AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN</b> <b>TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b> <b>WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Middlesex	2008	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	10%
Tucson	2002	20%		Rochester	1999	10%
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
Bergen	2001	19%		Portland (ME)	2007	9%
S Palm Beach	2005	17%		<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	9%
Charlotte	1997	17%		Miami	2014	8%
Harrisburg	1994	17%		Sarasota	2001	8%
New Haven	2010	15%		Tidewater	2001	8%
Hartford	2000	14%		Washington	2003	7%
San Antonio	2007	13%		Jacksonville	2002	7%
Monmouth	1997	13%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6%</b>
Detroit	2005	12%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
St. Paul	2004	12%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
Wilmington	1995	12%		Broward	2016	4%
Westport	2000	11%		Las Vegas	2005	2%

**TABLE 8-24**  
**BELIEF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS/ETHNICALLY MIXED ENVIRONMENT**  
**AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN**  
**TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17**  
**WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Bergen	2001	44%		Harrisburg	1994	25%
Milwaukee	1996	43%		New Haven	2010	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	41%		Rhode Island	2002	24%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	41%		Rochester	1999	24%
Washington	2003	41%		San Antonio	2007	23%
Westport	2000	41%		Wilmington	1995	22%
Atlantic County	2004	38%		Charlotte	1997	21%
Hartford	2000	38%		Tidewater	2001	20%
Middlesex	2008	36%		Jacksonville	2002	18%
Tucson	2002	34%		Sarasota	2001	17%
Detroit	2005	31%		Monmouth	1997	16%
St. Paul	2004	31%		Broward	2016	13%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%		Miami	2014	11%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%		Las Vegas	2005	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6%</b>

**TABLE 8-25**  
**QUALITY OF OTHER PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN**  
**TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17**  
**WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
San Antonio	2007	19%
Atlantic County	2004	17%
Westport	2000	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	15%
Rochester	1999	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%
W Palm Beach	2005	14%
Broward	2016	13%
Detroit	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Tucson	2002	11%
New Haven	2010	10%
Middlesex	2008	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Bergen	2001	9%
Washington	2003	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	7%
Jacksonville	2002	7%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Charlotte	1997	7%
Miami	2014	6%
Monmouth	1997	5%
Las Vegas	2005	4%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>3%</b>
Sarasota	2001	3%
Milwaukee	1996	2%
Wilmington	1995	1%
Harrisburg	1994	0%

**TABLE 8-26**  
**HAVE A SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD**  
**AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN**  
**TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17**  
**WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Middlesex	2008	6%		Rochester	1999	2%
Jacksonville	2002	5%		Charlotte	1997	2%
San Antonio	2007	4%		Monmouth	1997	2%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>3%</b>		Broward	2016	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		Miami	2014	1%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%		S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Las Vegas	2005	3%		Rhode Island	2002	1%
New Haven	2010	2%		Hartford	2000	1%
Detroit	2005	2%		Wilmington	1995	1%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%		Bergen	2001	0%
Atlantic County	2004	2%		Sarasota	2001	0%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	2%		Tidewater	2001	0%
St. Paul	2004	2%		Westport	2000	0%
Washington	2003	2%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
Tucson	2002	2%		Harrisburg	1994	0%

**TABLE 8-27  
 QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS  
 AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN  
 TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL  
 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17  
 WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Wilmington	1995	14%
Milwaukee	1996	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	8%
Hartford	2000	8%
Rochester	1999	8%
Harrisburg	1994	8%
Miami	2014	7%
Detroit	2005	7%
Washington	2003	7%
Jacksonville	2002	7%
Monmouth	1997	7%
San Antonio	2007	6%
Westport	2000	6%

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Charlotte	1997	6%
Middlesex	2008	5%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Rhode Island	2002	5%
Bergen	2001	5%
Tidewater	2001	5%
New Haven	2010	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%
Sarasota	2001	3%
Broward	2016	2%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2%</b>
Las Vegas	2005	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%
Tucson	2002	1%
Atlantic County	2004	0%

**TABLE 8-28**  
**INTERMARRIAGE**  
**AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN**  
**TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17  
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Charlotte	1997	14%		Jacksonville	2002	3%
Sarasota	2001	13%		Hartford	2000	3%
St. Paul	2004	9%		Westport	2000	3%
Tucson	2002	9%		Washington	2003	2%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	7%		Rhode Island	2002	2%
Tidewater	2001	7%		New Haven	2010	1%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Detroit	2005	1%
Rochester	1999	5%		Las Vegas	2005	1%
Atlantic County	2004	4%		Broward	2016	0%
Bergen	2001	4%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>0%</b>
Monmouth	1997	4%		Miami	2014	0%
Middlesex	2008	3%		Portland (ME)	2007	0%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		San Antonio	2007	0%
S Palm Beach	2005	3%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
W Palm Beach	2005	3%		Harrisburg	1994	0%

## CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN

### Jewish Children Age 5-17

**T**able 8-29 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 58% (2,800 children) of Jewish children age 5-17 in Houston currently attend formal Jewish education, including 37% at a supplemental school and 21% at a Jewish day school. Table 8-30 shows that the 58% who currently attend compares to 69% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-29 shows that, overall, 58% of Jewish children age 5-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Core Area (81%)
- the age 5-12 group (72%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (81%)
- Conservative households (86%)
- in-married households (73%) and conversionary in-married households (71%)
- synagogue member households (80%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (90%), and JCC member households (87%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (82%) and households in which the respondent attended any type of Jewish education as a child (70%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (86%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (69%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (69%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (68%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (71%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (79%) and \$500 and over (70%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the North (39%)
  - the age 13-17 group (40%)
  - households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (48%)
  - Just Jewish households (47%)
  - intermarried households (18%)
  - synagogue non-member households (14%),
- households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (43%), and JCC non-member households (45%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (34%)
  - households in which no adult visited Israel (40%)
  - households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43%)

### **Jewish Children Age 5-12 (Pre-B'nai Mitzvah)**

**Table 8-29** shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 72% (1,900 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 48% at a supplemental school and 24% at a Jewish day school.

**Jewish Institutions Survey.** **Table 8-10** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 1,363 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a supplemental school, of whom 8% attend at an Orthodox synagogue; 24%, at a Conservative synagogue; 67%, at a Reform synagogue; and 1%, at other synagogues.

*According to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 802 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

*According to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 2,165 Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 63% attend a supplemental school and 37%, a Jewish day school.

A total of 2,700 Jewish children age 5-12 live in Houston, including those age 5 who are in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 80% of Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education, including 50% who attend a supplemental school and 30%, a Jewish day school. 20% (540 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 do not currently attend formal Jewish education.

The 80% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 72% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-30** shows that the 80% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Minneapolis.

The 72% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Telephone Survey* is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in Pittsburgh and 57% in St. Louis.

### **Jewish Children Age 13-17 (Post-B'nai Mitzvah)**

**Table 8-29** shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 40% (900 children) of Jewish children **age 13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 24% at a supplemental school and 17% at a Jewish day school.

### **Jewish Institutions Survey.**

**Table 8-10** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 516 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a supplemental school at a synagogue, of whom 1% attend at an Orthodox synagogue; 22%, at a Conservative synagogue; 78%, at a Reform synagogue, and 0%, at other synagogues.



According to the *Jewish Day School Survey*, 485 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school.

According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 1,001 Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 52% attend a supplemental school, and 48%, a Jewish day school.

A total of 2,200 Jewish children age 13-17 live in Houston. Thus, according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 46% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education, including 23% who attend a supplemental school; and 22%, a Jewish day school. 54% (1,199 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 do not currently attend formal Jewish education.

The 46% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 40% according to the *Telephone Survey*.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-30 shows that the 46% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is third highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Minneapolis.

The 40% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the *Telephone Survey* is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Pittsburgh and 57% in St. Louis.

### Retention Rate

Table 8-30 shows the *retention rate* ①, which is defined as the percentage of Jewish students age 5-12 who continue their formal Jewish education after their b'nai mitzvah. This is calculated by dividing the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education by the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education.

Table 8-30 shows that, according to the *Telephone Survey*, the retention rate in Houston is 56% (40% divided by 72%).

**Jewish Institutions Survey.** Table 8-30 shows that, according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, the retention rate is 58% (46% divided by 80%).

The 58% according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 61% according to the *Telephone Survey*.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-30 shows that the 58% retention rate according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is the fifth highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Minneapolis.

The 56% retention rate according to the *Telephone Survey* is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Pittsburgh.

<b>TABLE 8-29</b>				
<b>CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education</b>			<b>Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Supple- mental School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	
All Children	57.7%	37.2%	20.5	42.3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	81.4%	42.6%	38.8	18.6
North	39.3%	37.5%	1.8	60.7
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
5 - 12	72.1%	48.3%	23.8	27.9
13 - 17	40.4%	23.8%	16.6	59.6
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	63.5%	44.2%	19.3	36.5
Female	49.7%	27.5%	22.2	50.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	49.0%	25.5%	23.5	51.0
\$100,000 - \$200,000	48.0%	27.5%	20.5	52.0
\$200,000 and over	80.6%	56.7%	23.9	19.4
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	86.2%	67.6%	18.6	13.8
Reform	50.2%	32.3%	17.9	49.8
Just Jewish	47.4%	25.5%	21.9	52.6
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	72.9%	38.4%	34.5	27.1
Conversionary	71.0%	62.1%	8.9	29.0
Intermarried	17.7%	17.7%	0.0	82.3

<b>TABLE 8-29</b>				
<b>CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup>				
	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
Population Subgroup	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	
All Children	57.7%	37.2%	20.5	42.3
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	80.2%	54.2%	26.0	19.8
Non-Member	14.2%	4.2%	10.0	85.8
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Member	89.9%	40.3%	49.6	10.1
Non-Member	43.3%	35.7%	7.6	56.7
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	87.0%	35.7%	51.3	13.0
Non-Member	45.3%	37.7%	7.6	54.7
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	66.5%	33.9%	32.6	33.5
Non-Member	54.6%	38.2%	16.4	45.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Jewish Day School	82.2%	39.2%	43.0	17.8
To Supplemental School	65.0%	44.9%	20.1	35.0
→ To Jewish Education	69.8%	43.3%	26.5	30.2
No	34.3%	30.6%	3.7	65.7
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	85.7%	42.6%	43.1	14.3
No	51.6%	41.4%	10.2	48.4

<b>TABLE 8-29</b>				
<b>CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education</b>			<b>Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Supplemental School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	
All Children	57.7%	37.2%	20.5	42.3
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	63.9%	41.1%	22.8	36.1
No	69.0%	43.3%	25.7	31.0
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	68.9%	41.1%	27.8	31.1
No	64.3%	42.8%	21.5	35.7
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	67.5%	37.7%	29.8	32.5
On General Trip	59.7%	36.8%	22.9	40.3
No	39.7%	36.3%	3.4	60.3
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	71.2%	39.3%	31.9	28.8
Asked, Did Not Donate	29.9%	12.9%	17.0	70.1
Not Asked	47.5%	42.5%	5.0	52.5
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	42.8%	34.2%	8.6	57.2
Under \$100	64.0%	43.5%	20.5	36.0
\$100 - \$500	79.3%	33.8%	45.5	20.7
\$500 and over	69.9%	41.8%	28.1	30.1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

<b>TABLE 8-30</b>				
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah Age 5-12</i><sup>1</sup></b>	<b><i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah Age 13-17</i></b>	<b>Retention Rate ①</b>
<b>Based upon the Jewish Institutions Survey</b>				
Westport	2000	96%	51%	53%
Rhode Island	2002	91%	46%	51%
Milwaukee	1996	83%	28%	34%
Charlotte	1997	82%	55%	67%
Sarasota	2001	82%	12%	15%
<b>HOUSTON</b> ❁	<b>2016</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Lehigh Valley ❁	2007	80%	27%	34%
Monmouth	1997	79%	36%	46%
Tidewater	2001	74%	19%	26%
Bergen	2001	73%	34%	46%
Hartford	2000	73%	33%	45%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	0% <sup>2</sup>	0%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	71%	34%	48%
York	1999	67%	30%	45%
St. Paul	2004	66%	39%	59%
Harrisburg	1994	66%	31%	47%
Jacksonville	2002	66%	28%	42%
Rochester	1999	62%	29%	47%
New Haven ❁	2010	61%	24%	39%
Wilmington	1995	59%	34%	58%
Richmond	1994	58%	15%	26%
San Antonio ❁	2007	57%	43%	75%
Washington	2003	56%	31%	56%
Atlantic County	2004	56%	24%	43%

<b>TABLE 8-30</b>				
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 5-12 <sup>1</sup></b>	<b><i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 13-17</b>	<b>Retention Rate ●</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	56%	22%	40%
Miami ❁	2014	54%	23%	43%
Middlesex ❁	2008	53%	33%	61%
Tucson	2002	53%	21%	40%
Orlando	1993	50%	11%	22%
W Palm Beach	2005	46%	16%	36%
Las Vegas ❁	2005	45%	11%	25%
Portland (ME) ❁	2007	43%	18%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	23%	57%
<b>Based upon the Telephone Survey</b>				
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	95%	67%	71%
Columbus	2013	92%	56%	61%
New York	2011	90%	73%	81%
Cincinnati	2008	90%	65%	72%
Baltimore	2010	86%	57%	66%
Cleveland	2011	81%	69%	85%
Middlesex ❁	2008	81%	51%	63%
Howard County	2010	77%	52%	67%
San Antonio ❁	2007	77%	39%	50%
Chicago	2010	73%	48%	66%
<b>HOUSTON ❁</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Lehigh Valley ❁	2007	72%	27%	38%
Miami ❁	2014	71%	43%	61%
Portland (ME) ❁	2007	71%	43%	61%
San Diego	2003	69%	47%	68%

<b>TABLE 8-30</b>				
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 5-12 <sup>1</sup></b>	<b><i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 13-17</b>	<b>Retention Rate ❶</b>
Denver	2007	67%	55%	82%
New Haven ❁	2010	67%	46%	69%
Broward ❁	2016	57%	27%	47%
<b>St. Louis</b> <sup>3</sup>	2014	57%	57%	100%
Los Angeles	1997	47%	27%	57%
Las Vegas ❁	2005	37%	18%	48%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>69%</b>		<b>NA</b>
Seattle	2000	55%		NA
San Francisco	2004	38%		NA

❁ Both the Jewish Institutions Survey and the Telephone Survey results are shown.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

<sup>2</sup> No formal Jewish education programs existed for Jewish children age 13-17 at the time of the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 38% being tutored regularly at home.

Note: In these communities, a *Jewish Institutions Survey* gathered information from local Jewish educational institutions concerning current attendance in formal Jewish education. Some communities reported data based upon the Jewish Institutions Survey; others reported data based upon the Telephone Survey (querying current attendance of each Jewish child in formal Jewish education).

Note: See page 8-71 for an explanation of ❶.

## JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION

**T**able 8-31 shows that 76% of Jewish children age 5-17 in Houston have received some formal Jewish education (either currently attend or have attended in the past), including 41% at a supplemental school and 35% at a Jewish day school. Note that Jewish children who attended both a Jewish day school and a supplemental school are included in the Jewish day school results.

73% of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, including 40% at a supplemental school and 33% at a Jewish day school. The interest in this age group is that, since *very few* Jewish children are enrolled in formal Jewish education for the first time at age 13 or older, it suggests that 27% of Jewish children in Houston will *not* receive any formal Jewish education.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-32 shows that the 76% of Jewish children age 5-17 who have received some formal Jewish education is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in Pittsburgh and 74% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis. The 76% compares to 84% in 1986.

Table 8-33 shows that the 73% of Jewish children age 13-17 who have received some formal Jewish education is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh and 76% in Minneapolis.

### Received Some Formal Jewish Education

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-31 shows that, overall, 76% of Jewish children age 5-17 have **received some formal Jewish education**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Core Area (96%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (97%)
- Conservative households (95%)
- conversionary in-married households (93%)
- synagogue member households (98%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (96%), JCC member households (98%) and

Jewish organization member households (89%)

- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (87%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (92%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (87%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (100%) and \$500 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the North (65%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$100,000 (55%)
- Just Jewish households (60%)
- intermarried households (46%)



- synagogue non-member households (33%) and JCC non-member households (66%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (58%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (64%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (63%)

### **Ever Attended a Jewish Day School**

**Table 8-31** shows that, overall, 35% of Jewish children age 5-17 **have ever attended a Jewish day school**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Core Area (59%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (50%)
- in-married households (52%)
- 

synagogue member households (46%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (56%), JCC member households (68%), and Jewish organization member households (46%)

- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (52%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (50%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the North (3%)
- conversionary in-married households (18%) and intermarried households (14%)
- synagogue non-member households (12%), households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (25%), JCC non-member households (21%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (24%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (18%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (18%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (21%)

Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten are excluded from these results.

<b>TABLE 8-31 JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>			<b>Never Received Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Supplemental School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	
All Children	75.6%	41.1%	34.5	24.4
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	96.3%	37.4%	58.9	3.7
North	64.9%	62.1%	2.8	35.1
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
5 - 12	77.7%	42.0%	35.7	22.3
13 - 17	73.1%	40.0%	33.1	26.9
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	76.8%	42.4%	34.4	23.2
Female	74.0%	39.3%	34.7	26.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	54.9%	29.2%	25.7	45.1
\$100,000 - \$200,000	71.1%	44.4%	26.7	28.9
\$200,000 and over	97.0%	47.2%	49.8	3.0
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	94.8%	61.0%	33.8	5.2
Reform	72.1%	42.1%	30.0	27.9
Just Jewish	59.8%	27.3%	32.5	40.2
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	83.8%	31.6%	52.2	16.2
Conversionary	92.5%	74.4%	18.1	7.5
Intermarried	46.4%	32.7%	13.7	53.6

<b>TABLE 8-31 JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>			<b>Never Received Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Supple- mental School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	
All Children	75.6%	41.1%	34.5	24.4
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	97.5%	51.3%	46.2	2.5
Non-Member	33.4%	21.4%	12.0	66.6
<b>CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	95.9%	40.2%	55.7	4.1
Did Not Attend	66.6%	41.5%	25.1	33.4
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	97.6%	30.0%	67.6	2.4
Non-Member	66.4%	45.8%	20.6	33.6
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	89.1%	43.1%	46.0	10.9
Non-Member	71.0%	40.4%	30.6	29.0
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	86.9%	34.9%	52.0	13.1
To Supplemental School	80.4%	41.8%	38.6	19.6
→To Jewish Education	82.2%	39.9%	42.3	17.8
No	58.0%	34.3%	23.7	42.0
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	91.9%	41.5%	50.4	8.1
No	70.6%	37.7%	32.9	29.4

<b>TABLE 8-31 JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 <sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Received Some Formal Jewish Education</b>			<b>Never Received Formal Jewish Education</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Supplemental School</b>	<b>Jewish Day School</b>	
All Children	75.6%	41.1%	34.5	24.4
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	77.8%	39.5%	38.3	22.2
No	82.4%	38.8%	43.6	17.6
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	79.0%	40.3%	38.7	21.0
No	79.8%	38.6%	41.2	20.2
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	79.4%	36.8%	42.6	20.6
On General Trip	77.7%	38.9%	38.8	22.3
No	67.6%	50.1%	17.5	32.4
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	87.1%	41.0%	46.1	12.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	60.8%	32.4%	28.4	39.2
Not Asked	63.6%	45.9%	17.7	36.4
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	63.0%	41.7%	21.3	37.0
Under \$100	70.7%	45.0%	25.7	29.3
\$100 - \$500	100.0%	31.2%	68.8	0.0
\$500 and over	95.1%	52.6%	42.5	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

<b>TABLE 8-32</b> <b>JEWISH CHILDREN WHO EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b> <b>AGE 5-17</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Columbus	2013	96%		Rochester	1999	82%
Cincinnati	2008	95%		Palm Springs	1998	82%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	95%		St. Petersburg	1994	82%
Denver	2007	94%		Miami	2014	81%
Howard County	2010	92%		Tidewater	2001	81%
Baltimore	2010	91%		Westport	2000	81%
Hartford	2000	91%		Milwaukee	1996	81%
Cleveland	2011	89%		Portland (ME)	2007	80%
Bergen	2001	89%		Atlanta	2006	80%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%		San Francisco	2004	79%
Chicago	2010	86%		Seattle	2000	79%
San Antonio	2007	86%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>76%</b>
Jacksonville	2002	85%		S Palm Beach	2005	76%
York	1999	85%		Sarasota	2001	76%
Charlotte	1997	85%		Los Angeles	1997	76%
Monmouth	1997	85%		Tucson	2002	75%
Middlesex	2008	84%		Harrisburg	1994	75%
St. Paul	2004	84%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	74%
San Diego	2003	84%		New Haven	2010	74%
Washington	2003	84%		<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	74%
Rhode Island	2002	84%		Wilmington	1995	70%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>84%</b>		Atlantic County	2004	68%
Phoenix	2002	83%		Orlando	1993	65%
Richmond	1994	83%		W Palm Beach	2005	63%
Broward	2016	82%		Las Vegas	2005	61%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%				

**TABLE 8-33**  
**JEWISH CHILDREN WHO EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION**  
**AGE 13-17**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Hartford	2000	98%	York	1999	85%
Cleveland	2011	97%	Richmond	1994	85%
New York	2011	96%	Lehigh Valley	2007	84%
Howard County	2010	96%	Portland (ME)	2007	84%
Broward	2016	94%	S Palm Beach	2005	84%
Columbus	2013	94%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	84%
Cincinnati	2008	94%	Charlotte	1997	84%
Atlanta	2006	94%	Miami	2014	82%
Washington	2003	93%	Tucson	2002	82%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	91%	Tidewater	2001	81%
Phoenix	2002	91%	Milwaukee	1996	81%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	91%	St. Petersburg	1994	81%
Chicago	2010	90%	Harrisburg	1994	79%
Jacksonville	2002	90%	New Haven	2010	78%
San Antonio	2007	89%	<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	76%
Rhode Island	2002	88%	Rochester	1999	75%
Bergen	2001	88%	<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>73%</b>
Monmouth	1997	88%	Atlantic County	2004	73%
Westport	2000	87%	Wilmington	1995	70%
Baltimore	2010	86%	Orlando	1993	63%
Middlesex	2008	86%	W Palm Beach	2005	62%
St. Paul	2004	85%	Las Vegas	2005	60%

## DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER

**T**able 8-34 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 23% (1,370 children) of Jewish children age 3-17 in Houston attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2015); 16%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 61% did not attend or work at a day camp.

The *Jewish Day Camp Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* day camp. Jewish day camps have a 59% market share of the day camp market for Jewish children age 3-17.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-35 shows that the 23% who **attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Minneapolis. The 23% compares to 45% in 1986.

The 16% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish day camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis. The 16% compares to 12% in 1986.

The 61% who **did not attend or work at a day camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis. The 61% compares to 43% in 1986.

The 59% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in Minneapolis. The 59% compares to 78% in 1986.

**Jewish Institutions Survey.** Table 8-10 shows that, according to the Synagogue Survey, 517 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a day camp this past summer located at a synagogue. 19% attended or worked at an Orthodox synagogue; 48%, at a Conservative synagogue; and 32%, at a Reform synagogue.

According to the JCC Survey, 850 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at the Jewish Community Center of Houston (JCC) day camp this past summer.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 1,367 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, of whom 38% attended or worked at a day camp located at a synagogue and 62%, at the JCC.

A total of 6,000 Jewish children age 3-17 live in Houston. Thus, according to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, including 9% who attended or worked at a day camp at a synagogue and 14%, at a JCC.

The 23% who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey is the same as the 23% according to the Telephone Survey.*

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-34 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, overall, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 3-17 in:

- households in the Core Area (39%)
- the age 3-5 group (42%)
- Just Jewish households (42%)
- inmarried households (34%)
- JCC member households (41%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (33%) and households in which the respondent had no Jewish education as a child (36%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (34%) and \$500 and over (33%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 3-17 in:

- the North (1%)
- the age 13-17 group (8%)
- conversionary in-married households (8%) and intermarried households (6%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (12%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (3%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)



<b>TABLE 8-34</b>				
<b>DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT</b>				
<b>BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Day Camp</b>		<b>Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp Market Share ①</b>
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
All Children	22.8%	16.0	61.2	58.8%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	39.4%	8.0	52.6	83.1%
North	1.4%	40.9	57.7	3.3%
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
3 - 5	42.0%	21.4	36.6	66.2%
6 - 12	25.3%	25.2	49.5	50.1%
13 - 17	8.0%	2.1	89.9	79.2%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	22.7%	20.1	57.2	53.0%
Female	22.8%	11.2	66.0	67.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	24.9%	4.4	70.7	85.0%
\$100 - \$200,000	25.4%	12.1	62.5	67.7%
\$200,000 and over	22.3%	27.3	50.4	45.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	18.6%	26.4	55.0	41.3%
Reform	19.1%	17.4	63.5	52.3%
Just Jewish	42.4%	3.0	54.6	93.4%

<b>TABLE 8-34</b>				
<b>DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT</b>				
<b>BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at a Day Camp</b>		<b>Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp</b>	<b>Jewish Day Camp Market Share ①</b>
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
All Children	22.8%	16.0	61.2	58.8%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	33.5%	15.4	51.1	68.5%
Conversionary	7.6%	10.8	81.6	41.3%
Intermarried	6.3%	14.5	79.2	30.3%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	26.2%	17.2	56.6	60.4%
Non-Member	15.3%	13.5	71.2	53.1%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	30.3%	17.7	52.0	63.1%
Did Not Attend	18.7%	15.2	66.1	55.2%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	41.1%	6.0	52.9	87.3%
Non-Member	14.2%	20.7	65.1	40.7%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	19.7%	27.4	52.9	41.8%
Non-Member	23.8%	11.8	64.4	66.9%

<b>TABLE 8-34</b>				
<b>DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT</b>				
<b>BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17</b>				
	<b>Attended or Worked at a Day Camp</b>			<b>Jewish Day Camp Market Share</b> ①
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp</b>	
All Children	22.8%	16.0	61.2	58.8%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	32.5%	22.0	45.5	59.6%
To Supplemental School	18.0%	14.4	67.6	55.6%
→To Jewish Education	23.4%	17.5	59.1	57.2%
No	35.5%	6.4	58.1	84.7%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	33.2%	24.6	42.2	57.4%
No	17.3%	8.1	74.6	68.1%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	23.5%	16.8	59.7	58.3%
No	28.1%	14.6	57.3	65.8%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	29.8%	5.7	64.5	83.9%
No	22.9%	22.3	54.8	50.7%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	26.1%	18.6	55.3	58.4%
On General Trip	26.9%	13.7	59.4	66.3%
No	11.8%	13.3	74.9	47.0%

**TABLE 8-34  
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT  
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER**

**BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17**

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share <b>①</b>
	Jewish	Non-Jewish		
All Children	22.8%	16.0	61.2	58.8%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	32.2%	10.2	57.6	75.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	2.6%	17.2	80.2	13.1%
Not Asked	13.4%	27.0	59.6	33.2%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	10.5%	24.5	65.0	30.0%
Under \$100	29.7%	2.8	67.5	91.4%
\$100 - \$500	34.2%	15.9	49.9	68.3%
\$500 and over	33.2%	12.5	54.3	72.6%

Note: See page 8-85 for an explanation of **①**.

**TABLE 8-35  
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT  
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17**

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ①
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
Sarasota	2001	21%	5	74	83%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	8	60	81%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	31%	8	62	80%
San Antonio	2007	33%	10	58	78%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>78%</b>
Miami	2014	37%	12	52	76%
Charlotte	1997	33%	10	57	76%
St. Paul	2004	22%	8	70	73%
Milwaukee	1996	19%	9	72	69%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	12	65	66%
Tidewater	2001	23%	13	65	64%
Las Vegas	2005	18%	10	72	63%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%	18	52	62%
Richmond	1994	20%	12	68	62%
Bergen	2001	25%	17	58	61%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	16	63	58%
Rochester	1999	26%	19	55	58%
Middlesex	2008	29%	22	50	57%
New Haven	2010	21%	19	60	53%

**TABLE 8-35  
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT  
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17**

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ❶
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
Broward	2016	23%	22	55	51%
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	20	59	51%
Tucson	2002	15%	15	71	50%
Wilmington	1995	17%	18	65	50%
S Palm Beach	2005	21%	28	51	43%
Monmouth	1997	25%	36	39	41%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	21	66	40%
Washington	2003	17%	27	56	39%
Hartford	2000	15%	24	62	38%
Westport	2000	6%	40	54	14%

Note: See page 8-85 for an explanation of ❶.

## OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER

**T**able 8-36 shows that 19% (850 children) of Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2015); 7%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 74% did not attend or work at an overnight camp.

The *Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 attending or working at an overnight camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* overnight camp. Jewish overnight camps have a 75% market share of the overnight camp market for Jewish children age 6-17.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-37 shows that the 19% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis. The 19% compares to 24% in 1986.

The 7% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Minneapolis. The 7% compares to 18% in 1986.

The 74% who **did not attend or work at an overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in Minneapolis. The 74% compares to 59% in 1986.

The 75% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Minneapolis. The 75% compares to 58% in 1986.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-36 shows that, overall, 19% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer. The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- households in the North (7%)
- intermarried households (1%)
- synagogue non-member households (3%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (9%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (6%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (1%)

<b>TABLE 8-36</b>				
<b>OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp</b>		<b>Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
All Children	19.2%	6.5	74.3	74.7%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	20.1%	8.3	71.6	70.8%
North	6.6%	0.0	93.4	100.0%
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 12	15.7%	7.7	76.6	67.1%
13 - 17	13.6%	1.8	84.6	88.3%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
Male	13.2%	1.6	85.2	89.2%
Female	17.1%	9.5	73.4	64.3%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$100,000	15.1%	0.6	84.3	96.2%
\$100 - \$200,000	16.5%	0.6	82.9	96.5%
\$200,000 and over	13.1%	11.9	75.0	52.4%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Conservative	19.6%	4.3	76.1	82.0%
Reform	11.5%	7.3	81.2	61.2%
Just Jewish	19.9%	0.0	80.1	100.0%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	20.7%	6.3	73.0	76.7%
Conversionary	9.8%	7.1	83.1	58.0%
Intermarried	0.8%	2.6	96.6	23.5%



<b>TABLE 8-36 OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp</b>		<b>Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ①</b>
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
All Children	19.2%	6.5	74.3	74.7%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	20.5%	7.5	72.0	73.2%
Non-Member	3.4%	0.0	96.6	100.0%
<b>ATTEND CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	19.6%	0.7	79.7	96.6%
Did Not Attend	12.5%	6.9	80.6	64.4%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	22.0%	10.0	68.0	68.8%
Non-Member	11.7%	2.8	85.5	80.7%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	13.8%	10.9	75.3	55.9%
Non-Member	15.1%	2.9	82.0	83.9%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	19.2%	10.3	70.5	65.1%
To Supplemental School	17.4%	5.2	77.4	77.0%
→To Jewish Education	17.9%	6.6	75.5	73.1%
No	9.2%	0.0	90.8	100.0%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	17.3%	2.8	79.9	86.1%
No	16.5%	8.0	75.5	67.3%

<b>TABLE 8-36</b>				
<b>OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp</b>		<b>Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp</b>	<b>Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share <sup>①</sup></b>
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>		
All Children	19.2%	6.5	74.3	74.7%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	15.6%	8.5	75.9	64.7%
No	19.2%	0.8	80.0	96.0%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	18.9%	4.5	76.6	80.8%
No	15.3%	6.9	77.8	68.9%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	15.8%	9.5	74.7	62.5%
On General Trip	22.3%	1.0	76.7	95.7%
No	6.4%	1.0	92.6	86.5%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	17.9%	5.9	76.2	75.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	1.0%	12.5	86.5	7.4%
Not Asked	15.6%	0.7	83.7	95.7%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	11.9%	4.1	84.0	74.4%
Under \$100	25.5%	1.4	73.1	94.8%
\$100 - \$500	13.1%	9.7	77.2	57.5%
\$500 and over	12.5%	7.2	80.3	63.5%
Note: See page 8-93 for an explanation of <sup>①</sup> .				

**TABLE 8-37  
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT  
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share <sup>①</sup>
		Jewish	Non-Jewish		
Miami	2014	20%	3	78	88%
Atlantic County	2004	11%	2	87	88%
Middlesex	2008	17%	3	80	86%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	18%	3	78	84%
Tucson	2002	8%	2	91	84%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	4	77	83%
Las Vegas	2005	11%	3	86	81%
Charlotte	1997	16%	5	80	76%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75%</b>
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	3	88	74%
St. Paul	2004	18%	7	75	74%
San Antonio	2007	14%	5	80	73%
Bergen	2001	20%	9	71	70%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	8	76	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	11%	6	84	67%
Rochester	1999	19%	9	71	67%
Wilmington	1995	13%	6	81	67%
New Haven	2010	15%	8	77	66%
Sarasota	2001	17%	10	73	64%
Broward	2016	10%	6	84	63%

**TABLE 8-37  
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT  
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17**

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ❶
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
Rhode Island	2002	18%	12	70	60%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58%</b>
Monmouth	1997	5%	4	91	57%
Tidewater	2001	11%	9	80	55%
Washington	2003	14%	12	74	54%
Lehigh Valley	2007	10%	10	80	52%
Richmond	1994	12%	16	72	42%
Westport	2000	12%	17	72	41%
Hartford	2000	7%	13	81	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	5%	14	81	25%

Note: See page 8-93 for an explanation of ❶.

## SENDING CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP LAST SUMMER PREVENTED BY COST

**R**espondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston who had not sent them to Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2015) were asked if cost prevented them from doing so.

**Table 8-38** shows that 22% (500 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp this past summer because of the cost.

**Community Comparisons.** The 22% of households with Jewish children who did not send at least one child to overnight camp this past summer because of cost compares to 30% in Miami and 27% in Broward, the only other communities to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 8-38** shows that, overall, 22% of households with Jewish children did not send at least one child to overnight camp this past summer because of cost. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under \$100,000 (74%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (9%) and \$200,000 and over (7%)
- Conservative households (11%)
- synagogue member households (11%) and Jewish organization member households (6%)
- households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)

<b>TABLE 8-38</b>	
<b>JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP PREVENTED BY COST</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO DID NOT SEND AT LEAST ONE CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP THIS PAST SUMMER</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp</b>
All Children	22.2%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	14.8%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	
35 - 49	25.1%
50 - 64	16.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$100,000	74.4%
\$100 - \$200,000	9.3%
\$200,000 and over	6.7%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Conservative	10.9%
Reform	22.9%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	20.3%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	11.3%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	26.0%
Did Not Attend	20.4%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	14.4%
Non-Member	25.4%

<b>TABLE 8-38</b>	
<b>JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP PREVENTED BY COST</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO DID NOT SEND AT LEAST ONE CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP THIS PAST SUMMER</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp</b>
All Children	22.2%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	6.4%
Non-Member	28.7%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	20.5%
Not Asked	28.3%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	24.4%
\$100 and over	10.8%

## PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP

**T**able 8-39 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 34% (750 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 in Houston regularly participate (*participate*) in a Jewish teenage youth group.

### Jewish Institutions Survey

**Table 8-10** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 272 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group at a synagogue, of whom 37% participate at an Orthodox synagogue; 17% participate at a Conservative synagogue, and 47%, at a Reform synagogue.

*According to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 415 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in an independent Jewish teenage youth group (BBYO).

*According to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 687 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group, of whom 40% participate in a synagogue youth group and 60%, in an independent youth group.

A total of 2,200 Jewish children age 13-17 live in Houston. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 31% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.

The 31% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 34% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 8-40** shows that the 34% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Telephone Survey* is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities.

**Table 8-41** shows that the 31% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis.



**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-39 shows that, overall, 34% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 13-17 (in):

- the Core Area (52%)
- who are males (49%)
- inmarried households (55%)
- synagogue member households (55%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (70%), JCC member households (74%), and Jewish organization member households (56%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (77%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 13-17 (in):

- who are females (18%)
- households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (24%)
- JCC member households (24%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (15%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (18%)

<b>TABLE 8-39</b>	
<b>PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>
All Children	34.0%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	52.1%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>	
Male	49.1%
Female	18.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
\$100,000 and over	37.5%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Conservative	34.6%
Reform	34.5%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	54.7%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	55.4%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	70.2%
Did Not Attend	24.2%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	73.7%
Non-Member	24.4%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	56.3%
Non-Member	25.7%

<b>TABLE 8-39 PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group</b>
All Children	34.0%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	51.6%
Not Asked	14.5%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	17.5%
\$100 and over	76.6%

<b>TABLE 8-40 PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
San Antonio	2007	48%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>34%</b>
Detroit	2005	48%		Broward	2016	33%
Milwaukee	1996	43%		Miami	2014	33%
Middlesex	2008	41%		New Haven	2010	32%
Bergen	2001	39%		Portland (ME)	2007	22%
Lehigh Valley	2007	37%		Las Vegas	2005	22%

**TABLE 8-41  
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP  
BASED UPON THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY ①  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Charlotte	1997	78%		Detroit	2005	23%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	67%		Washington	2003	23%
York	1999	61%		Bergen	2001	23%
Rhode Island	2002	52%		S Palm Beach	2005	21%
Milwaukee	1996	50%		Jacksonville	2002	21%
Richmond	1994	50%		Las Vegas	2005	18%
Middlesex	2008	45%		W Palm Beach	2005	18%
Monmouth	1997	45%		Rochester	1999	17%
Tidewater	2001	43%		New Haven	2010	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	40%		Portland (ME)	2007	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
Sarasota	2001	35%				
St. Paul	2004	34%				
Tucson	2002	34%				
Hartford	2000	32%				
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>31%</b>				
Miami	2014	27%				
Atlantic County	2004	27%				
San Antonio	2007	26%				
Westport	2000	24%				

Note: The percentage of Jewish teenagers who participate in a Jewish youth group is based upon the number of Jewish children age 13-17 who participate according to the Jewish Institutions Survey divided by the estimated number of Jewish children age 13-17 in the local community according to the Telephone Survey.

① A Jewish Institutions Survey gathered information from local Jewish educational institutions.

## JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION

**T**able 8-42 shows that, based on the telephone survey, 57% of Jewish children age 0-17 in Houston are currently involved in some type of formal or informal Jewish education in that they:

- ❶ currently attend a Jewish preschool/child care program;
- ❷ currently attend a Jewish day school;
- ❸ currently attend a Jewish supplemental school;
- ❹ attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer;
- ❺ attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; or
- ❻ currently participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 8-43 shows that the 57% who are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education is the second lowest of about ten comparison Jewish communities.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 8-42 shows that, overall, 57% of Jewish children age 0-17 are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 0-17 in:

- households in the Core Area (77%)
- the 6-12 age group (75%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (76%)
- synagogue member households (75%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (72%), and JCC membership households (84%)
- households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (70%) and households in which the respondent attended Jewish education as a child (68%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (74%)
- households who donated under \$100 (68%) and \$100-\$500 (87%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 0-17 in:

- households in the Central City (25%), the West (13%), and the Southeast (42%)
- the 0-5 age group (43%)
- Households earning an annual income under \$100,000 (47%)
- Just Jewish households (47%)
- intermarried households (26%)
- synagogue non-member households (22%) and JCC non-member households (45%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (35%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (35%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

<b>TABLE 8-42</b>	
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education</b>
All Children	57.4%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	77.3%
Central City	25.0%
Suburban Southwest	64.1%
West	13.2%
North	37.9%
Southeast	42.0%
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>	
0-5	42.6%
6-12	74.6%
13-17	55.2%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>	
Male	63.3%
Female	50.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$100,000	47.3%
\$100-\$200,000	50.7%
\$200,000 and over	76.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Orthodox	57.4%
Conservative	63.6%
Reform	57.8%
Just Jewish	47.0%

<b>TABLE 8-42</b>	
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education</b>
All Children	57.4%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	66.4%
Conversionary	63.6%
Intermarried	26.4%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	74.9%
Non-Member	22.0%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	72.2%
Did Not Attend	50.0%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	83.8%
Non-Member	45.3%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	64.5%
Non-Member	54.8%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>	
To Jewish Day School	66.4%
To Supplemental School	69.5%
→To Jewish Education	68.4%
No	34.5%

<b>TABLE 8-42</b>	
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education</b>
All Children	57.4%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>	
On Jewish Trip	64.2%
On General Trip	64.1%
No	37.4%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	74.1%
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.9%
Not Asked	37.4%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	36.5%
Under \$100	67.7%
\$100 - \$500	87.0%
\$500 and over	63.0%

<b>TABLE 8-43</b>						
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Detroit	2005	77%		Portland (ME)	2007	61%
San Antonio	2007	72%		Broward	2016	60%
Miami	2014	66%		New Haven	2010	59%
Middlesex	2008	65%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>57%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%		Las Vegas	2005	30%



# CHAPTER 9

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

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*Uphold the cause of the fatherless and the widow, and befriends the stranger, providing him with food and clothing.*

(DEUTERONOMY 10:18)

## LIMITING PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND OTHER HEALTH CONDITIONS

**T**able 9-1 shows that 16% (4,100 households) of Jewish households in Houston contain an adult who has a physical, mental, or other health condition (*health-limited adult*) that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. Each respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself. Included in the 16% are 6% (1,600 households) of households in which an adult needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition and 3% (650 households) of households in which an adult needs weekly assistance as a result of his/her condition.

18% (900 households) of elderly couple households contain a health-limited adult, including 8% (400 households) in which the adult needs daily assistance. 31% (850 households) of elderly single households are health limited, including 11% (300 households) who need daily assistance.

**Special Note:** Except in Miami, Broward, and Houston, the question asked about health limitations of adults was also asked separately about health limitations of children. Analysis of data from several communities shows that adding disabled children increases the percentages by less than one percentage point. Thus, despite this difference, the community comparisons presented below are still useful. Of course, the comparisons for elderly couple households and elderly single households are unaffected by this difference.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 9-2 shows that the 16% of households containing a **health-limited adult** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Minneapolis.

The 6% of households containing a **health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis.

Table 9-3 shows that the 18% of **elderly couple households** containing a health-limited adult is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis.

The 8% of **elderly couple households containing a health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Minneapolis.

**Table 9-4** shows that the 31% of **elderly single households** who are health limited is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Minneapolis.

The 11% of **elderly single households who need daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 9-1** shows that, overall, 16% of households contain a health-limited adult. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (28%)
- elderly single households (31%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (40%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (31%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households with children (9%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (9%)

<b>TABLE 9-1</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT IS HEALTH LIMITED</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Health-Limited Adult in Household</b>			
	<b>No Assistance Needed</b>	<b>Assistance Needed</b>		<b>Total</b>
		<b>Daily</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	
All	7.0%	6.2	2.5	15.7%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	5.8%	7.1	2.2	15.1%
Memorial	10.1%	7.3	1.3	18.7%
Central City	6.6%	3.5	0.5	10.6%
Suburban Southwest	4.0%	4.1	4.4	12.5%
West	10.4%	1.7	0.0	12.1%
North	4.9%	10.3	3.8	19.0%
Southeast	17.8%	1.6	8.9	28.3%

<b>TABLE 9-1</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT IS HEALTH LIMITED</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
	<b>Health-Limited Adult in Household</b>			
	<b>No Assistance Needed</b>	<b>Assistance Needed</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Population Subgroup</b>		<b>Daily</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	
All	7.0%	6.2	2.5	15.7%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	4.2%	4.6	0.0	8.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	7.7%	4.9	2.0	14.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	6.3%	4.6	1.5	12.4%
Non-Elderly Single	0.5%	5.3	5.1	10.9%
Elderly Couple	9.0%	7.9	1.0	17.9%
Elderly Single	11.9%	11.2	8.0	31.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	9.5%	21.8	9.1	40.4%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	25.7%	3.0	2.0	30.7%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	9.3%	8.8	2.3	20.4%
\$100,000 - \$200,000	6.4%	3.1	0.7	10.2%
\$200,000 and over	2.3%	2.9	3.7	8.9%

<b>TABLE 9-2</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED</b>			
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
		<b>Health-Limited Member in Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	7%
St. Paul	2004	22%	7%
Middlesex	2008	21%	7%
Broward *	2016	20%	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%	7%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	19%	8%
New Haven	2010	19%	7%
Tucson	2002	19%	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	18%	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	18%	NA
York	1999	17%	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	17%	6%
San Antonio	2007	17%	5%
Detroit	2005	17%	4%
Rochester	1999	17%	4%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	7%
<b>HOUSTON *</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>6%</b>

**TABLE 9-2  
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		<b>Health-Limited Member in Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
Rhode Island	2002	16%	4%
San Diego	2003	16%	NA
Miami *	2014	15%	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%	5%
Hartford	2000	15%	5%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6%
Bergen	2001	14%	5%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	5%
Tidewater	2001	14%	4%
Monmouth	1997	14%	4%
Wilmington	1995	12%	5%
Richmond	1994	11%	3%
Orlando	1993	10%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	3%
Westport	2000	8%	3%
Charlotte	1997	8%	3%
Washington	2003	8%	2%

\* Health-Limited adults only.

<b>TABLE 9-3 ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>			
<b>BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
		<b>Health-Limited Member in Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
St. Paul	2004	43%	24%
York	1999	40%	18%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	33%	15%
San Diego	2003	31%	NA
Harrisburg	1994	30%	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%	8%
Richmond	1994	28%	5%
Cincinnati	2008	28%	NA
Middlesex	2008	27%	12%
Tucson	2002	27%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	26%	12%
Charlotte	1997	25%	11%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8%
Tidewater	2001	25%	8%
Wilmington	1995	24%	18%
Rochester	1999	24%	6%
Miami	2014	23%	11%
San Antonio	2007	23%	10%
Hartford	2000	23%	8%
Broward	2016	22%	11%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	10%

<b>TABLE 9-3 ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>			
<b>BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
		<b>Health-Limited Member in Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
Washington	2003	21%	12%
New Haven	2010	21%	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	21%	11%
Orlando	1993	21%	10%
Atlantic County	2004	20%	9%
Monmouth	1997	20%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	20%	6%
Las Vegas	2005	19%	7%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Bergen	2001	18%	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	7%
Detroit	2005	16%	3%
Sarasota	2001	14%	6%
Westport	2000	14%	0%



<b>TABLE 9-4 ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>			
<b>BASE: ELDERLY SINGLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
		<b>Health-Limited Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%	11%
New Haven	2010	38%	12%
St. Paul	2004	37%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	37%	11%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	36%	12%
Cincinnati	2008	36%	NA
Tucson	2002	34%	11%
Rochester	1999	33%	11%
Detroit	2005	33%	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	32%	9%
Harrisburg	1994	31%	14%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Las Vegas	2005	31%	5%
Broward	2016	30%	10%
Wilmington	1995	30%	12%
Miami	2014	29%	9%
San Antonio	2007	29%	4%
San Diego	2003	29%	NA
Monmouth	1997	28%	8%
Middlesex	2008	28%	7%

<b>TABLE 9-4 ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>			
<b>BASE: ELDERLY SINGLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
		<b>Health-Limited Household</b>	
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Daily Assistance Needed</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%
Bergen	2001	27%	4%
Atlantic County	2004	26%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	6%
Tidewater	2001	24%	5%
Richmond	1994	23%	6%
Jacksonville	2002	22%	12%
Sarasota	2001	22%	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	4%
Hartford	2000	20%	7%
Washington	2003	20%	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	1%
York	1999	16%	7%
Charlotte	1997	13%	4%
Orlando	1993	9%	5%
Westport	2000	9%	0%

## **DISABLED ADULTS**

Chapter 5 shows that 2.0% (1,000 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Houston are disabled and consequently unable to work. The nature of the disability was not queried.

## **HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME**

0.2% (50 households) of Jewish households in Houston contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents or other adults. The nature of the disability was not queried. The 0.2% does not include households in which the disabled adult children are living in group homes, either in Houston or elsewhere.

## NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE PAST YEAR

**W**hile the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked directly about their need for a variety of social services in the past year. When respondents reported that their households needed a service, they were asked whether the service had been received. If the households received the service, the respondents were asked whether the service had been received from a Jewish source (*Jewish help*) or a non-Jewish source (*other help*). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may feel uneasy about admitting the need for some of these services. Thus, it is likely that this study underestimates the actual need for social services in the past year.

### Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person

**Table 9-5** shows that 15.1% (3,900 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** (*coordinating services*) in the past year. Included in the 15.1% are 1.9% (500 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 3.2% (800 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 10.0% (2,600 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-6** shows that the 15.1% who needed **help in coordinating services** in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19.0% in Pittsburgh and 16.5% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources.

### Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person

**Table 9-5** shows that 4.9% (1,200 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year. Included in the 4.9% are 1.2% (300 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 0.9% (200 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 2.8% (700 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** The 4.9% of households who needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year compares to 4.9% in Broward and 4.3% in Miami, the only other communities to ask this question.

### Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling

**Table 9-5** shows that 16.8% (4,300 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** (*counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 16.8% are 2.7% (700 households) of households who did not receive counseling, 1.7% (400 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 12.4% (3,200 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-7** shows that the 16.8% who needed **counseling** in the past year is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.9% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

### Help with Mental Health Issues

**Table 9-5** shows that 10.0% (2,600 households) of households needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year. Included in the 10.0% are 1.4% (400 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 0.4% (100 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 8.2% (2,100 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** The 10.0% of households who needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year compares to 9.6% in Broward, the only other community to ask this question.

### Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

**Table 9-5** shows that 15.5% (2,800 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** (*job counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 15.5% are 6.6% (1,200 households) of households who did not receive job counseling, 1.3% (200 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 7.6% (1,400 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed job counseling did not receive it, and almost all households who received job counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-8** shows that the 15.5% who needed **job counseling** in the past year is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17.9% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that about half of households who needed job counseling received it, and most households received job counseling from non-Jewish sources.

### Programs for Jewish Children with Special Needs

**Table 9-5** shows that 6.5% (400 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **programs for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities** (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year. The nature or degree of the learning disability or other special need was not queried. Included in the 6.5% are 0.6% (35 households) of households who did not use the programs, 0.2% (12 households) who enrolled the children in learning disabled or special needs programs provided by Jewish sources, and 5.7% (325 households) who enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed learning disabled or special needs programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-9** shows that the 6.5% who needed **learning disabled programs** in the past year is the third lowest among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.4% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed learning disabled programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in learning disabled programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

## NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**he need for four social services in the past year was examined for Jewish households with persons age 75 and over in Houston.

### In-Home Health Care

**Table 9-5** shows that 18.9% (850 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. Included in the 18.9% are 1.8% (80 households) of households who did not receive in-home health care, 1.5% (70 households) who received the in-home health care from Jewish sources, and 15.6% (700 households) who received in-home health care from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed in-home health care received it, and virtually all households who received in-home health care received it from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-10** shows that the 18.9% who needed **in-home health care** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21.5% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed in-home health care received it, and most households received in-home health care from non-Jewish sources.

### Senior Transportation

**Table 9-5** shows that 13.8% (650 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. Included in the 13.8% are 3.9% (200 households) of households who did not receive senior transportation, 0.5% (25 households) who received senior transportation from Jewish sources, and 9.4% (425 households) who received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed senior transportation received it, and most households received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-11** shows that the 13.8% who needed **senior transportation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26.7% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed senior transportation received it, and most households received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources.

### Assisted Living Facility

**Table 9-5** shows that 5.7% (260 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year. Included in the 5.7% are 3.1% (140 households) of households who did not move into an assisted living facility, 0.4% (20 households) who moved into a Jewish assisted living facility, and 2.2% (100 households) who moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility. Thus, most households who needed an assisted living facility moved into one, and most households who moved into an assisted living facility moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-12** shows that the 5.7% who needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed an assisted living facility moved into one, and most households moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility.

### Home-Delivered Meals

**Table 9-5** shows that 3.7% (170 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 3.7% are 0.6% (30 households) who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources and 3.1% (140 households) who received home delivered meals from non-Jewish sources. All households who needed in-home health care received it. Thus, most households who needed home-delivered meals received them, and most households received home-delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 9-13 shows that the 3.7% who needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7.1% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed home-delivered meals received them, and the provision of home-delivered meals was generally divided between Jewish and non-Jewish sources.

### **Nursing Home Care**

Table 9-5 shows that 1.8% (90 households) of households with elderly persons needed **nursing home care** in the past year. Included in the 1.8% are 0.4% (20 households) of households who did not receive nursing home care, 0.8% (40 households) of households who received Jewish nursing home care and 0.6% (30 households) who received non-Jewish nursing home care. Thus, the receipt of nursing home care was divided between Jewish and non-Jewish nursing homes.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 9-14 shows that the 1.8% who needed **nursing home care** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.9% in Minneapolis. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed nursing home care received it, and most households received nursing home care at a non-Jewish nursing home.



<b>TABLE 9-5 NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>Social Service</b>	<b>Needed Help</b>				<b>Did Not Need Help</b>
	<b>Total Who Needed Help</b>	<b>Received Jewish Help</b>	<b>Received Other Help</b>	<b>No Help Received</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	15.1%	3.2%	10.0	1.9	84.9
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	4.9%	0.9%	2.8	1.2	95.1
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	16.8%	1.7%	12.4	2.7	83.2
Help with Mental Health Issues	10.0%	0.4%	8.2	1.4	90.0
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64</b>					
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	15.5%	1.3%	7.6	6.6	84.5
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>					
Programs for Children with Learning Disabilities or Other Special Needs, Such as Developmental Disabilities	6.5%	0.2%	5.7	0.6	93.5
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>					
In-Home Health Care	18.9%	1.5%	15.6	1.8	81.1
Senior Transportation	13.8%	0.5%	9.4	3.9	86.2
Assisted Living Facility	5.7%	0.4%	2.2	3.1	94.3
Home-Delivered Meals	3.7%	0.6%	3.1	0.0	96.3
Nursing Home	1.8%	0.8%	0.6	0.4	98.2

**TABLE 9-6  
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES  
FOR AN ELDERLY OR DISABLED PERSON IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Total Who Needed Help in Coordinating Services</i></b>	<b>Received Jewish Help in Coordinating Services</b>	<b>Received Other Help in Coordinating Services</b>	<b>No Help in Coordinating Services Received</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	17.6%	2.7%	13.1	1.8
Middlesex	2008	17.3%	3.0%	12.4	1.9
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	16.5%	7.3%	6.6	2.6
St. Paul	2004	15.8%	6.4%	7.9	1.5
Miami	2014	15.3%	3.3%	10.6	1.4
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New Haven	2010	14.8%	2.2%	11.8	0.8
Atlantic County	2004	14.1%	3.4%	9.7	1.0
Tucson	2002	13.8%	3.9%	7.6	2.3
San Antonio	2007	13.2%	2.6%	9.9	0.7
Broward	2016	13.1%	1.9%	9.8	1.4
Tidewater	2001	13.1%	4.6%	6.2	2.3
Portland (ME)	2007	13.0%	1.3%	10.6	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	12.5%	2.9%	7.1	2.5
Bergen	2001	11.9%	2.5%	7.0	2.4
Washington	2003	11.6%	3.4%	7.0	1.2
Detroit	2005	11.4%	5.2%	5.5	0.7
S Palm Beach	2005	11.2%	1.9%	7.8	1.5
W Palm Beach	2005	10.3%	2.2%	7.1	1.0
Jacksonville	2002	9.5%	5.0%	3.6	0.9

**TABLE 9-6  
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES  
FOR AN ELDERLY OR DISABLED PERSON IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Total Who Needed Help in Coordinating Services</i></b>	<b>Received Jewish Help in Coordinating Services</b>	<b>Received Other Help in Coordinating Services</b>	<b>No Help in Coordinating Services Received</b>
Sarasota	2001	8.3%	3.6%	4.3	0.4
Phoenix *	2002	20.0%	NA	NA	NA
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	19.0%	NA	NA	NA

\* Question was asked about *needing assistance for an elderly relative*.

<b>TABLE 9-7 NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Counseling</b>	<b>Received Jewish Counseling</b>	<b>Received Other Counseling</b>	<b>No Counseling Received</b>
Seattle	2000	20.5%	1.2%	17.9	1.4
San Francisco	2004	19.0%	0.0%	15.0	4.0
York	1999	18.1%	2.2%	14.2	1.7
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Charlotte	1997	16.7%	1.5%	13.5	1.7
Los Angeles	1997	16.2%	2.0%	12.3	1.9
Harrisburg	1994	16.1%	2.1%	13.7	0.3
Tucson	2002	15.7%	0.7%	13.0	2.0
Milwaukee	1996	15.6%	3.2%	12.2	0.2
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	14.9%	2.6%	10.4	1.9
Tidewater	2001	14.0%	2.8%	8.8	2.4
Broward	2016	13.8%	1.5%	10.4	1.9
Westport	2000	13.6%	0.3%	12.3	1.0
St. Paul	2004	13.4%	2.4%	9.8	1.2
Bergen	2001	13.1%	1.7%	10.0	1.4
Rochester	1999	13.1%	1.1%	10.5	1.5
Rhode Island	2002	12.7%	1.0%	10.1	1.6
Portland (ME)	2007	12.1%	0.2%	10.4	1.5
Washington	2003	12.1%	1.3%	10.2	0.6
Hartford	2000	11.9%	1.4%	9.8	0.7
Richmond	1994	11.2%	1.2%	8.0	2.0

<b>TABLE 9-7 NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Counseling</b>	<b>Received Jewish Counseling</b>	<b>Received Other Counseling</b>	<b>No Counseling Received</b>
Wilmington	1995	11.0%	1.7%	8.1	1.2
San Antonio	2007	10.4%	1.7%	7.0	1.7
Detroit	2005	10.4%	1.8%	7.4	1.2
Monmouth	1997	10.1%	1.1%	8.0	1.0
New Haven	2010	9.8%	0.5%	8.3	1.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	9.8%	0.8%	8.8	0.2
St. Petersburg	1994	9.2%	1.7%	6.0	1.5
Jacksonville	2002	9.0%	0.9%	7.8	0.3
Miami	2014	8.6%	1.4%	5.5	1.7
Las Vegas	2005	7.8%	0.5%	6.0	1.3
Middlesex	2008	6.7%	1.1%	5.5	0.1
Sarasota	2001	6.6%	2.3%	3.9	0.4
S Palm Beach	2005	6.2%	1.5%	3.6	1.1
Atlantic County	2004	6.1%	0.8%	4.5	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	5.2%	1.5%	2.3	1.4

**TABLE 9-8  
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB  
OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Job Counseling</b>	<b>Received Jewish Job Counseling</b>	<b>Received Other Job Counseling</b>	<b>No Job Counseling Received</b>
Minneapolis	2004	17.9%	3.1%	8.0	6.8
St. Paul	2004	16.2%	2.1%	8.7	5.4
Broward	2016	15.5%	0.0%	6.8	8.7
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Detroit	2005	14.5%	1.8%	6.8	5.9
Miami	2014	12.2%	1.3%	4.0	6.9
New Haven	2010	11.9%	0.0%	3.9	8.0
Charlotte	1997	11.7%	0.1%	5.3	6.3
Las Vegas	2005	11.4%	0.0%	6.0	5.4
Tucson	2002	11.2%	0.7%	4.9	5.6
Wilmington	1995	10.6%	0.3%	5.7	4.6
Middlesex	2008	10.5%	0.0%	6.1	4.4
Washington	2003	10.5%	0.9%	4.9	4.7
San Antonio	2007	9.7%	0.0%	3.5	6.2
Bergen	2001	9.7%	1.6%	3.7	4.4
Monmouth	1997	9.6%	0.0%	5.0	4.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	9.2%	0.0%	4.5	4.7
S Palm Beach	2005	9.1%	0.0%	3.2	5.9
Rhode Island	2002	8.8%	0.1%	5.0	3.7
Richmond	1994	8.6%	0.2%	4.3	4.1

**TABLE 9-8  
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB  
OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Job Counseling</b>	<b>Received Jewish Job Counseling</b>	<b>Received Other Job Counseling</b>	<b>No Job Counseling Received</b>
Tidewater	2001	8.5%	0.4%	4.5	3.6
Milwaukee	1996	8.1%	2.4%	2.9	2.8
Rochester	1999	8.0%	1.3%	4.0	2.7
W Palm Beach	2005	7.9%	0.0%	2.1	5.8
Hartford	2000	6.9%	0.0%	4.1	2.8
Westport	2000	6.8%	0.1%	3.9	2.8
Atlantic County	2004	4.9%	0.0%	1.5	3.4
Jacksonville	2002	2.7%	0.0%	1.6	1.1

<b>TABLE 9-9 NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES OR OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS, SUCH AS DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>No Learning Disabled Programs Attended</b>
San Antonio	2007	14.4%	1.0%	10.7	2.7
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	14.4%	1.6%	10.4	2.4
Washington	2003	14.1%	1.8%	8.3	4.0
Hartford	2000	13.6%	0.0%	11.1	2.5
Las Vegas	2005	13.2%	0.0%	11.8	1.4
W Palm Beach	2005	12.9%	0.0%	11.8	1.1
Bergen	2001	12.1%	3.4%	6.5	2.2
Broward	2016	12.0%	1.3%	8.3	2.4
New Haven	2010	11.9%	0.9%	8.4	2.6
Miami <sup>1</sup>	2014	11.2%	1.7%	7.8	1.7
St. Paul	2004	10.9%	1.8%	6.4	2.7
Middlesex	2008	10.7%	1.1%	7.0	2.6
Rochester	1999	10.6%	0.0%	8.5	2.1
Rhode Island	2002	10.5%	0.8%	8.2	1.5
Detroit	2005	10.4%	2.5%	6.2	1.7
Tucson	2002	10.2%	2.0%	3.1	5.1
Tidewater	2001	10.2%	0.7%	8.8	0.7
Atlantic County	2004	9.8%	0.0%	9.8	0.0
S Palm Beach	2005	9.7%	1.0%	6.4	2.3



<b>TABLE 9-9 NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES OR OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS, SUCH AS DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs</b>	<b>No Learning Disabled Programs Attended</b>
Jacksonville	2002	9.7%	0.8%	7.3	1.6
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	8.5	1.2
Sarasota	2001	9.3%	0.0%	7.4	1.9
Monmouth	1997	9.0%	0.0%	7.1	1.9
Lehigh Valley	2007	8.8%	1.0%	6.7	1.1
Milwaukee	1996	7.6%	0.6%	6.4	0.6
Charlotte	1997	7.1%	0.0%	5.3	1.8
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Richmond	1994	6.3%	0.0%	6.3	0.0
Wilmington	1995	4.9%	0.7%	2.1	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Question was asked about a *need for help or screening for Jewish children with physical, developmental, or learning disabilities or other special needs*

<b>TABLE 9-10</b>					
<b>NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>Received Jewish In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>Received Other In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>No In-Home Health Care Received</b>
Broward	2016	31.7%	5.2%	25.8	0.7
Miami	2014	28.3%	26.6%		1.7
San Antonio	2007	25.4%	1.2%	23.7	0.5
Wilmington	1995	24.2%	0.0%	24.2	0.0
Monmouth	1997	24.0%	0.0%	22.0	2.0
Jacksonville	2002	23.8%	0.0%	21.7	2.1
Lehigh Valley	2007	22.0%	0.9%	21.1	0.0
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	21.5%	2.8%	17.1	1.6
Rochester	1999	21.0%	0.8%	18.2	2.0
New Haven	2010	20.9%	0.0%	19.7	1.2
Hartford	2000	20.4%	4.0%	15.5	0.9
Rhode Island	2002	19.0%	2.5%	15.9	0.6
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Detroit	2005	18.4%	3.3%	14.1	1.0
S Palm Beach	2005	18.3%	0.9%	16.5	0.9
Middlesex	2008	17.4%	0.0%	16.6	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	17.2%	1.0%	15.4	0.8
St. Paul	2004	16.8%	2.8%	14.0	0.0
Bergen	2001	16.6%	0.0%	15.5	1.1
Portland (ME)	2007	16.6%	0.0%	12.5	4.1

<b>TABLE 9-10 NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>Received Jewish In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>Received Other In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>No In-Home Health Care Received</b>
York	1999	16.3%	0.0%	15.2	1.1
Richmond	1994	16.1%	2.6%	12.1	1.4
Tucson	2002	15.0%	1.2%	11.4	2.4
St. Petersburg	1994	13.9%	0.0%	13.9	0.0
Atlantic County	2004	13.8%	0.6%	12.2	1.0
Milwaukee	1996	13.6%	1.2%	11.2	1.2
Washington	2003	12.9%	1.7%	11.2	0.0
San Francisco	2004	12.9%	1.3%	11.6	0.0
Tidewater	2001	12.0%	6.7%	4.1	1.2
Sarasota	2001	11.3%	0.0%	11.3	0.0
Harrisburg	1994	11.3%	2.2%	8.5	0.6
Las Vegas	2005	10.7%	0.5%	9.2	1.0
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	9.7	0.0
Charlotte	1997	7.7%	0.0%	7.7	0.0

<b>TABLE 9-11</b>					
<b>NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Senior Transportation</b>	<b>Received Jewish Senior Transportation</b>	<b>Received Other Senior Transportation</b>	<b>No Senior Transportation Received</b>
Minneapolis	2004	26.7%	9.9%	11.3	5.5
St. Paul	2004	26.1%	10.3%	13.0	2.8
Wilmington	1995	23.8%	5.8%	13.8	4.2
San Francisco	2004	19.9%	2.6%	12.1	5.2
Bergen	2001	19.6%	2.0%	15.6	2.0
Broward	2016	18.3%	3.8%	9.8	4.7
New Haven	2010	18.1%	1.6%	14.6	1.9
Monmouth	1997	16.4%	0.0%	9.9	6.5
Middlesex	2008	16.3%	0.9%	14.5	0.9
Rochester	1999	15.7%	3.6%	10.9	1.2
Milwaukee	1996	15.1%	5.6%	8.9	0.6
York	1999	15.1%	0.0%	15.1	0.0
Hartford	2000	15.1%	1.0%	13.1	1.0
Charlotte	1997	15.1%	2.2%	12.9	0.0
Miami	2014	14.5%	12.1%		2.4
Portland (ME)	2007	14.3%	1.0%	9.8	3.5
Las Vegas	2005	14.3%	0.5%	10.4	3.4
Seattle	2000	14.1%	0.0%	12.1	2.0
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Rhode Island	2002	13.6%	2.9%	10.5	0.2
Lehigh Valley	2007	13.6%	1.9%	7.0	4.7

**TABLE 9-11  
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Total Who Needed Senior Transportation</i></b>	<b>Received Jewish Senior Transportation</b>	<b>Received Other Senior Transportation</b>	<b>No Senior Transportation Received</b>
Tucson	2002	13.3%	1.2%	6.8	5.3
Atlantic County	2004	13.1%	2.3%	10.2	0.6
Jacksonville	2002	12.8%	2.9%	5.7	4.2
Washington	2003	12.6%	1.2%	8.5	2.9
Detroit	2005	12.3%	3.2%	5.5	3.6
Richmond	1994	9.4%	3.3%	4.5	1.6
San Antonio	2007	9.4%	1.7%	4.6	3.1
S Palm Beach	2005	8.1%	0.5%	5.3	2.3
W Palm Beach	2005	6.8%	0.4%	4.6	1.8
Tidewater	2001	5.1%	1.8%	1.7	1.6
Westport	2000	5.0%	0.0%	3.6	1.4
Sarasota	2001	3.9%	0.0%	3.2	0.7
Los Angeles	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2

**TABLE 9-12  
NEED FOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Assisted Living Facility</b>	<b>Moved Into Jewish Assisted Living Facility</b>	<b>Moved Into Other Assisted Living Facility</b>	<b>Did Not Move Into Assisted Living Facility</b>
New Haven	2010	8.0%	2.9%	4.7	0.4
Miami	2014	6.4%	4.3%		2.1
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Monmouth	1997	5.7%	0.0%	2.8	2.9
Lehigh Valley	2007	5.3%	1.3%	3.2	0.8
Jacksonville	2002	4.9%	0.0%	3.1	1.8
Portland (ME)	2007	4.3%	0.0%	4.3	0.0
San Antonio	2007	4.1%	0.0%	2.6	1.5
Harrisburg	1994	3.0%	0.0%	2.4	0.6
Middlesex	2008	2.9%	0.1%	2.0	0.8
Tucson	2002	2.9%	0.0%	2.7	0.2
Richmond	1994	1.6%	0.0%	0.0	1.6
W Palm Beach	2005	1.4%	0.2%	1.2	0.0
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%	0.0%	0.6	0.7
San Francisco *	2004	8.7%	0.3%	7.8	0.6
Los Angeles *	1997	6.8%	0.5%	4.6	1.7
Seattle *	2000	1.9%	0.2%	1.2	0.5

\* Question was asked about *senior residential housing, residential care, or a skilled nursing facility.*

**TABLE 9-13  
NEED FOR HOME-DELIVERED MEALS IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>Received Other Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>No Home-Delivered Meals Received</b>
St. Paul	2004	12.3%	7.4%	4.4	0.5
Monmouth	1997	7.9%	0.0%	5.0	2.9
Jacksonville	2002	7.5%	0.8%	2.1	4.6
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	7.1%	5.1%	1.5	0.5
Portland (ME)	2007	7.0%	2.9%	4.1	0.0
Broward	2016	6.6%	0.5%	4.2	1.9
Miami	2014	5.3%	5.0%		0.3
Bergen	2001	5.1%	2.5%	1.3	1.3
Middlesex	2008	4.9%	3.1%	1.5	0.3
New Haven	2010	4.3%	0.6%	3.1	0.6
Wilmington	1995	4.1%	0.0%	3.0	1.1
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Hartford	2000	3.6%	1.8%	1.8	0.0
Atlantic County	2004	3.3%	2.7%	0.6	0.0
Milwaukee	1996	2.9%	0.7%	1.9	0.3
San Antonio	2007	2.9%	0.0%	2.4	0.5
Rochester	1999	2.4%	1.2%	1.2	0.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.3%	1.5%	0.8	0.0
Tidewater	2001	2.2%	1.8%	0.0	0.4
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	0.5%	0.6	0.8

**TABLE 9-13  
NEED FOR HOME-DELIVERED MEALS IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>Received Other Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>No Home-Delivered Meals Received</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	1.7%	0.4%	1.1	0.2
Tucson	2002	1.6%	0.0%	0.5	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%	0.4%	1.2	0.0
Washington	2003	1.5%	0.0%	1.5	0.0
Sarasota	2001	0.8%	0.0%	0.4	0.4
Detroit	2005	0.4%	0.0%	0.0	0.4
Westport	2000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Charlotte	1997	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
San Francisco *	2004	2.9%	0.6%	2.3	0.0
Los Angeles *	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2
Seattle *	2000	0.9%	0.2%	0.7	0.0

\* Question was asked about *home-delivered meals or meal sites for the elderly.*



**TABLE 9-14  
NEED FOR NURSING HOME CARE IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>Received Jewish Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>Received Other Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>No Nursing Home Care Received</b>
York	1999	17.9%	0.0%	14.1	3.8
Harrisburg	1994	10.5%	10.5%	0.0	0.0
Wilmington	1995	9.4%	0.0%	8.3	1.1
Milwaukee	1996	9.2%	3.4%	4.5	1.3
Hartford	2000	8.4%	2.6%	5.8	0.0
St. Paul	2004	7.0%	3.5%	3.5	0.0
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	5.9%	3.3%	2.6	0.0
Atlantic County	2004	5.8%	2.7%	3.1	0.0
Monmouth	1997	5.7%	0.0%	4.1	1.6
Rochester	1999	5.6%	1.6%	3.4	0.6
Detroit	2005	5.5%	0.0%	5.5	0.0
Jacksonville	2002	5.4%	3.3%	2.1	0.0
Rhode Island	2002	4.8%	0.1%	4.7	0.0
Washington	2003	4.4%	0.0%	4.0	0.4
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.1%	0.0%	4.1	0.0
S Palm Beach	2005	4.1%	0.6%	3.3	0.2
St. Petersburg	1994	3.9%	1.1%	1.1	1.7
Tucson	2002	3.7%	0.0%	3.0	0.7
Middlesex	2008	3.5%	0.2%	3.3	0.0
New Haven	2010	3.2%	0.4%	2.4	0.4

**TABLE 9-14  
NEED FOR NURSING HOME CARE IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Who Needed Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>Received Jewish Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>Received Other Nursing Home Care</b>	<b>No Nursing Home Care Received</b>
Bergen	2001	2.7%	0.0%	2.7	0.0
Sarasota	2001	2.7%	0.0%	2.7	0.0
Las Vegas	2005	2.5%	0.0%	2.1	0.4
W Palm Beach	2005	2.2%	0.6%	1.4	0.2
Charlotte	1997	2.2%	0.0%	2.2	0.0
Richmond	1994	2.2%	1.1%	0.0	1.1
Portland (ME)	2007	2.0%	1.0%	1.0	0.0
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Westport	2000	1.8%	0.0%	1.8	0.0
San Antonio	2007	1.7%	1.4%	0.3	0.0
Tidewater	2001	1.6%	1.0%	0.6	0.0
Los Angeles *	1997	9.0%	0.2%	7.5	1.3
San Francisco *	2004	8.7%	0.3%	7.8	0.6
Seattle *	2000	1.9%	0.2%	1.2	0.5

\* Question was asked about *senior residential housing, residential care, or a skilled nursing facility.*

## **NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG POPULATION SUBGROUPS IN THE PAST YEAR**

**T**ables 9-15 to 9-18 show, for various population subgroups, the percentage of Jewish households in Houston who in the past year needed each of the social services discussed in the preceding sections.

### **Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.**

#### **Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person**

**Table 9-15** shows that, overall, 15% of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly person in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (27%)
- non-elderly couple households (25%)

#### **Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person**

**Table 9-15** shows that, overall, 5% of households needed help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (12%)

#### **Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling**

**Table 9-15** shows that, overall, 17% of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (28%) and non-elderly single households (33%)
- households in which an adult is currently divorced (31%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (37%) and \$100,000-\$200,000 (27%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- elderly couple households (3%)
- households in which an adult is currently widowed.(6%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (6%)

#### **Help with Mental Health Issues**

**Table 9-15** shows that, overall, 10% of households needed help with mental issues in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (20%)

### Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

**Table 9-16** shows that, overall, 16% of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with only adult children (25%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (35%)

### Help for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities or Other Special Needs

**Table 9-17** shows that, overall, 7% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (16%)

### Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over

**Table 9-18** shows that, overall, 19% of households with persons age 75 and over needed in-home health care in the past year; 14%, senior transportation; 6%, an assisted living facility; 4%, home-delivered meals, and 2%, a nursing home.

The percentages for **in-home health care** is much lower in:

- households in the Central City (9%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (9%)

The percentage for **senior transportation** is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (31%)

The percentage **for senior transportation** is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (4%)

The percentage for an **assisted living facility** is much higher in:

- households in the Central City (24%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (17%)

The percentage for **home-delivered meals** is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (11%)

<b>TABLE 9-15 NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES FOR ELDERLY, NON-ELDERLY DISABLED PERSONS, AND COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person</b>	<b>Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person</b>	<b>Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling</b>	<b>Help with Mental Health Issues</b>
All	15.1%	4.9%	16.8%	10.0%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	17.7%	4.8%	21.3%	10.3%
Memorial	12.5%	4.2%	12.7%	7.2%
Central City	9.6%	7.2%	13.8%	8.5%
Suburban Southwest	11.3%	3.7%	11.6%	7.6%
West	14.1%	0.5%	14.6%	8.4%
North	17.1%	8.4%	21.7%	14.0%
Southeast	26.7%	0.9%	9.6%	15.2%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	14.0%	4.0%	27.9%	20.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	9.7%	8.4%	14.3%	12.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	24.5%	8.4%	12.9%	6.7%
Non-Elderly Single	10.6%	1.9%	33.2%	9.4%
Elderly Couple	11.7%	3.9%	2.9%	4.0%
Elderly Single	21.0%	3.3%	8.3%	5.9%

<b>TABLE 9-15</b>				
<b>NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES FOR ELDERLY, NON-ELDERLY DISABLED PERSONS, AND COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person</b>	<b>Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person</b>	<b>Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling</b>	<b>Help with Mental Health Issues</b>
All	15.1%	4.9%	16.8%	10.0%
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
An Adult Is Currently Divorced			30.5%	13.6%
An Adult Is Currently Widowed			5.8%	4.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	18.6%	1.7%	36.7%	15.5%
\$25 - \$50,000	8.3%	11.9%	23.5%	12.2%
\$50 - \$100,000	14.9%	7.5%	11.3%	9.8%
\$100 - \$200,000	12.4%	3.2%	27.2%	16.4%
\$200,000 and over	17.3%	4.7%	6.4%	7.4%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married				9.1%
Conversionary				13.6%
Intermarried				12.5%

<b>TABLE 9-16 NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation</b>
All	15.5%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	12.8%
Memorial	15.4%
Central City	23.7%
Suburban Southwest	10.6%
West	3.4%
North	21.6%
Southeast	22.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>	
Household with Children	16.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	25.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	9.5%
Non-Elderly Single	21.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$50,000	34.9%
\$50 - \$100,000	22.5%
\$100 - \$200,000	11.8%
\$200,000 and over	7.0%

<b>TABLE 9-17</b>	
<b>HELP FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES OR OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities or Other Special Needs</b>
All	6.5%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	5.8%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$100,000	2.5%
\$100 - \$200,000	15.6%
\$200,000 and over	4.4%



<b>TABLE 9-18</b>					
<b>NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>In-Home Health Care</b>	<b>Senior Transportation</b>	<b>Assisted Living Facility</b>	<b>Home-Delivered Meals</b>	<b>Nursing Home</b>
All	18.9%	13.8%	5.7%	3.7%	1.8%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	14.7%	10.6%	6.8%	6.7%	3.1%
Memorial	23.9%	11.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%
Central City	8.9%	22.5%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE *</b>					
Elderly Couple	14.1%	8.1%	5.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Elderly Single	26.9%	18.4%	8.9%	5.8%	2.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$50,000	26.6%	18.5%	4.8%	7.3%	1.1%
\$50 - \$100,000	10.8%	4.5%	2.8%	0.0%	4.9%
\$100 - \$200,000	8.7%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
\$200,000 and over	21.4%	30.8%	17.0%	10.9%	1.2%
* The overall percentage shown above derives from households with persons age 75 and over in all household structures, not just the elderly couple households and elderly single households shown in the table.					

## HOSPITALIZED FOR THREE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 9-19 shows that 24% of Jewish households in Houston with persons age 75 and over responded that someone in their household age 75 or over was hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights in the past year.

**Community Comparisons.** The 24% compares to 24% in Broward, the only other Jewish community to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Overall, 26% of households age 75 and over responded that someone age 75 and over was hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (43%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Central City (11%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (7%)

<b>TABLE 9-19</b>	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT AGE 75 AND OVER WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR THREE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights</b>
All	24.4%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	23.7%
Memorial	27.8%
Central City	10.8%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>	
Elderly Couple	20.2%
Elderly Single	32.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$50,000	43.1%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	17.3%
\$100,000 - \$200,000	17.0%
\$200,000 and over	6.9%

## PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES

**J**ewish respondents age 40 and over in Houston were asked: “Everything else being equal, if you needed senior housing, assisted living, or a nursing home [for an elderly relative], would you: very much prefer a Jewish-sponsored facility, somewhat prefer, have no preference, or rather not use a Jewish-sponsored facility?” Note that the phrase “for an elderly relative” was added for respondents under age 64. Note also that only Jewish respondents were asked this question.

**Table 9-20** shows that 41% of respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 28% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 29% would have no preference; and 3% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 10.5% of respondents age 40 and over who are non-Jewish and the 3.1% who responded “don’t know” to this question.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-21** shows that the 41% who would **very much prefer** Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Minneapolis.

The 29% who would **have no preference** is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 9-20** shows that, overall, 41% of respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households with children (51%) and households with only adult children (52%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (56%)
- Orthodox households (76%) and Conservative households (57%)
- inmarried households (55%)
- synagogue member households (52%), JCC member households (63%), and Jewish organization member households (54%)
- households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (53%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (51%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (51%)
- households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (58%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (54%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)

- households who donated \$100-\$500 (57%) and \$500 and over (56%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is much lower for respondents age 40 and over in:

- households in the West (28%) and the Southeast (25%)
- non-elderly couple households (29%) and elderly single households (31%)
- Just Jewish households (25%)
- intermarried households (22%)
- synagogue non-member households (31%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (30%)
- households who were asked to donate but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (21%)

<b>TABLE 9-20</b>				
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Much Prefer</b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
All	40.7%	28.0	28.5	2.8
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	46.7%	30.4	20.5	2.4
Memorial	45.7%	31.4	20.7	2.2
Central City	32.2%	30.4	35.7	1.7
Suburban Southwest	38.8%	32.0	25.8	3.4
West	27.6%	31.2	36.1	5.1
North	40.2%	17.0	41.5	1.3
Southeast	24.5%	23.0	39.7	12.8
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>				
40 - 49	49.2%	20.1	28.8	1.9
50 - 64	38.7%	29.3	29.1	2.9
65 - 74	43.1%	31.0	22.9	3.0
75 and over	32.0%	28.2	35.2	4.6
→ 65 and over	38.8%	29.9	27.7	3.6
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>				
Male	39.5%	28.8	28.9	2.8
Female	41.6%	27.1	28.0	3.3

<b>TABLE 9-20</b>				
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Much Prefer</b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
All	40.7%	28.0	28.5	2.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	51.0%	24.4	22.3	2.3
Household with Only Adult Children	51.6%	24.0	22.3	2.1
Non-Elderly Couple	28.9%	30.5	36.3	4.3
Non-Elderly Single	36.9%	25.2	37.2	0.7
Elderly Couple	41.0%	30.2	24.8	4.0
Elderly Single	30.7%	27.4	38.5	3.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	47.9%	11.7	39.8	0.6
\$25 - \$50,000	56.0%	27.8	16.2	0.0
\$50 - \$100,000	41.2%	28.5	25.4	4.9
\$100 - \$200,000	34.1%	30.7	30.4	4.8
\$200,000 and over	48.2%	28.5	22.6	0.7
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Orthodox	75.5%	5.3	19.2	0.0
Conservative	57.2%	28.6	13.3	0.9
Reform	37.4%	35.4	25.8	1.4
Just Jewish	24.9%	22.0	46.5	6.6

<b>TABLE 9-20</b>				
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Much Prefer</b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
All	40.7%	28.0	28.5	2.8
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	54.6%	31.0	11.4	3.0
Conversionary	50.3%	33.0	14.2	2.5
Intermarried	21.7%	21.3	51.9	5.1
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	52.4%	33.0	12.2	2.4
Non-Member	30.7%	23.9	42.2	3.2
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	63.3%	23.0	10.4	3.3
Non-Member	35.8%	29.0	32.2	3.0
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	53.5%	29.8	13.4	3.3
Non-Member	36.0%	27.3	33.8	2.9
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	53.4%	26.3	17.7	2.6
To Supplemental School	40.7%	30.3	26.3	2.7
→To Jewish Education	42.6%	28.6	26.2	2.6
No	38.1%	28.1	28.2	5.6
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	50.8%	28.1	18.8	2.3
No	38.0%	28.7	29.7	3.6



<b>TABLE 9-20</b>				
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Much Prefer</b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
All	40.7%	28.0	28.5	2.8
<b>ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
Youth Group Participant	51.0%	30.1	16.4	2.5
No	32.7%	26.9	36.5	3.9
<b>ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	58.1%	22.0	17.3	2.6
No	36.7%	30.1	29.8	3.4
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	54.4%	31.7	11.4	2.5
On General Trip	42.1%	24.4	31.5	2.0
No	29.6%	27.8	38.5	4.1
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	54.6%	28.3	14.2	2.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	21.1%	42.8	29.4	6.7
Not Asked	33.4%	24.7	39.5	2.4
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	31.7%	27.3	37.8	3.2
Under \$100	50.1%	32.2	16.1	1.6
\$100 - \$500	56.9%	25.3	13.0	4.8
\$500 and over	56.4%	28.2	13.6	1.8
Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.				

<b>TABLE 9-21</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Much Prefer</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
Jacksonville	2002	64%	21	14	1
Detroit	2005	62%	23	14	1
S Palm Beach	2005	62%	20	16	1
W Palm Beach	2005	61%	21	16	2
Bergen	2001	60%	21	18	2
Atlantic County	2004	59%	23	17	1
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	59%	22	17	1
Middlesex	2008	58%	24	16	1
St. Paul	2004	56%	22	21	1
Tidewater	2001	55%	20	23	3
Rochester	1999	54%	23	20	3
Sarasota	2001	49%	20	29	2
Westport	2000	47%	20	31	2
Washington	2003	46%	29	23	2
San Antonio	2007	46%	26	24	4
Hartford	2000	44%	27	26	3
Rhode Island	2002	44%	24	29	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	29	26	2
Tucson	2002	43%	25	31	1
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>
Las Vegas	2005	40%	27	31	2
New Haven	2010	39%	26	32	3

<b>TABLE 9-21</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40 AND OVER</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Much Prefer</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Prefer</b>	<b>Have No Preference</b>	<b>Rather Not Use</b>
Portland (ME)	2007	34%	27	37	3
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER</b>					
Monmouth	1997	64%	18	15	4
Orlando	1993	56%	22	20	3
Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.					

## CARING FOR ELDERLY RELATIVES

**T**able 9-23 shows that 11% (2,400 households) of Jewish households in Houston in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who lives outside the respondent's home and in some way depends upon the household for their care (*caregiver households*). The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself. Included in the 11% of caregiver households are 8% in which the elderly relative lives in Houston and 3% in which the elderly relative lives elsewhere.

Table 9-22 shows where the elderly person needing care lives.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 9-23 shows that the 11% of caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis.

## THE SANDWICH GENERATION

**T**able 9-24 shows that 9% (340 households) of Jewish households with children in Houston in which the respondent is age 40 or over are caregiver households. The adults in these households, who have been called the *sandwich generation*, have the responsibility to care for both minor children at home and elderly relatives who live outside their home.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 9-24 shows that the 9% of households with children who are caregiver households is the second lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis.

<b>TABLE 9-22 WHERE ELDERLY PERSON NEEDING CARE LIVES</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS 40 OR OVER</b>	
<b>Place of Residence and Level of Help Needed</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Relative Lives In Houston</b>	
Own Home Without Help	2.9%
Own Home With Help	0.7
Another Relative's Home	0.2
An Independent Living Facility	1.3
An Assisted Living Facility	2.0
A Nursing Home	0.8
<b>Relative Lives Elsewhere</b>	
Own Home Without Help	1.1
Own Home With Help	1.4
An Independent Living Facility	0.4
An Assisted Living Facility	0.0
Another Relative's Home	0.6
A Nursing Home	0.1
No Elderly Care Given	88.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Houston Total	7.9%
Elsewhere Total	3.6%

**TABLE 9-23  
CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 40 OR OVER**

		Elderly Relative Who Lives:		
Community	Year	Within Local Area	Outside Local Area	Total
St. Paul	2004	13%	7	20%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	16%	3	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	9%	9	18%
Rhode Island	2002	13%	2	15%
New Haven	2010	9%	6	15%
Miami	2014	8%	8	15%
Bergen	2001	12%	2	14%
Detroit	2005	11%	3	14%
Washington	2003	10%	5	14%
Westport	2000	10%	4	14%
Atlantic County	2004	6%	8	14%
Tidewater	2001	12%	1	13%
Tucson	2002	10%	3	13%
San Antonio	2007	8%	5	13%
Jacksonville	2002	9%	3	12%
Middlesex	2008	5%	7	12%
Broward	2016	7%	4	11%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>11%</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	2	10%
Sarasota	2001	6%	4	10%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	3	9%

**TABLE 9-23  
CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 40 OR OVER**

		Elderly Relative Who Lives:		
Community	Year	Within Local Area	Outside Local Area	<i>Total</i>
West Palm Beach	2005	7%	2	9%
Hartford <sup>1</sup>	2000	14%	4	18%
Rochester *	1999	11%	4	15%
Monmouth * <sup>2</sup>	1997	6%	2	8%

\* Question was asked just about an *elderly parent*, not an elderly relative.

<sup>1</sup> Question was asked of *respondents age 40-79*.

<sup>2</sup> Question was asked of *respondents age 50 and over*.

<b>TABLE 9-24</b> <b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS</b> <b>(THE SANDWICH GENERATION)</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17</b> <b>IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 40 OR OVER</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	31%		Broward	2016	14%
Middlesex	2008	24%		W Palm Beach	2005	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	23%		Jacksonville	2002	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%		Bergen	2001	13%
San Antonio	2007	20%		Tidewater	2001	12%
Las Vegas	2005	20%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>9%</b>
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Sarasota	2001	8%
New Haven	2010	17%		Hartford <sup>1</sup>	2000	19%
Detroit	2005	17%		Monmouth * <sup>2</sup>	1997	14%
Atlantic County	2004	17%		Rochester *	1999	13%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	17%		* Question was asked just about an <i>elderly parent</i> , not an elderly relative. <sup>1</sup> Question was asked of <i>respondents age 40-79</i> . <sup>2</sup> Question was asked of <i>respondents age 50 and over</i> .		
Tucson	2002	17%				
Miami	2014	16%				
Washington	2003	15%				
Westport	2000	15%				



## LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN

**R**espondents age 40 and over in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Houston (*households with local adult children*) or elsewhere. The results are shown in the “Location of Adult Children” section in Chapter 4.

The location of adult children has an impact upon social service needs because households with local adult children often have a support system, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis, that may not be available to households with no adult children living in Houston. Social service needs tend to increase significantly with age. **Table 4-28** shows that 69% of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over* have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 9-25** shows that the 73% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over with local adult children is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis, 45% in St. Louis, and 44% in Pittsburgh.

See the “Location of Adult Children” section in Chapter 4 for more information.

## LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

**B**ecause income is an issue of demography, it is discussed in Chapter 5. However, income does have an impact upon social service needs in Houston, particularly among elderly households. See the “Low Income Households” and “Households Living Below the Poverty Levels” sections in Chapter 5 for more information.

<b>TABLE 9-25</b>						
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 75 OR OVER</b>						
<b>WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 75 OR OVER</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Minneapolis *	2004	79%		Tucson	2002	51%
St. Paul *	2004	77%		Jacksonville	2002	46%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>69%</b>		Bergen <sup>1</sup>	2001	46%
Detroit	2005	67%		Wilmington <sup>2</sup>	1995	46%
Tidewater	2001	67%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	45%
Baltimore	2010	66%		New Haven <sup>3</sup>	2010	44%
Chicago	2010	66%		<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	44%
Cincinnati	2008	66%		York	1999	42%
New York	2011	64%		Westport	2000	41%
Denver	2007	63%		Monmouth <sup>4</sup>	1997	41%
Rochester	1999	63%		Miami <sup>5</sup>	2014	40%
Washington	2003	62%		Las Vegas	2005	40%
Rhode Island	2002	57%		Atlantic County	2004	31%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%		Middlesex <sup>6</sup>	2008	30%
San Antonio	2007	55%		Broward <sup>7</sup>	2016	28%
Hartford	2000	55%		S Palm Beach <sup>8</sup>	2005	21%
Richmond	1994	55%		W Palm Beach <sup>9</sup>	2005	16%
Milwaukee	1996	54%		Sarasota	2001	16%
Harrisburg	1994	53%		Howard County <sup>10</sup>	2010	79%
Portland (ME)	2007	52%				
Columbus	2013	51%				
				See notes on next page.		

**Notes to Table 9-25.**

\* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 18% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 7% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 21% of households with adult children living outside Greater New Haven but within 90 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 48% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

<sup>10</sup> Includes households with adult children living in the Baltimore or Washington area.



# CHAPTER 10

## ISRAEL

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*Go to the land that I will show you. I will bless you and make your descendants into a great nation. You will become famous and be a blessing to others.*

(GENESIS 12:1-2)

## HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL

**T**able 10-1 shows that 59% of Jewish households in Houston contain an adult or a Jewish child (*member*) who visited Israel. Two types of trips to Israel are defined in this study:

❶ **Jewish Trip:** A Jewish trip to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, Jewish agency, synagogue, or Jewish organization. Households containing members who lived or studied in Israel (excluding households containing Israelis) are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip. Households containing members who visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip (excluding households containing Israelis) are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

❷ **General Trip:** A general trip to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which a household member visited Israel on his/her own. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip. Israelis are included as having visited Israel on a general trip.

❸ The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip.

**Table 10-1** 31% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 28%, on a general trip. The market share is 52%.

✓ The 3% of households in which a member visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 10-2** shows that the 59% of households in which a member **visited Israel** is the fifth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis. The 59% compares to 36% in 1986.

**Table 10-3** shows that the 31% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Minneapolis.

The 28% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Minneapolis.

The 52% **market share** is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 10-1 shows that, overall, 59% of households contain a member who visited Israel. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (69%), Memorial (74%), and the Central City (77%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (69%)
- Orthodox households (80%) and Conservative households (76%)
- in-married households (81%)
- synagogue member households (77%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (84%), JCC member households (84%), and Jewish organization member households (84%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (83%)
- households who donated under \$100 (73%), \$100-\$500 (85%), and \$500 and over (91%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (45%), the North (27%), and the Southeast (40%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (36%)
- Just Jewish households (48%)
- intermarried households (35%)
- synagogue non-member households (46%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

<b>TABLE 10-1</b>					
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Visited Israel</b>			<b>Not to Israel</b>	<b>Jewish Trip Market Share</b> Ⓔ
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish Trip</b> Ⓐ	<b>General Trip</b> Ⓑ		
All	59.2%	31.0%	28.2	40.8	52.4%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	69.1%	38.8%	30.3	30.9	56.2%
Memorial	74.3%	43.2%	31.1	25.7	58.1%
Central City	76.5%	39.9%	36.6	23.5	52.2%
Suburban Southwest	61.4%	29.5%	31.9	38.6	48.0%
West	44.5%	14.8%	29.7	55.5	33.3%
North	26.5%	12.5%	14.0	73.5	47.2%
Southeast	39.9%	16.6%	23.3	60.1	41.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	58.0%	34.1%	23.9	42.0	58.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	58.1%	28.7%	29.4	41.9	49.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	57.0%	32.1%	24.9	43.0	56.3%
Non-Elderly Single	50.5%	28.2%	22.3	49.5	55.8%
Elderly Couple	67.7%	33.2%	34.5	32.3	49.0%
Elderly Single	55.3%	24.1%	31.2	44.7	43.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	36.0%	7.6%	28.4	64.0	21.1%
\$25 - \$50,000	64.8%	38.1%	26.7	35.2	58.8%
\$50 - \$100,000	58.2%	30.8%	27.4	41.8	52.9%
\$100 - \$200,000	58.6%	33.0%	25.6	41.4	56.3%



<b>TABLE 10-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Visited Israel</b>			<b>Not to Israel</b>	<b>Jewish Trip Market Share Ⓔ</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish Trip Ⓐ</b>	<b>General Trip Ⓑ</b>		
All	59.2%	31.0%	28.2	40.8	52.4%
\$200,000 and over	69.0%	34.6%	34.4	31.0	50.1%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	79.8%	21.2%	58.6	20.2	26.6%
Conservative	75.6%	47.4%	28.2	24.4	62.7%
Reform	56.5%	34.7%	21.8	43.5	61.4%
Just Jewish	47.5%	16.0%	31.5	52.5	33.7%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	81.0%	52.3%	28.7	19.0	64.6%
Conversionary	64.1%	30.2%	33.9	35.9	47.1%
Intermarried	34.9%	11.0%	23.9	65.1	31.5%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	77.0%	48.4%	28.6	23.0	62.9%
Non-Member	45.7%	17.9%	27.8	54.3	39.2%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Attended	84.3%	46.3%	38.0	15.7	54.9%
Did Not Attend	53.1%	27.4%	25.7	46.9	51.6%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	84.2%	46.3%	37.9	15.8	55.0%
Non-Member	53.3%	27.5%	25.8	46.7	51.6%

<b>TABLE 10-1</b>					
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Visited Israel</b>			<b>Not to Israel</b>	<b>Jewish Trip Market Share ③</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish Trip ①</b>	<b>General Trip ②</b>		
All	59.2%	31.0%	28.2	40.8	52.4%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	83.6%	53.7%	29.9	16.4	64.2%
Non-Member	51.4%	23.7%	27.7	48.6	46.1%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	82.6%	53.2%	29.4	17.4	64.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	66.5%	30.7%	35.8	33.5	46.2%
Not Asked	39.6%	13.6%	26.0	60.4	34.3%
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	44.0%	16.1%	27.9	56.0	36.6%
Under \$100	72.6%	43.1%	29.5	27.4	59.4%
\$100 - \$500	84.9%	53.1%	31.8	15.1	62.5%
\$500 and over	90.6%	64.1%	26.5	9.4	70.8%
Note: See page 10-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.					

**TABLE 10-2  
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Miami	2014	71%		Charlotte	1997	38%
Bergen	2001	62%		Jacksonville	2002	37%
Broward	2016	61%		Wilmington	1995	37%
S Palm Beach	2005	61%		Richmond	1994	36%
Los Angeles	1997	60%		<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>59%</b>		Portland (ME)	2007	35%
Detroit	2005	57%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	35%
Sarasota	2001	56%		St. Petersburg	1994	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	55%		Orlando	1993	34%
Middlesex	2008	54%		Las Vegas	2005	33%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%		York	1999	28%
Washington	2003	51%		<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
New Haven	2010	50%		Baltimore	2010	55%
St. Paul	2004	49%		Cincinnati	2008	52%
Monmouth	1997	47%		Chicago	2010	50%
Buffalo	1995	46%		New York	2011	49%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%		Cleveland	2011	47%
Westport	2000	44%		Essex-Morris	1998	46%
Milwaukee	1996	44%		Columbus	2013	45%
Tucson	2002	43%		<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	44%
Hartford	2000	43%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	43%
San Antonio	2007	42%		Howard County	2010	42%
Atlantic County	2004	42%		Atlanta	2006	40%
Rochester	1999	42%		San Diego	2003	39%
Rhode Island	2002	41%		Phoenix	2002	39%
Tidewater	2001	40%		Denver	2007	34%
Harrisburg	1994	40%		<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>32%</b>

**TABLE 10-3  
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Visited Israel		Jewish Trip Market Share ③
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>52%</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	32%	47%
Detroit	2005	28%	29%	49%
Sarasota	2001	28%	28%	50%
Miami	2014	26%	45%	37%
Bergen	2001	26%	36%	42%
Broward	2016	25%	36%	41%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	30%	46%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	25%	27%	49%
Washington	2003	25%	26%	49%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%	45%
St. Paul	2004	24%	25%	48%
Monmouth	1997	24%	24%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	20%	55%
Hartford	2000	23%	20%	54%
Rochester	1999	23%	18%	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	23%	49%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	19%	54%
Tidewater	2001	22%	18%	55%
New Haven	2010	20%	30%	40%
San Antonio	2007	20%	22%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	21%	49%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	20%	51%

**TABLE 10-3  
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Visited Israel</b>		<b>Jewish Trip Market Share ③</b>
		<b><i>Jewish Trip</i> ①</b>	<b><i>General Trip</i> ②</b>	
Westport	2000	19%	25%	44%
Charlotte	1997	18%	20%	47%
Richmond	1994	18%	18%	50%
Tucson	2002	17%	26%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	20%	47%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	44%	27%
Wilmington	1995	16%	21%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	20%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	20%	43%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	22%	36%
York	1999	11%	18%	37%
Las Vegas	2005	10%	22%	31%

Note: See page 10-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.

## TRIPS TO ISRAEL BY JEWISH CHILDREN

**T**able 10-4 shows that 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 1% on a Jewish trip and 10% on a general trip. A total of 13% of households with Jewish children age 13-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 2% on a Jewish trip and 11%, on a general trip.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 10-5 shows that the 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis, 16% in St. Louis, and 10% in Pittsburgh. The 12% compares to 7% in 1986.

The 1% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Minneapolis.

The 10% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **general trip** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Minneapolis.

<b>TABLE 10-4</b>		
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL</b>		
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Trip to Israel</b>	<b>Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17</b>	<b>Households with Jewish Teenagers Age 13-17</b>
Sent a Jewish Child to Israel on a Jewish Trip ❶	1.2%	1.9%
Sent a Jewish Child to Israel on a General Trip ❷	10.4	11.1
Did Not Send a Jewish Child to Israel	88.4	87.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total Who Sent a Jewish Child to Israel	11.6%	13.0%
Note: See page 10-2 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

**TABLE 10-5  
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Visited Israel</b>		
		<b>Jewish Trip ①</b>	<b>General Trip ②</b>	<b>Total</b>
Miami	2014	12%	34	46%
Bergen	2001	10%	28	38%
New York	2011	NA	NA	35%
Cleveland	2011	NA	NA	30%
Baltimore	2010	NA	NA	26%
Detroit	2005	5%	21	25%
New Haven	2010	7%	17	24%
Broward	2016	3%	19	22%
Monmouth	1997	9%	13	22%
Harrisburg	1994	9%	13	22%
Middlesex	2008	7%	15	22%
Rhode Island	2002	6%	15	21%
San Antonio	2007	7%	12	19%
Milwaukee	1996	9%	9	18%
Chicago	2010	NA	NA	18%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	NA	18%
St. Paul	2004	6%	11	17%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	5%	12	17%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	11	16%
Washington	2003	3%	13	16%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	NA	NA	16%
Tucson	2002	13%	2	15%
Richmond	1994	9%	6	15%
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15%

**TABLE 10-5  
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17**

Community	Year	Visited Israel		
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	Total
Tidewater	2001	10%	4	14%
Hartford	2000	8%	6	14%
Las Vegas	2005	2%	13	14%
York	1999	5%	8	13%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12%</b>
Orlando	1993	NA	NA	11%
Jacksonville	2002	7%	3	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	6%	4	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	4	10%
Sarasota	2001	6%	5	10%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	NA	NA	10%
Westport	2000	4%	5	9%
Atlantic County	2004	3%	6	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	6	8%
Charlotte	1997	1%	7	8%
Wilmington	1995	1%	7	8%
Howard County	2010	NA	NA	8%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	7%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>7%</b>
Columbus	2013	NA	NA	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	4	5%

Note: See page 10-2 for an explanation of ① and ②.



## **COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL**

**R**espondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) in Houston were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. **Table 10-6** shows that 25% (800 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

**Community Comparisons.** The 33% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel compares to 40% in Miami and 25% in Broward, the only other communities to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 10-6** shows that, overall, 25% of respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) said cost prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- Conservative households (35%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (41%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Core Area (10%)
- Just Jewish households (9%)
- households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)

<b>TABLE 10-6 COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL</b>	
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO HAVE NOT SENT A CHILD ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Jewish Child Age 6-17</b>
All	24.8%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	9.5%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	
35 - 49	25.6%
50 - 64	26.8%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
\$100 - \$200,000	30.1%
\$200,000 and over	18.5%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Conservative	34.5%
Reform	28.3%
Just Jewish	8.8%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	24.0%
Intermarried	22.4%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	24.1%
Non-Member	25.7%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	30.7%
Did Not Attend	22.2%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	19.4%
Non-Member	26.8%

<b>TABLE 10-6</b>	
<b>COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL</b>	
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO HAVE NOT SENT A CHILD ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Jewish Child Age 6-17</b>
All	24.8%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	19.6%
Non-Member	26.3%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>	
On Jewish Trip	27.8%
On General Trip	25.5%
No	21.4%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	20.8%
Not Asked	24.4%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	30.0%
Under \$100	40.5%
\$100 and over	11.1%

## EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

**T**able 10-7 shows that 21% of Jewish respondents in Houston are extremely attached to Israel; 28%, very attached; 38%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached to Israel. In total, 49% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 10-8 shows that the 49% who are **extremely/very attached** to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis.

The 13% who are **not attached** to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Minneapolis.

**Age of Respondent.** Table 10-9 shows that the 56% of respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis.

The 44% of respondents **age 35-49** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Minneapolis.

The 44% of respondents **age 50-64** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Minneapolis.

The 55% of respondents **age 65-74** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis.

The 52% of respondents **age 75 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Minneapolis.

The 54% of respondents **age 65 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Minneapolis.

**Jewish Identification.** Table 10-10 shows that the 67% of **Orthodox** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

The 63% of **Conservative** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Minneapolis.

The 45% of **Reform** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Minneapolis.

The 40% of **Just Jewish** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis.

**Type of Marriage.** Table 10-11 shows that the 61% of respondents in **in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Minneapolis.

The 35% of respondents in **conversionary in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Minneapolis.

The 49% of respondents in **intermarried** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 10-7 shows that, overall, 49% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in Memorial (61%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (65%)
- households with only adult children (64%)
- Orthodox households (67%) and Conservative households (63%)
- in-married households (61%)
- synagogue member households (60%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (63%), JCC member households (59%), and Jewish organization member households (70%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (73%) and households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as child (59%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (60%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (58%) and a general trip (71%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (61%) and \$500 and over (62%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (35%)
- conversionary in-married households (37%) and intermarried households (35%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (27%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

<b>TABLE 10-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Extremely + Very Attached</b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
All	48.7%	20.6%	28.1	38.2	13.1
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	47.7%	21.3%	26.4	39.6	12.7
Memorial	60.5%	23.2%	37.3	32.6	6.9
Central City	55.1%	26.6%	28.5	32.0	12.9
Suburban Southwest	45.9%	21.2%	24.7	41.1	13.0
West	49.0%	27.5%	21.5	34.1	16.9
North	42.2%	13.3%	28.9	43.1	14.7
Southeast	35.1%	8.1%	27.0	42.2	22.7
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>					
0 - 4 years	64.7%	30.2%	34.5	19.8	15.5
5 - 9 years	43.4%	18.4%	25.0	36.1	20.5
10 - 19 years	43.2%	20.5%	22.7	45.6	11.2
20 or more years	48.7%	19.8%	28.9	38.8	12.5
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Under 35	55.8%	20.9%	34.9	37.0	7.2
35 - 49	43.7%	21.3%	22.4	40.3	16.0
50 - 64	43.5%	19.6%	23.9	41.8	14.7
65 - 74	55.2%	22.6%	32.6	34.6	10.2
75 and over	52.1%	18.4%	33.7	33.8	14.1
→ 65 and over	54.0%	21.0%	33.0	34.3	11.7

<b>TABLE 10-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Extremely + Very Attached</b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
All	48.7%	20.6%	28.1	38.2	13.1
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Male	46.7%	18.5%	28.2	38.7	14.6
Female	50.7%	22.9%	27.8	37.9	11.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	40.5%	20.1%	20.4	45.2	14.3
Household with Only Adult Children	64.1%	23.6%	40.5	21.4	14.5
Non-Elderly Couple	42.6%	22.5%	20.1	38.6	18.8
Non-Elderly Single	43.5%	17.3%	26.2	50.9	5.6
Elderly Couple	54.8%	22.7%	32.1	35.6	9.6
Elderly Single	48.0%	20.9%	27.1	34.7	17.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	42.1%	11.1%	31.0	47.1	10.8
\$25 - \$50,000	55.1%	19.0%	36.1	32.8	12.1
\$50 - \$100,000	49.0%	20.0%	29.0	35.3	15.7
\$100 - \$200,000	50.6%	20.6%	30.0	38.4	11.0
\$200,000 and over	46.9%	24.6%	22.3	36.4	16.7
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	67.0%	51.0%	16.0	33.0	0.0
Conservative	63.0%	33.4%	29.6	29.8	7.2
Reform	45.0%	13.1%	31.9	45.8	9.2
Just Jewish	40.0%	15.6%	24.4	36.9	23.1

<b>TABLE 10-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Extremely + Very Attached</b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
All	48.7%	20.6%	28.1	38.2	13.1
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	60.7%	29.4%	31.3	31.1	8.2
Conversionary	37.0%	18.0%	19.0	49.3	13.7
Intermarried	35.2%	13.0%	22.2	40.6	24.2
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	60.1%	29.6%	30.5	33.8	6.1
Non-Member	39.8%	13.7%	26.1	41.6	18.6
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Member	63.3%	33.0%	30.3	32.7	4.0
Non-Member	44.9%	17.4%	27.5	39.8	15.3
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	59.0%	27.9%	31.1	33.8	7.2
Non-Member	45.8%	18.6%	27.2	39.6	14.6
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	70.3%	34.2%	36.1	25.9	3.8
Non-Member	41.6%	16.2%	25.4	42.3	16.1
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>					
To Jewish Day School	72.5%	35.1%	37.4	21.0	6.5
To Supplemental School	59.3%	31.0%	28.3	28.3	12.4
→ To Jewish Education	52.5%	22.3%	30.2	36.1	11.4
No	49.0%	20.6%	28.4	43.0	8.0



<b>TABLE 10-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Extremely + Very Attached</b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
All	48.7%	20.6%	28.1	38.2	13.1
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>					
To Overnight Camp	58.1%	28.2%	29.9	33.7	8.2
No	48.9%	19.1%	29.8	39.3	11.8
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>					
In Youth Group	57.2%	25.6%	31.6	35.5	7.3
No	46.5%	18.4%	28.1	39.4	14.1
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	59.5%	31.4%	28.1	29.1	11.4
No	49.1%	19.0%	30.1	40.7	10.2
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	57.5%	24.8%	32.7	37.3	5.2
On General Trip	70.5%	37.6%	32.9	24.3	5.2
No	27.3%	6.3%	21.0	48.8	23.9
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	59.0%	26.9%	32.1	36.5	4.5
Asked, Did Not Donate	49.3%	17.5%	31.8	33.3	17.4
Not Asked	39.9%	16.4%	23.5	41.2	18.9
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	42.2%	16.6%	25.6	39.0	18.8
Under \$100	53.6%	24.4%	29.2	39.3	7.1
\$100 - \$500	60.9%	24.0%	36.9	35.4	3.7
\$500 and over	62.4%	32.7%	29.7	34.9	2.7

**TABLE 10-8  
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Extremely/ Very</b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
Miami	2014	62%	32%	30	27	11
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	24%	36	33	7
Middlesex	2008	58%	27%	31	32	10
Detroit	2005	56%	26%	29	32	12
Jacksonville	2002	56%	25%	31	33	11
Bergen	2001	55%	26%	29	33	12
Broward	2016	55%	25%	30	30	15
San Antonio	2007	55%	23%	32	33	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	21%	32	36	10
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	19%	35	37	9
Rhode Island	2002	53%	22%	31	37	10
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%	21%	31	37	11
Atlantic County	2004	51%	19%	32	39	10
St. Paul	2004	50%	20%	30	35	16
Sarasota	2001	49%	22%	26	41	11
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>
Washington	2003	49%	20%	29	37	15
Tucson	2002	47%	18%	29	37	16
New Haven	2010	47%	17%	30	36	17
Los Angeles	1997	45%	17%	28	39	15
Milwaukee	1996	44%	15%	29	41	15
Monmouth	1997	42%	16%	26	43	15
San Francisco	2004	42%	16%	26	32	26
Harrisburg	1994	42%	13%	29	42	16
Westport	2000	41%	14%	28	44	15

**TABLE 10-8  
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Extremely/ Very</i></b>	<b>Extremely Attached</b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Somewhat Attached</b>	<b>Not Attached</b>
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18
Tidewater	2001	40%	14%	26	41	20
Hartford	2000	40%	12%	27	46	15
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	11%	26	44	20
Las Vegas	2005	36%	14%	22	40	24
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	12%	22	46	21
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%	52		18
<b>Alternative Response Categories</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very/ Somewhat</i></b>	<b>Very Attached</b>	<b>Some- what Attached</b>	<b>Not Very Attached</b>	<b>Not at All Attached</b>
Cleveland	2011	86%	44%	42	8	6
Baltimore	2010	84%	46%	38	9	7
Atlanta	2006	81%	40%	41	14	5
Philadelphia	2009	79%	42%	37	12	8
New York	2011	78%	46%	32	11	11
Chicago	2010	77%	41%	36	15	8
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	74%	38%	36	17	9
Denver	2007	71%	34%	37	16	13
Howard County	2010	69%	33%	36	14	17
Columbus	2013	68%	26%	42	13	20

**TABLE 10-9  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Under 35</i></b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>All</b>
Miami	2014	65%	63%	64%	56%	64%	60%	62%
Middlesex	2008	58%	46%	52%	61%	68%	65%	58%
Detroit	2005	58%	51%	54%	63%	57%	59%	56%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Broward	2016	52%	52%	54%	53%	62%	58%	55%
New Haven	2010	51%	35%	47%	49%	55%	53%	47%
Washington	2003	48%	46%	52%	47%	53%	51%	49%
Tucson	2002	47%	42%	43%	50%	59%	54%	47%
Bergen	2001	47%	56%	53%	58%	61%	59%	55%
Jacksonville	2002	47%	54%	52%	73%	63%	67%	56%
St. Paul	2004	44%	41%	57%	64%	54%	57%	50%
San Antonio	2007	38%	55%	52%	62%	60%	61%	55%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	39%	56%	60%	63%	62%	54%
Rhode Island	2002	38%	44%	56%	70%	61%	64%	53%
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	30%	39%	47%	35%	41%	37%
Harrisburg	1994	35%	37%	48%	54%	53%	54%	42%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	45%	54%	64%	66%	65%	61%
Westport	2000	35%	39%	36%	47%	61%	55%	41%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	33%	51%	46%	62%	68%	65%	52%
Milwaukee	1996	32%	39%	48%	55%	51%	53%	44%
Monmouth	1997	32%	36%	43%	52%	52%	52%	42%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	31%	37%	38%	44%	41%	36%
Tidewater	2001	31%	34%	43%	47%	56%	52%	40%

**TABLE 10-9  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Under 35</i></b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>All</b>
Wilmington	1995	30%	37%	34%	59%	38%	50%	38%
Rochester	1999	29%	30%	36%	53%	45%	49%	37%
Richmond	1994	28%	37%	51%	53%	54%	53%	41%
Charlotte	1997	27%	33%	33%	NA	NA	56%	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	33%	50%	61%	61%	61%	54%
Hartford	2000	23%	35%	40%	52%	44%	48%	40%
York	1999	9%	27%	37%	42%	48%	44%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		48%	58%	60%	59%	51%
Sarasota	2001	27%		48%	56%	53%	55%	49%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		35%	48%	48%	48%	33%

**TABLE 10-10  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conser- vative</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b><i>Just Jewish</i></b>	<b>All <sup>1</sup></b>
Miami	2014	86%	76%	53%	53%	62%
Jacksonville	2002	NA	70%	41%	51%	56%
San Antonio	2007	89%	67%	52%	45%	55%
Middlesex	2008	92%	69%	51%	44%	58%
S Palm Beach	2005	84%	76%	56%	44%	61%
Broward	2016	83%	65%	55%	42%	55%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	NA	68%	45%	41%	52%
St. Paul	2004	NA	65%	40%	41%	50%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	NA	68%	46%	40%	54%
W Palm Beach	2005	100%	69%	51%	39%	54%
Bergen	2001	96%	65%	43%	39%	55%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	61%	52%	38%	51%
Tucson	2002	NA	64%	46%	37%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	85%	69%	52%	36%	53%
Sarasota	2001	NA	60%	53%	36%	49%
Wilmington	1995	64%	48%	28%	35%	38%
Milwaukee	1996	65%	63%	40%	33%	44%
Detroit	2005	94%	73%	46%	32%	56%
Washington	2003	96%	70%	42%	32%	49%
New Haven	2010	94%	62%	44%	31%	47%
Westport	2000	NA	58%	41%	29%	41%
Hartford	2000	84%	55%	32%	28%	40%
Harrisburg	1994	75%	54%	33%	28%	42%

**TABLE 10-10  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conser- vative</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b><i>Just Jewish</i></b>	<b>All <sup>1</sup></b>
Las Vegas	2005	62%	49%	36%	27%	36%
Monmouth	1997	65%	56%	28%	27%	42%
Richmond	1994	69%	57%	31%	27%	41%
Tidewater	2001	NA	55%	30%	26%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	54%	35%	24%	33%
Charlotte	1997	NA	57%	26%	24%	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	56%	36%	24%	37%
Rochester	1999	67%	60%	33%	19%	37%
York	1999	NA	46%	31%	17%	32%

<sup>1</sup> Includes Reconstructionist, which is not shown in the table due to small sample sizes.

**TABLE 10-11  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

Community	Year	In-Married		<i>Intermarried</i>
		<b>2 Born/Raised Jews</b>	<b>Conversionary</b>	
San Antonio	2007	64%	49%	50%
Miami	2014	71%	60%	49%
Jacksonville	2002	67%	63%	46%
Broward	2016	61%	55%	42%
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	54%	41%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	30%	38%
Tucson	2002	55%	52%	38%
Middlesex	2008	64%	NA	36%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Atlantic County	2004	56%	NA	35%
San Francisco	2004	52%	NA	35%
Las Vegas	2005	43%	41%	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	64%	56%	33%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	66%	48%	32%
Westport	2000	51%	32%	32%
New Haven	2010	59%	46%	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	62%	44%	30%
Sarasota	2001	57%	NA	30%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	NA	30%
Washington	2003	61%	60%	29%
St. Paul	2004	64%	54%	28%
Wilmington	1995	45%	NA	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	NA	26%



**TABLE 10-1  
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL  
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>In-Married</b>		<b><i>Intermarried</i></b>
		<b>2 Born/Raised Jews</b>	<b>Conversionary</b>	
Richmond	1994	51%	38%	26%
Bergen	2001	65%	36%	25%
Detroit	2005	68%	43%	24%
Tidewater	2001	52%	45%	24%
Charlotte	1997	51%	32%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	25%	24%
Monmouth	1997	45%	NA	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	48%	38%	20%
Hartford	2000	51%	15%	19%
York	1999	47%	26%	17%
Rochester	1999	52%	24%	10%

## **CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER JEWS IN GREATER HOUSTON ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL AND EXPRESSING VIEWS**

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

**Table 10-12** shows that 69% (18,000 households) of Jewish respondents had conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel.

**Table 10-13** shows that 39% (7,000 households) of Jewish respondents who have had conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel frequently/sometimes hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Greater Houston.

### **Had Conversations**

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 10-12** shows that, overall, 69% of respondents had conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Core Area (83%)
- under age 35 (81%)
- Orthodox households (84%)
- in-married households (82%) and conversionary in-married households (82%)
- synagogue member households (82%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (87%), JCC member households (87%), and Jewish organization member households (84%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (82%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (84%)
- households who donated under \$100 (79%), \$100-\$500 (86%), and \$500 and over (57%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the North (38%) and the Southeast (56%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (58%) and 5-9 years (27%)
- age 75 and over (59%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (50%)
- intermarried households (52%)
- synagogue non-member households (58%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (52%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (56%)

### Hesitated to Express Political Views

**Table 10-13** shows that, overall, 39% of respondents who have had conversations about Israel with other Jews in Houston about Israel frequently/sometimes hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Greater Houston. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the West (64%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (58%) and 5-9 years (56%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (66%)
- JCC member households (50%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southeast (21%)
- age 35-49 (28%)
- intermarried households (25%)

<b>TABLE 10-12</b>	
<b>CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER JEWS IN GREATER HOUSTON ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Had Conversations with Other Jews in Greater Houston about Political Situation in Israel</b>
All	69.1%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	82.7%
Memorial	73.7%
Central City	70.4%
Suburban Southwest	66.1%
West	69.8%
North	37.8%
Southeast	56.1%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>	
0 - 4 years	58.2%
5 - 9 years	27.3%
10 - 19 years	74.9%
20 or more years	70.3%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>	
Under 35	80.8%
35 - 49	73.5%
50 - 64	64.7%
65 - 74	72.2%
75 and over	58.7%
→ 65 and over	66.8%
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>	
Male	67.2%
Female	71.2%

<b>TABLE 10-12</b>	
<b>CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER JEWS IN GREATER HOUSTON ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Had Conversations with Other Jews in Greater Houston about Political Situation in Israel</b>
All	69.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>	
Household with Children	73.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	72.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	68.7%
Non-Elderly Single	66.1%
Elderly Couple	70.7%
Elderly Single	61.2%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$25,000	49.8%
\$25 - \$50,000	72.1%
\$50 - \$100,000	74.6%
\$100 - \$200,000	67.3%
\$200,000 and over	76.1%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Orthodox	83.9%
Conservative	73.3%
Reform	71.5%
Just Jewish	60.2%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	81.7%
Conversionary	81.8%
Intermarried	52.3%

<b>TABLE 10-12 CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER JEWS IN GREATER HOUSTON ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Had Conversations with Other Jews in Greater Houston about Political Situation in Israel</b>
All	69.1%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	81.7%
Non-Member	58.2%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	86.5%
Did Not Attend	64.7%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	87.0%
Non-Member	64.9%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	84.3%
Non-Member	63.9%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>	
On Jewish Trip	81.9%
On General Trip	77.5%
No	52.2%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	83.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	74.4%
Not Asked	55.7%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	59.7%
Under \$100	79.0%
\$100 - \$500	85.5%
\$500 and over	87.4%

<b>TABLE 10-13</b>					
<b>HESITATE EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HAD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ISRAEL WITH OTHER JEWS IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Frequently + Sometimes</b>	<b>Frequently</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	39.2%	18.6%	20.6	13.0	47.8
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	41.7%	21.1%	20.6	14.2	44.1
Memorial	39.5%	12.7%	26.8	18.4	42.1
Central City	31.1%	10.3%	20.8	13.2	55.7
Suburban Southwest	31.3%	13.6%	17.7	14.0	54.7
West	64.1%	46.3%	17.8	6.8	29.1
North	38.1%	21.2%	16.9	5.6	56.3
Southeast	20.9%	6.2%	14.7	11.1	68.0
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>					
0 - 4 years	57.9%	25.6%	32.3	12.0	30.1
5 - 9 years	55.6%	19.3%	36.3	0.4	44.0
10 - 19 years	36.2%	27.9%	8.3	19.4	44.4
20 or more years	37.0%	16.0%	21.0	12.7	50.3
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Under 35	39.9%	22.3%	17.6	15.8	44.3
35 - 49	27.5%	12.4%	15.1	18.8	53.7
50 - 64	43.9%	23.1%	20.8	7.2	48.9
65 - 74	48.1%	20.6%	27.5	10.7	41.2
75 and over	32.3%	10.8%	21.5	17.9	49.8
→ 65 and over	42.7%	17.3%	25.4	13.1	44.2
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Male	37.8%	20.9%	16.9	15.2	47.0
Female	40.5%	16.3%	24.2	10.9	48.6

<b>TABLE 10-13</b>					
<b>HESITATE EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HAD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ISRAEL WITH OTHER JEWS IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Frequently + Sometimes</b>	<b>Frequently</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	39.2%	18.6%	20.6	13.0	47.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	31.1%	14.8%	16.3	15.5	53.4
Household with Only Adult Children	42.4%	17.3%	25.1	5.4	52.2
Non-Elderly Couple	39.0%	17.1%	21.9	10.9	50.1
Non-Elderly Single	36.7%	24.5%	12.2	18.4	44.9
Elderly Couple	43.4%	18.4%	25.0	13.3	43.3
Elderly Single	37.5%	12.8%	24.7	15.1	47.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	65.7%	46.0%	19.7	8.9	25.4
\$25 - \$50,000	37.9%	19.7%	18.2	11.0	51.1
\$50 - \$100,000	32.5%	14.4%	18.1	9.2	58.3
\$100 - \$200,000	39.7%	13.0%	26.7	17.2	43.1
\$200,000 and over	36.5%	14.3%	22.2	17.9	45.6
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	44.6%	13.5%	31.1	3.0	52.4
Conservative	38.2%	18.1%	20.1	13.0	48.8
Reform	36.5%	15.7%	20.8	17.0	46.5
Just Jewish	42.2%	24.3%	17.9	9.0	48.8
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	44.7%	20.0%	24.7	12.1	43.2
Conversionary	45.2%	17.7%	27.5	13.1	41.7
Intermarried	24.8%	10.9%	13.9	11.9	63.3
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	38.9%	15.1%	23.8	14.9	46.2
Non-Member	39.7%	22.9%	16.8	10.7	49.6



<b>TABLE 10-13</b>					
<b>HESITATE EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ISRAEL</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HAD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ISRAEL WITH OTHER JEWS IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Frequently + Sometimes</b>	<b>Frequently</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	39.2%	18.6%	20.6	13.0	47.8
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Attended	40.7%	17.4%	23.3	14.1	45.2
Did Not Attend	39.0%	19.1%	19.9	12.7	48.3
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	50.1%	19.7%	30.4	15.8	34.1
Non-Member	36.3%	18.5%	17.8	12.2	51.5
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	40.8%	14.6%	26.2	13.7	45.5
Non-Member	38.4%	20.3%	18.1	12.7	48.9
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	38.9%	13.0%	25.9	11.5	49.6
On General Trip	39.9%	21.1%	18.8	8.8	51.3
No	38.9%	23.1%	15.8	19.6	41.5
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	41.1%	13.4%	27.7	12.8	46.1
Asked, Did Not Donate	41.2%	26.1%	15.1	12.7	46.1
Not Asked	36.2%	22.8%	13.4	13.2	50.6
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	36.9%	23.6%	13.3	12.9	50.2
Under \$100	38.7%	10.6%	28.1	11.4	49.9
\$100 - \$500	42.5%	16.9%	25.6	15.3	42.2
\$500 and over	41.7%	12.1%	29.6	11.4	46.9



# CHAPTER 11

## ANTI-SEMITISM

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*A new king arose over Egypt who did not know Joseph. And he said to his people, "Look, the Israelite people are much too numerous for us. Let us deal shrewdly with them. "*

(EXODUS 1:8-10)

## PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether they personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year. The respondent defined “anti-Semitism” for himself/herself. The nature of the anti-Semitic incident was not queried. Respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in Houston (see the “Perception of Anti-Semitism in Houston” section below) were assumed not to have personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year.

**Table 11-1** shows that 15% (3,900 households) of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 7% of respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 11-2** shows that the 15% who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 11-1** shows that, overall, 15% of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the West (26%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (40%)

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in the Southeast (6%)
- respondents age 75 and over (5%)

<b>TABLE 11-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Experienced Anti-Semitism in Houston in the Past Year</b>
All	14.6%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	15.2%
Memorial	12.3%
Central City	11.8%
Suburban Southwest	15.8%
West	26.4%
North	15.1%
Southeast	6.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>	
0 - 4 years	21.1%
5 - 9 years	19.9%
10 - 19 years	20.5%
20 or more years	12.2%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>	
Under 35	21.4%
35 - 49	19.3%
50 - 64	12.8%
65 - 74	14.6%
75 and over	5.1%
→ 65 and over	11.1%
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>	
Male	13.4%
Female	15.8%

<b>TABLE 1 1-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Experienced Anti-Semitism in Houston in the Past Year</b>
All	14.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>	
Household with Children	17.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	18.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	9.5%
Non-Elderly Single	11.1%
Elderly Couple	12.6%
Elderly Single	7.7%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$25,000	40.4%
\$25 - \$50,000	17.5%
\$50 - \$100,000	10.9%
\$100 - \$200,000	16.0%
\$200,000 and over	11.6%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Orthodox	10.5%
Conservative	14.6%
Reform	14.6%
Just Jewish	15.2%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	13.7%
Conversionary	13.6%
Intermarried	13.5%

<b>TABLE 1 1-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Experienced Anti-Semitism in Houston in the Past Year</b>
All	14.6%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	12.1%
Non-Member	16.6%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	14.1%
Did Not Attend	14.8%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	10.1%
Non-Member	15.8%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	12.4%
Non-Member	15.3%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	11.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	21.6%
Not Asked	15.6%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	16.2%
Under \$100	14.3%
\$100 - \$500	11.6%
\$500 and over	8.3%
Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.	

<b>TABLE 1 1-2</b> <b>PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY</b> <b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Orlando	1993	31%		<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	16%
Denver	2007	24%		<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>15%</b>
York	1999	24%		Detroit	2005	15%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		New Haven	2010	14%
Richmond	1994	23%		San Antonio	2007	14%
Charlotte	1997	22%		Hartford	2000	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%		Westport	2000	13%
Jacksonville	2002	21%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Harrisburg	1994	21%		Broward	2016	12%
San Diego	2003	19%		Miami	2014	12%
Rochester	1999	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Las Vegas	2005	18%		Bergen	2001	12%
St. Paul	2004	18%		Atlantic County	2004	11%
Tucson	2002	18%		Sarasota	2001	11%
Tidewater	2001	18%		W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Rhode Island	2002	17%		Middlesex	2008	8%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%				



## JEWISH CHILDREN EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 11-3 shows that 31% (900 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Houston.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 1% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which the respondents responded “don’t know” to this question.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 11-4 shows that the 31% with a Jewish child age 6-17 who **experienced anti-Semitism** in the local community in the past year is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis.

<b>TABLE 11-3 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17 EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17</b>	
<b>Experience with Anti-Semitism</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Child Experienced Anti-Semitism	31.3%
Child Did Not Experience Anti-Semitism	68.7
Total	100.0%

<b>TABLE 1 1-4</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17</b>				
<b>EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17</b>				
		<b>Experienced Anti-Semitism:</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>At School</b>	<b>Elsewhere</b>	<b>Total</b>
San Antonio	2007	31%	3	34%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>31%</b>
York	1999	NA	NA	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	22%	6	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	26%	2	28%
Tidewater	2001	22%	1	23%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	3	20%
Jacksonville	2002	18%	1	20%
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%	3	18%
Detroit	2005	8%	10	18%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	16%	2	18%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	3	18%
Charlotte	1997	NA	NA	18%
New Haven	2010	14%	3	17%
Milwaukee	1996	NA	NA	17%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	16%
Atlantic County	2004	14%	1	15%
Broward	2016	NA	NA	13%
Middlesex	2008	9%	4	13%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	2	13%
Hartford	2000	12%	1	13%

**TABLE 1 1-4  
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17  
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17**

		Experienced Anti-Semitism:		
Community	Year	At School	Elsewhere	<i>Total</i>
Westport	2000	10%	2	12%
Bergen	2001	7%	3	11%
St. Paul	2004	9%	1	10%
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	2	9%
Tucson	2002	9%	0	9%
Washington	2003	5%	3	8%
Miami	2014	NA	NA	6%

## PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON

**T**able 11-5 shows that 5% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Houston; 38%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 15%, none at all. In total, 43% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Houston.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 6% of respondents who responded “don't know” to this question.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 11-6 shows that the 43% who perceive a **great deal/moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Minneapolis.

The 5% who perceive a **great deal** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Minneapolis.

The 15% who perceive **no anti-Semitism at all** in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 11-5 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Houston. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year (65%)
- households with only adult children (56%)
- conversionary in-married households (60%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the North (31%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (30%)
- under age 35 (30%) and age 35-49 (30%)
- non-elderly single households (30%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 and over (31%)
- intermarried households (34%)

<b>TABLE 11-5 PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Great Deal + Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Great Deal</b>	<b>A Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>None at All</b>
All	43.1%	5.2%	37.9	41.8	15.1
<b>EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Experienced	64.9%	20.9%	44.0	35.1	0.0
No	39.2%	3.4%	35.8	43.5	17.3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	45.1%	5.5%	39.6	43.2	11.7
Memorial	45.1%	8.1%	37.0	44.0	10.9
Central City	44.2%	6.1%	38.1	34.5	21.3
Suburban Southwest	40.7%	6.1%	34.6	46.9	12.4
West	49.3%	5.5%	43.8	27.3	23.4
North	31.1%	5.7%	25.4	52.0	16.9
Southeast	43.1%	4.4%	38.7	41.4	15.5
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>					
0 - 4 years	30.4%	5.8%	24.6	47.8	21.8
5 - 9 years	62.4%	36.9%	25.5	18.7	18.9
10 - 19 years	41.4%	2.9%	38.5	39.9	18.7
20 or more years	45.4%	6.5%	38.9	41.7	12.9
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Under 35	30.0%	4.6%	25.4	48.3	21.7
35 - 49	30.2%	4.6%	25.6	45.9	23.9
50 - 64	48.7%	5.8%	42.9	43.3	8.0
65 - 74	48.2%	6.2%	42.0	40.2	11.6
75 and over	51.9%	8.9%	43.0	31.3	16.8
→ 65 and over	49.5%	7.1%	42.4	37.0	13.5

<b>TABLE 11-5 PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Great Deal + Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Great Deal</b>	<b>A Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>None at All</b>
All	43.1%	5.2%	37.9	41.8	15.1
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Male	41.3%	4.2%	37.1	42.9	15.8
Female	44.5%	7.5%	37.0	41.6	13.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	37.3%	4.1%	33.2	49.3	13.4
Household with Only Adult Children	56.2%	10.2%	46.0	36.2	7.6
Non-Elderly Couple	48.6%	2.0%	46.6	36.0	15.4
Non-Elderly Single	29.5%	4.7%	24.8	46.7	23.8
Elderly Couple	46.4%	5.5%	40.9	45.8	7.8
Elderly Single	51.9%	9.9%	42.0	23.9	24.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	30.7%	8.9%	21.8	55.5	13.8
\$25 - \$50,000	51.1%	9.0%	42.1	37.8	11.1
\$50 - \$100,000	44.4%	6.3%	38.1	38.5	17.1
\$100 - \$200,000	43.1%	6.4%	36.7	45.2	11.7
\$200,000 and over	40.0%	4.4%	35.6	44.2	15.8
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	41.3%	11.4%	29.9	26.5	32.2
Conservative	50.9%	9.4%	41.5	37.2	11.9
Reform	40.3%	5.2%	35.1	49.9	9.8
Just Jewish	40.2%	3.3%	36.9	39.2	20.6
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	49.3%	7.2%	42.1	42.0	8.7
Conversionary	60.3%	7.0%	53.3	28.0	11.7
Intermarried	33.5%	1.5%	32.0	50.1	16.4

<b>TABLE 1 1-5 PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN HOUSTON</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Great Deal + Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Great Deal</b>	<b>A Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>None at All</b>
All	43.1%	5.2%	37.9	41.8	15.1
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	47.8%	9.4%	38.4	38.4	13.8
Non-Member	39.1%	3.1%	36.0	45.5	15.4
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Attended	48.0%	6.5%	41.5	41.8	10.2
Did Not Attend	41.8%	5.7%	36.1	42.6	15.6
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	45.2%	7.5%	37.7	45.0	9.8
Non-Member	42.1%	5.5%	36.6	41.9	16.0
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	45.8%	11.2%	34.6	44.5	9.7
Non-Member	41.9%	4.1%	37.8	41.6	16.5
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	46.5%	7.0%	39.5	43.7	9.8
Asked, Did Not Donate	36.7%	4.1%	32.6	51.9	11.4
Not Asked	41.3%	5.2%	36.1	39.1	19.6
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	39.9%	5.1%	34.8	41.4	18.7
Under \$100	51.0%	8.1%	42.9	39.0	10.0
\$100 - \$500	48.1%	7.4%	40.7	43.2	8.7
\$500 and over	39.9%	5.5%	34.4	49.3	10.8
Note: 1) Respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in Houston were assumed not to have experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year.					
2) Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.					

**TABLE 11-6  
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Great Deal/ Moderate Amount</b>	<b>A Great Deal</b>	<b>A Moderat e Amount</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>None at All</b>
York	1999	69%	26%	43	25	6
Orlando	1993	63%	18%	45	29	8
Detroit	2005	61%	13%	48	35	5
Milwaukee	1996	58%	18%	40	37	5
Harrisburg	1994	57%	10%	47	38	6
St. Petersburg	1994	55%	16%	40	30	15
Richmond	1994	50%	10%	40	42	7
Jacksonville	2002	48%	12%	37	43	9
Hartford	2000	48%	6%	42	45	7
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	46%	12%	34	50	5
Las Vegas	2005	45%	11%	34	42	13
Charlotte	1997	45%	10%	35	43	12
St. Paul	2004	45%	7%	38	49	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%	7%	38	45	10
Tidewater	2001	45%	7%	38	45	10
Rhode Island	2002	43%	8%	34	51	6
Rochester	1999	43%	6%	37	50	7
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	41%	9%	31	33	26
Monmouth	1997	41%	8%	33	47	13
Broward	2016	41%	7%	34	44	15
Miami	2014	38%	9%	29	42	20
Sarasota	2001	37%	8%	30	42	21



**TABLE 11-6  
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Great Deal/ Moderate Amount</i></b>	<b>A Great Deal</b>	<b>A Moderat e Amount</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>None at All</b>
Bergen	2001	37%	6%	31	49	15
New Haven	2010	36%	7%	29	48	16
Atlantic County	2004	34%	7%	28	43	23
Portland (ME)	2007	34%	4%	30	56	10
Westport	2000	33%	4%	29	56	11
Middlesex	2008	31%	5%	26	48	21
Washington	2003	29%	3%	26	60	12
San Francisco	2004	28%	6%	22	64	7
San Antonio	2007	26%	4%	23	57	16
Tucson	2002	24%	3%	21	60	16
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	8%	92		

Note: Respondents who responded "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.



# CHAPTER 12

## THE MEDIA

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*Go to the land that I will show you. I will bless you and make your descendants into a great nation. You will become famous and be a blessing to others.*

(GENESIS 12:1-2)

## READERSHIP OF THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE

**T**able 12-1 shows that 17% of Jewish respondents in Houston always read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*; 5%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 53%, never. In total, 21% (5,500 households) of respondents always/usually read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* and 47% (12,200 households) always/usually/sometimes do.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 12-2 shows that the 21% who **always/usually** read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers and compares to 28% in both Minneapolis (*American Jewish World*) and Minneapolis (*Twin Cities Jewish Life*).

The 53% who **never** read the local Jewish newspaper is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Minneapolis (*American Jewish World*) and 46% in Minneapolis (*Twin Cities Jewish Life*).

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 12-1 shows that, overall, 21% of respondents always/usually read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Core Area (33%) and Memorial (38%)
- age 75 and over (46%) and age 65 and over (34%)
- who are female (31%)
- elderly couple households (37%) and elderly single households (34%)
- Orthodox households (37%) and Conservative households (32%)
- in-married households (38%)
- synagogue member households (40%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (33%), JCC member households (40%), and Jewish organization member households (48%)
- households in which an adult participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (32%)
- households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (32%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (36%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (39%)
- households who donated under \$100 (31%), \$100-\$500 (35%), and \$500 and over (53%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the West (8%) and the North (2%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (5%), 5-9 years (7%), and 10-19 years (8%)
- under age 35 (5%) and age 35-49 (11%)
- households with only adult children (11%) and non-elderly single households (7%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (10%)
- Just Jewish households (7%)
- intermarried households (6%)

- synagogue non-member households (7%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (10%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (10%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (9%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (9%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

The average weekly circulation of the print edition is 30,000.

The average monthly circulation of the digital version is 26,906 page views by 14,2012 unique visitors.

<b>TABLE 12-1</b>					
<b>READERSHIP OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENT</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/ Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	21.3%	16.6%	4.7	25.8	52.9
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	32.8%	26.2%	6.6	28.8	38.4
Memorial	38.4%	32.8%	5.6	30.5	31.1
Central City	12.1%	9.4%	2.7	24.0	63.9
Suburban Southwest	18.4%	14.8%	3.6	21.2	60.4
West	7.5%	5.2%	2.3	16.1	76.4
North	2.1%	0.9%	1.2	27.2	70.7
Southeast	20.9%	9.6%	11.3	21.3	57.8
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>					
0 - 4 years	5.2%	2.8%	2.4	37.0	57.8
5 - 9 years	6.7%	5.5%	1.2	23.7	69.6
10 - 19 years	8.3%	5.4%	2.9	26.0	65.7
20 or more years	27.4%	21.8%	5.6	24.7	47.9
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Under 35	4.8%	1.7%	3.1	42.0	53.2
35 - 49	10.5%	6.6%	3.9	28.7	60.8
50 - 64	20.2%	13.6%	6.6	24.4	55.4
65 - 74	26.7%	22.6%	4.1	23.5	49.8
75 and over	45.6%	42.3%	3.3	15.3	39.1
→ 65 and over	33.9%	30.1%	3.8	20.4	45.7
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>					
Male	12.8%	9.4%	3.4	25.8	61.4
Female	30.8%	24.7%	6.1	25.7	43.5

<b>TABLE 12-1</b>					
<b>READERSHIP OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENT</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/ Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	21.3%	16.6%	4.7	25.8	52.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	14.0%	10.8%	3.2	30.5	55.5
Household with Only Adult Children	11.4%	9.1%	2.3	24.4	64.2
Non-Elderly Couple	26.2%	14.2%	12.0	20.5	53.3
Non-Elderly Single	7.4%	5.3%	2.1	36.3	56.3
Elderly Couple	36.6%	31.8%	4.8	24.3	39.1
Elderly Single	33.8%	30.5%	3.3	18.6	47.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	10.1%	9.7%	0.4	28.2	61.7
\$25 - \$50,000	22.2%	17.6%	4.6	29.2	48.6
\$50 - \$100,000	22.2%	14.2%	8.0	25.8	52.0
\$100 - \$200,000	20.9%	15.3%	5.6	28.5	50.6
\$200,000 and over	21.2%	17.2%	4.0	28.0	50.8
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	36.8%	17.7%	19.1	26.0	37.2
Conservative	32.1%	26.8%	5.3	28.7	39.2
Reform	25.7%	21.5%	4.2	31.4	42.9
Just Jewish	6.5%	3.7%	2.8	16.9	76.6
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	38.3%	30.1%	8.2	32.2	29.5
Conversionary	23.7%	18.3%	5.4	44.5	31.8
Intermarried	5.7%	3.0%	2.7	13.5	80.8

<b>TABLE 12-1 READERSHIP OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENT</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/ Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	21.3%	16.6%	4.7	25.8	52.9
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	40.2%	31.9%	8.3	32.9	26.9
Non-Member	6.6%	4.8%	1.8	20.2	73.2
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Attended	32.7%	25.5%	7.2	41.6	25.7
Did Not Attend	18.6%	14.6%	4.0	22.0	59.4
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	39.6%	34.9%	4.7	38.9	21.5
Non-Member	16.9%	12.6%	4.3	22.9	60.2
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	48.4%	40.9%	7.5	30.1	21.5
Non-Member	12.8%	9.0%	3.8	24.3	62.9
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>					
To Jewish Day School	23.7%	16.0%	7.7	29.2	47.1
To Supplemental School	28.3%	22.8%	5.5	23.2	48.5
→ To Jewish Education	27.3%	20.8%	6.5	24.0	48.7
No	9.6%	9.1%	0.5	32.5	57.9
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>					
To Overnight Camp	27.7%	20.9%	6.8	29.0	43.3
No	21.7%	17.2%	4.5	24.3	54.0
<b>ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>					
Youth Group Participant	31.6%	25.1%	6.5	29.8	38.6
No	15.6%	11.7%	3.9	21.8	62.6



<b>TABLE 12-1 READERSHIP OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENT</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/ Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
All	21.3%	16.6%	4.7	25.8	52.9
<b>ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	31.8%	20.6%	11.2	32.7	35.5
No	19.6%	16.4%	3.2	23.9	56.5
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	36.1%	28.9%	7.2	32.8	31.1
On General Trip	21.3%	16.6%	4.7	27.2	51.5
No	10.3%	7.6%	2.7	19.4	70.3
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	38.9%	32.0%	6.9	35.8	25.3
Asked, Did Not Donate	14.8%	10.8%	4.0	20.4	64.8
Not Asked	8.8%	5.8%	3.0	19.5	71.7
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	9.4%	6.4%	3.0	19.7	70.9
Under \$100	30.7%	22.0%	8.7	33.8	35.5
\$100 - \$500	34.6%	30.7%	3.9	41.5	23.9
\$500 and over	53.0%	44.4%	8.6	31.1	15.9

**TABLE 12-2  
READERSHIP OF THE LOCAL JEWISH NEWSPAPER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Detroit	2005	57%	50%	7	22	22
San Antonio *	2007	49%	41%	8	22	29
Rhode Island *	2002	49%	40%	9	20	31
Jacksonville *	2002	48%	43%	5	18	33
Tidewater *	2001	47%	39%	8	17	37
Lehigh Valley *	2007	47%	36%	11	16	37
Milwaukee *	1996	46%	38%	8	20	34
Charlotte * ❁	1997	45%	36%	8	19	36
Tucson *	2002	42%	32%	11	10	48
<b>Minneapolis * ❁</b>	2004	39%	30%	9	28	34
Bergen *	2001	38%	30%	8	23	39
Sarasota *	2001	37%	29%	8	9	54
Middlesex *	2008	37%	28%	9	26	37
W Palm Beach	2005	36%	27%	9	25	39
S Palm Beach	2005	36%	25%	11	23	41
St. Paul * ❁	2004	35%	29%	6	29	36
Atlantic County	2004	33%	25%	8	21	46
Monmouth *	1997	29%	21%	8	24	47
Portland (ME) *	2007	26%	21%	6	16	57
New Haven *	2010	26%	19%	7	18	56
Hartford	2000	25%	20%	5	31	44
Las Vegas * ❁	2005	24%	19%	5	15	61
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>53</b>
Washington	2003	14%	11%	3	20	66

**TABLE 12-2**  
**READERSHIP OF THE LOCAL JEWISH NEWSPAPER**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Westport *	2000	14%	9%	5	16	70
Richmond *	1994	NA	66% ( <i>receive or read</i> )			34
St. Louis	1995	NA	65% ( <i>receive</i> )			35
Harrisburg *	1994	NA	61% ( <i>regularly receive or read</i> )			39
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	58% ( <i>receive</i> )			42
Buffalo	1995	NA	57% ( <i>read</i> )			43
St. Petersburg *	1994	NA	54% ( <i>regularly receive or read</i> )			46
Orlando	1993	NA	42% ( <i>regularly receive or read</i> )			58
Seattle *	2000	NA	21% ( <i>subscribe</i> )			79
Individual Newspapers in Communities with More Than One Jewish Newspaper						
Charlotte ( <i>Charlotte Jewish News</i> )*	1997	44%	36%	9	19	37
<b>Minneapolis</b> ( <i>American Jewish World</i> )	2004	28%	23%	5	22	50
St. Paul ( <i>Twin Cities Jewish Life</i> )*	2004	28%	21%	7	26	47
<b>Minneapolis</b> ( <i>Twin Cities Jewish Life</i> )*	2004	28%	18%	10	26	46
St. Paul ( <i>American Jewish World</i> )	2004	25%	21%	4	23	52
Charlotte ( <i>Jewish Times Outlook</i> )	1997	23%	19%	4	20	56
Las Vegas ( <i>Jewish Reporter</i> ) *	2005	20%	17%	4	9	71
Las Vegas ( <i>Israelite</i> )	2005	9%	7%	2	10	81

**TABLE 12-2**  
**READERSHIP OF THE LOCAL JEWISH NEWSPAPER**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
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\* The Jewish newspaper or one of the Jewish newspapers in the community is published by the Jewish Federation and distributed to all or some of the households on the Jewish Federation mailing list. In Milwaukee, the newspaper is published in *association with* the Jewish Federation. In St. Petersburg and Middlesex, the newspaper is not published by the Jewish Federation, but is distributed to all or some of the households on the Jewish Federation mailing list.

\* More than one Jewish newspaper is published. *Always* indicates an “always” response to at least one Jewish newspaper. *Usually* indicates a “usually” response to at least one Jewish newspaper, without an “always” response to the other Jewish newspapers. *Sometimes* indicates a “sometimes” response to at least one Jewish newspaper, without an “always” or a “usually” response to the other Jewish newspapers. *Never* indicates a “never” response to all Jewish newspapers.

Note: Communities which asked respondents if they *always, usually, sometimes, or never* read the local Jewish newspaper are reported above the thick line. Communities which asked alternative questions (for example, *read, receive, subscribe, etc.*) are reported below the thick line, and the question asked is indicated.

## HOW THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE IS READ

**T**able 12-3 shows that 72% of respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* read the print version only; 17% read the on-line version only; and 12% read both versions. In total, 83% read the print version

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 12-3 shows that, overall, 72% of respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* read it in print only. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- in households in Memorial (82%)
- age 65-74 (83%) and age 75 and over (93%)
- elderly couple households (88%) and elderly single households (89%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (90%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the West (60%) and the Southeast (46%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (57%) and 5-9 years (48%)
- under age 35 (56%)
- households with only adult children (51%) and non-elderly single households (50%)
- Just Jewish households (61%)
- intermarried households (59%)
- JCC member households (62%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (62%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

<b>TABLE 12-3 HOW THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE IS READ</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO ALWAYS/USUALLY/SOMETIMES READ THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Print Version Only</b>	<b>On-line Version Only</b>	<b>Both Versions</b>
All	71.6%	16.9	11.5
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	74.1%	15.3	10.6
Memorial	81.5%	9.6	8.9
Central City	66.6%	12.1	21.3
Suburban Southwest	71.3%	17.8	10.9
West	59.8%	13.9	26.3
North	70.7%	27.0	2.3
Southeast	45.6%	49.7	4.7
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>			
0 - 4 years	56.6%	36.6	6.8
5 - 9 years	48.3%	20.6	31.1
10 - 19 years	69.8%	23.0	7.2
20 or more years	74.2%	14.3	11.5
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	56.0%	23.1	20.9
35 - 49	66.2%	19.3	14.5
50 - 64	59.1%	28.9	12.0
65 - 74	83.2%	7.4	9.4
75 and over	92.9%	1.7	5.4
→ 65 and over	87.3%	5.0	7.7
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	75.5%	13.2	11.3
Female	68.4%	19.7	11.9

<b>TABLE 12-3</b>			
<b>HOW THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE IS READ</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO ALWAYS/USUALLY/SOMETIMES READ THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Print Version Only</b>	<b>On-line Version Only</b>	<b>Both Versions</b>
All	71.6%	16.9	11.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>			
Household with Children	66.6%	19.9	13.5
Household with Only Adult Children	50.9%	38.7	10.4
Non-Elderly Couple	65.6%	18.7	15.7
Non-Elderly Single	50.1%	33.2	16.7
Elderly Couple	88.1%	6.1	5.8
Elderly Single	89.0%	3.0	8.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$25,000	63.0%	22.3	14.7
\$25 - \$50,000	81.0%	12.2	6.8
\$50 - \$100,000	68.1%	21.1	10.8
\$100 - \$200,000	64.3%	18.2	17.5
\$200,000 and over	76.5%	15.1	8.4
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Orthodox	67.6%	15.5	16.9
Conservative	72.6%	12.7	14.7
Reform	74.8%	18.0	7.2
Just Jewish	61.0%	22.4	16.6
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	76.3%	12.5	11.2
Conversionary	64.5%	21.3	14.2
Intermarried	58.9%	33.5	7.6

<b>TABLE 12-3 HOW THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE IS READ</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO ALWAYS/USUALLY/SOMETIMES READ THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Print Version Only</b>	<b>On-line Version Only</b>	<b>Both Versions</b>
All	71.6%	16.9	11.5
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	73.9%	13.3	12.8
Non-Member	66.5%	24.6	8.9
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	61.8%	20.6	17.6
Non-Member	75.5%	15.4	9.1
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	73.8%	13.0	13.2
Non-Member	69.8%	19.6	10.6
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
To Jewish Day School	64.1%	21.6	14.3
To Supplemental School	75.4%	15.0	9.6
→ To Jewish Education	73.2%	16.3	10.5
No	67.5%	13.0	19.5
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>			
To Overnight Camp	65.1%	15.7	19.2
No	76.3%	15.7	8.0
<b>ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>			
Youth Group Participant	72.3%	12.3	15.4
No	72.2%	21.1	6.7



<b>TABLE 12-3</b>			
<b>HOW THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE IS READ</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO ALWAYS/USUALLY/SOMETIMES READ THE JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Print Version Only</b>	<b>On-line Version Only</b>	<b>Both Versions</b>
All	71.6%	16.9	11.5
<b>ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	72.6%	13.9	13.5
No	70.2%	17.6	12.2
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	77.1%	10.9	12.0
On General Trip	71.1%	18.1	10.8
No	61.8%	26.3	11.9
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to Federation	76.0%	11.3	12.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	66.1%	9.3	24.6
Not Asked	63.0%	30.8	6.2
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	63.9%	26.5	9.6
Under \$100	67.8%	13.7	18.5
\$100 - \$500	79.9%	16.9	3.2
\$500 and over	89.7%	3.1	7.2

## PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE

**W**hile **Table 12-1** shows the percentage of Jewish respondents in *each population subgroup* in Houston who always, usually, sometimes, and never read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*. **Table 12-4** shows *profiles of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read the Jewish Herald-Voice (readers) and Jewish respondents who never read it (non-readers)*. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 12-1** shows that 47% of *respondents under age 35* always, usually, or sometimes read *Jewish Herald-Voice*. **Table 12-4** shows that 11% of *readers of Jewish Herald-Voice* are under age 35. Only important differences between readers and non-readers are discussed below.

Compared to non-readers, readers of *Jewish Herald-Voice* are (were) more likely to:

- live in the Core Area and Memorial
- live in Houston for 20 or more years
- be age 65 and over
- be female
- be elderly couple households
- identify as Conservative and Reform
- live in households who observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- live in in-married households and conversionary in-married households
- live in synagogue member, Chabad attending, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households
- live in households who participated in a JCC program in the past year
- feel very much/somewhat part of the Houston Jewish community
- feel very welcome in local Jewish institutions
- live in households in which an adult attended informal Jewish education as a child
- live in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- be extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel
- live in households who donated to the Jewish Federation (particularly households who donated \$100 and over) and other Jewish charities (at all levels of donations) in the past year

Compared to non-readers, readers of *Jewish Herald-Voice* are (were) less likely to:

- live in the North
- identify as Just Jewish
- always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home
- live in intermarried households
- to feel not very much or not at all a part of the Houston Jewish community
- live in households in which no adult visited Israel
- be not emotionally attached to Israel
- live in households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year

<b>TABLE 12-4 PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>		
Core Area	43.3%	24.0%
Memorial	17.7	7.1
Central City	11.0	17.4
Suburban Southwest	9.2	12.5
West	3.9	11.2
North	9.1	19.6
Southeast	5.2	6.4
East	0.6	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>		
0 - 4 years	6.1%	7.5%
5 - 9 years	4.8	9.7
10 - 19 years	11.1	19.0
20 or more years	78.0	63.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>		
Under 35	10.7%	10.8%
35 - 49	17.2	23.9
50 - 64	31.2	34.6
65 - 74	23.3	20.6
75 and over	17.6	10.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 12-4</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>		
Male	42.9%	60.8%
Female	57.1	39.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
Household with Children	20.8%	23.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	8.3	13.2
Non-Elderly Couple	15.5	15.8
Non-Elderly Single	11.4	13.1
Elderly Couple	25.1	14.4
Elderly Single	11.5	9.3
Other	7.4	11.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
Under \$25,000	8.0%	12.0%
\$25 - \$50,000	8.4	7.3
\$50 - \$100,000	25.6	25.6
\$100 - \$200,000	28.7	27.1
\$200,000 and over	29.3	28.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 12-4</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>		
Orthodox	6.0%	3.2%
Conservative	31.5	18.1
Reconstructionist	1.0	0.6
Reform	45.1	30.2
Just Jewish	16.4	47.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR</b>		
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	81.4%	47.7%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	91.7%	51.8%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	84.1%	55.9%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	37.3%	11.5%
Keep a Kosher Home	18.1%	5.6%
Keep Kosher In and Out of the Home	9.3%	3.5%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	5.2%	0.9%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	17.1%	51.1%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	45.1%	10.6%
Never Attend Services	8.7%	43.9%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	43.5%	11.9%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	49.7%	21.1%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	71.8%	44.5%

<b>TABLE 12-4</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>		
In-married	71.5%	30.0%
Conversionary	13.4	6.3
Intermarried	15.1	63.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Synagogue Member	68.1%	22.3%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	30.4%	9.3%
JCC Member	30.9%	7.5%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	65.3%	20.9%
Jewish Organization Member	40.5%	9.9%
<b>FEEL PART OF HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>		
Very Much	45.1%	6.4%
Somewhat	33.5	20.4
Not Very Much	18.1	35.8
Not at All	3.3	37.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>FEEL WELCOME AT LOCAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS</b>		
Very Welcome	72.8%	50.1%
Somewhat Welcome	21.7	36.7
Somewhat Unwelcome	2.0	7.5
Very Unwelcome	3.5	5.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 12-4</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>		
Jewish Day School	18.6%	16.1%
Supplemental School	60.5	55.7
Tutor	0.5	1.9
Israeli Education	1.5	1.8
No Formal Jewish Education	18.9	24.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>ANY ADULT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>		
Any Adult Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	36.8%	27.5%
Any Adult Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	62.2%	38.2%
Any Adult Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	36.3%	19.5%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>		
On Jewish Trip	45.4%	18.2%
On General Trip	28.9	27.4
No	25.7	54.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>		
Extremely Attached	26.9%	14.5%
Very Attached	31.5	25.0
Somewhat Attached	35.8	40.8
Not Attached	5.8	19.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 12-4</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF READERS OF JEWISH HERALD-VOICE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Always/Usually/ Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Donated to Federation	61.1%	18.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.0	13.0
Not Asked	30.9	68.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	37.7%	81.3%
Under \$100	17.9	8.7
\$100 - \$500	23.2	6.5
\$500 - \$1,000	6.3	2.6
\$1,000 and over	14.9	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	26.0%	62.6%
Under \$100	14.4	10.9
\$100 - \$500	25.9	18.1
\$500 - \$1,000	12.1	2.9
\$1,000 and over	21.6	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	18.6%	17.5%
Under \$100	25.0	25.4
\$100 - \$500	25.1	26.4
\$500 - \$1,000	11.1	11.2
\$1,000 and over	20.2	19.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%



# CHAPTER 13

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE – BEHAVIOR

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*Justice, justice, shall you pursue, that you may thrive and occupy the land that the Lord your G-d is giving you.*

(DEUTERONOMY 16:20)

## DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

### Definitions:

- ① *Jewish Federation* refers to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston, unless otherwise specified.
- ② *Other Jewish Federations* refers to Jewish Federations other than the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (or the Local Jewish Federation).
- ③ *Other Jewish Charities* refers to Jewish charities other than the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations. Donations to Other Jewish Charities *exclude* membership dues to synagogues, Jewish Community Centers, and Jewish organizations, tuition for Jewish education programs, and Israel Bond purchases.
- ④ *Non-Jewish Charities* refers to charities that are not specifically Jewish.
- ⑤ *Local Jewish Federation* refers to the Jewish Federation in each comparison Jewish community, including Houston.
- ⑥ *Any Jewish Federation* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Federations*) includes the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations.
- ⑦ *Any Jewish Charity* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Charities*) includes Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities.
- ⑧ *Any Charity* includes Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities.

### Methodological Issues:

First, when examining comparisons to other Jewish communities of the percentages of households in Houston who donated to charities in the past year by the level of donations, the reader is cautioned to consult the tables for the year in which each community completed its study. These comparisons do not account for geographic variations in cost of living or for inflation.

Second, households who “don’t know” whether they donated to charities in the past year were assumed *not* to have donated. Households who “don’t know” whether they were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year were assumed *not* to have been asked to donate. This methodology applies to all community studies completed by this author. (See **Table 1-2** for a designation of such communities.) Other researchers have not always been clear in their reports regarding the treatment of missing data.

Third, the percentages of households who donated to charities in the past year may differ slightly from one section of this Chapter to another, particularly for some of the comparison Jewish communities. These differences are due to missing data (due to item non-response on the questionnaire), which are treated differently in different studies.

Fourth, when examining the results in this Chapter, it should be noted that some households may overstate their level of donations to charities in the past year, even in an anonymous survey.

## DONATED TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**his section discusses the overall levels of donations to charities made by Jewish households in Houston in the past year.

**Table 13-1** shows that 39% (10,200 households) of households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. (See the “Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year” section in this Chapter for a comparison with the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*.) 0.1% of households *reported* that they donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year; 55%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 82%, to Non-Jewish Charities.

61% of households *reported* that they did not donate to the **Jewish Federation ❶** in the past year, 13% donated under \$100, 14% donated \$100-\$500, and 12% donated \$500 and over, including 8% who donated \$1,000 and over.

45% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Other Jewish Charities ❷** in the past year, 13% donated under \$100, 22% donated \$100-\$500, and 21% donated \$500 and over, including 13% who donated \$1,000 and over.

18% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Non-Jewish Charities ❸** in the past year, 25% donated under \$100, 26% donated \$100-\$500, and 31% donated \$500 and over, including 20% who donated \$1,000 and over.

**Table 13-16** shows that 63% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Jewish Charity ❹** in the past year.

**Table 13-22** shows that 92% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Charity ❺** in the past year.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

<b>TABLE 13-1</b>			
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON, OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES, AND NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Level of Donation</b>	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater Houston ①</b>	<b>Other Jewish Charities ③</b>	<b>Non-Jewish Charities ④</b>
Asked, Did Not Donate	10.7%		
Not Asked to Donate	50.0		
Nothing	60.7%	45.3%	18.0%
Under \$100	13.0	12.5	25.1
\$100 - \$500	14.3	21.7	25.7
\$500 - \$1,000	4.3	7.2	11.4
\$1,000 - \$2,500	2.9	5.6	7.6
\$2,500 - \$5,000	1.5	2.3	6.6
\$5,000 - \$10,000	1.2	1.2	2.1
\$10,000 - \$25,000	1.3	2.7	2.8
\$25,000 and over	0.8	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE DONATION CATEGORIES</b>			
Did Donate	39.3%	54.7%	82.0%
\$100 and over	26.3%	42.2%	56.9%
\$500 and over	12.0%	20.5%	31.2%
\$1,000 and over	7.7%	13.3%	19.8%
Note: See page 14-2 for an explanation of ①, ③, and ④.			

## JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. **Table 13-2** shows the three *Jewish Federation Market Segments* developed from these two questions:

❶ **Donated to Jewish Federation (39%)**: Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate (11%)**: Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year but they did not donate.

❸ **Not Asked (50%)**: Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and were not asked to donate.

An additional measure is calculated from the first two Jewish Federation market segments defined above:

❹ **Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate (21%)**: Two groups of households were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year: the 39% who donated (all of whom are “assumed” to have been asked to donate) and the 11% who were asked but did not donate. The *percentage of households asked who did not donate* is calculated by dividing the 11% of households who were asked but did not donate (❷) by the 50% (39% + 11%) of households who were asked to donate (❶+❷).

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 13-3** shows that the 50% who were **not asked to donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Minneapolis. The 50% compares to 39% in 1986.

The 21% of **households asked who did not donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis. The 21% compares to 23% in 1986.

See **Table 13-6** for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. The comparison is made in that table because the data for many more comparison Jewish communities are available in **Table 13-6**, which shows the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year, than in **Table 13-3**, which shows Jewish Federation market segments in the past year. (Fewer community studies have asked market segment questions.)

**Age of Head of Household.** Table 13-4 shows that the 46% of households **under age 35** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is, by far, the highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Minneapolis, 19% in St. Louis, and 12% in Pittsburgh.

The 35% of households **age 35-49** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Minneapolis, 36% in Pittsburgh, and 19% in St. Louis. The 35% compares to 53% in 1986.

The 33% of households **age 50-64** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Minneapolis, 48% in Pittsburgh, and 42% in St. Louis. The 33% compares to 70% in 1986.

The 40% of households **age 65-74** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Minneapolis, 66% in Pittsburgh, and 52% in St. Louis.

The 51% of households **age 75 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in St. Louis, 76% in Minneapolis, and 75% in Pittsburgh.

The 44% of households **age 65 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Minneapolis, 71% in Pittsburgh, and 64% in St. Louis. The 44% compares to 63% 1986.

### Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

#### Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ①

Table 13-2 shows that, overall, 39% of households **donated to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households in the Core Area (53%)
- age 75 and over (51%)
- Orthodox households (57%) and Conservative households (54%)
- in-married households (64%) and conversionary in-married households (59%)
- synagogue member households (61%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (66%), JCC member households (74%), and Jewish organization member households (69%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (51%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (54%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (54%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (51%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (67%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached (50%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (18%), the North (17%), and the Southeast (21%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (18%)
- Just Jewish households (22%)
- intermarried households (10%)
- synagogue non-member households (21%) and Jewish organization non-member households (29%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (27%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (13%)

### **Not Asked to Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year** ⑥

**Table 13-2** shows that, overall, 50% of households were **not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the West (65%), the North (79%), and the Southeast (69%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (61%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (62%)
- Reform households (67%)
- intermarried households (79%)
- synagogue non-member households (67%) and Jewish organization non-member households (60%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (61%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (60%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (75%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (73%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Core Area (37%)
- households under age 35 (35%)
- Orthodox households (38%) and Conservative households (40%)
- inmarried households (29%) and conversionary in-married households (30%)

- synagogue member households (31%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (27%), JCC member households (23%), and Jewish organization member households (23%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (32%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (34%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (37%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (40%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (23%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (41%)

### **Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year <sup>4</sup>**

**Table 13-2** shows that, overall, 21% of **households who were asked did not donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Suburban Southwest (36%), the West (49%), and the Southeast (33%)
- non-elderly single households (32%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (52%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (32%)
- Just Jewish households (35%)
- intermarried households (51%)
- synagogue non-member households (38%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (31%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (35%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (52%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 75 and over (11%)
- Orthodox households (8%) and Conservative households (10%)
- in-married households (10%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (9%), JCC member households (5%), and Jewish organization member households (11%)



<b>TABLE 13-2</b>				
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
All	39.3%	10.7	50.0	21.4%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	52.5%	10.6	36.9	16.8%
Memorial	47.9%	7.6	44.5	13.7%
Central City	41.0%	10.3	48.7	20.1%
Suburban Southwest	36.1%	19.9	44.0	35.5%
West	18.0%	17.3	64.7	49.0%
North	17.1%	4.2	78.7	19.7%
Southeast	21.1%	10.4	68.5	33.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>				
0 - 4 years	29.4%	9.3	61.3	24.0%
5 - 9 years	32.8%	9.7	57.5	22.8%
10 - 19 years	32.5%	10.2	57.3	23.9%
20 or more years	41.1%	11.0	47.9	21.1%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>				
Under 35	46.0%	19.4	34.6	29.7%
35 - 49	34.7%	7.3	58.0	17.4%
50 - 64	32.6%	11.3	56.1	25.7%
65 - 74	40.0%	11.3	48.7	22.0%
75 and over	50.8%	6.3	42.9	11.0%
→ 65 and over	44.1%	9.4	46.5	17.6%

<b>TABLE 13-2</b>				
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
All	39.3%	10.7	50.0	21.4%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	40.4%	8.3	51.3	17.0%
HH with Only Adult Children	33.6%	7.2	59.2	17.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	38.8%	6.1	55.1	13.6%
Non-Elderly Single	30.2%	14.1	55.7	31.8%
Elderly Couple	45.6%	9.5	44.9	17.2%
Elderly Single	46.2%	10.5	43.3	18.5%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	18.3%	20.0	61.7	52.2%
\$25 - \$50,000	35.2%	16.5	48.3	31.9%
\$50 - \$100,000	32.5%	10.8	56.7	24.9%
\$100 - \$200,000	43.3%	10.7	46.0	19.8%
\$200,000 and over	47.8%	6.3	45.9	11.6%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Orthodox	57.3%	4.8	37.9	7.7%
Conservative	54.1%	5.9	40.0	9.8%
Reform	40.7%	13.3	46.0	24.6%
Just Jewish	21.5%	11.4	67.1	34.7%

<b>TABLE 13-2</b>				
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
All	39.3%	10.7	50.0	21.4%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	63.8%	6.9	29.3	9.8%
Conversionary	59.2%	10.5	30.3	15.1%
Intermarried	10.1%	10.7	79.2	51.4%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	60.8%	8.1	31.1	11.8%
Non-Member	20.8%	12.7	66.5	37.9%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	66.0%	6.8	27.2	9.3%
Did Not Attend	31.6%	11.6	56.8	26.9%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	73.8%	3.7	22.5	4.8%
Non-Member	30.7%	12.2	57.1	28.4%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	68.7%	8.8	22.5	11.4%
Non-Member	28.9%	11.2	59.9	27.9%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	51.2%	17.1	31.7	25.0%
To Supplemental School	41.8%	10.1	48.1	19.5%
→To Jewish Education	43.5%	11.3	45.2	20.6%
No	30.9%	8.1	61.0	20.8%

<b>TABLE 13-2</b>				
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
All	39.3%	10.7	50.0	21.4%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	53.5%	12.7	33.8	19.2%
No	34.7%	9.6	55.7	21.7%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
In Youth Group	54.1%	9.1	36.8	14.4%
No	27.4%	12.3	60.3	31.0%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	51.2%	9.1	39.7	15.1%
No	36.6%	11.9	51.5	24.5%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	66.8%	10.7	22.5	13.8%
On General Trip	39.8%	13.4	46.8	25.2%
No	16.3%	8.7	75.0	34.8%
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>				
Extremely Attached	50.1%	9.2	40.7	15.5%
Very Attached	44.5%	12.3	43.2	21.7%
Somewhat Attached	36.4%	9.2	54.4	20.2%
Not Attached	13.2%	14.0	72.8	51.5%
Note: See page 13-5 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.				

<b>TABLE 13-3</b>					
<b>LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Donated ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
			<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>1</sup>	1999	21%	4	75	14%
Denver	2007	23%	8	70	26%
San Francisco	2004	23%	7	70	23%
Broward	2016	23%	8	69	26%
Las Vegas	2005	21%	12	68	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	6	68	20%
San Diego	2003	26%	9	65	26%
Phoenix	2002	25%	12	63	32%
Atlantic County	2004	32%	8	60	19%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	8	57	20%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	8	56	18%
Orlando	1993	30%	15	55	33%
Washington	2003	33%	12	55	27%
Tucson	2002	34%	12	55	26%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	8	55	17%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	4	55	9%
Westport	2000	37%	9	54	20%
Monmouth	1997	40%	6	54	12%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21%</b>
Charlotte	1997	45%	6	49	12%
New Haven	2010	37%	15	48	28%
Wilmington	1995	43%	9	48	18%
Sarasota	2001	45%	7	48	13%

<b>TABLE 13-3</b>					
<b>LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Donated ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>		<b>Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④</b>
			<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>	
Miami	2014	32%	20	47	39%
Baltimore	2010	40%	12	47	24%
Middlesex	2008	44%	9	47	17%
Richmond	1994	42%	15	44	26%
Hartford	2000	50%	8	43	13%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	18	41	31%
York	1999	42%	17	41	29%
Rhode Island	2002	48%	11	41	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	7	41	12%
Bergen	2001	48%	12	40	21%
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	40	17%
Harrisburg	1994	50%	10	40	16%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23%</b>
Tidewater	2001	51%	10	39	16%
San Antonio	2007	53%	8	39	13%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	9	38	15%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%	11	37	17%
Detroit	2005	55%	12	34	18%
Rochester	1999	62%	8	30	11%

<sup>1</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.  
Note: See page 13-5 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.

<b>TABLE 13-4</b> <b>DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b> <b>BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>All</b>
Rochester	1999	32%	55%	61%	81%	77%	78%	62%
San Antonio	2007	24%	54%	48%	65%	60%	63%	53%
Tidewater	2001	18%	53%	54%	65%	65%	65%	51%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Harrisburg	1994	26%	52%	67%	68%	67%	67%	50%
Detroit	2005	38%	46%	51%	62%	66%	64%	55%
Hartford	2000	10%	45%	47%	69%	61%	65%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	44%	59%	72%	75%	74%	53%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	43%	51%	61%	64%	62%	52%
Charlotte	1997	37%	41%	54%	67%	58%	64%	45%
Baltimore	2010	13%	40%	43%	53%	59%	56%	40%
Bergen	2001	23%	39%	46%	62%	69%	65%	48%
St. Paul	2004	21%	39%	56%	66%	68%	67%	50%
Jacksonville	2002	33%	38%	33%	51%	60%	56%	41%
Cincinnati	2008	29%	38%	52%	49%	72%	62%	50%
Wilmington	1995	22%	38%	52%	58%	66%	62%	43%
Richmond	1994	17%	38%	58%	67%	69%	68%	42%
Chicago	2010	39%	37%	41%	59%	57%	58%	44%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	31%	37%	56%	70%	76%	73%	52%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37%	46%	40%	75%	59%	45%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	36%	52%	71%	66%	68%	48%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	12%	36%	48%	66%	75%	71%	45%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>
York	1999	35%	35%	51%	51%	54%	53%	42%
St. Petersburg	1994	20%	35%	31%	50%	42%	47%	36%
Westport	2000	13%	32%	42%	43%	63%	52%	37%

<b>TABLE 13-4</b>								
<b>DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>								
<b>BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>								
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>All</b>
Monmouth	1997	12%	32%	44%	54%	58%	56%	40%
Orlando	1993	20%	31%	28%	62%	53%	59%	30%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	31%	22%	27%	38%	32%	25%
Washington	2003	11%	29%	46%	54%	44%	49%	33%
Broward	2016	19%	27%	22%	21%	26%	23%	23%
Tucson	2002	17%	27%	28%	50%	51%	51%	34%
San Diego	2003	10%	25%	32%	28%	48%	43%	26%
Middlesex	2008	28%	24%	36%	47%	60%	55%	44%
Miami	2014	15%	24%	34%	38%	40%	39%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	22%	31%	29%	49%	39%	32%
Atlanta	2006	12%	21%	27%	25%	63%	44%	25%
Phoenix	2002	3%	20%	25%	37%	38%	37%	25%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	19%	19%	42%	52%	78%	64%	38%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	19%	25%	35%	47%	43%	37%
Sarasota	2001	NA	19%	31%	52%	63%	58%	45%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	18%	17%	25%	36%	29%	21%
Denver	2007	6%	18%	29%	27%	45%	34%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	5%	18%	23%	33%	50%	43%	35%
New Haven	2010	NA	18%	36%	47%	51%	50%	37%
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>1</sup>	1999	NA	17%	24%	21%	23%	22%	21%
Columbus	2013	14%	15%	30%	33%	42%	37%	26%
Howard County	2010	NA	15%	44%	NA	NA	46%	37%
New York	2011	10%	14%	24%	29%	42%	37%	24%

<sup>1</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.



## DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-5 shows that 61% of Jewish households in Houston did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, 13% donated under \$100, 14% donated \$100-\$500, and 12% donated \$500 and over, including 8% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 39% of households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-6 shows that the 39% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Minneapolis, 45% in Pittsburgh, and 38% in St. Louis. The 39% compares to 47% in 1986.

The right hand side of **Table 13-6** examines only *households who donated* to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 33% who donated **under \$100** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Minneapolis, 34% in Pittsburgh, and 31% in St. Louis.

Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 20% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in St. Louis, 19% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in Minneapolis.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is discussed in the “Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year” section in this Chapter. This section examines the percentage who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

**Table 13-5** shows that, overall, 26% of households donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (39%) and Memorial (39%)
- households age 75 and over (37%)
- elderly couple households (38%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (42%)
- in-married households (48%)
- synagogue member households (43%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (45%), JCC member households (60%), and Jewish organization member households (53%)

- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (37%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (38%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (50%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (36%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (11%), the North (12%), and the Southeast (16%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (3%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (14%)
- Just Jewish households (16%)
- intermarried households (7%)
- synagogue non-member households (13%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (8%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (7%)

<b>TABLE 13-5 DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated \$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
			<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100- \$500</b>	<b>\$500- \$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	26.3%	60.7%	13.0	14.3	4.3	7.7
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>						
Core Area	38.5%	45.5%	16.0	22.5	6.3	9.7
Memorial	39.4%	51.1%	9.5	14.3	4.9	20.2
Central City	25.6%	58.7%	15.7	14.3	2.2	9.1
Suburban Southwest	17.2%	63.5%	19.3	12.1	2.8	2.3
West	10.7%	81.9%	7.4	9.4	1.0	0.3
North	11.6%	82.2%	6.2	3.7	4.6	3.3
Southeast	15.6%	77.3%	7.1	8.9	5.1	1.6
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>						
0 - 4 years	21.0%	70.2%	8.8	16.0	2.0	3.0
5 - 9 years	14.7%	67.1%	18.2	8.9	2.3	3.5
10 - 19 years	19.3%	67.2%	13.5	9.9	2.3	7.1
20 or more years	29.8%	57.5%	12.7	15.7	5.2	8.9
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>						
Under 35	31.1%	53.8%	15.1	17.9	6.2	7.0
35 - 49	22.5%	64.9%	12.6	13.6	3.5	5.4
50 - 64	22.0%	65.9%	12.1	11.7	4.3	6.0
65 - 74	28.3%	59.2%	12.5	16.1	3.8	8.4
75 and over	36.8%	47.9%	15.3	16.1	5.0	15.7
→ 65 and over	31.6%	54.9%	13.5	16.1	4.3	11.2

<b>TABLE 13-5</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated \$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
			<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	26.3%	60.7%	13.0	14.3	4.3	7.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>						
Household with Children	28.8%	58.7%	12.5	18.3	5.6	4.9
HH with Only Adult Children	20.3%	65.9%	13.8	12.8	2.2	5.3
Non-Elderly Couple	27.3%	58.0%	14.7	10.6	6.3	10.4
Non-Elderly Single	19.2%	69.7%	11.1	12.9	1.4	4.9
Elderly Couple	37.6%	53.4%	9.0	17.2	5.8	14.6
Elderly Single	24.1%	53.0%	22.9	14.8	2.6	6.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>						
Under \$25,000	2.7%	81.7%	15.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
\$25 - \$50,000	14.0%	64.2%	21.8	13.1	0.0	0.9
\$50 - \$100,000	19.6%	66.3%	14.1	13.3	5.5	0.8
\$100 - \$200,000	26.4%	56.2%	17.4	16.3	6.1	4.0
\$200,000 and over	42.1%	51.3%	6.6	19.5	5.3	17.3
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>						
Orthodox	26.0%	41.9%	32.1	10.2	3.5	12.3
Conservative	34.7%	45.3%	20.0	17.8	6.3	10.6
Reform	29.4%	58.3%	12.3	16.6	5.5	7.3
Just Jewish	16.1%	77.6%	6.3	9.6	1.5	5.0
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>						
In-married	48.3%	34.4%	17.3	25.0	6.4	16.9
Conversionary	33.5%	37.7%	28.8	16.3	13.0	4.2
Intermarried	6.6%	89.6%	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.0

<b>TABLE 13-5</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated \$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
			<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	26.3%	60.7%	13.0	14.3	4.3	7.7
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	43.0%	38.1%	18.9	22.0	6.9	14.1
Non-Member	13.1%	78.4%	8.5	8.0	2.3	2.8
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Attended	45.1%	33.0%	21.9	24.6	7.3	13.2
Did Not Attend	21.6%	67.4%	11.0	11.9	3.6	6.1
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	59.5%	26.0%	14.5	29.1	9.6	20.8
Non-Member	18.8%	68.5%	12.7	10.9	3.1	4.8
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	53.4%	30.3%	16.3	24.7	9.9	18.8
Non-Member	17.8%	70.2%	12.0	11.0	2.5	4.3
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>						
To Jewish Day School	30.1%	48.1%	21.8	15.2	5.8	9.1
To Supplemental School	30.6%	56.8%	12.6	15.3	5.4	9.9
→To Jewish Education	29.9%	55.4%	14.7	15.1	5.4	9.4
No	20.2%	68.9%	10.9	15.6	1.1	3.5
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>						
To Overnight Camp	37.1%	44.9%	18.0	19.2	6.1	11.8
No	23.4%	64.6%	12.0	13.3	3.7	6.4

<b>TABLE 13-5</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated \$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
			<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100- \$500</b>	<b>\$500- \$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	26.3%	60.7%	13.0	14.3	4.3	7.7
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>						
In Youth Group	37.5%	44.5%	18.0	19.4	5.7	12.4
No	18.1%	72.0%	9.9	11.0	3.2	3.9
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	34.7%	48.4%	16.9	20.1	4.3	10.3
No	25.3%	62.6%	12.1	13.6	4.7	7.0
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>						
On Jewish Trip	50.0%	31.7%	18.3	24.8	7.3	17.9
On General Trip	27.1%	59.4%	13.5	15.9	3.8	7.4
No	8.1%	83.2%	8.7	5.3	2.4	0.4
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>						
Extremely Attached	35.8%	48.8%	15.4	16.6	5.2	14.0
Very Attached	31.4%	55.1%	13.5	18.7	3.6	9.1
Somewhat Attached	24.4%	62.2%	13.4	13.3	5.1	6.0
Not Attached	6.5%	86.5%	7.0	4.0	2.1	0.4

<b>TABLE 13-6</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
			<b>% Donated by Households Who Donated:</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% Who Donated</b>	<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
Rochester	1999	61%	51%	27	8	13
Detroit	2005	55%	45%	32	8	15
San Antonio	2007	53%	33%	39	11	17
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	35%	32	11	22
Milwaukee	1996	51%	45%	30	8	17
Cincinnati	2008	50%	27%	40	10	23
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	50%	42%	34	9	16
Tidewater	2001	49%	41%	36	8	15
Harrisburg	1994	49%	44%	34	9	14
Hartford	2000	48%	43%	37	8	13
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>NA</b>			
St. Paul	2004	46%	47%	30	10	14
Rhode Island	2002	46%	48%	36	7	9
Bergen	2001	46%	53%	33	7	7
Cleveland	2011	45%	39%	41		20
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	45%	34%	37	9	19
Chicago	2010	44%	28%	55		17
Middlesex	2008	44%	69%	23	4	4
Sarasota	2001	43%	37%	41	11	11
Charlotte	1997	43%	38%	35	11	16
Richmond	1994	42%	50%	27	9	14
Philadelphia	2009	41%	36%	38	12	14
York	1999	41%	50%	31	8	11

<b>TABLE 13-6</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
			<b>% Donated by Households Who Donated:</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% Who Donated</b>	<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	41%	46%	34	7	15
Baltimore	2010	40%	30%	45		25
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>
Jacksonville	2002	39%	44%	31	12	13
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	38%	31%	48		21
Howard County	2010	37%	13%	61		26
New Haven	2010	37%	44%	36	8	11
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	62%	22	6	10
Palm Springs	1998	37%	67%			33
Monmouth	1997	37%	70%	25	3	2
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	54%	30	5	10
Westport	2000	35%	47%	38	7	8
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	44%	38	8	9
Tucson	2002	33%	49%	34	8	10
Miami	2014	32%	49%	28	7	16
Washington	2003	32%	37%	47	8	8
Atlantic County	2004	31%	60%	25	6	9
Orlando	1993	30%	59%	26	4	11
Columbus	2013	26%	30%	43	12	16
San Diego	2003	26%	29%	42	14	15



<b>TABLE 13-6</b>						
<b>DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
			<b>% Donated by Households Who Donated:</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% Who Donated</b>	<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	40%	38	7	16
Atlanta	2006	25%	14%	60		26
Phoenix	2002	25%	22%	43	13	22
New York	2011	24%	39%	48		13
Broward	2016	23%	45%	30	12	13
Denver	2007	23%	20%	44	10	26
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	2005	21%	63%	30	4	2
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>1</sup>	1999	21%	68%	20	8	5
Seattle	2000	15%	78%			22

<sup>1</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

## PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR

**W**hile **Table 13-2** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Houston who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year, **Table 13-7** shows *profiles of households who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year*: ❶ donated to Jewish Federation; ❷ asked, did not donate; and ❸ not asked. (See page 13-5 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.)

As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 13-2** shows that 53% of *households who live in the Core Area* donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, **Table 13-7** shows that 45% of *households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in the Core Area. **Note that the discussion below compares differences among the Jewish Federation market segments, not within each market segment.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation market segments are discussed below.

### Geographic Profile

- households who donated are more likely to live in the Core Area
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to live in the Southeast
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to live in Houston for 20 or more years

### Demographic Profile

- households who donated are less likely to be age 50-64 and more likely to be age 75 and over
- households who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be under age 35 and less likely to be age 75 and over
- households who donated are more likely to be elderly couple households
- households who donated are more likely to earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over and less likely to earn an annual income under \$25,000
- households who were asked but did not donate in the past year are less likely to earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over

### Religious Profile

- households who donated are more likely to be Conservative and less likely to be Just Jewish
- households who were not asked to donate and who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who donated are generally more likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who donated are less likely and households who were not asked to donate are more likely to be intermarried

**Membership Profile**

- households who donated are more likely to be synagogue member, household who attended Chabad in the past year, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to be synagogue member, households who attended Chabad in the past year, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were less likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much part of the Houston Jewish community
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very welcome at local Jewish institutions
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels not very much/not at all part of the Houston Jewish community

**Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults**

- households who donate are less likely to contain a respondent who attended a Jewish day school as a child
- households who donate are more likely and households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a respondent who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child
- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager
- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays)

**Israel**

- households who donated are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, but not on a general trip
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel and more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is not emotionally attached to Israel

**Philanthropic Profile**

- households who donated were more likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who were not asked to donate were less likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated were more likely to donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year

<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS</b>			
<b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	45.1%	32.8%	1.9%
Memorial	14.7	8.5	23.8
Central City	15.5	14.0	10.3
Suburban Southwest	10.4	20.6	13.9
West	3.7	12.7	9.5
North	6.6	5.7	9.9
Southeast	3.2	5.7	22.8
East	0.8	0.0	7.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>			
0 - 4 years	5.3%	6.0%	8.3%
5 - 9 years	6.3	6.7	8.3
10 - 19 years	13.0	14.7	17.3
20 or more years	75.4	72.6	66.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
Under 35	12.3%	18.8%	7.0%
35 - 49	19.1	14.6	24.1
50 - 64	28.8	36.0	37.3
65 - 74	22.5	22.8	20.6
75 and over	17.3	7.8	11.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>			
Household with Children	23.3%	17.3%	22.3%
HH with Only Adult Children	9.5	7.4	12.6
Non-Elderly Couple	15.8	8.9	16.8
Non-Elderly Single	9.7	16.3	13.5
Elderly Couple	22.8	17.0	16.9
Elderly Single	12.4	10.2	8.8
Other	6.5	22.9	9.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$25,000	4.7%	18.5%	12.3%
\$25 - \$50,000	7.2	12.0	7.5
\$50 - \$100,000	21.4	25.3	28.6
\$100 - \$200,000	31.0	27.4	25.3
\$200,000 and over	35.7	16.8	26.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Orthodox	6.4%	1.9%	3.3%
Conservative	34.2	13.5	19.0
Reconstructionist	1.3	2.5	0.1
Reform	39.3	46.1	33.4
Just Jewish	18.8	36.0	44.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS</b>			
<b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate</b> ①	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked</b> ②	<b>Not Asked</b> ③
<b>RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR</b>			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	85.7%	57.4%	47.4%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	93.5%	64.8%	54.1%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	87.7%	62.0%	56.5%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	40.4%	11.2%	13.9%
Keep a Kosher Home	19.1%	6.4%	7.2%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	10.4%	2.8%	3.7%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	5.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	12.3%	26.6%	54.2%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	45.4%	13.3%	15.6%
Never Attend Services	7.5%	23.3%	43.6%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	48.7%	25.9%	10.4%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	45.1%	27.1%	28.7%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	76.4%	51.6%	44.0%

<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	76.5%	39.4%	30.0%
Conversionary	14.0	11.9	6.1
Intermarried	9.5	48.7	63.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Synagogue Member	69.4%	33.1%	26.6%
Attended Chabad	33.0%	12.1%	10.1%
JCC Member	35.2%	6.4%	8.2%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	72.5%	33.6%	20.2%
Jewish Organization Member	42.8%	19.8%	10.6%
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>			
Very Much	47.2%	11.1%	9.7%
Somewhat	35.2	38.5	18.0
Not Very Much	13.9	37.6	35.7
Not at All	3.7	12.8	36.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>FEEL WELCOME AT LOCAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS</b>			
Very Welcome	74.6%	54.1%	52.0%
Somewhat Welcome	23.5	29.0	33.8
Somewhat Unwelcome	1.6	5.4	7.3
Very Unwelcome	0.3	11.5	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
Jewish Day School	21.6%	27.6%	11.2%
Supplemental School	59.5	54.9	57.6
Israeli Education	1.2	0.0	1.5
Tutor	1.0	0.6	2.5
No Formal Jewish Education	16.7	16.9	27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	42.4%	38.7%	22.5%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	66.3%	42.5%	37.9%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	34.9%	22.8%	22.8%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	53.2%	30.7%	13.5%
On General Trip	29.4	35.8	26.1
No	17.4	33.5	60.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



<b>TABLE 13-7</b>			
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate ①</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	
		<b>Asked ②</b>	<b>Not Asked ③</b>
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>			
Extremely Attached	26.9%	17.5%	16.4%
Very Attached	32.1	31.8	23.5
Somewhat Attached	36.5	33.3	41.2
Not Attached	4.5	17.4	18.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	18.5%	58.1%	63.0%
Under \$100	14.6	12.9	10.5
\$100 - \$500	28.6	16.2	17.8
\$500 - \$1,000	12.6	5.2	3.5
\$1,000 and over	25.7	7.6	5.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	12.2%	17.7%	22.6%
Under \$100	21.9	23.4	27.5
\$100 - \$500	29.6	24.4	23.1
\$500 - \$1,000	13.8	7.7	10.5
\$1,000 and over	22.5	26.8	16.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Note: See page 13-5 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.			

## PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

**W**hile **Table 13-5** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Houston who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year by the level of donations, **Table 13-8** shows *profiles of households by the level of donations* to the Jewish Federation in the past year: ❶ households who did not donate, ❷ households who donated under \$100, ❸ households who donated \$100-\$500, and ❹ households who donated \$500 and over. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 13-5** shows that 23% of *households who live in the Core Area* donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year, **Table 13-8** shows that 51% of *households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in the Core Area. **Note that the discussion below compares differences among the levels of donations, not within each level.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation donations levels are discussed below.

### Geographic Profile

- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to live in Memorial
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to live in Houston for 20 or more years

### Demographic Profile

- households who did not donate are more likely to be age 50-64
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to be elderly couple households
- households who donated under \$100 are more likely to be elderly single households
- households who donated under \$100 are more likely to be households earning an annual income under \$25,000
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over

### Religious Profile

- households who did not donate are less likely to be Conservative and more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who did not donate are generally less likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who donated under \$100 are generally less likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behavior than are households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over
- households who did not donate are more likely, and households who donated under \$100, \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are less likely, to be intermarried

### Membership Profile

- households who did not donate are less likely to be synagogue member, household who attended Chabad in the past year, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were less likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who did not donate are less likely, and households who donated under \$100, \$100-\$500, and \$500 and over are more likely, to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much/somewhat part of the Houston Jewish community
- households who did not donate are less likely to feel very welcome at local Jewish institutions

### Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- households who donated under \$100, \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who attended a Jewish day school as a child
- households who donated under \$100, \$100-\$500, and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child
- households who did not donate are less likely, and households who donated \$500 and over are more likely, to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays)

### Israel

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- households who did not donate are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is not attached to Israel

### Philanthropic Profile

- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under \$100 were more likely to donate under \$100 to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 were more likely to donate \$100-\$500 to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$500 and over were more likely to donate \$1,000 and over to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under \$100 were more likely to donate under \$100 to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$500 and over were more likely to donate \$1,000 and over to Non-Jewish charities in the past year

<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ①</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ②</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ③</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ④</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	24.6%	40.1%	51.3%	43.1%
Memorial	10.0	8.6	11.9	24.7
Central City	14.3	17.8	14.8	13.9
Suburban Southwest	11.7	16.6	9.5	4.7
West	10.8	4.5	5.2	0.9
North	19.9	6.9	3.8	9.6
Southeast	7.1	3.1	3.5	3.1
East	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>				
0 - 4 years	8.1%	4.8%	7.9%	2.9%
5 - 9 years	8.4	10.6	4.7	3.7
10 - 19 years	17.2	16.2	10.8	12.1
20 or more years	66.3	68.4	76.6	81.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>				
Under 35	9.3%	12.1%	13.2%	11.5%
35 - 49	22.9	20.8	20.4	15.9
50 - 64	36.3	31.0	27.2	28.2
65 - 74	21.2	20.8	24.5	22.0
75 and over	10.3	15.3	14.7	22.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ❶</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ❷</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ❸</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ❹</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	21.6%	21.3%	28.3%	19.5%
HH with Only Adult Children	12.0	11.7	9.9	6.8
Non-Elderly Couple	14.1	16.7	11.0	20.4
Non-Elderly Single	14.5	10.7	11.4	6.6
Elderly Couple	17.0	13.4	23.2	32.6
Elderly Single	9.1	18.2	10.8	8.0
Other	11.7	8.0	5.4	6.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	13.7%	11.8%	1.9%	0.0%
\$25 - \$50,000	8.4	12.7	7.0	0.7
\$50 - \$100,000	27.4	26.0	22.4	14.4
\$100 - \$200,000	25.9	35.6	30.7	25.6
\$200,000 and over	24.6	13.9	38.0	59.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Orthodox	3.1%	10.9%	3.2%	5.7%
Conservative	18.4	37.8	30.7	34.5
Reconstructionist	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.5
Reform	35.7	35.0	43.0	39.4
Just Jewish	42.3	15.9	22.1	17.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ❶</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ❷</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ❸</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ❹</b>
<b>RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR</b>				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	48.1%	85.3%	85.3%	86.5%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	54.7%	90.0%	94.2%	96.0%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	57.1%	83.1%	92.8%	86.7%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	13.5%	34.5%	41.3%	45.5%
Keep a Kosher Home	7.1%	23.6%	12.4%	22.0%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	3.5%	18.7%	6.2%	9.5%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	1.5%	7.3%	2.1%	6.6%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	43.9%	15.5%	14.0%	6.6%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	15.1%	44.0%	41.9%	51.1%
Never Attend Services	39.7%	8.1%	8.6%	5.4%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	12.7%	47.8%	50.3%	47.8%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	28.5%	44.6%	51.0%	38.6%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	45.2%	74.2%	77.3%	77.8%

<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ❶</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ❷</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ❸</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ❹</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	30.7%	67.0%	80.3%	80.9%
Conversionary	6.5	21.5	10.1	11.5
Intermarried	62.8	11.5	9.6	7.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Synagogue Member	27.7%	63.7%	68.5%	76.6%
Attended Chabad	10.5%	32.3%	33.1%	33.5%
JCC Member	8.1%	20.8%	38.2%	47.1%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	22.7%	56.4%	79.3%	81.7%
Jewish Organization Member	12.1%	30.3%	41.8%	57.4%
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>				
Very Much	8.9%	34.9%	46.9%	60.8%
Somewhat	20.6	42.6	38.6	23.0
Not Very Much	37.1	15.4	13.1	13.2
Not at All	33.4	7.1	1.4	3.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>FEEL WELCOME AT LOCAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS</b>				
Very Welcome	52.2%	66.5%	75.2%	82.4%
Somewhat Welcome	32.6	30.2	24.2	15.6
Somewhat Unwelcome	7.2	2.7	0.6	1.5
Very Unwelcome	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ❶</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ❷</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ❸</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ❹</b>
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
Jewish Day School	14.3%	27.2%	17.4%	20.8%
Supplemental School	56.3	52.1	57.8	69.7
Israeli Education	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.1
Tutor	2.1	0.8	1.1	1.0
No Formal Jewish Education	26.0	17.6	22.8	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	24.8%	41.5%	40.7%	45.5%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	38.1%	64.5%	63.7%	71.5%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	23.1%	35.2%	36.5%	32.6%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	16.0%	43.1%	53.1%	64.0%
On General Trip	28.0	29.5	31.8	26.5
No	56.0	27.4	15.1	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



<b>TABLE 13-8</b>				
<b>PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Not Donate ❶</b>	<b>Donated</b>		
		<b>Under \$100 ❷</b>	<b>\$100-\$500 ❸</b>	<b>\$500 and Over ❹</b>
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>				
Extremely Attached	16.6%	24.4%	24.0%	32.7%
Very Attached	25.6	29.2	36.9	29.7
Somewhat Attached	39.0	39.3	35.4	34.9
Not Attached	18.8	7.1	3.7	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	62.8%	23.3%	15.2%	17.2%
Under \$100	10.4	28.9	8.9	5.9
\$100 - \$500	17.8	29.6	40.9	12.6
\$500 - \$1,000	3.6	9.0	14.3	14.6
\$1,000 and over	5.4	9.2	20.7	49.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	22.2%	11.2%	16.6%	8.3%
Under \$100	26.6	41.4	16.6	6.6
\$100 - \$500	23.0	35.3	35.3	16.8
\$500 - \$1,000	10.2	4.4	14.6	23.0
\$1,000 and over	18.0	7.7	16.9	45.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY— DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-2 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 39% (10,200 households) of Jewish households in Houston *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. **Table 13-9** shows that, *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 12% (3,100 households) of households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that the percentage of households who donated is 27 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Jewish Federation Survey.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 13-9** shows that the 12% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year according to the Jewish Federation Survey** is the second lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Minneapolis.

The percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who reported that they donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey* of 27 is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14 percentage points in Minneapolis.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Some respondents may pay for and attend events run by the Jewish Federation. They may mistakenly consider these fees to be donations to the Jewish Federation, although they are not considered to be donations by the Jewish Federation.
- ❸ Some respondents may confuse the Jewish Federation with the Jewish Community Center (particularly in communities like Houston where the Federation and the JCC share a campus), the Jewish National Fund, the Jewish Foundation, and other Jewish organizations. As a result, they may mistakenly consider donations made to these organizations as donations to the Jewish Federation.
- ❹ Some respondents may donate directly to other Jewish agencies (such as a Jewish Community Center or Jewish Community Services) and may mistakenly consider these to be donations to the Jewish Federation, although they are not considered to be donations by the Jewish Federation.

- 
- ⑤ Some respondents may define “in the past year” differently than the Jewish Federation. The Telephone Survey was conducted over a 5 month period in 2016. Respondents may have considered donations made for a different campaign year in their responses.
  - ⑥ The Telephone Survey’s estimate of the number of Jewish households may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*.
  - ⑦ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning donations to the Jewish Federation will lead to an appeal for funds. As a result, respondents may claim to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year when in fact they have not.
  - ⑧ Some respondents may not be the household members responsible for making donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year and may mistakenly answer the philanthropy questions without full knowledge of such donations.
  - ⑨ Some respondents may claim to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year because donating to charities is a socially-desirable action and they may wish to impress the interviewer by responding affirmatively to the philanthropy questions.

**TABLE 13-9**  
**COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED**  
**TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**  
**BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS**  
**AND THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Telephone Survey of Households</b>	<b>Jewish Federation Survey <sup>1</sup></b>	<b><i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i></b>
Rochester	1999	62%	34%	28
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27</b>
Middlesex	2008	44%	16%	27
Monmouth	1997	40%	14%	26
Detroit	2005	55%	32%	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	30%	22
Milwaukee	1996	53%	31%	22
San Antonio	2007	53%	32%	21
Jacksonville	2002	41%	20%	21
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	17%	20
Bergen	2001	48%	28%	20
Hartford	2000	50%	30%	20
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	16%	19
Washington	2003	33%	14%	19
Charlotte	1997	45%	27%	19
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	17%	19
Miami	2014	32%	15%	18
Las Vegas	2005	21%	4%	17
Tucson	2002	34%	17%	17
Tidewater	2001	51%	35%	17
New Haven	2010	37%	22%	16

**TABLE 13-9**  
**COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED**  
**TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**  
**BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS**  
**AND THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Telephone Survey of Households</b>	<b>Jewish Federation Survey <sup>1</sup></b>	<b><i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i></b>
Rhode Island	2002	48%	33%	15
Westport	2000	37%	22%	15
Atlantic County	2004	32%	18%	14
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%	38%	14
St. Paul	2004	50%	35%	14
Richmond	1994	42%	29%	13
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	13%	12
Sarasota	2001	45%	35%	10
York	1999	42%	38%	4
Harrisburg	1994	50%	47%	3
Seattle	2000	15%	13%	1
Orlando	1993	30%	30%	0

<sup>1</sup> The *Jewish Federation Survey* gathered information from the local Jewish Federation concerning the number of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

## RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY— ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

**T**able 13-10 shows data on the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston Annual Campaign and Supplemental Campaigns from 2005-2015.

**Annual Campaign.** The **number of donors** to the Annual Campaign decreased by 1,421 (28%) from 5,074 in 2005 to 3,653 in 2015.

The **number of Jewish households who donated** to the Annual Campaign decreased by 1,161 (27%) from 4,266 households in 2005 to 3,105 households in 2015.

*Not adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$975,000 (11%) from \$9.3 million in 2005 to \$8.3 million in 2015. *Not adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign raised \$93.8 million since 2005.

*Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$3.0 million (26%) from 11.4 million in 2005 to 8.4 million in 2015. *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign raised \$103.5 million since 2005.

*Adjusted for inflation*, the **average donation per Jewish donor** increased by \$57 (3%) from \$2,246 in 2005 to \$2,303 in 2015.

*Adjusted for inflation*, the **average donation per Jewish household who donated** increased by \$37 (1%) from \$2,672 in 2005 to \$2,709 in 2015.

*Adjusted for inflation*, the **average donation per Jewish household in Houston** is \$324 in 2015 (\$8,412,728 / 26,000).

**Supplemental Campaigns.** *Not adjusted for inflation*, Supplemental Campaigns raised a total of \$81.4 million since 2005. *Adjusted for inflation*, Supplemental Campaigns raised a total of \$88.5 million since 2005.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-11 shows that the **Annual Campaign** of 8.4 million is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.6 million in Pittsburgh and \$9.2 million in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.

The **average donation per Jewish household** of \$324 is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$666 in Minneapolis, \$652 in Pittsburgh and \$280 in St. Louis.

Table 13-12 shows that, *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 15,881 households in Houston are on the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston mailing list as of 2016. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list contains 61% of the households in the Jewish community. The 61% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Minneapolis.

**TABLE 13-10  
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY—  
ANNUAL CAMPAIGN 2005-2015**

Year	Number of Donors <sup>1</sup>	Number of Jewish Households Who Donated	Annual Campaign		Supplemental Campaigns <sup>3</sup>	
			Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation <sup>2</sup>	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation <sup>2</sup>
2005	5,074	4,266	\$9,274,968	\$11,398,143	\$1,741,605	\$2,140,284
2006	5,244	4,364	\$9,279,174	\$11,046,958	\$2,263,344	\$2,694,536
2007	5,345	4,422	\$9,400,928	\$10,892,349	\$6,753,751	\$7,817,748
2008	4,633	3,876	\$9,381,937	\$10,468,405	\$10,730,196	\$11,962,280
2009	4,153	3,434	\$8,276,632	\$9,259,240	\$12,139,302	\$13,580,150
2010	3,988	3,344	\$7,927,702	\$8,734,084	\$11,237,612	\$12,369,290
2011	4,009	3,361	\$7,909,845	\$8,447,755	\$10,217,957	\$10,902,470
2012	3,770	3,171	\$7,890,000	\$8,255,712	\$8,493,459	\$8,881,807
2013	3,811	3,206	\$8,039,200	\$8,290,394	\$6,016,596	\$6,198,677
2014	3,668	3,111	\$8,144,501	\$8,264,913	\$5,811,953	\$5,892,257
2015	3,653	3,105	\$8,300,003	\$8,412,728	\$6,028,132	\$6,104,178
Total			\$93,824,890	\$103,470,681	\$81,433,907	\$88,543,677
Change 2005-2015	(1,421)	(1,161)	(\$974,965)	(\$2,985,415)		

<sup>1</sup> Some households make more than one donation. Thus, the number of donors is always higher than the number of households who donated.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts are adjusted to 2016 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)).

<sup>3</sup> Other Campaigns by the Jewish Federation or a Jewish Agency.

**TABLE 13-11  
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study</b>	<b>2015 Annual Campaign</b>	<b>Average Donation per Jewish Household <sup>1</sup></b>
Detroit	2005	30,000	\$30,854,000	\$1,028
Charlotte	1997	4,000	\$3,529,000	\$882
Tidewater	2001	5,400	\$4,692,000	\$869
Cleveland	2011	38,300	\$30,331,000	\$792
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	13,850	\$9,179,000	\$666
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	20,900	\$13,632,000	\$652
Baltimore	2010	42,500	\$26,216,000	\$617
Richmond <sup>2</sup>	2011	5,000	\$3,025,000	\$605
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	\$2,317,000	\$579
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	\$5,896,000	\$567
Chicago	2010	148,100	\$83,123,000	\$561
Boston	2005	105,500	\$55,304,000	\$524
St. Paul <sup>3</sup>	2010	4,700	\$2,283,000	\$486
Essex-Morris <sup>4</sup>	2008	44,500	\$21,309,000	\$479
Rochester	1999	10,230	\$4,408,000	\$431
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	\$5,292,000	\$423
Columbus	2013	14,200	\$5,764,000	\$406
Miami	2014	55,700	\$22,965,000	\$405
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	\$2,567,000	\$383
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	\$1,187,000	\$371
San Antonio	2007	4,500	\$1,567,000	\$348
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	\$3,213,000	\$336
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>\$8,412,728</b>	<b>\$324</b>
Hartford	2000	14,800	\$4,309,000	\$291



**TABLE 13-11  
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study</b>	<b>2015 Annual Campaign</b>	<b>Average Donation per Jewish Household <sup>1</sup></b>
St. Louis	2014	32,900	\$9,212,000	\$280
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	\$2,056,000	\$262
Tucson	2002	13,400	\$3,467,000	\$259
Sarasota	2001	8,800	\$2,270,000	\$258
Atlanta	2006	61,300	\$14,376,000	\$235
New Haven	2010	11,000	\$2,532,000	\$230
W Palm Beach	2005	69,000	\$15,300,000	\$222
New York	2011	694,000	\$150,805,000	\$217
Buffalo	1995	11,520	\$2,415,000	\$210
Wilmington <sup>5</sup>	1995	7,900	\$1,626,000	\$206
S Palm Beach	2005	73,000	\$14,951,000	\$205
Seattle	2000	22,490	\$4,254,000	\$189
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	\$44,467,000	\$180
Washington	2003	110,000	\$19,462,000	\$177
York **	1999	925	\$156,000	\$169
Westport <sup>6</sup>	2000	5,000	\$758,000	\$152
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	\$16,578,000	\$142
San Francisco	2004	125,400	\$16,617,000	\$133
Denver	2007	47,500	\$5,623,000	\$118
San Diego	2003	46,000	\$5,269,000	\$115
Portland (ME) **	2007	4,300	\$425,000	\$99
Middlesex *	2008	24,000	\$2,003,000	\$95
Phoenix	2002	44,000	\$3,444,000	\$78
Orlando	1993	9,044	\$696,000	\$77

**TABLE 13-11  
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study</b>	<b>2015 Annual Campaign</b>	<b>Average Donation per Jewish Household <sup>1</sup></b>
Monmouth **	1997	26,000	\$1,728,000	\$66
Howard County	2010	7,500	\$484,000	\$65
Heart of NJ *	1997/ 2008	50,000	\$3,229,000	\$65
St. Petersburg <sup>7</sup>	2010	13,500	\$830,000	\$61
Broward	2016	72,000	\$4,057,000	\$56
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	\$529,000	\$53
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	\$1,882,000	\$45

\* In 2015, the Jewish Federation in Monmouth merged with the Jewish Federation in Middlesex to form the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey. The separate entries for Monmouth and Middlesex show 2013 Campaign data. The entry for the Heart of New Jersey shows 2015 Campaign information.

\*\* Campaign information is for 2009.

<sup>1</sup> The number of Jewish households is the number of households in the year of the study, while the campaign information is for 2015, unless otherwise indicated. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the *Average Donation per Jewish Household* column may overestimate or underestimate the per household donations in 2015. Thus, Community Comparisons should be treated with caution.

<sup>2</sup> *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2011 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Richmond are from the 1994 study.

<sup>3</sup> *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2010 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Paul are from the 2004 study.

<sup>4</sup> *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2008 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Essex-Morris are from the 1998 study.

<sup>5</sup> *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* and *2015 Annual Campaign* includes the entire State of Delaware (which is served by the Jewish Federation of Delaware), not just Wilmington.

<sup>6</sup> The Westport Federation merged with the Bridgeport Federation in 2014 to form the Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County. Since no information on the number of households is available for Bridgeport, the entry for Westport, with 2013 campaign information is maintained here.

<sup>7</sup> *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2010 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Petersburg are from the 1994 study.

Source: The *2015 Annual Campaign* information was provided by Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz of the Research Department of The Jewish Federations of North America.

<b>TABLE 13-12 HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>		<b>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List</b>
		<b>On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Estimated by the Telephone Survey</b>	
Sarasota	2001	7,221	8,800	82%
Detroit	2005	23,913	30,000	80%
Rhode Island	2002	7,287	9,550	76%
San Antonio	2007	3,359	4,500	75%
W Palm Beach	2005	51,700	69,000	75%
Milwaukee	1996	7,848	10,400	75%
Tidewater	2001	3,888	5,400	72%
Westport	2000	3,612	5,000	72%
Bergen	2001	19,894	28,400	70%
Harrisburg	1994	2,226	3,200	70%
Richmond	1994	4,143	6,000	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	49,944	73,000	68%
Hartford	2000	9,993	14,800	68%
Atlantic County	2004	6,700	10,000	67%
York	1999	614	925	66%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>15,881</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>61%</b>
Cincinnati	2008	7,600	12,500	61%
Rochester	1999	6,256	10,230	61%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2,387	4,000	60%
New Haven	2010	6,405	11,000	58%

<b>TABLE 13-12</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST</b>				
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Estimated by the Telephone Survey</b>	<b>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List</b>
Minneapolis	2004	7,899	13,850	57%
Jacksonville	2002	3,787	6,700	57%
Charlotte	1997	2,189	4,000	55%
Middlesex	2008	12,238	24,000	51%
Miami	2014	27,000	55,700	48%
Portland (ME)	2007	2,025	4,300	47%
St. Paul	2004	2,428	5,150	47%
Tucson	2002	6,289	13,400	47%
Monmouth	1997	12,330	26,000	47%
Seattle	2000	10,233	22,490	46%
Washington	2003	48,659	110,000	44%
Broward	2016	29,222	72,000	41%
Los Angeles	1997	68,000	247,668	27%
Las Vegas	2005	10,011	42,000	24%

<sup>1</sup> A Jewish Federation Survey gathered information from the Local Jewish Federation concerning the number of households on the current mailing list.

## DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-13 shows that 45% of Jewish households in Houston did not donate to Other Jewish Charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year, 13% donated under \$100, 22% donated \$100-\$500, and 21% donated \$500 and over, including 13% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 55% of households donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-14 shows that the 55% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 54% in Minneapolis, an 53% in St. Louis.

The right hand side of **Table 13-14** examines only *households who donated* to Other Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 23% who donated **under \$100** is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Minneapolis and 19% in St. Louis.

Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 24% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in St. Louis and 16% in Minneapolis.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

### Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

#### Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

**Table 13-13** shows that, overall, 55% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (75%)
- elderly couple households (70%)
- Orthodox households (65%) and Conservative households (71%)
- in-married households (83%) and conversionary in-married households (72%)
- synagogue member households (82%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (77%), JCC member households (74%), and Jewish organization member households (86%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (70%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (70%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (81%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%)

- households who donated under \$100 (77%), \$100-\$500 (85%) and \$500 and over (83%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (38%), the North (38%), and the Southeast (32%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (45%) and 5-9 years (42%)
- non-elderly single households (43%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (15%)
- Just Jewish households (32%)
- intermarried households (27%)
- synagogue non-member households (34%) and Jewish organization non-member households (45%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (34%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

### **Donated \$100 and Over to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year**

**Table 13-13** shows that, overall, 42% of households **donated \$100 and over to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (61%)
- elderly couple households (57%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (54%)
- Orthodox households (61%) and Conservative households (56%)
- in-married households (67%) and conversionary in-married households (56%)
- synagogue member households (67%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (64%), JCC member households (66%), and Jewish organization member households (66%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (53%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (60%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (66%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (76%) and \$500 and over (77%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (20%), the North (25%), and the Southeast (25%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (8%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- intermarried households (19%)
- synagogue non-member households (24%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (21%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

<b>TABLE 13-13</b>							
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	54.7%	42.2%	45.3%	12.5	21.7	7.2	13.3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	64.3%	51.2%	35.7%	13.1	23.3	8.6	19.3
Memorial	74.9%	61.1%	25.1%	13.8	24.7	12.8	23.6
Central City	58.7%	50.0%	41.3%	8.7	31.5	1.9	16.6
Suburban Southwest	53.0%	38.5%	47.0%	14.5	22.0	8.3	8.2
West	38.2%	20.3%	61.8%	17.9	14.4	3.3	2.6
North	38.1%	25.4%	61.9%	12.7	15.4	7.8	2.2
Southeast	32.3%	24.5%	67.7%	7.8	13.0	4.5	7.0
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>							
0 - 4 years	45.2%	39.4%	54.8%	5.8	20.3	7.2	11.9
5 - 9 years	41.5%	33.8%	58.5%	7.7	18.2	10.3	5.3
10 - 19 years	47.5%	36.8%	52.5%	10.7	24.7	4.6	7.5
20 or more years	58.7%	44.5%	41.3%	14.2	21.5	7.4	15.6
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 35	54.4%	48.6%	45.6%	5.8	33.7	5.5	9.4
35 - 49	47.9%	36.6%	52.1%	11.3	16.8	6.9	12.9
50 - 64	54.8%	40.8%	45.2%	14.0	19.4	6.5	14.9
65 - 74	59.0%	46.2%	41.0%	12.8	24.7	8.2	13.3
75 and over	59.4%	43.4%	40.6%	16.0	21.1	9.1	13.2
→ 65 and over	59.2%	45.2%	40.8%	14.0	23.4	8.5	13.3

<b>TABLE 13-13</b>							
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	54.7%	42.2%	45.3%	12.5	21.7	7.2	13.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	56.4%	45.3%	43.6%	11.1	20.2	7.7	17.4
Household with Only Adult Children	46.7%	39.4%	53.3%	7.3	16.7	4.9	17.8
Non-Elderly Couple	57.6%	41.0%	42.4%	16.6	23.6	4.5	12.9
Non-Elderly Single	42.8%	33.5%	57.2%	9.3	23.1	5.1	5.3
Elderly Couple	69.9%	56.6%	30.1%	13.3	28.1	10.4	18.1
Elderly Single	51.2%	34.1%	48.8%	17.1	19.4	8.5	6.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$25,000	14.6%	7.7%	85.4%	6.9	5.7	2.0	0.0
\$25 - \$50,000	51.9%	37.5%	48.1%	14.4	23.8	11.7	2.0
\$50 - \$100,000	50.4%	41.7%	49.6%	8.7	24.2	8.5	9.0
\$100 - \$200,000	61.0%	49.5%	39.0%	11.5	28.9	7.8	12.8
\$200,000 and over	62.1%	53.8%	37.9%	8.3	18.4	6.0	29.4
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Orthodox	65.0%	61.4%	35.0%	3.6	15.2	10.8	35.4
Conservative	71.4%	56.1%	28.6%	15.3	27.9	9.5	18.7
Reform	61.7%	43.9%	38.3%	17.8	20.3	9.1	14.5
Just Jewish	32.2%	26.2%	67.8%	6.0	19.3	2.7	4.2



<b>TABLE 13-13</b>							
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	54.7%	42.2%	45.3%	12.5	21.7	7.2	13.3
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	82.7%	67.4%	17.3%	15.3	28.0	11.7	27.7
Conversionary	72.0%	56.1%	28.0%	15.9	29.1	11.9	15.1
Intermarried	27.0%	19.1%	73.0%	7.9	14.8	1.1	3.2
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	82.0%	66.8%	18.0%	15.2	26.9	12.3	27.6
Non-Member	34.0%	23.5%	66.0%	10.5	17.8	3.3	2.4
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Attended	77.2%	64.4%	22.8%	12.8	22.2	14.0	28.2
Did Not Attend	49.2%	36.7%	50.8%	12.5	21.7	5.6	9.4
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	73.7%	66.1%	26.3%	7.6	26.1	10.9	29.1
Non-Member	50.2%	36.5%	49.8%	13.7	20.8	6.0	9.7
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	86.2%	66.3%	13.8%	19.9	25.0	11.2	30.1
Non-Member	44.9%	34.6%	55.1%	10.3	20.7	5.9	8.0
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>							
To Jewish Day School	63.6%	43.7%	36.4%	19.9	21.9	7.0	14.8
To Supplemental School	59.3%	46.1%	40.7%	13.2	21.5	6.8	17.8
→To Jewish Education	59.3%	44.8%	40.7%	14.5	20.8	7.0	17.0
No	51.8%	44.6%	48.2%	7.2	28.1	10.6	5.9

<b>TABLE 13-13</b>							
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	54.7%	42.2%	45.3%	12.5	21.7	7.2	13.3
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>							
To Overnight Camp	60.8%	49.0%	39.2%	11.8	21.8	7.9	19.3
No	56.2%	42.7%	43.8%	13.5	22.7	7.7	12.3
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>							
Youth Group Participant	70.0%	52.6%	30.0%	17.4	24.5	9.1	19.0
No	45.8%	37.1%	54.2%	8.7	20.4	6.5	10.2
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	69.9%	59.8%	30.1%	10.1	31.1	10.0	18.7
No	53.2%	39.5%	46.8%	13.7	19.3	6.7	13.5
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	81.3%	65.9%	18.7%	15.4	27.8	10.2	27.9
On General Trip	56.8%	47.6%	43.2%	9.2	25.5	8.7	13.4
No	34.1%	21.3%	65.9%	12.8	14.8	3.9	2.6
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to Federation	81.5%	66.9%	18.5%	14.6	28.6	12.6	25.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	41.9%	29.0%	58.1%	12.9	16.2	5.2	7.6
Not Asked	37.0%	26.5%	63.0%	10.5	17.8	3.5	5.2
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	37.2%	26.8%	62.8%	10.4	17.8	3.6	5.4
Under \$100	76.7%	47.8%	23.3%	28.9	29.6	9.0	9.2
\$100 - \$500	84.8%	75.9%	15.2%	8.9	40.9	14.3	20.7
\$500 and over	82.8%	76.9%	17.2%	5.9	12.6	14.6	49.7

**TABLE 13-14  
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Detroit	2005	68%	30%	39	10	21
Cincinnati	2008	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	60%	32%	36	10	22
Rochester	1999	60%	46%	38	9	8
Baltimore	2010	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	59%	45%	35	8	12
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	59%	33%	40	12	15
Cleveland	2011	57%	27%	50		23
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	29%	38	16	18
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
New York	2011	55%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Antonio	2007	55%	26%	43	14	16
Hartford	2000	55%	38%	39	10	13
Monmouth	1997	55%	50%	35	9	6
Milwaukee	1996	55%	38%	42	9	11
Chicago	2010	54%	NA	NA	NA	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	37	9	13
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	36	9	14
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	54%	35%	40	9	16
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	54%	61%	30	3	6
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	53%	19%	45		36
St. Paul	2004	53%	39%	40	8	13

**TABLE 13-14**  
**DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	% Who Donated	% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Tidewater	2001	52%	32%	49	9	11
Howard County	2010	51%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	2003	51%	36%	43	7	14
Westport	2000	50%	35%	43	10	13
Wilmington	1995	50%	43%	39	7	11
Broward	2016	49%	37%	34	12	17
Atlantic County	2004	49%	36%	39	12	13
Rhode Island	2002	49%	42%	40	5	13
Charlotte	1997	49%	39%	33	11	17
Miami	2014	47%	33%	37	10	21
Jacksonville	2002	47%	38%	37	9	17
Tucson	2002	47%	36%	40	12	13
Atlanta	2006	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Diego	2003	46%	21%	38	16	25
Phoenix	2002	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Haven	2010	45%	41%	35	9	15
York	1999	45%	49%	28	11	12
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	27%	40	12	21
Denver	2007	39%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus	2013	33%	9%	26	14	51
Las Vegas	2005	33%	44%	40	9	7

## OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-15 shows that 23% of Jewish households in Houston donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation in the past year (*Other Jewish Charities only*); 7% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities (*Jewish Federations only*); 32% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 38% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-15 shows that the 23% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the sixth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis and 14% in Minneapolis.

The 7% who **donated to Jewish Federations only** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Minneapolis and 6% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

The 32% who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis and 32% in St. Louis.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

<b>TABLE 13-15</b> <b>OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED</b> <b>TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Federation <sup>1</sup> and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
		Other Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Federation <sup>1</sup>		
Broward	2016	30%	11	21	38
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>2</sup>	1999	29%	10	27	34
Orlando	1993	27%	31		42
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	7	18	50
Washington	2003	25%	9	28	39
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	41		35
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>
Miami	2014	23%	13	24	40
Westport	2000	23%	13	28	36
Richmond	1994	23%	43		34
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	22%	6	32	40
Detroit	2005	22%	10	46	23
Phoenix	2002	22%	6	24	49
Middlesex	2008	21%	13	38	28
Wilmington	1995	20%	14	32	34
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	15	35	31
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	12	35	34
Tucson	2002	19%	10	29	43
Bergen	2001	19%	11	42	28
Hartford	2000	19%	12	39	31
Monmouth	1997	18%	11	37	34

**TABLE 13-15  
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED  
TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Any Jewish Federation<sup>1</sup> and Other Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity</b>
		<b>Other Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Any Jewish Federation<sup>1</sup></b>		
Monmouth	1997	18%	11	37	34
Harrisburg	1994	18%	51		31
Philadelphia	2009	17%	41		42
Lehigh Valley	2007	17%	13	39	31
Las Vegas	2005	17%	11	15	56
Jacksonville	2002	17%	11	31	41
New Haven	2010	16%	14	29	41
San Antonio	2007	16%	13	40	32
York	1999	16%	13	31	40
Charlotte	1997	16%	11	35	38
Milwaukee	1996	16%	12	41	31
St. Paul	2004	15%	13	39	33
Rhode Island	2002	15%	12	36	37
Atlantic County	2004	14%	21	37	28
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	14%	11	41	34
Tidewater	2001	14%	12	39	35
Rochester	1999	14%	15	48	24
Sarasota	2001	13%	13	48	27
Columbus	2013	12%	5	21	63
Chicago	2010	NA	13%	NA	33

**TABLE 13-15  
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED  
TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Federation <sup>1</sup> and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
Community	Year	Other Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Federation <sup>1</sup>		
Cincinnati	2008	NA	9%	NA	30
Howard County	2010	NA	6%	NA	43
San Diego	2003	NA	6%	NA	48
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	NA	6%	NA	35
Denver	2007	NA	5%	NA	56
Baltimore	2010	NA	4%	NA	37
Atlanta *	2006	NA	2%	NA	52

\* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

<sup>1</sup> Includes donations to the Local Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations. In some communities (including Houston), no question was asked about donations to Other Jewish Federations. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

<sup>2</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.



## **DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR**

**T**able 13-16 shows that 63% of Jewish households in Houston donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-17 shows that the 63% of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh and 60% in St. Louis.

Note that Table 13-22 shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 13-16 shows that, overall, 63% of households donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (74%) and Memorial (80%)
- elderly couple households (77%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (73%)
- Orthodox households (77%) and Conservative households (81%)
- in-married households (91%) and conversionary in-married households (84%)
- synagogue member households (90%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (88%), JCC member households (89%), and Jewish organization member households (95%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (75%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (73%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (80%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (75%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (89%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (79%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (46%), the North (46%), and the Southeast (37%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (49%) and 5-9 years (48%)
- households with only adult children (51%) and non-elderly single households (51%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (25%)
- Just Jewish households (40%)
- intermarried households (31%)
- synagogue non-member households (41%) and Jewish organization non-member households (52%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (51%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (40%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (29%)
- households who were asked but did not donate (37%) and households who were not asked to donate (43%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

<b>TABLE 13-16</b>	
<b>DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>
All	62.6%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	
Core Area	73.9%
Memorial	79.6%
Central City	65.6%
Suburban Southwest	59.5%
West	45.7%
North	45.7%
Southeast	37.1%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>	
0 - 4 years	49.3%
5 - 9 years	47.7%
10 - 19 years	55.9%
20 or more years	67.1%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	
Under 35	69.0%
35 - 49	54.6%
50 - 64	59.2%
65 - 74	69.5%
75 and over	68.2%
→ 65 and over	69.0%

<b>TABLE 13-16</b>	
<b>DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>
All	62.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>	
Household with Children	66.2%
HH with Only Adult Children	51.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	63.5%
Non-Elderly Single	51.2%
Elderly Couple	76.7%
Elderly Single	65.2%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	
Under \$25,000	25.0%
\$25 - \$50,000	55.7%
\$50 - \$100,000	57.2%
\$100 - \$200,000	67.3%
\$200,000 and over	73.2%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>	
Orthodox	76.6%
Conservative	81.1%
Reform	68.2%
Just Jewish	40.0%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>	
In-married	90.6%
Conversionary	83.9%
Intermarried	31.4%

<b>TABLE 13-16</b>	
<b>DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>
All	62.6%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	90.4%
Non-Member	40.6%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Attended	88.2%
Did Not Attend	56.3%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	88.8%
Non-Member	56.4%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>	
Member	94.5%
Non-Member	52.4%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>	
To Jewish Day School	74.5%
To Supplemental School	67.3%
→To Jewish Education	68.2%
No	56.3%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>	
To Overnight Camp	72.5%
No	62.3%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>	
Youth Group Participant	80.4%
No	51.0%

<b>TABLE 13-16</b>	
<b>DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated</b>
All	62.6%
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	75.3%
No	61.3%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>	
On Jewish Trip	88.7%
On General Trip	66.7%
No	40.2%
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>	
Extremely Attached	78.5%
Very Attached	68.6%
Somewhat Attached	60.9%
Not Attached	29.0%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	42.7%
Not Asked	37.2%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	
Nothing	37.3%
Under \$100	100.0%
\$100 - \$500	100.0%
\$500 and over	100.0%

**TABLE 13-17  
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Detroit	2005	78%		Westport	2000	63%
Rochester	1999	75%		Broward	2016	61%
Middlesex	2008	73%		Miami	2014	61%
Atlantic County	2004	72%		Rhode Island	2002	61%
Bergen	2001	71%		Charlotte	1997	61%
Sarasota	2001	71%		<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	60%
Cincinnati	2008	70%		New Haven	2010	60%
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%		Washington	2003	60%
San Antonio	2007	69%		York	1999	60%
S Palm Beach	2005	69%		New York	2011	59%
Harrisburg	1994	69%		Jacksonville	2002	59%
Chicago	2010	67%		Philadelphia	2009	58%
W Palm Beach	2005	67%		Orlando	1993	58%
Hartford	2000	67%		Howard County	2010	57%
Milwaukee	1996	67%		Tucson	2002	56%
St. Paul	2004	66%		Buffalo	1995	54%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%		San Diego	2003	52%
Monmouth	1997	66%		Phoenix	2002	51%
Wilmington	1995	66%		Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Richmond	1994	66%		Atlanta *	2006	48%
Cleveland	2011	65%		Denver	2007	44%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	65%		Las Vegas	2005	44%
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	65%		Columbus	2013	37%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%				
Tidewater	2001	64%				
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>63%</b>				
Baltimore	2010	63%				

\* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

## DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-18 shows that 18% of Jewish households in Houston did not donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, 25% donated under \$100, 26% donated \$100-\$500, and 31% donated \$500 and over, including 20% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 82% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-19 shows that the 82% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in St. Louis, 83% in Pittsburgh, and 78% in Minneapolis.

The right hand side of **Table 13-19** examines only *households who donated* to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 31% who donated **under \$100** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 14% in St. Louis.

Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 24% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in St. Louis, 24% in Pittsburgh, and 15% in Minneapolis.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

### Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

#### Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

**Table 13-18** shows that, overall, 82% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with only adult children (94%) and non-elderly couple households (93%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (92%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (73%)
- households under age 35 (63%)
- non-elderly single households (72%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (65%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (60%)
- Orthodox households (70%)



- households who attended Chabad in the past year (72%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (67%)

### **Donated \$100 and Over to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year**

**Table 13-18** shows that, overall, 57% of households **donated \$100 and over to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with only adult children (74%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (76%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (67%) and \$500 and over (85%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (31%)
- under age 35 (41%) and age 75 and over (47%)
- elderly single households (46%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (34%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (21%)
- Orthodox households (36%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (44%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (47%)

<b>TABLE 13-18</b>							
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	82.0%	56.9%	18.0%	25.1	25.7	11.4	19.8
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	76.8%	56.7%	23.2%	20.1	24.2	12.7	19.8
Memorial	80.2%	55.4%	19.8%	24.8	23.0	6.7	25.7
Central City	87.5%	59.2%	12.5%	28.3	21.9	15.7	21.6
Suburban Southwest	85.8%	63.6%	14.2%	22.2	31.9	10.3	21.4
West	83.1%	57.0%	16.9%	26.1	33.0	3.2	20.8
North	84.0%	55.4%	16.0%	28.6	27.0	12.6	15.8
Southeast	83.5%	57.8%	16.5%	25.7	29.8	14.2	13.8
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>							
0 - 4 years	72.3%	30.7%	27.7%	41.6	18.4	3.6	8.7
5 - 9 years	82.8%	64.6%	17.2%	18.2	41.3	2.0	21.3
10 - 19 years	78.2%	54.4%	21.8%	23.8	18.9	8.1	27.4
20 or more years	83.7%	59.0%	16.3%	24.7	26.0	13.9	19.1
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 35	62.7%	40.7%	37.3%	22.0	22.6	5.4	12.7
35 - 49	81.1%	57.4%	18.9%	23.7	18.2	16.9	22.3
50 - 64	87.8%	64.8%	12.2%	23.0	32.2	8.9	23.7
65 - 74	85.2%	57.9%	14.8%	27.3	25.7	17.4	14.8
75 and over	79.5%	47.4%	20.5%	32.1	23.6	3.7	20.1
→ 65 and over	83.0%	54.0%	17.0%	29.0	24.9	12.4	16.7

<b>TABLE 13-18</b>							
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	82.0%	56.9%	18.0%	25.1	25.7	11.4	19.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	79.0%	61.6%	21.0%	17.4	21.9	12.9	26.8
Household with Only Adult Children	93.8%	73.7%	6.2%	20.1	34.3	18.9	20.5
Non-Elderly Couple	93.2%	58.8%	6.8%	34.4	27.2	10.5	21.1
Non-Elderly Single	71.8%	48.8%	28.2%	23.0	30.0	6.1	12.7
Elderly Couple	84.2%	58.4%	15.8%	25.8	24.0	12.2	22.2
Elderly Single	77.8%	45.6%	22.2%	32.2	28.6	5.4	11.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$25,000	65.2%	33.6%	34.8%	31.6	23.9	9.2	0.5
\$25 - \$50,000	60.2%	21.1%	39.8%	39.1	19.9	1.2	0.0
\$50 - \$100,000	78.2%	48.4%	21.8%	29.8	35.4	6.9	6.1
\$100 - \$200,000	88.5%	65.5%	11.5%	23.0	33.6	13.2	18.7
\$200,000 and over	85.6%	75.9%	14.4%	9.7	14.4	20.0	41.5
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Orthodox	69.8%	36.3%	30.2%	33.5	18.4	8.0	9.9
Conservative	81.3%	56.1%	18.7%	25.2	30.5	8.0	17.6
Reform	85.0%	58.4%	15.0%	26.6	20.5	13.3	24.6
Just Jewish	80.5%	57.7%	19.5%	22.8	29.3	12.0	16.4
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	82.8%	58.3%	17.2%	24.5	23.5	12.8	22.0
Conversionary	84.5%	64.5%	15.5%	20.0	36.2	12.8	15.5
Intermarried	90.5%	65.7%	9.5%	24.8	27.1	11.2	27.4

<b>TABLE 13-18</b>							
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	82.0%	56.9%	18.0%	25.1	25.7	11.4	19.8
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	80.3%	60.6%	19.7%	19.7	25.7	10.8	24.1
Non-Member	83.5%	54.0%	16.5%	29.5	25.7	11.9	16.4
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Attended	72.3%	52.0%	27.7%	20.3	22.6	7.8	21.6
Did Not Attend	84.1%	57.8%	15.9%	26.3	26.5	11.9	19.4
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	80.9%	63.7%	19.1%	17.2	25.8	14.5	23.4
Non-Member	82.6%	55.6%	17.4%	27.0	25.8	10.8	19.0
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	81.7%	59.8%	18.3%	21.9	24.8	11.9	23.1
Non-Member	82.2%	56.0%	17.8%	26.2	26.0	11.3	18.7
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>							
To Jewish Day School	67.4%	44.0%	32.6%	23.4	22.7	9.4	11.9
To Supplemental School	82.6%	57.6%	17.4%	25.0	24.5	10.2	22.9
→To Jewish Education	78.5%	53.2%	21.5%	25.3	23.9	9.7	19.6
No	88.8%	60.8%	11.2%	28.0	30.8	12.5	17.5
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>							
To Overnight Camp	77.0%	58.5%	23.0%	18.5	24.3	12.6	21.6
No	82.3%	52.9%	17.7%	29.4	25.8	9.1	18.0
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>							
In Youth Group	81.0%	56.5%	19.0%	24.5	26.2	10.9	19.4
No	80.4%	53.1%	19.6%	27.3	24.4	9.7	19.0

<b>TABLE 13-18</b>							
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Did Donate</b>	<b>\$100 and Over</b>	<b>Did Not Donate</b>	<b>Donated</b>			
				<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
All	82.0%	56.9%	18.0%	25.1	25.7	11.4	19.8
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	81.8%	54.6%	18.2%	27.2	25.3	6.2	23.1
No	81.5%	56.4%	18.5%	25.1	25.2	12.4	18.8
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	82.9%	64.9%	17.1%	18.0	28.2	8.8	27.9
On General Trip	77.4%	54.6%	22.6%	22.8	21.4	15.9	17.3
No	84.7%	52.4%	15.3%	32.3	26.8	10.2	15.4
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>							
Extremely Attached	82.2%	57.5%	17.8%	24.7	27.4	14.8	15.3
Very Attached	79.0%	54.6%	21.0%	24.4	22.6	12.4	19.6
Somewhat Attached	83.9%	56.1%	16.1%	27.8	26.9	9.0	20.2
Not Attached	82.7%	63.6%	17.3%	19.1	26.1	10.8	26.7
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to Federation	87.8%	65.9%	12.2%	21.9	29.6	13.8	22.5
Asked, Did Not Donate	82.3%	58.9%	17.7%	23.4	24.4	7.7	26.8
Not Asked	77.4%	49.9%	22.6%	27.5	23.1	10.5	16.3
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	77.8%	51.2%	22.2%	26.6	23.0	10.2	18.0
Under \$100	88.8%	47.4%	11.2%	41.4	35.3	4.4	7.7
\$100 - \$500	83.4%	66.8%	16.6%	16.6	35.3	14.6	16.9
\$500 and over	91.7%	85.1%	8.3%	6.6	16.8	23.0	45.3

<b>TABLE 13-19</b>						
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
			<b>% Donated by Households Who Donated:</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% Who Donated</b>	<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
Howard County	2010	90%	12%	55		33
Portland (ME)	2007	89%	25%	38	14	23
Wilmington	1995	89%	34%	38	15	13
Lehigh Valley	2007	87%	32%	38	12	18
Detroit	2005	85%	37%	36	12	15
Westport	2000	85%	26%	44	12	19
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	84%	14%	55		31
Chicago	2010	84%	20%	57		24
Cincinnati	2008	84%	15%	42	16	27
Washington	2003	84%	30%	43	12	16
Rochester	1999	84%	42%	37	9	13
New Haven	2010	83%	34%	38	13	16
Philadelphia	2009	83%	24%	41	16	19
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	83%	26%	40	10	24
Tidewater	2001	83%	35%	46	9	11
Hartford	2000	83%	36%	42	11	11
Charlotte	1997	83%	36%	40	12	12
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>
San Antonio	2007	82%	29%	38	15	17
Sarasota	2001	82%	34%	44	11	11
Cleveland	2011	81%	26%	59		16
Denver	2007	81%	16%	39	15	30
Phoenix	2002	80%	17%	40	11	32
Richmond	1994	80%	47%	36	7	9

**TABLE 13-19  
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	% Who Donated	% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Middlesex	2008	79%	52%	35	6	7
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	47%	36	9	8
St. Paul	2004	79%	41%	33	8	17
San Diego	2003	79%	26%	43	16	15
Rhode Island	2002	79%	39%	37	10	15
Tucson	2002	79%	36%	39	11	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	79%	52%	32	10	6
Milwaukee	1996	79%	39%	40	10	11
Harrisburg	1994	79%	45%	36	9	10
Atlanta *	2006	78%	16%	62		22
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	78%	33%	39	13	15
Buffalo	1995	77%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baltimore	2010	76%	19%	57		24
Jacksonville	2002	76%	44%	35	9	12
Bergen	2001	76%	36%	41	12	11
York	1999	76%	44%	37	10	9
Las Vegas	2005	75%	41%	41	9	9
Atlantic County	2004	75%	40%	35	10	15
S Palm Beach	2005	74%	52%	33	7	8
St. Petersburg	1994	74%	45%	39	8	8
Columbus	2013	73%	15%	35	21	30
Monmouth	1997	73%	60%	32	6	2
Broward	2016	72%	47%	29	10	14
Orlando	1993	71%	56%	32	8	4

**TABLE 13-19  
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% Who Donated</b>	<b>% Donated by Households Who Donated:</b>			
			<b>Under \$100</b>	<b>\$100-\$500</b>	<b>\$500-\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000 and Over</b>
New York	2011	68%	28%	51%		21
Miami	2014	65%	43%	35	9	14

\* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.



## **OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

**T**able 13-20 shows that 29% of Jewish households in Houston donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity (*Non-Jewish Charities only*) in the past year; 10% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities (*Jewish Charities only*); 53% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 8% did not donate to Any Charity.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 13-21 shows that the 29% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities only** in the past year is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Louis, 25% in Pittsburgh, and 20% in Minneapolis.

The 10% who **donated to Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis, 7% in Pittsburgh, and 4% in St. Louis.

The 53% who **donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 58% in Minneapolis, and 55% in St. Louis.

Note that **Table 13-22** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 13-20 shows that, overall, 29% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities only in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the North (43%) and the Southeast (52%)
- households with only adult children (44%)
- Households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (42%)
- Just Jewish households (47%)
- intermarried households (62%)
- synagogue non-member households (47%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (48%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (54%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Core Area (18%) and Memorial (14%)
- under age 35 (16%) and age 75 and over (18%)
- elderly single households (18%)
- Orthodox households (18%) and Conservative households (15%)
- in-married households (4%) and conversionary in-married households (14%)
- synagogue member households (6%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (9%), JCC member households (11%), and Jewish organization member households (4%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (15%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (19%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (13%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (16%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (6%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (18%)

<b>TABLE 13-20 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
	<b>Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Any Jewish Charity</b>		
All	28.7%	9.8	53.1	8.4
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	18.0%	14.4	58.4	9.2
Memorial	14.0%	15.1	65.4	5.5
Central City	29.7%	8.1	58.0	4.2
Suburban Southwest	30.6%	4.3	55.1	10.0
West	37.9%	4.2	45.1	12.8
North	42.8%	6.9	40.9	9.4
Southeast	52.3%	6.1	30.2	11.4
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>				
0 - 4 years	25.9%	6.3	46.5	21.3
5 - 9 years	39.1%	4.4	43.8	12.7
10 - 19 years	33.3%	13.0	44.5	9.2
20 or more years	26.7%	10.1	56.6	6.6
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>				
Under 35	15.7%	21.9	47.0	15.4
35 - 49	32.5%	9.1	48.1	10.3
50 - 64	36.3%	6.9	51.2	5.6
65 - 74	26.2%	10.6	59.0	4.2
75 and over	17.7%	6.8	61.2	14.3
→ 65 and over	23.2%	9.2	59.8	7.8

<b>TABLE 13-20 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
	<b>Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Any Jewish Charity</b>		
All	28.7%	9.8	53.1	8.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	26.0%	15.5	52.5	6.0
Household with Only Adult Children	44.1%	2.5	49.5	3.9
Non-Elderly Couple	34.0%	3.0	59.3	3.7
Non-Elderly Single	35.3%	11.4	36.4	16.9
Elderly Couple	19.8%	12.0	64.0	4.2
Elderly Single	17.9%	5.7	60.2	16.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	42.4%	4.0	22.7	30.9
\$25 - \$50,000	19.8%	15.7	40.6	23.9
\$50 - \$100,000	34.3%	13.4	43.4	8.9
\$100 - \$200,000	31.8%	11.3	56.6	0.3
\$200,000 and over	20.0%	7.6	65.9	6.5
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Orthodox	18.3%	24.1	51.6	6.0
Conservative	15.0%	15.1	66.0	3.9
Reform	24.2%	8.4	60.6	6.8
Just Jewish	46.9%	5.5	33.1	14.5
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	4.0%	12.8	78.3	4.9
Conversionary	13.8%	14.0	70.3	1.9
Intermarried	61.6%	3.6	28.6	6.2

<b>TABLE 13-20 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
	<b>Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Any Jewish Charity</b>		
All	28.7%	9.8	53.1	8.4
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	6.1%	16.1	74.0	3.8
Non-Member	46.9%	4.7	36.2	12.2
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	9.3%	24.8	62.9	3.0
Did Not Attend	33.5%	6.2	50.5	9.8
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	11.1%	18.6	69.7	0.6
Non-Member	33.0%	7.4	49.3	10.3
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	4.1%	17.1	77.4	1.4
Non-Member	36.7%	7.4	45.1	10.8
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>				
To Jewish Day School	15.1%	21.9	52.2	10.8
To Supplemental School	23.1%	8.3	59.0	9.6
→To Jewish Education	21.6%	11.6	56.5	10.3
No	37.9%	7.0	50.9	4.2
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>				
To Overnight Camp	19.0%	15.2	57.5	8.3
No	27.8%	8.4	54.3	9.5
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>				
In Youth Group	13.0%	12.4	67.6	7.0
No	37.3%	8.9	42.8	11.0

<b>TABLE 13-20 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
	<b>Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Any Jewish Charity</b>		
All	28.7%	9.8	53.1	8.4
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	16.4%	11.6	65.2	6.8
No	28.8%	9.0	52.5	9.7
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	6.0%	12.5	76.4	5.1
On General Trip	25.9%	14.9	51.5	7.7
No	48.1%	4.0	36.3	11.6
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>				
Extremely Attached	18.3%	14.4	63.8	3.5
Very Attached	22.3%	12.4	56.7	8.6
Somewhat Attached	31.1%	7.8	52.4	8.7
Not Attached	53.5%	2.0	28.7	15.8
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	0.0%	12.2	87.8	0.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	44.4%	5.4	37.1	13.1
Not Asked	48.3%	8.9	28.5	14.3
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	48.4%	8.2	29.2	14.2
Under \$100	0.0%	11.2	88.8	0.0
\$100 - \$500	0.0%	16.6	83.4	0.0
\$500 and over	0.0%	8.3	91.7	0.0

**TABLE 13-21  
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED  
TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		<i>Non-Jewish Charities</i>	Jewish Charities		
Portland (ME)	2007	41%	3	48	8
Denver	2007	40%	4	41	15
Columbus	2013	38%	3	34	24
Atlanta *	2006	38%	8	41	13
Howard County	2010	36%	3	54	7
Las Vegas	2005	36%	5	39	20
Phoenix	2002	34%	5	46	15
San Diego	2003	33%	6	46	15
Wilmington	1995	31%	8	58	3
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	30%	4	55	11
Philadelphia	2009	30%	5	53	12
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>
New Haven	2010	29%	6	54	11
Washington	2003	29%	5	56	10
Tucson	2002	29%	6	51	15
Charlotte	1997	29%	6	55	11
Westport	2000	27%	4	58	11
Chicago	2010	26%	8	57	9
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	25%	7	59	10
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8	55	11
Orlando	1993	25%	9	48	19

**TABLE 13-21  
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED  
TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
		<b><i>Non-Jewish Charities</i></b>	<b>Jewish Charities</b>		
New York	2011	24%	15	44	18
Baltimore	2010	24%	11	52	13
St. Paul	2004	24%	11	56	10
Tidewater	2001	24%	6	60	11
Hartford	2000	24%	7	60	9
Cleveland	2011	23%	7	58	12
Jacksonville	2002	23%	6	54	18
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	8	57	12
York	1999	23%	6	54	17
Broward	2016	22%	12	49	17
Cincinnati	2008	22%	8	62	7
San Antonio	2007	22%	9	60	9
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	5	66	9
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	8	59	12
Richmond	1994	21%	7	59	14
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	20%	8	58	14
Monmouth	1997	20%	12	54	14
Miami	2014	19%	14	46	21
Rochester	1999	19%	9	65	6
Milwaukee	1996	19%	7	61	13
Harrisburg	1994	18%	7	61	13



<b>TABLE 13-21</b> <b>OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED</b> <b>TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Donated Only to:</b>		<b>Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities</b>	<b>Did Not Donate to Any Charity</b>
		<i>Non-Jewish Charities</i>	<b>Jewish Charities</b>		
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	9	56	17
Middlesex	2008	17%	10	63	11
Atlantic County	2004	17%	13	59	12
Detroit	2005	16%	9	69	6
S Palm Beach	2005	16%	11	58	14
Bergen	2001	16%	12	60	11
Sarasota	2001	16%	6	67	11

\* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

## SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-22 shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of Jewish households in Houston who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

### Local Jewish Federation

Table 13-22 shows the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, as shown in Table 13-6.

### Other Jewish Charities ③

Table 13-22 shows the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in Table 13-14.

### Any Jewish Charity ⑦

Table 13-22 shows the percentage of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year, as shown in Table 13-17.

### Non-Jewish Charities ④

Table 13-22 shows the percentage of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in Table 13-19.

### Any Charity ⑧

Table 13-22 shows that the 92% who donated to Any Charity in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in St. Louis and Pittsburgh and 87% in Minneapolis. The 92% compares to 88% in 1986.

**TABLE 13-22  
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
Community	Year	Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ④	Any Charity ⑧
		Local ①	Other <sup>1</sup> ②	Any ⑥	Other ③	Any ⑦		
Wilmington	1995	41%	3%	44%	50%	66%	89%	97%
Detroit	2005	55%	1%	56%	68%	78%	85%	94%
Rochester	1999	61%	NA	61%	60%	75%	84%	94%
Howard County	2010	37%	NA	NA	51%	57%	90%	93%
Cincinnati	2008	50%	NA	NA	61%	70%	84%	93%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>92%</b>
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	NA	25%	44%	50%	89%	92%
Chicago	2010	44%	NA	NA	54%	67%	84%	91%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	NA	52%	56%	70%	87%	91%
San Antonio	2007	53%	NA	53%	55%	69%	82%	91%
St. Paul	2004	46%	9%	51%	53%	66%	79%	91%
Hartford	2000	48%	2%	48%	55%	67%	83%	91%
Middlesex	2008	44%	15%	51%	59%	73%	79%	90%
Washington	2003	32%	6%	35%	51%	60%	84%	90%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	38%	NA	38%	53%	60%	84%	89%
New Haven	2010	37%	11%	43%	45%	60%	83%	89%
Atlantic County	2004	31%	33%	58%	49%	72%	75%	89%
<b>Pittsburgh *</b>	2002	45%	NA	NA	59%	65%	83%	89%
Rhode Island	2002	46%	1%	47%	49%	61%	79%	89%
Bergen	2001	46%	12%	52%	60%	71%	76%	89%
Sarasota	2001	43%	26%	59%	59%	71%	82%	89%

**TABLE 13-22**  
**SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
Community	Year	Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ④	Any Charity ⑧
		Local ①	Other <sup>1</sup> ②	Any ⑥	Other ③	Any ⑦		
Tidewater	2001	49%	1%	50%	52%	64%	83%	89%
Westport	2000	35%	6%	39%	50%	63%	85%	89%
Charlotte	1997	43%	1%	43%	49%	61%	83%	89%
Cleveland	2011	45%	NA	NA	57%	65%	81%	88%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	NA	NA	NA	58%	83%	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	21%	47%	54%	67%	79%	88%
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>2</sup>	1999	21%	16%	37%	54%	66%	79%	88%
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>88%</b>
Baltimore	2010	40%	NA	NA	59%	63%	76%	87%
Atlanta *	2006	25%	NA	NA	46%	48%	78%	87%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	50%	3%	51%	54%	65%	78%	87%
Milwaukee	1996	51%	1%	52%	55%	67%	79%	87%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	2%	51%	NA	69%	79%	87%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	20%	50%	54%	69%	74%	86%
Tucson	2002	33%	6%	38%	47%	56%	79%	86%
Monmouth	1997	37%	10%	45%	55%	66%	73%	86%
Richmond	1994	42%	2%	43%	NA	66%	80%	86%
Denver	2007	23%	NA	NA	39%	44%	81%	85%
San Diego	2003	26%	NA	NA	46%	52%	79%	85%
Phoenix	2002	25%	NA	29%	46%	51%	80%	85%
Broward	2016	23%	12%	31%	19%	61%	72%	83%

**TABLE 13-22  
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
Community	Year	Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ④	Any Charity ⑧
		Local ①	Other <sup>1</sup> ②	Any ⑥	Other ③	Any ⑦		
New York	2011	24%	NA	NA	55%	59%	68%	83%
York	1999	41%	1%	42%	45%	60%	76%	83%
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	6%	39%	NA	65%	74%	83%
Jacksonville	2002	39%	1%	40%	47%	59%	76%	82%
Orlando	1993	30%	1%	31%	NA	58%	71%	81%
Las Vegas	2005	21%	9%	26%	33%	44%	75%	80%
Miami	2014	32%	8%	37%	47%	61%	65%	79%
Columbus	2013	26%	NA	26%	33%	37%	73%	76%
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palm Springs	1998	37%	37%	62%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	54%	77%	NA
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	15%	NA	16%	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

<sup>1</sup> In some communities, no question was asked about donations to *Other Jewish Federations*. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

<sup>2</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

## PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 13-23 shows that of *all charitable dollars* donated by Jewish households in Houston in the past year, 21% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston; 0%, to Other Jewish Federations; 37%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 41%, to Non-Jewish Charities. Of all charitable dollars donated *to Any Jewish Charity* in the past year, 36% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston; 0%, to Other Jewish Federations; and 64%, to Other Jewish Charities.

These percentages should be viewed as rough approximations, since respondents were not asked to report the exact amounts their households donated, but rather were asked to report their donations in the amount categories used in **Table 13-1**: under \$100, \$100-\$500, \$500-\$1,000, \$1,000-\$2,500, \$2,500-\$5,000, \$5,000-\$10,000, \$10,000-\$25,000, and \$25,000 and over. When calculating the amounts donated in each category of donations (Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities), the amount used was the midpoint of the range in each amount category. For example, all households who donated under \$100 were assumed to have donated \$50. All households who donated \$25,000 and over were assumed (conservatively) to have donated \$25,000. These amounts were multiplied by the number of households who donated each amount to derive the total amount donated in each category of donations. These total amounts were then converted to percentages.

Note that this analysis probably overestimates the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston's share of all charitable dollars because of the significant disparity between the percentage of households who *reported* that they donated *according to the Telephone Survey* (39%) and the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey* (12%) in the past year (**Table 13-9**).

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 13-23** shows that the 21% of all charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis.

The 37% of all charitable dollars donated to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Minneapolis.

The 41% of all charitable dollars donated to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Minneapolis.

The 59% of all charitable dollars donated to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis.

The 36% of **Jewish charitable dollars donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Minneapolis.

<b>TABLE 13-23                      PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR                      COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>							
<b>BASE: CHARITABLE DOLLARS DONATED BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
Community	Year	Jewish Charities			Non-Jewish Charities ④	Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars	Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars
		Local Jewish Federation ⑤	Other Jewish Federations ①	Other Jewish Charities ③			
Richmond	1994	42%	0	17	41	59%	71%
Rochester	1999	40%	0	21	39	61%	66%
Milwaukee	1996	39%	0	27	34	67%	59%
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%	0	28	38	62%	54%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	33%	1	28	39	62%	53%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	0	30	36	64%	52%
Charlotte	1997	33%	0	34	33	67%	49%
Tidewater	2001	32%	0	25	43	57%	57%
Hartford	2000	32%	0	29	39	61%	53%
York	1999	32%	0	28	40	60%	53%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	0	31	37	63%	50%
Wilmington	1995	29%	0	25	46	54%	54%
San Antonio	2007	28%	0	32	40	60%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	27%	0	26	48	52%	51%
Orlando	1993	27%	0	38	35	65%	42%
St. Paul	2004	25%	1	35	39	61%	41%
Detroit	2005	24%	0	39	37	63%	37%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>36%</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	20	33	28	72%	27%
Miami	2014	19%	5	39	37	63%	31%

**TABLE 13-23  
PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: CHARITABLE DOLLARS DONATED BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Jewish Charities			Non-Jewish Charities <sup>④</sup>	Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars	Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars
		Local Jewish Federation <sup>⑤</sup>	Other Jewish Federations <sup>①</sup>	Other Jewish Charities <sup>③</sup>			
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	43		38	62%	31%
Monmouth	1997	18%	5	45	32	68%	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	20	32	31	69%	24%
Tucson	2002	16%	9	31	45	55%	29%
New Haven	2010	15%	3	28	53	47%	33%
Washington	2003	15%	1	30	55	45%	33%
Broward	2016	15%	5	36	45	56%	27%
Middlesex	2008	15%	5	49	31	69%	22%
Sarasota	2001	15%	21	35	30	70%	21%
Atlantic County	2004	12%	26	34	28	72%	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	0	27	63	37%	28%
Westport	2000	11%	5	27	57	43%	25%
Bergen	2001	11%	4	56	30	70%	15%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	8	28	56	44%	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	8% <sup>②</sup>	18	28	46	54%	14%

<sup>1</sup> In some communities, no question was asked about amounts donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and zeros have been entered in the table. If the question had been asked, there would likely be a very small percentage of charitable dollars donated to *Other Jewish Federations* in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.



# CHAPTER 14

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE – ATTITUDES

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*Take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord, whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it. . .*

(EXODUS 35:5)

## MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year were asked how important each of several motivations is in their decisions to donate to a Jewish organization. **Table 14-1** shows the percentage of respondents who consider each motivation to be very important, somewhat important, and not at all important.

Note that the list of motivations was not read to the respondents in the order shown in **Table 14-1** nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in Appendix A. Rather, the list of motivations was read in a random order to each respondent.

One important observation is that all of the motivations are at least somewhat important to the vast majority of respondents. However, clear distinctions do exist in the level of importance respondents attribute to each motivation, from the 36% of respondents who consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation to the 71% who consider helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter to be a very important motivation.

**Table 14-2** shows the manner in which five of the motivations in **Table 14-1** compare to other Jewish communities.

See the “Definitions and Methodological Issues” section in Chapter 13 for definitions of the various categories of charitable donations.

<b>TABLE 14-1</b>			
<b>IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b>			
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>Motivation</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
Helping Jews Locally Who Cannot Afford Food or Shelter	70.6%	25.6	3.8
Providing Jewish Education for Children (Jewish Education)	65.3%	26.3	8.4
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)	57.8%	36.6	5.6
Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)	55.1%	37.0	7.9
Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews (SRC)	48.7%	39.4	11.9
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political Advocacy for Israel	38.1%	42.7	19.2
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Helps Both Jews and non-Jews	36.9%	49.0	14.1
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World (Overseas)	35.7%	55.5	8.8
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1) The names in parentheses are the names used in <b>Table 14-2</b>.</p> <p>2) In all other communities, “Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World” has been worded as “Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress.”</p>			

**TABLE 14-2  
IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS  
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

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

		Percentage Very Important							
Community	Year	Anti-Semitism	Israel	Elderly	Children's Jewish Education	Jews Overseas	Counseling	Israel Trips	SRC
S Palm Beach	2005	<b>75%</b>	68%	71%	65%	59%	49%	44%	40%
Atlantic County	2004	<b>74%</b>	67%	<b>74%</b>	64%	58%	47%	35%	43%
Middlesex	2008	<b>67%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67%</b>	66%	54%	46%	41%	38%
Miami	2014	NA	66%	<b>72%</b>	67%	51%	NA	NA	NA
Detroit	2005	NA	<b>65%</b>	62%	59%	39%	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville	2002	72%	64%	<b>76%</b>	71%	48%	43%	31%	37%
Bergen	2001	63%	<b>64%</b>	63%	<b>64%</b>	60%	41%	32%	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	<b>73%</b>	63%	64%	63%	55%	39%	34%	33%
Broward	2016	NA	62%	57%	<b>65%</b>	39%	NA	NA	38%
Orlando	1993	<b>77%</b>	61%	63%	71%	NA	49%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	<b>67%</b>	60%	<b>67%</b>	64%	52%	34%	28%	33%
San Antonio	2007	63%	58%	<b>65%</b>	60%	51%	43%	32%	33%
Washington	2003	51%	<b>58%</b>	53%	45%	50%	23%	20%	32%
Sarasota	2001	<b>80%</b>	56%	72%	64%	55%	50%	30%	41%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>49%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	<b>65%</b>	55%	62%	56%	48%	37%	26%	34%
St. Paul	2004	61%	53%	<b>75%</b>	69%	48%	45%	27%	36%
Rochester	1999	<b>75%</b>	52%	69%	61%	58%	41%	NA	NA
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	66%	52%	<b>67%</b>	64%	42%	39%	35%	40%
Westport	2000	<b>76%</b>	49%	59%	59%	54%	34%	23%	32%
Tidewater	2001	71%	49%	74%	<b>76%</b>	50%	55%	36%	53%

<b>TABLE 14-2</b> <b>IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS</b> <b>TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b> <b>COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>									
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER</b> <b>TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES</b> <b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b>									
		<b>Percentage Very Important</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	<i>Israel</i>	<b>Elderly</b>	<b>Children's Jewish Education</b>	<b>Jews Overseas</b>	<b>Counseling</b>	<b>Israel Trips</b>	<b>SRC</b>
Las Vegas	2005	<b>63%</b>	46%	57%	59%	48%	32%	29%	33%
Hartford	2000	<b>76%</b>	43%	63%	61%	42%	39%	26%	31%
New Haven	2010	NA	42%	<b>49%</b>	46%	43%	29%	25%	29%
Tucson	2002	58%	42%	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>	39%	33%	27%	27%

Notes: 1) **Boldface** percentages are the highest percentage for each community  
 2) Key to column headings:  
 Combating Anti-Semitism (Anti-Semitism)  
 Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)  
 Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)  
 Providing Jewish Education for Children (Children's Jewish Education)  
 Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress (Jews Overseas)  
 Providing Individual and Family Counseling for Jews (Counseling)  
 Supporting Educational Trips to Israel (Israel Trips)  
 Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews (SRC)

## HELPING JEWS LOCALLY WHO CANNOT AFFORD FOOD OR SHELTER

**T**able 14-3 shows that 71% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 26%, a somewhat important motivation; and 4%, a not at all important motivation.

**Comparison Communities.** The 71% compares to 80% in Miami, the only other Jewish community to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-3 shows that, overall, 71% of respondents consider helping the Jewish poor to be a very important motivation.

The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- age 35-49 (86%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (83%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- who are male (61%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%)

<b>TABLE 14-3</b>			
<b>HELPING JEWS LOCALLY WHO CANNOT AFFORD FOOD OR SHELTER AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b>			
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	70.6%	25.6	3.8
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	63.4%	30.0	6.6
35 - 49	85.6%	14.4	0.0
50 - 64	74.3%	24.8	0.9
65 - 74	62.5%	28.0	9.5
75 and over	64.8%	32.8	2.4
→ 65 and over	63.4%	29.9	6.7
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	60.6%	34.8	4.6
Female	79.3%	17.6	3.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	74.4%	22.5	3.1
\$50,000 - \$100,000	73.0%	22.0	5.0
\$100,000 - \$200,000	62.5%	36.0	1.5
\$200,000 and over	72.3%	25.6	2.1
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	54.2%	37.0	8.8
Under \$100	83.4%	16.5	0.1
\$100 - \$500	79.2%	18.7	2.1
\$500 - \$1,000	69.7%	30.3	0.0
\$1,000 and over	79.3%	18.9	1.8

## PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

**T**able 14-4 shows that 65% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 26%, a somewhat important motivation; and 8%, a not at all important motivation.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 14-5 shows that the 65% who consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-4 shows that, overall, 65% of respondents consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 35-49 (83%)
- households who donated \$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (79%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)



**TABLE 14-4  
PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN  
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER  
TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES  
IN THE PAST YEAR**

<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	65.3%	26.3	8.4
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	68.4%	29.8	1.8
35 - 49	83.2%	14.0	2.8
50 - 64	59.7%	33.3	7.0
65 - 74	58.8%	28.9	12.3
75 and over	63.7%	19.2	17.1
→ 65 and over	60.8%	25.1	14.1
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	61.6%	31.5	6.9
Female	68.7%	21.6	9.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	70.5%	18.8	10.7
\$50,000 - \$100,000	72.5%	23.7	3.8
\$100,000 - \$200,000	58.0%	36.9	5.1
\$200,000 and over	66.0%	22.8	11.2
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	48.4%	36.4	15.2
Under \$100	73.0%	22.3	4.7
\$100 - \$500	72.6%	21.8	5.6
\$500 - \$1,000	69.2%	27.4	3.4
\$1,000 and over	78.7%	15.4	5.9

**TABLE 14-5  
PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN  
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**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Important</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
Tidewater	2001	76%	19	5
Jacksonville	2002	71%	22	7
Orlando	1993	71%	21	8
St. Paul	2004	69%	29	3
Miami	2014	67%	28	5
Middlesex	2008	66%	27	7
Broward	2016	65%	30	6
S Palm Beach	2005	65%	28	8
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>
Rhode Island	2002	64%	31	6
Atlantic County	2004	64%	30	6
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	64%	29	7
Bergen	2001	64%	29	7
Sarasota	2001	64%	29	7
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	27	10
Hartford	2000	61%	32	8
Rochester	1999	61%	32	7
San Antonio	2007	60%	31	9
Detroit	2005	59%	33	7
Las Vegas	2005	59%	31	10
Tucson	2002	59%	30	12
Westport	2000	59%	29	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	34	10
New Haven	2010	46%	38	17
Washington	2003	45%	42	13

## PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY

**T**able 14-6 shows that 58% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 37%, a somewhat important motivation; and 6%, a not at all important motivation.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 14-7 shows that the 58% who consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-6 shows that, overall, 58% of respondents consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (75%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

In most other communities, this question asked about “providing *social* services for the Jewish elderly.” This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

<b>TABLE 14-6</b>			
<b>PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b>			
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	57.7%	36.7	5.6
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	54.0%	32.9	13.1
35 - 49	54.3%	37.1	8.6
50 - 64	60.5%	37.7	1.8
65 - 74	59.4%	34.5	6.1
75 and over	57.1%	40.7	2.2
→ 65 and over	58.5%	36.9	4.6
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	53.4%	37.7	8.9
Female	61.7%	35.7	2.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	49.7%	48.3	2.0
\$50,000 - \$100,000	61.4%	27.5	11.1
\$100,000 - \$200,000	51.0%	44.6	4.4
\$200,000 and over	58.1%	36.8	5.1
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	41.5%	49.9	8.6
Under \$100	54.0%	42.7	3.3
\$100 - \$500	65.5%	31.5	3.0
\$500 - \$1,000	61.9%	26.7	11.4
\$1,000 and over	74.7%	22.0	3.3

**TABLE 14-7  
PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY  
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**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Important</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
Jacksonville	2002	76%	18	6
St. Paul	2004	75%	24	1
Tidewater	2001	74%	22	5
Atlantic County	2004	74%	21	5
Miami	2014	72%	24	4
Sarasota	2001	72%	24	4
S Palm Beach	2005	71%	24	5
Rochester	1999	69%	27	3
Rhode Island	2002	67%	31	3
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	67%	30	3
Middlesex	2008	67%	29	4
San Antonio	2007	65%	30	5
W Palm Beach	2005	64%	30	7
Hartford	2000	63%	35	2
Bergen	2001	63%	32	5
Orlando	1993	63%	30	7
Detroit	2005	62%	34	4
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%	32	6
Tucson	2002	59%	36	5
Westport	2000	59%	34	7
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>
Broward	2016	57%	35	8
Las Vegas	2005	57%	37	6
Washington	2003	53%	41	7
New Haven	2010	49%	42	9

## SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

**T**able 14-8 shows that 55% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 37%, a somewhat important motivation; and 8%, a not at all important motivation.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 14-9 shows that the 55% who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis. Note that the Community Comparisons need to be examined in light of events occurring in Israel at the time of each study.

**Age of Respondent.** Table 14-10 shows that the 49% **under age 50** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is below average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Minneapolis.

The 63% **age 50-64** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Minneapolis.

The 54% **age 65 and over** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the third lowest among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-8 shows that, overall, 55% of respondents consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation.

The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

**TABLE 14-8  
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL  
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER  
TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES  
IN THE PAST YEAR**

<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	55.1%	37.0	7.9
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	52.7%	40.0	7.3
35 - 49	45.8%	43.2	11.0
50 - 64	63.2%	29.6	7.2
65 - 74	50.0%	42.5	7.5
75 and over	60.3%	33.1	6.6
65 and over	54.0%	38.8	7.2
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	52.4%	39.1	8.5
Female	57.6%	35.0	7.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	57.0%	39.4	3.6
\$50,000 - \$100,000	54.6%	35.7	9.7
\$100,000 - \$200,000	58.9%	35.4	5.7
\$200,000 and over	54.2%	36.5	9.3
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	45.1%	40.9	14.0
Under \$100	59.6%	32.2	8.2
\$100 - \$500	56.6%	41.5	1.9
\$500 - \$1,000	52.7%	41.4	5.9
\$1,000 and over	69.2%	22.9	7.9

**TABLE 14-9**  
**SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL**  
**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>	<i>Somewhat Important</i>	<i>Not at All Important</i>
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	28	4
Middlesex	2008	67%	28	5
Atlantic County	2004	67%	28	5
Miami	2014	66%	29	5
Detroit	2005	65%	30	5
Bergen	2001	64%	33	3
Jacksonville	2002	64%	32	5
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	31	6
Broward	2016	62%	35	4
Orlando	1993	61%	34	5
Rhode Island	2002	60%	34	5
Washington	2003	58%	35	7
San Antonio	2007	58%	32	10
Sarasota	2001	56%	39	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	42	4
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>
St. Paul	2004	53%	42	5
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%	43	6
Rochester	1999	52%	40	8
Tidewater	2001	49%	46	5
Westport	2000	49%	36	15
Las Vegas	2005	46%	41	13
Hartford	2000	43%	54	3
New Haven	2010	42%	45	13
Tucson	2002	42%	44	14



**TABLE 14-10  
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION  
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION BY AGE  
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  
% VERY IMPORTANT**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65+</b>
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	64%		64%	70%
Middlesex	2008	67%	73%		57%	68%
Atlantic County	2004	67%	45%		65%	76%
Detroit	2005	65%	60%		64%	70%
Miami	2014	66%	64%		65%	67%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	62%			67%
Bergen	2001	64%	76%	61%	60%	67%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	53%		66%	64%
Broward	2016	62%	59%	65%	66%	57%
Orlando	1993	61%	55%	45%	49%	63%
Rhode Island	2002	60%	56%			66%
San Antonio	2007	58%	62%		52%	63%
Washington	2003	58%	60%		52%	66%
Sarasota	2001	56%	71%		54%	51%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>		<b>63%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	44%		53%	63%
St. Paul	2004	53%	52%		44%	60%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	52%	54%		42%	57%
Rochester	1999	52%	NA	45%	43%	64%
Tidewater	2001	49%	42%		49%	66%
Westport	2000	49%	NA	44%	53%	56%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	31%		52%	59%
Hartford	2000	43%	NA	33%	34%	59%
Tucson	2002	42%	31%			60%
New Haven	2010	42%	38%		43%	43%

## PROVIDING SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR JEWS

**T**able 14-11 shows that 49% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 39%, a somewhat important motivation; and 12%, a not at all important motivation.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 14-12 shows that the 49% who consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-11 shows that, overall, 49% of respondents consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (65%) and age 35-49 (60%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (62%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (61%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (36%)

<b>TABLE 14-11</b>			
<b>PROVIDING SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR JEWS AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b>			
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	48.7%	39.4	11.9
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	64.5%	32.8	2.7
35 - 49	60.2%	30.6	9.2
50 - 64	43.9%	46.6	9.5
65 - 74	39.9%	43.7	16.4
75 and over	44.6%	34.6	20.8
→ 65 and over	41.7%	40.2	18.1
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	49.0%	40.9	10.1
Female	48.4%	38.1	13.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	62.0%	24.2	13.8
\$50,000 - \$100,000	61.0%	31.9	7.1
\$100,000 - \$200,000	43.0%	50.8	6.2
\$200,000 and over	48.6%	36.3	15.1
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	35.8%	45.8	18.4
Under \$100	58.9%	29.6	11.5
\$100 - \$500	52.0%	40.0	8.0
\$500 - \$1,000	52.1%	42.6	5.3
\$1,000 and over	57.6%	31.5	10.9

**TABLE 14-12**  
**PROVIDING SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR JEWS**  
**AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISON**

**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**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Important</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
Tidewater	2001	53%	39	8
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>
Atlantic County	2004	43%	48	9
Sarasota	2001	41%	48	12
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	40%	52	8
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	48	12
Broward	2016	38%	53	10
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

## DONATING TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION THAT ENGAGES IN POLITICAL ADVOCACY FOR ISRAEL

**T**able 14-13 shows that 38% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 43%, a somewhat important motivation; and 19%, a not at all important motivation.

**Comparison Communities.** The 38% compares to 41% in Broward, the only other Jewish community to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-13 shows that, overall, 38% of respondents consider donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- age 35-49 (25%)

**TABLE 14-13  
DONATING TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION  
THAT ENGAGES IN POLITICAL ADVOCACY FOR ISRAEL  
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER  
TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES  
IN THE PAST YEAR**

<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	38.1%	42.7	19.2
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	45.5%	43.6	10.9
35 - 49	25.2%	52.2	22.6
50 - 64	39.1%	45.6	15.3
65 - 74	46.8%	31.2	22.0
75 and over	31.4%	43.1	25.5
→ 65 and over	40.8%	35.8	23.4
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	38.3%	42.2	19.5
Female	38.0%	43.1	18.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	35.4%	42.5	22.1
\$50,000 - \$100,000	46.6%	34.8	18.6
\$100,000 - \$200,000	36.1%	49.1	14.8
\$200,000 and over	40.0%	40.5	19.5
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	33.9%	39.2	26.9
Under \$100	32.0%	53.9	14.1
\$100 - \$500	40.4%	45.5	14.1
\$500 - \$1,000	34.3%	50.7	15.0
\$1,000 and over	48.6%	30.9	20.5

## DONATING TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION THAT HELPS BOTH JEWS AND NON-JEWS

**T**able 14-14 shows that 37% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 49%, a somewhat important motivation; and 14%, a not at all important motivation.

**Comparison Communities.** The 37% in Houston compares to 34% in New Haven, the only other Jewish communities to ask this question.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-14 shows that, overall, 37% of respondents consider donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (17%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (26%)

**TABLE 14-14  
DONATING TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION  
THAT HELPS BOTH JEWS AND NON-JEWS  
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER  
TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES  
IN THE PAST YEAR**

<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	36.9%	49.0	14.1
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	31.2%	46.5	22.3
35 - 49	38.1%	45.9	16.0
50 - 64	40.8%	52.0	7.2
65 - 74	31.8%	52.5	15.7
75 and over	40.8%	42.7	16.5
→ 65 and over	35.2%	48.8	16.0
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	36.9%	47.6	15.5
Female	36.9%	50.2	12.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	16.8%	63.5	19.7
\$50,000 - \$100,000	39.6%	39.3	21.1
\$100,000 - \$200,000	31.4%	56.8	11.8
\$200,000 and over	46.2%	47.3	6.5
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	26.3%	55.3	18.4
Under \$100	30.7%	52.4	16.9
\$100 - \$500	42.5%	48.5	9.0
\$500 - \$1,000	39.2%	48.9	11.9
\$1,000 and over	51.6%	36.8	11.6



## HELPING JEWISH COMMUNITIES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

**T**able 14-15 shows that 36% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 56%, a somewhat important motivation; and 9%, a not at all important motivation.

**Community Comparisons.** In all other communities, “Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World” has been worded as “Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress.” Table 14-16 shows that the 36% who consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Minneapolis.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 14-15 shows that, overall, 36% of respondents consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- households earning an annual income of \$50,000 - \$100,000 (49%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (53%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (24%)

In all other communities, this question asked about “helping Jews overseas who are in distress.” This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

<b>TABLE 14-15</b>			
<b>HELPING JEWISH COMMUNITIES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION</b>			
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER HOUSTON OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
All	35.7%	55.5	8.8
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	45.4%	48.0	6.6
35 - 49	39.6%	54.0	6.4
50 - 64	32.1%	64.5	3.4
65 - 74	32.9%	56.3	10.8
75 and over	34.3%	44.4	21.3
→ 65 and over	33.4%	51.8	14.8
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	31.7%	57.0	11.3
Female	39.3%	54.1	6.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	42.5%	45.4	12.1
\$50,000 - \$100,000	49.0%	41.2	9.8
\$100,000 - \$200,000	32.4%	60.8	6.8
\$200,000 and over	34.9%	59.0	6.1
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	24.1%	66.6	9.3
Under \$100	37.7%	55.6	6.7
\$100 - \$500	39.3%	51.9	8.8
\$500 - \$1,000	30.2%	58.0	11.8
\$1,000 and over	52.7%	39.2	8.1

**TABLE 14-16  
HELPING JEWS OVERSEAS WHO ARE IN DISTRESS  
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**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Important</i></b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at All Important</b>
Bergen	2001	60%	35	5
S Palm Beach	2005	59%	36	6
Atlantic County	2004	58%	38	4
Rochester	1999	58%	36	7
Sarasota	2001	55%	39	6
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	36	9
Westport	2000	54%	39	7
Middlesex	2008	54%	38	8
Rhode Island	2002	52%	42	6
San Antonio	2007	51%	43	6
Miami	2014	51%	39	10
Tidewater	2001	50%	45	6
Washington	2003	50%	42	9
St. Paul	2004	48%	47	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	48%	46	7
Jacksonville	2002	48%	43	9
Las Vegas	2005	48%	40	12
New Haven	2010	43%	49	8
Hartford	2000	42%	53	5
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	42%	52	7
Detroit	2005	39%	48	13
Broward	2016	39%	54	7
Tucson	2002	39%	46	15
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>

## PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR LOCAL NEEDS OR NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked their preference in allocating funds for local needs or for needs in Israel and overseas. **Table 14-17** shows the percentage of respondents who responded they would rather see more of the money collected by the Jewish Federation used for local needs; used for needs in Israel and overseas; about equal; or whatever the Federation thinks best.

**Table 14-17** shows that 73% prefer if more of the money collected by the Jewish Federation be used for local needs; 13% for needs in Israel and overseas; 9% about equal for both needs; and 3% prefer the money is used in whatever way the Federation thinks best. 2% do not care.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 14-18** shows that the 73% who prefer that more of the collected money be used for **local needs** is the highest of six comparison communities. The 73% compares to 35% in 1986.

The 13% who prefer more of the collected money be used for **needs in Israel and overseas** is the highest of six comparison communities. The 13% compares to 11% in 1986.

The 9% who prefer the collected money be used **about equal** is about average among six comparison communities. The 9% compares to 51% in 1986.

### Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

#### Local Needs

**Table 14-17** shows that, overall, 73% of respondents prefer more of the funds be allocated for **local needs**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- age 35-49 (83%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (83%)

The percentage is much lower (in):

- for age 75 and over (63%)
- elderly single households (56%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (55%)
- Orthodox households (56%)

### Israel and Overseas

**Table 14-17** shows that, overall, 13% of respondents prefer more of the funds be allocated for **needs in Israel and overseas**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (24%)
- Orthodox households (23%)
- households earning under \$25,000 (32%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (23%)
- households in which any adult visited Israel on a general trip (25%)

### About Equal

**Table 14-17** shows that, overall, 9% of respondents prefer more of the funds be allocated **about equally for local needs and for needs in Israel and overseas**. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households in Memorial (16%) and the Southeast (23%)
- Jewish organization member households (17%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)

<b>TABLE 14-17</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Local Needs</b>	<b>Needs in Israel and Overseas</b>	<b>About Equal</b>	<b>Whatever Federation Thinks Best</b>	<b>Do Not Care</b>
All	72.9%	13.3	8.8	2.6	2.4
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	77.7%	10.7	8.1	2.8	0.7
Memorial	65.1%	14.5	15.6	3.2	1.6
Central City	74.4%	15.7	8.2	1.2	0.5
Suburban Southwest	72.4%	14.4	5.7	0.8	6.7
West	70.6%	18.5	5.4	2.2	3.3
North	71.3%	15.2	3.9	5.2	4.4
Southeast	65.3%	6.5	23.4	0.1	4.7
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>					
Under 35	69.4%	24.2	5.5	0.0	0.9
35 - 49	83.3%	8.4	4.4	2.9	1.0
50 - 64	74.1%	12.3	8.5	1.7	3.4
65 - 74	68.0%	15.6	11.5	2.4	2.5
75 and over	63.3%	13.1	14.1	6.5	3.0
→ 65 and over	66.3%	14.7	12.4	3.9	2.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	75.0%	13.3	6.3	3.1	2.3
Household with Only Adult Children	67.7%	20.8	6.1	2.4	3.0
Non-Elderly Couple	79.4%	6.9	9.9	0.8	3.0
Non-Elderly Single	80.5%	7.1	9.7	0.9	1.8
Elderly Couple	72.7%	10.0	11.1	2.9	3.3
Elderly Single	56.3%	22.3	13.3	6.2	1.9

<b>TABLE 14-17</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Local Needs</b>	<b>Needs in Israel and Overseas</b>	<b>About Equal</b>	<b>Whatever Federation Thinks Best</b>	<b>Do Not Care</b>
All	72.9%	13.3	8.8	2.6	2.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$25,000	54.8%	31.8	13.3	0.1	0.0
\$25 - \$50,000	74.2%	14.4	6.7	0.6	4.1
\$50 - \$100,000	69.7%	12.7	12.2	4.0	1.4
\$100 - \$200,000	75.3%	15.0	7.2	1.2	1.3
\$200,000 and over	82.6%	10.9	5.3	0.7	0.5
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Orthodox	56.0%	22.5	14.0	6.7	0.8
Conservative	70.3%	12.0	13.1	1.7	2.9
Reform	76.3%	10.5	7.2	3.9	2.1
Just Jewish	73.2%	17.1	6.1	0.9	2.7
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	73.8%	12.2	10.1	2.3	1.6
Conversionary	70.8%	13.2	5.4	2.9	7.7
Intermarried	78.3%	9.4	5.6	2.9	3.8
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	72.5%	10.0	12.8	3.4	1.3
Non-Member	73.4%	16.3	5.2	1.8	3.3
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Attended	69.1%	11.5	14.2	3.5	1.7
Did Not Attend	73.7%	14.0	7.4	2.3	2.6

<b>TABLE 14-17</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Local Needs</b>	<b>Needs in Israel and Overseas</b>	<b>About Equal</b>	<b>Whatever Federation Thinks Best</b>	<b>Do Not Care</b>
All	72.9%	13.3	8.8	2.6	2.4
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	73.3%	14.0	11.4	1.3	0.0
Non-Member	73.1%	13.4	8.1	2.4	3.0
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	66.0%	11.7	17.4	3.0	1.9
Non-Member	75.1%	14.1	5.8	2.4	2.6
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>					
To Jewish Day School	65.2%	17.8	12.5	2.7	1.8
To Supplemental School	76.8%	9.6	8.0	2.6	3.0
→To Jewish Education	73.6%	11.4	9.2	3.1	2.7
No	65.9%	22.5	8.3	1.6	1.7
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD</b>					
To Overnight Camp	75.4%	11.9	9.0	2.8	1.0
No	70.5%	14.5	9.1	2.7	3.2
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER</b>					
In Youth Group	73.0%	10.8	10.3	4.1	1.8
No	71.2%	16.7	7.6	1.3	3.2
<b>RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)</b>					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	73.5%	12.3	9.4	3.6	1.2
No	71.0%	14.4	9.1	2.5	3.0



<b>TABLE 14-17</b>					
<b>PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Local Needs</b>	<b>Needs in Israel and Overseas</b>	<b>About Equal</b>	<b>Whatever Federation Thinks Best</b>	<b>Do Not Care</b>
All	72.9%	13.3	8.8	2.6	2.4
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	75.1%	10.6	11.3	2.0	1.0
On General Trip	60.4%	24.6	7.8	3.6	3.6
No	79.4%	8.4	7.3	2.2	2.7
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to Federation	73.8%	10.1	12.6	2.8	0.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	72.0%	17.3	4.6	2.9	3.2
Not Asked	72.8%	15.3	6.1	2.2	3.6
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	72.7%	15.7	5.7	2.2	3.7
Under \$100	73.0%	7.9	13.6	4.3	1.2
\$100 - \$500	76.8%	12.9	9.2	0.6	0.5
\$500 and over	71.1%	9.0	15.8	3.8	0.3

**TABLE 14-18  
PREFERENCE FOR FEDERATION ALLOCATIONS  
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Israel and Overseas</b>	<b>About Equal</b>	<b>Whatever Federation Thinks Best</b>	<b>As it is Now</b>
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>NA</b>
Charlotte	1997	62%	7	3	4	25
Orlando	1993	61%	8	28	4	
Harrisburg	1994	49%	9	31	11	
Milwaukee*	1996	48%	11	5	8	28
<b>Houston</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	
Wilmington*	1995	21%	7	2	3	66

\* Respondents in Milwaukee were told the division is 40% to Israel and overseas and in Wilmington, 33%.

# CHAPTER 15

## POLITICAL PROFILE

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## POLITICAL PARTY

**J**ewish respondents in Houston were asked whether they think of themselves as Republican, Democrat, Independent, or something else. **Table 15-1** shows that 31% (8,100 households) of respondents think of themselves as Republican; 41% (10,600 households), Democrat, 24% (6,200 households), Independent; and 5% (1,200 households), something else. This discussion focuses on the percentage Republican and percentage Democrat.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 15-2** shows Houston compared with about 10 other comparison Jewish communities. The 31% Republican is, by far, the highest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Minneapolis. The 41% Democrat is, by far, the lowest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Minneapolis. The 24% Independent compares to 19% in Minneapolis. The 5% something else compares to 6% in Minneapolis.

**Table 15-3** shows that the percentage Republican in Houston is higher for every age group than is the case for any of the nine comparison Jewish communities. The percentage Republican among the Orthodox is also higher than among the seven comparison Jewish communities.

### Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

#### Republican

**Table 15-1** shows that, overall, 31% of respondents consider themselves **Republican**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (51%)
- Orthodox households (52%)
- who are extremely attached to Israel (43%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (17%)

#### Democrats

Overall, 41% of respondents consider themselves **Democrats**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Reform households (53%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (18%)
- Orthodox households (8%)
- who are extremely emotionally attached to Israel (26%)

<b>TABLE 15-1 POLITICAL PARTY</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>Something Else</b>
All	31.1%	40.6	23.8	4.5
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
Core Area	26.3%	44.1	24.5	5.1
Memorial	26.0%	44.8	27.7	1.5
Central City	32.9%	44.7	15.3	7.1
Suburban Southwest	35.2%	34.8	29.1	0.9
West	30.7%	37.8	24.2	7.3
North	39.3%	39.1	16.2	5.4
Southeast	38.4%	17.8	41.0	2.8
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>				
0 - 4 years	24.9%	36.7	22.8	15.6
5 - 9 years	27.4%	45.3	23.7	3.6
10 - 19 years	30.6%	39.8	18.8	10.8
20 or more years	32.5%	40.4	25.0	2.1
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>				
Under 35	36.4%	37.1	16.2	10.3
35 - 49	25.3%	37.0	25.3	12.4
50 - 64	35.4%	39.8	24.1	0.7
65 - 74	28.1%	46.6	25.0	0.3
75 and over	31.3%	40.5	24.9	3.3
→ 65 and over	29.3%	44.3	24.9	1.5

<b>TABLE 15-1 POLITICAL PARTY</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>Something Else</b>
All	31.1%	40.6	23.8	4.5
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>				
Male	37.5%	35.1	22.8	4.6
Female	25.2%	45.7	24.7	4.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>				
Household with Children	29.3%	43.7	18.7	8.3
Household with Only Adult Children	39.0%	33.8	21.3	5.9
Non-Elderly Couple	27.8%	31.1	36.5	4.6
Non-Elderly Single	33.8%	35.8	23.9	6.5
Elderly Couple	25.4%	47.6	26.1	0.9
Elderly Single	31.6%	46.6	19.5	2.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Under \$25,000	50.6%	33.5	14.9	1.0
\$25 - \$50,000	17.2%	57.3	24.3	1.2
\$50 - \$100,000	24.7%	40.8	30.7	3.8
\$100 - \$200,000	31.8%	44.0	21.7	2.5
\$200,000 and over	31.8%	42.1	22.1	4.0
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>				
Orthodox	51.9%	7.9	40.2	0.0
Conservative	36.6%	34.2	26.4	2.8
Reform	25.8%	53.1	18.3	2.8
Just Jewish	31.1%	34.6	26.0	8.3

<b>TABLE 15-1 POLITICAL PARTY</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>Something Else</b>
All	31.1%	40.6	23.8	4.5
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
In-married	31.4%	41.1	23.2	4.3
Conversionary	30.8%	43.8	24.8	0.6
Intermarried	24.4%	39.2	30.9	5.5
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	33.7%	37.8	25.0	3.5
Non-Member	29.2%	42.7	22.8	5.3
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Attended	35.6%	35.8	23.8	4.8
Did Not Attend	29.8%	41.8	23.9	4.5
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	29.2%	40.1	25.4	5.3
Non-Member	31.4%	40.8	23.4	4.4
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
Member	26.9%	46.7	24.3	2.1
Non-Member	32.6%	38.5	23.6	5.3
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>				
On Jewish Trip	26.3%	44.9	25.9	2.9
On General Trip	34.8%	38.9	21.0	5.3
No	32.7%	38.1	24.0	5.2

<b>TABLE 15-1 POLITICAL PARTY</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>				
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>Something Else</b>
All	31.1%	40.6	23.8	4.5
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>				
Extremely Attached	43.1%	25.9	25.4	5.6
Very Attached	34.9%	38.6	21.0	5.5
Somewhat Attached	25.0%	47.4	24.8	2.8
Not Attached	22.0%	48.3	23.8	5.9
<b>FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Donated to Federation	28.7%	43.4	24.7	3.2
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.0%	49.8	17.4	0.8
Not Asked	32.9%	36.3	24.4	6.4
<b>DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>				
Nothing	33.0%	39.7	21.7	5.6
Under \$100	30.4%	45.1	23.5	1.0
\$100 - \$500	20.9%	46.9	27.0	5.2
\$500 and over	35.8%	37.7	23.2	3.3



<b>TABLE 15-2 POLITICAL PARTY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b><i>Democrat</i></b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>Something Else</b>
Washington	2003	11%	69	17	4
Los Angeles	1997	11%	69	9	11
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	9%	66	19	6
St. Paul	2004	13%	63	18	6
Bergen	2001	11%	63	19	6
Seattle	2000	8%	63	25	4
San Francisco	2004	9%	61	12	18
Broward	2016	17%	56	26	1
Miami	2014	18%	53	21	9
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>

**TABLE 15-3  
PERCENTAGE REPUBLICAN BY AGE  
AND FOR ORTHODOX JEWS**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Under 35</i></b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75 +</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>52%</b>
Los Angeles	1997	32%	8%	19%	5%	5%	26%
Bergen	2001	22%	14%	10%	6%	4%	12%
Miami	2014	21%	21%	19%	15%	15%	43%
Broward	2016	20%	19%	22%	14%	10%	40%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	2004	17%	13%	6%	5%	3%	NA
San Francisco	2004	12%	8%	8%	7%	13%	19%
Washington	2003	9%	13%	10%	13%	6%	28%
St. Paul	2004	8%	19%	7%	16%	10%	NA
Seattle	2000	0%	13%	28%	2%	2%	9%
Twin Cities	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45%

Note: Due to a small sample size, a combined number for Minneapolis/St. Paul is presented for Orthodox.

## PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

**W**hile **Table 15-1** shows the percentage of Jewish respondents in *each population group* in Houston who think of themselves as Republican or Democrat, **Table 15-4** shows *profiles of Jewish respondents who think of themselves as Republican (Republicans) or Democrat (Democrats) or Independents (Independents)*. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 15-1** shows that 36% of *Jewish respondents under age 35* think of themselves as Republican, **Table 15-4** shows that 13% of *Republicans* are under age 35.

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much more likely to (be):

- male
- earning an annual income of under \$25,000
- Orthodox households and Conservative households
- keep kosher, both in and out of the home
- attended Jewish day school as a child
- extremely emotionally attached to Israel
- not have been asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much less likely to (be):

- live in the Core Area
- female
- live in elderly couple households
- Reform households
- JCC participants
- somewhat/not attached to Israel

<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	28.8%	37.0%	35.1%
Memorial	9.8	13.1	13.8
Central City	15.4	16.2	9.4
Suburban Southwest	12.5	9.5	13.5
West	7.3	7.0	7.6
North	17.7	13.5	9.5
Southeast	6.9	2.5	9.8
East	1.6	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>			
0 - 4 years	5.3%	6.1%	6.3%
5 - 9 years	6.1	7.8	6.9
10 - 19 years	15.6	15.7	12.7
20 or more years	73.0	70.4	74.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Under 35	13.1%	10.3%	7.6%
35 - 49	17.1	19.2	22.5
50 - 64	36.6	31.7	32.7
65 - 74	19.8	25.4	23.2
75 and over	13.4	13.4	14.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>			
Male	62.7%	45.7%	49.5%
Female	37.3	54.3	50.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>			
Household with Children	20.7%	23.9%	17.4%
Household with Only Adult Children	14.0	9.3	10.0
Non-Elderly Couple	13.7	11.8	23.7
Non-Elderly Single	13.1	10.6	12.1
Elderly Couple	16.0	23.2	21.6
Elderly Single	10.4	11.9	8.5
Other	12.1	9.3	6.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$25,000	16.6%	8.1%	6.4%
\$25 - \$50,000	4.3	10.3	7.9
\$50 - \$100,000	20.7	24.7	33.5
\$100 - \$200,000	28.7	28.6	25.4
\$200,000 and over	29.7	28.3	26.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Orthodox	7.3%	0.8%	7.5%
Conservative	28.8	20.8	27.2
Reconstructionist	0.3	1.7	0.3
Reform	30.2	47.9	28.2
Just Jewish	33.4	28.8	36.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>MEASURES OF JEWISH CONNECTIVITY</b>			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	60.8%	64.2%	65.6%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	70.2%	68.2%	77.3%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	69.3%	71.8%	67.6%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	19.5%	23.4%	25.0%
Keep a Kosher Home	15.3%	7.9%	16.8%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	8.7%	4.1%	8.5%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	4.9%	1.8%	2.9%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree	34.1%	34.1%	34.7%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	23.7%	26.5%	30.5%
Never Attend Services	26.4%	26.2%	29.0%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	25.6%	27.4%	32.7%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	34.0%	34.6%	38.6%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	54.7%	57.1%	57.5%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	56.1%	51.9%	45.1%
Conversionary	10.9	10.9	9.6
Intermarried	33.0	37.2	45.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Synagogue Member	47.6%	41.2%	46.5%
Attended Chabad	22.0%	16.8%	19.0%
JCC Member	18.2%	19.1%	20.6%
JCC Participant	37.5%	47.9%	44.2%
Jewish Organization Member	20.9%	28.0%	24.8%
<b>FEEL PART OF THE HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>			
Very Much	22.8%	24.5%	28.7%
Somewhat	22.3	31.3	26.6
Not Very Much	33.5	26.3	22.9
Not at All	21.4	17.9	21.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>FEEL WELCOME AT LOCAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS</b>			
Very Welcome	60.8%	62.9%	60.5%
Somewhat Welcome	27.7	29.4	33.7
Somewhat Unwelcome	4.5	3.7	2.1
Very Unwelcome	7.0	4.0	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
Jewish Day School	25.0%	14.3%	14.3%
Supplemental School	53.5	61.2	64.2
Israeli Education	0.4	0.0	0.3
Tutor	1.7	0.3	0.4
No Formal Jewish Education	19.4	24.2	20.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD</b>			
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	30.4%	34.1%	36.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	47.1%	51.8%	51.6%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	26.0%	28.1%	30.1%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	26.3%	34.8%	34.1%
On General Trip	31.1	26.9	24.8
No	42.6	38.3	41.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>			
Extremely Attached	29.4%	13.6%	22.7%
Very Attached	30.9	26.3	24.4
Somewhat Attached	31.0	45.3	40.4
Not Attached	8.7	14.8	12.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to Federation	35.7%	41.7%	40.3%
Asked, Did Not Donate	10.7	12.7	7.6
Not Asked	53.6	45.6	52.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



<b>TABLE 15-4</b>			
<b>PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>			
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	63.4%	58.0%	56.9%
Under \$100	12.6	14.1	13.2
\$100 - \$500	9.7	16.5	17.2
\$500 - \$1,000	5.9	2.7	5.6
\$1,000 and over	8.4	8.7	7.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## REGISTERED TO VOTE

**T**able 15-5 shows that 94% (24,400 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Houston are registered to vote.

**Community Comparisons.** Table 15-6 shows that the 94% who are registered to vote is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 94% compares to 60% of all Americans as of 2010.

Table 15-7 shows that the 86% of respondents under age 35 who are registered to vote is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** Table 15-5 shows that, overall, 94% of respondents are registered to vote. The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (80%)

<b>TABLE 15-5</b>		
<b>REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Politically Active</b>
All	94.3%	39.5%
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>		
Core Area	96.0%	35.0%
Memorial	94.6%	49.1%
Central City	91.2%	48.3%
Suburban Southwest	94.5%	34.3%
West	90.0%	23.5%
North	91.6%	45.7%
Southeast	97.3%	24.7%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON</b>		
0 - 4 years	79.6%	38.0%
5 - 9 years	89.9%	39.1%
10 - 19 years	88.8%	39.5%
20 or more years	97.4%	39.5%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>		
Under 35	86.4%	24.0%
35 - 49	87.8%	37.6%
50 - 64	96.4%	40.5%
65 - 74	99.8%	54.6%
75 and over	96.6%	27.5%
→ 65 and over	98.5%	44.2%

<b>TABLE 15-5 REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Politically Active</b>
All	94.3%	39.5%
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>		
Male	93.7%	45.6%
Female	94.8%	33.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
Household with Children	93.6%	39.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	94.1%	36.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	92.0%	37.5%
Non-Elderly Single	85.4%	32.7%
Elderly Couple	99.8%	51.7%
Elderly Single	95.4%	36.4%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
Under \$25,000	98.4%	40.5%
\$25 - \$50,000	96.4%	21.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	96.8%	36.8%
\$100 - \$200,000	95.8%	43.7%
\$200,000 and over	91.4%	49.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>		
Orthodox	96.2%	39.8%
Conservative	95.3%	38.7%
Reform	96.7%	43.3%
Just Jewish	90.5%	34.1%

<b>TABLE 15-5</b>		
<b>REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Politically Active</b>
All	94.3%	39.5%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>		
In-married	96.1%	43.1%
Conversionary	96.9%	39.8%
Intermarried	95.4%	43.8%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Member	95.8%	40.6%
Non-Member	93.1%	38.6%
<b>ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Attended	93.3%	37.5%
Did Not Attend	94.5%	39.6%
<b>JCC MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Member	95.9%	42.4%
Non-Member	93.9%	38.8%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Member	98.5%	47.1%
Non-Member	92.9%	36.9%
<b>POLITICAL PARTY OF RESPONDENT</b>		
Republican	98.1%	40.7%
Democrat	98.5%	45.5%
Independent	94.7%	38.0%

<b>TABLE 15-5</b>		
<b>REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE</b>		
<b>Population Subgroup</b>	<b>Registered to Vote</b>	<b>Politically Active</b>
All	94.3%	39.5%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>		
On Jewish Trip	95.1%	44.3%
On General Trip	93.2%	34.5%
No	94.5%	39.1%
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>		
Extremely Attached	91.0%	48.2%
Very Attached	93.0%	39.1%
Somewhat Attached	97.4%	37.6%
Not Attached	93.6%	31.7%
<b>FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Donated to Federation	95.8%	42.1%
Asked, Did Not Donate	98.6%	35.0%
Not Asked	92.3%	38.1%
<b>DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	93.2%	38.3%
Under \$100	95.7%	37.4%
\$100 - \$500	94.0%	35.8%
\$500 and over	98.1%	54.7%

<b>TABLE 15-6 REGISTERED TO VOTE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Broward	2016	96%		Bergen	2001	92%
Columbus	2016	96%		Harrisburg	1994	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%		St. Petersburg	1994	91%
W Palm Beach	2005	96%		Los Angeles	1997	90%
Washington	2003	96%		Orlando	1993	90%
Miami	2014	95%		<b>Houston</b>	1986	90%
Richmond	1994	95%		New York	2011	88%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>94%</b>		ACS	2010	60%

<b>TABLE 15-7 REGISTERED TO VOTE UNDER AGE 35 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS UNDER AGE 35</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	94%		Orlando	1993	84%
Washington	2003	94%		S Palm Beach	2005	83%
Miami	2014	93%		Harrisburg	1994	83%
Richmond	1994	91%		Bergen	2001	82%
Broward	2016	87%		St. Petersburg	1994	81%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>86%</b>		New York	2011	72%
Columbus	2013	84%				

## POLITICALLY ACTIVE

**J**ewish respondents in Houston were asked whether they attended any political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year (*politically active*). **Table 15-5** shows that 40% (10,300 households) of respondents are politically active.

**Community Comparisons.** **Table 15-8** shows that the 40% who are politically active is higher than three communities and lower than only one.

**Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.** **Table 15-5** shows that, overall, 40% of respondents are politically active. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (55%)
- elderly couple households (52%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the West (24%) and the Southeast (25%)
- under age 35 (24%) and age 75 and over (28%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (21%)

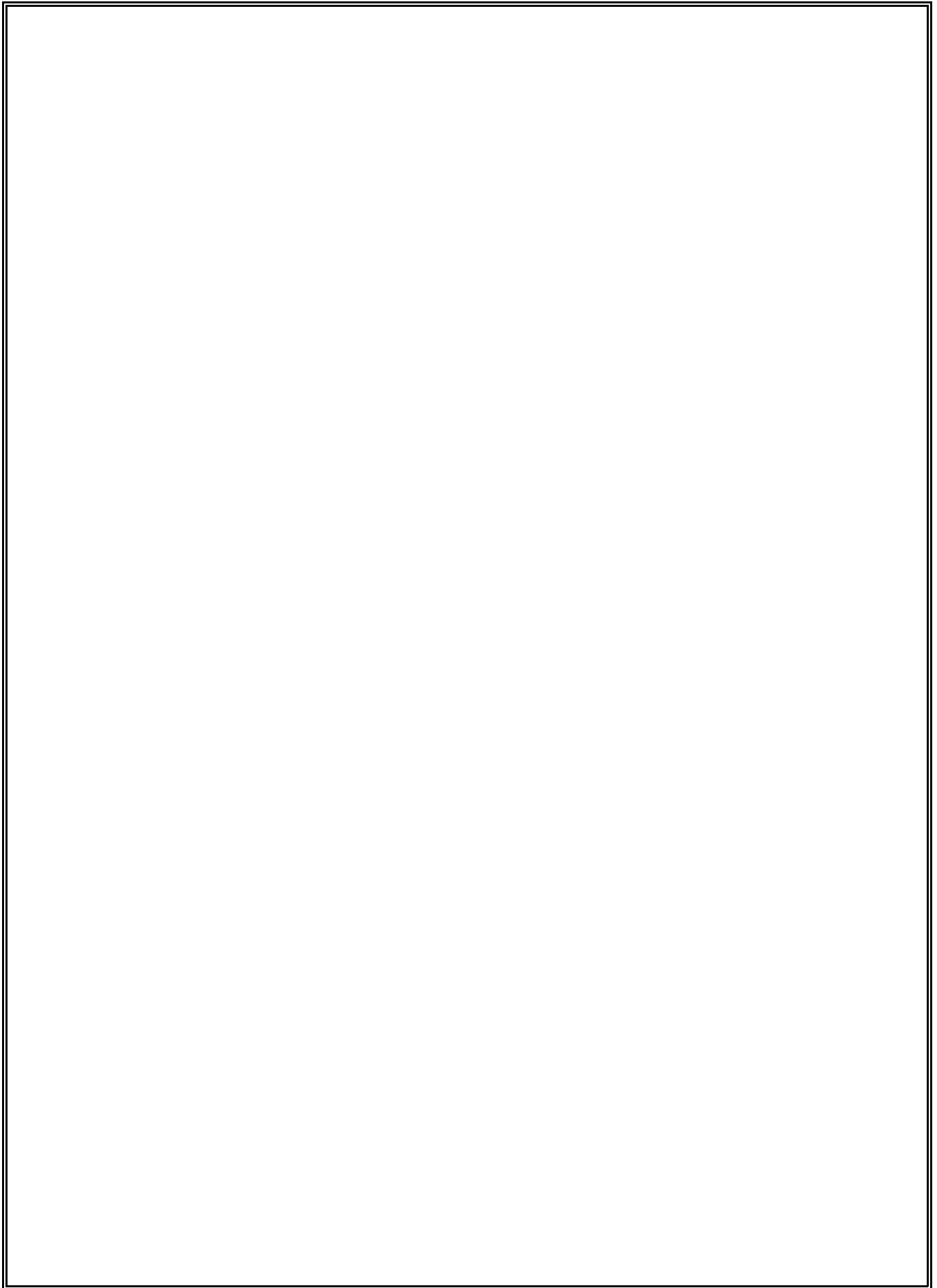
TABLE 15-8						
POLITICALLY ACTIVE						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	45%		Broward	2016	31%
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>40%</b>		<b>Miami</b>	2014	29%
Bergen	2001	34%				



# **APPENDIX A**

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**

The questionnaire in this report is that used by the Demographic Study Committee. See the Methodology Report for a copy of the questionnaire used by SSRS for the CATI interviewing system.



# SCREENER

Hello. We are calling for a *population study* for the Jewish community sponsored by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. We are **NOT** asking for donations or selling anything and we do not know your name or address. We are randomly interviewing households with one or more Jewish people.

*IF RESPONDENT ABOUT TO DISCONNECT, ASK QUICKLY: Quick, one question, Are you Jewish? Does anyone in your household consider themselves Jewish? If Yes, attempt to go on. If No, Thanks.*

Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish, or is anyone currently Jewish?		
<b>Yes</b>	<b>Mixed Response</b>	<b>No</b>
<p><b>Great! * My name is _____,</b> (FIRST NAME ONLY)</p> <p>Your participation is important in helping the Houston Jewish community identify needs and plan for the future.</p> <p>Your answers will be anonymous. We do <b>NOT</b> know your name or address.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DO THE SURVEY</b></p>	<p><i>BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD, BUT NO ONE CURRENTLY JEWISH.</i></p> <p>So that we can properly understand your answer, please tell me what you mean when you say someone in your household was (born / raised) Jewish but is not currently Jewish?</p> <p><i>GO TO * IF: Agnostic, Atheist, Cultural, Doesn't identify as Jewish, No religion, Non-observant, Non-practicing, Non-religious, Non-Western religion (Buddhist), Nothing, Secular, Intermarried</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><b>ASK IF NECESSARY: Have you converted to another religion? Do you regularly attend church services?</b></p> <p><i>IF NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS, GO TO *:</i></p> <p><i>IF YES TO EITHER QUESTION: USE A PJB CODE BELOW.</i></p>	<p><b>Since no one in your household is Jewish, let me just thank you for your time. Goodbye.</b></p>
<p><b>IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN RESPONDENT IS AGE 18+:</b></p> <p><b>Are you age 18 or over?</b></p> <p><i>IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED LANDLINE: May I please speak with someone who is at least 18?</i></p> <p><i>IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED CELL PHONE: Thank you for your time.</i></p> <p><i>IF AGE 18+: GO TO * IF THAT SECTION NOT ALREADY READ or DO THE SURVEY</i></p>		
<p><i>PJB CODES: 1. Messianic (Jews for Jesus, Hebrew Christian, Completed Jew). 2. Converso, Marrano, Crypto Jew. 3. Converted to another religion. 4. Not formally converted to another religion, but regularly attends church or other services. 5. Grandparent was Jewish. 6. Father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 7. Mother Jewish, but raised in another religion. 8. Mother and father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 9. Believes has some Jewish blood. 10. Black Hebrew. 11. Other (SPECIFY)</i></p>		

**2016 GREATER HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY  
MIGRATION**

<p><b>1. How many years have you lived in Greater Houston or its surrounding areas?</b>  <small>IF RESPONDENT UNSURE IF THEY LIVE IN STUDY AREA, ASK Q2 AND THEN REASK Q1 IF NECESSARY. IF RESPONDENT TEMPORARILY OUT OF AREA DUE TO FLOOD, CONTINUE. IF RESPONDENT STATES THEY ARE OUT OF THE AREA PERMANENTLY, THANK AND TERMINATE..</small></p> <p>_____ Years      OR      _____ Months</p>	<p>Alternative Responses: Since the Year: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Born in Greater Houston / Always lived here / My whole life</p>
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<p><b>2. What is your zip code?</b></p>	7	7			
<p>OUT OF AREA ZIP FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO WILL RETURN _____</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW ZIP: <b>2a.</b> In what town, neighborhood, or area do you live?</p>					

<p><b>3. Did you move out of your home for one month or more as a result of the Memorial Day Flood?</b></p> <p>1. Yes  <b>DISPLACED FLOOD VICTIMS</b></p> <p>2. No (GO TO Q5)</p>	<p><b>4. Have you returned to your original home?</b></p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>GO TO Q5</p>
---	---

<p><b>5. How many years have you lived (at your current address / in your original home) *?</b></p> <p>_____ Years      OR      _____ Months</p>	<p>Alternative Responses: Since the Year: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Always lived here / My whole life</p>
--	---

IF Q3 = 2, GO TO Q11.

IF Q4 = 1, GO TO Q14.

IF Q4 = 2, GO TO Q6.

<b>STILL DISPLACED FLOOD VICTIMS</b>	
<p><b>6. Is (INSERT ZIP FROM Q2) the zip code of your:</b></p> <p>1. original home, or 2. current address?</p> <p>3. same zip at both places (GO TO Q8)</p>	<p><b>8. Are you planning to:</b></p> <p>1. return to your original home (GO TO Q14)                  2. move to another home in the same general area of your original home (GO TO Q14)                  3. stay in the home you are in now (GO TO Q14)                  4. move to another neighborhood in Gr. Houston (GO TO Q9), or                  5. move elsewhere in the U.S.? (GO TO Q10)                  6. return to original home or move to another home in same general area, not decided which one (GO TO Q14)                  7. move out of the country (GO TO Q10)                  9. don't know (GO TO Q14)</p>
<p><b>7. What is the zip code of your (original home / current address)** ?</b></p> <p>77 _____ Out of area zip _____</p>	

\* Use at your current address if Q3 = 2. Use at your current address if Q4 = 1.

Use in your original home if Q4 = 2.

\*\* Use current address if Q6 = 1. Use original home if Q6 = 2.

**WILL MOVE TO ANOTHER NEIGHBORHOOD IN HOUSTON FOR STILL DISPLACED FLOOD VICTIMS**

**9.** To which neighborhood do you expect to move?

99. Don't know

GO TO Q14

**STILL DISPLACED FLOOD VICTIMS MOVING ELSEWHERE IN U.S. OR FOREIGN**

**10.** Will you:

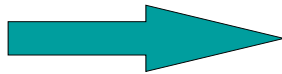
1. definitely or 2. probably

*move* (elsewhere in the U.S. / outside the U.S.)\* within the next 3 years?

**NON-FLOOD VICTIMS**

**11.** Will you:

1. definitely  
2. probably



3. probably not, or  
4. definitely not

*move* within the next 3 years?

9. Don't know

ANSWERS 3, 4, AND 9 GO TO Q17

**DEFINITELY/PROBABLY**

**12.** Do you expect to move:

1. within your current neighborhood  
2. elsewhere in Greater Houston  
(GO TO Q13), or  
3. elsewhere in the U.S.?

8. Outside the U.S.  
9. Don't know

ALL ANSWERS EXCEPT 2,  
GO TO Q17

**MOVING IN HOUSTON**

**13.** To which neighborhood do you expect to move?

99. Don't know

GO TO Q17

**DISPLACED FLOOD VICTIMS WHO MOVED FROM ORIGINAL HOME, WHETHER STILL DISPLACED OR NOT BUT NOT MOVING OUT OF GREATER HOUSTON**

**14.** After the flood-related move you just told me about, will you:

1. definitely  
2. probably



3. probably not, or  
4. definitely not

*move again* within the next 3 years?

9. Don't know

ANSWERS 3, 4, AND 9 GO TO Q17

**DEFINITELY/PROBABLY**

**15.** Do you expect to move:

1. within your current neighborhood  
2. elsewhere in Greater Houston  
(GO TO Q16), or  
3. elsewhere in the U.S.?

8. Outside the U.S.  
9. Don't know

ALL ANSWERS EXCEPT 2,  
GO TO Q17

**MOVING IN HOUSTON**

**16.** To which neighborhood do you expect to move?

99. Don't know

GO TO Q17

\* Use elsewhere in the U.S. if Q8 = 5. Use outside the U.S. if Q8 = 7.

## HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>17. Now, INcluding yourself, how many people live in your household, INcluding persons who are temporarily away at school?</b>					Persons
	<b>18.</b> What is the relationship to you of the other (people / person)?	<b>19.</b> How old are you? And your ____?	<b>20.</b> Gender	<b>21.</b> (Were you / Was everyone in your household) <i>born or raised Jewish?</i> IF NO: Who was not?	<b>22.</b> (Are you / Is everyone in your household) <i>currently Jewish?</i> IF NO: Who is not?
	<b>Respondent</b>		1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Adult 2</b>		1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Adult 3</b>		1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Adult 4</b>		1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
		<b>19. A:</b> And how old (is your child / are your children)?	<b>20. A:</b> Is your ___ a boy or a girl?	<b>21. A:</b> (Was your child / Were your children) <i>born Jewish?</i>	<b>22. A:</b> (Is your child / Are your children) <i>being raised Jewish?</i>
	<b>Child 1</b>		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Child 2</b>		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Child 3</b>		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish
	<b>Child 4</b>		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes      2. No 3. Part Jewish




## ADULT DEMOGRAPHICS

IF BORN IN GREATER HOUSTON IN Q1, GO TO Q25 FOR RESPONDENT

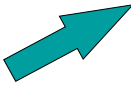

ADULTS JEWISH AND NON -JEWISH (AGE 18+)				
	BORN IN TX			
<b>23.</b> In what state or country were you born?  	<b>24.</b> Were you born in Greater Houston?  	<b>25.</b> What is the <i>highest</i> level of education you have completed?  <i>PROMPT IF NECESSARY</i> 10. currently IN high school 11. less than high school 12. graduated high school / GED 13. technical / trade school <hr/> 14. currently IN college 15. some college 16. 2-year college degree (Associates—AA) 17. 4-year college degree (Bachelors—BA, BS, etc.) <hr/> 18. currently IN graduate school 19. some graduate school 20. Masters (MA, MS, MBA, MFA) 21. Doctorate (PhD, Ed D) 22. Doctor (MD, DO) 23. Dentist (DDS) 24. Law (JD, LL.M, SJD) 25. Rabbinical / Cantorial 26. Veterinary (DVM)	<b>26.</b> Are you:  <i>READ AS NECESSARY</i> <hr/> <i>Currently married options</i> 1. <b>married for the first time</b> 2. <b>divorced &amp; REmarried</b> 3. <b>widowed &amp; REmarried</b> <hr/> <i>Currently single options</i> 4. <b>living with a partner</b> 5. <b>single, never married</b> 6. <b>currently divorced</b> 7. <b>currently widowed, or</b> <hr/> 8. <b>separated?</b>	<b>27.</b> Are you currently:  <i>READ AS NECESSARY</i> 1. <b>working full time</b> 2. <b>working part time</b> 3. <b>a homemaker</b> 4. <b>retired</b>  5. <b>a full-time volunteer</b> 6. <b>disabled</b> 7. <b>unemployed</b> 8. <b>a student</b>  10. <b>retired and working part time, or</b> 11. <b>a student and working part time?</b>
	And your ____?	And your _____?	And your _____?	And your _____?
Respondent				
Adult 2				
Adult 3				
Adult 4				

RESPONDENT NOT BORN IN GREATER HOUSTON
<b>28.</b> Before you moved to Greater Houston, in what state or country did you live?  <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

(Do you consider yourself / Does any ADULT in your household consider themselves) to be:

	<p><i>SKIP IF BORN IN ISRAEL</i></p> <p><b>29. an Israeli?</b> (iz-RAIL-ee)</p> <p>2. No</p>	<p><b>30. a Sephardic Jew?</b> (Suh-FAR-dic)</p> <p>2. No</p>	<p><b>31. a Hispanic Jew?</b></p> <p>2. No</p>	
	<p>1. Yes</p> <p></p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p></p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p></p>	<b>HISPANIC JEWS</b>
	<p><b>Who is an Israeli?</b></p>	<p><b>Who is a Sephardic Jew?</b></p>	<p><b>Who is a Hispanic Jew?</b></p>	<p><b>32. What country does your family come from? (ACCEPT UP TO 2 ANSWERS)</b></p>
<b>Respondent</b>	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	
<b>Adult 2</b>	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	
<b>Adult 3</b>	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	
<b>Adult 4</b>	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	1. Yes    2. No	

### JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD

RESPONDENT BORN OR RAISED JEWISH	
<p><b>33. As a child, did you receive any formal Jewish education?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No </p>	<p style="background-color: black; color: white; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>HAD JEWISH EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b>34. Was that:</b> <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a Jewish day school, or</li> <li>2. a Hebrew or religious school?</li> <li>3. A tutor</li> <li>4. Israeli education</li> </ol>
<p><b>35. As a child, did you attend or work at a Jewish overnight camp that had significant Jewish content or held religious services?</b>      1. Yes      2. No</p> <p><i>Examples: Blue Star, Camp Coleman, Camp Ramah, Camp Young Judaea, Greene Family Camp, JCC Camp</i></p>	
<p><b>36. As a teenager, did you regularly participate in a Jewish youth group?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes      2. No</p> <p><i>Examples: BBYO, Bnei Akiva, JSU, NCSY, NFTY, USY</i></p>	
BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENT WHO ATTENDS OR ATTENDED COLLEGE	
<p><b>37. While in college, other than on the High Holidays, (do / did)* you regularly participate in Jewish activities sponsored by Jewish college groups, such as Hillel or Chabad?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No      <i>DO NOT INCLUDE FRATERNITIES OR SORORITIES</i></p>	

\* Use *do* if Q25 = 14 or 18, otherwise use *did*.





## ATTITUDES

### JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

**45.** How important is being Jewish in your life:

1. very important
2. somewhat important
3. not too important, or
4. not at all important?

**46.** To you personally, is being Jewish: *SCRAMBLE*

1. mainly a matter of religion
2. mainly a matter of ancestry, or
3. mainly a matter of culture?
4. all of these
5. two of these *CIRCLE WHICH TWO*
6. none of these
7. Other (*SPECIFY*)

### JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

**47.** As I read two statements, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.  
*SCRAMBLE*

a. I am proud to be Jewish	1. agree	2. disagree
b. I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people	1. agree	2. disagree

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS




**48.** In the past year, did you: (*PROXY*)

a. attend any organized adult <i>Jewish</i> education programs or classes?	1. Yes	2. No
b. engage in any other type of Jewish study or learning, such as: on your own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher?	1. Yes	2. No
c. visit a Jewish museum or attend a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance?	1. Yes	2. No

## SOCIAL SERVICES




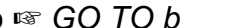







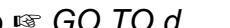








<p><b>49. Now, (do you / does any ADULT in your household) have any kind of physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 months or more, which would limit or prevent employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities?</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">1. Yes </p> <p>2. No </p>	HEALTH LIMITED	NOT DAILY BASIS
<p><b>50. Does this condition require supervision or assistance on a daily basis?</b></p> <p>1. Yes  2. No </p>	<p><b>51. on a weekly basis?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	

<p><b>52. In the past year, did (you / anyone in your household) need: SCRAMBLE a TO d</b></p>		HELP NEEDED	HELP RECEIVED
<p><b>a. help in <i>coordinating</i> services for an elderly person?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO b</b></p>	<p><b>53. Did (you / that person) get the help?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO b</b></p>	<p><b>54. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	
<p><b>b. help in <i>coordinating</i> services for a NON-elderly disabled person?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO c</b></p>	<p><b>55. Did (you / that person) get the help?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO c</b></p>	<p><b>56. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	
<p><b>c. marital, family, or personal <i>counseling</i>?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO d</b></p>	<p><b>57. Did (you / that person) participate in counseling?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO d</b></p>	<p><b>58. Was the counseling provided by Jewish clergy or a Jewish community agency?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	
<p><b>d. help with mental health issues?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO e</b></p>	<p><b>59. Did (you / that person) get the help?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO e</b></p>	<p><b>60. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	
ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 18 - 64			
<p><b>e. help in <i>finding a job</i> or choosing an occupation?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO f</b></p>	<p><b>61. Did (you / that person) get the help?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No  <b>GO TO f</b></p>	<p><b>62. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p>	

ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 0-17			
f. programs for children (age 0-17)* with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities?	1. Yes  2. No 	<b>63. Did your child participate in the program?</b> 1. Yes  2. No	<b>64. Was the program provided by a Jewish community agency or a Jewish school?</b> 1. Yes      2. No

\* Add age 0-17 if adult child in household age 18-29.

### SENIOR SERVICES

ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 75+			
65. In the past year, did (you / your _____ / anyone in your household (age 75 or over)* need: SCRAMBLE		HELP NEEDED	HELP RECEIVED
a. in-home health care?	1. Yes  2. No  GO TO b	<b>66. Did (you / your _____ / that person) get in-home health care?</b> 1. Yes  2. No  GO TO b	<b>67. Was the in-home health care arranged by a Jewish community agency?</b> 1. Yes      2. No
b. an assisted living facility?	1. Yes  2. No  GO TO c	<b>68. Did (you / your _____ / that person) move into an assisted living facility?</b> 1. Yes  2. No  GO TO c	<b>69. Was it a Jewish assisted living facility?</b> 1. Yes      2. No
c. a nursing home?	1. Yes  2. No  GO TO d	<b>70. Did (you / your _____ / that person) go to a nursing home?</b> 1. Yes  2. No  GO TO d	<b>71. Was it a Jewish nursing home?</b> 1. Yes      2. No
d. home-delivered meals?, or	1. Yes  2. No  GO TO e	<b>72. Did (you / your _____ / that person) get home-delivered meals?</b> 1. Yes  2. No  GO TO e	<b>73. Were the meals arranged by a Jewish community agency?</b> 1. Yes      2. No
e. transportation for seniors?	1. Yes  2. No 	<b>74. Did (you / your _____ / that person) use transportation for seniors?</b> 1. Yes  2. No 	<b>75. Was the transportation arranged or provided by a Jewish community agency?</b> 1. Yes      2. No
<b>76. In the past year, (were you / was anyone in your household age 75 or over) hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights?</b> 1. Yes      2. No			

\* Add age 75 and over if anyone in household is age 74 or under.

## INTERGENERATIONAL ISSUES

### RESPONDENT AGE 40+

**77.** (Do you / Does anyone in your household) have an elderly relative (*living outside your home*)\* who, in any way, depends upon (you / your household) for their care?

1. Yes 

2. No 

### CARE FOR A RELATIVE

**78.** Does that relative live in Greater Houston?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes and No

**79.** (Does that relative / Do those relatives)\*\* live in:

*CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY*

1. their own home without help
2. their own home with help
3. an independent living facility
4. an assisted living facility, or
5. a nursing home?

**80.** How many adult children, age 18 or over, if any, do you have who have established their own homes? \_\_\_\_\_ IF 0: GO TO Q82

**81.** (Does this adult child / How many of your adult children) live in Greater Houston? \_\_\_\_\_

### JEWISH RESPONDENTS AGE 40+

**82.** *Everything else being equal*, if you needed senior housing, assisted living, or a nursing home,

IF RESPONDENT AGE 64 OR UNDER ADD: *for an elderly relative*,

would you:

1. very much prefer a Jewish-sponsored facility
2. somewhat prefer
3. have no preference, or
4. rather not use a Jewish-sponsored facility?

\* Use *living outside your home* if anyone in household is age 65 or over.

\*\* Use *do those relatives* if Q78 = 3.



## FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

<b>JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17</b>			
		<b>CHILD NOT CURRENTLY IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL</b>	
	<b>85.</b> (Does your child / Do your children) <b>attend a public school, NON-Jewish private school, or Jewish day school?</b>  <b>And your _____ ?</b>	<b>86.</b> Has your _____ ever attended a Hebrew or Sunday school or Jewish day school?  <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i>	<b>87.</b> Does your _____ <i>currently</i> attend a Hebrew or Sunday school?
<b>Child 1</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. <b>NON</b>-Jewish private</div> 3. Jewish day school <i>GO TO Q90 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>	2. No <i>GO TO Q88 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4. Jewish day school</div>	1. Yes      2. No
<b>Child 2</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. <b>NON</b>-Jewish private</div> 3. Jewish day school <i>GO TO Q90 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>	2. No <i>GO TO Q88 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4. Jewish day school</div>	1. Yes      2. No
<b>Child 3</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. <b>NON</b>-Jewish private</div> 3. Jewish day school <i>GO TO Q90 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>	2. No <i>GO TO Q88 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4. Jewish day school</div>	1. Yes      2. No
<b>Child 4</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. <b>NON</b>-Jewish private</div> 3. Jewish day school <i>GO TO Q90 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>	2. No <i>GO TO Q88 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN</i>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4. Jewish day school</div>	1. Yes      2. No





## INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

<b>JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3 - 17</b>			
<p><b>90.</b> Last summer, did your __ attend (or work at)* a day camp or an overnight camp?</p> <p><b>91.</b> IF YES: Was this a Jewish camp with significant Jewish content or religious services? And your _____? <span style="float: right;"><i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i></span></p>	<p>● <i>Examples:</i> Blue Star Camp Coleman Camp Ramah Camp Young Judaea Greene Family Camp JCC Camp synagogue camp</p>		
<b>Child 1</b>	2. No	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp
	5. <b>NON</b> -Jewish day camp		6. <b>NON</b> -Jewish overnight camp
<b>Child 2</b>	2. No	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp
	5. <b>NON</b> -Jewish day camp		6. <b>NON</b> -Jewish overnight camp
<b>Child 3</b>	2. No	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp
	5. <b>NON</b> -Jewish day camp		6. <b>NON</b> -Jewish overnight camp
<b>Child 4</b>	2. No	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp
	5. <b>NON</b> -Jewish day camp		6. <b>NON</b> -Jewish overnight camp

<b>JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17 AND NO CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP</b>
<p><b>92.</b> Last summer, did cost prevent you from sending a child to a Jewish overnight camp?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes                      2. No</p>

<b>JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17</b>	
<p><b>93.</b> (Has your child / Have any of your children) (age 6-17)** visited Israel?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 200px;">1. Yes</span> <span>2. No</span> </p>	
<p><b>VISITED ISRAEL</b></p>	<p><b>NOT TO ISRAEL</b></p>
<p><b>94.</b> Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No (includes went on one's own) 3. both Yes and No 4. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli 5. lived in Israel 6. studied in Israel</p>	<p><b>95.</b> Has cost ever prevented you from sending a child on a trip to Israel?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes                      2. No</p>

\* Add or work at if child is age 12 or over.

\*\* Add age 6-17 if any child is age 0-5 or there are adult children in household age 18-29.

**JEWISH OR PART JEWISH TEENAGERS AGE 13 - 17**

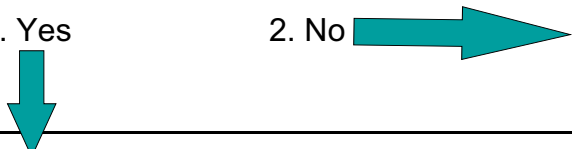
**96.** This school year, does your \_\_\_\_\_ regularly participate in a Jewish youth group?



And your \_\_\_\_\_?

*Examples: BBYO, Bnei Akiva, JSU, NCSY, NFTY, USY*

<b>Child 1</b>	1. Yes	2. No
<b>Child 2</b>	1. Yes	2. No
<b>Child 3</b>	1. Yes	2. No
<b>Child 4</b>	1. Yes	2. No

## MEMBERSHIPS

<b>97. Now</b> , (are you / Is anyone in your household) <b>currently a synagogue member?</b>  1. Yes <span style="margin-left: 150px;">2. No</span> 	<b>NOT A SYNAGOGUE MEMBER</b> <b>98. In the past year</b> , (did you / did anyone in your household) <b>participate in or attend any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue?</b>  1. Yes <span style="margin-left: 100px;">2. No</span>
<b>99. In the past year</b> , (did you / did anyone in your household) <b>participate in or attend any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad?</b>  1. Yes <span style="margin-left: 150px;">2. No</span>	

**100.** (Are you / Is anyone in your household) **currently a member of the Jewish Community Center (JCC)?**  
(IF ASKED: This is the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC of Houston on South Braeswood or the West Houston location.)  
  
1. Yes  GO TO Q103 2. No  


**NOT A JCC MEMBER**

**101. In the past year**, (did you / did anyone in your household) **participate in or attend any programs at, or sponsored by, the JCC?**  
  
1. Yes 2. No

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**102. What is the major reason you have not joined the JCC?**  
*CIRCLE ONE ONLY*  
**Would you say it is: SCRAMBLE**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. distance from your home</li><li>2. cost</li><li>3. quality of the programs</li><li>4. you have no need for the services offered, or</li><li>5. some other reason? (<i>SPECIFY</i>)</li></ul>	<p><i>DO NOT READ:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Lack of time</li><li>7. No transportation</li><li>8. Illness</li><li>9. Too old</li><li>10. Lack of information about JCC</li><li>11. Not religious</li></ul>
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**103. Other than a synagogue or JCC**, (are you / is anyone in your household) **currently a member of, or regular participant in, any Jewish organization, such as B'nai B'rith or Hadassah?**  
  
1. Yes 2. No

**104. How much do you feel like you are part of the Greater Houston Jewish community?**  
(PROXY) **Would you say:**  
1. very much 2. somewhat 3. not very much, or 4. not at all?

**105.** Do you generally feel: (PROXY)


1. very welcome
2. somewhat welcome
3. somewhat unwelcome, or
4. very unwelcome

at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organizations?

5. don't attend Jewish events or activities
6. have mixed feelings

### ANTI-SEMITISM AND ISRAEL

**106.** Now, how much anti-Semitism would you say there is in Greater Houston?

1. a great deal
  2. a moderate amount
  3. a little, or
- 

4. none at all?
9. Don't know

#### A LITTLE ANTI-SEMITISM OR MORE

**107.** In the past year, in Greater Houston, did you *personally* experience anti-Semitism?

1. Yes
2. No

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*JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17*

**108.** In the past year, in Greater Houston, did (your child / any of your children) (age 6-17)\* experience anti-Semitism?

1. Yes
2. No

#### JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

**109.** In the past year, have you had any conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel?

1. Yes
- 

2. No

#### HAD CONVERSATIONS

**110.** Do you:



1. frequently
2. sometimes
3. rarely, or
4. never

hesitate to express your views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Greater Houston?

**111.** How *emotionally attached* are you to Israel? Would you say: (PROXY)



1. extremely
2. very
3. somewhat, or
4. not attached?



\* Add age 6-17 if any child is age 0-5 or adult children in household age 18-29.



<p><b>112.</b> (Have you / Has any ADULT (age 18 or over)* in your household) <b>visited Israel?</b></p> <p>1. Yes </p> <p>2. No </p>	<p><b>AN ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b></p> <p><b>113.</b> Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue?</p> <p>1. Yes  2. No (includes went on one's own)  3. both Yes and No  6. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli  7. lived in Israel  8. studied in Israel</p>
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**JEWISH AGENCIES**

SCRAMBLE THIS SECTION

<p><b>114.</b> Now, are you:</p> <div data-bbox="194 682 565 781" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div>  <p>3. not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston?</p> 	<p><b>VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</b></p> <p><b>115.</b> What is your perception of the Federation? Would you say:</p> <p>1. excellent  2. good  3. fair, or  4. poor?</p>
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<p><b>116.</b> Are you:</p> <div data-bbox="194 1054 565 1152" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div>  <p>3. not at all familiar with the JCC in Houston?</p> 	<p><b>VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</b></p> <p><b>117.</b> What is your perception of the JCC? Would you say:</p> <p>1. excellent  2. good  3. fair, or  4. poor?</p>
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<p><b>118.</b> Are you:</p> <div data-bbox="194 1425 565 1524" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div>  <p>3. not at all familiar with the Houston Jewish Family Service?</p> 	<p><b>VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</b></p> <p><b>119.</b> What is your perception of Jewish Family Service? Would you say:</p> <p>1. excellent  2. good  3. fair, or  4. poor?</p>
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\* Add age 18 or over if adult children in household age 18-29.



**MEDIA**

<p><b>127. On average, do you: (PROXY)</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"><p>1. always 2. usually 3. sometimes, or</p></div> <p>4. never</p> <p>read the <i>Jewish Herald-Voice</i>?</p>	<p><b>READ JEWISH NEWSPAPER</b></p> <p><b>128. Do you generally read:</b></p> <p>1. the print version 2. the on-line version, or 3. both?</p>
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**PHILANTHROPY**

We have about two minutes left.

<p><b>129. Now, in the past year, did (you / your household) donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston?</b></p> <p>1. Yes ↓      2. No ↓      3. Gave to a Federation outside Greater Houston</p>	
<p><b>GAVE TO FEDERATION</b></p> <p><b>130. Was that donation to the Jewish Federation under or over \$100?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"><p>1. Under \$100      GO TO Q132</p></div> <p><i>IF OVER: Was it:</i></p> <p>2. \$100 - \$500      6. \$5,000 - \$10,000 3. \$500 - \$1,000      7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500      8. \$25,000 or over? 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000 10. Over \$100, but will not specify further</p>	<p><b>DID NOT GIVE TO FEDERATION</b></p> <p><b>131. In the past year, (were you / was anyone in your household) contacted to make a donation to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston?</b></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GO TO Q132</p>

<p><b>132. In the past year, other than the Jewish Federation, did (you / your household) donate to any other Jewish charity or cause?</b></p> <p>1. Yes →</p> <p>2. No</p>	<p><b>GAVE TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES</b></p> <p><b>133. In total, were those donations to other Jewish charities under or over \$100?</b></p> <p>1. Under \$100</p> <p><i>IF OVER: Excluding membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bonds, were those donations, in total:</i></p> <p>2. \$100 - \$500      6. \$5,000 - \$10,000 3. \$500 - \$1,000      7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500      8. \$25,000 or over? 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000 10. Over \$100, but will not specify further</p>
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**DONATED TO FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES**

<b>134. In your decision to donate to a <i>Jewish</i> organization, is                      (INSERT a-h) <i>very, somewhat, or not at all important?</i> SCRAMBLE,                      BUT c AND d STAY TOGETHER</b>	REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY		
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
a. providing Jewish education for children	1	2	3
b. providing services for the Jewish elderly	1	2	3
c. supporting the <i>people</i> of Israel	1	2	3
d. helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world	1	2	3
e. helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter	1	2	3
f. donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews	1	2	3
g. providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews	1	2	3
h. donating to a Jewish organization that does political advocacy for Israel	1	2	3

**DID NOT DONATE TO FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES**

<b>135. How important is it TO YOU that <i>Jewish</i> organizations,                      (INSERT a-h) : <i>very, somewhat, or not at all important?</i>                      SCRAMBLE, BUT c AND d STAY TOGETHER</b>	REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY		
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
a. provide Jewish education for children	1	2	3
b. provide services for the Jewish elderly	1	2	3
c. support the <i>people</i> of Israel	1	2	3
d. help Jewish communities elsewhere in the world	1	2	3
e. help Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter	1	2	3
f. help both Jews and non-Jews	1	2	3
g. provide social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews	1	2	3
h. do political advocacy for Israel	1	2	3

**136. On the whole, would you rather see more of the money collected by the Jewish Federation used for local needs *OR* for needs in Israel and overseas?**

1. local                      2. Israel and overseas                      3. about equal                      4. whatever Federation thinks best  
 9. Don't know





## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

**144. Which of these statements best describes your household's financial situation?**

Would you say:

- |                          |                                    |              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. cannot make ends meet | 2. just managing to make ends meet |              |
| 3. have enough money     | 4. have some extra money, or       | 5. well off? |

**145. Do you rent or own your home?**

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1. Rent | 2. Own |
|---------|--------|

**146. Last question. Was your household income in 2015 before taxes:**

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. under \$100,000, or | 2. over \$100,000?  GO TO Q.150 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|



**Was it:**

1. under \$15,000



Household Size

**147. Was your household income under:**

1

**\$11,800 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

2 +

GO TO CLOSING

2. \$15,000 - \$25,000



Household Size

**148. Was your household income under:**

1 or 2

GO TO CLOSING

3

**\$20,000 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

4

**\$24,000 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

5 +

GO TO CLOSING

3. \$25,000 - \$50,000



Household Size

**149. Was your household income under:**

1 to 4

GO TO CLOSING

5

**\$28,400 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

6

**\$32,600 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

7

**\$36,700 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

8

**\$40,900 ?**

1. Yes 2. No

4. \$50,000 - \$75,000, or 5. \$75,000 - \$100,000?

GO TO CLOSING

**150. Was it:** 6. \$100,000 - \$150,000 7. \$150,000 - \$200,000, or 8. \$200,000 or over?

### CLOSING

I would like to thank you on behalf of the entire Jewish community for your cooperation with this study. If you would like any information about the Jewish community, or have any needs the Jewish community might serve, you may call the Jewish Federation at (713) 729-7000 or visit the website at [houstonjewish.org](http://houstonjewish.org). Have a great (day / evening).