

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

**Summary Report**

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## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

### Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population (Chapter 3)

1. 174,000 persons live in 72,000 Jewish households. Of the 174,000 persons, 149,000 persons (86%) are Jewish.
2. Broward is the **eighth largest** US Jewish community.
3. Jewish households **comprise 9.8% of all households** in Broward County.
4. Jews **comprise 7.9% of all persons** in Broward County.
5. 27% of Jewish households live in the West Central, 22% in the Southwest, 17% in the Southeast, 15% in the Northwest, 10% in the North Central, and 9% in the East.

### Geographic Profile (Chapter 4)

6. 10% of Jewish households live in **the top zip code area** (33321) and 21% live in **the top three zip code areas** (33321, 33324, and 33021). These percentages reflect the fact that the Jewish population of Broward is geographically dispersed and that there is no “core area” of Jewish settlement.
7. 11% of households contain one or more adults who identify as LGBT.
8. 9% (13,300 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **locally born** (born in Broward).
9. 19% (28,300 adults) of adults were **foreign born**.
10. 2% (1,600 households) of households are from the **Former Soviet Union**.
11. 6% (8,200 adults) of adults were born in South America; 2% (3,200 adults), in Middle America; and 3% (5,000 adults), in Israel.
12. 10% (13,200 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 11% (13,600 adults) consider themselves to be **Israelis**; and 16% (20,900 adults) consider themselves to be **Sephardic** Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
13. 18% of **Hispanic Jewish adults come from** Argentina, 10% from Cuba, 8% from Brazil, 7% from Venezuela, and 7% from Colombia.
14. 98% of respondents are US **citizens**, including 86% of foreign-born respondents.
15. 4% of households are **part-year households** (live in Broward 3-7 months of the year).
16. 6% of full-year households always lived in Broward. 18% moved to Broward from Miami and 3% from Palm Beach County. 30% moved to Broward from New York, 7% from New Jersey, and 3% from each of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.
17. 82% of households **own their home**.
18. 31% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no **adult child who has established his/her own home in Broward**; 36% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Broward; 5% have no adult child in Broward, but have at least one adult child who has established his/her own homes in Miami; 5% have at least one adult child in Palm Beach County, but no adult children in Miami or Broward County; and 23% have adult children who have established their own homes elsewhere (outside South Florida), but not within South Florida.

### Migration (Chapter 4)

19. 26% of respondents in Jewish full-year households **moved to Broward from** elsewhere in Florida, including 18% from Miami, 3% from Palm Beach County and 5% from other areas in Florida. 44% moved to Broward from the Northeast (including 30% from New York); 8%, from the Midwest; 6%, from elsewhere in the South; and 1%, from the West. 9% moved to Broward from foreign locations, including 4% from Israel, 3% from South America, and 1% from Middle America.
20. 6% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 63%, for 20 or more years.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

21. An average of 900 households in Broward **moved to Broward** each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 870 households were full-year households. An average of between 400 and 1,700 households **will move out of Broward** each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Broward will probably decrease as a result of the migration into and out of Broward.
22. 23% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 32%, for 20 or more years.

### Age Distribution (Chapter 5)

23. 16% (27,500 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**, of whom 79% (21,700) are Jewish or part Jewish.
24. 27% (46,300 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
25. 13% (22,800 persons) of persons are **age 75 and over**.
26. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 53 years.
27. 50% of persons are **female**.
28. 27% of children age 0-17 live in the West Central; 26%, in the Northwest; 23% in the Southwest, 17% in the Southeast, 6% in the East, and 1%, in the North Central.
29. 33% of persons age 65 and over live in the West Central, 23% in the Southwest, 15% in the Southeast, 14% in the North Central, 10% in the Northwest, and 6% in the East.

### Household Size and Structure (Chapter 5)

30. The **average Jewish household size** is 2.42 persons.
31. 28% of Jewish households contain one person; 36%, two persons; 15%, three persons; 14%, four persons; 5%, five persons; and 2%, six or more persons.
32. 21% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 15% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 24% are married households with no children at home; and 28% are single person households.
33. 45% (8,000 children) of children age 0-12 in Jewish households live in **households with working parents** (households in which both parents, or *the* parent in a single parent household, are employed full time).
34. 8% (2,100 children) of children age 0-17 live in **single parent households** (households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home).
35. 36% (10,000 children) of children age 0-17 live in **households in which an adult is or was divorced**.
36. 29% (13,500 persons) of persons **age 65 and over live alone**.
37. 39% (8,800 persons) of persons **age 75 and over live alone**.

### Marital Status, Level of Secular Education, and Employment Status (Chapter 5)

38. 55% of adults in Jewish households are **currently married**; 20%, single, never married; 10%, currently divorced; 9%, currently widowed; 1%, separated; and 5%, living with a partner.
39. 40% (50,500 adults) of *Jewish* adults are **currently single**, of whom 37% are under age 35.
40. 61% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**, including 26% with a **graduate degree**.
41. 48% of adults are **employed full time**; 11%, employed part time; 2%, unemployed at the time of the survey; 24%, retired; 4%, homemaker; 7%, student; 3%, disabled; and 2%, full-time volunteers.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

### Household Income (Chapter 5)

- 42. The 2015 **median household income** is \$82,000.
- 43. 38% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.
- 44. 17% (12,000 households) of households are **low income households** (earned under \$25,000 in 2015).
- 45. 3% (2,300 households) of households reported a household income that was **below the Federal poverty levels**.
- 46. 4% of Jewish respondents cannot make ends meet; 28% are just managing to make ends meet; 36% have enough money; 20% have some extra money; and 12% are well off.

### Jewish Identification (Chapter 6)

- 47. 4% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 30%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 37%, Just Jewish.
- 48. 66% of Jewish respondents **feel that being Jewish** is very important.
- 49. 33% of Jewish respondents feel that being Jewish is a matter of religion, ancestry and culture; 31%, mainly culture; 5%, mainly ancestry and culture; 18%, mainly ancestry; 11%, mainly religion; 2%, mainly religion and culture; and 0%, mainly religion and ancestry.
- 50. 98% of respondents are **proud to be Jewish**.
- 51. 90% of respondents agreed with the statement, "I have a **strong sense of belonging** to the Jewish people."
- 52. 76% of respondents agreed with the statement, "I have a **special responsibility** to care for Jews in need."

### Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

- 53. 78% of households have a **mezuzah** on the front door.
- 54. 79% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
- 55. 77% of households always/usually light **Chanukah candles**.
- 56. 22% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
- 57. 12% of households keep a **kosher home**.
- 58. 5% of respondents keep **kosher in and out of the home**.
- 59. 2% of respondents refrain from using **electricity on the Sabbath**.
- 60. 24% of households always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** in the home.

### Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

- 61. 20% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**.
- 62. 28% of Jewish respondents **never** attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions).

### Intermarriage (Chapter 6)

- 63. 68% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 23% are **intermarried**.
- 64. 13% of *married Jews* are intermarried.
- 65. 46% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are **being raised Jewish**; 21%, part Jewish; and 33%, non-Jewish.
- 66. 5% (6,700 persons) of Jewish persons are **Jews-by-Choice**.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

### Synagogue Membership and Participation (Chapter 7)

- 67. 34% of households *reported* **synagogue membership**, including 29% who report membership in a synagogue located in Broward County.
- 68. 60% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year.

### Chabad Attendance (Chapter 7)

- 69. 23% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad in the past year.

### Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 7)

- 70. 12% of households south of I 595 are current **members of the Posnack Jewish Community Center**.
- 71. 35% of households south of I 595 **participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Posnack JCC** in the past year.

### Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 7)

- 72. 20% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.

### Overlapping Memberships (Chapter 7)

- 73. 47% of households are **associated** with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.
- 74. 6% of households are **members of both a synagogue and a JCC**; 28% are synagogue members but are not JCC members; 6% are JCC members but are not synagogue members; and 60% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

### Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 7)

- 75. 17% of Jewish respondents feel very much **part of the Broward Jewish community**; 32%, somewhat; 33%, not very much; and 18%, not at all.

### Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 7)

- 76. 93% of Jewish Households **are involved in Jewish activity** in that they either are associated with the Jewish community, observe a religious practice, contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year; or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

- 77. 72% of born or raised Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education** as children.
- 78. 15% of born or raised Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school** as children.

### Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

- 79. 34% of born or raised Jewish respondents attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children.
- 80. 42% of born or raised Jewish respondents were active in a **Jewish youth group** as teenagers.



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

81. 23% of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended college participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** (excluding the High Holidays).

### Adult Jewish Education (Chapter 8)

82. 28% of Jewish respondents attended an **adult Jewish education** class or program in the past year.
83. 38% of Jewish respondents engaged in any **other type of Jewish study** or learning in the past year.
84. 53% of Jewish respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a **Jewish cultural event** in the past year.

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

85. 61% of Jewish children age 0-5 (excluding Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 18%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 21% do not attend any preschool/child care program.
86. 77% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.

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

87. 21% of Jewish children age 5-12 (excluding Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) attend a Jewish day school; 9%, a non-Jewish private school; and 70%, a public school.
88. 71% of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
89. 48% of *households with Jewish children age 0-17* either currently have a Jewish child in a Jewish day school, have sent a child in the past, will definitely send a child in the future, or did or will seriously investigate sending a child to a Jewish day school. 52% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 are **not in the Jewish day school market**.

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

90. 57% of Jewish children age 5-12 (excluding Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) and 27% of Jewish children age 13-17 **currently attend formal Jewish education**.
91. 94% of Jewish children age 13-17 **have received some formal Jewish education**, including 21% at a Jewish day school.

### Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

92. 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer (the summer of 2015); 22%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 55% did not attend or work at a day camp.
93. 10% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (the summer of 2015); 6%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 84% did not attend or work at an overnight camp.
94. 27% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who did not send a child to Jewish overnight camp this past summer did not send a child because of the cost.
95. 33% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a **Jewish teenage youth group**.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

### Jewish Agencies-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

96. 40% of respondents are very familiar with the **David Posnack Jewish Community Center**; 37% are somewhat familiar; and 23% are not at all familiar.
97. 20% of respondents are very familiar with the **Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center**; 24% are somewhat familiar; and 57% are not at all familiar.
98. 20% of respondents are very familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Broward County (JFBC)**; 42% are somewhat familiar; and 38% are not at all familiar.
99. 19% of respondents are very familiar with **Jewish Adoptions and Foster Care Options**; 26% are somewhat familiar; and 55% are not at all familiar.
100. 9% of respondents are very familiar with the **Broward Jewish Family Service**; 28% are somewhat familiar; and 63% are not at all familiar.
101. 8% of respondents are very familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education**; 15% are somewhat familiar; and 77% are not at all familiar.
102. 6% of respondents are very familiar with the **Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center**; 21% are somewhat familiar; and 73% are not at all familiar.

### Jewish Agencies-Perception (Chapter 9)

103. 63% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **David Posnack Jewish Community Center** perceive it as excellent; 32%, good; 4%, fair; and 0%, poor.
104. 25% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center** perceive it as excellent; 50%, good; 20%, fair; and 5%, poor.
105. 34% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Broward County** perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 16%, fair; and 3%, poor.
106. 63% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options** perceive it as excellent; 33%, good; 3%, fair; and 1%, poor.
107. 30% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Broward Jewish Family Service** perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 16%, fair; and 5%, poor.
108. 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education** perceive it as excellent; 67%, good; 6%, fair; and 2%, poor.
109. 32% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center** perceive it as excellent; 54%, good; 14%, fair; and 0%, poor.

### General Social Service Needs (Chapter 10)

110. 20% (14,300 households) of households contain a **health-limited member**, including 7% in which the member needs daily assistance and 2% in which the member needs weekly assistance.
111. 13% (9,400 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** in the past year.
112. 5% (3,500 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person**.
113. 14% (9,900 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** in the past year.
114. 10% (6,900 households) of households needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year.
115. 16% (7,300 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** in the past year.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

116. 12% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities.**

### Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 10)

117. 32% (5,600 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year.
118. 18% (3,200 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year.
119. 7% (1,150 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year.

### Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 10)

120. 26% of Jewish households in Broward with a household member age 75 or over had a member **hospitalized** for three or more consecutive nights.
121. 11% (7,300 households) of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way **depends upon the household for his/her care.**
122. 28% 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 Broward. In addition, 5% have adult children who have established their own homes in Miami and 6%, in Palm Beach County.

### Israel (Chapter 11)

123. 61% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
124. 25% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** and 36%, on a **general trip.**
125. 22% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent at least **one Jewish child to Israel.**
126. 3% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip**; 19%, on a **general trip.**
127. 33% (3,000 households) of households with Jewish children 6-17 who have not sent a child to Israel did not do so because of the **cost.**
128. 25% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 30%, very attached; 30%, somewhat attached; and 15%, not attached.

### Anti-Semitism (Chapter 12)

129. 12% of Jewish respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
130. 14% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a **Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
131. 7% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of anti-Semitism in Broward; 34%, a moderate amount; 44%, a little; and 15%, none at all.

### Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors (Chapter 12)

132. 3% (3,100 adults) of Jewish adults are Holocaust survivors; 9% (11,600 adults) are the children of Holocaust survivors and 16% (20,500 adults) are the grandchildren of survivors.
133. 27% (19,200 households) of households contain either a survivor, a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

### Media (Chapter 13)

- 134. 53% of respondents **read a local newspaper** either in print or online. In total, 43% read the paper in print and 22%, on-line.
- 135. 18% of Jewish respondents visited the Federation website in the past year.
- 136. 62% of Jewish respondents **use social media**. Facebook, by far is the leader at 58% followed by Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram at 6%-7% each.

### Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Broward County (JFBC) (Chapter 14)

- 137. 23% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 69% were not asked to donate, and 8% were asked but did not donate.
- 138. 26% of *households asked to donate* to JFBC in the past year did not donate.
- 139. 77% of households did not donate to JFBC in the past year; 13% donated \$100 and over; 6%, \$500 and over; and 3%, \$1,000 and over.
- 140. *According to the Jewish Federation Survey*, the **JFBC Annual Campaign** raised \$4,057,000 in 2015. The **average donation per Jewish household** was \$56.
- 141. 41% of households are on the **JFBC mailing list**.

### Philanthropic Profile—Other Charities (Chapter 14)

- 142. 12% of households **donated to Other Jewish Federations** (Jewish Federations other than JFBC) in the past year.
- 143. 49% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
- 144. 51% of households did not donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year; 18% donated under \$100; 17%, \$100-\$500; and 15%, \$500 and over, including 9% who donated \$1,000 and over.
- 145. 72% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year.
- 146. 28% of households did not donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year; 34% donated under \$100; 21%, \$100-\$500; and 17%, \$500 and over, including 10% who donated \$1,000 and over.

### Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 14)

- 147. 61% of households **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities) in the past year.
- 148. 83% of households **donated to Any Charity** (Jewish and Non-Jewish) in the past year.
- 149. 23% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year; 7% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities; 18% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 43% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.
- 150. 22% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year; 12% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities; 49% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 17% did not donate to Any Charity.

### Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 14)

- 151. **Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households** in the past year, 15% were donated to JFBC; 5%, to Other Jewish Federations; 36%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 45%, to Non-Jewish Charities.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BROWARD

152. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 56% were donated to Any Jewish Charity (*including* JFBC).
153. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to *Any Jewish Charity* in the past year, 27% were donated to JFBC.

### Philanthropic Profile—Wills (Chapter 14)

154. 22% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 71% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 5% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities; and 3% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

### Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 15)

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

- **providing Jewish education for children** (65%, very important; 30%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
- **supporting the people of Israel** (62%, very important; 35%, somewhat important; 4%, not at all important).
- **providing services for the Jewish elderly** (57%, very important; 35%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel** (41%, very important; 43%, somewhat important; 16%, not at all important).
- **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** (39%, very important; 54%, somewhat important; 7%, not at all important).
- **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** (38%, very important; 53%, somewhat important; 10%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews** (27%, very important; 55%, somewhat important; 18%, not at all important).

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

- more of the money went to **local needs** (40%).
- had **more information** about how the money was spent (39%).
- had **more say** over how the money was spent (33%).
- were asked by a **close friend** (22%).
- more of the money went to **needs in Israel and overseas** (9%).

### Political Profile (Chapter 16)

157. 17% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 56% as Democrat; 26%, as Independent; and 1% as something else.
158. 96% of respondents are registered to vote.
159. 31% of Jewish respondents are politically active.



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE NORTHWEST

### Demography

1. 31,800 persons live in 10,400 Jewish households. Of the 31,800 persons, 28,400 persons (89%) are Jewish.
2. 15% of Broward Jewish households live in the Northwest.
3. 10% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 18% were **foreign born**.
4. 9% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 17%, **Israelis**.
5. 5% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 62%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 21% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 29%, for 20 or more years.
7. 23% (7,300 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 15% (4,800 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 47 years.
10. 31% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 24% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 20% are married households with no children at home; and 17% are single person households.
11. 77% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$104,000.
13. 52% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 2% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 23%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 32%, Reform; and 42%, Just Jewish.
15. 93% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 14% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 8% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 23% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 43%, never.
19. 71% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 6% are conversionary in-married; and 23% are **intermarried**.
20. 35% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 55% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 25% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 14% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 25% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 61% were not asked to donate, and 14% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 56% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 56% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
27. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 19%, very attached; 43%, somewhat attached; and 17%, not attached.
28. 21% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 3% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 40%, a moderate amount; 46%, a little; and 11%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 20% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 55% as Democrat; 24%, as Independent; and 2% as something else.

**Much more information on the Northwest can be found in the Main Report.**

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL

### Demography

1. 12,050 persons live in 6,900 Jewish households. Of the 12,050 persons, 9,750 persons (81%) are Jewish.
2. 10% of Broward Jewish households live in the North Central.
3. 3% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 14% were **foreign born**.
4. 10% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 3%, **Israelis**.
5. 14% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 55%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 29% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 24%, for 20 or more years.
7. 1% (150 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 53% (6,400 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 70 years.
10. 2% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 13% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 31% are married households with no children at home; and 41% are single person households.
11. 39% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$58,000.
13. 22% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 12% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 28%, Conservative; 22%, Reform; and 39%, Just Jewish.
15. 62% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 15% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 14% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 16% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 28%, never.
19. 31% of households are **synagogue membership**.
20. 56% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 14% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
22. 23% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
23. 10% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 85% were not asked to donate, and 5% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 62% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 50% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 20% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 28%, very attached; 28%, somewhat attached; and 24%, not attached.
27. 14% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
28. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 43%, a moderate amount; 30%, a little; and 21%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 24% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 61% as Democrat; and 15%, as Independent.

**Much more information on the North Central can be found in the *Main Report*.**

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE EAST

### Demography

1. 13,800 persons live in 6,600 Jewish households. Of the 13,800 persons, 9,800 persons (71%) are Jewish.
2. 9% of Broward Jewish households live in the East.
3. 15% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 23% were **foreign born**.
4. 8% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 14%, **Israelis**.
5. 14% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 66%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 42% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 36%, for 20 or more years.
7. 12% (1,700 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 18% (2,500 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 45 years.
10. 16% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 16% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 14% are married households with no children at home; and 34% are single person households.
11. 77% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$128,000.
13. 52% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 36%, Reform; and 40%, Just Jewish.
15. 59% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 21% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 19% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 16% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 32%, never.
19. 39% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 18% are conversionary in-married; and 43% are **intermarried**.
20. 24% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 53% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 27% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year..
23. 8% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 23% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 71% were not asked to donate, and 6% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 54% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 58% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 27% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 32%, very attached; 24%, somewhat attached; and 18%, not attached.
28. 12% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 3% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 19%, a moderate amount; 51%, a little; and 27%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 12% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 50% as Democrat; and 38%, as Independent.

**Much more information on the East can be found in the Main Report.**



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE WEST CENTRAL

### Demography

1. 46,000 persons live in 19,800 Jewish households. Of the 46,000 persons, 36,300 persons (79%) are Jewish.
2. 27% of Broward Jewish households live in the West Central.
3. 9% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 14% were **foreign born**.
4. 8% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 13%, **Israelis**.
5. 4% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 70%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 19% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 34%, for 20 or more years.
7. 16% (7,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 33% (15,300 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 57 years.
10. 19% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 14% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 26% are married households with no children at home; and 28% are single person households.
11. 53% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$61,000.
13. 27% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 2% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 28%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 26%, Reform; and 43%, Just Jewish.
15. 72% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 16% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 7% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 15% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 33%, never.
19. 62% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 8% are conversionary in-married; and 30% are **intermarried**.
20. 27% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 47% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 18% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 21% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 25% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 67% were not asked to donate, and 9% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 58% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 54% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 26% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 27%, very attached; 33%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached.
28. 8% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 9% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 39%, a moderate amount; 39%, a little; and 14%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 16% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 61% as Democrat; and 23%, as Independent.

**Much more information on the West Central can be found in the Main Report.**

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE SOUTHEAST

### Demography

1. 27,000 persons live in 12,300 Jewish households. Of the 27,000 persons, 25,000 persons (93%) are Jewish.
2. 17% of Broward Jewish households live in the Southeast.
3. 7% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 28% were **foreign born**.
4. 9% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 12%, **Israelis**.
5. 11% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 47%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 31% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 25%, for 20 or more years.
7. 17% (4,500 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 25% (6,800 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 50 years.
10. 22% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 6% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 25% are married households with no children at home; and 34% are single person households.
11. 67% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$79,000.
13. 31% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 12% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 33%, Conservative; 18%, Reform; and 36%, Just Jewish.
15. 87% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 37% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 21% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 31% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 18%, never.
19. 71% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 19% are conversionary in-married; and 9% are **intermarried**.
20. 38% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 78% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 27% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year..
23. 21% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 22% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 70% were not asked to donate, and 9% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 68% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 79% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 32% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 40%, very attached; 20%, somewhat attached; and 9%, not attached.
28. 15% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 8% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 33%, a moderate amount; 49%, a little; and 10%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 18% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 53% as Democrat; and 29%, as Independent.

**Much more information on the Southeast can be found in the Main Report.**

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE SOUTHWEST

### Demography

1. 43,400 persons live in 16,100 Jewish households. Of the 43,400 persons, 39,700 persons (92%) are Jewish.
2. 22% of Broward Jewish households live in the Southwest.
3. 10% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Broward**; 21% were **foreign born**.
4. 16% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 5%, **Israelis**.
5. 2% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 69%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 14% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 40%, for 20 or more years.
7. 15% (6,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 24% (10,500 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 53 years.
10. 24% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 16% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 24% are married households with no children at home; and 22% are single person households.
11. 72% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$103,000.
13. 51% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 38%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 34%, Reform; and 25%, Just Jewish.
15. 88% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 2543% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 9% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 23% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 19%, never.
19. 76% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 7% are conversionary in-married; and 17% are **intermarried**.
20. 45% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 72% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 26% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 24% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 26% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 69% were not asked to donate, and 5% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 64% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 66% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 33%, very attached; 30%, somewhat attached; and 17%, not attached.
28. 8% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 8% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 30%, a moderate amount; 47%, a little; and 16%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 17% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 54% as Democrat; 27%, as Independent; and 3% as something else.

**Much more information on the Southwest can be found in the Main Report.**

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR HISPANIC JEWS

### Demography

1. 10% (13,200 adults) of adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
2. 26,500 persons live in households with at least one Hispanic Jewish adult.
3. 42% of Hispanic Jewish households live in the Southwest; 19% in the West Central; 14% in the Northwest; 13% in the Southeast; 7% in the North Central; and 5% in the East.
4. Argentina and Cuba are the two most common countries from which Hispanic Jews derive.
5. 72% of foreign-born Hispanic respondents are US citizens.
6. 6% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 45%, for **20 or more years**.
7. 24% (6,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 24% (2,800 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 36 years.
10. 50% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 33% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 12% are married households with no children at home; and 6% are single person households.
11. 69% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$85,000.
13. 40% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

14. 5% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 32%, Conservative; 23%, Reform; and 39%, Just Jewish.
15. 83% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 43% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 23% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 17% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 13%, never.
19. 81% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 8% are conversionary in-married; and 11% are **intermarried**.
20. 48% of households are **synagogue membership**.
21. 75% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 40% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 21% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 29% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 68% were not asked to donate, and 3% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 72% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 77% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 22% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 38%, very attached; 29%, somewhat attached; and 12%, not attached.
28. 16% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
29. 4% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 28%, a moderate amount; 46%, a little; and 23%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 36% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 37% as Democrat; and 27%, as Independent.



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ISRAELIS

### Demography

1. 11% (13,600 adults) of adults consider themselves to be Israelis.
2. 26,300 persons live in households with at least one Israeli adult
3. 17% of Israeli households live in the Southwest; 14% in the East; 13% in the West Central; 12% in the Southeast; 5% in the Southwest; and 3% in the North Central.
4. 85% of foreign-born respondents are US citizens.
5. 4% of households have lived in Broward for **0-4 years**; 58%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 16% (4,100 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 23% (5,900 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 49 years.
9. 29% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 31% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 7% are non-elderly married households with no children at home; 3% are non-elderly single households; 17% are elderly married couples; and 14% are elderly single person households.
10. 62% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2015 **median household income** is \$84,000.
12. 45% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

### Jewish Connectivity

13. 7% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 33%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 32%, Just Jewish.
14. 91% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 38% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 20% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 17% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 14%, never.
18. 95% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 5% are conversionary in-married; and 0% are **intermarried**.
19. 31% of households are **synagogue membership**.
20. 73% of households participated or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 40% of households participated in attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, **Chabad** in the past year.
22. 23% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
23. 31% of households **donated to JFBC** in the past year, 65% were not asked to donate, and 3% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 75% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFBC) in the past year.

### Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 100% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 49% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 34%, very attached; 17%, somewhat attached; and 1%, not attached.
27. 8% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year.
28. 8% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Broward; 30%, a moderate amount; 47%, a little; and 16%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 21% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 55% as Democrat; and 24%, as Independent.

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

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

### Compared to other Jewish communities, Broward has:

#### Population Size (Chapter 3)

1. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest **percentage of all households** in the metropolitan area who are Jewish (10%, 55 comparisons).

#### Geographic Profile (Chapter 4)

2. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of **foreign-born** adults in Jewish households (19%, 50 comparisons).
3. The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of **Hispanic** Jewish adults (10%, 8 comparisons).
4. The highest percentage of **Sephardic** Jewish adults (16%, 10 comparisons).
5. The highest percentage of **Israeli** Jewish adults (11%, 8 comparisons)
6. The lowest percentage of **part-year households** (4%, 8 comparisons).
7. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households in **residence in the local community for 0-4 years** (6%, 50 comparisons)
8. The 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households at their **current address for 0-4 years** (23%, 45 comparisons).
9. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households at their **current address for 20 or more years** (32%, 45 comparisons).

#### LGBT (Chapters 4)

10. The highest percentage of households with an adult who is **LGBT** (11%, 15 comparisons)

#### Age Distribution (Chapter 5)

11. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of persons in Jewish households **age 50-64** (27%, 55 comparisons).
12. The 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of persons in Jewish households **age 65 and over** (46,500, 55 comparisons)
13. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest number of Jewish children age **6-12** (9,300 children, 50 comparisons).
14. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of Jewish children age **13-17** (6,000 children, 50 comparisons).
15. The 8<sup>th</sup> highest number of Jewish children age **0-17** (18,700 children, 50 comparisons).
16. The 8<sup>th</sup> highest median age (53 years, 55 comparisons).

#### Household Structure (Chapter 5)

17. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home (19%, 40 comparisons).
18. The eighth lowest percentage of **households with children** age 0-17 at home (21%, 55 comparisons).
19. The 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of **married households with no children at home** (24%, 55 comparisons).
20. The 8<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of single households **age 65 and over** (19%, 55 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

21. The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of children age 0-12 in Jewish households live in households in which both parents (or the parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (**households with working parents**) (45%, 35 comparisons).
22. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of children living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** (36%, 35 comparisons).

### Marital Status (Chapter 5)

23. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of adults who are **currently married** (55%, 55 comparisons).
24. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest **divorce rate** (186 divorced persons per 1,000 married persons (50 comparisons).

### Household Income (Chapter 5)

25. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households with incomes below the Federal **poverty** levels (3%, 25 comparisons)

### Jewish Identification (Chapter 6)

26. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as **Just Jewish** (37%, 55 comparisons).

### Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

27. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households who have a **mezuzah** on the front door (78%, 40 comparisons).

### Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

28. The 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who attend synagogue services once per month or more (10%, 40 comparisons).
29. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of Jewish respondents **age 35-49** who attend synagogue services once per month or more (18%, 40 comparisons).

### Synagogue Membership (Chapter 7)

30. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households **age 65-74** who are synagogue members (29%, 50 comparisons).
31. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households **age 65 and over** who are synagogue members (32%, 50 comparisons).
32. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** (64%, 45 comparisons).

### Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 7)

33. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households who are **Jewish organization members** (20%, 45 comparisons).

### Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

34. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **received some formal Jewish education as children** (72%, 45 comparisons).
35. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **attended a Jewish day school** as a child (15%, 40 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

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

36. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** (61%, 40 comparisons).
37. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **did not attend** preschool (21%, 40 comparisons).

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

38. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of Jewish children **age 13-17** who attend a non-Jewish private school (23%, 40 comparisons).
39. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** as the major reason for not sending Jewish children to a Jewish day school (13%, 30 comparisons).
40. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** as a major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to Jewish day school (4%, 30 comparisons).

### Jewish Education of Children-Current Attendance and Ever Attended (Chapter 8)

41. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (57%, 20 comparisons).
42. The *retention rate* is defined as the percentage of Jewish *students* age 5-12 who continue their formal Jewish education after their b'nai mitzvah. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest retention rate (47%, 20 comparisons).

### Jewish Agencies-Perception (Chapter 9)

43. The highest percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local JCC (Posnack) who perceive the JCC as excellent (63%, 40 comparisons).
44. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local **Jewish Federation** who perceive the federation as excellent (34%, 35 comparisons).
45. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local **Jewish Federation** who perceive the federation as fair/poor (19%, 35 comparisons).
46. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local **Jewish Family Service** who perceive JFS as fair/poor (21%, 35 comparisons).

### General Social Service Needs (Chapter 10)

47. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in **finding a job or choosing an occupation** in the past year (16%, 30 comparisons).

### Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 10)

48. The highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed **in-home health care** in the past year (32%, 35 comparisons).
49. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation in the past year (18%, 35 comparisons).



## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

### Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 10)

50. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over who have **adult children who have established their own homes in the local area** (28%, 35 comparisons).

### Israel (Chapter 11)

51. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of households in which a **member visited Israel** (61%, 35 comparisons).
52. The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** (36%, 35 comparisons).
53. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **general trip** to Israel (19%, 35 comparisons).
54. The 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely/very **attached to Israel** (55%, 35 comparisons).
55. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (52%, 30 comparisons).
56. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of Jewish respondents **age 35-49** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (52%, 30 comparisons).
57. The 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of Jewish respondents **age 50-64** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (54%, 30 comparisons).
58. The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of **Reform respondents** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (55%, 30 comparisons).
59. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of **intermarried households** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (42%, 35 comparisons).

### Media (Chapter 13)

60. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who **visited the local Jewish Federation website** in the past year (18%, 15 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Broward County (Chapter 14)

61. The 4<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (23%, 55 comparisons).
62. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%, 40 comparisons)
63. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of households **age 50-64** who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (22%, 45 comparisons).
64. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest percentage of households **age 65 and over** who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (23%, 45 comparisons).
65. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of household on the Jewish Federation mailing list (41%, 35 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 14)

66. The highest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year (30%, 35 comparisons).
67. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year (21%, 30 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

- 68. The 4<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households who **donated to Jewish charities but not to non-Jewish charities** in the past year (12%, 50 comparisons).
- 69. The 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households who donated to any charities (Jewish or non-Jewish) in the past year (83%, 45 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile–Non-Jewish Charities (Chapter 14)

- 70. The 5<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year (72%, 50 comparisons).
- 71. Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage who donated under \$100 (47%, 45 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile–Wills (Chapter 14)

- 72. The lowest percentage of respondents age 50 and over who have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities (5%, 40 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes (Chapter 15)

- 73. The highest percentage of respondents age 50-64 in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **supporting the people of Israel** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (66%, 20 comparisons).
- 74. The 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **providing services for the Jewish elderly** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (57%, 25 comparisons).
- 75. The lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (39%, 20 comparisons).

### Political Profile (Chapter 16)

- 76. The highest percentage of adults who are registered to vote (96%).

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population (Chapter 3)

1. The **number of Jewish households** in Broward decreased from 133,000 households in 1997 to 72,000 households in 2016 (-46%).
2. The **number of persons in Jewish households** in Broward decreased from 269,000 persons in 1997 to 174,000 persons in 2016 (-35%).
3. The **number of Jews** in Broward decreased from 243,000 Jews in 1997 to 149,000 Jews in 2016 (-39%).
4. The **percentage of Broward households who are Jewish** decreased from 21% in 1997 to 10% in 2016.
5. The **percentage of persons in Broward who are Jewish** decreased from 16% in 1997 to 8% in 2016.
6. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the Northwest** increased from 7% in 1997 to 15% in 2016.
7. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the North Central** decreased from 22% in 1997 to 10% in 2016.
8. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the East** remained at 9% from 1997 to 2016.
9. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the West Central** decreased from 33% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.
10. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the Southeast** increased from 14% in 1997 to 17% in 2016.
11. The percentage of Broward Jewish **households who live in the Southwest** increased from 16% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.

### Geographic Profile (Chapter 4)

12. The percentage of Jewish households in Broward who live in **the top three zip code areas** for Jewish population remained about the same at 20% in 1997 and 21% in 2016.
13. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **born in Broward** increased from 2% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.
14. The percentage of **foreign-born** adults increased from 15% in 1997 to 19% in 2016.
15. The number of households from the **Former Soviet Union** changed from 250 households in 1997 to 1,600 households in 2016.
16. The number of Jewish adults who are **Hispanic** increased from 3,600 adults in 1997 to 13,200 adults in 2016.
17. The number of Jewish adults who are **Sephardic** increased from 7,600 adults in 1997 to 20,900 adults in 2016.
18. The number of Jewish adults who are **Israeli** increased from 4,400 adults in 1997 to 13,600 adults in 2016.

### Migration (Chapter 4)

19. The percentage of Jewish **part-year households** in Broward decreased from 9% in 1997 to 4% in 2016.
20. The percentage of respondents in Jewish full-year households who moved to Broward from **New York** decreased from 46% in 1997 to 30% in 2016.
21. The percentage of households in residence **in Broward for 0-4 years** decreased from 16% in 1997 to 6% in 2016.
22. The average number of Jewish households who moved into Broward County each year during the past 5 years decreased from 4,100 in 1997 to 900 in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

23. The percentage of households in residence **in Broward for 20 or more years** increased from 31% in 1997 to 63% in 2016.
24. The percentage of households in residence at their **current address for 0-4 years** decreased from 30% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
25. The percentage of households at their current address for **20 or more years** increased from 17% in 1997 to 32% in 2016.
26. The percentage of households who **own their home** changed from 85% in 1997 to 82% in 2016.
27. The percentage of households who are **definitely/probably moving** in the next three years did not change (18%).
28. The percentage of households who are **definitely/probably moving out of Broward** in the next three years did not change (8%).
29. The percentage of households age 50 and over with **local adult children** increased from 21% in 1997 to 36% in 2016.

### Age/Sex Distribution (Chapter 5)

30. The percentage of persons age **0-17** in Jewish households in Broward did not change significantly from 15% in 1997 to 16% in 2016.
31. The percentage of persons age **18-34** increased from 11% in 1997 to 17% in 2016.
32. The percentage of persons age **35-49** did not change significantly from 16% in 1997 to 14% in 2016.
33. The percentage of persons age **50-64** increased from 12% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.
34. The percentage of persons age **65 and over** decreased from 46% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.
35. The percentage of persons age **75 and over** decreased from 29% in 1997 to 13% in 2016.
36. The number of persons **age 0-17** decreased from 39,000 persons in 1997 to 27,000 persons in 2016 (30%).
37. The number of persons **age 18-34** decreased from 30,400 persons in 1997 to 28,900 persons in 2016 (5%).
38. The number of persons **age 35-49** decreased from 43,300 persons in 1997 to 24,500 persons in 2016 (43%).
39. The number of persons **age 50-64** increased from 33,100 persons in 1997 to 46,600 persons in 2016 (41%).
40. The number of persons **age 65-74** decreased from 46,500 persons in 1997 to 23,500 persons in 2016 (50%).
41. The number of persons **age 75 and over** decreased from 77,000 persons in 1997 to 23,000 persons in 2016 (70%).
42. The number of children **age 0-5** decreased from 11,800 children in 1997 to 5,700 children in 2016 (51%).
43. The number of children **age 6-12** decreased from 17,000 children in 1997 to 11,800 children in 2016 (30%).
44. The number of children **age 13-17** did not change significantly from 10,200 children in 1997 to 9,900 children in 2016 (3%).
45. The **median age** changed from 59 years in 1997 to 53 years in 2016.
46. The percentage of persons who are **female** decreased from 55% in 1997 to 50% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Household Size and Structure (Chapter 5)

47. The **average household size** increased from 2.02 persons in 1997 to 2.42 persons in 2016.
48. The percentage of **households with one person** decreased from 35% in 1997 to 28% in 2016.
49. The percentage of **households with four or more persons** increased from 12% in 1997 to 21% in 2016.
50. The percentage of **households with children age 0-17** at home increased from 16% in 1997 to 21% in 2016.
51. The percentage of **households with only adult children age 18 and over at home** increased from 6% in 1997 to 19% in 2016.
52. The percentage of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** decreased from 28% in 1997 to 14% in 2016.
53. The percentage of **single person households under age 65** changed from 6% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.
54. The percentage of **single female person households age 65 and over** decreased from 25% in 1997 to 15% in 2016.
55. The percentage of children age 0-12 who live in households in which **both parents (or the parent in a single parent household) are employed full time** changed from 41% in 1997 to 45% in 2016.
56. The percentage of **children who live in single parent households** changed from 11% in 1997 to 8% in 2016.
57. The percentage of children age 0-17 who live in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (36%).
58. The percentage of **persons age 75 and over who live alone** increased from 35% in 1997 to 39% in 2016.

### Marital Status, Level of Secular Education, and Employment Status (Chapter 5)

59. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **currently married** decreased from 65% in 1997 to 55% in 2016.
60. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **single never married** increased from 11% in 1997 to 20% in 2016.
61. The **divorce rate** of adults increased from 78 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults in 1997 to 186 in 2016.
62. The percentage of adults who are **currently widowed** decreased from 19% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.
63. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **high school degree or less** decreased from 41% in 1997 to 20% in 2016.
64. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **four-year college degree or higher** increased from 35% in 1997 to 61% in 2016.
65. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **graduate degree** increased from 11% in 1997 to 26% in 2016.
66. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are **employed full time** increased from 33% in 1997 to 48% in 2016.
67. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are **employed part time** increased from 6% in 1997 to 11% in 2016.
68. The percentage of **retired** adults decreased from 51% in 1997 to 24% in 2016.
69. The percentage of adults **in the labor force** increased from 39% in 1997 to 60% in 2016.



## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

70. The percentage of **elderly persons who are employed** increased from 8% in 1997 to 24% in 2016.

### Household Income (Chapter 5)

71. The **median household income** (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$60,000 in 1997 to \$82,000 in 2016.
72. The **median household income of households with children** (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$98,000 in 1997 to \$118,000 in 2016.
73. The **median household income of elderly households** (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$36,000 in 1997 to \$51,000 in 2016.

### Jewish Identification (Chapter 6)

74. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Orthodox** remained the same (4%).
75. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Conservative** decreased from 37% in 1997 to 30% in 2016.
76. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Reform** increased from 24% in 1997 to 28% in 2016.
77. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Just Jewish** changed from 34% in 1997 to 37% in 2016.

### Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

78. The percentage of households with a **mezuzah** on the front door remained about the same at 79% in 1997 and 78% in 2016.
79. The percentage of households who always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder** Chanukah candles remained about the same at 75% in 1997 and 79% in 2016.
80. The percentage of households who always/usually light **Chanukah candles** remained about the same at 74% in 1997 and 77% in 2016.
81. The percentage of households who always/usually light **Sabbath candles** remained about the same at 21% in 1997 and 22% in 2016.
82. The percentage of households who keep a **kosher home** decreased from 16% in 1997 to 12% in 2016.
83. The percentage of respondents who keep **kosher in and out of the home** remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (5%).
84. The percentage of respondents who refrain from the **use of electricity on the Sabbath** did not change from 1997 to 2016 (2%).
85. The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** increased from 14% in 1997 to 24% in 2016.

### Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

86. The percentage of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue **services once per month or more** remained about the same at 18% in 1997 and 20% in 2016.
87. The percentage of Jewish respondents who never **attend synagogue services** decreased from 32% in 1997 to 28% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Intermarriage (Chapter 6)

88. The percentage of married couples who are **intermarried** increased from 18% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
89. The percentage of **conversionary in-married couples** increased from 19% in 1997 to 28% in 2016.
90. The percentage of married couples in households **age 35-49 who are intermarried** decreased from 36% in 1997 to 31% in 2016.
91. The percentage of married couples in households **age 50-64 who are intermarried** increased from 20% in 1997 to 25% in 2016.
92. The percentage of married couples in households **age 65-74 who are intermarried** increased from 4% in 1997 to 17% in 2016.
93. The percentage of married couples in households **age 75 and over who are intermarried** increased from 3% in 1997 to 10% in 2016.
94. The percentage of children in intermarried households **being raised Jewish** remained about the same at 43% in 1997 and 46% in 2016.
95. The percentage of **Jewish children being raised in intermarried households** decreased from 23% in 1997 to 16% in 2016.
96. The percentage of **persons in Jewish households who are Jewish** changed from 89% in 1997 to 86% in 2016.
97. The percentage of Jews who are **Jews-by-Choice** increased from 1.4% in 1997 to 4.5% in 2016.

### Synagogue Membership (Chapter 7)

98. The percentage of households who are **synagogue members** increased from 27% in 1997 to 34% in 2016.
99. The percentage of households **under age 35** who are synagogue members increased from 17% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
100. The percentage of households **age 35-49** who are synagogue members changed from 36% in 1997 to 33% in 2016.
101. The percentage of households **age 50- 64** who are synagogue members increased from 22% in 1997 to 39% in 2016.
102. The percentage of households **age 65 and over** who are synagogue members increased from 28% in 1997 to 32% in 2016.
103. The percentage of **households with children** who are synagogue members increased from 40% in 1997 to 45% in 2016.
104. The percentage of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members increased from 11% in 1997 to 18% in 2016.

### Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 7)

105. The percentage of households who are **JCC members** increased from 4% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.

### Posnack JCC

106. The percentage of households in South Broward (south of I 595) who are **members** of the Posnack JCC increased from 6% in 1997 to 12% in 2016.
107. The percentage of **households with children** in South Broward who are members of the Posnack JCC increased from 14% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

- 108. The percentage of **intermarried households** in South Broward who are members of the Posnack JCC remained about the same at 8% in 1997 and 7% in 2016.
- 109. The percentage of households in South Broward who **participated** in a Posnack JCC program in the past year increased from 17% in 1997 to 35% in 2016.
- 110. The percentage of households in South Broward who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** decreased from 67% to 54%.
- 111. The percentage of households in South Broward who are **synagogue members but not JCC members** increased from 21% in 1997 to 32% in 2016.

### Soref

- 112. The percentage of households in North Broward (north of I 595) who are **members** of the Soref JCC changed from 1% in 1997 to 2% in 2016.
- 113. The percentage of **households with children** in North Broward who are members of the Soref JCC changed from 3% in 1997 to 1% in 2016.
- 114. The percentage of **intermarried households** in North Broward who are members of the Soref JCC remained about the same at 2% in 1997 and 1% in 2016.
- 115. The percentage of households in North Broward who **participated** in a Soref JCC program in the past year remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (5%).
- 116. The percentage of households in North Broward who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** decreased from 73% in 1997 to 54% in 2016.

### Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 7)

- 117. The percentage of households who are **members of a Jewish organization** decreased from 37% in 1997 to 20% in 2016.
- 118. The percentage of households who are **not members of a synagogue or a JCC, but are members of a Jewish organization** decreased from 30% in 1997 to 13% in 2016.
- 119. Jewish households in Broward are defined as **associated** with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization. The percentage of households who are associated changed from 50% in 1997 to 47% in 2016.

### Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 7)

- 120. Jewish households are **involved** in Jewish activity in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (JCC), or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. Overall involvement remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (93%).

### Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

- 121. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended some **formal Jewish education as children** remained about the same at 73% in 1997 and 72% in 2016.
- 122. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended **Jewish day school as children** increased from 8% in 1997 to 15% in 2016.
- 123. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children increased from 17% in 1997 to 34% in 2016.



## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

- 124. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who participated in a **Jewish youth group** as children increased from 30% in 1997 to 42% in 2016.
- 125. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents (who attended college) who participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (23%).

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

- 126. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** increased from 36% in 1997 to 61% in 2016.
- 127. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program** decreased from 30% in 1997 to 18% in 2016.
- 128. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **did not attend a preschool/child care program** decreased from 34% in 1997 to 21% in 2016.
- 129. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 **in a preschool or child care program who attend a Jewish preschool or child care program** increased from 55% in 1997 to 77% in 2016.

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

#### Age 5-17

- 130. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a **Jewish day school** increased from 13% in 1997 to 17% in 2016.
- 131. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a **non-Jewish private school** changed from 11% in 1997 to 14% in 2016.
- 132. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a **public school** decreased from 76% in 1997 to 69% in 2016.
- 133. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 **in a private school who attend a Jewish day school** remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (55%).

#### Age 5-12

- 134. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a **Jewish day school** increased from 16% in 1997 to 21% in 2016.
- 135. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a **non-Jewish private school** decreased from 13% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.
- 136. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a **public school** changed from 71% in 1997 to 70% in 2016.
- 137. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 **in a private school who attend a Jewish day school** increased from 56% in 1997 to 71% in 2016.

#### Age 13-17

- 138. The percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who attend a **Jewish day school** changed from 10% in 1997 to 11% in 2016.
- 139. The percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who attend a **non-Jewish private school** increased from 8% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
- 140. The percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who attend a **public school** decreased from 83% in 1997 to 66% in 2016.
- 141. The percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 **in a private school who attend a Jewish day school** decreased from 55% in 1997 to 31% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Jewish Education of Children–Not Sending Children to Jewish Day school (Chapter 8)

- 142. The percentage of households with Jewish children **who have not sent their children to Jewish day school and did not or will not seriously investigate sending their children to a Jewish day school** changed from 56% in 1997 to 52% in 2016.
- 143. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **cost** changed from 47% in 1997 to 43% in 2016.
- 144. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **the quality of other private or public schools** increased from 4% in 1997 to 13% in 2016.
- 145. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **a belief in public schools or an ethnically mixed environment** changed from 16% in 1997 to 13% in 2016.
- 146. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **distance from home to the school** changed from 11% in 1997 to 8% in 2016.
- 147. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** changed from 8% in 1997 to 4% in 2016.
- 148. The percentage of households with Jewish children who did not send their children due to **quality of education at the Jewish day school** decreased from 7% in 1997 to 2% in 2016.

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

- 149. The percentage of Jewish children **age 5-17 who have received some formal Jewish education** increased from 70% in 1997 to 82% in 2016.
- 150. The percentage of Jewish children **age 13-17 who have received some formal Jewish education** increased from 75% in 1997 to 94% in 2016.

### Informal Jewish Education of Children-Day Camp (Chapter 8)

- 151. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer (2015) increased from 13% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
- 152. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a **non-Jewish day camp** this past summer changed from 20% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
- 153. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who did not attend or work at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer decreased from 68% in 1997 to 55% in 2016.
- 154. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who **attended or worked at a day camp who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer increased from 40% in 1997 to 51% in 2016.

### Informal Jewish Education of Children-Overnight Camp (Chapter 8)

- 155. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (2015) changed from 8% in 1997 to 10% in 2016.
- 156. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a **non-Jewish overnight camp** this past summer remained the same from 1997 to 2016 (6%).
- 157. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who did not attend or work at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer changed from 86% in 1997 to 84% in 2016.
- 158. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who **attended or worked at a overnight camp who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer increased from 56% in 1997 to 63% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Jewish Agencies-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

- 159. The percentage of respondents in South Broward who are very familiar with the **Posnack JCC** increased from 18% in 1997 to 40% in 2016.
- 160. The percentage of respondents in North Broward who are very familiar with the **Soref JCC** increased from 8% in 1997 to 20% in 2016.
- 161. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Broward County** (JFBC) increased from 12% in 1997 20% in 2016.
- 162. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Jewish Family Service** changed from 6% in 1997 to 9% in 2016.
- 163. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education** increased from 3% in 1997 to 8% in 2016.

### Jewish Agencies-Perception (Chapter 9)

- 164. The percentage of respondents in South Broward who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Posnack JCC** and perceive the JCC as excellent increased from 40% in 1997 to 63% in 2016.
- 165. The percentage of respondents in North Broward who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Soref JCC** and perceive the JCC as excellent decreased from 37% in 1997 to 25% in 2016.
- 166. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **JFBC** and perceive it as excellent increased from 28% in 1997 to 34% in 2016.
- 167. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Family Service** and perceive it as excellent increased from 25% in 1997 to 30% in 2016.
- 168. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 39% in 1997 and 26% in 2016.

### Health Limitations (Chapter 10)

- 169. The percentage of households in which **a member is health limited** changed from 21% in 1997 to 20% in 2016.
- 170. The percentage of **elderly couple households** in which a member is health limited decreased from 26% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
- 171. The percentage of **elderly single households** in which a member is health limited increased from 26% in 1997 to 30% in 2016.

### General Social Service Needs (Chapter 10)

- 172. The percentage of Jewish households who needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** in the past year increased from 8.2% in 1997 to 13.8% in 2016.
- 173. The percentage of Jewish households with adults age 18-64 **who needed help in finding a job** in the past year increased from 7.9% in 1997 to 15.5% in 2016.
- 174. The percentage of Jewish households with children age 0-17 **who needed help with learning disabilities or special needs** in the past year changed from 10.2% in 1997 to 12.0% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 10)

- 175. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **in-home health care** in the past year increased from 15.7% in 1997 to 31.7% in 2016.
- 176. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **senior transportation** in the past year increased from 11.5% in 1997 to 18.3% in 2016.
- 177. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year increased from 3.4% in 1997 to 6.6% in 2016.
- 178. The percentage of Jewish households in which the respondent is **age 75 and over with local adult children** increased from 17% in 1997 to 28% in 2016.

### Israel-Trips to Israel (Chapter 11)

- 179. The percentage of households in which a member **visited Israel** increased from 52% in 1997 to 61% in 2016.
- 180. The percentage of households in which a member visited on a **Jewish trip** increased from 20% in 1997 to 25% in 2016.
- 181. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** increased from 32% in 1997 to 36% in 2016.
- 182. The percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a **Jewish child visited Israel** changed from 21% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.

### Israel-Emotional Attachment to Israel (Chapter 11)

- 183. The percentage of Jewish respondents who are **extremely/very attached to Israel** increased from 42% in 1997 to 55% in 2016.
- 184. The percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 40% in 1997 to 52% in 2016.
- 185. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **35-49** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 39% in 1997 to 52% in 2016.
- 186. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **50-64** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 31% in 1997 to 54% in 2016.
- 187. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **65-74** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 46% in 1997 to 53% in 2016.
- 188. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **75 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 46% in 1997 to 62% in 2016.
- 189. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **65 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 46% in 1997 to 58% in 2016.
- 190. The percentage of **Orthodox** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 75% in 1997 to 83% in 2016.
- 191. The percentage of **Conservative** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 50% in 1997 to 65% in 2016.
- 192. The percentage of **Reform** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 40% in 1997 to 55% in 2016.
- 193. The percentage of **Just Jewish** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 31% in 1997 to 42% in 2016.
- 194. The percentage of **in-married** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 50% in 1997 to 61% in 2016.
- 195. The percentage of **conversionary** in-married Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 40% in 1997 to 55% in 2016.

## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

196. The percentage of **intermarried** Jewish respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel increased from 30% in 1997 to 42% in 2016.

### Anti-Semitism (Chapter 12)

197. The percentage of respondents who **experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year changed from 11% in 1997 to 12% in 2016.
198. The percentage of **children age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism** in Broward in the past year changed from 16% in 1997 to 14% in 2016.
199. The percentage of respondents who **perceive** a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Broward decreased from 54% in 1997 to 41% in 2016.

### Holocaust Survivors and Children of Survivors (Chapter 12)

200. The **number of Holocaust survivors** decreased from 7,400 adults in 1997 to 3,300 adults in 2016.
201. The number of **children of Holocaust survivors** increased from 7,600 children of survivors in 1997 to 11,000 children of survivors in 2016.

### Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Broward County (JFBC) (Chapter 14)

202. The percentage of households who **donated** to JFBC in the past year decreased from 43% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
203. The percentage of households **asked who did not donate** to JFBC in the past year increased from 14% in 1997 to 26% in 2016.
204. The percentage of households who were **not asked to donate** to JFBC in the past year increased from 48% in 1997 to 69% in 2016.
205. The percentage of households **under age 35** who donated to JFBC in the past year increased from 11% in 1997 to 19% in 2016.
206. The percentage of households age **35-49** who donated to JFBC in the past year changed from 30% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.
207. The percentage of households age **50-64** who donated to JFBC in the past year decreased from 36% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
208. The percentage of households age **65-74** who donated to JFBC in the past year decreased from 49% in 1997 to 21% in 2016.
209. The percentage of households age **75 and over** who donated to JFBC in the past year decreased from 59% in 1997 to 26% in 2016.
210. The percentage of households age **65 and over** who donated to JFBC in the past year decreased from 55% in 1997 to 23% in 2016.
211. The percentage of households who donated to **other Jewish federations** changed from 10% in 1997 to 12% in 2016.

### Philanthropic Profile-Other Charities (Chapter 14)

212. The percentage of households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year decreased from 53% in 1997 to 49% in 2016.
213. The percentage of households who **donated to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year decreased from 67% in 1997 to 61% in 2016.
214. The percentage of households who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year changed from 67% in 1997 to 72% in 2016.
215. The percentage of households who **donated to Any Charity** (Jewish or non-Jewish) in the past year changed from 84% in 1997 to 83% in 2016.



## CHANGES: 1997 TO 2016

### Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 14)

- 216. The percentage of households who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year decreased from 37% in 1997 to 18% in 2016.
- 217. The percentage of households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Federation** increased from 16% in 1997 to 33% in 2016
- 218. The percentage of households who **donated to non-Jewish charities but not to Jewish charities** in the past year increased from 17% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
- 219. The percentage of households who **donated to Jewish Charities but not to non-Jewish charities** in the past year decreased from 16% in 1997 to 12% in 2016.

### Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 14)

- 220. The **percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to the JFBC** in the past year decreased from 20% in 1997 to 15% in 2016.
- 221. The **percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to other Jewish federations** in the past year decreased from 14% in 1997 to 5% in 2016.
- 222. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year changed from 34% in 1997 to 36% in 2016.
- 223. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year increased from 32% in 1997 to 45% in 2016.
- 224. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year decreased from 68% in 1997 to 56% in 2016.
- 225. The percentage **of all Jewish charitable dollars** donated to the JFBC in the past year changed from 29% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.

### Philanthropic Profile—Wills (Chapter 14)

- 226. The percentage of respondents age 50 and over who **have no will** increased from 11% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.
- 227. The percentage of respondents age 50 and over who **have a will with a provision for a Jewish charity** changed from 7% in 1997 to 5% in 2016.

## INTRODUCTION

**R**esearch and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 55 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1993, covering more than 85% of the 6.8 million American Jews counted in the *American Jewish Year Book*. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01. The Pew Research Center published a major study of American Jews in 2013 entitled *A Portrait of Jewish Americans* (Pew Study).

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

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

**First**, the 1990<sup>1</sup> and 2000-01<sup>2</sup> National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans<sup>3</sup> all identified significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity, concerns which have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Broward as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs to contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

**Second**, complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation of Broward County and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Broward County and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Broward is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and, as a result, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network and to prioritize the services offered.

**Third**, while the Jewish Federation of Broward County plays a central role in Jewish fund raising, it is felt that there is potential for increased giving across the community. To help meet Jewish needs in Broward, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

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<sup>1</sup> Barry A. Kosmin et al. (1991). *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey*. New York: Council of Jewish Federations at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

<sup>2</sup> Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Steven Cohen, Jonathan Ament, Vivian Klaff, Frank Mott, and Danyelle Peckerman (2003). *Strength, Challenge and Diversity in the American Jewish Population*. New York: United Jewish Communities at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

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

## METHODOLOGY

**T**he **questionnaire** for the Telephone Survey was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Federation of Broward County Demographic Study Committee, Jewish Federation staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, educators, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin. SSRS also contributed to the survey design.

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

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

In total, 1,201 22-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 300 RDD interviews and 901 Federation list. The 1,201 interviews represent 1.7% of the 72,000 Jewish households in Broward.

**RDD Sample.** The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. 300 interviews were completed with the RDD procedure. Note that many more RDD interviews were actually completed, but since the RDD phone number was on the Jewish Federation mailing list, they were counted as part of those samples.

An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it provides the ability to interview households who are not on the Jewish Federation mailing list. The RDD methodology facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the study area whose telephone numbers have not yet been published in household directories. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign, which would result in a sample that is inherently biased toward more Jewishly-connected households. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community will be obtained with the RDD methodology than with methods that solely rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists or household directory methods.

In an RDD sample, four-digit random numbers are generated for all six digit area code/telephone exchange codes in the study area to produce ten-digit telephone numbers. When a number was dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. Many of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted or other listed numbers, business numbers, government numbers, fax machines, non-Jewish households, ineligible Jewish households, not answered by a person after multiple attempts, or answered by persons who refused to respond to the screener or who refused to cooperate with the survey. In total, 51,923 RDD numbers were dialed at least once for the landline sample and 21,726 for the cell phone.



## METHODOLOGY

The study area was divided into high incidence areas (areas where a higher percentage of households are Jewish) and low incidence areas. The high incidence areas were overcalled and the low incidence areas were under called to control costs. Weighting factors are used to correct the bias introduced by this procedure.

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

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

**Weighting the Samples.** The two different types of samples and the different rates at which cell phones and landlines and different geographic areas were called necessitated the use of a complex weighting scheme. Post-survey stratification based on questions asked of non-Jewish respondents was also executed. Fortunately, SSRS is the industry leader in weighting to combine samples of this nature. For more information on this complex procedure, please see the Methodology Report.

**Field Work.** SSRS of Media PA conducted the telephone calls from April 5, 2016 to June 19, 2016. No interviews were conducted on Friday evenings or Saturdays. When requested, respondents were called back at a more convenient time.

All interviews were conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). While human beings asked all the questions, the questions appeared on a computer screen. The CATI system ensured that questions followed logical skip patterns and that complete dispositions of all call attempts were recorded.

Training sessions were held for interviewers to familiarize them with the survey and a written guide provided about the Jewish Federation and the survey. Answers to questions respondents frequently ask were also reviewed. Pretest interviews were completed and a few improvements were made in the questionnaire.

The overall response rate is a composite of the screener completion rate and the full interview completion rate. The overall response rate was 38.8% percent, and the cooperation rate was 83.2%.<sup>4</sup> Overall, 121,477 phone calls were needed to complete the 1,201 interviews.

Maximizing the response rate and cooperation rate involved using a well-designed screener, a significant volume of survey publicity, publicizing the caller ID (CountMeBroward), calling each number multiple times, conducting interviews by appointment, and using specially trained interviewers for refusal conversion. Many of the interviewers used on this project had completed other Jewish community surveys in the past.

- A complete methodology report is available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

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<sup>4</sup> This is an AAPOR RR3 Rate. See the Methodology Report.

## COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**I**n many cases, this report compares Broward with other American Jewish communities and Toronto. The choice of comparison Jewish communities depends upon whether particular Jewish communities had recently completed studies using RDD, and whether questions had been asked in a similar manner and results reported in a manner facilitating comparison. Also, to be included in a given comparison, a community had to have asked the question of the same set of persons in a household as Broward. For example, if the question in Broward was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other communities querying this set of persons could be included in the comparison. The comparisons of Broward with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution due to the different dates of the studies, use of different sampling methods, use of different questionnaires, and inclusion of some data based on small sample sizes.

It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Broward, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Broward: Atlanta, Las Vegas Miami, New York, South Palm Beach, Washington, DC, and West Palm Beach. See the *Main Report* for a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities for each question.

## STUDY AREA

**T**he study area includes all of Broward County, Florida. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into 6 geographic areas. See the map on the next page.

### ① Southeast Broward

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

### ② Southwest Broward

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

### ③ West Central Broward

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

### ④ Northwest Broward

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

### ⑤ North Central Broward

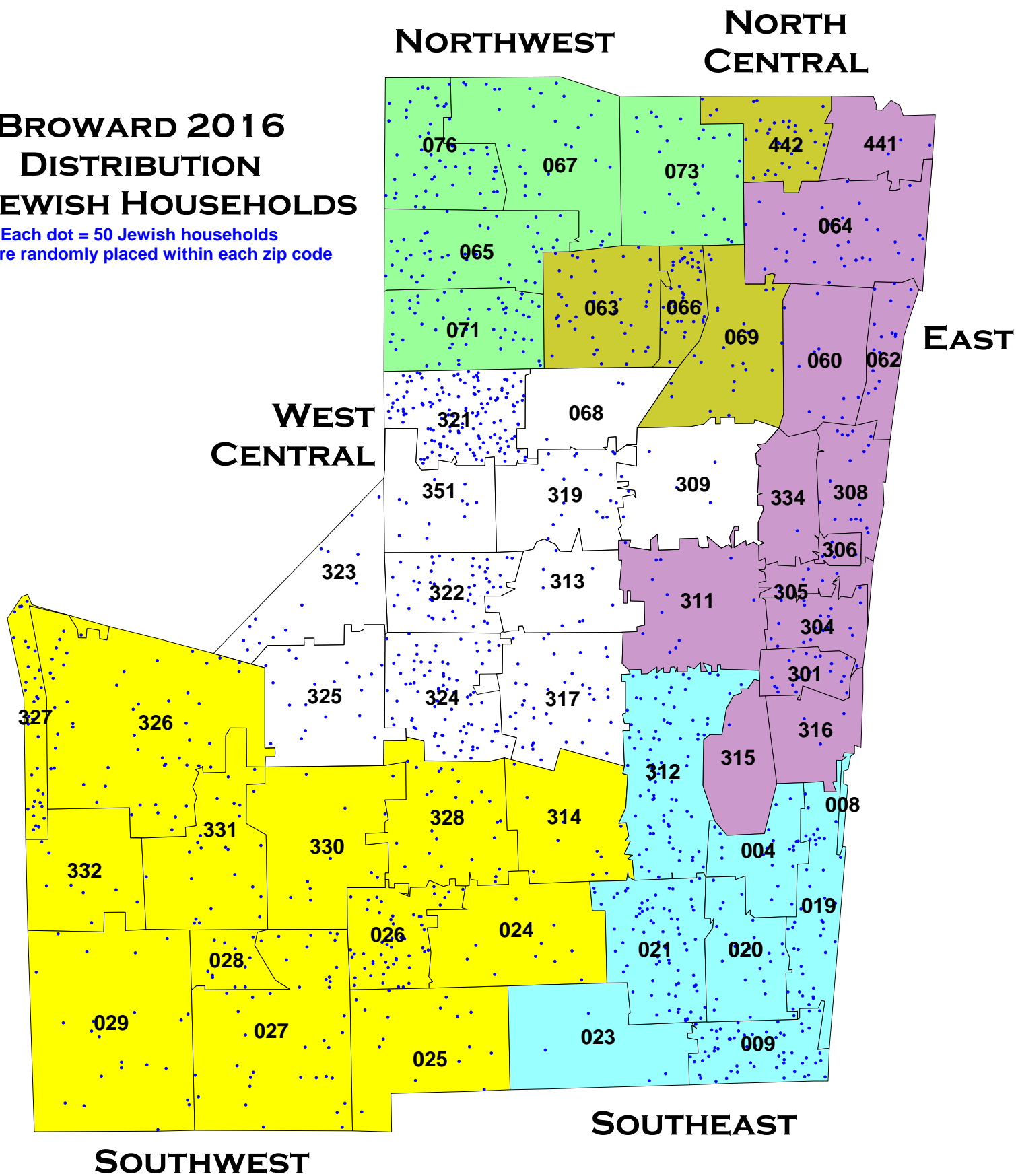
- ☞ Includes zip codes 33063, 33066, 33069, and 33442
- ☞ Includes cities of Coconut Creek (excluding northern part) and Margate
- ☞ Includes condominiums of Century Village, Palm Aire, Wynmoor Village, and parts of Deerfield Beach

### ⑥ East Broward

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

# BROWARD 2016 DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

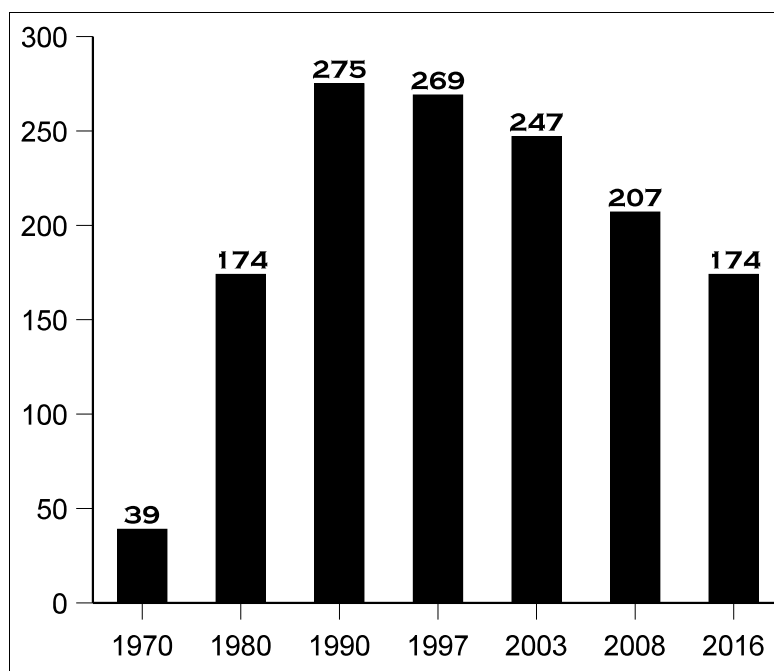
Each dot = 50 Jewish households  
Dots are randomly placed within each zip code



## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**T**his study finds that 174,000 persons live in 72,000 Jewish households in Broward. Jewish households include households in residence for three or more months of the year. Of the 174,000 persons in Jewish households, 148,900 persons (86%) are Jewish. Broward is the eighth largest American Jewish community and the largest in Florida.

- The number of Jewish households decreased from 133,000 households in 1997 to 72,000 households in 2016 (-46%).
- The number of persons in Jewish households decreased from 269,000 persons in 1997 to 174,000 persons in 2016 (-35%).
- The number of Jews in Jewish households decreased from 243,100 Jews in 1997 to 148,900 Jews in 2016 (-39%).
- The 72,000 Jewish households constitute 9.8% of the estimated 731,129 *households* in Broward County. The 174,000 persons in Jewish households constitute 9.2% of the estimated 1,896,425 *persons* in Broward County. The resident Jewish population of 149,000 Jews constitute 7.9% of the estimated 1,896,425 *persons* in Broward County.
- The 9.8% of Jewish households is fifth highest among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48.6% in South Palm Beach, 16.7% in West Palm Beach, 6.0% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 4.3% in Atlanta, and 1.4% in Houston. The 9.8% compares to 21.2% in 1997.
- According to the 2014 American Community Survey, 26% of *persons* in Broward are Hispanic, 28% are Black, and 3% are Asian.



**Number of Persons in Jewish Households, 1975-2016 (in thousands)**



## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

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

**TABLE 1  
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

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

**TABLE 2  
CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, 1997-2016**

Number of:	1997	2016	Change	% Change
Jewish Households	133,000	72,000	61,000	-45.9%
Persons Living in Jewish Households	269,000	174,000	95,000	-35.3%
Jewish Persons	243,100	148,900	94,200	-38.7%

## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**TABLE 3**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Northwest	10,430	14.5%	31,800	18.3%	28,400	19.1%
North Central	6,900	9.6	12,050	6.9	9,750	6.5
East	6,570	9.1	13,800	7.9	9,800	6.6
West Central	19,750	27.4	45,950	26.4	36,250	24.3
Southeast	12,300	17.1	27,000	15.5	25,000	16.8
Southwest	16,050	22.3	43,400	24.9	39,700	26.7
All	72,000	100.0%	174,000	100.0%	148,900	100.0%

### Reasons for the Decrease in Jewish Population of Broward County

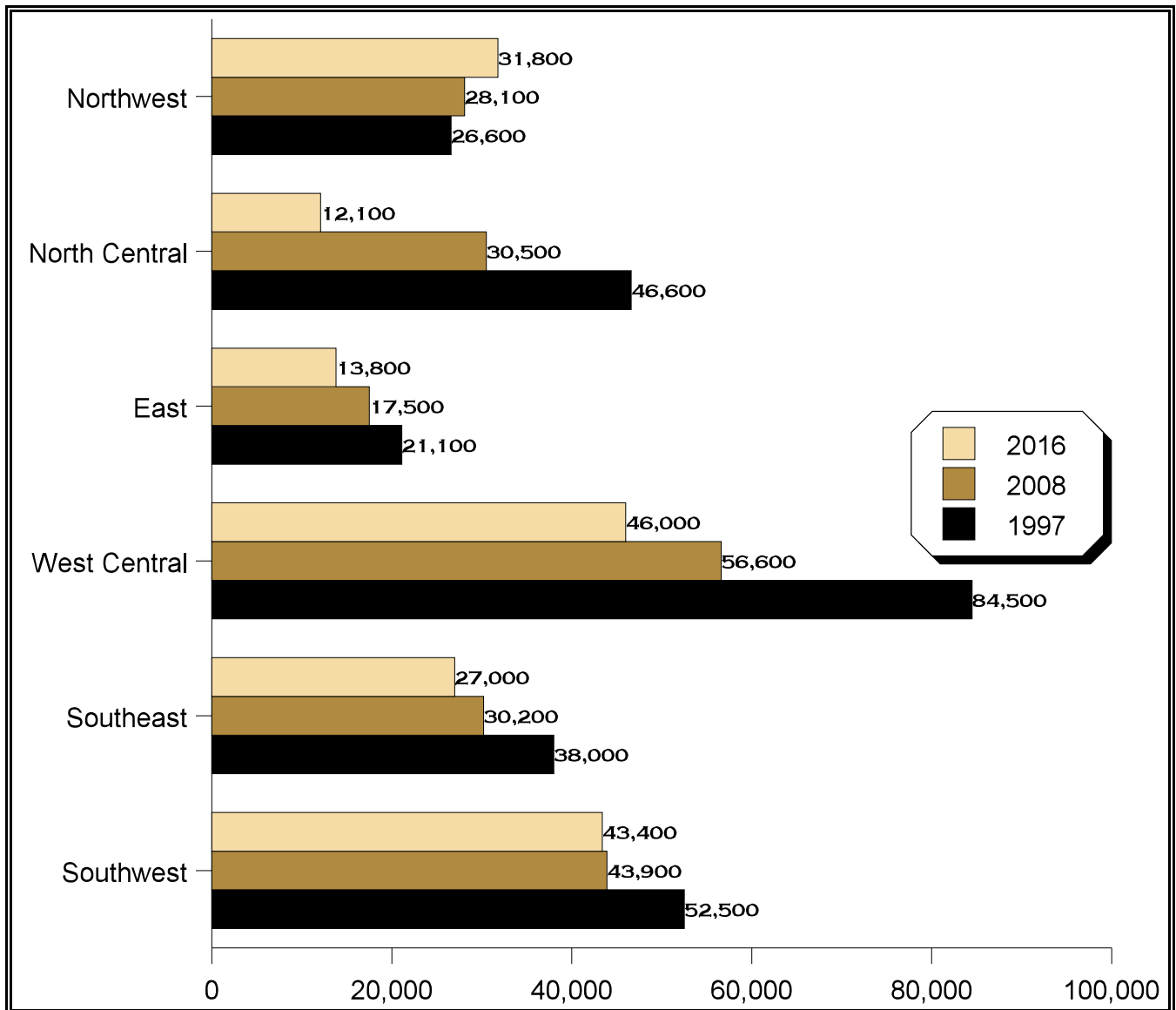
**From 1997-2016**, the number of Jewish households decreased by 61,000 households and the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 95,000 persons. The significant decrease (35%) in the number of persons in Jewish households from 1997-2016 is likely due, in part, to the following:

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

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

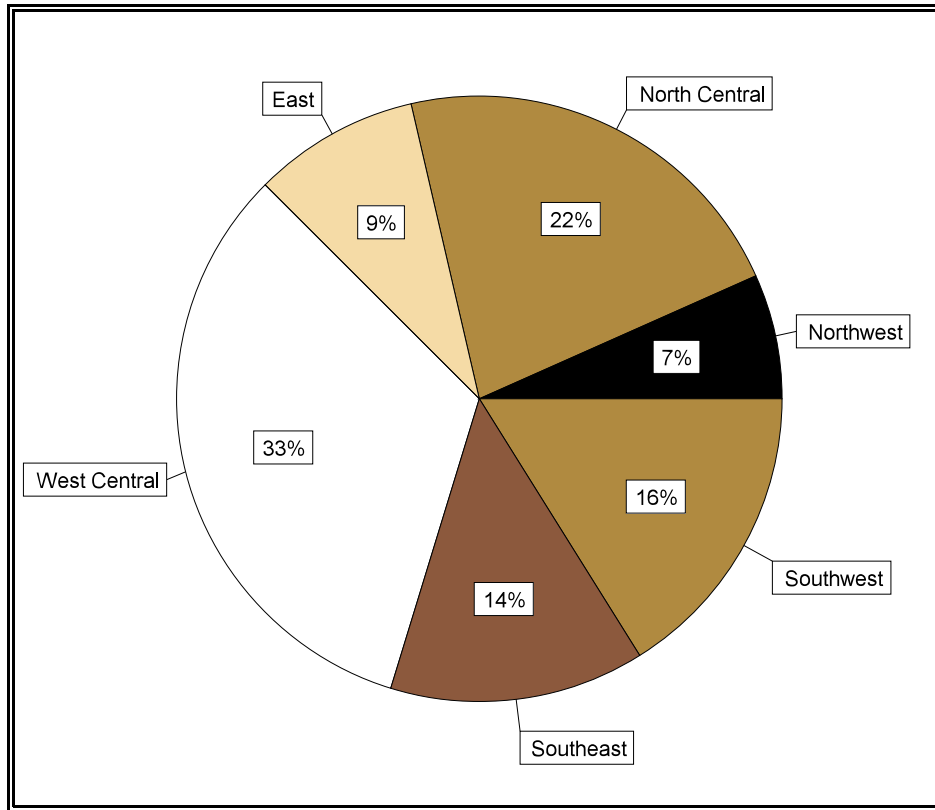
The increased household size in 2016 can probably be attributed to the loss of many one-person elderly households.

## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

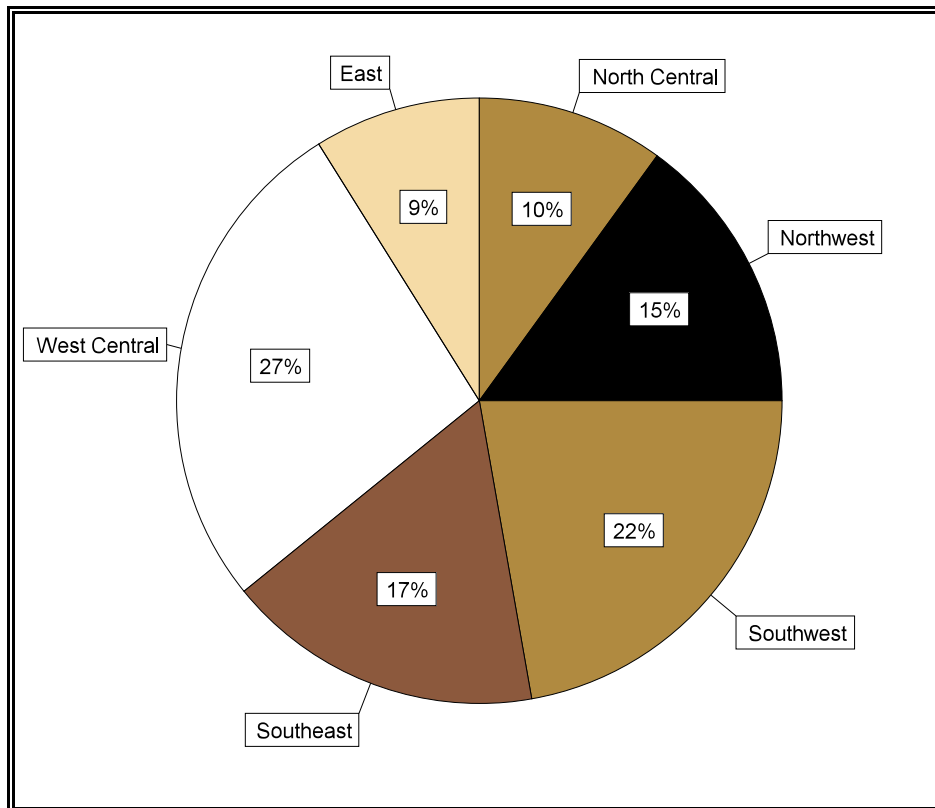


**Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1997-2008-2016**

## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION



**Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households–1997**



**Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households–2016**

## POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**TABLE 4**  
**JEWISH POPULATION OF JEWISH FEDERATION SERVICE AREAS**  
**WITH 20,000 OR MORE JEWS, 2016**

	Community	Number of Jews			Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000		27	Detroit	67,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200		28	Seattle	63,400
3	Chicago	291,800		29	San Jose	63,000
4	Boston	229,100		30	St. Louis	61,100
5	San Francisco	227,800		31	Southern NJ	56,700
6	Washington	215,600		32	<b>Houston</b>	51,000
7	Philadelphia	214,600		33	Pittsburgh	42,200
<b>8</b>	<b>BROWARD</b>	<b>149,000</b>		34	Portland (OR)	36,400
9	<b>South Palm Beach</b>	131,200		35	Orange County (NY)	34,000
10	<b>West Palm Beach</b>	124,300		36	St. Petersburg	33,400
11	<b>Miami</b>	123,200		37	Hartford	32,800
12	<b>Atlanta</b>	119,800		38	Orlando	30,600
13	Northern NJ	119,400		39	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
14	Middlesex-Monmouth NJ	116,000		40	Minneapolis	29,300
15	MetroWest NJ	115,000		41	Cincinnati	27,000
16	East Bay (Oakland)	100,750		42	Milwaukee	25,800
17	San Diego	100,000		43	Columbus	25,500
18	Denver	95,000		44	Eastern Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
19	Baltimore	93,400		45	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
20	Rockland County (NY)	91,100		46	New Haven	23,000
21	Ocean County (NJ)	83,000		46	Tampa	23,000
22	Phoenix	82,900		48	Tucson	21,400
23	Cleveland	80,800		49	Sacramento	21,300
24	Orange County (CA)	80,000		50	Austin	20,000
25	<b>Las Vegas</b>	72,300		50	Somerset (NJ)	20,000
26	Dallas	70,000				



## ETHNICITY

Overall, 81% of adults in Jewish households in Broward were born in the United States. 49% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 33% in New York, 6% in Pennsylvania, and 5% in New Jersey); 24%, in the South; 6%, in the Midwest; and 2%, in the West. 9% of adults (13,300 adults) were locally born (born in Broward). Another 7% (10,800 adults) were born in Miami. 19% (28,300 adults) of adults were foreign born. 6% of adults (8,200 adults) were born in South America; 2% (3,200 adults), in Middle America; and 3% (5,000 adults), in Israel.

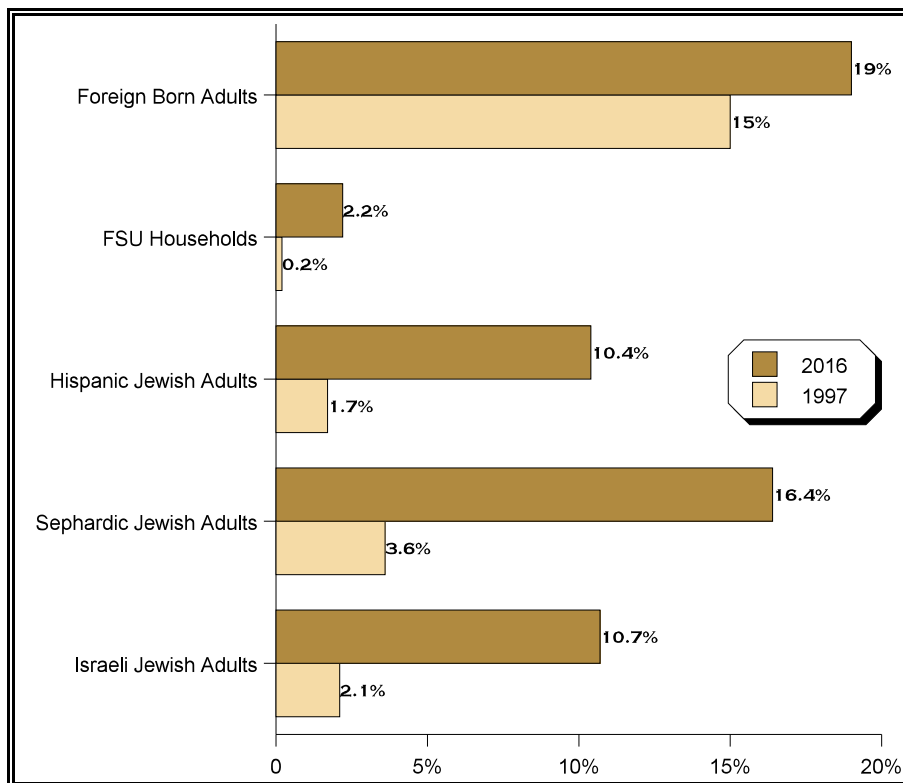
- The 9% **locally born** is well below among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Houston, 18% in Miami, 16% in Atlanta, 2% in West Palm Beach, 1% in Las Vegas, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 2% in 1997. The 9% excludes 7% born in Miami and 1% born in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.

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

- 86% of foreign born respondents are US citizens, compared to 44% of all foreign born in Broward County as of 2014.

### Households from the Former Soviet Union

- 2% (1,600 households) of households (containing 4,900 persons) are from the Former Soviet Union (*FSU households*). The 2% compares to 0% in 1997.



**Jewish Ethnicity, 1997-2016**

## ETHNICITY

### Hispanic Jews

- 10% (13,200 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
- The percentage of Hispanic Jewish adults is 16% in the Southwest and varies between 8-10% in the other five geographic areas.
- According to the 2014 ACS, 363,254 Hispanic adults live in Broward. Thus, in 2014, about 3.6% of Hispanic adults in Broward are Jewish.
- 42% of Hispanic Jewish adults live in the Southwest, 19% in West Central, 14% in the Northwest, 13% in the Southeast, 7% in the North Central, and 5% in the East.
- 15% (26,500 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult.
- 41% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.
- 18% of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Argentina; 10%, from Cuba; 8%, from Brazil; 7%, from Venezuela; and 7%, from Colombia.

### Sephardic Jews

- 16% (20,900 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.
- The percentage of Sephardic Jewish adults is over 20% in North Central, the Southeast and the Northwest, 17% in the East, 15% in the West Central, and 11% in the Southwest.
- 23% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in the West Central, 21% in the Northwest, and 21% in the Southeast. 17% live in the Southwest, 10% in the North Central, and 8% in the East.
- 23% (40,000 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult.
- 30% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

### Israelis

- 11% (13,600 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis.
- The percentage of Israeli Jewish adults is 17% in the Northwest, 14% in the East, 13% in the West Central, 12% in the Southeast, 5% in the Southwest, and 3% in the North Central.
- 32% of Israeli Jewish adults live in the West Central, 27% in the Northwest 17% in the Southeast, 13% in the Southwest, 9% in the East, and 2% in the North Central.
- 15% (26,300 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing an Israeli Jewish adult.
- 30% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

# MIGRATION

## Part-Year Households

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

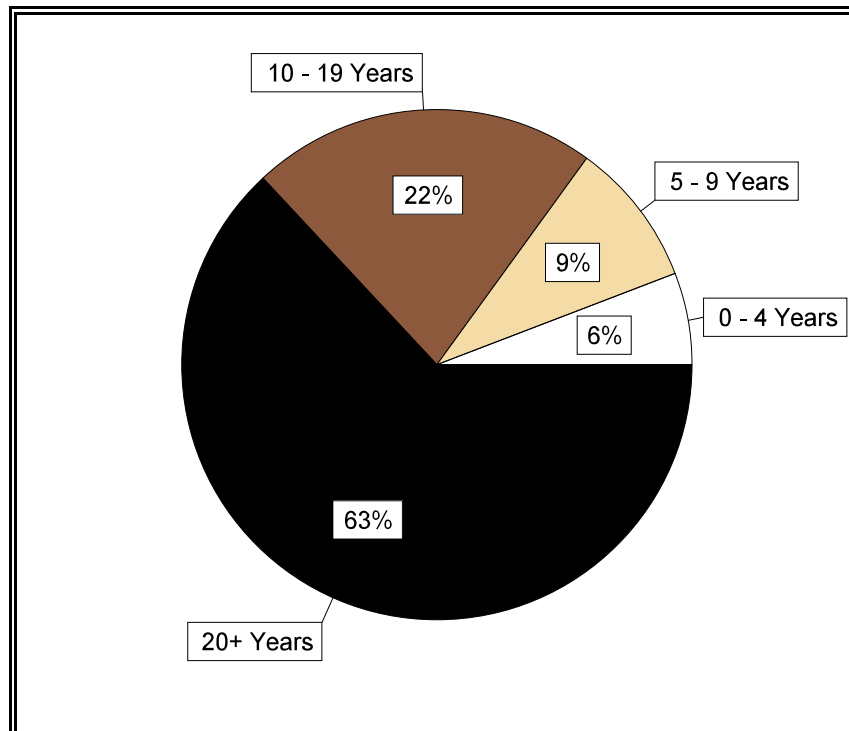
- 4% (3,100 households) of households are part-year households. The 4% of part-year households is the lowest of about 8 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach and 4% in Miami. The 4% compares to 9% in 1997.

## Location of Previous Residence

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

## Length of Residence

- 6% (4,600 households) of households in Broward moved to Broward within the past five years (*new households*). Thus, an average of 900 households who currently live in Broward moved to Broward each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 870 households are full-year households. Another 9% of households in Broward moved to Broward 5-9 years ago. In total, 15% of households have lived in Broward for less than ten years. 22% of households have lived in Broward for 10-19 years and 63%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*).



**Length of Residence in Broward**

## MIGRATION

- The 6% of **new households** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Las Vegas, 21% in West Palm Beach, 19% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami, and 7% in Houston. The 6% compares to 16% in 1997, reflecting a very significant decrease in Jewish households moving to Broward.
- Compared to longer-term households, new households are more likely to: live in the North Central, the East, and the Southeast, be under age 35, be non-elderly single households, and earn an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000.
- The 63% of **long-term households** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Houston, 65% in Miami, 45% in Atlanta, 23% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach and 21% in Las Vegas. The 63% compares to 31% in 1997, implying an increasingly stable Jewish population.
- 23% of households have **lived at their current address** for 0-4 years; 15%, for 5-9 years; 29%, for 10-19 years; and 32%, for 20 or more years. The 32% at their current address for **20 or more years** is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Miami, 27% in Houston, 14% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Atlanta, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 3% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 17% in 1997, indicating increasing stability.

### Home Ownership

- 82% of households **own their homes**. The 82% home ownership is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach, 91% in South Palm Beach, 84% in Atlanta, 83% in Houston, 81% in Miami, and 75% in Las Vegas. The 82% compares to 85% in 1997. The 82% compares to 65% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

### Migration Out of Broward

- 6% (3,900 households) of full-year households will definitely move (*either within Broward or out of Broward*) within the next three years. 12% (8,100 households) of full-year households will probably move; 31%, probably not; 46%, definitely not; and 5% don't know. In total, 18% of full-year households will definitely or probably move within the next three years.
- The 18% **definitely/probably moving** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Houston, 21% in Atlanta, 17% in Las Vegas, 16% in Miami, and 8% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 18% in 1997.
- 8% (5,300 households) of full-year households will **definitely/probably move out of Broward** within the next three years. The 8% **definitely/probably moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Las Vegas, 9% in Houston, 7% in Miami, 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 3% in Atlanta. The 8% compares to 8% in 1997.
- 1.7% (1,200 households) of full-year households will **definitely move out of Broward** within the next three years. The 1.7% **definitely moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.8% in Las Vegas, 3.4% in Houston, 2.1% in Miami, 1.9% in West Palm Beach, 1.7% in South Palm Beach, and 1.2% in Atlanta. The 1.7% compares to 2.9% in 1997.

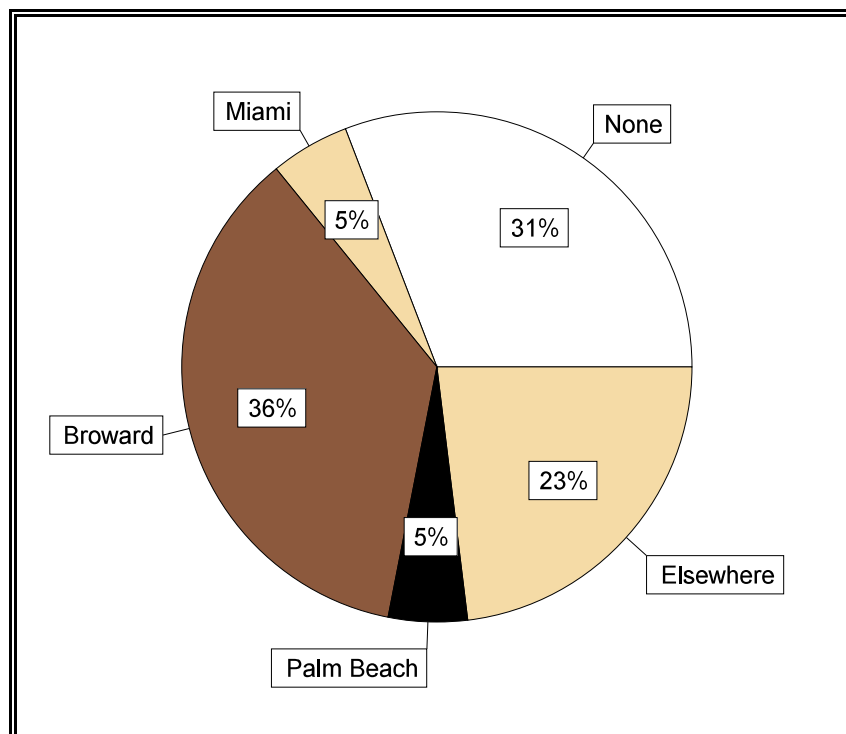
## MIGRATION

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

### Local Adult Children

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

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



**Location of Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes**



## AGE

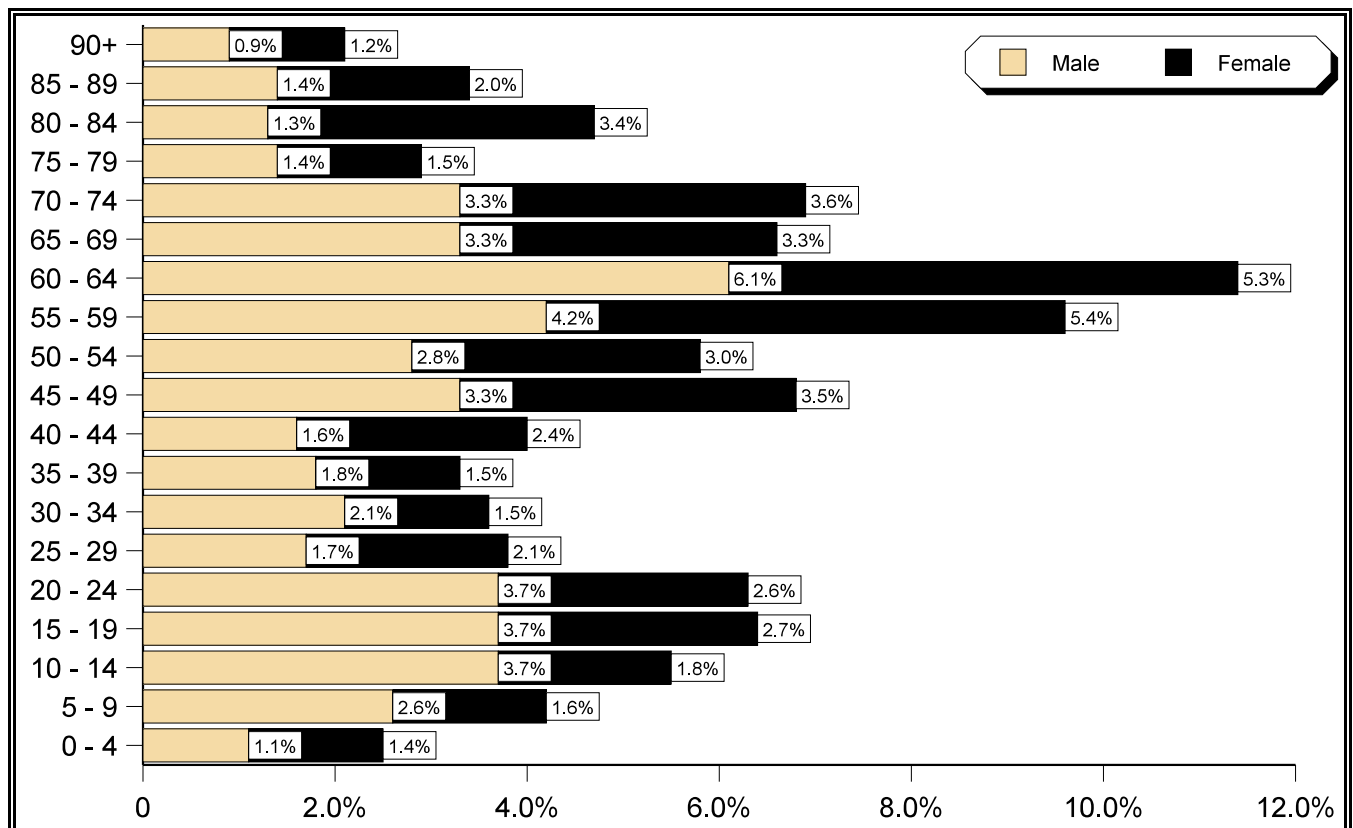
**T**he age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy.

### Children

- The 16% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 19% in Miami, 18% in Houston, 13% in Las Vegas, and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 15% in 1997. The 16% compares to 22% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 24% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

- 5,700 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households (73% of whom (4,200 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish), as do 11,800 children age 6-12 (86% of whom (10,100 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish) and 9,900 children age 13-17 (75% of whom (7,400 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish). In total, 27,500 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households (79% of whom (21,700 children) are being raised *Jewish or part Jewish*).

- The 27,500 children age 0-17 in Jewish households compares to 27,500 children in 1997 (30% decrease). The number of children age 0-5 decreased 51% from 11,800 children in 1997 to 5,700 children in 2016. The number of children age 6-12 decreased 30% from 17,000 children in 1997 to 11,800 children in 2016. The number of children age 13-17 remained about the same: 10,200 children in 1997 and 9,900 children in 2016.



**Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households**

## AGE

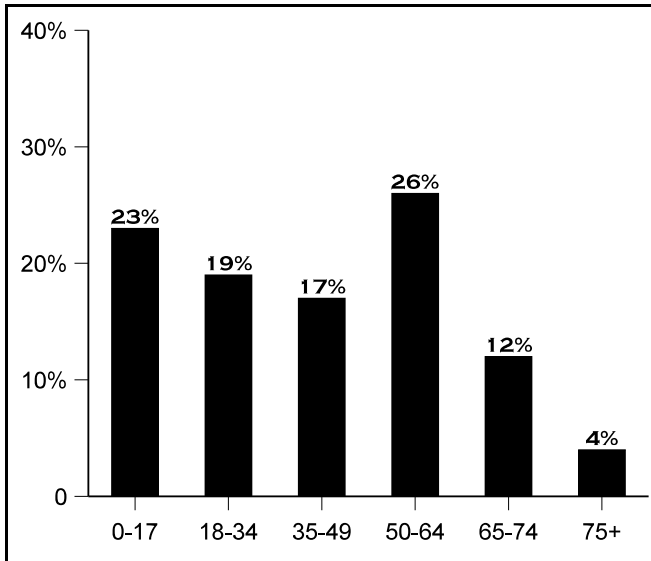
### Elderly

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

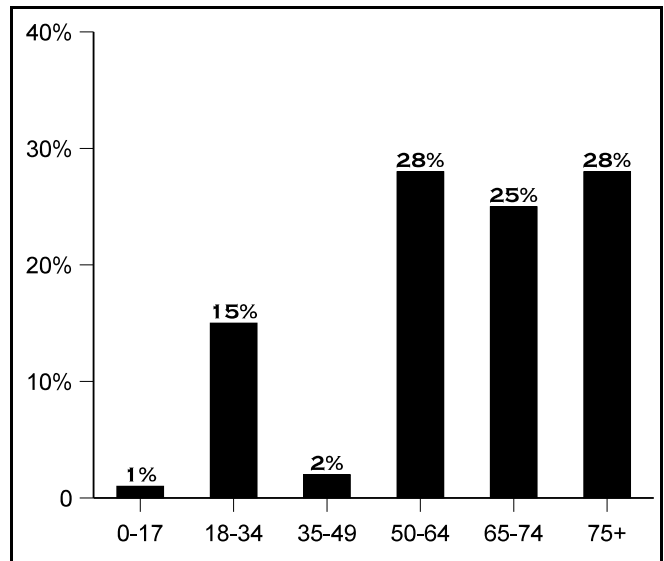
**TABLE 5  
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

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

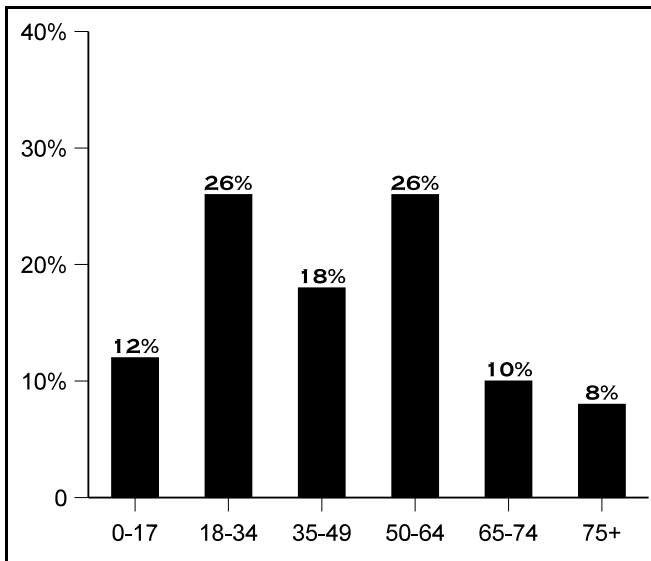
# AGE



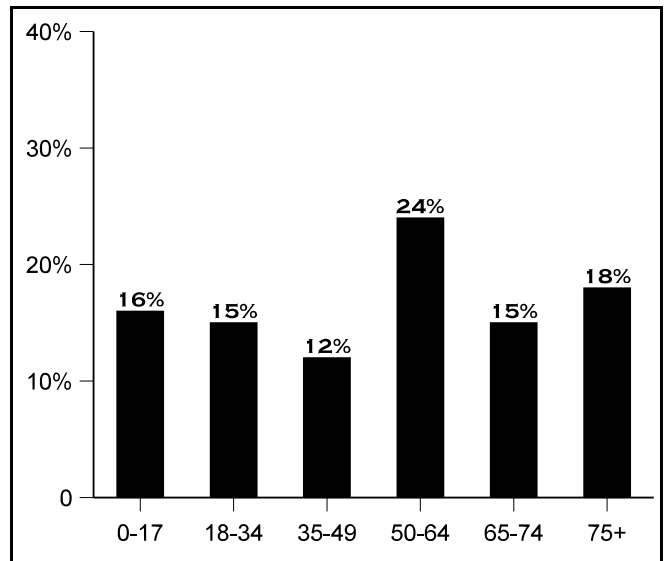
**Northwest**  
(Median Age = 47 years)



**North Central**  
(Median Age = 70 years)

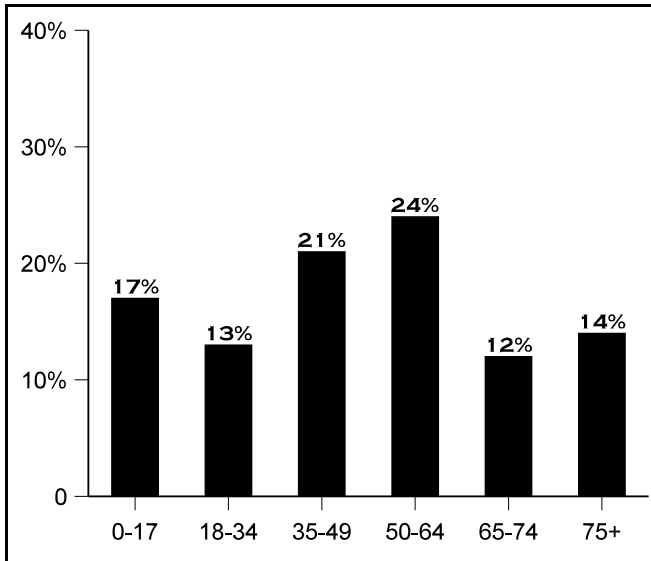


**East**  
(Median Age = 45 years)

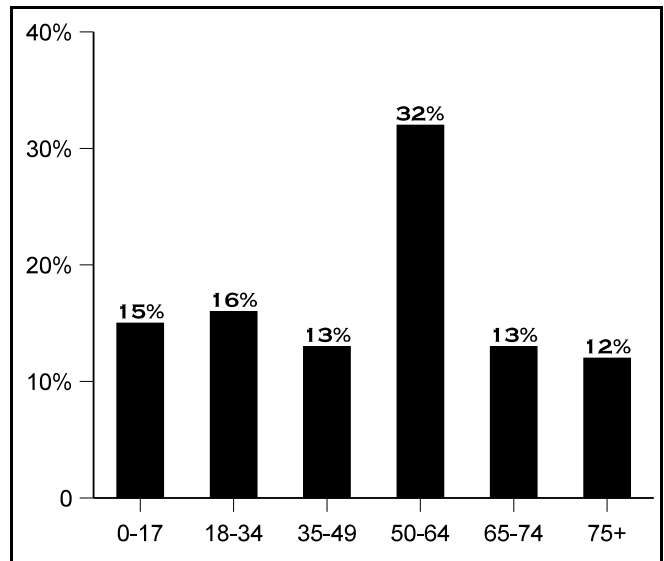


**West Central**  
(Median Age = 57 years)

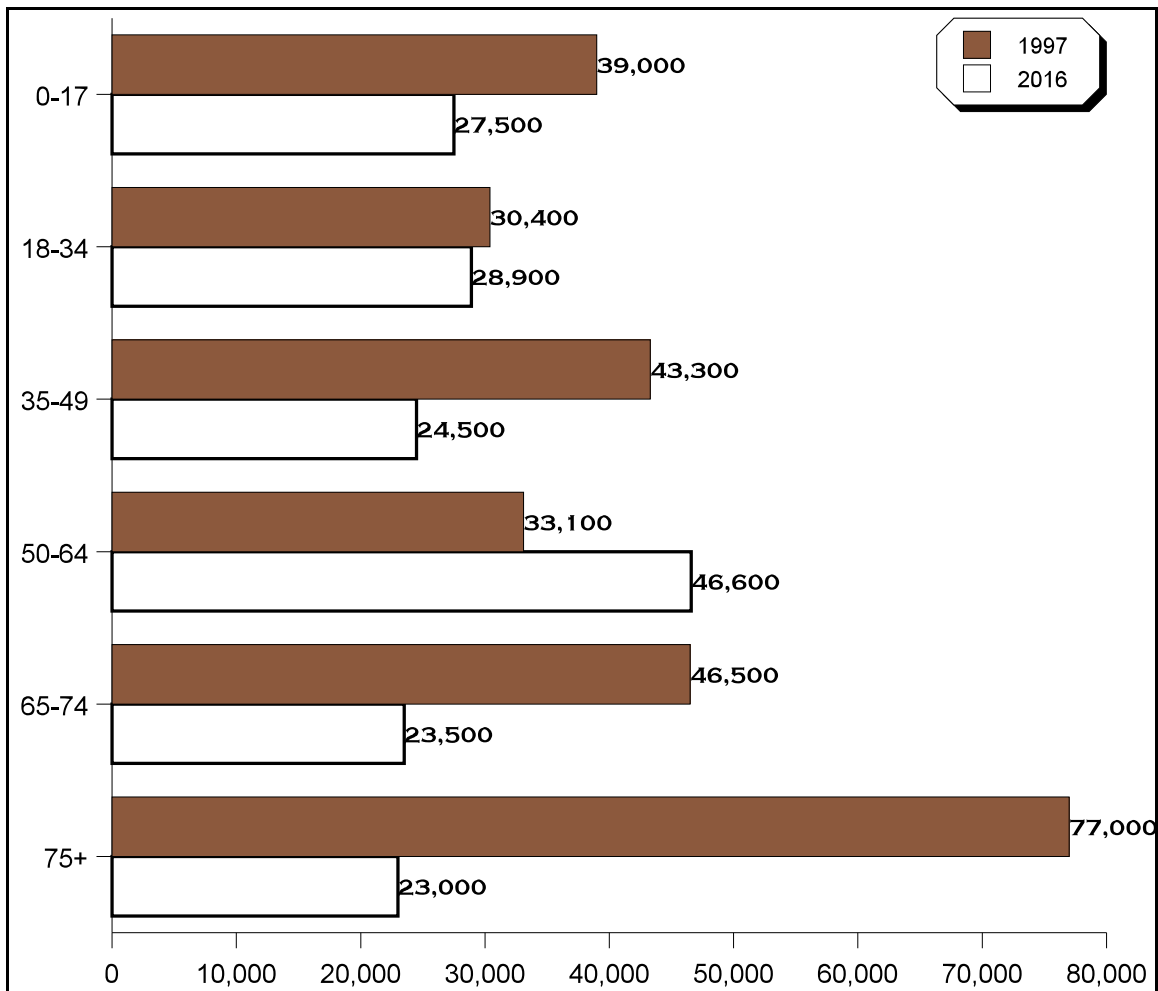
# AGE



**Southeast**  
(Median Age = 50 years)



**Southwest**  
(Median Age = 53 years)



**Changes in Age, 1997 - 2016**

# AGE

**TABLE 6A**  
**SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016**  
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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

**TABLE 6B**  
**SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016**  
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

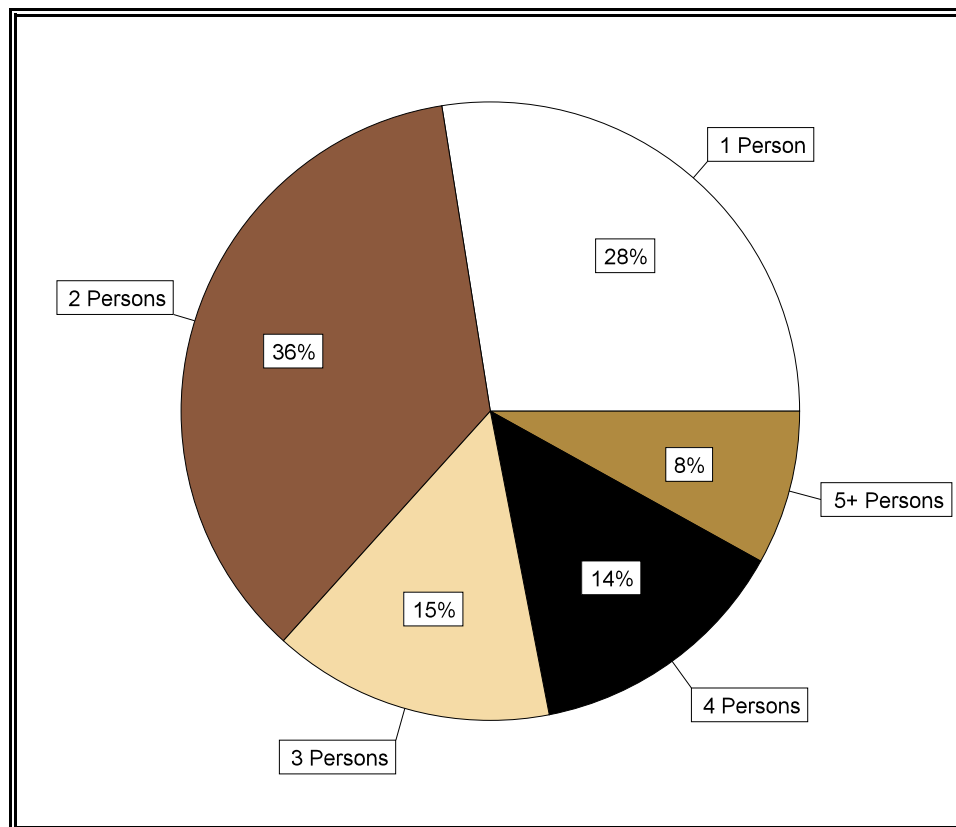
Geographic Area	50-64		65 and over		75 and over	
	1997	2016	1997	2016	1997	2016
Northwest	18.2%	25.9%	8.7%	15.2%	3.9%	3.7%
North Central	10.2%	27.9%	79.9%	53.2%	53.7%	28.3%
East	14.5%	26.3%	44.8%	18.0%	27.0%	8.2%
West Central	8.3%	23.6%	50.7%	33.2%	30.8%	17.8%
Southeast	14.2%	24.2%	41.5%	25.3%	26.6%	13.7%
Southwest	14.9%	31.9%	30.2%	24.1%	17.1%	11.6%
All	12.3%	26.8%	45.9%	26.6%	28.6%	13.1%



## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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

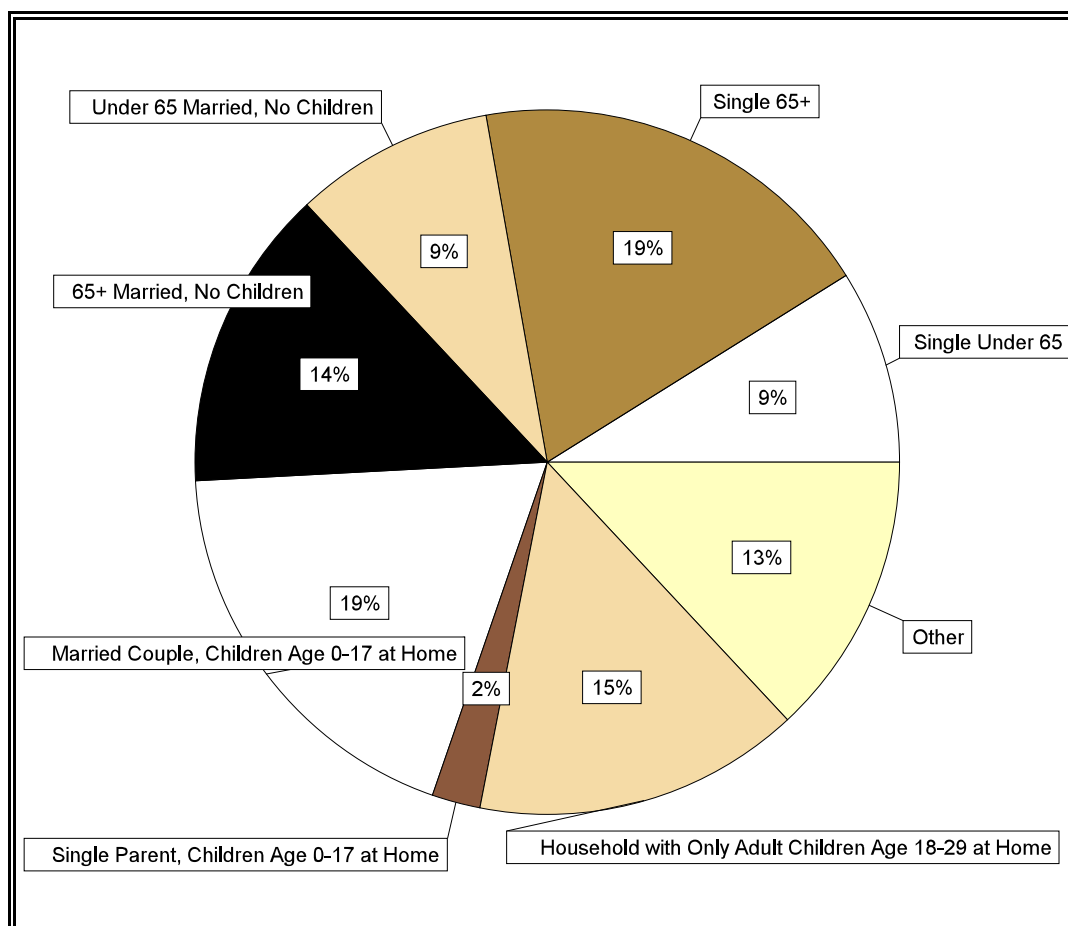
- The 28% of **one-person households** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in South Palm Beach, 31% in Miami, 29% in Las Vegas, 25% in West Palm Beach, 23% in Houston, and 18% in Atlanta. The 28% compares to 35% in 1997. The 28% compares to 30% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.
- The 21% of **households with four or more persons** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Atlanta, 20% in Houston, 19% in Miami, 12% in Las Vegas, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 12% in 1997.
- The average household size is much higher for households in the Northwest (3.05 persons) and the Southwest (2.70 persons), Orthodox households (2.84 persons), synagogue member households (2.72 persons), and households who attended Chabad in the past year (2.75 persons)



Household Size

# HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**T**he household structure of Jewish households in Broward is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationships between persons in the household.



**Household Structure**

## Households with Children

- The 17% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Atlanta, 21% in Miami, 20% in Houston, 13% in Las Vegas, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in South Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 14% in 1997. The 19% compares to 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 20% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

- The 2% of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Atlanta, 2% in each of Miami and Las Vegas, and 1% in each of Houston, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 2% in 1997. The 2% compares to 11% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

# HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 7  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME</b>		
Married Couple	17.0%	12,240
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.7	1,224
Single Parent	1.9	1,368
■ <b>Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home</b>	20.6%	14,832
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME</b>		
Married Couple	9.8%	7,056
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.2	144
Single Parent	3.9	2,808
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	1.1	792
■ <b>Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home</b>	15.0%	10,800
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME</b>		
Under Age 35	0.8%	576
Age 35 - 49	1.0	720
Age 50 - 64	7.4	5,328
□ <b>Total Non-Elderly Couple Households</b>	9.2%	6,624
Age 65 - 74	7.8%	5,616
Age 75 and Over	6.6	4,752
□ <b>Total Elderly Couple Households</b>	14.4%	10,368
■ <b>Total Married Households—No Children at Home</b>	23.6%	16,992
<b>SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Male under Age 65	5.0%	3,600
Female under Age 65	4.1	2,952
□ <b>Total Non-Elderly Single Households</b>	9.1%	6,552
Male Age 65 - 74	1.5%	1,080
Female Age 65 - 74	5.0	3,600
Male Age 75 and Over	2.4	1,728
Female Age 75 and Over	9.8	7,056
□ <b>Total Elderly Single Households</b>	18.7%	13,464
■ <b>Total Single Person Households</b>	27.8%	20,016

# HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 7  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	5.6%	4,032
Roommate/Friend	0.7	504
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	1.9	1,368
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	2.3	1,656
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.8	576
Other	1.7	1,224
■ <b>Total Other Household Structures</b>	13.0%	9,360
<b>Grand Total</b>	100.0%	72,000

## Married Households—No Children at Home

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

- The 1% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Atlanta, 3% in Las Vegas, 1% in each of Miami, Houston, and West Palm Beach, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 1% in 1997.

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

## Single Person Households

- The 9% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas, 12% in Houston, 10% in Miami, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 6% in 1997. The 9% compares to 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

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

## HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

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

### Living Arrangements of Children

- 45% (8,000 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in households in which both parents (or *the parent* in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The 45% living in **households with working parents** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Houston, 37% in West Palm Beach, 36% in Miami, 35% in Las Vegas, and 30% in South Palm Beach. The 45% compares to 41% in 1997.

- 8% (2,100 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home. the 8% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Las Vegas, 8% in each of Miami, Atlanta and West Palm Beach, and 4% in Houston. The 8% compares to 11% in 1997. The 8% compares to 34% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2013.

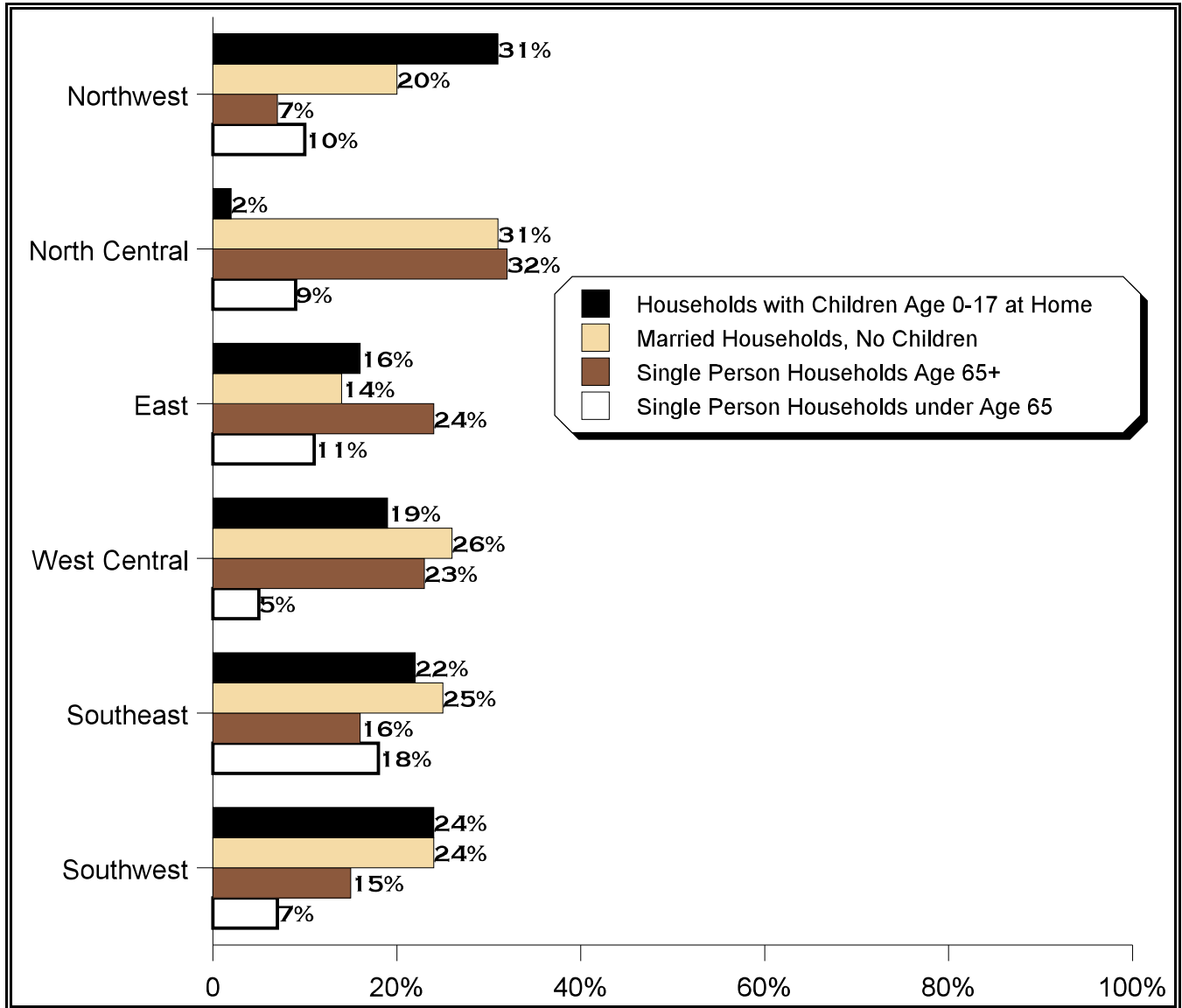
- 36% (10,000 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The 36% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 33% in West Palm Beach, 25% in South Palm Beach 22% in Houston, and 20% in Miami. The 36% compares to 36% in 1997.

### Living Arrangements of the Elderly

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

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

# HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE



**Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area**



## MARITAL STATUS

**T**he 55% **currently married** is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in West Palm Beach, 69% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 66% in Houston, 62% in Las Vegas, and 61% in Miami. The 55% compares to 65% in 1997. The 55% compares to 44% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

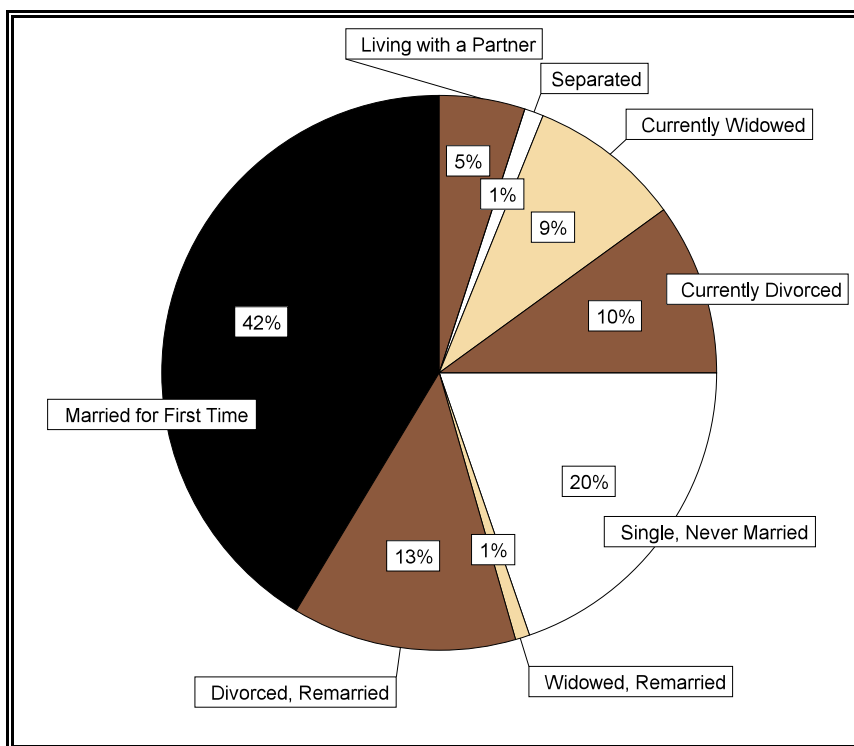
- The 20% **single, never married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Houston, 19% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas, 18% in Miami, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 11% in 1997. The 20% compares to 34% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

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

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

- 23% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced; 10% *are or have been* widowed; 75% *are or have been* married; and 14% are on their second or higher marriage.

- In 1997, 40% of adults under age 35 were married, In 2016, only 14% are married. The percentage married decreased from 78% to 69% for persons age 35-49 and from 77% to 70% for persons age 50-64.



**Marital Status of Adults in Jewish Households**

## MARITAL STATUS

**TABLE 8**  
**MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	10.9%	51.3%	52.8%	47.5%	52.0%	49.5%
Single, Never Married	79.4	16.6	7.8	5.6	3.4	4.6
Divorced, Remarried	0.5	13.9	16.8	27.4	16.6	22.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	4.6	3.9
Currently Divorced	0.3	13.9	15.2	11.4	3.8	8.1
Currently Widowed	0.9	0.0	2.3	2.5	15.2	8.0
Living with a Partner	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	8.0	4.2	4.9	2.3	4.4	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 9**  
**MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	17.1%	55.6%	52.7%	42.0%	28.3%	34.5%
Single, Never Married	75.8	5.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	2.1
Divorced, Remarried	0.2	13.3	17.5	16.3	1.9	8.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.8	4.3	2.7
Currently Divorced	0.5	11.5	12.5	21.5	8.1	14.3
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.2	6.1	13.8	53.0	34.9
Living with a Partner	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Separated	6.4	7.1	5.5	2.1	3.3	2.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Single Jewish Adults

- 40% (50,500 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Broward are currently single. 37% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 9%, age 35-49; 20%, age 50-64; 13%, age 65-74; and 21%, age 75 and over.

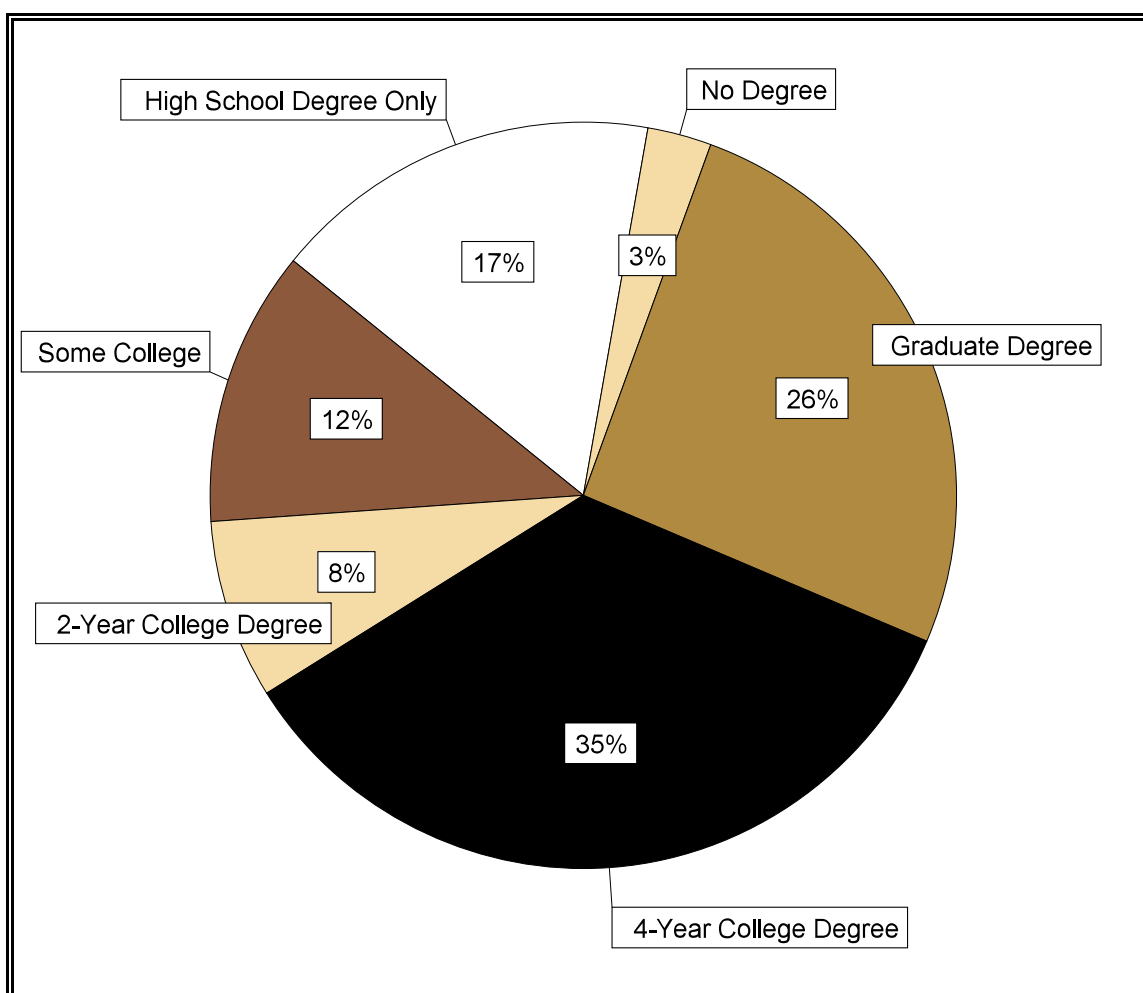
- 55% of single Jewish adults are female. 41% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 33%, age 35-49; 50%, age 50-64; 71%, age 65-74; and 82%, age 75 and over.

## SECULAR EDUCATION

Only 3% (3,400 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Broward do not have a high school degree. 17% (22,350 adults) have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. In total, 20% (25,750 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college.

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

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



Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

# SECULAR EDUCATION

**TABLE 10**  
**SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	24.9%	22.7%	10.6%	12.3%	10.6%	34.7%	21.0%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	47.6%	17.1%	12.9%	11.6%	11.8%	17.1%	14.2%
4-Year College Degree	23.8%	36.0%	41.5%	44.5%	34.5%	29.5%	32.3%
Graduate Degree	3.7%	24.2%	35.0%	31.6%	43.1%	18.7%	32.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	27.5%	60.2%	76.5%	76.1%	77.6%	48.2%	64.8%

**TABLE 11**  
**SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	28.4%	7.0%	10.6%	13.6%	25.8%	47.8%	37.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	36.9%	25.7%	21.7%	13.2%	19.0%	26.4%	23.0%
4-Year College Degree	24.3%	30.0%	35.2%	44.6%	37.3%	16.5%	26.4%
Graduate Degree	10.4%	37.3%	32.5%	28.6%	17.9%	9.3%	13.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	34.7%	67.3%	67.7%	73.2%	55.2%	25.8%	39.6%

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

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

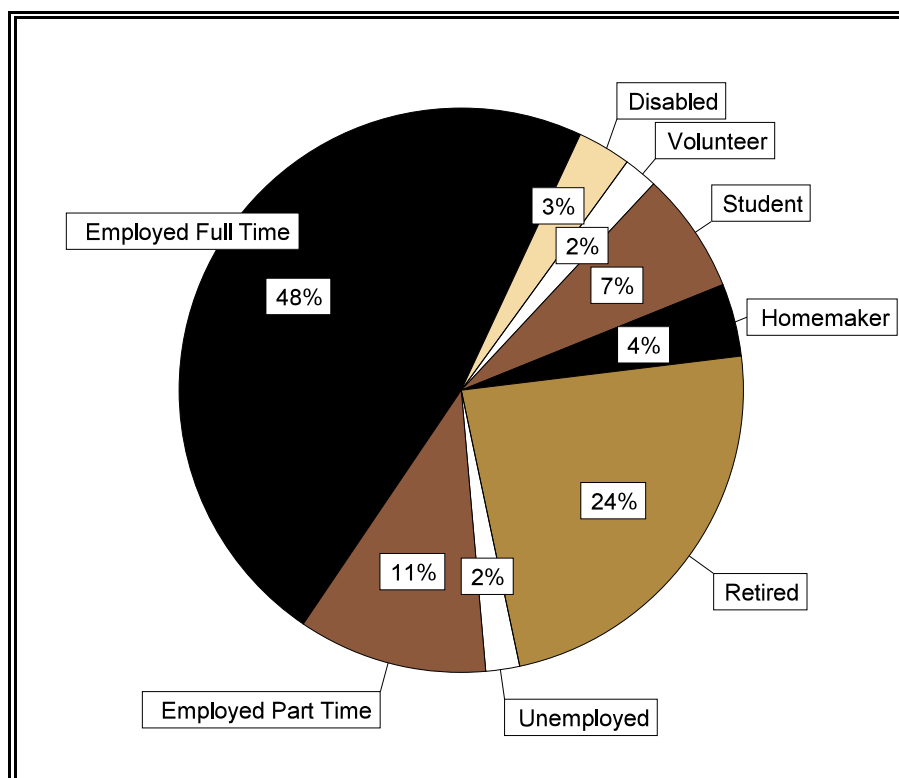
The 48% **employed full time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Houston, 46% in Las Vegas, 44% in Miami, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in South Palm Beach. The 48% compares to 33% in 1997.

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

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

- The 3% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares 5% in Las Vegas, 4% in both Atlanta and Houston, and 3% in each of Miami, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 3% in 1997. The 3% compares to 11% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 9% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2014. Keep in mind that the data in the 2010-2014 ACS is an “average” for the five year period. By 2016, the national unemployment rate is below 5%.

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



Employment Status of Adults in Jewish Households

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**TABLE 12**  
**EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	40.1%	91.2%	77.4%	37.9%	8.5%	25.3%
Employed Part Time	13.9	2.2	7.2	11.7	3.0	7.9
Unemployed	5.8	4.1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.4
Retired	0.0	0.2	9.8	47.2	83.7	62.9
Homemaker	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Student	39.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.9	1.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 13**  
**EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

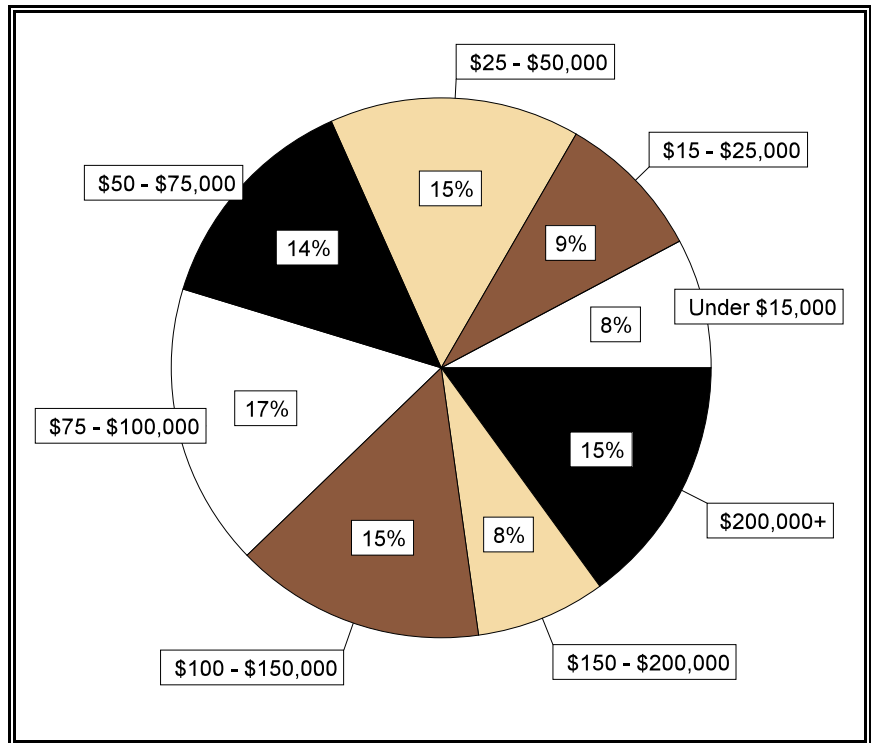
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	48.7%	66.3%	52.5%	16.5%	2.9%	9.3%
Employed Part Time	14.6	18.2	14.9	12.1	4.5	8.0
Unemployed	1.8	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Retired	0.0	0.0	9.9	60.4	78.3	70.0
Homemaker	4.1	5.3	12.0	4.4	3.8	4.1
Student	30.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.3	3.4	7.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
Volunteer	0.2	3.6	2.1	2.4	6.0	4.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked their household income before taxes in 2015. 75% of respondents answered this question, compared to 67% in 1997. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 25% of respondents is unknown. Not all 25% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the household income.

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

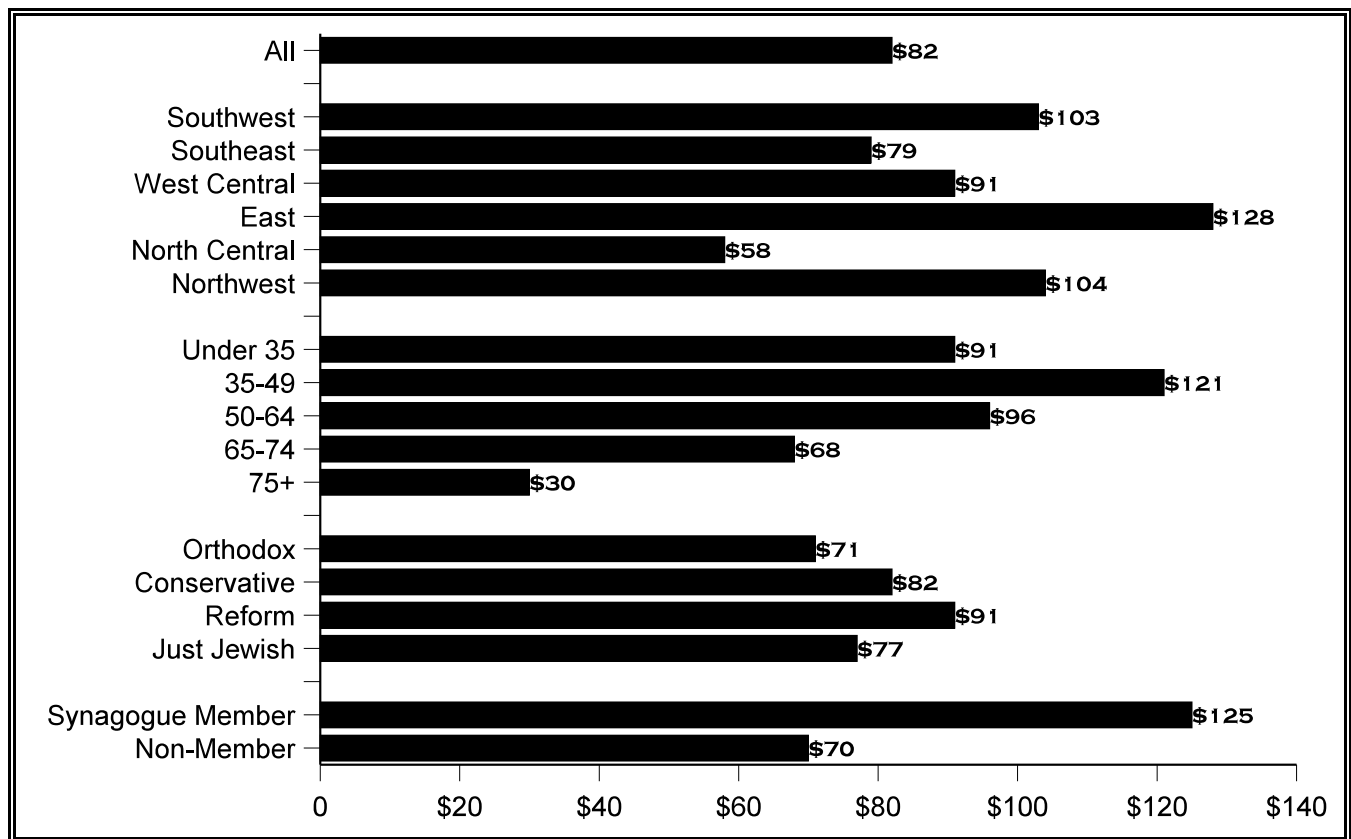


**Annual Household Income**

- The 38% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 57% in Houston, 46% in Miami, 37% in Atlanta, 28% in West Palm Beach, 26% in Las Vegas, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 38% compares to 22% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward as of 2014 and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. Note that these data have *not* been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)
- The 15% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 29% in Houston, 20% in Miami, 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 15% compares to 5% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. (Note that these data have *not* been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- The median household income is higher for non-elderly couple households (\$137,000), households with children (\$118,000), and households with only adult children (\$106,000) than for non-elderly single households (\$82,000), elderly couple households (\$72,000), and elderly single households (\$35,000).
- The \$118,000 **median household income of households with children** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$162,000 in Houston, \$148,000 in South Palm Beach, \$135,000 in Miami, \$118,000 in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, and \$113,000 in Las Vegas. The \$118,000 compares to \$98,000 in 1997.
- The median household income is much higher for homeowners (\$92,000) than for renters (\$46,000).
- The median household income is much higher for JCC member households (\$93,000) than for JCC non-member households (\$80,000).
- The median household income is much higher for households who attended Chabad in the past year (\$96,000) than for households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (\$79,000).



**Median Household Income (in thousands)**

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

## Low Income Households

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

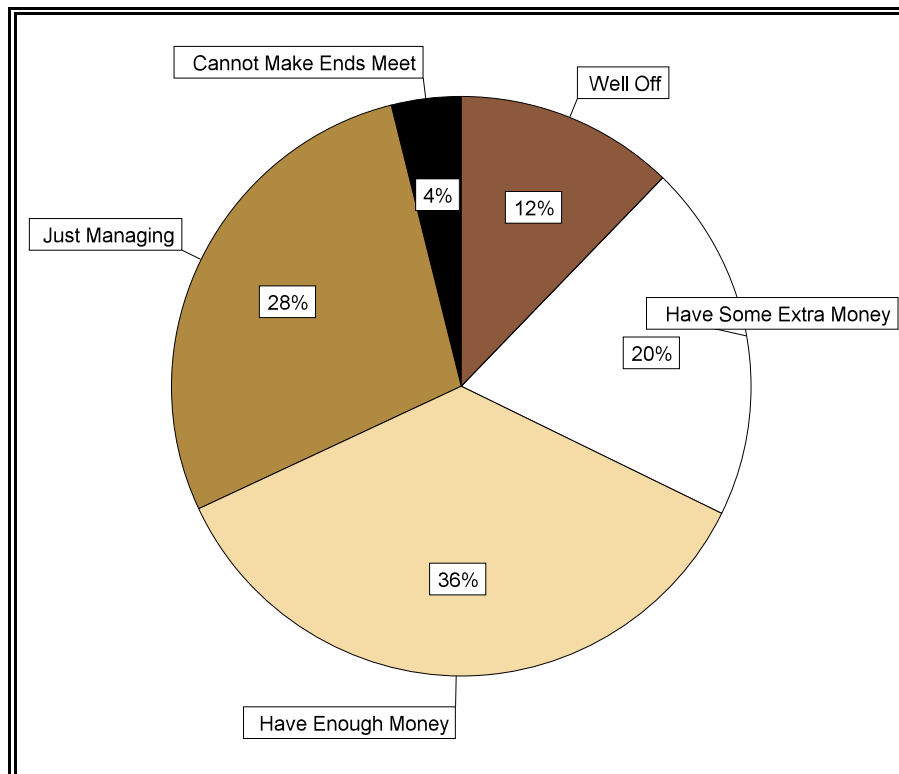
## Poverty Level Households

- Respondents in households who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2015 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2014. (See Table on next page.)
- 3.2% (2,300 households) of *households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 3.2% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.9% in Houston, 3.1% in Las Vegas, 2.0% in Miami, 1.5% in South Palm Beach, and 1.0% in West Palm Beach.
- The 2.5% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 14.6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 15.6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- The 5.3% of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.5% in Las Vegas, 3.5% in Houston, 2.9% in Miami, 1.8% in South Palm Beach, and 1.0% in West Palm Beach.
- The 5.4% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 12.7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Broward County as of 2014 and 9.4% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2014 Poverty Levels
1	\$11,800
2	\$15,000
3	\$20,000
4	\$24,000
5	\$28,400

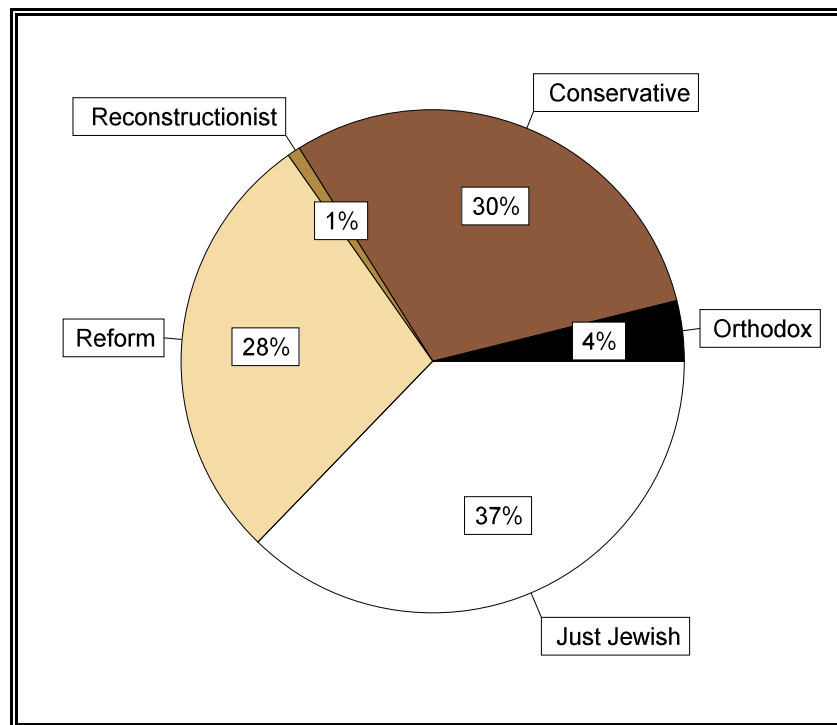


**Household Financial Situation**

## JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

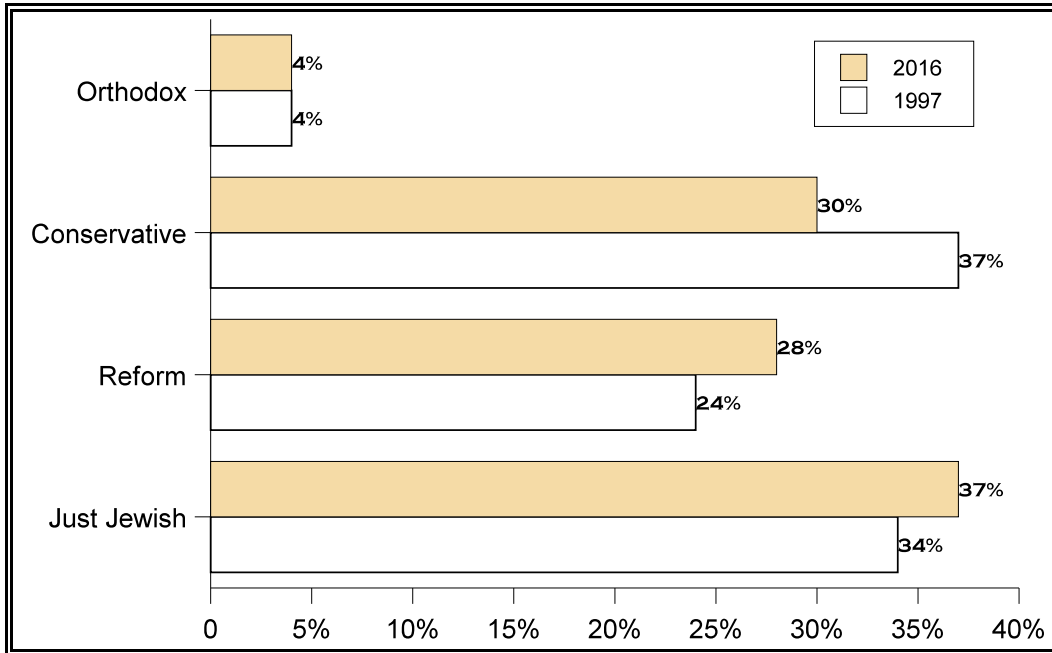
**J**ewish respondents in Broward were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist, or *Just Jewish*. 4% (3,100 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 30% (21,600 households), Conservative; 1% (800 households), Reconstructionist; 28% (19,900 households), Reform; and 37% (26,600 households), Just Jewish.

- The 4% **Orthodox** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Miami, 10% in Atlanta, 4% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 3% in Las Vegas, and 2% in West Palm Beach. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.
- The 30% **Conservative** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 27% in Atlanta, 26% in Miami, 24% in Houston, and 23% in Las Vegas, The 30% compares to 37% in 1997.
- The 28% **Reform** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 37% in both Houston and West Palm Beach, 34% in South Palm Beach, 31% in Miami and 26% in Las Vegas. The 28% compares to 24% in 1997.
- The 37% **Just Jewish** is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 33% in both Houston and Miami, 29% in West Palm Beach, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 18% in Atlanta. The 37% compares to 34% in 1997.
- From 1997-2016, the percentage Orthodox did not change significantly, the percentage Conservative decreased by 7 percentage points, and the percentage Reform and Just Jewish changed by about 3 percentage points each.

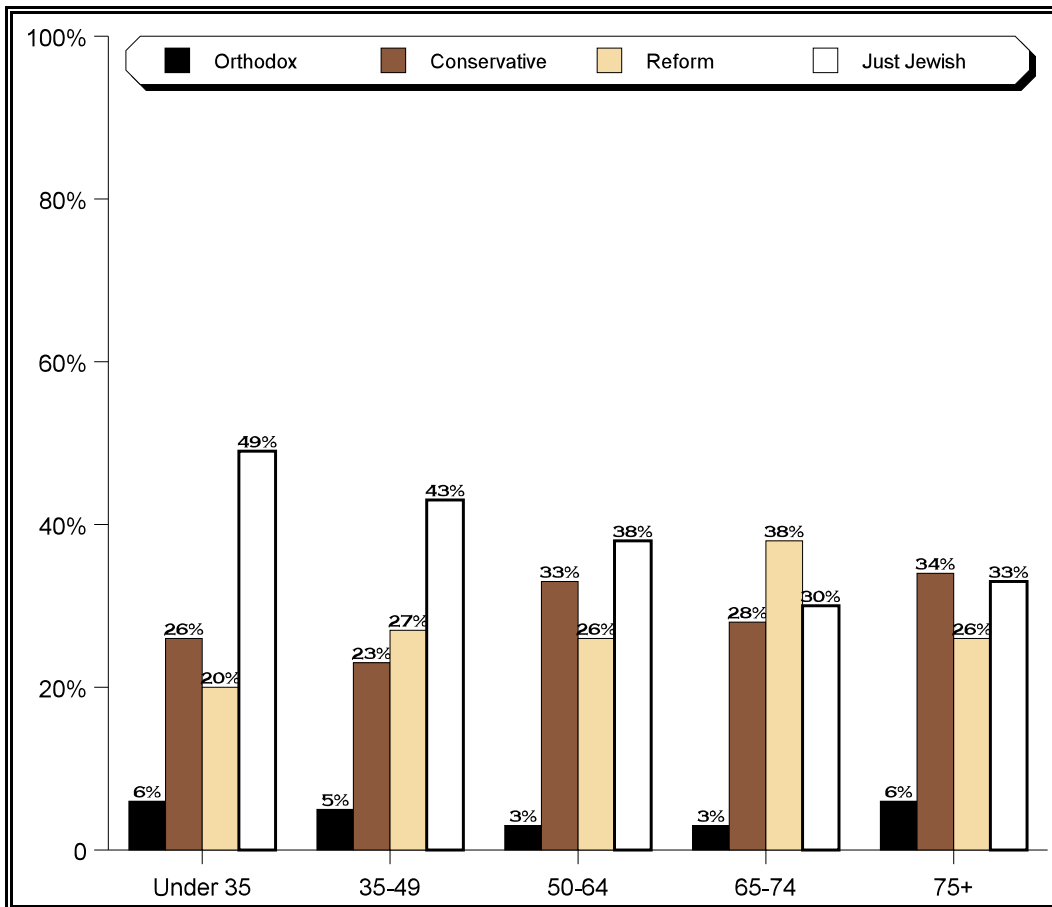


**Jewish Identification (Jewish Respondents)**

# JEWISH IDENTIFICATION



**Changes in Jewish Identification, 1997-2016**



**Jewish Identification by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**



## ATTITUDES ABOUT JEWISH IDENTITY

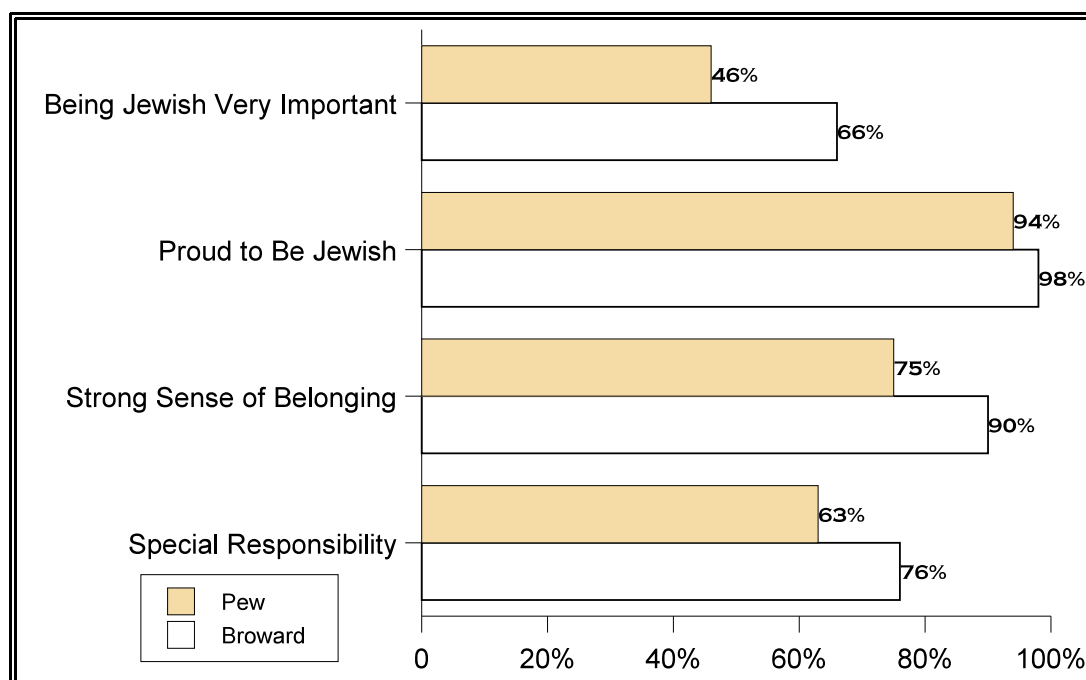
**S**everal attitudinal questions about Jewish identity which were queried in the recently-released Pew Research Center's *Portrait of Jewish Americans* ([www.pewforum.org](http://www.pewforum.org)) were asked of Jewish respondents in Broward for comparative purposes. In all cases, Jews in Broward express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

- 66% of Jewish respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; 26%, somewhat important; 5%, not too important; and 3%, not at all important. The 66% who feel that being Jewish is very important is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in Miami, 56% in Atlanta, and 53% in Las Vegas. The 66% compares to 46% in the Pew study.

- 11% of Jewish respondents in Broward feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 18%, ancestry; 31%, culture; 0%, religion and ancestry; 2%, religion and culture; 5%, ancestry and culture; and 33%, all three. Cumulatively, 47% of respondents included religion in their responses; 56%, ancestry, and 70%, culture. 53% of respondents feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry, culture, or both, thus excluding religion as a component. The 11% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion compares to 15% in the Pew study. The 53% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry, culture, or both compares to 62% in the Pew study. The 42% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of all three compares to 23% in the Pew study.

- 90% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people." The 90% compares to 75% in the Pew study.

- 76% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The 76% compares to 63% in the Pew study.



**Attitude Comparisons with the Pew Study**

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

**Q** Overall, 88% of Jewish households in Broward contain a member who observes *at least one* of the following religious practices: always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home. The 88% who practice is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in South Palm Beach, 88% in West Palm Beach, 87% in both Miami and Atlanta, 79% in Houston, and 72% in Las Vegas. The 88% compares to 85% in 1997.

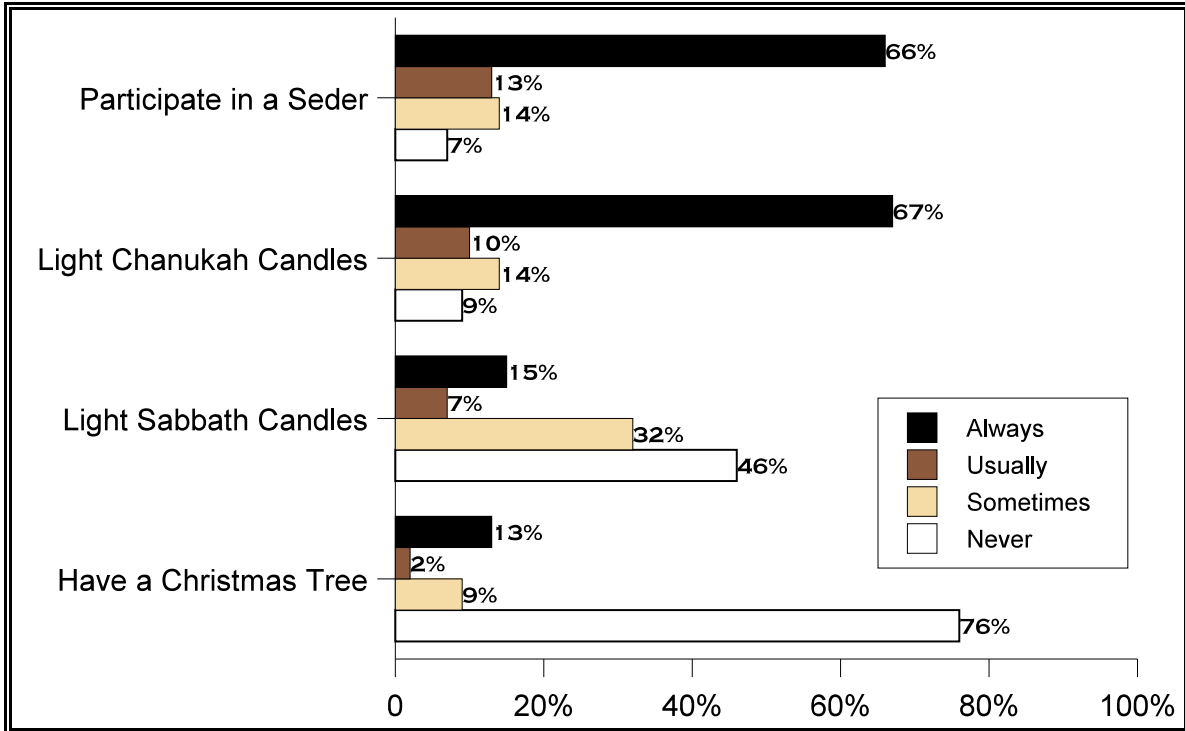
- 93% of households are involved in Jewish activity in that they either ❶ observe one or more of the religious practices mentioned above, or ❷ are members of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or Jewish organization, or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. The 93% overall involvement is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 93% in Miami, 90% in Houston, and 83% in Las Vegas . The 93% compares to 93% in 1997.

- Among the comparison Jewish communities shown in the *Main Report* (some of which are shown in Table 13), Broward has the sixth highest percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door (78%). Broward is average for all other practices.

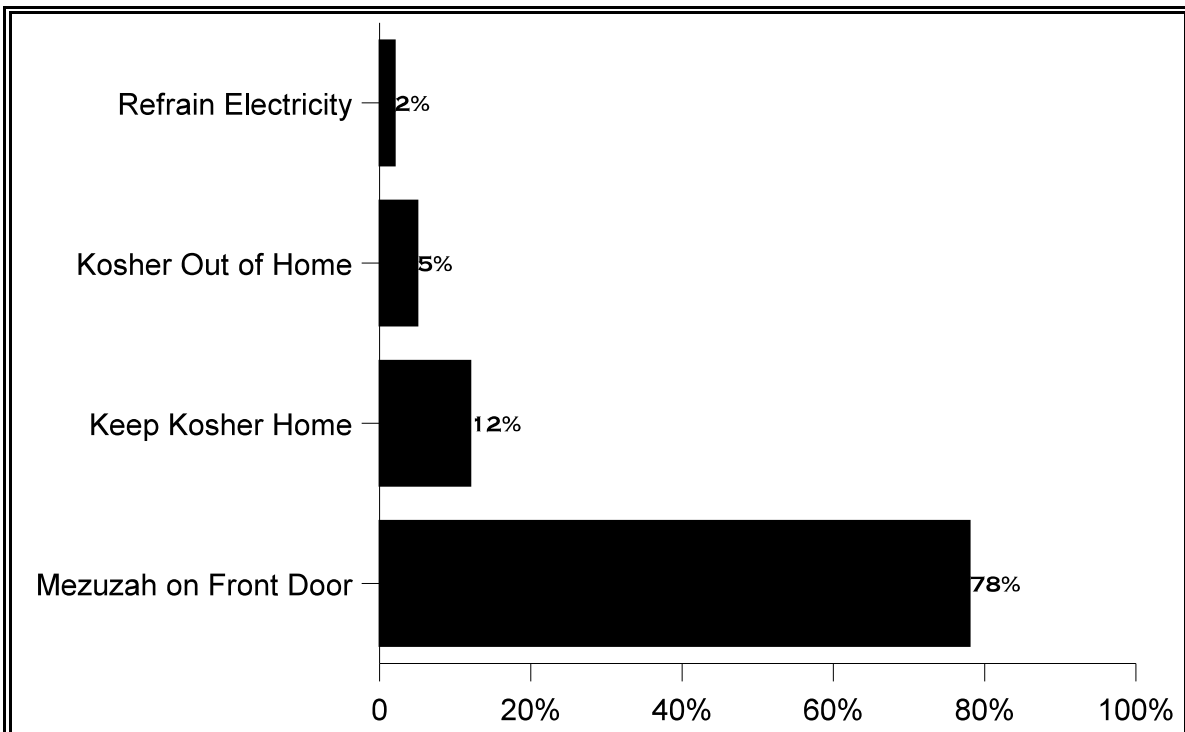
- About 22,000 persons live in Jewish households who keep a kosher home, and about 10,000 persons in Jewish households keep kosher in and out of the home (assuming that all persons in households in which the respondent keeps kosher in and out of the home also keep kosher in and out of the home).

- Broward has an average percentage of Jewish households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (24%). Having a Christmas tree in the home is a more common practice among younger households, households with children, the Just Jewish, and intermarried households. Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 11% always/ usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



Religious Practices



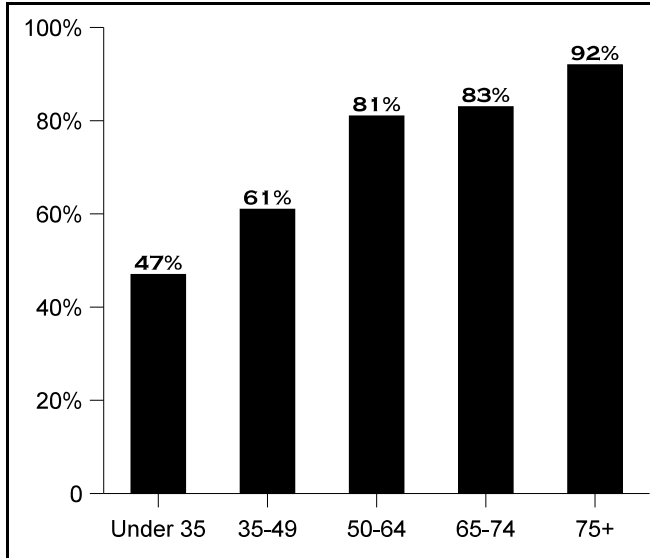
Religious Practices

# RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

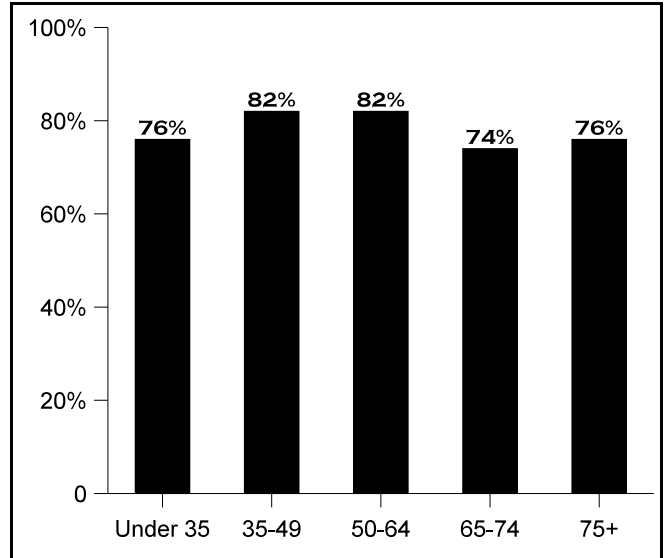
**TABLE 14**  
**RELIGIOUS PRACTICES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Percentage Yes		Percentage <i>Always/Usually</i>			
		Mezuzah on Front Door	Kosher Home	Passover Seder	Chanukah Candles	Sabbath Candles	Xmas Tree
<b>BROWARD</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Broward</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>10%</b>
Atlanta	2006	NA	13%	62%	74%	23%	NA
Houston	2016	63%	12%	71%	69%	24%	23%
Las Vegas	2005	55%	5%	50%	64%	11%	21%
Miami	2014	80%	20%	81%	76%	32%	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%	14%	80%	77%	22%	5%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%	9%	79%	76%	17%	10%
Atlantic County	2004	77%	10%	78%	77%	14%	16%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	19%	76%	76%	29%	NA
Cleveland	2011	NA	20%	70%	69%	23%	NA
Denver	2007	NA	13%	57%	66%	19%	NA
Detroit	2005	77%	22%	82%	77%	29%	11%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	10%	63%	68%	24%	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%	11%	70%	73%	22%	20%
Middlesex	2008	83%	23%	83%	84%	25%	8%
Minneapolis	2004	65%	13%	78%	78%	26%	16%
New Haven	2010	65%	15%	76%	75%	20%	19%
New York	2011	NA	32%	69%	68%	33%	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	19%	75%	70%	25%	NA
Portland (ME)	2007	50%	3%	60%	70%	13%	36%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	16%	73%	76%	21%	22%
San Antonio	2007	68%	10%	69%	70%	20%	18%
St. Louis	2014	NA	13%	60%	58%	17%	NA
St. Paul	2004	67%	14%	76%	76%	25%	18%
Tucson	2002	58%	11%	61%	68%	17%	18%
Washington (DC)	2003	55%	12%	77%	70%	19%	18%

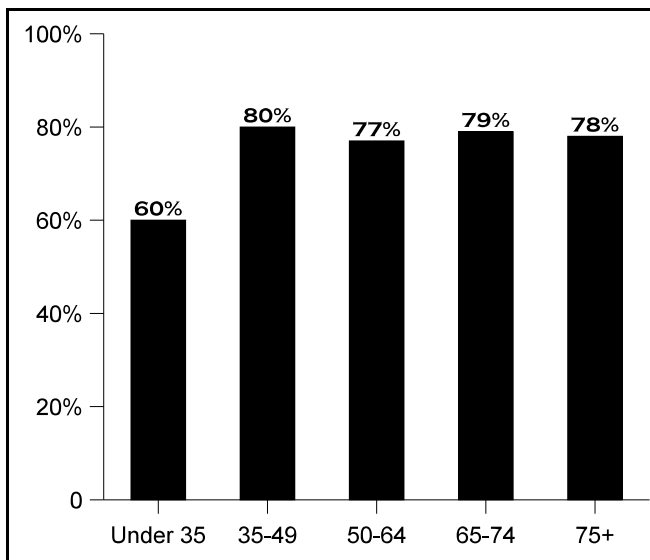
## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



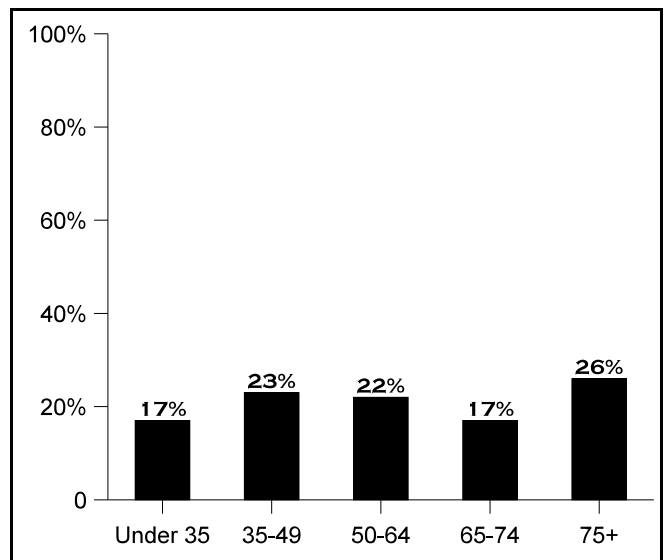
**Mezuzah on Front Door**



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



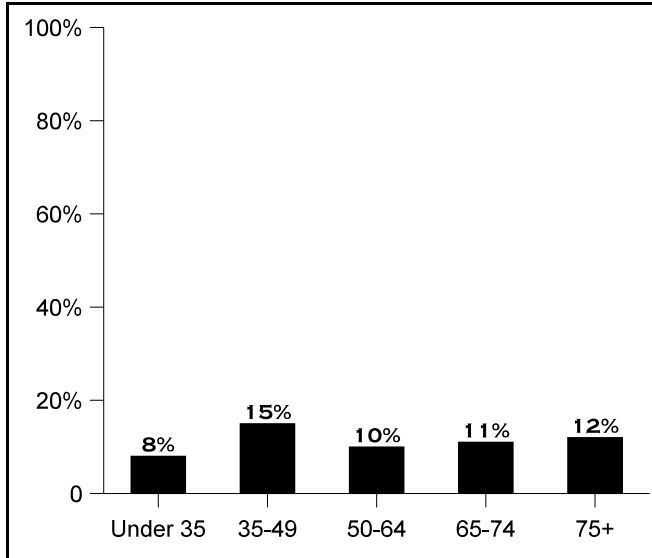
**Light Chanukah Candles  
(Always + Usually)**



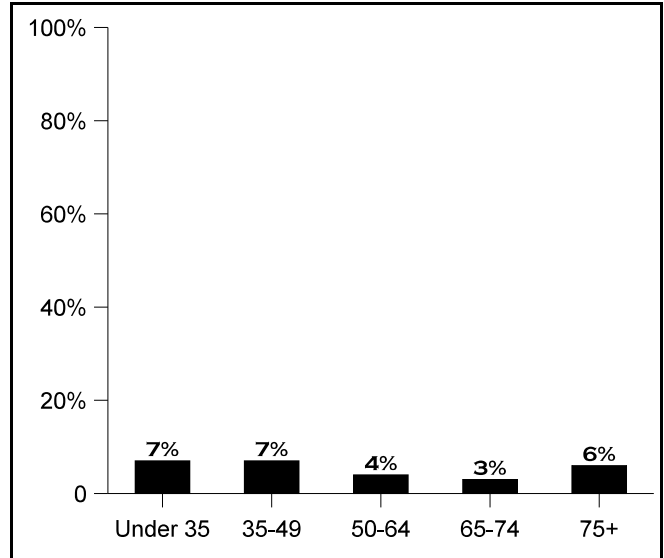
**Light Sabbath Candles  
(Always + Usually)**

### RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

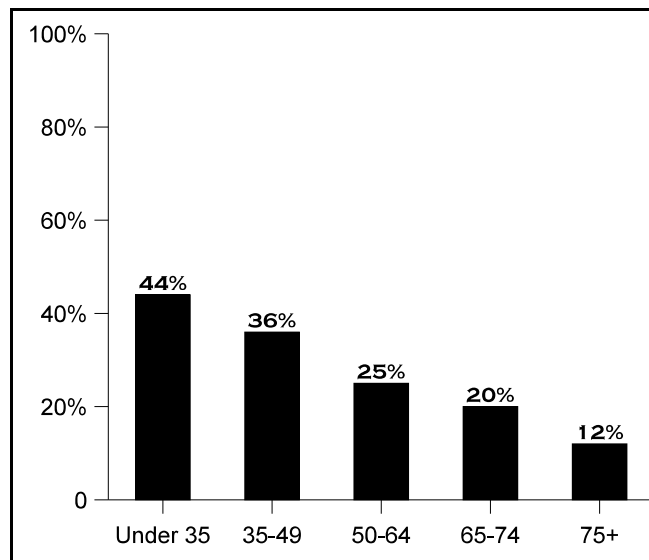
## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



**Keep a Kosher Home**



**Kosher In/Out of Home (Respondents)**

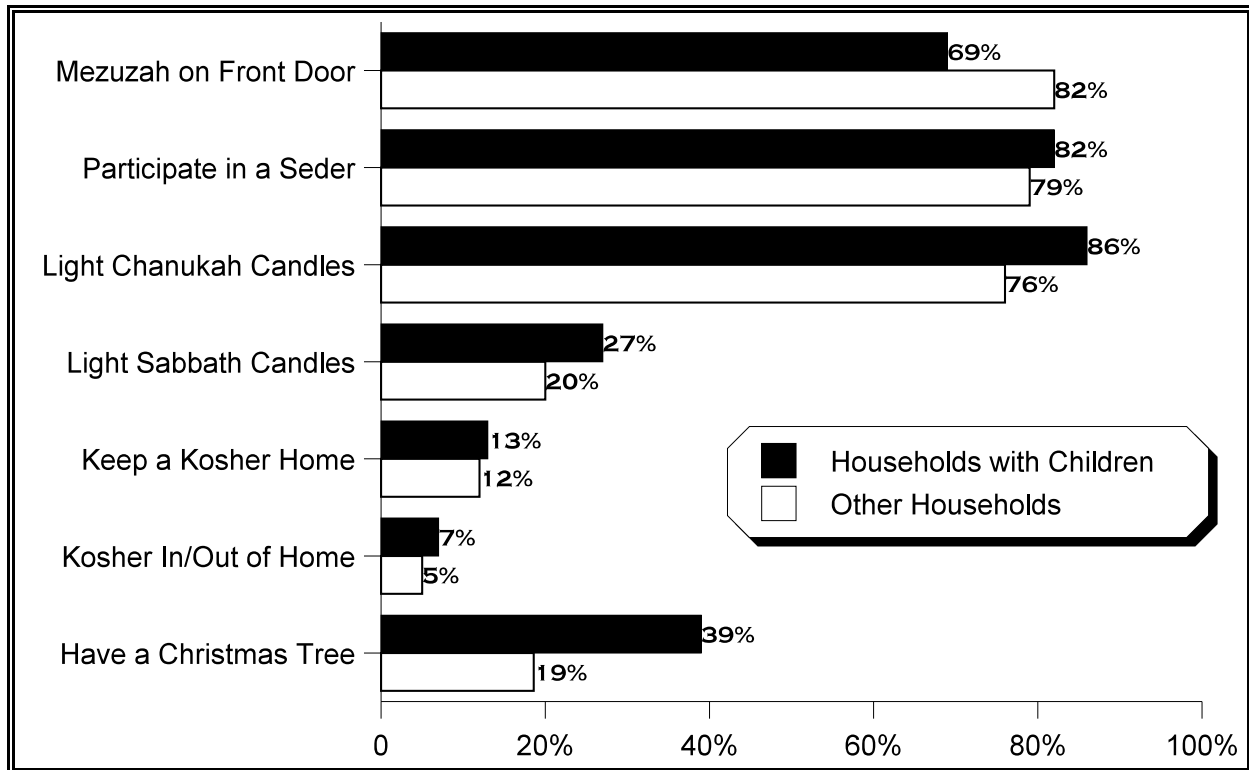


**Have a Christmas Tree**  
(Always + Usually + Sometimes)

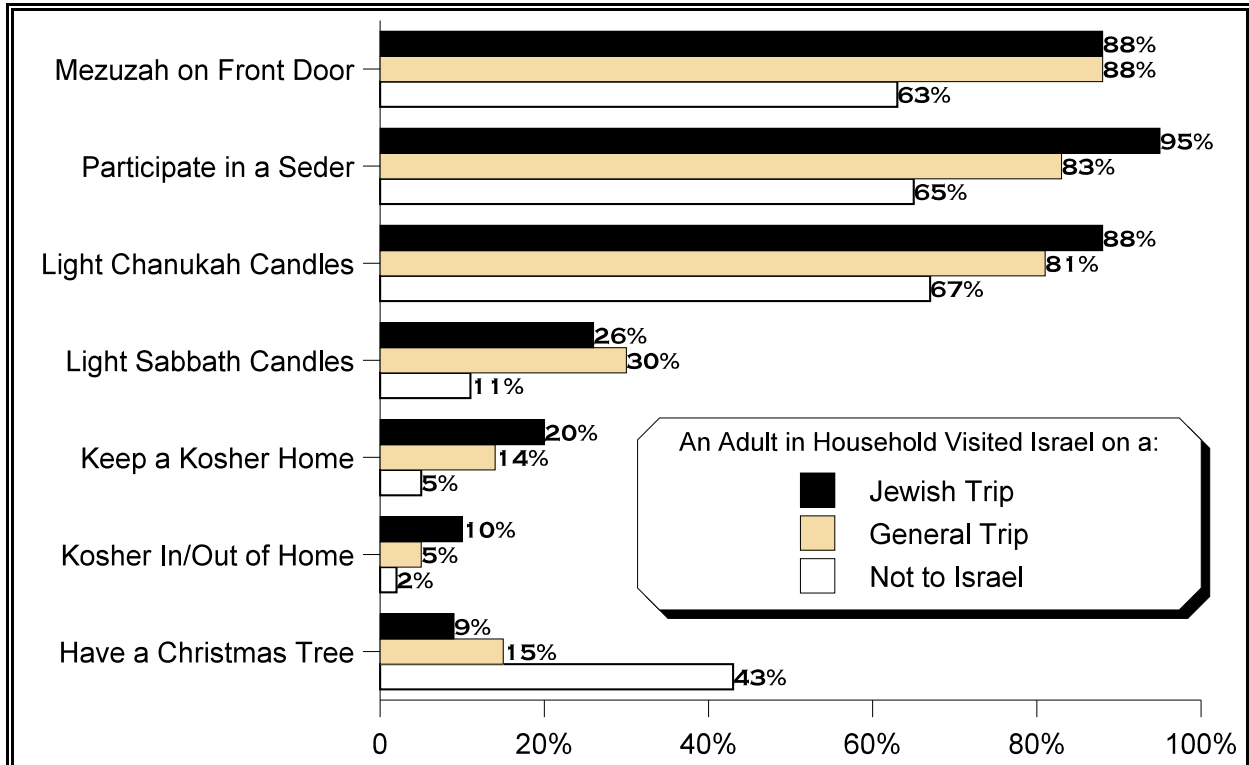
**RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD — CONTINUED**



## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



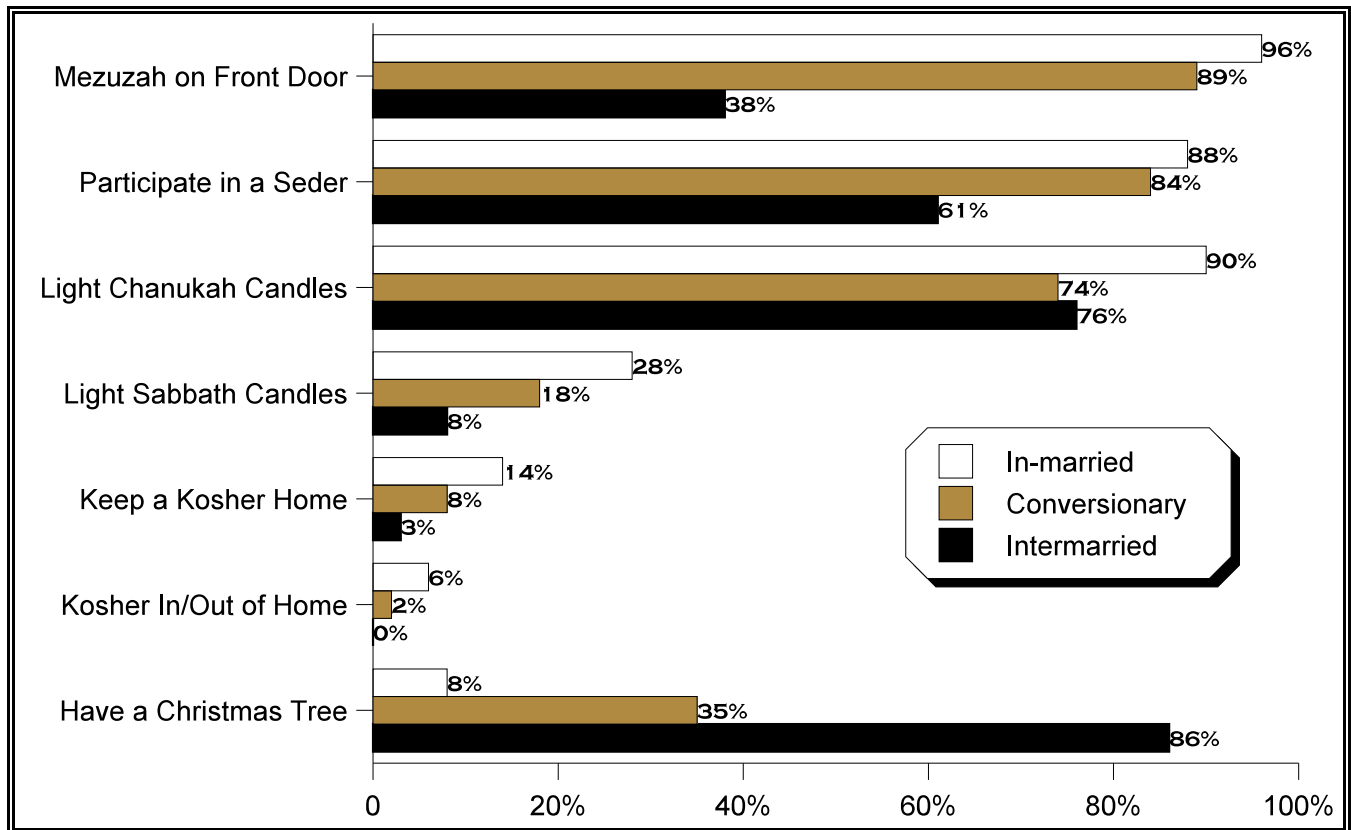
**Religious Practices in Households with Children (Always + Usually or Yes) (Always + Usually + Sometimes for Christmas Tree)**



**Religious Practices by Trips to Israel (Always + Usually or Yes) (Always + Usually + Sometimes for Christmas Tree)**

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

- Intermarried households are much less likely to observe Jewish religious practices than are in-married households. Conversionary in-married households are *much* closer in practice to in-married households than to intermarried households. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.)



**Religious Practices by Type of Marriage (Always + Usually or Yes) (Always + Usually + Sometimes for Christmas Tree)**

## SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

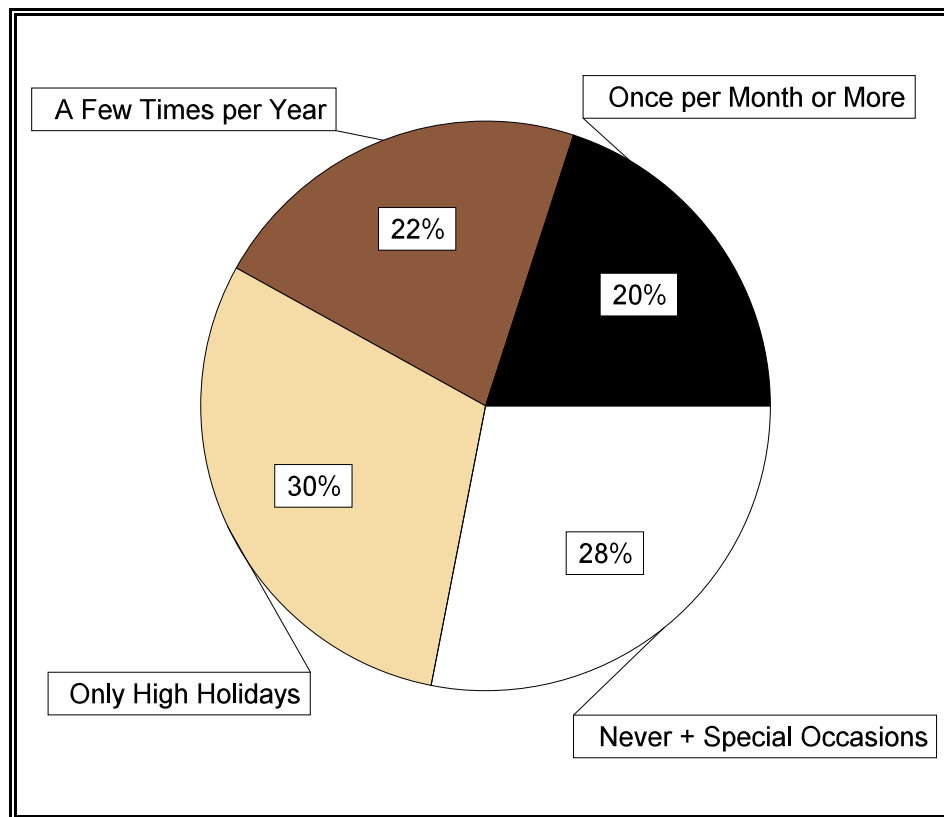
Overall, 28% of Jewish respondents in Broward never attend synagogue services (or only attend for *special occasions*, such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah). The 28% who **never attend services** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Las Vegas, 31% in West Palm Beach, 28% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, and 27% in Houston. The 28% compares to 32% in 1997.

- The 20% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Houston, 22% in Miami, 20% in South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 13% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 18% in 1997.

- 60% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend services at least once per year (other than for special occasions).

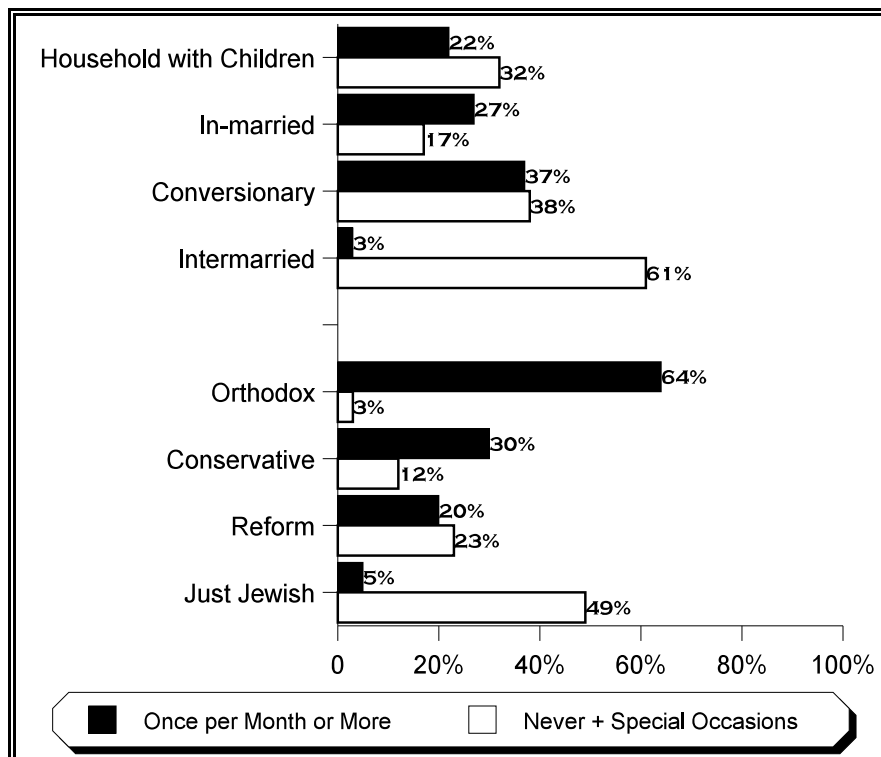
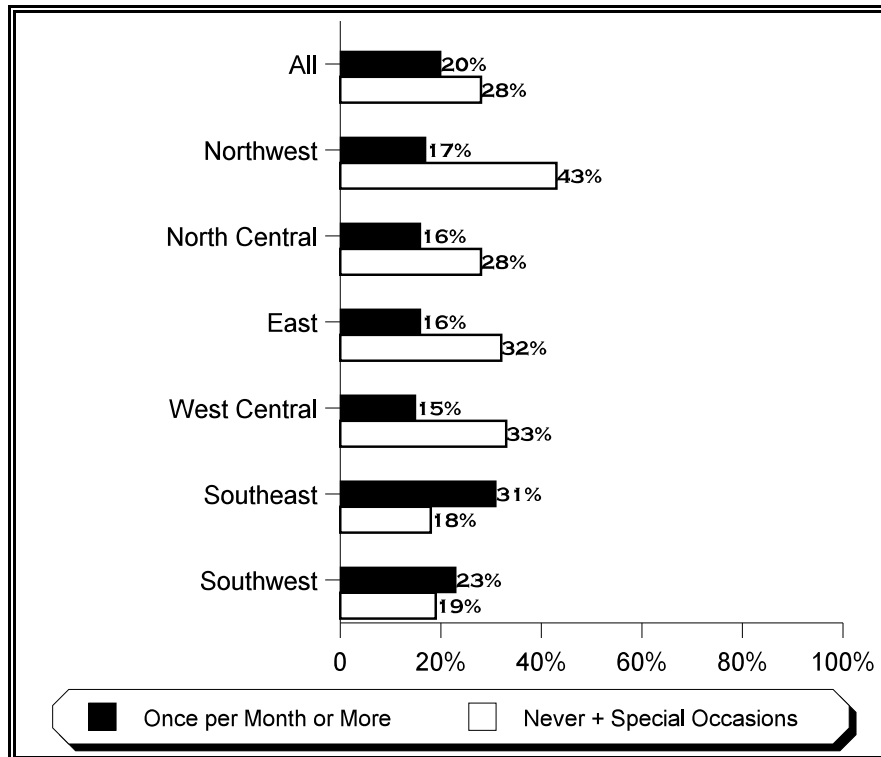
- 49% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services once per month or more, compared to only 5% of respondents in synagogue non-member households.

- Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (33%) and respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (18%) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (12%).



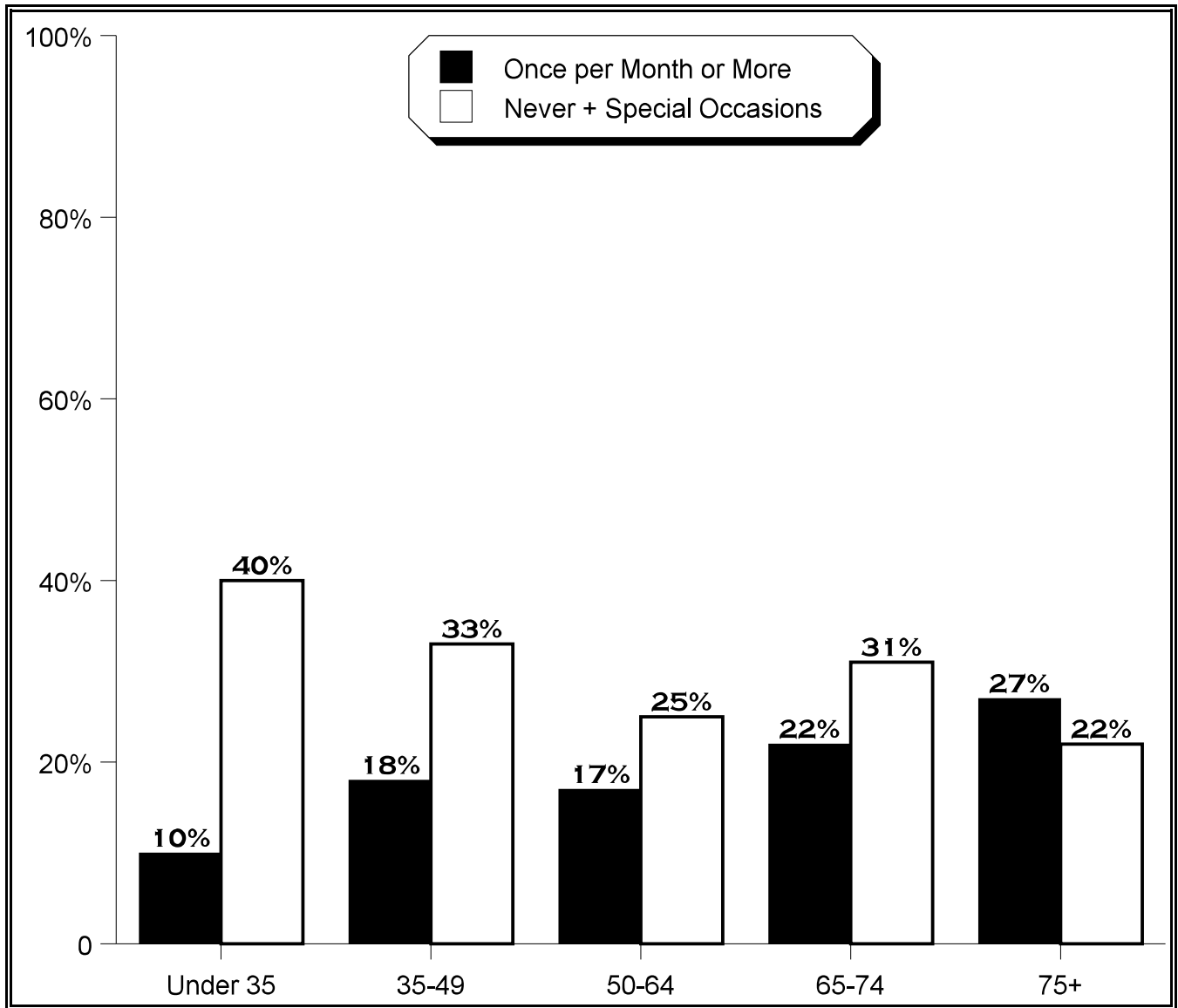
Synagogue Attendance (Jewish Respondents)

# SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE BY VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS**  
(Jewish Respondents)

## SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



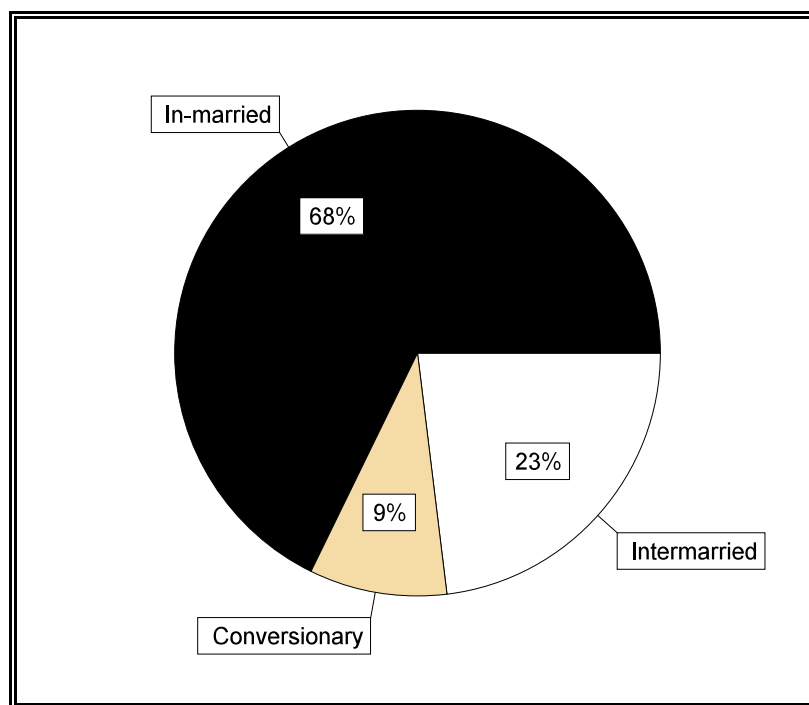
**Synagogue Attendance by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**

## MARRIAGE TYPES

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

Intermarriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is intermarried. In this illustration, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine). In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.

- The Broward Jewish community contains 38,200 married couples. 68% (25,900 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 9% (3,400 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 23% (8,900 married couples) involve intermarriages. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.) The individual intermarriage rate is 13%.
- 86% of persons in Jewish households consider themselves Jewish. The 86% who consider themselves to be Jewish is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in South Palm Beach, 94% in Miami, 90% in West Palm Beach, 80% in Houston, and 76% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 86% compares to 89% in 1997.



**Types of Marriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)**



## MARRIAGE TYPES

### Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities

- The 23% **couples intermarriage rate** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Atlanta, 48% in Las Vegas, 39% in Houston, 16% in both Miami and West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 23% compares to 18% in 1997. The 23% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's *Survey of Jewish Americans* ([www.pewforum.org](http://www.pewforum.org))
- The 31% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Las Vegas, 51% in Atlanta, 50% in Houston, 45% in West Palm Beach, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 25% in Miami. The 31% compares 36% in 1997.
- The 25% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 43% in Houston, 42% in Atlanta, 24% in West Palm Beach, 15% in Miami, and 14% in South Palm Beach. The 25% compares to 20% in 1997.
- The 17% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Atlanta, 32% in Las Vegas, 16% in Houston, 13% in Miami, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 4% in 1997.
- The 10% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Atlanta, 28% in Las Vegas, 20% in Houston, 8% in Miami, 5% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in South Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 3% in 1997.

### Geographic/Demographic Profile

- 43% of married couples in the East are intermarried, compared to 30% of married couples in the West Central, 23% in the Northwest, 17% in the Southwest, and 9% in the Southeast.
- 32% of married couples in households with children and 29% of married couples in elderly couple households are intermarried, compared to 20% of married couples in households with only adult children and 11% of married couples in elderly couple households.
- The percentage of married couples who are intermarried shows no consistent relationship with household income.

### Religious Profile

- 41% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish are intermarried, compared to 20% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Reform, 10% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Conservative, and 4% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Orthodox.

# MARRIAGE TYPES

**TABLE 15**  
**INTERMARRIAGE (COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE)**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	61%	Chicago	2010	33%
East Bay	2011	61%	Minneapolis	2004	33%
Seattle	2000	55%	Wilmington	1995	33%
San Francisco	2004	55%	Westport	2000	33%
Denver	2007	53%	Orlando	1993	32%
Columbus	2013	52%	Rochester	1999	30%
<b>Atlanta</b>	2006	50%	Howard County	2010	29%
<b>St. Louis</b>	2014	48%	St. Petersburg	1994	29%
<b>Las Vegas</b>	2005	48%	Milwaukee	1996	28%
Charlotte	1997	47%	Philadelphia	2009	28%
York	1999	46%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%
Tucson	2002	46%	Atlantic County	2004	26%
Boston	2005	46%	Buffalo	1995	26%
San Diego	2003	44%	<b>BROWARD</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>23%</b>
Jacksonville	2002	44%	Hartford	2000	23%
Tidewater	2001	43%	Los Angeles	1997	23%
Washington	2003	41%	<b>New York</b>	2011	22%
Phoenix	2002	40%	Baltimore	2010	20%
<b>Houston</b>	2016	39%	Sarasota	2001	20%
St. Paul	2004	39%	Palm Springs	1998	19%
Cleveland	2011	38%	<b>Broward</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>18%</b>
San Antonio	2007	37%	Bergen	2001	17%
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	Monmouth	1997	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%	<b>Miami</b>	2014	16%
Cincinnati	2008	34%	Detroit	2005	16%
Richmond	1994	34%	<b>W Palm Beach</b>	2005	16%
Rhode Island	2002	34%	Middlesex	2008	14%
New Haven	2010	34%	<b>S Palm Beach</b>	2005	9%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	Pew National	2013	61%

## MARRIAGE TYPES

### Membership Profile

- 10% of married couples in synagogue member households are intermarried, compared to 33% of married couples in synagogue non-member households. 7% of married couples in households who participated in Chabad in the past year are intermarried, compared to 29% of married couples in households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year. 7% of married couples in JCC member households are intermarried, compared to 26% of married couples in JCC non-member households. 4% of married couples in Jewish organization member households are intermarried, compared to 28% of married couples in Jewish organization non-member households.

### Experiential Profile

- 13% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child and 16% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child are intermarried, compared to 29% of married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent attended or worked at an Jewish overnight as a child are not less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend or work at a Jewish overnight camp as a child. This is unusual. Every other Jewish community study that has analyzed this relationship found a significant impact of Jewish overnight households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent was not active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 9% to 29%.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel while in college, by 6% to 24%.

- 12% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 7% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 46% of married couples in households in which no adult visited Israel.

### Philanthropic Profile

- 8% of married couples in households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 25% of married couples in households who declined to donate when asked and 30% of married couples in households not asked to donate.

- 29% of married couples in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 6% of married couples in households who donated under \$100, 12% of married couples in households who donated \$100-\$500, 10% of married couples in households who donated \$500-\$1,000, and 3% of married couples in households who donated \$500 and over.

## MARRIAGE TYPES

### Conversion and Jews-by-Choice

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

- The 28% **couples conversion rate** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Miami, 24% in South Palm Beach, 22% in West Palm Beach, 20% in Houston, 17% in Atlanta, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 28% compares to 19% in 1997.

- 4.5% (6,700 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households are **Jews-by-Choice**. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any person who was not born Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion).

- The 4.5% Jews-by-Choice is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.2% in Houston, 4.8% in Las Vegas, 3.8% in Miami, 2.0% in West Palm Beach, and 1.3% in South Palm Beach. The 4.5% compares to 1.4% in 1997.

### Religion of Children in Jewish Households

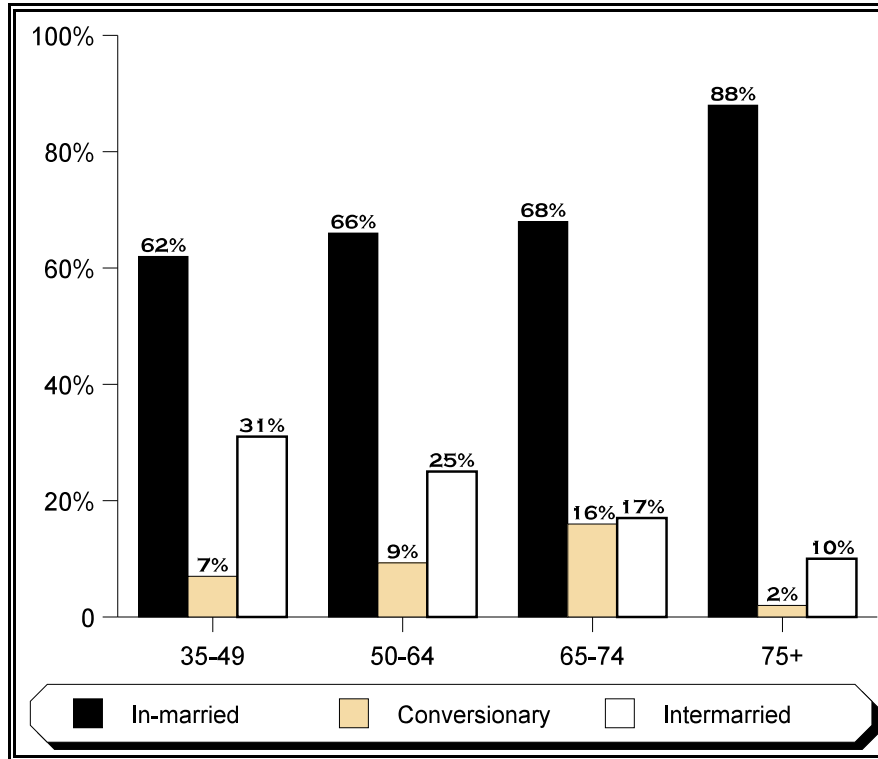
- 76% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 8%, in conversionary in-married households; and 16%, in intermarried households.

- The 16% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Las Vegas, 27% in West Palm Beach, 25% in Atlanta, 19% in both South Palm Beach and Houston, and 9% in Miami. The 16% compares to 23% in 1997.

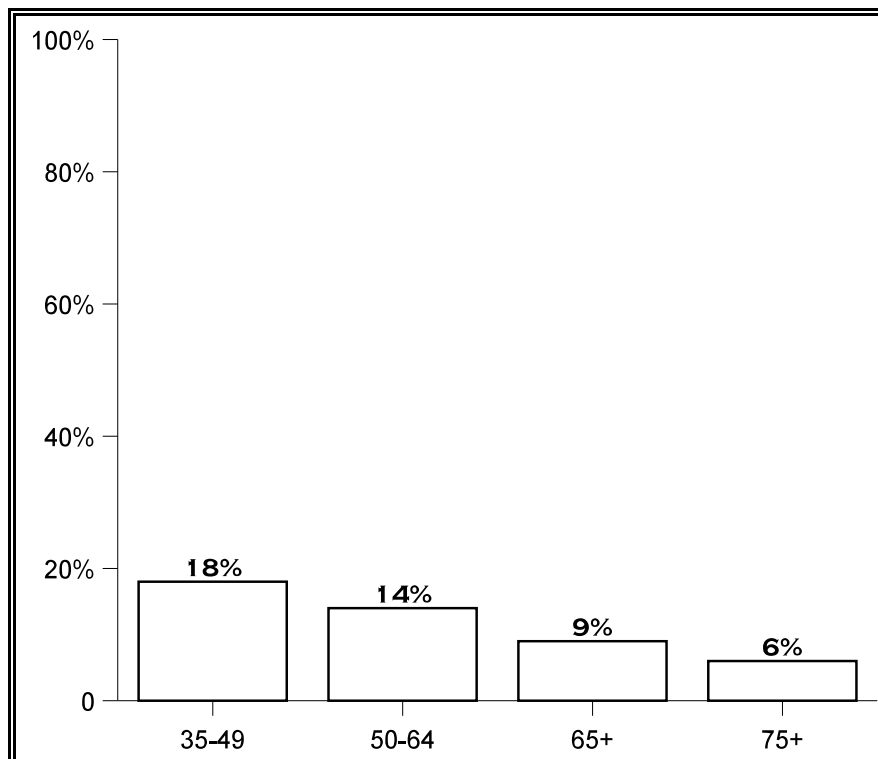
- 46% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish. The 46% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in South Palm Beach, 46% in Miami, 42% in Las Vegas, 39% in Atlanta, 34% in West Palm Beach, and 32% in Houston. The 46% compares to 43% in 1997.

- Another 21% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised part Jewish. 33% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised non-Jewish.

## MARRIAGE TYPES



**Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household**  
(Couples Intermarriage Rate)



**Individual Intermarriage Rate**  
**by Age of Head of Household** (Married Jewish Persons)

## SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

**A**bout 24% (24,500 households) of households are synagogue members, including 29% (20,700 households) of households who are members of a synagogue located in Broward. The 34% **synagogue membership** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Houston, 36% in Miami, 33% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 27% in 1997.

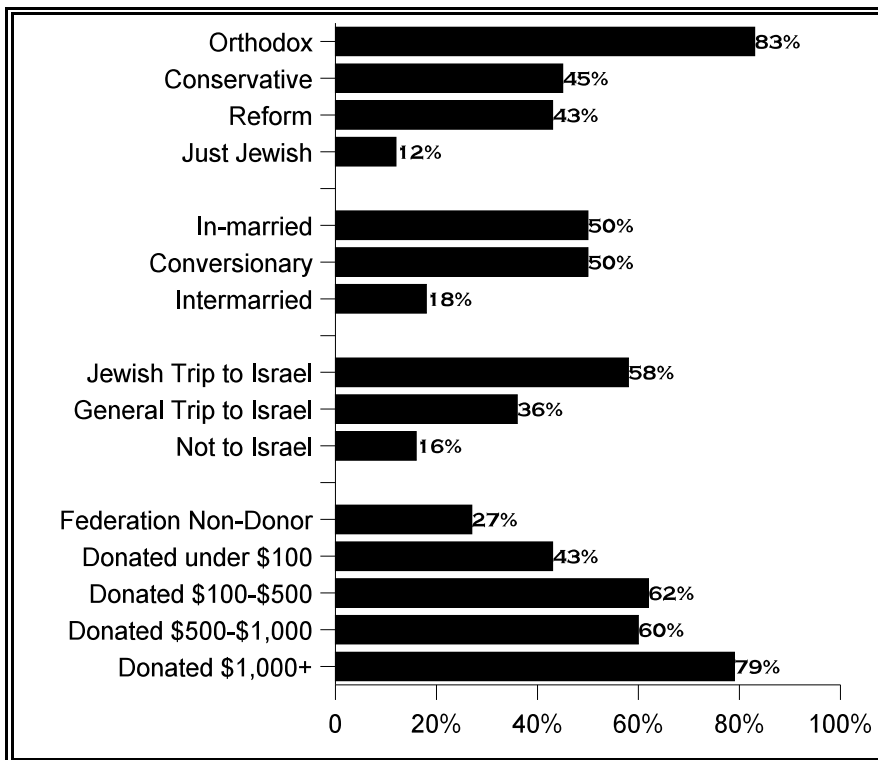
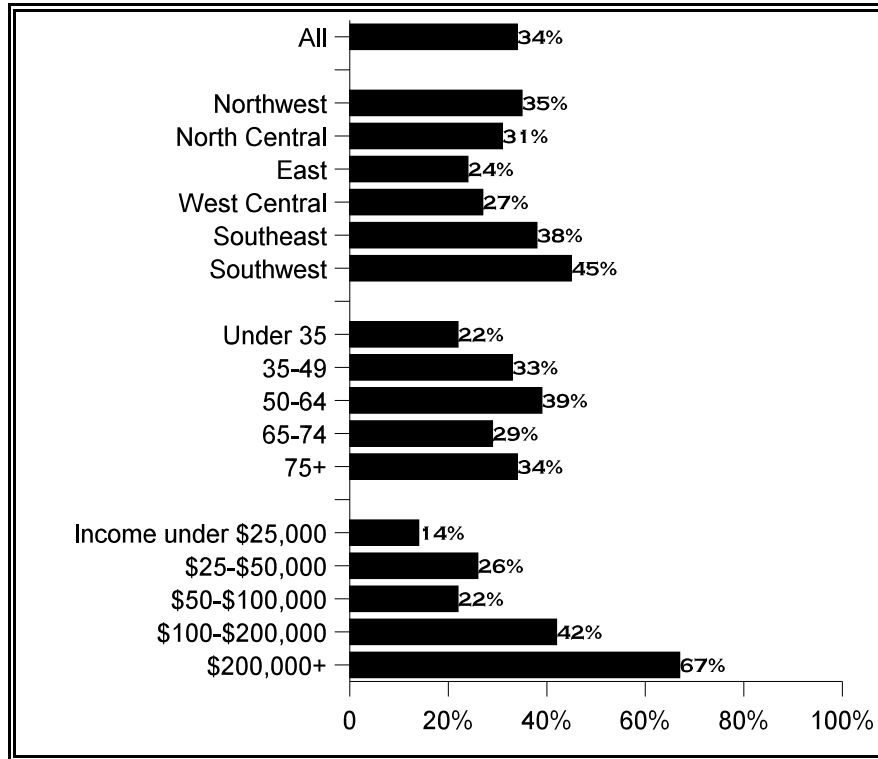
- Synagogue membership is 45% of households with children. The 45% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Miami, 49% in Houston, 46% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Atlanta, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in Las Vegas. The 45% compares to 40% in 1997.

- Synagogue membership is 50% of in-married households and 50% of conversionary in-married households, compared to only 18% of intermarried households. The 18% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Miami, 15% in Houston, 13% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 7% in Atlanta, and 6% in Las Vegas. The 18% compares to 11% in 1997.

- 60% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year.



# SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP



## SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

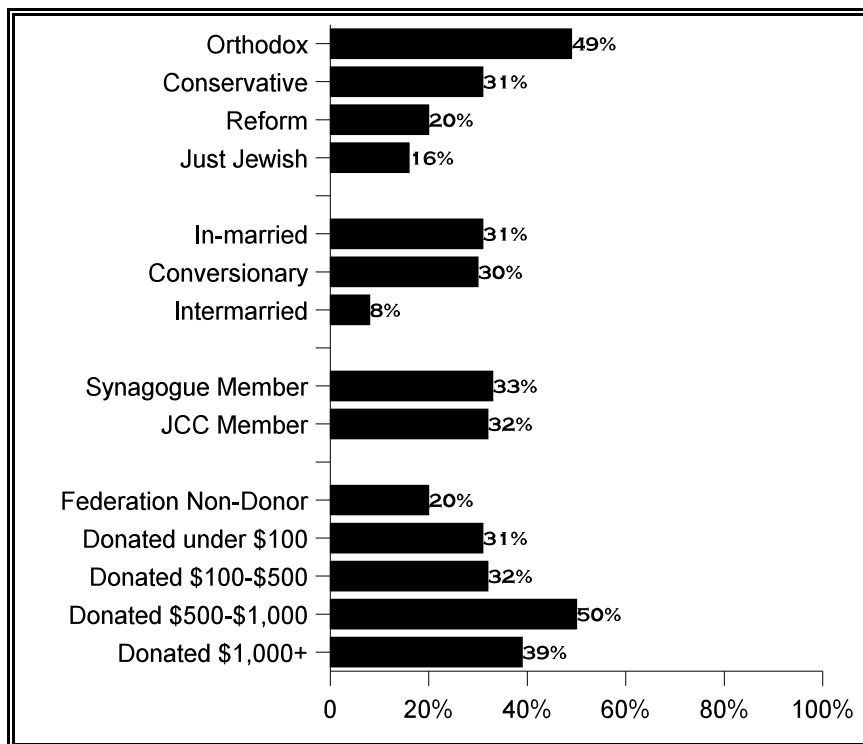
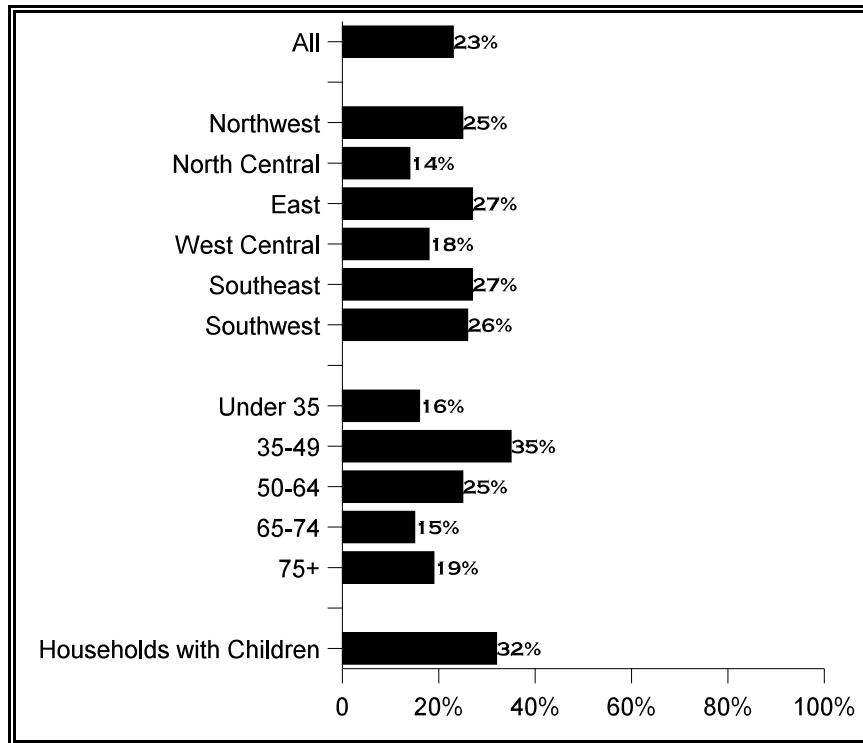
# SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

**TABLE 16**  
**SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%	Atlantic County	2004	44%
Tidewater	2001	58%	New Haven	2010	43%
St. Paul	2004	56%	Rhode Island	2002	43%
Essex-Morris	1998	56%	Cleveland	2011	42%
Minneapolis	2004	54%	St. Petersburg	1994	40%
Rochester	1999	54%	Columbus	2013	38%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%	Boston	2005	38%
Hartford	2000	53%	<b>Washington</b>	2003	37%
San Antonio	2007	52%	Miami	2014	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	Chicago	2010	36%
Detroit	2005	50%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
Bergen	2001	50%	Philadelphia	2009	35%
Jacksonville	2002	49%	<b>BROWARD</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>34%</b>
Charlotte	1997	49%	Los Angeles	1997	34%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	Orlando	1993	34%
Howard County	2010	48%	Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Palm Springs	1998	48%	<b>Atlanta</b>	2006	33%
Monmouth	1997	48%	<b>S Palm Beach</b>	2005	33%
Milwaukee	1996	48%	Denver	2007	32%
St. Louis	2014	46%	Tucson	2002	32%
Baltimore	2010	46%	<b>W Palm Beach</b>	2005	30%
Westport	2000	46%	San Diego	2003	29%
Wilmington	1995	46%	Phoenix	2002	29%
Sarasota	2001	45%	<b>Broward</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>27%</b>
York	1999	45%	San Francisco	2004	22%
Richmond	1994	45%	East Bay	2011	21%
Houston	2016	44%	Seattle	2000	21%
New York	2011	44%	Las Vegas	2005	14%
Middlesex	2008	44%			

## CHABAD ATTENDANCE

**A** ccording to the Telephone Survey, 26% (14,315 households) of Jewish households in Broward participated in or attended any services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year.



**Chabad Attendance in the Past Year**

## POSNACK JCC MEMBERSHIP

**A**bout 12% (6,740 households) of Jewish households in South Broward *reported* membership in a Jewish Community Center (JCC). The 12% compares to 6% in 2004 and 8% in 1994.

- The 12% of households in South Broward who *reported membership* in the Posnack JCC is about average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Houston, 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Miami (Russell), 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami (Alper), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Las Vegas, and 2% in Broward (Soref). The 12% compares to 6% in 1997.

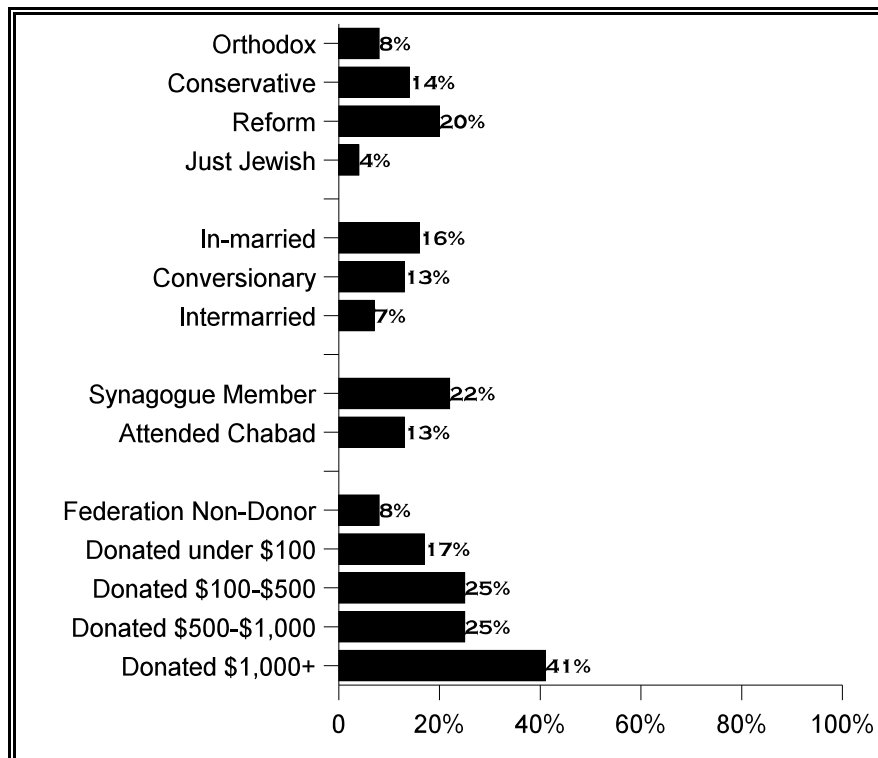
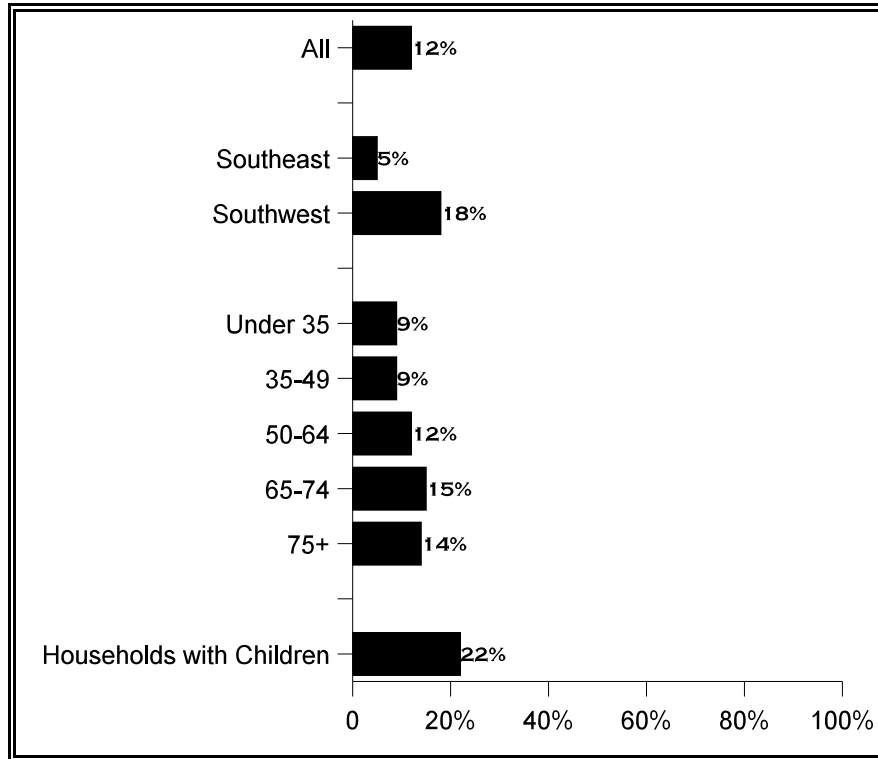
- 22% of **households with children** are members of the Posnack JCC. The 22% is about average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 24% in Houston, 22% in Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 6% in Las Vegas, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 22% compares to 14% in 1997.

- 7% of **intermarried households** are members of the Posnack JCC. The 7% is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 8% in both Houston and Miami, 7% in West Palm Beach, 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Atlanta, and 1% in Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 8% in 1997.

- 40% of respondents in Jewish households in South Broward who are not members of the Posnack JCC responded no need for the services offered; 21%, distance from home, 15%, cost; and 10%, lack of time. ● The 40% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Miami (Russell), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Miami (Alper), 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Soref), and 31% in Houston. The 40% compares to 54% in 1997. ● The 21% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 37% in Houston, 16% in Miami (Alper), 16% in Broward (Soref), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 21% compares to 11% in 1997. ● The 15% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Miami Beach), 17% in Miami (Russell), 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Houston, 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 15% compares to 15% in 1997.

- 35% of households in South Broward **participated in or attended a program** at the Posnack JCC in the past year. The 35% is well below the average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 42% in Houston, 27% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Miami (Russell), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 21% in Miami (Alper), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 19% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Las Vegas, and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 35% compares to 17% in 1997.

# POSNACK JCC MEMBERSHIP



**JCC Membership for the Posnack JCC**

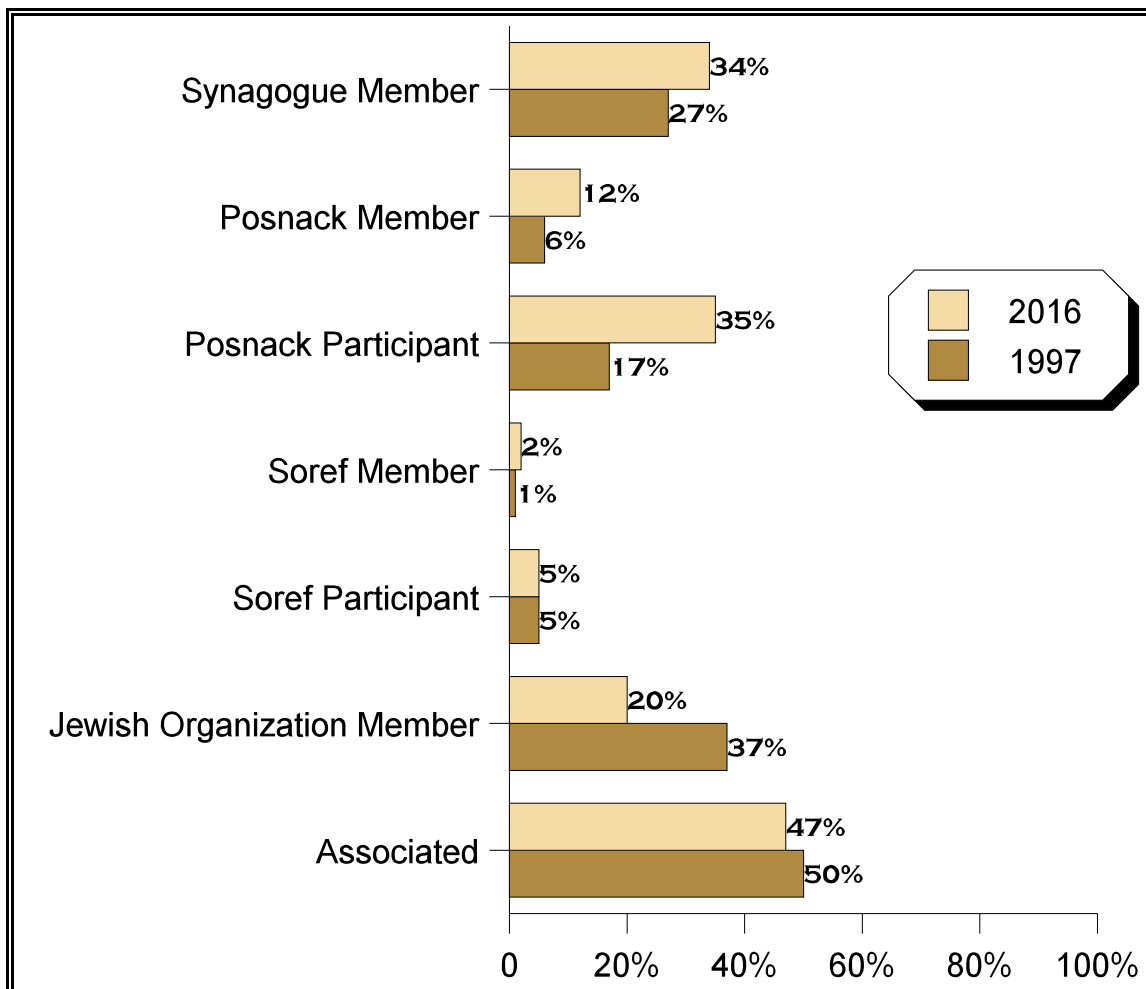
## OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

Overall, 47% of Jewish households in Broward are *associated* with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center (JCC), or Jewish organization. The 47% who are associated is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 51% in Miami, 42% in Atlanta, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 47% compares to 50% in 1997.

- 10% of households in South Broward are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 32% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 4% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 54% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

### Jewish Organization Membership

- 20% of Jewish households in Broward reported membership in a Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith, The Tribe, or WIZO. The 20% is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in West Palm Beach, 40% in South Palm Beach, 24% in each of Houston, Miami and Atlanta, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 37% in 1997.

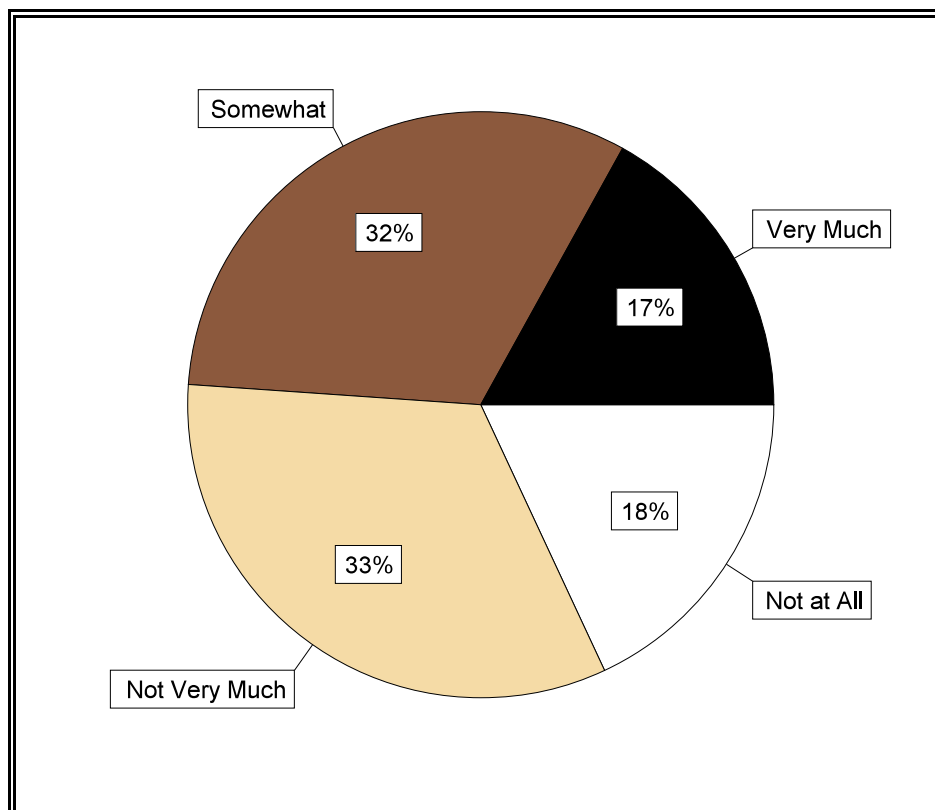


Percentage of Households Who Are Members or Participants, 1997-2016

## FEEL A PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY

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

- The 49% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 59% in Miami, 55% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Houston, 44% in Atlanta, and 31% in Las Vegas.
- The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is higher in the North Central (63%), than the West Central, the Southeast and the Southwest (all about 50%). It is lowest in the Northwest (37%) and the East (36%).
- 60% of respondents in in-married households and 56% of conversionary in-married households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to 30% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 33% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households with Jewish children feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, as do 48% of respondents in all households with children.



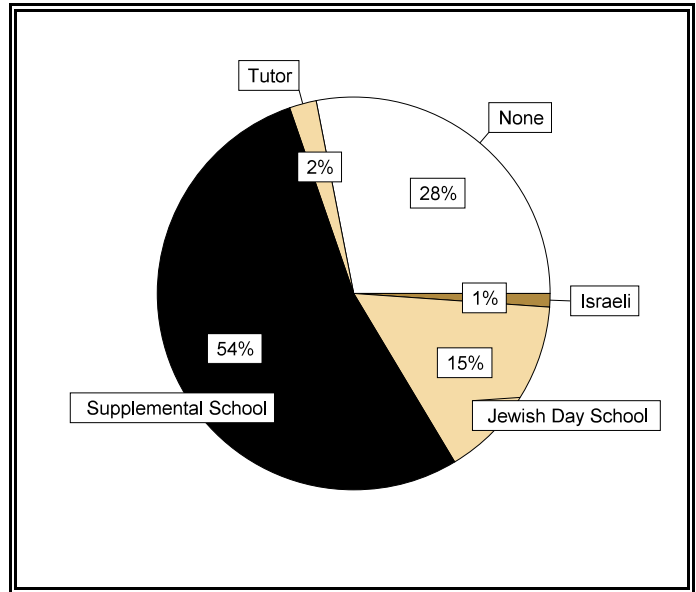
**Feel a Part of the Broward Jewish Community**  
(Jewish Respondents)



## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

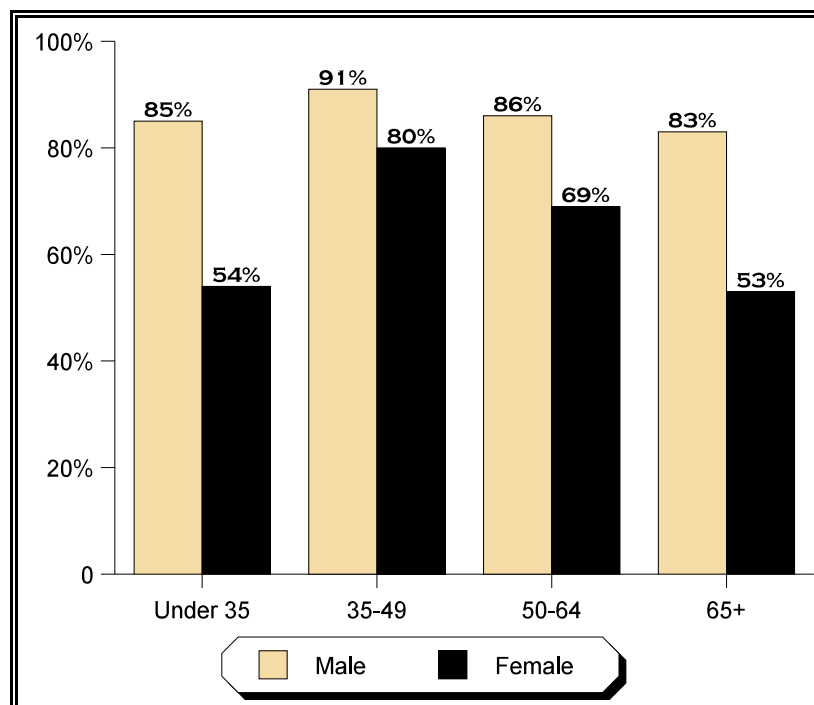
**I**n total, 72% of born or raised Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Broward received some formal Jewish education as children. The 72% is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in Houston, 77% in both Miami and West Palm Beach, 75% in South Palm Beach, and 72% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 72% compares to 73% in 1997.

- The 15% who **attended a Jewish day school as children** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Miami, 17% in Houston, 11% in Atlanta, 9% in South Palm Beach, 6% in Las Vegas, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 8% in 1997.



**Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children**

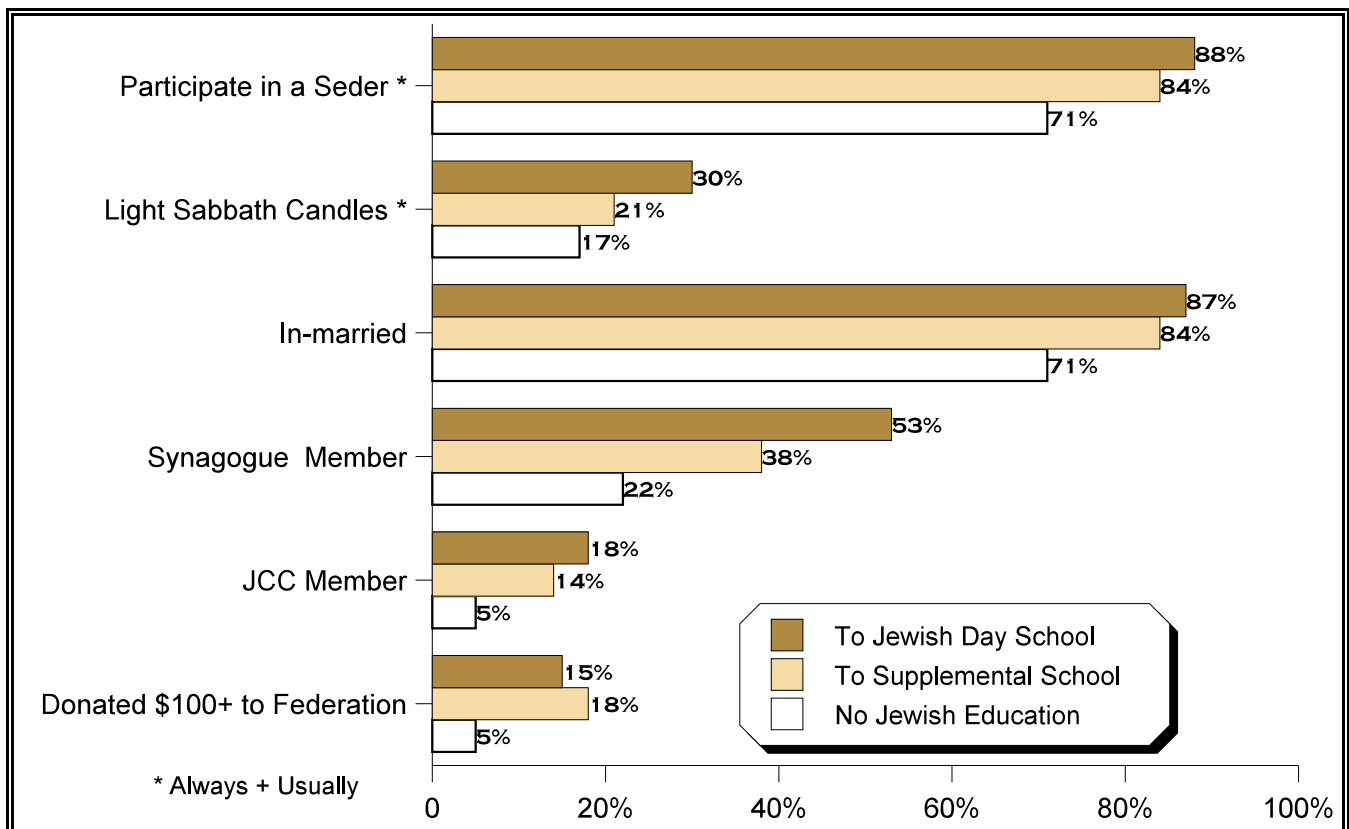
- 86% of born or raised Jewish male respondents received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 64% of born or raised Jewish female respondents. Born or raised Jewish female respondents in all age groups were less likely to receive some formal Jewish education as children than were born or raised Jewish male respondents.



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

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

- 79% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Orthodox and 80% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Conservative received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 72% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Reform and 63% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.
- Jewish education increases from 69% of non-donors to the Jewish Federation to 74% of donors of under \$100 to 92% of donors of \$1,000 and over.
- 77% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households and 75% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 61% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households. 16% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households and 22% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households attended a Jewish day school as children, compared to 10% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households.
- On most measures of Jewish identity, attendance at a Jewish day school or supplemental school as children is shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.



**Households in Which a Born Jewish Respondent Attended Formal Jewish Education as Children**

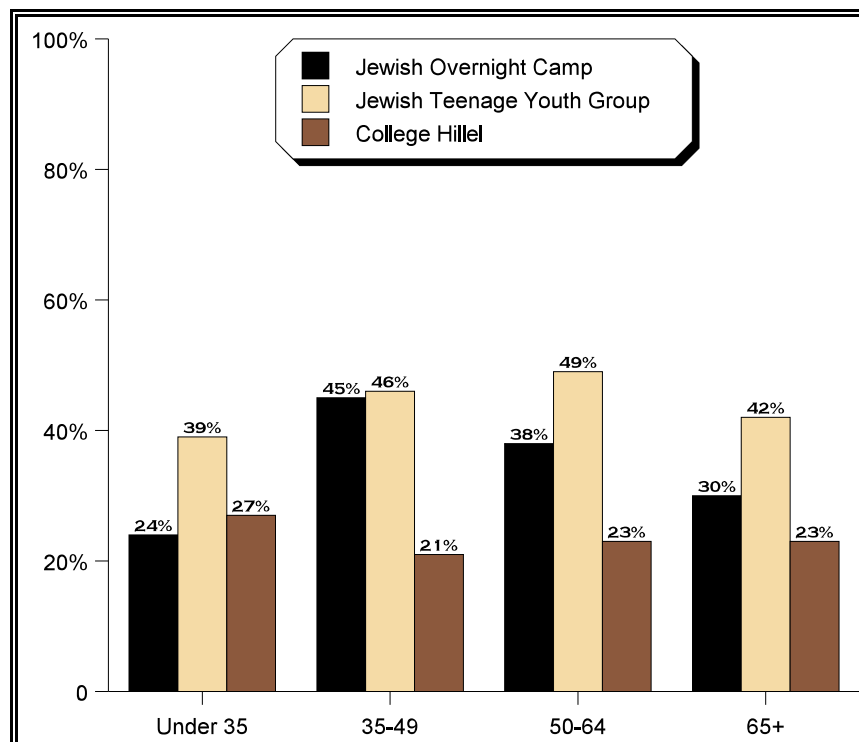
## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

**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, three types of informal Jewish education were examined for born Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Broward. Overall, 34% of born Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, 42% were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and 23% participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays).

- The 34% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Miami, 32% in Houston, 27% in Las Vegas, 24% in South Palm Beach, and 23% in West Palm Beach. The 34% compares to 17% in 1997.

- The 42% who **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Houston, 42% in Miami, 38% in Las Vegas, 34% in West Palm Beach, and 33% in South Palm Beach. The 42% compares to 30% in 1997.

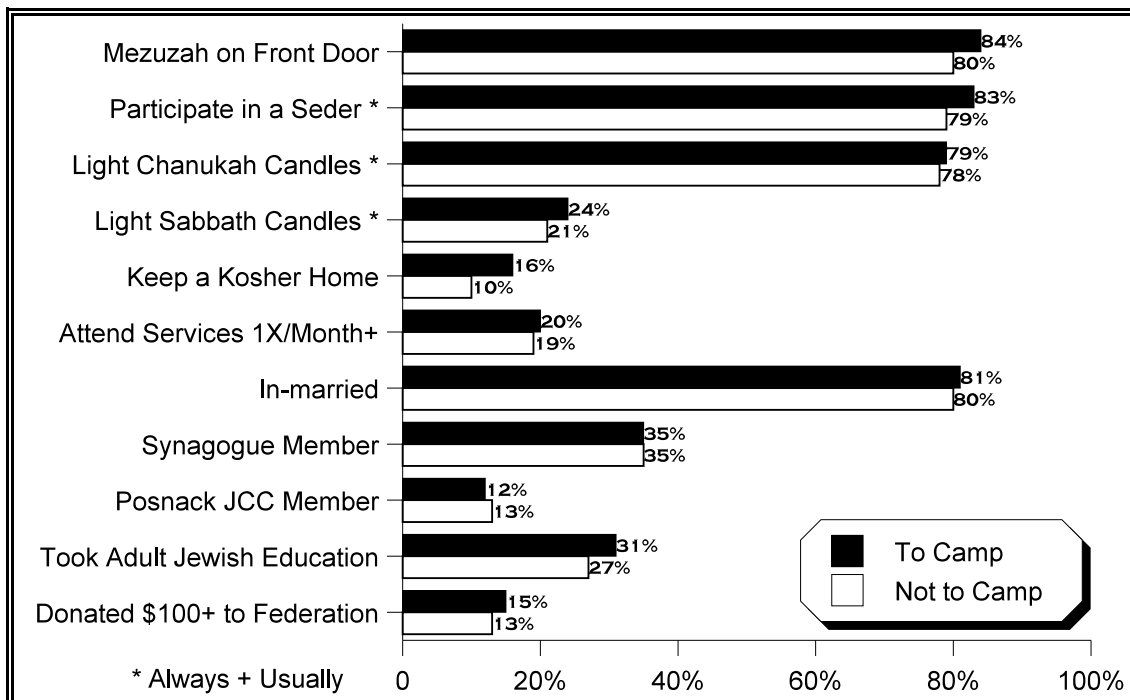
- The 23% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in both Houston and Miami, 25% in West Palm Beach, 24% in South Palm Beach, and 20% in Las Vegas. The 23% compares to 23% in 1997.



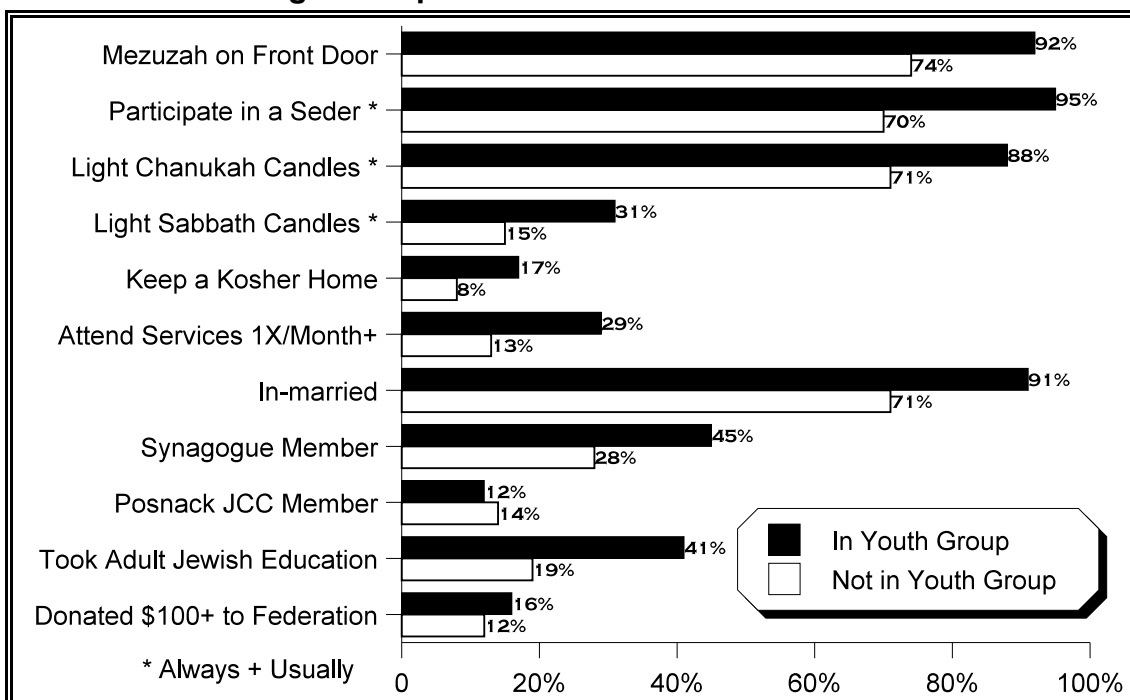
**Born Jewish Respondents Who Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children, Were Active in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, and Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College, by Age**

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

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

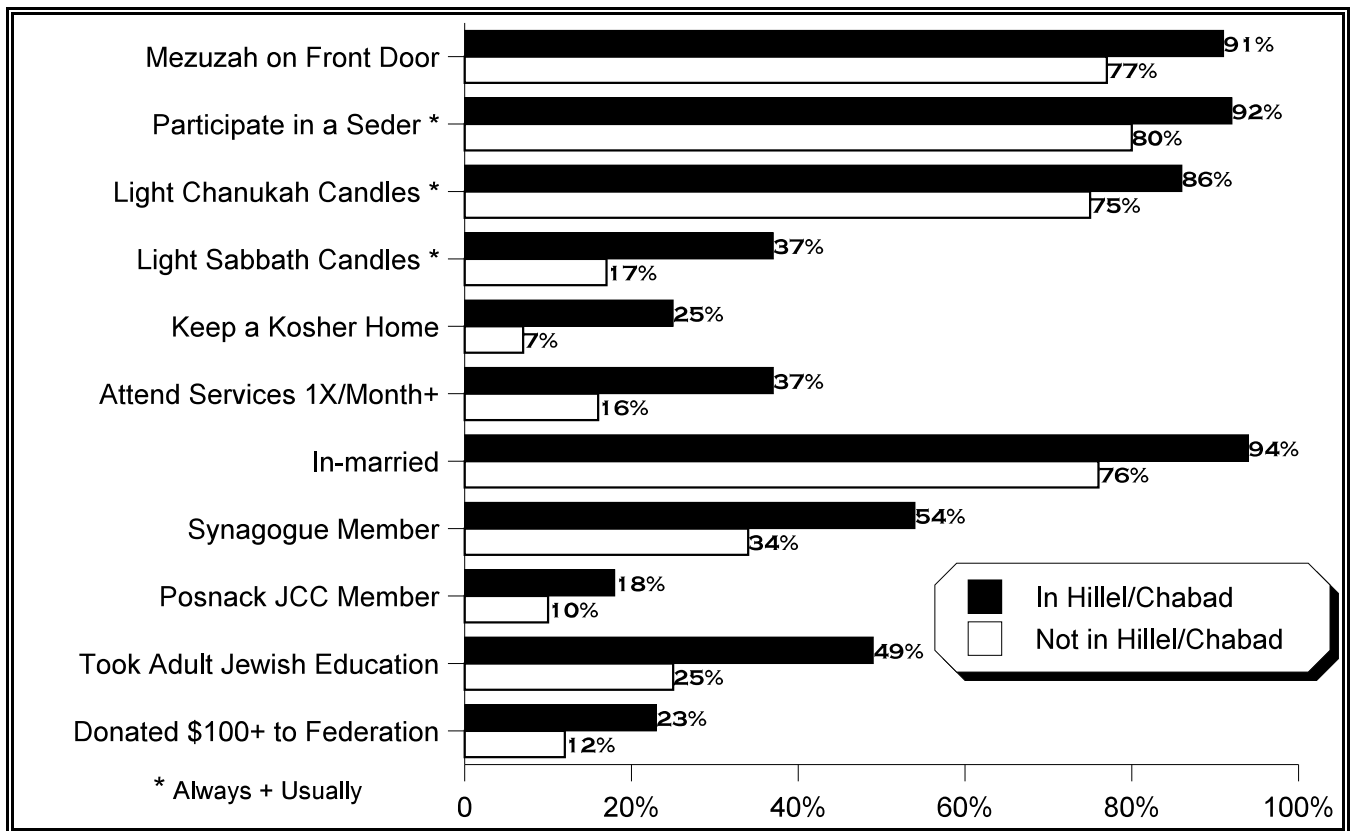


### Households in Which a Born Jewish Respondent Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children



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

# JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

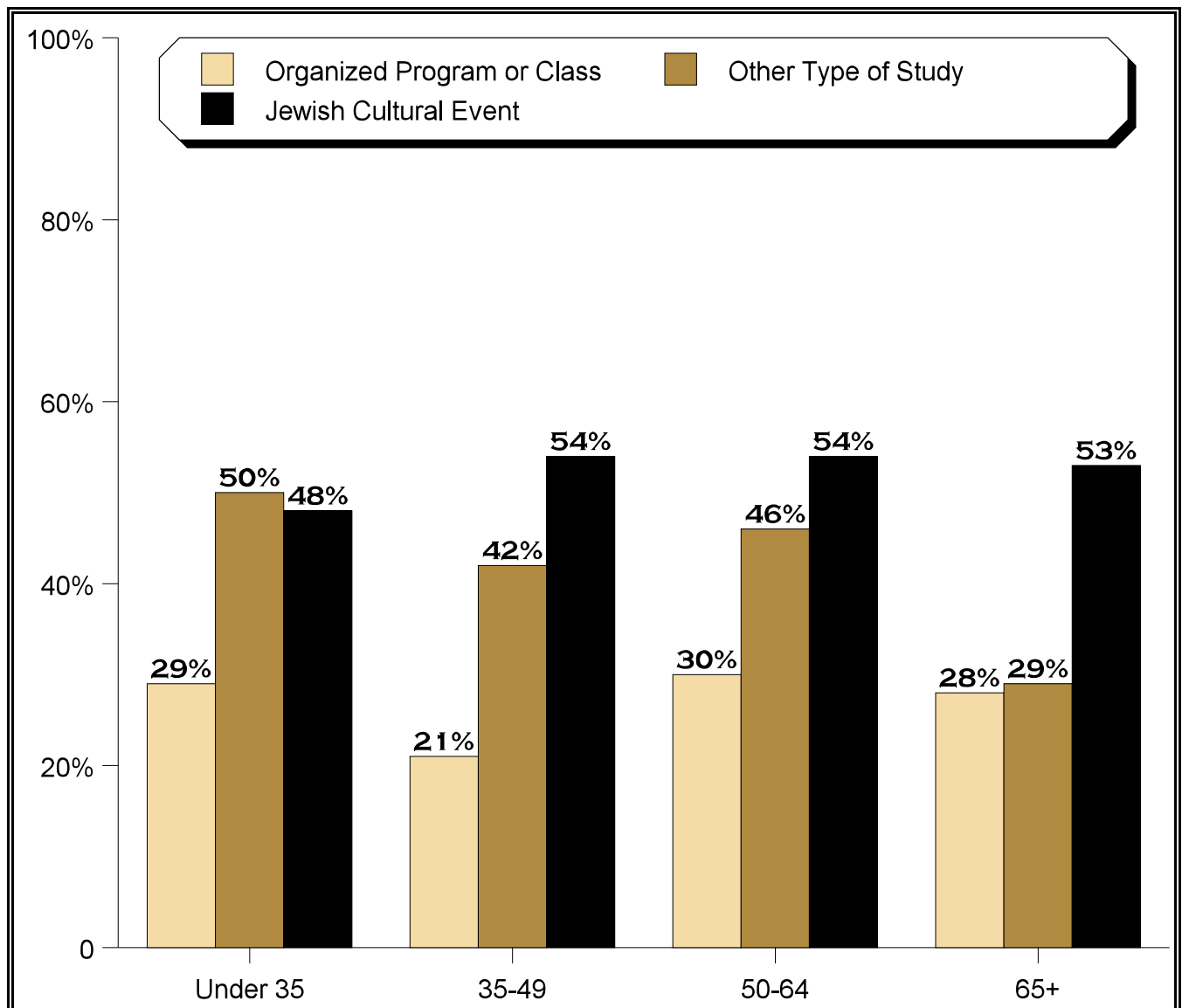


**Households in Which a Born Jewish Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding the High Holidays)**

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS ADULTS

**I**n total, the 28% who attended adult Jewish education in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Houston, 24% in Miami, 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 13% in Las Vegas.

- 38% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year.
- 53% 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.

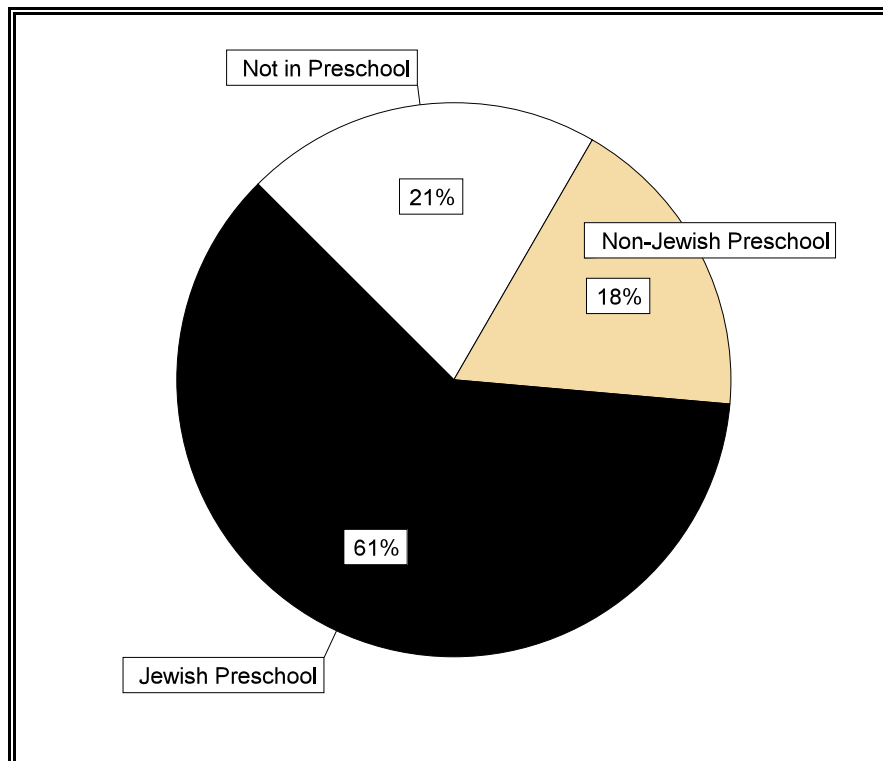


**Jewish Education of Respondents by Age**

## PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE

**A**bout 61% (1,900 children) of Jewish children *age 0-5* (including only those Jewish children *age 5* who do not yet attend kindergarten) in Broward attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, 18% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 21% do not attend a preschool/child care program. The 61% who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Miami, 44% in South Palm Beach, 40% in Houston, 34% in West Palm Beach, 29% in Atlanta, and 14% in Las Vegas. The 61% compares to 36% in 1997.

- The *Jewish preschool/child care market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish children *age 0-5* in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish preschool/child care program*. The 77% **market share** is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Miami, 65% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Houston, 49% in West Palm Beach, 39% in Atlanta, and 26% in Las Vegas. The 77% compares to 55% in 1997.



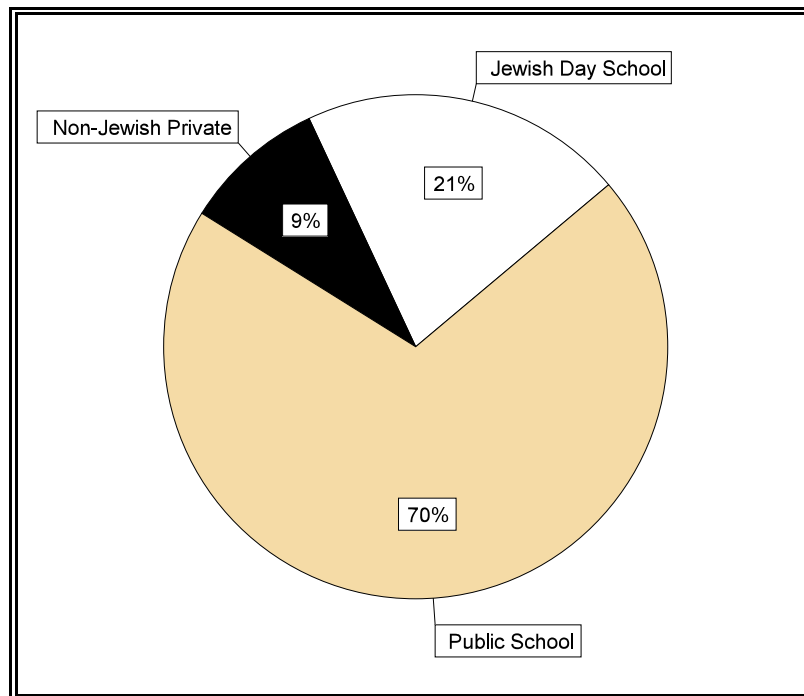
**Preschool/Child Care Program  
Currently Attended by Jewish Children Age 0-5**



## JEWISH DAY SCHOOL, AGE 5-12

**A**bout 21% (2,000 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) in Broward attend a Jewish day school, 9% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 70% attend a public school.

- The 21% who **attend a Jewish day school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Miami, 24% in Houston, 22% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Atlanta, and 12% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 16% in 1997.
- The 9% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Houston and South Palm Beach, 13% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in each of Miami, Atlanta, and Las Vegas. The 9% compares to 13% in 1997.
- The 70% who **attend a public school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in Las Vegas, 76% in West Palm Beach, 75% in Atlanta, 63% in South Palm Beach, 61% in Houston, and 40% in Miami. The 70% compares to 71% in 1997.
- The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 5-12 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 71% **market share** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in Miami, 67% in Atlanta, 62% in Houston, 61% in Las Vegas, 59% in South Palm Beach, and 47% in West Palm Beach. The 71% compares to 56% in 1997

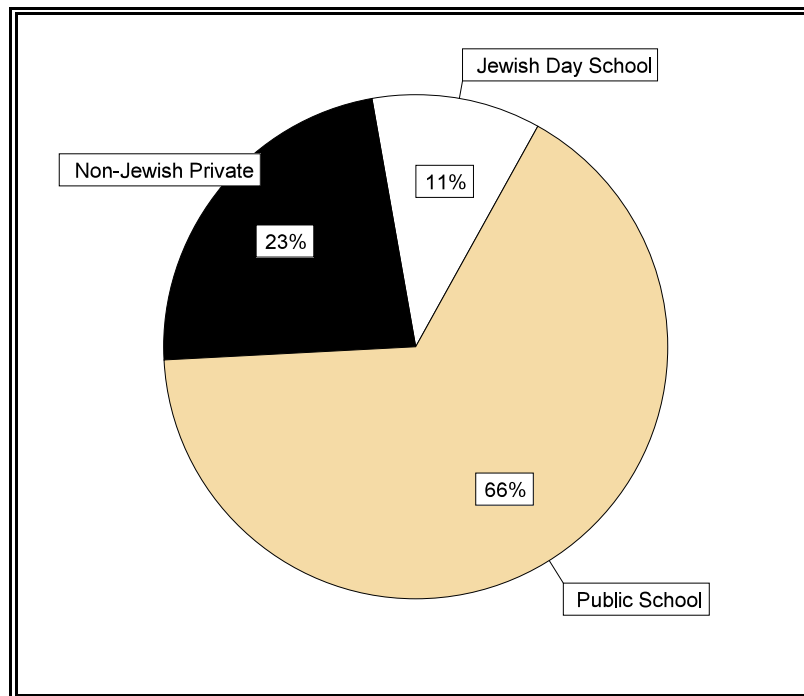


**Education for Jewish Children Age 5-12**

## JEWISH DAY SCHOOL, AGE 13-17

**A**bout 11% (600 children) of Jewish children *age 13-17* in Broward attend a Jewish day school, 23% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 66% attend a public school.

- The 11% who **attend a Jewish day school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Miami, 17% in Houston, 14% in South Palm Beach, 7% in Atlanta, 5% in Las Vegas, and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 10% in 1997.
- The 23% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Houston, 16% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Miami, 14% in Atlanta, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in Las Vegas. The 23% compares to 8% in 1997.
- The 66% who **attend a public school** is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach, 91% in Las Vegas, 79% in Atlanta, 70% in South Palm Beach, 61% in Houston, and 49% in Miami. The 66% compares 83% in 1997.
- The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 13-17 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 31% **market share** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Miami, 51% in Las Vegas, 45% in South Palm Beach, 43% in Houston, 32% in Atlanta, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 31% compares to 55% in 1997.



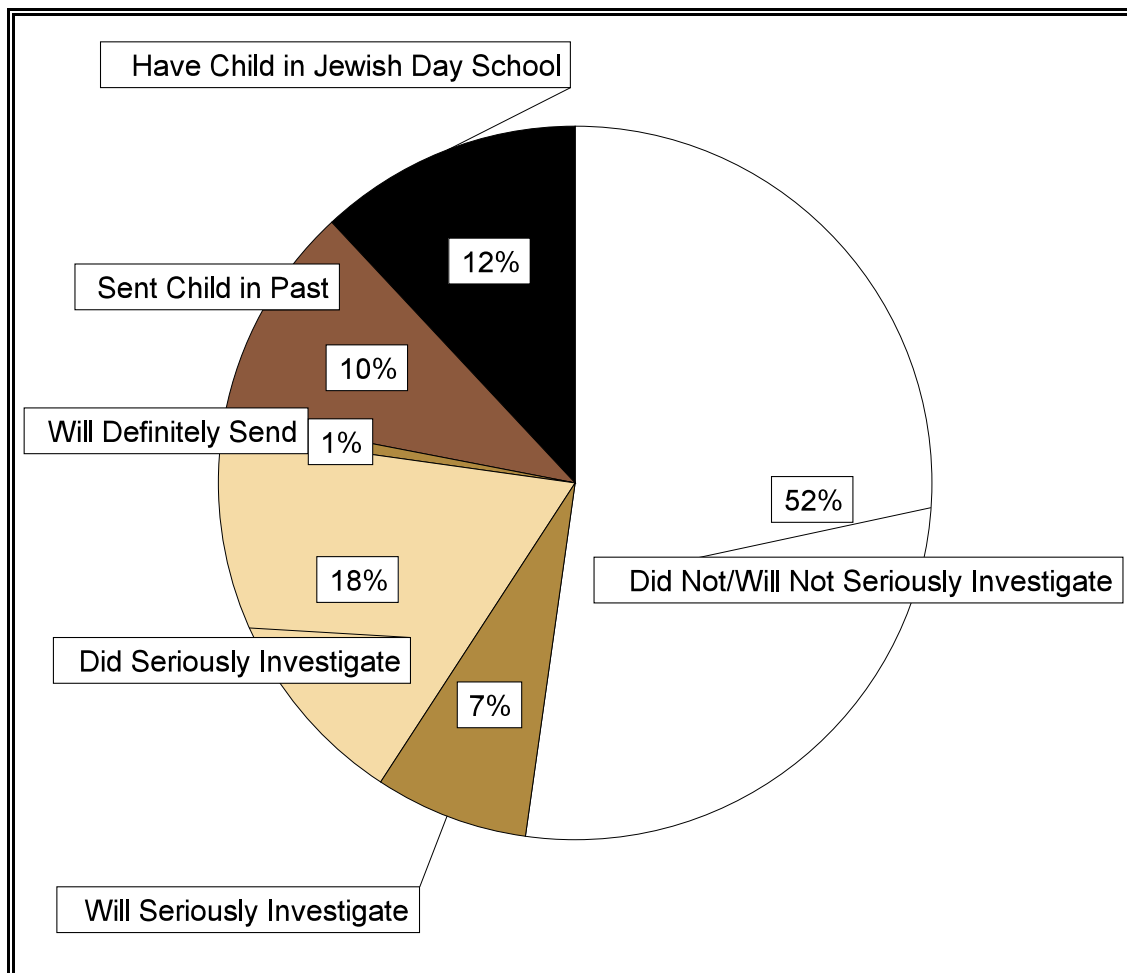
**Education for Jewish Children Age 13-17**

## CHOOSING JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

### Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

● 12% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 10% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 1% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 18% (households with Jewish school age children) seriously investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 7% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 45% (households with Jewish school age children) did not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 6% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future. The 52% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school are *not in the Jewish day school market*.

● The 52% not in the Jewish day school market is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in West Palm Beach, 44% in South Palm Beach, 36% in Houston, 33% in Las Vegas, and 24% in Miami. The 52% compares to 56% in 1997.



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

## CHOOSING JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

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

- Respondents in households 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. The major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (43%), quality of other private or public schools (13%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (13%), no Jewish day school in area when decision was made (8%), distance from home (8%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (4%), and curriculum issues (4%).

- The 43% who reported **tuition cost** is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 45% in Miami, 44% in South Palm Beach, 43% in Las Vegas, 35% in Houston. The 43% compares to 47% in 1997.

- The 13% who reported **quality of other private or public schools** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in West Palm Beach, 7% in South Palm Beach, 6% in Miami, 4% in Las Vegas, 3% in Houston. The 13% compares to 4% in 1997.

- The 13% who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in South Palm Beach, 29% in West Palm Beach, 11% in Miami, 10% in Las Vegas, and 6% in Houston. The 13% compares to 16% in 1997.

- The 8% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in West Palm Beach, 18% in Houston, 11% in Las Vegas, 10% in Miami, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 11% in 1997.

- The 4% who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 8% in Miami, 6% in Houston, and 2% in Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 8% in 1997.

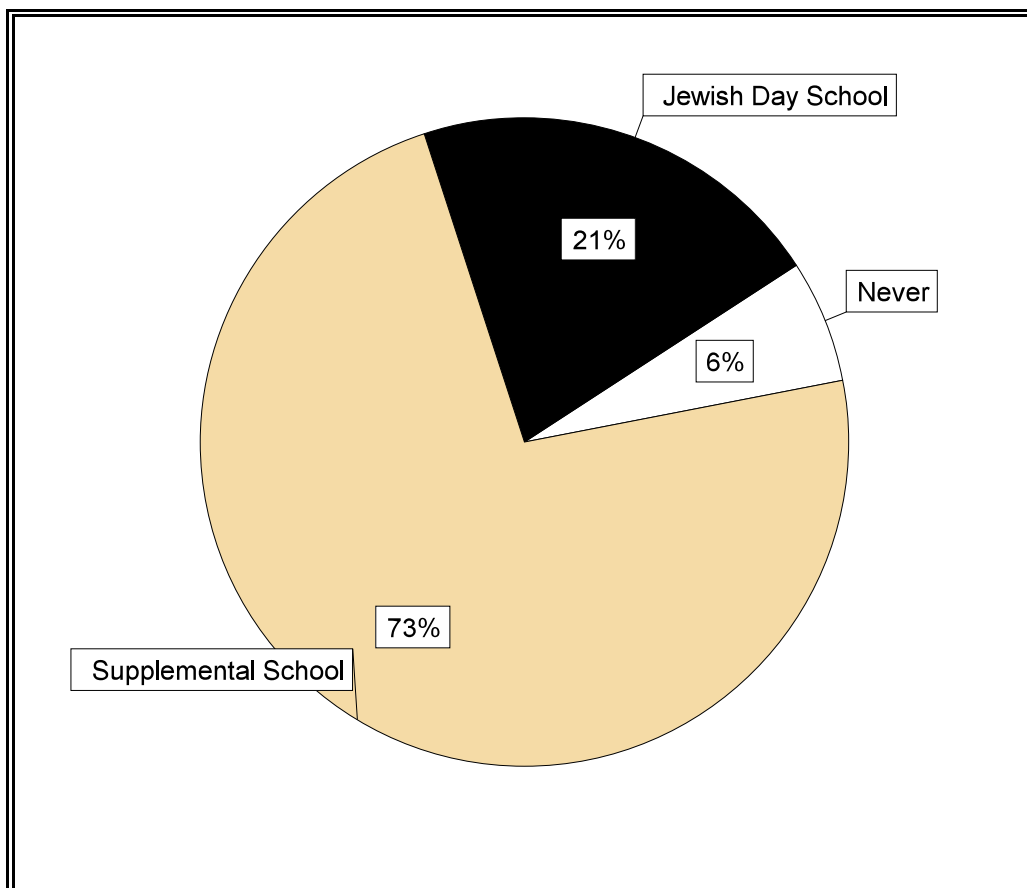
- The 2% who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in South Palm Beach, 7% in Miami, 2% in both Houston and Las Vegas, and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 7% in 1997.

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

**A** ccording to the Telephone Survey, 57% of Jewish children **age 5-12** in Broward currently attend formal Jewish education. The 57% is the third lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Houston, 71% in Miami and 37% in Las Vegas.

- 27% of Jewish children **age 13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education. The 27% who currently attend formal Jewish education is the second lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Miami, 40% in Houston, and 18% in Las Vegas.

- 94% of children age 13-17 did attend some Jewish education at some point in their lives, 21% at a Jewish day school and 73% at a supplemental school.

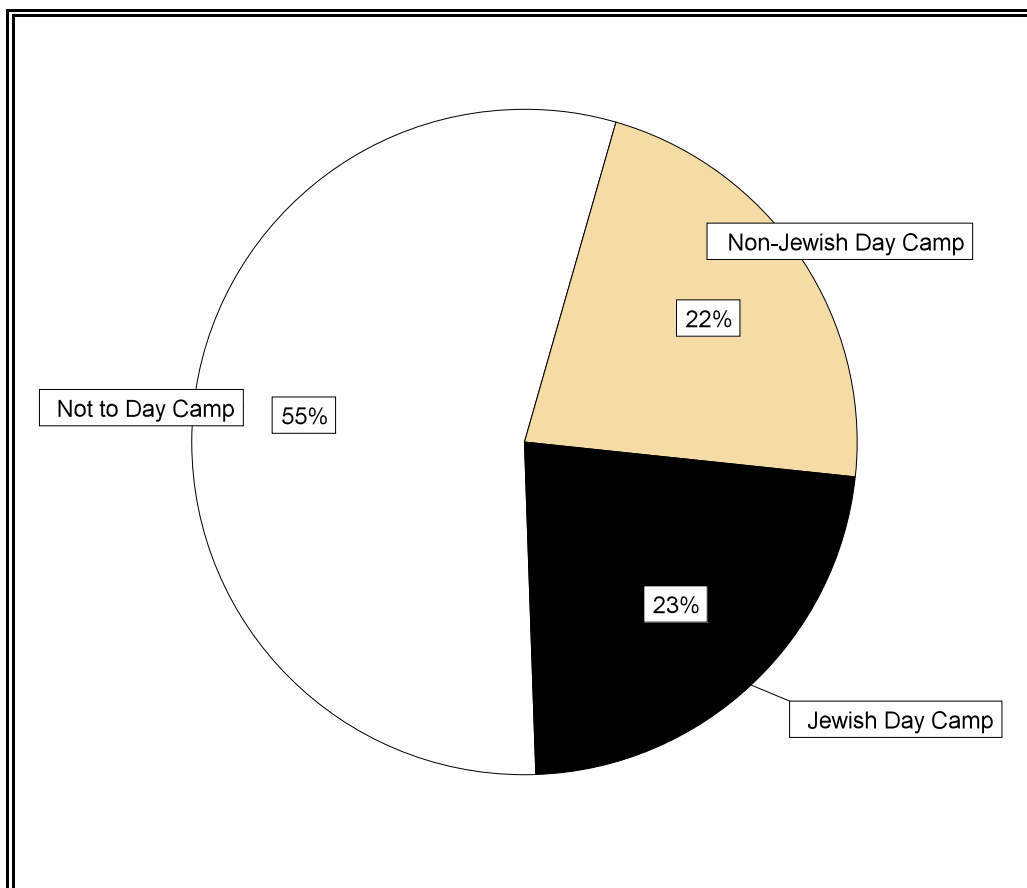


**Ever Received Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children  
Age 13-17**

## DAY CAMP

**A**bout 23% of Jewish children *age 3-17* attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2015), 22% attended a non-Jewish day camp, and 55% did not attend a day camp. 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 37% in Miami, 23% in Houston, 21% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 18% in Las Vegas. The 23% compares to 13% in 1997.

- The *Jewish day camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 3-17 who attended a day camp who attended a *Jewish* day camp this past summer. The 51% **market share** is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in Miami, 63% in Las Vegas, 59% in Houston, 51% in West Palm Beach, and 43% in South Palm Beach. The 51% compares to 40% in 1997.



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

## OVERNIGHT CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP

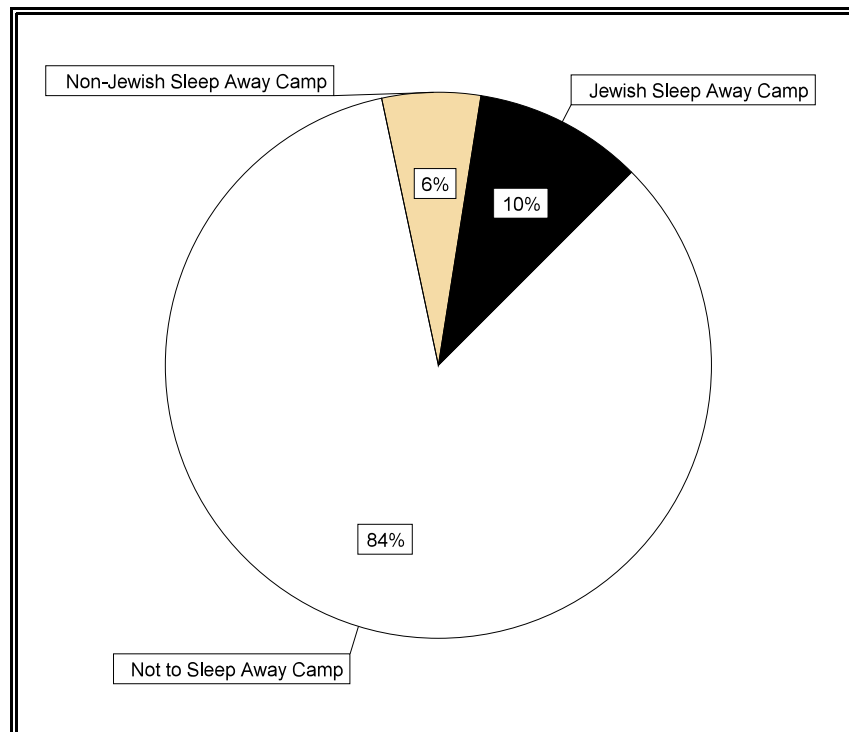
**A**bout 10% of Jewish children *age 6-17* attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2015), 6% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp, and 84% did not attend a overnight camp. The 10% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Miami, 19% in Houston, 11% in both Las Vegas and South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 8% in 1997.

- The *Jewish overnight camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 6-17 who attended a overnight camp who attended a *Jewish* overnight camp this past summer. The 63% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Miami, 81% in Las Vegas, 75% in Houston, 74% in West Palm Beach, and 67% in South Palm Beach. The 63% compares to 56% in 1997.

- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward (whose Jewish children did not go to overnight camp) were asked if cost prevented them from sending their child(ren) to overnight camp this past summer. 27% (2,300 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp this past summer because of cost.

### Jewish Teenage Youth Group

- 33% of Jewish children *age 13-17* are members of a Jewish teenage youth group. The 33% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Houston, 33% in Miami and 22% in Las Vegas.



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

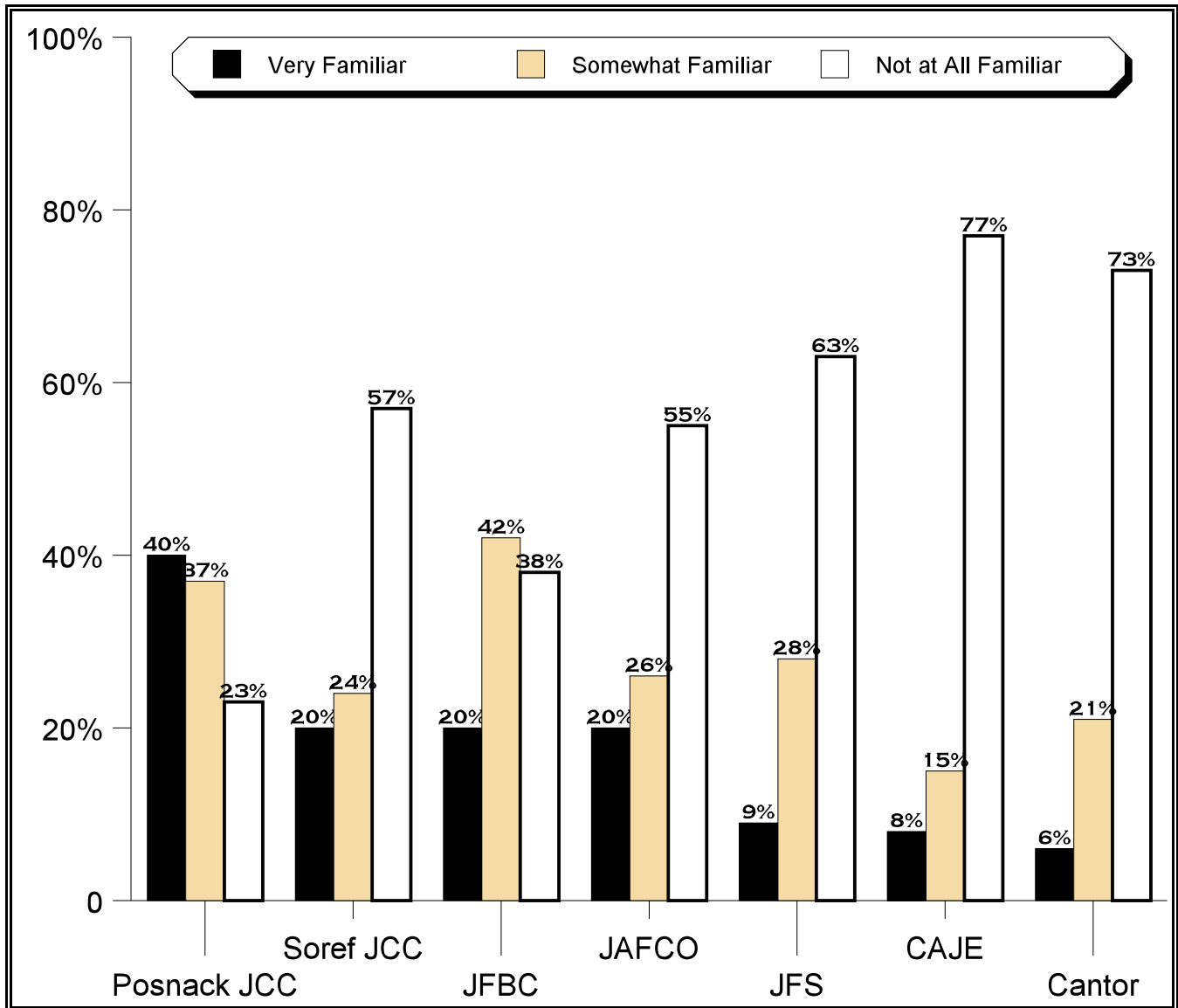


## JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County Jewish Federation and some of its agencies.

- In South Broward, 40% of respondents are very familiar, 37% are somewhat familiar, and 23% are not at all familiar with the **David Posnack Jewish Community Center** (Posnack JCC). The 40% very familiar with the Posnack JCC is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 35% in Miami (Alper), 32% in Miami (Russell), 30% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 20% in Broward (Soref), 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 5% in Las Vegas. The 40% compares to 18% in 1997.
- In North Broward, 20% of respondents are very familiar, 24% are somewhat familiar, and 57% are not at all familiar with the **Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center** (Soref JCC). The 20% very familiar with the Soref JCC is well below average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in Broward (Posnack), 35% in Miami (Alper), 32% in Miami (Russell), 30% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 5% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 8% in 1997.
- 20% of respondents are very familiar, 42% are somewhat familiar, and 38% are not at all familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Broward County** (JFBC). The 20% very familiar with the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Miami, 13% in South Palm Beach, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 12% in 1997.
- 19% of respondents are very familiar, 26% are somewhat familiar, and 55% are not at all familiar with the **Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options** (JAFCO).
- 9% of respondents are very familiar, 28% are somewhat familiar, and 63% are not at all familiar with **Jewish Family Service** (JFS). The 9% very familiar with JFS is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Las Vegas, 9% in Miami, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 6% in 1997.
- 8% of respondents are very familiar, 15% are somewhat familiar, and 77% are not at all familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education** (CAJE). The 8% very familiar with the local Bureau of Jewish education is the second highest of six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 3% in 1997.
- 6% of respondents are very familiar, 21% are somewhat familiar, and 73% are not at all familiar with the **Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center** (Cantor). The 6% very familiar with the local Senior Services Agency is about average of five comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in West Palm Beach.

# JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY



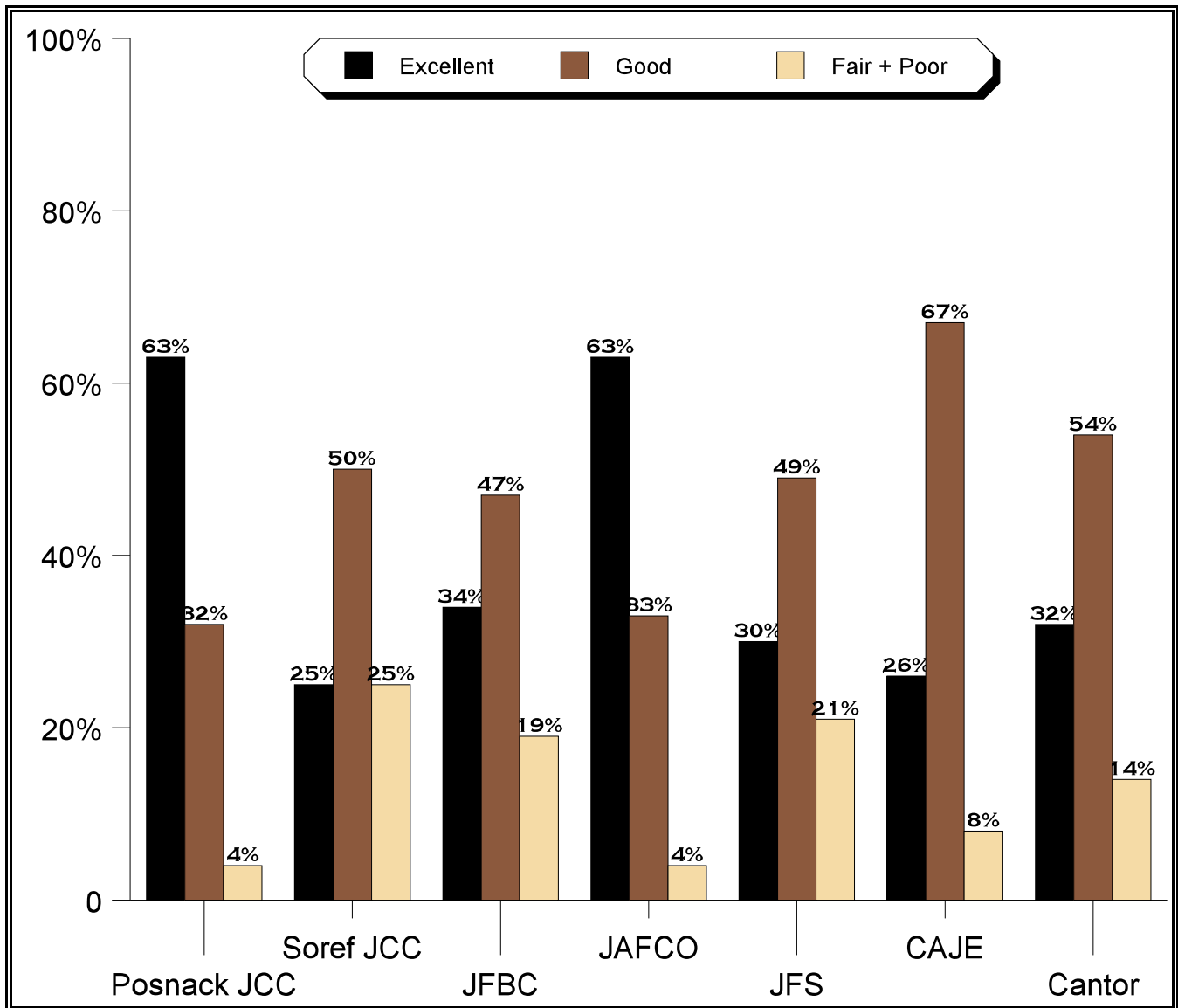
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies (Respondents)

## JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION

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

- In South Broward, 63% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **David Posnack Jewish Community Center** (Posnack JCC) perceive it as excellent; 32%, good; 4%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 63% excellent perceptions of the Posnack JCC is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 43% in Miami (Alper), 40% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 39% in South Palm Beach, 37% in Miami (Russell), 35% in Miami (Miami Beach), 30% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 25% in Broward (Soref), and 13% in Las Vegas. The 63% compares 40% in 1997.
- In North Broward, 25% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center** (Soref JCC) perceive it as excellent; 50%, good; 20%, fair; and 5%, poor. The 25% excellent perceptions of the Soref JCC is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 63% in Broward (Posnack), 43% in Miami (Alper), 40% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 39% in South Palm Beach, 37% in Miami (Russell), 35% in Miami (Miami Beach), 30% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 13% in Las Vegas. The 25% compares to 37% in 1997.
- 34% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Broward County** (JFBC) perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 16%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 34% excellent **perceptions** of the local Jewish Federation is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in South Palm Beach, 30% in Miami, 28% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 28% in 1997.
- 63% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options** (JAFCO)) perceive it as excellent; 33%, good; 3%, fair; and 1%, poor.
- 30% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Family Service** (JFS) perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 16%, fair; and 5%, poor. The 30% excellent perceptions of JFS is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Miami, and 17% in Las Vegas. The 30% compares to 25% in 1997.
- 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Central Agency for Jewish Education** (CAJE) perceive it as excellent; 67%, good; 6%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 26% excellent perceptions of the local Bureau of Jewish education is about average among six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in West Palm Beach and 28% in South Palm Beach. The 26% compares to 39% in 1997.
- 32% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center** (Cantor) perceive it as excellent; 54%, good; 14%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 32% **excellent perceptions** of the local Senior Service Agency is about average among five comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in West Palm Beach.

## JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION



### Perception of Jewish Agencies

(Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Agency)

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

**I**n total, 20% (14,300 households) of Jewish households in Broward contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. (The respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself.) The 20% of households containing a **health-limited adult** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in South Palm Beach, 20% in West Palm Beach, 18% in Las Vegas, 16% in Houston, and 15% in Miami. The 20% compares to 21% in 1997.

- Included in the 20% are 7% (4,900 households) of households in which an adult needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition and 2% (1,200 households) of households in which an adult needs weekly assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 7% of households containing a **health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 6% in both Houston and Miami, and 5% in Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 7% in 1997.
- 3.4% (5,000 adults) of *adults in Jewish households* are disabled and thus unable to work.
- 0.5% (360 households) of Jewish households in Broward 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 0.5% does not include households in which the disabled adult children are living in group homes, either in Broward or elsewhere.
- 13.1% (9,400 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** (*coordinating services*) in the past year. Included in the 13.1% are 1.4% (1,000 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 1.9% (1,400 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 9.8% (7,000 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.
- 4.9% (3,500 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year. Included in the 4.9% are 1.4% (1,000 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 0.8% (600 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 2.7% (1,900 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.
- 13.8% (9,900 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** (*counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 13.8% are 1.9% (1,300 households) of households who did not receive counseling, 1.5% (1,100 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 10.4% (7,500 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.
- 9.6% (6,900 households) of households needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year. Included in the 9.6% are 1.5% (1,100 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 1.1% (800 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 7.0% (5,000 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

- 15.5% (7,300 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 8.7% (4,100 households) of households who did not receive job counseling and 6.8% (3,200 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. No households received job counseling from Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed job counseling did not receive it, and all households who received job counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.
- 12.0% (1,400 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 12.0% are 2.4% (300 households) of households who did not enroll the children in learning disabled or special needs programs, 1.3% (150 households) who enrolled the children in learning disabled or special needs programs provided by Jewish sources, and 8.3% (950 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.

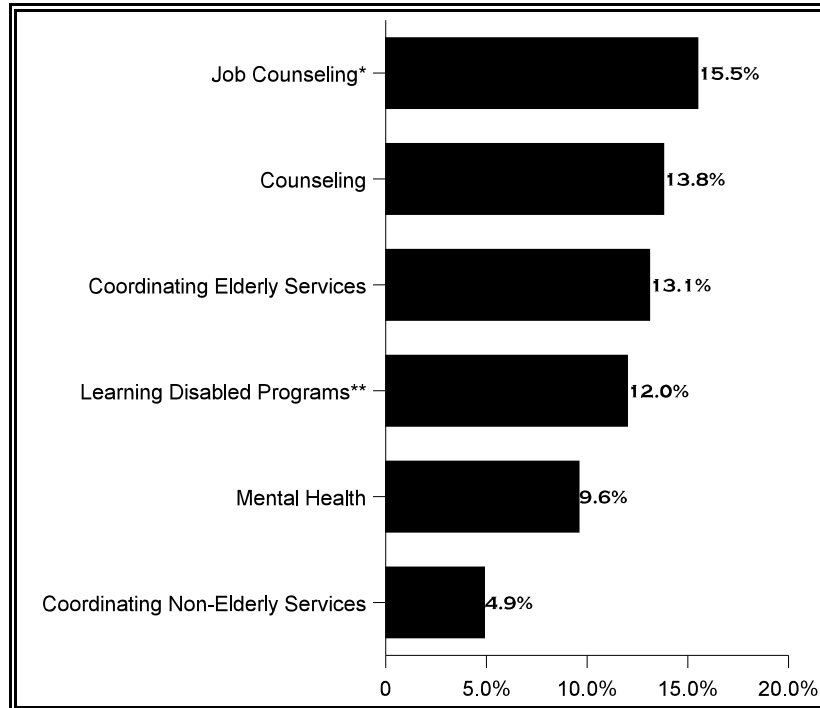
### Social Services for Persons age 75 and Over

- 31.7% (5,700 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. Included in the 31.7% are 0.7% (175 households) of households who did not receive in-home health care, 5.2% (930 households) who received in-home health care from Jewish sources; and 25.8% (4,600 households) who received in-home health care from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed in-home health care received it, and most households who received in-home health care received it from non-Jewish sources.
- 18.3% (3,200 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. Included in the 18.3% are 4.7% (800 households) of households who did not receive senior transportation, 3.8% (700 households) who received senior transportation from Jewish sources, and 9.8% (1,700 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.
- 6.6% (1,150 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 6.6% are 1.9% (300 households) of households who did not receive home-delivered meals, 0.5% (100 households) who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources, and 4.2% (750 households) who received home delivered meals from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed home-delivered meals received them, and most households received home-delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.

### Households Caring for an Elderly Relative

- 11% (7,300 households) of Jewish households in Broward 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.

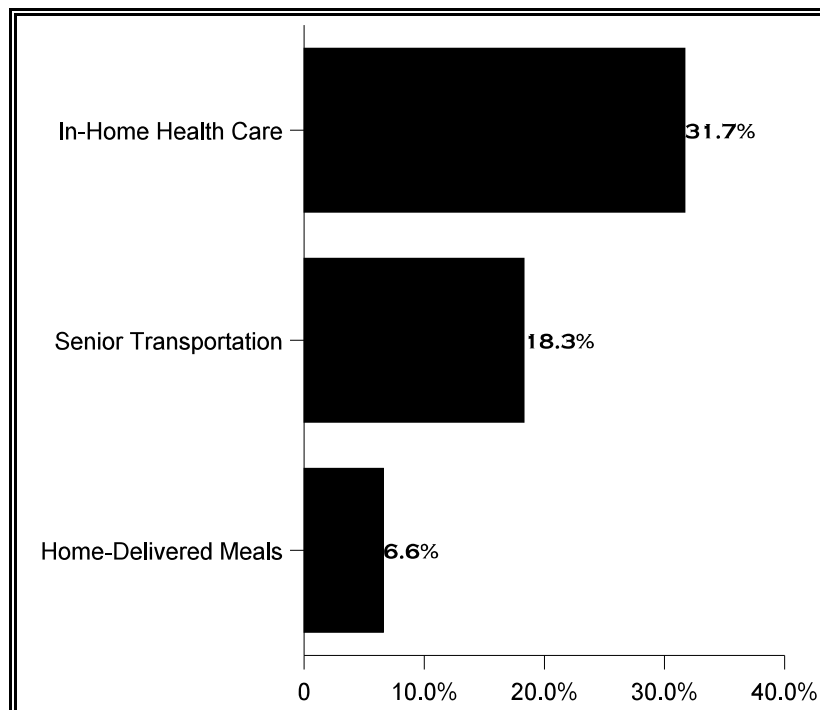
# SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



## Need for Social Services in the Past Year

\* Of households with adults age 18-64.


\*\* Of households with Jewish children age 0-17.



## Need for Elderly Social Services in the Past Year in Households with Elderly Persons



## TRIPS TO ISRAEL

 Overall, 61% of Jewish households in Broward contain a member who visited Israel. The 61% of households in which a member **visited Israel** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Miami, 61% in South Palm Beach, 59% in Houston, 55% in West Palm Beach, and 33% in Las Vegas. The 61% compares to 52% in 1997.

- 25% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 36%, on a general trip. The 25% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Houston, 28% in South Palm Beach, 26% in Miami, 25% in West Palm Beach, and 10% in Las Vegas. The 25% compares to 20% in 1997.
- The 36% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Miami, 32% in South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, 28% in Houston, and 22% in Las Vegas. The 36% compares to 32% in 1997.
- The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip. The Jewish trip market share of 41% is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Houston, 47% in South Palm Beach, 46% in West Palm Beach, 37% in Miami, and 31% in Las Vegas. The 41% compares to 38% in 1997.

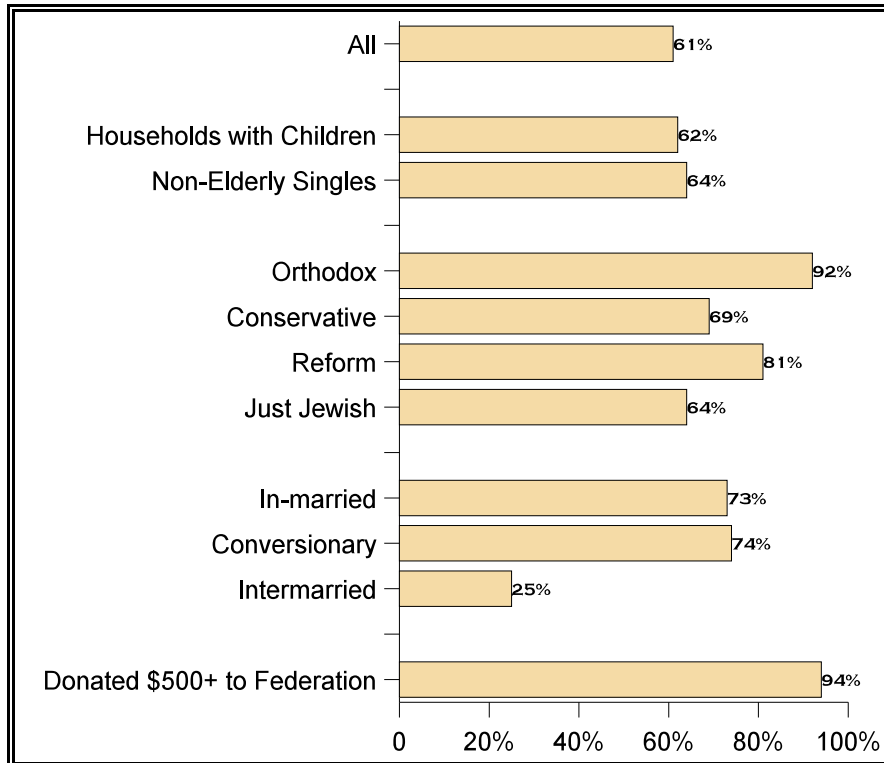
### Trips to Israel by Jewish Children

- 22% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 3% on a Jewish trip and 19% on a general trip.
- The 22% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Miami, 16% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Las Vegas, 12% in Houston, 5% in West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 21% in 1997.
- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. 33% (3,000 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

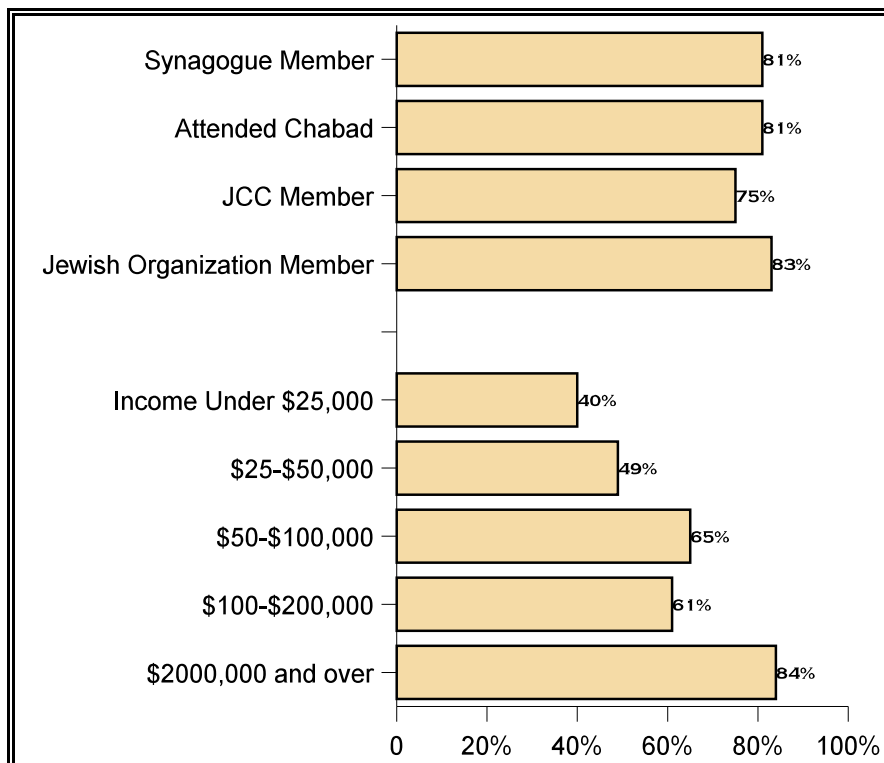
### Correlations of Jewish Behaviors with Trips to Israel

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

# TRIPS TO ISRAEL



**Households in Which a Member Visited Israel**

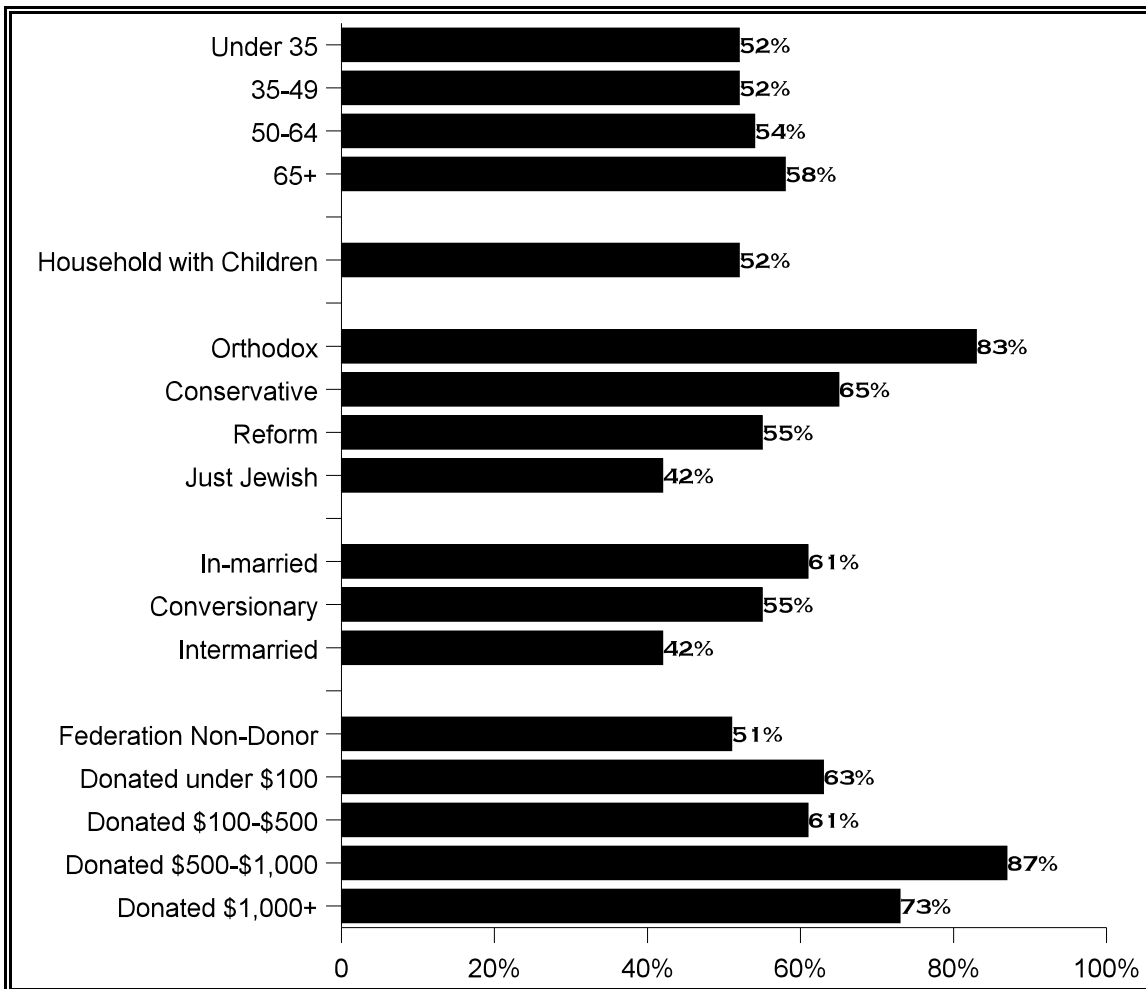


**Households in Which a Member Visited Israel**

## EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

**J**ewish respondents in Broward were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” 25% of respondents are extremely attached, 30% are very attached, 30% are somewhat attached, and 15% are not attached to Israel. In total, 55% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

- The 55% who are **extremely/very attached** to Israel is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Miami, 61% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 49% in Houston, and 36% in Las Vegas. The 55% compares to 42% in 1997.

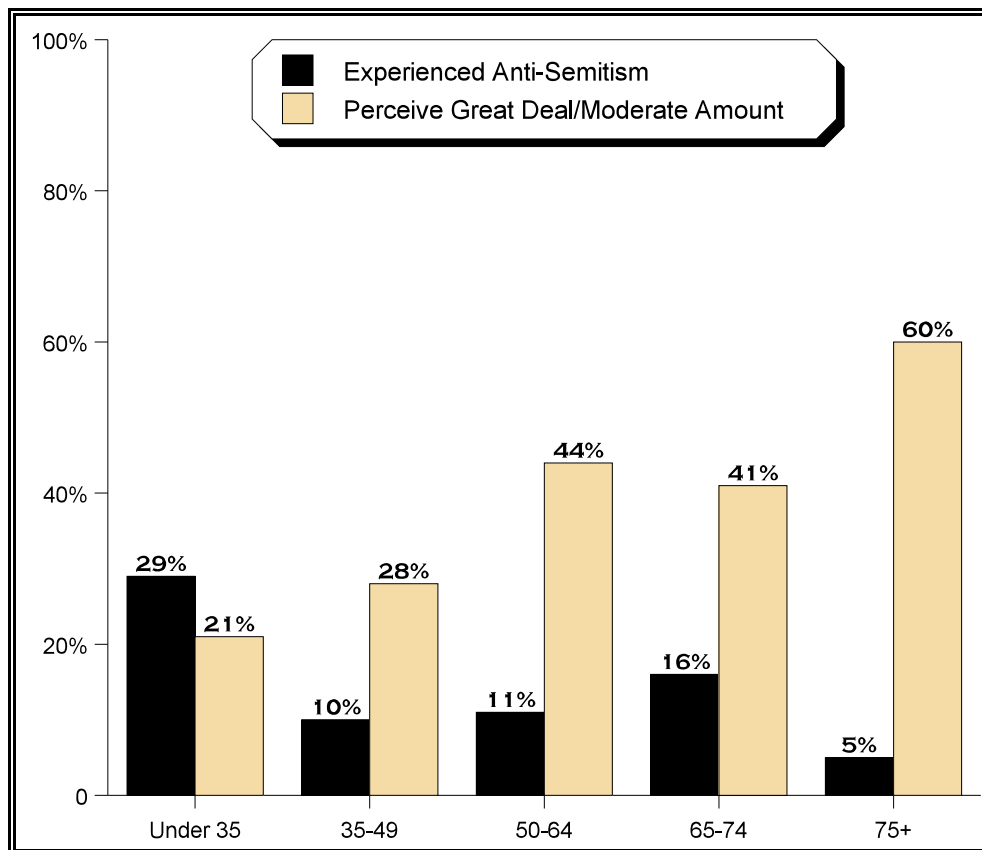


**Extremely or Very Attached to Israel (Jewish Respondents)**

## ANTI-SEMITISM

**A**nti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. Overall, 12% (8,800 households) of Jewish respondents in Broward personally experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year. The respondent defined anti-Semitism for himself/herself. The 12% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Las Vegas, 15% in Houston, 12% in Miami, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 11% in 1997.

- 14% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year. The 14% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in both Houston and West Palm Beach, 20% in Las Vegas, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 6% in Miami. The 18% compares to 16% in 1997.
- 7% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Broward; 34%, a moderate amount; 44%, a little; and 15%, none at all. In total, 41% of respondents perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Broward. The 41% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Las Vegas, 43% in Houston, 41% in South Palm Beach, and 38% in Miami. The 41% compares to 54% in 1997.



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

## HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household who was at least 68 years old and was foreign born considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor or someone who between 1933 and 1945 fled an area that came under NAZI rule or influence (survivor). Respondents were also asked if any adult in the households was the child of a survivor or the grandchild of a survivor.

- 4% (3,100 households) of *households* contain a survivor. 13% (9,600 households) contain a child of a survivor. 21% (15,000) households contain a grandchild of a survivor.
- 15% (10,500 households) of households contain either a survivor or a child of a survivor. The 15% compares to 8% in 1997.
- 27% (19,200 households) of households contain either a survivor, a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor.
- 3% (3,300 adults) of *Jewish adults* consider themselves to be survivors, 9% (11,600 adults) consider themselves to be children of survivors, and 16% (20,500 adults) consider themselves to be grandchildren of survivors.
- The number of survivors in Broward decreased from 7,400 in 1997 to 3,300 in 2016 (-55%).
- The number of children of survivors in Broward increased from 7,600 in 1997 to 11,000 in 2016 (45%).
- For a number of methodological reasons, this study probably underestimates the number of survivors, since some survivors live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers, survivors are probably over represented among respondents who refused to report being Jewish on the screener to the Telephone Survey, and survivors are probably over represented among ineligible respondents due to illness.

## THE MEDIA

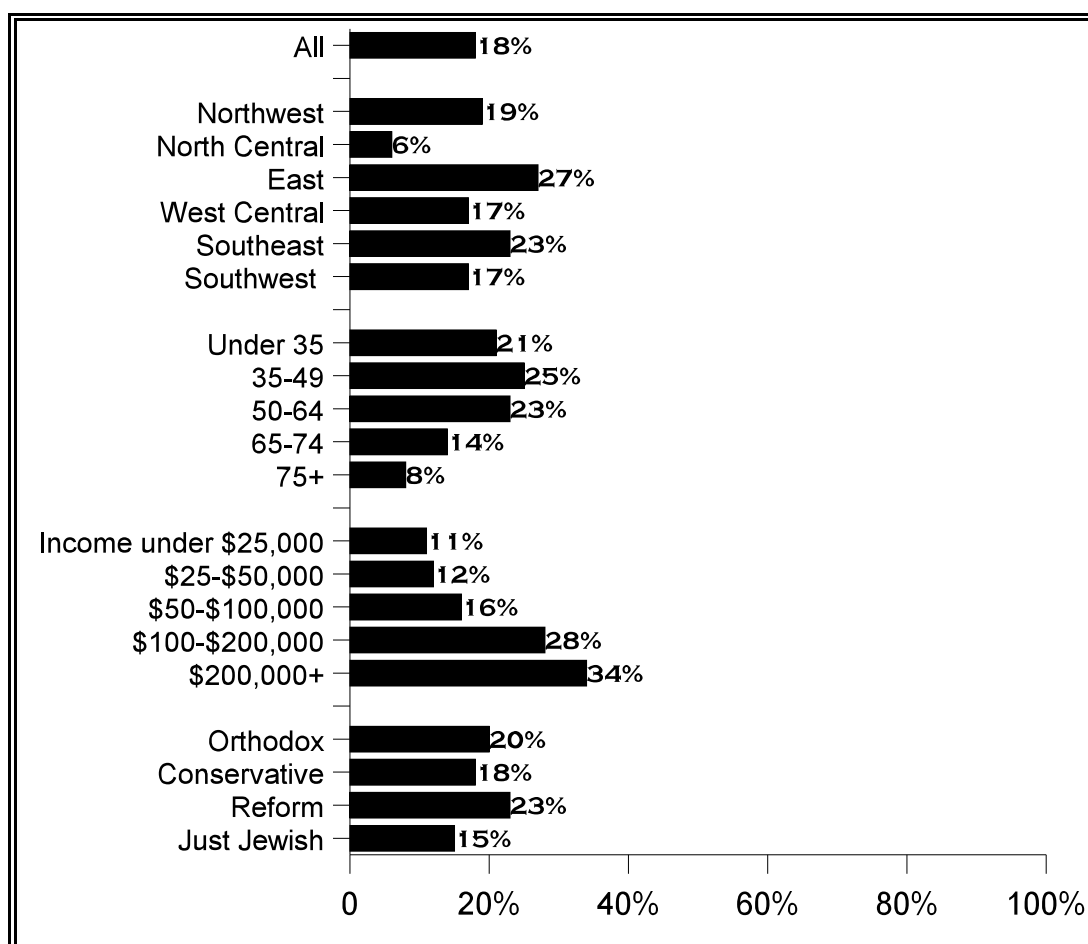
**S**ignificant changes have occurred over the past decade in the media with the rise of the Internet and social media and the decline of newspaper readership.

### Readership of a Local Newspaper

- 47% of Jewish respondents in Broward do not read a local newspaper like the *Sun Sentinel*, 31% read a print version only, 11% read an on-line version only; and 12%, read both a print and an on-line version. In total, 43% read a print version and 22% an on-line version.

### Visited the Jewish Federation Website

- 18% of Jewish respondents in Broward visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County website ([www.jewishbroward.org](http://www.jewishbroward.org)) in the past year. The 18% who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Miami, 9% in Las Vegas, 4% in West Palm Beach, and 3% in South Palm Beach.

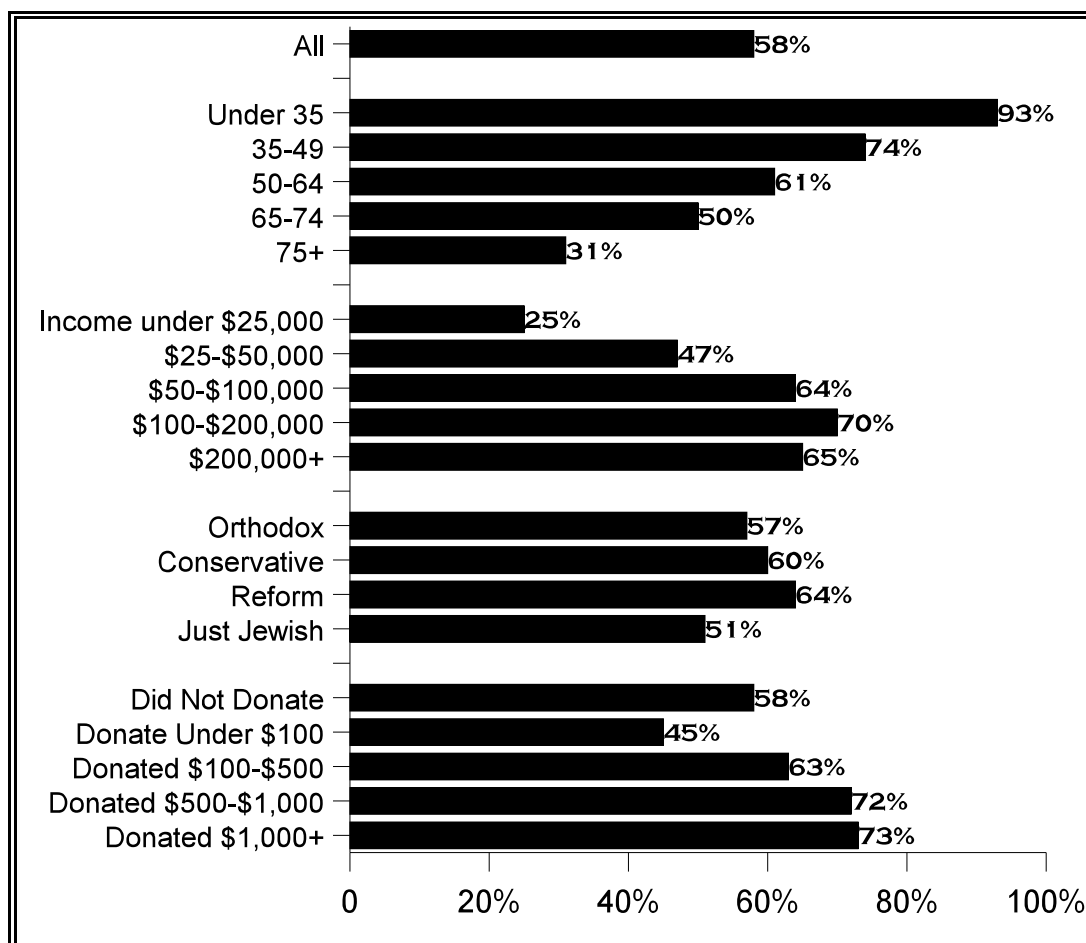


**Visit the Jewish Federation Website**  
(Jewish Respondents)

# THE MEDIA

## Social Media

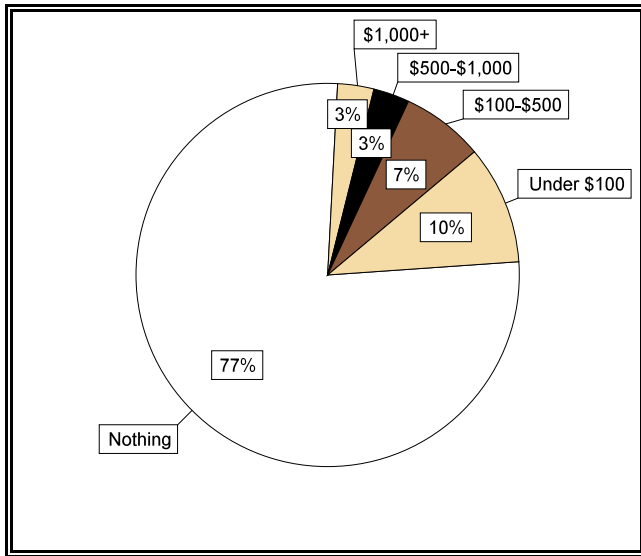
- 62% (44,400 households) of respondents use social media. Facebook, by far is the leader at 58% followed by Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram at 6%-7% each.
- The percentage of respondents who use Facebook is much higher for respondents in households in the East (69%), under age 35 (93%) and age 35-49 (74%), households with children (75%) and non-elderly couple households (70%), households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (70%), households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (68%), and households who donated \$500-\$1,000 (72%) and \$1,000 and over (73%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- 35% of respondents under age 35 use Instagram.



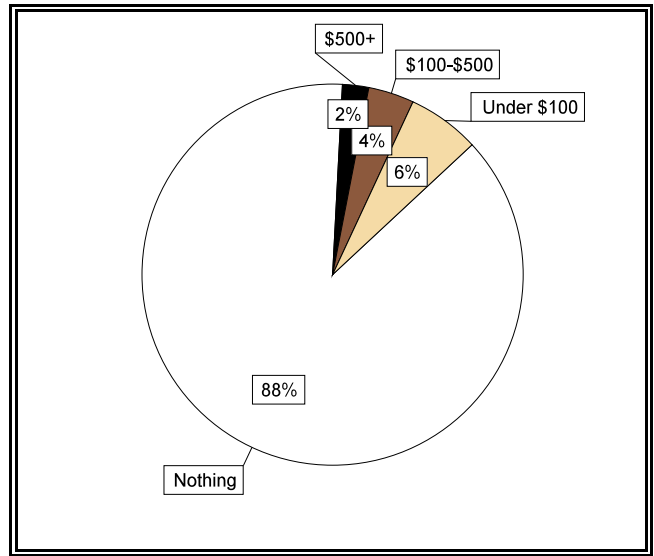
Use Facebook (Jewish Respondents)

# PHILANTHROPY

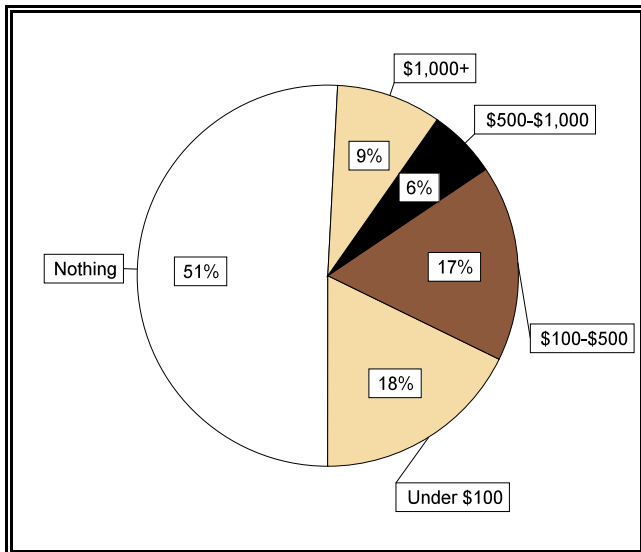
**O**verall, 83% of Jewish households in Broward *reported* that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year. 23% of households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (JFBC) in the past year; 12%, to other Jewish Federations; 49%, to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations); and 72%, to non-Jewish charities.



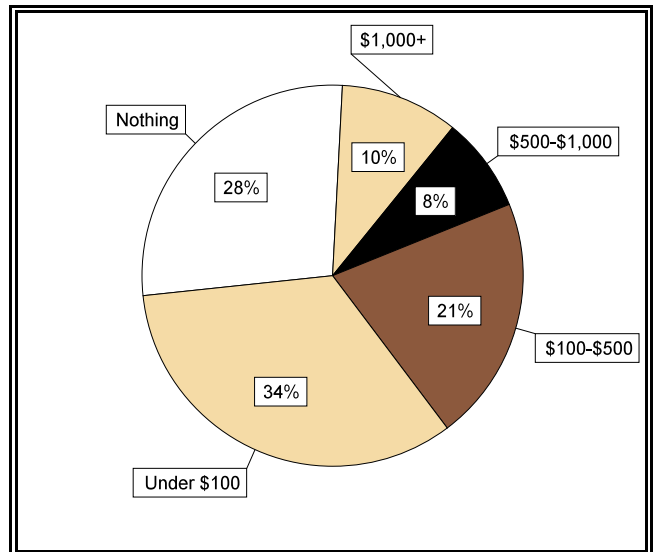
**Donated to JFBC in the Past Year**



**Donated to Other Jewish Federations in the Past Year**



**Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year**



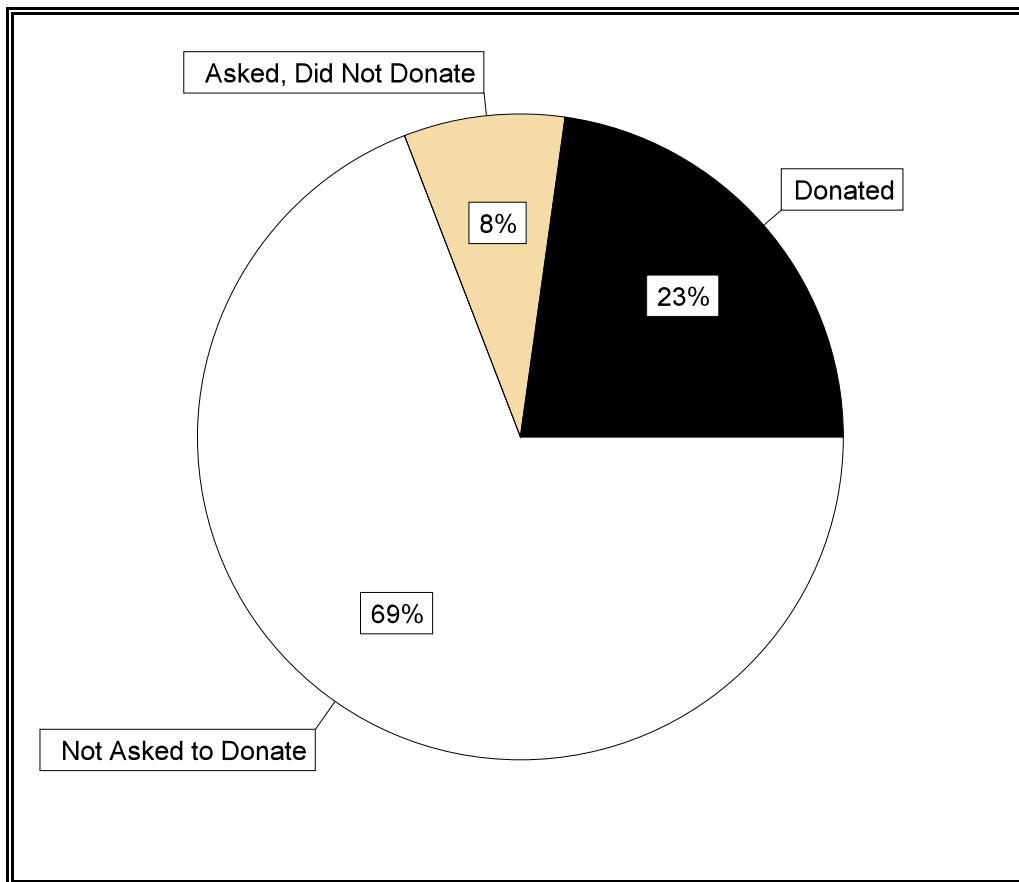
**Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year**



## JFBC DONATIONS

**A**bout 23% (16,600 households) of households *reported* that they donated to JFBC in the past year. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

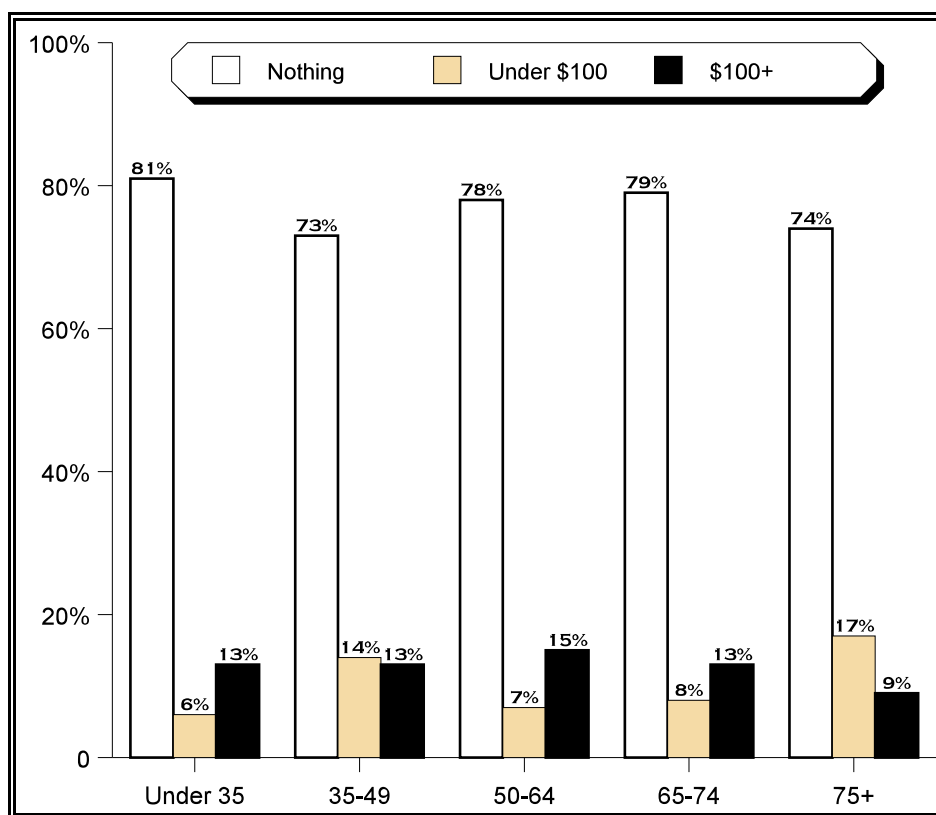
- The 23% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Houston, 37% in South Palm Beach, 35% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Miami, 25% in Atlanta, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 23% compares to 43% in 1997.
- The 69% who were **not asked to donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Las Vegas, 57% in West Palm Beach, 55% in South Palm Beach, 50% in Houston, and 47% in Miami. The 69% compares to 48% in 1997.
- Of the *households asked to donate* to JFBC in the past year, 26% did not donate. The 26% of **households asked who did not donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Miami, 36% in Las Vegas, 21% in Houston, 20% in West Palm Beach, and 17% in South Palm. The 26% compares to 14% in 1997.



**JFBC Market Segments in the Past Year**

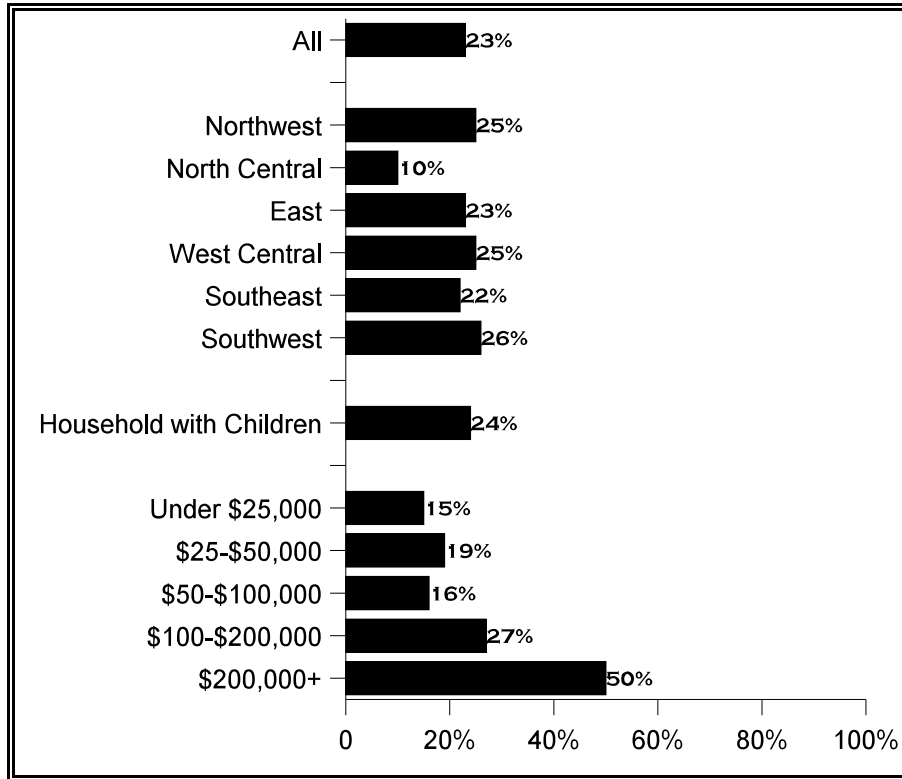
## JFBC DONATIONS

- 5% of *households who donated* to JFBC in the past year are under age 35, 19% are age 35-49, 35% are age 50-64, 18% are age 65-74, and 23% are age 75 and over.
- 22% of households who donated are households with children, 21% are elderly single households, 19% are households with only adult children, and 16% are elderly couple households.
- 6% of households who donated are in residence in Broward for 0-4 years and 67% are in residence in Broward for 20 or more years.
- 23% of households who donated earn an annual income under \$50,000 and 31% earn \$200,000 and over.
- 4% of Jewish respondents in households who donated identify as Orthodox; 40%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; and 19%, Just Jewish.
- 30% of *households who donated \$500 and over* to JFBC in the past year are age 65 and over. 70% of households who donated \$500 and over are synagogue members, 44% attended Chabad in the past year, 35% are JCC members, and 46% are Jewish organization members.
- 52% of households who donated \$500 and over to JFBC in the past year are households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 41%, on a general trip.

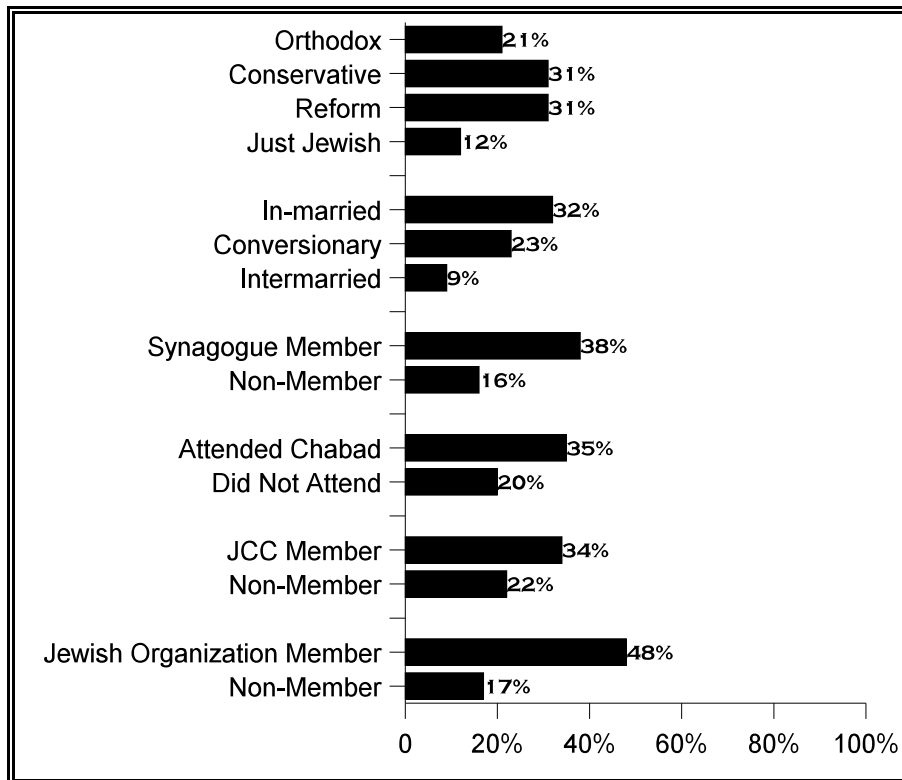


**Donated to JFBC in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household**

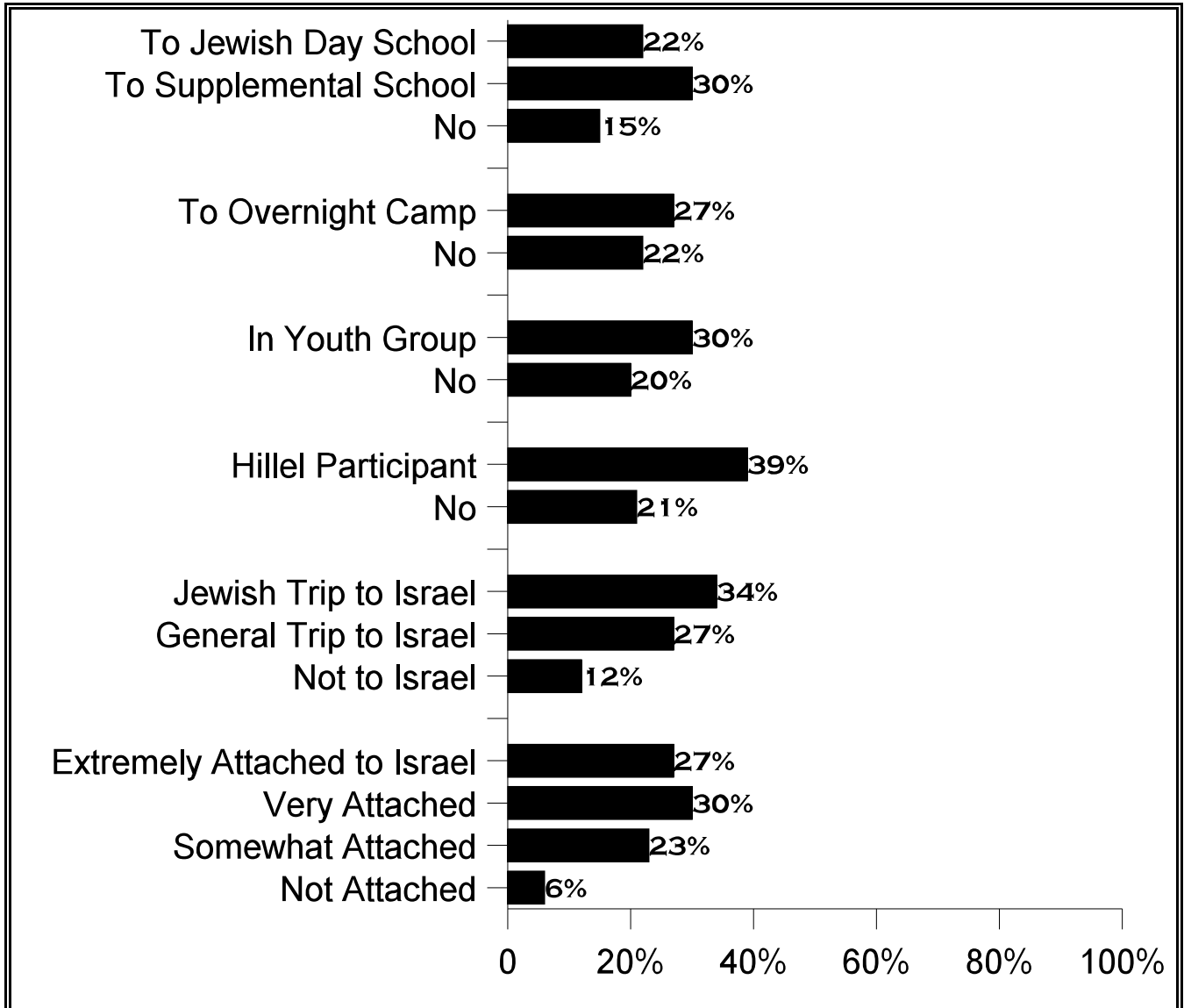
## JFBC DONATIONS



### DONATED TO JFBC IN THE PAST YEAR



## JFBC DONATIONS

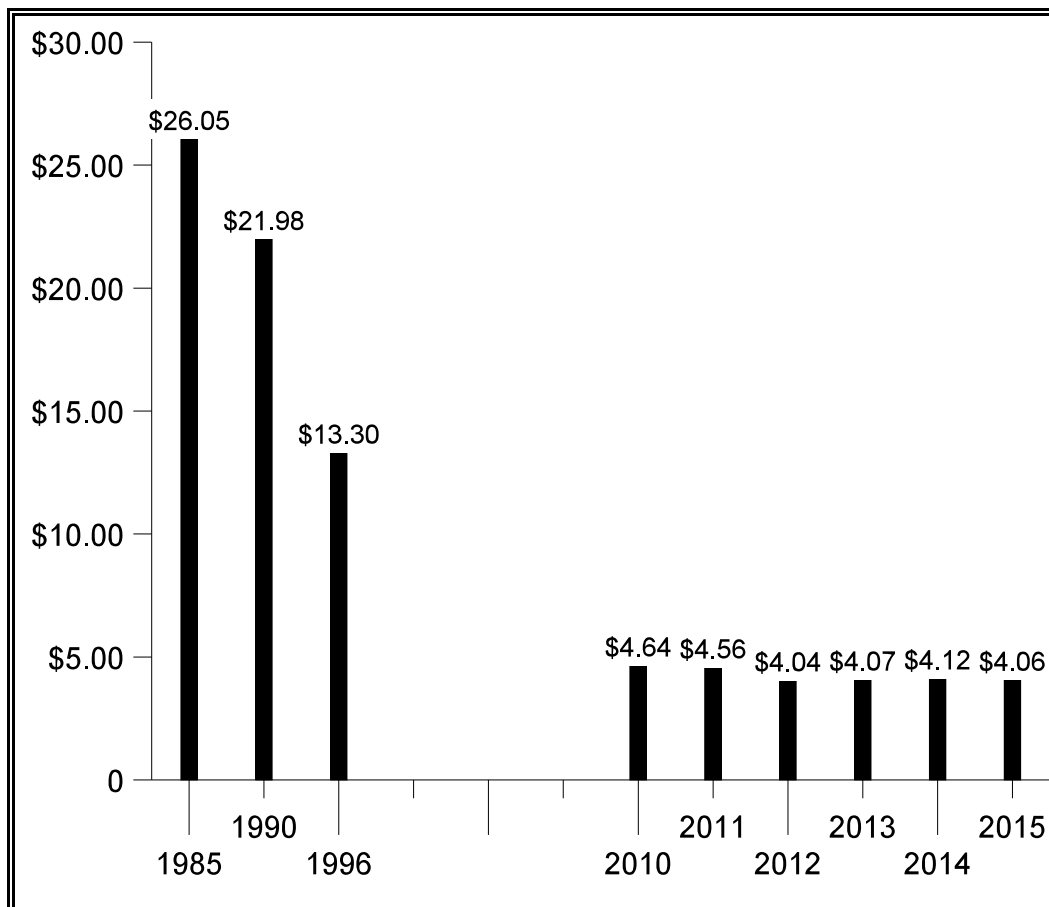


Donated to JFBC in the Past Year - continued

## JFBC ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

### Annual Campaign

- The number of donors to the Annual Campaign decreased by 1,700 (37%) from 4,700 in 2010 to 3,000 in 2015.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$582,000 (13%) from \$4,640,989 in 2010 to \$4,058,900 in 2015.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the average donation *per Jewish donor* increased by \$375 (38%) from \$983 in 2010 to \$1,358 in 2015.
- The **average donation per Jewish household** of \$56 is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$405 in Miami, \$319 in Houston, \$235 in Atlanta, \$222 in West Palm Beach, \$205 in South Palm Beach, and \$45 in Las Vegas. The \$56 compares to \$100 in 1997.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$21,993,919 (84%) from \$26,052,050 in 1985 to \$4,058,900 in 2015. Such a loss is consistent with the significant decreased in the number of Jewish households in Broward County.



JFBC Annual Campaign (Adjusted for Inflation, in millions)

# JFBC ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

**TABLE 17**  
**AVERAGE DONATION PER HOUSEHOLD TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION**  
**COMMUNITY COMPARISON**

Community	Year	Amount	Community	Year	Amount
Detroit	2005	\$1,028	<b>W Palm Beach</b>	2005	\$222
Charlotte	1997	\$882	New York	2011	\$217
Tidewater	2001	\$869	Buffalo	1995	\$210
Cleveland	2011	\$792	Wilmington	1995	\$206
Minneapolis	2004	\$666	<b>S Palm Beach</b>	2005	\$205
Pittsburgh	2002	\$652	Seattle	2000	\$189
Baltimore	2010	\$617	Los Angeles	1997	\$180
Richmond	2011	\$605	Washington	2003	\$177
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$579	York	1999	\$169
Milwaukee	1996	\$567	Westport	2000	\$152
Chicago	2010	\$561	Philadelphia	2009	\$142
Boston	2005	\$524	San Francisco	2004	\$133
St. Paul	2010	\$486	Denver	2007	\$118
Essex-Morris	2008	\$479	San Diego	2003	\$115
Rochester	1999	\$431	Portland (ME)	2007	\$99
Cincinnati	2008	\$423	Middlesex	2008	\$95
Columbus	2013	\$406	Phoenix	2002	\$78
<b>Miami</b>	2014	\$405	Orlando	1993	\$77
Jacksonville	2002	\$383	Monmouth	1997	\$66
Harrisburg	1994	\$371	Howard County	2010	\$65
San Antonio	2007	\$348	St. Petersburg	2010	\$61
Rhode Island	2002	\$336	<b>BROWARD</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>\$56</b>
<b>Houston</b>	2016	\$319	Atlantic County	2004	\$53
Hartford	2000	\$291	<b>Las Vegas</b>	2005	\$45
St. Louis	2014	\$280	<p>Note: The number of Jewish households used to calculate the <i>Amount</i> column is the number of households in the year of the study, while the Annual Campaign information is generally for 2015. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the <i>Amount</i> column may overestimate or underestimate the average donation per household in 2015.</p>		
Palm Springs	1998	\$262			
Tucson	2002	\$259			
Sarasota	2001	\$258			
<b>Atlanta</b>	2006	\$235			
New Haven	2010	\$230			

## OTHER DONATIONS

**I**n total, 61% of Jewish households in Broward donated to *some* Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year. The 61% of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in South Palm Beach, 67% in West Palm Beach, 63% in Houston, 61% in Miami, 48% in Atlanta, and 44% in Las Vegas. The 61% compares to 67% in 1997.

### Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities

- The 49% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Houston, 54% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 47% in Miami, 46% in Atlanta, and 33% in Las Vegas. The 49% compares to 53% in 1997.

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

- The 30% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in both Houston and Miami, 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 17% in Las Vegas. The 30% compares to 16% in 1997.

- The 21% who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 32% in Houston, 24% in Miami, and 15% in Las Vegas. The 21% compares to 37% in 1997.

### Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities

- The 72% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Houston, 75% in Las Vegas, 79% in West Palm Beach, 78% in Atlanta, 74% in South Palm Beach, and 65% in Miami. The 72% compares to 67% in 1997.

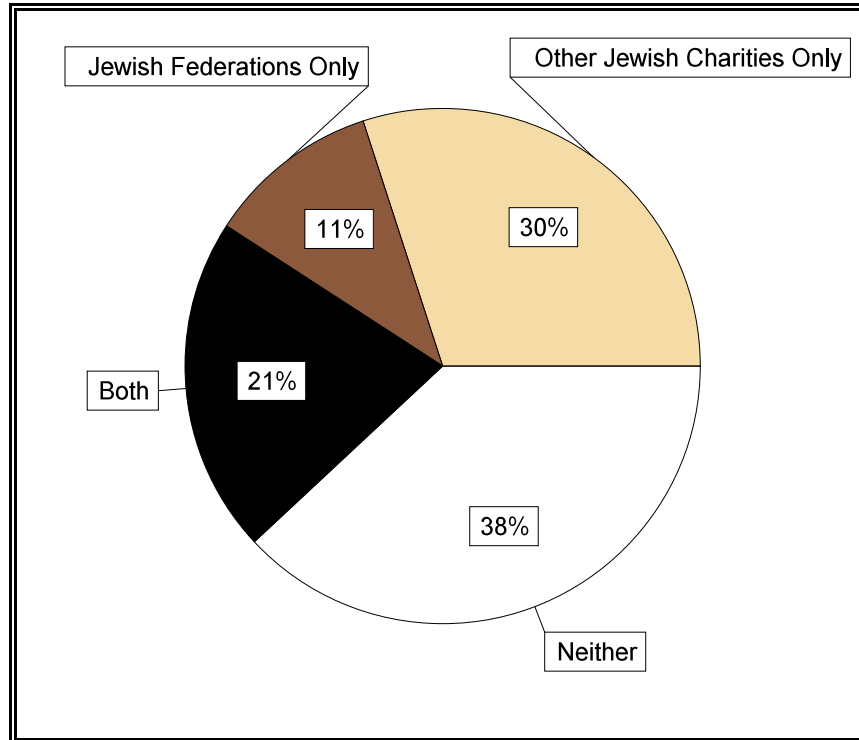
### Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities

- The 22% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Atlanta, 36% in Las Vegas, 29% in Houston, 21% in West Palm Beach, 19% in Miami, and 16% in South Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 17% in 1997.

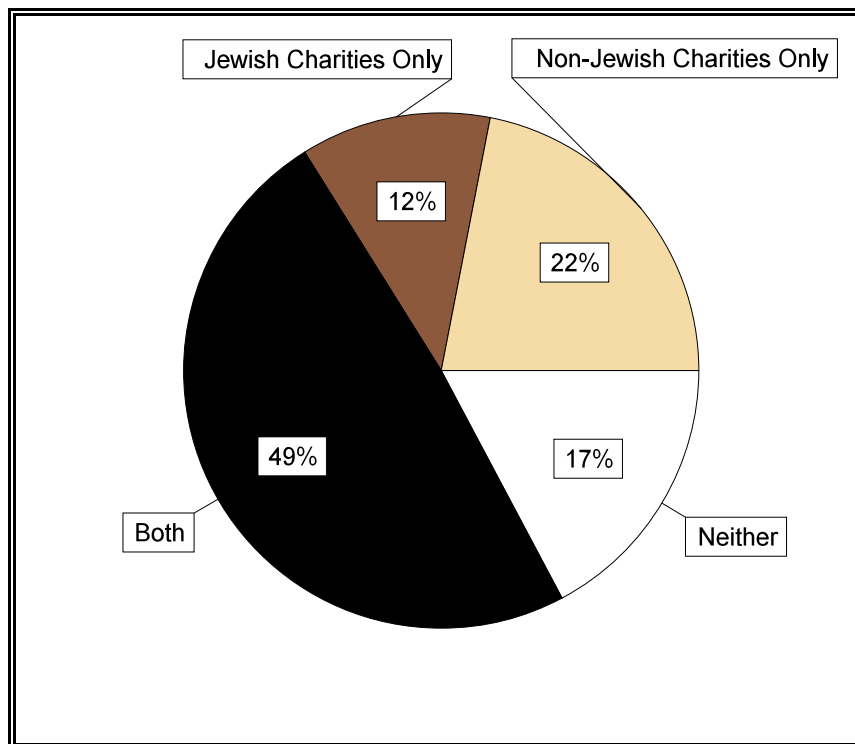
- The 49% who **donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in West Palm Beach, 58% in South Palm Beach, 53% in Houston, 46% in Miami, 41% in Atlanta, and 39% in Las Vegas. The 49% compares to 51% in 1997.

- The 12% who **donated to Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in South Palm Beach, 8% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, 14% in Miami, 10% in Houston, and 5% in Las Vegas. The 12% compares to 16% in 1997.

## OTHER DONATIONS



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



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



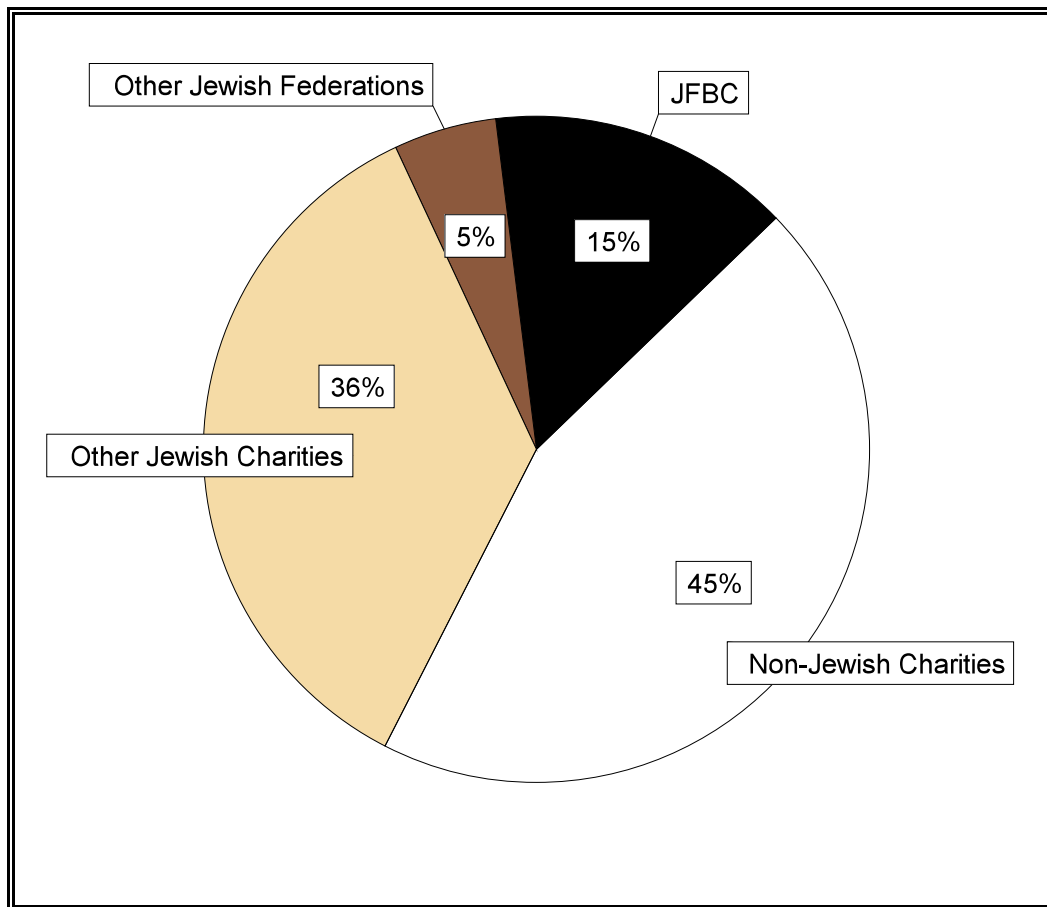
## PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE

**O**f all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Broward in the past year, 15% were donated to JFBC. The 15% of all charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Houston, 20% in South Palm Beach, 19% in Miami, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in Las Vegas. The 15% compares to 20% in 1997.

- The 36% 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 39% in Miami, 37% in Houston, 33% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, and 28% in Las Vegas. The 36% compares to 34% in 1997.

- The 45% of all charitable dollars donated to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Las Vegas, 41% in Houston, 37% in Miami, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 28% in South Palm Beach. The 45% compares to 32% in 1997.

- Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 56% were donated to Jewish charities (*including* JFBC). The 56% of all charitable dollars donated to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in South Palm Beach, 69% in West Palm Beach, 63% in Miami, 59% in Houston, and 44% in Las Vegas. The 56% compares to 68% in 1997.



**Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year**

## WILLS

**R**espondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Broward were asked whether they have wills and, if so, whether the wills contain any charitable provisions. 22% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 71% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 5% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 3% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only.

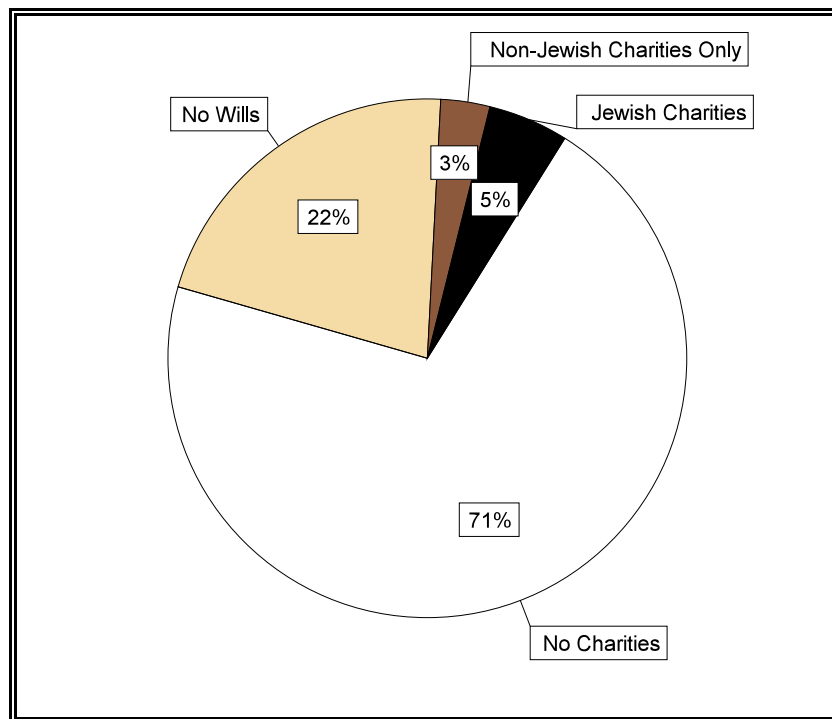
- The 5% who have **wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities** is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 10% in Miami, and 6% in Las Vegas. The 5% compares to 7% in 1997.

- 9% of respondents age 50 and over who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

- 14% of respondents age 50 and over in households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

- Among respondents age 50 and over, 7% of Orthodox Jews, 6% of Conservative Jews, 6% of Reform Jews, and 3% of the Just Jewish have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

- 2% of respondents age 50 and over in households who did not donate and 4% of respondents in households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 15% of respondents in households who donated \$100-\$500, 23% of respondents in households who donated \$500-\$1,000, and 31% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over.



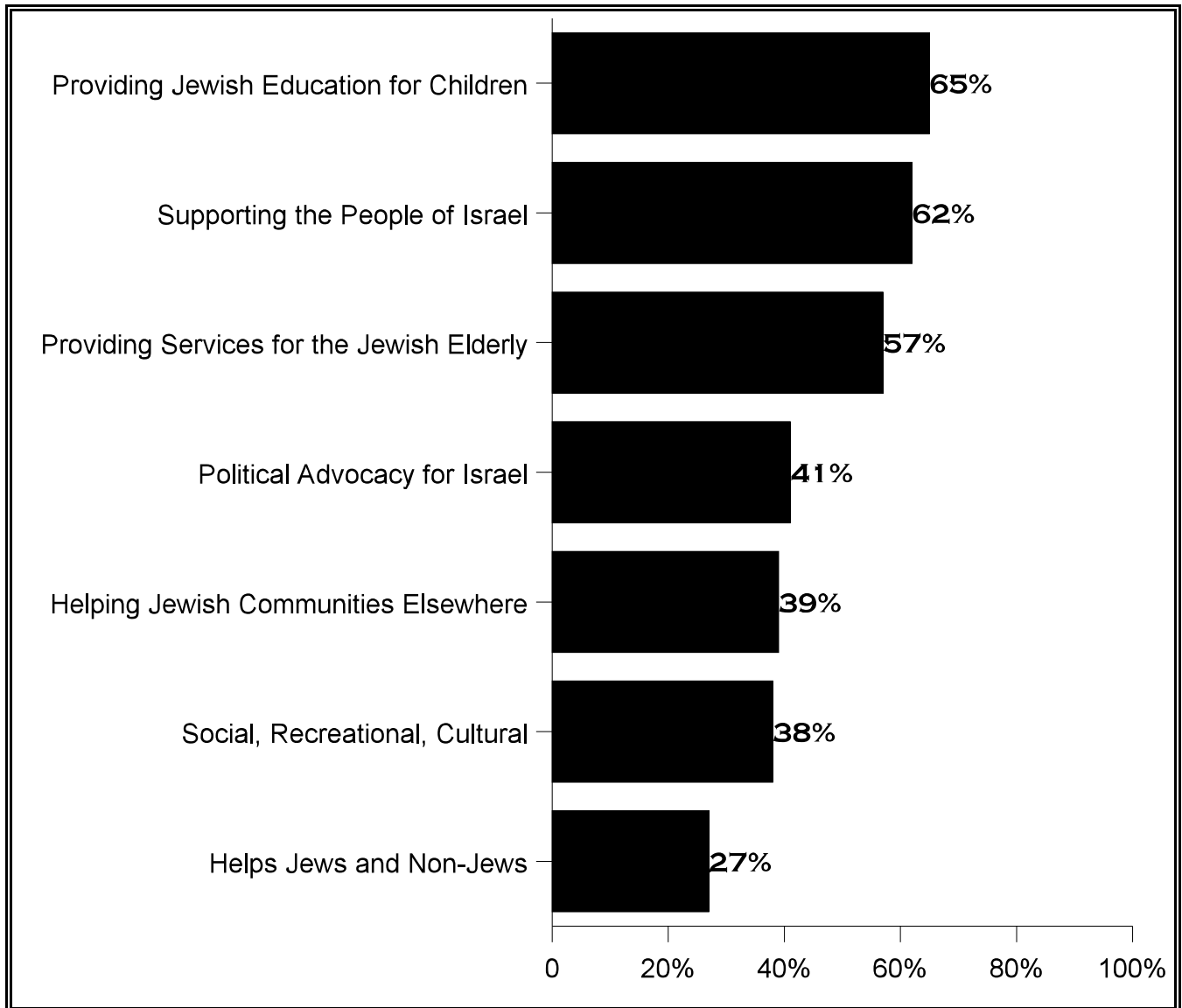
**Have Wills That Contain Charitable Provisions**  
(Respondents Age 50 and Over)

## MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

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

- 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 67% in Miami, 65% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 59% in Las Vegas.
- The 62% 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 68% in South Palm Beach, 66% in Miami, 63% in West Palm Beach, 55% in Houston, and 46% in Las Vegas.
- The 57% who consider **providing services for the Jewish elderly** 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 72% in Miami, 71% in South Palm Beach, 64% in West Palm Beach, 58% in Houston, and 57% in Las Vegas.
- The 41% who 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 compares to 38% in Houston, the only other Jewish community to ask this question.
- The 39% who consider **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the second lowest among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in South Palm Beach, 55% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Miami, 48% in Las Vegas, and 36% in Houston.
- The 38% who consider **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Houston, 40% in South Palm Beach, and 33% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach.
- The 27% who 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 compares to 37% in Houston and 34% in New Haven, the only other Jewish communities to ask this question.

## MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE



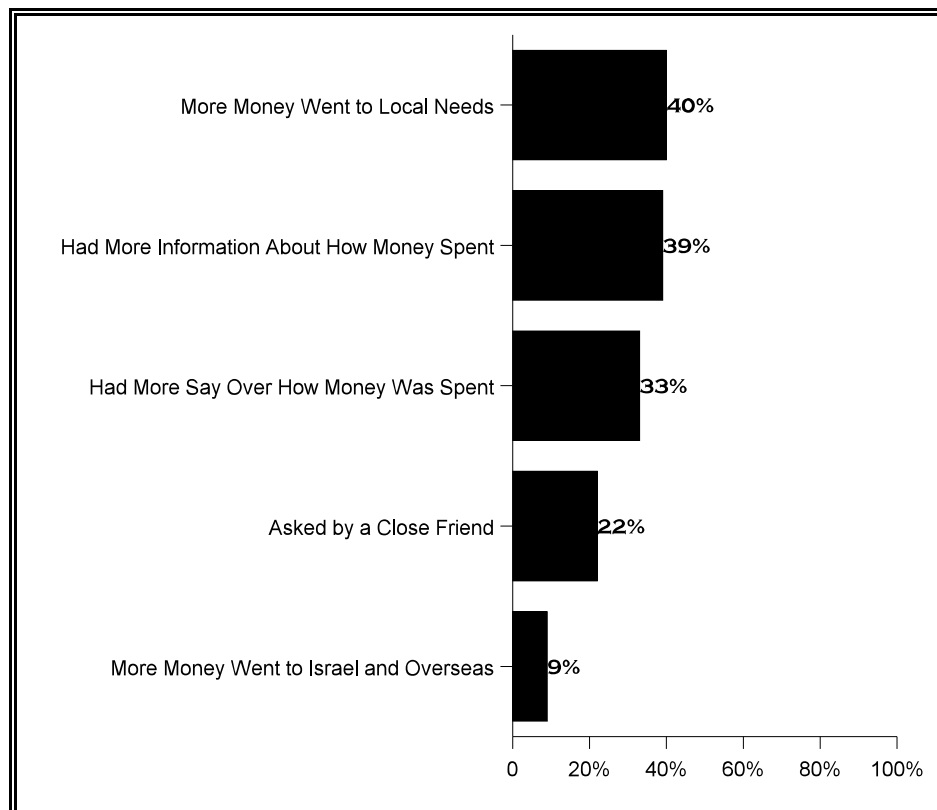
### Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Is “Very Important”

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

## MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated \$100 and over to JFBC in the past year were asked whether each of five motivations would cause them to increase their donations to JFBC.

- The 40% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Las Vegas, 28% in Miami, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 18% in West Palm Beach.
- The 33% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **they had more say over how the money was spent** is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Las Vegas and 27% in Miami.
- The 22% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **asked by a close friend** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Las Vegas, 24% in Miami, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 19% in South Palm Beach.
- The 9% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas** is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Las Vegas, 20% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 19% in Miami.

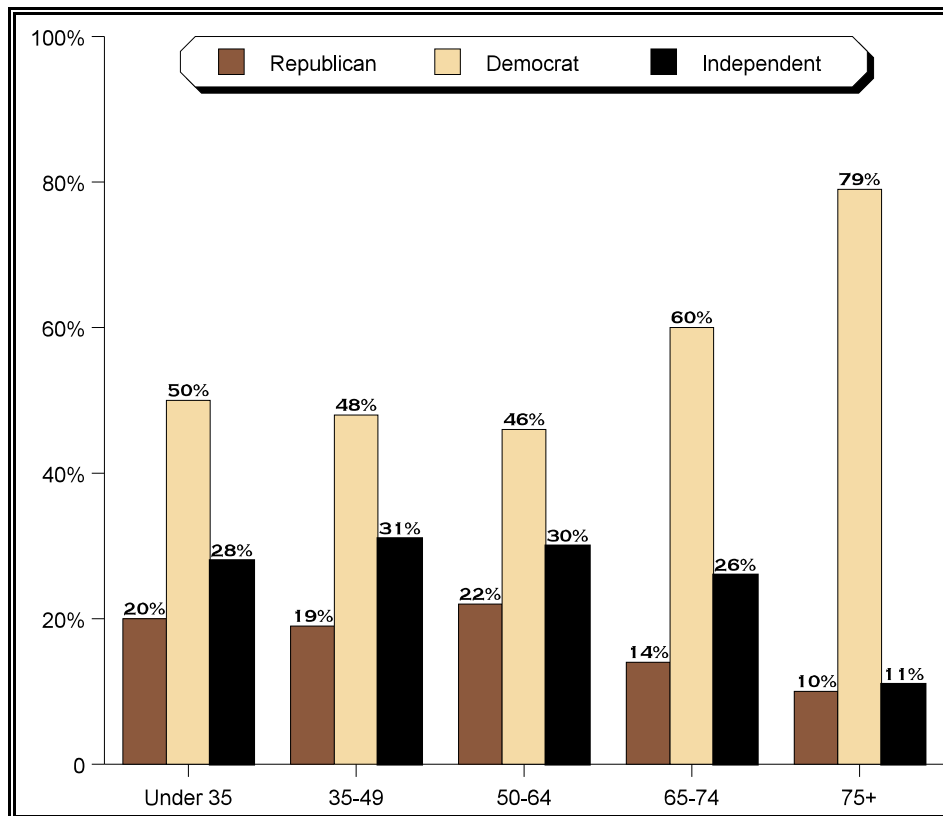


**Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Would Cause Them to Increase Their Donations to JFBC**  
(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to JFBC in the Past Year)

## POLITICS

**J**ewish respondents in Broward were asked if they consider themselves Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else.

- 17% (12,500 households) of respondents think of themselves as Republican; 56% (40,400 households), Democrat, 26% (18,400 households), Independent; and 1% (650 households), something else.
- 36% of Hispanic Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 37% as Democrat; and 27%, as Independent.
- 21% of Israeli respondents think of themselves as Republican; 55% as Democrat; and 24%, as Independent.
- 46% of male respondents consider themselves Democrat and 18% consider themselves Republican. 64% of female respondents consider themselves Democrat and 17% consider themselves Republican.
- 96% of respondents are registered to vote.
- Jewish respondents 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). 31% of respondents are politically active.



**Political Party by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**

# Acknowledgments

This is the second Jewish population study that I have had the pleasure to complete for the Broward Jewish community. I have lived in this community since 1993 when my family moved from the Kendall area in Miami to Broward after Hurricane Andrew. The most enjoyable part of my participation in this study is the knowledge that I have played a role in assisting in the strengthening of my own Jewish community.

A debt of gratitude goes to David Dutwin, Executive Vice President and Chief Methodologist, for the development of the sampling strategy, the weighting factors, and the population estimate.

AJ Jennings, and Susan Sher at SSRS are thanked for leading the team that programmed the questionnaire into the CATI system and for leading the team that executed the field work.

I have had the pleasure of working with Bruce Yudewitz, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, since the early 1990s when he was Chief Planning Officer for the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and was the professional with whom I worked on the 1994 and 2004 Miami Jewish community studies. It was great to have the opportunity to work once again with Bruce.

Michael Balaban, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Barbara Levin, Planning Associate also deserve mention for contributions to the project.

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, Sarah Markowitz, and Brenda Horowitz 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 our interviewing team for their dedicated efforts and to all 1,200 respondents for agreeing to be interviewed.

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

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

December 2017

Kislev 5778