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

Main Report

Volume II
Chapters 8-16

Ira M. Sheskin
Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
University of Miami

and

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

December 2016
Kislev 5778

Summary Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Methodology

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

Chapter 11: Israel

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israelism

Chapter 13: The Media

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

Chapter 16: Political Profile

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

	Page
Purposes of the Study	1-2
Definitions of the Study Area and Geographic Areas	1-4
Definitions	1-7
Community Comparisons	1-11
Comparisons Among Population Subgroups	1-19
Reading the Tables	1-19
Rounding of Numbers and Percentages	1-21

Chapter 2: Methodology

	Page
Questionnaire and Screener Design	2-2
The Sample	2-3
Field Work	2-5
Publicity	2-9
Caveats about Survey Research	2-9

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

	Page
Current Size and Geographic Distribution of the Broward Jewish Community	3-2
Percentage Jewish	3-5
Changes in the Percentage of the Broward Population Living in Jewish Households, 1940-2016	3-9
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1940-2016	3-11
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Community, 1997-2016	3-13
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1997-2016	3-14
Changes in the Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1997-2016	3-17
Community Comparisons	3-20
Jewish Communities in Florida	3-22

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

	Page
Location of the Jewish Population	4-2
Place of Birth	4-10
Households from the Former Soviet Union	4-16
Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis	4-19
United States Citizenship	4-25
LGBT Population	4-29
Months in Residence	4-30
Location of Residence Prior to Broward	4-32
Length of Residence in Broward	4-34
Profiles of New and Longer-Term Households	4-42
Length of Residence at Current Address	4-46

Home Ownership 4-50
Moving Plans 4-54
Expected Destination for Households Who Are Moving 4-59
Location of Adult Children 4-66

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

Page
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households 5-2
Age Distribution of Jews 5-20
Age Distribution by Geographic Area 5-28
Changes in the Age Distribution, 1997-2016 5-36
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership, Jewish Community Center Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership 5-41
Household Size 5-47
Household Structure 5-54
Living Arrangements of Children 5-77
Living Arrangements of the Elderly 5-81
Marital Status 5-86
Single Jewish Adults 5-99
Level of Secular Education 5-100
Employment Status 5-113
Household Income 5-125
Low Income Households 5-144
Households Living Below the Poverty Levels 5-145
Household Financial Situation 5-148

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

Page
Jewish Identification 6-2
Importance of Being Jewish 6-20
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of.... 6-26
Proud to Be Jewish 6-33
Strong Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People 6-33
Have a Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World 6-34
Religious Practices 6-39
Practice 6-40
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door 6-46
Participate in a Passover Seder 6-52
Light Chanukah Candles 6-60
Light Sabbath Candles 6-68
Keep Kosher 6-76
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath 6-85
Have a Christmas Tree 6-87
Synagogue Attendance 6-94
Types of Marriage 6-106
Religion of Children in Jewish Households 6-119
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish 6-127

Jews-by-Choice 6-129

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

Page
Summary of Memberships 7-2
Synagogue Membership 7-8
Location of Synagogue Membership 7-16
Participated in or Attended Any Religious Services or Programs at, or Sponsored by, a Local Synagogue in the Past Year 7-18
Participated In or Attended Any Religious Services or Programs at, or Sponsored by, Chabad in the Past Year 7-19
Location of Jewish Community Center Membership 7-20
Posnack Jewish Community Center Membership 7-21
Soref Jewish Community Center Membership 7-22
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Posnack Jewish Community Center 7-29
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Soref Jewish Community Center 7-41
Participated in or Attended Any Programs at, or Sponsored by, the David Posnack Jewish Community Center in the Past Year 7-48
Jewish Organization Membership 7-60
Association with the Jewish Community 7-63
Profiles of Member Households and Chabad Attendees 7-66
Feel Part of the Broward Jewish Community 7-74
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity 7-82

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

Page
Formal Jewish Education of Adults 8-2
Informal Jewish Education of Adults 8-10
Attended Any Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year 8-20
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children 8-29
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children 8-35
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School 8-49
Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School 8-56
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children 8-66
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education 8-74
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer 8-82
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer 8-90
Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp Last Summer Prevented by Cost 8-97
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group 8-100
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education 8-103

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

	Page
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies	9-2
Perception of Jewish Agencies	9-3
David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-4
Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-4
Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-10
Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center	9-16
Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center	9-16
Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center	9-20
The Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-24
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-24
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-30
Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-36
Familiarity with Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-36
Perception of Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-40
Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-44
Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-44
Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-50
Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-56
Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-56
Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-61
Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-65
Familiarity with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-65
Perception of the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-70

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

	Page
Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions	10-2
Disabled Adults	10-11
Households with Disabled Adult Children at Home	10-11
Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year	10-12
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	10-12
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	10-12
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	10-13
Help with Mental Health Issues	10-13
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	10-13
Programs for Jewish Children with Special Needs	10-14
Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year	10-14
In-Home Health Care	10-14
Senior Transportation	10-15
Home-Delivered Meals	10-15
Need for Selected Social Services Among Population Subgroups in the Past Year	10-31
Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights in the Past Year	10-38
Caring for Elderly Relatives	10-40
The Sandwich Generation	10-40

Local Adult Children 10-46
Low Income Households 10-46
Had Enough to Eat 10-48

Chapter 11: Israel

Page
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel 11-2
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children 11-10
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel. 11-13
Emotional Attachment to Israel 11-16

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism

Page
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year 12-2
Jewish Children Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year. 12-7
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward 12-10
Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors 12-16

Chapter 13: The Media

Page
Readership of a Local Newspaper. 13-2
Visited the Jewish Federation Website 13-6
Use of Social Media. 13-11

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

Page
Definitions and Methodological Issues 14-2
Donated to Charities in the Past Year 14-4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year 14-21
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year 14-31
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year 14-41
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Jewish Federation of Broward County in the Past Year 14-51
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign 14-54
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year 14-62
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year 14-72
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year 14-76
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year 14-84
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year 14-94
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year 14-105
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year. 14-110
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities 14-114

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

	Page
Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization	15-2
Providing Jewish Education for Children	15-6
Supporting the People of Israel	15-9
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly	15-13
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political Advocacy for Israel	15-16
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World	15-18
Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews	15-21
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Helps Both Jews and Non-Jews	15-24
Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Broward County	15-26

Chapter 16: Political Profile

	Page
Political Party	16-2
Profiles of Republicans and Democrats	16-10
Registered to Vote	16-15
Politically Active	16-21

Appendix A: Questionnaire

List of Tables

Chapter 1: Introduction

Page

Table 1-1: Jewish Population Size, Community Comparisons 1-16

Chapter 2: Methodology

Page

Table 2-1: Dates, Sampling Methods, and Sample Sizes of Local Jewish Community Studies, Community Comparisons 2-6

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

Page

Table 3-1: Current Size of the Jewish Community 3-3
Table 3-2: Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community 3-4
Table 3-3: Percentage Jewish, Community Comparisons 3-6
Table 3-4: Percentage of the Broward Population Living in Jewish Households, 1940-2016 3-10
Table 3-5: Persons in Jewish Households, 1940-2016 3-12
Table 3-6: Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1997-2016 3-13
Table 3-7: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 1997 and 2016 3-14
Table 3-8: Changes in the Number of Jewish Households, 1997-2016 3-15
Table 3-9: Changes in the Number of Jews, 1997-2016 3-16
Table 3-10: Changes in the Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1997-2016 3-18
Table 3-11: Jewish Population of Jewish Federation Service Areas with 20,000 or More Jews, 2016 3-21
Table 3-12: Jewish Communities in Florida 3-22

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

Page

Table 4-1: Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code 4-3
Table 4-2: Households Living in the Top Zip Code Areas, Community Comparisons 4-6
Table 4-3: Place of Birth 4-11
Table 4-4: Place of Birth, Community Comparisons 4-12
Table 4-5: Place of Birth by Geographic Area 4-15
Table 4-6: Place of Birth by Age 4-15
Table 4-7: Households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU), Community Comparisons . 4-17
Table 4-8: Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis by Geographic Area 4-22
Table 4-9: Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis, Community Comparisons 4-23
Table 4-10: Geographic Distribution of Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis. . . . 4-24
Table 4-11: Country from Which Hispanic Jews Come 4-24
Table 4-12: United States Citizenship 4-26
Table 4-13: Someone in Household is Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, or Transgender Community Comparisons 4-29
Table 4-14: Months in Residence 4-30

Table 4-15: Part-Year Households in Retirement Communities (3-7 Months) Community Comparison 4-31
Table 4-16: Location of Residence Prior to Broward 4-32
Table 4-17: Location of Residence Prior to the Local Community for Florida Communities, Community Comparisons 4-33
Table 4-18: Length of Residence in Broward 4-36
Table 4-19: Length of Residence in the Local Community, Community Comparisons . . . 4-38
Table 4-20: Average Number of New Households Per Year During the Past Five Years, Community Comparisons 4-41
Table 4-21: Profile of New Households 4-42
Table 4-22: Length of Residence at Current Address 4-47
Table 4-23: Length of Residence at Current Address, Community Comparisons 4-48
Table 4-24: Home Ownership 4-51
Table 4-25: Home Ownership, Community Comparisons 4-53
Table 4-26: Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years 4-55
Table 4-27: Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years, Community Comparisons 4-57
Table 4-28A: Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years 4-60
Table 4- 28B: Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years 4-61
Table 4-29: Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years, Community Comparisons. 4-62
Table 4-30: Definitely Moving Out of the Local Community Within the Next Three Years, Community Comparisons 4-65
Table 4-31: Location of Adult Children 4-67
Table 4-32: Households with Local Adult Children, Community Comparisons 4-69
Table 4-33: Local Adult Children, Community Comparisons 4-70

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

Page
Table 5-1: Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households 5-6
Table 5-2: Age Distribution, Community Comparisons 5-8
Table 5-3: Age 0-17, Community Comparisons. 5-11
Table 5-4: Age 18-34, Community Comparisons. 5-12
Table 5-5: Age 35-49, Community Comparisons. 5-13
Table 5-6: Age 50-64, Community Comparisons. 5-14
Table 5-7: Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons 5-15
Table 5-8: Number of Persons Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons 5-16
Table 5-9: Age 75 and Over, Community Comparisons 5-17
Table 5-10: Median Age, Community Comparisons 5-18
Table 5-11: Percentage Female, Community Comparisons 5-19
Table 5-12: Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households 5-22
Table 5-13: Number of Jewish Children Age 0-5 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons 5-24
Table 5-14: Number of Jewish Children Age 6-12 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons 5-25

Table 5-15: Number of Jewish Children Age 13-17 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons 5-26
Table 5-16: Number of Jewish Children Age 0-17 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons 5-27
Table 5-17: Summary of Age Distribution by Geographic Area 5-29
Table 5-18A: Age Distribution by Geographic Area 5-30
Table 5-18B: Age Distribution by Geographic Area 5-32
Table 5-19A: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups 5-34
Table 5-19B: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups 5-35
Table 5-20A: Summary of Age Distribution by Geographic Area, 1997-2016 5-38
Table 5-20B: Summary of Age Distribution by Geographic Area, 1997-2016 5-38
Table 5-21: Changes in the Age Distribution, 1997-2016 5-39
Table 5-22: Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership and Attended Chabad in the Past Year 5-43
Table 5-23: Age Distribution by JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership 5-45
Table 5-24: Household Size 5-49
Table 5-25: Average Household Size, Community Comparisons 5-50
Table 5-26: Household Size, Community Comparisons 5-51
Table 5-27: Household Structure 5-57
Table 5-28: Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home Community Comparisons 5-59
Table 5-29: Married Households with No Children at Home, Community Comparisons . . 5-62
Table 5-30: Single Person Households, Community Comparisons 5-65
Table 5-31A: Household Structure by Geographic Area 5-70
Table 5-31B: Household Structure by Geographic Area 5-72
Table 5-32A: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures 5-75
Table 5-32B: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures 5-75
Table 5-33: Household Structure by Jewish Identification 5-76
Table 5-34: Children Age 0-12 Living in Households with Working Parents Community Comparisons 5-78
Table 5-35: Children Living in Single Parent Households Community Comparisons 5-79
Table 5-36: Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Was Divorced Community Comparisons 5-80
Table 5-37: Living Arrangements of the Elderly 5-82
Table 5-38: Elderly Persons Who Live Alone, Community Comparisons 5-83
Table 5-39: Marital Status by Jewish Status 5-89
Table 5-40: Marital Status, Community Comparisons 5-90
Table 5-41A: Marital Status by Geographic Area 5-93
Table 5-41B: Marital Status by Geographic Area 5-94
Table 5-42: Marital Status by Sex 5-95
Table 5-43: Marital Status by Age 5-96
Table 5-44: Marital Status by Age for Adult Males 5-97
Table 5-45: Marital Status by Age for Adult Females 5-98
Table 5-46: Age and Sex Distribution of Single Jewish Adults 5-99
Table 5-47: Level of Secular Education by Jewish Status 5-103
Table 5-48: Level of Secular Education, Community Comparisons 5-104

Table 5-49A: Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area 5-107
Table 5-49B: Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area 5-108
Table 5-50: Level of Secular Education by Sex. 5-109
Table 5-51: Level of Secular Education by Age. 5-110
Table 5-52: Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Males 5-111
Table 5-53: Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Females 5-112
Table 5-54: Employment Status by Jewish Status 5-116
Table 5-55: Employment Status, Community Comparisons 5-117
Table 5-56: Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time, Community Comparisons 5-120
Table 5-57A: Employment Status by Geographic Area 5-122
Table 5-57B: Employment Status by Geographic Area 5-122
Table 5-58: Employment Status by Sex 5-123
Table 5-59: Employment Status by Age 5-123
Table 5-60: Employment Status by Age for Adult Males 5-124
Table 5-61: Employment Status by Age for Adult Females 5-124
Table 5-62: Household Income Cooperation Rate, Community Comparisons 5-128
Table 5-63: Median Household Income (Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars) Community Comparisons 5-131
Table 5-64: Median Household Income of Households with Children (Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars), Community Comparisons 5-132
Table 5-65: Median Household Income of Elderly Households (Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars), Community Comparisons 5-133
Table 5-66: Household Income (Not Adjusted for Inflation), Community Comparisons . 5-134
Table 5-67A: Household Income by Geographic Area 5-137
Table 5-67B: Household Income by Geographic Area 5-137
Table 5-68: Household Income by Length of Residence. 5-138
Table 5-69: Household Income by Home Ownership 5-139
Table 5-70: Household Income by Age of Head of Household 5-140
Table 5-71: Household Income by Household Structure 5-141
Table 5-72: Household Income by Jewish Identification 5-142
Table 5-73: Household Income by Synagogue Membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership 5-143
Table 5-74: Households Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels Community Comparisons 5-146
Table 5-75: Households with Elderly Persons Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels, Community Comparisons 5-147
Table 5-76: Household Financial Situation 5-149
Table 5-77: Subjective Assessment of Household's Financial Status Community Comparisons 5-152

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

Page
Table 6-1A: Households and Persons by Jewish Identification, 2016 6-6
Table 6-1B: Households and Persons by Jewish Identification, 1997 6-6
Table 6-2: Jewish Identification 6-7
Table 6-3A: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups 6-11
Table 6-3B: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups 6-11

Table 6-4: Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups 6-12
Table 6-5: Jewish Identification, Community Comparisons 6-13
Table 6-6: Orthodox Identification, Community Comparisons 6-16
Table 6-7: Conservative Identification, Community Comparisons 6-17
Table 6-8: Reform Identification: Community Comparisons 6-18
Table 6-9: Just Jewish Identification, Community Comparisons 6-19
Table 6-10: Importance of Being Jewish 6-21
Table 6-11: Importance of Being Jewish, Community Comparisons 6-25
Table 6-12: Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....., Community Comparisons 6-27
Table 6-13: Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of..... 6-28
Table 6-14: Jewish Identity Attitudes 6-35
Table 6-15: Summary of Results on Religious Practices 6-39
Table 6-16: Practice 6-41
Table 6-17: Practice, Community Comparisons 6-45
Table 6-18: Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door 6-47
Table 6-19: Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door, Community Comparisons 6-51
Table 6-20: Participate in a Passover Seder 6-53
Table 6-21: Participate in a Passover Seder, Community Comparisons 6-57
Table 6-22: Light Chanukah Candles 6-61
Table 6-23: Light Chanukah Candles, Community Comparisons 6-65
Table 6-24: Light Sabbath Candles 6-69
Table 6-25: Light Sabbath Candles, Community Comparisons 6-73
Table 6-26: Keep Kosher 6-78
Table 6-27: Keep Kosher, Community Comparisons 6-82
Table 6-28: Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath, Community Comparisons . . . 6-86
Table 6-29: Have a Christmas Tree 6-88
Table 6-30: Have a Christmas Tree in the Home, Community Comparisons 6-92
Table 6-31: Synagogue Attendance 6-97
Table 6-32: Synagogue Attendance, Community Comparisons 6-101
Table 6-33: Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons 6-104
Table 6-34: Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household 6-110
Table 6-35: Types of Marriage 6-111
Table 6-36: Intermarriage, Community Comparisons 6-114
Table 6-37: Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons 6-117
Table 6-38: Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons 6-120
Table 6-39: Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons 6-123
Table 6-40: Children in Jewish Households Who Are Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons 6-126
Table 6-41: Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish, Community Comparisons 6-128
Table 6-42: Jews Who Are Jews-by-Choice, Community Comparisons 6-130

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

Page

Table 7-1: Memberships 7-3
Table 7-2: Current Synagogue Membership, Community Comparisons 7-10
Table 7-3: Current Synagogue Membership by Age of Head of Household Community Comparisons 7-11
Table 7-4: Current Synagogue Membership of Households with Children Community Comparisons 7-13
Table 7-5: Current Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage Community Comparisons 7-14
Table 7-6: Location of Synagogue Membership 7-16
Table 7-7: Current Synagogue Member Households Who Are Synagogue Members in the Local Community, Community Comparisons. 7-17
Table 7-8: Location of Jewish Community Center Membership 7-20
Table 7-9: Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Community Comparisons 7-23
Table 7-10: Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Households with Children, Community Comparisons 7-24
Table 7-11: Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Intermarried Households, Community Comparisons 7-25
Table 7-12: Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households, Community Comparisons 7-26
Table 7-13: Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the David Posnack JCC 7-32
Table 7-14: Major Reasons for Not Joining the Posnack JCC 7-33
Table 7-15: No Need for the Services Offered as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center, Community Comparisons 7-36
Table 7-16: Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center, Community Comparisons 7-37
Table 7-17: Cost as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center Community Comparisons 7-38
Table 7-18: Lack of Time as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center, Community Comparisons 7-39
Table 7-19: Quality of the Programs as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center, Community Comparisons 7-40
Table 7-20: Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the Soref JCC 7-44
Table 7-21: Major Reasons for Not Joining the Soref JCC 7-45
Table 7-22: Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Community Comparisons 7-50
Table 7-23: Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC, Community Comparisons 7-52
Table 7-24: Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships Community Comparisons 7-57
Table 7-25: Current Jewish Organization Membership, Community Comparisons 7-61
Table 7-26: Current Jewish Organization Membership of Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue or JCC, Community Comparisons 7-62
Table 7-27: Association with the Jewish Community, Community Comparisons 7-64
Table 7-28: Profiles of Member Households 7-68

Table 7-29: Feel Part of the Broward Jewish Community 7-76
Table 7-30: Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community, Community Comparisons 7-80
Table 7-31: Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity 7-83
Table 7-32: Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity, Community Comparisons 7-87

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

Page
Table 8-1: Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children 8-4
Table 8-2: Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children
Community Comparisons 8-8
Table 8-3: Attended a Jewish Day School as Children, Community Comparisons 8-9
Table 8-4: Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children 8-13
Table 8-5: Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children
Community Comparisons 8-17
Table 8-6: Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, Community Comparisons 8-18
Table 8-7: Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)
Community Comparisons 8-19
Table 8-8: Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class,
Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum
or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year 8-23
Table 8-9: Attended an Adult Jewish Education Program or Class in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 8-28
Table 8-10: Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children 8-31
Table 8-11: Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children
Community Comparisons 8-33
Table 8-12: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17 8-38
Table 8-13: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17
Community Comparisons 8-42
Table 8-14: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-12
Community Comparisons 8-45
Table 8-15: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 13-17
Community Comparisons 8-47
Table 8-16: Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School 8-51
Table 8-17: Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children
to a Jewish Day School 8-52
Table 8-18: Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a
Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-55
Table 8-19: Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School 8-57
Table 8-20: Tuition Cost as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children
to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-58
Table 8-21: Quality of Other Private or Public Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending
Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-59
Table 8-22: Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment as a Major Reason for
Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons . . . 8-60
Table 8-23: Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children
to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-61

Table 8-24: School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons . 8-62
Table 8-25: Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-63
Table 8-26: Have a Special Needs Child as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-64
Table 8-27: Intermarriage as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons 8-65
Table 8-28: Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children 8-68
Table 8-29: Jewish Children Who Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education Community Comparisons 8-72
Table 8-30: Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education 8-76
Table 8-31: Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education, Age 5-17 Community Comparisons 8-80
Table 8-32: Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education, Age 13-17 Community Comparisons 8-81
Table 8-33: Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer . . . 8-84
Table 8-34: Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer Community Comparisons 8-88
Table 8-35: Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer 8-91
Table 8-36: Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer, Community Comparisons 8-95
Table 8-37: Jewish Overnight Camp Prevented by Cost 8-98
Table 8-38: Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group 8-101
Table 8-39: Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group, Community Comparisons . . . 8-102
Table 8-40: Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education . 8-104
Table 8-41: Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education Community Comparisons 8-106

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

Page
Table 9-1: Familiarity with Jewish Agencies 9-2
Table 9-2: Perception of Jewish Agencies. 9-3
Table 9-3: Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center 9-5
Table 9-4: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Community Center. Community Comparisons 9-8
Table 9-5: Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center. 9-11
Table 9-6: Perception of the Local Jewish Community Center, Community Comparisons 9-14
Table 9-7: Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center 9-17
Table 9-8: Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center 9-21
Table 9-9: Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County 9-25
Table 9-10: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons 9-28
Table 9-11: Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County 9-31
Table 9-12: Perception of the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons 9-34
Table 9-13: Familiarity with JAFCO 9-37
Table 9-14: Perception of JAFCO 9-41
Table 9-15: Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service. 9-45

Table 9-16: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Family Service, Community Comparisons . 9-48
Table 9-17: Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service 9-51
Table 9-18: Perception of the Local Jewish Family Service, Community Comparisons . . 9-54
Table 9-19: Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education 9-57
Table 9-20: Familiarity with the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
Community Comparisons 9-60
Table 9-21: Familiarity with the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
in Households with Children, Community Comparisons 9-60
Table 9-22: Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education 9-62
Table 9- 23: Perception of the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
Community Comparisons 9-64
Table 9-24: Perception of the Local Bureau of Jewish Education in Households with
Children, Community Comparisons 9-64
Table 9-25: Familiarity with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center 9-66
Table 9-26: Familiarity with the Local Senior Services Agency, Community Comparisons 9-69
Table 9-27: Perception of Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center 9-71
Table 9-28: Perception of the Local Senior Services Agency
Community Comparisons 9-73

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

Page
Table 10-1: Households in Which an Adult Is Health Limited 10-4
Table 10-2: Households in Which a Member Is Health Limited, Community Comparisons 10-5
Table 10-3: Elderly Couple Households in Which a Member Is Health Limited
Community Comparisons 10-7
Table 10-4: Elderly Single Households Who Are Health Limited
Community Comparisons 10-9
Table 10-5: Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year. 10-16
Table 10-6: Need for Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly or Disabled
Person in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 10-16
Table 10-7: Need for Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 10-19
Table 10-8: Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the
Past Year, Community Comparisons. 10-21
Table 10-9: Need for Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities or Other
Special Needs, such as Developmental Disabilities in the Past Year, Community
Comparisons 10-23
Table 10-10: Need for In-Home Health Care for the Elderly in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 10-25
Table 10-11: Need for Senior Transportation in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 10-27
Table 10-12: Need for Home-Delivered Meals in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 10-29
Table 10-13: Need for Help in Coordinating Services for Elderly, Non-Elderly
Disabled Persons and Counseling in the Past Year 10-33
Table 10-14: Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the Past Year 10-35
Table 10-15: Help for Jewish Children with Physical, Developmental,
or Learning Disabilities, or Other Special Needs in the Past Year. 10-36
Table 10-16: Need for Selected Social Services for the Elderly in the Past Year 10-37

Table 10-17: Households in Which an Adult age 75 and Over Was Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights in the Past Year 10-39
Table 10-18: Where Elderly Person Needing Care Lives 10-41
Table 10-19: Caregiver Households, Community Comparisons 10-43
Table 10-20: Households with Children Who Are Caregiver Households (The Sandwich Generation), Community Comparisons 10-45
Table 10-21: Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 75 or Over with Local Adult Children, Community Comparisons 10-47

Chapter 11: Israel

Page
Table 11-1: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel 11-4
Table 11- 2: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel, Community Comparisons . . 11-7
Table 11-3: Types of Trips to Israel, Community Comparisons 11-8
Table 11-4: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel 11-10
Table 11-5: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel, Community Comparisons 11-11
Table 11-6: Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel 11-14
Table 11-7: Emotional Attachment to Israel 11-19
Table 11-8: Emotional Attachment to Israel, Community Comparisons 11-23
Table 11-9: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Age of Respondent Community Comparisons 11-25
Table 11-10: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Jewish Identification Community Comparisons 11-27
Table 11-11: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Type of Marriage, Community Comparisons 11-29

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism

Page
Table 12-1: Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year 12-3
Table 12-2: Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 12-6
Table 12-3: Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year 12-7
Table 12-4: Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 12-8
Table 12-5: Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward 12-11
Table 12-6: Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community Community Comparisons 12-14
Table 12-7: Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors 12-17
Table 12-8: Holocaust Survivors and Children of Survivors, Community Comparisons . 12-18

Chapter 13 The Media

Page
Table 13-1: Readership of a Local Newspaper 13-3
Table 13-2: Visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County Website 13-7
Table 13-3: Visited the Local Jewish Federation Website in the Past Year Community Comparisons 13-10
Table 13-4: Type of Social Media 13-13

Table 13-5: Use of Social Media 13-14

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

Page

Table 14-1: Donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year by Level of Donations 14-5
Table 14-2: Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year. 14-10
Table 14-3: Local Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year Community Comparisons 14-15
Table 14-4: Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household, Community Comparisons 14-17
Table 14-5: Fair/Poor Perceptions of the Local Jewish Federation by Respondents in Households Who Were Asked but Did Not Donate to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year, Community Comparisons14-19
Table 14-6: Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year 14-23
Table 14-7: Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year Community Comparisons 14-28
Table 14-8: Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year. 14-34
Table 14-9: Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year. 14-44
Table 14-10: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 14-52
Table 14-11: Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign 1985-2015. . 14-55
Table 14-12: Local Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, Community Comparisons . . . 14-56
Table 14-13: Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List Community Comparisons 14-60
Table 14-14: Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year 14-65

Table 14-15: Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 14-70
Table 14-16: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and
Jewish Federations in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 14-73
Table 14-17: Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year 14-78
Table 14-18: Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 14-83
Table 14-19: Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year. 14-86
Table 14-20: Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 14-91
Table 14-21: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and
Jewish Charities in the Past Year 14-96
Table 14-22: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and
Jewish Charities in the Past Year, Community Comparisons 14-102
Table 14-23: Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons 14-107
Table 14-24: Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year, Community Comparisons . 14-112
Table 14-25: Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities 14-115

Table 14-26: Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities
Community Comparisons 14-119

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

Page
Table 15-1: Importance of Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization 15-3
Table 15-2: Importance of Various Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons 15-4
Table 15-3: Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate to a
Jewish Organization 15-7
Table 15-4: Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate
to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons 15-8
Table 15-5: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish
Organization 15-10
Table 15-6: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate
to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons 15-11
Table 15-7: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate
to a Jewish Organization by Age, Community Comparisons 15-12
Table 15-8: Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Donate to a
Jewish Organization 15-14
Table 15-9: Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation
to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons. 15-15
Table 15-10: Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political
Advocacy for Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization 15-17
Table 15-11: Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World
as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization 15-19
Table 15-12: Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress as a Motivation
to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons. 15-20
Table 15-13: Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews
as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization 15-22
Table 15-14: Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews
as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons . . . 15-23
Table 15-15: Donating to a Jewish Organization That Helps Both Jews and
Non-Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization. 15-25
Table 15-16: Motivations to Donate More
to the Jewish Federation of Broward County. 15-28
Table 15-17: More of the Money Went to Local Needs as a Motivation to Donate
More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons. 15-29
Table 15-18: More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas as a Motivation
to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons 15-30
Table 15-19: Would Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to
Local Needs Compared to Needs in Israel and Overseas, Community Comparisons 15-31
Table 15-20: Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent as a Motivation to Donate
More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons. 15-32
Table 15-21: Asked by a Close Friend as a Motivation to Donate More to the
Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons 15-33

Chapter 16: Political Profile

	Page
Table 16-1: Political Party	16-4
Table 16-2: Political Party, Community Comparisons	16-8
Table 16-3: Percentage Republican by Age and for Orthodox Jews	16-9
Table 16-4: Profiles of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.	16-11
Table 16-5: Registered to Vote and Politically Active	16-16
Table 16-6: Registered to Vote, Community Comparisons	16-20
Table 16-7: Registered to Vote Under Age 35, Community Comparisons	16-20
Table 16-8: Politically Active, Community Comparisons	16-21

Chapter 8
Jewish Education

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Formal Jewish Education of Adults	8-2
Informal Jewish Education of Adults	8-10
Attended Any Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	8-20
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children	8-29
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children	8-35
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School	8-49
Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School	8-56
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children	8-66
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education	8-74
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer	8-82
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer	8-90
Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp Last Summer Prevented by Cost	8-97
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	8-100
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education	8-103

Impress them upon your children. Recite them when you stay at home and when you are away, when you lie down, and when you get up.
(Deuteronomy 6:7)

Formal Jewish Education of Adults

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

Table 8-1 shows that 72% of born or raised Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Broward received some formal Jewish education as children. 53% of born Jewish respondents attended supplemental schools as children; 15% attended a Jewish day school; 1% were educated in Israel; and 2% had a tutor.

The percentage of respondents under age 35 (34%) with no Jewish education as children is double the rate for respondents age 35-49 (16%). This is due to a lower rate among females.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-2** shows that the 72% who **received some formal Jewish education as children** 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.

Table 8-3 shows that the 15% who **attended a Jewish day school as children** is the fifthhighest 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.

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

Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-1** shows that, overall, 72% of born Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education as children**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- age 35-49 (84%)
- who are males (86%) with a range of 81%-91% in each age group
- synagogue member households (83%), JCC member households (85%), and JCC participant households (84%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (87%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (87%), $500-$1,000 (91%), and $1,000 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

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

- age 75 and over (56%)
- who are females under age 35 (54%), age 75 and over (46%) and age 65 and over (53%)
- intermarried households (61%)

Attended a Jewish Day School as Children

Table 8-1 shows that, overall, 15% of born Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school as children**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- males under age 35 (25%)
- Orthodox households (40%)

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

- females age 75 and over (5%)

Table 8-1
Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Received No Formal Jewish Education
		Attended a:				
		Jewish Day School	Supplemental School	Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor	
All	71.8%	15.4%	53.0	1.4	1.8	28.4
Geographic Area						
Northwest	81.1%	10.2%	66.9	3.8	0.1	19.0
North Central	64.3%	21.1%	42.3	0.5	0.2	35.9
East	75.3%	23.5%	45.9	5.7	0.0	24.9
West Central	69.8%	9.8%	54.7	0.3	4.9	30.3
Southeast	69.9%	19.3%	50.0	0.3	0.1	30.3
Southwest	70.8%	17.2%	51.3	0.5	1.6	29.4
Age of Adults						
Under 35	66.0%	19.7%	46.1	0.0	0.0	34.2
35 - 49	84.1%	21.3%	55.1	4.0	3.5	16.1
50 - 64	76.6%	16.4%	58.0	1.8	0.2	23.6
65 - 74	73.3%	13.8%	57.0	0.4	2.0	26.8
75 and over	55.8%	9.4%	42.9	0.1	3.3	44.3
➜ 65 and over	67.5%	11.5%	52.9	0.3	2.7	32.6
Sex of Adults						
Male	85.6%	18.8%	63.9	0.2	2.5	14.6
Female	64.1%	11.4%	49.6	0.3	2.7	36.0

Table 8-1
Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Received No Formal Jewish Education
		Attended a:				
		Jewish Day School	Supplemental School	Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor	
All	71.8%	15.4%	53.0	1.4	1.8	28.4
Age of Adult Males						
Under 35	85.3%	24.7%	60.4	0.0	0.0	14.9
35 - 49	90.8%	18.0%	63.9	0.0	8.7	9.4
50 - 64	86.3%	16.1%	69.7	0.3	0.0	13.9
65 - 74	84.0%	19.8%	59.6	0.3	4.1	16.2
75 and over	81.3%	21.3%	58.5	0.4	0.9	18.9
➜ 65 and over	83.0%	20.4%	59.2	0.3	2.9	17.2
Age of Adult Females						
Under 35	53.9%	16.6%	37.1	0.0	0.0	46.3
35 - 49	79.7%	23.5%	49.3	6.7	0.0	20.5
50 - 64	69.0%	16.7%	48.7	3.0	0.4	31.2
65 - 74	63.3%	8.1%	54.5	0.6	0.0	36.8
75 and over	46.0%	4.9%	36.9	0.0	4.2	54.0
➜ 65 and over	52.8%	6.1%	43.8	0.2	2.6	47.3
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	78.6%	39.7%	37.8	0.2	0.5	21.8
Conservative	80.1%	19.0%	55.7	2.0	3.2	20.1
Reform	72.0%	11.6%	58.1	0.1	2.1	28.1
Just Jewish	62.7%	12.2%	48.0	1.9	0.5	37.4

Table 8-1
Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Received No Formal Jewish Education
		Attended a:				
		Jewish Day School	Supplemental School	Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor	
All	71.8%	15.4%	53.0	1.4	1.8	28.4
Type of Marriage						
In-married	76.6%	16.1%	58.1	2.0	0.2	23.6
Conversionary	74.7%	21.9%	42.2	0.0	10.4	25.5
Intermarried	61.0%	10.3%	45.1	0.2	5.3	39.1
Synagogue Membership						
Member	83.0%	23.1%	57.8	0.5	1.4	17.2
Non-Member	65.5%	11.3%	50.3	1.8	2.0	34.6
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year						
Attended	80.7%	22.3%	54.2	2.9	1.1	19.5
Did Not Attend	68.8%	13.3%	52.6	0.9	1.9	31.3
JCC Membership						
Member	85.0%	24.1%	53.6	3.8	3.3	15.2
Non-Member	69.6%	14.1%	52.9	1.0	1.5	30.5
Respondent Participated in JCC Program						
JCC Participant	83.5%	17.9%	63.7	0.9	0.8	16.7
No	65.4%	13.0%	49.6	1.0	1.7	34.7
Jewish Organization Membership						
Member	81.4%	16.6%	62.0	0.7	1.9	18.8
Non-Member	69.2%	15.1%	50.7	1.5	1.7	31.0

Table 8-1
Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Received No Formal Jewish Education
		Attended a:				
		Jewish Day School	Supplemental School	Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor	
All	71.8%	15.4%	53.0	1.4	1.8	28.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year						
Donated to Federation	82.2%	14.1%	66.9	0.8	0.3	17.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	86.5%	9.0%	77.4	0.0	0.0	13.6
Not Asked	66.4%	16.4%	45.5	1.8	2.5	33.8
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	68.5%	15.6%	48.8	1.6	2.3	31.7
Under $100	73.7%	10.1%	62.0	1.3	0.2	26.4
$100 - $500	87.4%	17.5%	69.4	0.0	0.3	12.8
$500 - $1,000	90.6%	16.8%	72.3	1.3	0.0	9.6
$1,000 and over	91.5%	17.3%	73.1	0.3	0.6	8.7

Table 8-2
Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Rhode Island	2002	86%
Richmond	1994	86%
Columbus	2013	85%
Chicago	2010	85%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%
Tidewater	2001	85%
Harrisburg	1994	85%
San Antonio	2007	83%
Detroit	2005	83%
Rochester	1999	83%
Washington	2003	82%
Jacksonville	2002	82%
Hartford	2000	82%
Westport	2000	82%
Charlotte	1997	82%
New Haven	2010	81%
Atlantic County	2004	81%
Wilmington	1995	80%
Minneapolis	2004	79%
Houston	2016	78%
Cleveland	2011	78%
Tucson	2002	78%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	78%
Sarasota	2001	78%
Orlando	1993	78%
Miami	2014	77%
W Palm Beach	2005	77%
Essex-Morris	1998	77%
Monmouth	1997	77%
Cincinnati	2008	76%
Phoenix	2002	76%
Pittsburgh	2002	76%
Milwaukee	1996	76%
S Palm Beach	2005	75%
Philadelphia	2009	74%
Middlesex	2008	74%
Broward	**1997**	**73%**
Broward	**2016**	**72%**
St. Louis	2014	72%
Atlanta	2006	72%
Las Vegas	2005	72%
St. Paul	2004	72%
San Diego	2003	70%
Los Angeles	1997	60%

Table 8-3
Attended a Jewish Day School as Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	24%
Miami	2014	21%
Houston	2016	17%
Harrisburg	1994	16%
Broward	**2016**	**15%**
Chicago	2010	15%
Cincinnati	2008	15%
Detroit	2005	15%
Phoenix	2002	14%
Columbus	2013	13%
Cleveland	2011	13%
Los Angeles	1997	13%
Middlesex	2008	12%
New Haven	2010	11%
Atlanta	2006	11%
San Diego	2003	11%
Jacksonville	2002	11%
Monmouth	1997	11%
San Antonio	2007	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%
Tucson	2002	10%

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	10%
Essex-Morris	1998	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Washington	2003	9%
Philadelphia	2009	8%
Minneapolis	2004	8%
St. Paul	2004	8%
Broward	**1997**	**8%**
Richmond	1994	8%
Milwaukee	1996	7%
Wilmington	1995	7%
Las Vegas	2005	6%
Atlantic County	2004	6%
Sarasota	2001	6%
Hartford	2000	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	5%
Westport	2000	5%
Charlotte	1997	5%
St. Louis	2014	4%
Rochester	1999	4%

Informal Jewish Education of Adults

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

Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children

Table 8-4 shows that 34% of born Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children. A *Jewish* overnight camp is defined as one that holds religious services or has significant Jewish content.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-5** shows that the 34% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is about average among about 35 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 34% of born Jewish respondents **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (44%)
- age 35-49 (45%)
- who are males age 35-49 (54%)
- Orthodox households (56%)
- Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

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

- households in the North Central (24%)
- under age 35 (24%)
- who are females under age 35 (22%) and age 75 and over (22%)

Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers

Table 8-4 shows that 42% of born Jewish respondents regularly participated (*participated*) in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-6** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 42% of born Jewish respondents **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (54%)
- who are females age 50-64 (55%)
- Orthodox households (71%) and Conservative households (55%)
- in-married households (54%)
- synagogue member households (54%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (59%), and Jewish organization member households (61%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (53%)
- households who donated under $100 (57%) and $1,000 and over (53%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

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

- who are females age 65-74 (30%)
- Just Jewish households (27%)
- intermarried households (20%)

Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College

Table 8-4 shows that 23% of born Jewish respondents who attended college (either a two-year or a four-year college) participated in Jewish activities (other than on High Holidays) sponsored by Jewish college groups such as Hillel or Chabad (*participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college*).

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-7** shows that the 23% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** other than on the High Holidays is the third lowest of 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-4** shows that, overall, 23% of born Jewish respondents **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- who are age 75 and over (37%)
- Orthodox households (57%) and Conservative households (34%)
- synagogue member households (33%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (34%), JCC member households (35%), and Jewish organization member households (40%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (36%)
- households who donated under $100 (35%), $100-$500 (37%), $500-$1,000 (37%), and $1,000 and over (34%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents in:

- Just Jewish households (13%)
- conversionary in-married households (13%) and intermarried households (6%)

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children

Base: Born Jewish Respondents in Jewish Households for Camp and Youth Group
Base: Born Jewish Respondents in Jewish Households Who Attended College for Hillel

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College [1]
All	34.2%	42.4%	23.2%
Geographic Area			
Northwest	33.5%	45.9%	17.8%
North Central	24.4%	40.9%	24.0%
East	38.3%	32.5%	28.8%
West Central	32.8%	35.1%	18.5%
Southeast	44.3%	53.9%	24.4%
Southwest	31.5%	44.8%	28.7%
Age of Adults			
Under 35	23.6%	38.9%	26.5%
35 - 49	45.2%	46.1%	21.3%
50 - 64	37.5%	48.9%	22.6%
65 - 74	35.4%	37.9%	15.1%
75 and over	24.7%	35.2%	36.1%
➜ 65 and over	29.8%	42.4%	23.3%
Sex of Adults			
Male	40.3%	41.5%	22.2%
Female	30.1%	43.0%	24.1%

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children

Base: Born Jewish respondents in Jewish households for Camp and Youth Group
Base: Born Jewish respondents in Jewish households who attended college for Hillel

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College [1]
All	34.2%	42.4%	23.2%
Age of Adult Males			
Under 35	25.9%	46.3%	18.1%
35 - 49	53.9%	39.6%	28.4%
50 - 64	41.9%	41.2%	20.5%
65 - 74	39.4%	46.6%	15.4%
75 and over	32.0%	33.4%	34.6%
➜ 65 and over	36.6%	41.5%	21.8%
Age of Adult Females			
Under 35	22.2%	34.3%	30.8%
35 - 49	39.5%	50.4%	16.7%
50 - 64	34.0%	55.0%	24.3%
65 - 74	31.6%	29.7%	14.8%
75 and over	22.0%	35.9%	36.9%
➜ 65 and over	25.7%	33.5%	25.9%
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	56.1%	70.8%	57.0%
Conservative	38.9%	55.1%	33.9%
Reform	29.9%	43.0%	19.9%
Just Jewish	31.4%	27.4%	13.0%

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children

Base: Born Jewish Respondents in Jewish Households for Camp and Youth Group
Base: Born Jewish Respondents in Jewish Households Who Attended College for Hillel

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College [1]
All	34.2%	42.4%	23.2%
Type of Marriage			
In-married	34.8%	54.0%	25.1%
Conversionary	36.3%	32.8%	12.6%
Intermarried	33.5%	19.6%	5.9%
Synagogue Membership			
Member	34.2%	54.3%	32.7%
Non-Member	34.3%	36.0%	17.4%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year			
Attended	42.6%	58.7%	33.6%
Did Not Attend	31.7%	37.4%	19.9%
JCC Membership			
Member	38.2%	50.9%	35.0%
Non-Member	33.6%	41.2%	21.4%
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	44.1%	60.8%	40.0%
Non-Member	31.7%	37.7%	18.8%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	39.2%	52.6%	35.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	54.8%	41.7%	19.7%
Not Asked	29.9%	38.2%	18.5%

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children

Base: Born Jewish respondents in Jewish households for Camp and Youth Group
Base: Born Jewish respondents in Jewish households who attended college for Hillel

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College [1]
All	34.2%	42.4%	23.2%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	32.5%	38.6%	18.7%
Under $100	41.3%	57.1%	35.3%
$100 - $500	35.1%	48.2%	37.4%
$500 - $1,000	36.7%	47.0%	37.1%
$1,000 and over	44.3%	53.0%	33.8%

[1] Excluding High Holidays

Table 8-5
Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Columbus	2013	45%
Philadelphia	2009	45%
Phoenix	2002	45%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%
San Diego	2003	43%
St. Louis	2014	42%
Detroit	2005	42%
Minneapolis	2004	42%
Cincinnati	2008	38%
St. Paul	2004	37%
Washington	2003	37%
Bergen	2001	37%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%
Rhode Island	2002	35%
Broward	**2016**	**34%**
Charlotte	1997	35%
Miami	2014	33%
Houston	2016	32%

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	32%
Cleveland	2011	31%
New Haven	2010	31%
Rochester	1999	31%
Jacksonville	2002	30%
Westport	2000	30%
Los Angeles	1997	29%
Milwaukee	1996	28%
Las Vegas	2005	27%
Wilmington	1995	26%
Hartford	2000	25%
Middlesex	2008	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	24%
W Palm Beach	2005	23%
Atlantic County	2004	23%
Monmouth	1997	19%
Broward	**1997**	**17%**

Table 8-6
Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers
Community Comparisons

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Minneapolis	2004	52%
Houston	2016	50%
Charlotte	1997	48%
Detroit	2005	47%
Jacksonville	2002	47%
Milwaukee	1996	47%
San Antonio	2007	46%
Rhode Island	2002	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
St. Paul	2004	45%
Rochester	1999	44%
Wilmington	1995	44%
Broward	**2016**	**42%**
Miami	2014	42%

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	42%
Hartford	2000	42%
Los Angeles	1997	41%
New Haven	2010	40%
Las Vegas	2005	38%
Middlesex	2008	37%
Atlantic County	2004	37%
Bergen	2001	36%
Monmouth	1997	36%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%
S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Westport	2000	30%
Broward	**1997**	**30%**

Table 8-7
Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College
(Excluding High Holidays)
Community Comparisons

Base: Born or Raised Jewish Adults (Who Attended College) in Jewish Households

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

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

Attended Any Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Table 8-8 shows that 28% of Jewish respondents in Broward attended an adult Jewish education program or class (*attended adult Jewish education*) in the past year. 38% engaged in "any other type" of Jewish study or learning, and 53% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year.

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

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-9** shows that the 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-8** shows that, overall, 28% of respondents attended adult Jewish education in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- Orthodox households (68%) and Conservative households (40%)
- synagogue member households (52%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (43%), JCC member households (46%), and Jewish organization member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (39%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (49%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (42%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (39%), $500-$1,000 (66%), and $1,000 and over (55%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Just Jewish households (11%)
- intermarried households (7%)
- synagogue non-member households (15%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (17%)

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

Respondents were asked if they engaged in any othertypes of Jewish study or learning, such as on (your/his/her) own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher in the past year.

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

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-8** shows that, overall, 38% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are under age 35 (50%)
- who are females under age 35 (54%) and females age 35-49 (52%)
- Orthodox households (72%)
- conversionary in-married households (51%)
- synagogue member households (55%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (60%), JCC member households (62%), and Jewish organization member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager (52%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (52%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who donated under $100 (54%), $500-$1,000 (57%), and $1,000 and over (50%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- who are age 75 and over (26%)
- who are males age 75 and over (28%)
- who are females age 75 and over (25%) and females age 65 and over (27%)
- Just Jewish households (27%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group while a teenager (28%)

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

Community Comparisons. The 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 compares to 57% in Houston, 53% in Pittsburgh, 52% in Miami, and 49% in New York, the only other communities to ask this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-8** shows that, overall, 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. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (67%)
- Orthodox households (77%)
- in-married households (63%)
- synagogue member households (72%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (74%), and Jewish organization member households (74%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (69%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (66%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (71%) or a general trip (69%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (70%)
- households who donated under $100 (68%), $500-$1,000 (77%), and $1,000 and over (88%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- who are males under age 35 (43%)
- Just Jewish households (39%)
- intermarried households (27%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (27%)

Table 8-8
Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event
All	27.5%	38.4%	53.3%
Geographic Area			
Northwest	19.6%	36.0%	53.2%
North Central	33.7%	42.1%	49.7%
East	24.8%	36.9%	59.7%
West Central	27.8%	31.3%	46.7%
Southeast	31.5%	46.1%	67.2%
Southwest	27.8%	41.6%	49.8%
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	28.6%	49.6%	48.1%
35 - 49	21.3%	41.6%	54.4%
50 - 64	29.5%	45.7%	53.9%
65 - 74	28.9%	32.0%	53.5%
75 and over	27.5%	25.8%	53.4%
➜ 65 and over	28.2%	28.8%	53.4%
Sex of Respondent			
Male	25.0%	36.2%	51.0%
Female	29.2%	39.8%	54.9%

Table 8-8
Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event
All	27.5%	38.4%	53.3%
Age of Male Respondents			
Under 35	20.0%	43.7%	42.7%
35 - 49	20.1%	26.5%	50.9%
50 - 64	26.5%	44.2%	54.8%
65 - 74	29.2%	33.4%	52.3%
75 and over	22.4%	27.6%	44.3%
➜ 65 and over	26.6%	31.2%	49.2%
Age of Female Respondents			
Under 35	34.8%	53.8%	52.0%
35 - 49	22.1%	51.5%	56.6%
50 - 64	31.9%	46.8%	53.2%
65 - 74	28.7%	30.7%	54.6%
75 and over	29.4%	25.2%	56.8%
➜ 65 and over	29.1%	27.4%	55.9%
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	65.7%	72.0%	77.4%
Conservative	39.5%	42.4%	59.2%
Reform	29.6%	44.0%	60.6%
Just Jewish	11.4%	26.6%	39.3%

Table 8-8
Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event
All	27.5%	38.4%	53.3%
Type of Marriage			
In-married	37.0%	44.2%	62.5%
Conversionary	31.1%	50.9%	55.9%
Intermarried	6.8%	30.3%	27.2%
Synagogue Membership			
Member	52.2%	55.0%	71.9%
Non-Member	14.8%	29.8%	43.7%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year			
Attended	42.7%	59.9%	73.8%
Did Not Attend	23.0%	32.0%	47.2%
JCC Membership			
Member	45.7%	61.6%	62.1%
Non-Member	25.0%	35.2%	52.1%
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	49.8%	50.1%	74.4%
Non-Member	22.1%	35.5%	48.1%

Table 8-8
Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event
All	27.5%	38.4%	53.3%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children			
To Jewish Day School	39.3%	47.3%	56.9%
To Supplemental School	30.9%	39.6%	54.9%
➜To Jewish Education	31.3%	41.1%	54.6%
No	19.2%	29.6%	53.0%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children			
To Overnight Camp	30.6%	46.7%	58.0%
No	26.8%	33.6%	52.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
In Youth Group	40.7%	51.6%	68.5%
No	18.9%	28.1%	43.7%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	48.9%	52.0%	66.4%
No	24.5%	37.9%	54.4%

Table 8-8
Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event
All	27.5%	38.4%	53.3%
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	41.9%	46.8%	71.1%
On General Trip	29.3%	39.8%	69.1%
No	16.5%	31.6%	27.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	42.3%	51.6%	69.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	36.4%	35.5%	49.9%
Not Asked	21.5%	34.4%	47.6%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	23.1%	34.5%	47.8%
Under $100	35.1%	53.7%	68.4%
$100 - $500	38.8%	46.8%	61.1%
$500 - $1,000	65.5%	57.4%	77.2%
$1,000 and over	55.0%	50.2%	88.0%

Table 8-9
Attended an Adult Jewish Education Program or Class in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	38%
St. Louis	2014	37%
Boston	2005	35%
New York	2011	33%
Bergen	2001	32%
Sarasota	2001	32%
Tidewater	2001	30%
Hartford	2000	29%
Broward	**2016**	**28%**
Middlesex	2008	28%
Minneapolis	2004	28%
Washington	2003	28%
Tucson	2002	28%
Rochester	1999	28%
Houston	2016	27%

Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	27%
St. Paul	2004	27%
Jacksonville	2002	26%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
Atlantic County	2004	25%
Miami	2014	24%
San Antonio	2007	23%
Rhode Island	2002	23%
New Haven	2010	22%
Westport	2000	22%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%
W Palm Beach	2005	19%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%
Las Vegas	2005	13%

Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children

Table 8-10 shows that 61% (1,900 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 in Broward attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 18%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 21% do not attend a preschool/child care program.

The *Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share* (*market share*) ❶ is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool/child care program. Jewish preschool/child care programs have a 77% market share of the preschool/child care market for Jewish children age 0-5.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-11** shows that the 61% who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** is the third highest of about 45 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 18% who **attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 40% in Las Vegas, 36% in West Palm Beach, 24% in Houston, 23% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in Miami. The 18% compares to 30% in 1997.

The 21% who **do not attend a preschool/child care program** is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Las Vegas, 39% in Miami, 36% in Houston, 33% in South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in Atlanta. The 21% compares to 34% in 1997.

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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-10** shows that, overall, 61% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The percentage is much higher (in):

- for children age 2-5 (73%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (80%)
- Reform households (80%)
- synagogue member households (72%), households in which the respondent did not participate in Chabad in the past year (72%), and JCC member households (81%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of under $100,000 (40%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (50%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (47%)

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

Table 8-10
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-5 [1]

Population Subgroup	Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program: Jewish	Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program: Non-Jewish	Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ❶
All	60.5%	18.1	21.4	77.0%
Children Age 2-5 Only	72.9%	17.7	9.4	80.5%
Sex of Child				
Male	53.8%	28.7	17.5	65.2%
Female	68.3%	5.8	25.9	92.2%
Household Income				
Under $100,000	39.9%	32.7	27.4	55.0%
$100,000 and over	79.8%	1.8	18.4	97.8%
Jewish Identification				
Conservative	57.4%	11.7	30.9	83.1%
Reform	80.4%	13.1	6.5	86.0%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	64.5%	21.8	13.7	74.7%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	71.5%	6.1	22.4	92.1%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	50.3%	27.0	22.7	65.1%
Did Not Attend	71.8%	8.3	19.9	89.6%
JCC Membership				
Non-Member	80.6%	13.5	5.9	85.7%

Table 8-10
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-5 [1]

Population Subgroup	Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program: Jewish	Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program: Non-Jewish	Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ❶
All	60.5%	18.1	21.4	77.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	82.1%	10.7	7.2	88.5%
Not Asked	41.6%	25.5	32.9	62.0%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	46.5%	23.3	30.2	66.6%

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten.
Note: See page 8-29 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-11
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-5 [1]

Community	Year	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program: Jewish	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program: Non-Jewish	Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	*Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share* ❶
San Antonio	2007	64%	5	30	92%
Baltimore	2010	63%	7	30	90%
Miami	2014	54%	7	39	88%
Jacksonville	2002	50%	11	39	81%
Cleveland	2011	49%	11	39	81%
Tucson	2002	45%	10	45	81%
Charlotte	1997	53%	13	34	80%
New York	2011	44%	13	43	78%
Broward	**2016**	**61%**	**18**	**21**	**77%**
Monmouth	1997	42%	13	45	76%
Cincinnati	2008	45%	17	38	73%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	22	28	70%
Detroit	2005	49%	21	30	70%
Minneapolis	2004	49%	21	29	70%
Sarasota	2001	33%	14	53	70%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	23	33	65%
Houston	2016	40%	24	36	63%
Middlesex	2008	38%	22	39	63%
Columbus	2013	42%	26	32	62%
Chicago	2010	37%	24	39	61%
Bergen	2001	34%	24	42	58%
Rochester	1999	33%	24	44	58%
Los Angeles	1997	35%	27	38	56%
Broward	**1997**	**36%**	**30**	**34**	**55%**

Table 8-11
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-5 [1]

Community	Year	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program: Jewish	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program: Non-Jewish	Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	*Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share* ❶
Milwaukee	1996	31%	25	45	55%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	29	39	53%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	36	30	49%
Richmond	1994	25%	26	49	49%
Washington	2003	31%	40	29	44%
Harrisburg	1994	26%	33	42	44%
New Haven	2010	28%	40	32	41%
Westport	2000	26%	38	36	41%
Hartford	2000	21%	31	48	41%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	34	43	40%
St. Louis	2014	34%	54	13	39%
Atlanta	2006	29%	45	25	39%
Tidewater	2001	26%	40	34	39%
York	1999	22%	40	38	36%
St. Paul	2004	26%	47	27	35%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	31	54	33%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	40	46	26%
Seattle	2000	2%	36	62	5%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%	56		NA
Phoenix	2002	30%	70		NA

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten.
Note: Sample sizes for this table are generally small and only differences in results that are at least 20 percentage points apart should be treated as important.
Note: See page 8-29 for an explanation of ❶.

Type of School Attended by Jewish Children

Jewish Children Age 5-17

Table 8-12 shows that 17% (2,600 children) of Jewish children **age 5-17** in Broward attend a Jewish day school; 14%, a non-Jewish private school; and 69%, a public school. These results vary little when part jewish children are added. Note that, in 2011, Florida was 38th among the states in spending per pupil in public schools, prompting parents to consider private school education.

The *Jewish Day School Market Share (market share)* ❶ is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Jewish day schools have an 81% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-17. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-13** shows that the 17% who **attend a Jewish day school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Miami, 21% in Houston, 19% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Atlanta, 9% in Las Vegas, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 13% in 1997.

The 14% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Houston, 16% in South Palm Beach, 11% in each of Miami, Atlanta, and West Palm Beach, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 17% compares to 11% in 1997.

The 69% who **attend a public school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Las Vegas, 82% in West Palm Beach, 77% in Atlanta, 66% in South Palm Beach, 61% in Houston, and 43% in Miami. The 69% compares to 76% in 1997.

The 55% Jewish day school **market share** is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in Miami, 58% in Las Vegas, 54% in South Palm Beach, 53% in Houston, 50% in Atlanta, and 39% in West Palm Beach. The 55% compares to 55% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-12** shows that, overall, 17% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Southeast (42%)
- Orthodox households (68%)
- JCC member households (34%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (37%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (30%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (30%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (46%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (27%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

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

- Reform households (6%)
- intermarried households (3%)
- synagogue non-member households (7%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (7%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (6%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (6%)

Jewish Children Age 5-12

Table 8-12 shows that 21% (2,000 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** attend a Jewish day school; 9%, a non-Jewish private school; and 70%, a public school. Jewish day schools have an 71% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-12.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-14** shows that 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 71% **market share** is about average among about 45 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.

Jewish Children Age 13-17

Table 8-12 shows that 11% (600 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school; 23%, a non-Jewish private school; and 66%, a public school. Jewish day schools have a 31% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 13-17.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-15** shows that 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 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.

Table 8-12
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Private School: Jewish Day School	Private School: Non-Jewish	Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share [2] ❶
All	17.3%	14.2	68.5	54.9%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	13.7%	10.9	75.4	55.7%
West Central	10.9%	12.6	76.5	46.4%
Southeast	42.1%	12.2	45.7	77.5%
Southwest	9.4%	11.6	79.0	44.8%
Age of Child				
5 - 12	21.3%	8.6	70.1	71.2%
13 - 17	10.7%	23.4	65.9	31.4%
Sex of Child				
Male	17.0%	11.8	71.2	59.0%
Female	17.8%	18.4	63.8	49.2%
Household Income				
Under $100,000	10.6%	3.1	86.3	77.4%
$100 - $200,000	23.5%	6.1	70.4	79.4%
$200,000 and over	19.9%	30.1	50.0	39.8%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	67.9%	7.8	24.3	89.7%
Conservative	12.9%	12.7	74.4	50.4%
Reform	5.7%	23.1	71.2	19.8%
Just Jewish	16.3%	7.2	76.5	69.4%

Table 8-12
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Private School: Jewish Day School	Private School: Non-Jewish	Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share [2] ❶
All	17.3%	14.2	68.5	54.9%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	19.1%	14.3	66.6	57.2%
Conversionary	13.2%	15.9	70.9	45.4%
Intermarried	2.7%	17.1	80.2	13.6%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	23.2%	16.9	59.9	57.9%
Non-Member	6.8%	9.5	83.7	41.7%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	25.2%	15.3	59.5	62.2%
Did Not Attend	12.0%	13.5	74.5	47.1%
JCC Membership				
Member	33.9%	12.6	53.5	72.9%
Non-Member	13.2%	14.7	72.1	47.3%
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	21.7%	22.2	56.1	49.4%
Non-Member	16.2%	12.3	71.5	56.8%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children				
To Jewish Day School	36.9%	12.3	50.8	75.0%
To Supplemental School	11.8%	16.5	71.7	41.7%
➜To Jewish Education	20.4%	14.8	64.8	58.0%
No	6.9%	8.9	84.2	43.7%

Table 8-12
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Private School: Jewish Day School	Private School: Non-Jewish	Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share [2] ❶
All	17.3%	14.2	68.5	54.9%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children				
To Overnight Camp	30.3%	20.9	48.8	59.2%
No	9.7%	9.7	80.6	50.0%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
Youth Group Participant	30.2%	18.6	51.2	61.9%
No	5.9%	9.9	84.2	37.3%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	45.9%	11.1	43.0	80.5%
No	7.8%	16.2	76.0	32.5%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	27.0%	17.5	55.5	60.7%
On General Trip	15.9%	18.7	65.4	46.0%
No	6.4%	3.9	89.7	62.1%

Table 8-12
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17

Base: Jewish children age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Private School: Jewish Day School	Private School: Non-Jewish	Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share [2] ❶
All	17.3%	14.2	68.5	54.9%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	18.8%	24.4	56.8	43.5%
Asked, Did Not Donate	19.8%	11.3	68.9	63.7%
Not Asked	11.1%	10.1	78.8	52.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	12.1%	10.3	77.6	54.0%
Under $100	13.7%	4.8	81.5	74.1%
$100 - $1,000	19.0%	35.1	45.9	35.1%
$1,000 and over	27.0%	36.2	36.8	42.7%

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.
Note: See page 8-35 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-13
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

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

Table 8-13
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ❶
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	13	71	55%
Richmond *	1994	16%	14	70	53%
Boston *	2005	16%	84		NA
Essex-Morris *	1998	15%	9	76	63%
San Antonio	2007	15%	10	75	60%
San Diego *	2003	15%	11	74	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	28	57	35%
Washington *	2003	14%	15	71	49%
Cincinnati *	2008	13%	9	78	59%
Denver *	2007	13%	11	76	56%
Broward *	**1997**	**13%**	**11**	**76**	**55%**
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	12	76	52%
Atlanta *	2006	12%	11	77	50%
Charlotte	1997	11%	18	71	39%
Seattle *	2000	10%	14	76	42%
Hartford *	2000	9%	4	87	71%
Rochester	1999	9%	4	87	70%
Howard County **	2010	9%	4	87	68%
Las Vegas	2005	9%	7	84	58%
Wilmington *	1995	9%	24	67	28%
Phoenix *	2002	8%	9	83	47%
Atlantic County	2004	8%	10	82	46%
W Palm Beach *	2005	7%	11	82	39%

Table 8-13
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Community	Year	Private School: *Jewish Day School*	Private School: Non-Jewish	Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ❶
Westport **	2000	2%	6	93	22%
Sarasota	2001	2%	13	85	14%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	20	78	9%
U.S. [2]	2010	11%		89	NA

* Community had a Jewish high school at the time of the survey. Milwaukee, Richmond, and Cincinnati had only very small Orthodox Jewish high schools. Broward and West Palm Beach were served by Jewish high schools located in neighboring communities.
** The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.
[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.
[2] Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2011,* p. 45.
Note: See page 8-35 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-14
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-12
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-12 [1]

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

Table 8-14
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-12
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-12 [1]

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ❶
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Richmond	1994	21%	11	68	65%
St. Petersburg	1994	21%	15	64	59%
Tucson	2002	20%	11	69	65%
San Diego	2003	19%	9	72	67%
Atlanta	2006	17%	8	75	67%
Cincinnati	2008	17%	10	73	64%
Broward	**1997**	**16%**	**13**	**71**	**56%**
Denver	2007	15%	13	72	55%
Washington	2003	15%	15	70	50%
Charlotte	1997	14%	24	62	37%
Wilmington	1995	14%	25	61	36%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	84	81%
Las Vegas	2005	12%	8	80	61%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	13	76	47%
Hartford	2000	11%	4	86	75%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	13	77	44%
Phoenix	2002	9%	12	79	42%
Howard County *	2010	4%	9	87	32%
Westport *	2000	2%	5	93	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	16	81	12%

* The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.
[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.
Note: See page 8-35 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-15
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 13-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ❶
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
New York *	2011	57%	8	35	88%
Baltimore *	2010	45%	17	39	73%
Miami *	2014	37%	15	49	71%
Bergen *	2001	36%	5	59	89%
Middlesex *	2008	31%	1	69	98%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	11	63	70%
Monmouth *	1997	23%	5	72	82%
Pittsburgh *	2002	22%	15	63	59%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	23	57	46%
Chicago *	2010	18%	8	75	70%
Houston *	2016	17%	22	61	43%
St. Louis	2014	16%	16	68	49%
Howard County *	2010	14%	0	87	100%
S Palm Beach *	2005	14%	16	70	45%
St. Paul	2004	13%	13	73	50%
Washington *	2003	13%	15	71	47%
New Haven *	2010	12%	15	73	45%
Broward *	**2016**	**11%**	**23**	**66**	**31%**
San Diego *	2003	11%	12	77	47%
Milwaukee *	1996	10%	4	85	70%
Denver *	2007	10%	7	82	59%
Tucson	2002	10%	8	82	57%
Broward *	**1997**	**10%**	**8**	**83**	**55%**

Table 8-15
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 13-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17

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

* Community had a Jewish high school or was served by a Jewish high school located in a neighboring community.
Note: See page 8-35 for an explanation of ❶.

Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

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

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

Table 8-16 shows that 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*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-18** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-17** shows that, overall, 52% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 are not in the Jewish day school market.The percentage is much higher in:

- Reform households (66%) and Just Jewish households (75%)
- intermarried households (77%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (74%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (67%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (62%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (64%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (72%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southeast (33%)
- Orthodox households (8%) and Conservative households (25%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (38%), JCC member households (24%), and Jewish organization member households (38%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (24%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (35%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (41%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)

Table 8-16
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17

Jewish Day School Decision	%
Currently Have Children in a Jewish Day School	12.4%
Sent Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	10.3
Will Definitely Send Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	0.6
Did Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	18.3
Will Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	6.9
❶ Did Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	45.3
❷ Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	6.2
Total	100.0%
Not in the Jewish Day School Market (❶ + ❷)	51.5%

Table 8-17 Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School	
Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17	
Population Subgroup	**Not in the Jewish Day School Market**
All	51.5%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	59.6%
West Central	60.9%
Southeast	32.9%
Southwest	51.4%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	53.2%
$100-$200,000	60.8%
$200,000 and over	42.8%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	7.7%
Conservative	25.0%
Reform	66.4%
Just Jewish	75.4%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	48.9%
Conversionary	49.3%
Intermarried	76.7%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	47.2%
Non-Member	57.7%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	38.0%
Did Not Attend	60.6%

Table 8-17 Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School	
Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17	
Population Subgroup	**Not in the Jewish Day School Market**
All	51.5%
JCC Membership	
Member	23.8%
Non-Member	58.0%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	37.7%
Non-Member	54.7%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children	
To Jewish Day School	23.5%
To Supplemental School	58.9%
➜To Jewish Education	49.4%
No	74.3%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children	
To Overnight Camp	45.6%
No	59.0%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	41.1%
No	66.5%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	35.3%
No	62.3%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	40.9%
On General Trip	52.3%
No	63.7%

Table 8-17 Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School	
Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17	
Population Subgroup	**Not in the Jewish Day School Market**
All	51.5%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	41.5%
Asked, Did Not Donate	72.0%
Not Asked	55.2%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	57.5%
Under $100	52.1%
$100 - $1.,000	43.4%
$1,000 and over	18.8%

Table 8-18
Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17

Community	Year	%
Westport [1]	2000	84%
Rochester	1999	75%
Portland (ME)	2007	74%
Wilmington	1995	72%
Hartford	2000	69%
Richmond *	1994	69%
St. Petersburg *	1994	69%
New Haven	2010	67%
Orlando *	1993	66%
Washington	2003	65%
Milwaukee	1996	65%
Atlantic County	2004	64%
Sarasota	2001	64%
Harrisburg *	1994	62%
Tucson	2002	60%
Minneapolis	2004	59%
St. Paul	2004	58%
Tidewater	2001	57%
Broward	**1997**	**56%**
Monmouth	1997	56%
San Antonio	2007	54%
W Palm Beach	2005	53%
Charlotte	1997	53%
Rhode Island	2002	52%
Broward	**2016**	**52%**
Detroit	2005	51%
Middlesex	2008	50%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
Bergen	2001	45%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%
Jacksonville	2002	42%
Houston	2016	36%
Las Vegas	2005	33%
Miami	2014	24%

* Question asked was *seriously consider* rather than seriously investigate.

[1] The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.

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

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

Table 8-19 shows that 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%),

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-20** shows that 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, and35% in Houston. The 43% compares to 47% in 1997.

Table 8-21 shows that 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, and3% in Houston. The 13% compares to 4% in 1997.

Table 8-22 shows that 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.

Table 8-23 shows that 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.

Table 8-24 shows that 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.

Table 8-25 shows that 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.

Table 8-26 shows that the 1% who reported **have a special needs child** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in both Houston and Las Vegas, 2% in West Palm Beach, and 1% in both Miami and South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 3% in 1997.

Table 8-27 shows that the 0% who reported **intermarriage** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 1% in Las Vegas, and 0% in both Miami and Houston. The 0% compares to 4% in 1997.

TABLE 8-19
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

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

Reason	Percentage
Tuition Cost	43.0%
Quality of Other Private or Public Schools	13.4
Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment	12.7
No Jewish Day School in Area When Decision Was Made	8.3
Distance from Home	7.5
School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious	3.9
Curriculum Issues	3.8
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools	2.3
Class/Grade Size Is too Small	1.3
Security	0.9
Early Care/After School Care Options	0.9
Have a Special Needs Child	0.6
Other	2.3
Total	100.0%

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

Table 8-20
Tuition Cost
as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Broward	**1997**	**47%**
Miami	2014	45%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%
Broward	**2016**	**43%**
Las Vegas	2005	43%
Middlesex	2008	42%
Monmouth	1997	38%
St. Paul	2004	37%
Sarasota	2001	36%
Houston	2016	35%
Atlantic County	2004	34%
Detroit	2005	33%
San Antonio	2007	31%
Jacksonville	2002	30%
Minneapolis	2004	28%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	25%
Washington	2003	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Tucson	2002	22%
Hartford	2000	22%
Bergen	2001	20%
Milwaukee	1996	20%
Tidewater	2001	19%
Rochester	1999	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Rhode Island	2002	14%
Charlotte	1997	11%
Wilmington	1995	10%
Westport	2000	8%
Harrisburg	1994	5%

Table 8-21
Quality of Other Private or Public Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	19%
Atlantic County	2004	17%
Westport	2000	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	15%
Rochester	1999	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%
W Palm Beach	2005	14%
Broward	**2016**	**13%**
Detroit	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Tucson	2002	11%
New Haven	2010	10%
Middlesex	2008	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%
Bergen	2001	9%

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Jacksonville	2002	7%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Charlotte	1997	7%
Miami	2014	6%
Monmouth	1997	5%
Las Vegas	2005	4%
Broward	**1997**	**4%**
Houston	2016	3%
Sarasota	2001	3%
Milwaukee	1996	2%
Wilmington	1995	1%
Harrisburg	1994	0%

Table 8-22
Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	44%
Milwaukee	1996	43%
S Palm Beach	2005	41%
Minneapolis	2004	41%
Washington	2003	41%
Westport	2000	41%
Atlantic County	2004	38%
Hartford	2000	38%
Middlesex	2008	36%
Tucson	2002	34%
Detroit	2005	31%
St. Paul	2004	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%
Harrisburg	1994	25%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	24%
Rhode Island	2002	24%
Rochester	1999	24%
San Antonio	2007	23%
Wilmington	1995	22%
Charlotte	1997	21%
Tidewater	2001	20%
Jacksonville	2002	18%
Sarasota	2001	17%
Broward	**1997**	**16%**
Monmouth	1997	16%
Broward	**2016**	**13%**
Miami	2014	11%
Las Vegas	2005	10%
Houston	2016	6%

Table 8-23
Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

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

Table 8-24
School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	22%
Tucson	2002	20%
Rhode Island	2002	19%
Bergen	2001	19%
S Palm Beach	2005	17%
Charlotte	1997	17%
Harrisburg	1994	17%
New Haven	2010	15%
Hartford	2000	14%
San Antonio	2007	13%
Monmouth	1997	13%
Detroit	2005	12%
St. Paul	2004	12%
Wilmington	1995	12%
Westport	2000	11%
W Palm Beach	2005	10%

Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%
Minneapolis	2004	9%
Miami	2014	8%
Sarasota	2001	8%
Tidewater	2001	8%
Broward	**1997**	**8%**
Washington	2003	7%
Jacksonville	2002	7%
Houston	2016	6%
Atlantic County	2004	6%
Milwaukee	1996	5%
Broward	**2016**	**4%**
Las Vegas	2005	2%

Table 8-25
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

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

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

Table 8-26
Have a Special Needs Child as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Jacksonville	2002	5%
San Antonio	2007	4%
Houston	2016	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%
Las Vegas	2005	3%
Broward	**1997**	**3%**
New Haven	2010	2%
Detroit	2005	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%
Atlantic County	2004	2%
Minneapolis	2004	2%
St. Paul	2004	2%
Washington	2003	2%
Tucson	2002	2%

Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	2%
Charlotte	1997	2%
Monmouth	1997	2%
Broward	**2016**	**1%**
Miami	2014	1%
S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Rhode Island	2002	1%
Hartford	2000	1%
Wilmington	1995	1%
Bergen	2001	0%
Sarasota	2001	0%
Tidewater	2001	0%
Westport	2000	0%
Milwaukee	1996	0%
Harrisburg	1994	0%

Table 8-27
Intermarriage
as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	14%
Sarasota	2001	13%
St. Paul	2004	9%
Tucson	2002	9%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Wilmington	1995	7%
Rochester	1999	5%
Atlantic County	2004	4%
Bergen	2001	4%
Broward	**1997**	**4%**
Monmouth	1997	4%
Middlesex	2008	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
S Palm Beach	2005	3%
W Palm Beach	2005	3%

Community	Year	%
Jacksonville	2002	3%
Hartford	2000	3%
Westport	2000	3%
Washington	2003	2%
Rhode Island	2002	2%
New Haven	2010	1%
Detroit	2005	1%
Las Vegas	2005	1%
Broward	**2016**	**0%**
Houston	2016	0%
Miami	2014	0%
Portland (ME)	2007	0%
San Antonio	2007	0%
Milwaukee	1996	0%
Harrisburg	1994	0%

Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children

Jewish Children Age 5-17

Table 8-28 shows that 46% (7,000 children) of Jewish children **age 5-17** in Broward currently attend formal Jewish education, including 28% at a supplemental school and 17% at a Jewish day school.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-28** shows that, overall, 46% of Jewish children age 5-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Southeast (60%)
- the age 5-12 group (57%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (67%)
- Orthodox households (78%)
- synagogue member households (56%) and JCC member households (67%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (60%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (58%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (56%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (70%)
- households who donated under $100 (56%) and $1,000 and over (57%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

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

- households in the West Central (26%)
- the age 13-17 group (27%)
- households earning an annual income of under $100,000 (36%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- conversionary in-married households (32%) and intermarried households (24%)
- synagogue non-member households (27%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (18%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (35%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (33%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (26%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)

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

Table 8-28 shows that 57% (5,500 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 36% at a supplemental school and 9% at a Jewish day school.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-29** shows that the 57% who currently attend formal Jewish education is the third lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Houston, 71% in Miami and 37% in Las Vegas.

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

Table 8-28 shows that 27% (1,600 children) of Jewish children **age 13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 16% at a supplemental school and 11% at a Jewish day school.

Retention Rate

Table 8-29 shows the *retention rate* ❶, which is defined as the percentage of Jewish *students* age 5-12 who continue their formal Jewish education after their b'nai mitzvah. This is calculated by dividing the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education by the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education.

Table 8-29 shows that the retention rate in Broward is 47% (27% divided by 57%).

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-29** shows that the 47% retention rate is the third lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in Miami, 56% in Houston, and 48% in Las Vegas.

Table 8-28
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	
All	45.5%	28.2%	17.3	54.5
Geographic Area				
Northwest	48.2%	34.5%	13.7	51.8
West Central	25.9%	15.0%	10.9	74.1
Southeast	60.2%	18.1%	42.1	39.8
Southwest	45.3%	35.9%	9.4	54.7
Age of Child				
5 - 12	57.0%	35.7%	21.3	43.0
13 - 17	26.8%	16.1%	10.7	73.2
Sex of Child				
Male	43.9%	26.9%	17.0	56.1
Female	48.3%	30.5%	17.8	51.7
Household Income				
Under $100,000	35.9%	25.3%	10.6	64.1
$100,000 - $200,000	43.3%	19.8%	23.5	56.7
$200,000 and over	67.1%	47.2%	19.9	32.9
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	77.6%	9.7%	67.9	22.4
Conservative	52.3%	39.4%	12.9	47.7
Reform	42.6%	36.9%	5.7	57.4
Just Jewish	26.4%	10.1%	16.3	73.6

Table 8-28
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
All	45.5%	28.2%	17.3	54.5
Type of Marriage				
In-married	54.2%	35.1%	19.1	45.8
Conversionary	32.3%	19.1%	13.2	67.7
Intermarried	23.7%	21.0%	2.7	76.3
Synagogue Membership				
Member	55.9%	32.7%	23.2	44.1
Non-Member	26.7%	19.9%	6.8	73.3
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Member	53.3%	28.1%	25.2	46.7
Non-Member	40.1%	28.1%	12.0	59.9
JCC Membership				
Member	66.8%	32.9%	33.9	33.2
Non-Member	40.4%	27.2%	13.2	59.6
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	55.4%	33.7%	21.7	44.6
Non-Member	43.2%	27.0%	16.2	56.8
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children				
To Jewish Day School	60.0%	23.1%	36.9	40.0
To Supplemental School	47.1%	35.3%	11.8	52.9
➜ To Jewish Education	51.3%	30.9%	20.4	48.7
No	18.3%	11.4%	6.9	81.7

Table 8-28
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
All	45.5%	28.2%	17.3	54.5
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children				
To Overnight Camp	57.8%	27.5%	30.3	42.2
No	37.9%	28.2%	9.7	62.1
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
Youth Group Participant	56.4%	26.2%	30.2	43.6
No	34.9%	29.0%	5.9	65.1
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	76.5%	30.6%	45.9	23.5
No	33.0%	25.2%	7.8	67.0
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	54.4%	27.4%	27.0	45.6
On General Trip	52.5%	36.6%	15.9	47.5
No	25.5%	19.1%	6.4	74.5

Table 8-28
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
All	45.5%	28.2%	17.3	54.5
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	52.0%	33.2%	18.8	48.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	69.5%	49.7%	19.8	30.5
Not Asked	35.4%	24.3%	11.1	64.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	39.7%	27.6%	12.1	60.3
Under $100	56.4%	42.7%	13.7	43.6
$100 - $1,000	45.9%	26.9%	19.0	54.1
$1,000 and over	56.5%	29.5%	27.0	43.5

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

Table 8-29
Jewish Children Who Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children

Community	Year	*Pre-B'nai Mitzvah Age 5-12* [1]	Post-B'nai Mitzvah Age 13-17	Retention Rate ❶
Pittsburgh	2002	95%	67%	71%
Columbus	2013	92%	56%	61%
New York	2011	90%	73%	81%
Cincinnati	2008	90%	65%	72%
Baltimore	2010	86%	57%	66%
Cleveland	2011	81%	69%	85%
Middlesex	2008	81%	51%	63%
Howard County	2010	77%	52%	67%
San Antonio	2007	77%	39%	50%
Chicago	2010	73%	48%	66%
Lehigh Valley	2007	72%	27%	38%
Houston	2016	72%	40%	56%
Miami	2014	71%	43%	61%
Portland (ME)	2007	71%	43%	61%
San Diego	2003	69%	47%	68%
Denver	2007	67%	55%	82%
New Haven	2010	67%	46%	69%
Broward	**2016**	**57%**	**27%**	**47%**
St. Louis [3]	2014	57%	57%	NA
Los Angeles	1997	47%	27%	57%
Las Vegas	2005	37%	18%	48%
Seattle	2000	55%		NA
San Francisco	2004	38%		NA

Table 8-29
Jewish Children Who Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children

Community	Year	*Pre-B'nai Mitzvah Age 5-12* [1]	Post-B'nai Mitzvah Age 13-17	Retention Rate ❶

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.
[2] No formal Jewish education programs existed for Jewish children age 13-17 at the time of the survey.
[3] Excludes 38% being tutored regularly at home.
Note: See page 8-67 for an explanation of ❶.

Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education

Table 8-30 shows that 82% (12,000 children) of Jewish children age 5-17 in Broward have received some formal Jewish education (either currently attend or have attended in the past), including 53% at a supplemental school and 29% at a Jewish day school. Note that Jewish children who attended both a Jewish day school and a supplemental school are included in the Jewish day school results.

94% (5,600 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, including 73% at a supplemental school and 21% at a Jewish day school. The interest in this age group is that, since *very few* Jewish children are enrolled in formal Jewish education for the first time at age 13 or older, it suggests that only 6% of Jewish children in Broward will *not* receive any formal Jewish education.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-31** shows that the 82% of Jewish children **age 5-17** who have received some formal Jewish education is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in Miami, 80% in Atlanta, 76% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 61% in Las Vegas. The 82% compares to 70% in 1997.

Table 8-32 shows that the 94% of Jewish children **age 13-17** who have received some formal Jewish education is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 94% in Atlanta, 84% in South Palm Beach, 82% in Miami, 73% in Houston, 62% in West Palm Beach, and 60% in Las Vegas. The 94% compares to 75% in 1997.

Received Some Formal Jewish Education

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-30** shows that, overall, 82% of Jewish children age 5-17 have **received some formal Jewish education**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 (in):

- age 13-17 (94%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (97%)
- Orthodox households (100%)
- synagogue member households (93%), JCC member households (96%), and Jewish organization member households (97%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (94%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (99%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (94%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (93%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (98%)

- households who donated $100-$1,000 (98%) and $1,000 and over (99%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

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

- households in the Northwest (72%)
- households earning an annual income of under $100,000 (70%)
- Just Jewish households (56%)
- intermarried households (52%)
- synagogue non-member households (61%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (44%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (72%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (56%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (72%)

Ever Attended a Jewish Day School

Table 8-30 shows that, overall, 29% of Jewish children age 5-17 **have ever attended a Jewish day school**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in the Southeast (48%)
- Orthodox households (69%)
- JCC member households (60%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (55%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (44%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (45%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

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

- households earning an annual income of under $100,000 (14%)
- Just Jewish households (19%)
- intermarried households (9%)
- synagogue non-member households (18%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (17%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (19%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (17%)

Table 8-30
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	
All	81.6%	52.5%	29.1	18.4
Geographic Area				
Northwest	72.1%	47.7%	24.4	27.9
West Central	76.3%	54.3%	22.0	23.7
Southeast	86.0%	38.4%	47.6	14.0
Southwest	87.8%	60.4%	27.4	12.2
Age of Child				
5 - 12	73.8%	39.6%	34.2	26.2
13 - 17	94.2%	73.2%	21.0	5.8
Sex of Child				
Male	79.9%	47.3%	32.6	20.1
Female	84.4%	61.0%	23.4	15.6
Household Income				
Under $100,000	70.0%	55.6%	14.4	30.0
$100,000 - $200,000	76.8%	41.8%	35.0	23.2
$200,000 and over	96.7%	68.3%	28.4	3.3
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	100.0%	31.4%	68.6	0.0
Conservative	88.6%	58.9%	29.7	11.4
Reform	88.5%	64.6%	23.9	11.5
Just Jewish	55.7%	36.7%	19.0	44.3

Table 8-30
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Never Received Formal Jewish Education
All	81.6%	52.5%	29.1	18.4
Type of Marriage				
In-married	89.6%	55.2%	34.4	10.4
Conversionary	90.9%	66.6%	24.3	9.1
Intermarried	52.1%	42.9%	9.2	47.9
Synagogue Membership				
Member	92.8%	57.2%	35.6	7.2
Non-Member	61.2%	43.7%	17.5	38.8
Chabad Attendance in the Past year				
Attended	84.1%	52.1%	32.0	15.9
Did Not Attend	79.8%	52.6%	27.2	20.2
JCC Membership				
Member	95.7%	35.6%	60.1	4.3
Non-Member	78.2%	56.4%	21.8	21.8
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	96.6%	64.6%	32.0	3.4
Non-Member	78.0%	49.5%	28.5	22.0
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children				
To Jewish Day School	94.3%	38.9%	55.4	5.7
To Supplemental School	90.0%	68.0%	22.0	10.0
➜To Jewish Education	90.4%	56.9%	33.5	9.6
No	44.4%	28.8%	15.6	55.6

Table 8-30
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Never Received Formal Jewish Education
All	81.6%	52.5%	29.1	18.4
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children				
To Overnight Camp	98.6%	62.8%	35.8	1.4
No	72.7%	45.8%	26.9	27.3
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
Youth Group Participant	93.5%	55.7%	37.8	6.5
No	72.1%	49.8%	22.3	27.9
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	93.2%	49.1%	44.1	6.8
No	77.4%	58.2%	19.2	22.6
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	97.6%	52.7%	44.9	2.4
On General Trip	86.3%	62.6%	23.7	13.7
No	55.7%	38.5%	17.2	44.3
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	95.6%	61.2%	34.4	4.4
Asked, Did Not Donate	89.0%	67.0%	22.0	11.0
Not Asked	72.4%	49.2%	23.2	27.6

Table 8-30
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17 [1]

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education: Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School	Never Received Formal Jewish Education
All	81.6%	52.5%	29.1	18.4
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	74.5%	51.5%	23.0	25.5
Under $100	90.8%	55.8%	35.0	9.2
$100 - $1,000	97.7%	72.4%	25.3	2.3
$1,000 and over	99.4%	48.5%	50.9	0.6

[1] Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

Table 8-31
Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education
Age 5-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 5-17

Community	Year	%
Columbus	2013	96%
Cincinnati	2008	95%
Pittsburgh	2002	95%
Denver	2007	94%
Howard County	2010	92%
Baltimore	2010	91%
Hartford	2000	91%
Cleveland	2011	89%
Bergen	2001	89%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
Chicago	2010	86%
San Antonio	2007	86%
Jacksonville	2002	85%
York	1999	85%
Charlotte	1997	85%
Monmouth	1997	85%
Middlesex	2008	84%
St. Paul	2004	84%
San Diego	2003	84%
Washington	2003	84%
Rhode Island	2002	84%
Phoenix	2002	83%
Richmond	1994	83%
Broward	**2016**	**82%**
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Rochester	1999	82%

Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	82%
St. Petersburg	1994	82%
Miami	2014	81%
Tidewater	2001	81%
Westport	2000	81%
Milwaukee	1996	81%
Portland (ME)	2007	80%
Atlanta	2006	80%
San Francisco	2004	79%
Seattle	2000	79%
Houston	2016	76%
S Palm Beach	2005	76%
Sarasota	2001	76%
Los Angeles	1997	76%
Tucson	2002	75%
Harrisburg	1994	75%
St. Louis	2014	74%
New Haven	2010	74%
Minneapolis	2004	74%
Broward	**1997**	**70%**
Wilmington	1995	70%
Atlantic County	2004	68%
Orlando	1993	65%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%
Las Vegas	2005	61%

Table 8-32
Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education
Age 13-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17

Community	Year	%
Hartford	2000	98%
Cleveland	2011	97%
New York	2011	96%
Howard County	2010	96%
Broward	**2016**	**94%**
Columbus	2013	94%
Cincinnati	2008	94%
Atlanta	2006	94%
Washington	2003	93%
St. Louis	2014	91%
Phoenix	2002	91%
Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Chicago	2010	90%
Jacksonville	2002	90%
San Antonio	2007	89%
Rhode Island	2002	88%
Bergen	2001	88%
Monmouth	1997	88%
Westport	2000	87%
Baltimore	2010	86%
Middlesex	2008	86%
St. Paul	2004	85%
York	1999	85%

Community	Year	%
Richmond	1994	85%
Lehigh Valley	2007	84%
Portland (ME)	2007	84%
S Palm Beach	2005	84%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	84%
Charlotte	1997	84%
Miami	2014	82%
Tucson	2002	82%
Tidewater	2001	81%
Milwaukee	1996	81%
St. Petersburg	1994	81%
Harrisburg	1994	79%
New Haven	2010	78%
Minneapolis	2004	76%
Rochester	1999	75%
Broward	**1997**	**75%**
Houston	2016	73%
Atlantic County	2004	73%
Wilmington	1995	70%
Orlando	1993	63%
W Palm Beach	2005	62%
Las Vegas	2005	60%

Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Table 8-33 shows that 23% (3,300 children) of Jewish children age 3-17 in Broward 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.

The *Jewish Day Camp Market Share (market share)* ❶ is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* day camp. Jewish day camps have a 51% market share of the day camp market for Jewish children age 3-17.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-34** shows that the 23% who **attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 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 22% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish day camp** this past summer is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in South Palm Beach, 20% in West Palm Beach, 16% in Houston, 12% in Miami, and 10% in Las Vegas. The 22% compares to 20% in 1997.

The 55% who **did not attend or work at a day camp** this past summer is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Las Vegas, 61% in Houston, 59% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Miami, and 51% in South Palm Beach. The 55% compares to 68% in 1997.

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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-33** shows that, overall, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 3-17 in:

- households in the Southeast (41%)
- the age 3-5 group (50%)
- Orthodox households (59%)
- JCC member households (60%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (46%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (40%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (44%)

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

- the Northwest (11%), the West Central (10%), and the East (4%)
- Just Jewish households (7%)
- conversionary in-married households (11%) and intermarried households (5%)
- synagogue non-member households (9%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (3%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (12%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (6%)
- households who donated $100-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)

Table 8-33
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ❶
All	23.2%	22.1	54.7	51.2%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	10.5%	44.8	44.7	19.0%
East	4.0%	20.5	75.5	16.3%
West Central	9.5%	12.1	78.4	44.0%
Southeast	40.8%	19.7	39.5	67.4%
Southwest	30.1%	10.8	59.1	73.6%
Age of Child				
3 - 5	49.7%	8.1	42.2	86.0%
6 - 12	24.2%	35.3	40.5	40.7%
13 - 17	11.3%	6.6	82.1	63.1%
Sex of Child				
Male	22.9%	20.8	56.3	52.4%
Female	23.6%	24.3	52.1	49.3%
Household Income				
Under $50,000	15.6%	14.9	69.5	51.1%
$50 - $100,000	16.3%	17.2	66.5	48.7%
$100 - $200,000	25.4%	30.4	44.2	45.5%
$200,000 and over	15.5%	24.6	59.9	38.7%

Table 8-33
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ❶
All	23.2%	22.1	54.7	51.2%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	58.8%	1.4	39.8	97.7%
Conservative	26.9%	20.8	52.3	56.4%
Reform	18.0%	27.3	54.7	39.7%
Just Jewish	7.2%	28.2	64.6	20.3%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	29.0%	21.7	49.3	57.2%
Conversionary	10.7%	26.8	62.5	28.5%
Intermarried	5.0%	31.4	63.6	13.7%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	31.0%	18.6	50.4	62.5%
Non-Member	9.2%	28.4	62.4	24.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	18.7%	23.7	57.6	44.1%
Did Not Attend	26.7%	20.8	52.5	56.2%
JCC Membership				
Member	59.9%	9.2	30.9	86.7%
Non-Member	14.8%	25.0	60.2	37.2%

Table 8-33
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ❶
All	23.2%	22.1	54.7	51.2%
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	24.0%	14.3	61.7	62.7%
Non-Member	23.0%	23.8	53.2	49.1%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children				
To Jewish Day School	46.1%	6.1	47.8	88.3%
To Supplemental School	18.8%	25.8	55.4	42.2%
➜To Jewish Education	28.0%	19.0	53.0	59.6%
No	2.5%	32.5	65.0	7.1%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children				
To Overnight Camp	30.5%	13.0	56.5	70.1%
No	19.2%	27.4	53.4	41.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
Youth Group Participant	31.7%	14.9	53.4	68.0%
No	14.8%	28.7	56.5	34.0%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	39.6%	18.9	41.5	67.7%
No	12.0%	23.3	64.7	34.0%

Table 8-33
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ❶
All	23.2%	22.1	54.7	51.2%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	43.9%	13.1	43.0	77.0%
On General Trip	15.7%	24.3	60.0	39.3%
No	6.3%	30.8	62.9	17.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	17.2%	21.7	61.1	44.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	25.2%	48.2	26.6	34.3%
Not Asked	20.7%	20.4	58.9	50.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	21.2%	23.8	55.0	47.1%
Under $100	22.9%	33.8	43.3	40.4%
$100 - $1,000	13.1%	11.4	75.5	53.5%
$1,000 and over	15.3%	20.1	64.6	43.2%

Note: See page 8-82 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-34
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	*Jewish Day Camp Market Share* ❶
Sarasota	2001	21%	5	74	83%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	8	60	81%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	8	62	80%
San Antonio	2007	33%	10	58	78%
Miami	2014	37%	12	52	76%
Charlotte	1997	33%	10	57	76%
St. Paul	2004	22%	8	70	73%
Milwaukee	1996	19%	9	72	69%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	12	65	66%
Tidewater	2001	23%	13	65	64%
Las Vegas	2005	18%	10	72	63%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%	18	52	62%
Richmond	1994	20%	12	68	62%
Bergen	2001	25%	17	58	61%
Houston	2016	23%	16	61	59%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	16	63	58%
Rochester	1999	26%	19	55	58%
Middlesex	2008	29%	22	50	57%
New Haven	2010	21%	19	60	53%
Broward	**2016**	**23%**	**22**	**55**	**51%**

Table 8-34
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 3-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	*Jewish Day Camp Market Share* ❶
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	20	59	51%
Tucson	2002	15%	15	71	50%
Wilmington	1995	17%	18	65	50%
S Palm Beach	2005	21%	28	51	43%
Monmouth	1997	25%	36	39	41%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	21	66	40%
Broward	**1997**	**13%**	**20**	**68**	**40%**
Washington	2003	17%	27	56	39%
Hartford	2000	15%	24	62	38%
Westport	2000	6%	40	54	14%

Note: See page 8-82 for an explanation of ❶.

Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Table 8-35 shows that 10% (1,500 children) of Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward 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.

The *Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share (market share)* ❶ is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 attending or working at an overnight camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* overnight camp. Jewish overnight camps have a 63% market share of the overnight camp market for Jewish children age 6-17.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-36** shows that 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 6% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Houston, 6% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in each of Miami, Las Vegas and West Palm Beach. The 6% compares to 6% in 1997.

The 84% who **did not attend or work at an overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in West Palm Beach, 86% in Las Vegas, 84% in South Palm Beach, 78% in Miami, 74% in Houston. The 84% compares to 86% in 1997.

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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-35** shows that, overall, 10% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- Jewish organization member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (21%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (25%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as children (2%)

Table 8-35
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ❶
All Children	10.3%	6.1	83.6	62.8%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	4.1%	0.5	95.4	89.1%
West Central	6.6%	10.4	83.0	38.8%
Southeast	11.0%	5.7	83.3	65.9%
Southwest	15.8%	4.9	79.3	76.3%
Age of Child				
6 - 12	5.2%	2.7	92.1	65.8%
13 - 17	18.2%	11.7	70.1	60.9%
Sex of Child				
Male	7.8%	4.0	88.2	66.1%
Female	14.3%	9.9	75.8	59.1%
Household Income				
Under $100,000	2.7%	2.9	94.4	48.2%
$100 - $200,000	10.1%	3.3	86.6	75.4%
$200,000 and over	19.3%	14.2	66.5	57.6%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	14.1%	0.0	85.9	100.0%
Conservative	10.8%	3.3	85.9	76.6%
Reform	13.2%	13.6	73.2	49.3%
Just Jewish	3.9%	4.2	91.9	48.1%

Table 8-35
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ❶
All Children	10.3%	6.1	83.6	62.8%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	12.5%	5.4	82.1	69.8%
Conversionary	13.2%	5.1	81.7	72.1%
Intermarried	4.0%	5.2	90.8	43.5%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	14.2%	6.1	79.7	70.0%
Non-Member	3.5%	6.2	90.3	36.1%
Attend Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	12.6%	2.5	84.9	83.4%
Did Not Attend	8.7%	8.6	82.7	50.3%
JCC Membership				
Member	15.7%	7.3	77.0	68.3%
Non-Member	8.9%	5.9	85.2	60.1%
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	35.2%	9.1	55.7	79.5%
Non-Member	4.3%	5.5	90.2	43.9%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children				
To Jewish Day School	21.4%	0.2	78.4	99.1%
To Supplemental School	8.2%	9.0	82.8	47.7%
➜To Jewish Education	12.4%	5.9	81.7	67.8%
No	1.5%	7.4	91.1	16.9%

Table 8-35
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ❶
All Children	10.3%	6.1	83.6	62.8%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as Children				
To Overnight Camp	18.0%	7.9	74.1	69.5%
No	5.6%	4.9	89.5	53.3%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
Youth Group Participant	16.1%	6.9	77.0	70.0%
No	4.9%	5.3	89.8	48.0%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	12.6%	3.9	83.5	76.4%
No	9.9%	7.7	82.4	56.3%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	14.9%	6.3	78.8	70.3%
On General Trip	10.5%	7.8	81.7	57.4%
No	4.0%	3.9	92.1	50.6%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	16.3%	8.8	74.9	64.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	15.4%	11.9	72.7	56.4%
Not Asked	6.8%	4.0	89.2	63.0%

Table 8-35
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ❶
All Children	10.3%	6.1	83.6	62.8%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	7.9%	5.0	87.1	61.2%
Under $100	7.7%	6.7	85.6	53.5%
$100 - $1,000	19.2%	3.4	77.4	85.0%
$1,000 and over	25.0%	22.5	52.5	52.6%

Note: See page 8-90 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 8-36
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	*Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share* ❶
Miami	2014	20%	3	78	88%
Atlantic County	2004	11%	2	87	88%
Middlesex	2008	17%	3	80	86%
Minneapolis	2004	18%	3	78	84%
Tucson	2002	8%	2	91	84%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	4	77	83%
Las Vegas	2005	11%	3	86	81%
Charlotte	1997	16%	5	80	76%
Houston	2016	19%	7	74	75%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	3	88	74%
St. Paul	2004	18%	7	75	74%
San Antonio	2007	14%	5	80	73%
Bergen	2001	20%	9	71	70%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	8	76	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	11%	6	84	67%
Rochester	1999	19%	9	71	67%
Wilmington	1995	13%	6	81	67%
New Haven	2010	15%	8	77	66%
Sarasota	2001	17%	10	73	64%
Broward	**2016**	**10%**	**6**	**84**	**63%**
Rhode Island	2002	18%	12	70	60%
Monmouth	1997	5%	4	91	57%

Table 8-36
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 6-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Jewish	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	*Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share* ❶
Broward	**1997**	**8%**	**6**	**86**	**56%**
Tidewater	2001	11%	9	80	55%
Washington	2003	14%	12	74	54%
Lehigh Valley	2007	10%	10	80	52%
Richmond	1994	12%	16	72	42%
Westport	2000	12%	17	72	41%
Hartford	2000	7%	13	81	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	5%	14	81	25%

Note: See page 8-90 for an explanation of ❶.

Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp Last Summer Prevented by Cost

Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward who had not sent them to Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2015) were asked if cost prevented them from doing so. **Table 8-37** shows that 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 the cost.

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

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-37** shows that, overall, 27% of households with Jewish children did not send at least one child to overnight camp this past summer because of cost. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under $100,000 (48%)
- Conservative households (42%)
- synagogue non-member households (38%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (6%)
- Reform households (14%)
- JCC member households (8%) and Jewish organization member households (5%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (7%)
- households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)

Table 8-37
Jewish Overnight Camp Prevented by Cost

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17 Who Did Not Send at Least One Child to Jewish Overnight Camp This Past Summer

Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp
All Children	27.4%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	23.0%
West Central	32.3%
Southeast	33.4%
Southwest	25.4%
Age of Head of Household	
35 - 49	33.6%
50 - 64	18.2%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	47.6%
$100 - $200,000	31.4%
$200,000 and over	6.4%
Jewish Identification	
Conservative	42.1%
Reform	13.9%
Just Jewish	25.3%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	21.1%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	18.7%
Non-Member	37.9%

Table 8-37
Jewish Overnight Camp Prevented by Cost

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17 Who Did Not Send at Least One Child to Jewish Overnight Camp This Past Summer

Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp
All Children	27.4%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	31.9%
Did Not Attend	24.8%
JCC Membership	
Member	8.0%
Non-Member	31.9%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	5.3%
Non-Member	30.1%
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation	
Very Familiar	27.3%
Somewhat Familiar	32.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	6.9%
Not Asked	34.7%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	33.2%
$100 and over	4.3%

Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group

Table 8-38 shows that 33% (1,900 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 in Broward regularly participate (*participate*) in a Jewish teenage youth group.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-39** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-38** shows that, overall, 33% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 13-17 in:

- households in Southwest (50%)
- Conservative households (44%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (44%), JCC member households (48%), and Jewish organization member households (53%)

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

- Reform households (22%)

Table 8-38 Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	
Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17	
Population Subgroup	**Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group**
All	33.3%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	28.3%
Southeast	33.1%
Southwest	50.4%
Sex of Child	
Male	31.4%
Female	36.5%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	35.6%
$100,000 and over	36.1%
Jewish Identification	
Conservative	43.8%
Reform	21.5%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	35.6%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	33.8%
Non-Member	31.9%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	43.8%
Did Not Attend	26.7%
JCC Membership	
Member	48.0%
Non-Member	28.6%

Table 8-38
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group

Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17

Population Subgroup	Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group
All	33.3%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	52.8%
Non-Member	25.7%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	32.7%
Not Asked	33.9%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	32.7%
$100 and over	32.2%

Table 8-39
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 13-17

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	48%
Detroit	2005	48%
Milwaukee	1996	43%
Middlesex	2008	41%
Bergen	2001	39%
Lehigh Valley	2007	37%

Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	34%
Broward	**2016**	**33%**
Miami	2014	33%
New Haven	2010	32%
Portland (ME)	2007	22%
Las Vegas	2005	22%

Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education

Table 8-40 shows that 60% of Jewish children age 0-17 in Broward are currently involved in some type of formal or informal Jewish education in that they:

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

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-41** shows that the 60% who are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education is about average among ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Miami, 57% in Houston, and 30% in Las Vegas.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-40** shows that, overall, 60% of Jewish children age 0-17 are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 0-17 in:

- households in the Southeast (71%) and the Southwest (71%)
- Households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (75%)
- Orthodox households (81%)
- synagogue member households (72%), JCC membership households (92%), and Jewish organization member households (76%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as children (83%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (78%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to the Jewish Federation in the past year (76%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (71%)

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

- households in the East (43%), and the West Central (31%)
- Households earning an annual income under $100,000 (50%)
- Just Jewish households (39%)
- intermarried households (31%)
- synagogue non-member households (38%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education attended Jewish education as children (24%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (35%)

Table 8-40
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17

Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education
All	59.8%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	55.1%
East	43.0%
West Central	30.7%
Southeast	70.8%
Southwest	71.4%
Age of Child	
0-5	63.5%
6-12	62.1%
13-17	54.2%
Sex of Child	
Male	57.1%
Female	64.1%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	49.9%
$100-$200,000	59.2%
$200,000 and over	74.8%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	81.0%
Conservative	65.5%
Reform	61.0%
Just Jewish	39.3%

Table 8-40
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17

Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education
All	59.8%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	66.9%
Conversionary	65.6%
Intermarried	30.9%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	72.1%
Non-Member	37.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	61.9%
Did Not Attend	58.3%
JCC Membership	
Member	91.8%
Non-Member	52.5%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	75.9%
Non-Member	56.1%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as Children	
To Jewish Day School	83.0%
To Supplemental School	59.9%
➜To Jewish Education	67.6%
No	24.4%

Table 8-40
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17

Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education
All	59.8%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	77.9%
On General Trip	59.5%
No	35.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	64.6%
Asked, Did Not Donate	75.5%
Not Asked	52.3%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	55.3%
Under $100	67.4%
$100 - $1,000	58.7%
$1,000 and over	70.9%

Table 8-41
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17

Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	77%
San Antonio	2007	72%
Miami	2014	66%
Middlesex	2008	65%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%

Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	61%
Broward	**2016**	**60%**
New Haven	2010	59%
Houston	2016	57%
Las Vegas	2005	30%

Chapter 9
Jewish Agencies

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies	9-2
Perception of Jewish Agencies	9-3
David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-4
Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-4
Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center	9-10
Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center	9-16
Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center	9-16
Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center	9-20
The Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-24
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-24
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County	9-30
Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-36
Familiarity with Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-36
Perception of Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options	9-40
Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-44
Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-44
Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service	9-50
Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-56
Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-56
Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education	9-61
Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-65
Familiarity with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-65
Perception of the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	9-70

If a person is occupied with the needs of the community, it is as though he or she were occupied with Torah.

(Jerusalem Talmud Berakhot 5a)

Familiarity with Jewish Agencies

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward County were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) and other Jewish agencies. **Table 9-1** shows that, overall, a significant portion of the Broward County Jewish community is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies, ranging from the 23% of respondents in South Broward County (south of I 595) who are not at all familiar with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (*DPJCC*) to the 77% of respondents who are not at all familiar with the Central Agency for Jewish Education (CAJE).

Note that only respondents residing south of I-595 were queried about the David Posnack Jewish Community Center and only respondents residing north of I 595 were queried about the Samuel M. And Helene Soref Jewish Community Center.

Table 9-1
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies
Base: Respondents

Jewish Agency	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
David Posnack Jewish Community Center	40.2%	37.0	22.8
Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center	19.7%	23.5	56.8
Jewish Federation of Broward County	19.7%	42.2	38.1
Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options (JAFCO)	19.1%	26.1	54.8
Goodman Jewish Family Service	9.4%	27.5	63.1
Central Agency for Jewish Education (CAJE)	8.1%	14.8	77.1
Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	5.7%	21.1	73.2

Perception of Jewish Agencies

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward County who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County *(Jewish Federation)* and other Jewish agencies were asked to provide perceptions of those agencies on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor. **Note that only respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with each agency were asked to provide their perceptions of those agencies**. Many respondents who are only somewhat familiar, and some respondents who are very familiar, with an agency were unable to provide a perception of that agency. Also, some respondents who provided perceptions of the agencies may have used their services recently, while others have not.

Table 9-2 shows that the majority (75%-96%) of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies and were able to provide a perception have positive (excellent and good) perceptions of them.

Note that only respondents residing south of I-595 were queried about the David Posnack Jewish Community Center and only respondents residing north of I 595 were queried about the Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center.

Table 9-2
Perception of Jewish Agencies
Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Agency

Jewish Agency	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
David Posnack Jewish Community Center	63.3%	32.3	4.3	0.1	95.6%
Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center	24.6%	50.1	20.3	5.0	74.7%
Jewish Federation of Broward County	34.1%	47.4	15.5	3.0	81.5%
Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options (JAFCO)	62.7%	33.3	2.9	1.1	96.0%
Goodman Jewish Family Service	29.8%	49.1	15.7	5.4	78.9%
Central Agency for Jewish Education (CAJE)	25.5%	67.0	5.8	1.7	92.5%
Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center	31.8%	54.3	13.7	0.2	86.1%

David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Table 9-3 shows that 40% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County south of I-595 are very familiar, 37% are somewhat familiar, and 23% are not at all familiar with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (Posnack). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the JCC. Some respondents provide "false positive" responses to this question, because they confuse the JCC with synagogues, the Jewish Federation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-4** shows that the 40% **very familiar** with the Posnack JCC is above 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.

The 23% **not at all familiar** with the Posnack JCC is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 73% in Las Vegas, 57% in Broward (Soref), 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 41% in Miami (Miami Beach), 39% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 32% in Miami (Russell), 31% in Miami (Alper), The 23% compares to 43% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-3** shows that, overall, 40% of respondents are very familiar with the Posnack JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (68%) and age 65-74 (53%)
- households with only adult children (63%) and elderly couple households (52%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (64%)
- Orthodox households (52%) and Reform households (57%)
- in-married households (56%)
- synagogue member households (60%), JCC member households (86%), and Jewish organization member households (56%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (64%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (67%)
- households who donated under $100 (56%), $100-$1,000 (71%) and $1,000 and over (78%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage very familiar with the Posnack JCC is much lower for respondents (in):

- Other North Dade (14%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (19%)
- age 75 and over (30%)
- non-elderly single households (19%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (9%) and $25,000-$50,000 (18%)

- Just Jewish households (14%)
- intermarried households (18%)
- synagogue non-member households (26%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (29%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%)

Recall that the level of familiarity with the JCC is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent is not the active JCC member in the household, which helps to explain why some respondents in JCC member households are only somewhat familiar or not at all familiar with the JCC.

TABLE 9-3
FAMILIARITY WITH THE DAVID POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASE: RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All South Broward	40.2%	37.0	22.8
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Southeast	32.6%	33.2	34.2
Southwest	46.0%	40.0	14.0
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD COUNTY			
0 - 9 years	18.5%	41.6	39.9
10 - 19 years	37.9%	38.3	23.8
20 or more years	46.6%	35.4	18.0
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	67.5%	12.1	20.4
35 - 49	37.7%	33.7	28.6
50 - 64	35.8%	45.1	19.1
65 - 74	52.6%	40.4	7.0
75 and over	30.4%	31.8	37.8
➜ 65 and over	40.7%	35.8	23.5
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	41.9%	36.1	22.0
Female	38.9%	37.8	23.3

Table 9-3
Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All South Broward	40.2%	37.0	22.8
Household Structure			
Household with Children	47.7%	30.6	21.7
Household with Only Adult Children	63.2%	26.8	10.0
Non-Elderly Couple	38.1%	54.6	7.3
Non-Elderly Single	19.2%	39.9	40.9
Elderly Couple	51.8%	22.8	25.4
Elderly Single	32.2%	43.8	24.0
Household Income			
Under $25,000	9.1%	24.7	66.2
$25 - $50,000	18.0%	36.4	45.6
$50 - $100,000	34.7%	39.1	26.2
$100 - $200,000	47.2%	49.6	3.2
$200,000 and over	64.2%	26.5	9.3
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	51.7%	23.4	24.9
Conservative	46.7%	39.0	14.3
Reform	57.2%	33.0	9.8
Just Jewish	14.4%	40.4	45.2
Type of Marriage			
In-married	56.3%	31.5	12.2
Conversionary	43.1%	28.4	28.5
Intermarried	17.5%	58.6	23.9

Table 9-3
Familiarity with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All South Broward	40.2%	37.0	22.8
Synagogue Membership			
Member	59.8%	27.0	13.2
Non-Member	26.0%	44.3	29.7
JCC Membership			
Member	85.8%	12.7	1.5
Non-Member	32.2%	41.3	26.5
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	55.8%	27.7	16.5
Non-Member	35.6%	39.8	24.6
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	63.5%	28.9	7.6
On General Trip	29.2%	37.0	33.8
No	28.7%	46.4	24.9
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	67.1%	24.0	8.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	39.8%	51.1	9.1
Not Asked	30.1%	40.7	29.2
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	30.9%	41.6	27.5
Under $100	56.0%	27.0	17.0
$100 - $1,000	70.9%	23.4	5.7
$1,000 and over	77.6%	19.9	2.5

Table 9-4
Familiarity with the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rochester	1999	59%	36	6
York	1999	56%	36	9
St. Paul	2004	54%	31	15
Richmond	1994	52%	36	12
Charlotte	1997	51%	34	15
Detroit	2005	49%	37	14
Milwaukee	1996	49%	37	14
Wilmington	1995	48%	30	22
San Antonio	2007	46%	38	16
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	46%	31	23
Tidewater	2001	45%	38	17
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	44%	42	14
Jacksonville	2002	44%	36	21
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	36	21
Hartford	2000	41%	41	18
Broward (Posnack) *	**2016**	**40%**	**37**	**23**
Tucson	2002	39%	48	13
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	38%	42	20
Minneapolis	2004	36%	40	24
New Haven	2010	35%	42	23
Miami (Alper) *	2014	35%	34	31
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	34%	51	15
Orlando	1993	33%	40	27
Miami (Russell) *	2014	32%	35	32

Table 9-4
Familiarity with the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rhode Island	2002	31%	46	23
Atlantic County	2004	31%	42	26
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	30%	29	41
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	22%	44	34
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	22%	39	39
Broward (Soref) *	**2016**	**20%**	**24**	**57**
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%	40	42
Sarasota	2001	18%	43	39
Broward (Posnack) *	**1997**	**18%**	**40**	**43**
S Palm Beach	2005	15%	28	56
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	14%	33	53
Broward (Soref) *	**1997**	**8%**	**24**	**68**
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ✪	2008	7%	19	74
Las Vegas ✪	2005	5%	22	73
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	5%	13	83
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	4%	20	76

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the familiarity of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.

David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Table 9-5 shows that 63% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County south of I-595 (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (DPJCC)) perceive the DPJCC as excellent; 32%, good; 4%, fair; and 0%, poor. In total, 96% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the DPJCC and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the DPJCC, 74% perceive it as excellent; 24%, good; 2%, fair; and 0%, poor.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-6** shows that 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.

The 4% **fair/poor perceptions** of the Posnack JCC is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 34% in Las Vegas, 25% in Broward (Soref), 13% in Miami (Russell), 12% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Miami (Alper), and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 4% compares to 10% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-5** shows that, overall, 63% of respondents perceive the DPJCC as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (74%)
- age 75 and over (73%)
- elderly couple households (73%) and elderly single households (77%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (75%)
- households who donated $100-$1,000 (74%) and $1,000 and over (73%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage who perceive the JCC as excellent is much lower for respondents in:

- under age 35 (40%)
- Orthodox households (46%) and Just Jewish households (43%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

Table 9-5
Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the DPJCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All South Broward	63.3%	32.3	4.3	0.1	95.6%
Very Familiar	74.4%	23.7	1.8	0.1	98.1%
Geographic Area					
Southeast	60.8%	35.5	3.4	0.3	96.3%
Southwest	64.6%	30.6	4.7	0.1	95.2%
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	40.1%	48.2	11.7	0.0	88.3%
35 - 49	56.1%	41.4	2.3	0.2	97.5%
50 - 64	62.8%	32.8	4.1	0.3	95.6%
65 - 74	71.0%	21.7	7.3	0.0	92.7%
75 and over	73.0%	27.0	0.0	0.0	100.0%
➜ 65 and over	71.9%	24.2	3.9	0.0	96.1%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	54.9%	36.5	8.6	0.0	91.4%
Female	69.7%	29.1	0.9	0.3	98.8%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	59.4%	29.6	10.4	0.6	89.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	70.3%	21.2	8.5	0.0	91.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	65.5%	33.6	0.9	0.0	99.1%
Non-Elderly Single	56.9%	41.3	1.8	0.0	98.2%
Elderly Couple	73.2%	26.6	0.2	0.0	99.8%
Elderly Single	76.6%	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0%

Table 9-5
Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the DPJCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All South Broward	63.3%	32.3	4.3	0.1	95.6%
Household Income					
Under $50,000	54.1%	45.9	0.0	0.0	100.0%
$50,000 - $100,000	58.7%	30.6	10.7	0.0	89.3%
$100,000 - $200,000	58.4%	35.1	6.3	0.2	93.5%
$200,000 and over	71.4%	26.4	2.2	0.0	97.8%
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	45.5%	49.7	4.8	0.0	95.2%
Conservative	72.1%	24.7	2.9	0.3	96.8%
Reform	70.0%	28.7	1.2	0.1	98.7%
Just Jewish	42.7%	48.4	8.9	0.0	91.1%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	68.5%	27.3	3.9	0.3	95.8%
Conversionary	63.0%	13.5	23.5	0.0	76.5%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	65.2%	31.3	3.2	0.3	96.5%
Non-Member	61.5%	33.2	5.3	0.0	94.7%
JCC Membership					
Member	69.1%	29.2	1.7	0.0	98.3%
Non-Member	61.9%	33.0	4.9	0.2	94.9%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	69.0%	29.2	1.7	0.1	98.2%
Non-Member	61.5%	33.3	5.1	0.1	94.8%

Table 9-5
Perception of the David Posnack Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the DPJCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All South Broward	63.3%	32.3	4.3	0.1	95.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	59.5%	34.3	6.1	0.1	93.8%
On General Trip	58.8%	36.0	4.9	0.3	94.8%
No	74.5%	24.7	0.8	0.0	99.2%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	67.1%	30.7	2.1	0.1	97.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	58.0%	37.4	4.6	0.0	95.4%
Not Asked	61.5%	32.9	5.4	0.2	94.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	61.1%	33.4	5.3	0.2	94.5%
Under $100	51.3%	46.8	1.9	0.0	98.1%
$100 - $1,000	74.2%	24.0	1.6	0.2	98.2%
$1,000 and over	72.5%	23.1	4.4	0.0	95.6%

Table 9-6
Perception of the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local JCC

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Broward (Posnack) *	**2016**	**63%**	**32**	**4**	**0**	**96%**
St. Paul	2004	54%	37	8	1	91%
Tucson	2002	53%	38	8	2	91%
York	1999	53%	36	7	3	89%
Rochester	1999	48%	44	6	2	92%
Charlotte	1997	47%	44	7	2	91%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	47%	40	10	3	87%
San Antonio	2007	46%	47	6	1	94%
Atlantic County	2004	45%	49	5	1	94%
Sarasota	2001	44%	47	8	2	90%
Jacksonville	2002	43%	47	9	2	89%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	43%	47	8	2	90%
Orlando	1993	42%	45	10	4	86%
Hartford	2000	41%	51	8	1	91%
Tidewater	2001	41%	49	8	2	90%
Broward (Posnack) *	**1997**	**40%**	**50**	**8**	**2**	**90%**
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	40%	48	9	3	88%
S Palm Beach	2005	39%	51	7	2	90%
Richmond	1994	39%	50	9	2	89%
New Haven	2010	38%	48	12	2	86%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	37%	57	5	1	94%
Broward (Soref) *	**1997**	**37%**	**53**	**6**	**4**	**90%**
Milwaukee	1996	37%	50	10	3	88%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	37%	49	10	3	87%

Table 9-6
Perception of the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local JCC

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Wilmington	1995	37%	47	14	2	84%
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	35%	56	9	1	90%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	35%	55	10	1	90%
Detroit	2005	34%	49	14	3	83%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	33%	50	14	2	83%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	57	9	3	88%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	30%	61	7	2	91%
Rhode Island	2002	30%	57	13	1	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	52	19	3	78%
Broward (Soref) *	**2016**	**25%**	**50**	**20**	**5**	**75%**
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	24%	70	6	0	94%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	24%	62	13	2	86%
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	16%	59	21	5	74%
Las Vegas ❂	2005	13%	53	29	5	66%
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ❂	2008	12%	62	15	11	74%
Monmouth (Western) * ❂	1997	10%	70	13	7	80%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the perception of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.
❂ JCC is not a full service facility.

Samuel M. and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center

Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center

Table 9-7 shows that 20% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County north of I-595 are very familiar, 24% are somewhat familiar, and 57% are not at all familiar with the Soref Jewish Community Center (Soreff). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the Soref JCC. Some respondents provide "false positive" responses to this question, because they confuse the Soref JCC with synagogues, the Jewish Federation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-4** shows that 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.

The 57% **not at all familiar** with Soref JCC is the sixth highest of the comparison JCCs and compares to 73% in Las Vegas, 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 41% in Miami (Miami Beach), 39% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 32% in Miami (Russell), 31% in Miami (Alper), and 23% in Broward (Posnack). The 57% compares to 68% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-7** shows that, overall, 20% of respondents are very familiar with the Soref JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (35%)
- under age 35 (31%) and age 35-49 (37%)
- households with children (36%) and households with only adult children (30%)
- in-married households (35%)
- JCC member households (37%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (34%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)
- households who donated under $100 (39%) and $1,000 and over (37%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- the North Central (2%) and the East (7%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (6%)
- age 65 and over (9%)
- non-elderly single households (10%) and elderly single households (5%)
- intermarried households (10%)

Recall that the level of familiarity with the Soref JCC is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent is not the active JCC member in the household, which helps to explain why some respondents in JCC member households are only somewhat familiar or not at all familiar with the JCC.

TABLE 9-7
FAMILIARITY WITH THE SOREF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASE: RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All North Broward	19.7%	23.5	56.8
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Northwest	34.6%	21.9	43.5
North Central	1.7%	14.6	83.7
East	7.2%	30.2	62.6
West Central	22.2%	25.4	52.4
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	5.9%	3.3	90.8
5 - 9 years	15.0%	34.9	50.1
10 -19 years	24.5%	16.6	58.9
20 or more years	20.4%	26.3	53.3
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	30.6%	11.2	58.2
35 - 49	36.9%	28.3	34.8
50 - 64	22.0%	25.0	53.0
65 - 74	8.8%	27.5	63.7
75 and over	9.0%	20.8	70.2
➜ 65 and over	8.9%	24.1	67.0
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	13.8%	23.4	62.8
Female	23.4%	23.7	52.9

Table 9-7
Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All North Broward	19.7%	23.5	56.8
Household Structure			
Household with Children	36.3%	30.3	33.4
Household with Only Adult Children	29.5%	17.5	53.0
Non-Elderly Couple	21.2%	25.8	53.0
Non-Elderly Single	10.0%	12.7	77.3
Elderly Couple	14.7%	16.8	68.5
Elderly Single	4.5%	25.8	69.7
Household Income			
Under $25,000	19.4%	16.1	64.5
$25 - $50,000	14.9%	19.1	66.0
$50 - $100,000	16.2%	24.9	58.9
$100 - $200,000	28.9%	34.3	36.8
$200,000 and over	25.1%	19.0	55.9
Jewish Identification			
Conservative	15.1%	34.1	50.8
Reform	24.6%	19.3	56.1
Just Jewish	19.7%	20.1	60.2
Type of Marriage			
In-married	35.1%	17.2	47.7
Conversionary	24.1%	36.5	39.4
Intermarried	10.3%	18.8	70.9
Synagogue Membership			
Member	28.3%	28.5	43.2
Non-Member	16.3%	21.5	62.2

Table 9-7
Familiarity with the Soref Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All North Broward	19.7%	23.5	56.8
JCC Membership			
Member	37.1%	21.1	41.8
Non-Member	17.7%	23.8	58.5
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	23.4%	26.5	50.1
Non-Member	18.9%	22.9	58.2
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	33.7%	28.3	38.0
On General Trip	22.4%	26.7	50.9
No	11.5%	19.1	69.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	32.9%	32.4	34.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	24.3%	16.7	59.0
Not Asked	15.0%	20.9	64.1
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	16.1%	20.4	63.5
Under $100	38.8%	23.8	37.4
$100 - $1,000	22.8%	45.2	32.0
$1,000 and over	37.3%	33.2	29.5

Samuel M. And Helene Soref Jewish Community Center

Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center

Table 9-8 shows that 25% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County north of I-595 (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Soref Jewish Community Center (SJCC)) perceive the SJCC as excellent; 50%, good; 20%, fair; and 5%, poor. In total, 75% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the SJCC and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the SJCC, 32% perceive it as excellent; 46%, good; 18%, fair; and 4%, poor.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-6** shows that 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.

The 25% **fair/poor perceptions** of the Soref JCC is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 34% in Las Vegas, 13% in Miami (Russell), 12% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Miami (Alper), 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 4% in Broward (Posnack). The 25% compares to 10% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-8** shows that, overall, 25% of respondents perceive the Soref JCC as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (58%)
- conversionary in-married households (58%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)

The percentage who perceive the Soref JCC as excellent is much lower for respondents in:

- the North Central (10%)
- age 65-74 (12%)
- elderly single households (8%)
- households who donated $100-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (10%)

Table 9-8
Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Soref JCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All North Broward	24.6%	50.1	20.3	5.0
Very Familiar	31.7%	45.6	18.3	4.4
Geographic Area				
Northwest	30.0%	41.0	21.1	7.9
North Central	10.0%	60.1	29.9	0.0
East	25.6%	33.5	40.5	0.4
West Central	22.0%	58.7	14.9	4.4
Age of Respondent				
Under 35	33.9%	55.2	5.2	5.7
35 - 49	22.7%	50.4	21.2	5.7
50 - 64	28.0%	45.6	24.4	2.0
65 - 74	12.3%	46.2	30.5	11.0
75 and over	26.0%	64.0	7.9	2.1
➜ 65 and over	17.5%	53.1	21.8	7.6
Sex of Respondent				
Male	21.2%	45.3	23.1	10.4
Female	26.2%	52.5	19.0	2.3
Household Structure				
Household with Children	22.8%	49.3	20.8	7.1
Household with Only Adult Children	25.2%	54.4	19.3	1.1
Non-Elderly Couple	27.0%	65.4	7.1	0.5
Non-Elderly Single	58.4%	24.2	17.4	0.0
Elderly Couple	21.5%	57.8	19.2	1.5
Elderly Single	7.7%	63.1	27.4	1.8

Table 9-8
Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Soref JCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All North Broward	24.6%	50.1	20.3	5.0
Household Income				
Under $50,000	27.4%	64.2	5.4	3.0
$50 - $100,000	22.2%	48.9	26.5	2.4
$100 - $200,000	22.9%	47.0	16.8	13.3
$200,000 and over	27.1%	51.1	20.5	1.3
Jewish Identification				
Conservative	16.5%	59.0	22.3	2.2
Reform	32.1%	49.9	15.6	2.4
Just Jewish	25.0%	44.0	23.7	7.3
Type of Marriage				
In-married	18.6%	49.5	28.9	3.0
Conversionary	58.0%	32.6	5.9	3.5
Intermarried	27.2%	38.5	10.7	23.6
Synagogue Membership				
Member	19.0%	62.2	15.1	3.7
Non-Member	28.2%	42.6	23.5	5.7
JCC Membership				
Member	23.3%	50.7	23.0	3.0
Non-Member	24.9%	50.0	19.8	5.3
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	29.1%	53.5	16.1	1.3
Non-Member	23.6%	49.3	21.3	5.8

Table 9-8
Perception of the Soref Jewish Community Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Soref JCC

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All North Broward	24.6%	50.1	20.3	5.0
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	17.3%	64.7	15.1	2.9
On General Trip	23.6%	35.0	38.9	2.5
No	32.0%	52.8	5.8	9.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	21.4%	48.6	27.4	2.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	56.6%	17.1	16.4	9.9
Not Asked	20.6%	57.1	16.8	5.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	26.2%	50.9	16.8	6.1
Under $100	30.7%	56.4	9.2	3.7
$100 - $1,000	10.4%	37.2	52.4	0.0
$1,000 and over	17.3%	53.4	22.2	7.1

The Jewish Federation of Broward County

Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Table 9-9 shows that 20% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County are very familiar, 42% are somewhat familiar, and 38% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County (Jewish Federation). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the Jewish Federation as some respondents provide "false positive" responses to this question, because they confuse the Jewish Federation with the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish National Fund, the Jewish Foundation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-10** shows that 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.

The 38% **not at all familiar** with the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach, 59% in South Palm Beach, and 35% in Miami. The 38% compares to 49% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-9** shows that, overall, 20% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Federation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- under age 35 (33%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (36%) and $200,000 and over (42%)
- JCC member households (35%) and Jewish organization member households (34%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (34%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)
- households who donated under $100 (38%), $100-$500 (42%), $500-$1,000 (74%) and $1,000 and over (76%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (10%)
- age 65-74 (10%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (10%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (10%)

TABLE 9-9
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF BROWARD COUNTY
BASE: RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.7%	42.2	38.1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Northwest	13.6%	50.9	35.5
North Central	11.0%	18.9	70.1
East	17.3%	52.7	30.0
West Central	20.8%	41.5	37.7
Southeast	29.8%	36.5	33.7
Southwest	20.3%	50.0	29.7
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD COUNTY			
0 - 4 years	9.5%	14.0	76.5
5 - 9 years	19.5%	25.7	54.8
10 - 19 years	19.2%	46.7	34.1
20 or more years	21.3%	47.3	31.4
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	32.5%	40.5	27.0
35 - 49	24.2%	49.4	26.4
50 - 64	25.5%	39.1	35.4
65 - 74	10.2%	50.4	39.4
75 and over	12.4%	35.4	52.2
➜ 65 and over	11.3%	42.6	46.1
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	20.6%	35.7	43.7
Female	19.1%	46.8	34.1

Table 9-9
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.7%	42.2	38.1
Household Structure			
Household with Children	26.7%	47.8	25.5
Household with Only Adult Children	28.4%	45.3	26.3
Non-Elderly Couple	19.5%	53.1	27.4
Non-Elderly Single	12.9%	41.4	45.7
Elderly Couple	12.2%	42.9	44.9
Elderly Single	12.7%	44.0	43.3
Household Income			
Under $25,000	12.4%	29.2	58.4
$25 - $50,000	15.7%	42.9	41.4
$50 - $100,000	12.6%	42.1	45.3
$100 - $200,000	36.3%	48.6	15.1
$200,000 and over	41.9%	38.9	19.2
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	25.7%	31.0	43.3
Conservative	26.1%	45.6	28.3
Reform	17.5%	53.2	29.3
Just Jewish	14.5%	33.3	52.2
Type of Marriage			
In-married	25.5%	44.9	29.6
Conversionary	17.1%	53.8	29.1
Intermarried	14.2%	48.1	37.7

Table 9-9
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.7%	42.2	38.1
Synagogue Membership			
Member	28.9%	46.0	25.1
Non-Member	14.6%	40.1	45.3
JCC Membership			
Member	35.0%	32.4	32.6
Non-Member	17.4%	43.7	38.9
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	34.0%	47.6	18.4
Non-Member	15.9%	40.9	43.2
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	33.8%	44.2	22.0
On General Trip	21.0%	40.2	38.8
No	10.1%	42.6	47.3
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	48.3%	43.7	8.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	15.1%	44.5	40.4
Not Asked	10.0%	41.5	48.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	10.5%	41.8	47.7
Under $100	38.0%	48.6	13.4
$100 - $500	41.5%	52.5	6.0
$500 - $1,000	73.6%	25.1	1.3
$1,000 and over	76.1%	23.9	0.0

Table 9-10
Familiarity with the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Detroit	2005	37%	44	20
Harrisburg	1994	36%	40	24
Tidewater	2001	35%	42	23
Richmond	1994	33%	39	28
San Antonio	2007	32%	44	24
Wilmington	1995	32%	36	32
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%	42	29
Minneapolis	2004	29%	47	24
Milwaukee	1996	28%	44	28
Rochester	1999	27%	47	26
York	1999	27%	40	33
Rhode Island	2002	26%	48	26
Hartford	2000	26%	47	27
Charlotte	1997	26%	36	38
Jacksonville	2002	23%	49	28
New Haven	2010	21%	46	33
Miami	2014	21%	44	35
St. Paul	2004	21%	37	41
Broward	**2016**	**20%**	**42**	**38**
Sarasota	2001	20%	42	38
Howard County	2010	20%	26	54 [1]
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	30	51
Bergen	2001	18%	48	34
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	33	50

Table 9-10
Familiarity with the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
New York	2011	16%	35	49 [2]
Washington	2003	15%	41	44
Middlesex	2008	15%	40	45
Tucson	2002	15%	39	47
Orlando	1993	15%	34	51
Atlantic County	2004	14%	35	51
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	28	59
Westport	2000	12%	43	45
Broward	**1997**	**12%**	**39**	**49**
W Palm Beach	2005	11%	27	63
Monmouth	1997	8%	27	65
Las Vegas	2005	7%	31	63
Martin-St. Lucie [3]	1999	5%	31	64
San Francisco	2004	40%		60

[1] Includes the responses *not very familiar* (12%) and *not at all familiar* (42%).
[2] Includes the responses *not so familiar* (19%) and *not at all familiar* (30%)
[3] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

The Jewish Federation of Broward County

Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Table 9-11 shows that 34% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County who are very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County (Jewish Federation) and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 16%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 82% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County, 49% perceive it as excellent; 40%, good; 10%, fair; and 1%, poor.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-12** shows that 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.

The 19% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Jewish Federation is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Las Vegas, 16% in Miami, and 13% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 14% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-11** shows that, overall, 34% of respondents perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (49%)
- the East (49%) and the Southeast (46%)
- under age 35 (48%)
- Conservative households (47%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)
- households who donated under $100 (49%) and $1,000 and over (57%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- the Northwest (16%)
- intermarried households (19%)

Table 9-11
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Federation

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	34.1%	47.4	15.5	3.0	81.5%
Very Familiar	49.4%	40.1	9.8	0.7	89.5%
Geographic Area					
Northwest	16.1%	50.1	33.8	0.0	66.2%
East	49.0%	24.3	4.9	21.8	73.3%
West Central	30.3%	58.1	9.9	1.7	88.4%
Southeast	46.0%	39.5	10.3	4.2	85.5%
Southwest	34.0%	48.0	17.7	0.3	82.0%
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	48.2%	26.2	21.4	4.2	74.4%
35 - 49	37.0%	44.2	7.4	11.4	81.2%
50 - 64	28.8%	55.5	15.4	0.3	84.3%
65 - 74	29.9%	47.4	22.0	0.7	77.3%
75 and over	37.2%	49.9	11.7	1.2	87.1%
➜ 65 and over	32.9%	48.4	17.8	0.9	81.3%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	34.1%	51.5	13.1	1.3	85.6%
Female	34.2%	44.9	16.9	4.0	79.1%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	42.0%	41.9	6.3	9.8	83.9%
Household with Only Adult Children	25.2%	48.7	25.3	0.8	73.9%
Non-Elderly Couple	30.2%	46.3	22.6	0.9	76.5%
Non-Elderly Single	38.1%	47.2	14.7	0.0	85.3%
Elderly Couple	36.2%	56.0	7.8	0.0	92.2%
Elderly Single	30.9%	50.8	17.3	1.0	81.7%

Table 9-11
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Federation

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	34.1%	47.4	15.5	3.0	81.5%
Household Income					
Under $50,000	40.1%	38.4	17.2	4.3	78.5%
$50 - $100,000	33.2%	51.3	14.8	0.7	84.5%
$100 - $200,000	35.8%	46.9	17.3	0.0	82.7%
$200,000 and over	39.6%	39.7	7.5	13.2	79.3%
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	35.2%	55.3	2.6	6.9	90.5%
Conservative	46.6%	31.4	19.6	2.4	78.0%
Reform	27.9%	63.5	8.2	0.4	91.4%
Just Jewish	25.6%	50.3	18.4	5.7	75.9%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	37.1%	50.2	12.1	0.6	87.3%
Conversionary	38.7%	28.1	25.8	7.4	66.8%
Intermarried	19.0%	45.0	16.2	19.8	64.0%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	39.3%	51.2	7.7	1.8	90.5%
Non-Member	29.8%	44.3	21.9	4.0	74.1%
JCC Membership					
Member	31.5%	66.3	2.2	0.0	97.8%
Non-Member	34.7%	44.0	17.8	3.5	78.7%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	40.7%	49.5	9.5	0.3	90.2%
Non-Member	31.8%	46.6	17.6	4.0	78.4%

Table 9-11
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Federation

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	34.1%	47.4	15.5	3.0	81.5%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	42.1%	44.7	12.2	1.0	86.8%
On General Trip	34.7%	50.3	12.7	2.3	85.0%
No	25.8%	47.3	21.2	5.7	73.1%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	44.2%	46.6	8.5	0.7	90.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	26.6%	50.1	21.0	2.3	76.7%
Not Asked	28.2%	47.4	19.9	4.5	75.6%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	28.0%	47.7	20.1	4.2	75.7%
Under $100	48.5%	46.7	4.8	0.0	95.2%
$100 - $1,000	37.5%	49.4	11.8	1.3	86.9%
$1,000 and over	56.8%	35.0	7.6	0.6	91.8%

Table 9-12
Perception of the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local Jewish Federation

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
York	1999	40%	54	5	2	93%
Sarasota	2001	35%	53	10	3	88%
Detroit	2005	35%	51	11	3	86%
Rochester	1999	34%	56	8	2	90%
Harrisburg	1994	34%	55	11	1	88%
Broward	**2016**	**34%**	**47**	**16**	**3**	**82%**
Tucson	2002	34%	54	10	2	88%
San Antonio	2007	33%	53	12	3	85%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	55	12	2	86%
S Palm Beach	2005	32%	55	9	4	87%
Tidewater	2001	32%	53	13	2	85%
Charlotte	1997	31%	55	12	2	87%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	53	13	4	83%
Miami	2014	30%	53	13	3	84%
St. Paul	2004	29%	62	8	1	91%
Minneapolis	2004	29%	55	13	3	84%
Hartford	2000	28%	62	9	2	89%
W Palm Beach	2005	28%	59	10	3	87%
Broward	**1997**	**28%**	**58**	**9**	**5**	**86%**
Richmond	1994	28%	55	14	4	82%
Wilmington	1995	26%	58	12	5	83%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	57	14	3	83%
New Haven	2010	26%	54	18	2	80%

Table 9-12
Perception of the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local Jewish Federation

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Rhode Island	2002	25%	56	14	4	81%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%	59	13	5	83%
Middlesex	2008	23%	59	15	3	82%
Orlando	1993	23%	53	16	8	76%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	62	13	4	84%
Bergen	2001	22%	59	16	3	81%
Westport	2000	22%	55	21	2	78%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	59	14	6	80%
Washington	2003	20%	66	13	1	86%
Monmouth	1997	19%	66	9	6	85%
Las Vegas	2005	11%	57	24	8	68%

Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options

Familiarity with Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options

Table 9-13 shows that 19% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County are very familiar, 26% are somewhat familiar, and 55% are not at all familiar with Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options (JAFCO).

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-13** shows that, overall, 19% of respondents in Jewish households are very familiar with JAFCO. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- the West Central (33%)
- Reform households (30%0
- synagogue member households (31%), JCC member households (36%), and Jewish organization member households (29%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (29%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (46%), $500-$1,000 (71%), and $1,000 and over (42%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage very familiar with JAFCO is much lower for respondents in:

- the North Central (4%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (9%) and 5-9 years (5%)

Table 9-13
Familiarity with JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.1%	26.1	54.8
Geographic Area			
Northwest	10.3%	35.4	54.3
North Central	3.9%	17.4	78.7
East	18.3%	17.4	64.3
West Central	33.0%	24.8	42.2
Southeast	10.8%	22.1	67.1
Southwest	23.1%	33.5	43.4
Length of Residence in Broward County			
0 - 4 years	8.8%	18.0	73.2
5 - 9 years	5.2%	25.8	69.0
10 - 19 years	12.1%	23.8	64.1
20 or more years	23.7%	27.3	49.0
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	26.7%	20.6	52.7
35 - 49	10.2%	24.9	64.9
50 - 64	21.3%	30.9	47.8
65 - 74	21.0%	14.5	64.5
75 and over	17.9%	31.3	50.8
➜ 65 and over	19.3%	23.7	57.0
Sex of Respondent			
Male	16.7%	17.1	66.2
Female	20.7%	31.9	47.4

Table 9-13
Familiarity with JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.1%	26.1	54.8
Household Structure			
Household with Children	17.0%	28.3	54.7
Household with Only Adult Children	20.2%	41.7	38.1
Non-Elderly Couple	22.4%	17.3	60.3
Non-Elderly Single	18.5%	12.1	69.4
Elderly Couple	19.3%	23.8	56.9
Elderly Single	20.8%	26.5	52.7
Household Income			
Under $25,000	18.8%	7.5	73.7
$25 - $50,000	14.0%	27.1	58.9
$50 - $100,000	16.4%	17.8	65.8
$100 - $200,000	15.5%	31.0	53.5
$200,000 and over	27.2%	32.1	40.7
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	17.3%	25.3	57.4
Conservative	19.1%	31.6	49.3
Reform	30.2%	24.2	45.6
Just Jewish	11.4%	22.1	66.5
Type of Marriage			
In-married	20.2%	41.4	38.4
Conversionary	21.1%	26.2	52.7
Intermarried	11.9%	12.3	75.8

Table 9-13
Familiarity with JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	19.1%	26.1	54.8
Synagogue Membership			
Member	30.8%	35.2	34.0
Non-Member	13.0%	21.3	65.7
JCC Membership			
Member	36.2%	25.4	38.4
Non-Member	16.6%	26.2	57.2
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	28.6%	36.6	34.8
Non-Member	17.2%	23.8	59.0
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	29.1%	37.3	33.6
On General Trip	19.7%	28.7	51.6
No	12.0%	16.2	71.8
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	36.9%	33.1	30.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	28.7%	23.5	47.8
Not Asked	12.4%	24.3	63.3
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	14.3%	24.2	61.5
Under $100	20.5%	36.9	42.6
$100 - $500	46.4%	26.1	27.5
$500 - $1,000	70.8%	25.9	3.3
$1,000 and over	41.5%	42.5	16.0

Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options

Perception of Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options

Table 9-14 shows that 63% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County who are very/somewhat familiar with Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options (JAFCO) and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 33%, good; 3%, fair; and 1%, poor. In total, 96% of Jewish respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-14** shows that, overall, 63% of respondents in perceive JAFCO as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in which the respondent is very familiar with JAFCO (82%)
- the East (84%) and the West Central (87%)
- age 35-49 (78%)
- non-elderly couple households (83%) and elderly single households (82%)
- households earning $200,000 and over (76%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (73%)
- households who donated under $100 (73%) and $100-$1,000 (74%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage excellent is much lower for respondents (in):

- the Southwest (45%)
- under age 35 (51%)
- households with only adult children (52%)
- households earning $50,000-$100,000 (51%)

Table 9-14
Perception of JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Households Very/Somewhat Familiar with JAFCO

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	62.7%	33.3	2.9	1.1	96.0%
Very Familiar	81.9%	15.6	1.7	0.8	97.5%
Geographic Area					
Northwest	62.5%	36.9	0.0	0.6	99.4%
East	83.7%	14.5	1.8	0.0	98.2%
West Central	86.5%	11.0	2.5	0.0	97.5%
Southeast	59.8%	34.3	5.6	0.3	94.1%
Southwest	45.3%	45.7	2.6	6.4	91.0%
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	50.9%	41.2	7.9	0.0	92.1%
35 - 49	78.0%	16.9	5.1	0.0	94.9%
50 - 64	59.9%	38.5	0.9	0.7	98.4%
65 - 74	62.1%	29.9	7.3	0.7	92.0%
75 and over	64.2%	32.2	0.4	3.2	96.4%
➜ 65 and over	63.5%	31.3	3.0	2.2	94.8%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	62.2%	32.3	5.2	0.3	94.5%
Female	63.0%	33.7	1.9	1.4	96.7%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	70.3%	25.8	3.9	0.0	96.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	52.3%	43.4	3.0	1.3	95.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	82.6%	17.0	0.4	0.0	99.6%
Elderly Couple	54.1%	33.5	7.4	5.0	87.6%
Elderly Single	81.7%	17.4	0.4	0.5	99.1%

Table 9-14
Perception of JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Households
Very/Somewhat Familiar with JAFCO

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	62.7%	33.3	2.9	1.1	96.0%
Household Income					
Under $50,000	69.3%	27.5	2.6	0.6	96.8%
$50 - $100,000	50.5%	49.0	0.0	0.5	99.5%
$100 - $200,000	62.9%	28.4	8.7	0.0	91.3%
$200,000 and over	76.4%	15.6	3.7	4.3	92.0%
Jewish Identification					
Conservative	66.2%	31.5	2.0	0.3	97.7%
Reform	68.8%	28.2	3.0	0.0	97.0%
Just Jewish	55.4%	39.1	2.7	2.8	94.5%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	58.8%	36.1	2.9	2.2	94.9%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	70.0%	27.3	2.1	0.6	97.3%
Non-Member	55.0%	39.6	3.7	1.7	94.6%
JCC Membership					
Member	65.9%	33.9	0.2	0.0	99.8%
Non-Member	62.1%	33.2	3.4	1.3	95.3%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	68.5%	25.6	2.0	3.9	94.1%
Non-Member	60.7%	36.0	3.2	0.1	96.7%

Table 9-14
Perception of JAFCO

Base: Respondents in Households Very/Somewhat Familiar with JAFCO

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	62.7%	33.3	2.9	1.1	96.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	64.2%	31.3	3.5	1.0	95.5%
On General Trip	55.2%	42.5	0.4	1.9	97.7%
No	72.2%	22.3	5.5	0.0	94.5%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	72.5%	23.9	2.2	1.4	96.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	68.1%	29.3	2.6	0.0	97.4%
Not Asked	56.3%	39.3	3.2	1.2	95.6%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	58.3%	37.6	3.1	1.0	95.9%
Under $100	72.7%	26.0	1.3	0.0	98.7%
$100 - $1,000	73.5%	22.0	1.5	3.0	95.5%
$1,000 and over	68.9%	25.1	6.0	0.0	94.0%

Goodman Jewish Family Service

Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service

Table 9-15 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County are very familiar, 28% are somewhat familiar, and 63% are not at all familiar with Goodman Jewish Family Service (JFS).

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-16** shows that 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.

The 63% **not at all familiar** with JFS is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in West Palm Beach, 69% in South Palm Beach, 61% in both Miami and Las Vegas. The 63% compares to 69% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-15** shows that, overall, 9% of respondents are very familiar with JFS. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- the Northwest (20%)
- households earning $200,000 and over (22%)
- Orthodox households (18%)
- Jewish organization member households (19%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (24%)
- households who donated under $100 (21%) and $1,000 and over (36%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- the North Central (1%)

Table 9-15
Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	9.4%	27.5	63.1
Geographic Area			
Northwest	20.1%	21.1	58.8
North Central	0.9%	9.7	89.4
East	7.0%	30.1	62.9
West Central	4.9%	30.7	64.4
Southeast	17.3%	23.9	58.8
Southwest	7.0%	36.4	56.6
Length of Residence in Broward County			
0 - 4 years	4.9%	15.5	79.6
5 - 9 years	4.4%	20.8	74.8
10 - 19 years	8.5%	27.9	63.6
20 or more years	10.9%	29.7	59.4
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	10.0%	14.8	75.2
35 - 49	10.7%	29.1	60.2
50 - 64	12.6%	30.1	57.3
65 - 74	8.3%	30.9	60.8
75 and over	4.4%	25.3	70.3
➜ 65 and over	6.2%	28.0	65.8
Sex of Respondent			
Male	8.9%	27.0	64.1
Female	9.8%	27.8	62.4

Table 9-15
Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	9.4%	27.5	63.1
Household Structure			
Household with Children	14.4%	28.9	56.7
Household with Only Adult Children	8.6%	32.2	59.2
Non-Elderly Couple	16.3%	25.8	57.9
Non-Elderly Single	9.7%	9.5	80.8
Elderly Couple	9.7%	33.0	57.3
Elderly Single	3.2%	28.7	68.1
Marital Status of Respondent			
Now Married	12.9%	29.7	57.4
Currently Widowed	5.8%	22.3	71.9
Currently Divorced	4.4%	31.3	64.3
Single, Never Married	8.6%	16.8	74.6
Household Income			
Under $25,000	4.1%	26.7	69.2
$25 - $50,000	2.2%	15.1	82.7
$50 - $100,000	7.7%	27.5	64.8
$100 - $200,000	13.0%	27.4	59.6
$200,000 and over	21.8%	37.5	40.7
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	17.5%	32.4	50.1
Conservative	7.9%	23.0	69.1
Reform	16.0%	32.6	51.4
Just Jewish	3.9%	25.2	70.9

Table 9-15
Familiarity with Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	9.4%	27.5	63.1
Type of Marriage			
In-married	15.7%	33.2	51.1
Conversionary	11.7%	30.2	58.1
Intermarried	6.7%	17.9	75.4
Synagogue Membership			
Member	17.1%	36.4	46.5
Non-Member	6.0%	23.5	70.5
JCC Membership			
Member	11.2%	35.5	53.3
Non-Member	9.1%	26.5	64.4
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	19.0%	33.1	47.9
Non-Member	7.1%	26.2	66.7
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	12.7%	51.4	35.9
On General Trip	10.5%	24.3	65.2
No	6.3%	15.7	78.0
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	18.0%	35.8	46.2
Asked, Did Not Donate	24.3%	26.0	49.7
Not Asked	4.5%	24.7	70.8
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	6.8%	24.9	68.3
Under $100	21.0%	30.3	48.7
$100 - $500	8.2%	24.3	67.5
$500 - $1,000	7.6%	71.1	21.3
$1,000 and over	36.3%	50.0	13.7

Table 9-16
Familiarity with the Local Jewish Family Service
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
York	1999	38%	36	26
Detroit	2005	35%	45	20
Tidewater	2001	33%	39	28
Minneapolis	2004	31%	42	28
Richmond	1994	29%	40	31
Jacksonville	2002	27%	32	41
Harrisburg	1994	26%	37	38
Milwaukee	1996	24%	43	34
San Antonio	2007	23%	38	39
St. Paul	2004	22%	43	35
Rochester	1999	22%	43	36
Charlotte	1997	22%	35	44
Rhode Island	2002	18%	38	44
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	35	47
Orlando	1993	17%	42	41
Hartford	2000	17%	34	49
Wilmington	1995	17%	33	51
Tucson	2002	16%	39	44
Washington	2003	16%	37	48
Atlantic County	2004	16%	33	51
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	33	52
Sarasota	2001	14%	32	54
Las Vegas	2005	11%	29	61
New Haven	2010	10%	35	55

TABLE 9-16
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Monmouth	1997	10%	28	61
Miami	2014	9%	30	61
BROWARD	**2016**	**9%**	**28**	**63**
Bergen	2001	9%	25	66
Westport	2000	8%	28	64
Howard County	2010	8%	23	69 [1]
Middlesex	2008	8%	23	70
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	23	69
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	19	75
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	18	75
Broward	**1997**	**6%**	**25**	**69**

[1] Includes the responses *not very familiar* (17%) and *not at all familiar* (52%).

Goodman Jewish Family Service

Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service

Table 9-17 shows that 30% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County who are very/somewhat familiar with Goodman Jewish Family Service (JFS) and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 16%, fair; and 5%, poor. In total, 79% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions.

Community Comparisons. **Table 9-18** shows that 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.

The 21% **fair/poor perceptions** of JFS is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Las Vegas, 17% in Miami, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in South Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 14% in 1997.

.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-17** shows that, overall, 30% of respondents perceive JFS as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents: in:

- households who are very familiar with Jewish Family Services (58%)
- the Northwest (43%)
- age 65-74 (41%)
- non-elderly couple households (41%)
- Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43%)
- households who donated under $100 (55%) and $1,000 and over (41%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 35 and over (19%)

Table 9-17
Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	29.8%	49.1	15.7	5.4	78.9%
Very Familiar	58.0%	24.0	13.6	4.4	82.0%
Geographic Area					
Northwest	42.5%	36.8	20.7	0.0	79.3%
East	20.6%	18.6	42.4	18.4	39.2%
West Central	28.7%	47.8	17.4	6.1	76.5%
Southeast	29.5%	54.9	5.2	10.4	84.4%
Southwest	25.3%	66.7	7.1	0.9	92.0%
Age of Respondent					
Under 50	30.8%	52.9	14.9	1.4	83.7%
50 - 64	28.1%	49.3	21.0	1.6	77.4%
65 - 74	41.3%	31.8	17.2	9.7	73.1%
75 and over	18.7%	61.5	2.4	17.4	80.2%
➜ 65 and over	30.7%	45.8	10.2	13.3	76.5%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	31.4%	42.6	19.3	6.7	74.0%
Female	28.9%	52.8	13.7	4.6	81.7%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	30.5%	43.8	18.4	7.3	74.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	32.0%	50.6	15.1	2.3	82.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	40.5%	55.4	4.1	0.0	95.9%
Elderly Couple	37.1%	59.0	3.9	0.0	96.1%
Elderly Single	23.8%	47.5	8.6	20.1	71.3%

Table 9-17
Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	29.8%	49.1	15.7	5.4	78.9%
Marital Status of Respondent					
Now Married	31.9%	55.2	12.0	0.9	87.1%
Currently Widowed	32.1%	50.9	9.4	7.6	83.0%
Currently Divorced	21.0%	26.6	37.0	15.4	47.6%
Household Income					
Under $50,000	34.3%	30.1	7.3	28.3	64.4%
$50 - $100,000	32.6%	36.4	29.7	1.3	69.0%
$100 - $200,000	32.0%	64.2	3.8	0.0	96.2%
$200,000 and over	27.8%	36.2	33.7	2.3	64.0%
Jewish Identification					
Conservative	29.9%	51.4	10.1	8.6	81.3%
Reform	34.4%	45.7	18.8	1.1	80.1%
Just Jewish	29.0%	47.7	16.7	6.6	76.7%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	36.0%	52.0	11.5	0.5	88.0%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	29.1%	53.6	16.4	0.9	82.7%
Non-Member	30.4%	45.1	15.1	9.4	75.5%
JCC Membership					
Member	21.3%	67.2	9.9	1.6	88.5%
Non-Member	31.2%	46.1	16.7	6.0	77.3%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	43.9%	42.3	6.7	7.1	86.2%
Non-Member	24.4%	51.7	19.2	4.7	76.1%

Table 9-17
Perception of Goodman Jewish Family Service

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	29.8%	49.1	15.7	5.4	78.9%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	20.6%	67.8	9.3	2.3	88.4%
On General Trip	35.8%	34.7	22.6	6.9	70.5%
No	37.2%	37.7	16.3	8.8	74.9%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	43.1%	45.1	10.7	1.1	88.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.6%	52.6	6.0	7.8	86.2%
Not Asked	21.2%	49.9	21.1	7.8	71.1%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	23.4%	50.4	18.4	7.8	73.8%
Under $100	54.7%	30.4	14.5	0.4	85.1%
$100 - $1,000	24.2%	69.5	3.9	2.4	93.7%
$1,000 and over	41.4%	46.9	11.0	0.7	88.3%

Table 9-18
Perception of the Local Jewish Family Service
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local JFS

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Tidewater	2001	51%	41	5	3	93%
Minneapolis	2004	49%	43	6	2	92%
York	1999	48%	44	5	3	93%
Jacksonville	2002	48%	43	8	1	91%
Sarasota	2001	45%	45	9	1	90%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	41	13	4	83%
Tucson	2002	41%	47	9	4	87%
Atlantic County	2004	40%	53	5	1	93%
St. Paul	2004	40%	51	7	3	90%
Charlotte	1997	40%	46	11	4	86%
Richmond	1994	37%	50	11	3	87%
Harrisburg	1994	36%	56	8	1	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	36%	53	8	3	89%
San Antonio	2007	36%	47	13	4	83%
Washington	2003	35%	55	9	1	89%
Detroit	2005	34%	55	9	2	89%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	53	9	5	87%
Hartford	2000	33%	58	6	2	92%
Rochester	1999	33%	56	9	3	89%
Milwaukee	1996	33%	55	11	2	87%
Rhode Island	2002	33%	54	9	3	88%
Wilmington	1995	32%	57	8	2	90%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%	53	11	5	85%
Orlando	1993	32%	48	11	9	80%

Table 9-18
Perception of the Local Jewish Family Service
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local JFS

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Miami	2014	30%	54	14	3	84%
Broward	**2016**	**30%**	**49**	**16**	**5**	**79%**
New Haven	2010	29%	59	8	4	88%
Monmouth	1997	29%	56	8	8	84%
Westport	2000	25%	64	8	2	89%
Broward	**1997**	**25%**	**61**	**7**	**7**	**86%**
Bergen	2001	25%	52	18	6	77%
Middlesex	2008	24%	58	13	5	82%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	65	12	6	82%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	57	20	7	73%

Central Agency for Jewish Education

Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Table 9-19 shows that 8% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County are very familiar, 15% are somewhat familiar, and 77% are not at all familiar with the Central Agency for Jewish Education (CAJE).

Community Comparisons. Table 9-20 shows that 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.

The 77% **not at all familiar** is below average of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 77% compares to 90% in 1997.

Table 9-21 shows that 10% of respondents in **households with Jewish children are very familiar** with the local Bureau of Jewish education. The 10% is second highest of about six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in West Palm Beach and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 10% in 1997.

The 80% **not at all familiar** is about average of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in South Palm Beach and 80% in West Palm Beach. The 80% compares to 81% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-19** shows that, overall, 8% of respondents are very familiar with the CAJE. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (17%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (22%)
- households who donated under $100 (32%) and $1,000 and over (26%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the North Central (1%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (1%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (0%)

Table 9-19
Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	8.1%	14.8	77.1
Geographic Area			
Northwest	13.7%	11.3	75.0
North Central	0.8%	3.6	95.6
East	4.3%	8.0	87.7
West Central	3.2%	17.0	79.8
Southeast	8.8%	18.9	72.3
Southwest	13.1%	17.1	69.8
Length of Residence			
0 - 4 years	1.4%	9.1	89.5
5 - 9 years	11.6%	17.2	71.2
10 - 19 years	6.1%	17.2	76.7
20 or more years	9.2%	14.5	76.3
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	4.8%	1.9	93.3
35 - 49	10.2%	11.9	77.9
50 - 64	6.1%	16.9	77.0
65 - 74	10.2%	14.9	74.9
75 and over	8.2%	19.7	72.1
➜ 65 and over	9.3%	17.0	73.7
Sex of Respondent			
Male	6.7%	12.7	80.6
Female	9.1%	16.3	74.6

Table 9-19
Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	8.1%	14.8	77.1
Household Structure			
Household with Children	10.4%	9.4	80.2
Household with Only Adult Children	4.4%	18.1	77.5
Non-Elderly Couple	4.2%	6.5	89.3
Non-Elderly Single	2.7%	17.0	80.3
Elderly Couple	14.0%	17.5	68.5
Elderly Single	7.2%	16.9	75.9
Household Income			
Under $25,000	0.3%	15.9	83.8
$25 - $50,000	9.4%	19.2	71.4
$50 - $100,000	4.9%	17.1	78.0
$100 - $200,000	11.7%	12.0	76.3
$200,000 and over	17.0%	21.6	61.4
Jewish Identification			
Conservative	8.5%	22.8	68.7
Reform	12.4%	13.3	74.3
Just Jewish	2.5%	9.8	87.7
Type of Marriage			
In-married	14.6%	14.0	71.4
Conversionary	5.4%	13.5	81.1
Intermarried	3.6%	7.0	89.4

Table 9-19
Familiarity with the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	8.1%	14.8	77.1
Synagogue Membership			
Member	16.1%	23.4	60.5
Non-Member	3.8%	10.3	85.9
JCC Membership			
Member	16.3%	19.1	64.6
Non-Member	6.9%	14.2	78.9
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	14.2%	21.8	64.0
Non-Member	6.3%	12.8	80.9
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	17.1%	13.9	69.0
On General Trip	8.3%	22.0	69.7
No	2.2%	8.3	89.5
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	21.6%	28.7	49.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	6.2%	11.0	82.8
Not Asked	3.6%	10.5	85.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	3.8%	10.6	85.6
Under $100	31.9%	20.4	47.7
$100 - $500	10.4%	38.2	51.4
$500 - $1,000	14.5%	21.2	64.3
$1,000 and over	25.7%	35.9	38.4

Table 9-20
Familiarity with the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rhode Island	2002	14%	28	58
Broward	**2016**	**8%**	**15**	**77**
Washington	2003	7%	22	71
Atlantic County	2004	5%	12	83
S Palm Beach	2005	3%	7	90
Broward	**1997**	**3%**	**7**	**90**
W Palm Beach	2005	3%	6	90

Table 9-21
Familiarity with the Local Bureau of Jewish Education in Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Children Age 0-17

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rhode Island	2002	14%	30	56
Broward	**2016**	**10%**	**9**	**80**
Broward	**1997**	**10%**	**9**	**81**
Washington	2003	9%	28	63
W Palm Beach	2005	8%	12	80
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	11	82
Atlantic County	2004	6%	16	78

Central Agency for Jewish Education

Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Table 9-22 shows that 26% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County 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. In total, 93% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with CAJE and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-23 shows that 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.

The 8% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Bureau of Jewish education is about average among six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in West Palm Beach and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 7% in 1997.

Table 9-24 shows that the 19% of respondents in **Jewish households with children who perceive the local Bureau of Jewish education** as excellent is the lowest of six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in South Palm Beach and 32% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 36% in 1997.

The 19% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Bureau of Jewish Education is the second highest of six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in West Palm Beach and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 8% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-22** shows that, overall, 26% of respondents have excellent perceptions. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the CAJE (39%)
- age 65-74 (38%)
- elderly couple households (43%)
- households earning $100,000-$200,000 (47%)
- in-married households (39%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (41%)

The percentage of respondents with excellent perceptions is much lower for respondents (in):

- under age 50 (14%)
- elderly single households (16%)
- households earning under $100,000 (15%)
- synagogue non-member households (16%)

Table 9-22
Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with CAJE

Population Subgroups	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	25.5%	67.0	5.8	1.7	92.5%
Very Familiar	38.6%	53.9	7.0	0.5	92.5%
Geographic Area					
West Central	21.4%	75.4	2.7	0.5	96.8%
Southeast	25.1%	68.7	5.9	0.3	93.8%
Southwest	25.4%	62.3	7.8	4.5	87.7%
Age of Respondent					
Under 50	13.9%	69.4	16.7	0.0	83.3%
50 - 64	20.2%	70.3	4.3	5.2	90.5%
65 - 74	37.8%	59.0	2.7	0.5	96.8%
75 and over	27.7%	70.3	2.0	0.0	98.0%
➜ 65 and over	33.1%	64.3	2.4	0.2	97.4%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	30.0%	59.0	6.7	4.3	89.0%
Female	22.9%	71.8	5.2	0.1	94.7%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	18.6%	61.7	19.3	0.4	80.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	17.9%	66.4	6.3	9.4	84.3%
Elderly Couple	42.6%	53.0	3.9	0.5	95.6%
Elderly Single	15.5%	83.2	1.3	0.0	98.7%
Household Income					
Under $100,000	14.5%	82.2	3.3	0.0	96.7%
$100 - $200,000	46.6%	43.0	10.4	0.0	89.6%
$200,000 and over	18.9%	65.2	7.1	8.8	84.1%
Jewish Identification					
Conservative	32.2%	57.7	6.3	3.8	89.9%
Reform	20.8%	74.7	4.1	0.4	95.5%

Table 9-22
Perception of the Central Agency for Jewish Education
Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with CAJE

Population Subgroups	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	25.5%	67.0	5.8	1.7	92.5%
Just Jewish	24.6%	73.6	1.8	0.0	98.2%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	38.7%	51.4	9.5	0.4	90.1%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	31.3%	57.8	8.2	2.7	89.1%
Non-Member	16.1%	82.1	1.8	0.0	98.2%
JCC Membership					
Member	34.7%	54.4	3.4	7.5	89.1%
Non-Member	23.3%	70.1	6.4	0.2	93.4%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	30.0%	60.0	9.7	0.3	90.0%
Non-Member	23.0%	71.0	3.6	2.4	94.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	28.7%	58.6	12.1	0.6	87.3%
On General Trip	22.7%	70.6	3.7	3.0	93.3%
No	27.2%	72.8	0.0	0.0	100.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	28.2%	60.1	8.6	3.1	88.3%
Asked, Did Not Donate	27.8%	60.0	12.2	0.0	87.8%
Not Asked	22.2%	76.5	1.3	0.0	98.7%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	22.9%	74.5	2.6	0.0	97.4%
Under $100	26.6%	69.5	3.9	0.0	96.1%
$100 - $1,000	25.4%	56.9	11.2	6.5	82.3%
$1,000 and over	41.0%	41.1	15.3	2.6	82.1%

Table 9-23
Perception of the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local BJE

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Broward	**1997**	**39%**	**54**	**5**	**2**	**93%**
W Palm Beach	2005	39%	50	9	3	89%
Rhode Island	2002	32%	59	7	1	92%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	65	6	1	93%
Washington	2003	28%	57	14	0	86%
Broward	**2016**	**26%**	**67**	**6**	**2**	**93%**
Atlantic County	2004	15%	57	23	6	72%

Table 9-24
Perception of the Local Bureau of Jewish Education
in Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Households with Children
Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local BJE

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
S Palm Beach	2005	41%	53	6	0	94%
Rhode Island	2002	39%	56	4	1	94%
Broward	**1997**	**36%**	**56**	**8**	**0**	**92%**
Washington	2003	33%	57	10	0	90%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%	47	21	0	79%
Broward	**2016**	**19%**	**62**	**19**	**0**	**80%**

Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Familiarity with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Table 9-25 shows that 6% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County are very familiar, 21% are somewhat familiar, and 73% are not at all familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center. 8% of *respondents age 65 and over* are very familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center, 28% are somewhat familiar, and 64% are not at all familiar.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-26 shows that 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.

The 73% **not at all familiar** is about average of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-25** shows that, overall, 6% of respondents are very familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Jewish organization member households (16%)
- households who donated under $100 (12%) and $1,000 and over (18%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Table 9-25
Familiarity with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	5.7%	21.1	73.2
Geographic Area			
Northwest	6.3%	19.9	73.8
North Central	2.0%	20.9	77.1
East	3.6%	16.1	80.3
West Central	11.1%	36.5	52.4
Southeast	2.1%	6.4	91.5
Southwest	4.4%	17.8	77.8
Length of Residence in Broward County			
0 - 4 years	0.4%	7.0	92.6
5 - 9 years	3.6%	1.9	94.5
10 - 19 years	4.8%	20.6	74.6
20 or more years	6.8%	25.8	67.4
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	5.4%	19.6	75.0
35 - 49	3.0%	13.9	83.1
50 - 64	4.3%	17.8	77.9
65 - 74	8.1%	27.0	64.9
75 and over	8.4%	28.4	63.2
➜ 65 and over	8.2%	27.8	64.0
Sex of Respondent			
Male	4.9%	14.5	80.6
Female	6.3%	25.9	67.8

Table 9-25
Familiarity with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	5.7%	21.1	73.2
Household Structure			
Household with Children	7.5%	12.5	80.0
Household with Only Adult Children	6.6%	18.7	74.7
Non-Elderly Couple	2.5%	21.7	75.8
Non-Elderly Single	1.2%	25.2	73.6
Elderly Couple	4.7%	23.5	71.8
Elderly Single	6.1%	36.8	57.1
Household Income			
Under $25,000	8.9%	34.2	56.9
$25 - $50,000	4.3%	12.9	82.8
$50 - $100,000	4.2%	17.7	78.1
$100 - $200,000	4.4%	22.8	72.8
$200,000 and over	4.9%	22.1	73.0
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	10.4%	6.3	83.3
Conservative	11.2%	20.5	68.3
Reform	3.7%	24.3	72.0
Just Jewish	2.6%	20.8	76.6
Type of Marriage			
In-married	6.9%	16.2	76.9
Conversionary	0.7%	18.6	80.7
Intermarried	3.0%	18.5	78.5

Table 9-25
Familiarity with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
All	5.7%	21.1	73.2
Synagogue Membership			
Member	8.0%	20.7	71.3
Non-Member	4.4%	21.3	74.3
JCC Membership			
Member	7.8%	18.1	74.1
Non-Member	5.4%	21.5	73.1
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	15.8%	26.4	57.8
Non-Member	3.4%	19.8	76.8
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	8.1%	26.0	65.9
On General Trip	5.5%	16.0	78.5
No	4.2%	22.8	73.0
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	11.1%	26.7	62.2
Asked, Did Not Donate	5.0%	20.2	74.8
Not Asked	3.9%	18.4	77.7
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	4.0%	18.5	77.5
Under $100	11.6%	26.1	62.3
$100 - $500	8.6%	25.8	65.6
$500 - $1,000	6.5%	12.9	80.6
$1,000 and over	18.2%	40.8	41.0

TABLE 9-26
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL SENIOR SERVICES AGENCY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Washington	2003	9%	42	50
Rhode Island	2002	9%	22	69
BROWARD	**2016**	**6%**	**21**	**73**
Atlantic County	2004	7%	11	81
W Palm Beach	2005	2%	6	92

Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Perception of the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Table 9-27 shows that 32% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward County who are very/somewhat familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 54%, good; 14%, fair; and 0%, poor. In total, 86% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions.

35% of *respondents age 65 and over* who are very/somewhat familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 56%, good; 9%, fair; and 0%, poor. In total, 92% of respondents age 65 and over have positive (excellent and good) perceptions.

Of respondents who are very familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center, 67% perceive it as excellent; 27%, good; 6%, fair; and 0%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-28 shows that 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.

The 14% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Senior Service Agency is the highest among five comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in West Palm Beach.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 9-27** shows that, overall, 32% of respondents perceive the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center (67%)
- JCC member households (44%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- under age 50 (18%)
- elderly couple households (15%)
- households earning $100,000-$200,000 (20%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (21%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (22%)

Table 9-27
Perception of Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	31.8%	54.3	13.7	0.2	86.1%
Very Familiar	66.9%	27.0	6.1	0.0	93.9%
Geographic Area					
Northwest	40.3%	54.5	5.2	0.0	94.8%
West Central	34.3%	53.6	12.1	0.0	87.9%
Southwest	29.5%	42.5	28.0	0.0	72.0%
Age of Respondent					
Under 50	17.7%	68.3	13.2	0.8	86.0%
50 - 64	39.0%	37.8	23.2	0.0	76.8%
65 - 74	37.6%	61.3	1.1	0.0	98.9%
75 and over	33.3%	52.6	14.1	0.0	85.9%
➜ 65 and over	35.1%	56.1	8.8	0.0	91.2%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	41.0%	35.7	23.3	0.0	76.7%
Female	27.3%	63.2	9.2	0.3	90.5%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	36.4%	49.9	13.7	0.0	86.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	35.0%	50.0	15.0	0.0	85.0%
Elderly Couple	14.7%	63.3	22.0	0.0	78.0%
Elderly Single	38.9%	57.0	4.1	0.0	95.9%
Household Income					
Under $100,000	35.0%	44.9	20.1	0.0	79.9%
$100 - $200,000	20.2%	76.2	3.6	0.0	96.4%
$200,000 and over	29.2%	56.7	14.1	0.0	85.9%

Table 9-27
Perception of Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center

Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
All	31.8%	54.3	13.7	0.2	86.1%
Jewish Identification					
Conservative	32.9%	53.3	13.8	0.0	86.2%
Reform	28.4%	63.1	8.5	0.0	91.5%
Just Jewish	35.5%	46.4	17.4	0.7	81.9%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	32.0%	54.4	13.6	0.0	86.4%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	36.6%	56.0	7.4	0.0	92.6%
Non-Member	28.3%	53.2	18.2	0.3	81.5%
JCC Membership					
Member	43.7%	39.2	17.1	0.0	82.9%
Non-Member	29.9%	56.7	13.2	0.2	86.6%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	29.7%	65.2	5.1	0.0	94.9%
Non-Member	32.8%	48.8	18.1	0.3	81.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	20.5%	75.1	3.8	0.6	95.6%
On General Trip	37.3%	41.8	20.9	0.0	79.1%
No	38.5%	44.2	17.3	0.0	82.7%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	39.3%	50.8	9.4	0.5	90.1%
Not Asked	22.2%	58.8	19.0	0.0	81.0%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	27.1%	55.8	17.1	0.0	82.9%
Under $1,000	35.2%	55.0	9.8	0.0	90.2%
$1,000 and over	53.6%	36.3	7.9	2.2	89.9%

Table 9-28
Perception of the Local Senior Services Agency
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local Senior Services Agency

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent /Good
Atlantic County	2004	43%	48	9	0	91%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	61	2	3	95%
Broward	**2016**	**32%**	**54**	**14**	**0**	**86%**
Washington	2003	30%	60	10	1	90%
Rhode Island	2002	27%	59	11	3	86%

Chapter 10
Social Service Needs
Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions	10-2
Disabled Adults	10-11
Households with Disabled Adult Children at Home	10-11
Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year	10-12
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	10-12
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	10-12
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	10-13
Help with Mental Health Issues	10-13
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	10-13
Programs for Jewish Children with Special Needs	10-14
Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year	10-14
In-Home Health Care	10-14
Senior Transportation	10-15
Home-Delivered Meals	10-15
Need for Selected Social Services Among Population Subgroups in the Past Year	10-31
Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights in the Past Year	10-38
Caring for Elderly Relatives	10-40
The Sandwich Generation	10-40
Local Adult Children	10-46
Low Income Households	10-46
Had Enough to Eat	10-48

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

(Deuteronomy 10:18)

Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions

Table 10-1 shows that 20% (14,300 households) of Jewish households in Broward contain an adult who has a physical, mental, or other health condition (*health-limited adult*) that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. Each respondent defined "physical, mental, or other health condition" for himself/herself. Included in the 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.

22% (2,300 households) of elderly couple households contain a health-limited adult, including 11% (1,100 households) in which the adult needs daily assistance. 30% (4,100 households) of elderly single households are health limited, including 10% (1,300 households) who need daily assistance.

41% of Holocaust survivor households are health limited, including 29% who need help on a daily basis.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-2** shows that 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.

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.

Table 10-3 shows that the 22% of **elderly couple households** containing a health-limited adult is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Miami, 22% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 19% in Las Vegas, and 18% in Houston. The 22% compares to 26% in 1997.

The 11% of **elderly couple households containing a health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Miami, 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 8% in Houston, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 11% compares to 11% in 1997.

Table 10-4 shows that the 30% of **elderly single households** who are health limited is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in both Houston and Las Vegas, 29% in Miami, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 21% in West Palm Beach. The 30% compares to 26% in 1997.

The 10% of **elderly single households who need daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Houston, 9% in Miami, 7% in South Palm Beach, 5% in Las Vegas, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 6% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 10-1** shows that, overall, 20% of households contain a health-limited adult. The percentage is much higher in:

- the North Central (39%)
- elderly single households (30%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (39%) and $25,000-$50,000 (40%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly couple households (6%) and non-elderly single households (8%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (8%) and $200,000 and over (7%)

Table 10-1
Households in Which an Adult Is Health Limited

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Health-Limited Adult in Household			
	No Assistance Needed	Assistance Needed		
		Daily	Weekly	Total
All	11.4%	6.8	1.7	19.9%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	9.9%	1.8	0.9	12.6%
North Central	23.9%	12.9	2.4	39.2%
East	10.6%	1.4	2.5	14.5%
West Central	10.8%	10.9	0.7	22.4%
Southeast	3.5%	5.6	3.2	12.3%
Southwest	14.0%	5.5	1.6	21.1%
Household Structure				
Household with Children	7.9%	3.4	0.2	11.5%
Household with Only Adult Children	12.9%	4.8	2.7	20.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	5.4%	0.1	0.1	5.6%
Non-Elderly Single	5.0%	2.7	0.0	7.7%
Elderly Couple	6.3%	10.8	4.8	21.9%
Elderly Single	19.4%	10.0	0.7	30.1%
Household Income				
Under $25,000	26.0%	8.3	4.7	39.0%
$25,000 - $50,000	23.7%	13.1	3.0	39.8%
$50,000 - $100,000	8.9%	4.9	1.3	15.1%
$100,000 - $200,000	6.6%	1.2	0.5	8.3%
$200,000 and over	2.4%	4.1	0.0	6.5%

TABLE 10-2
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	7%
St. Paul	2004	22%	7%
Middlesex	2008	21%	7%
Broward	**1997**	**21%**	**7%**
BROWARD	**2016**	**20%**	**7%**
W Palm Beach	2005	20%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	19%	8%
New Haven	2010	19%	7%
Tucson	2002	19%	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	18%	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	18%	NA
York	1999	17%	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	17%	6%
San Antonio	2007	17%	5%
Detroit	2005	17%	4%
Rochester	1999	17%	4%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	7%

Table 10-2
Households in Which a Member Is Health Limited
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
Houston	2016	16%	6%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	4%
San Diego	2003	16%	NA
Miami [1]	2014	15%	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%	5%
Hartford	2000	15%	5%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6%
Bergen	2001	14%	5%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	5%
Tidewater	2001	14%	4%
Monmouth	1997	14%	4%
Wilmington	1995	12%	5%
Richmond	1994	11%	3%
Orlando	1993	10%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	3%
Westport	2000	8%	3%
Charlotte	1997	8%	3%
Washington	2003	8%	2%

[1] Health-Limited adults only.

TABLE 10-3
ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
St. Paul	2004	43%	24%
York	1999	40%	18%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	15%
San Diego	2003	31%	NA
Harrisburg	1994	30%	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%	8%
Richmond	1994	28%	5%
Cincinnati	2008	28%	NA
Middlesex	2008	27%	12%
Tucson	2002	27%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	26%	12%
Broward	**1997**	**26%**	**11%**
Charlotte	1997	25%	11%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8%
Tidewater	2001	25%	8%
Wilmington	1995	24%	18%
Rochester	1999	24%	6%
Miami	2014	23%	11%
San Antonio	2007	23%	10%
Hartford	2000	23%	8%
BROWARD	**2016**	**22%**	**11%**

TABLE 10-3
ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
Washington	2003	21%	12%
New Haven	2010	21%	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	21%	11%
Orlando	1993	21%	10%
Atlantic County	2004	20%	9%
Monmouth	1997	20%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	20%	6%
Las Vegas	2005	19%	7%
Houston	2016	18%	8%
Bergen	2001	18%	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	7%
Detroit	2005	16%	3%
Sarasota	2001	14%	6%
Westport	2000	14%	0%

TABLE 10-4
ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ELDERLY SINGLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Health-Limited Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%	11%
New Haven	2010	38%	12%
St. Paul	2004	37%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	37%	11%
Minneapolis	2004	36%	12%
Cincinnati	2008	36%	NA
Tucson	2002	34%	11%
Rochester	1999	33%	11%
Detroit	2005	33%	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	32%	9%
Harrisburg	1994	31%	14%
Houston	2016	31%	11%
Las Vegas	2005	31%	5%
BROWARD	**2016**	**30%**	**10%**
Wilmington	1995	30%	12%
Miami	2014	29%	9%
San Antonio	2007	29%	4%
San Diego	2003	29%	NA
Monmouth	1997	28%	8%
Middlesex	2008	28%	7%

Table 10-4
Elderly Single Households Who Are Health Limited
Community Comparisons

Base: Elderly Single Jewish Households

		Health-Limited Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Daily Assistance Needed**
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%
Bergen	2001	27%	4%
Atlantic County	2004	26%	6%
Broward	**1997**	**26%**	**6%**
Milwaukee	1996	24%	6%
Tidewater	2001	24%	5%
Richmond	1994	23%	6%
Jacksonville	2002	22%	12%
Sarasota	2001	22%	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	4%
Hartford	2000	20%	7%
Washington	2003	20%	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	1%
York	1999	16%	7%
Charlotte	1997	13%	4%
Orlando	1993	9%	5%
Westport	2000	9%	0%

Disabled Adults

Chapter 5 shows that 3.4% (5,000 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Broward are disabled and consequently unable to work. The nature of the disability was not queried.

Also, 3.4% (4,100 adults) of adults under age 75 are disabled and consequently unable to work.

Households with Disabled Adult Children at Home

☑ 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.

Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year

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

Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person

Table 10-5 shows that 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-6** shows that the 13.1% who needed **help in coordinating services** in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15.3% in Miami, 15.1% in Houston, 11.2% in South Palm Beach, and 10.3% in West Palm Beach. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources in most communities.

Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person

Table 10-5 shows that 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. The 4.9% in Broward compares to 4.3% in Miami.

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

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling

Table 10-5 shows that 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-7** shows that the 13.8% who needed **counseling** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16.8% in Houston, 8.6% in Miami, 7.8% in Las Vegas, 6.2% in South Palm Beach, and 5.2% in West Palm Beach. The 13.8% compares to 8.2% in 1997. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

Help with Mental Health Issues

Table 10-5 shows that 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.

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

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

Table 10-5 shows that 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-8** shows that the 15.5% who needed **job counseling** in the past year is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15.5% in Houston, 12.2% in Miami, 11.4% in Las Vegas, 9.1% in South Palm Beach, and 7.9% in West Palm Beach. The 15.5% compares to 7.9% in 1997. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that about half of households who needed job counseling received it, and most households received job counseling from non-Jewish sources.

Programs for Jewish Children with Special Needs

Table 10-5 shows that 12.0% (1,400 households) of the 11,400 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-9** shows that the 12.0% who needed **special needs programs** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.2% in Las Vegas, 12.9% in West Palm Beach, 11.2% in Miami, 9.7% in South Palm Beach, and 6.5% in Houston. The 12.0% compares to 10.2% in 1997. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed learning disabled programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in learning disabled programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year

The need for four social services in the past year was examined for the 17,900 Jewish households containing persons age 75 and over in Broward.

In-Home Health Care

Table 10-5 shows that 31.7% (5,675 households) of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. Included in the 31.7% are 0.7% (125 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-10** shows that the 31.7% who needed **in-home health care** in the past year is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28.3% in Miami, 18.9% in Houston, 18.3% in South Palm Beach, 17.2% in West Palm Beach, and 10.7 in Las Vegas. The 31.7% compares to 15.7% in 1997. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed in-home health care received it, mostly from non-Jewish sources.

Senior Transportation

Table 10-5 shows that 18.3% (3,200 households) of Jewish 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-11** shows that the 18.3% who needed **senior transportation** in the past year is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.5% in Miami, 14.3% in Las Vegas, 13.8% in Houston, 8.1% in South Palm Beach, and 6.8% in West Palm Beach. The 18.3% compares to 11.5% in 1997. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed senior transportation received it and most did so from non-Jewish sources.

Home-Delivered Meals

Table 10-5 shows that 6.6% (1,150 households) of Jewish 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-12** shows that the 6.6% who needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.3% in Miami, 3.7% in Houston, 1.9% in West Palm Beach, and 1.7% in South Palm Beach. The 6.6% compares to 3.4% in 1997. The general pattern

among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed home-delivered meals received them.

TABLE 10-5
NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE PAST YEAR

Social Service	Needed Help: Total Who Needed Help	Needed Help: Received Jewish Help	Needed Help: Received Other Help	Needed Help: No Help Received	Did Not Need Help
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	13.1%	1.9%	9.8	1.4	86.9
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	4.9%	0.8%	2.7	1.4	95.1
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	13.8%	1.5%	10.4	1.9	86.2
Help with Mental Health Issues	9.6%	1.1%	7.0	1.5	90.4
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64					
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	15.5%	0.0%	6.8	8.7	84.5
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17					
Programs for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities	12.0%	1.3%	8.3	2.4	88.0
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER					
In-Home Health Care	31.7%	5.2%	25.8	0.7	68.3
Senior Transportation	18.3%	3.8%	9.8	4.7	81.7
Home-Delivered Meals	6.6%	0.5%	4.2	1.9	93.4

TABLE 10-6
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES
FOR AN ELDERLY OR DISABLED PERSON IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Help in Coordinating Services*	Received Jewish Help in Coordinating Services	Received Other Help in Coordinating Services	No Help in Coordinating Services Received
Lehigh Valley	2007	17.6%	2.7%	13.1	1.8
Middlesex	2008	17.3%	3.0%	12.4	1.9
Minneapolis	2004	16.5%	7.3%	6.6	2.6
St. Paul	2004	15.8%	6.4%	7.9	1.5
Miami	2014	15.3%	3.3%	10.6	1.4
Houston	2016	15.1%	3.2%	10.0	1.9
New Haven	2010	14.8%	2.2%	11.8	0.8
Atlantic County	2004	14.1%	3.4%	9.7	1.0
Tucson	2002	13.8%	3.9%	7.6	2.3
San Antonio	2007	13.2%	2.6%	9.9	0.7
BROWARD	**2016**	**13.1%**	**1.9%**	**9.8**	**1.4**
Tidewater	2001	13.1%	4.6%	6.2	2.3
Portland (ME)	2007	13.0%	1.3%	10.6	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	12.5%	2.9%	7.1	2.5
Bergen	2001	11.9%	2.5%	7.0	2.4
Washington	2003	11.6%	3.4%	7.0	1.2
Detroit	2005	11.4%	5.2%	5.5	0.7
S Palm Beach	2005	11.2%	1.9%	7.8	1.5
W Palm Beach	2005	10.3%	2.2%	7.1	1.0
Jacksonville	2002	9.5%	5.0%	3.6	0.9
Sarasota	2001	8.3%	3.6%	4.3	0.4

TABLE 10-6
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES
FOR AN ELDERLY OR DISABLED PERSON IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Help in Coordinating Services*	Received Jewish Help in Coordinating Services	Received Other Help in Coordinating Services	No Help in Coordinating Services Received
Phoenix *	2002	20.0%	NA	NA	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	19.0%	NA	NA	NA

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

TABLE 10-7
NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Counseling*	Received Jewish Counseling	Received Other Counseling	No Counseling Received
Seattle	2000	20.5%	1.2%	17.9	1.4
San Francisco	2004	19.0%	0.0%	15.0	4.0
York	1999	18.1%	2.2%	14.2	1.7
Houston	2016	16.8%	1.7%	12.4	2.7
Charlotte	1997	16.7%	1.5%	13.5	1.7
Los Angeles	1997	16.2%	2.0%	12.3	1.9
Harrisburg	1994	16.1%	2.1%	13.7	0.3
Tucson	2002	15.7%	0.7%	13.0	2.0
Milwaukee	1996	15.6%	3.2%	12.2	0.2
Minneapolis	2004	14.9%	2.6%	10.4	1.9
Tidewater	2001	14.0%	2.8%	8.8	2.4
BROWARD	**2016**	**13.8%**	**1.5%**	**10.4**	**1.9**
Westport	2000	13.6%	0.3%	12.3	1.0
St. Paul	2004	13.4%	2.4%	9.8	1.2
Bergen	2001	13.1%	1.7%	10.0	1.4
Rochester	1999	13.1%	1.1%	10.5	1.5
Rhode Island	2002	12.7%	1.0%	10.1	1.6
Portland (ME)	2007	12.1%	0.2%	10.4	1.5
Washington	2003	12.1%	1.3%	10.2	0.6
Hartford	2000	11.9%	1.4%	9.8	0.7
Richmond	1994	11.2%	1.2%	8.0	2.0

TABLE 10-7
NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Counseling*	Received Jewish Counseling	Received Other Counseling	No Counseling Received
Wilmington	1995	11.0%	1.7%	8.1	1.2
San Antonio	2007	10.4%	1.7%	7.0	1.7
Detroit	2005	10.4%	1.8%	7.4	1.2
Monmouth	1997	10.1%	1.1%	8.0	1.0
New Haven	2010	9.8%	0.5%	8.3	1.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	9.8%	0.8%	8.8	0.2
St. Petersburg	1994	9.2%	1.7%	6.0	1.5
Jacksonville	2002	9.0%	0.9%	7.8	0.3
Miami	2014	8.6%	1.4%	5.5	1.7
Broward	**1997**	**8.2%**	**1.1%**	**5.4**	**1.7**
Las Vegas	2005	7.8%	0.5%	6.0	1.3
Middlesex	2008	6.7%	1.1%	5.5	0.1
Sarasota	2001	6.6%	2.3%	3.9	0.4
S Palm Beach	2005	6.2%	1.5%	3.6	1.1
Atlantic County	2004	6.1%	0.8%	4.5	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	5.2%	1.5%	2.3	1.4

Table 10-8
Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Adults Age 18-64

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

TABLE 10-8
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Job Counseling*	Received Jewish Job Counseling	Received Other Job Counseling	No Job Counseling Received
Tidewater	2001	8.5%	0.4%	4.5	3.6
Milwaukee	1996	8.1%	2.4%	2.9	2.8
Rochester	1999	8.0%	1.3%	4.0	2.7
W Palm Beach	2005	7.9%	0.0%	2.1	5.8
Broward	**1997**	**7.9%**	**0.1%**	**4.4**	**3.4**
Hartford	2000	6.9%	0.0%	4.1	2.8
Westport	2000	6.8%	0.1%	3.9	2.8
Atlantic County	2004	4.9%	0.0%	1.5	3.4
Jacksonville	2002	2.7%	0.0%	1.6	1.1

TABLE 10-9
NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES OR OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS, SUCH AS DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs*	Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs	No Learning Disabled Programs Attended
San Antonio	2007	14.4%	1.0%	10.7	2.7
Minneapolis	2004	14.4%	1.6%	10.4	2.4
Washington	2003	14.1%	1.8%	8.3	4.0
Hartford	2000	13.6%	0.0%	11.1	2.5
Las Vegas	2005	13.2%	0.0%	11.8	1.4
W Palm Beach	2005	12.9%	0.0%	11.8	1.1
Bergen	2001	12.1%	3.4%	6.5	2.2
BROWARD	**2016**	**12.0%**	**1.3%**	**8.3**	**2.4**
New Haven	2010	11.9%	0.9%	8.4	2.6
Miami [1]	2014	11.2%	1.7%	7.8	1.7
St. Paul	2004	10.9%	1.8%	6.4	2.7
Middlesex	2008	10.7%	1.1%	7.0	2.6
Rochester	1999	10.6%	0.0%	8.5	2.1
Rhode Island	2002	10.5%	0.8%	8.2	1.5
Detroit	2005	10.4%	2.5%	6.2	1.7
Tucson	2002	10.2%	2.0%	3.1	5.1
Tidewater	2001	10.2%	0.7%	8.8	0.7
Broward	**1997**	**10.2%**	**0.0%**	**6.8**	**3.4**

Table 10-9
Need for Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities or Other Special Needs, such as Developmental Disabilities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs*	Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs	No Learning Disabled Programs Attended
Atlantic County	2004	9.8%	0.0%	9.8	0.0
S Palm Beach	2005	9.7%	1.0%	6.4	2.3
Jacksonville	2002	9.7%	0.8%	7.3	1.6
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	8.5	1.2
Sarasota	2001	9.3%	0.0%	7.4	1.9
Monmouth	1997	9.0%	0.0%	7.1	1.9
Lehigh Valley	2007	8.8%	1.0%	6.7	1.1
Milwaukee	1996	7.6%	0.6%	6.4	0.6
Charlotte	1997	7.1%	0.0%	5.3	1.8
Houston	2016	6.5%	0.2%	5.7	0.6
Richmond	1994	6.3%	0.0%	6.3	0.0
Wilmington	1995	4.9%	0.7%	2.1	2.1

[1] Question was asked about a *need for help or screening for Jewish children with physical, developmental, or learning disabilities or other special needs*

TABLE 10-10
NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care*	Received Jewish In-Home Health Care	Received Other In-Home Health Care	No In-Home Health Care Received
BROWARD	**2016**	**31.7%**	**5.2%**	**25.8**	**0.7**
Miami	2014	28.3%	26.6%		1.7
San Antonio	2007	25.4%	1.2%	23.7	0.5
Wilmington	1995	24.2%	0.0%	24.2	0.0
Monmouth	1997	24.0%	0.0%	22.0	2.0
Jacksonville	2002	23.8%	0.0%	21.7	2.1
Lehigh Valley	2007	22.0%	0.9%	21.1	0.0
Minneapolis	2004	21.5%	2.8%	17.1	1.6
Rochester	1999	21.0%	0.8%	18.2	2.0
New Haven	2010	20.9%	0.0%	19.7	1.2
Hartford	2000	20.4%	4.0%	15.5	0.9
Rhode Island	2002	19.0%	2.5%	15.9	0.6
Houston	2016	18.9%	1.5%	15.6	1.8
Detroit	2005	18.4%	3.3%	14.1	1.0
S Palm Beach	2005	18.3%	0.9%	16.5	0.9
Middlesex	2008	17.4%	0.0%	16.6	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	17.2%	1.0%	15.4	0.8
St. Paul	2004	16.8%	2.8%	14.0	0.0
Bergen	2001	16.6%	0.0%	15.5	1.1
Portland (ME)	2007	16.6%	0.0%	12.5	4.1

TABLE 10-10
NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care*	Received Jewish In-Home Health Care	Received Other In-Home Health Care	No In-Home Health Care Received
York	1999	16.3%	0.0%	15.2	1.1
Richmond	1994	16.1%	2.6%	12.1	1.4
Broward	**1997**	**15.7%**	**0.5%**	**13.7**	**1.5**
Tucson	2002	15.0%	1.2%	11.4	2.4
St. Petersburg	1994	13.9%	0.0%	13.9	0.0
Atlantic County	2004	13.8%	0.6%	12.2	1.0
Milwaukee	1996	13.6%	1.2%	11.2	1.2
Washington	2003	12.9%	1.7%	11.2	0.0
San Francisco	2004	12.9%	1.3%	11.6	0.0
Tidewater	2001	12.0%	6.7%	4.1	1.2
Sarasota	2001	11.3%	0.0%	11.3	0.0
Harrisburg	1994	11.3%	2.2%	8.5	0.6
Las Vegas	2005	10.7%	0.5%	9.2	1.0
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	9.7	0.0
Charlotte	1997	7.7%	0.0%	7.7	0.0

TABLE 10-11
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Senior Transportation*	Received Jewish Senior Transportation	Received Other Senior Transportation	No Senior Transportation Received
Minneapolis	2004	26.7%	9.9%	11.3	5.5
St. Paul	2004	26.1%	10.3%	13.0	2.8
Wilmington	1995	23.8%	5.8%	13.8	4.2
San Francisco	2004	19.9%	2.6%	12.1	5.2
Bergen	2001	19.6%	2.0%	15.6	2.0
BROWARD	**2016**	**18.3%**	**3.8%**	**9.8**	**4.7**
New Haven	2010	18.1%	1.6%	14.6	1.9
Monmouth	1997	16.4%	0.0%	9.9	6.5
Middlesex	2008	16.3%	0.9%	14.5	0.9
Rochester	1999	15.7%	3.6%	10.9	1.2
Milwaukee	1996	15.1%	5.6%	8.9	0.6
York	1999	15.1%	0.0%	15.1	0.0
Hartford	2000	15.1%	1.0%	13.1	1.0
Charlotte	1997	15.1%	2.2%	12.9	0.0
Miami	2014	14.5%	12.1%		2.4
Portland (ME)	2007	14.3%	1.0%	9.8	3.5
Las Vegas	2005	14.3%	0.5%	10.4	3.4
Seattle	2000	14.1%	0.0%	12.1	2.0
Houston	2016	13.8%	0.5%	9.4	3.9
Rhode Island	2002	13.6%	2.9%	10.5	0.2
Lehigh Valley	2007	13.6%	1.9%	7.0	4.7

TABLE 10-11
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Senior Transportation*	Received Jewish Senior Transportation	Received Other Senior Transportation	No Senior Transportation Received
Tucson	2002	13.3%	1.2%	6.8	5.3
Atlantic County	2004	13.1%	2.3%	10.2	0.6
Jacksonville	2002	12.8%	2.9%	5.7	4.2
Washington	2003	12.6%	1.2%	8.5	2.9
Detroit	2005	12.3%	3.2%	5.5	3.6
Broward	**1997**	**11.5%**	**0.7%**	**9.4**	**1.4**
Richmond	1994	9.4%	3.3%	4.5	1.6
San Antonio	2007	9.4%	1.7%	4.6	3.1
S Palm Beach	2005	8.1%	0.5%	5.3	2.3
W Palm Beach	2005	6.8%	0.4%	4.6	1.8
Tidewater	2001	5.1%	1.8%	1.7	1.6
Westport	2000	5.0%	0.0%	3.6	1.4
Sarasota	2001	3.9%	0.0%	3.2	0.7
Los Angeles	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2

TABLE 10-12
NEED FOR HOME-DELIVERED MEALS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals*	Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals	Received Other Home-Delivered Meals	No Home-Delivered Meals Received
St. Paul	2004	12.3%	7.4%	4.4	0.5
Monmouth	1997	7.9%	0.0%	5.0	2.9
Jacksonville	2002	7.5%	0.8%	2.1	4.6
Minneapolis	2004	7.1%	5.1%	1.5	0.5
Portland (ME)	2007	7.0%	2.9%	4.1	0.0
BROWARD	**2016**	**6.6%**	**0.5%**	**4.2**	**1.9**
Miami	2014	5.3%	5.0%		0.3
Bergen	2001	5.1%	2.5%	1.3	1.3
Middlesex	2008	4.9%	3.1%	1.5	0.3
New Haven	2010	4.3%	0.6%	3.1	0.6
Wilmington	1995	4.1%	0.0%	3.0	1.1
Houston	2016	3.7%	0.6%	3.1	0.0
Hartford	2000	3.6%	1.8%	1.8	0.0
Broward	**1997**	**3.4%**	**1.0%**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Atlantic County	2004	3.3%	2.7%	0.6	0.0
Milwaukee	1996	2.9%	0.7%	1.9	0.3
San Antonio	2007	2.9%	0.0%	2.4	0.5
Rochester	1999	2.4%	1.2%	1.2	0.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.3%	1.5%	0.8	0.0
Tidewater	2001	2.2%	1.8%	0.0	0.4

Table 10-12
Need for Home-Delivered Meals in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Persons Age 75 and Over

Community	Year	*Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals*	Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals	Received Other Home-Delivered Meals	No Home-Delivered Meals Received
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	0.5%	0.6	0.8
S Palm Beach	2005	1.7%	0.4%	1.1	0.2
Tucson	2002	1.6%	0.0%	0.5	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%	0.4%	1.2	0.0
Washington	2003	1.5%	0.0%	1.5	0.0
Sarasota	2001	0.8%	0.0%	0.4	0.4
Detroit	2005	0.4%	0.0%	0.0	0.4
Westport	2000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Charlotte	1997	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
San Francisco *	2004	2.9%	0.6%	2.3	0.0
Los Angeles *	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2
Seattle *	2000	0.9%	0.2%	0.7	0.0

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

Need for Selected Social Services Among Population Subgroups in the Past Year

Tables 10-13 to **10-16** show, for various population subgroups, the percentage of Jewish households in Broward who in the past year needed each of the social services discussed in the preceding sections.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person

Table 10-13 shows that, overall, 13% of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly person in the past year. The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (5%)

Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person

Table 10-13 shows that, overall, 5% of households needed help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person in the past year. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling

Table 10-13 shows that, overall, 14% of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year. The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly single households (3%)

Help with Mental Health Issues

Table 10-13 shows that, overall, 10% of households needed help with mental issues in the past year. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

Table 10-14 shows that, overall, 16% of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with only adult children (26%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 and over (43%) and $25,000-$50,000 (26%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (4%)

Help for Jewish Children with Special Needs

Table 10-15 shows that, overall, 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 in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the West Central (27%)

Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over

Table 10-16 shows that, overall, 32% of households with persons age 75 and over needed in-home health care in the past year; 18%, senior transportation; and 7%, home-delivered meals.

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

- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (47%)

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

- households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (5%)

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

- households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (0%)

Table 10-13
Need for Help in Coordinating Services for Elderly, Non-Elderly Disabled Persons and Counseling in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Help with Mental Health Issues
All	13.1%	4.9%	13.8%	9.6%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	12.3%	3.8%	12.0%	11.9%
North Central	12.0%	5.1%	7.2%	8.0%
East	4.5%	6.2%	17.2%	14.4%
West Central	15.2%	7.1%	14.6%	8.7%
Southeast	13.6%	7.4%	14.5%	7.0%
Southwest	14.6%	0.7%	14.9%	10.1%
Household Structure				
Household with Children	10.2%	2.7%	19.5%	15.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	8.0%	8.2%	18.6%	13.3%
Non-Elderly Couple	10.9%	5.6%	11.1%	3.2%
Non-Elderly Single	16.8%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%
Elderly Couple	8.5%	1.6%	9.3%	2.6%
Elderly Single	17.6%	3.7%	10.8%	6.8%

Table 10-13
Need for Help in Coordinating Services for Elderly, Non-Elderly Disabled Persons and Counseling in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Help with Mental Health Issues
All	13.1%	4.9%	13.8%	9.6%
Marital Status				
An Adult Is Currently Divorced			14.4%	13.6%
An Adult Is Currently Widowed			15.6%	7.8%
Household Income				
Under $25,000	15.7%	7.0%	15.9%	11.6%
$25 - $50,000	16.5%	1.1%	18.4%	17.9%
$50 - $100,000	12.4%	8.8%	14.4%	9.1%
$100 - $200,000	9.2%	5.4%	15.6%	8.6%
$200,000 and over	16.5%	4.3%	11.4%	12.2%
Type of Marriage				
In-married			11.2%	
Conversionary			18.3%	
Intermarried			12.7%	

Table 10-14
Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households with Adults Age 18-64

Population Subgroup	Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation
All	15.5%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	16.6%
North Central	7.5%
East	23.7%
West Central	20.9%
Southeast	7.4%
Southwest	14.0%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	12.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	26.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	15.2%
Non-Elderly Single	7.3%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	42.6%
$25 - $50,000	26.1%
$50 - $100,000	7.2%
$100 - $200,000	15.4%
$200,000 and over	3.8%

Table 10-15
Help for Jewish Children with Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disabilities, or Other Special Needs in the Past Year

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17

Population Subgroup	Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities
All	11.5%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	11.7%
West Central	26.7%
Southeast	7.6%
Southwest	7.3%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	12.9%
$100 - $200,000	17.5%
$200,000 and over	7.5%

Table 10-16
Need for Selected Social Services for the Elderly in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households with Persons Age 75 and Over

Population Subgroup	In-Home Health Care	Senior Transportation	Home-Delivered Meals
All	31.7%	18.3%	6.6%
Geographic Area			
North Central	29.3%	24.0%	10.5%
West Central	30.7%	14.6%	7.6%
Southeast	31.7%	19.5%	3.7%
Southwest	29.5%	19.1%	7.6%
Household Structure *			
Elderly Couple	27.0%	9.0%	6.0%
Elderly Single	30.3%	25.9%	3.5%
Household Income			
Under $25,000	25.0%	19.5%	6.7%
$25 - $50,000	47.0%	21.5%	9.4%
$50 - $100,000	35.1%	18.8%	12.4%
$100,000 and over	25.9%	5.0%	0.2%

Note: the overall percentages shown above derives from households with persons age 75 and over in all household structures, not just the elderly couple households and elderly single households shown in the table.

Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights in the Past Year

Table 10-17 shows that 26% of Jewish households in Broward with a household member age 75 or over had a member hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights in the past year .

Community Comparisons. The 26% compares to 24% in Houston, the only other Jewish community to ask this question.

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

- households in the Southwest (38%)
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (47%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the North Central (6%)

TABLE 10-17
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT AGE 75 AND OVER WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR THREE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN THE PAST YEAR

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Population Subgroup	Hospitalized for Three or More Consecutive Nights
All	26.1%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
North Central	5.8%
West Central	24.1%
Southeast	19.9%
Southwest	38.1%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Elderly Couple	29.2%
Elderly Single	21.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under $25,000	20.2%
$25,000 - $50,000	8.9%
$50,000 - $100,000	46.8%
$100,000 and over	25.2%

Caring for Elderly Relatives

Table 10-19 shows that 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. Included in the 11% of caregiver households are 7% in which the elderly relative lives in Broward, 2% in which the elderly relative lives in Miami, 1% in which the relative lives in Palm Beach County, and 2% in which the elderly relative lives elsewhere.

Table 10-18 shows where the elderly person needing care lives.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-19** shows that the 11% of caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Miami, 11% in Houston, 10% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in Las Vegas and West Palm Beach.

The Sandwich Generation

Table 10-20 shows that 14% (2,000 households) of Jewish households with children in Broward in which the respondent is age 40 or over are caregiver households. The adults in these households, who have been called the *sandwich generation*, have the responsibility to care for both minor children at home and elderly relatives who live outside their home.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-20** shows that the 14% of households with children who are caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in South Palm Beach, 20% in Las Vegas, 16% in Miami, 14% in West Palm Beach, 9% in Houston.

Table 10-18
Where Elderly Person Needing Care Lives

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent is 40 or over

Place of Residence and Level of Help Needed	Percentage
Relative Lives In Broward	
Own Home Without Help	2.4%
Own Home With Help	2.9
An Independent Living Facility	0.6
An Assisted Living Facility	0.7
A Nursing Home	0.1
Relative Lives in Miami	
Own Home Without Help	1.2
Own Home With Help	0.3
An Independent Living Facility	0.0
An Assisted Living Facility	0.0
A Nursing Home	0.0
Relative Lives in Palm Beach	
Own Home Without Help	0.2
Own Home With Help	0.2
An Independent Living Facility	0.0
An Assisted Living Facility	0.2
A Nursing Home	0.0

Table 10-18
Where Elderly Person Needing Care Lives

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent is 40 or over

Place of Residence and Level of Help Needed	Percentage
Relative Lives Outside South Florida	
Own Home Without Help	1.7
Own Home With Help	0.2
An Independent Living Facility	0.1
An Assisted Living Facility	0.2
A Nursing Home	0.2
Broward Total	6.7%
Miami Total	1.5
Palm Beach Total	0.6
Elsewhere Total	2.4
Not Care for an Elderly Relative	88.8
Grand Total	100.0%

TABLE 10-19
CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

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

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

Table 10-19
Caregiver Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 40 or Over

		Elderly Relative Who Lives:		
Community	**Year**	**Within Local Area**	**Outside Local Area**	***Total***
Hartford [1]	2000	14%	4	18%
Rochester *	1999	11%	4	15%
Monmouth * [2]	1997	6%	2	8%

* Question was asked just about an *elderly parent*, not an elderly relative.
[1] Question was asked of *respondents age 40-79.*
[2] Question was asked of *respondents age 50 and over*.

Table 10-20
Households with Children Who Are Caregiver Households
(The Sandwich Generation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children Age 0-17 in Which the Respondent Is Age 40 or Over

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	31%
Middlesex	2008	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
San Antonio	2007	20%
Las Vegas	2005	20%
Rhode Island	2002	19%
New Haven	2010	17%
Detroit	2005	17%
Atlantic County	2004	17%
Minneapolis	2004	17%
Tucson	2002	17%
Miami	2014	16%
Washington	2014	15%
Westport	2000	15%

Community	Year	%
Broward	**2016**	**14%**
W Palm Beach	2005	14%
Jacksonville	2002	14%
Bergen	2001	13%
Tidewater	2001	12%
Houston	2016	9%
Sarasota	2001	8%
Hartford [1]	2000	19%
Monmouth * [2]	1997	14%
Rochester *	1999	13%

* Question was asked just about an *elderly parent*, not an elderly relative.
[1] Question was asked of *respondents age 40-79.*
[2] Question was asked of *respondents age 50 and over*.

Local Adult Children

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

The location of adult children has an impact upon social service needs because households with local adult children often have a support system, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis, that may not be available to households with no adult children living in Broward. Social service needs tend to increase significantly with age. **Table 4-35** shows that 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-21** shows that the 28% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over with local adult children is fifth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in Houston, 40% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 21% in South Palm Beach, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 17% in 1997.

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

Low Income Households

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

Table 10-21
Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 75 or Over with Local Adult Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 75 or Over

Community	Year	%
Minneapolis *	2004	79%
St. Paul *	2004	77%
Houston	2016	69%
Detroit	2005	67%
Tidewater	2001	67%
Baltimore	2010	66%
Chicago	2010	66%
Cincinnati	2008	66%
New York	2011	64%
Denver	2007	63%
Rochester	1999	63%
Washington	2003	62%
Rhode Island	2002	57%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%
San Antonio	2007	55%
Hartford	2000	55%
Richmond	1994	55%
Milwaukee	1996	54%
Harrisburg	1994	53%
Portland (ME)	2007	52%
Columbus	2013	51%

Community	Year	%
Tucson	2002	51%
Jacksonville	2002	46%
Bergen [1]	2001	46%
Wilmington [2]	1995	46%
St. Louis	2014	45%
New Haven [3]	2010	44%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%
York	1999	42%
Westport	2000	41%
Monmouth [4]	1997	41%
Miami [5]	2014	40%
Las Vegas	2005	40%
Atlantic County	2004	31%
Middlesex [6]	2008	30%
Broward [7]	**2016**	**28%**
S Palm Beach [8]	2005	21%
Broward [9]	**1997**	**17%**
W Palm Beach [10]	2005	16%
Sarasota	2001	16%
Howard County [11]	2010	79%

See footnotes on next page.

* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.
[1] Excludes 18% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.
[2] Excludes 7% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.
[3] Excludes 21% of households with adult children living outside Greater New Haven, but within 90 minutes.
[4] Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.
[5] Excludes households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[6] Excludes 48% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex, but within 90 minutes.
[7] Excludes households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.
[8] Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.
[9] Excludes households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.
[10] Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.
[11] Includes households with adult children living in the Baltimore or Washington area.

Had Enough to Eat

Respondents in households earning an annual income of less than $50,000 were asked: “In the past year, which of the following best describes the amount of food eaten in our household: enough to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat. It is assumed that all households earning $50,000 and over have enough to eat.

2.1% (1,500 households) of households sometimes do not have enough to eat, and 0.4% (300 households) often do not have enough to eat.

Chapter 11
Israel

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel	11-2
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children	11-10
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel.	11-13
Emotional Attachment to Israel	11-16

Go to the land that I will show you. I will bless you and make your descendants into a great nation. You will become famous and be a blessing to others. (Genesis 12:1-2)

Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

Table 11-1 shows that 61% of Jewish households in Broward contain an adult or a Jewish child (*member*) who visited Israel. Two types of trips to Israel are defined in this study:

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

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

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

Table 11-1 25% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 36%, on a general trip. The market share is 41%.

✔ The 2% of households in which a member visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Community Comparisons. **Table 11-2** shows that 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.

Table 11-3 shows that 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 41% **market share** 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 11-1** shows that, overall, 61% of households contain a member who visited Israel. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (79%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (84%)
- Orthodox households (92%) and Reform households (81%)
- in-married households (73%) and conversionary in-married households (74%)
- synagogue member households (81%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (81%), JCC member households (75%), and Jewish organization member households (83%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (79%)
- households who donated under $100 (82%), $500-$1,000 (94%), and $1,000 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the North Central (50%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (40%) and $25,000-$50,000 (49%)
- intermarried households (25%)
- synagogue non-member households (51%)

Table 11-1
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Visited Israel: Total	Visited Israel: Jewish Trip ❶	Visited Israel: General Trip ❷	Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ❸
All	61.1%	25.1%	36.0	38.9	41.1%
Geographic Area					
Northwest	56.4%	19.9%	36.5	43.6	35.3%
North Central	49.7%	21.3%	28.4	50.3	42.9%
East	57.6%	18.8%	38.8	42.4	32.6%
West Central	53.7%	20.3%	33.4	46.3	37.8%
Southeast	79.1%	31.1%	48.0	20.9	39.3%
Southwest	65.7%	33.9%	31.8	34.3	51.6%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	62.2%	28.4%	33.8	37.8	45.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	60.3%	28.1%	32.2	39.7	46.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	55.6%	25.6%	30.0	44.4	46.0%
Non-Elderly Single	64.3%	22.8%	41.5	35.7	35.5%
Elderly Couple	66.1%	23.4%	42.7	33.9	35.4%
Elderly Single	61.8%	26.8%	35.0	38.2	43.4%
Household Income					
Under $25,000	39.6%	8.7%	30.9	60.4	22.0%
$25 - $50,000	48.9%	21.6%	27.3	51.1	44.2%
$50 - $100,000	64.9%	19.7%	45.2	35.1	30.4%
$100 - $200,000	60.8%	34.3%	26.5	39.2	56.4%
$200,000 and over	83.7%	38.3%	45.4	16.3	45.8%

Table 11-1
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Visited Israel: Total	Visited Israel: Jewish Trip ❶	Visited Israel: General Trip ❷	Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ❸
All	61.1%	25.1%	36.0	38.9	41.1%
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	92.2%	41.8%	50.4	7.8	45.3%
Conservative	69.4%	32.7%	36.7	30.6	47.1%
Reform	81.1%	55.2%	25.9	18.9	68.1%
Just Jewish	63.8%	28.9%	34.9	36.2	45.3%
Type of Marriage					
In-married	73.4%	31.1%	42.3	26.6	42.4%
Conversionary	73.8%	27.4%	46.4	26.2	37.1%
Intermarried	24.6%	13.4%	11.2	75.4	54.5%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	81.3%	42.8%	38.5	18.7	52.6%
Non-Member	50.7%	16.0%	34.7	49.3	31.6%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	81.2%	32.4%	48.8	18.8	39.9%
Did Not Attend	55.1%	22.9%	32.2	44.9	41.6%
JCC Membership					
Member	75.0%	36.5%	38.5	25.0	48.7%
Non-Member	59.2%	23.5%	35.7	40.8	39.7%

Table 11-1
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Visited Israel: Total	Visited Israel: Jewish Trip ❶	Visited Israel: General Trip ❷	Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ❸
All	61.1%	25.1%	36.0	38.9	41.1%
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	82.9%	38.6%	44.3	17.1	46.6%
Non-Member	55.8%	21.8%	34.0	44.2	39.1%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	79.4%	36.4%	43.0	20.6	45.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	61.2%	27.5%	33.7	38.8	44.9%
Not Asked	54.4%	20.1%	34.3	45.6	36.9%
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	55.2%	20.9%	34.3	44.8	37.9%
Under $100	81.5%	30.9%	50.6	18.5	37.9%
$100 - $500	64.7%	31.5%	33.2	35.3	48.7%
$500 - $1,000	93.6%	46.6%	47.0	6.4	49.8%
$1,000 and over	94.0%	58.1%	35.9	6.0	61.8%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Table 11-2
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	71%
Bergen	2001	62%
Broward	**2016**	**61%**
S Palm Beach	2005	61%
Los Angeles	1997	60%
Houston	2016	59%
Detroit	2005	57%
Sarasota	2001	56%
W Palm Beach	2005	55%
Middlesex	2008	54%
Minneapolis	2004	52%
Broward	**1997**	**52%**
Washington	2003	51%
New Haven	2010	50%
St. Paul	2004	49%
Monmouth	1997	47%
Buffalo	1995	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
Westport	2000	44%
Milwaukee	1996	44%
Tucson	2002	43%
Hartford	2000	43%
San Antonio	2007	42%
Atlantic County	2004	42%
Rochester	1999	42%
Rhode Island	2002	41%
Tidewater	2001	40%

Community	Year	%
Harrisburg	1994	40%
Charlotte	1997	38%
Jacksonville	2002	37%
Wilmington	1995	37%
Richmond	1994	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	35%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	35%
Orlando	1993	34%
Las Vegas	2005	33%
York	1999	28%
Base: Jewish Respondents		
Baltimore	2010	55%
Cincinnati	2008	52%
Chicago	2010	50%
New York	2011	49%
Cleveland	2011	47%
Essex-Morris	1998	46%
Columbus	2013	45%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%
St. Louis	2014	43%
Howard County	2010	42%
Atlanta	2006	40%
San Diego	2003	39%
Phoenix	2002	39%
Denver	2007	34%

Table 11-3
Types of Trips to Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Visited Israel: *Jewish Trip* ❶	Visited Israel: General Trip ❷	Jewish Trip Market Share ❸
Houston	2016	31%	28%	52%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	32%	47%
Detroit	2005	28%	29%	49%
Sarasota	2001	28%	28%	50%
Miami	2014	26%	45%	37%
Bergen	2001	26%	36%	42%
Broward	**2016**	**25%**	**36%**	**41%**
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	30%	46%
Minneapolis	2004	25%	27%	49%
Washington	2003	25%	26%	49%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%	45%
St. Paul	2004	24%	25%	48%
Monmouth	1997	24%	24%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	20%	55%
Hartford	2000	23%	20%	54%
Rochester	1999	23%	18%	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	23%	49%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	19%	54%
Tidewater	2001	22%	18%	55%
Broward	**1997**	**20%**	**32%**	**38%**
New Haven	2010	20%	30%	40%
San Antonio	2007	20%	22%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	21%	49%

Table 11-3
Types of Trips to Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Visited Israel: *Jewish Trip* ❶	Visited Israel: General Trip ❷	Jewish Trip Market Share ❸
Harrisburg	1994	20%	20%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	25%	44%
Charlotte	1997	18%	20%	47%
Richmond	1994	18%	18%	50%
Tucson	2002	17%	26%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	20%	47%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	44%	27%
Wilmington	1995	16%	21%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	20%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	20%	43%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	22%	36%
York	1999	11%	18%	37%
Las Vegas	2005	10%	22%	31%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Trips to Israel by Jewish Children

Table 11-4 shows that 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 19% includes 1% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip.

A total of 34% of households with Jewish children age 13-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 5% on a Jewish trip and 29%, on a general trip.

Community Comparisons. **Table 11-5** shows that the 22% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is the eighth highest of 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.

The 3% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Miami, 5% in South Palm Beach, 2% in Las Vegas, and 1% in both Houston and West Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 3% in 1997.

The 19% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **general trip** is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Miami, 13% in Las Vegas, 11% in South Palm Beach, 10% in Houston, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 18% in 1997.

Table 11-4
Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel
Base: Households with Jewish Children

Trip to Israel	Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17	Households with Jewish Teenagers Age 13-17
Sent a Jewish Child to Israel on a Jewish Trip ❶	2.9%	5.3%
Sent a Jewish Child to Israel on a General Trip ❷	19.4	28.5
Did Not Send a Jewish Child to Israel	77.7	66.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total Who Sent a Jewish Child to Israel	22.3%	33.8%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 11-5
Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17

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

Table 11-5
Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17

		Visited Israel		
Community	**Year**	**Jewish Trip ❶**	**General Trip ❷**	***Total***
Richmond	1994	9%	6	15%
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15%
Tidewater	2001	10%	4	14%
Hartford	2000	8%	6	14%
Las Vegas	2005	2%	13	14%
York	1999	5%	8	13%
Houston	2016	1%	10	12%
Orlando	1993	NA	NA	11%
Jacksonville	2002	7%	3	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	6%	4	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	4	10%
Sarasota	2001	6%	5	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	NA	10%
Westport	2000	4%	5	9%
Atlantic County	2004	3%	6	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	6	8%
Charlotte	1997	1%	7	8%
Wilmington	1995	1%	7	8%
Howard County	2010	NA	NA	8%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	7%
Columbus	2013	NA	NA	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	4	5%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel

Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) in Broward were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. **Table 11-6** shows that 33% (3,000 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

Community Comparisons. The 33% who indicated that cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel compares to 40% in Miami and 25% in Houston, the only other communities to ask this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 11-6** shows that, overall, 33% of respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) said cost prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in West Central (44%)
- households age 50-64 (47%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43%)

The percentage is much lower in respondents in:

- households in the North Central (14%) and the East (3%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (21%) and $200,000 and over (9%)
- in-married households (21%) and intermarried households (20%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (23%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (2%)

Table 11-6
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17 Who Have Not Sent a Child on a Trip to Israel

Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Jewish Child Age 6-17
All	32.6%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	28.9%
North Central	13.7%
East	2.7%
West Central	43.7%
Southeast	30.0%
Southwest	33.5%
Age of Head of Household	
35 - 49	25.0%
50 - 64	46.5%
Household Income	
$50 - $100,000	38.1%
$100 - $200,000	20.9%
$200,000 and over	9.3%
Jewish Identification	
Conservative	40.3%
Reform	30.4%
Just Jewish	24.9%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	21.4%
Intermarried	19.9%

Table 11-6
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel

Base: Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17 Who Have Not Sent a Child on a Trip to Israel

Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Jewish Child Age 6-17
All	32.6%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	36.3%
Non-Member	29.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	40.4%
Did Not Attend	29.6%
JCC Membership	
Member	30.9%
Non-Member	32.9%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	31.0%
Non-Member	32.8%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	22.3%
On General Trip	38.2%
No	35.6%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	23.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	30.4%
Not Asked	34.0%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	33.7%
Under $100	2.1%
$1,000 and over	42.9%

Emotional Attachment to Israel

Table 11-7 shows that 25% of Jewish respondents in Broward are extremely attached to Israel; 30%, very attached; 30%, somewhat attached; and 15%, not attached to Israel. In total, 55% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

Community Comparisons. **Table 11-8** shows that 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.

The 15% who are **not attached** to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Las Vegas, 13% in Houston, 11% in Miami, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 17% in 1997.

Age of Respondent. **Table 11-9** shows that the 52% of respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Miami, 56% in Houston, 35% in South Palm Beach, 32% in Las Vegas, and 25% in West Palm Beach. The 52% compares to 40% in 1997.

The 52% of respondents **age 35-49** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fifth highest among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Miami, 45% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Houston, 33% in West Palm Beach, and 31% in Las Vegas The 52% compares to 39% in 1997.

The 54% of respondents **age 50-64** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Miami, 54% in South Palm Beach, 50% in West Palm Beach, 44% in Houston, and 37% in Las Vegas. The 54% compares to 31% in 1997.

The 53% of respondents **age 65-74** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in South Palm Beach, 61% in West Palm Beach, 56% in Miami, 55% in Houston, and 38% in Las Vegas. The 53% compares to 46% in 1997.

The 62% of respondents **age 75 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in South Palm Beach, 64% in Miami, 61% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Houston, and 44% in Las Vegas. The 62% compares to 46% in 1997.

The 58% of respondents **age 65 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in South Palm Beach, 61% in West Palm Beach, 60% in Miami, 49% in Houston, and 41% in Las Vegas. The 58% compares to 46% in 1997.

Jewish Identification. **Table 11-10** shows that the 83% of **Orthodox** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 100% in West Palm Beach, 86% in Miami, 84% in South Palm Beach, 67% in Houston, and 62% in Las Vegas. The 83% compares to 75% in 1997.

The 65% of **Conservative** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, 69% in West Palm Beach, 63% in Houston, and 49% in Las Vegas. The 65% compares to 50% in 1997.

The 55% of **Reform** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in Miami, 51% in West Palm Beach, 45% in Houston, and 36% in Las Vegas. The 55% compares to 40% in 1997.

The 42% of **Just Jewish** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Miami, 44% in South Palm Beach, 40% in Houston, 39% in West Palm Beach, and 27% in Las Vegas. The 42% compares to 31% in 1997.

Type of Marriage. **Table 11-11** shows that the 61% of respondents in **in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Miami, 66% in South Palm Beach, 62% in West Palm Beach, 61% in Houston, and 43% in Las Vegas. The 61% compares to 50% in 1997.

The 55% of respondents in **conversionary in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Miami, 54% in South Palm Beach, 44% in West Palm Beach, 41% in Las Vegas, and 35% in Houston. The 55% compares to 40% in 1997.

The 42% of respondents in **intermarried** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in both Houston and Miami, 41% in South Palm Beach, 34% in Las Vegas, and 30% in West Palm Beach. The 42% compares to 30% in 1997.

Note that the Community Comparisons need to be examined in light of events occurring in Israel at the time of each study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 11-7** shows that, overall, 55% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (72%)
- elderly couple households (69%)
- Orthodox households (83%) and Conservative households (65%)
- synagogue member households (65%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (78%), and Jewish organization member households (70%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (67%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (71%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on general trip (68%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (67%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 (87%) and $1,000 and over (73%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Northwest (40%)
- Just Jewish households (42%)
- intermarried households (42%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (37%)
- households who asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

Note that 2.1% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

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

Table 11-7
Emotional Attachment to Israel

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
All	54.7%	24.7%	30.0	30.2	15.1
Geographic Area					
Northwest	40.0%	21.2%	18.8	43.3	16.7
North Central	48.7%	20.3%	28.4	27.8	23.5
East	58.2%	26.5%	31.7	24.2	17.6
West Central	53.6%	26.3%	27.3	33.2	13.2
Southeast	71.8%	31.6%	40.2	19.5	8.7
Southwest	53.8%	21.2%	32.6	29.7	16.5
Length of Residence in Broward					
0 - 4 years	54.7%	16.5%	38.2	23.8	21.5
5 - 9 years	53.5%	36.3%	17.2	20.9	25.6
10 - 19 years	62.8%	25.5%	37.3	27.1	10.1
20 or more years	52.1%	23.7%	28.4	33.2	14.7
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	51.8%	13.2%	38.6	43.6	4.6
35 - 49	51.5%	28.4%	23.1	31.9	16.6
50 - 64	53.5%	29.3%	24.2	29.5	17.0
65 - 74	52.6%	22.4%	30.2	30.9	16.5
75 and over	62.3%	22.0%	40.3	23.6	14.1
➜ 65 and over	57.5%	22.1%	35.4	27.2	15.3
Sex of Respondent					
Male	54.8%	26.0%	28.8	27.9	17.3
Female	54.7%	23.9%	30.8	31.8	13.5

Table 11-7
Emotional Attachment to Israel

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
All	54.7%	24.7%	30.0	30.2	15.1
Household Structure					
Household with Children	52.2%	28.6%	23.6	31.4	16.4
Household with Only Adult Children	49.4%	21.2%	28.2	43.1	7.5
Non-Elderly Couple	60.0%	26.8%	33.2	29.8	10.2
Non-Elderly Single	52.4%	33.4%	19.0	28.4	19.2
Elderly Couple	69.0%	28.7%	40.3	16.5	14.5
Elderly Single	54.7%	19.1%	35.6	29.6	15.7
Household Income					
Under $25,000	59.7%	16.9%	42.8	14.7	25.6
$25 - $50,000	55.4%	22.8%	32.6	31.8	12.8
$50 - $100,000	50.2%	25.6%	24.6	34.6	15.2
$100 - $200,000	49.7%	15.9%	33.8	40.4	9.9
$200,000 and over	62.5%	28.6%	33.9	27.7	9.8
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	82.9%	45.2%	37.7	14.5	2.6
Conservative	65.4%	37.9%	27.5	24.7	9.9
Reform	54.9%	19.1%	35.8	33.1	12.0
Just Jewish	42.0%	15.7%	26.3	34.3	23.7
Type of Marriage					
In-married	60.8%	28.3%	32.5	27.4	11.8
Conversionary	54.7%	28.0%	26.7	41.4	3.9
Intermarried	41.7%	22.4%	19.3	41.5	16.8

Table 11-7
Emotional Attachment to Israel

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
All	54.7%	24.7%	30.0	30.2	15.1
Synagogue Membership					
Member	64.5%	27.8%	36.7	29.3	6.2
Non-Member	49.6%	23.2%	26.4	30.7	19.7
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Member	77.8%	43.8%	34.0	16.7	5.5
Non-Member	47.9%	19.1%	28.8	34.2	17.9
JCC Membership					
Member	52.8%	27.5%	25.3	33.5	13.7
Non-Member	55.0%	24.4%	30.6	29.7	15.3
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	69.9%	29.4%	40.5	24.1	6.0
Non-Member	51.0%	23.6%	27.4	31.7	17.3
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	64.1%	29.9%	34.2	23.1	12.8
To Supplemental School	55.3%	24.0%	31.3	31.3	13.4
➜ To Jewish Education	57.8%	26.5%	31.3	29.9	12.3
No	48.9%	18.9%	30.0	32.0	19.1
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	59.1%	29.5%	29.6	31.2	9.7
No	54.4%	22.1%	32.3	28.6	17.0

Table 11-7
Emotional Attachment to Israel

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
All	54.7%	24.7%	30.0	30.2	15.1
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	66.8%	29.9%	36.9	23.1	10.1
No	48.1%	20.7%	27.4	34.1	17.8
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	70.8%	31.9%	38.9	25.5	3.7
No	51.1%	21.9%	29.2	33.2	15.7
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	63.0%	28.7%	34.3	31.1	5.9
On General Trip	68.4%	35.8%	32.6	24.4	7.2
No	36.5%	11.8%	24.7	35.0	28.5
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	66.7%	29.2%	37.5	29.4	3.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	44.6%	24.7%	19.9	48.0	7.4
Not Asked	51.4%	23.5%	27.9	28.6	20.0
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	50.7%	23.7%	27.0	30.7	18.6
Under $100	63.1%	27.4%	35.7	33.2	3.7
$100 - $500	61.2%	22.8%	38.4	34.6	4.2
$500 - $1,000	87.3%	38.3%	49.0	11.0	1.7
$1,000 and over	72.8%	41.8%	31.0	20.8	6.4

Table 11-8
Emotional Attachment to Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

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

Table 11-8
Emotional Attachment to Israel
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Extremely/ Very*	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Westport	2000	41%	14%	28	44	15
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18
Tidewater	2001	40%	14%	26	41	20
Hartford	2000	40%	12%	27	46	15
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	11%	26	44	20
Las Vegas	2005	36%	14%	22	40	24
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	12%	22	46	21
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%	52		18

Alternative Response Categories

Community	Year	*Very/ Somewhat*	Very Attached	Some-what Attached	Not Very Attached	Not at All Attached
Cleveland	2011	86%	44%	42	8	6
Baltimore	2010	84%	46%	38	9	7
Atlanta	2006	81%	40%	41	14	5
Philadelphia	2009	79%	42%	37	12	8
New York	2011	78%	46%	32	11	11
Chicago	2010	77%	41%	36	15	8
St. Louis	2014	74%	38%	36	17	9
Denver	2007	71%	34%	37	16	13
Howard County	2010	69%	33%	36	14	17
Columbus	2013	68%	26%	42	13	20

Table 11-9
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Miami	2014	65%	63%	64%	56%	64%	60%	62%
Bergen	2001	47%	56%	53%	58%	61%	59%	55%
San Antonio	2007	38%	55%	52%	62%	60%	61%	55%
Jacksonville	2002	47%	54%	52%	73%	63%	67%	56%
Broward	**2016**	**52%**	**52%**	**54%**	**53%**	**62%**	**58%**	**55%**
Detroit	2005	58%	51%	54%	63%	57%	59%	56%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	51%	46%	62%	68%	65%	52%
Middlesex	2008	58%	46%	52%	61%	68%	65%	58%
Washington	2003	48%	46%	52%	47%	53%	51%	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	45%	54%	64%	66%	65%	61%
Houston	2016	56%	44%	44%	55%	52%	54%	49%
Rhode Island	2002	38%	44%	56%	70%	61%	64%	53%
Tucson	2002	47%	42%	43%	50%	59%	54%	47%
St. Paul	2004	44%	41%	57%	64%	54%	57%	50%
Broward	**1997**	**40%**	**39%**	**31%**	**46%**	**46%**	**46%**	**42%**
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	39%	56%	60%	63%	62%	54%
Westport	2000	35%	39%	36%	47%	61%	55%	41%
Milwaukee	1996	32%	39%	48%	55%	51%	53%	44%
Harrisburg	1994	35%	37%	48%	54%	53%	54%	42%
Wilmington	1995	30%	37%	34%	59%	38%	50%	38%
Richmond	1994	28%	37%	51%	53%	54%	53%	41%
Monmouth	1997	32%	36%	43%	52%	52%	52%	42%
New Haven	2010	51%	35%	47%	49%	55%	53%	47%

Table 11-9
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Hartford	2000	23%	35%	40%	52%	44%	48%	40%
Tidewater	2001	31%	34%	43%	47%	56%	52%	40%
Charlotte	1997	27%	33%	33%	NA	NA	56%	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	33%	50%	61%	61%	61%	54%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	31%	37%	38%	44%	41%	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	30%	39%	47%	35%	41%	37%
Rochester	1999	29%	30%	36%	53%	45%	49%	37%
York	1999	9%	27%	37%	42%	48%	44%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		48%	58%	60%	59%	51%
Sarasota	2001	27%		48%	56%	53%	55%	49%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		35%	48%	48%	48%	33%

Table 11-10
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel
by Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Reform	*Just Jewish*	All [1]
Miami	2014	86%	76%	53%	53%	62%
Jacksonville	2002	NA	70%	41%	51%	56%
San Antonio	2007	89%	67%	52%	45%	55%
Middlesex	2008	92%	69%	51%	44%	58%
S Palm Beach	2005	84%	76%	56%	44%	61%
Broward	**2016**	**83%**	**65%**	**55%**	**42%**	**55%**
Minneapolis	2004	NA	68%	45%	41%	52%
St. Paul	2004	NA	65%	40%	41%	50%
Houston	2016	67%	63%	45%	40%	49%
Lehigh Valley	2007	NA	68%	46%	40%	54%
W Palm Beach	2005	100%	69%	51%	39%	54%
Bergen	2001	96%	65%	43%	39%	55%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	61%	52%	38%	51%
Tucson	2002	NA	64%	46%	37%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	85%	69%	52%	36%	53%
Sarasota	2001	NA	60%	53%	36%	49%
Wilmington	1995	64%	48%	28%	35%	38%
Milwaukee	1996	65%	63%	40%	33%	44%
Detroit	2005	94%	73%	46%	32%	56%
Washington	2003	96%	70%	42%	32%	49%
New Haven	2010	94%	62%	44%	31%	47%
Broward	**1997**	**75%**	**50%**	**40%**	**31%**	**42%**
Westport	2000	NA	58%	41%	29%	41%

Table 11-10
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Jewish Identification Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	*Just Jewish*	All [1]
Hartford	2000	84%	55%	32%	28%	40%
Harrisburg	1994	75%	54%	33%	28%	42%
Las Vegas	2005	62%	49%	36%	27%	36%
Monmouth	1997	65%	56%	28%	27%	42%
Richmond	1994	69%	57%	31%	27%	41%
Tidewater	2001	NA	55%	30%	26%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	54%	35%	24%	33%
Charlotte	1997	NA	57%	26%	24%	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	56%	36%	24%	37%
Rochester	1999	67%	60%	33%	19%	37%
York	1999	NA	46%	31%	17%	32%

[1] Includes Reconstructionist, which is not shown in the table due to small sample sizes.

Table 11-11
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel
by Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

		In-Married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews**	**Conversionary**	***Intermarried***
San Antonio	2007	64%	49%	50%
Miami	2014	71%	60%	49%
Jacksonville	2002	67%	63%	46%
Broward	**2016**	**61%**	**55%**	**42%**
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	54%	41%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	30%	38%
Tucson	2002	55%	52%	38%
Middlesex	2008	64%	NA	36%
Houston	2016	61%	35%	49%
Atlantic County	2004	56%	NA	35%
San Francisco	2004	52%	NA	35%
Las Vegas	2005	43%	41%	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	64%	56%	33%
Minneapolis	2004	66%	48%	32%
Westport	2000	51%	32%	32%
New Haven	2010	59%	46%	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	62%	44%	30%
Sarasota	2001	57%	NA	30%
Broward	**1997**	**50%**	**40%**	**30%**
Milwaukee	1996	53%	NA	30%
Washington	2003	61%	60%	29%
St. Paul	2004	64%	54%	28%

Table 11-11
Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Type of Marriage Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

		In-Married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews**	**Conversionary**	***Intermarried***
Wilmington	1995	45%	NA	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	NA	26%
Richmond	1994	51%	38%	26%
Bergen	2001	65%	36%	25%
Detroit	2005	68%	43%	24%
Tidewater	2001	52%	45%	24%
Charlotte	1997	51%	32%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	25%	24%
Monmouth	1997	45%	NA	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	48%	38%	20%
Hartford	2000	51%	15%	19%
York	1999	47%	26%	17%
Rochester	1999	52%	24%	10%

Chapter 12
Anti-Semitism

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year	12-2
Jewish Children Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year	12-7
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward	12-10
Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors	12-16

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

(Exodus 1:8-10)

Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year

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

Table 12-1 shows that 12% (8,800 households) of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-2** shows that the 12% who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 12-1** shows that, overall, 12% of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (29%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (23%)

The percentage if much lower (in):

- age 75 and over (5%)
- Reform households (1%)

Table 12-1 Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year	
Base: Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year**
All	12.2%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	21.2%
North Central	13.8%
East	12.4%
West Central	8.3%
Southeast	15.4%
Southwest	8.1%
Length of Residence in Broward	
0 - 4 years	7.9%
5 - 9 years	6.5%
10 - 19 years	9.6%
20 or more years	14.4%
Age of Respondent	
Under 35	28.5%
35 - 49	10.1%
50 - 64	11.4%
65 - 74	16.4%
75 and over	4.5%
➜ 65 and over	10.2%
Sex of Respondent	
Male	12.7%
Female	11.9%

Table 12-1
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year
All	12.2%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	6.9%
Household with Only Adult Children	21.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	14.9%
Non-Elderly Single	20.2%
Elderly Couple	9.9%
Elderly Single	5.6%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	4.8%
$25 - $50,000	15.2%
$50 - $100,000	12.0%
$100 - $200,000	16.3%
$200,000 and over	14.1%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	9.6%
Conservative	9.4%
Reform	0.8%
Just Jewish	11.6%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	13.7%
Conversionary	18.8%
Intermarried	7.6%

Table 12-1
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism
in Broward in the Past Year

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year
All	12.2%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	11.8%
Non-Member	12.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	17.4%
Did Not Attend	10.7%
JCC Membership	
Member	21.3%
Non-Member	11.0%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	11.7%
Non-Member	12.4%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	13.5%
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.7%
Not Asked	12.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	12.0%
Under $100	15.1%
$100 - $500	10.6%
$500 - $1,000	22.6%
$1,000 and over	6.5%

Note: Respondents who replied “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Table 12-2
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	31%
Denver	2007	24%
York	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Richmond	1994	23%
Charlotte	1997	22%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%
Jacksonville	2002	21%
Harrisburg	1994	21%
San Diego	2003	19%
Rochester	1999	19%
Las Vegas	2005	18%
St. Paul	2004	18%
Tucson	2002	18%
Tidewater	2001	18%
Rhode Island	2002	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%

Community	Year	%
Minneapolis	2004	16%
Houston	2016	15%
Detroit	2005	15%
New Haven	2010	14%
San Antonio	2007	14%
Hartford	2000	13%
Westport	2000	13%
Monmouth	1997	13%
Broward	**2016**	**12%**
Miami	2014	12%
Washington	2003	12%
Bergen	2001	12%
Atlantic County	2004	11%
Sarasota	2001	11%
Broward	**1997**	**11%**
W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Middlesex	2008	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%

Jewish Children Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year

Table 12-3 shows that 14% (1,500 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Broward contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Broward.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-4** shows that the 14% with a Jewish child age 6-17 who **experienced anti-Semitism** in the local community in the past year 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.

Table 12-3
Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17

Experience with Anti-Semitism	Percentage
Child Experienced Anti-Semitism	13.8%
Child Did Not Experience Anti-Semitism	86.2
Total	100.0%

TABLE 12-4
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

		Experienced Anti-Semitism:		
Community	**Year**	**At School**	**Elsewhere**	***Total***
San Antonio	2007	31%	3	34%
York	1999	NA	NA	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	22%	6	29%
Houston	2016	NA	NA	28%
W Palm Beach	2005	26%	2	28%
Tidewater	2001	22%	1	23%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	3	20%
Jacksonville	2002	18%	1	20%
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%	3	18%
Detroit	2005	8%	10	18%
Minneapolis	2004	16%	2	18%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	3	18%
Charlotte	1997	NA	NA	18%
New Haven	2010	14%	3	17%
Milwaukee	1996	NA	NA	17%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	16%
Broward	**1997**	**NA**	**NA**	**16%**
Atlantic County	2004	14%	1	15%
BROWARD	**2016**	**NA**	**NA**	**14%**
Middlesex	2008	9%	4	13%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	2	13%

Table 12-4
Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17

		Experienced Anti-Semitism:		
Community	**Year**	**At School**	**Elsewhere**	***Total***
Hartford	2000	12%	1	13%
Westport	2000	10%	2	12%
Bergen	2001	7%	3	11%
St. Paul	2004	9%	1	10%
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	2	9%
Tucson	2002	9%	0	9%
Washington	2003	5%	3	8%
Miami	2014	NA	NA	6%

Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward

Table 12-5 shows that 7% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward 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/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Broward.

✔ Omitted from this analysis are the 10% of respondents who responded “don't know” to this question.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-6** shows that the 41% who perceive **a great deal/moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Las Vegas, 43% in Houston, 41% in South Palm Beach, and 38% in Miami. The 41% compares to 54% in 1997.

The 7% who perceive **a great deal** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Las Vegas, 9% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, and 5% in Houston. The 7% compares to 15% in 1997.

The 15% who perceive **no anti-Semitism at all** in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in South Palm Beach, 20% in Miami, and 15% in Houston, 13% in Las Vegas. The 15% compares to 14% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 12-5** shows that, overall, 41% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Broward. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who personally experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year (62%)
- age 75 and over (60%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (55%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (22%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (21%) and 5-9 years (21%)
- under age 35 (21%) and age 35-49 (28%)
- households with children (26%)
- conversionary in-married households (30% and intermarried households (30%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

Table 12-5
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
All	41.0%	6.7%	34.3	43.6	15.4
Experienced Anti-Semitism in Broward in the Past Year					
Experienced	62.1%	15.6%	46.5	37.9	0.0
No	37.6%	5.3%	32.3	44.5	17.9
Geographic Area					
Northwest	42.9%	2.5%	40.4	46.2	10.9
North Central	49.1%	6.3%	42.8	29.6	21.3
East	22.1%	3.4%	18.7	51.3	26.6
West Central	47.3%	8.8%	38.5	38.6	14.1
Southeast	41.4%	8.2%	33.2	48.6	10.0
Southwest	37.2%	7.6%	29.6	46.6	16.2
Length of Residence in Broward					
0 - 4 years	21.0%	8.1%	12.9	61.9	17.1
5 - 9 years	21.4%	2.0%	19.4	49.8	28.8
10 - 19 years	37.3%	2.9%	34.4	41.1	21.6
20 or more years	46.7%	8.5%	38.2	42.0	11.3
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	20.9%	0.5%	20.4	66.0	13.1
35 - 49	27.9%	4.2%	23.7	50.4	21.7
50 - 64	43.7%	4.0%	39.7	43.6	12.7
65 - 74	40.7%	9.9%	30.8	46.5	12.8
75 and over	59.6%	13.6%	46.0	22.5	17.9
➜ 65 and over	49.8%	11.6%	38.2	34.9	15.3
Sex of Respondent					
Male	38.8%	6.5%	32.3	48.0	13.2
Female	42.7%	6.9%	35.8	40.3	17.0

Table 12-5
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Broward

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
All	41.0%	6.7%	34.3	43.6	15.4
Household Structure					
Household with Children	25.5%	3.9%	21.6	55.3	19.2
Household with Only Adult Children	41.1%	8.0%	33.1	42.3	16.6
Non-Elderly Couple	42.5%	1.6%	40.9	44.2	13.3
Non-Elderly Single	49.1%	1.3%	47.8	44.2	6.7
Elderly Couple	49.4%	9.8%	39.6	34.9	15.7
Elderly Single	50.2%	13.7%	36.5	30.6	19.2
Household Income					
Under $25,000	54.7%	20.7%	34.0	25.7	19.6
$25 - $50,000	43.4%	2.1%	41.3	37.5	19.1
$50 - $100,000	42.8%	5.9%	36.9	46.9	10.3
$100 - $200,000	32.0%	3.6%	28.4	58.3	9.7
$200,000 and over	27.3%	0.6%	26.7	50.7	22.0
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	41.3%	9.0%	32.3	32.5	26.2
Conservative	42.0%	7.7%	34.3	34.6	23.4
Reform	43.6%	2.2%	41.4	46.1	10.3
Just Jewish	38.0%	8.8%	29.2	50.0	12.0
Type of Marriage					
In-married	44.4%	6.3%	38.1	41.0	14.6
Conversionary	30.2%	11.7%	18.5	58.7	11.1
Intermarried	29.7%	2.5%	27.2	52.3	18.0
Synagogue Membership					
Member	43.4%	2.5%	40.9	41.7	14.9
Non-Member	39.8%	9.0%	30.8	44.6	15.6

TABLE 12-5
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN BROWARD

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
All	41.0%	6.7%	34.3	43.6	15.4
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	34.9%	4.9%	30.0	40.0	25.1
Did Not Attend	42.9%	7.2%	35.7	44.7	12.4
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	39.3%	1.2%	38.1	49.3	11.4
Non-Member	41.3%	7.5%	33.8	42.8	15.9
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	46.4%	8.1%	38.3	33.7	19.9
Non-Member	39.8%	6.4%	33.4	45.9	14.3
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	42.7%	4.7%	38.0	42.7	14.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	40.1%	4.7%	35.4	54.4	5.5
Not Asked	40.3%	7.8%	32.5	42.7	17.0
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	40.3%	7.5%	32.8	43.9	15.8
Under $100	53.6%	3.5%	50.1	29.8	16.6
$100 - $500	35.0%	9.4%	25.6	49.3	15.7
$500 - $1,000	39.3%	0.8%	38.5	56.2	4.5
$1,000 and over	27.0%	0.5%	26.5	58.0	15.0

[1] Respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in Broward were assumed not to have experienced anti-Semitism in Broward in the past year.
Note: Respondents who replied “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Table 12-6
Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Great Deal/ Moderate Amount*	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
York	1999	69%	26%	43	25	6
Orlando	1993	63%	18%	45	29	8
Detroit	2005	61%	13%	48	35	5
Milwaukee	1996	58%	18%	40	37	5
Harrisburg	1994	57%	10%	47	38	6
St. Petersburg	1994	55%	16%	40	30	15
Broward	**1997**	**54%**	**15%**	**39**	**32**	**14**
Richmond	1994	50%	10%	40	42	7
Jacksonville	2002	48%	12%	37	43	9
Hartford	2000	48%	6%	42	45	7
Minneapolis	2004	46%	12%	34	50	5
Las Vegas	2005	45%	11%	34	42	13
Charlotte	1997	45%	10%	35	43	12
St. Paul	2004	45%	7%	38	49	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%	7%	38	45	10
Tidewater	2001	45%	7%	38	45	10
Rhode Island	2002	43%	8%	34	51	6
Rochester	1999	43%	6%	37	50	7
Houston	2016	43%	5%	38	42	15
S Palm Beach	2005	41%	9%	31	33	26
Monmouth	1997	41%	8%	33	47	13
Broward	**2016**	**41%**	**7%**	**34**	**44**	**15**
Miami	2014	38%	9%	29	42	20

TABLE 12-6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	*Great Deal/ Moderate Amount*	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
Sarasota	2001	37%	8%	30	42	21
Bergen	2001	37%	6%	31	49	15
New Haven	2010	36%	7%	29	48	16
Atlantic County	2004	34%	7%	28	43	23
Portland (ME)	2007	34%	4%	30	56	10
Westport	2000	33%	4%	29	56	11
Middlesex	2008	31%	5%	26	48	21
Washington	2003	29%	3%	26	60	12
San Francisco	2004	28%	6%	22	64	7
San Antonio	2007	26%	4%	23	57	16
Tucson	2002	24%	3%	21	60	16
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	8%	92		

Note: Respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household 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*), a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor. The question about being a survivor was only asked of and about adults who were at least 68 years old and were foreign born.

The definition of survivor is similar to that used in NJPS 2000-01, the 2011 New York study, the 2011 Cleveland study, and the Miami 2014 study. It is also consistent with the definition used by the Claims Conference (The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany). Note that in all the other communities included in **Table 12-8**, respondents were simply asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor or the child of a survivor.

Table 12-7 shows that 4% (3,100 households) of the 72,000 *households* contain a survivor, 13% (9,600 households) contain a child of a survivor, and 21% (15,000 households) contain a grandchild of a survivor. Overall, 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 the 127,200 *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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-8** shows the results in comparison with other Jewish communities. The number of survivors in Broward decreased from 7,400 in 1997 to 3,300 in 2016 (55%). The number of children of survivors increased from 7,600 in 1997 to 11,600 in 2016 (45%).

Note that estimates of the percentage and number of survivors should be treated as minimum estimates for the following reasons. First, some survivors live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers and are therefore excluded from the Telephone Survey. Second, survivors are probably over-represented among respondents who refused to admit being Jewish when called "out of the blue" and asked if they are Jewish by the Telephone Survey. Third, survivors, who are age 68 and over, are probably also more likely to be over-represented among "ineligible respondents," that is, among respondents who were unable to complete the Telephone Survey due to health reasons (such as hearing and mental impairments).

Table 12-7
Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors

Status	Percentage
Base: Jewish Households	
Household Contains a Survivor	4.3%
Household Contains a Child of a Survivor	13.4%
Household Contains a Grandchild of a Survivor	20.9%
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child of a Survivor	14.6%
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child or Grandchild of a Survivor	26.7%
Base: Jewish Adults	
Survivor	2.6%
Child of a Survivor	9.1%
Grandchild of a Survivor	16.1%

TABLE 12-8
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

		Jewish Adults				Households with a Survivor or Child of a Survivor
		Survivors		Children of Survivors		
Community	**Year**	**Percentage**	***Number***	**Percentage**	**Number**	
New York	2011	2.6%	31,000	NA	NA	NA
Los Angeles	1997	3.3%	14,000	NA	NA	NA
Broward	**1997**	**3.5%**	**7,360**	**3.6%**	**7,569**	**7.5%**
BROWARD	**2016**	**4.3%**	**3,300**	**9.1%**	**11,600**	**14.6%**
S Palm Beach	2005	2.2%	2,637	1.3%	1,559	5.4%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	2,197	2.0%	2,313	6.3%
Miami	2014	2.1%	2,076	5.8%	5,734	10.9%
Bergen	2001	3.4%	1,777	9.0%	4,704	15.6%
Washington	2003	0.6%	1,010	6.2%	10,437	8.7%
Monmouth	1997	0.9%	455	4.4%	2,224	8.1%
Las Vegas	2005	0.5%	305	5.5%	3,360	6.6%
Seattle	2000	0.5%	150	19.6%	5,500	NA
Cleveland	2011	1.4%	839	NA	NA	NA

Chapter 13
The Media

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Readership of a Local Newspaper	13-2
Visited the Jewish Federation Website	13-6
Use of Social Media	13-11

Speak to the Israelite people and say to them..

(Leviticus 25:1)

Readership of a Local Newspaper

Table 13-1 shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 13-1 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents read a **print version**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (69%) and age 65 and over (58%)
- elderly couple households (69%) and elderly single households (48%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (53%)
- Jewish organization member households (55%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (58%)
- households who donated under $100 (64%) and, $100-$500 (57%)

The percentage who always/usually read a newspaper in print is much lower for respondents (in):

- The East (25%)
- households in residence in Broward for 5-9 years (22%)
- under age 35 (19%) and age 35-49 (20%)

Table 13-1 shows that, overall, 22% of respondents read an **on-line version**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- non-elderly couple households (41%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (35%) and $200,000 and over (36%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)

The percentage who read a newspaper on-line is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (11%)
- elderly couple households (9%) and elderly single households (13%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000

Table 13-1
Readership of a Local Newspaper

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Print Total	On-Line Total	Do Not Read	Print Only	On-Line Only	Both
All	42.5%	22.0%	47.0%	31.0	10.5	11.5
Geographic Area						
Northwest	36.7%	23.0%	51.6%	25.4	11.7	11.3
North Cental	44.2%	25.2%	48.5%	26.3	7.3	17.9
East	25.1%	22.3%	61.3%	16.4	13.6	8.7
West Central	49.0%	15.7%	42.9%	41.4	8.1	7.6
Southeast	40.3%	28.0%	47.0%	25.0	12.7	15.3
Southwest	46.3%	23.0%	42.7%	34.3	11.0	12.0
Length of Residence in Broward						
0 - 4 years	30.5%	18.3%	59.9%	21.8	9.6	8.7
5 - 9 years	21.6%	25.5%	67.5%	7.0	10.9	14.6
10 - 19 years	37.6%	19.1%	49.1%	31.8	13.3	5.8
20 or more years	48.4%	22.8%	42.1%	35.1	9.5	13.3
Age of Respondent						
Under 35	19.1%	26.0%	63.3%	10.7	17.6	8.4
35 - 49	20.1%	30.3%	59.8%	9.9	20.1	10.2
50 - 64	41.4%	28.1%	46.5%	25.4	12.1	16.0
65 - 74	47.1%	14.6%	47.8%	37.6	5.1	9.5
75 and over	68.8%	10.6%	29.5%	59.9	1.7	8.9
➜ 65 and over	58.3%	12.6%	38.3%	49.1	3.4	9.2
Sex of Respondent						
Male	43.7%	26.2%	45.5%	28.3	10.8	15.4
Female	41.7%	19.0%	48.0%	33.0	10.3	8.7

Table 13-1
Readership of a Local Newspaper

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Print Total	On-Line Total	Do Not Read	Print Only	On-Line Only	Both
All	42.5%	22.0%	47.0%	31.0	10.5	11.5
Household Structure						
Household with Children	27.5%	28.8%	59.2%	12.0	13.3	15.5
Household with Only Adult Children	41.2%	20.0%	44.6%	35.4	14.2	5.8
Non-Elderly Couple	32.5%	41.1%	47.7%	11.2	19.8	21.3
Non-Elderly Single	30.5%	26.2%	55.4%	18.4	14.1	12.1
Elderly Couple	69.3%	9.3%	29.3%	61.4	1.4	7.9
Elderly Single	48.4%	12.9%	45.8%	41.3	5.8	7.1
Household Income						
Under $25,000	53.4%	15.0%	46.2%	38.8	0.4	14.6
$25 - $50,000	40.5%	12.6%	55.0%	32.4	4.5	8.1
$50 - $100,000	38.4%	19.3%	50.9%	29.8	10.7	8.6
$100 - $200,000	40.4%	34.7%	42.1%	23.2	17.5	17.2
$200,000 and over	39.3%	35.9%	36.5%	27.6	24.2	11.7
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	47.5%	24.1%	46.2%	29.7	6.3	17.8
Conservative	41.3%	20.8%	49.5%	29.7	9.2	11.6
Reform	43.0%	19.1%	47.4%	33.5	9.6	9.5
Just Jewish	41.8%	24.3%	45.5%	30.2	12.7	11.6
Type of Marriage						
In-married	50.5%	25.6%	38.5%	35.9	11.0	14.6
Conversionary	35.2%	28.7%	48.8%	22.5	16.0	12.7
Intermarried	35.2%	25.2%	52.2%	22.6	12.6	12.6

Table 13-1
Readership of a Local Newspaper

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Print Total	On-Line Total	Do Not Read	Print Only	On-Line Only	Both
All	42.5%	22.0%	47.0%	31.0	10.5	11.5
Synagogue Membership						
Member	46.5%	28.2%	41.3%	30.5	12.2	16.0
Non-Member	40.4%	18.7%	50.0%	31.3	9.6	9.1
JCC Membership						
Member	49.1%	26.4%	39.5%	34.1	11.4	15.0
Non-Member	41.6%	21.4%	48.0%	30.6	10.4	11.0
Jewish Organization Membership						
Member	55.3%	22.6%	34.8%	42.6	9.9	12.7
Non-Member	39.3%	21.8%	50.1%	28.1	10.6	11.2
Any Adult Visited Israel						
On Jewish Trip	41.1%	24.8%	46.3%	28.9	12.6	12.2
On General Trip	48.0%	23.6%	39.1%	37.3	12.9	10.7
No	38.3%	18.7%	54.8%	26.5	6.9	11.8
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year						
Donated to Federation	58.4%	28.9%	28.1%	43.0	13.5	15.4
Asked, Did Not Donate	52.4%	27.1%	37.7%	35.2	9.9	17.2
Not Asked	35.4%	19.3%	54.9%	25.8	9.7	9.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	37.2%	20.1%	53.1%	26.8	9.7	10.4
Under $100	63.6%	26.7%	22.1%	51.2	14.3	12.4
$100 - $500	56.7%	29.4%	32.0%	38.6	11.3	18.1
$500 - $1,000	50.8%	32.5%	32.4%	35.1	16.8	15.7
$1,000 and over	51.2%	31.7%	36.0%	32.3	12.8	18.9

Visited the Jewish Federation Website in the Past Year

Table 13-2 shows that 18% of respondents in Broward visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County website (www.jewishbroward.org) in the past year.

Community Comparisons. The comparisons of Internet usage with other local Jewish communities are impacted significantly by the year of the study, as Internet usage has been increasing for all purposes over the past 20 years. **Table 13-3** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 13-2** shows that, overall, 18% of respondents visited the Jewish Federation website in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- the East (27%)
- households who earned an annual income of $100,00-$200,000 (28%) and $200,000 and over (34%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (35%) and JCC member households (28%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (30%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who donated under $100 (36%), $100-500 (38%), and $1,000 and over (75%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- the North Central (6%)
- age 75 and over (8%)
- elderly single households (7%)

Table 13-2 Visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County Website	
Base: Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Visited the Jewish Federation Website**
All	18.2%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	19.0%
North Cental	5.9%
East	27.1%
West Central	17.4%
Southeast	23.0%
Southwest	16.7%
Age of Respondent	
Under 35	21.2%
35 - 49	24.7%
50 - 64	22.7%
65 - 74	14.4%
75 and over	8.4%
➜ 65 and over	11.3%
Sex of Respondent	
Male	16.5%
Female	19.5%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	23.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	22.9%
Non-Elderly Couple	20.8%
Non-Elderly Single	18.0%
Elderly Couple	17.0%
Elderly Single	6.7%

Table 13-2 Visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County Website	
Base: Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Visited the Jewish Federation Website**
All	18.2%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	10.7%
$25 - $50,000	12.3%
$50 - $100,000	16.2%
$100 - $200,000	28.1%
$200,000 and over	34.1%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	20.1%
Conservative	17.7%
Reform	22.7%
Just Jewish	14.7%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	23.3%
Conversionary	20.1%
Intermarried	10.1%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	26.0%
Non-Member	14.2%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	34.6%
Did Not Attend	13.4%
JCC Membership	
Member	28.4%
Non-Member	16.8%

Table 13-2 Visited the Jewish Federation of Broward County Website	
Base: Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Visited the Jewish Federation Website**
All	18.2%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	25.0%
Non-Member	16.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	29.7%
On General Trip	19.8%
No	9.4%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	40.3%
Asked, Did Not Donate	26.9%
Not Asked	10.1%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	11.8%
Under $100	35.6%
$100 - $500	37.9%
$500 - $1,000	27.1%
$1,000 and over	74.8%

Table 13-3
Visited the Local Jewish Federation Website in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Broward	**2016**	**18%**
Miami	2014	15%
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%
San Antonio	2007	13%
St. Paul	2004	13%
Detroit	2005	12%
Minneapolis	2004	11%

Community	Year	%
Las Vegas	2005	9%
Tucson	2002	9%
New Haven	2010	8%
Middlesex	2008	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	3%
Atlantic County	2004	1%

Use of Social Media

Table 13-4 shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 13-5** shows that, overall, 58% of respondents use **Facebook**. The percentage 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%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 (72%) and $1,000 and over (73%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the North Central (48%)
- age 75 and over (31%)
- elderly couple households (39%) and elderly single households (44%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (25%) and $25,000-$50,000 (47%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

Table 13-5 shows that, overall, 6% of respondents use **Instagram**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the East (14%)
- under age 35 (36%)
- non-elderly single households (16%)
- JCC member households (15%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (12%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- the North Central (1%)
- age 75 and over (0%) and age 65 and over (0%)
- elderly couple households (0%) and elderly single households (0%)

Table 13-5 shows that, overall, 6% of respondents use **LinkedIn**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (11%)
- under age 50-64 (12%)
- households with children (13%) and households with only adult children (13%)

- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (12%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 (25%) and $1,000 and over (16%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):
- age 75 and over (0%)
- elderly single households (0%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (1%)

Table 13-5 shows that, overall, 7% of respondents use **Twitter**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):
- under age 35 (13%)
- households in the Southwest (14%)
- Conservative households (12%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):
- age 75 and over (0%) and age 65 and over (2%)
- elderly single households (2%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (1%)
- Orthodox households (2%)
- JCC member households (2%)

Table 13-4 Type of Social Media	
Base: Jewish Households	
Social Media	**Percentage**
Use one or more social media	61.7%
Facebook	57.6%
Twitter	7.0%
LinkedIn	6.4%
Instagram	6.1%
SnapChat	3.0%
Pinterest	1.0%
Google Plus+	0.4%
Vine	0.1%
Ask.fm	0.0%
Classmates	0.0%
Flickr	0.0%
Meet up	0.0%
Meetme	0.0%
MySpace	0.0%
Tagged	0.0%
Tumblr	0.0%

Table 13-5
Use of Social Media

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Facebook	Instagram	Linkedin	Twitter
All	57.6%	6.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	62.8%	6.1%	11.2%	5.7%
North Central	48.2%	0.9%	5.6%	4.9%
East	69.1%	13.9%	2.1%	11.4%
West Central	51.7%	4.9%	5.7%	2.9%
Southeast	64.2%	9.4%	6.4%	4.9%
Southwest	56.0%	4.3%	6.5%	13.6%
Age of Respondent				
Under 35	92.5%	35.6%	3.9%	13.2%
35 - 49	74.4%	10.0%	10.6%	11.7%
50 - 64	61.2%	3.3%	11.5%	9.3%
65 - 74	49.8%	0.3%	2.7%	3.7%
75 and over	30.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
➜ 65 and over	39.9%	0.2%	1.3%	1.8%
Sex of Respondent				
Male	52.6%	6.1%	7.3%	11.0%
Female	61.3%	6.2%	5.9%	4.1%
Household Structure				
Household with Children	75.2%	11.2%	12.9%	11.5%
Household with Only Adult Children	62.0%	3.1%	13.0%	9.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	70.3%	4.2%	4.7%	3.5%
Non-Elderly Single	58.8%	15.5%	8.4%	10.5%
Elderly Couple	38.8%	0.3%	3.0%	2.4%
Elderly Single	43.8%	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%

Table 13-5
Use of Social Media

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Facebook	Instagram	Linkedin	Twitter
All	57.6%	6.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Household Income				
Under $25,000	24.9%	4.1%	1.9%	3.9%
$25 - $50,000	47.2%	3.5%	0.7%	0.7%
$50 - $100,000	63.8%	10.7%	5.6%	10.1%
$100 - $200,000	69.7%	8.5%	8.9%	9.6%
$200,000 and over	65.1%	6.7%	10.3%	5.0%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	57.1%	7.3%	1.8%	1.3%
Conservative	60.0%	3.7%	6.6%	12.4%
Reform	63.5%	6.0%	8.3%	3.3%
Just Jewish	50.7%	7.9%	5.4%	6.1%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	58.1%	3.5%	8.8%	6.8%
Conversionary	58.0%	6.2%	4.8%	3.1%
Intermarried	62.0%	4.2%	7.0%	11.3%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	60.0%	6.5%	10.1%	7.0%
Non-Member	56.4%	6.0%	4.6%	7.0%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Member	66.6%	4.9%	10.5%	11.1%
Non-Member	55.0%	6.5%	5.2%	5.8%
JCC Membership				
Member	64.2%	14.6%	9.1%	2.0%
Non-Member	56.7%	5.0%	6.1%	7.7%

Table 13-5 Use of Social Media				
Base: Jewish Respondents				
Population Subgroup	**Facebook**	**Instagram**	**Linkedin**	**Twitter**
All	57.6%	6.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	49.9%	4.4%	7.6%	4.4%
Non-Member	59.5%	6.6%	6.2%	7.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	68.3%	9.8%	8.9	8.5%
On General Trip	56.7%	3.9%	5.1	7.3%
No	51.6%	5.8%	6.2	5.7%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	57.2%	6.5%	11.7%	6.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	52.5%	3.2%	12.6%	11.6%
Not Asked	58.8%	6.4%	4.1%	6.8%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	58.1%	6.0%	5.0%	7.3%
Under $100	45.4%	4.7%	8.3%	2.6%
$100 - $500	62.5%	7.0%	9.9%	11.7%
$500 - $1,000	71.9%	5.8%	24.5%	3.5%
$1,000 and over	72.7%	12.1%	16.3%	8.0%

Chapter 14
Philanthropic Profile – Behavior

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Definitions and Methodological Issues	14-2
Donated to Charities in the Past Year	14-4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year	14-21
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	14-31
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year	14-41
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Jewish Federation of Broward County in the Past Year	14-51
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign	14-54
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year	14-62
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year	14-72
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year	14-76
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year	14-84
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year	14-94
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year	14-105
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year	14-110
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities	14-114

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

(Deuteronomy 16:20)

Definitions and Methodological Issues

Definitions:

❶ *Jewish Federation* refers to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, unless otherwise specified.

❷ *Other Jewish Federations* refers to Jewish Federations other than the Jewish Federation of Broward County (or the Local Jewish Federation).

❸ *Other Jewish Charities* refers to Jewish charities other than the Jewish Federation of Broward County (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations. Donations to Other Jewish Charities *exclude* membership dues to synagogues, Jewish Community Centers, and Jewish organizations, tuition for Jewish education programs, and Israel Bond purchases.

❹ *Non-Jewish Charities* refers to charities that are not specifically Jewish.

❺ *Local Jewish Federation* refers to the Jewish Federation in each comparison Jewish community, including Broward.

❻ *Any Jewish Federation* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Federations*) includes the Jewish Federation of Broward County (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations.

❼ *Any Jewish Charity* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Charities*) includes Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities.

❽ *Any Charity* includes Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities.

Methodological Issues:

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

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

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

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

Donated to Charities in the Past Year

This section discusses the overall levels of donations to charities made by Jewish households in Broward in the past year.

Table 14-1 shows that 23% (16,600 households) of households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. (See the "Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year" section in this Chapter for a comparison with the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*.) 12% of households *reported* that they donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year; 49%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 72%, to Non-Jewish Charities.

77% of households *reported* that they did not donate to the **Jewish Federation ❶** in the past year, 10% donated under $100, 7% donated $100-$500, and 6% donated $500 and over, including 3% who donated $1,000 and over.

88% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Other Jewish Federations ❷** in the past year, 6% donated under $100, 4% donated $100-$500, and 2% donated $500 and over, including 1% who donated $1,000 and over.

51% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Other Jewish Charities ❸** in the past year, 18% donated under $100, 17% donated $100-$500, and 15% donated $500 and over, including 9% who donated $1,000 and over.

28% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Non-Jewish Charities ❹** in the past year, 34% donated under $100, 21% donated $100-$500, and 17% donated $500 and over, including 10% who donated $1,000 and over.

Table 14-23 shows that 31% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Jewish Federation ❻** in the past year. The 31% compares to 51% in 1997.

Table 14-17 shows that 61% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Jewish Charity ❼** in the past year.

Table 14-23 shows that 83% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Charity ❽** in the past year.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Table 14-1
Donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year by Level of Donations

Base: Jewish Households

Level of Donation	Jewish Federation of Broward County ❶	Other Jewish Federations ❷	Other Jewish Charities ❸	Non-Jewish Charities ❹
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.1%			
Not Asked to Donate	68.8			
Nothing	76.9%	88.2%	50.6%	28.3%
Under $100	10.4	6.0	18.3	33.9
$100 - $500	7.0	3.9	16.6	20.6
$500 - $1,000	2.7	0.8	5.9	7.5
$1,000 - $2,500	1.7	0.7	3.9	5.9
$2,500 - $5,000	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.0
$5,000 - $10,000	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.1
$10,000 - $25,000	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.6
$25,000 and over	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Donation Categories				
Did Donate	23.1%	11.8%	49.4%	71.7%
$100 and over	12.7%	5.8%	31.1%	37.8%
$500 and over	5.7%	1.9%	14.5%	17.2%
$1,000 and over	3.0%	1.1%	8.6%	9.7%

Note: See page 14-2 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. **Table 14-2** shows the three *Jewish Federation Market Segments* developed from these two questions:

❶ **Donated to Jewish Federation** (23%): Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate** (8%): Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year but they did not donate.

❸ **Not Asked** (69%): Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and were not asked to donate.

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

❹ **Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate** (26%): Two groups of households were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year: the 23% who donated (all of whom are "assumed" to have been asked to donate) and the 8% who were asked but did not donate. The *percentage of households asked who did not donate* is calculated by dividing the 8% of households who were asked but did not donate (❷) by the 31% (23% + 8%) of households who were asked to donate (❶+❷).

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-3** shows that 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.

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.

See **Table 14-7** for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. The comparison is made in that table because the data for many more comparison Jewish communities are available in **Table 14-7**, which shows the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year, than in **Table 14-3**, which shows Jewish Federation market segments in the past year. (Fewer community studies have asked market segment questions.)

Age of Head of Household. **Table 14-4** shows that the 19% of households **under age 35** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Houston, 15% in Miami, 14% in Las Vegas, 12% in Atlanta, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 11% in 1997.

The 27% of households **age 35-49** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Houston, 24% in Miami, 21% in Atlanta, 19% in South Palm Beach, and 18% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 30% in 1997.

The 22% of households **age 50-64** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Miami, 33% in Houston, 27% in Atlanta, 25% in South Palm Beach, 23% in West Palm Beach, and 17% in Las Vegas. The 22% compares to 36% in 1997.

The 21% of households **age 65-74** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Houston, 38% in Miami, 35% in South Palm Beach, 33% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 21% compares to 49% in 1997.

The 26% of households **age 75 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Atlanta, 51% in Houston, 50% in West Palm Beach, 47% in South Palm Beach, 40% in Miami, and 36% in Las Vegas. The 26% compares to 59% in 1997.

The 23% of households **age 65 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in both Houston and Atlanta, 43% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 39% in Miami, and 29% in Las Vegas. The 23% compares to 55% in 1997.

Perception of Jewish Federation. **Table 14-5** shows that 23% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation in households and who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year **perceive the Jewish Federation as fair/poor**. The 23% is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Las Vegas, 35% in Miami, 31% in South Palm Beach, and 12% in West Palm Beach. The 23% compares to 33% in 1997.

Note that the sample sizes shown in **Table 14-5** are generally very small and that only differences between communities of at least 20 percentage points should be considered important. Note as well that the respondent who reported his/her perception of the Local Jewish Federation may not have been the household member responsible for making donations to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ❶

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 23% of households **donated to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (50%)
- synagogue member households (38%), households who attended Chabad (35%), JCC member households (34%), and Jewish organization member households (48%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (39%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (58%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (48%) or good (37%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (34%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Central (10%)
- Just Jewish households (12%)
- intermarried households (9%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (5%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (12%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (6%)

Not Asked to Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ❸

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 69% of households were **not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Central (85%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (80%) and $25,000-$50,000 (78%)
- Just Jewish households (80%)
- intermarried households (82%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (81%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (87%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (80%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (90%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households with only adult children (59%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (39%)
- synagogue member households (53%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (58%), and Jewish organization member households (46%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (58%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (53%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (36%)
- households who are very or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent (46%) or good (56%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (57%)

Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ❹

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 26% of **households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Northwest (36%)
- non-elderly couple households (39%) and non-elderly single households (54%)
- Just Jewish households (43%)
- conversionary in-married households (37%) and intermarried households (50%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (63%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (40%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is somewhat attached (36%) and not (39%) emotionally attached to Israel

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southwest (16%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (15%)
- households age 65-74 (16%) and age 75 and over (14%)
- elderly couple households (14%) and elderly single households (15%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (12%)
- JCC member households (8%) and Jewish organization member households (11%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (16%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (9%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (11%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is very emotionally attached to Israel (16%)

Table 14-2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
All	23.1%	8.1	68.8	26.0%
Geographic Area				
Northwest	25.0%	14.2	60.8	36.2%
North Central	10.3%	5.2	84.5	33.5%
East	23.1%	6.3	70.6	21.4%
West Central	25.0%	8.5	66.5	25.4%
Southeast	21.6%	8.8	69.6	28.9%
Southwest	26.2%	4.8	69.0	15.5%
Length of Residence in Broward				
0 - 4 years	19.3%	3.4	77.3	15.0%
5 - 9 years	13.9%	3.7	82.4	21.0%
10 - 19 years	23.3%	7.4	69.3	24.1%
20 or more years	24.8%	9.4	65.8	27.5%
Age of Head of Household				
Under 35	18.7%	5.0	76.3	21.1%
35 - 49	26.9%	9.4	63.7	25.9%
50 - 64	21.9%	12.0	66.1	35.4%
65 - 74	20.7%	4.0	75.3	16.2%
75 and over	26.0%	4.3	69.7	14.2%
➜ 65 and over	23.3%	4.2	72.5	15.3%

Table 14-2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
All	23.1%	8.1	68.8	26.0%
Household Structure				
Household with Children	24.3%	7.3	68.4	23.1%
HH with Only Adult Children	29.0%	12.4	58.6	30.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	23.6%	15.0	61.4	38.9%
Non-Elderly Single	13.6%	16.1	70.3	54.2%
Elderly Couple	25.6%	4.3	70.1	14.4%
Elderly Single	26.4%	4.6	69.0	14.8%
Household Income				
Under $25,000	15.4%	5.0	79.6	24.5%
$25 - $50,000	19.1%	2.5	78.4	11.6%
$50 - $100,000	15.7%	8.2	76.1	34.3%
$100 - $200,000	26.9%	11.3	61.8	29.6%
$200,000 and over	50.4%	10.9	38.7	17.8%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	20.9%	6.7	72.4	24.3%
Conservative	30.7%	6.5	62.8	17.5%
Reform	30.7%	9.1	60.2	22.9%
Just Jewish	11.6%	8.8	79.6	43.1%

Table 14-2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
All	23.1%	8.1	68.8	26.0%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	32.4%	8.0	59.6	19.8%
Conversionary	23.0%	13.2	63.8	36.5%
Intermarried	9.0%	9.0	82.0	50.0%
Synagogue Membership				
Member	38.0%	9.2	52.8	19.5%
Non-Member	15.6%	7.5	76.9	32.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	34.6%	7.1	58.3	17.0%
Did Not Attend	19.7%	8.3	72.0	29.6%
JCC Membership				
Member	34.1%	2.8	63.1	7.6%
Non-Member	21.6%	8.8	69.6	28.9%
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	47.8%	5.9	46.3	11.0%
Non-Member	17.1%	8.6	74.3	33.5%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child				
To Jewish Day School	22.1%	4.7	73.2	17.5%
To Supplemental School	30.2%	11.7	58.1	27.9%
➜To Jewish Education	26.9%	9.4	63.7	25.9%
No	15.2%	3.8	81.0	20.0%

Table 14-2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
All	23.1%	8.1	68.8	26.0%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child				
To Overnight Camp	27.6%	12.8	59.6	31.7%
No	22.1%	5.5	72.4	19.9%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
In Youth Group	30.1%	8.0	61.9	21.0%
No	19.6%	8.0	72.4	29.0%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	39.2%	7.7	53.1	16.4%
No	20.9%	9.4	69.7	31.0%
Familiarity with Jewish Federation				
Very Familiar	58.1%	5.9	36.0	9.2%
Somewhat Familiar	24.0%	8.0	68.0	25.0%
Not at All Familiar	4.8%	8.0	87.2	62.5%
Perception of Jewish Federation				
Excellent	48.3%	5.7	46.0	10.6%
Good	36.5%	7.8	55.7	17.6%
Fair + Poor	18.1%	9.2	72.7	33.7%

Table 14-2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
All	23.1%	8.1	68.8	26.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	34.3%	9.1	56.6	21.0%
On General Trip	27.4%	7.5	65.1	21.5%
No	12.1%	8.0	79.9	39.8%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel				
Extremely Attached	27.3%	8.0	64.7	22.7%
Very Attached	29.6%	5.5	64.9	15.7%
Somewhat Attached	22.6%	12.8	64.6	36.2%
Not Attached	6.1%	3.9	90.0	39.0%

Note: See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 14-3
Local Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: *Not Asked* ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
Martin-St. Lucie [1]	1999	21%	4	75	14%
Denver	2007	23%	8	70	26%
San Francisco	2004	23%	7	70	23%
Broward	**2016**	**23%**	**8**	**69**	**26%**
Las Vegas	2005	21%	12	68	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	6	68	20%
San Diego	2003	26%	9	65	26%
Phoenix	2002	25%	12	63	32%
Atlantic County	2004	32%	8	60	19%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	8	57	20%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	8	56	18%
Orlando	1993	30%	15	55	33%
Washington	2003	33%	12	55	27%
Tucson	2002	34%	12	55	26%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	8	55	17%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	4	55	9%
Westport	2000	37%	9	54	20%
Monmouth	1997	40%	6	54	12%
Houston	2016	39%	11	50	21%
Charlotte	1997	45%	6	49	12%
New Haven	2010	37%	15	48	28%
Wilmington	1995	43%	9	48	18%
Sarasota	2001	45%	7	48	13%

Table 14-3
Local Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: *Not Asked* ❸	Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❹
Broward	**1997**	**45%**	**7**	**48**	**14%**
Miami	2014	32%	20	47	39%
Baltimore	2010	40%	12	47	24%
Middlesex	2008	44%	9	47	17%
Richmond	1994	42%	15	44	26%
Hartford	2000	50%	8	43	13%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	18	41	31%
York	1999	42%	17	41	29%
Rhode Island	2002	48%	11	41	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	7	41	12%
Bergen	2001	48%	12	40	21%
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	40	17%
Harrisburg	1994	50%	10	40	16%
Tidewater	2001	51%	10	39	16%
San Antonio	2007	53%	8	39	13%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	9	38	15%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	11	37	17%
Detroit	2005	55%	12	34	18%
Rochester	1999	62%	8	30	11%

[1] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Note: See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 14-4
Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Rochester	1999	32%	55%	61%	81%	77%	78%	62%
San Antonio	2007	24%	54%	48%	65%	60%	63%	53%
Tidewater	2001	18%	53%	54%	65%	65%	65%	51%
Harrisburg	1994	26%	52%	67%	68%	67%	67%	50%
Detroit	2005	38%	46%	51%	62%	66%	64%	55%
Hartford	2000	10%	45%	47%	69%	61%	65%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	44%	59%	72%	75%	74%	53%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	43%	51%	61%	64%	62%	52%
Charlotte	1997	37%	41%	54%	67%	58%	64%	45%
Baltimore	2010	13%	40%	43%	53%	59%	56%	40%
Bergen	2001	23%	39%	46%	62%	69%	65%	48%
St. Paul	2004	21%	39%	56%	66%	68%	67%	50%
Jacksonville	2002	33%	38%	33%	51%	60%	56%	41%
Cincinnati	2008	29%	38%	52%	49%	72%	62%	50%
Wilmington	1995	22%	38%	52%	58%	66%	62%	43%
Richmond	1994	17%	38%	58%	67%	69%	68%	42%
Chicago	2010	39%	37%	41%	59%	57%	58%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%	56%	70%	76%	73%	52%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37%	46%	40%	75%	59%	45%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	36%	52%	71%	66%	68%	48%
Pittsburgh	2002	12%	36%	48%	66%	75%	71%	45%
Houston	2016	46%	35%	33%	40%	51%	44%	39%
York	1999	35%	35%	51%	51%	54%	53%	42%
St. Petersburg	1994	20%	35%	31%	50%	42%	47%	36%
Westport	2000	13%	32%	42%	43%	63%	52%	37%
Monmouth	1997	12%	32%	44%	54%	58%	56%	40%

Table 14-4
Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Orlando	1993	20%	31%	28%	62%	53%	59%	30%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	31%	22%	27%	38%	32%	25%
Broward	**1997**	**11%**	**30%**	**36%**	**49%**	**59%**	**55%**	**45%**
Washington	2003	11%	29%	46%	54%	44%	49%	33%
Broward	**2016**	**19%**	**27%**	**22%**	**21%**	**26%**	**23%**	**23%**
Tucson	2002	17%	27%	28%	50%	51%	51%	34%
San Diego	2003	10%	25%	32%	28%	48%	43%	26%
Middlesex	2008	28%	24%	36%	47%	60%	55%	44%
Miami	2014	15%	24%	34%	38%	40%	39%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	22%	31%	29%	49%	39%	32%
Atlanta	2006	12%	21%	27%	25%	63%	44%	25%
Phoenix	2002	3%	20%	25%	37%	38%	37%	25%
St. Louis	2014	19%	19%	42%	52%	78%	64%	38%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	19%	25%	35%	47%	43%	37%
Sarasota	2001	NA	19%	31%	52%	63%	58%	45%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	18%	17%	25%	36%	29%	21%
Denver	2007	6%	18%	29%	27%	45%	34%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	5%	18%	23%	33%	50%	43%	35%
New Haven	2010	NA	18%	36%	47%	51%	50%	37%
Martin-St. Lucie [1]	1999	NA	17%	24%	21%	23%	22%	21%
Columbus	2013	14%	15%	30%	33%	42%	37%	26%
Howard County	2010	NA	15%	44%	NA	NA	46%	37%
New York	2011	10%	14%	24%	29%	42%	37%	24%

[1] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Table 14-5
Fair/Poor Perceptions of the Local Jewish Federation by Respondents in Households Who Were Asked but Did Not Donate to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local Jewish Federation

Community	Year	Perceive the Local Jewish Federation as Fair/Poor	Sample Size[1]
San Antonio	2007	47%	**43**
Las Vegas	2005	44%	79
Monmouth	1997	44%	**14**
Rhode Island	2002	41%	61
Milwaukee	1996	41%	**46**
Orlando	1993	41%	**25**
Minneapolis	2004	38%	**41**
Sarasota	2001	36%	**23**
Wilmington	1995	36%	**28**
Miami	2014	35%	223
Detroit	2005	35%	107
Tucson	2002	35%	**34**
Hartford	2000	35%	**20**
Broward	**1997**	**33%**	**34**
Harrisburg	1994	33%	**26**
Westport	2000	32%	**36**
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%	**26**
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	**47**
Bergen	2001	30%	79
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	**27**

Table 14-5
Fair/Poor Perceptions of the Local Jewish Federation by Respondents in Households Who Were Asked but Did Not Donate to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Local Jewish Federation

Community	Year	Perceive the Local Jewish Federation as Fair/Poor	Sample Size[1]
New Haven	2010	28%	78
Charlotte	1997	27%	**17**
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	**36**
Middlesex	2008	24%	**41**
Atlantic County	2004	24%	**18**
Richmond	1994	23%	53
Broward	**2016**	**23%**	**47**
St. Paul	2004	20%	**18**
Jacksonville	2002	20%	66
Rochester	1999	20%	**35**
Washington	2003	18%	72
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	**38**
Tidewater	2001	11%	**38**
York	1999	4%	**19**

[1] In most communities, data are calculated from very small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution. Sample sizes between 25 and 49 are shown in boldface type. Sample sizes of less than 25 are shown in boldface type and in a large font.

Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Table 14-6 shows that 77% of Jewish households in Broward did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, 10% donated under $100, 7% donated $100-$500, and 6% donated $500 and over, including 3% who donated $1,000 and over. In total, 23% of households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-7** shows that 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 right hand side of **Table 14-7** examines only *households who donated* to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 45% who donated **under $100** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Las Vegas, 62% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 49% in Miami, 33% in Houston, and 14% in Atlanta. The 45% compares to 77% in 1997.

Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 13% who donated **$1,000 and over** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Atlanta, 20% in Houston, 16% in Miami, 10% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Las Vegas. The 13% compares to 4% in 1997.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is discussed in the "Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year" section in this Chapter. This section examines the percentage who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Table 14-6 shows that, overall, 13% of households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (38%)
- synagogue member households (25%), JCC member households (27%), and Jewish organization member households (24%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (23%)

- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (38%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (27%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the North Central (2%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (1%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (1%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (3%)

Table 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated $100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	12.7%	76.9%	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.0
Geographic Area						
Northwest	8.9%	75.0%	16.1	6.2	0.4	2.3
North Central	1.5%	89.6%	8.9	0.9	0.5	0.1
East	18.1%	76.9%	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.7
West Central	11.6%	75.0%	13.4	6.6	3.2	1.8
Southeast	15.3%	78.5%	6.2	5.4	4.8	5.1
Southwest	17.1%	73.8%	9.1	12.5	1.7	2.9
Length of Residence in Broward						
0 - 4 years	12.7%	80.6%	6.7	2.8	6.9	3.0
5 - 9 years	5.9%	86.1%	8.0	1.1	1.8	3.0
10 - 19 years	8.1%	76.8%	15.1	5.9	0.3	1.9
20 or more years	15.3%	75.2%	9.5	8.7	3.3	3.3
Age of Head of Household						
Under 35	12.8%	81.4%	5.8	2.9	8.2	1.7
35 - 49	12.5%	73.1%	14.4	6.7	1.8	4.0
50 - 64	14.6%	78.1%	7.3	8.1	2.9	3.6
65 - 74	13.2%	79.3%	7.5	7.6	3.0	2.6
75 and over	8.8%	74.0%	17.2	5.9	1.1	1.8
➜ 65 and over	11.0%	76.7%	12.3	6.7	2.1	2.2

Table 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated $100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	12.7%	76.9%	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.0
Household Structure						
Household with Children	15.5%	75.7%	8.8	8.7	1.8	5.0
HH with Only Adult Children	17.5%	71.1%	11.4	10.8	4.1	2.6
Non-Elderly Couple	15.4%	76.4%	8.2	3.1	6.8	5.5
Non-Elderly Single	8.3%	86.4%	5.3	3.6	2.4	2.3
Elderly Couple	12.7%	74.3%	13.0	7.2	1.8	3.7
Elderly Single	10.8%	73.6%	15.6	6.9	3.0	0.9
Household Income						
Under $25,000	1.2%	84.6%	14.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
$25 - $50,000	7.5%	80.9%	11.6	6.0	1.4	0.1
$50 - $100,000	7.0%	84.3%	8.7	5.8	0.9	0.3
$100 - $200,000	13.6%	73.0%	13.4	8.7	1.7	3.2
$200,000 and over	38.1%	49.6%	12.3	15.5	8.1	14.5
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	11.9%	79.1%	9.0	2.2	4.7	5.0
Conservative	20.2%	69.3%	10.5	13.7	2.8	3.7
Reform	14.9%	69.3%	15.8	7.7	3.1	4.1
Just Jewish	5.1%	88.4%	6.5	1.6	2.2	1.3

Table 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated $100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	12.7%	76.9%	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.0
Type of Marriage						
In-married	19.9%	67.6%	12.5	9.3	4.7	5.9
Conversionary	16.3%	77.0%	6.7	12.6	1.1	2.6
Intermarried	6.4%	91.1%	2.5	4.3	1.5	0.6
Synagogue Membership						
Member	24.9%	61.9%	13.2	13.0	4.9	7.0
Non-Member	6.5%	84.5%	9.0	4.0	1.6	0.9
Attended Chabad in the Past Year						
Attended	20.6%	65.5%	13.9	9.8	5.9	4.9
Did Not Attend	10.4%	80.2%	9.4	6.2	1.8	2.4
JCC Membership						
Member	26.5%	65.8%	7.7	10.2	7.9	8.4
Non-Member	10.8%	78.4%	10.8	6.6	2.0	2.2
Jewish Organization Membership						
Member	24.4%	52.2%	23.4	11.1	5.6	7.7
Non-Member	9.8%	82.9%	7.3	6.0	2.0	1.8

Table 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated $100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	12.7%	76.9%	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.0
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child						
To Jewish Day School	15.1%	77.9%	7.0	8.4	3.2	3.5
To Supplemental School	17.7%	69.8%	12.5	9.6	3.9	4.2
➜To Jewish Education	16.1%	73.1%	10.8	8.7	3.6	3.8
No	5.2%	84.9%	9.9	3.3	1.0	0.9
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child						
To Overnight Camp	14.6%	72.5%	12.9	7.5	3.1	4.0
No	12.6%	77.9%	9.5	7.2	2.8	2.6
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager						
In Youth Group	15.5%	70.0%	14.5	8.4	3.2	3.9
No	11.7%	80.4%	7.9	6.6	2.6	2.5
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	22.9%	60.6%	16.5	13.3	4.3	5.3
No	12.0%	79.0%	9.0	6.7	2.2	3.1
Familiarity with Jewish Federation						
Very Familiar	37.8%	41.9%	20.3	15.0	13.0	9.8
Somewhat Familiar	12.1%	76.0%	11.9	8.7	2.0	1.4
Not at All Familiar	1.2%	95.2%	3.6	1.1	0.1	0.0

Table 14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated $100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	12.7%	76.9%	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.0
Perception of Jewish Federation						
Excellent	26.7%	51.7%	21.6	8.7	10.7	7.3
Good	21.6%	63.5%	14.9	13.6	4.8	3.2
Fair + Poor	14.2%	81.9%	3.9	12.0	0.3	1.9
Any Adult Visited Israel						
On Jewish Trip	21.2%	65.6%	13.2	9.0	5.2	7.0
On General Trip	12.9%	72.6%	14.5	6.5	3.5	2.9
No	7.2%	87.9%	4.9	6.3	0.4	0.5
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel						
Extremely Attached	15.7%	72.8%	11.5	6.5	4.2	5.0
Very Attached	16.9%	70.4%	12.7	9.2	4.6	3.1
Somewhat Attached	11.1%	77.5%	11.4	8.1	1.0	2.0
Not Attached	3.4%	94.1%	2.5	1.9	0.3	1.2

Table 14-7
Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Rochester	1999	61%	51%	27	8	13
Detroit	2005	55%	45%	32	8	15
San Antonio	2007	53%	33%	39	11	17
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	35%	32	11	22
Milwaukee	1996	51%	45%	30	8	17
Cincinnati	2008	50%	27%	40	10	23
Minneapolis	2004	50%	42%	34	9	16
Tidewater	2001	49%	41%	36	8	15
Harrisburg	1994	49%	44%	34	9	14
Hartford	2000	48%	43%	37	8	13
St. Paul	2004	46%	47%	30	10	14
Rhode Island	2002	46%	48%	36	7	9
Bergen	2001	46%	53%	33	7	7
Cleveland	2011	45%	39%	41		20
Pittsburgh	2002	45%	34%	37	9	19
Chicago	2010	44%	28%	55		17
Middlesex	2008	44%	69%	23	4	4
Sarasota	2001	43%	37%	41	11	11
Broward	**1997**	**43%**	**77%**	**17**	**2**	**4**
Charlotte	1997	43%	38%	35	11	16
Richmond	1994	42%	50%	27	9	14
Philadelphia	2009	41%	36%	38	12	14
York	1999	41%	50%	31	8	11

Table 14-7
Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	41%	46%	34	7	15
Baltimore	2010	40%	30%	45		25
Houston	2016	39%	33%	36	11	20
Jacksonville	2002	39%	44%	31	12	13
St. Louis	2014	38%	31%	48		21
Howard County	2010	37%	13%	61		26
New Haven	2010	37%	44%	36	8	11
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	62%	22	6	10
Palm Springs	1998	37%	67%			33
Monmouth	1997	37%	70%	25	3	2
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	54%	30	5	10
Westport	2000	35%	47%	38	7	8
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	44%	38	8	9
Tucson	2002	33%	49%	34	8	10
Miami	2014	32%	49%	28	7	16
Washington	2003	32%	37%	47	8	8
Atlantic County	2004	31%	60%	25	6	9
Orlando	1993	30%	59%	26	4	11
Columbus	2013	26%	30%	43	12	16
San Diego	2003	26%	29%	42	14	15

Table 14-7
Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	40%	38	7	16
Atlanta	2006	25%	14%	60		26
Phoenix	2002	25%	22%	43	13	22
New York	2011	24%	39%	48		13
Broward	**2016**	**23%**	**45%**	**30**	**12**	**13**
Denver	2007	23%	20%	44	10	26
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	2005	21%	63%	30	4	2
Martin-St. Lucie [1]	1999	21%	68%	20	8	5
Seattle	2000	15%	78%			22

[1] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Note: Excludes households who donated *only* to Other Jewish Federations. Such donations to Other Jewish Federations only are shown in **Table 14-10**.

Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

While **Table 14-2** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Broward who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year, **Table 14-8** shows *profiles of households who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year:* ❶ donated to Jewish Federation; ❷ asked, did not donate; and ❸ not asked. (See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.)

As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 14-2** shows that 25% of *households who live in the Northwest* donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, **Table 14-8** shows that 16% of *households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in the Northwest. **Note that the discussion below compares differences *among* the Jewish Federation market segments, not within each market segment.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation market segments are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- households who were asked but did not donate are more likely to live in the Northwest and less likely to live in the Southwest
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to live in the North Central

Demographic Profile

- households who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be age 50-64 and less likely to be age 65 and over
- households who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be non-elderly single households and non-elderly couple households
- households who donated are more likely to earn an annual income of $200,000 and over
- households who were asked but did not donate in the past year are more likely to earn an annual income of $75,000-$200,000 and less likely to earn $15,000-$75,000
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to earn an annual income of $15,000-$75,000 and less likely to earn $150,000 and over

Religious Profile

- households who donated are more likely to be Conservative and less likely to be Just Jewish
- households who were not asked to donate and who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who donated are generally more likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who donated are less likely to be intermarried

Membership Profile

- households who donated are more likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households, were more likely to be households who attended Chabad in the past year, and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much part of the Broward Jewish community
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels not at all part of the Broward Jewish community

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to contain a respondent who did not attend Jewish education as a child
- households who were asked but did not donate are more likely and households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a respondent who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child
- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager
- households who were not asked to donate and households who were asked but did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays)

Familiarity with and Perception of the Jewish Federation

- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and less likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and more likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent and less likely to contain a respondent who perceives the Jewish Federation as fair/poor

Israel

- households who donated are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and a general trip
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and more likely to contain no adult who visited Israel
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely emotionally attached to Israel and more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is not emotionally attached to Israel

Philanthropic Profile

- households who donated were generally more likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who were not asked to donate were less likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸
Geographic Area			
Northwest	15.8%	25.8%	13.0%
North Central	4.2	6.0	11.5
East	9.2	7.2	9.4
West Central	29.7	29.0	26.6
Southeast	15.8	18.6	17.1
Southwest	25.4	13.4	22.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Length of Residence in Broward			
0 - 4 years	5.5%	2.7%	7.4%
5 - 9 years	5.4	4.2	10.8
10 - 19 years	21.7	19.9	21.7
20 or more years	67.4	73.2	60.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age of Head of Household			
Under 35	5.1%	3.9%	7.0%
35 - 49	19.4	19.7	15.4
50 - 64	34.9	55.5	35.3
65 - 74	18.0	10.1	22.0
75 and over	22.6	10.8	20.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

		Did Not Donate	
Population Subgroup	**Did Donate ❶**	**Asked ❷**	**Not Asked ❸**
Household Structure			
Household with Children	21.7%	18.6%	20.7%
HH with Only Adult Children	18.9	23.1	12.8
Non-Elderly Couple	9.5	17.4	8.3
Non-Elderly Single	5.4	18.5	9.4
Elderly Couple	15.8	7.6	14.5
Elderly Single	21.0	10.6	18.4
Other	7.7	4.2	15.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household Income			
Under $15,000	4.0%	9.4%	9.8%
$15 - $25,000	7.0	1.2	10.0
$25 - $50,000	11.9	4.7	17.0
$50 - $75,000	9.7	6.8	16.4
$75 - $100,000	10.6	24.9	17.8
$100 - $150,000	15.2	18.1	14.1
$150 - $200,000	10.9	14.9	6.7
$200,000 and over	30.7	20.0	8.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

		Did Not Donate	
Population Subgroup	**Did Donate ❶**	**Asked ❷**	**Not Asked ❸**
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	3.5%	3.3%	4.1%
Conservative	39.8	24.0	27.3
Reconstructionist	1.0	0.6	1.2
Reform	37.1	31.7	24.5
Just Jewish	18.6	40.4	42.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Religious Practice/Jewish Behavior			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	94.7%	72.4%	72.9%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	96.1%	81.3%	72.1%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	86.7%	73.9%	73.7%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	30.8%	10.9%	19.6%
Keep a Kosher Home	18.2%	6.6%	9.8%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	2.7%	3.3%	1.9%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	7.4%	27.9%	30.0%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	28.8%	19.6%	16.3%
Never Attend Services	12.8%	31.8%	33.4%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	42.3%	36.4%	21.5%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

		Did Not Donate	
Population Subgroup	**Did Donate ❶**	**Asked ❷**	**Not Asked ❸**
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	51.6%	35.5%	34.4%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	69.8%	49.9%	47.6%
Type of Marriage			
In-married	83.9%	61.7%	61.5%
Conversionary	8.0	13.8	8.9
Intermarried	8.1	24.5	29.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Membership			
Synagogue Member	55.3%	38.2%	25.8%
Attended Chabad	34.5%	20.4%	19.5%
JCC Member	18.1%	4.2%	11.2%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	44.5%	21.2%	16.5%
Jewish Organization Member	40.4%	14.3%	13.2%
Feel a Part of the Broward Jewish Community			
Very Much	34.4%	16.5%	10.8%
Somewhat	39.7	35.1	27.8
Not Very Much	22.3	42.2	36.4
Not at All	3.6	6.2	25.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

		Did Not Donate	
Population Subgroup	**Did Donate ❶**	**Asked ❷**	**Not Asked ❸**
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child			
Jewish Day School	14.1%	9.0%	16.4%
Supplemental School	66.9	77.4	45.5
Israeli Education	0.8	0.0	1.8
Tutor	0.3	0.0	2.5
No Formal Jewish Education	17.9	13.6	33.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Respondent Attended Informal Jewish Education as a Child			
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	39.2%	54.8%	29.9%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	52.6%	41.7%	38.2%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	35.9%	19.7%	18.5%
Familiarity with Jewish Federation			
Very Familiar	48.3%	15.1%	10.0%
Somewhat Familiar	43.7	44.5	41.5
Not at All Familiar	8.0	40.4	48.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸
Perception of Jewish Federation			
Excellent	44.2%	26.6%	28.2%
Good	46.6	50.1	47.4
Fair	8.5	21.0	19.9
Poor	0.7	2.3	4.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	36.3%	27.5%	20.1%
On General Trip	43.1	33.7	34.3
No	20.6	38.8	45.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel			
Extremely Attached	29.2%	24.7%	23.5%
Very Attached	37.5	19.9	27.9
Somewhat Attached	29.4	48.0	28.6
Not Attached	3.9	7.4	20.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-8
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate: Asked ❷	Did Not Donate: Not Asked ❸
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year			
Nothing	29.3%	48.3%	58.7%
Under $100	21.3	17.2	17.1
$100 - $500	16.2	17.6	16.3
$500 - $1,000	10.9	6.6	4.2
$1,000 and over	22.3	10.3	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year			
Nothing	17.2%	25.3%	32.0%
Under $100	31.2	38.1	34.2
$100 - $500	27.4	23.9	18.1
$500 - $1,000	7.2	6.8	7.8
$1,000 and over	17.0	5.9	7.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

While **Table 14-6** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Broward who donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year by the level of donations, **Table 14-9** shows *profiles of households by the level of donations* to the Jewish Federation in the past year: ❶ households who did not donate, ❷ households who donated under $100, ❸ households who donated $100-$500, and ❹ households who donated $500 and over. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 14-6** shows that 6% of *households who live in the Northwest* donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year, **Table 14-9** shows that 13% of *households who donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in the Northwest. **Note that the discussion below compares differences *among* the levels of donations, not within each level.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation donations levels are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- households who donated $500 and over are less likely to live in the Northwest and the North Central and more likely to live in the East and the Southeast
- households who donated under $100 are more likely to live in the Northwest and the West Central
- households who donated $100-$500 are more likely to live in the Southwest
- households who did not donate are more likely to live in the North Central
- households who donated$100-$500 and $500 and over are more likely to live in Broward for 20 or more years

Demographic Profile

- households who donated under $100 are more likely to be age 35-49, less likely to be age 50-74, and more likely to be age 75 and over
- households who donated under $100 are more likely to be elderly single households
- households who donated $500 and over are more likely to be non-elderly couple households
- households who donated $100-$500 and $500 and over are less likely to earn an annual income under $50,000 and more likely to earn $150,000 and over

Religious Profile

- households who did not donate are more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who donated under $100 are more likely to be Reform
- households who donated $100-$500 are more likely to be Conservative
- households who did not donate are generally less likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who did not donate are more likely to be intermarried

Membership Profile

- households who did not donate are less likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households, were less likely to be households who attended Chabad in the past year, and were less likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated $100-$500 and $500 and over are more likely to be synagogue member and JCC member households, were more likely to be households who attended Chabad in the past year (for $500 and over), and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who did not donate are less likely and households who donated $100-$500 and $500 and over are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much/somewhat part of the Broward Jewish community

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who attended supplemental school as a child
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays)

Familiarity with and Perception of the Jewish Federation

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and more likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who donated $500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent and more likely to contain a respondent who perceives the Jewish Federation as fair/poor
- households who donated $100-$500 are more likely to contain a respondent who perceives the Federation as fair than households who donated under $100 and $500 and over

Israel

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- households who donated $500 and over are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- households who did not donate are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is not attached to Israel
- households who donated $100-$500 and $500 and over are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel
- households who did not donate are more likely to be not attached to Israel

Philanthropic Profile

- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under $100 were more likely to donate under $100 to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated $500 and over were more likely to donate $1,000 and over to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under $100 were more likely to donate under $100 to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated $100-$500 were more likely to donate to $100-$500 to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated $500 and over were more likely to donate $1,000 and over to Non-Jewish charities in the past year

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Geographic Area				
Northwest	14.3%	22.6%	13.0%	6.9%
North Central	10.9	7.9	1.2	0.9
East	9.2	4.4	7.2	20.3
West Central	26.8	35.3	25.8	24.1
Southeast	17.3	10.1	12.9	29.6
Southwest	21.5	19.7	39.8	18.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Length of Residence in Broward				
0 - 4 years	6.9%	4.3%	2.6%	11.3%
5 - 9 years	10.1	6.9	1.4	7.6
10 - 19 years	21.5	31.3	18.1	8.6
20 or more years	61.5	57.5	77.9	72.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age of Head of Household				
Under 35	6.7%	3.6%	2.6%	10.9%
35 - 49	15.8	23.0	16.0	16.8
50 - 64	37.4	25.9	42.7	41.9
65 - 74	20.8	14.4	21.9	20.0
75 and over	19.3	33.1	16.8	10.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Household Structure				
Household with Children	20.3%	17.4%	25.4%	24.9%
HH with Only Adult Children	13.9	16.5	23.3	17.9
Non-Elderly Couple	9.3	7.4	4.1	20.2
Non-Elderly Single	10.4	4.7	4.8	7.5
Elderly Couple	13.8	17.7	14.5	13.8
Elderly Single	17.6	27.6	18.0	12.5
Other	14.7	8.7	9.9	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household Income				
Under $15,000	9.6%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%
$15 - $25,000	9.1	12.5	2.8	0.0
$25 - $50,000	15.7	14.7	12.5	4.3
$50 - $75,000	15.4	9.8	14.2	3.1
$75 - $100,000	18.6	13.2	10.9	4.2
$100 - $150,000	14.6	20.2	11.5	8.9
$150 - $200,000	7.6	6.3	16.7	13.5
$200,000 and over	9.4	15.2	31.4	66.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	4.2%	3.5%	1.3%	6.7%
Conservative	26.9	30.1	58.4	34.5
Reconstructionist	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8
Reform	25.2	42.3	30.6	35.4
Just Jewish	42.6	23.0	8.7	22.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Religious Practice/Jewish Behavior				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	72.8%	98.1%	94.0%	89.3%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	73.1%	93.1%	98.3%	98.9%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	73.7%	91.9%	86.5%	77.2%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	18.7%	29.3%	32.6%	31.5%
Keep a Kosher Home	9.5%	18.6%	14.0%	22.6%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	4.6%	8.3%	2.4%	5.3%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	2.1%	3.8%	0.8%	2.8%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	29.8%	5.1%	12.0%	5.8%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	16.6%	21.3%	41.8%	28.5%
Never Attend Services	33.2%	15.2%	15.8%	4.8%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	23.1%	35.1%	38.8%	60.0%

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

		Donated		
Population Subgroup	**Did Not Donate ❶**	**Under $100 ❷**	**$100-$500 ❸**	**$500 and Over ❹**
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	34.5%	53.7%	46.8%	53.6%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	47.8%	68.4%	61.1%	82.8%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	61.6%	87.5%	74.4%	89.6%
Conversionary	9.4	6.3	13.5	4.2
Intermarried	29.0	6.2	12.1	6.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Membership				
Synagogue Member	27.1%	42.6%	62.3%	69.8%
Attended Chabad	19.6%	30.9%	32.2%	44.1%
JCC Member	10.5%	9.0%	17.7%	35.2%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	17.0%	36.2%	49.4%	58.2%
Jewish Organization Member	13.3%	43.9%	30.9%	45.7%
Feel a Part of the Broward Jewish Community				
Very Much	11.4%	31.6%	33.8%	40.1%
Somewhat	28.6	33.8	41.4	48.5
Not Very Much	37.0	29.8	20.4	10.9
Not at All	23.0	4.8	4.4	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Respondent Attended Formal Jewish Education as a Child				
Jewish Day School	15.6%	10.1%	17.5%	17.0%
Supplemental School	48.8	62.0	69.4	72.8
Israeli Education	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.8
Tutor	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
No Formal Jewish Education	31.7	26.4	12.8	9.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Respondent Attended Informal Jewish Education as a Child				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	32.5%	41.3%	35.1%	40.6%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	38.6%	57.1%	48.2%	50.1%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	18.7%	35.3%	37.4%	35.2%
Familiarity with Jewish Federation				
Very Familiar	10.5%	38.0%	41.5%	74.8%
Somewhat Familiar	41.8	48.6	52.5	24.5
Not at All Familiar	47.7	13.4	6.0	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Perception of Jewish Federation				
Excellent	28.0%	48.5%	25.5%	59.4%
Good	47.7	46.7	55.3	36.6
Fair	20.1	4.8	17.3	3.8
Poor	4.2	0.0	1.9	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	20.8%	30.9%	31.3%	52.4%
On General Trip	34.3	50.6	33.4	41.2
No	44.9	18.5	35.3	6.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel				
Extremely Attached	23.7%	27.4%	22.8%	40.2%
Very Attached	27.0	35.7	38.4	39.6
Somewhat Attached	30.7	33.2	34.6	16.1
Not Attached	18.6	3.7	4.2	4.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year				
Nothing	57.6%	33.4%	34.4%	15.3%
Under $100	17.1	30.7	21.7	3.7
$100 - $500	16.4	17.1	16.5	14.2
$500 - $1,000	4.5	8.7	8.1	18.4
$1,000 and over	4.4	10.1	19.3	48.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0

Table 14-9
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate ❶	Donated		
		Under $100 ❷	$100-$500 ❸	$500 and Over ❹
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year				
Nothing	31.3%	15.2%	20.7%	16.4%
Under $100	34.6	56.1	11.9	9.2
$100 - $500	18.7	19.8	42.5	22.1
$500 - $1,000	7.7	3.4	10.8	9.6
$1,000 and over	7.7	5.5	14.1	42.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Jewish Federation of Broward County in the Past Year

Table 14-10 shows that 8% of Jewish households in Broward donated to Other Jewish Federations but not to the Jewish Federation of Broward County in the past year (*Other Jewish Federations only*); 19% donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County but not to Other Jewish Federations (*Local Jewish Federation only*); 4% donated to both the Jewish Federation of Broward County and Other Jewish Federations; and 69% did not donate to Any Jewish Federation. In total, 12% of households donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year, including 3% to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, 2% to a Jewish Federation in Palm Beach County, and 6% to Jewish Federations elsewhere.

Community Comparisons. The 8% who donated to **Other Jewish Federations only** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 5% in both Miami and Las Vegas. The 8% compares to 7% in 1997.

The 19% who donated to the **Local Jewish Federation only** in the past year is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, 25% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in Las Vegas. The 19% compares to 41% in 1997.

The 4% who donated to **both the Local Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in West Palm Beach, 8% in South Palm Beach, 4% in Miami, and 3% in Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 3% in 1997.

The 12% who donated to **Other Jewish Federations** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in West Palm Beach, 20% in South Palm Beach, 9% in Las Vegas, and 8% in Miami. The 12% compares to 10% in 1997.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Table 14-10
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Donated Only to:				
Community	**Year**	**Other Jewish Federations** [1]	**Local Jewish Federation**	**Donated to Local and Other Jewish Federations**	**Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Federation**	***Total Donated to Other Jewish Federations***
Palm Springs	1998	25%	24	13	38	37%
Atlantic County	2004	26%	25	7	42	33%
Sarasota	2001	15%	34	11	39	26%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	25	10	53	21%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%	29	8	51	20%
Martin-St. Lucie [2]	1999	16%	21	0	63	16%
Middlesex	2008	7%	35	8	50	15%
Broward	**2016**	**8%**	**19**	**4**	**69**	**12%**
Bergen	2001	6%	41	7	46	12%
New Haven	2010	5%	32	5	58	11%
Monmouth	1997	8%	37	2	52	10%
Broward	**1997**	**7%**	**41**	**3**	**50**	**10%**
Miami	2014	5%	29	4	63	8%
Las Vegas	2005	5%	18	3	74	9%
St. Paul	2004	5%	43	5	48	9%
Tucson	2002	5%	32	2	62	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	35	0	59	6%
Westport	2000	4%	35	2	59	6%
Washington	2003	3%	31	3	64	6%
Wilmington	1995	3%	43	0	54	3%

Table 14-10
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Donated Only to:				
Community	**Year**	**Other Jewish Federations** [1]	**Local Jewish Federation**	**Donated to Local and Other Jewish Federations**	**Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Federation**	***Total Donated to Other Jewish Federations***
Minneapolis	2004	1%	50	2	48	3%
Harrisburg	1994	2%	49	1	48	2%
Hartford	2000	1%	49	1	49	2%
Richmond	1994	1%	42	0	56	2%
Detroit	2005	1%	55	0	44	1%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	41	0	58	1%
Rhode Island	2002	1%	48	0	51	1%
Tidewater	2001	1%	51	0	48	1%
York	1999	1%	42	0	57	1%
Charlotte	1997	1%	45	0	54	1%
Milwaukee	1996	1%	52	0	47	1%
Orlando	1993	1%	30	0	70	1%
Phoenix	2002	4%	25		71	NA
Seattle	2000	1%	15		84	NA

[1] In some communities, no question was asked about donations to *Other Jewish Federations*. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Other Jewish Federations* in the past year would likely be higher.
[2] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Results of the Jewish Federation Survey– Annual Campaign

Table 14-11 shows data on the Annual Jewish Federation of Broward County/UJA Campaign for 1985, 1990, and 1996 and then for 2010-2015.

The number of donors to the Annual Campaign decreased by 1,700 (37%) from 4,700 in 2010 to 3,000 in 2015.

Not adjusted for inflation, the Annual Campaign decreased by $214,000 (5%) from $4,269,700 in 2010 to $4,055,900 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.

Adjusted for inflation, since 2010, the Annual Campaign raised a total of $25.5 million.

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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-12** shows that the **Annual Campaign** of $4.1 million is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $23.0 million in Miami, $15.3 million in West Palm Beach, $15.0 million in South Palm Beach, $14.4 million in Atlanta, $8.3 million in Houston, and $1.9 million in Las Vegas. The $4.1 million compares to $13.3 million in 1996.

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 $40 in 1997.

Table 14-13 shows that, *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 29,000 households in Broward are on the Jewish Federation of Broward County mailing list as of 2016. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list contains 41% of the households in the Jewish community.

The 41% is the third lowest of among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in West Palm Beach, 68% in South Palm Beach, 61% in Houston, 48% in Miami, and 24% in Las Vegas. The 41% compares to 49% in 1997.

TABLE 14-11
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY–
ANNUAL CAMPAIGN 1985-2015

Year	Number of Donors [1]	Number of Jewish Households Who Donated	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation [2]
1985 *	NA	NA	$11,827,223	$26,052,050
1990 *	NA	NA	$12,122,887	$21,984,370
1996	NA	22,612	$8,804,051	$13,299,616
2010	4,721		$4,269,717	$4,640,989
2011	4,556		$4,329,264	$4,561,722
2012	3,854		$3,916,725	$4,043,357
2013	3,522		$4,002,618	$4,072,376
2014	3,400		$4,117,867	$4,122,755
2015	2,989		$4,055,858	$4,058,858
Increase/ (Decrease) 2010-2015	(1,732)	0	($213,859)	($582,131)

* In 1996, the Jewish Federation of South Broward and the Jewish Federation of Greater Fort Lauderdale merged to become the Jewish Federation of Broward County. The campaign totals shown here for 1985 and 1990 include both predecessor federations.
[1] Data on the number of households who donated to the Annual Campaign are not available prior to 2004. Some households make more than one donation. Thus, the number of donors is always higher than the number of households who donated.
[2] Amounts are adjusted to 2015 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (www.bls.gov).
[3] Decrease shown is 2005-2015.

TABLE 14-12
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2015 Annual Campaign	*Average Donation per Jewish Household* [1]
Detroit	2005	30,000	$30,854,000	$1,028
Charlotte	1997	4,000	$3,529,000	$882
Tidewater	2001	5,400	$4,692,000	$869
Cleveland	2011	38,300	$30,331,000	$792
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	$9,179,000	$666
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	$13,632,000	$652
Baltimore	2010	42,500	$26,216,000	$617
Richmond [2]	2011	5,000	$3,025,000	$605
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	$2,317,000	$579
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	$5,896,000	$567
Chicago	2010	148,100	$83,123,000	$561
Boston	2005	105,500	$55,304,000	$524
St. Paul [3]	2010	4,700	$2,283,000	$486
Essex-Morris [4]	2008	44,500	$21,309,000	$479
Rochester	1999	10,230	$4,408,000	$431
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	$5,292,000	$423
Columbus	2013	14,200	$5,764,000	$406
Miami	2014	55,700	$22,965,000	$405
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	$2,567,000	$383
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	$1,187,000	$371
San Antonio	2007	4,500	$1,567,000	$348
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	$3,213,000	$336
Houston	2016	26,000	$8,300,728	$319

TABLE 14-12 LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
Community	**Year**	**Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study**	**2015 Annual Campaign**	***Average Donation per Jewish Household*** [1]
Hartford	2000	14,800	$4,309,000	$291
St. Louis	2014	32,900	$9,212,000	$280
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	$2,056,000	$262
Tucson	2002	13,400	$3,467,000	$259
Sarasota	2001	8,800	$2,270,000	$258
Atlanta	2006	61,300	$14,376,000	$235
New Haven	2010	11,000	$2,532,000	$230
W Palm Beach	2005	69,000	$15,300,000	$222
New York	2011	694,000	$150,805,000	$217
Buffalo	1995	11,520	$2,415,000	$210
Wilmington [5]	1995	7,900	$1,626,000	$206
S Palm Beach	2005	73,000	$14,951,000	$205
Seattle	2000	22,490	$4,254,000	$189
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	$44,467,000	$180
Washington	2003	110,000	$19,462,000	$177
York [6]	1999	925	$156,000	$169
Westport [7]	2000	5,000	$758,000	$152
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	$16,578,000	$142
San Francisco	2004	125,400	$16,617,000	$133
Denver	2007	47,500	$5,623,000	$118
San Diego	2003	46,000	$5,269,000	$115
Portland (ME)	2007	4,300	$425,000	$99
Middlesex *	2008	24,000	$2,003,000	$95

TABLE 14-12
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2015 Annual Campaign	*Average Donation per Jewish Household* [1]
Phoenix	2002	44,000	$3,444,000	$78
Orlando	1993	9,044	$696,000	$77
Monmouth *	1997	26,000	$1,728,000	$66
Howard County [8]	2010	7,500	$484,000	$65
Heart of NJ *	1997/ 2008	50,000	$3,229,000	$65
St. Petersburg [9]	2010	13,500	$830,000	$61
BROWARD	**2016**	**72,000**	**$4,057,000**	**$56**
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	$529,000	$53
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	$1,882,000	$45

Table 14-12
Local Jewish Federation Annual Campaign
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2015 Annual Campaign	*Average Donation per Jewish Household* [1]

* In 2015, the Jewish Federation in Monmouth merged with the Jewish Federation in Middlesex to form the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey. The separate entries for Monmouth and Middlesex show 2013 Campaign data. The entry for the Heart of New Jersey shows 2015 Campaign information.

[1] The number of Jewish households is the number of households in the year of the study, while the campaign information is for 2015, unless otherwise indicated. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the *Average Donation per Jewish Household* column may overestimate or underestimate the per household donations in 2015. Thus, Community Comparisons should be treated with caution.

[2] *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2011 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Richmond are from the 1994 study.

[3] *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2010 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Paul are from the 2004 study.

[4] *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2008 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Essex-Morris are from the 1998 study.

[5] *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* and *2015 Annual Campaign* includes the entire State of Delaware (which is served by the Jewish Federation of Delaware), not just Wilmington.

[6] Campaign information is for 2009.

[7] The Westport Federation merged with the Bridgeport Federation in 2014 to form the Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County. Since no information on the number of households is available for Bridgeport, the entry for Westport, with 2013 campaign information is maintained here.

[8] Campaign information is for 2009.

[9] *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2010 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Petersburg are from the 1994 study.

Source: The *2015 Annual Campaign* information was provided by Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz of the Research Department of The Jewish Federations of North America.

Table 14-13
Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	**Year**	**On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List** [1]	**Estimated by the Telephone Survey**	***Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List***
Sarasota	2001	7,221	8,800	82%
Detroit	2005	23,913	30,000	80%
Rhode Island	2002	7,287	9,550	76%
San Antonio	2007	3,359	4,500	75%
W Palm Beach	2005	51,700	69,000	75%
Milwaukee	1996	7,848	10,400	75%
Tidewater	2001	3,888	5,400	72%
Westport	2000	3,612	5,000	72%
Bergen	2001	19,894	28,400	70%
Harrisburg	1994	2,226	3,200	70%
Richmond	1994	4,143	6,000	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	49,944	73,000	68%
Hartford	2000	9,993	14,800	68%
Atlantic County	2004	6,700	10,000	67%
York	1999	614	925	66%
Houston	2016	15,881	26,000	61%
Cincinnati	2008	7,600	12,500	61%
Rochester	1999	6,256	10,230	61%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2,387	4,000	60%
New Haven	2010	6,405	11,000	58%

TABLE 14-13
HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	**Year**	**On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List** [1]	**Estimated by the Telephone Survey**	***Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List***
Minneapolis	2004	7,899	13,850	57%
Jacksonville	2002	3,787	6,700	57%
Charlotte	1997	2,189	4,000	55%
Middlesex	2008	12,238	24,000	51%
Miami	2014	27,000	55,700	48%
Broward	**1997**	**65,764**	**133,000**	**49%**
Portland (ME)	2007	2,025	4,300	47%
St. Paul	2004	2,428	5,150	47%
Tucson	2002	6,289	13,400	47%
Monmouth	1997	12,330	26,000	47%
Seattle	2000	10,233	22,490	46%
Washington	2003	48,659	110,000	44%
BROWARD	**2016**	**29,222**	**72,000**	**41%**
Los Angeles	1997	68,000	247,668	27%
Las Vegas	2005	10,011	42,000	24%

[1] A *Jewish Federation Survey* gathered information from the Local Jewish Federation concerning the number of households on the current mailing list.

Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-14 shows that 51% of Jewish households in Broward did not donate to Other Jewish Charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year, 18% donated under $100, 17% donated $100-$500, and 15% donated $500 and over, including 9% who donated $1,000 and over. In total, 49% of households donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-15** shows that the 49% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 45 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.

The right hand side of **Table 14-15** examines only *households who donated* to Other Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 37% who donated **under $100** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 44% in Las Vegas, 33% in Miami, and 23% in Houston. The 37% compares to 59% in 1997.

Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 17% who donated **$1,000 and over** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Houston, 21% in Miami, 14% in West Palm Beach, 13% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 17% compares to 5% in 1997.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-14 shows that, overall, 49% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (59%)
- households age 75 and over (59%)
- elderly single households (62%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (66%)
- Orthodox households (82%) and Conservative households (61%)
- in-married households (60%) and conversionary in-married households (62%)

- synagogue member households (78%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (70%), JCC member households (63%), and Jewish organization member households (78%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (68%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (60%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (63%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (69%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (65%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (70%) and a general trip (63%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (71%)
- households who donated under $100 (67%), $100-$500 (66%), $500-$1,000 (79%), and $1,000 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (37%)
- households under age 35 (34%) and age 35-49 (39%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (33%)
- Just Jewish households (33%)
- intermarried households (23%)
- synagogue non-member households (36%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (36%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (25%)

Donated $100 and Over to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-14 shows that, overall, 31% of households **donated $100 and over to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (44%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (53%)
- Orthodox households (61%) and Conservative households (41%)
- in-married households (41%) and conversionary in-married households (48%)
- synagogue member households (56%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (54%), JCC member households (45%), and Jewish organization member households (55%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (51%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (41%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (54%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (54%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (47%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (44%), $500-$1,000 (76%), and $1,000 and over (86%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- under age 35 (16%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (16%)
- Just Jewish households (18%)
- intermarried households (11%)
- synagogue non-member households (19%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (18%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (18%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (13%)

Table 14-14
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	49.4%	31.1%	50.6%	18.3	16.6	5.9	8.6
Geographic Area							
Northwest	40.6%	23.4%	59.4%	17.2	10.1	5.3	8.0
North Central	51.8%	24.2%	48.2%	27.6	20.3	1.6	2.3
East	47.2%	35.2%	52.8%	12.0	13.4	3.7	18.1
West Central	42.2%	23.9%	57.8%	18.3	12.9	6.3	4.7
Southeast	59.0%	43.9%	41.0%	15.1	22.7	9.3	11.9
Southwest	57.0%	36.9%	43.0%	20.1	20.5	6.1	10.3
Length of Residence in Broward							
0 - 4 years	36.7%	25.3%	63.3%	11.4	7.1	7.3	10.9
5 - 9 years	49.0%	37.1%	51.0%	11.9	25.1	4.3	7.7
10 - 19 years	53.5%	28.1%	46.5%	25.4	15.8	1.7	10.6
20 or more years	49.4%	31.9%	50.6%	17.5	16.6	7.5	7.8
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	33.9%	16.3%	66.1%	17.6	10.8	3.5	2.0
35 - 49	39.2%	27.1%	60.8%	12.1	11.7	5.4	10.0
50 - 64	51.3%	37.2%	48.7%	14.1	19.0	8.5	9.7
65 - 74	50.1%	31.0%	49.9%	19.1	19.1	5.2	6.7
75 and over	58.6%	28.5%	41.4%	30.1	15.9	3.3	9.3
➜ 65 and over	54.4%	29.8%	45.6%	24.6	17.5	4.3	8.0

Table 14-14
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	49.4%	31.1%	50.6%	18.3	16.6	5.9	8.6
Household Structure							
Household with Children	45.1%	35.9%	54.9%	9.2	18.9	8.0	9.0
HH with Only Adult Children	47.3%	32.4%	52.7%	14.9	17.3	7.7	7.4
Non-Elderly Couple	58.2%	35.4%	41.8%	22.8	17.5	2.5	15.4
Non-Elderly Single	41.3%	29.8%	58.7%	11.5	17.8	5.9	6.1
Elderly Couple	53.1%	31.3%	46.9%	21.8	11.3	7.5	12.5
Elderly Single	61.9%	27.5%	38.1%	34.4	20.6	2.2	4.7
Household Income							
Under $25,000	32.7%	15.9%	67.3%	16.8	12.9	0.0	3.0
$25 - $50,000	45.5%	22.4%	54.5%	23.1	14.2	5.0	3.2
$50 - $100,000	47.6%	27.1%	52.4%	20.5	17.6	5.2	4.3
$100 - $200,000	55.1%	33.8%	44.9%	21.3	21.6	7.0	5.2
$200,000 and over	65.8%	52.6%	34.2%	13.2	13.3	7.0	32.3
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	82.0%	60.6%	18.0%	21.4	29.3	5.9	25.4
Conservative	60.6%	41.3%	39.4%	19.3	21.9	9.2	10.2
Reform	54.3%	33.3%	45.7%	21.0	19.0	4.7	9.6
Just Jewish	33.4%	18.3%	66.6%	15.1	9.2	4.3	4.8

Table 14-14
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	49.4%	31.1%	50.6%	18.3	16.6	5.9	8.6
Type of Marriage							
In-married	59.8%	41.4%	40.2%	18.4	18.1	9.2	14.1
Conversionary	62.3%	47.8%	37.7%	14.5	19.0	12.2	16.6
Intermarried	22.6%	10.8%	77.4%	11.8	5.8	4.1	0.9
Synagogue Membership							
Member	77.5%	55.5%	22.5%	22.0	24.7	9.3	21.5
Non-Member	35.7%	19.2%	64.3%	16.5	12.6	4.3	2.3
Attended Chabad in the Past Year							
Attended	69.8%	53.9%	30.2%	15.9	20.4	12.4	21.1
Did Not Attend	43.7%	24.7%	56.3%	19.0	15.5	4.1	5.1
JCC Membership							
Member	62.9%	44.8%	37.1%	18.1	25.0	7.1	12.7
Non-Member	47.6%	29.3%	52.4%	18.3	15.4	5.8	8.1
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	78.0%	55.2%	22.0%	22.8	30.3	6.7	18.2
Non-Member	42.5%	25.3%	57.5%	17.2	13.2	5.8	6.3
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child							
To Jewish Day School	67.9%	51.0%	32.1%	16.9	24.0	10.9	16.1
To Supplemental School	52.0%	34.9%	48.0%	17.1	19.3	6.8	8.8
➜To Jewish Education	54.3%	37.4%	45.7%	16.9	20.3	7.2	9.9
No	41.2%	18.4%	58.8%	22.8	8.9	3.8	5.7

Table 14-14
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	49.4%	31.1%	50.6%	18.3	16.6	5.9	8.6
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child							
To Overnight Camp	60.1%	40.5%	39.9%	19.6	20.0	8.7	11.8
No	46.5%	28.1%	53.5%	18.4	15.5	5.2	7.4
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
Youth Group Participant	63.1%	41.1%	36.9%	22.0	22.1	7.4	11.6
No	42.5%	25.9%	57.5%	16.6	13.4	5.6	6.9
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	68.7%	54.3%	31.3%	14.4	26.5	8.2	19.6
No	48.7%	28.6%	51.3%	20.1	14.8	6.3	7.5
Familiarity with Jewish Federation							
Very Familiar	64.8%	54.0%	35.2%	10.8	25.1	16.4	12.5
Somewhat Familiar	54.1%	31.6%	45.9%	22.5	17.7	6.3	7.6
Not at All Familiar	35.8%	17.7%	64.2%	18.1	15.2	0.7	1.8
Any Adult Visited Israel							
On Jewish Trip	69.5%	46.8%	30.5%	22.7	24.0	9.3	13.5
On General Trip	62.7%	40.0%	37.3%	22.7	19.8	7.9	12.3
No	24.8%	13.2%	75.2%	11.6	9.0	2.0	2.2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year							
Donated to Federation	70.7%	49.4%	29.3%	21.3	16.2	10.9	22.3
Asked, Did Not Donate	51.7%	34.5%	48.3%	17.2	17.6	6.6	10.3
Not Asked	41.3%	24.2%	58.7%	17.1	16.3	4.2	3.7

Table 14-14
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated: Under $100	Donated: $100-$500	Donated: $500-$1,000	Donated: $1,000 and Over
All	49.4%	31.1%	50.6%	18.3	16.6	5.9	8.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	42.4%	25.3%	57.6%	17.1	16.4	4.5	4.4
Under $100	66.6%	35.9%	33.4%	30.7	17.1	8.7	10.1
$100 - $500	65.6%	43.9%	34.4%	21.7	16.5	8.1	19.3
$500 - $1,000	79.2%	75.7%	20.8%	3.5	19.8	21.0	34.9
$1,000 and over	89.6%	85.7%	10.4%	3.9	9.0	16.1	60.6

Table 14-15
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Detroit	2005	68%	30%	39	10	21
Cincinnati	2008	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	60%	32%	36	10	22
Rochester	1999	60%	46%	38	9	8
Baltimore	2010	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	59%	45%	35	8	12
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	59%	33%	40	12	15
Cleveland	2011	57%	27%	50		23
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	29%	38	16	18
Houston	2016	55%	23%	40	13	24
New York	2011	55%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Antonio	2007	55%	26%	43	14	16
Hartford	2000	55%	38%	39	10	13
Monmouth	1997	55%	50%	35	9	6
Milwaukee	1996	55%	38%	42	9	11
Chicago	2010	54%	NA	NA	NA	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	37	9	13
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	36	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	54%	35%	40	9	16
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	54%	61%	30	3	6
St. Louis	2014	53%	19%	45		36
St. Paul	2004	53%	39%	40	8	13
Broward	**1997**	**53%**	**59%**	**31**	**5**	**5**

Table 14-15
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Tidewater	2001	52%	32%	49	9	11
Howard County	2010	51%	N A	NA	NA	NA
Washington	2003	51%	36%	43	7	14
Westport	2000	50%	35%	43	10	13
Wilmington	1995	50%	43%	39	7	11
Broward	**2016**	**49%**	**37%**	**34**	**12**	**17**
Atlantic County	2004	49%	36%	39	12	13
Rhode Island	2002	49%	42%	40	5	13
Charlotte	1997	49%	39%	33	11	17
Miami	2014	47%	33%	37	10	21
Jacksonville	2002	47%	38%	37	9	17
Tucson	2002	47%	36%	40	12	13
Atlanta	2006	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Diego	2003	46%	21%	38	16	25
Phoenix	2002	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Haven	2010	45%	41%	35	9	15
York	1999	45%	49%	28	11	12
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	27%	40	12	21
Denver	2007	39%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus	2013	33%	9%	26	14	51
Las Vegas	2005	33%	44%	40	9	7

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

Table 14-16 shows that 30% of Jewish households in Broward donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation in the past year (*Other Jewish Charities only*); 11% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities (*Jewish Federations only*); 21% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 38% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-16** shows that the 30% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the highest of about 40 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 11% who **donated to Jewish Federations only** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Miami, 12% in West Palm Beach, 11% in Las Vegas, 7% in Houston, and 2% in Atlanta, The 11% compares to 14% 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.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Table 14-16
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to: *Other Jewish Charities*	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Federation [1]	Donated to Any Jewish Federation [1] and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
Broward	**2016**	**30%**	**11**	**21**	**38**
Martin-St. Lucie [2]	1999	29%	10	27	34
Orlando	1993	27%	31		42
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	7	18	50
Washington	2003	25%	9	28	39
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	41		35
Houston	2016	23%	7	32	38
Miami	2014	23%	13	24	40
Westport	2000	23%	13	28	36
Richmond	1994	23%	43		34
St. Louis	2014	22%	6	32	40
Detroit	2005	22%	10	46	23
Phoenix	2002	22%	6	24	49
Middlesex	2008	21%	13	38	28
Wilmington	1995	20%	14	32	34
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	15	35	31
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	12	35	34
Tucson	2002	19%	10	29	43
Bergen	2001	19%	11	42	28
Hartford	2000	19%	12	39	31
Monmouth	1997	18%	11	37	34

Table 14-16
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to: *Other Jewish Charities*	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Federation [1]	Donated to Any Jewish Federation [1] and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
Harrisburg	1994	18%	51		31
Philadelphia	2009	17%	41		42
Lehigh Valley	2007	17%	13	39	31
Las Vegas	2005	17%	11	15	56
Jacksonville	2002	17%	11	31	41
New Haven	2010	16%	14	29	41
San Antonio	2007	16%	13	40	32
York	1999	16%	13	31	40
Broward	**1997**	**16%**	**14**	**37**	**33**
Charlotte	1997	16%	11	35	38
Milwaukee	1996	16%	12	41	31
St. Paul	2004	15%	13	39	33
Rhode Island	2002	15%	12	36	37
Atlantic County	2004	14%	21	37	28
Minneapolis	2004	14%	11	41	34
Tidewater	2001	14%	12	39	35
Rochester	1999	14%	15	48	24
Sarasota	2001	13%	13	48	27
Columbus	2013	12%	5	21	63
Chicago	2010	NA	13%	NA	33
Cincinnati	2008	NA	9%	NA	30

Table 14-16
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to: *Other Jewish Charities*	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Federation [1]	Donated to Any Jewish Federation [1] and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
Howard County	2010	NA	6%	NA	43
San Diego	2003	NA	6%	NA	48
Pittsburgh *	2002	NA	6%	NA	35
Denver	2007	NA	5%	NA	56
Baltimore	2010	NA	4%	NA	37
Atlanta *	2006	NA	2%	NA	52

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

[1] Includes donations to the Local Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations. In some communities, no question was asked about donations to Other Jewish Federations. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

[2] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year

Table 14-17 shows that 61% of Jewish households in Broward donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-18** shows that 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.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 14-17** shows that, overall, 61% of households donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (83%) and Conservative households (74%)
- in-married households (72%)
- synagogue member households (88%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (81%), JCC member households (73%), and Jewish organization member households (91%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (76%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (75%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (77%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (82%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (82%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (79%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (81%) and a general trip (75%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (75%) and very attached (71%) to Israel

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (48%)
- under age 35 (47%) and age 35-49 (51%)
- non-elderly single households (49%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (41%)
- Just Jewish households (44%)
- intermarried households (34%)
- synagogue non-member households (48%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (51%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (46%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (35%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (24%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)

Table 14-17 Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Donated**
All	60.7%
Geographic Area	
Northwest	55.9%
North Central	62.3%
East	54.4%
West Central	58.2%
Southeast	67.7%
Southwest	63.7%
Length of Residence in Broward	
0 - 4 years	48.4%
5 - 9 years	58.3%
10 - 19 years	62.9%
20 or more years	61.6%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	47.3%
35 - 49	50.8%
50 - 64	64.5%
65 - 74	61.1%
75 and over	65.8%
➜ 65 and over	63.5%

Table 14-17
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated
All	60.7%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	55.5%
HH with Only Adult Children	66.9%
Non-Elderly Couple	67.7%
Non-Elderly Single	48.6%
Elderly Couple	62.2%
Elderly Single	67.5%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	40.5%
$25 - $50,000	58.0%
$50 - $100,000	57.2%
$100 - $200,000	70.2%
$200,000 and over	82.8%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	82.9%
Conservative	74.2%
Reform	66.0%
Just Jewish	43.6%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	72.0%
Conversionary	66.8%
Intermarried	33.5%

Table 14-17
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated
All	60.7%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	87.5%
Non-Member	47.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	81.0%
Did Not Attend	55.0%
JCC Membership	
Member	72.5%
Non-Member	59.1%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	90.5%
Non-Member	53.5%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	75.8%
To Supplemental School	66.3%
➜To Jewish Education	66.8%
No	50.9%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	75.3%
No	56.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
Youth Group Participant	76.6%
No	52.8%

Table 14-17 Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Donated**
All	60.7%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	82.0%
No	59.6%
Familiarity with Jewish Federation	
Very Familiar	81.9%
Somewhat Familiar	62.3%
Not at All Familiar	45.8%
Perception of Jewish Federation	
Excellent	79.4%
Good	69.0%
Fair/Poor	53.8%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	81.2%
On General Trip	75.2%
No	34.8%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel	
Extremely Attached	74.8%
Very Attached	71.0%
Somewhat Attached	57.1%
Not Attached	28.3%

Table 14-17 Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Donated**
All	60.7%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	63.0%
Not Asked	46.3%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	48.0%
Under $100	100.0%
$100 - $500	100.0%
$500 - $1,000	100.0%
$1,000 and over	100.0%

Table 14-18
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	78%
Rochester	1999	75%
Middlesex	2008	73%
Atlantic County	2004	72%
Bergen	2001	71%
Sarasota	2001	71%
Cincinnati	2008	70%
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%
San Antonio	2007	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	69%
Harrisburg	1994	69%
Chicago	2010	67%
W Palm Beach	2005	67%
Hartford	2000	67%
Broward	**1997**	**67%**
Milwaukee	1996	67%
St. Paul	2004	66%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%
Monmouth	1997	66%
Wilmington	1995	66%
Richmond	1994	66%
Cleveland	2011	65%
Minneapolis	2004	65%
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%
Tidewater	2001	64%
Houston	2016	63%
Baltimore	2010	63%
Westport	2000	63%
Broward	**2016**	**61%**
Miami	2014	61%
Rhode Island	2002	61%
Charlotte	1997	61%
St. Louis	2014	60%
New Haven	2010	60%
Washington	2003	60%
York	1999	60%
New York	2011	59%
Jacksonville	2002	59%
Philadelphia	2009	58%
Orlando	1993	58%
Howard County	2010	57%
Tucson	2002	56%
Buffalo	1995	54%
San Diego	2003	52%
Phoenix	2002	51%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Atlanta *	2006	48%
Denver	2007	44%
Las Vegas	2005	44%
Columbus	2013	37%

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-19 shows that 28% of Jewish households in Broward did not donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, 34% donated under $100, 21% donated $100-$500, and 17% donated $500 and over, including 10% who donated $1,000 and over. In total, 72% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-20** shows that 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.

The right hand side of **Table 14-20** examines only *households who donated* to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 47% who donated **under $100** is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in South Palm Beach, 47% in West Palm Beach, 43% in Miami, 41% in Las Vegas, 31% in Houston, and 16% in Atlanta. The 47% compares to 62% in 1997.

Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 14% who donated **$1,000 and over** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Houston, 22% in Atlanta, 14% in Miami, 9% in Las Vegas, and 8% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 14% compares to 2% in 1997.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-19 shows that, overall, 72% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (83%) and $200,000 and over (89%)
- Reform households (82%)
- synagogue member households (81%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (82%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (83%)
- households who donated under $100 (85%) and $1,000 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly single households (59%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (56%)
- Orthodox households (45%)
- households in which the respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (60%)

Donated $100 and Over to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-19 shows that, overall, 38% of households **donated $100 and over to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the East (52%)
- households age 50-64 (49%)
- households with children (50%)and non-elderly couple households (60%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (76%)
- conversionary in-married households (53%)
- synagogue member households (52%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (50%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (67%), $500-$1,000 (64%), and $1,000 and over (85%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the North Central (21%)
- age 75 and over (18%)
- non-elderly single households (28%), elderly couple households (26%), and elderly single households (26%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (13%) and $25,000-$50,000 (15%)
- Orthodox households (27%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (28%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (28%)

Table 14-19
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

				Donated			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over
All	71.8%	37.9%	28.2%	33.9	20.6	7.5	9.8
Geographic Area							
Northwest	73.7%	44.8%	26.3%	28.9	15.2	13.4	16.2
North Central	72.7%	21.1%	27.3%	51.6	6.7	5.9	8.5
East	78.2%	51.8%	21.8%	26.4	21.2	9.1	21.5
West Central	69.2%	30.7%	30.8%	38.5	16.9	6.6	7.2
Southeast	65.6%	37.0%	34.4%	28.6	23.8	6.0	7.2
Southwest	76.0%	45.3%	24.0%	30.7	32.5	6.2	6.6
Length of Residence in Broward							
0 - 4 years	71.6%	30.8%	28.4%	40.8	8.5	10.8	11.5
5 - 9 years	59.7%	38.1%	40.3%	21.6	18.8	4.6	14.7
10 - 19 years	63.8%	26.7%	36.2%	37.1	13.2	7.4	6.1
20 or more years	76.4%	42.6%	23.6%	33.8	24.8	7.6	10.2
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	63.9%	32.8%	36.1%	31.1	24.6	5.4	2.8
35 - 49	71.2%	40.1%	28.8%	31.1	20.0	10.2	9.9
50 - 64	72.0%	48.6%	28.0%	23.4	22.1	10.0	16.5
65 - 74	74.9%	38.5%	25.1%	36.4	22.6	8.4	7.5
75 and over	71.5%	18.2%	28.5%	53.3	15.3	0.9	2.0
➜ 65 and over	73.2%	28.3%	26.8%	44.9	19.0	4.6	4.7

Table 14-19
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

				Donated			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over
All	71.8%	37.9%	28.2%	33.9	20.6	7.5	9.8
Household Structure							
Household with Children	74.6%	50.0%	25.4%	24.6	27.3	10.6	12.1
HH with Only Adult Children	79.7%	43.0%	20.3%	36.7	20.1	6.2	16.7
Non-Elderly Couple	75.8%	59.6%	24.2%	16.2	32.5	16.8	10.3
Non-Elderly Single	59.4%	28.1%	40.6%	31.3	16.3	7.5	4.3
Elderly Couple	76.3%	26.1%	23.7%	50.2	13.2	5.5	7.4
Elderly Single	69.4%	26.0%	30.6%	43.4	19.8	2.3	3.9
Household Income							
Under $25,000	56.4%	12.6%	43.6%	43.8	8.4	4.2	0.0
$25 - $50,000	71.8%	15.2%	28.2%	56.6	12.8	1.0	1.4
$50 - $100,000	67.1%	34.8%	32.9%	32.3	19.3	6.9	8.6
$100 - $200,000	83.2%	45.0%	16.8%	38.2	30.3	7.6	7.1
$200,000 and over	89.3%	76.0%	10.7%	13.3	29.7	9.6	36.7
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	45.2%	27.3%	54.8%	17.9	8.7	5.6	13.0
Conservative	68.2%	36.5%	31.8%	31.7	24.7	3.9	7.9
Reform	81.5%	44.3%	18.5%	37.2	21.5	12.5	10.3
Just Jewish	70.3%	35.0%	29.7%	35.3	17.5	6.9	10.6
Type of Marriage							
In-married	76.7%	45.9%	23.3%	30.8	26.1	6.1	13.7
Conversionary	66.5%	53.0%	33.5%	13.5	25.7	7.5	19.8
Intermarried	73.8%	41.0%	26.2%	32.8	12.3	21.3	7.4

Table 14-19
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

				Donated			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over
All	71.8%	37.9%	28.2%	33.9	20.6	7.5	9.8
Synagogue Membership							
Member	81.1%	52.1%	18.9%	29.0	27.8	7.5	16.8
Non-Member	67.3%	30.9%	32.7%	36.4	17.1	7.5	6.3
Attended Chabad in the Past Year							
Attended	68.1%	40.5%	31.9%	27.6	16.7	6.2	17.6
Did Not Attend	72.9%	37.1%	27.1%	35.8	21.7	7.9	7.5
JCC Membership							
Member	67.7%	45.1%	32.3%	22.6	23.9	3.1	18.1
Non-Member	72.4%	36.9%	27.6%	35.5	20.2	8.1	8.6
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	77.8%	38.0%	22.2%	39.8	24.7	5.2	8.1
Non-Member	70.4%	37.9%	29.6%	32.5	19.6	8.1	10.2
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child							
To Jewish Day School	67.6%	45.2%	32.4%	22.4	23.4	3.9	17.9
To Supplemental School	75.9%	42.4%	24.1%	33.5	22.2	8.7	11.5
➜To Jewish Education	73.1%	41.8%	26.9%	31.3	22.1	7.6	12.1
No	69.8%	27.9%	30.2%	41.9	15.5	7.5	4.9
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child							
To Overnight Camp	72.9%	41.7%	27.1%	31.2	21.7	6.3	13.7
No	71.4%	35.4%	28.6%	36.0	19.0	8.0	8.4

Table 14-19
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

				Donated			
Population Subgroup	**Did Donate**	**$100 and Over**	**Did Not Donate**	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
All	71.8%	37.9%	28.2%	33.9	20.6	7.5	9.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	71.2%	36.6%	28.8%	34.6	21.3	4.7	10.6
No	72.3%	38.1%	27.7%	34.2	18.8	9.3	10.0
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	78.4%	44.8%	21.6%	33.6	26.8	5.0	13.0
No	73.5%	40.2%	26.5%	33.3	20.3	8.9	11.0
Familiarity with Jewish Federation							
Very Familiar	82.1%	49.9%	17.9%	32.2	26.2	9.9	13.8
Somewhat Familiar	74.1%	38.5%	25.9%	35.6	18.8	11.9	7.8
Not at All Familiar	65.3%	28.4%	34.7%	36.9	12.5	8.6	7.3
Perception of Jewish Federation							
Excellent	70.2%	32.9%	29.8%	37.3	21.7	3.7	7.5
Good	80.1%	47.2%	19.9%	32.9	27.9	10.9	8.4
Fair/Poor	81.4%	46.0%	18.6%	35.4	8.2	18.1	19.7
Any Adult Visited Israel							
On Jewish Trip	75.9%	41.1%	24.1%	34.8	27.2	7.2	6.7
On General Trip	73.8%	45.3%	26.2%	28.5	23.0	4.8	17.5
No	67.6%	29.5%	32.4%	38.1	14.4	10.1	5.0

Table 14-19
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

				Donated			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over
All	71.8%	37.9%	28.2%	33.9	20.6	7.5	9.8
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel							
Extremely Attached	68.2%	34.5%	31.8%	33.7	16.5	7.3	10.7
Very Attached	78.1%	37.9%	21.9%	40.2	20.2	6.0	11.7
Somewhat Attached	74.8%	44.7%	25.2%	30.1	26.5	8.6	9.6
Not Attached	59.9%	31.4%	40.1%	28.5	17.1	8.9	5.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year							
Donated to Federation	82.8%	51.6%	17.2%	31.2	27.4	7.2	17.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	74.7%	36.6%	25.3%	38.1	23.9	6.8	5.9
Not Asked	68.0%	33.8%	32.0%	34.2	18.1	7.8	7.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	68.7%	34.1%	31.3%	34.6	18.7	7.7	7.7
Under $100	84.8%	28.7%	15.2%	56.1	19.8	3.4	5.5
$100 - $500	79.3%	67.4%	20.7%	11.9	42.5	10.8	14.1
$500 - $1,000	73.8%	64.3%	26.2%	9.5	22.6	4.0	37.7
$1,000 and over	93.5%	84.6%	6.5%	8.9	21.7	15.2	47.7

Table 14-20
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Howard County	2010	90%	12%	55		33
Portland (ME)	2007	89%	25%	38	14	23
Wilmington	1995	89%	34%	38	15	13
Lehigh Valley	2007	87%	32%	38	12	18
Detroit	2005	85%	37%	36	12	15
Westport	2000	85%	26%	44	12	19
St. Louis	2014	84%	14%	55		31
Chicago	2010	84%	20%	57		24
Cincinnati	2008	84%	15%	42	16	27
Washington	2003	84%	30%	43	12	16
Rochester	1999	84%	42%	37	9	13
New Haven	2010	83%	34%	38	13	16
Philadelphia	2009	83%	24%	41	16	19
Pittsburgh *	2002	83%	26%	40	10	24
Tidewater	2001	83%	35%	46	9	11
Hartford	2000	83%	36%	42	11	11
Charlotte	1997	83%	36%	40	12	12
Houston	2016	82%	31%	31	14	24
San Antonio	2007	82%	29%	38	15	17
Sarasota	2001	82%	34%	44	11	11
Cleveland	2011	81%	26%	59		16
Denver	2007	81%	16%	39	15	30
Phoenix	2002	80%	17%	40	11	32
Richmond	1994	80%	47%	36	7	9

Table 14-20
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Middlesex	2008	79%	52%	35	6	7
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	47%	36	9	8
St. Paul	2004	79%	41%	33	8	17
San Diego	2003	79%	26%	43	16	15
Rhode Island	2002	79%	39%	37	10	15
Tucson	2002	79%	36%	39	11	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	79%	52%	32	10	6
Milwaukee	1996	79%	39%	40	10	11
Harrisburg	1994	79%	45%	36	9	10
Atlanta *	2006	78%	16%	62		22
Minneapolis	2004	78%	33%	39	13	15
Buffalo	1995	77%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baltimore	2010	76%	19%	57		24
Jacksonville	2002	76%	44%	35	9	12
Bergen	2001	76%	36%	41	12	11
York	1999	76%	44%	37	10	9
Las Vegas	2005	75%	41%	41	9	9
Atlantic County	2004	75%	40%	35	10	15
S Palm Beach	2005	74%	52%	33	7	8
St. Petersburg	1994	74%	45%	39	8	8
Columbus	2013	73%	15%	35	21	30
Monmouth	1997	73%	60%	32	6	2
Broward	**2016**	**72%**	**47%**	**29**	**10**	**14**
Orlando	1993	71%	56%	32	8	4

Table 14-20
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
New York	2011	68%	28%	51%		21
Broward	**1997**	**67%**	**62%**	**30**	**6**	**2**
Miami	2014	65%	43%	35	9	14

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

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

Table 14-21 shows that 22% of Jewish households in Broward donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity (*Non-Jewish Charities only*) in the past year; 12% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities (*Jewish Charities only*); 49% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 17% did not donate to Any Charity.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-22** shows that 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 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.

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.

Note that **Table 14-23** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 14-21** shows that, overall, 22% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities only in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the East (35%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (35%)
- Just Jewish households (32%)
- intermarried households (40%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (32%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceived the Jewish Federation to be fair/poor (40%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (39%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (36%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- Orthodox households (3%) and Conservative households (11%)
- synagogue member households (9%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (12%), JCC member households (5%), and Jewish organization member households (5%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (8%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (11%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (12%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (12%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (9%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (12%) and a general trip (11%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (11%)

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Geographic Area				
Northwest	23.0%	7.0	51.7	18.3
North Central	23.8%	13.5	48.9	13.8
East	35.2%	11.8	42.9	10.1
West Central	19.0%	8.3	50.1	22.6
Southeast	16.7%	18.8	48.7	15.8
Southwest	24.8%	12.3	50.9	12.0
Length of Residence in Broward				
0 - 4 years	35.3%	12.0	36.6	16.1
5 - 9 years	17.7%	19.4	42.0	20.9
10 - 19 years	16.0%	14.5	47.6	21.9
20 or more years	24.0%	9.5	52.5	14.0
Age of Head of Household				
Under 35	24.6%	8.2	39.1	28.1
35 - 49	30.8%	11.2	40.4	17.6
50 - 64	18.4%	11.0	54.0	16.6
65 - 74	22.6%	9.5	52.2	15.7
75 and over	22.1%	16.5	48.9	12.5
➜ 65 and over	22.3%	13.0	50.6	14.1

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Household Structure				
Household with Children	27.7%	9.3	47.6	15.4
Household with Only Adult Children	21.2%	8.9	58.5	11.4
Non-Elderly Couple	18.6%	10.6	57.1	13.7
Non-Elderly Single	23.6%	12.3	36.1	28.0
Elderly Couple	24.5%	10.9	51.1	13.5
Elderly Single	17.8%	16.2	51.7	14.3
Household Income				
Under $25,000	25.6%	9.7	30.8	33.9
$25 - $50,000	26.0%	12.5	45.8	15.7
$50 - $100,000	23.5%	13.7	43.5	19.3
$100 - $200,000	22.7%	9.9	60.4	7.0
$200,000 and over	13.9%	8.6	75.6	1.9
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	2.9%	37.4	44.6	15.1
Conservative	10.7%	18.4	57.2	13.7
Reform	24.6%	8.7	57.1	9.6
Just Jewish	32.0%	6.0	38.0	24.0

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Type of Marriage				
In-married	16.6%	12.5	60.6	10.3
Conversionary	21.0%	21.5	45.3	12.2
Intermarried	40.4%	1.4	32.6	25.6
Synagogue Membership				
Member	9.0%	15.3	72.4	3.3
Non-Member	28.9%	9.9	38.3	22.9
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	11.5%	23.9	56.9	7.7
Did Not Attend	25.5%	8.2	47.3	19.0
JCC Membership				
Member	4.5%	10.3	63.4	21.8
Non-Member	25.0%	11.8	47.5	15.7
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	5.3%	17.5	72.7	4.5
Non-Member	26.5%	10.3	43.9	19.3

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child				
To Jewish Day School	8.4%	16.9	59.2	15.5
To Supplemental School	18.8%	9.2	57.3	14.7
➜To Jewish Education	16.7%	11.0	56.6	15.7
No	32.3%	14.1	37.1	16.5
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child				
To Overnight Camp	10.5%	12.7	62.8	14.0
No	26.3%	11.8	44.9	17.0
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
In Youth Group	11.6%	17.9	59.7	10.8
No	27.4%	8.0	45.0	19.6
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	11.6%	16.8	66.8	4.8
No	22.8%	9.5	50.7	17.0
Familiarity with Jewish Federation				
Very Familiar	9.1%	8.8	73.2	8.9
Somewhat Familiar	27.4%	15.7	46.7	10.2
Not at All Familiar	26.6%	8.9	38.2	26.3

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Perception of Jewish Federation				
Excellent	12.0%	20.8	58.3	8.9
Good	18.1%	6.9	62.0	13.0
Fair/Poor	39.5%	13.7	41.7	5.1
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	12.0%	18.1	63.5	6.4
On General Trip	11.2%	14.2	62.9	11.7
No	38.6%	5.5	29.0	26.9
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel				
Extremely Attached	10.6%	19.8	57.8	11.8
Very Attached	21.0%	14.0	57.1	7.9
Somewhat Attached	25.0%	7.4	49.6	18.0
Not Attached	36.0%	3.8	23.9	36.3
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	0.0%	17.2	82.8	0.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	15.2%	5.3	59.3	20.2
Not Asked	31.2%	10.1	36.8	21.9

Table 14-21
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Donated Only to: Non-Jewish Charities	Donated Only to: Any Jewish Charity	Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
All	22.4%	11.7	49.4	16.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	29.5%	9.6	39.2	21.7
Under $100	0.0%	15.1	84.9	0.0
$100 - $500	0.0%	20.8	79.2	0.0
$500 - $1,000	0.0%	26.3	73.7	0.0
$1,000 and over	0.0%	6.4	93.6	0.0

Table 14-22
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		Non-Jewish Charities	Jewish Charities		
Portland (ME)	2007	41%	3	48	8
Denver	2007	40%	4	41	15
Columbus	2013	38%	3	34	24
Atlanta *	2006	38%	8	41	13
Howard County	2010	36%	3	54	7
Las Vegas	2005	36%	5	39	20
Phoenix	2002	34%	5	46	15
San Diego	2003	33%	6	46	15
Wilmington	1995	31%	8	58	3
St. Louis	2014	30%	4	55	11
Philadelphia	2009	30%	5	53	12
Houston	2016	29%	10	53	8
New Haven	2010	29%	6	54	11
Washington	2003	29%	5	56	10
Tucson	2002	29%	6	51	15
Charlotte	1997	29%	6	55	11
Westport	2000	27%	4	58	11
Chicago	2010	26%	8	57	9
Pittsburgh *	2002	25%	7	59	10
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8	55	11
Orlando	1993	25%	9	48	19

Table 14-22
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		Non-Jewish Charities	Jewish Charities		
New York	2011	24%	15	44	18
Baltimore	2010	24%	11	52	13
St. Paul	2004	24%	11	56	10
Tidewater	2001	24%	6	60	11
Hartford	2000	24%	7	60	9
Cleveland	2011	23%	7	58	12
Jacksonville	2002	23%	6	54	18
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	8	57	12
York	1999	23%	6	54	17
Broward	**2016**	**22%**	**12**	**49**	**17**
Cincinnati	2008	22%	8	62	7
San Antonio	2007	22%	9	60	9
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	5	66	9
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	8	59	12
Richmond	1994	21%	7	59	14
Minneapolis	2004	20%	8	58	14
Monmouth	1997	20%	12	54	14
Miami	2014	19%	14	46	21
Rochester	1999	19%	9	65	6
Milwaukee	1996	19%	7	61	13
Harrisburg	1994	18%	7	61	13

Table 14-22
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		Non-Jewish Charities	Jewish Charities		
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	9	56	17
Middlesex	2008	17%	10	63	11
Atlantic County	2004	17%	13	59	12
Broward	**1997**	**17%**	**16**	**51**	**16**
Detroit	2005	16%	9	69	6
S Palm Beach	2005	16%	11	58	14
Bergen	2001	16%	12	60	11
Sarasota	2001	16%	6	67	11

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-23 shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of Jewish households in Broward who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Local Jewish Federation ❶

Table 14-23 shows the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-7**.

Other Jewish Federations ❷

Table 14-23 shows the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-10**. In some communities, no question was asked about donations to Other Jewish Federations, but some respondents volunteered the information when asked about donations to the local Jewish Federation and this information was recorded. If the question had been asked in these communities, the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year would likely be higher.

Any Jewish Federation ❻

Table 14-23 shows that the 31% of Broward Jewish households who donated to Any Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in South Palm Beach, 47% in West Palm Beach, 37% in Miami, and 26% in Las Vegas. The 31% compares to 51% in 1997.

Other Jewish Charities ❸

Table 14-23 shows the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-15**.

Any Jewish Charity ❼

Table 14-23 shows the percentage of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-18**.

Non-Jewish Charities ❹

Table 14-23 shows the percentage of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-20**.

Any Charity ❽

Table 14-23 shows that the 83% who donated to Any Charity in the past year is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in Washington, 92% in Houston, 88% in West Palm Beach, 87% in Atlanta, 86% in South Palm Beach, 80% in Las Vegas, and 79% in New York. The 83% compares to 84% in 1997.

Table 14-23
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ❹	*Any Charity* ❽
Community	Year	Local ❶	Other [1] ❷	Any ❻	Other ❸	Any ❼		
Wilmington	1995	41%	3%	44%	50%	66%	89%	97%
Detroit	2005	55%	1%	56%	68%	78%	85%	94%
Rochester	1999	61%	NA	61%	60%	75%	84%	94%
Howard County	2010	37%	NA	NA	51%	57%	90%	93%
Cincinnati	2008	50%	NA	NA	61%	70%	84%	93%
Houston	2016	39%	NA	NA	55%	63%	82%	92%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	NA	25%	44%	50%	89%	92%
Chicago	2010	44%	NA	NA	54%	67%	84%	91%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	NA	52%	56%	70%	87%	91%
San Antonio	2007	53%	NA	53%	55%	69%	82%	91%
St. Paul	2004	46%	9%	51%	53%	66%	79%	91%
Hartford	2000	48%	2%	48%	55%	67%	83%	91%
Middlesex	2008	44%	15%	51%	59%	73%	79%	90%
Washington	2003	32%	6%	35%	51%	60%	84%	90%
St. Louis	2014	38%	NA	38%	53%	60%	84%	89%
New Haven	2010	37%	11%	43%	45%	60%	83%	89%
Atlantic County	2004	31%	33%	58%	49%	72%	75%	89%
Pittsburgh *	2002	45%	NA	NA	59%	65%	83%	89%
Rhode Island	2002	46%	1%	47%	49%	61%	79%	89%
Bergen	2001	46%	12%	52%	60%	71%	76%	89%
Sarasota	2001	43%	26%	59%	59%	71%	82%	89%

Table 14-23
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ❹	*Any Charity* ❽
Community	Year	Local ❶	Other [1] ❷	Any ❻	Other ❸	Any ❼		
Tidewater	2001	49%	1%	50%	52%	64%	83%	89%
Westport	2000	35%	6%	39%	50%	63%	85%	89%
Charlotte	1997	43%	1%	43%	49%	61%	83%	89%
Cleveland	2011	45%	NA	NA	57%	65%	81%	88%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	NA	NA	NA	58%	83%	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	21%	47%	54%	67%	79%	88%
Martin-St. Lucie [2]	1999	21%	16%	37%	54%	66%	79%	88%
Baltimore	2010	40%	NA	NA	59%	63%	76%	87%
Atlanta *	2006	25%	NA	NA	46%	48%	78%	87%
Minneapolis	2004	50%	3%	51%	54%	65%	78%	87%
Milwaukee	1996	51%	1%	52%	55%	67%	79%	87%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	2%	51%	NA	69%	79%	87%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	20%	50%	54%	69%	74%	86%
Tucson	2002	33%	6%	38%	47%	56%	79%	86%
Monmouth	1997	37%	10%	45%	55%	66%	73%	86%
Richmond	1994	42%	2%	43%	NA	66%	80%	86%
Denver	2007	23%	NA	NA	39%	44%	81%	85%
San Diego	2003	26%	NA	NA	46%	52%	79%	85%
Phoenix	2002	25%	NA	29%	46%	51%	80%	85%
Broward	**1997**	**43%**	**10%**	**51%**	**53%**	**67%**	**67%**	**84%**
Broward	**2016**	**23%**	**12%**	**31%**	**49%**	**61%**	**72%**	**83%**

Table 14-23
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities ❹	*Any Charity* ❽
Community	**Year**	**Local ❶**	**Other [1] ❷**	**Any ❻**	**Other ❸**	**Any ❼**		
New York	2011	24%	NA	NA	55%	59%	68%	83%
York	1999	41%	1%	42%	45%	60%	76%	83%
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	6%	39%	NA	65%	74%	83%
Jacksonville	2002	39%	1%	40%	47%	59%	76%	82%
Orlando	1993	30%	1%	31%	NA	58%	71%	81%
Las Vegas	2005	21%	9%	26%	33%	44%	75%	80%
Miami	2014	32%	8%	37%	47%	61%	65%	79%
Columbus	2013	26%	NA	26%	33%	37%	73%	76%
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palm Springs	1998	37%	37%	62%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	54%	77%	NA
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	15%	NA	16%	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

[1] In some communities, no question was asked about donations to *Other Jewish Federations*. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

[2] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year

Table 14-24 shows that of *all charitable dollars* donated by Jewish households in Broward in the past year, 15% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County; 5%, to Other Jewish Federations; 36%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 45%, to Non-Jewish Charities. Of all charitable dollars donated *to Any Jewish Charity* in the past year, 27% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Broward County; 8%, to Other Jewish Federations; and 64%, to Other Jewish Charities.

These percentages should be viewed as rough approximations, since respondents were not asked to report the exact amounts their households donated, but rather were asked to report their donations in the amount categories used in **Table 14-1**: under $100, $100-$500, $500-$1,000, $1,000-$2,500, $2,500-$5,000, $5,000-$10,000, $10,000-$25,000, and $25,000 and over. When calculating the amounts donated in each category of donations (Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities), the amount used was the midpoint of the range in each amount category. For example, all households who donated under $100 were assumed to have donated $50. All households who donated $25,000 and over were assumed (conservatively) to have donated $25,000. These amounts were multiplied by the number of households who donated each amount to derive the total amount donated in each category of donations. These total amounts were then converted to percentages.

Note that this analysis probably overestimates the Jewish Federation of Broward County's share of all charitable dollars because of the significant disparity between the percentage of households who *reported* that they donated *according to the Telephone Survey* (23%) and the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey* (xx%) in the past year (**Table 14-?**).

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-24** shows that 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.

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.

The 27% of ***Jewish* charitable dollars donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Houston, 31% in Miami, 27% in South Palm Beach, 24% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in Las Vegas. The 27% compares to 29% in 1997.

Table 14-24
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Charitable Dollars Donated by Jewish Households

		Jewish Charities					
Community	**Year**	***Local Jewish Federation*** ❶	**Other Jewish Federations** [1] ❷	**Other Jewish Charities** ❸	**Non-Jewish Charities** ❹	**Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars**	**Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars**
Richmond	1994	42%	0	17	41	59%	71%
Rochester	1999	40%	0	21	39	61%	66%
Milwaukee	1996	39%	0	27	34	67%	59%
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%	0	28	38	62%	54%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	1	28	39	62%	53%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	0	30	36	64%	52%
Charlotte	1997	33%	0	34	33	67%	49%
Tidewater	2001	32%	0	25	43	57%	57%
Hartford	2000	32%	0	29	39	61%	53%
York	1999	32%	0	28	40	60%	53%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	0	31	37	63%	50%
Wilmington	1995	29%	0	25	46	54%	54%
San Antonio	2007	28%	0	32	40	60%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	27%	0	26	48	52%	51%
Orlando	1993	27%	0	38	35	65%	42%
St. Paul	2004	25%	1	35	39	61%	41%
Detroit	2005	24%	0	39	37	63%	37%
Houston	2016	21%	0	37	41	59%	36%
Broward	**1997**	**20%**	**14**	**34**	**32**	**68%**	**29%**
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	20	33	28	72%	27%

Table 14-24
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Charitable Dollars Donated by Jewish Households

		Jewish Charities					
Community	**Year**	***Local Jewish Federation*** ❶	**Other Jewish Federations** [1] ❷	**Other Jewish Charities** ❸	**Non-Jewish Charities** ❹	**Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars**	**Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars**
Miami	2014	19%	5	39	37	63%	31%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	43		38	62%	31%
Monmouth	1997	18%	5	45	32	68%	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	20	32	31	69%	24%
Tucson	2002	16%	9	31	45	55%	29%
New Haven	2010	15%	3	28	53	47%	33%
Washington	2003	15%	1	30	55	45%	33%
Broward	**2016**	**15%**	**5**	**36**	**45**	**56%**	**27%**
Middlesex	2008	15%	5	49	31	69%	22%
Sarasota	2001	15%	21	35	30	70%	21%
Atlantic County	2004	12%	26	34	28	72%	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	0	27	63	37%	28%
Westport	2000	11%	5	27	57	43%	25%
Bergen	2001	11%	4	56	30	70%	15%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	8	28	56	44%	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	8% [2]	18	28	46	54%	14%

[1] In some communities, no question was asked about amounts donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and zeros have been entered in the table. If the question had been asked, there would likely be a very small percentage of charitable dollars donated to *Other Jewish Federations* in the past year.

[2] Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities

Table 14-25 shows that 22% of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Broward do not have wills; 71% have wills that contain no provisions for charities; 5% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities including 1% who have a provision for the Jewish Federation of Broward County; and 3% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

8% of households who never had children have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities and 6% have wills that have provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

✔ Respondents age 50 and over who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities are reported as having wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-26** shows that the 22% who have **no wills** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 10% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 11% in 1997.

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.

The 3% who have **wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Las Vegas, 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Miami. The 3% compares to 2% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 14-25** shows that, overall, 5% of respondents age 50 and over have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities, including Federation provisions. The percentage is much higher for respondents age 50 and over (in):

- households in the East (13%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (14%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (15%), $500-$1,000 (23%), and $1,000 and over (31%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Table 14-25
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities

Base: Respondents Age 50 and Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for: No Charities	Jewish Charities	Federation/ Foundation	Non-Jewish Charities Only
All	21.5%	70.7	3.9	0.9	3.0
Households Who Never Had Children	22.1%	64.1	6.2	1.8	5.8
Geographic Area					
Northwest	21.8%	67.6	10.1	0.5	0.0
North Central	26.6%	72.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
East	15.0%	71.6	10.4	2.6	0.4
West Central	18.8%	71.6	3.7	1.2	4.7
Southeast	19.5%	69.8	3.1	1.3	6.3
Southwest	25.9%	70.6	0.8	0.4	2.3
Length of Residence in Broward					
0 - 9 years	41.4%	51.4	4.9	0.9	1.4
10 - 19 years	24.5%	66.5	2.5	1.2	5.3
20 or more years	17.5%	75.0	4.1	0.8	2.6
Age of Respondent					
50 - 64	27.9%	64.1	2.1	1.1	4.8
65 - 74	23.6%	64.3	8.5	0.8	2.8
75 and over	9.9%	87.0	2.2	0.7	0.2
➜ 65 and over	16.5%	75.9	5.3	0.8	1.5

Table 14-25
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities

Base: Respondents Age 50 and Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for: No Charities	Jewish Charities	Federation/ Foundation	Non-Jewish Charities Only
All	21.5%	70.7	3.9	0.9	3.0
Sex of Respondent					
Male	19.7%	73.3	2.5	0.9	3.6
Female	22.9%	68.9	4.8	0.9	2.5
Household Structure					
Household with Children	21.5%	71.7	3.1	3.7	0.0
Household with Only Adult Children	26.7%	66.0	1.6	0.3	5.4
Non-Elderly Couple	22.6%	72.4	3.7	0.8	0.5
Non-Elderly Single	21.4%	70.7	3.3	0.0	4.6
Elderly Couple	21.1%	74.0	1.5	1.4	2.0
Elderly Single	13.4%	75.6	9.1	0.5	1.4
Household Income					
Under $25,000	31.2%	66.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
$25 - $50,000	18.3%	79.6	1.5	0.6	0.0
$50 - $100,000	25.5%	63.1	6.9	0.3	4.2
$100 - $200,000	30.9%	63.2	2.5	0.1	3.3
$200,000 and over	5.0%	80.1	5.6	8.1	1.2
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	15.0%	78.5	5.3	1.2	0.0
Conservative	26.2%	66.9	4.4	1.1	1.4
Reform	13.9%	77.7	5.4	1.0	2.0
Just Jewish	23.8%	67.9	2.0	0.6	5.7

Table 14-25
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities

Base: Respondents Age 50 and Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:			
		No Charities	Jewish Charities	Federation/ Foundation	Non-Jewish Charities Only
All	21.5%	70.7	3.9	0.9	3.0
Type of Marriage					
In-married	16.5%	76.8	2.3	1.6	2.8
Conversionary	47.5%	46.5	3.0	1.1	1.9
Intermarried	31.2%	65.3	0.8	0.0	2.7
Synagogue Membership					
Member	12.0%	79.2	5.7	2.2	0.9
Non-Member	26.5%	66.4	2.9	0.2	4.0
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	23.7%	65.9	3.5	1.6	5.3
Did Not Attend	21.1%	71.9	3.9	0.7	2.4
JCC Membership					
Member	15.2%	70.6	3.6	2.9	7.7
Non-Member	22.5%	70.7	3.9	0.6	2.3
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	16.3%	74.7	5.3	2.3	1.4
Non-Member	23.0%	69.6	3.5	0.5	3.4
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation					
Very Familiar	23.0%	59.2	4.8	4.5	8.5
Somewhat Familiar	26.8%	65.4	6.8	0.2	0.8
Not at All Familiar	26.1%	70.3	0.2	0.0	3.4

Table 14-25
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities

Base: Respondents Age 50 and Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for: No Charities	Jewish Charities	Federation/ Foundation	Non-Jewish Charities Only
All	21.5%	70.7	3.9	0.9	3.0
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	15.6%	72.2	8.4	2.5	1.3
On General Trip	19.5%	71.2	3.4	0.7	5.2
No	27.0%	69.3	1.7	0.2	1.8
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	17.0%	64.4	10.1	3.3	5.2
Asked, Did Not Donate	13.2%	81.4	4.2	0.2	1.0
Not Asked	24.5%	71.1	1.7	0.2	2.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	23.3%	72.2	2.0	0.2	2.3
Under $100	26.0%	69.1	3.7	0.7	0.5
$100 - $500	13.2%	70.9	14.1	0.9	0.9
$500 - $1,000	8.2%	27.5	22.8	0.6	40.9
$1,000 and over	4.7%	62.9	10.2	20.5	1.7

Note: Respondents who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities are included in *Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Jewish Charities*.

Table 14-26
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents Age 50 and Over

Community	Year	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:		
			No Charities	*Jewish Charities*	Non-Jewish Charities Only
Milwaukee	1996	16%	NA	19	NA
Cincinnati	2008	15%	62	17	6
Sarasota	2001	7%	73	17	4
Rochester	1999	10%	71	16	4
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	66	15	4
San Antonio	2007	14%	67	14	6
Minneapolis	2004	24%	56	14	6
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	14	NA
Detroit	2005	17%	65	13	5
S Palm Beach	2005	10%	74	13	3
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	76	13	3
Atlantic County	2004	10%	73	13	5
St. Paul	2004	31%	53	13	3
Pittsburgh	2002	20%	63	13	4
Tucson	2002	13%	68	13	6
Chicago	2010	25%	58	12	5
Hartford	2000	10%	75	12	3
York	1999	19%	NA	12	NA
Miami	2014	25%	63	10	2
Baltimore	2010	24%	60	10	6
New Haven	2010	16%	67	10	8

TABLE 14-26
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER

			Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:		
Community	**Year**	**Have No Wills**	**No Charities**	***Jewish Charities***	**Non-Jewish Charities Only**
Rhode Island	2002	16%	66	10	7
Denver	2007	22%	58	9	11
Portland (ME)	2007	15%	62	9	14
San Diego	2003	18%	65	9	7
Jacksonville	2002	26%	62	9	3
Westport	2000	10%	76	9	6
Wilmington	1995	11%	NA	9	NA
Richmond	1994	NA	NA	9	NA
Columbus	2013	15%	66	8	11
Phoenix	2002	22%	68	8	3
Bergen	2001	17%	72	8	3
Tidewater	2001	18%	71	8	3
Charlotte	1997	7%	NA	8	NA
Washington	2003	20%	68	7	6
Broward	**1997**	**11%**	**80**	**7**	**2**
Las Vegas	2005	25%	64	6	6
Monmouth	1997	10%	NA	6	NA
BROWARD	**2016**	**22%**	**71**	**5**	**3**
Middlesex	2008	16%	77	5	2

Note: Respondents who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and non-Jewish charities are included in *Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Jewish Charities*.

Chapter 15
Philanthropic Profile – Attitudes

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization	15-2
Providing Jewish Education for Children	15-6
Supporting the People of Israel	15-9
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly	15-13
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political Advocacy for Israel	15-16
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World	15-18
Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews	15-21
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Helps Both Jews and Non-Jews	15-24
Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Broward County	15-26

Take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord, whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it. . .

(Exodus 35:5)

Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year were asked how important each of several motivations is in their decisions to donate to a Jewish organization. **Table 15-1** shows the percentage of respondents who consider each motivation to be very important, somewhat important, and not at all important.

Note that the list of motivations was not read to the respondents in the order shown in **Table 15-1** nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in Appendix A. Rather, the list of motivations was read in a random order to each respondent.

One important observation is that all of the motivations are at least somewhat important to the vast majority of respondents. However, clear distinctions do exist in the level of importance respondents attribute to each motivation, from the 27% of respondents who consider donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews to be a very important motivation to the 65% who consider providing Jewish Education for Children to be a very important motivation.

Table 15-2 shows the manner in which five of the motivations in **Table 15-1** compare to other Jewish communities.

See the “Definitions and Methodological Issues” section in Chapter 14 for definitions of the various categories of charitable donations.

Table 15-1
Importance of Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Motivation	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Providing Jewish Education for Children (Children's Jewish Education)	64.7%	29.8	5.5
Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)	61.7%	34.6	3.7
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)	57.3%	34.8	7.9
Donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel	41.4%	42.6	16.0
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World (Jews Overseas)	39.0%	54.0	7.0
Providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews (SRC)	37.5%	52.7	9.8
Donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews	27.2%	55.2	17.6

Notes:
1) The names in parentheses are the names used in **Table 15-2**.
2) In all communities except Miami and Broward, "Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World" has been worded as "Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress."

Table 15-2
Importance of Various Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year

		Percentage Very Important							
Community	**Year**	**Anti-Semitism**	***Israel***	**Elderly**	**Children's Jewish Education**	**Jews Over-seas**	**Counseling**	**Israel Trips**	**SRC**
S Palm Beach	2005	**75%**	68%	71%	65%	59%	49%	44%	40%
Middlesex	2008	**67%**	**67%**	**67%**	66%	54%	46%	41%	38%
Atlantic County	2004	**74%**	67%	**74%**	64%	58%	47%	35%	43%
Miami	2014	NA	66%	**72%**	67%	51%	NA	NA	NA
Detroit	2005	NA	**65%**	62%	59%	39%	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville	2002	72%	64%	**76%**	71%	48%	43%	31%	37%
Bergen	2001	63%	**64%**	63%	**64%**	60%	41%	32%	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	**73%**	63%	64%	63%	55%	39%	34%	33%
Broward	**2016**	**NA**	**62%**	**57%**	**65%**	**39%**	**NA**	**NA**	**38%**
Orlando	1993	**77%**	61%	63%	71%	NA	49%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	**67%**	60%	**67%**	64%	52%	34%	28%	33%
San Antonio	2007	63%	58%	**65%**	60%	51%	43%	32%	33%
Washington	2003	51%	**58%**	53%	45%	50%	23%	20%	32%
Sarasota	2001	**80%**	56%	72%	64%	55%	50%	30%	41%
Houston	2016	NA	55%	58%	**65%**	36%	NA	NA	49%
Lehigh Valley	2007	**65%**	55%	62%	56%	48%	37%	26%	34%
St. Paul	2004	61%	53%	**75%**	69%	48%	45%	27%	36%
Minneapolis	2004	66%	52%	**67%**	64%	42%	39%	35%	40%
Rochester	1999	**75%**	52%	69%	61%	58%	41%	NA	NA
Tidewater	2001	71%	49%	74%	**76%**	50%	55%	36%	53%
Westport	2000	**76%**	49%	59%	59%	54%	34%	23%	32%

Table 15-2
Importance of Various Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year

		Percentage Very Important							
Community	**Year**	**Anti-Semitism**	***Israel***	**Elderly**	**Children's Jewish Education**	**Jews Over-seas**	**Counseling**	**Israel Trips**	**SRC**
Las Vegas	2005	**63%**	46%	57%	59%	48%	32%	29%	33%
Hartford	2000	**76%**	43%	63%	61%	42%	39%	26%	31%
New Haven	2010	NA	42%	**49%**	46%	43%	29%	25%	29%
Tucson	2002	58%	42%	**59%**	**59%**	39%	33%	27%	27%

Notes: 1) **Boldface** percentages are the highest percentage for each community
2) Key to column headings:
- Combating Anti-Semitism (Anti-Semitism)
- Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)
- Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)
- Providing Jewish Education for Children (Children's Jewish Education)
- Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress (Jews Overseas)
- Providing Individual and Family Counseling for Jews (Counseling)
- Supporting Educational Trips to Israel (Israel Trips)
- Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews (SRC)

Providing Jewish Education for Children

Table 15-3 shows that 65% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 30%, a somewhat important motivation; and 6%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-4** shows that the 65% who consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Miami, 65% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 59% in Las Vegas.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-3** shows that, overall, 65% of respondents consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (75%) and age 75 and over (75%)
- households earing an annual income under $50,000 (83%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (77%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (31%)

Table 15-3
Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	64.7%	29.8	5.5
Very Familiar with Federation	69.2%	28.5	2.3
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	74.7%	22.9	2.4
35 - 49	71.2%	26.8	2.0
50 - 64	57.0%	34.1	8.9
65 - 74	63.0%	33.5	3.5
75 and over	75.1%	20.7	4.2
➜ 65 and over	68.8%	27.4	3.8
Sex of Respondent			
Male	57.8%	37.1	5.1
Female	69.3%	24.9	5.8
Household Income			
Under $50,000	83.4%	12.9	3.7
$50,000 - $100,000	63.1%	33.9	3.0
$100,000 - $200,000	73.8%	22.2	4.0
$200,000 and over	66.3%	26.0	7.7
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	65.6%	27.0	7.4
Under $100	73.6%	24.5	1.9
$100 - $500	63.4%	32.9	3.7
$500 - $1,000	31.2%	66.1	2.7
$1,000 and over	76.7%	18.9	4.4

Table 15-4
Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Tidewater	2001	76%	19	5
Jacksonville	2002	71%	22	7
Orlando	1993	71%	21	8
St. Paul	2004	69%	29	3
Miami	2014	67%	28	5
Middlesex	2008	66%	27	7
Broward	**2016**	**65%**	**30**	**6**
S Palm Beach	2005	65%	28	8
Houston	2016	65%	26	8
Rhode Island	2002	64%	31	6
Atlantic County	2004	64%	30	6
Minneapolis	2004	64%	29	7
Bergen	2001	64%	29	7
Sarasota	2001	64%	29	7
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	27	10
Hartford	2000	61%	32	8
Rochester	1999	61%	32	7
San Antonio	2007	60%	31	9
Detroit	2005	59%	33	7
Las Vegas	2005	59%	31	10
Tucson	2002	59%	30	12
Westport	2000	59%	29	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	34	10
New Haven	2010	46%	38	17
Washington	2003	45%	42	13

Supporting the People of Israel

Table 15-5 shows that 62% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 35%, a somewhat important motivation; and 4%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-6** shows that 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. Note that the Community Comparisons need to be examined in light of events occurring in Israel at the time of each study.

Age of Respondent. **Table 15-7** shows that the 63% **under age 50** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach, 49% in Houston, and 31% in Las Vegas.

The 66% **age 50-64** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the highest among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in West Palm Beach, 65% in Miami, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Houston, and 52% in Las Vegas.

The 57% **age 65 and over** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in South Palm Beach, 67% in Miami, 64% in West Palm Beach, 59% in Las Vegas and 54% in Houston.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-5** shows that, overall, 62% of respondents consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated under $100 (77%) and $500-$1,000 (72%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households who donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (50%)

Table 15-5
Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	61.7%	34.6	3.7
Very Familiar with Federation	70.0%	28.3	1.7
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	58.9%	36.9	4.2
35 - 49	64.6%	34.2	1.2
50 - 64	65.6%	31.2	3.2
65 - 74	54.6%	36.5	8.9
75 and over	58.5%	40.1	1.4
➜ 65 and over	56.5%	38.3	5.2
Sex of Respondent			
Male	59.9%	33.9	6.2
Female	63.0%	35.0	2.0
Household Income			
Under $50,000	69.4%	30.2	0.4
$50,000 - $100,000	62.5%	29.3	8.2
$100,000 - $200,000	54.9%	40.4	4.7
$200,000 and over	59.7%	36.3	4.0
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	60.6%	33.3	6.1
Under $100	77.3%	22.7	0.0
$100 - $500	50.4%	49.2	0.4
$500 - $1,000	72.9%	24.4	2.7
$1,000 and over	67.0%	32.4	0.6

Table 15-6
Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	28	4
Middlesex	2008	67%	28	5
Atlantic County	2004	67%	28	5
Miami	2014	66%	29	5
Detroit	2005	65%	30	5
Bergen	2001	64%	33	3
Jacksonville	2002	64%	32	5
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	31	6
Broward	**2016**	**62%**	**35**	**4**
Orlando	1993	61%	34	5
Rhode Island	2002	60%	34	5
Washington	2003	58%	35	7
San Antonio	2007	58%	32	10
Sarasota	2001	56%	39	5
Houston	2016	55%	37	8
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	42	4
St. Paul	2004	53%	42	5
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43	6
Rochester	1999	52%	40	8
Tidewater	2001	49%	46	5
Westport	2000	49%	36	15
Las Vegas	2005	46%	41	13
Hartford	2000	43%	54	3
New Haven	2010	42%	45	13
Tucson	2002	42%	44	14

Table 15-7
Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization by Age
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
% Very Important

Community	Year	*Overall*	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	64%		64%	70%
Middlesex	2008	67%	73%		57%	68%
Atlantic County	2004	67%	45%		65%	76%
Detroit	2005	65%	60%		64%	70%
Miami	2014	66%	64%		65%	67%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	62%			67%
Bergen	2001	64%	76%	61%	60%	67%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	53%		66%	64%
Broward *	**2016**	**62%**	**59%**	**65%**	**66%**	**57%**
Orlando	1993	61%	55%	45%	49%	63%
Rhode Island	2002	60%	56%			66%
San Antonio	2007	58%	62%		52%	63%
Washington	2003	58%	60%		52%	66%
Sarasota	2001	56%	71%		54%	51%
Houston	2016	55%	49%		63%	54%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	44%		53%	63%
St. Paul	2004	53%	52%		44%	60%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	54%		42%	57%
Rochester	1999	52%	NA	45%	43%	64%
Tidewater	2001	49%	42%		49%	66%
Westport	2000	49%	NA	44%	53%	56%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	31%		52%	59%
Hartford	2000	43%	NA	33%	34%	59%
Tucson	2002	42%	31%			60%
New Haven	2010	42%	38%		43%	43%

* The combined percentage for under age 50 is 63%

Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly

Table 15-8 shows that 57% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 35%, a somewhat important motivation; and 8%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-9** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-8** shows that, overall, 57% of respondents consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (67%)
- age 65-74 (73%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (68%)
- households who donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (68%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- age 75 and over (42%)

In all communities except Miami and Broward, this question asked about "providing *social* services for the Jewish elderly." This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

Table 15-8
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	57.3%	34.8	7.9
Very Familiar with Federation	66.8%	29.3	3.9
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	61.7%	36.3	2.0
35 - 49	51.0%	46.6	2.4
50 - 64	58.4%	29.5	12.1
65 - 74	73.1%	19.6	7.3
75 and over	41.9%	52.2	5.9
➜ 65 and over	58.0%	35.4	6.6
Sex of Respondent			
Male	55.7%	33.2	11.1
Female	58.3%	35.9	5.8
Household Income			
Under $50,000	54.2%	40.3	5.5
$50,000 - $100,000	56.9%	34.5	8.6
$100,000 - $200,000	67.6%	27.4	5.0
$200,000 and over	55.4%	33.3	11.3
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	53.8%	37.3	8.9
Under $100	56.7%	42.1	1.2
$100 - $500	64.0%	23.3	12.7
$500 - $1,000	64.9%	27.7	7.4
$1,000 and over	67.8%	31.1	1.1

Table 15-9
Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Jacksonville	2002	76%	18	6
St. Paul	2004	75%	24	1
Tidewater	2001	74%	22	5
Atlantic County	2004	74%	21	5
Miami	2014	72%	24	4
Sarasota	2001	72%	24	4
S Palm Beach	2005	71%	24	5
Rochester	1999	69%	27	3
Rhode Island	2002	67%	31	3
Minneapolis	2004	67%	30	3
Middlesex	2008	67%	29	4
San Antonio	2007	65%	30	5
W Palm Beach	2005	64%	30	7
Hartford	2000	63%	35	2
Bergen	2001	63%	32	5
Orlando	1993	63%	30	7
Detroit	2005	62%	34	4
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%	32	6
Tucson	2002	59%	36	5
Westport	2000	59%	34	7
Houston	2016	58%	37	6
Broward	**2016**	**57%**	**35**	**8**
Las Vegas	2005	57%	37	6
Washington	2003	53%	41	7
New Haven	2010	49%	42	9

Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political Advocacy for Israel

Table 15-10 shows that 41% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 43%, a somewhat important motivation; and 16%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-10** shows that, overall, 41% of respondents consider donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- age 65-74 (31%)

Table 15-10
Donating to a Jewish Organization that Engages in Political Advocacy for Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	41.4%	42.6	16.0
Very Familiar with Federation	45.1%	46.0	8.9
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	42.0%	47.0	11.0
35 - 49	39.0%	42.6	18.4
50 - 64	43.9%	40.7	15.4
65 - 74	30.6%	45.0	24.4
75 and over	49.2%	43.2	7.6
➜ 65 and over	39.4%	44.2	16.4
Sex of Respondent			
Male	41.8%	39.1	19.1
Female	41.0%	45.0	14.0
Household Income			
Under $50,000	33.5%	58.5	8.0
$500 - $100,000	37.4%	47.0	15.6
$100 - $200,000	40.5%	42.6	16.9
$200,000 and over	42.6%	41.4	16.0
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	36.8%	45.0	18.2
Under $100	45.6%	27.7	26.7
$100 - $500	49.6%	42.0	8.4
$500 - $1,000	41.0%	50.3	8.7
$1,000 and over	50.2%	41.0	8.8

Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World

Table 15-11 shows that 39% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 54%, a somewhat important motivation; and 7%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-12** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-11** shows that, overall, 39% of respondents consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (54%)
- households who donated under $100 (59%) and $1,000 and over (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (26%)
- households who donated $100- $500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (26%)

In all other communities except Miami, this question asked about "helping Jews overseas who are in distress" This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

Table 15-11
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	39.0%	54.0	7.0
Very Familiar with Federation	46.0%	50.3	3.7
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	43.1%	50.7	6.2
35 - 49	45.8%	49.9	4.3
50 - 64	37.8%	53.3	8.9
65 - 74	39.3%	50.4	10.3
75 and over	33.6%	64.4	2.0
➜ 65 and over	36.6%	57.1	6.3
Sex of Respondent			
Male	35.2%	56.3	8.5
Female	41.5%	52.5	6.0
Household Income			
Under $50,000	41.9%	52.0	6.1
$50,000 - $100,000	26.1%	71.7	2.2
$100,000 - $200,000	54.3%	38.9	6.8
$200,000 and over	46.3%	43.6	10.1
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	38.7%	51.3	10.0
Under $100	59.3%	39.1	1.6
$100 - $500	25.9%	68.5	5.6
$500 - $1,000	36.7%	61.6	1.7
$1,000 and over	51.3%	47.3	1.4

Table 15-12
Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Bergen	2001	60%	35	5
S Palm Beach	2005	59%	36	6
Atlantic County	2004	58%	38	4
Rochester	1999	58%	36	7
Sarasota	2001	55%	39	6
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	36	9
Westport	2000	54%	39	7
Middlesex	2008	54%	38	8
Rhode Island	2002	52%	42	6
San Antonio	2007	51%	43	6
Miami	2014	51%	39	10
Tidewater	2001	50%	45	6
Washington	2003	50%	42	9
St. Paul	2004	48%	47	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	48%	46	7
Jacksonville	2002	48%	43	9
Las Vegas	2005	48%	40	12
New Haven	2010	43%	49	8
Hartford	2000	42%	53	5
Minneapolis	2004	42%	52	7
Detroit	2005	39%	48	13
Broward	**2016**	**39%**	**54**	**7**
Tucson	2002	39%	46	15
Houston	2016	36%	56	9

Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews

Table 15-13 shows that 38% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 53%, a somewhat important motivation; and 10%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-14** shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-13** shows that, overall, 38% of respondents consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (52%)
- under age 35 (53%) and age 35-49 (52%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (65%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (18%)

Table 15-13
Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	37.5%	52.7	9.8
Very Familiar with Federation	52.3%	42.7	5.0
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	53.1%	44.9	2.0
35 - 49	51.8%	44.6	3.6
50 - 64	34.3%	56.0	9.7
65 - 74	31.7%	47.6	20.7
75 and over	33.8%	60.3	5.9
➜ 65 and over	32.7%	53.7	13.6
Sex of Respondent			
Male	36.4%	51.7	11.9
Female	38.2%	53.4	8.4
Household Income			
Under $50,000	40.2%	54.9	4.9
$50,000 - $100,000	29.3%	53.0	17.7
$100,000 - $200,000	64.7%	33.4	1.9
$200,000 and over	37.6%	52.0	10.4
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	32.3%	57.4	10.3
Under $100	56.5%	40.5	3.0
$100 - $500	44.6%	41.4	14.0
$500 - $1,000	17.7%	67.1	15.2
$1,000 and over	46.0%	52.1	1.9

Table 15-14
Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Tidewater	2001	53%	39	8
Houston	2016	49%	39	12
Atlantic County	2004	43%	48	9
Sarasota	2001	41%	48	12
Minneapolis	2004	40%	52	8
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	48	12
Broward	**2016**	**38%**	**53**	**10**
Middlesex	2008	38%	50	12
Bergen	2001	37%	53	10
Jacksonville	2002	37%	49	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	59	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	54	12
Rhode Island	2002	33%	54	13
Las Vegas	2005	33%	53	14
San Antonio	2007	33%	51	16
W Palm Beach	2005	33%	50	18
Washington	2003	32%	51	17
Westport	2000	32%	49	19
Hartford	2000	31%	52	17
New Haven	2010	29%	55	17
Tucson	2002	27%	56	17

Donating to a Jewish Organization that Helps Both Jews and Non-Jews

Table 15-15 shows that 27% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 55%, a somewhat important motivation; and 18%, a not at all important motivation.

Comparison Communities. 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-15** shows that, overall, 27% of respondents consider donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (38%)
- households earning $100,000-$200,000 (44%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (13%)
- households earning an annual income of under $50,000 (15%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (14%)

Table 15-15
Donating to a Jewish Organization That Helps Both Jews and Non-Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
All	27.2%	55.2	17.6
Very Familiar with Federation	32.3%	48.5	19.2
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	38.2%	43.6	18.2
35 - 49	24.3%	63.3	12.4
50 - 64	31.9%	45.4	22.7
65 - 74	29.2%	55.2	15.6
75 and over	13.4%	73.6	13.0
➜ 65 and over	21.7%	63.9	14.4
Sex of Respondent			
Male	24.2%	57.4	18.4
Female	29.1%	53.8	17.1
Household Income			
Under $50,000	14.6%	75.3	10.1
$50 - $100,000	26.4%	63.3	10.3
$100 - $200,000	44.1%	37.3	18.6
$200,000 and over	30.6%	51.8	17.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	27.5%	55.2	17.3
Under $100	26.5%	54.1	19.4
$100 - $500	31.2%	52.8	16.0
$500 - $1,000	13.5%	63.5	23.0
$1,000 and over	32.4%	48.2	19.4

Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Broward County (Jewish Federation) in the past year were asked whether each of several motivations would cause them to donate more to the Jewish Federation. **Table 15-16** shows the percentage of respondents who responded in the affirmative for each motivation.

Note that the list of motivations was not read to the respondents in the order shown in **Table 15-16** nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in Appendix A. Rather, the list of motivations was read in a random order to each respondent.

40% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs; 39%, If they had more information about how the money was spent; 33%, if they had more say over how the money was spent; 22%, if they were asked by a close friend; and 9%, if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-17** shows that 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.

Table 15-18 shows that 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.

Table 15-19 shows the 31 percentage point **disparity** between the 40% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs and 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 above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31 percentage points in Las Vegas, 9 percentage points in Miami, 7 percentage points in South Palm Beach, and -2 percentage points in West Palm Beach.

Table 15-20 shows that 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.

Table 15-21 shows that 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.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-16** shows the percentage of respondents in each population subgroup who would donate more to the Jewish Federation for each motivation queried.

Overall, 40% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (58%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income under $100,000 (27%)

Overall, 9% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas**. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Overall, 39% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **they had more information about how the money was spent**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (56%)
- under age 50 (49%)
- households who donated $500-$2,500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- age 75 and over (20%)

Overall, 33% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **they had more say over how the money was spent**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (51%)
- age 50-64 (43%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (49%)
- households who donated $500-$2,500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (7%)
- households who donated $2,500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (21%)

Overall, 22% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **asked by a close friend**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 50 (40%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (14%)
- households who donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

Table 15-16
Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Broward County

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Broward Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Population Subgroup	More of the Money Went to Local Needs	Had More Information About How the Money Was Spent	Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent	Asked by a Close Friend	More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas
All	40.4%	39.0%	32.5%	22.4%	9.1%
Very Familiar with Federation	38.8%	56.2%	50.6%	21.0%	7.4%
Age of Respondent					
Under 50	37.4%	49.1%	32.3%	41.0%	6.9%
50 - 64	40.0%	40.7%	43.4%	20.4%	9.3%
65 - 74	41.5%	37.8%	27.8%	22.4%	7.8%
75 and over	46.4%	20.3%	7.0%	12.8%	14.1%
➞ 65 and over	43.6%	30.5%	19.5%	17.9%	10.5%
Sex of Respondent					
Male	39.2%	38.8%	32.3%	22.2%	5.7%
Female	41.5%	39.2%	32.6%	22.8%	11.9%
Household Income					
Under $100,000	27.4%	33.3%	23.8%	16.4%	7.0%
$100,000 - $200,000	57.9%	28.4%	49.0%	19.4%	7.6%
$200,000 and over	29.8%	40.5%	23.6%	24.0%	12.2%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
$100 - $500	47.8%	29.7%	26.3%	0.0%	9.6%
$500 - $2,500	27.9%	55.0%	45.0%	22.8%	7.8%
$2,500 and over	40.8%	35.5%	21.3%	23.3%	12.7%

Table 15-17
More of the Money Went to Local Needs as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	58%
Las Vegas	2005	53%
Westport	2000	47%
Minneapolis	2004	42%
Atlantic County	2004	41%
Broward	**2016**	**40%**
St. Paul	2004	40%
Tucson	2002	39%
Hartford	2000	39%
Rhode Island	2002	37%
Jacksonville	2002	36%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	36%
New Haven	2010	35%
San Antonio	2007	35%
Sarasota	2001	35%
Middlesex	2008	33%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Miami	2014	28%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%
Washington	2003	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	18%

Table 15-18
More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	28%
Bergen	2001	27%
Rhode Island	2002	25%
Middlesex	2008	24%
Las Vegas	2005	21%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%
Miami	2014	19%
Washington	2003	19%
Jacksonville	2002	19%
New Haven	2010	17%

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	16%
Westport	2000	16%
St. Paul	2004	12%
Sarasota	2001	12%
Tidewater	2001	12%
Broward	**2016**	**9%**
Tucson	2002	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	8%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Hartford	2000	6%

Table 15-19
Would Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to Local Needs Compared to Needs in Israel and Overseas
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year

Community	Year	Local Needs	Needs in Israel and Overseas	*Difference (in percentage points)*
Tidewater	2001	58%	12%	46
Minneapolis	2004	42%	7%	35
Hartford	2000	39%	6%	33
Las Vegas	2005	53%	21%	31
Broward	**2016**	**40%**	**9%**	**31**
Westport	2000	47%	16%	31
Tucson	2002	39%	9%	30
St. Paul	2004	40%	12%	28
Sarasota	2001	35%	12%	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%	8%	22
San Antonio	2007	35%	16%	19
Jacksonville	2002	36%	19%	18
New Haven	2010	35%	17%	18
Atlantic County	2004	41%	28%	13
Rhode Island	2002	37%	25%	12
Miami	2014	28%	19%	9
Bergen	2001	36%	27%	9
Middlesex	2008	33%	24%	9
Washington	2003	27%	19%	8
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	20%	7
W Palm Beach	2005	18%	20%	(2)

Table 15-20
Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	43%
Las Vegas	2005	38%
Westport	2000	34%
Broward	**2016**	**33%**
Tidewater	2001	31%
Minneapolis	2004	28%
Washington	2003	28%
Jacksonville	2002	28%
Tucson	2002	28%
Miami	2014	27%

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	27%
St. Paul	2004	27%
New Haven	2010	26%
Rhode Island	2002	26%
San Antonio	2007	25%
Hartford	2000	24%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Detroit	2005	21%
Atlantic County	2004	20%
Sarasota	2001	16%

Table 15-21
Asked by a Close Friend as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year

Community	Year	%
Las Vegas	2005	37%
Bergen	2001	37%
Middlesex	2008	35%
Rhode Island	2002	35%
Westport	2000	35%
Tucson	2002	32%
New Haven	2010	30%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%
Washington	2003	26%
Miami	2014	24%

Community	Year	%
Jacksonville	2002	24%
Tidewater	2001	24%
Broward	**2016**	**22%**
San Antonio	2007	22%
Detroit	2005	22%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%
St. Paul	2004	20%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Sarasota	2001	19%
Minneapolis	2004	18%
Hartford	2000	18%

Chapter 16
Political Profile

Chapter Table of Contents

	Page
Political Party	16-2
Profiles of Republicans and Democrats	16-10
Registered to Vote	16-15
Politically Active	16-21

Political Party

Jewish respondents in Broward were asked whether they think of themselves as Republican, Democrat, Independent, or something else. **Table 16-1** shows that 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. This discussion focuses on the percentage Republican and percentage Democrat.

✔ If all Jewish adults in households in which the respondents think of themselves as Republican also think of themselves as Republican, then 23,600 Jewish adults think of themselves as Republican. If all Jewish adults in households in which the respondents think of themselves as Democrat also think of themselves as Democrat, then 70,300 Jewish adults think of themselves as Democrat.

Community Comparisons. **Table 16-2** shows Broward compared with about ten other comparison Jewish communities. The 17% Republican compares to 31% in Houston and 18% in Miami. The 56% Democrat compares to 53% in Miami and 41% in Houston. The 26% Independent compares to 24% in Houston and 21% in Miami. The 1% something else compares to 9% in Miami and 5% in Houston.

Table 16-3 shows the percentage of Republicans by age compared to about ten other Jewish communities. About 20% of respondents under age 65 are Republican, compared to 12% age 65 and over. Note as well that 40% of Orthodox Jews are Republican.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 16-1** shows that, overall, 17% of respondents consider themselves **Republican**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- non-elderly couple households (37%)
- households earning $200,000 and over (28%)
- Orthodox households (40%)

Overall, 56% of respondents consider themselves **Democrats**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households age 65 and over (70%) and age 75 and over (79%)
- elderly couple households (67%) and elderly single households (75%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (72%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (66%)
- households in which the respondent is somewhat emotionally attached to Israel (68%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 5-9 years (35%)
- age 50-64 (46%)
- households in which the respondent is male (46%)
- households with children (46%) and non-elderly couple households (42%)
- Orthodox households (32%)
- intermarried households (42%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (41%)
- who are extremely emotionally attached to Israel (45%)
- households who donated $500-$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

Table 16-1
Political Party

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something Else
All	17.4%	56.1	25.6	0.9
Geographic Area				
Northwest	19.8%	54.5	24.0	1.7
North Central	23.7%	61.4	14.9	0.0
East	11.9%	50.3	37.8	0.0
West Central	15.5%	61.1	23.4	0.0
Southeast	18.3%	52.8	28.9	0.0
Southwest	16.6%	53.5	26.8	3.1
Length of Residence in Broward				
0 - 4 years	10.0%	55.9	34.1	0.0
5 - 9 years	17.1%	34.6	45.8	2.5
10 - 19 years	22.8%	52.1	25.1	0.0
20 or more years	16.3%	60.8	21.8	1.1
Age of Respondent				
Under 35	19.6%	50.4	28.0	2.0
35 - 49	19.2%	48.2	31.3	1.3
50 - 64	22.3%	46.0	30.3	1.4
65 - 74	13.7%	60.0	26.2	0.1
75 and over	10.2%	79.1	10.7	0.0
➜ 65 and over	11.8%	69.7	18.4	0.1
Sex of Respondent				
Male	17.5%	45.6	34.7	2.2
Female	17.2%	63.8	19.0	0.0

Table 16-1
Political Party

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something Else
All	17.4%	56.1	25.6	0.9
Household Structure				
Household with Children	18.3%	46.4	32.0	3.3
Household with Only Adult Children	19.4%	58.8	20.6	1.2
Non-Elderly Couple	36.8%	42.2	20.9	0.1
Non-Elderly Single	20.0%	47.6	32.4	0.0
Elderly Couple	16.7%	66.8	16.5	0.0
Elderly Single	9.1%	75.4	15.5	0.0
Household Income				
Under $25,000	13.9%	72.0	14.1	0.0
$25 - $50,000	17.5%	53.2	29.0	0.3
$50 - $100,000	13.4%	54.8	31.8	0.0
$100 - $200,000	11.8%	65.3	22.9	0.0
$200,000 and over	28.3%	56.1	15.4	0.2
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	40.4%	32.2	27.4	0.0
Conservative	16.7%	54.4	26.8	2.1
Reform	14.9%	60.5	24.6	0.0
Just Jewish	18.1%	55.4	25.8	0.7

Table 16-1
Political Party

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something Else
All	17.4%	56.1	25.6	0.9
Type of Marriage				
In-married	22.5%	55.0	20.5	2.0
Conversionary	15.7%	57.0	27.3	0.0
Intermarried	25.9%	41.7	32.4	0.0
Synagogue Membership				
Member	18.5%	61.1	18.4	2.0
Non-Member	16.8%	53.6	29.2	0.4
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	24.9%	41.3	32.8	1.0
Did Not Attend	15.1%	60.6	23.4	0.9
JCC Membership				
Member	16.6%	51.8	27.4	4.2
Non-Member	17.4%	56.7	25.4	0.5
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	18.0%	64.7	17.2	0.1
Non-Member	17.2%	54.1	27.6	1.1
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	17.3%	65.5	14.7	2.5
On General Trip	15.5%	54.2	29.5	0.8
No	19.1%	51.7	29.2	0.0

Table 16-1
Political Party

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something Else
All	17.4%	56.1	25.6	0.9
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel				
Extremely Attached	21.8%	45.4	31.9	0.9
Very Attached	18.0%	56.1	25.2	0.7
Somewhat Attached	13.8%	67.7	18.4	0.1
Not Attached	16.4%	51.4	29.1	3.1
Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	15.6%	61.4	22.8	0.2
Asked, Did Not Donate	22.1%	61.6	16.3	0.0
Not Asked	17.5%	53.0	28.2	1.3
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	18.0%	53.9	26.9	1.2
Under $100	10.5%	69.0	20.5	0.0
$100 - $500	18.1%	61.4	20.5	0.0
$500 - $1,000	19.2%	37.3	42.5	1.0
$1,000 and over	25.0%	56.8	17.6	0.6

Table 16-2
Political Party
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Republican	*Democrat*	Independent	Something Else
Washington	2003	11%	69	17	4
Los Angeles	1997	11%	69	9	11
Minneapolis	2004	9%	66	19	6
St. Paul	2004	13%	63	18	6
Bergen	2001	11%	63	19	6
Seattle	2000	8%	63	25	4
San Francisco	2004	9%	61	12	18
Broward	**2016**	**17%**	**56**	**26**	**1**
Miami	2014	18%	53	21	9
Houston	2016	31%	41	24	5

TABLE 16-3
PERCENTAGE REPUBLICAN BY AGE AND FOR ORTHODOX JEWS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	*Under 35*	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +	Orthodox
Houston	2016	36%	25%	35%	28%	31%	52%
Los Angeles	1997	32%	8%	19%	5%	5%	26%
Bergen	2001	22%	14%	10%	6%	4%	12%
Miami	2014	21%	21%	19%	15%	15%	43%
BROWARD	**2016**	**20%**	**19%**	**22%**	**14%**	**10%**	**40%**
Minneapolis	2004	17%	13%	6%	5%	3%	NA
San Francisco	2004	12%	8%	8%	7%	13%	19%
Washington	2003	9%	13%	10%	13%	6%	28%
St. Paul	2004	8%	19%	7%	16%	10%	NA
Seattle	2000	0%	13%	28%	2%	2%	9%
Twin Cities	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45%

Note: Due to a small sample size, a combined number for Minneapolis/St. Paul is presented for Orthodox.

Profiles of Republicans and Democrats

While **Table 16-1** shows the percentage of Jewish respondents in *each population group* in Broward who think of themselves as Republican or Democrat, **Table 16-4** shows *profiles of Jewish respondents who think of themselves as Republican (Republicans) or Democrat* (*Democrats*) or *Independent (Independents)*. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 16-1** shows that 20% of *Jewish respondents under age 35* think of themselves as Republican, **Table 16-4** shows that 11% of *Republicans* are under age 35.

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much more likely to (be):

- age 50-64
- male
- non-elderly couple households
- earning an annual income of $200,000 and over
- Orthodox households
- intermarried
- households who attended Chabad in the past year
- extremely emotionally attached to Israel

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much less likely to (be):

- live in households in residence for 20 or more years
- age 65 and over
- female
- live in elderly single households
- earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000
- somewhat emotionally attached to Israel

Table 16-4 Profiles of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents			
Base: Jewish Respondents			
Population Subgroup	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**Independent**
Geographic Area			
Northwest	17.5%	14.8%	14.5%
North Central	13.4	10.7	5.7
East	6.2	8.1	13.3
West Central	24.9	30.3	25.4
Southeast	17.3	15.4	18.4
Southwest	20.7	20.7	22.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Length of Residence in Broward			
0 - 4 years	4.0%	6.7%	9.1%
5 - 9 years	9.0	5.7	16.4
10 - 19 years	29.1	20.6	21.8
20 or more years	57.9	67.0	52.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age of Respondent			
Under 35	10.8%	8.6%	10.5%
35 - 49	19.2	14.9	21.3
50 - 64	42.8	27.4	39.7
65 - 74	15.4	20.9	20.1
75 and over	11.8	28.2	8.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex of Respondent			
Male	40.9%	32.7%	54.7%
Female	59.1	67.3	45.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16-4
Profiles of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent
Household Structure			
Household with Children	22.3%	17.7%	25.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	16.9	15.9	12.3
Non-Elderly Couple	19.5	6.9	7.5
Non-Elderly Single	11.0	8.0	12.0
Elderly Couple	13.5	16.8	9.2
Elderly Single	9.6	24.4	11.9
Other	7.2	10.3	21.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household Income			
Under $25,000	14.3%	19.5%	9.5%
$25 - $50,000	15.4	12.3	16.7
$50 - $100,000	26.9	29.0	42.0
$100 - $200,000	17.9	25.9	22.7
$200,000 and over	25.5	13.3	9.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	8.1%	2.0%	-2.3%
Conservative	29.2	29.5	31.9
Reconstructionist	0.2	1.9	6.2
Reform	24.3	30.4	27.1
Just Jewish	38.2	36.2	37.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Type of Marriage			
In-married	68.2%	72.2%	59.1%
Conversionary	6.4	10.1	10.6
Intermarried	25.4	17.7	30.3

Table 16-4 Profiles of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents			
Base: Jewish Respondents			
Population Subgroup	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**Independent**
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Synagogue Membership			
Member	35.7%	36.5%	24.2%
Non-Member	64.3	63.5	75.8
Total	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year			
Attended	33.3%	17.0%	29.6%
Did Not Attend	66.7	83.0	70.4
Total	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
JCC Membership			
Member	11.1%	10.7%	12.4%
Non-Member	88.9	89.3	87.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JCC Participation			
Participant	17.2%	23.4%	27.8%
Non-Participant	82.8	76.6	72.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	20.2%	22.5%	13.1%
Non-Member	79.8	77.5	86.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	25.5%	29.8%	14.7%
On General Trip	32.0	34.5	41.1
No	42.5	35.7	44.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 16-4
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL			
Extremely Attached	31.9%	20.8%	32.1%
Very Attached	29.9	28.9	28.6
Somewhat Attached	24.0	36.5	22.0
Not Attached	14.2	13.8	17.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	21.3%	26.3%	20.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	10.5	9.1	5.2
Not Asked	68.2	64.6	73.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	78.7%	73.7%	79.0%
Under $100	6.5	13.4	8.5
$100 - $500	7.4	7.9	5.7
$500 - $1,000	3.1	1.9	4.7
$1,000 and over	4.3	3.1	2.1
Total	100.0%	100.04.8%	100.0%

Registered to Vote

Table 16-5 shows that 96% (69,000 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Broward are registered to vote.

Community Comparisons. **Table 16-6** shows that the 96% who are registered to vote is the highest of about fifteen comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 95% in Miami, and 94% in Houston. The 96% compares to 60% of all Americans as of 2010.

Table 16-7 shows that the 87% of respondents under age 35 who are registered to vote is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 94% in West Palm Beach, 93% in Miami, 86% in Houston, and 83% in South Palm Beach.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 16-5** shows that, overall, 96% of respondents are registered to vote.The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in residence for 0-4 years (81%)
- under age 35 (87%)
- Orthodox households (88%)
- conversionary in-married (79%)

Table 16-5
Registered to Vote and Politically Active

Base: Respondents for Registered to Vote
Jewish Respondents for Politically Active

Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active
All	95.9%	30.8%
Geographic Area		
Northwest	97.3%	38.3%
North Central	96.6%	30.2%
East	93.6%	28.4%
West Central	99.7%	31.3%
Southeast	89.2%	25.7%
Southwest	96.3%	30.3%
Length of Residence in Broward		
0 - 4 years	80.5%	31.0%
5 - 9 years	95.9%	23.7%
10 - 19 years	95.7%	27.2%
20 or more years	97.6%	32.9%
Age of Respondent		
Under 35	86.6%	40.7%
35 - 49	95.9%	26.0%
50 - 64	97.5%	31.9%
65 - 74	93.4%	26.5%
75 and over	99.9%	32.4%
➜ 65 and over	96.8%	29.5%

Table 16-5
Registered to Vote and Politically Active

Base: Respondents for Registered to Vote
Jewish Respondents for Politically Active

Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active
All	95.9%	30.8%
Sex of Respondent		
Male	94.8%	35.7%
Female	96.7%	27.4%
Household Structure		
Household with Children	96.8%	25.9%
Household with Only Adult Children	94.1%	26.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	97.1%	38.8%
Non-Elderly Single	99.1%	40.4%
Elderly Couple	94.1%	38.0%
Elderly Single	99.7%	30.1%
Household Income		
Under $25,000	93.6%	19.7%
$25 - $50,000	97.8%	23.4%
$50 - $100,000	95.6%	27.5%
$100 - $200,000	96.9%	31.7%
$200,000 and over	92.3%	47.7%
Jewish Identification		
Orthodox	88.2%	17.6%
Conservative	96.5%	28.2%
Reform	96.3%	39.7%
Just Jewish	96.0%	28.1%

Table 16-5
Registered to Vote and Politically Active

Base: Respondents for Registered to Vote
Jewish Respondents for Politically Active

Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active
All	95.9%	30.8%
Type of Marriage		
In-married	98.0%	33.0%
Conversionary	79.0%	35.2%
Intermarried	97.5%	32.6%
Synagogue Membership		
Member	96.1%	39.6%
Non-Member	95.9%	26.2%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year		
Attended	92.7%	38.1%
Did Not Attend	96.9%	28.6%
JCC Membership		
Member	94.4%	33.2%
Non-Member	96.2%	30.4%
Jewish Organization Membership		
Member	99.1%	42.2%
Non-Member	95.2%	28.0%
Political Party of Respondent		
Republican	96.1%	24.2%
Democrat	97.9%	34.6%
Independent	95.6%	31.9%

Table 16-5
Registered to Vote and Politically Active

Base: Respondents for Registered to Vote
Jewish Respondents for Politically Active

Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active
All	95.9%	30.8%
Any Adult Visited Israel		
On Jewish Trip	96.6%	38.5%
On General Trip	93.7%	30.5%
No	97.6%	26.0%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel		
Extremely Attached	94.6%	39.8%
Very Attached	93.7%	27.9%
Somewhat Attached	97.2%	28.1%
Not Attached	100.0%	28.1%
Federation Market Segments in the Past Year		
Donated to Federation	96.8%	42.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	99.4%	36.8%
Not Asked	95.2%	25.8%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year		
Nothing	95.6%	26.9%
Under $100	94.1%	40.6%
$100 - $500	98.6%	29.9%
$500 - $1,000	99.3%	62.4%
$1,000 and over	99.7%	60.5%

Table 16-6
Registered to Vote
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Broward	**2016**	**96%**
Columbus	2013	96%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%
W Palm Beach	2005	96%
Washington	2003	96%
Miami	2014	95%
Richmond	1994	95%
Houston	2016	94%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	92%
Harrisburg	1994	91%
St. Petersburg	1994	91%
Los Angeles	1997	90%
Orlando	1993	90%
New York	2011	88%
US (Current Population Survey)	2014	59%

Table 16-7
Registered to Vote Under Age 35
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents Under Age 35

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	94%
Washington	2003	94%
Miami	2014	93%
Richmond	1994	91%
Broward	**2016**	**87%**
Houston	2016	86%
Columbus	2013	84%
Orlando	1993	84%

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	83%
Harrisburg	1994	83%
Bergen	2001	82%
St. Petersburg	1994	81%
New York	2011	72%
US (Current Population Survey)	2014	45%

Politically Active

Jewish respondents in Broward were asked whether they attended any political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year (*politically active*). **Table 16-5** shows that 31% (22,200 households) of respondents are politically active.

Community Comparisons. **Table 16-8** shows that the 31% who are politically active compares to 40% in Houston and 29% in Miami.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 16-5** shows that, overall, 31% of respondents are politically active. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (41%)
- non-elderly single households (40%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (48%)
- Reform households (40%)
- Jewish organization member households (42%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)
- households who donated under $100 (41%), $500-$1,000 (62%), and $1,000 and over (61%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (20%)
- Orthodox households (18%)

Table 16-8
Politically Active
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	45%
Houston	2016	40%
Bergen	2001	34%

Community	Year	%
Broward	**2016**	**31%**
Miami	2014	29%

Appendix A:

Questionnaire

SCREENER

Hello. We are calling for a *population study* for the Jewish community sponsored by the Jewish Federation of Broward County. We are *NOT* asking for donations or selling anything and we do not know your name or address. We are randomly interviewing households with one or more Jewish people.

IF RESPONDENT ABOUT TO DISCONNECT, ASK QUICKLY: **Quick, one question, Are you Jewish? Does anyone in your household consider themselves Jewish?**
If Yes, attempt to go on. If No, ***Thanks.***

Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish, or is anyone currently Jewish?

Yes	Mixed Response	No
Great! ∗ My name is ____, *(FIRST NAME ONLY)* **Your participation is important in helping the Broward Jewish community identify needs and plan for the future.** **Your answers will be anonymous. We do *NOT* know your name or address.** **DO THE SURVEY**	*BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD, BUT NO ONE CURRENTLY JEWISH.* **So that we can properly understand your answer, please tell me what you mean when you say someone in your household was (**born / raised**) Jewish but is not currently Jewish?** *GO TO ∗ IF:* Agnostic, Atheist, Cultural, Doesn't identify as Jewish, No religion, Non-observant, Non-practicing, Non-religious, Non-Western religion (Buddhist), Nothing, Secular, Intermarried ********** *ASK IF NECESSARY:* **Have you converted to another religion? Do you regularly attend church services?** *IF NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS, GO TO ∗:* *IF YES TO EITHER QUESTION: USE A PJB CODE BELOW.*	**Since no one in your household is Jewish, let me just thank you for your time. Goodbye.**

Are you age 18 or over?
IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED LANDLINE: **May I please speak with someone who is at least 18?**
IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED CELL PHONE: **Thank you for your time.**
IF AGE 18+: GO TO ∗ IF THAT SECTION NOT ALREADY READ or *DO THE SURVEY*

PJB CODES: 1. Messianic (Jews for Jesus, Hebrew Christian, Completed Jew). 2. Converso, Marrano, Crypto Jew. 3. Converted to another religion. 4. Not formally converted to another religion, but regularly attends church or other services. 5. Grandparent was Jewish. 6. Father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 7. Mother Jewish, but raised in another religion. 8. Mother and father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 9. Believes has some Jewish blood. 10. Black Hebrew. 11. Other *(SPECIFY)*

MIGRATION

1. How many years have you lived in Broward County?

_____ Years OR _____Months

Since the Year: _____

❒ Born in Broward / Always lived here / My whole life

2. How many years have you lived at your *current address*?

_____ Years OR _____Months

Since the Year: _____

❒ Always lived here / My whole life

3. What is your zip code? | 3 | 3 | | | |

IF DON'T KNOW ZIP: **3a. In what town, city, or area do you live?**

4. How many months of the year do you usually live in Broward?

1 2	3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12
END INTERVIEW	*GO TO Q5*	*GO TO Q6*

3 - 7 MONTHS

5. In what state or country do you spend the remainder of the year?

GO TO Q8

8 - 12 MONTHS

6. Will you:

1. **Definitely**
2. **Probably**

→ **DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING**

3. **Probably not, or**
4. **Definitely not**

***move* within the next 3 years?**

9. Don't know

DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING

7. Do you expect to move:

1. **Within Broward**
2. **To Miami-Dade**
3. **To Palm Beach, or**
4. **Elsewhere in the US?**
5. Foreign
9. Don't know

8. Now, INcluding yourself, how many people live in your household, INcluding persons who are temporarily away at school? Persons

	9. What is the relationship to you of the other (people / person)?	10. How old are you? And your _____?	11. Gender	12. (Were you / Was everyone in your household) *born or raised* Jewish? *IF NO:* Who was not?	13. (Are you / Is everyone in your household) *currently* Jewish? *IF NO:* Who is not?
	Respondent		1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
Adult 2			1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
Adult 3			1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
Adult 4			1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
		10. A: And how old (is your child / are your children)**?**	**11. A: Is your ___ a boy or a girl?**	**12. A:** (Was your child / Were your children) ***born*** **Jewish?**	**13. A:** (Is your child / Are your children) **being *raised* Jewish?**
	Child 1		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
	Child 2		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
	Child 3		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish
	Child 4		1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish

Adult Demographics

IF BORN IN BROWARD IN Q1, GO TO Q16 FOR RESPONDENT

ADULTS JEWISH AND NON -JEWISH (AGE 18+)

	14. In what state or country were you born?	**BORN IN FL** **15. Were you born in:** 1. **Broward** 2. **Miami-Dade** 3. **Palm Beach County, or** 4. **elsewhere in Florida?**	**16. What is the *highest* level of education you have completed?** *PROMPT IF NECESSARY* 10. currently IN high school 11. less than high school 12. graduated high school / GED 13. technical / trade school 14. currently IN college 15. some college 16. 2-year college degree (Associates–AA) 17. 4-year college degree (Bachelors—BA, BS, etc.) 18. currently IN graduate school 19. some graduate school 20. Masters (MA, MS, MBA, MFA) 21. PhD (Doctorate) / Ed D 22. MD / DO 23. DDS (Dentist) 24. Law (JD, LLM, SJD) 25. Rabbinical / Cantorial 26. Veterinary (DVM)	**17. Are you:** *READ AS NECESSARY* *Currently married options* 1. **married for the first time** 2. **divorced & REmarried** 3. **widowed & REmarried** *Currently single options* 8. **living with a partner** 4. **single, never married** 5. **currently divorced** 6. **currently widowed, or** 7. **separated?**	**18. Are you currently:** *READ AS NECESSARY* 1. **working full time** 2. **working part time** 3. **a homemaker** 4. **retired** 5. **a full-time volunteer** 6. **disabled** 7. **unemployed** 8. **a student** 10. **retired and working part time, or** 11. **a student and working part time?**
		And your ____?	**And your _____?**	**And your _____?**	**And your _____?**
Respondent					
Adult 2					
Adult 3					
Adult 4					

RESPONDENT NOT BORN IN BROWARD

19. *Before* you moved to Broward, in what state or country did you live?

IF MOVED TO BROWARD FROM ELSEWHERE IN FLORIDA, GO TO Q20

RESPONDENT MOVED TO BROWARD FROM ELSEWHERE IN FLORIDA

20. Did you move to Broward from:

1. **Miami-Dade** 2. **Palm Beach County, or** 3. **elsewhere in Florida?**

JEWISH ADULTS ONLY

(Do you consider yourself / Does any ADULT in your household consider themselves**) to be:**

	AGE 70+ AND FOREIGN BORN					
	21. a Holocaust Survivor or someone who between 1933 and 1945 fled an area that came under NAZI rule or influence?		**22. the child of a Holocaust Survivor?**		**23. the grandchild of a Holocaust Survivor?**	
	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
IF YES:	**Who is a survivor?**		**Who is the child of a survivor?**		**Who is the grandchild of a survivor?**	
Respondent	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 2	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 3	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 4	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No

The above needs to be added

	24. an Israeli? *(iz-RAIL-ee)*		**25. a Sephardic Jew?** *(Suh-FAR-dic)*		**26. a Hispanic Jew?**		
	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	HISPANIC JEWS
IF YES:	**Who is an Israeli?**		**Who is a Sephardic Jew?**		**Who is a Hispanic Jew?**		**27. What country does your family come from?** *(ACCEPT UP TO 2 ANSWERS)*
Respondent	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 2	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 3	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 4	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	

Jewish Education as a Child

RESPONDENT BORN OR RAISED JEWISH

28. ***As a child,*** **did you receive any formal Jewish education?**

1. Yes
2. No

HAD JEWISH EDUCATION

29. Was that: *CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY*

1. **a Jewish day school or yeshiva, or**
2. **a Hebrew or religious school?**
3. tutor
4. Israeli education

30. ***As a child*****, did you attend or work at a Jewish overnight camp that had significant Jewish content or held religious services?** 1. Yes 2. No

Examples: Blue Star, Camp Coleman, Camp Ramah, Camp Young Judaea, JCC Camp

31. ***As a teenager*****, did you regularly participate in a Jewish youth group?**

1. Yes 2. No

Examples: BBYO, Bnei Akiva, JSU, NCSY, NFTY, USY, Jewish Student Connection, Jewish Student Union

BORN OR RAISED JEWISH RESPONDENT WHO ATTENDS OR ATTENDED COLLEGE

32. ***While in college*****, other than on the High Holidays, (**do / did**)* you regularly participate in Jewish activities sponsored by Jewish college groups, *such as* Hillel or Chabad?**

1. Yes 2. No *DO NOT INCLUDE FRATERNITIES OR SORORITIES*

* Use *do* if Q16 = 14 or 18, otherwise use *did*.

Religious Practices

33. Now, (do you / does anyone in your household**)** ***always, usually, sometimes, or never:*** *SCRAMBLE*	*REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY*			
	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
a. **participate in a Passover Seder?**	1	2	3	4
b. **light Hanukkah candles?**	1	2	3	4
c. **have a Christmas tree in your home?**	1	2	3	4
d. **light candles Friday night?**	1	2	3	4

34. Do you have a mezuzah on your front door? 1. Yes 2. No

35. Do you keep a kosher home?

1. Yes → **KOSHER IN HOME**
2. No
3. Vegetarian Or Vegan

KOSHER IN HOME

36. Do you keep kosher outside your home?

1. Yes → **KOSHER IN & OUT**
2. No

KOSHER IN & OUT

37. Do you turn lights on and off on the Sabbath?

1. Yes 2. No

38. Do you consider yourself: *(PROXY)*

1. **Orthodox**
2. **Conservative**
3. **Reconstructionist**
4. **Reform, or**
5. **Just Jewish?**
6. agnostic/atheist
7. Chabad
8. Hasidic
9. Jewish Humanist
10. Jewish Renewal
11. secular (secular humanist)
12 Traditional
13. ultra-Orthodox

14. Converso (Crypto Jew)
15. Messianic (Jews for Jesus)
16. Kabbalist

(FOR RESPONSES 14-16, ASK NEXT QUESTION & END INTERVIEW)

17. Other (*SPECIFY*)

39. How frequently do you attend synagogue services? *(PROXY)*

1. **never**
2. **never, except weddings and Bar Mitzvahs**
3. **only high holidays and weddings and Bar Mitzvahs**
4. **a few times a year**
5. **about once a month**
6. **a few times a month**
7. **weekly**
8. **several times a week, or**
10. **daily**

Attitudes

JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

40. How important is being Jewish in your life:? Would you say:

1. **very important**
2. **somewhat important**
3. **not too important, or**
4. **not at all important?**

41. To *you* personally, is being Jewish mainly a matter of: *SCRAMBLE*

1. **religion**
2. **ancestry, or**
3. **culture?**
4. all of these
5. two of these *CIRCLE WHICH TWO*
6. none of these
7. Other *(SPECIFY)*

JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

42. As I read these statements, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. *SCRAMBLE*

a. **I am proud to be Jewish**	1. agree	2. disagree
b. **I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people**	1. agree	2. disagree
c. **I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world**	1. agree	2. disagree

Jewish Education of Adults

43. In the past year, did you: *(PROXY)*

a. **attend any organized adult *Jewish* education programs or classes?**	1. Yes	2. No
b. **engage in any other type of Jewish study or learning, such as on your own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher?**	1. Yes	2. No
c. **visit a Jewish museum or attend a Jewish cultural event *such as* a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance?**	1. Yes	2. No

44. Now, (do you / does any ADULT in your household**) have any kind of physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 months or more, which would limit or prevent employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities?**	**HEALTH LIMITED**	**NOT DAILY BASIS**
1. Yes 2. No	**45. Does this condition require supervision or assistance on a daily basis?** 1. Yes 2. No	**46. on a weekly basis?** 1. Yes 2. No

47. In the past year, did (you / anyone in your household**) need:** *SCRAMBLE a TO d*		**HELP NEEDED**	**HELP RECEIVED**
a. **help in *coordinating services* for an elderly person?**	1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO b*	**48. Did (**you / that person**) get the help?** 1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO b*	**49. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
b. **help in *coordinating services* for a NON-elderly disabled person?**	1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO c*	**50. Did (**you / that person**) get the help?** 1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO c*	**51. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
c. **marital, family, or personal *counseling*?**	1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO d*	**52. Did (**you / that person**) participate in counseling?** 1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO d*	**53. Was the counseling provided by Jewish clergy or a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
d. **help with mental health issues?**	1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO e*	**54. Did (**you / that person**) get the help?** 1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO e*	**55. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 18 - 64			
e. **help in *finding a job* or choosing an occupation?**	1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO f*	**56. Did (**you / that person**) get the help?** 1. Yes 2. No ☞ *GO TO f*	**57. Was the help from a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No

ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 0-17			
f. **programs for children age 0-17 with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities?**	1. Yes → 2. No ↓	**58. Did your child participate in the program?** 1. Yes → 2. No ↓	**59. Was the program provided by a Jewish community agency or a Jewish school?** 1. Yes 2. No

Senior Services

ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 75+			
60. In the past year, did (you / your_____ / anyone in your household (age 75 or over)**)* need:** *SCRAMBLE*		**HELP NEEDED**	**HELP RECEIVED**
a. **in-home health care?**	1. Yes → 2. No ☞ *GO TO b*	**61. Did (**you / your____ / that person**) get in-home health care?** 1. Yes → 2. No ☞ *GO TO b*	**62. Was the in-home health care arranged by a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
b. **home-delivered meals?, or**	1. Yes → 2. No ☞ *GO TO c*	**63. Did (**you / your____ / that person**) get home-delivered meals?** 1. Yes → 2. No ☞ GO TO c	**64. Were the meals arranged by a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
c. **transportation for seniors?**	1. Yes → 2. No ↓	**65. Did (**you / your____ / that person**) use transportation for seniors?** 1. Yes → 2. No ↓	**66. Was the transportation arranged or provided by a Jewish community agency?** 1. Yes 2. No
67. In the past year, (were you / was anyone in your household (age 75 or over)**) * hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights?** 1. Yes 2. No			

* Add *age 75 or over* if anyone in household is age 74 or under.

RESPONDENT AGE 40+

68. (Do you / Does anyone in your household) **have an elderly relative (*living outside your home)** who, in any way, depends upon** (you / your household) **for their care?**

1. Yes → CARE FOR A RELATIVE
2. No ↓

CARE FOR A RELATIVE

69. Does that relative live in:

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

1. **Broward**
2. **Miami-Dade**
3. **Palm Beach County, or**
4. **Elsewhere?**

70. (Does that relative / Do those relatives)** **live in:**

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

1. **their own home without help**
2. **their own home with help**
3. **an independent living facility**
4. **an assisted living facility, or**
5. **a nursing home?**
6. Other _____

71. How many ADULT children, age 18 and over, if any, do you have who have established their own homes?

0 ☞ *GO TO Q73*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	↓		↓					

1 CHILD OUT OF HOME

72. A: Does this ADULT child live in:

1. **Broward**
2. **Miami-Dade**
3. **Palm Beach County, or**
4. **elsewhere?**

↓

2+ CHILDREN OUT OF HOME

B: How many of your ADULT children live in:

Broward ? _____

Miami-Dade? _____

Palm Beach County? _____

elsewhere? _____ _____

* Use *living outside your home* if anyone in household is age 65 or over.
** Use *do those relatives* if more than one answer to Q. 69.

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0 - 5	
	73. Now, does your ____ attend a preschool or child care program? *IF CHILD IS AGE 5 ADD:* **or kindergarten?** **74.** *IF YES:* **Is this program in a Jewish setting, such as a synagogue or JCC?** **And your _____?**
Child 1	2. not in preschool/child care program 3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 4. in **NON**-Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten ☞ *GO TO Q75 FOR THIS CHILD*
Child 2	2. not in preschool/child care program 3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 4. in **NON**-Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten ☞ *GO TO Q75 FOR THIS CHILD*
Child 3	2. not in preschool/child care program 3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 4. in **NON**-Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten ☞ *GO TO Q75 FOR THIS CHILD*
Child 4	2. not in preschool/child care program 3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 4. in **NON**-Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten ☞ *GO TO Q75 FOR THIS CHILD*

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17			
	75. (Does your child / Do your children) **attend a public school, NON-Jewish private school, or Jewish day school?** **And your _____?**	CHILD NOT CURRENTLY IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL **76. Has your ____ *ever* attended a Hebrew or Sunday school or a Jewish day school?** *CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY*	**77. Does your ___ *currently* attend a Hebrew or Sunday school?**
Child 1	1. public 2. **NON-**Jewish private 3. Jewish day school ☞ *GO TO Q80 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN*	2. No ☞ *GO TO Q78 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN* 3. Hebrew/Sunday 4. Jewish day school	1. Yes 2. No
Child 2	1. public 2. **NON-**Jewish private 3. Jewish day school ☞ *GO TO Q80 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN*	2. No ☞ *GO TO Q78 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN* 3. Hebrew/Sunday 4. Jewish day school	1. Yes 2. No
Child 3	1. public 2. **NON-**Jewish private 3. Jewish day school ☞ *GO TO Q80 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN*	2. No ☞ *GO TO Q78 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN* 3. Hebrew/Sunday 4. Jewish day school	1. Yes 2. No
Child 4	1. public 2. **NON-**Jewish private 3. Jewish day school ☞ *GO TO Q80 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN*	2. No ☞ *GO TO Q78 AFTER ASKING ABOUT ALL CHILDREN* 3. Hebrew/Sunday 4. Jewish day school	1. Yes 2. No

JEWISH AND PART JEWISH CHILDREN AND NO CHILD EVER IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

78. **(**Did you / Will you**)*** ***seriously investigate*** **sending your child(**ren**) to a full-day Jewish day school?**

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know

3. Will definitely send child in future ☞ *GO TO Q80*

79. What are the *1 or 2 major reasons* you **(**did not / might not / will not**)** ** **send your child(**ren**) to a full-day Jewish day school?** *DO NOT READ RESPONSES*

01 Belief in public schools/ethnically mixed
02 Class/grade size is too small
03 Cost
04 Curriculum issues
05 Distance from home
06 Double curriculum is too demanding
07 Early care, after school care options
08 Extracurricular activities
09 Have a special needs child
10 Intermarriage
11 No acceptable high school options
12 No Jewish day school in area when decision was made
13 Quality of education at Jewish day schools
14 Quality of other private schools/public schools
15 Security
16 School is too religious for family/family is not religious
97 Other (SPECIFY) _____

* Use *did you* if at least one child is age 6-17.
Use *will you* if all children are age 0-5.

** Use *did not* if at least one child is age 6-17.
Use *might not* if all children age 0-5 and Q78 = 1 (yes) or 9 (don't know)
Use *will not* if all children age 0-5 and Q78 = 2 (no).

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3 - 17

80. Last summer, did your __ attend (or work at**)* a day camp or an overnight camp?**

81. *IF YES:* **Was this a Jewish camp with significant Jewish content or religious services?**

And your _____? *CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY*

- *Examples: BBYO, Bnei Akiva, JSU, NCSY, NFTY, USY, Jewish Student Connection, Jewish Student Union*

Child 1	2. No 3. Jewish day camp 4. Jewish overnight camp 5. **NON**-Jewish day camp 6. **NON**-Jewish overnight camp
Child 2	2. No 3. Jewish day camp 4. Jewish overnight camp 5. **NON**-Jewish day camp 6. **NON**-Jewish overnight camp
Child 3	2. No 3. Jewish day camp 4. Jewish overnight camp 5. **NON**-Jewish day camp 6. **NON**-Jewish overnight camp
Child 4	2. No 3. Jewish day camp 4. Jewish overnight camp 5. **NON**-Jewish day camp 6. **NON**-Jewish overnight camp

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17 AND NO CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP

82. Last summer, did cost prevent you from sending a child to a Jewish overnight camp?

1. Yes 2. No

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17

83. (Has your child / Have any of your children**) age 6-17 visited Israel?**

1. Yes 2. No

VISITED ISRAEL

84. Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue?

1. Yes
2. No (includes went on one's own)
3. both Yes and No
4. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli
5. lived in Israel
6. studied in Israel

NOT TO ISRAEL

85. Has cost ever prevented you from sending a child on a trip to Israel?

1. Yes 2. No

* Add *or work at* if child is age 12 or over.

JEWISH OR PART JEWISH TEENAGERS AGE 13 - 17

86. This school year, does your _____ regularly participate in a Jewish youth group?

And your____? *Examples: BBYO, Bnei Akiva, JSU, NCSY, NFTY, USY*

Child 1	1. Yes	2. No
Child 2	1. Yes	2. No
Child 3	1. Yes	2. No
Child 4	1. Yes	2. No

MEMBERSHIPS

87. Now, (are you / is anyone in your household**) *currently* a synagogue member?**

1. Yes → SYNAGOGUE MEMBER
2. No → NOT A SYNAGOGUE MEMBER

SYNAGOGUE MEMBER

88. Is that synagogue located in:

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

1 **Broward**
2. **Miami-Dade**
3. **Palm Beach County, or**
4. **Elsewhere?**

NOT A SYNAGOGUE MEMBER

89. In the past year, (did you / did anyone in your household**) *participate in or attend* any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue?**

1. Yes 2. No

90. In the past year, (did you / did anyone in your household**) *participate in or attend* any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad?** 1. Yes 2. No

91. (Are you / Is anyone in your household) **currently a member of a Jewish Community Center (JCC)?**

1. Yes ☞ *GO TO Q95* 2. No

NOT A JCC MEMBER

92. In the past year, (did you / did anyone in your household**) *participate in or attend* any programs at, or sponsored by, a JCC?**

1. Yes 2. No

93. Did you participate at the:

1. **Posnack JCC**
2. **Soref JCC**
3. **Michael-Ann Russell JCC in Miami**
4. **Levis JCC in Boca Raton**, or
5. **A JCC** elsewhere?

94. What is *the major reason* you have not joined a JCC?

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

Would you say it is: *SCRAMBLE 1 to 4*

1. **distance from your home**
2. **cost**
3. **quality of the programs**
4. **you have no need for the services offered, or**
5. **some other reason?** *(SPECIFY)*

DO NOT READ:

6. Lack of time
7. No transportation
8. Illness
9. Too old
10. Lack of information about JCC
11. Not religious

JCC MEMBER

95. Is that the:

1. **Posnack JCC**
2. **Soref JCC**
3. **Michael-Ann Russell JCC in Miami**
4. **Levis JCC in Boca Raton**
5. **A JCC** elsewhere?

96. Other than a synagogue or JCC, (are you / is anyone in your household**) currently a member of, or regular participant in, any Jewish organization*, such as* B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, or WIZO?**

1. Yes 2. No

97. How much do you feel like you are *part of* the Broward Jewish community?

(PROXY) **Would you say**:

1. **very much** 2. **somewhat** 3. **not very much, or** 4. **not at all?**

98. Now, how much anti-Semitism would you say there is in Broward?

1. **a great deal**
2. **a moderate amount**
3. **a little, or**
4. **none at all?**

9. Don't know

A LITTLE ANTI-SEMITISM OR MORE

99. In the past year, in Broward, did you *personally* experience anti-Semitism?

1. Yes 2. No

JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

100. In the past year, in Broward, did (your child / any of your children**) age 6-17 experience anti-Semitism?**

1. Yes 2. No

101. How *emotionally attached* are you to Israel? Would you say: *(PROXY)*

1. **extremely** 2. **very** 3. **somewhat, or** 4. **not attached?**

102. (Have you / Has any ADULT age 18 or over in your household**) visited Israel?**

1. Yes
2. No

AN ADULT VISITED ISRAEL

103. Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue?

1. Yes
2. No (includes went on one's own)
3. both Yes and No
6. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli
7. lived in Israel
8. studied in Israel

104. Are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar with the (David Posnack JCC in Davie / Soref JCC in Plantation and Coral Springs)? *

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

105. What is your perception of the (Posnack / Soref) JCC? Would you say:
1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

SCRAMBLE THIS SECTION AND SELECT AT RANDOM3 OF THE 5 TO ASK EACH RESPONDENT

106. Now, are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation of Broward County?

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

107. What is your perception of the Federation? Would you say:
1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

108. Are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar with the Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center?

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

109. What is your perception of the Cantor Senior Center? Would you say:
1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

110. Are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar with the Broward Jewish Family Service?

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

111. What is your perception of Jewish Family Service? Would you say:
1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

112. Are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar

with the Central Agency for Jewish Education (CAJE)?

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

113. What is your perception of the Central Agency? Would you say:

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

114. Are you:

1. very
2. somewhat, or

3. not at all familiar

with JAFCO, the Jewish Adoption and Foster Care Options organization?

VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR

115. What is your perception of JAFCO? Would you say:

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair, or
4. poor?

*** Use *David Posnack JCC in Davie* if zip equals any of:**

33004
33009
33019
33020
33021
33023
33024
33025
33026
33027
33028
33029
33312
33314
33326
33327
33328
33330
33331
33332

Otherwise use *Soref JCC in Plantation and Coral Springs*

Political Issues

RESPONDENT FOREIGN BORN	RESPONDENT US BORN
116. Are you a US citizen? 1. Yes → 2. No ↓	**117.** Are you a registered voter? 1. Yes 2. No

118. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a: *SCRAMBLE* (*PROXY*)
1. Republican 2. Democrat 3. Independent, or 4. something else? *(SPECIFY)*
5. Not interested in politics 6. Not a US citizen *(FOR USE WHEN A PROXY)*

119. In the past year, did you attend any political meetings or rallies, contribute money to a political party or candidate, or contact or write a government official? (*PROXY)*

1. Yes 2. No

LGBT

120. (Are you / Is any ADULT (age 18 or over)* in your household) gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender?

1. Yes 2. No

* Add *age 18 or over* if adult children in household age 18-29.

121. **In the past year, did you visit the Jewish Federation website, jewishbroward.org?**

1. Yes **2. No**

PROXY

122. **(Do you / does your _____) use social media, such as Facebook?**

1. Yes →

2. No

123. **Which social media (do you / does your _____) use most frequently?**

ACCEPT UP TO 3 ANSWERS

1. Ask.fm
2. Classmates
3. Facebook
4. Flickr
5. Google Plus+
6. Instagram
7. LinkedIn
8. Meetme
9. Meet up
10. MySpace
10. Pinterest
11. SnapChat
12. Tagged
13. Tumblr
14. Twitter
15. Vine
16. Other _____

PROXY

124. **In the past week, (did you / did your _____) happen to read a local newspaper, such as the *Sun Sentinel*?**

1. Yes →

2. No

Proxy

125. **Did (you / your _____) generally read**

1. The print version
2. The on-line version, or
3. both?
4. Other _____

We have about two minutes left.

126. Now, in the past year, did (you / your household) donate to the Jewish Federation of Broward County?

1. Yes → GAVE TO FEDERATION

2. No → DID NOT GIVE TO FEDERATION

GAVE TO FEDERATION

127. Was that donation to the Jewish Federation *under or over $100*?

1. Under $100 — *GO TO Q129*

IF OVER: Was it:

2. $100 - $500
3. $500 - $1,000
4. $1,000 - $2,500
5. $2,500 - $5,000
6. $5,000 - $10,000
7. $10,000 - $25,000, or
8. $25,000 or over?
10. Over $100, but will not specify further

DID NOT GIVE TO FEDERATION

128. In the past year, (were you / was anyone in your household) *contacted* to make a donation to the Jewish Federation of Broward County?

1. Yes
2. No

GO TO Q129

129. In the past year, did (you / your household) donate to a Jewish Federation outside Broward?

1. Yes

2. No

GAVE TO OTHER FEDERATIONS

130. Was that in:

1. Miami
2. Palm Beach County or
3. elsewhere?

131. *In total*, were those donations to other Jewish Federations *under or over $100*?

1. Under $100

IF OVER: Were those donations, in total:

2. $100 - $500
3. $500 - $1,000
4. $1,000 - $2,500
5. $2,500 - $5,000
6. $5,000 - $10,000
7. $10,000 - $25,000, or
8. $25,000 or over?
10. Over $100, but will not specify further

132. In the past year, (*other than* the Broward Jewish Federation / ***other than*** Jewish Federations),* did (you / your household) donate to *any* other Jewish charity or cause?

1. Yes

2. No

GAVE TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES

133. ***In total***, were those donations to other Jewish charities *under or over $100*?

1. Under $100

IF OVER: Excluding membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bonds, were those donations, in total:

2. $100 - $500
3. $500 - $1,000
4. $1,000 - $2,500
5. $2,500 - $5,000
6. $5,000 - $10,000
7. $10,000 - $25,000, or
8. $25,000 or over?

10. Over $100, but will not specify further

*** Use *other than the Broward Jewish Federation* if Q.126 = 1 and Q 129 eq 2.**
Use *other than Jewish Federations* if Q.126 = 1 and Q 129 eq 1.
Use *other than Jewish Federations* if Q.126 = 2 and Q 129 eq 1.
Use neither phrase if Q.126 = 2 and Q 129 eq 2.

DONATED $100 OR OVER TO BROWARD FEDERATION, OTHER FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES

134. In your decision to donate to a *Jewish* organization, is *(INSERT a-h) very, somewhat, or not at all important*? *SCRAMBLE, BUT c AND d STAY TOGETHER*	*REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY*		
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
a. providing Jewish education for children	1	2	3
b. providing services for the Jewish elderly	1	2	3
c. supporting the *people* of Israel	1	2	3
d. helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world	1	2	3
e. donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews	1	2	3
f. providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews	1	2	3
g. donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel	1	2	3

GAVE $100+ TO JEWISH FEDERATION OF BROWARD COUNTY

***SCRAMBLE*, BUT A AND B MUST BE TOGETHER** **135. Would you donate more to the Broward Jewish Federation:**	**Yes**	**No**
a. if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas?	**1**	**2**
b. if more of the money went to local needs?	**1**	**2**
c. if you had more information about how the money was spent	**1**	**2**
d. if you had more say over how the money was spent?	**1**	**2**

136. In the past year, did (you / your household) donate to any charity or cause that is *not specifically Jewish*, *such as* the United Way, the Cancer Society, or a cultural institution?

1. Yes

2. No

GAVE TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES

137. *In total*, were those donations to NON-Jewish charities *under or over $100*?

1. Under $100

***IF OVER:* Were those donations, in total:**

2. $100 - $500
3. $500 - $1,000
4. $1,000 - $2,500
5. $2,500 - $5,000
6. $5,000 - $10,000
7. $10,000 - $25,000, or
8. $25,000 or over?

10. Over $100, but will not specify further

WILLS

RESPONDENT AGE 50+

138. Do you have a will or estate plan?

1. Yes

2. No

HAS A WILL

139. Does it contain a provision for any charity or philanthropy?

1. Yes

2. No

HAS A PROVISION

140. Is this a *synagogue*, *Jewish* charity, or *Jewish* philanthropy?

1. Yes - Jewish
2. No - NON-Jewish
3. both Jewish and NON-Jewish

JEWISH PROVISION IN WILL

141. Does it contain a provision for the Jewish Federation or Jewish Community Foundation of Broward County?

1. Yes **2. No**

Telephone Issues

CELL PHONE SAMPLE (RDD AND LIST)

142. Do you have a LANDLINE telephone that rings in your home that someone picks up and answers? 1. Yes 2. No

Financial Resources

143. Which of these statements best describes your household's financial situation? Would you say:

1. cannot make ends meet
2. just managing to make ends meet
3. have enough money
4. have some extra money, or
5. well off?

144. Do you rent or own your home? 1. Rent 2. Own

145. Last question. Was your household income in 2015 before taxes:
1. under $100,000, or 2. over $100,000? ☞ *GO TO Q.149*

Was it:
1. under $15,000 →

Household Size	146. Was your household income under:	
1	$11,800 ?	1. Yes 2. No
2 +	*GO TO CLOSING*	

2. $15,000 - $25,000 →

Household Size	147. Was your household income under:	
1 or 2	*GO TO CLOSING*	
3	$20,000 ?	1. Yes 2. No
4	$24,000 ?	1. Yes 2. No
5 +	*GO TO CLOSING*	

3. $25,000 - $50,000 →

Household Size	148. Was your household income under:	
1 to 4	*GO TO CLOSING*	
5	$28,400 ?	1. Yes 2. No
6	$32,600 ?	1. Yes 2. No
7	$36,700 ?	1. Yes 2. No
8	$40,900 ?	1. Yes 2. No

4. $50,000 - $75,000, or 5. $75,000 - $100,000? *GO TO CLOSING*

149. Was it: 6. $100,000 - $150,000 7. $150,000 - $200,000, or 8. $200,000 or over?

INCOME LESS THAN $50,000

150. In the past year, which of the following best describes the amount of food eaten in your household?

1. Enough to eat
2. Sometimes not enough to eat, or
3. Often not enough to eat

CLOSING

I would like to thank you on behalf of the entire Jewish community for your cooperation with this study. If you would like any information about the Jewish community, or have any needs the Jewish community might serve, you may call the Jewish Federation at (954) 252-6970 or visit the website at JewishBroward.org. Have a great (day / evening).