

The 2005 Detroit Jewish Population Study



MAIN REPORT VOL. 1

THE 2005 DETROIT JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

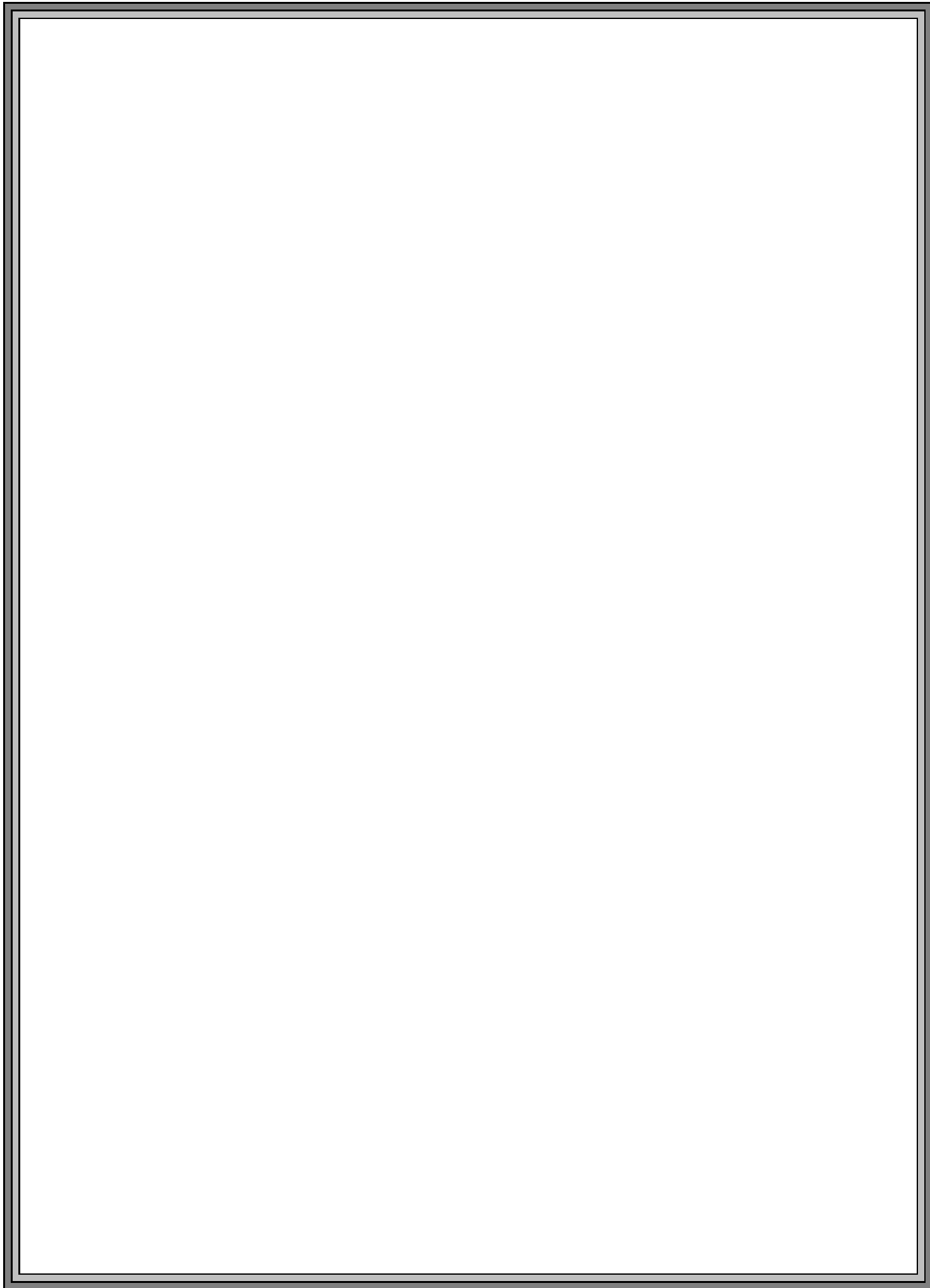
VOLUME I: CHAPTERS 1-7



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Electronic copies of the data and reports from this study are available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

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JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT

On behalf of the Combined Boards of the Jewish Federation and United Jewish Foundation, we are very pleased to present this *Main Report* of the comprehensive 2005 Detroit Jewish Population Study. The last population study was conducted in 1989. Since then, many changes have occurred in the social and demographic characteristics of our community. Some of these changes reflect developments in the American Jewish population generally, while others are particular to Metropolitan Detroit. Our Population Study confirms that we are a very generous, deeply rooted Jewish community involved in Jewish activities, with a strong sense of affiliation and identification with Israel. It also reveals that we have fewer Jews living here than in 1989 and that we are an aging community with an out-migration of younger adults. All of these findings present both challenges and opportunities for all of us.

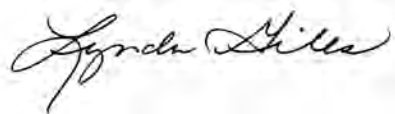
The Study serves as an indispensable tool for addressing these challenges and opportunities, by providing us with important data that will assist the Federation, local agencies and area synagogues in setting their agenda and in advancing major planning and service initiatives. It will also assist the Federation in raising the necessary resources to support human welfare, Jewish education, and cultural services required by the Jewish community both locally and overseas. A number of specific follow up studies are being planned based on the data.

We were most fortunate to have Ira Sheskin, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Regional Studies and Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami as the Study Director. Using state-of-the-art methodology, Dr. Sheskin brought his expertise having done 37 similar studies. We are confident that the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy has been attained.

We wish to give special thanks to the donors of the Population Study whose support enabled it to become a reality. We also want to thank all the members of our Population Study Steering Committee and our staff, who devoted countless hours coming to meetings, giving input into the study process and questionnaire and helping with follow up activities. Please see the lists of donors on the inside front cover and the list of Committee members on the inside back cover.

This study belongs to the entire Jewish community. We urge its use by all community organizations, as together we seek to advance Jewish life and continuity, take care of our elders and other vulnerable populations and ensure the safety and survival of our brethren, locally, nationally, in Israel and around the world. May our community go from strength to strength.

Sincerely,



Lynda Giles



Michael Stein

Population Study Co-Chairs

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Jewish community in Detroit is clearly one of the most successful Jewish communities in the country. The Jewish Federation is to be commended for understanding the importance of a Jewish community study in planning for the community's future.

This project benefitted from having the two best Chairs of a Demographic Study Committee with whom I have had the pleasure to work. Both Lynda Giles and Michael Stein made valuable suggestions, particularly during the questionnaire writing phase of the project. They showed tremendous dedication to the project and constantly challenged me to think in new ways.

The author owes a special acknowledgment to Linda Blumberg, Planning Director, who coordinated this project for the Jewish Federation. Linda has been a truly delightful person with whom to work. Of all 38 Jewish community studies that I have completed, Linda has been, by far, the best person with whom to work. Time and again, she has made excellent suggestions. She is also the first planning director to actually proofread the Main Report's 975 pages prior to publication!

Both Howard Dembs, Director, Marketing and Communications and Howard Neistein, Chief Administrative Officer, made valuable contributions to the study.

In all my years, I have never worked with a more competent, more caring group. It is easy to see why this Jewish community is one of the most successful in the country.

Thanks are due to my staff, including Roberta Pakowitz, Sarah Markowitz, and Karen Tina Sheskin for their helpful assistance.

We would especially like to thank our 1,274 respondents for donating their time to this effort.

L'dor V'dor
From Generation to Generation
Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

December 2006

Kislev 5767

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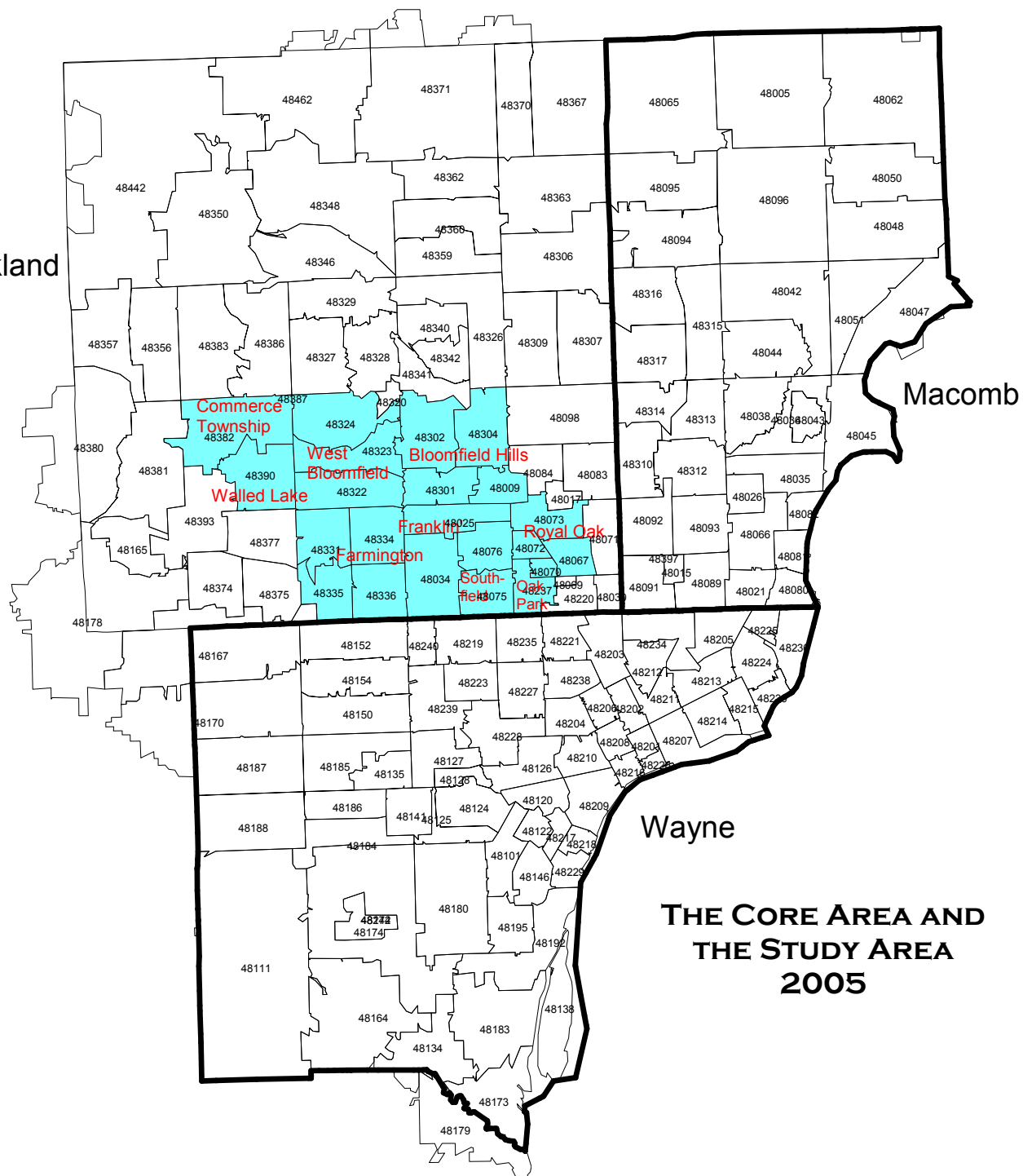
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Oakland



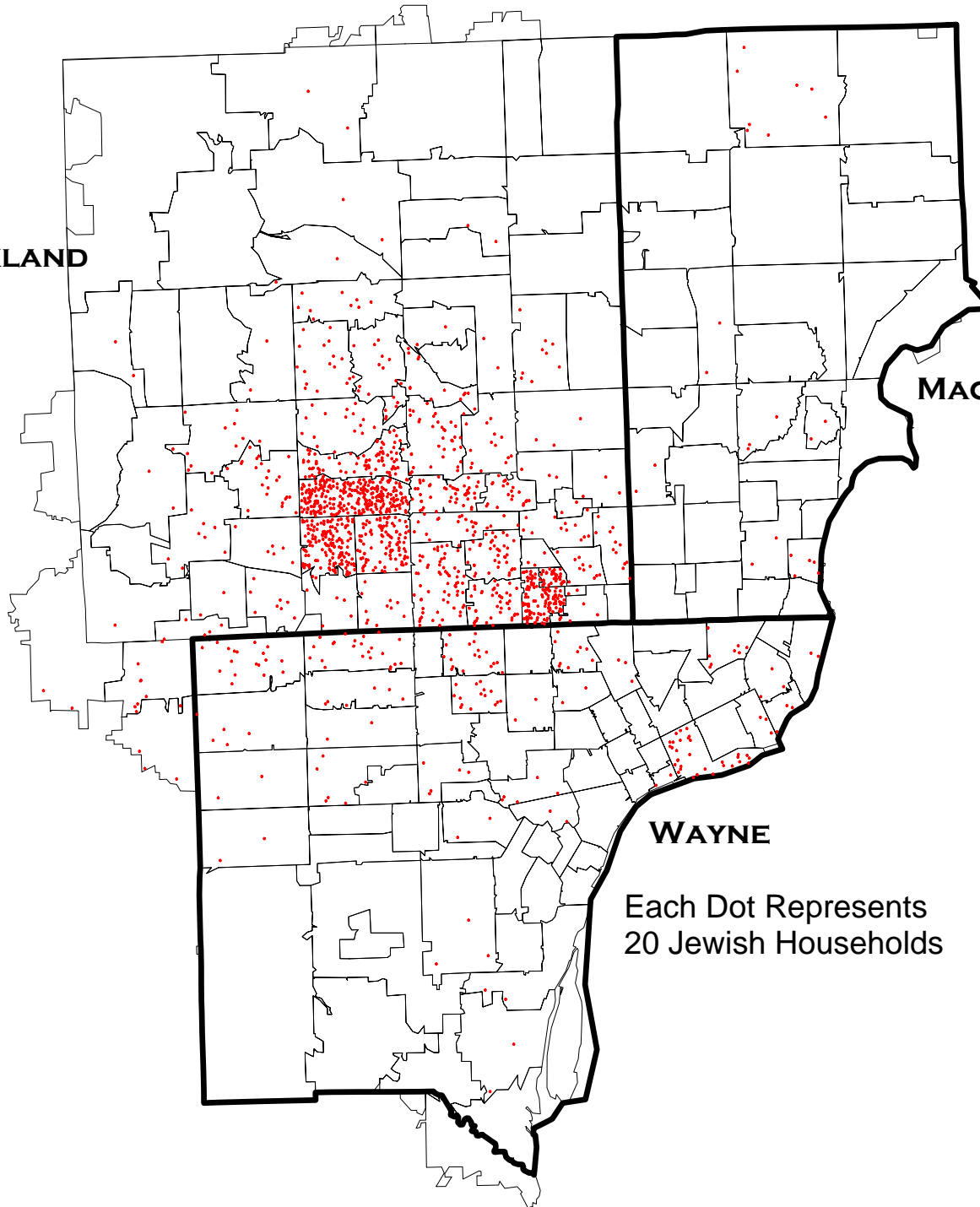
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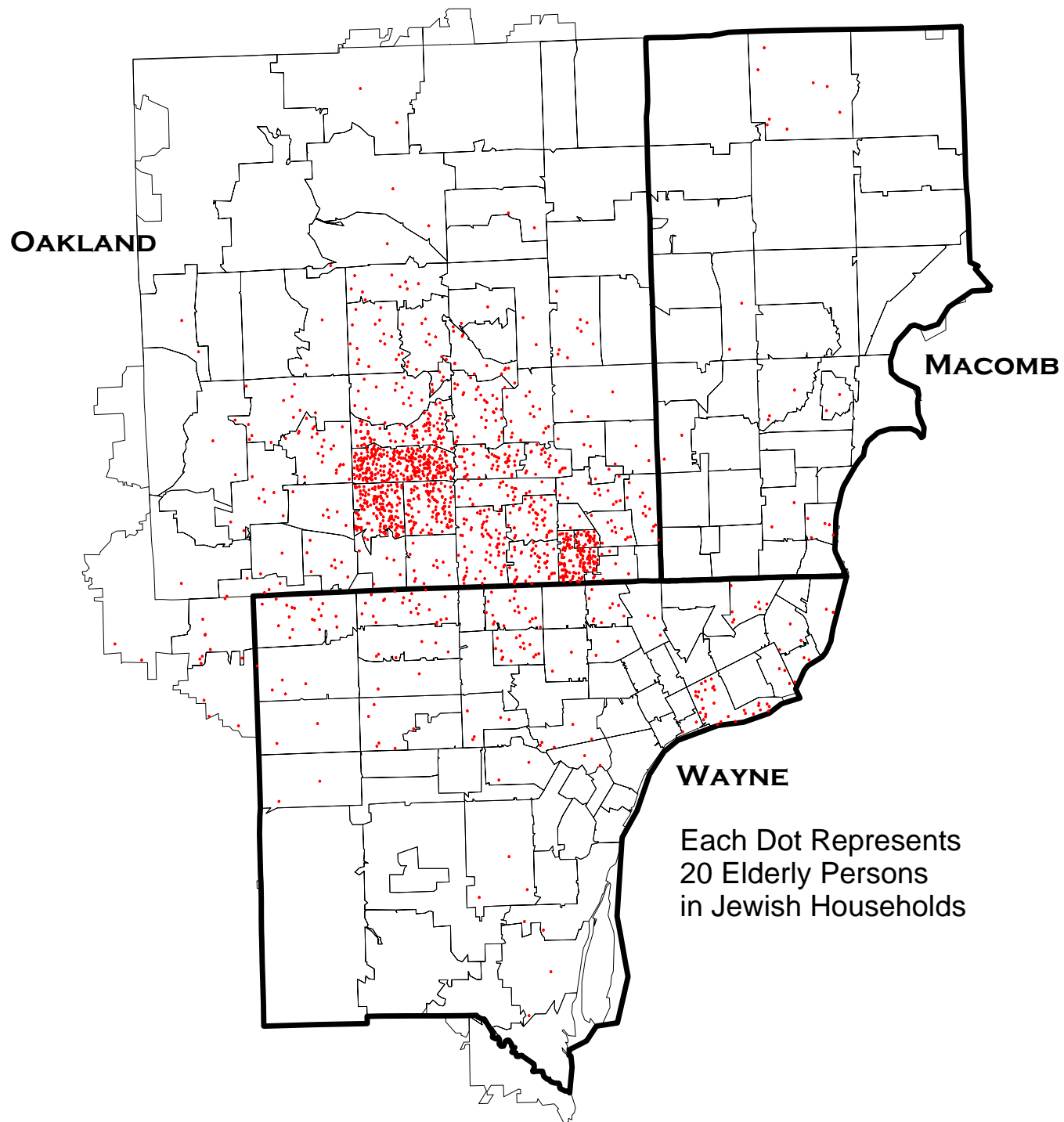
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WAYNE

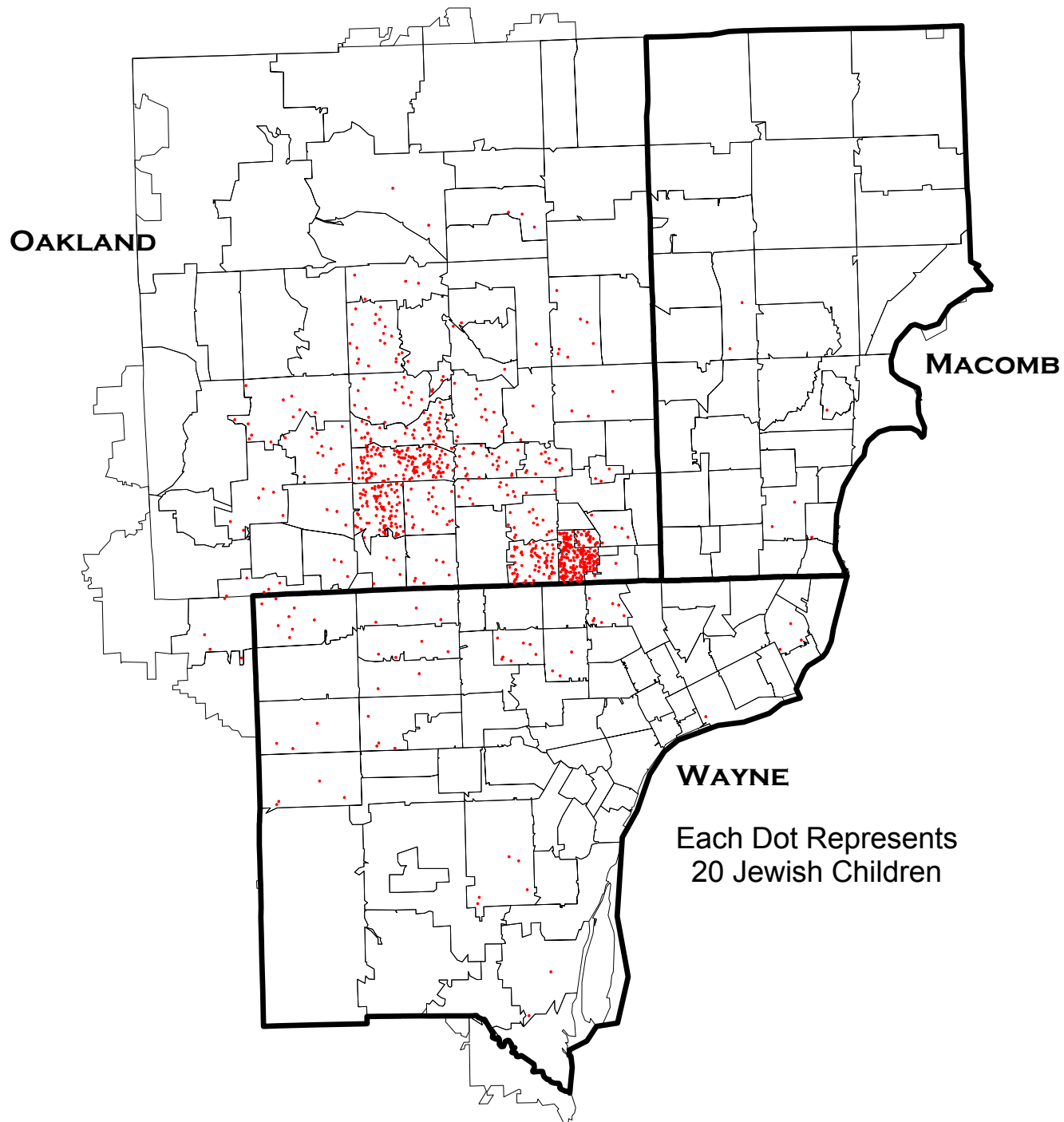
Each Dot Represents
20 Jewish Households

NUMBER OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE





NUMBER OF ELDERLY BY ZIP CODE



NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN BY ZIP CODE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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In the beginning . . .

(Genesis 1:1)

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

This is the Main Report arising from the 2005 demographic study of the Jewish population of Detroit. The study commenced in the Fall of 2005 and was completed in the Fall of 2006. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was engaged to undertake the effort under the direction of the Detroit Jewish Population Study Steering Committee of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (Michael Stein and Lynda Giles, Chairs). A previous study was conducted by Ukeles Associates in 1989 and the results of that 1989 study are available on www.jewishdatabank.org.

Significant changes in both the American Jewish community and the Detroit Jewish community over the past 16 years present major challenges. Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. Scientific community studies have been completed in more than 55 American Jewish communities since 1986, covering more than 80% of American Jews. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations (now merged into United Jewish Communities [UJC]) in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01.

This report will assist the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and guide decision making in the 21st century.

In many ways, the term *Demographic Study* is a misnomer, for studies such as this one are actually designed to collect information about more than just strict demographic factors. Thus, this is called a *Community Study*. This study has collected data about a broad range of demographic and geographic characteristics, religious and community involvement, service delivery, and philanthropic behavior. The relationship between the first three types of data (demographic, geographic, and religious) and service delivery and campaign information are of particular importance, as are issues of Jewish continuity. More specifically, this study was designed to collect information about the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ◆ Size of the Jewish Population | ◆ Jewish Agencies |
| ◆ Geographic Profile | ◆ Social Service Needs |
| ◆ Demographic Profile | ◆ Israel |
| ◆ Religious Profile | ◆ Anti-Semitism |
| ◆ Membership Profile | ◆ The Media |
| ◆ Jewish Education | ◆ Philanthropic Profile |

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

First, the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys and their reports of significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Detroit as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs that contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for all Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

Second, complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and its agencies. This study provides data to assist in the Jewish Federation's traditional role as a funder of social service agencies and Jewish educational programs. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Detroit is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and, as a result, the social service network and Jewish educational programs are critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network, prioritize the services offered, and identify the need for additional services.

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

DEFINITION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The study area includes all of Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb Counties, Michigan. See the map at the front of this report. For the purposes of analysis, the study area is divided into two sections.

❶ **The Core Area.** Includes zip codes 48009, 48025, 48034, 48067, 48070, 48072, 48073, 48075, 48076, 48237, 48301, 48302, 48304, 48322, 48323, 48324, 48331, 48334, 48335, 48336, 48382, and 48390. Includes the cities of Berkley, Birmingham, Bloomfield Hills, Commerce Township, Farmington, Farmington Hills, Franklin, Oak Park, Southfield, Royal Oak, Huntington Woods, Walled Lake, and West Bloomfield.

❷ **The Non-Core Area.** Includes all other areas zip codes in the three-county area not included as part of the Core Area.

DEFINITIONS

Key definitions of terms used throughout this report are provided below. Terms used only in certain chapters are defined within those chapters.

• Jewish Person

A *Jewish person* is any person who was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that whether a person was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish is based on self-definition. A person who was born Jewish or raised Jewish (excluding any such person who has formally converted to another religion or who regularly attends religious services of another religion [*irrespective* of formal conversion to another religion]), but currently considers himself/herself to be secular, agnostic, atheist, non-practicing, non-religious, non-observant, nothing, no religion, or a non-Western religion, is considered to be Jewish. Adults (but not children) who identify as *part Jewish* are considered to be Jewish. Persons who are Messianic are not considered to be Jewish.

• Jewish Household

A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person. See Chapter 2 for the definition of eligible Jewish households.

• Persons in Jewish Households

Persons in Jewish households are any persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. Some results in this report are shown for persons in Jewish households, while other results are shown only for Jewish persons or only for non-Jewish persons in Jewish households. Children who are temporarily away at school are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid non-Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are not included as persons in Jewish households. Paid Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are included as persons in Jewish households.

• Jew-by-Choice

For adults, a *Jew-by-Choice* is an adult who was not born or raised Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). For children, a *Jew-by-Choice* is a child who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish.

• Born or Raised Jewish Adult

A *born or raised Jewish adult* is any Jewish person age 18 or over who was born or raised Jewish. Thus, Jews-by-Choice and persons of Jewish background are not included as born or raised Jewish adults.

● Respondent

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions in the Telephone Survey were asked of the respondent only, while other questions were asked of the respondent about the household or about other persons in the household. Some results in this report are shown for respondents only. Some results are shown for all respondents, while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See Chapter 2 for the definition of eligible respondents.

● Head of Household

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household*. In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), parent, or other Jewish adult was designated as the head of household.

In households in which the respondent is an adult child, an elderly relative, or another member of the household who is clearly not the head of household, a head of household was designated at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent was designated as the head of household.

● Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent

Data are shown for the *age of head of household* when examining questions in which the head of household is instrumental in making a household decision (such as synagogue membership or charitable donations). Data are shown for the *age of respondent* when examining questions in which the respondent is expressing an opinion (such as emotional attachment to Israel) and for questions asked only of the respondent (such as synagogue attendance).

● Children in Jewish Households and Jewish Children

Children in Jewish households are any persons age 0-17 (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. *Jewish children* are any persons age 0-17 living in a Jewish household who are identified by the respondent as being raised Jewish. Children who are being raised both Jewish and in another religion are not considered to be Jewish children. Some results in this report are shown for children in Jewish households or Jewish households with children, while other results are shown only for Jewish children or households with Jewish children.

● Age Groups

Except as otherwise specified in this report, *children* refers to persons age 0-17, *teenagers* refers to persons age 13-17, *adults* refers to persons age 18 and over, *non-elderly* refers to adults under age 65, and *elderly* refers to adults age 65 and over.

● Household Structure

Household with children refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home

and no children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Non-elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 18-64. *Non-elderly single household* refers to single person Jewish households containing a person age 18-64. *Elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 65 or over. *Elderly single household* refers to single person Jewish households containing a person age 65 or over.

• Jewish Identification

With the exception of the data on the denomination of synagogue membership in Chapter 7, results reported for Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, Jewish Humanist, Jewish Renewal, and *Just Jewish* groups refer to the respondent's self-identification, not the denomination of synagogue membership. In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish identification is that of the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other) or parent, as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion).

• Types of Marriage

❶ **In-marriage:** An *in-marriage* is a marriage in which both spouses were born or raised Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

❷ **Conversionary In-marriage:** A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion) (Jew-by-Choice).

❸ **Intermarriage:** An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

• Jewish Organization

A *Jewish organization* is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or the Jewish Community Center. In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

• Jewish and General Trips to Israel

❶ **Jewish Trip:** A *Jewish trip* to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, a synagogue, or a Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith. Households containing Israelis or household members who lived or studied in Israel 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 are reported under *Jewish Trip*.

❷ **General Trip:** A *general trip* to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or a commercial company or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

● **Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year**

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (*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. From these two questions, three *Jewish Federation market segments* are developed:

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

❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate:** Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year, but they declined to donate.

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

“Don’t know” responses were treated as negative responses.

● **Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year**

The variable *Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year* refers only to households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit.

● **Median**

The *median* is a measure of the central tendency of a distribution. For example, if the median age is 40, then half of the population is under age 40 and half of the population is over age 40.

● **Base**

The *base* refers to the set of households or persons in a household to whom (or about whom) each question on the Telephone Survey was addressed. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the tables. The base is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels. Examples of bases used in this report include Jewish Households, Persons in Jewish Households, Respondents, Adults in Jewish Households, and Jewish Children Age 0-17.

COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In many cases, this report compares Detroit with other American Jewish communities and Toronto (**Table 1-1**). Over 150 *Comparison with Other Communities* tables are presented in this report.

Reasons for Caution in Comparing Detroit with Other Jewish Communities. The comparisons of Detroit with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution for the following major reasons:

❶ Different Dates of the Studies. The community studies included in the comparison tables were completed over a 20-year period. Differences between Place A in 1986 and Place B in 2005 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B simply because the community study in Place A was completed 20 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. Obviously, this is an extreme example, since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this example.

❷ Different Sampling Methods. Four different sampling methods generally have been used in Jewish community studies: a random digit dialing (RDD) only sample (drawn from randomly generated telephone numbers); an RDD sample combined with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample (drawn from a telephone directory); an RDD sample combined with a List sample (usually drawn from the local Jewish Federation mailing list); and an RDD sample combined with both a DJN and a List sample. Only Jewish communities that used RDD sampling for at least part of the sample are included as comparison Jewish communities. Different sampling methods may lead to differences in survey results. Thus, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B because the community study in Place A used RDD and List samples, where the List sample included proportionately fewer intermarried households, while the community study in Place B used an RDD only sample. (See Chapter 2 for a further discussion of RDD and DJN sampling methods.) **Table 1-2** shows the sampling methods and sample sizes for each of the community studies included in the comparison tables.

❸ Different Questionnaires. The community studies have used a variety of questionnaires. The survey research literature indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence in which questions are asked on a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon survey results.

❹ Small Sample Sizes. In general, when comparing the overall results for Jewish households or persons in Jewish households among the comparison Jewish communities, the sample sizes used in the community studies are generally such that results which are five or more percentage points apart may be considered to be statistically significantly different. On the other hand, when comparing the results for population subgroups (such as households with children or households

under age 35) among the comparison Jewish communities, the sample sizes may be considerably smaller such that even differences of 10-15 percentage points may not be considered to be statistically significantly different.

In summary, while problems do exist in comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities, this researcher has every confidence that despite these problems, comparisons with other Jewish communities help provide an important context for understanding the Detroit Jewish community.

Rules for Inclusion of Comparison Jewish Communities. To be included in the comparison tables, a community study had to meet the following major criteria:

- ❶ A telephone survey using an RDD sample had to be used for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation.
- ❷ The study had to be completed since 1986, a 20-year period.
- ❸ If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown, except for studies in Detroit.
- ❹ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Detroit and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison.
- ❺ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables of the same set of households or persons in a household (base) as Detroit. For example, if the question in Detroit was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other Jewish communities querying this set of persons could be included in the table. Minor differences in the set of persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the rest of the table are listed below a thick horizontal line for information only and are not included in the discussion of comparisons with other Jewish communities.
- ❻ The community had to make the study report available to the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB), United Jewish Communities (UJC), or this researcher.

Order of Communities in the Comparison Tables. Each comparison table is ordered based upon one particular data column (the *ordered column*), in descending order of magnitude of the data. Except for those comparison tables with only one data column, the ordered column has an *italicized* heading. The choice of ordered column is determined by the data thought to be of most interest. Thus, for example, the household size table is ordered by the percentage of single person households, and the employment status table is ordered by the percentage employed full time. While listing the communities in alphabetical order might simplify finding the results quickly for

a particular community, such a presentation would be much less helpful in facilitating comparisons among the Jewish communities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlighted Comparison Jewish Communities. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Detroit, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide instructive comparisons with Detroit: Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington (**Table 1-1**). Thus, these communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

Ranking of Detroit Compared to Other Jewish Communities. For the ordered column and such other data columns that are deemed to be most interesting in each comparison table, the text indicates whether Detroit is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Detroit is identified as being among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities on a particular measure. These *rankings* are based upon the number of comparison Jewish communities, the relative magnitude of the values (usually a percentage) being compared, and the spread between the value for Detroit and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Detroit is within four percentage points of the median value, Detroit is identified as about average. If the value for Detroit is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Detroit is identified as either above average or below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities. If the value for Detroit is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Detroit is identified as either *well* above average or *well* below average, or as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

Other Notes. The year for each study reported in the comparison tables is the year in which the telephone survey was completed.

Comparative information on residents of Detroit (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) was generally obtained from www.census.gov and is generally from the American Community Survey.

See www.jewishdatabank.org for copies of the questionnaires and reports from many of the comparison Jewish communities.

TABLE 1-1 JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES				
<i>Community</i>	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
Atlanta	1996	61,300	156,900	119,800
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	23,143	20,226
Baltimore	1999	36,600	99,900	91,400
Bergen	2001	28,400	78,000	71,700
Boston	1995	97,000	233,100	NA
Broward ²	1999	129,000	261,000	233,700
Buffalo	1995	11,520	31,600	26,400
Charlotte	1997	4,000	10,600	7,800
Chicago	2000	137,700	327,200	270,500
Cleveland	1996	33,710	88,300	81,500
Columbus	2001	11,878	32,000	22,000
Dallas	1988	15,260	36,900	34,300
Denver	1997	32,100	78,500	63,300
DETROIT	2005	30,000	78,000	72,000
Detroit	1989	42,500	105,000	96,000
Essex-Morris	1998	47,000	117,100	NA
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	8,600	7,100
Hartford	2000	14,800	36,900	32,800
Houston	1986	16,060	42,500	33,600
Howard County	1999	6,500	20,100	16,000
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	16,200	13,000
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	619,000	519,200
Martin-St. Lucie ³	2004	3,579	7,695	6,650

TABLE 1-1 JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES				
<i>Community</i>	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
Miami	2004	54,000	121,300	113,300
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	25,400	21,100
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	35,300	29,300
Monmouth	1997	26,000	72,500	65,700
New York	2002	643,000	1,666,000	1,412,000
Orlando	1993	9,044	23,400	19,200
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	15,850	13,850
Philadelphia	1997	99,300	241,600	206,100
Phoenix	2002	44,000	106,900	82,900
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	54,200	42,200
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	23,000	18,750
Richmond	1994	6,000	15,300	12,150
Rochester	1999	10,230	25,600	21,000
San Diego	2003	46,000	118,000	89,000
San Francisco	2004	125,400	291,500	208,600
Sarasota	2001	8,800	17,500	15,500
Seattle	2000	22,490	53,500	37,200
South Broward	1990	38,963	78,800	74,700
South Palm Beach	2005	73,000	136,800	131,300
St. Louis	1995	24,600	59,400	54,000
St. Paul	2004	5,150	13,400	10,940
St. Petersburg	1994	13,006	30,200	25,700
Tidewater	2001	5,400	13,800	10,950

TABLE 1-1 JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES				
<i>Community</i>	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
Toronto ⁴	1990	NA	NA	175,000
Tucson	2002	13,400	28,600	22,400
Washington ⁵	2003	110,000	267,800	215,600
West Palm Beach	2005	69,000	137,300	124,250
Westport	2000	5,000	13,600	11,450
Wilmington ⁶	1995	5,700	15,100	11,900
Worcester	1986	6,003	14,800	13,400
York	1999	925	2,400	1,800
NJPS	2000	2,900,000	6,700,000	5,237,700
¹ Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available. ² Population estimates are updated to 1999. Data in other parts of this report for Broward are from a 1997 study. ³ Population estimates are updated to 2004. Data in other parts of this report for Martin-St. Lucie are from a 1999 study. ⁴ Population estimates were not published in the Toronto study. Thus, the estimate of <i>Number of Jews</i> is based upon data in the 1991 <i>American Jewish Year Book</i> . ⁵ Refers to Washington, DC not Washington State. ⁶ Population estimates are for New Castle County (Wilmington and Newark). In addition, the Jewish Federation of Delaware serves the remainder of the state with 1,100 Jewish households, 2,500 persons in Jewish households, and 1,600 Jews. Note: These data are estimates for the year of the study. Current estimates may differ.				

TABLE 1-2
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
Atlanta	None	1996	404	283	0	687
Atlantic County	1985	2004	212	412	0	624
Baltimore	1985	1999	182	0	825	1,007
Bergen	None	2001	1,003	0	0	1,003
Boston	1985	1995	600	0	600	1,200
Broward	None	1997	1,023	0	0	1,023
Buffalo ¹	None	1995	582	0	483	1,065
Charlotte	None	1997	186	298	0	484
Chicago	1990	2000	704	0	1,344	2,048
Cleveland	1987	1996	531	9	646	1,186
Columbus	1990	2001	369	0	370	739
Dallas	None	1988	430	75	420	925
Denver	1981	1997	241	122	359	722
DETROIT	1989	2005	403	871	0	1,274
Detroit	None	1989	462	0	638	1,100
Essex-Morris	1986	1998	1,446	0	0	1,446
Harrisburg	None	1994	186	289	0	475
Hartford	1982	2000	216	547	0	763
Houston	None	1986	600	0	0	600
Howard County	None	1999	50	0	157	207
Jacksonville	None	2002	209	226	166	601

TABLE 1-2
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
Los Angeles	1979	1997	1,080	0	1,560	2,640
Martin-St. Lucie	None	1999	23	180	0	203
Miami	1994	2004	1,808	0	0	1,808
Milwaukee	1983	1996	308	531	0	839
Minneapolis ❁	None	2004	208	538	0	746
Monmouth ²	None	1997	395	401	0	796
New York	1991	2002	3,270	0	1,263	4,533
Orlando	None	1993	204	467	0	671
Palm Springs	None	1998	77	0	325	402
Philadelphia	1984	1997	1,437	0	0	1,437
Phoenix	1983	2002	229	0	564	793
Pittsburgh	None	2002	341	0	972	1,313
Rhode Island	1987	2002	306	523	0	829
Richmond	None	1994	191	432	0	623
Rochester	1986	1999	213	495	0	708
San Diego	None	2003	531	0	549	1,080
San Francisco	1986	2004	500	0	1,121	1,621
Sarasota	1992	2001	189	427	0	616
Seattle	1979	2000	200	0	600	800
South Broward	None	1990	528	0	415	943
South Palm Beach	1995	2005	1,274	0	0	1,274

TABLE 1-2
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
St. Louis	None	1995	198	424	833	1,455
St. Paul ❀	None	2004	203	291	0	494
St. Petersburg	None	1994	204	412	0	616
Tidewater	1988	2001	182	446	0	628
Toronto	None	1990	NA	NA	NA	1,400
Tucson	None	2002	300	505	0	805
Washington	1983	2003	400	801	0	1,201
West Palm Beach	1999	2005	1,534	0	0	1,534
Westport	None	2000	202	422	0	624
Wilmington	None	1995	157	318	0	475
Worcester	None	1986	100	0	400	500
York	None	1999	23	90	283	396
Total			26,854	10,835	14,893	53,982

¹ List sample was drawn from synagogue member lists.

² Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Distinctive Sephardic Name (DSN) sampling.

❀ Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Russian Jewish (First) Name (RJN) sampling.

Note: Only Jewish community studies that used Random Digit Dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample are listed.

COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000

Many of the comparison tables include results from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (*NJPS 2000*). This researcher believes that comparisons with other Jewish communities, based upon local community studies, are more instructive than comparisons with NJPS 2000.

The NJPS 2000 questionnaire was administered to 4,523 respondents who represent all 5.2 million American Jews estimated by the study. Of the 4,523 respondents, 4,220 respondents (representing 4.3 million *more Jewishly-connected* American Jews) received a longer 43-minute questionnaire. The other 303 respondents (representing 900,000 *less Jewishly-connected* American Jews) received a 21-minute questionnaire. The shorter questionnaire consisted of a subset of questions from the longer questionnaire, omitting many questions about Jewish identity. As a result, the NJPS 2000 results for most demographic measures presented in this report (Chapters 4-5) reflect all 5.2 million American Jews, while the NJPS 2000 results for most Jewish identity measures presented in this report (Chapters 6-8 and 11-14) reflect only the 4.3 million more Jewishly-connected American Jews. Results on Jewish identity measures for the more Jewishly-connected sample are, in most cases, more positive than they would have been had these data been collected from all respondents representing the 5.2 million American Jews. See www.jewishdatabank.org for more information on the NJPS 2000 methodology.

In the comparison tables, NJPS 2000 results shown for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*, reflecting the 4.3 million Jews, are footnoted. In the text, NJPS results are identified by the phrase “the xx% compares to xx% nationally.”

READING THE TABLES

Percentage distributions for each question in the Telephone Survey are shown in a table, along with selected crosstabulations by geographic area, ethnicity, age, sex, household structure, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage, synagogue membership, JCC membership, Jewish organization membership, formal and informal Jewish education as a child, and other variables.

In some tables, “don't know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don't know” responses depends on whether the “don't know” is a statement of value (generally included) or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond (generally excluded). In some tables, “don't know” responses are treated as negative responses. Missing responses are generally excluded.

Three important pieces of information are shown in each table: the **sample size**, or actual number of interviews obtained for a particular population group, the projected **number of Jewish households** (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.), and the **base** (set of households

or persons queried), or denominator used in calculating the percentages (shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels).

Data for population groups with sample sizes of less than 25 are generally omitted from the tables. See the section on “Sample Size and Margin of Error” in Chapter 2.

When reading the tables, percentages and corresponding amounts **add down** when the percent signs appear across the top of the columns, and percentages and corresponding numbers **add across** when the percent signs appear down the first column.

In instances where a single percentage is shown in a table, this percentage is essentially the percentage of households (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) about whom a question was answered in the affirmative. In instances where every percentage in a table is shown with a percent sign, it means that each percentage is calculated on an independent base. In instances where percent signs are shown in columns surrounded by thick vertical lines, it means that these percentages are calculated based upon information in the other columns in the table.

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The tables in this report should be examined carefully. The most common error in interpretation occurs when readers do not concentrate on the *nature of the denominator* (or **base**) *used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 31 % of *Jewish respondents in the Core Area* identify as Conservative. Yet, 80% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Conservative* live in the Core Area. The base is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are shown in terms of the number of *persons*, or vice versa. Also, some of the results in this report are shown for *persons in Jewish households* (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for *Jewish persons* in these households or only for *respondents*.

Typographic Devices

✓ A check mark is used to indicate that information appears in the text which can not be gleaned from the tables.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings or row labels of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the text of that particular chapter.

➔ An arrow is used in some tables to designate a row which is a combination of the rows just above it. For example, the row “65 and over” is a combination of the rows “65-74” and “75 and over.”

Boldface type is used to draw the reader’s attention to highlighted comparison Jewish communities in the comparison tables. **Boldface type** also is used to draw the reader’s attention to small sample sizes (sample sizes of 25-49). See the section on “Sample Size and Margin of Error” in Chapter 2.

14-point boldface type is used to draw the reader's attention to sample sizes of less than 25, although results are only shown for such small samples in rare instances. See the section on "Sample Size and Margin of Error" in Chapter 2.

Italics is used to indicate the column on which a comparison table is ordered.

ROUNDING OF NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

The careful reader will notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown between the various tables. The differences are due to rounding error. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages do not sum to 100% and the reported numbers do not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

Although most percentages in the tables for Detroit are rounded to the nearest tenth and most numbers are rounded to the nearest integer, it should be noted that all percentages and numbers are estimates.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

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This study of the Detroit Jewish community consists of a Telephone Survey of 1,274 Jewish households in Detroit, a DJN Counting Project, and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The questionnaire was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Population Study Steering Committee, Jewish Federation staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami.

TELEPHONE SURVEY

Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, this study involved a Telephone Survey with a random digit dialing (RDD) sample, supplemented with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample taken from the current (2005) CD-ROM telephone directory. In total, 1,274 24-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 403 interviews from the RDD sample and 871 interviews from the DJN sample.

The sample size of 1,274 is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 1,274 interviews) is no greater than $\pm 2.7\%$. When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 1,274 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than $\pm 2.7\%$. The sample size is also adequate so that we can be 99% certain that the margin of error for the overall results is no greater than $\pm 3.6\%$. (See the section on “Sample Size and Margin of Error.”) The 1,274 interviews represent 4.2% of the 30,000 Jewish households in Detroit.

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. The major advantage of this methodology is that it produces a random sample of Jewish households to be interviewed. When done well, the RDD methodology will yield a high survey cooperation rate (the percentage of households who identify themselves as containing one or more Jewish persons who agree to be interviewed). The RDD methodology also guarantees anonymity to respondents.

An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it results in an appropriate share of interviews from households who are not listed in the telephone directory. Based upon information in about ten comparison Jewish communities, about 10%-20% of Jewish households do not have their telephone numbers published in the telephone directory. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center, or some other Jewish organization, or by donating money to a Jewish fundraising campaign. RDD also facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the local area. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community should be obtained with the RDD methodology than with telephone directory methods or methods that rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists.

The RDD Telephone Survey proceeded as follows. For all three-digit telephone exchange codes (642, 357, etc.) in the study area, four-digit random numbers were generated by a computer to produce seven-digit telephone numbers. When a number was dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. In fact, 10,663 different numbers were dialed more than 80,200 times to obtain the 403 RDD interviews. This is a yield rate of 3.8% (403 divided by 10,663). The remainder of the numbers dialed were either disconnected; not in service; changed to unlisted numbers; changed to other listed numbers; business or government numbers; not answered by a person after at least ten attempts; fax machines; non-Jewish households; ineligible Jewish households; answered by guests, household help, babysitters, or service personnel; answered by foreign language speakers in an unrecognizable language; answered by persons who refused to respond to the screener (the introduction to the survey which determined if we were speaking with a Jewish household—see Appendix A); or answered by persons who refused to cooperate with the survey. In total, 64% (the *screener cooperation rate*) of households reached cooperated with the screener to identify whether the households were Jewish or non-Jewish. Of the Jewish households reached, 67% (the *survey cooperation rate*) cooperated with the survey.

DJN Sample. 871 telephone interviews were conducted from households with a DJN listed in the current CD-ROM telephone directory who hold one of more than 100 Distinctive Jewish Names.

Over 100 DJNs were used in the DJN Telephone Survey: Aaronson, Abraham, Abramovitz, Abrams, Adelman, Bercovitz, Berkowitz, Berman, Bernstein, Birnbaum, Blumberg, Blumenthal, Bornstein, Brodsky, Brody, Cahn, Caplan, Cohen, Cohn, Eisenberg, Eisner, Epstein, Feinberg, Feingold, Feinstein, Feldman, Finkelstein, Freedman, Friedman, Ginsberg, Ginsburg, Gold, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Goodman, Gottlieb, Greenbaum, Greenberg, Greenwald, Gross, Grossman, Halperin, Halpern, Halprin, Horowitz, Horwitz, Hurwitz, Hyman, Isenberg, Jacobs, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Lefkowitz, Lerner, Levi, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levitt, Levy, Lieberman, Margolin, Margolis, Markowitz, Moskowitz, Nathan, Nathanson, Perlman, Pincus, Rabinowitz, Rappaport, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rothman, Rothschild, Rothstein, Rubenstein, Rubin, Samuels, Schulman, Schwartz, Segal, Shapiro, Shulman, Siegel, Silverman, Silverstein, Stern, Strauss, Sugarman, Weinberg, Weiner, Weinstein, Weintraub, Weiss, Wexler, Zeitlin, and Zuckerman.

WEIGHTING OF THE SAMPLE

Three different sets of weights were sequentially applied to the data. First, weights were applied based upon the existence of multiple telephone numbers in the households. Second, weights were applied to account for geographic bias introduced when, for financial reasons, the area called via RDD was restricted. Third, weights were applied to adjust the bias introduced by DJN sampling.

❶ **Number of Telephone Numbers.** The number of telephone numbers used for voice communication in each household was queried. (This eliminated phone numbers used only for fax machines or computers.) Because households with multiple telephone numbers had more than one chance to be included in the RDD survey, appropriate weighting factors were applied. Weights of 0.5 were applied to households with two telephone numbers. Weights of 0.33 were applied to households with three or more telephone numbers.

❷ **Geographic Bias.** For the first part of the RDD Telephone Survey, all telephone exchange codes in the three-county Detroit area were included in the sample. However, for financial reasons, the area was then restricted and the Core Area was oversampled. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to correct the geographic bias introduced by this oversampling.

❸ **Demographic Bias.** As mentioned above, two sampling methods were utilized—RDD and DJN. The RDD sample was compared to the DJN sample on a number of *key variables*: geographic area, age of the head of the household, household size, household structure, marital status, length of residence, household income, home ownership, Jewish identification (Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, Just Jewish), type of marriage (in-married, conversionary in-married, intermarried), synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership, familiarity with the Jewish Federation, visits to Israel, and donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. It was found (using chi-square tests) that the RDD and DJN samples differed significantly for Jewish identification, synagogue membership, household income, geographic area, and household structure. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to correct the demographic bias introduced by DJN sampling. With these weighting factors applied, no statistically significant differences were seen between the RDD and DJN samples on any of the key variables.

DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD

An eligible household is one that contains at least one person who was born Jewish, raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish. As is standard in Jewish community studies, respondents identified themselves and members of their household as Jewish (but see exceptions in ❹ and ❺ below). After a brief introduction, the first question asked in the screener (the introduction to the survey which determined if we were speaking with a Jewish household) was: “Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish or is anyone currently Jewish?” If the answer was *yes*, the interview continued. If the answer was *no*, respondents in non-Jewish households were asked for the number of telephone numbers in the household (information needed to estimate the number of Jewish households) and thanked, and the interview was terminated.

The following households were excluded from the study:

❶ Persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers at bedside.

- ② Households without telephones. In Detroit, 2.7% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) do not have telephones. This percentage is probably lower, and negligible, for Jewish households only.
- ③ Households with cell phones only.
- ④ Households containing only persons of Jewish background.
- ⑤ Households in which the only persons who defined themselves as Jewish did so because “Jesus was a Jew,” or because of their “special relationship with Jesus,” or because they are Messianic.
- ⑥ Households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

No procedure was used to select a person at random to be interviewed within each Jewish household in Detroit. Rather, an attempt was made to interview a Jewish person within each household who was age 18 or over. The only known bias resulting from this procedure was that 62.9% of respondents were female, whereas 53.5% of adults in Jewish households in Detroit are female. Because all basic demographic and education questions are asked about *all* adults in the household, this bias does not influence the results in any significant manner. Where the reported results are based on the respondent’s own behavior, such as synagogue attendance, or on his/her opinion, such as the perception of anti-Semitism, results are shown separately for males and females.

Any respondent age 18 or over who identified himself/herself as Jewish was interviewed. In households containing non-Jewish members, the Jewish member was interviewed, whenever possible, because some questions are not applicable to non-Jews.

Note that the respondent in 5.0% of the 1,274 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In most cases, questions that were respondent-only questions were asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a *proxy* fashion). A few questions, such as preference for Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, were *not* asked of non-Jewish respondents.

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with the survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

FIELD WORK

The field work was conducted by International Communications Research (ICR), a market research firm in Media, PA. ICR conducted the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey, as well as eight other local Jewish community studies.

The Telephone Survey commenced in November 2005 and continued through December 2005. To facilitate contacting respondents, each telephone number was dialed at least ten times. Interviews were conducted from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Monday through Thursday and from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Sunday. Daytime interviewing for call backs was conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Monday through Friday. No interviewing was done on Friday evening or Saturday.

PUBLICITY

Articles about the study appeared in the local Jewish press. A post card about the study was sent to all households on the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit's mailing list. Advertisements were placed in the local Jewish press, Jewish Community Center newsletters, and synagogue bulletins. Letters were sent to all local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents of the possibility that they might receive a telephone call and make them more receptive to cooperating with the study.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES

An important distinction must be made between *correlation* and *cause and effect*. Simply because a correlation—a *relationship*—is found between two variables, it **does not necessarily imply** that one *causes* the other. Thus, because one finds a relationship between, for example, synagogue membership and charitable donations, it does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. That is, if it is shown that synagogue members are more likely to give charitable donations, it does not prove that joining a synagogue causes one to be more philanthropic. Separately, it could be that higher income households are more likely to both join a synagogue and be philanthropic. That is, the relationship shown between synagogue membership and charitable donations could actually be a relationship between synagogue membership and household income and between philanthropy and household income.

CREATION VERSUS COLLECTION OF DATA

Surveys often create data rather than collect it. That is, persons are asked to think about some issues that they have probably not thought about before in quite the same way (terms such as *definitely* and *very familiar*). Also, groups of people react to questions in varying ways. Thus, if one finds a significant difference between, for example, the responses of the elderly and the non-elderly, it may be due to a real difference in attitudes between the two groups resulting from the

different environments in which the two groups matured or, to a real difference in experiences between the two groups. On the other hand, the difference may very well be attributable to the varying manner in which persons of different ages respond to questions.

SAMPLE SIZE AND MARGIN OF ERROR

Since this study of the Detroit Jewish community is based upon a sample of the total Jewish population of Detroit, the results are subject to *sampling error*. Sampling error is an estimate of random variation of a *sample statistic* around its true *population parameter*, which would be obtained if data were collected from every Jewish household in Detroit. Sampling error does not bias our estimates, but defines a *margin of error* around each percentage.

For example, a sample size of 384 is needed so that one can be 95% (the *confidence level*) certain that no reported percentage varies by more than $\pm 5.0\%$ (the *margin of error*). That is, with 384 interviews, if 50% of respondents were to report that, for example, someone in their household visited Israel, one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish household in the area were interviewed, we would find that the percentage of respondents who reported that someone in their household visited Israel lies between 45% and 55% ($50\% \pm 5\%$).

The margin of error is widest around percentages that are near 50%. As percentages approach the extremes of 0% or 100%, the sampling error decreases and the width of the margin of error narrows. For example, with a sample size of 384, if 90% of respondents answered *yes* to a question, the margin of error would be $\pm 2.9\%$ rather than the $\pm 5.0\%$ mentioned above.

Table 2-1 indicates that, given a percentage from the survey sample and the sample size on which the percentage is based, chances are that 95 times out of 100, the real population percentage (if the whole Jewish population was interviewed) would lie within the range defined by adding and subtracting the number indicated in the body of the table to the percentage obtained from the sample.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Table 2-1**. Suppose that 26% of a particular population group (Jewish non-elderly single households) reported that they visited Israel. Further suppose that the survey included 77 interviews with Jewish non-elderly single households. In **Table 2-1**, the row labeled 25% or 75% would be consulted because 26% is closest to 25%. The column labeled as having a sample size of 75 would be consulted because 77 is closest to 75. The number at the intersection of the 25% or 75% row and the sample size of 75 column is 10%. The conclusion is that one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish non-elderly single household in the area were interviewed, we would find that the percentage who visited Israel lies between 16% and 36% ($26\% \pm 10\%$). As implied by this example, the margin of error around a percentage based upon a small sample can be very wide. Thus, because of limited sample sizes and the wide margins of error they imply, it is not always possible to show detailed analyses for every combination of variables that one might desire.

TABLE 2-1 MARGINS OF ERROR AROUND PERCENTAGES (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									
Estimated Percentage	Sample Size								
	25	50	75	100	150	200	250	300	400
2% or 98%	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
5% or 95%	8.6	6.2	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2
10% or 90%	12.0	8.5	6.9	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.0
20% or 80%	16.0	11.3	9.2	8.0	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.0
25% or 75%	17.3	12.2	10.0	8.7	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.3
30% or 70%	18.3	13.0	10.6	9.2	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.6
40% or 60%	19.6	13.9	11.3	9.8	8.0	6.9	6.2	5.5	4.9
50%	20.0	14.1	11.5	10.0	8.2	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.0

TABLE 2-1 CONTINUED MARGINS OF ERROR AROUND PERCENTAGES (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									
Estimated Percentage	Sample Size								
	500	600	750	900	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
2% or 98%	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
5% or 95%	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
10% or 90%	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
20% or 80%	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
25% or 75%	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
30% or 70%	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
40% or 60%	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
50%	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERCENTAGES

Tables 2-2 through 2-7 allow for the comparison of percentages for two population groups. The tables indicate the approximate size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a *statistically significant difference* exists between the two percentages.

As can be observed from **Tables 2-2** through **2-7**, the size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a statistically significant difference exists is dependent upon two factors. First, the larger the sample size for each of the two groups, the smaller the difference in the percentages must be between the two groups to achieve statistical significance. Second, the closer the percentages are to 0% or 100%, the smaller the difference in the percentages must be between the two groups to achieve statistical significance.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Tables 2-2** through **2-7**. Suppose that 45% of households under age 65 (Group 1) and 55% of households age 65 and over (Group 2) practice a particular ritual. Further suppose that 400 interviews were conducted in Group 1 and 300 interviews were conducted in Group 2. Consulting **Table 2-7** for percentages around 50%, for a Group 1 sample size of 400 and a Group 2 sample size of 300, the two percentages must be 7.5% apart for one to conclude that the two percentages are statistically significantly different. In this example, the two percentages (55% and 45%) are 10% apart. The conclusion is that one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish household in the area were interviewed, we would find that households age 65 and over are more likely to practice this particular ritual than are households under age 65.

A discussion of significance tests in conjunction with each table in this report is not included. While of use to social scientists in determining correlations, inclusion of these tests in the report would not be very informative for most readers.

TABLE 2-2
DIFFERENCES IN PERCENTAGES
THAT MUST EXIST TO CONCLUDE THAT TWO PERCENTAGES
AROUND 5% OR 95%
ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

[illegible]

TABLE 2-4
DIFFERENCES IN PERCENTAGES
THAT MUST EXIST TO CONCLUDE THAT TWO PERCENTAGES
AROUND 20% OR 80%
ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

[illegible]

TABLE 2-5
DIFFERENCES IN PERCENTAGES
THAT MUST EXIST TO CONCLUDE THAT TWO PERCENTAGES
AROUND 30% OR 70%
ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

[illegible]

TABLE 2-6
DIFFERENCES IN PERCENTAGES
THAT MUST EXIST TO CONCLUDE THAT TWO PERCENTAGES
AROUND 40% OR 60%
ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

[illegible]

DJN COUNTING PROJECT

An analysis of the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Detroit in 1999 and 2005 was completed using Detroit telephone directories on CD. This information provided data on the recent growth of the Jewish population *not obtainable* from the Telephone Survey. The results are presented in Chapter 3.

The number of households in each zip code in the three-county area with any of 30 Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) was counted. The residential directory listings were sorted by name, address, and telephone number, and an attempt was made to eliminate duplicate telephone listings for the same households. Separate counts were developed for 1999 and 2005 for each zip code.

The 30 DJNs used in the DJN Counting Project were: Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Greenberg, Grossman, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, and Weinstein.

This DJN counting procedure can be employed to update the estimated size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population as new telephone directories are issued.

JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY

Brief surveys were administered to the synagogues in the Detroit, the Jewish Community Center (JCC), the Jewish day schools, and the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit. The results appear in Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 14.

Synagogue Survey. The Synagogue Survey was completed by the executive director, rabbi, synagogue president, or another member of the synagogue staff of each synagogue.

The Synagogue Survey queried the number of member households in 1999 and 2005 and information on synagogue mergers.

Also collected for 2005 were preschool/child care, synagogue school, and day camp enrollments, and the number of active participants in Jewish teenage youth groups.

Jewish Community Center Survey. The JCC Survey was completed by the executive director of the JCC. The JCC Survey queried the number of Jewish member households in 1999 and 2005.

Also collected for 2005 were preschool/child care and day camp enrollments.

Jewish Day School Survey. The Jewish Day School Survey was completed by the principals of each of the Jewish day schools.

The Jewish Day School Survey queried preschool/child care, Jewish day school, and Jewish day camp enrollments for 2005.

Jewish Federation Survey. The Jewish Federation Survey was completed by the Planning Department of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit.

The Jewish Federation Survey collected data on the number of Jews without telephones in nursing homes, group quarters for mentally handicapped persons, group quarters for physically handicapped persons, prisons, and military bases.

Also collected were the number of Jewish students in college dormitories whose parents do not live in Detroit and the number of teenagers who are members of independent youth groups (BBYO, Young Judea, etc.).

Lastly, the Jewish Federation Survey collected the number of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation's mailing lists by zip code (and, for methodological reasons, by telephone exchange code) the number of donations, number of households participating in the Annual Campaign, and amount raised for each year of the Annual Campaign for 1995-2005.

CHAPTER 3

SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

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Take a census of the whole Israelite community by the clans of
its ancestral houses, listing the names, every male, head by head.

(Numbers 1:2)

CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Table 3-1 shows that 78,000 persons live in 30,000 Jewish households in Detroit. Of the 78,000 persons in Jewish households, 71,500 persons (91 %) are Jewish. (See the section on “Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish” in Chapter 6 for a comparison with other Jewish communities.) In addition to the 78,000 persons in Jewish households, about 500 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and 10 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Detroit) live in dormitories. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains 78,510 persons.

Note that the number of Jews is shown in various sections of this report as 72,000 persons (the *resident Jewish population*), which includes Jews in Jewish households and Jews in institutions, but excludes Jewish college students from outside Detroit who live in dormitories in Detroit.

In the **Core Area**, a total of 60,700 persons live in 22,000 Jewish households. 4 % of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 58,400 Jews in the Core Area.

In the **Non-Core Area**, a total of 17,300 persons live in 8,000 Jewish households. 24 % of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 13,100 Jews in the Non-Core Area.

TABLE 3-1 CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY					
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS					
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households		Number of Jews
			Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	
Core Area	22,000	2.74	60,700	96.2 %	58,400
Non-Core Area	8,000	2.18	17,300	75.7 %	13,100
Total Detroit	30,000	2.60	78,000	91.7 %	71,500
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					500
Total Resident Jewish Population					72,000
Jewish Students in Dormitories (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Detroit)					10
Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students in dormitories): 78,510					

Table 3-2 shows that 73 % of *Jewish households* live in the Core Area. Because average household size is higher in the Core Area than the Non-Core Area, 78 % of *persons in Jewish households* live in the Core Area. Because the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish is higher in the Core Area, 82 % of the Jews in Jewish households live in the Core Area.

TABLE 3-2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Core Area	22,000	73.3 %	60,700	77.8 %	58,400	81.7 %
Non-Core Area	8,000	26.7	17,300	22.2	13,100	18.3
Total Detroit	30,000	100.0 %	78,000	100.0 %	71,500	100.0 %

PERCENTAGE JEWISH

Table 3-3 shows three measures of the percentage Jewish that have been calculated with respect to the Detroit Jewish community.

❶ **Percentage of Jewish Households.** The number of Jewish households divided by the total number of households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❷ **Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households.** The number of persons in Jewish households divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❸ **Percentage of Jews.** The number of Jews (both in households and institutions) divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study. (Note that the number of Jews in institutions is added to the number of Jews in households in communities for which this information is available.)

The 30,000 Jewish households constitute 1.9 % of the estimated 1,548,012 *households* in Detroit (Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb counties). The 78,000 persons in Jewish households constitute 2.0 % of the estimated 3,997,440 *persons* in Detroit. The resident Jewish population of 72,000 Jews (which includes about 500 Jewish persons who live in institutions without their own telephone numbers) constitutes 1.8 % of the estimated 3,997,440 *persons* in Detroit.

The 1.9% of Jewish households is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7.1% in Philadelphia, 6.8% in Washington, and 6.1% in Baltimore. The 1.9% compares to 2.5% in 1989. The 1.9% compares to 2.7% nationally.

✓ According to the 2004 American Community Survey, 12% of persons in Oakland County are Black, 5% are Asian, and 3% are Hispanic.

TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ①	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②	Percentage of Jews ③
South Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
South Broward	1990	24.5%	21.0%	19.5%
Broward	1997	22.3%	19.1%	17.1%
West Palm Beach	2005	16.7%	13.5%	12.2%
New York	2002	15.0%	14.3%	12.1%
Monmouth	1997	12.2%	12.1%	10.9%
Westport	2000	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%
Bergen	2001	8.6%	8.9%	8.1%
Palm Springs	1998	7.9%	5.7%	5.1%
Atlantic County	2004	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%
Los Angeles	1997	7.6%	6.6%	5.5%
Howard County	1999	7.2%	8.1%	6.5%
Philadelphia	1997	7.1%	6.7%	5.8%
Washington	2003	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Miami	2004	6.5%	5.0%	4.7%
Baltimore	1999	6.1%	6.4%	5.9%

**TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
Hartford	2000	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%
San Diego	2003	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
Atlanta	1996	4.4%	4.2%	3.4%
Phoenix	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Tucson	2002	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Louis	1995	3.9%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%
Denver	1997	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%
Sarasota	2001	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%
Wilmington	1995	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%
Buffalo	1995	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%
Minneapolis	2004	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3.0%	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	2.9%	NA	NA
Worcester	1986	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%
Columbus	2001	2.7%	3.0%	2.1%
Detroit	1989	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
Rhode Island	2002	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Richmond	1994	2.2%	NA	NA

**TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
Orlando	1993	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Milwaukee	1996	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%
DETROIT	2000	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Dallas	1988	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Harrisburg	1994	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Charlotte	1997	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Houston	1986	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%
St. Paul	2004	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%
York	1999	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
San Francisco	2004	NA	NA	10.0%
NJPS	2000	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%

Note: See page 3-3 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

CHANGES IN PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1999-2005

Table 3-4 shows the changes in the population in Jewish households from 1999-2005. The estimate for 1999 is based upon counts of households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in the 1999 CD-ROM telephone directory, calculating a ratio between the RDD estimate of Jews from 2005 and the number of households with a DJN in the 2005 telephone directory and applying this ratio to DJN counts from the 1999 telephone directory. For a full explanation of this procedure, see Ira M. Sheskin, "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor), Fall, 1998 (Vol. 17, No. 1), pp. 97-116.

Caution should be exercised in interpreting the older data. Certain assumptions were made in deriving data for 1999. Such assumptions include that over the time period covered: ❶ the percentage of unlisted telephone numbers remained constant; ❷ the percentage of Jewish households with telephones remained constant; ❸ the percentage of households with a DJN remained constant; ❹ the average household size in 2005 can be applied to 1999; and ❺ the percentage of households who have only a cell phone has remained the same.

Table 3-4 shows that the number of persons in Jewish households has decreased by about 8 % from 1999-2005.

TABLE 3-4 POPULATION IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS 1999-2005					
Year	DJN Count	Number of Households	Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	% Decrease
1999	3,967	32,500	2.60	84,500	
2005	3,653	30,000	2.60	78,000	-7.7%

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, 1999-2005

Table 3-5 shows that the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Detroit has changed slightly since 1999, with the percentage of households in the Core Area decreasing from 77 % to 73 %

TABLE 3-5 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS 1999-2005				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	1999		2005	
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage Distribution	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage Distribution
Core Area	25,000	77.4 %	22,000	73.3 %
Non-Core Area	7,300	22.6	8,000	26.7
All	32,300	100.0 %	30,000	100.0 %

Table 3-6 shows that the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 8 % (6,500 persons) from 1999-2005.

The Core Area decreased from 68,500 persons in 1999 to 60,700 persons in 2005, representing an 11 % decrease.

The Non-Core Area increased from 16,000 persons in 1999 to 17,300 persons in 2005, representing an 8 % increase.

TABLE 3-6 CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1995-2005					
				Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number	Percentage
THE CORE AREA					
1999	25,000	2.74	68,500		
2005	22,000	2.74	60,700	(7,800)	(11.4)%
THE NON-CORE AREA					
1999	7,300	2.18	16,000		
2005	8,000	2.18	17,300	1,300	8.1%
ALL					
1999	32,300	2.60	84,500		
2005	30,000	2.60	78,000	(6,500)	(7.7)%

COMPARISON WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Table 3-7 shows that Detroit is the 22nd largest Jewish community in the U.S., with 72,000 Jews living in 30,000 Jewish households. The 72,000 Jews compares to 215,600 Jews in Washington, 206,100 Jews in Philadelphia, 91,400 Jews in Baltimore, and 81,500 in Cleveland.

TABLE 3-7
TWENTY-FOUR LARGEST AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Rank	Community	State	<i>Number of Jews</i>
1	New York	NY	1,412,000
2	Los Angeles	CA	519,200
3	Chicago	IL	270,500
4	Broward *	FL	234,000
5	Boston	MA	227,300
6	Washington		215,600
7	San Francisco	CA	208,600
8	Philadelphia	PA	206,100
9	South Palm Beach *	FL	131,300
10	West Palm Beach *	FL	124,250
11	Atlanta	GA	119,800
12	Miami *	FL	113,300
13	Essex-Morris	NJ	109,700
14	Baltimore	MD	91,400
15	East Bay	CA	90,000
16	Rockland County	NY	90,000
17	San Diego	CA	89,000
18	Bergen County	NJ	83,700
19	Phoenix	AZ	82,900
20	Cleveland	OH	81,500
21	DETROIT	MI	72,000
22	Monmouth County	NJ	70,000
23	Las Vegas	NV	67,500
24	San Jose	CA	63,000

Source: Modified from the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book*.

* Includes Jews who live in part-year households (live 3-7 months of the year in the local community).

Note: Includes Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where such data are available.

CHAPTER 4

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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*All the nations of the earth shall bless themselves by your descendants,
because you have obeyed my commandments.*

(Genesis 22:18)

LOCATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

Table 4-1 shows the distribution of Jewish households and persons in Jewish households in Detroit by zip code. 19% of households live in 48322 (West Bloomfield), 9% live in 48331 (Farmington), 8% live in 48327 (Oak Park), 6% live in 48334 (Farmington), and 5% live in 48323 (West Bloomfield).

The distribution of Jewish households among the zip code areas suggests that there is a below average level of geographic *concentration* of the Jewish population in Detroit. 19% of households live in the top zip code area, 36% of households live in the top three zip code areas, and 48% of households live in the top five zip code areas.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-2 shows that the 19% who live in the **top zip code area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Washington.

The 36% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Washington.

The 48% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Washington and 70% in Baltimore.

Note that although these three measures would seem to indicate average to below average clustering, the Atlas Section at the beginning of this report shows that, in the three-county area, Jews are significantly clustered in southeastern Oakland County.

Table 4-3 shows that 23,913 households who live within the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit are on the Jewish Federation mailing list as of 2005. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list contains 80% of the households in the Jewish community. The 80% is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland and 44% in Washington. The 80% compares to 46% in 1989. (Note that since the belief is that the number of households may have been overestimated by the 1989 study, the 46% is probably not an accurate percentage.)

Sample Size Caution: The sample sizes for all zip code areas below the first thick line in Table 4-1 are **25** or less. While this does not affect the accuracy of the *number and percentage of Jewish households* in each zip code area, little accuracy should be ascribed to the *persons in Jewish households* data below this line. The sample sizes below the second *very thick* line are **10** or less, and even less accuracy should be ascribed to the *persons in Jewish households* data below this line.

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48322	West Bloomfield	5,700	19.0%	2.46	14,022	18.0%
48331	Farmington	2,700	9.0	2.90	7,830	10.0
48237	Oak Park	2,460	8.2	4.26	10,480	13.4
48334	Farmington	1,920	6.4	1.99	3,821	4.9
48323	West Bloomfield	1,620	5.4	2.65	4,293	5.5
48034	Southfield	900	3.0	1.50	1,350	1.7
48301	Bloomfield Hills	900	3.0	2.60	2,340	3.0
48075	Southfield	840	2.8	4.12	3,461	4.4
48076	Southfield	750	2.5	2.65	1,988	2.5
48070	Huntington Woods	720	2.4	2.94	2,117	2.7
48302	Bloomfield Hills	720	2.4	2.58	1,858	2.4
48390	Walled Lake	450	1.5	2.44	1,098	1.4
48025	Franklin	450	1.5	2.72	1,224	1.6
48152	Livonia	450	1.5	1.50	675	0.9
48233	Detroit	420	1.4	1.00	420	0.5
48009	Birmingham	420	1.4	2.16	907	1.2
48219	Detroit	360	1.2	1.30	468	0.6
48168	Northville	360	1.2	2.83	1,019	1.3
48327	Waterford	330	1.1	3.97	1,310	1.7
48332	Farmington	330	1.1	2.04	673	0.9

TABLE 4-1						
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48324	West Bloomfield	330	1.1	2.95	974	1.2
48037	Southfield	330	1.1	1.00	330	0.4
48304	Bloomfield Hills	270	0.9	1.98	535	0.7
48341	Pontiac	270	0.9	1.24	335	0.4
48167	Northville	270	0.9	1.52	410	0.5
48071	Madison Heights	240	0.8	1.00	240	0.3
48073	Royal Oak	240	0.8	1.30	312	0.4
48382	Commerce Township	240	0.8	3.26	782	1.0
48328	Waterford	210	0.7	2.18	458	0.6
48223	Detroit	210	0.7	1.00	210	0.3
48336	Farmington	210	0.7	2.52	529	0.7
48067	Royal Oak	210	0.7	2.80	588	0.8
48309	Rochester	180	0.6	2.54	457	0.6
48329	Waterford	180	0.6	2.57	463	0.6
48221	Detroit	180	0.6	2.68	482	0.6
48170	Plymouth	150	0.5	2.00	300	0.4
48375	Novi	150	0.5	1.67	251	0.3
48393	Wixom	150	0.5	2.40	360	0.5
48205	Detroit	150	0.5	3.00	450	0.6
48005	Armada	150	0.5	1.21	182	0.2

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48455	Metamora	150	0.5	4.47	671	0.9
48185	Westland	120	0.4	2.70	324	0.4
48320	Keego Harbor	120	0.4	2.72	326	0.4
48377	Novi	120	0.4	2.85	342	0.4
48154	Livonia	120	0.4	2.79	335	0.4
48232	Detroit	120	0.4	2.00	240	0.3
48220	Ferndale	90	0.3	2.49	224	0.3
48081	Saint Clair Shores	90	0.3	2.50	225	0.3
48127	Dearborn Heights	90	0.3	2.80	252	0.3
48335	Farmington	90	0.3	2.95	266	0.3
48126	Dearborn	90	0.3	1.00	90	0.1
48222	Detroit	90	0.3	4.00	360	0.5
48207	Detroit	90	0.3	1.81	163	0.2
48098	Troy	60	0.2	2.68	161	0.2
48084	Troy	60	0.2	2.59	155	0.2
48038	Clinton Township	60	0.2	1.46	88	0.1
48178	South Lyon	60	0.2	3.00	180	0.2
48230	Grosse Pointe	60	0.2	1.40	84	0.1
48224	Detroit	60	0.2	3.10	186	0.2
48072	Berkley	60	0.2	1.67	100	0.1

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48387	Union Lake	60	0.2	1.00	60	0.1
48083	Troy	60	0.2	1.41	85	0.1
48180	Taylor	60	0.2	4.01	241	0.3
48203	Highland Park	60	0.2	2.00	120	0.2
48215	Detroit	60	0.2	2.00	120	0.2
48183	Trenton	30	0.1	3.00	90	0.1
48188	Canton	30	0.1	4.11	123	0.2
48346	Clarkson	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48310	Stirling Heights	30	0.1	1.00	30	0.0
48315	Utica	30	0.1	3.00	90	0.1
48386	White Lake	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48227	Detroit	30	0.1	8.00	240	0.3
48069	Pleasant Ridge	30	0.1	1.68	50	0.1
48187	Canton	30	0.1	5.00	150	0.2
48236	Grosse Pointe	30	0.1	7.00	210	0.3
48017	Clawson	30	0.1	4.00	120	0.2
48238	Detroit	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48326	Auburn Hills	30	0.1	3.64	109	0.1
48333	Farmington	30	0.1	1.00	30	0.0
48374	Novi	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48043	Mount Clemens	30	0.1	3.06	92	0.1
48381	Milford	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48192	Wyandotte	30	0.1	3.00	90	0.1
48124	Dearborn	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48066	Roseville	30	0.1	4.00	120	0.2
48150	Livonia	30	0.1	4.00	120	0.2
48340	Pontiac	30	0.1	3.00	90	0.1
48360	Lake Orion	30	0.1	5.00	150	0.2
48120	Dearborn	30	0.1	3.00	90	0.1
48226	Detroit	30	0.1	1.00	30	0.0
48348	Clarkson	30	0.1	4.00	120	0.2
48462	Ortonville	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48357	Highland	30	0.1	2.00	60	0.1
48306	Rochester	0	0.0	2.00	0	0.0
48094	Washington	0	0.0	1.00	0	0.0
Total		30,000	100.0%	2.60	78,000	100.0%

**TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area	Top 3 Zip Code Areas	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
York	1999	34 %	79%	84%
Westport	2000	40%	66%	87%
South Broward	1990	22 %	59%	77%
Milwaukee	1996	28%	58%	71 %
Harrisburg	1994	33 %	57%	72%
West Palm Beach	2005	35%	57%	66%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	55%	69%
South Palm Beach	2005	22%	54%	74%
St. Paul	2004	26%	52%	67%
Rochester	1999	29%	52%	66%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	49%	69%
Charlotte	1997	19%	48%	68%
Wilmington	1995	17%	46%	60%
Richmond	1994	25%	46%	57%
Monmouth	1997	21%	44%	60%
Columbus	2001	26%	43%	54%
Miami	2004	19%	43%	54%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	39%	48%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	37%	54%
Hartford	2000	21%	37%	48%
St. Louis	1995	13%	36%	50%

TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area	<i>Top 3 Zip Code Areas</i>	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
DETROIT	2005	19%	36%	48%
Sarasota	2001	16%	35%	49%
Minneapolis	2004	13%	35%	43%
Bergen	2001	17%	34%	44%
Tucson	2002	13%	33%	47%
Tidewater	2001	14%	33%	46%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	38%
Broward	1997	7%	20%	32%
Atlanta	1996	6%	19%	29%
St. Petersburg	1994	7%	18%	28%
Washington	2003	5%	13%	20%
Los Angeles	1997	NA	11%	17%
Baltimore	1999	NA	NA	70%
Buffalo	1995	35%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	28%	NA	NA

TABLE 4-3 HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	Year	On the Jewish Federation Mailing List	Estimated by the Telephone Survey	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Jewish Federation Mailing List</i>
Sarasota	2001	7,221	8,800	82 %
DETROIT	2005	23,913	30,000	80%
Rhode Island	2002	7,287	9,550	76 %
West Palm Beach	2005	51,700	69,000	75 %
Milwaukee	1996	7,848	10,400	75 %
Miami	2004	40,000	54,000	74 %
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 %
South 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 %
Richmond	1994	3,973	6,000	66 %
Rochester	1999	6,256	10,230	61 %
Minneapolis	2004	7,899	13,850	57 %
Jacksonville	2002	3,787	6,700	57 %
Cleveland	1996	19,200	33,710	57 %

TABLE 4-3 HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	Year	On the Jewish Federation Mailing List	Estimated by the Telephone Survey	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Jewish Federation Mailing List</i>
Charlotte	1997	2,189	4,000	55 %
St. Louis	1995	13,564	24,600	55 %
Columbus	2001	5,785	11,878	49 %
Broward	1997	65,764	133,000	49 %
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 %
Detroit	1989	19,550	42,500	46 %
Washington	2003	48,659	110,000	44 %
Atlanta	1996	16,627	38,100	44 %
Denver	1997	11,495	32,100	36 %
Los Angeles	1997	68,000	247,668	28 %

PLACE OF BIRTH

Table 4-4 shows that 91 % of adults in Jewish households in Detroit were born in the U.S. 74 % of adults were born in the Midwest (including 67 % in Michigan); 13 % in the Northeast (including 8 % in New York); 3 %, in the South; and 1 %, in the West. 57 % (33,493 adults) of adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in Detroit). 9 % (5,103 adults) of adults in Jewish households were foreign born.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-5 shows that the 57% of adults in Jewish households who were **locally born** is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 50% in both Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 15% in Washington. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local institutions. Most observers agree that adults residing in the area in which they were born are more likely to maintain formal contacts with the Jewish community. They are more likely to continue to belong to the synagogue in which they were raised and to participate in the local organized Jewish community.

The 9% of adults in Jewish households who were **foreign born** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both Philadelphia and Cleveland, 11 % in Baltimore, and 8% in Washington. The 9% compares to 11 % in 1989. The 9% compares to 14% nationally. The 9% compares to 12% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Oakland County as of 2004 and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) as of 2004.

✓ 9% of *Jewish adults* in Detroit are foreign born, compared to 14% of *Jewish adults* nationally.

TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,602, NUMBER OF ADULTS: 58,656

U.S. Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
Detroit	57.1 %	Canada	1.9 %
Other Michigan	9.6	Israel	1.4
Total Michigan	66.7 %	Other Foreign	5.4
New York	7.7	Total Foreign Born	8.7 %
Ohio	2.8	Former Soviet Union (FSU)	1.6 %
Pennsylvania	2.8	Middle East	1.5 %
Illinois	2.2	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	1.4 %
New Jersey	1.0	Western Europe	1.3 %
Other U.S.	8.1	Middle America	0.4 %
Total U.S. Born	91.3 %	South America	0.2 %
Midwest	73.9 %		
Northeast	13.0 %		
South	3.1 %		
West	1.3 %		

TABLE 4-5 PLACE OF BIRTH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES					
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	Foreign Born
DETROIT	2005	57%	34	91%	9
Cleveland	1996	57%	29	86%	14
St. Louis	1995	51%	42	93%	7
Philadelphia	1997	51%	35	86%	14
Baltimore	1999	50%	38	88%	11
Chicago	2000	50%	NA	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	49%	41	90%	10
Milwaukee	1996	49%	40	88%	12
Boston	1995	48%	43	91%	9
Minneapolis	2004	46%	37	83%	17
Rhode Island	2002	43%	50	93%	8
Buffalo	1995	42%	44	86%	14
Rochester	1999	41%	49	90%	10
Hartford	2000	40%	54	93%	7
St. Paul	2004	39%	44	83%	17
Toronto	1990	39%	20 ¹	59%	41
Tidewater	2001	34%	61	94%	6
Harrisburg	1994	29%	66	95%	5
Wilmington	1995	28% ²	65	93%	7
Richmond	1994	27%	66	94%	6
Howard County	1999	25% ³	65	90%	10

**TABLE 4-5
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	Foreign Born
Dallas	1988	20%	71	91%	9
Houston	1986	20%	67	88%	13
Jacksonville	2002	18%	73	91%	9
Washington	2003	15%	77	92%	8
Atlanta	1996	14%	75	89%	11
Bergen	2001	14% ⁴	69	83%	17
Miami	2004	13% ⁵	56	69%	31
Westport	2000	12%	80	93%	8
Atlantic County	2004	11%	85	96%	4
San Diego	2003	11%	70	81%	19
Monmouth	1997	10%	83	93%	7
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
Charlotte	1997	8%	82	91%	9
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	85	90%	10
Orlando	1993	4%	88	92%	8
West Palm Beach	2005	2% ⁶	91	93%	7
Broward	1997	2% ⁷	83	85%	15
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
South Broward	1990	1% ⁸	78	79%	21
South Palm Beach	2005	1% ⁹	88	88%	12
Columbus	2001	91%			9

**TABLE 4-5
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	Foreign Born
Essex-Morris	1998	90%		90%	10
Seattle	2000	89%		89%	11
Detroit	1989	89%		89%	11
New York *	2002	60%	13	73%	27
NJPS *	2000	86%		86%	14

* Includes *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

¹ Born elsewhere in Canada.

² Excludes 11% of adults born in Philadelphia.

³ Includes adults born in Baltimore.

⁴ Excludes 54% of adults born in New York and 7% born elsewhere in New Jersey.

⁵ Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

⁶ Excludes 2% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

⁷ Excludes 4% of adults born in Miami.

⁸ Excludes 3% of adults born in Miami.

⁹ Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Jewish households in Detroit are defined as Former Soviet Union (FSU) households if any adult in the household was born in one of the republics of the FSU. 5.4% (1,620 households) are FSU households.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-6 shows that the 5.4% of FSU households is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.2% in Washington. The 1,620 households compares to 3,520 households in Washington.

✓ The average household size for FSU households is 2.34 persons per household, suggesting that 3,791 persons live in FSU households.

✓ NJPS 2000 reports that 227,000 *Jewish adults* currently living in the U.S. had moved from the FSU since 1980. An additional 22,000 adults and 40,000 children live in households with Jewish adult immigrants from the FSU, bringing the population in Jewish households from the FSU to 289,000 persons.

TABLE 4-6 HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	Percentage	Number
New York	2002	14.3%	92,000
St. Paul	2004	13.5%	695
Minneapolis	2004	13.0%	1,800
Milwaukee	1996	10.2%	1,061
San Francisco	2004	8.0%	10,032
Rochester	1999	7.2%	737
DETROIT	2005	5.4%	1,620
Miami	2004	4.9%	2,646
Harrisburg	1994	4.8%	154
Boston	1995	4.7%	4,600
Hartford	2000	4.4%	651

TABLE 4-6
HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Percentage	Number
Tucson	2002	3.9%	523
Jacksonville	2002	3.6%	241
Bergen	2001	3.5%	994
Rhode Island	2002	3.5%	334
Washington	2003	3.2%	3,520
St. Petersburg	1994	2.9%	377
Monmouth	1997	2.5%	650
Wilmington	1995	2.3%	131
Atlanta	1996	2.0%	762
Richmond	1994	1.6%	96
Charlotte	1997	1.3%	52
Sarasota	2001	1.2%	106
South Palm Beach	2005	1.1%	803
Westport	2000	0.9%	45
Tidewater	2001	0.8%	43
West Palm Beach	2005	0.5%	345
Broward	1997	0.2%	266
South Broward	1990	0.2%	78
Atlantic County	2004	0.0%	0
Orlando	1993	0.0%	0
Cleveland¹	1996	4.7%	1,570

¹ Includes only households who arrived in the United States from the FSU since 1989.

Note: Only the random digit dialing (RDD) sample was used to calculate the percentage in communities in which RDD and Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling were used because a disproportionately low percentage of FSU households have a DJN.

MONTHS IN RESIDENCE

Table 4-7 shows that 4% (1,320 households) of Jewish households in Detroit live in Detroit for 1-9 months of the year and 96% (28,680 households), for 12 months.

Part-year households are households who live in Detroit for 1-9 months of the year. *Full-year households* live in Detroit for 10-12 months of the year.

The average household size is 1.70 persons per household for part-year households and 2.64 persons per households for full-year households. Thus, 2,244 persons live in part-year households and 75,756 persons live in full-year households.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-8 shows that the 4% part-year households is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Washington.

TABLE 4-7 MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274		
Number of Months	Percentage	Number of Households
1	0.1%	30
2	0.0	0
3	0.1	30
4	0.2	60
5	0.1	30
6	0.7	210
7	1.0	300
8	1.1	330
9	1.0	300
10	2.9	870
11	3.4	1,020
12	89.4	26,820
Total	100.0%	30,000
1 - 9	4.4%	1,320
10 - 12	95.6%	28,680

**TABLE 4-8
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	37.4%	Bergen	2001	5.2%
Sarasota	2001	24.3%	Milwaukee	1996	5.2%
West Palm Beach	2005	22.9%	St. Louis	1995	5.0%
South Palm Beach	2005	21.2%	Rochester	1999	4.8%
South Broward	1990	12.8%	St. Paul	2004	4.6%
Broward	1997	11.6%	DETROIT	2005	4.4%
Monmouth	1997	10.2%	Tidewater	2001	3.1%
Miami	2004	9.7%	Westport	2000	2.4%
Richmond	1994	9.6%	Orlando	1993	2.4%
Rhode Island	2002	9.0%	Jacksonville	2002	2.3%
St. Petersburg	1994	8.7%	Washington	2003	2.0%
Harrisburg	1994	7.9%	NJPS ¹	2000	12.0%
Tucson	2002	7.2%	<p>Note: Part-year households live in the local community for less than ten months of the year.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>		
Columbus	2001	6.9%			
Hartford	2000	6.5%			
Minneapolis	2004	5.8%			

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DETROIT

Length of residence, like place of birth, is an indicator of the levels of attachment of the local Jewish population to the local community and local institutions. Length of residence is also an important indicator of population change in that it indicates the number of Jewish households who have moved to the community in recent years. **Table 4-9** shows that 3% (840 households) of Jewish households in Detroit moved to Detroit within the past five years (*new households ①*). Thus, an average of 168 households who currently live in Detroit moved to Detroit each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). Another 2% of households in Detroit moved to Detroit during the past 5-9 years. In total, 5% of households have lived in Detroit for less than ten years. 7% of households have lived in Detroit for 10-19 years and 88%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households ②*).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 4-10** shows that the 3% of **new households** is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Washington. The 3% compares to 2% in 1989.

The 88% of **long-term households** is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Philadelphia, 74% in Baltimore, and 54% in Washington. The 88% compares to 87% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-9** shows the percentage of new households for various population subgroups. Overall, 3% of households are **new households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (21%)

Overall, 88% of households are **long-term households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 65-74 (98%)

The percentage of long-term households is much lower for:

- * households under age 35 (67%) and age 35-49 (75%)
- * households with children (73%)
- * Orthodox households (66%)

TABLE 4-9 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DETROIT						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Variable	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	2.8%	2.4	6.6	88.2	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	2.5%	1.8	6.3	89.4	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	3.4%	4.4	7.5	84.7	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	20.8%	10.4	2.1	66.7	47	1,192
35 - 49	2.3%	5.1	17.3	75.3	326	7,202
50 - 64	3.0%	2.3	5.1	89.6	458	9,674
65 - 74	0.0%	0.0	1.7	98.3	182	4,396
75 and over	1.4%	0.6	1.9	96.1	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	0.9%	0.4	1.8	96.9	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	4.4%	7.7	15.1	72.8	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	0.0%	0.0	7.3	92.7	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	7.1%	0.0	3.0	89.9	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	4.4%	1.4	4.3	89.9	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	0.0%	0.0	1.6	98.4	228	4,590
Elderly Single	1.4%	0.7	2.2	95.7	192	6,810

TABLE 4-9 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DETROIT						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Variable	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	3.5%	5.8	24.5	66.2	104	3,420
Conservative	1.5%	1.4	3.4	93.7	402	8,494
Reform	1.7%	3.4	4.8	90.1	493	10,680
Just Jewish	3.7%	1.4	4.6	90.3	228	5,290
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	1.9%	2.0	9.7	86.4	788	14,978
Non-Member	3.6%	2.9	3.6	89.9	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	2.2%	2.7	13.0	82.1	295	4,503
Non-Member	2.8%	2.5	5.5	89.2	979	25,497
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	1.3%	0.9	4.8	93.0	542	10,822
Non-Member	3.5%	3.3	7.7	85.5	732	19,178

Note: See page 4-21 for an explanation of ① and ②.

TABLE 4-10 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	32 %	28	29	11
Orlando	1993	32 %	20	30	18
Charlotte	1997	31 %	21	20	29
Atlanta	1996	27 %	16	19	39
Denver	1997	23 %	14	19	44
West Palm Beach	2005	21 %	23	33	23
Harrisburg	1994	21 %	11	19	50
Phoenix	2002	19 %	23	19	39
South Broward	1990	19 %	21	45	16
St. Petersburg	1994	19 %	20	35	26
South Palm Beach	2005	19 %	19	39	23
Sarasota	2001	18 %	24	33	26
Dallas	1988	18 %	22	24	36
Tucson	2002	18 %	20	21	41
Westport	2000	17 %	20	20	44
Houston	1986	17 %	20	62	
Washington	2003	17 %	11	20	54
Wilmington	1995	17 %	11	14	58
Broward	1997	16 %	17	37	31
San Diego	2003	16 %	15	23	46
Richmond	1994	15 %	13	21	51
Jacksonville	2002	14 %	9	24	53
Monmouth	1997	13 %	15	26	46

TABLE 4-10 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4 ❶	5-9	10-19	20+ ❷
Bergen	2001	13 %	12	20	56
St. Paul	2004	13 %	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12 %	15	23	50
Miami	2004	12 %	9	17	62
York	1999	11 %	17	25	47
Tidewater	2001	10 %	11	19	59
Milwaukee	1996	10 %	10	13	68
Rhode Island	2002	10 %	8	13	69
Worcester	1986	9 %	11	20	60
Hartford	2000	9 %	7	16	69
Minneapolis	2004	9 %	5	18	68
Boston	1995	8 %	92		
St. Louis	1995	7 %	11	9	73
Pittsburgh	2002	7 %	10	83	
Los Angeles	1997	7 %	8	20	65
Rochester	1999	6 %	9	15	70
DETROIT	2005	3 %	2	7	88
Detroit	1989	2 %	2	9	87
Seattle	2000	42 %		18	40
Philadelphia	1997	16 %		10	75
Baltimore	1999	15 %		11	74
San Francisco	2004	40 %			60
Note: See page 4-21 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.					

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS

Table 4-11 shows that 20% of Jewish households in Detroit have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 24%, for 5-9 years; 30%, for 10-19 years; and 27%, for 20 or more years.

That 25% in the Non-Core Area have lived at their current residence for 0-4 years, compared to 18% in the Core Area is consistent with the changing geographic distribution of the Jewish population noted in Chapter 3.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-12 shows that the 20% at their current address for **0-4 years** is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Washington, 32% in Baltimore, and 28% in Cleveland. The 20% compares to 36% in 1989. The percentage of households at their current address for 0-4 years indicates the presence of households who probably have less discretionary income for charitable purposes, because during this time, the percentage of a household's income needed for mortgage payments and other home-related expenses (such as furniture) may be at its highest.

The 27% at their current address for **20 or more years** is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland, 20% in Baltimore, and 19% in Washington. The 27% compares to 18% in 1989.

TABLE 4-11 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Variable	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	20.0%	23.7	29.5	26.8	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	18.0%	21.0	32.8	28.2	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	25.2%	31.5	20.2	23.1	161	8,000

**TABLE 4-12
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Orlando	1993	55%	22	19	5
Seattle	2000	55%	18	27	
Atlanta	1996	55%	17	17	11
Charlotte	1997	54%	22	15	9
Howard County	1999	50%	20	18	12
Dallas	1988	48%	23	19	11
Columbus	2001	47%	21	17	16
Tucson	2002	44%	24	18	13
Chicago	2000	42%	19	19	20
Harrisburg	1994	41%	18	19	21
Toronto	1990	40%	27	33	
Washington	2003	40%	18	24	19
St. Petersburg	1994	39%	26	27	8
West Palm Beach	2005	39%	26	25	10
Richmond	1994	39%	23	21	16
Sarasota	2001	37%	27	24	11
Westport	2000	37%	20	20	24
Milwaukee	1996	36%	22	22	20
Jacksonville	2002	36%	21	26	17
Detroit	1989	36%	15	31	18
Wilmington	1995	35%	25	19	21

TABLE 4-12
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS

		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
St. Louis	1995	34%	22	20	24
Los Angeles	1997	33%	19	23	24
St. Paul	2004	32%	25	25	18
Tidewater	2001	32%	24	26	18
Baltimore	1999	32%	23	25	20
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20
Rhode Island	2002	32%	19	21	28
South Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Miami	2004	31%	14	28	26
Broward	1997	30%	21	32	17
South Broward	1990	28%	22	40	10
Cleveland	1996	28%	21	25	26
Hartford	2000	28%	14	24	34
Rochester	1999	27%	19	24	29
Atlantic County	2004	26%	21	27	26
Monmouth	1997	26%	21	26	27
Bergen	2001	25%	18	24	33
DETROIT	2005	20%	24	30	27
San Francisco	2004	73%		27	

HOME OWNERSHIP

Table 4-13 shows that 83% of Jewish households in Detroit own their homes. Home ownership indicates a higher level of attachment to the local community. Examining home ownership among elderly households also provides an indication of the percentage of elderly persons who, because they will have homes to sell, might be able to afford unsubsidized adult living facilities. (See the “Housing Value” section in Chapter 5.)

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 4-14 shows that the 83% is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Washington and 78% in Cleveland. The 83% compares to 73% in 1989. The 83% compares to 66% nationally, 76% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 67% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 4-13 shows home ownership for various population subgroups. Overall, 83% of households own their home. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 35-49 (96%)
- * households with children (97%), households with only adult children (93%), and non-elderly couple households (96%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (96%) and households earning \$200,000 and over (97%)

The percentage of households who own their own home is much lower for:

- * households age 75 and over (54%)
- * non-elderly single households (71%) and elderly single households (53%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (44%)

Other Important Findings.

- * Home ownership increases with household income

TABLE 4-13 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	83.4%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	86.6%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	74.2%	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	89.6%	47	1,192
35 - 49	96.3%	326	7,202
50 - 64	91.9%	458	9,674
65 - 74	90.4%	182	4,396
75 and over	53.6%	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	67.5%	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	97.2%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	92.7%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	95.9%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	71.0%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	87.0%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	52.5%	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	43.7%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	74.4%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	90.8%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	96.0%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	97.3%	150	4,890

TABLE 4-13 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	88.9%	104	3,420
Conservative	81.0%	402	8,494
Reform	85.7%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	83.6%	228	5,290
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	90.9%	788	14,978
Non-Member	75.7%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	84.2%	295	4,503
Non-Member	83.3%	979	25,497
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	88.2%	542	10,822
Non-Member	80.7%	732	19,178

TABLE 4-14
HOME OWNERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
West Palm Beach	2005	92%	Buffalo	1995	76%
S Palm Beach	2005	91%	Wilmington	1995	76%
Atlantic County	2004	91%	Charlotte	1997	75%
Monmouth	1997	89%	Dallas	1988	75%
Westport	2000	87%	Rhode Island	2002	74%
Sarasota	2001	86%	Chicago	2000	74%
Essex-Morris	1998	85%	Harrisburg	1994	73%
Broward	1997	85%	Detroit	1989	73%
Bergen	2001	84%	Milwaukee	1996	72%
DETROIT	2005	83%	St. Louis	1995	72%
Miami	2004	83%	Atlanta	1996	69%
Hartford	2000	83%	Orlando	1993	69%
Jacksonville	2002	82%	Houston	1986	69%
South Broward	1990	82%	Worcester	1986	69%
St. Paul	2004	81%	Boston	1995	68%
Minneapolis	2004	79%	Columbus	2001	65%
Washington	2003	79%	Los Angeles	1997	65%
Tidewater	2001	79%	Toronto	1990	62%
Rochester	1999	78%	San Francisco	2004	55%
Cleveland	1996	78%	NJPS ¹	2000	66%
St. Petersburg	1994	78%	U.S. Census	2003	67%
Richmond	1994	77%	¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Tucson	2002	76%			

MOVING PLANS

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked the probability that they will move within the next three years. In this question, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior, and unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of a community's propensity toward mobility.

Table 4-15 shows that 3% (750 households) of households will definitely move (*either within Detroit or out of Detroit*) within the next three years. 10% (2,910 households) of households will probably move; 41%, probably not; 41%, definitely not; and 5%, don't know. In total, 12% of households will definitely or probably move within the next three years.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 4-16** shows that the 12% **definitely/probably moving** is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Cleveland, 28% in Philadelphia, 27% in Baltimore, and 21% in Washington. The 12% compares to 32% nationally.

The 41% **definitely not moving** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Baltimore and 32% in Washington. The 41% compares to 35% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-15** shows the percentage of households definitely/probably moving for various population subgroups. Overall, 12% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (35%)

Overall, 41% of households are **definitely not moving**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 75 and over (52%)
- * elderly single households (51%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (60%)

The percentage of households **definitely not moving** is much lower for:

- * households under age 35 (20%)

TABLE 4-15 MOVING PLANS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Variable	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	12.2%	2.5%	9.7	41.3	41.2	5.3	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
Core Area	11.1%	2.0%	9.1	44.4	40.0	4.5	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	15.6%	4.1%	11.5	32.4	44.5	7.5	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	34.7%	12.3%	22.4	40.8	20.4	4.1	47	1,192
35 - 49	12.5%	2.0%	10.5	48.3	37.8	1.4	326	7,202
50 - 64	13.3%	2.4%	10.9	46.0	37.9	2.8	458	9,674
65 - 74	12.2%	3.9%	8.3	40.3	40.3	7.2	182	4,396
75 and over	7.2%	0.7%	6.5	29.3	52.1	11.4	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	8.8%	1.8%	7.0	33.5	47.8	9.9	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	11.9%	1.7%	10.2	49.3	37.7	1.1	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	15.8%	2.4%	13.4	43.9	36.6	3.7	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	16.0%	2.4%	13.6	47.3	34.3	2.4	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	18.9%	5.9%	13.0	44.9	33.3	2.9	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	10.0%	1.5%	8.5	39.4	44.7	5.9	228	4,590
Elderly Single	8.2%	1.7%	6.5	28.0	51.3	12.5	192	6,810

TABLE 4-15 MOVING PLANS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Variable	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	6.5%	0.7%	5.8	21.9	60.0	11.6	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	13.2%	6.2%	7.0	47.3	34.1	5.4	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	11.0%	1.7%	9.3	44.5	41.1	3.4	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	15.5%	2.0%	13.5	47.4	34.7	2.4	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	15.2%	5.3%	9.9	38.4	44.4	2.0	150	4,890

**TABLE 4-16
MOVING PLANS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Definitely + Probably</i>	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Dallas *	1988	50%	50%		47		4
Toronto *	1990	45%	45%		55		
Chicago ¹	2000	43%	23%	20	55		2
Columbus	2001	37%	21%	16	29	30	4
St. Louis *	1995	37%	37%		60		3
Seattle ²	2000	36%	36%		64		
Worcester *	1986	35%	35%		63		3
Cleveland *	1996	35%	35%		58		7
Atlanta	1996	31%	15%	16	33	30	6
Charlotte	1997	28%	13%	15	37	28	6
San Diego ♣	2003	28%	13%	15	72		
Philadelphia	1997	28%	12%	15	73		
Denver ♣	1997	27%	13%	14	30	42	0
Baltimore	1999	27%	11%	15	30	43	0
Los Angeles	1997	26%	26%		74		
Richmond	1994	24%	8%	16	38	33	5
Tidewater	2001	23%	11%	12	30	46	2
Bergen	2001	23%	9%	14	40	34	4
Howard County	1999	22%	10%	12	30	48	0
Milwaukee	1996	22%	9%	12	42	33	4
Orlando	1993	21%	10%	12	32	38	9

**TABLE 4-16
MOVING PLANS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Definitely + Probably</i>	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Washington	2003	21%	8%	13	44	32	4
Wilmington	1995	21%	8%	13	36	38	5
South Broward * ☼	1990	21%	21%		77		2
Harrisburg	1994	20%	9%	11	41	35	4
Westport	2000	19%	6%	12	36	38	7
Rhode Island	2002	18%	9%	9	40	38	4
Broward ☼	1997	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5
Monmouth ☼	1997	17%	6%	11	33	43	8
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	16%	6%	10	34	47	3
York	1999	16%	5%	11	34	43	6
Jacksonville	2002	16%	4%	11	37	45	3
Tucson ☼	2002	15%	7%	9	37	43	4
Hartford	2000	15%	6%	10	39	40	6
Minneapolis	2004	14%	5%	9	40	41	5
Atlantic County	2004	13%	6%	7	25	58	5
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	13%	6%	7	33	52	4
Miami ☼	2004	13%	5%	7	31	51	5
St. Paul	2004	12%	4%	8	38	45	5
DETROIT	2005	12%	3%	10	41	41	5
Sarasota ☼	2001	10%	5%	5	29	52	10

**TABLE 4-16
MOVING PLANS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Definitely + Probably</i>	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	4%	5	32	54	5
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	3%	5	30	58	4
NJPS ³	2000	32%	15%	17	31	35	2

* Question asked whether respondents are *very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely* to move within the next three years. For the purpose of this table, the responses *very likely* and *somewhat likely* were deemed equivalent to the responses *definitely/probably*, and the response *not at all likely* was deemed equivalent to the responses *probably not/definitely not*.

♣ Question asked about moving plans *within the next two years*.

☼ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only.

¹ Question asked whether respondents are *very likely, probably, or not likely* to move within the next three years.

² Question asked whether respondents *were planning to move* within the next three years.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE MOVING

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who will *definitely or probably move* within the next three years were asked where they plan to move. **Table 4-17** shows that 5% (1,410 households) of households will definitely/probably move out of Detroit; 7% will definitely/probably move within Detroit; 1% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 88% will not (probably not/definitely not) move or don't know whether they will move. Households with plans to move out of the local metropolitan area are less likely to join local Jewish institutions and are not likely to be supporters of capital campaigns.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 4-18** shows that the 5% **definitely/probably moving out of the local metropolitan area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Cleveland and 9% in Washington.

The 7% **definitely/probably moving within the local metropolitan area** is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Cleveland and 10% in Washington.

The 88% **not moving** (probably not/definitely not/don't know) is the fourth highest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in Washington and 65% in Cleveland.

Table 4-19 shows that 0.4% (120 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Detroit within the next three years. The 0.4% is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.9% in Washington.

The 0.4% definitely moving out of Detroit within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 40 households per year. Some portion of the 4.2% probably moving out of Detroit (an average of 420 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 40 and 460 households will move out of Detroit each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 168 households who currently live in Detroit moved to Detroit each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate* for households). (See the section on "Length of Residence in Detroit.") Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Detroit will probably continue to decrease during the next few years as a result of migration into and out of Detroit.

TABLE 4-17 EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Destination	All
Within Detroit Area	6.8%
Elsewhere in the U.S.	4.6
Outside of the U.S.	0.1
Don't Know Where Moving	0.7
Probably Not/Definitely Not/Don't Know If Moving	87.8
Total	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Detroit	4.7%
Sample Size	1,274
Number of Households	30,000

TABLE 4-18
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	Year	<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	Within Local Metropolitan Area	Don't Know Where Moving	Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
Worcester *	1986	22 %	9	3	66
Columbus	2001	18 %	17	3	63
Dallas *	1988	17 %	29	5	50
San Francisco ¹	2004	16 %	NA	3	NA
St. Louis *	1995	12 %	22	4	62
Seattle ²	2000	12 %	16	8	64
Tidewater	2001	12 %	9	2	77
Cleveland *	1996	11 %	22	2	65
Wilmington	1995	11 % ³	8	1	80
Atlanta	1996	10 %	16	5	69
Bergen	2001	10 % ⁴	9	4	77
Harrisburg	1994	10 %	7	3	80
Rhode Island	2002	10 %	6	2	82
Richmond	1994	9 %	12	4	75
Washington	2003	9 %	10	2	80
Orlando	1993	9 %	9	4	79
Broward ☼	1997	8 % ⁵	9	2	82
Los Angeles	1997	8 %	8	11	74
Jacksonville	2002	8 %	6	2	85

TABLE 4-18
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	Year	<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	Within Local Metropolitan Area	Don't Know Where Moving	Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
Tucson ☼	2002	8%	5	2	85
York	1999	8%	4	4	84
Charlotte	1997	7%	16	5	72
Milwaukee	1996	7%	13	1	80
Rochester	1999	7%	9	2	82
Atlantic County	2004	7%	5	1	87
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	7% ⁶	4	2	87
Miami ☼	2004	7% ⁷	4	1	87
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	6% ⁸	8	3	84
Monmouth ☼	1997	6%	7	4	83
Hartford	2000	6%	7	3	84
South Broward * ☼	1990	5% ⁹	11	5	79
Westport	2000	5%	7	7	82
DETROIT	2005	5%	7	1	88
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	1	88
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	4% ¹⁰	3	1	92
West Palm Beach ☼ ¹¹	2005	4%	3	1	92
Sarasota ☼	2001	1%	7	2	90

TABLE 4-18
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	Year	<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	Within Local Metropolitan Area	Don't Know Where Moving	Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
San Diego ¹²	2003		28%		72

* Question asked whether respondents are *very likely*, *somewhat likely*, or *not at all likely* to move within the next three years. For the purpose of this table, the responses *very likely* and *somewhat likely* were deemed equivalent to the responses *definitely/probably*, and the response *not at all likely* was deemed equivalent to the responses *probably not/definitely not*.

☛ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only.

¹ Question asked where respondents *expect to be living* in the next three years.

² Question asked whether respondents *are planning to move* within the next three years.

³ Includes 4% of households moving to Maryland or Pennsylvania.

⁴ Includes 5% of households moving to other parts of the New York metropolitan area.

⁵ Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

⁶ Includes 2% of households moving to South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.

⁷ Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

⁸ Includes 1% of households moving to Tampa.

⁹ Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

¹⁰ Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or West Palm Beach.

¹¹ Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or South Palm Beach.

¹² Question asked whether respondents are moving within the next two years.

TABLE 4-19 DEFINITELY MOVING OUT OF THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Atlanta	1996	6.5%		Monmouth ☼	1997	2.5%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		St. Petersburg ☼	1994	2.5%
Rhode Island	2002	5.6%		Hartford	2000	2.4%
Harrisburg	1994	5.3%		West Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.9%
Wilmington	1995	4.8%		South Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.7%
Tucson ☼	2002	4.4%		Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Bergen	2001	4.2%		Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Charlotte	1997	4.2%		St. Paul	2004	1.2%
Orlando	1993	3.9%		Rochester	1999	1.2%
Milwaukee	1996	3.7%		Westport	2000	1.1%
Richmond	1994	3.4%		Denver ¹	1997	0.7%
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	3.1%		DETROIT	2005	0.4%
York	1999	3.1%		Sarasota ☼	2001	0.3%
Miami ☼	2004	3.0%		☼ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only. ¹ Question asked about moving plans <i>within the next two years.</i>		
Atlantic County	2004	2.9%				
Washington	2003	2.9%				
Broward ☼	1997	2.9%				

✓ 2.9% (870 households) of all households have an elderly relative who moved away from Detroit to retire and has now returned.

LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Detroit (*households with local adult children*) or elsewhere. The interest in this information relates to the support system that adult children can provide for their parents, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis. Adult children living in Detroit presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Detroit also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.

Table 4-20 shows that 23 % of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes and 77 % have adult children who have established their own homes. 59 % of households have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Detroit. 19 % have adult children none of whom have established their own homes in Detroit. These data suggest that at least 59 % of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

✓ An additional 10 % of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children living in their household, for a total of 69 % of households with adult children living in Detroit.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 4-21** shows that the 59 % of *households with local adult children* is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40 % in Washington.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-20** shows the percentage of households with local adult children for various population subgroups. Overall, 59 % of households have local adult children. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 65-74 (79 %)
- * elderly couple households (83 %)

The percentage of households with local adult children is much lower for:

- * households age 50-64 (41 %)
- * households with children (20 %), households with only adult children (32 %), and non-elderly single households (26 %)

In households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 49 % of *adult children* who have established their own homes live in Detroit. **Table 4-22** shows that the 49 % who have established their own homes in the local metropolitan area is the third highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45 % in Washington.

TABLE 4-20
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER

		Have Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes			
Variable	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	In Detroit	Elsewhere	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.6%	58.6	18.8	904	21,601
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	20.8%	60.6	18.6	792	15,458
Non-Core Area	27.2%	53.6	19.2	112	6,143
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
50 - 64	41.5%	40.8	17.7	438	9,097
65 - 74	5.4%	78.5	16.1	191	4,641
75 and over	10.7%	67.4	21.9	275	7,862
→ 65 and over	8.7%	71.5	19.8	466	12,503
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	59.4%	20.3	20.3	91	1,948
Household with Only Adult Children	47.0%	32.4	20.6	105	1,656
Non-Elderly Couple	20.1%	63.1	16.8	163	3,713
Non-Elderly Single	62.3%	26.4	11.3	69	1,313
Elderly Couple	3.2%	82.7	14.1	228	4,578
Elderly Single	11.6%	65.5	22.9	192	6,823

TABLE 4-20
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER

		Have Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes			
Variable	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	In Detroit	Else-where	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	15.9%	64.8	19.3	70	4,903
\$25 - \$50,000	22.1%	56.7	21.2	92	3,521
\$50 - \$100,000	25.3%	58.2	16.5	221	5,250
\$100 - \$200,000	30.4%	52.0	17.6	168	4,968
\$200,000 and over	31.8%	52.3	15.9	85	2,959
¹ Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.					

TABLE 4-21
HOUSEHOLDS WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	66%	Miami ⁴	2004	32%
Minneapolis	2004	62%	Atlantic County	2004	21%
DETROIT	2005	59%	Broward ⁵	1997	21%
Tidewater	2001	53%	South Palm Beach ⁶	2005	20%
Harrisburg	1994	52%	West Palm Beach ⁷	2005	17%
Richmond	1994	52%	Sarasota	2001	17%
Rochester	1999	51%	¹ Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia. ² Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex County. ³ Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area. ⁴ Excludes 12% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach. ⁵ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami. ⁶ Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami. ⁷ Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.		
Milwaukee	1996	50%			
Charlotte	1997	49%			
Rhode Island	2002	48%			
Hartford	2000	45%			
Wilmington ¹	1995	42%			
Washington	2003	40%			
Tucson	2002	40%			
Monmouth ²	1997	38%			
Jacksonville	2002	36%			
Bergen ³	2001	35%			
Westport	2000	34%			
York	1999	33%			

TABLE 4-22
LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: ADULT CHILDREN
(FROM JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER)
WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN HOMES

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65 %	Miami ³	2004	26 %
Minneapolis	2004	63 %	Sarasota	2001	26 %
DETROIT	2005	49%	Atlantic County	2004	15 %
Washington	2003	45 %	South Palm Beach ⁴	2005	11 %
Tidewater	2001	43 %	West Palm Beach ⁵	2005	10 %
Rochester	1999	42 %	¹ Excludes 6% of adult children living in Philadelphia. ² Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area. ³ Excludes 12% of adult children living in Broward and 3% living in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach. ⁴ Excludes 7% living in Broward or Miami. ⁵ Excludes 5% living in Broward or Miami.		
Rhode Island	2002	40 %			
Hartford	2000	38 %			
Jacksonville	2002	31 %			
Wilmington ¹	1995	30 %			
Tucson	2002	29 %			
Bergen ²	2001	29 %			
Westport	2000	28 %			

ATTENDANCE AT A MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Table 4-23 shows that 78 % of Jewish adults in Detroit who are attending or did attend college are attending or did attend a college in Michigan.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 4-23 shows the percentage of Jewish adults who are attending or did attend college who attended a college in Michigan for various population subgroups. Overall, 78% of Jewish adults are attending or did attend a college in Michigan. The percentage is much higher for:

- * females age 65-74 (90%)

The percentage of Jewish adults who are attending or did attend a college in Michigan is much lower for:

- * adults under age 35 (67%)
- * adult males under age 35 (62%)
- * Orthodox adults (50%)

Table 4-24 shows the college in Michigan attended by Jewish adults. 39% attend or attended Wayne State University; 20%, the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; 14%, Michigan State University; and 6%, Oakland Community College. In total, 78% attend or attended a local college.

Examining the results by age shows a decreasing percentage of Jewish adults attending Wayne State University and an increasing percentage attending the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and Michigan State University.

A decreasing percentage of Jewish adults are attending college in the Detroit metropolitan area. Since college graduates often get their first jobs in the geographic area of the college they attended, this may help to explain the dearth of persons age 25-34 noted in the first section of Chapter 5.

TABLE 4-23 ATTENDANCE AT A MICHIGAN COLLEGE			
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE			
Variable	Attended College in Michigan	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Adults Who Attended College
All	78.4%	2,040	44,500
AGE OF ADULTS			
Under 35	66.7%	333	6,923
35 - 49	79.3%	484	11,171
50 - 64	79.2%	708	14,698
65 - 74	87.1%	253	5,526
75 and over	80.3%	262	6,182
→ 65 and over	83.5%	515	11,708
SEX OF ADULTS			
Male	74.7%	1,006	22,193
Female	82.1%	1,034	22,307
AGE OF ADULT MALES			
Under 35	62.4%	175	3,619
35 - 49	75.1%	234	5,703
50 - 64	76.7%	324	6,865
65 - 74	84.5%	134	2,874
75 and over	74.7%	139	3,132
→ 65 and over	79.4%	273	6,006

TABLE 4-23 ATTENDANCE AT A MICHIGAN COLLEGE			
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE			
Variable	Attended College in Michigan	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Adults Who Attended College
AGE OF ADULT FEMALES			
Under 35	71.4%	158	3,304
35 - 49	83.6%	250	5,468
50 - 64	81.4%	384	7,834
65 - 74	90.0%	119	2,652
75 and over	86.0%	123	3,050
→ 65 and over	87.9%	242	5,702
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	49.6%	211	6,598
Conservative	83.0%	693	13,225
Reform	86.1%	806	16,734
Just Jewish	78.6%	277	6,043

TABLE 4-24 MICHIGAN COLLEGE ATTENDED BY AGE						
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS WHO ATTENDED A COLLEGE IN MICHIGAN						
Location	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	All
Wayne State U *	10.4%	26.0%	37.0%	60.0%	69.4%	38.6%
U of Michigan-Ann Arbor *	27.3	22.9	21.4	13.2	13.8	20.4
Michigan State U	25.0	19.4	14.0	6.3	4.1	14.3
Oakland CC *	7.8	8.5	4.7	3.1	2.6	5.6
Eastern Michigan U	5.2	4.7	5.8	1.3	0.0	4.1
Oakland U *	3.9	1.4	5.4	0.9	3.5	3.3
U of Detroit-Mercy *	1.5	2.1	1.6	7.3	0.7	2.4
Western Michigan U	6.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5
Walsh College of Accountancy and Business *	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.4
MSU-Detroit C *	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3
Central Michigan U	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
Lawrence Technological U *	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.0
Michigan Jewish Institute *	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
U of Michigan-Dearborn *	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Ferris State U	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.7
Lansing CC *	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Madonna U *	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3
Marygrove C *	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Schoolcraft C *	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Grand Valley State U	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Northern Michigan U	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
Albion C	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
C for Creative Studies *	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1

CHAPTER 5

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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The children of Israel were fruitful, teemed, increased, and became strong—very, very much so, and the land became filled with them.

(Exodus 1:7)

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

The age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy. Note that **Table 5-1** shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households* in Detroit. **Table 5-8** shows the age distribution of *Jewish persons* and *non-Jewish persons in Jewish households* separately.

Children. **Table 5-1** shows that 4,446 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households. There are 7,878 children age 6-12, comprising 10% of persons in Jewish households, and 7,020 children age 13-17, comprising 9% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 19,344 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households, comprising 25% of persons in Jewish households.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 5-2** shows that the 25% of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households in Detroit is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Baltimore, 23% in Washington, and 22% in Philadelphia. The 25% compares to 25% in 1989. The 25% compares to 20% nationally, 25% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

✓ The birth rate in Jewish households in Detroit is 9.5 per thousand. That is, for every 1,000 persons, 9.5 children are born each year. The birth rate in the U.S. as of 2004 is 14.1 per thousand. An average of 741 children are born each year to persons in Jewish households in Detroit, of whom 679 children will be raised Jewish.

Persons Age 18-64. **Table 5-1** shows that 12% (9,438 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34; 17% (13,494 persons) are age 35-49; and 22% (17,316 persons) are age 50-64.

Elderly. **Table 5-1** shows that 24% (18,486 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 14% (10,920 persons) who are age 75 and over.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 5-3** shows that the 24% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Philadelphia, 17% in Baltimore, and 10% in Washington. The 24% compares to 17% in 1989. The 24% compares to 16% nationally, 11% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Table 5-4 shows that the 18,486 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48,320 persons in Philadelphia, 26,779 persons in Washington, and 16,700 persons in Baltimore.

Table 5-5 shows that the 14 % of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9 % in both Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 5 % in Washington. The 14 % compares to 6 % in 1989. The 14 % compares to 8 % nationally, 6 % of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 6 % of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Table 5-1 shows that 41 % of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 65-74, compared to 50 % of all persons in Jewish households nationally and 53 % of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004. 41 % of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 75-84, compared to 40 % of all persons in Jewish households nationally and 36 % of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004. 19 % of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 85 and over, compared to 9 % of all elderly persons in Jewish households nationally and 11 % of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004. Thus, elderly persons in Jewish households in Detroit are older than all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004. (The percentages for Detroit do not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

Median Age. The median age for persons in Jewish households is 47.1 years. The median age for male persons in Jewish households (45.5 years) is lower than the median age for female persons in Jewish households (48.5 years).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Community. **Table 5-6** shows that the median age of 47.1 years is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41.3 years in Philadelphia and 38.8 years in Washington. The 47.1 years compares to 40.9 years in 1989. The 47.1 years compares to 38.8 years nationally, 38.5 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 36.2 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Percentage Female. **Table 5-1** shows that 53 % of persons in Jewish households are female.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 5-7** shows that the 53 % is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52 % in Philadelphia and 51 % in Washington. The 53 % compares to 52 % in 1989. The 53 % compares to 51 % nationally, 51 % of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 51 % of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Table 5-1 shows that 55 % of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female, compared to 52 % of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Oakland County as of 2004 and 57 % of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2004. (The

55% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in Detroit does not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

Voting Age Population. In total, 75% (58,656 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over).

Three Important Findings. A very important finding about the age distribution is the relatively low percentage of persons age 25-34 (4%). (Note that respondents were told to include children who are temporarily away at college.) This finding suggests that many college students do not return to Detroit upon graduation. (See the section on “Location of Adult Children” in Chapter 4.)

A second important finding is the smaller number of children age 0-4 than children age 5-9, which in turn is smaller than the number of children age 10-14. This suggests that the birth rate in Detroit is decreasing and may help to explain decreasing school enrollments and the decrease in Jewish population shown in Chapter 3.

A third important finding is the increase in the percentage of persons age 75 and over compared to 1989, implying an increasing need for elderly services.

TABLE 5-1						
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 3,393						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 4	2.1%	2.5%	4.6%	1,638	1,950	3,588
5 - 9	3.2	3.4	6.6	2,496	2,652	5,148
10 - 14	4.1	4.1	8.2	3,198	3,198	6,396
15 - 19	3.9	4.6	8.5	3,042	3,588	6,630
20 - 24	2.9	1.8	4.7	2,262	1,404	3,666
25 - 29	0.8	0.8	1.6	624	624	1,248
30 - 34	1.3	1.3	2.6	1,014	1,014	2,028
35 - 39	2.0	2.7	4.7	1,560	2,106	3,666
40 - 44	2.9	2.6	5.5	2,262	2,028	4,290
45 - 49	3.2	3.9	7.1	2,496	3,042	5,538
50 - 54	3.4	4.2	7.6	2,652	3,276	5,928
55 - 59	3.2	4.5	7.7	2,496	3,510	6,006
60 - 64	3.3	3.6	6.9	2,574	2,808	5,382
65 - 69	2.6	2.4	5.0	2,028	1,872	3,900
70 - 74	1.9	2.7	4.6	1,482	2,106	3,588
75 - 79	2.6	2.5	5.1	2,028	1,950	3,978
80 - 84	2.1	2.4	4.5	1,638	1,872	3,510
85 - 89	1.2	2.1	3.3	936	1,638	2,574
90 and over	0.2	0.7	0.9	156	546	702
Total	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%	36,660	41,340	78,000

TABLE 5-1 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 3,393						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	2.7%	3.0%	5.7%	2,106	2,340	4,446
6 - 12	5.0	5.1	10.1	3,900	3,978	7,878
13 - 17	4.3	4.7	9.0	3,354	3,666	7,020
18 - 24	4.2	3.6	7.8	3,276	2,808	6,084
25 - 34	2.2	2.1	4.3	1,716	1,638	3,354
35 - 44	4.9	5.4	10.3	3,822	4,212	8,034
45 - 54	6.6	8.1	14.7	5,148	6,318	11,466
55 - 64	6.5	8.2	14.7	5,070	6,396	11,466
65 - 74	4.5	5.2	9.7	3,510	4,056	7,566
75 - 84	4.7	4.9	9.6	3,666	3,822	7,488
85 and over	1.5	2.9	4.4	1,170	2,262	3,432
Total	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%	36,660	41,340	78,000
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	12.0%	12.8%	24.8%	9,360	9,984	19,344
18 and over	35.0%	40.2%	75.2%	27,300	31,356	58,656
18 - 34	6.4%	5.7%	12.1%	4,992	4,446	9,438
35 - 49	8.1%	9.2%	17.3%	6,318	7,176	13,494
50 - 64	9.9%	12.3%	22.2%	7,722	9,594	17,316
65 and over	10.7%	13.0%	23.7%	8,346	10,140	18,486
75 and over	6.2%	7.8%	14.0%	4,836	6,084	10,920
Median Age ¹	45.5	48.5	47.1	¹ Median age in years.		

Note: This table shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households*. **Table 5-8** shows the age distribution of *Jewish persons* and *non-Jewish persons in Jewish households* separately.

TABLE 5-2
AGE 0-17
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Howard County	1999	32%		Hartford	2000	22%
Westport	2000	31%		Philadelphia	1997	22%
Charlotte	1997	28%		Jacksonville	2002	21%
St. Paul	2004	27%		Pittsburgh	2002	21%
Bergen	2001	27%		St. Louis	1995	21%
Harrisburg	1994	27%		Worcester	1986	21%
Houston	1986	27%		San Francisco	2004	20%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		San Diego	2003	20%
Baltimore	1999	26%		Phoenix	2002	20%
York	1999	26%		Rhode Island	2002	20%
Wilmington	1995	26%		St. Petersburg	1994	19%
DETROIT	2005	25%		Miami	2004	18%
Columbus	2001	25%		Atlantic County	2004	16%
Tidewater	2001	25%		Tucson	2002	16%
Monmouth	1997	25%		Broward	1997	15%
Atlanta	1996	25%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Richmond	1994	25%		Palm Springs	1998	12%
Detroit	1989	25%		South Broward	1990	11%
Rochester	1999	24%		Sarasota	2001	10%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		South Palm Beach	2005	9%
Boston	1995	24%		West Palm Beach	2005	9%
Washington	2003	23%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
New York	2002	23%		Cleveland	1996	25%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%		Seattle	2000	24%
Denver	1997	23%		Buffalo	1995	20%
Orlando	1993	23%		Los Angeles	1997	18%
Dallas	1988	23%		NJPS	2000	20%
Chicago	2000	22%		U.S. Census	2004	26%

**TABLE 5-3
AGE 65 AND OVER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	62%	St. Louis	1995	16%
West Palm Beach	2005	57%	San Diego	2003	15%
Sarasota	2001	53%	Chicago	2000	15%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%	Essex-Morris	1998	15%
Palm Springs	1998	48%	Wilmington	1995	15%
South Broward	1990	48%	Westport	2000	14%
Broward	1997	46%	San Francisco	2004	13%
Atlantic County	2004	34%	Harrisburg	1994	13%
Miami	2004	30%	Richmond	1994	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%	Tidewater	2001	12%
DETROIT	2005	24%	Atlanta	1996	12%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	Orlando	1993	12%
Tucson	2002	23%	Denver	1997	11%
Hartford	2000	23%	Dallas	1988	11%
Worcester	1986	22%	Washington	2003	10%
Jacksonville	2002	20%	Charlotte	1997	9%
Phoenix	2002	20%	Boston	1995	9%
Rochester	1999	20%	Columbus	2001	8%
Philadelphia	1997	20%	Houston	1986	7%
Milwaukee	1996	20%	Howard County	1999	5%
Monmouth	1997	19%	BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Minneapolis	2004	18%	Los Angeles	1997	21%
New York	2002	18%	Buffalo	1995	20%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%	Cleveland	1996	19%
Bergen	2001	18%	Toronto	1990	14%
Baltimore	1999	17%	Seattle	2000	11%
Detroit	1989	17%	NJPS	2000	16%
St. Paul	2004	16%	U.S. Census	2004	12%
York	1999	16%			

TABLE 5-4
NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Number	Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	299,880	Minneapolis	2004	6,178
Broward	1997	123,471	Rochester	1999	5,179
South Palm Beach	2005	84,111	Rhode Island	2002	5,175
West Palm Beach	2005	78,391	Milwaukee	1996	5,055
Chicago	2000	49,080	Dallas	1988	3,954
Philadelphia	1997	48,320	Worcester	1986	3,274
South Broward	1990	37,542	Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Miami	2004	36,754	Orlando	1993	2,810
San Francisco	2004	33,000	Houston	1986	2,800
Washington	2003	26,779	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,796
Phoenix	2002	21,380	Columbus	2001	2,562
Boston	1995	20,970	Wilmington	1995	2,295
DETROIT	2005	18,486	St. Paul	2004	2,104
San Diego	2003	17,700	Richmond	1994	2,051
Essex-Morris	1998	17,200	Westport	2000	1,836
Baltimore	1999	16,700	Tidewater	2001	1,669
Bergen	2001	14,274	Harrisburg	1994	1,114
Monmouth	1997	13,703	Howard County	1999	1,100
Atlanta	1996	11,100	Charlotte	1997	979
St. Louis	1995	9,624	York	1999	384
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593	BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Sarasota	2001	9,188	Los Angeles	1997	107,500
Hartford	2000	8,606	Toronto	1990	24,500
Denver	1997	8,600	Cleveland	1996	15,522
Atlantic County	2004	7,846	Buffalo	1995	5,205
St. Petersburg	1994	8,395	Seattle	2000	4,000
Palm Springs	1998	7,700	NJPS	2000	1,072,000
Tucson	2002	6,549			

**TABLE 5-5
AGE 75 AND OVER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	40%		San Diego	2003	8%
West Palm Beach	2005	32%		Bergen	2001	8%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Monmouth	1997	8%
Broward	1997	29%		St. Louis	1995	7%
South Broward	1990	24%		Richmond	1994	7%
Palm Springs	1998	23%		Detroit	1989	6%
Miami	2004	18%		San Francisco	2004	6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%		Tidewater	2001	6%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Westport	2000	6%
DETROIT	2005	14%		Denver	1997	6%
Rhode Island	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	13%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Phoenix	2002	12%		Washington	2003	5%
Tucson	2002	12%		Essex-Morris	1998	5%
Hartford	2000	12%		Atlanta	1996	5%
Jacksonville	2002	11%		Orlando	1993	4%
St. Paul	2004	10%		Charlotte	1997	3%
New York	2002	10%		Dallas	1988	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		Howard County	1999	2%
Rochester	1999	10%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Minneapolis	2004	9%		Los Angeles	1997	9%
Baltimore	1999	9%		Cleveland	1996	7%
York	1999	9%		Buffalo	1995	7%
Philadelphia	1997	9%		Seattle	2000	5%
Milwaukee	1996	9%		NJPS	2000	8%
Worcester	1986	9%		U.S. Census	2004	6%

**TABLE 5-6
MEDIAN AGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Age ¹		Community	Year	Age ¹
South Palm Beach	2005	70.9		Detroit	1989	40.9
West Palm Beach	2005	68.5		San Francisco	2004	40.6
Sarasota	2001	66.4		San Diego	2003	39.6
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64.3		St. Louis	1995	39.6
South Broward	1990	63.3		Worcester	1986	39.3
Broward	1997	59.4		Westport	2000	38.9
Atlantic County	2004	55.8		Washington	2003	38.8
Palm Springs	1998	55.0		Richmond	1994	38.7
Miami	2004	50.7		Harrisburg	1994	37.5
Tucson	2002	49.1		Orlando	1993	37.2
DETROIT	2005	47.1		Denver	1997	37.0
St. Petersburg	1994	45.9		Wilmington	1995	36.9
Jacksonville	2002	45.6		Charlotte	1997	35.8
Rhode Island	2002	45.5		Atlanta	1996	35.8
Hartford	2000	45.1		Dallas	1988	35.0
Rochester	1999	44.0		Howard County	1999	34.0
Minneapolis	2004	42.7		Houston	1986	31.7
York	1999	42.5		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Bergen	2001	42.3		Cleveland	1996	43.3
St. Paul	2004	42.2		New York	2002	41.7
Monmouth	1997	41.9		Buffalo	1995	40.8
Tidewater	2001	41.6		Seattle	2000	36.5
Milwaukee	1996	41.6		NJPS	2000	38.8
Pittsburgh	2002	41.3		U.S. Census	2004	36.2
Philadelphia	1997	41.3		¹ Median age in years.		

**TABLE 5-7
PERCENTAGE FEMALE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	56%	Phoenix	2002	51%
Broward	1997	55%	Pittsburgh	2002	51%
South Broward	1990	55%	Chicago	2000	51%
West Palm Beach	2005	54%	Hartford	2000	51%
Miami	2004	54%	Westport	2000	51%
Sarasota	2001	54%	Essex-Morris	1998	51%
DETROIT	2005	53%	Harrisburg	1994	51%
Atlantic County	2004	53%	Orlando	1993	51%
New York ¹	2002	53%	Worcester	1986	51%
Tucson	2002	53%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Rochester	1999	53%	Charlotte	1997	50%
York	1999	53%	Monmouth	1997	50%
Atlanta	1996	53%	St. Louis	1995	50%
Detroit	1989	52%	San Diego	2003	49%
St. Paul	2004	52%	Denver	1997	49%
Rhode Island	2002	52%	Dallas	1988	49%
Bergen	2001	52%	BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Tidewater	2001	52%	Seattle	2000	53%
Philadelphia	1997	52%	Los Angeles	1997	51%
Milwaukee	1996	52%	Cleveland	1996	51%
Wilmington	1995	52%	Buffalo	1995	49%
Richmond	1994	52%	NJPS	2000	51%
St. Petersburg	1994	52%	U.S. Census	2004	51%
Minneapolis	2004	51%	¹ Includes only the five boroughs of New York City, not the eight-county Jewish Federation service area.		
Washington	2003	51%			
Jacksonville	2002	51%			

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS

Table 5-8, in contrast to **Table 5-1**, shows the age distribution of the 92% of persons in Jewish households in Detroit who are Jewish. (See the section on “Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish” in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) In addition, **Table 5-8** shows the number of Jews and the number of non-Jews in Jewish households in each age group and the percentage of each age group who are Jewish and non-Jewish.

4,076 Jewish children age 0-5, 6,864 Jewish children age 6-12, and 6,078 Jewish teenagers (age 13-17) live in Detroit. In total, 17,017 Jewish children age 0-17 live in Detroit. Another 2,327 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (12% of all children age 0-17 who live in Jewish households) are not being raised Jewish. See the section on “Religion of Children in Jewish Households” in Chapter 6 for a discussion of the impact of intermarriage on children being raised Jewish. Part Jewish children are included in this table as non- Jewish.

Table 5-9 shows that the 4,076 Jewish children age 0-5 is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15,050 in Washington, 11,900 in Philadelphia, 6,680 in Baltimore, and 5,564 in Cleveland.

Table 5-10 shows that the 6,864 Jewish children age 6-12 is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19,500 in Philadelphia, 17,630 Washington, 10,340 in Baltimore, and 8,452 Cleveland.

Table 5-11 shows that the 6,078 Jewish children age 13-17 is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13,975 in Washington, 10,600 in Philadelphia, 7,280 in Baltimore, and 5,755 in Cleveland.

Table 5-12 shows that the 17,017 Jewish children age 0-17 is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46,655 in Washington, 42,000 in Philadelphia, 24,300 Baltimore, and 19,771 in Cleveland.

Table 5-8 shows that 24% (17,017 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are children age 0-17 and 76% (54,483 persons) are adults (age 18 and over). 25% (17,875 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 15% (10,582 persons) who are age 75 and over.

88% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish is highest for persons age 65 and over (97%).

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 48.2 years, compared to 33.2 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 47.1 years for all persons in Jewish households. This reflects both the higher intermarriage rate among younger couples and the presence of children in intermarried households who are not being raised Jewish.

✓ 24% of Jews in Detroit are age 0-17, compared to 20% nationally. 25% of Jews in Detroit are age 65 and over, compared to 19% nationally. 15% of Jews in Detroit are age 75 and over, compared to 9% nationally. The median age for Jews in Detroit is 48.2 years, compared to 42 years nationally.

TABLE 5-8						
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 3,393						
		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews	Jews	Non- Jews	All	Jews	Non- Jews
0 - 4	4.5%	3,218	371	3,588	89.7%	10.3
5 - 9	6.5	4,648	501	5,148	90.3%	9.7
10 - 14	7.5	5,363	1,034	6,396	83.8%	16.2
15 - 19	8.4	6,006	624	6,630	90.6%	9.4
20 - 24	4.8	3,432	234	3,666	93.6%	6.4
25 - 29	1.5	1,073	176	1,248	85.9%	14.1
30 - 34	2.4	1,716	312	2,028	84.6%	15.4
35 - 39	4.7	3,361	306	3,666	91.7%	8.3
40 - 44	5.4	3,861	429	4,290	90.0%	10.0
45 - 49	6.8	4,862	676	5,538	87.8%	12.2
50 - 54	7.4	5,291	637	5,928	89.3%	10.7
55 - 59	7.7	5,506	501	6,006	91.7%	8.3
60 - 64	7.2	5,148	234	5,382	95.7%	4.3
65 - 69	5.4	3,861	39	3,900	99.0%	1.0
70 - 74	4.9	3,504	85	3,588	97.6%	2.4
75 - 79	5.5	3,933	46	3,978	98.9%	1.1
80 - 84	4.8	3,432	78	3,510	97.8%	2.2
85 - 89	3.6	2,574	0	2,574	100.0%	0.0
90 and over	1.0	702	0	702	100.0%	0.0
Total	100.0%	71,500	6,500	78,000	91.7%	8.3

TABLE 5-8						
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 3,393						
		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews	Jews	Non- Jews	All	Jews	Non- Jews
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	5.7%	4,076	371	4,446	91.7%	8.3
6 - 12	9.6	6,864	1,014	7,878	87.1%	12.9
13 - 17	8.5	6,078	943	7,020	86.6%	13.4
18 - 24	7.8	5,577	507	6,084	91.7%	8.3
25 - 34	4.0	2,860	494	3,354	85.3%	14.7
35 - 44	10.1	7,222	813	8,034	89.9%	10.1
45 - 54	14.3	10,225	1,242	11,466	89.2%	10.8
55 - 64	15.0	10,725	741	11,466	93.5%	6.5
65 - 74	10.2	7,293	273	7,566	96.4%	3.6
75 - 84	10.3	7,365	124	7,488	98.4%	1.6
85 and over	4.5	3,218	215	3,432	93.8%	6.3
Total	100.0%	71,500	6,500	78,000	91.7%	8.3
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	23.8%	17,017	2,327	19,344	88.0%	12.0
18 and over	76.2%	54,483	4,173	58,656	92.9%	7.1
18 - 34	11.8%	8,437	1,001	9,438	89.4%	10.6
35 - 49	16.9%	12,084	1,411	13,494	89.6%	10.4
50 - 64	22.3%	15,945	1,372	17,316	92.1%	7.9
65 and over	25.0%	17,875	611	18,486	96.7%	3.3
75 and over	14.8%	10,582	338	10,920	96.9%	3.1
Median Age (in years)		48.2	33.2	47.1		

**TABLE 5-9
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	98,840		Pittsburgh	2002	2,026
Los Angeles	1997	27,115		Buffalo	1995	1,570
Chicago	2000	17,000		Howard County	1999	1,390
Washington	2003	15,050		Milwaukee	1996	1,278
Philadelphia	1997	11,900		Orlando	1993	1,185
Broward	1997	8,400		Westport	2000	1,179
Baltimore	1999	6,680		Rochester	1999	1,167
Atlanta	1996	6,400		Rhode Island	2002	1,159
Miami	2004	5,727		St. Petersburg	1994	1,143
San Diego	2003	5,570		Wilmington	1995	950
Cleveland	1996	5,564		Jacksonville	2002	903
Bergen	2001	5,220		Worcester	1986	849
DETROIT	2005	4,076		Tucson	2002	847
Monmouth	1997	3,934		Richmond	1994	827
Seattle	2000	3,700		Charlotte	1997	815
Denver	1997	3,500		Atlantic County	2004	748
St. Louis	1995	3,400		St. Paul	2004	719
South Palm Beach	2005	3,272		Harrisburg	1994	685
Dallas	1988	2,856		Tidewater	2001	556
West Palm Beach	2005	2,471		Sarasota	2001	496
South Broward	1990	2,279		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	130
Minneapolis	2004	2,183		York	1999	76
Hartford	2000	2,118				

**TABLE 5-10
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-12
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	112,960		Minneapolis	2004	2,270
Los Angeles	1997	38,735		Buffalo	1995	2,239
Philadelphia	1997	19,500		St. Petersburg	1994	2,167
Washington	2003	17,630		Howard County	1999	2,020
Broward	1997	12,720		Rochester	1999	2,001
Baltimore	1999	10,340		Milwaukee	1996	1,949
Bergen	2001	8,795		Westport	2000	1,660
Cleveland	1996	8,452		Orlando	1993	1,424
Miami	2004	7,861		Tucson	2002	1,204
Denver	1997	7,200		Rhode Island	2002	1,196
Atlanta	1996	7,200		Richmond	1994	1,141
Monmouth	1997	7,081		Worcester	1986	1,115
San Diego	2003	6,905		Wilmington	1995	1,092
DETROIT	2005	6,864		Atlantic County	2004	1,072
South Palm Beach	2005	4,319		Tidewater	2001	1,036
St. Louis	1995	3,900		St. Paul	2004	959
Pittsburgh	2002	3,798		Jacksonville	2002	826
Seattle	2000	3,100		Harrisburg	1994	758
West Palm Beach	2005	3,089		Charlotte	1997	660
Hartford	2000	3,030		Sarasota	2001	558
South Broward	1990	2,720		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	240
Dallas	1988	2,715		York	1999	209

TABLE 5-1 1
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	84,720		Dallas	1988	2,053
Los Angeles	1997	29,435		Hartford	2000	1,955
Washington	2003	13,975		Orlando	1993	1,450
Philadelphia	1997	10,600		Buffalo	1995	1,343
Broward	1997	8,880		Milwaukee	1996	1,341
Baltimore	1999	7,280		Atlantic County	2004	1,112
Miami	2004	6,177		Rochester	1999	1,084
DETROIT	2005	6,078		St. Paul	2004	1,068
Cleveland	1996	5,755		St. Petersburg	1994	1,048
Bergen	2001	5,220		Tucson	2002	1,026
San Diego	2003	5,155		Tidewater	2001	916
Atlanta	1996	4,200		Rhode Island	2002	865
Denver	1997	4,100		Richmond	1994	811
Monmouth	1997	4,000		Jacksonville	2002	774
South Palm Beach	2005	3,403		Westport	2000	756
St. Louis	1995	2,800		Wilmington	1995	728
Pittsburgh	2002	2,574		Worcester	1986	722
Seattle	2000	2,400		Sarasota	2001	465
West Palm Beach	2005	2,348		Charlotte	1997	450
Howard County	1999	2,190		Harrisburg	1994	430
Minneapolis	2004	2,095		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	150
South Broward	1990	2,059		York	1999	133

**TABLE 5-12
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	310,640		South Broward	1990	7,058
Los Angeles	1997	95,285		Minneapolis	2004	6,548
Chicago	2000	59,500		Howard County	1999	5,600
Washington	2003	46,655		Buffalo	1995	5,152
Philadelphia	1997	42,000		Milwaukee	1996	4,568
San Francisco	2004	35,227		St. Petersburg	1994	4,358
Broward	1997	30,000		Rochester	1999	4,252
Baltimore	1999	24,300		Orlando	1993	4,059
Cleveland	1996	19,771		Westport	2000	3,595
Miami	2004	19,765		Rhode Island	2002	3,220
Bergen	2001	19,235		Tucson	2002	3,077
Atlanta	1996	17,800		Atlantic County	2004	2,932
San Diego	2003	17,630		Richmond	1994	2,779
DETROIT	2005	17,017		Wilmington	1995	2,770
Monmouth	1997	15,015		St. Paul	2004	2,746
Denver	1997	14,800		Worcester	1986	2,686
Phoenix	2002	12,420		Tidewater	2001	2,508
South Palm Beach	2005	10,994		Jacksonville	2002	2,503
St. Louis	1995	10,100		Charlotte	1997	1,925
Seattle	2000	9,200		Harrisburg	1994	1,873
Pittsburgh	2002	8,398		Sarasota	2001	1,519
West Palm Beach	2005	7,908		Palm Springs	1998	947
Dallas	1988	7,624		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	520
Hartford	2000	7,103		York	1999	418

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Table 5-13 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Detroit in each geographic area.

Overall, the median age is 47.1 years. The **median age** is much higher for persons in:

- * the Non-Core Area (53.0 years)

Overall, the percentage of **children age 0-17** is 25%. The percentage is much lower in:

- * the Non-Core Area (19%)

Overall, the percentage of **persons age 65 and over** is 24%. The percentage is much higher in:

- * the Non-Core Area (31%)

Overall, the percentage of **persons age 75 and over** is 14%. The percentage is much higher in:

- * the Non-Core Area (19%)

TABLE 5-13				
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	Core Area		Non-Core Area	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	4.9%	2,974	3.1%	536
5 - 9	6.8	4,128	5.7	986
10 - 14	8.6	5,220	6.7	1,159
15 - 19	9.2	5,584	5.9	1,021
20 - 24	5.1	3,096	3.4	588
25 - 29	1.8	1,093	1.1	190
30 - 34	2.9	1,760	1.8	311
35 - 39	4.7	2,853	5.3	917
40 - 44	5.4	3,278	5.8	1,003
45 - 49	7.4	4,492	6.3	1,090
50 - 54	7.4	4,492	8.2	1,419
55 - 59	7.4	4,492	9.1	1,574
60 - 64	7.1	4,310	6.3	1,090
65 - 69	4.8	2,914	5.9	1,021
70 - 74	4.1	2,489	6.7	1,159
75 - 79	5.1	3,096	5.0	865
80 - 84	4.6	2,792	4.3	744
85 - 89	2.2	1,335	7.3	1,263
90 and over	0.7	425	2.0	346
Total	100.0%	60,700	100.0%	17,300

TABLE 5-13				
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	Core Area		Non-Core Area	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 5	6.2%	3,763	4.0%	692
6 - 12	10.4	6,313	8.7	1,505
13 - 17	9.6	5,827	6.5	1,125
18 - 24	8.4	5,099	5.6	969
25 - 34	4.7	2,853	2.9	502
35 - 44	10.0	6,070	11.1	1,920
45 - 54	14.8	8,984	14.6	2,526
55 - 64	14.5	8,802	15.4	2,664
65 - 74	8.9	5,402	12.6	2,180
75 - 84	9.6	5,827	9.2	1,592
85 and over	2.9	1,760	9.3	1,609
Total	100.0%	60,700	100.0%	17,300
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	26.2%	15,903	19.2%	3,322
18 and over	73.8%	44,797	80.8%	13,978
18 - 34	13.1%	7,952	8.5%	1,471
35 - 49	17.5%	10,623	17.4%	3,010
50 - 64	21.9%	13,293	23.6%	4,083
65 and over	21.4%	12,990	31.1%	5,380
75 and over	12.5%	7,588	18.5%	3,201
Median Age	45.4 years		53.0 years	
Sample Size	2,996		397	

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Table 5-14 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Detroit by synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership, and Jewish organization membership.

Synagogue Membership. Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are much more likely to be:

- * age 0-17

Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are much less likely to be:

- * age 65 and over

14,978 households are synagogue members. The average household size for synagogue member households is 3.20 persons. Thus, 47,930 persons live in synagogue member households.

JCC Membership. Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are much more likely to be:

- * age 0-17

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are much less likely to be:

- * age 65 and over

4,500 households are JCC members. The average household size for JCC member households is 3.47 persons. Thus, 15,615 persons live in JCC member households.

Jewish Organization Membership. Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are much more likely to be:

- * age 65 and over and age 75 and over

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are much less likely to be:

- * age 0-17

10,822 households are Jewish organization members. The average household size for Jewish organization member households is 2.53 persons. Thus, 27,380 persons live in Jewish organization member households.

TABLE 5-14 AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	Member	Non- Member	Member	Non- Member	Member	Non- Member
0 - 4	4.8%	4.0%	6.6%	4.0%	2.4%	5.6%
5 - 9	8.5	3.4	9.4	5.8	5.0	7.4
10 - 14	10.5	4.5	11.1	7.5	6.7	9.0
15 - 19	10.8	4.9	12.7	7.5	8.5	8.5
20 - 24	5.8	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.5	4.3
25 - 29	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5
30 - 34	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.3	3.4
35 - 39	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.3	5.6
40 - 44	6.1	4.6	6.9	5.1	4.2	6.2
45 - 49	7.5	6.6	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.1
50 - 54	7.0	8.5	5.9	8.0	8.0	7.3
55 - 59	6.4	10.0	5.0	8.5	6.8	8.3
60 - 64	6.5	7.5	3.3	7.8	8.6	6.0
65 - 69	4.8	5.4	2.0	5.8	6.8	4.1
70 - 74	3.7	6.1	2.8	5.1	5.5	4.2
75 - 79	3.4	7.7	4.7	5.1	7.4	3.8
80 - 84	3.3	6.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.3
85 - 89	1.1	7.0	3.2	3.4	5.2	2.4
90 and over	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-14 AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	6.4%	4.6%	9.0%	4.9%	3.3%	7.0%
6 - 12	12.9	5.6	14.1	9.0	7.6	11.4
13 - 17	11.6	4.7	12.4	8.1	8.9	9.0
18 - 24	9.5	5.0	10.1	7.2	8.3	7.5
25 - 34	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.1	4.9
35 - 44	10.8	9.5	11.5	10.0	7.5	11.8
45 - 54	14.5	15.2	13.7	15.0	15.4	14.4
55 - 64	12.9	17.5	8.4	16.3	15.4	14.3
65 - 74	8.5	11.6	4.8	10.9	12.3	8.3
75 - 84	6.6	14.2	8.2	9.9	12.3	8.1
85 and over	1.8	8.4	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	30.9%	14.9%	35.5%	22.0%	19.8%	27.4%
18 and over	69.1%	85.1%	64.5%	78.0%	80.2%	72.6%
18 - 34	14.0%	8.9%	14.5%	11.5%	11.4%	12.4%
35 - 49	18.3%	16.1%	19.2%	16.9%	14.9%	18.9%
50 - 64	19.9%	26.0%	14.2%	24.3%	23.4%	21.6%
65 and over	16.9%	34.2%	16.5%	25.3%	30.5%	19.9%
75 and over	8.4%	22.6%	11.7%	14.4%	18.2%	11.6%
Median Age (years)	40.3	55.9	35.0	49.8	52.4	43.8
Sample Size	2,387	1,006	947	2,446	1,422	1,971
Number of Persons	47,900	30,100	15,600	62,400	27,400	50,600

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 5-15 shows that 28% of households are one-person households, 34% are two-person households, 12% are three-person households, 15% are four-person households, and 10% contain five or more persons. In total, 25% of households contain four or more persons. The average household size of Jewish households in Detroit is 2.60 persons.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 5-16 shows that the 28% of **one-person households** is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Baltimore, 26% in Washington, 24% in Philadelphia, and 20% in Cleveland. The 28% compares to 19% in 1989. The 28% compares to 30% nationally, 27% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 27% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

The 25% of households with **four or more persons** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland and 24% in Washington. The 25% compares to 24% in 1989. The 25% compares to 19% nationally, 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2000, and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

Table 5-17 shows that the 2.60 **average household size** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.73 in Baltimore, 2.62 in Cleveland, and 2.43 in both Washington and Philadelphia. The 2.60 compares to 2.50 in 1989. The 2.60 compares to 2.31 nationally, 2.50 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 2.60 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 5-15 shows household size for various population subgroups. Overall, 28% of households are **one-person households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (39%)
- * synagogue non-member households (41%)

The percentage of **one-person** households is much lower for:

- * synagogue member households (16%) and JCC member households (17%)

Overall, 25% of households contain **four or more persons**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * Orthodox households (52%)
- * synagogue member households (38%) and JCC member households (44%)

The percentage of **households with four or more persons** is much lower for:

- * synagogue non-member households (12%)

Overall, the average household size is 2.60. **Average household size** is much higher for:

- * Orthodox households (4.52)
- * JCC member households (3.47)

TABLE 5-15 HOUSEHOLD SIZE										
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS										
	Number of Persons in Household									
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	28.4%	34.4	12.3	14.6	5.3	5.0	24.9%	2.60	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA										
Core Area	24.5%	35.4	12.2	15.7	6.1	6.1	27.9%	2.74	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	39.1%	31.7	12.7	11.5	3.1	1.9	16.5%	2.18	161	8,000
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION										
Orthodox	23.5%	17.0	7.1	11.3	7.8	33.3	52.4%	4.52	104	3,420
Conservative	29.3%	37.2	11.0	15.3	5.8	1.4	22.5%	2.35	402	8,494
Reform	25.8%	34.6	14.5	18.4	5.8	0.9	25.1%	2.48	493	10,680
Just Jewish	35.4%	37.7	10.2	10.2	4.2	2.3	16.7%	2.19	228	5,290
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP										
Member	15.6%	34.0	12.4	20.8	8.2	9.0	38.0%	3.20	788	14,978
Non-Member	41.1%	34.8	12.2	8.5	2.4	1.0	11.9%	2.00	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP										
Member	17.4%	27.2	11.4	20.7	13.0	10.3	44.0%	3.47	295	4,500
Non-Member	30.5%	35.6	12.5	13.5	3.8	4.1	21.4%	2.44	979	25,497

¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-16 HOUSEHOLD SIZE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
San Francisco	2004	39%	61					NA
South Palm Beach	2005	35%	53	5	5	2	1	7%
Broward	1997	35%	45	9	9	2	1	12%
Tucson	2002	33%	41	11	10	3	1	15%
Miami	2004	32%	38	13	10	5	2	17%
South Broward	1990	31%	50	9	8	2	1	11%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	36	15	15	4	2	21%
DETROIT	2005	28%	34	12	15	5	5	25%
Dallas	1988	28%	34	13	20	5	1	26%
Baltimore	1999	28%	72					NA
Sarasota	2001	27%	59	7	4	3	1	8%
Chicago	2000	27%	38	15	13	6		19%
Tidewater	2001	27%	32	16	14	9	3	25%
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	17	19	7	3	28%
Seattle	2000	26%	43	12	14	4	2	20%
Milwaukee	1996	26%	39	12	16	5	3	23%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	38	16	14	6	2	21%
Washington	2003	26%	36	13	18	5	2	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	25%	61	7	6	1	0	7%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	38	14	16	6	1	22%
Denver	1997	25%	35	15	18	7		25%

**TABLE 5-16
HOUSEHOLD SIZE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Minneapolis	2004	25%	34	14	19	6	2	27%
Palm Springs	1998	24%	62	10		4		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	45	12	14	3	1	19%
Philadelphia	1997	24%	38	30		8		NA
St. Louis	1995	24%	36	19	15	4	1	20%
Richmond	1994	24%	34	17	16	7	2	25%
Boston	1995	24%	76					NA
Toronto	1990	24%	76					NA
Atlantic County	2004	23%	50	8	12	5	2	18%
Hartford	2000	23%	39	13	19	5	2	26%
Rochester	1999	22%	38	14	18	7	1	25%
Atlanta	1996	22%	37	17	17	6	1	24%
York	1999	22%	35	17	18	7	1	26%
Houston	1986	22%	32	35		10		NA
Westport	2000	22%	31	15	23	9	2	33%
Wilmington	1995	21%	34	16	20	7	2	29%
Worcester	1986	21%	79					NA
Cleveland	1996	20%	40	13	17	6	3	26%
Bergen	2001	20%	36	13	18	9	4	31%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	34	18	18	8	3	28%
Monmouth	1997	20%	34	13	22	7	4	33%

TABLE 5-16 HOUSEHOLD SIZE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Charlotte	1997	20%	32	20	19	8	1	28%
Detroit	1989	19%	40	17	17	5	3	24%
Orlando	1993	18%	39	19	17	5	2	24%
Howard County	1999	17%	83					NA
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	16%	66	8	6	4	1	10%
NJPS	2000	30%	39	13	11	4	3	19%
U.S. Census	2000	27%	33	17	14	7	4	25%

TABLE 5-17
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

Community	Year	Average ¹	Community	Year	Average ¹
Howard County	1999	3.09	Worcester	1986	2.47
Monmouth	1997	2.79	Denver	1997	2.45
Bergen	2001	2.75	Milwaukee	1996	2.44
Buffalo	1995	2.74	Washington	2003	2.43
Baltimore	1999	2.73	Phoenix	2002	2.43
Westport	2000	2.72	Philadelphia	1997	2.43
Columbus	2001	2.70	St. Louis	1995	2.43
Harrisburg	1994	2.68	Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Charlotte	1997	2.66	Dallas	1988	2.42
Wilmington	1995	2.66	Rhode Island	2002	2.41
Houston	1986	2.63	Boston	1995	2.40
Cleveland	1996	2.62	Chicago	2000	2.38
DETROIT	2005	2.60	Seattle	2000	2.38
St. Paul	2004	2.60	San Francisco	2004	2.32
Toronto	1990	2.60	St. Petersburg	1994	2.32
New York	2002	2.59	Atlantic County	2004	2.31
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59	Miami	2004	2.25
York	1999	2.59	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.15
Orlando	1993	2.59	Tucson	2002	2.14
San Diego	2003	2.57	Palm Springs	1998	2.02
Minneapolis	2004	2.55	Broward	1997	2.02
Tidewater	2001	2.55	South Broward	1990	2.02
Richmond	1994	2.55	West Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Rochester	1999	2.51	Sarasota	2001	1.99
Hartford	2000	2.50	South Palm Beach	2005	1.87
Los Angeles	1997	2.50	NJPS	2000	2.31
Atlanta	1996	2.50	U.S. Census	2004	2.60
Detroit	1989	2.50	¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.		
Essex-Morris	1998	2.49			

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Table 5-18 shows the household structure of Jewish households in Detroit. Household structure is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationship between persons in the household. Many services offered by the organized Jewish community, such as synagogues and Jewish Community Centers (JCCs), are offered under the assumption that households with children is the predominant household structure. Detroit has 30% households with children age 0-17 at home, 7% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 29% married households with no children at home, and 28% single person households.

Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home. 30% (8,850 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, of whom 91% are married households, 9% are single parent households, and 1% are unmarried households.

✓ 87% (7,682 households) of households with children contain children being raised Jewish. See the section on “Religion of Children in Jewish Households” in Chapter 6 for more information.

27% (8,010 households) of households are married households with children age 0-17 at home.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 5-19 shows that the 27% of married households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Baltimore, 27% in both Washington and Cleveland, and 26% in Philadelphia. The 27% compares to 35% in 1989. The 27% compares to 19% nationally and 24% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

Table 5-18 shows that 3% (780 households) of households are single parent households with children age 0-17 at home. Table 5-19 shows that the 3% of single parent households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Washington, 3% in both Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 2% in Cleveland. The 3% compares to 6% in 1989. The 3% compares to 3% nationally and 8% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home. Table 5-18 shows that 7% (2,010 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 87% are married households, 13% are single parent households, and 0% are unmarried households. To compare the results to other communities, the 4% of households in which parents are living with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 7%. Table 5-19 shows that the 10% of households with only adult children *age 18 and over* at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Baltimore and 8% in Washington. The 10% compares to 6% nationally.

Married Households–No Children at Home. Table 5-18 shows that 29% (8,730 households) of households are married households with no children at home. Table 5-19 shows that the 29% of married households with no children at home is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Philadelphia, 36% in Cleveland, 29% in Baltimore, and 24% in Washington. The 29% compares to 26% nationally and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

Table 5-18 shows that 1% (150 households) of households are married households under age 35 with no children at home. Table 5-20 shows that the 1% of married households under age 35 with no children at home is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Washington, 4% in Philadelphia, and 2% in Baltimore.

Table 5-18 shows that 13% (3,990 households) of households are married households age 35-64 with no children at home. Table 5-20 shows that the 13% of married households age 35-64 with no children at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Philadelphia, 14% in Washington, and 10% in Baltimore.

Table 5-18 shows that 15% (4,590 households) of households are married households age 65 and over with no children at home. Table 5-20 shows that the 15% of married households age 65 and over with no children at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Baltimore, 16% in Philadelphia, and 6% in Washington.

Single Person Households. Table 5-18 shows that 28% (8,520 households) of households are single person households, including 23% (6,810 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. The imbalance between males and females among elderly single households is consistent with the findings of all Jewish community studies. 6% (1,710 households) of households are non-elderly single households. (The percentage of single person households is discussed in the section on “Household Size.” The percentage of single *adults* and the percentage and number of single *Jewish* adults are discussed in the sections on “Marital Status” and “Single Jewish Adults,” respectively.)

Table 5-20 shows that the 6% of single person households under age 65 is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in both Washington and Baltimore and 11% in Philadelphia.

The 7% of single male households age 65 and over is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Washington.

The 16% of single female households age 65 and over is the seventh highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Washington.

Other Household Structures. Table 5-18 shows that 1% (240 households) of households are unmarried households with no children at home, 1% (180 households) are households containing roommates, and 4% (1,050 households) are households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over.

TABLE 5-18 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married	26.7%	8,010
Unmarried Couple	0.2	60
Single Parent	2.6	780
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	29.5%	8,850
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married	5.8%	1,740
Unmarried Couple	0.0	0
Single Parent	0.9	270
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	6.7%	2,010
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	0.5%	150
Age 35 - 49	0.9	270
Age 50 - 64	12.4	3,720
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	13.8%	4,140
Age 65 - 74	7.8%	2,340
Age 75 and over	7.5	2,250
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	15.3%	4,590
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	29.1%	8,730
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	1.8%	540
Female under Age 65	3.9	1,170
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	5.7%	1,710

TABLE 5-18 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
Male Age 65 - 74	1.1%	330
Female Age 65 - 74	4.6	1,380
Male Age 75 and over	5.5	1,650
Female Age 75 and over	11.5	3,450
□ Total Elderly Single Households	22.7%	6,810
■ Total Single Person Households	28.4%	8,520
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Couple	0.8%	240
Roommate/Friend	0.6	180
Parent Living with Adult Children Age 30 and over	3.5	1,050
Other	1.4	420
■ Total Other Household Structures	6.3%	1,890
Grand Total	100.0%	30,000

**TABLE 5-19
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home				
Community	Year	<i>Married</i>	Single Parent ¹	Households with Only Adult Children (Age 18+) at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
Howard County	1999	45 %	1 %	9 %	NA	17 %
Westport	2000	42 %	2 %	5 %	24 %	22 %
Toronto	1990	40 %	4 %	NA	28 %	24 %
Charlotte	1997	38 %	3 %	8 %	24 %	20 %
Harrisburg	1994	38 %	1 %	8 %	28 %	20 %
Worcester	1986	38 %	4 %	NA	33 %	21 %
St. Paul	2004	36 %	2 %	7 %	24 %	27 %
Houston	1986	36 %	3 %	30 %		22 %
Richmond	1994	35 %	2 %	7 %	26 %	24 %
Detroit	1989	35 %	6 %	NA	NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	34 %	2 %	9 %	28 %	21 %
Bergen	2001	33 %	3 %	10 %	30 %	20 %
Orlando	1993	33 %	1 %	7 %	30 %	18 %
Minneapolis	2004	32 %	3 %	10 %	25 %	25 %
Baltimore	1999	32 %	3 %	9 %	29 %	28 %
York	1999	32 %	4 %	10 %	30 %	22 %
Essex-Morris	1998	32 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	32 %	1 %	14 %	30 %	20 %
Atlanta	1996	32 %	2 %	6 %	26 %	22 %

**TABLE 5-19
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home				
Community	Year	<i>Married</i>	Single Parent ¹	Households with Only Adult Children (Age 18+) at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
Rochester	1999	30%	3%	8%	33%	22%
Boston	1995	30%	3%	NA	31%	24%
Tidewater	2001	29%	3%	9%	26%	27%
Hartford	2000	28%	2%	9%	34%	23%
DETROIT	2005	27%	3%	10%	29%	28%
Washington	2003	27%	4%	8%	24%	26%
Denver	1997	27%	4%	NA	26%	25%
Cleveland	1996	27%	2%	NA	36%	20%
Milwaukee	1996	27%	3%	7%	32%	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	4%	8%	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	26%	7%	23%		26%
Philadelphia	1997	26%	3%	NA	38%	24%
San Diego	2003	25%	6%	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville	2002	25%	2%	8%	33%	25%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	2%	9%	31%	26%
St. Louis	1995	25%	2%	NA	30%	24%
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	1%	5%	40%	24%
Los Angeles	1997	23%	4%	2%	31%	28%

TABLE 5-19
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home				
Community	Year	<i>Married</i>	Single Parent ¹	Households with Only Adult Children (Age 18+) at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
San Francisco	2004	22 %	7 %	27 %		44 %
Phoenix	2002	21 %	3 %	9 %	NA	NA
Miami	2004	19 %	2 %	11 %	31 %	32 %
Atlantic County	2004	18 %	1 %	8 %	44 %	23 %
Tucson	2002	17 %	3 %	6 %	32 %	33 %
Broward	1997	14 %	2 %	6 %	38 %	35 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	12 %	3 %	4 %	64 %	16 %
South Broward	1990	12 %	2 %	7 %	46 %	31 %
West Palm Beach	2005	9 %	1 %	5 %	54 %	25 %
Sarasota	2001	9 %	2 %	3 %	54 %	27 %
South Palm Beach	2005	8 %	1 %	5 %	48 %	35 %
Dallas	1988	34 %		NA	NA	28 %
Buffalo	1995	47 %		NA	NA	NA
New York	2002	28 %		NA	NA	NA
NJPS	2000	19 %	3 %	6 %	26 %	30 %
U.S. Census	2000	24 %	8 %	NA	30 %	27 %

¹ Includes households with one adult and children age 0-17 at home.

Note: Totals do not add to 100% because not all household structures are shown.

TABLE 5-20 MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AND SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
		Married Households with No Children at Home			Single Person Households		
Community	Year	Under 35	35-64	65+	Under 65	65 and Over	
						Male	Female
Broward	1997	1%	9%	28%	6%	4%	25%
South Palm Beach	2005	0%	9%	38%	5%	6%	24%
South Broward	1990	1%	13%	32%	6%	7%	18%
West Palm Beach	2005	1%	13%	41%	4%	4%	17%
Miami	2004	2%	10%	19%	11%	4%	17%
Sarasota	2001	1%	16%	37%	6%	4%	17%
DETROIT	2005	1%	13%	15%	6%	7%	16%
Atlantic County	2004	0%	18%	25%	6%	5%	12%
St. Paul	2004	2%	11%	11%	11%	5%	12%
Milwaukee	1996	4%	14%	15%	11%	3%	12%
Hartford	2000	1%	14%	18%	9%	4%	11%
Monmouth	1997	2%	13%	15%	6%	3%	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	16%	22%	9%	4%	11%
Minneapolis	2004	1%	12%	12%	11%	4%	10%
Rhode Island	2002	1%	14%	16%	12%	4%	10%
Bergen	2001	2%	13%	16%	8%	3%	10%
Rochester	1999	1%	16%	16%	10%	3%	10%
York	1999	4%	15%	12%	9%	3%	10%
Tucson	2002	2%	15%	15%	19%	4%	9%
Tidewater	2001	3%	17%	7%	15%	4%	8%
Los Angeles	1997	3%	15%	13%	16%	4%	8%
Atlanta	1996	5%	13%	8%	14%	1%	8%

TABLE 5-20
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN
AND SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Married Households with No Children at Home			Single Person Households		
Community	Year	Under 35	35-64	65+	Under 65	65 and Over	
						Male	Female
St. Louis	1995	NA	NA	NA	14%	2%	8%
Wilmington	1995	4%	11%	13%	11%	2%	8%
Harrisburg	1994	4%	15%	10%	10%	2%	8%
Richmond	1994	4%	12%	9%	13%	3%	8%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	16%	16%	15%	4%	7%
Westport	2000	2%	10%	12%	12%	3%	7%
San Francisco	2004	NA	NA	NA	31%	2%	6%
Washington	2003	5%	14%	6%	17%	3%	6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	19%	43%	6%	5%	5%
Charlotte	1997	4%	12%	7%	15%	2%	4%
Orlando	1993	4%	15%	11%	13%	1%	4%
Philadelphia	1997	4%	18%	16%	11%	13%	
Pittsburgh *	2002	6%	NA	NA	NA	12%	
Worcester	1986	5%	13%	15%	9%	12%	
Baltimore *	1999	2%	10%	17%	17%	11%	
San Diego *	2003	5%	NA	NA	NA	7%	
Phoenix *	2002	4%	NA	NA	NA	6%	
Houston	1986	NA	NA	NA	16%	6%	
Howard County *	1999	7%	24%	NA	12%	5%	
Dallas	1988	NA	NA	NA	23%	5%	

* Age categories are *under age 40* and *age 40-64*.

Household Structure by Geographic Area. Table 5-21 shows the household structure of Jewish households by geographic area. **The Core Area** has 32% households with children age 0-17 at home, 7% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 30% married households with no children at home (including 16% elderly couple households), and 25% single person households (including 19% elderly single households).

The Non-Core Area has 22% households with children age 0-17 at home, 5% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 26% married households with no children at home (including 14% elderly couple households), and 39% single person households (including 33% elderly single households).

Overall, 30% of households in Detroit are **households with children age 0-17 at home**. The percentage is much lower in:

- * the Non-Core Area (22%)

Overall, 23% of households in Detroit are **elderly single households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- * the Non-Core Area (32%)

TABLE 5-21 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Core Area	Non-Core Area
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married	29.1 %	20.7 %
Unmarried Couple	0.2	0.0
Single Parent	3.1	1.2
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	32.4 %	21.9 %
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married	6.3 %	4.1 %
Unmarried Couple	0.0	0.3
Single Parent	1.0	0.6
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	7.3 %	5.0 %
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	0.4 %	0.6 %
Age 35 - 49	1.0	0.6
Age 50 - 64	13.1	10.7
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	14.5 %	11.9 %
Age 65 - 74	8.4 %	6.2 %
Age 75 and over	7.4	7.6
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	15.8 %	13.8 %
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	30.3 %	25.7 %

TABLE 5-21		
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Core Area	Non-Core Area
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	1.5%	2.5%
Female under Age 65	3.9	3.8
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	5.4%	6.3%
Male Age 65 - 74	1.0%	1.2%
Female Age 65 - 74	3.9	6.5
Male Age 75 and over	3.4	11.3
Female Age 75 and over	10.8	13.8
□ Total Elderly Single Households	19.1%	32.8%
■ Total Single Person Households	24.5%	39.1%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Couple	0.6%	1.5%
Roommate/Friend	0.8	0.3
Parent Living with Adult Children Age 30+	3.2	4.1
Other	0.9	2.4
■ Total Other Household Structures	5.5%	8.3%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	1,113	161
Number of Households	22,000	8,000

Household Structure by Jewish Identification. Table 5-22 shows that 55 % of Orthodox Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, compared to 32% of Reform households, 25 % of Conservative households, and 20% of Just Jewish households.

TABLE 5-22				
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Household Structure	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Household with Children	54.6%	25.4%	32.0%	20.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	6.4	7.2	6.7	5.6
Non-Elderly Couple	6.4	12.4	16.3	14.4
Non-Elderly Single	0.0	7.2	5.0	9.3
Elderly Couple	7.1	21.6	14.4	12.5
Elderly Single	23.4	21.9	20.6	25.9
Other	2.1	4.3	5.0	12.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	104	402	493	228
Number of Households	3,420	8,494	10,680	5,290

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Table 5-23 shows that 27% (3,291 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households in Detroit live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 5-23 shows that the 27% is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Washington. The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs.

Table 5-24 shows that 6% (1,161 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. The 6% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Washington. These findings are in sharp contrast to the belief of many in the Jewish community that a high percentage of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in single parent households. The 6% compares to 25% of all White American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2000.

Note that single parent households only include households with one adult and children *age 0-17* at home.

Table 5-25 shows that 17% (3,230 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The 17% is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Washington.

TABLE 5-23 CHILDREN AGE 0-12 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-12 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	55 %		St. Petersburg	1994	34 %
Miami	2004	50 %		Bergen	2001	32 %
South Broward	1990	43 %		Atlantic County	2004	31 %
Jacksonville	2002	41 %		South Palm Beach	2005	30 %
Broward	1997	41 %		St. Paul	2004	30 %
Tidewater	2001	40 %		Rhode Island	2002	29 %
Atlanta	1996	39 %		Monmouth	1997	29 %
Tucson	2002	38 %		Charlotte	1997	28 %
Richmond	1994	38 %		DETROIT	2005	27 %
Orlando	1993	38 %		Westport	2000	27 %
West Palm Beach	2005	37 %		York	1999	27 %
Milwaukee	1996	37 %		Hartford	2000	24 %
Rochester	1999	35 %		Minneapolis	2004	22 %
Wilmington	1995	35 %		Note: Percentage of children age 0-12 who live in households in which both parents (or <i>the</i> parent in a single person household) are employed full time.		
Sarasota	2001	34 %				
Harrisburg	1994	34 %				

TABLE 5-24
CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS ¹
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2005	18%	Charlotte	1997	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%	Atlantic County	2004	5%
South Palm Beach	2005	12%	St. Paul	2004	5%
Miami	2004	11%	Rhode Island	2002	5%
Seattle	2000	11%	Hartford	2000	5%
Broward	1997	11%	Westport	2000	5%
South Broward	1990	10%	Atlanta	1996	5%
Washington	2003	9%	Milwaukee	1996	5%
Tucson	2002	9%	Wilmington	1995	4%
York	1999	9%	Monmouth	1997	3%
West Palm Beach	2005	8%	Harrisburg	1994	2%
Tidewater	2001	8%	Richmond	1994	2%
Cleveland	1996	8%	Orlando	1993	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	St. Petersburg	1994	1%
Bergen	2001	7%	U.S. Census (Whites)	2000	25%
Rochester	1999	7%	¹ Includes children age 0-17 living in households with only one adult at home.		
DETROIT	2005	6%			
Jacksonville	2002	6%			

**TABLE 5-25
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT
IS OR HAS BEEN DIVORCED
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	50 %		Milwaukee	1996	26 %
Orlando	1993	38 %		South Palm Beach	2005	25 %
Tucson	2002	36 %		Rhode Island	2002	25 %
Broward	1997	36 %		Bergen	2001	24 %
West Palm Beach	2005	33 %		Hartford	2000	24 %
York	1999	33 %		Westport	2000	23 %
Tidewater	2001	31 %		Richmond	1994	23 %
Atlanta	1996	31 %		St. Petersburg	1994	22 %
Atlantic County	2004	30 %		Minneapolis	2004	21 %
Miami	2004	30 %		St. Paul	2004	21 %
Jacksonville	2002	30 %		Rochester	1999	21 %
Washington	2003	28 %		Wilmington	1995	21 %
Charlotte	1997	27 %		DETROIT	2005	17 %
Harrisburg	1994	27 %		Monmouth	1997	16 %
South Broward	1990	27 %				

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ELDERLY

Table 5-26 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over who live alone in Jewish households in Detroit. 37% (6,895 persons) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 48% (5,220 persons) of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 5-26 shows that the 37% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Washington, 27% in Philadelphia, and 25% in Baltimore. The 37% compares to 31% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2000.

The 48% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone is the highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Washington and 32% in Philadelphia.

TABLE 5-26 ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES			
BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	65 and Over	75 and Over
St. Paul	2004	40%	48%
DETROIT	2005	37%	48%
Tidewater	2001	37%	47%
Washington	2003	35%	45%
Richmond	1994	34%	42%
Houston	1986	34%	NA
Milwaukee	1996	31%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Miami	2004	31%	36%
York	1999	31%	36%
Broward	1997	31%	35%
San Francisco	2004	30%	39%
Howard County	1999	30%	NA
Harrisburg	1994	29%	41%
Atlanta	1996	29%	40%
Westport	2000	27%	38%
Tucson	2002	27%	35%
Philadelphia	1997	27%	32%
South Broward	1990	26%	35%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	34%
Monmouth	1997	26%	33%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	32%
South Palm Beach	2005	26%	31%
St. Louis	1995	26%	NA

TABLE 5-26
ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	65 and Over	75 and Over
Rochester	1999	25 %	39 %
Hartford	2000	25 %	33 %
Baltimore	1999	25 %	NA
San Diego	2003	24 %	30 %
Bergen	2001	24 %	29 %
Charlotte	1997	24 %	29 %
Wilmington	1995	23 %	35 %
St. Petersburg	1994	23 %	32 %
Atlantic County	2004	22 %	31 %
Worcester	1986	22 %	NA
Jacksonville	2002	21 %	24 %
Sarasota	2001	20 %	26 %
Dallas	1988	19 %	25 %
West Palm Beach	2005	19 %	22 %
Orlando	1993	16 %	33 %
Phoenix	2002	12 %	14 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	10 %	14 %
BASE: ELDERLY JEWS			
New York	2002	29 %	36 %
Cleveland	1996	23 %	NA
NJPS *	2000	33 %	39 %
U.S. Census	2000	31 %	NA

* Data are for *elderly Jews only*, not all elderly persons in Jewish households.

Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 5-27 shows the marital status of adults (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Detroit. 66% (38,478 adults) of adults are currently married. 17% (9,972 adults) of adults are single, never married; 6% (3,226 adults) are currently divorced; and 12% (6,921 adults) are currently widowed. 16% of adults are or have been divorced; 14% are or have been widowed; 83% are or have been married; and 12% are on their second or higher marriage.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Note that comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Detroit and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the U.S. Census data are for *persons age 15 and over* while the data in the Jewish community studies and NJPS 2000 are for adults (age 18 and over).

Table 5-28 shows that the 66% of adults in Jewish households in Detroit who are **currently married** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in Cleveland, 67% in Philadelphia, 65% in Baltimore, and 63% in Washington. The 66% compares to 70% in 1989. The 66% compares to 56% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 54% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2004.

The 17% **single, never married** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington, 18% in Philadelphia, 14% in Cleveland, and 11% in Baltimore. The 17% compares to 10% in 1989. The 17% compares to 27% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 28% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2004.

The 6% **currently divorced** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Washington. The 6% compares to 9% in 1989. The 6% compares to 11% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 10% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2004.

The *divorce rate* ① is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults. The **divorce rate** of 84 for adults in Jewish households is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88 in Washington. The 84 compares to 128 in 1989. The 84 compares to 192 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* in Oakland County and 190 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2004.

The 12% **currently widowed** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Baltimore, 9% in Philadelphia, 6% in Cleveland, and 5% in Washington. The 12% compares to 12% in 1989. The 12% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2004.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 5-27 and Tables 5-29 to 5-33 show marital status for various population subgroups. Overall, 66% of adults in Jewish households are **currently married**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * age 35-49 (86%) and age 50-64 (83%)
- * who are male age 35-49 (87%), male age 50-64 (89%), and male age 65-74 (83%)
- * who are female age 35-49 (85%) and female age 50-64 (78%)

The percentage of adults who are **currently married** is much lower for adults:

- * under age 35 (24%) and age 75 and over (45%)
- * who are male under age 35 (20%)
- * who are female under age 35 (29%) and female age 75 and over (31%)

Overall, the percentage of adults who are **single, never married** is 17%. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * under age 35 (75%)
- * who are male under age 35 (79%)
- * who are female under age 35 (71%)

The percentage of adults who are **single, never married** is much lower for adults:

- * age 50-64 (7%) and age 65 and over (4%)
- * who are male age 50-64 (5%) and male age 65 and over (2%)
- * who are female age 65 and over (5%)

Overall, the percentage of adults who are **currently divorced** is 6%. The percentage is much lower for adults:

- * under age 35 (0%)
- * who are male under age 35 (1%)
- * who are female under age 35 (0%)

Overall, 12% of adults in Jewish households are **currently widowed**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * age 75 and over (47%)
- * who are male age 75 and over (28%)
- * who are female age 65-74 (27%) and female age 75 and over (61%)

The percentage of adults who are **currently widowed** is much lower for adults:

- * who are male (6%)
- * under age 35 (0%), age 35-49 (1%), and age 50-64 (2%)
- * who are male under age 35 (0%), male age 35-49 (1%), and male age 50-64 (1%)
- * who are female under age 35 (0%), female age 35-49 (1%), and female age 50-64 (4%)

Overall, the **divorce rate** is 84 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults. The divorce rate is much higher for adults:

- * in the Non-Core Area (154)
- * who are female (105)
- * age 65 and over (116)
- * who are male age 75 and over (118)
- * who are female age 50-64 (124), female age 65-74 (170), and female age 75 and over (113)

The **divorce rate** is much lower for adults:

- * in the Core Area (66)
- * who are male (65)
- * under age 35 (17) and age 35-49 (62)
- * who are male under age 35 (40), male age 35-49 (46,) and male age 50-64 (56)
- * who are female under age 35 (0)

Other Important Findings.

- * 15% of Jewish adults are or have been divorced, compared to 26% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- * 13% of Jewish adults are currently widowed, compared to 4% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- * 9% of Jewish adults are divorced and remarried, compared to 20% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- * 10% of adults in Jewish households in the Core Area are currently widowed, compared to 17% of adults in Jewish households in the Non-Core Area
- * adult females (17%) are more likely to be widowed than adult males (6%)
- * for adults age 75 and over, 61% of females are widowed, compared to 28% of males

TABLE 5-27
MARITAL STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Married for First Time	54.1 %	47.1 %	53.6 %
Single, Never Married	16.7	20.2	17.0
Divorced, Remarried	9.4	19.9	10.2
Widowed, Remarried	1.7	2.8	1.8
Currently Divorced	5.5	6.4	5.5
Currently Widowed	12.5	3.6	11.8
Separated	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	65.2 %	69.8 %	65.6 %
Currently Single	34.7 %	30.2 %	34.3 %
Are or Have Been Divorced	14.9 %	26.3 %	15.7 %
Are or Have Been Widowed	14.2 %	6.4 %	13.6 %
Are or Have Been Married	83.3 %	79.8 %	83.0 %
On Second or Higher Marriage	11.1 %	22.7 %	12.0 %
Divorce Rate ❶	84	92	84
Sample Size	2,462	140	2,602
Number of Adults	54,483	4,173	58,656
Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.			

**TABLE 5-28
MARITAL STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Currently Married</i>	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	82 %	6	6	0	7	68
Howard County *	1999	78 %	12	5		6	NA
Cleveland	1996	76 %	14	4		6	NA
Westport	2000	75 %	13	6	1	6	80
Harrisburg	1994	75 %	15	4	1	6	52
St. Petersburg	1994	75 %	10	6	0	8	83
West Palm Beach	2005	74 %	7	5	0	14	61
Sarasota	2001	74 %	7	6	1	14	76
York	1999	74 %	11	6	1	8	77
Atlantic County	2004	73 %	11	5	0	10	71
Hartford	2000	73 %	15	5	0	7	67
Rochester	1999	73 %	16	3	1	7	45
Monmouth	1997	73 %	15	4	0	8	50
Bergen	2001	72 %	15	5	1	7	75
Charlotte	1997	72 %	17	6	0	5	82
Worcester	1986	72 %	17	2	1	8	33
Richmond	1994	71 %	18	4	1	7	52
South Broward	1990	71 %	9	3		17	NA
St. Paul	2004	70 %	17	6	0	7	80
Jacksonville	2002	70 %	18	6	0	6	80
Milwaukee	1996	70 %	16	6	0	8	79

**TABLE 5-28
MARITAL STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Currently Married</i>	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
Detroit	1989	70%	10	9	1	12	128
South Palm Beach	2005	69%	7	6	0	19	87
Essex-Morris	1998	69%	16	6	1	9	80
Buffalo	1995	69%	19	12			NA
Wilmington	1995	69%	19	5	1	6	74
Dallas	1988	69%	20	7		4	NA
Houston	1986	69%	21	4		6	NA
Tidewater	2001	68%	17	8	1	6	122
Orlando	1993	68%	22	6	0	4	85
Minneapolis	2004	67%	18	7	1	8	103
Philadelphia	1997	67%	18	6		9	NA
Atlanta	1996	67%	22	5	0	6	76
DETROIT	2005	66%	17	6	0	12	84
Rhode Island	2002	66%	20	6	0	7	97
Chicago	2000	65%	35				NA
Baltimore *	1999	65%	11	9		14	NA
Broward	1997	65%	11	5	0	19	78
Boston	1995	65%	23	7		7	NA
Phoenix *	2002	64%	20	10		7	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	64%	11	11		14	NA
Washington	2003	63%	27	6	1	5	88

TABLE 5-28
MARITAL STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
St. Louis	1995	63 %	18	8		11	NA
Miami	2004	62 %	17	8	1	13	124
Tucson	2002	62 %	20	9	1	9	145
San Diego *	2003	60 %	18	12	1	9	200
Los Angeles	1997	60 %	21	8	1	9	140
Pittsburgh *	2002	59 %	19	9		13	NA
Columbus *	2001	58 %	24	9	2	7	157
New York *	2002	57 %	21	9		13	NA
Seattle *	2000	57 %	26	12	3	2	210
Denver *	1997	56 %	26	12		7	NA
NJPS ¹	2000	55 %	25	9	1	8	158
U.S. Census ²	2004	54 %	28	10	2	6	190

* The percentage of adults reported as “living with a partner” or “living together” was distributed proportionately among *Single, Never Married, Currently Divorced, Separated, and Currently Widowed*.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

² Includes *persons age 15 and over*.

Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.

TABLE 5-29 MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Marital Status	Core Area	Non-Core Area
Married for First Time	56.5%	44.1%
Single, Never Married	17.0	16.9
Divorced, Remarried	9.7	11.8
Widowed, Remarried	1.8	1.8
Currently Divorced	4.5	8.9
Currently Widowed	10.4	16.5
Separated	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES		
Currently Married	68.0%	57.7%
Currently Single	31.9%	42.3%
Are or Have Been Divorced	14.2%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	12.2%	18.3%
Are or Have Been Married	83.0%	83.1%
On Second or Higher Marriage	11.5%	13.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	66	154
Sample Size	2,292	310
Number of Adults	44,797	13,978
Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.		

TABLE 5-30
MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Married for First Time	57.5%	50.0%
Single, Never Married	18.6	15.6
Divorced, Remarried	11.1	9.4
Widowed, Remarried	1.9	1.7
Currently Divorced	4.6	6.4
Currently Widowed	6.3	16.7
Separated	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES		
Currently Married	70.5%	61.1%
Currently Single	29.5%	38.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	15.7%	15.8%
Are or Have Been Widowed	8.2%	18.4%
Are or Have Been Married	81.4%	84.4%
On Second or Higher Marriage	13.0%	11.1%
Divorce Rate ❶	65	105
Sample Size	1,230	1,372
Number of Adults	27,300	31,356
Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.		

TABLE 5-31
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	23.8%	75.9%	63.3%	54.5%	35.2%	43.2%
Single, Never Married	75.4	7.9	6.8	3.4	3.5	3.5
Divorced, Remarried	0.4	9.8	18.3	11.9	4.8	7.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.3	4.8	4.2
Currently Divorced	0.4	5.3	7.6	8.3	5.2	6.4
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.7	2.4	18.6	46.5	35.0
Separated	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	24.2%	86.0%	83.0%	69.7%	44.8%	55.1%
Currently Single	75.8%	13.9%	16.8%	30.3%	55.2%	44.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.8%	15.1%	25.9%	20.2%	10.0%	14.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	21.9%	51.3%	39.2%
Are or Have Been Married	24.6%	92.1%	93.2%	96.6%	96.5%	96.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.4%	10.1%	19.7%	15.2%	9.6%	11.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	17	62	92	119	116	116
Sample Size	456	584	814	328	420	748
Number of Adults			17,316	7,566	10,920	18,486

Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.

**TABLE 5-32
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES**

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	20.0%	77.4%	68.9%	63.6%	47.6%	54.4%
Single, Never Married	79.2	8.5	5.4	1.9	2.5	2.2
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	9.3	19.0	17.5	7.4	11.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	7.1	4.9
Currently Divorced	0.8	4.0	5.0	6.4	7.3	6.9
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.5	0.6	8.7	28.1	19.9
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	20.0%	87.0%	89.0%	83.0%	62.1%	71.0%
Currently Single	80.0%	13.0%	11.0%	17.0%	37.9%	29.0%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.8%	13.3%	24.0%	23.9%	14.7%	18.6%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	10.6%	35.2%	24.8%
Are or Have Been Married	20.8%	91.5%	94.6%	98.1%	97.5%	97.8%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	9.6%	20.1%	19.4%	14.5%	16.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	40	46	56	77	118	97
Sample Size	243	268	362	159	198	357
Number of Adult Males	4,992	6,318	7,722	3,510	4,836	8,346

Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.

**TABLE 5-33
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES**

BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	28.0%	74.5%	58.7%	46.8%	25.3%	33.9%
Single, Never Married	71.2	7.3	8.0	4.7	4.4	4.5
Divorced, Remarried	0.8	10.3	17.8	7.0	2.7	4.4
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.4	3.0	3.6
Currently Divorced	0.0	6.4	9.6	9.9	3.5	6.1
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.9	3.9	27.2	61.1	47.5
Separated	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	28.8%	85.2%	78.1%	58.2%	31.0%	41.9%
Currently Single	71.2%	14.6%	21.5%	41.8%	69.0%	58.1%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.8%	16.7%	27.4%	16.9%	6.2%	10.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.3%	5.5%	31.6%	64.1%	51.1%
Are or Have Been Married	28.8%	92.7%	92.0%	95.3%	95.6%	95.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.8%	10.7%	19.4%	11.4%	5.7%	8.0%
Divorce Rate ❶	0	75	124	170	113	146
Sample Size	213	316	452	169	222	391
Number of Adult Females	4,446	7,176	9,594	4,056	6,084	10,140

Note: See page 5-52 for an explanation of ❶.

SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS

Table 5-34 shows the percentage and number of single Jewish adults in Jewish households in Detroit by age and sex. Table 5-27 shows that 35% (18,906 adults) of Jewish adults are single.

Table 5-34 shows that 34% of single Jewish adults are under age 35, 9% are age 35-49, 14% are age 50-64, 12% are age 65-74, and 31% are age 75 and over.

44% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female, compared to 56% of single Jewish adults age 35-49, 71% of single Jewish adults age 50-64 and 70% of single Jewish adults age 65 and over. Overall, 60% of single Jewish adults are female.

32% of single male Jewish adults are age 65 and over, compared to 50% of single female Jewish adults.

TABLE 5-34							
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS							
BASE: SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,185							
	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fema le	Total	
Under 35	18.8%	14.8%	33.6%	3,554	2,798	6,352	44.0%
35 - 49	4.0	5.0	9.0	756	945	1,702	55.6%
50 - 64	4.2	10.1	14.3	794	1,910	2,704	70.6%
65 - 74	3.1	8.9	12.0	586	1,683	2,269	74.2%
75 and over	9.7	21.4	31.1	1,834	4,046	5,880	68.8%
➔ 65 and over	12.8	30.3	43.1	2,420	5,729	8,148	70.3%
All	39.8%	60.2%	100.0%	7,525	11,381	18,906	60.2%

LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

Table 5-35 shows that only 2% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Detroit do not have a high school degree. 17% of adults age 25 and over have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. In total, 19% of adults age 25 and over have a high school degree or less.

12% of adults age 25 and over are in college or have attended college (without attaining a degree); another 6% have a two-year college degree. 63% of adults age 25 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, including 31% with a graduate degree. 2.9% of adults age 25 and over have a medical degree; 0.3% have a dental degree; and 4.4% have a law degree. This suggests that there are 1,525 doctors, 158 dentists, and 2,313 lawyers living in Jewish households.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 5-36 shows that the 19% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a **high school degree or less** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Washington. The 19% compares to 25% in 1989. The 19% compares to 29% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Oakland County as of 2004 and 46% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2004.

The 63% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Washington. The 63% compares to 54% in 1989. The 63% compares to 42% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Oakland County as of 2004 and 27% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2004.

The 31% with a **graduate degree** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Washington. The 31% compares to 27% in 1989. The 31% compares to 17% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Oakland County as of 2004 and 10% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2004.

Thus, adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Detroit have a much higher level of secular education than all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Oakland County and all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2004. Adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Detroit have about average levels of secular education compared with other Jewish communities. Levels of secular education in Detroit have increased since 1989.

✓ 63% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Detroit have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 60% of Jewish adults age 25 and over nationally. 32% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Detroit have a graduate degree, compared to 28% of Jewish adults age 25 and over nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 5-35 and Tables 5-37 to 5-41 show level of secular education for various population subgroups. Overall, 63 % of persons in Jewish households age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * age 35-49 (75%) and age 50-64 (74%)
- * who are male age 35-49 (77%) and male age 50-64 (78%)

The percentage of persons with a **four-year college degree or higher** is much lower for adults:

- * in the Non-Core Area (51%)
- * age 65-74 (51%) and age 75 and over (36%)
- * who are male age 75 and over (46%)
- * who are female age 65-74 (40%) and female age 75 and over (29%)

Overall, the percentage of persons with a **graduate degree** is 31 %. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * who are male age 50-64 (48%) and male age 65-74 (45%)

The percentage of persons with a **graduate degree** is much lower for adults:

- * age 75 and over (16%)
- * who are female age 75 and over (12%)

Other Important Findings.

- * 32% of Jewish adults have a graduate degree, compared to 27% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- * 67% of adults in Jewish households in the Core Area have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 51% of adults in Jewish households in the Non-Core Area
- * 69% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 58% of females
- * 87% of persons in Jewish households age 25-34 are in college, attended college, or have graduated college
- * the percentage of persons age 35 and over who have a four-year college degree or higher is higher for males than females; such is not the case for persons under age 35

TABLE 5-35 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
No High School Degree	1.3%	2.2%	1.6%
High School Degree	16.5	12.8	16.2
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.9	2.4	1.0
In College	0.7	1.8	0.7
Some College	11.4	16.1	11.7
2-Year College Degree	5.9	8.1	6.1
4-Year College Degree	27.5	27.8	27.5
In Graduate School	1.0	0.8	1.0
Some Graduate School	2.9	1.5	2.8
Master's Degree	18.7	16.1	18.5
Doctoral Degree	4.8	5.7	4.9
Medical Degree	3.1	0.5	2.9
Dental Degree	0.4	0.0	0.3
Law Degree	4.4	4.2	4.4
Rabbinical	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	18.7%	17.4%	18.8%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	18.0%	26.0%	18.5%
4-Year College Degree	31.4%	30.1%	31.3%
Graduate Degree	31.9%	26.5%	31.4%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	63.3%	56.6%	62.7%
Sample Size	2,168	124	2,292
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	48,906	3,666	52,572
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-36 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	<i>Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher</i>
Westport	2000	6%	8	46	41	86%
Washington	2003	7%	8	33	52	85%
Bergen	2001	13%	11	41	35	76%
Essex-Morris	1998	11%	15	37	38	75%
Atlanta	1996	12%	16	42	30	72%
Charlotte	1997	10%	18	47	25	72%
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%
Hartford	2000	16%	15	36	34	69%
St. Paul	2004	12%	19	36	33	69%
Rochester	1999	16%	17	30	38	68%
Tucson	2002	13%	19	33	35	68%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	15	35	33	68%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	19	39	28	66%
Richmond	1994	16%	18	38	28	66%
St. Louis	1995	31%	6	33	31	64%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	16	33	29	63%
DETROIT	2005	19%	18	31	31	63%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	20	38	22	61%
Wilmington	1995	23%	17	31	29	60%
York	1999	18%	21	35	26	60%

TABLE 5-36 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher
Miami	2004	24 %	17	34	26	60 %
Atlantic County	2004	24 %	18	35	24	59 %
Tidewater	2001	15 %	27	36	23	59 %
Sarasota	2001	19 %	23	34	25	58 %
Monmouth	1997	22 %	21	35	22	58 %
West Palm Beach	2005	24 %	22	35	20	55 %
Worcester	1986	45 %		30	25	55 %
Detroit	1989	25 %	21	27	27	54 %
Orlando	1993	21 %	26	34	19	53 %
St. Petersburg	1994	25 %	25	30	20	49 %
South Palm Beach	2005	28 %	24	31	18	49 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24 %	27	31	18	48 %
South Broward	1990	63 %		21	16	38 %
Broward	1997	41 %	24	24	11	35 %
Dallas	1988	74 %			26	NA
Boston *	1995	11 %	16	33	40	73 %
Seattle *	2000	18 %	8	36	38	73 %
Columbus *	2001	8 %	19	38	35	73 %
Buffalo *	1995	19 %	12	30	39	68 %
Chicago *	2000	12 %	21	40	27	67 %

**TABLE 5-36
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher
Cleveland *	1996	21 %	19	29	31	60 %
Houston *	1986	17 %	25	35	24	59 %
Los Angeles *	1997	28 %	12	30	28	58 %
Howard County **	1999	8 %	11	31	49	80 %
Denver **	1997	26 %		34	40	74 %
San Diego **	2003	31 %		34	35	69 %
Baltimore **	1999	17 %	18	31	35	66 %
New York ** ²	2002	21 %	14	30	35	66 %
Phoenix **	2002	35 %		36	29	65 %
Palm Springs **	1998	21 %	27	34	18	52 %
NJPS ³	2000	18 %	21	33	28	60 %
U.S. Census	2004	46 %	27	17	10	27 %

* Question was asked about *all adults* (age 18 and over) in Jewish households.

** Question was asked about *respondents and spouses* (age 18 and over) only.

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

² Includes only the five boroughs of New York City, not the eight-county Jewish Federation service area.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults* age 25 and over, not all adults age 25 and over in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-37 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Highest Degree Earned	Core Area	Non-Core Area
No High School Degree	0.9%	2.8%
High School Degree	14.0	22.9
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	0.3
In College	0.8	0.6
Some College	10.9	14.3
2-Year College Degree	5.5	7.9
4-Year College Degree	29.4	21.5
In Graduate School	1.2	0.4
Some Graduate School	3.0	2.2
Master's Degree	19.1	16.9
Doctoral Degree	4.5	6.0
Medical Degree	3.5	1.2
Dental Degree	0.4	0.0
Law Degree	4.9	3.0
Rabbinical	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES		
High School Degree or Less ¹	16.2%	26.0%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	17.2%	22.8%
4-Year College Degree	33.6%	24.1%
Graduate Degree	33.0%	27.1%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	66.6%	51.2%
Sample Size	2,007	285
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	39,698	13,009
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .		

TABLE 5-38 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY SEX		
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Highest Degree Earned	Male	Female
No High School Degree	1.4%	1.4%
High School Degree	11.9	19.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.7	1.3
In College	1.1	0.5
Some College	11.4	12.0
2-Year College Degree	4.7	7.2
4-Year College Degree	27.9	27.1
In Graduate School	1.1	0.9
Some Graduate School	2.6	3.0
Master's Degree	16.2	20.5
Doctoral Degree	6.6	3.4
Medical Degree	5.8	0.5
Dental Degree	0.6	0.1
Law Degree	7.0	2.3
Rabbinical	1.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES		
High School Degree or Less ¹	14.0%	22.5%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	17.2%	19.7%
4-Year College Degree	31.6%	31.0%
Graduate Degree	37.2%	26.8%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	68.8%	57.8%
Sample Size	1,059	1,233
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	24,024	28,548
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .		

TABLE 5-39
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.6	4.3	3.6
High School Degree	7.6	10.4	8.3	7.4	24.5	36.0	31.2
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
In College	55.0	8.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	11.5	8.1	10.8	10.1	16.3	13.5	14.6
2-Year College Degree	2.1	1.9	3.9	7.1	4.8	9.2	7.4
4-Year College Degree	9.4	34.1	35.9	30.3	15.7	18.5	17.4
In Graduate School	5.6	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.1	5.7	4.2	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
Master's Degree	1.1	16.3	20.2	22.7	20.6	9.0	13.8
Doctoral Degree	0.6	2.8	3.6	6.8	7.1	2.6	4.4
Medical Degree	0.0	2.7	2.8	4.1	2.3	1.7	2.0
Dental Degree	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
Law Degree	0.0	2.1	5.7	5.8	3.0	2.4	2.6
Rabbinical	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	13.9%	12.7%	10.0%	8.5%	27.8%	41.1%	35.6%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	68.6%	18.5%	15.3%	17.3%	21.1%	22.7%	22.0%
4-Year College Degree	15.1%	43.7%	41.5%	34.1%	17.4%	19.8%	18.9%
Graduate Degree	2.4%	25.1%	33.2%	40.1%	33.7%	16.4%	23.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	17.5%	68.8%	74.7%	74.2%	51.1%	36.2%	42.4%
Sample Size	310	146	584	814	328	420	748
Number of Adults	6,084	3,354	13,494	17,316	7,566	10,920	18,486

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.6	4.4
High School Degree	7.6	12.7	6.9	5.2	16.5	25.4	21.7
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.1	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
In College	60.0	12.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	6.8	3.5	10.0	11.5	10.0	17.0	14.0
2-Year College Degree	1.7	1.5	3.7	4.5	5.6	6.9	6.4
4-Year College Degree	8.2	34.8	37.0	27.1	16.9	22.8	20.3
In Graduate School	6.3	4.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.2	6.8	3.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
Master's Degree	0.4	12.9	16.6	20.8	20.0	6.4	12.1
Doctoral Degree	0.0	1.8	4.5	7.2	12.9	5.4	8.6
Medical Degree	0.0	5.4	4.5	8.8	4.7	3.9	4.2
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.0
Law Degree	0.0	1.1	7.8	9.4	6.4	4.6	5.4
Rabbinical	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	15.0%	14.8%	8.7%	5.4%	20.8%	30.0%	26.1%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	68.5%	17.1%	14.1%	16.3%	15.6%	23.9%	20.4%
4-Year College Degree	14.7%	45.8%	42.0%	30.6%	18.2%	24.2%	21.7%
Graduate Degree	1.8%	22.3%	35.2%	47.7%	45.4%	21.9%	31.8%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	16.5%	68.1%	77.2%	78.3%	63.6%	46.1%	53.5%
Sample Size	171	72	268	362	159	198	357
Number of Adult Males	3,276	1,716	6,318	7,722	3,510	4,836	8,346

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.1	4.0	2.8
High School Degree	7.6	8.0	9.5	9.2	31.7	44.3	39.4
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
In College	49.2	4.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	17.0	13.0	11.5	8.9	21.9	10.7	15.1
2-Year College Degree	2.5	2.5	4.2	9.2	4.0	11.0	8.2
4-Year College Degree	10.8	33.1	34.9	32.9	14.7	15.1	14.9
In Graduate School	4.7	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	4.5	4.4	3.3	2.0	1.3	1.6
Master's Degree	1.8	19.6	23.3	24.2	21.1	11.1	15.1
Doctoral Degree	1.3	3.8	2.7	6.5	1.9	0.4	1.0
Medical Degree	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dental Degree	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	0.0	3.2	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	12.7%	10.5%	11.1%	11.0%	34.2%	49.8%	43.6%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	68.7%	20.3%	16.6%	18.1%	25.9%	21.7%	23.3%
4-Year College Degree	15.5%	41.2%	41.1%	36.9%	16.7%	16.4%	16.5%
Graduate Degree	3.1%	28.0%	31.2%	34.0%	23.2%	12.1%	16.6%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	18.6%	69.2%	72.3%	70.9%	39.9%	28.5%	33.1%
Sample Size	139	74	316	452	169	222	391
Number of Adult Females	2,808	1,638	7,176	9,594	4,056	6,084	10,140

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 5-42 shows that 41% (24,284 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Detroit are employed full time; 17% (10,147 adults) are employed part time; 1% (821 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 24% (14,253 adults) are retired; 7% (4,106 adults) are homemakers; 7% (3,813 adults) are students; 2% (880 adults) are disabled; and less than 1% (352 adults) are full-time volunteers.

Comparisons with other Jewish communities. Note that comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Detroit and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the U.S. Census data are for *persons age 16 and over* while the data in the Jewish community studies and NJPS 2000 are for adults (age 18 and over).

Table 5-43 shows that the 41% of adults in Jewish households in Detroit who are **employed full time** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Washington and 50% in both Cleveland and Philadelphia. The 41% compares to 51% in 1989.

The 17% **employed part time** is the highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Cleveland, 11% in Washington, and 10% in Philadelphia. The 17% compares to 13% in 1989.

✓ 15% of persons who are employed part time would currently prefer to work full time. This percentage decreases from 24% of persons under age 35 to 16% of persons age 35-64 and 9% of persons age 65 and over.

The 24% **retired** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in both Philadelphia and Cleveland and 12% in Washington. The 24% compares to 18% in 1989.

Two labor force measures are shown in this section:

❶ The percentage of adults *in the labor force* is the sum of the percentages of adults who are employed full time, employed part time, and unemployed. The 60% of adults in Jewish households who are in the labor force is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in Washington. The 60% compares to 65% in 1989. The 60% compares to 69% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 66% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2004.

❷ The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of adults who are unemployed divided by the percentage of adults in the labor force. The unemployment rate for adults in Jewish households is 2%. The 2% is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Washington. The 2% compares to 1% in 1989. The 2% compares to 8% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* in Oakland County as of 2004 and 6% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2004.

Note that 15% of persons who are employed part time would prefer to work full time. Also, Jewish Vocational Service currently reports persons who feel that they are *underemployed*. That is, while they are working full time, they are employed in a position that is below their level of expertise.

41% of *Jewish adults* in Detroit are employed full time, compared to 49% of Jewish adults nationally. 17% of Jewish adults in Detroit are employed part time, compared to 13% of Jewish adults nationally. 24% of *Jewish adults* in Detroit are retired, compared to 21% of Jewish adults nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 5-42 and Tables 5-44 to 5-48 show employment status for various population subgroups. Overall, 41% of adults are **employed full time**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * who are male (56%)
- * age 35-49 (63%) and age 50-64 (60%)
- * who are male age 35-49 (92%) and male age 50-64 (81%)

The percentage of adults **employed full time** is much lower for adults:

- * who are female (28%)
- * under age 35 (31%), age 65-74 (23%), and age 75 and over (7%)
- * who are male age 75 and over (11%)
- * who are female under age 35 (29%), female age 65-74 (14%), and female age 75 and over (3%)

Overall, 17% of adults are **employed part time**. The percentage is much lower for:

- * who are male age 35-49 (4%)

Overall, 24% of adults are **retired**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * in the Non-Core Area (34%)
- * age 65-74 (51%) and adults age 75 and over (75%)
- * who are male age 65-74 (48%) and male age 75 and over (72%)
- * who are female age 65-74 (54%) and female age 75 and over (77%)

The percentage of adults who are **retired** is much lower for adults:

- * who are non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (12%)
- * under age 35 (0%), age 35-49 (1%), and age 50-64 (13%)
- * who are male under age 35 (0%), male age 35-49 (0%), and male age 50-64 (8%)
- * who are female under age 35 (1%) and female age 35-49 (1%)

Overall, 7% of adults are **students**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * under age 35 (40%)
- * who are male under age 35 (45%)
- * who are female under age 35 (33%)

The percentage of **students** is much lower for:

- * adults age 35-49 (1%) and age 50 and over (0%)
- * who are male age 35 and over (0%)
- * who are female age 35-49 (1%) and female age 50 and over (0%)

Overall, 3% of adults are **homemakers**. The percentage is much higher for adults:

- * who are female age 35-49 (19%) and female age 50-64 (15%)

Other Important Findings.

- * Jewish adults are more likely to be retired (25%) than non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (12%)
- * adults in the Non-Core Area (34%) are more likely to be retired than adults in the Core Area (21%)
- * males (56%) are more likely to be employed full time than females (28%)
- * males age 35-49 (92%) are much more likely to be employed full time than females age 35-49 (37%)
- * males age 50-64 (81%) are much more likely to be employed full time than females age 50-64 (43%)

TABLE 5-42
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Employment Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Employed Full Time	41.4%	40.1%	41.4%
Employed Part Time	17.1	19.1	17.3
Unemployed	1.4	2.4	1.4
Retired	25.3	12.1	24.3
Homemaker	5.9	20.6	7.0
Student	6.7	4.7	6.5
Disabled	1.5	1.0	1.5
Volunteer	0.7	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	59.9%	61.6%	60.1%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.3%	3.9%	2.3%
Sample Size	2,462	140	2,602
Number of Adults	54,483	4,173	58,656
Note: See page 5-76 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-43 EMPLOYMENT STATUS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES										
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS										
		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem- ployed	Retired	Home- maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ❶	Unem- ployment Rate ❷
Houston	1986	67%	8	3	9	11	3	0	77%	4%
Dallas	1988	63%	10	3	11	9	5	0	76%	4%
Washington	2003	62%	11	2	12	4	8	1	74%	3%
Boston	1995	61%	17	22					NA	NA
Charlotte	1997	61%	11	1	9	11	5	2	73%	2%
Richmond	1994	59%	10	1	14	8	7	1	70%	1%
Atlanta	1996	59%	9	1	14	7	9	1	69%	2%
Orlando	1993	57%	8	2	17	8	7	1	67%	3%
Westport	2000	56%	15	1	13	11	4	0	72%	1%
Harrisburg	1994	56%	11	2	15	9	6	1	69%	3%
Tidewater	2001	55%	12	1	16	8	7	1	68%	1%
Jacksonville	2002	55%	8	1	22	7	6	2	63%	1%
Milwaukee	1996	52%	13	1	20	7	6	1	66%	1%
Wilmington	1995	52%	9	1	19	7	10	1	62%	2%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%	16	2	19	7	4	1	69%	3%
St. Louis	1995	51%	13	3	18	8	6	1	67%	5%
York	1999	51%	13	1	19	9	5	2	64%	1%
Detroit	1989	51%	13%	1	18	17			65%	1%
Cleveland	1996	50%	16	NA	20	6	3	NA	NA	NA
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	2	21	6	9	3	62%	3%

**TABLE 5-43
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem-ployed	Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ❶	Unem-ployment Rate ❷
Philadelphia	1997	50%	10	NA	20	NA	8	NA	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	50%	9	1	24	9	6	1	60%	2%
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%
Buffalo	1995	48%	12	3	22	7	8	1	63%	4%
Rochester	1999	48%	12	1	23	7	6	3	62%	2%
Worcester	1986	47%	16	1	13	16	5	2	64%	2%
Minneapolis	2004	46%	14	3	20	6	8	2	64%	5%
Los Angeles	1997	46%	11	3	21	7	9	3	60%	4%
Rhode Island	2002	45%	12	2	24	5	10	2	59%	3%
Hartford	2000	43%	12	2	30	5	8	1	57%	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	9	1	36	6	4	2	52%	2%
DETROIT	2005	41%	17	1	24	7	7	3	60%	2%
Tucson	2002	41%	10	2	31	4	10	2	53%	5%
Miami	2004	40%	9	2	34	6	8	2	50%	3%
Atlantic County	2004	37%	12	1	38	6	4	1	50%	2%
Broward	1997	33%	6	1	51	5	3	1	39%	3%
South Broward	1990	27%	9	2	47	12	2	1	38%	4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%	6	0	63	2	2	1	33%	1%
Sarasota	2001	25%	9	1	57	4	3	1	35%	2%
West Palm Beach	2005	22%	7	3	64	2	3	1	30%	3%

**TABLE 5-43
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem- ployed	Retired	Home- maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ❶	Unem- ployment Rate ❷
South Palm Beach	2005	18 %	8	3	67	3	3	2	26 %	3 %
Columbus	2001	76 %		2	10	7	3	2	78 %	3 %
Seattle	2000	69 %		3	13	5	7	2	72 %	4 %
Denver *	1997	63 %	12	1	15	6	2	1	76 %	1 %
Baltimore *	1999	55 %	12	2	22	6	3	0	69 %	3 %
San Francisco *	2004	49 %	15	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	30 %	9	2	52	4	2	0	41 %	5 %
San Diego *	2003	66 %		NA	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York * ²	2002	57 %		6	24	7	3	3	63 %	10 %
NJPS ³	2000	49 %	13	4	21	5	5	4	65 %	5 %
U.S. Census ⁴	2004	66 %			34				66 %	6 %

* Question was asked about *respondents and spouses only*.

¹ Includes Disabled and Volunteer.

² Includes only the five boroughs of New York City, not the eight-county Jewish Federation service area.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

⁴ Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

Note: See page 5-76 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

TABLE 5-44		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Employment Status	Core Area	Non-Core Area
Employed Full Time	42.5%	37.3%
Employed Part Time	18.8	12.4
Unemployed	1.6	1.1
Retired	21.1	34.4
Homemaker	7.1	6.7
Student	7.3	4.2
Disabled	1.0	3.1
Volunteer	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	62.9%	50.8%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.5%	2.2%
Sample Size	2,292	310
Number of Adults	44,797	13,978
Note: See page 5-76 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

TABLE 5-45 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX		
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Employment Status	Male	Female
Employed Full Time	56.2%	28.3%
Employed Part Time	12.0	21.9
Unemployed	1.5	1.4
Retired	20.9	27.3
Homemaker	0.2	12.9
Student	8.4	4.9
Disabled	0.7	2.2
Volunteer	0.1	1.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	69.7%	51.6%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.2%	2.7%
Sample Size	1,230	1,372
Number of Adults	27,300	31,356
Note: See page 5-76 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, between 1950 and 1955, men retired at an average age of 66.9 years. Between 1995 and 2000, men retired at an average age of 62.0 years. Between 1950 and 1955, women retired at an average age of 67.6 years. Between 1995 and 2000, women retired at an average age of 61.4 years. Thus, the average age at retirement decreased by about five years over the past 50 years.

BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	29.1%	37.4%	43.1%	14.1%	2.9%	7.4%
Employed Part Time	22.9	34.4	20.6	22.1	8.2	13.8
Unemployed	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Retired	0.5	1.0	16.8	53.5	77.4	67.8
Homemaker	12.0	18.6	14.8	9.5	6.1	7.5
Student	33.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.0	4.3	1.5	0.0	3.7	2.2
Volunteer	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	54.4%	74.2%	64.9%	36.6%	11.5%	21.6%
Unemployment Rate ❷	4.4%	3.2%	1.8%	1.1%	3.5%	1.9%
Sample Size	213	316	452	169	222	391
Number of Adult Females	4,446	7,176	9,594	4,056	6,084	10,140
Note: See page 5-76 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

HOUSING VALUE

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who own their homes were asked to estimate the value of their homes by selecting from the categories shown in **Table 5-49**. The housing values are based upon respondents' perceptions and *may not* represent actual selling prices. Some respondents have a reasonable idea of the selling prices of similar homes in their neighborhoods. Some respondents may remember what they paid for their homes, but are unaware of changes in the housing market. 6% of homeowners were unwilling or unable to provide an estimate of the value of their homes.

4% of homeowners own a home that they would value at under \$100,000; 6%, \$100,000-\$150,000; 27%, \$150,000-\$250,000; 26%, \$250,000-\$350,000; 20%, \$350,000-\$500,000; 9%, \$500,000-\$750,000; 4%, \$750,000-\$1 million; and 4%, \$1 million and over.

The median housing value is \$300,000, which means that half of homes are valued at under \$300,000 and half are valued at over \$300,000.

Comparisons with other Jewish communities. **Table 5-50** shows median housing value for Jewish households in Detroit compared to other Jewish communities. Direct comparisons with other communities must be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation, cost of living variations exist from community to community. The \$300,000 is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$392,000 in Washington. The \$300,000 compares to \$232,000 for all homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) in Oakland County as of 2005 and \$156,000 for all American homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) as of 2004. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to 2005 dollars.)

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Tables 5-49** and **Tables 5-51 to 5-52** show housing values for various population subgroups. Overall, the median housing value is \$300,000. The median housing value is much higher for:

- * households with children (\$332,000)

The median housing value is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (\$242,000)
- * households age 65-74 (\$269,000) and age 75 and over (\$235,000)
- * non-elderly single households (\$197,000) and elderly single households (\$205,000)

Other Important Findings.

- * median housing values are higher in the Core Area (\$310,000) than in the Non-Core Area (\$242,000)

TABLE 5-49 HOUSING VALUE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS			
Housing Value	Core Area	Non-Core Area	All
Under \$50,000	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
\$50 - \$100,000	1.2	10.0	3.3
\$100 - \$150,000	4.3	11.4	6.0
\$150 - \$250,000	26.4	30.3	27.3
\$250 - \$350,000	30.0	12.8	25.9
\$350 - \$500,000	21.7	16.1	20.3
\$500 - \$750,000	8.8	10.0	9.0
\$750 - \$1 million	4.2	4.3	4.2
\$1 million and over	3.4	4.3	3.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Value	\$310,000	\$242,000	\$300,000
Sample Size	855	121	976
Number of Households	19,052	5,936	25,020

**TABLE 5-50
MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Median ¹		Community	Year	Median ¹
Westport	2000	\$618,000		Tidewater	2001	\$207,000
Bergen	2001	\$423,000		Jacksonville	2002	\$203,000
Washington	2003	\$392,000		Tucson	2002	\$203,000
Los Angeles	1997	\$366,000		Wilmington	1995	\$200,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$356,000		Milwaukee	1996	\$190,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$348,000		Richmond	1994	\$178,000
St. Paul	2004	\$319,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$165,000
W Palm Beach	2005	\$306,000		Rochester	1999	\$158,000
DETROIT	2005	\$300,000		Orlando	1993	\$143,000
Miami	2004	\$283,000		South Broward	1990	\$127,000
Rhode Island	2002	\$280,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$120,000
Monmouth	1997	\$253,000		Broward	1997	\$100,000
Atlanta	1996	\$234,000		U.S. Census	2004	\$156,000
Charlotte	1997	\$232,000		¹ Median housing values are adjusted to 2005 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (www.bls.gov).		
Sarasota	2001	\$228,000				
Hartford	2000	\$225,000				
South Palm Beach	2005	\$218,000				

TABLE 5-51						
HOUSING VALUE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS						
Housing Value	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Under \$50,000	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	0.0	4.4	2.1	1.4	8.4	4.6
\$100 - \$150,000	0.0	3.6	3.9	14.0	9.2	11.8
\$150 - \$250,000	35.9	21.8	25.8	30.0	37.8	33.5
\$250 - \$350,000	17.9	29.0	26.7	24.5	21.8	23.3
\$350 - \$500,000	28.2	26.2	20.6	14.7	10.9	13.0
\$500 - \$750,000	10.3	8.7	11.2	6.3	5.9	6.1
\$750 - \$1 million	0.0	3.2	6.4	2.8	2.5	2.7
\$1 million and over	7.7	2.4	3.0	6.3	3.4	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Value	\$329,000	\$317,000	\$317,000	\$269,000	\$235,000	\$250,000
Sample Size	37	279	381	148	131	279
Number of Households	1,068	6,936	8,890	3,974	4,039	8,013

TABLE 5-52
HOUSING VALUE BY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS

Housing Value	Household with Children	Household with Only Adult Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under \$50,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	2.1	8.6
\$100 - \$150,000	1.9	1.4	2.1	13.0	4.9	21.9
\$150 - \$250,000	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.6	30.7	35.2
\$250 - \$350,000	25.7	34.7	31.9	15.2	25.9	21.9
\$350 - \$500,000	27.5	25.0	19.9	10.9	16.1	7.6
\$500 - \$750,000	9.0	11.1	14.2	2.2	7.7	3.8
\$750 - \$1 million	5.3	1.4	6.4	2.2	4.2	1.0
\$1 million and over	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.2	8.4	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Value	\$332,000	\$322,000	\$331,000	\$197,000	\$297,000	\$205,000
Sample Size	337	110	150	70	181	85
Number of Hhlds	8,602	1,863	3,970	1,214	3,993	3,575

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked their household income before taxes in 2004. 75 % of respondents answered this question by selecting from the categories shown in **Table 5-53**. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 25 % of respondents is unknown. (Most Jewish community studies have a non-response rate for household income of between 20 % and 40 %.)

Not all 25 % of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the household income. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that had all respondents been willing or able to respond, the distribution of household income among those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution among those respondents who responded. 9 % of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in the table, but were willing or able to report whether their household income was under or over \$100,000. 49 % of these respondents reported that their household income was over \$100,000, compared to the 44 % of respondents who reported their household income at \$100,000 and over using the detailed income categories. This is an indication that the non-responses to this question probably does not bias the results in any serious manner. The subsequent analysis excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed income categories.

8 % (2,370 households) of households earn an annual income under \$15,000; 9 %, \$15,000-\$25,000; 14 %, \$25,000-\$50,000; 15 %, \$50,000-\$75,000; 11 %, \$75,000-\$100,000; 18 %, \$100,000-\$150,000; 9 %, \$150,000-\$200,000; and 16 %, \$200,000 and over.

The median household income is \$85,000, which means that half of households have an annual income under \$85,000 and half have an annual income over \$85,000.

Comparisons with other Jewish communities. **Table 5-54** shows **median household income** of Jewish households in Detroit compared to other Jewish communities. Direct comparisons with other Jewish communities must be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation, cost of living variations from community to community exist. The median household income of \$85,000 is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$101,000 in Washington, \$79,000 in Baltimore, and \$60,000 in Philadelphia. The \$85,000 compares to \$88,000 in 1989. The \$85,000 compares to \$57,000 nationally, \$63,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and \$45,000 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to 2004 dollars.)

Household Income by Income Category. Table 5-55 shows annual household income of Jewish households compared to other Jewish communities by income category. Note that direct comparisons with other Jewish communities for household income by income category should be treated with caution because such data have *not* been adjusted for inflation and because the cost of living varies from community to community.

The 17% earning an annual household income **under \$25,000** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities (that have completed studies since 2000) and compares to 6% in Washington. The 17% compares to 22% nationally, 16% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

The 44% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities (that have completed studies since 2000) and compares to 47% in Washington. The 44% compares to 21% nationally, 26% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004, and 15% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

The 16% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities (that have completed studies since 2000) and compares to 12% in Washington. The 16% compares to 6% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004 and 3% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Household Type. Table 5-58 shows that the \$116,000 **median household income of households with children** is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$139,000 in Washington. The \$116,000 compares to \$115,000 in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 5-53 to Table 5-60 show median household income for various population subgroups. Overall, the median household income is \$85,000. The **median household income** is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (\$105,000) and age 35-64 (\$115,000)
- * households with children (\$116,000), households with adult children only (\$135,000), and non-elderly couple households (\$137,000)
- * Reform households (\$103,000)
- * synagogue member households (\$107,000)

The **median household income** is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (\$52,000)
- * households age 75 and over (\$27,000)
- * non-elderly single households (\$52,000) and elderly single households (\$24,000)
- * Orthodox households (\$54,000)
- * synagogue non-member households (\$60,000)

Overall, 44% of households **earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 35-64 (57%)
- * households with children (58%), households with adult children only (69%), and non-elderly couple households (71%)

The percentage of households **who earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over** is much lower for:

- * households age 65-74 (32%) and age 75 and over (13%)
- * non-elderly single households (16%) and elderly single households (6%)
- * Orthodox households (18%)
- * synagogue non-member households (34%)

Other Important Findings.

- * median household income is much higher in the Core Area (\$94,000) than in the Non-Core Area (\$52,000)
- * median household income is much higher for elderly couple households (\$86,000) than for elderly single households (\$24,000)
- * median household income is much higher for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

TABLE 5-53 HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2004 Household Income	Core Area	Non-Core Area	All
Under \$15,000	3.9%	17.3%	7.9%
\$15 - \$25,000	4.6	19.2	9.0
\$25 - \$50,000	14.5	12.7	14.0
\$50 - \$75,000	16.8	10.1	14.8
\$75 - \$100,000	13.4	4.7	10.8
\$100 - \$150,000	19.9	14.9	18.4
\$150 - \$200,000	9.9	6.2	8.8
\$200,000 and over	17.0	14.9	16.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	46.8%	36.0%	43.5%
Median Income	\$94,000	\$52,000	\$85,000
	813	128	941
Number of Households	22,000	8,000	30,000

TABLE 5-54
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Median ¹		Community	Year	Median ¹
Westport	2000	\$150,000		Rhode Island	2002	\$71,000
Bergen	2001	\$114,000		Seattle	2000	\$71,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$107,000		Palm Springs	1998	\$71,000
Washington	2003	\$101,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$70,000
Howard County	1999	\$92,000		Columbus	2001	\$70,000
Monmouth	1997	\$92,000		Denver	1997	\$69,000
Hartford	2000	\$90,000		Miami	2004	\$66,000
Detroit	1989	\$88,000		St. Louis	1995	\$66,000
DETROIT	2005	\$85,000		York	1999	\$65,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$84,000		Buffalo	1995	\$65,000
Toronto ²	1990	\$84,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$63,000
San Francisco	2004	\$83,000		Worcester	1986	\$63,000
Charlotte	1997	\$83,000		Orlando	1993	\$62,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$81,000		Tucson	2002	\$60,000
Baltimore	1999	\$79,000		Philadelphia	1997	\$60,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$78,000		S Palm Beach	2005	\$59,000
Atlanta	1996	\$78,000		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$56,000
Richmond	1994	\$77,000		South Broward	1990	\$56,000
Houston	1986	\$77,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$55,000
St. Paul	2004	\$76,000		Broward	1997	\$48,000
Rochester	1999	\$76,000		NJPS	2000	\$57,000
Boston	1995	\$76,000		U.S. Census	2004	\$45,000
Tidewater	2001	\$75,000				
Wilmington	1995	\$73,000				
Sarasota	2001	\$72,000				
Milwaukee	1996	\$72,000				
Harrisburg	1994	\$72,000				
Dallas	1988	\$72,000				

¹ Median household income is adjusted to 2004 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (www.bls.gov).

² In Canadian dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on U.S. inflation rates.

Note: The *Year* indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The *Median Household Income* is for the previous year.

TABLE 5-55 HOUSEHOLD INCOME COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	\$100,000 and Over	\$200,000 and Over
Westport	2000	4%	8	24	64	30%
Bergen	2001	8%	13	28	52	19%
Washington	2003	6%	13	33	47	12%
DETROIT	2005	17%	14	26	44	16%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	17	35	38	14%
San Francisco	2004	10%	19	34	37	11%
Phoenix	2002	14%	23	28	36	NA
Minneapolis	2004	20%	14	33	34	12%
Hartford	2000	13%	18	36	33	9%
St. Paul	2004	16%	21	30	33	11%
Jacksonville	2002	13%	20	35	32	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	17	30	32	NA
Miami	2004	22%	19	28	31	12%
San Diego	2003	43%		26	31	NA
New York	2002	45%		24	31	NA
Rhode Island	2002	17%	21	32	30	9%
West Palm Beach	2005	13%	20	40	28	9%
Tidewater	2001	13%	22	37	28	11%
Columbus	2001	15%	24	35	27	5%
Sarasota	2001	10%	28	36	26	9%
South Palm Beach	2005	19%	25	32	25	9%
Tucson	2002	22%	24	31	23	6%
Seattle	2000	21%	17	42	20	6%

TABLE 5-55 HOUSEHOLD INCOME COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	\$100,000 and Over	\$200,000 and Over
Studies Prior to 2000						
Palm Springs	1998	20 %	25	21	34	NA
Howard County	1999	4 %	19	47	30	NA
Monmouth	1997	13 %	16	42	29	6 %
Charlotte	1997	11 %	24	37	29	7 %
Rochester	1999	16 %	21	34	28	7 %
Baltimore	1999	14 %	23	36	27	NA
Detroit	1989	17 %	28	30	25	5 %
Atlanta	1996	19 %	20	38	23	5 %
Denver	1997	26 %	23	28	23	NA
Los Angeles	1997	27 %	18	33	22	7 %
Richmond	1994	16 %	26	37	21	5 %
Milwaukee	1996	21 %	23	36	21	5 %
St. Louis	1995	21 %	28	32	20	7 %
York	1999	16 %	27	37	19	8 %
Harrisburg	1994	20 %	26	36	19	5 %
Buffalo	1995	20 %	29	32	19	NA
Wilmington	1995	18 %	26	38	18	4 %
Philadelphia	1997	24 %	26	32	17	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	30 %	30	25	16	6 %
Dallas	1988	21 %	37	29	14	4 %
Orlando	1993	23 %	33	32	13	4 %

**TABLE 5-55
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	<i>\$100,000 and Over</i>	\$200,000 and Over
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14 %	39	35	12	2 %
Houston	1986	19 %	42	27	12	NA
Broward	1997	33 %	28	28	11	3 %
Worcester	1986	33 %	35	22	10	NA
South Broward	1990	35 %	32	25	8	NA
Boston	1995	42 %		33	26	7 %
Essex-Morris	1998	22 %		33	44	NA
Toronto ¹	1990	80 %			20	NA
NJPS	2000	22 %	24	33	21	NA
U.S. Census	2004	28 %	28	30	15	3 %

¹ Based on Canadian dollars.

TABLE 5-56						
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
2004 Household Income	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Under \$15,000	2.3%	0.8%	2.5%	2.3%	27.9%	18.7%
\$15 - \$25,000	4.5	4.2	2.6	15.3	20.2	18.4
\$25 - \$50,000	13.6	7.9	11.7	19.4	21.6	20.5
\$50 - \$75,000	18.2	16.7	13.3	19.4	12.0	14.8
\$75 - \$100,000	9.1	13.3	12.7	11.3	5.3	7.5
\$100 - \$150,000	25.0	23.8	23.7	9.7	8.2	8.7
\$150 - \$200,000	6.8	13.3	10.4	8.1	2.4	4.5
\$200,000 and over	20.5	20.0	23.1	14.5	2.4	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	52.3%	57.1%	57.2%	32.3%	13.0%	20.1%
Median Income	\$105,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$67,000	\$27,000	\$41,000
Sample Size	41	268	346	123	163	286
Number of Households	7,202	9,674	9,674	4,396	7,535	11,931

TABLE 5-57						
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
2004 Household Income	Household with Children	Household with Only Adult Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under \$15,000	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	10.7%	6.4%	27.6%
\$15 - \$25,000	2.0	1.5	0.8	12.5	8.1	26.0
\$25 - \$50,000	8.0	4.5	10.3	25.0	14.6	23.5
\$50 - \$75,000	16.3	10.4	7.1	26.8	16.3	11.7
\$75 - \$100,000	15.0	13.4	11.1	8.9	10.6	5.1
\$100 - \$150,000	25.3	26.9	27.8	12.5	17.1	4.1
\$150 - \$200,000	11.3	14.9	14.3	1.8	9.8	1.5
\$200,000 and over	21.7	26.9	28.6	1.8	17.1	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	58.3%	68.7%	70.7%	16.1%	44.0%	6.1%
Median Income	\$116,000	\$135,000	\$137,000	\$52,000	\$86,000	\$24,000
Sample Size	311	100	134	77	149	123
Number of Households	8,850	2,010	4,140	1,710	4,590	6,810

TABLE 5-58 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	Median ¹		Community	Year	Median ¹
Westport	2000	\$204,000		Rochester	1999	\$95,000
Bergen	2001	\$154,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$94,000
Washington	2003	\$139,000		Richmond	1994	\$94,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$118,000		Wilmington	1995	\$93,000
DETROIT	2005	\$116,000		Tidewater	2001	\$92,000
Boston	1995	\$115,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$88,000
Detroit	1989	\$115,000		St. Louis	1995	\$87,000
Monmouth	1997	\$112,000		Tucson	2002	\$85,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$111,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$85,000
Hartford	2000	\$111,000		Orlando	1993	\$82,000
Atlanta	1996	\$109,000		York	1999	\$80,000
San Francisco	2004	\$106,000		Broward	1997	\$78,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$106,000		Sarasota	2001	\$74,000
Milwaukee	1996	\$103,000		¹ Median household income amounts are adjusted to 2004 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (www.bls.gov). Note: The <i>Year</i> indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The <i>Median Household Income</i> is for the previous year.		
Rhode Island	2002	\$102,000				
Miami	2004	\$101,000				
St. Paul	2004	\$101,000				
Charlotte	1997	\$101,000				
Seattle	2000	\$100,000				
Minneapolis	2004	\$99,000				

TABLE 5-59				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
2004 Household Income	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Under \$15,000	14.2%	10.5%	2.8%	11.3%
\$15 - \$25,000	4.5	7.4	10.8	12.4
\$25 - \$50,000	27.7	14.4	8.2	13.0
\$50 - \$75,000	20.5	14.4	14.6	12.4
\$75 - \$100,000	15.2	11.3	12.3	7.7
\$100 - \$150,000	11.6	14.0	24.1	20.7
\$150 - \$200,000	2.7	9.7	8.2	7.1
\$200,000 and over	3.6	18.3	19.0	15.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	17.9%	42.0%	51.3%	43.2%
Median Income	\$54,000	\$82,000	\$103,000	\$78,000
Sample Size	85	288	358	171
Number of Households	8,494	10,680	10,680	5,290

TABLE 5-60 HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center		Jewish Organization	
2004 Household Income	Member	Non- Member	Member	Non- Member	Member	Non- Member
Under \$15,000	2.0%	13.9%	3.6%	8.5%	5.8%	9.0%
\$15 - \$25,000	1.9	16.1	1.5	10.3	4.0	11.7
\$25 - \$50,000	13.4	14.6	17.6	13.3	14.1	13.8
\$50 - \$75,000	15.5	14.1	16.2	14.7	16.3	14.0
\$75 - \$100,000	14.4	7.2	14.0	10.3	10.4	11.2
\$100 - \$150,000	19.4	17.4	18.4	18.5	17.5	18.8
\$150 - \$200,000	11.2	6.3	12.5	8.1	9.8	8.3
\$200,000 and over	22.2	10.4	16.2	16.3	22.1	13.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	52.8%	34.1%	47.1%	42.9%	49.4%	40.3%
Median Income	\$107,000	\$60,000	\$95,000	\$83,000	\$99,000	\$78,000
Sample Size	594	347	218	723	393	548
Number of Hhlds	14,978	15,022	4,500	25,500	10,822	19,178

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Jewish households in Detroit who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2004 may be considered to be *low income households*. **Table 5-53** shows that 17 % (5,070 households) of households are low income households. Note that the sample size for the following data is 82.

✧ 35 % of low income households live in the Core Area.

✧ 44 % of low income households own their homes.

✧ 2 % of low income households are under age 35, 8 % are age 35-49, 11 % are age 50-64, 15 % are age 65-74, and 65 % are age 75 and over.

✧ 68 % of low income households are elderly single households, 12 % are elderly couple households, 8 % are non-elderly single households, 4 % are households with children, 1 % are non-elderly couple households, 1 % are households with only adult children, and 6 % are other household structures.

✧ 29 % of *Jewish* respondents in low income households identify as Conservative, 27 % identify as Reform, 26 % identify as Just Jewish, 14 % identify as Orthodox, and 3 % identify as other Jewish identity types.

✧ 91 % of married couples in low income households are in-married, 5 % are conversionary in-married, and 5 % are intermarried.

✧ 11 % of low income households are synagogue members, 4 % are JCC members, and 20 % are Jewish organization members.

✧ 8 % of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 36 %, on a general trip; and 56 % contain no adult who visited Israel.

✧ 50 % of low income households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 18 % declined to donate when asked, and 32 % were not asked to donate.

✧ 50 % of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 38 % donated under \$100 and 11 % donated \$100-\$500.

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2004 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2003. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2004 Poverty Level
1	\$9,300
2	\$12,500
3	\$15,000
4	\$19,000
5	\$22,000

Each household who reported an annual income below the poverty levels was analyzed to determine if the reported low income was indicative of a household living below the poverty levels given the respondent's other responses. For example, if a household reported an annual income below \$9,300, but the respondent was a 21-year old student living alone off campus, the low income probably would not indicate a household living below the poverty levels and the household would not be reported as such.

Comparisons with other Jewish communities. Table 5-61 shows that 1.6% (480 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 1.6% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 0.4% in Washington. The 1.6% compares to 5.0% nationally.

✓ 1.4% of persons in Jewish households live below the poverty levels. The 1.4% compares to 5.3% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Oakland County as of 2004 and 12.7% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2004.

Table 5-62 shows that 1.7% (237 households) of households with elderly persons reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 1.7% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 0.5% in Washington. The 1.7% compares to 9.0% nationally.

TABLE 5-61
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New York	2002	10.3%		Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%		Bergen	2001	1.3%
St. Paul	2004	5.5%		Westport	2000	1.3%
Miami	2004	3.5%		Hartford	2000	1.1%
San Diego	2003	3.0%		West Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Rochester	1999	2.9%		Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Tucson	2002	2.7%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%		Washington	2003	0.4%
DETROIT	2005	1.6%		NJPS ¹	2000	5.0%
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
South Palm Beach	2005	1.5%				

TABLE 5-62
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS
LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%	Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%	South Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%	DETROIT	2005	1.7%
Miami	2004	4.5%	Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%	West Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Rochester	1999	3.3%	Washington	2003	0.5%
Tucson	2002	2.9%	Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Hartford	2000	2.3%	NJPS ¹	2000	9.0%
Bergen	2001	2.1%	¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Westport	2000	2.0%			

CHAPTER 6

RELIGIOUS PROFILE

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<p><i>For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Isaiah 2:3)</p>
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JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist, Jewish Humanist, Jewish Renewal, or Just Jewish. Jewish identification is a self-definition and is not necessarily based on synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrepancies between Jewish identification and practice are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative, but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform, but report that they never attend synagogue services. **Table 6-1** shows that 11 % (3,420 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 28 % (8,490 households), Conservative; 3 % (990 households), Reconstructionist; 36 % (10,680 households), Reform; 3 % (990 households), Jewish Humanist; 0.5 % (150 households), Jewish Renewal; and 18 % (5,290 households), Just Jewish.

✓ Included in Conservative are 0.1 % (30 households) of respondents who volunteered the response Traditional.

The average household size is 4.52 persons for households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 2.35 persons, Conservative; 2.12 persons, Reconstructionist; 2.49 persons, Reform; 2.03, Jewish Humanist; 2.10, Jewish Renewal, and 2.19 persons, Just Jewish.

100 % of persons are Jewish in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 98 %, Conservative; 56 %, Reconstructionist; 93 %, Reform; 89 %, Jewish Humanist; 88 %, Jewish Renewal; and 75 %, Just Jewish.

Assuming that all *Jewish persons* in a household identify in the same way as the respondent (for example, all Jewish persons in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox identify as Orthodox), then 22 % (15,415 persons) of *Jewish persons* identify as Orthodox; 27 % (19,473 persons), Conservative; 2 % (1,164 persons), Reconstructionist; 35 % (24,705 persons), Reform; 3 %, (1,783 persons), Jewish Humanist; 0.4 % (278 persons), Jewish Renewal; and 12 % (8,690 persons), Just Jewish. Note, however, that it is not necessarily true that all Jewish persons in a household identify the same way as the respondent. For example, we may have interviewed a respondent who identifies as Reform, whereas had we interviewed the spouse or another household member, the Jewish identification might have been Conservative or Just Jewish.

The remainder of this section discusses Jewish identification in terms of the percentage of *households*.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Tables 6-4 to 6-7** compare Jewish identification in Detroit with about 50 comparison Jewish communities. **Table 6-4** shows the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and Just Jewish, and the communities are ordered by the Just Jewish column. **Tables 6-5 to 6-7** order the communities by the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform, respectively.

Table 6-5 shows that the 11% **Orthodox** is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Baltimore, 10% in Cleveland, 4% in Philadelphia, and 2% in Washington. The 11% compares to 7% in 1989. The 11% compares to 8% nationally.

Table 6-6 shows that the 28% **Conservative** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Philadelphia, 33% in Baltimore, 30% in Washington, and 29% in Cleveland. The 28% compares to 38% in 1989. The 28% compares to 25% nationally.

Table 6-7 shows that the 36% **Reform** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Cleveland, 36% in Baltimore, 31% in Washington, and 28% in Philadelphia. The 36% compares to 34% in 1989. The 36% compares to 35% nationally.

Table 6-4 shows that the 18% **Just Jewish** is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Washington, 22% in Philadelphia, 14% in Baltimore, and 11% in Cleveland. The 18% compares to 21% in 1989. The 18% compares to 30% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-2** shows Jewish identification for various population subgroups. Overall, 11% of respondents are **Orthodox**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (38%)
- * households with children (21%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (24%)
- * JCC member households (23%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (46%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (21%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (26%)

The percentage of respondents who identify as **Orthodox** is much lower for respondents in:

- * non-elderly single households (0%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (3%)
- * conversionary in-married households (2%) and intermarried households (0%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (2%)

Overall, 28% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * elderly couple households (40%)
- * Jewish organization member households (41%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (38%)
- * households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

The percentage of respondents who identify as **Conservative** is much lower for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (13 %)
- * intermarried households (10 %)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (16 %)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (18 %)

Overall, 3 % of respondents identify as **Reconstructionist**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * intermarried households (17 %)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (11 %)

Overall, 36 % of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * conversionary in-married households (46 %)

The percentage of respondents who identify as **Reform** is much lower for respondents in:

- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (20 %)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (11 %)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (25 %)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (24 %)

Overall, 18 % of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * non-elderly single households (29 %)
- * intermarried households (36 %)
- * synagogue non-member households (31 %)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (37 %)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33 %)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28 %)

The percentage of respondents who identify as **Just Jewish** is much lower for respondents in:

- * conversionary in-married households (5 %)
- * synagogue member households (4 %)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (5 %)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of respondents who identify as Conservative generally increases with age
- * the percentage of respondents who identify as Orthodox generally decreases with household income
- * respondents in synagogue member households , JCC member households, and Jewish organization member households are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than respondents in non-member households

* respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

* the percentage of respondents who identify as Just Jewish generally decreases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that the respondent in 5.0% of the 1,274 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse 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 in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

TABLE 6-1
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274 HOUSEHOLDS AND 3,393 PERSONS

Jewish Identification	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	% Jewish	Persons in Jewish Households			
	%	Number			All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	11.4%	3,420	4.52	99.8%	15,446	31	15,415	21.6%
Conservative	28.3	8,490	2.35	97.5%	19,973	499	19,473	27.2%
Reconstructionist	3.3	990	2.12	55.5%	2,097	933	1,164	1.6%
Reform	35.6	10,680	2.49	92.9%	26,593	1,888	24,705	34.6%
Jewish Humanist	3.3	990	2.03	88.7%	2,010	227	1,783	2.5%
Jewish Renewal	0.5	150	2.10	88.1%	315	37	278	0.4%
Just Jewish	17.6	5,290	2.19	75.0%	11,587	2,897	8,690	12.2%
All	100.0%	30,000	2.60	91.4%	78,000	6,500	71,500	100.0%

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Variable	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Jewish Humanist	Jewish Renewal	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	11.4%	28.3	3.3	35.6	3.3	0.5	17.6	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
Core Area	11.4%	30.9	1.2	38.1	2.8	0.7	14.9	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	11.1%	21.1	9.0	28.6	5.0	0.0	25.2	161	8,000
AGE OF RESPONDENT									
Under 35	37.7%	13.1	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	59	1,489
35 - 49	14.8%	23.3	3.2	38.2	2.1	0.4	18.0	311	6,909
50 - 64	6.9%	29.6	5.4	38.2	2.4	0.8	16.7	438	9,097
65 - 74	6.8%	33.9	0.0	41.3	2.1	0.0	15.9	191	4,641
75 and over	11.2%	31.1	3.1	26.7	6.8	0.6	20.5	275	7,863
→ 65 and over	9.8%	31.8	2.0	32.0	5.1	0.4	18.9	466	12,504
SEX OF RESPONDENT									
Male	10.1%	25.6	5.7	30.0	5.1	0.2	23.3	508	12,391
Female	12.6%	30.1	1.5	39.4	2.1	0.7	13.6	766	17,608
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	21.1%	24.2	2.7	38.2	1.4	0.3	12.1	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	11.0%	30.5	2.4	35.4	6.1	0.0	14.6	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	5.4%	25.4	7.1	42.0	1.8	0.0	18.3	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	0.0%	36.7	1.5	32.4	0.0	0.0	29.4	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	5.4%	40.1	0.0	33.7	6.4	0.0	14.4	228	4,590
Elderly Single	11.9%	27.1	3.6	32.1	4.6	0.7	20.0	192	6,810

TABLE 6-2									
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Variable	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Jewish Humanist	Jewish Renewal	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	14.2%	29.0	0.6	27.1	1.3	1.3	26.5	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	23.9%	28.7	6.2	20.2	3.9	0.0	17.1	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	16.9%	27.7	2.9	35.7	2.1	0.4	14.3	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	6.3%	24.2	2.8	40.5	5.6	1.6	19.0	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	2.7%	30.9	5.9	39.5	3.9	0.0	17.1	150	4,890
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	17.3%	31.4	0.0	39.1	1.9	0.2	10.1	712	14,329
Conversionary	1.6%	36.1	0.0	45.9	11.5	0.0	4.9	66	1,493
Intermarried	0.0%	9.7	16.9	29.8	6.5	0.8	36.3	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	18.4%	34.8	1.0	38.7	3.3	0.0	3.8	788	14,978
Non-Member	4.4%	22.0	5.4	32.4	3.4	1.0	31.4	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	22.9%	30.4	0.0	31.0	4.3	0.5	10.9	295	4,500
Non-Member	9.4%	28.0	3.7	36.4	3.2	0.5	18.8	979	25,500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	5.5%	40.6	1.1	37.5	3.8	0.0	11.5	542	10,822
Non-Member	14.8%	21.3	4.5	34.4	3.1	0.8	21.1	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Jewish Day School	45.8%	31.7	0.5	11.3	0.0	1.6	9.1	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	5.4%	30.1	2.0	43.4	3.9	0.2	15.0	908	20,354
No	6.6%	16.0	11.2	24.6	3.7	0.5	37.4	144	4,560

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Variable	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Jewish Humanist	Jewish Renewal	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Sleep Away Camp	15.9%	29.8	2.5	37.3	2.0	0.7	11.8	692	14,755
No	7.0%	27.0	4.1	33.7	4.6	0.3	23.3	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	14.4%	32.6	1.3	37.2	2.4	0.4	11.7	765	16,501
No	7.8%	23.2	5.7	33.3	4.4	0.6	25.0	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	20.6%	37.3	1.8	28.6	2.2	0.4	9.1	323	6,776
No	8.4%	23.3	4.3	39.0	4.4	0.1	20.5	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	11.0%	38.4	0.0	35.0	3.8	0.0	11.8	444	8,464
On General Trip	26.4%	31.8	1.7	23.5	2.0	0.6	14.0	370	8,756
No	1.5%	19.2	6.3	44.3	4.0	0.8	23.9	460	12,780
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	14.9%	33.8	0.8	35.8	4.9	0.6	9.2	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.8%	34.5	4.3	38.1	0.7	0.7	12.9	137	3,510
Not Asked	5.0%	18.0	6.8	34.6	2.0	0.3	33.3	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	6.1%	22.3	6.1	35.4	1.7	0.4	28.0	515	13,560
Under \$100	17.5%	30.0	0.3	37.5	1.7	1.4	11.6	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	19.1%	33.3	1.0	33.8	7.6	0.0	5.2	225	5,310
\$500 and over	4.1%	41.9	1.4	35.1	7.4	0.0	10.1	198	3,750

Table 6-3 shows Jewish identification by age of the respondent. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 13% of *respondents under age 35* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 2% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* are under age 35.

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	65+	Sample Size	Number of Households
Orthodox	16.4%	30.0	18.6	9.3	25.7	100.0%	35.0%	104	3,420
Conservative	2.3%	19.0	31.6	18.4	28.7	100.0%	47.1%	402	8,490
Reform	5.0%	24.8	32.6	17.9	19.7	100.0%	37.6%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	3.7%	23.5	28.6	13.8	30.4	100.0%	44.2%	228	5,290
All ¹	5.0%	23.1	30.3	15.4	26.2	100.0%	41.6%	1,274	30,000

¹ Includes Reconstructionist, Jewish Humanist, and Jewish Renewal.

TABLE 6-4
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Tucson	2002	2%	21	2	32	44
San Francisco	2004	3%	17	2	38	40
Howard County	1999	2%	17	1	40	40
St. Paul	2004	2%	32	1	28	37
Sarasota	2001	2%	22	1	38	37
Jacksonville	2002	2%	38	1	24	36
St. Petersburg	1994	3%	23	0	39	36
Minneapolis	2004	2%	31	0	32	35
Rhode Island	2002	6%	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5%	19	NA	41	35
Westport	2000	2%	22	0	41	35
Orlando	1993	2%	33	0	30	35
Washington	2003	2%	30	3	31	34
Columbus	2001	5%	22	1	39	34
Hartford	2000	4%	31	0	31	34
Broward	1997	4%	37	1	24	34
Milwaukee	1996	3%	24	1	39	34
Atlanta	1996	3%	29	1	34	33
Wilmington	1995	6%	28	4	29	33
San Diego	2003	3%	22	3	40	32
Charlotte	1997	2%	26	0	40	32

**TABLE 6-4
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Harrisburg	1994	10%	33	4	22	32
Miami	2004	9%	32	1	27	31
South Broward	1990	5%	37	0	27	31
Bergen	2001	12%	31	1	25	30
Denver ¹	1997	3%	15	5	37	30
Richmond	1994	4%	37	0	29	30
West Palm Beach	2005	2%	32	1	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1%	32	1	37	29
Rochester	1999	6%	24	0	41	29
Phoenix	2002	3%	24	0	44	28
Tidewater	2001	3%	39	1	29	28
Monmouth	1997	9%	37	NA	26	28
South Palm Beach	2005	4%	35	1	34	26
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	22	0	51	26
Los Angeles	1997	4%	28	2	40	26
Toronto	1990	10%	39	1	24	26
New York	2002	19%	26	1	29	25
York	1999	1%	24	1	49	25
Buffalo	1995	6%	31	5	35	23
Philadelphia ²	1997	4%	38	4	28	22
Detroit	1989	7%	38	NA	34	21

**TABLE 6-4
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Essex-Morris	1998	3 %	27	NA	51	20
Boston	1995	3 %	33	2	41	20
DETROIT ³	2005	11 %	28	3	36	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7 %	32	2	41	18
Dallas	1988	4 %	31	NA	48	18
Houston	1986	5 %	29	1	47	17
St. Louis	1995	3 %	21	1	60	15
Baltimore	1999	17 %	33	NA	36	14
Palm Springs ⁴	1998	6 %	31	NA	42	14
Worcester	1986	6 %	30	NA	50	14
Cleveland	1996	10 %	29	1	49	11
NJPS ⁵	2000	8 %	25	2	35	30

¹ 10 % of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

² 5 % of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

³ 3 % of respondents reported Jewish Humanist and 1 % reported Jewish Renewal.

⁴ 7 % of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

⁵ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 6-5
ORTHODOX IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
New York	2002	19%	San Francisco	2004	3%
Baltimore	1999	17%	San Diego	2003	3%
Bergen	2001	12%	Phoenix	2002	3%
DETROIT	2005	11%	Tidewater	2001	3%
Cleveland	1996	10%	Essex-Morris	1998	3%
Harrisburg	1994	10%	Denver	1997	3%
Toronto	1990	10%	Atlanta	1996	3%
Miami	2004	9%	Milwaukee	1996	3%
Monmouth	1997	9%	Boston	1995	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	7%	St. Louis	1995	3%
Detroit	1989	7%	St. Petersburg	1994	3%
Rhode Island	2002	6%	West Palm Beach	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	6%	Minneapolis	2004	2%
Palm Springs	1998	6%	St. Paul	2004	2%
Buffalo	1995	6%	Washington	2003	2%
Wilmington	1995	6%	Jacksonville	2002	2%
Worcester	1986	6%	Tucson	2002	2%
Columbus	2001	5%	Sarasota	2001	2%
Seattle	2000	5%	Westport	2000	2%
South Broward	1990	5%	Howard County	1999	2%
Houston	1986	5%	Charlotte	1997	2%
South Palm Beach	2005	4%	Orlando	1993	2%
Hartford	2000	4%	Atlantic County	2004	1%
Broward	1997	4%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
Los Angeles	1997	4%	York	1999	1%
Philadelphia	1997	4%	NJPS ¹	2000	8%
Richmond	1994	4%	¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Dallas	1988	4%			

**TABLE 6-6
CONSERVATIVE IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%	Atlanta	1996	29%
Toronto	1990	39%	Cleveland	1996	29%
Jacksonville	2002	38%	Houston	1986	29%
Philadelphia	1997	38%	DETROIT	2005	28%
Detroit	1989	38%	Los Angeles	1997	28%
Broward	1997	37%	Wilmington	1995	28%
Monmouth	1997	37%	Essex-Morris	1998	27%
Richmond	1994	37%	New York	2002	26%
South Broward	1990	37%	Charlotte	1997	26%
South Palm Beach	2005	35%	Phoenix	2002	24%
Baltimore	1999	33%	Rochester	1999	24%
Boston	1995	33%	York	1999	24%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	Milwaukee	1996	24%
Orlando	1993	33%	St. Petersburg	1994	23%
West Palm Beach	2005	32%	San Diego	2003	22%
Atlantic County	2004	32%	Columbus	2001	22%
Miami	2004	32%	Sarasota	2001	22%
St. Paul	2004	32%	Westport	2000	22%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	Tucson	2002	21%
Bergen	2001	31%	St. Louis	1995	21%
Hartford	2000	31%	Seattle	2000	19%
Palm Springs	1998	31%	San Francisco	2004	17%
Buffalo	1995	31%	Howard County	1999	17%
Dallas	1988	31%	Denver	1997	15%
Washington	2003	30%	NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Rhode Island	2002	30%	¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Worcester	1986	30%			

**TABLE 6-7
REFORM IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	60%		Baltimore	1999	36%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%		Buffalo	1995	35%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%		South Palm Beach	2005	34%
Worcester	1986	50%		Atlanta	1996	34%
York	1999	49%		Detroit	1989	34%
Cleveland	1996	49%		Minneapolis	2004	32%
Dallas	1988	48%		Tucson	2002	32%
Houston	1986	47%		Washington	2003	31%
Phoenix	2002	44%		Hartford	2000	31%
Palm Springs	1998	42%		Orlando	1993	30%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%		New York	2002	29%
Seattle	2000	41%		Tidewater	2001	29%
Westport	2000	41%		Wilmington	1995	29%
Rochester	1999	41%		Richmond	1994	29%
Boston	1995	41%		St. Paul	2004	28%
San Diego	2003	40%		Rhode Island	2002	28%
Howard County	1999	40%		Philadelphia	1997	28%
Charlotte	1997	40%		Miami	2004	27%
Los Angeles	1997	40%		South Broward	1990	27%
Columbus	2001	39%		Monmouth	1997	26%
Milwaukee	1996	39%		Bergen	2001	25%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
San Francisco	2004	38%		Broward	1997	24%
Sarasota	2001	38%		Toronto	1990	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	37%		Harrisburg	1994	22%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		NJPS ¹	2000	35%
Denver	1997	37%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
DETROIT	2005	36%				

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Tables 6-8 to 6-21 examine seven Jewish religious practices observed by persons in Jewish households in Detroit, while Tables 6-22 and 6-23 examine one non-Jewish religious practice (having a Christmas tree in the home). Some questions were asked with the responses always, usually, sometimes, and never (participate in a Passover Seder, light Chanukah candles, light Sabbath candles, and have a Christmas tree in the home) and the discussions focus on the percentage who always or usually observe the religious practice. Other questions were asked with yes and no responses (have a mezuzah on the front door, keep a kosher home, keep kosher in and out of the home, and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may overstate the level of observance of religious practices.

Table 6-8 summarizes the overall results on religious practices. Practices that involve once per year rituals (participate in a Passover Seder and light Chanukah candles) are widely observed religious practices. The practice of having a mezuzah on the front door, which involves a ritual that must be observed only once every few years at most (when one moves into a new residence), is observed by 77% of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 82% of households, and lighting Chanukah candles, by 77%. The practice of lighting Sabbath candles, which involves a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 29% of households, and refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath, by 10% of respondents. Keeping a kosher home, an ongoing practice, is observed by 22% of households, and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 14% of respondents. Refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath is observed by 10% of respondents.

The practice of having a Christmas tree in the home is always/usually observed by 11% of households.

TABLE 6-8 SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES					
Religious Practice	Always + Usually or Yes	Always or Yes	Usually	Sometimes	Never or No
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 30,000					
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	76.6%	76.6%			23.4
Participate in a Passover Seder	81.9%	74.9%	7.0	12.4	5.7
Light Chanukah Candles	77.1%	68.9%	8.2	9.9	13.0
Light Sabbath Candles	29.2%	21.9%	7.3	31.1	39.7
Keep a Kosher Home	22.4%	22.4%			77.6
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	13.9%	13.9%			86.1
Refrain from Using Electricity	9.5%	9.5%			90.5
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	10.7%	9.2%	1.5	4.2	85.1

PRACTICE

Table 6-9 shows that 89% of Jewish households in Detroit contain a member who observes *at least one* of the following religious practices (*practice*):

- Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually);
- Light Chanukah candles (always/usually);
- Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or
- Keep a kosher home (yes).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 89% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Washington. The 89% compares to 88% in 1989.

✓ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 89% of households increases to 93%.

TABLE 6-9 PRACTICE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	93 %		Broward	1997	85 %
Bergen	2001	91 %		Wilmington	1995	85 %
DETROIT	2005	89%		Washington	2003	84 %
South Palm Beach	2005	89 %		Milwaukee	1996	84 %
West Palm Beach	2005	88 %		St. Louis	1995	84 %
Minneapolis	2004	88 %		South Broward	1990	84 %
Rochester	1999	88 %		Los Angeles	1997	83 %
Detroit	1989	88%		Richmond	1994	82 %
Atlantic County	2004	87 %		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	81 %
Miami	2004	87 %		Charlotte	1997	81 %
Hartford	2000	87 %		Orlando	1993	81 %
Westport	2000	87 %		Sarasota	2001	78 %
Tidewater	2001	86 %		Tucson	2002	77 %
Atlanta	1996	86 %		York	1999	77 %
Harrisburg	1994	86 %		St. Petersburg	1994	76 %
St. Paul	2004	85 %		Jacksonville	2002	75 %
Rhode Island	2002	85 %				

HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR

Table 6-10 shows that 77% of Jewish households in Detroit have a mezuzah on the front door.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-11 shows that the 77% is the seventh highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Philadelphia and 55% in Washington. The 77% compares to 61% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-10 shows the percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door for various population subgroups. Overall, 77% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households with only adult children (88%)
- * Orthodox households (94%) and Conservative households (89%)
- * in-married households (94%) and conversionary in-married households (92%)
- * synagogue member households (93%), JCC member households (90%), and Jewish organization member households (90%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (96%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (89%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (89%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (87%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (92%)

The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (54%)
- * households who rent their home (67%)
- * non-elderly single households (56%) and elderly single households (66%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (63%)
- * Just Jewish households (43%)
- * intermarried households (27%)
- * synagogue non-member households (60%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (43%)
- * households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (67%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (66%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (62%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (56%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (64%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door is higher for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

* households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to have a mezuzah on the front door than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-10 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	76.6%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	84.7%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	53.6%	161	8,000
HOME OWNERSHIP			
Own	78.3%	1,114	25,020
Rent	67.0%	160	4,980
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	83.7%	47	1,192
35 - 49	79.9%	326	7,202
50 - 64	77.0%	458	9,674
65 - 74	80.0%	182	4,396
75 and over	69.5%	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	73.3%	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	81.5%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	87.8%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	79.8%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	55.7%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	84.0%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	65.9%	192	6,810

TABLE 6-10 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	62.6%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	79.1%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	80.6%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	82.1%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	74.8%	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	93.6%	104	3,420
Conservative	88.5%	402	8,490
Reform	82.5%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	43.1%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	94.2%	712	14,329
Conversionary	91.8%	66	1,493
Intermarried	26.6%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	93.0%	788	14,978
Non-Member	60.3%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	89.7%	295	4,500
Non-Member	74.2%	979	25,500

TABLE 6-10 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	90.1%	542	10,822
Non-Member	68.9%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Jewish Day School	96.3%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	79.4%	908	20,354
No	43.0%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Sleep Away Camp	85.9%	692	14,755
No	67.3%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	85.3%	765	16,501
No	65.6%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	88.8%	323	6,776
No	72.8%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	89.3%	444	8,464
On General Trip	85.2%	370	8,756
No	62.3%	460	12,780

TABLE 6-10 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	87.1%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	84.9%	137	3,510
Not Asked	56.1%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	63.6%	515	13,560
Under \$100	84.3%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	92.4%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	84.6%	198	3,750

TABLE 6-11
HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	87%	Los Angeles	1997	63%
West Palm Beach	2005	83%	Westport	2000	62%
Miami	2004	82%	Milwaukee	1996	62%
Monmouth	1997	81%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
Broward	1997	79%	Atlanta	1996	61%
South Broward	1990	79%	Harrisburg	1994	61%
DETROIT	2005	77%	St. Petersburg	1994	61%
Atlantic County	2004	77%	York	1999	60%
Bergen	2001	76%	Wilmington	1995	60%
Hartford	2000	72%	Orlando	1993	59%
Sarasota	2001	69%	Houston *	1986	59%
Tidewater	2001	68%	Tucson	2002	58%
Rochester	1999	68%	Charlotte	1997	57%
St. Paul	2004	67%	Washington	2003	55%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	Phoenix *	2002	55%
Philadelphia *	1997	67%	Seattle	2000	41%
Minneapolis	2004	65%	NJPS ¹ *	2000	61%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	* Have a mezuzah on any door of the house. ¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Richmond	1994	64%			
Dallas *	1988	64%			

PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER

Table 6-12 shows that 75% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 7%, usually; 12%, sometimes; and 6%, never. In total, 82% of households always or usually participate in a Seder.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-13 shows that the 82% who **always/usually** participate in a Seder is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Baltimore, 77% in Washington, and 74% in Philadelphia. The 82% compares to 82% in 1989.

The 6% who **never** participate in a Seder is the third lowest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Philadelphia and Cleveland, 7% in Washington, and 6% in Baltimore. The 6% compares to 9% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-12 shows the percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Seder for various population subgroups. Overall, 82% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (92%)
- * Orthodox households (94%)
- * in-married households (95%)
- * synagogue member households (96%), JCC member households (94%), and Jewish organization member households (93%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (96%)
- * households in which an adult was active in a Jewish youth group as teenager (92%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (94%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (94%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (92%)
- * household who declined to donate in the past year when asked (93%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (95%) and \$500 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Seder is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (59%)
- * households age 75 and over (72%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (68%)
- * Just Jewish households (59%)
- * intermarried households (46%)
- * synagogue non-member households (68%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (47%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (70%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (69%)
- * household who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year when asked (63%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (70%)

Other Important Findings.

* households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to always/usually participate in a Seder than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

* the percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Seder generally increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 6-12 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	81.9%	74.9%	7.0	12.4	5.7	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	89.9%	83.8%	6.1	7.0	3.1	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	59.2%	49.5%	9.7	27.7	13.1	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	91.5%	89.4%	2.1	6.4	2.1	47	1,192
35 - 49	87.5%	85.1%	2.4	7.1	5.4	326	7,202
50 - 64	81.8%	75.2%	6.6	14.4	3.8	458	9,674
65 - 74	87.7%	78.2%	9.5	7.8	4.5	182	4,396
75 and over	72.1%	60.7%	11.4	18.5	9.4	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	77.8%	67.1%	10.7	14.6	7.6	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	90.4%	88.8%	1.6	7.1	2.5	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	86.4%	81.5%	4.9	7.4	6.2	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	84.1%	77.0%	7.1	11.2	4.7	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	72.9%	65.8%	7.1	21.4	5.7	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	84.5%	77.0%	7.5	10.2	5.3	228	4,590
Elderly Single	73.9%	61.7%	12.2	16.8	9.3	192	6,810

TABLE 6-12							
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	68.3%	59.3%	9.0	19.4	12.3	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	81.3%	64.9%	16.4	15.6	3.1	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	86.9%	81.9%	5.0	9.7	3.4	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	87.3%	79.4%	7.9	8.3	4.4	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	80.8%	80.1%	0.7	16.6	2.6	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	93.7%	93.7%	0.0	2.8	3.5	104	3,420
Conservative	90.2%	83.3%	6.9	6.3	3.5	402	8,490
Reform	89.2%	81.9%	7.3	8.5	2.3	493	10,680
Just Jewish	59.2%	48.1%	11.1	27.8	13.0	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	94.9%	90.8%	4.1	4.4	0.7	712	14,329
Conversionary	90.2%	86.9%	3.3	8.2	1.6	66	1,493
Intermarried	46.4%	37.6%	8.8	32.0	21.6	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	95.9%	93.0%	2.9	2.8	1.3	788	14,978
Non-Member	67.9%	56.8%	11.1	22.0	10.1	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	94.1%	89.2%	4.9	5.4	0.5	295	4,500
Non-Member	79.8%	72.4%	7.4	13.6	6.6	979	25,500

TABLE 6-12							
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	93.4%	85.5%	7.9	4.3	2.3	542	10,822
Non-Member	75.3%	68.7%	6.6	17.0	7.7	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	96.2%	90.9%	5.3	2.7	1.1	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	86.4%	79.1%	7.3	10.5	3.1	908	20,354
No	47.3%	39.8%	7.5	31.7	21.0	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Sleep Away Camp	90.2%	86.4%	3.8	6.5	3.3	692	14,755
No	73.8%	63.6%	10.2	18.4	7.8	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	92.2%	86.4%	5.8	5.9	1.9	765	16,501
No	69.5%	60.7%	8.8	20.4	10.1	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	94.2%	91.3%	2.9	4.7	1.1	323	6,776
No	80.1%	72.2%	7.9	14.7	5.2	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	94.2%	90.2%	4.0	3.8	2.0	444	8,464
On General Trip	89.4%	84.1%	5.3	4.2	6.4	370	8,756
No	68.5%	58.3%	10.2	23.8	7.7	460	12,780

TABLE 6-12
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	91.5%	86.7%	4.8	5.7	2.8	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	92.8%	79.9%	12.9	5.8	1.4	137	3,510
Not Asked	62.6%	54.1%	8.5	26.6	10.8	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	70.4%	60.7%	9.7	21.2	8.4	515	13,560
Under \$100	88.0%	82.9%	5.1	8.2	3.8	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	94.7%	89.9%	4.8	4.8	0.5	225	5,310
\$500 and over	93.9%	89.8%	4.1	2.0	4.1	198	3,750

TABLE 6-13 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Toronto	1990	88%	82%	6	6	6
Monmouth	1997	86%	77%	9	10	5
Baltimore	1999	85%	77%	8	9	6
Bergen	2001	85%	76%	9	11	4
Essex-Morris	1998	84%	76%	8	9	7
DETROIT	2005	82%	75%	7	12	6
Worcester	1986	82%	78%	4	10	7
Detroit	1989	82%	73%	9	9	9
Boston	1995	82%	82%		18	
Houston	1986	82%	82%		18	
Howard County	1999	81%	72%	9	12	7
South Palm Beach	2005	80%	68%	12	14	7
Westport	2000	79%	68%	11	13	8
Miami	2004	79%	67%	11	14	7
West Palm Beach	2005	79%	66%	13	15	7
Dallas	1988	78%	71%	7	15	6
Rochester	1999	78%	70%	9	15	7
Hartford	2000	78%	69%	9	13	9
Minneapolis	2004	78%	68%	11	15	7
Atlantic County	2004	78%	66%	12	15	6
St. Louis	1995	77%	68%	9	13	11
Washington	2003	77%	65%	12	16	7

TABLE 6-13
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Milwaukee	1996	77%	65%	12	12	11
New York	2002	77%	77%		15	8
St. Paul	2004	76%	68%	8	17	8
Atlanta	1996	76%	65%	11	14	11
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13
Broward	1997	75%	64%	11	16	8
Tidewater	2001	75%	64%	11	15	10
Los Angeles	1997	74%	64%	10	14	12
Wilmington	1995	74%	64%	10	14	13
Philadelphia	1997	74%	63%	11	17	9
Richmond	1994	73%	63%	10	16	11
Rhode Island	2002	73%	61%	12	17	10
Palm Springs	1998	72%	72%		17	12
South Broward	1990	70%	56%	14	15	15
Charlotte	1997	69%	58%	11	20	11
Sarasota	2001	69%	57%	12	17	14
Orlando	1993	67%	54%	12	20	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%	54%	12	16	18
St. Petersburg	1994	65%	56%	9	16	19
Columbus	2001	65%	54%	11	21	14

TABLE 6-13
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
York	1999	64 %	55 %	9	20	16
San Diego	2003	64 %	64 %		20	16
Jacksonville	2002	63 %	53 %	10	22	15
Phoenix	2002	62 %	49 %	13	26	12
Denver	1997	62 %	62 %		38	
Tucson	2002	61 %	49 %	11	26	13
San Francisco	2004	55 %	55 %		45	
Cleveland	1996	NA	76 %	15		9
Buffalo	1995	NA	91 %			9

LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES

Table 6-14 shows that 69% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 8%, usually; 10%, sometimes; and 13%, never. In total, 77% of households always or usually light Chanukah candles.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-15 shows that the 77% who **always/usually** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Baltimore, 71% in Philadelphia, and 70% in Washington. The 77% compares to 77% in 1989.

The 13% who **never** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Philadelphia, 15% in Cleveland, 13% in Washington, and 11% in Baltimore. The 13% compares to 15% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-14 shows the percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles for various population subgroups. Overall, 77% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 35-49 (90%)
- * households with children (95%) and non-elderly couple households (89%)
- * Orthodox households (97%)
- * in-married households (91%) and conversionary in-married households (95%)
- * synagogue member households (91%) and JCC member households (87%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (96%)
- * households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (87%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (93%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (88%)
- * household who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year when asked (89%)

The percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (65%)
- * households age 75 and over (61%)
- * non-elderly single households (60%) and elderly single households (60%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (65%)
- * Just Jewish households (58%)
- * intermarried households (54%)
- * synagogue non-member households (63%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (48%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (67%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (64%)

Other Important Findings.

* the percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles generally increases with household income and the level of donations to the Jewish Federation

* households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-14 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	77.1%	68.9%	8.2	9.9	13.0	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	81.4%	73.9%	7.5	9.4	9.2	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	65.1%	54.8%	10.3	11.2	23.7	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	81.3%	77.1%	4.2	8.3	10.4	47	1,192
35 - 49	90.2%	84.1%	6.1	5.4	4.4	326	7,202
50 - 64	80.1%	70.5%	9.6	9.8	10.1	458	9,674
65 - 74	75.4%	68.7%	6.7	14.0	10.6	182	4,396
75 and over	61.1%	51.4%	9.7	12.3	26.6	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	66.6%	57.8%	8.8	12.7	20.7	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	94.8%	90.1%	4.7	3.3	1.9	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	89.0%	84.1%	4.9	6.1	4.9	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	76.2%	65.5%	10.7	10.1	13.7	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	59.5%	45.0%	14.5	24.6	15.9	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	77.0%	66.8%	10.2	7.5	15.5	228	4,590
Elderly Single	59.5%	52.0%	7.5	16.1	24.4	192	6,810

TABLE 6-14 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	65.2%	52.3%	12.9	14.8	20.0	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	74.4%	66.6%	7.8	9.3	16.3	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	81.5%	74.3%	7.2	10.1	8.4	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	83.4%	75.5%	7.9	9.5	7.1	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	85.3%	72.6%	12.7	2.7	12.0	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	97.2%	97.2%	0.0	0.0	2.8	104	3,420
Conservative	85.4%	77.1%	8.3	6.6	8.0	402	8,490
Reform	79.5%	71.0%	8.5	13.8	6.7	493	10,680
Just Jewish	57.6%	43.3%	14.3	13.8	28.6	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	90.8%	83.8%	7.0	6.0	3.2	712	14,329
Conversionary	95.0%	88.3%	6.7	3.3	1.7	66	1,493
Intermarried	54.4%	46.4%	8.0	11.2	34.4	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	91.0%	86.1%	4.9	5.9	3.1	788	14,978
Non-Member	63.2%	51.6%	11.6	14.0	22.8		15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	87.0%	81.6%	5.4	7.6	5.4	295	4,500
Non-Member	75.4%	66.7%	8.7	10.3	14.3	979	25,500

TABLE 6-14 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	85.3%	76.5%	8.8	8.4	6.3	542	10,822
Non-Member	72.7%	64.8%	7.9	10.7	16.6	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	95.8%	89.4%	6.4	2.1	2.1	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	79.9%	70.4%	9.5	10.5	9.6	908	20,354
No	48.4%	43.6%	4.8	14.0	37.6	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Sleep Away Camp	86.7%	79.6%	7.1	7.0	6.3	692	14,755
No	68.5%	58.9%	9.6	12.2	19.3	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	84.1%	78.2%	5.9	8.6	7.3	765	16,501
No	69.2%	57.9%	11.3	10.9	19.9	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	92.8%	86.7%	6.1	3.6	3.6	323	6,776
No	74.3%	65.4%	8.9	11.6	14.1	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	88.1%	79.7%	8.4	8.1	3.8	444	8,464
On General Trip	81.0%	76.3%	4.7	7.3	11.7	370	8,756
No	67.3%	56.8%	10.5	13.0	19.7	460	12,780

TABLE 6-14 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	82.4%	75.5%	6.9	9.5	8.1	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	88.6%	72.9%	15.7	6.4	5.0	137	3,510
Not Asked	63.6%	55.6%	8.0	11.8	24.6	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	70.1%	59.9%	10.2	10.4	19.5	515	13,560
Under \$100	79.5%	73.0%	6.5	11.6	8.9	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	85.7%	80.0%	5.7	7.6	6.7	225	5,310
\$500 and over	83.2%	73.8%	9.4	8.1	8.7	198	3,750

TABLE 6-15
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Monmouth	1997	87%	82%	5	7	6
Boston	1995	85%	85%		15	
Bergen	2001	83%	76%	7	8	9
Howard County	1999	81%	80%	1	6	14
Rochester	1999	80%	72%	8	9	11
Harrisburg	1994	80%	71%	9	5	15
Baltimore	1999	79%	72%	7	10	11
Worcester	1986	79%	72%	7	8	13
Hartford	2000	78%	71%	8	8	13
Westport	2000	78%	70%	8	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	78%	65%	13	14	8
Miami	2004	77%	69%	8	11	13
DETROIT	2005	77%	69%	8	10	13
Detroit	1989	77%	69%	8	9	15
Atlantic County	2004	77%	68%	10	10	12
South Palm Beach	2005	77%	68%	9	10	13
Tidewater	2001	77%	67%	10	10	13
West Palm Beach	2005	76%	68%	9	11	13
Dallas	1988	76%	68%	8	10	14
St. Paul	2004	76%	66%	10	14	10
Rhode Island	2002	76%	66%	10	11	13
New York	2002	76%	76%		12	12

TABLE 6-15
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Broward	1997	74%	68%	6	10	16
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17
Atlanta	1996	74%	66%	8	12	13
Orlando	1993	74%	64%	10	10	16
Essex-Morris	1998	74%	74%		26	
Charlotte	1997	73%	67%	6	10	17
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	63%	10	9	17
St. Louis	1995	72%	65%	7	6	21
York	1999	71%	65%	7	11	18
Toronto	1990	71%	65%	6	9	20
Richmond	1994	71%	64%	7	12	17
Columbus	2001	71%	62%	9	17	12
Philadelphia	1997	71%	62%	9	13	17
Los Angeles	1997	71%	61%	10	12	17
South Broward	1990	70%	64%	6	8	22
Milwaukee	1996	70%	63%	7	11	19
Pittsburgh	2002	70%	60%	10	13	17
Washington	2003	70%	59%	11	17	13
Jacksonville	2002	68%	61%	7	15	17
Tucson	2002	68%	57%	11	16	16
San Diego	2003	68%	68%		16	16
St. Petersburg	1994	67%	62%	5	10	23

TABLE 6-15
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22
Phoenix	2002	64%	53%	11	18	18
Denver	1997	63%	63%		37	
San Francisco	2004	57%	57%		43	
Cleveland	1996	NA	72%	14		15
Houston	1986	NA	79%			21

LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

Table 6-16 shows that 22% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 7%, usually; 31%, sometimes; and 40%, never. In total, 29% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (29%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed above (77%-82%).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-17 shows that the 29% who **always/usually** light Sabbath candles is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Baltimore, 20% in Philadelphia, and 19% in Washington. The 29% compares to 32% in 1989.

The 40% who **never** light Sabbath candles is the third lowest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Philadelphia, 52% in Washington, 44% in Cleveland, and 42% in Baltimore. The 40% compares to 43% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-16 shows the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles for various population subgroups. Overall, 29% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (45%)
- * households with children (44%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (42%)
- * Orthodox households (82%) and Conservative households (40%)
- * in-married households (44%)
- * synagogue member households (47%) and JCC member households (48%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (68%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (51%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (44%) or a general trip (40%)

The percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles is much lower for:

- * household in the Non-Core Area (11%)
- * non-elderly single households (13%) and elderly single households (17%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (14%)
- * Reform households (18%) and Just Jewish households (10%)
- * intermarried households (3%)
- * synagogue non-member households (12%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (10%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (18%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (12%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles generally decreases with age
- * synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are non-member households
- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-16 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	29.2%	21.9%	7.3	31.1	39.7	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	35.6%	26.9%	8.7	32.1	32.3	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	11.3%	8.2%	3.1	28.3	60.4	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	44.9%	34.7%	10.2	20.4	34.7	47	1,192
35 - 49	36.4%	27.6%	8.8	32.0	31.6	326	7,202
50 - 64	28.8%	20.5%	8.3	29.3	41.9	458	9,674
65 - 74	28.4%	22.3%	6.1	38.3	33.3	182	4,396
75 and over	21.3%	16.1%	5.2	29.8	48.9	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	23.6%	18.3%	5.3	33.1	43.3	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	43.7%	33.0%	10.7	28.0	28.3	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	34.6%	30.9%	3.7	33.3	32.1	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	22.5%	15.4%	7.1	32.5	45.0	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	13.1%	4.4%	8.7	33.3	53.6	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	33.3%	26.3%	7.0	33.9	32.8	228	4,590
Elderly Single	16.9%	12.2%	4.7	32.6	50.5	192	6,810

TABLE 6-16							
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	14.1%	12.2%	1.9	41.7	44.2	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	41.8%	37.1%	4.7	20.2	38.0	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	36.7%	27.8%	8.9	30.8	32.5	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	27.5%	18.7%	8.8	29.5	43.0	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	26.5%	16.6%	9.9	34.4	39.1	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	82.3%	82.3%	0.0	11.3	6.4	104	3,420
Conservative	40.3%	27.9%	12.4	29.7	30.0	402	8,490
Reform	18.0%	9.7%	8.3	47.1	34.9	493	10,680
Just Jewish	9.8%	6.1%	3.7	19.4	70.8	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	43.5%	34.5%	9.0	33.2	23.3	712	14,329
Conversionary	29.5%	18.0%	11.5	37.7	32.8	66	1,493
Intermarried	3.2%	0.8%	2.4	17.6	79.2	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	46.5%	35.1%	11.4	32.7	20.8	788	14,978
Non-Member	11.9%	8.8%	3.1	29.5	58.6	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	48.1%	38.9%	9.2	31.9	20.0	295	4,500
Non-Member	25.9%	19.0%	6.9	30.9	43.2	979	25,500

TABLE 6-16							
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	37.1%	26.2%	10.9	37.3	25.6	542	10,822
Non-Member	24.8%	19.6%	5.2	27.6	47.6	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	67.5%	63.2%	4.3	14.9	17.6	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	25.3%	16.2%	9.1	37.2	37.5	908	20,354
No	9.6%	6.9%	2.7	21.0	69.4	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Sleep Away Camp	37.2%	29.4%	7.8	33.3	29.5	692	14,755
No	21.8%	15.0%	6.8	28.8	49.4	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	38.2%	29.6%	8.6	33.9	27.9	765	16,501
No	18.4%	12.7%	5.7	27.6	54.0	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	50.7%	40.9%	9.8	33.7	15.6	323	6,776
No	23.9%	16.7%	7.2	30.5	45.6	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	43.8%	32.2%	11.6	33.6	22.6	444	8,464
On General Trip	39.7%	33.8%	5.9	30.0	30.3	370	8,756
No	12.4%	7.0%	5.4	30.1	57.5	460	12,780

TABLE 6-16
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	37.4%	28.5%	8.9	35.9	26.7	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	29.3%	22.9%	6.4	32.1	38.6	137	3,510
Not Asked	15.8%	11.3%	4.5	22.4	61.8	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	19.3%	14.3%	5.0	25.0	55.7	515	13,560
Under \$100	38.4%	31.6%	6.8	35.6	26.0	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	36.2%	27.2%	9.0	38.6	25.2	225	5,310
\$500 and over	37.2%	24.4%	12.8	33.1	29.7	198	3,750

TABLE 6-17
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Toronto	1990	44%	35%	9	20	36
Houston	1986	40%	40%		60	
Baltimore	1999	36%	24%	12	22	42
Miami	2004	34%	28%	6	23	43
Essex-Morris	1998	33%	26%	7	27	40
Detroit	1989	32%	23%	9	25	43
Bergen	2001	32%	26%	6	23	44
Worcester	1986	32%	23%	9	28	40
New York	2002	31%	31%		22	47
DETROIT	2005	29%	22	7	31	40
Rochester	1999	28%	19%	9	30	42
Harrisburg	1994	27%	15%	12	28	46
Denver	1997	27%	27%		73	
Minneapolis	2004	26%	15%	11	32	42
Hartford	2000	25%	18%	8	27	48
Pittsburgh	2002	25%	17%	8	28	48
Los Angeles	1997	25%	17%	8	26	49
Monmouth	1997	25%	16%	9	29	46
St. Paul	2004	25%	15%	10	37	39
St. Louis	1995	24%	18%	6	22	54
South Broward	1990	24%	17%	7	22	53
Dallas	1988	24%	16%	8	27	49

TABLE 6-17
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Jacksonville	2002	24%	16%	8	25	51
Milwaukee	1996	24%	15%	9	29	47
Columbus	2001	23%	14%	9	26	51
Boston	1995	23%	23%		77	
South Palm Beach	2005	22%	17%	5	22	55
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	14%	7	28	51
Broward	1997	21%	15%	6	28	52
Rhode Island	2002	21%	13%	8	26	53
Atlanta	1996	21%	13%	8	26	53
Palm Springs	1998	21%	21%		27	51
Philadelphia	1997	20%	12%	8	26	54
Richmond	1994	20%	11%	9	31	49
San Francisco	2004	20%	20%		80	
San Diego	2003	20%	20%		26	54
Washington	2003	19%	13%	6	29	52
Wilmington	1995	19%	12%	7	25	56
Howard County	1999	19%	10%	9	24	55
York	1999	18%	11%	7	30	52
West Palm Beach	2005	17%	13%	4	24	59
Sarasota	2001	17%	12%	5	21	63

TABLE 6-17
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Tucson	2002	17%	11 %	6	26	58
Westport	2000	17%	11 %	6	25	58
Charlotte	1997	17%	10%	6	27	56
Phoenix	2002	16%	11 %	5	26	57
Orlando	1993	16%	9%	7	29	55
Atlantic County	2004	14%	10%	3	28	58
Seattle	2000	13 %	11 %	3	29	58
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13 %	8%	5	28	59
Cleveland	1996	NA	21 %	35		44
Buffalo	1995	NA	56%			44
NJPS ¹	2000	23 %	16%	7	26	51

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

KEEP KOSHER

Table 6-18 shows that 14% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit keep kosher in and out of the home and 9% of respondents keep kosher in the home only. In total, 22% (6,720 households) of households keep a kosher home and 24,461 persons live in a kosher home. The respondent defined “kosher” for himself/herself.

✓ If it is assumed that all persons in households in which the respondent keeps kosher in and out of the home also keep kosher in and out of the home, then about 18,265 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-19 shows that the 22% who **keep a kosher home** is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Baltimore, 18% in Cleveland, 17% in Philadelphia, and 12% in Washington. The 22% compares to 19% in 1989.

The 14% who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Philadelphia and 7% in Washington.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-18 shows the percentage of households who keep a kosher home for various population subgroups. Overall, 22% of households **keep a kosher home**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (38%)
- * households with children (33%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (40%)
- * Orthodox households (86%) and Conservative households (35%)
- * in-married households (33%)
- * synagogue member households (37%) and JCC member households (44%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (65%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (44%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (32%) or a general trip (35%)

The percentage of households who **keep a kosher home** is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (11%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (12%)
- * Reform households (5%) and Just Jewish households (4%)
- * intermarried households (0%)
- * synagogue non-member households (8%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (11%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (7%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (9%)

Overall, 14 % of respondents **keep kosher in and out of the home**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (31 %)
- * households with children (26 %)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (30 %)
- * Orthodox households (84 %)
- * synagogue member households (25 %) and JCC member households (30 %)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (53 %)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (30 %)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (27 %)

The percentage of respondents who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is much lower for respondents in:

- * Reform households (1 %) and Just Jewish households (1 %)
- * intermarried households (0 %)
- * synagogue non-member households (3 %)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (2 %)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of households who keep a kosher home and who keep kosher in and out of the home generally decreases with age
- * synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households are more likely to keep a kosher home and to keep kosher in and out of the home than are non-member households
- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to keep a kosher home and to keep kosher in and out of the home than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-18 KEEP KOSHER					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Variable	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.4%	8.5%	13.9	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	26.4%	10.5%	15.9	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	10.9%	2.8%	8.1	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	37.5%	6.2%	31.3	47	1,192
35 - 49	29.3%	8.6%	20.7	326	7,202
50 - 64	19.5%	7.3%	12.2	458	9,674
65 - 74	22.2%	11.6%	10.6	182	4,396
75 and over	16.9%	7.8%	9.1	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	18.9%	9.5%	9.4	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	33.2%	7.3%	25.9	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	25.6%	8.5%	17.1	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	16.1%	7.8%	8.3	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	14.5%	8.7%	5.8	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	21.4%	12.3%	9.1	228	4,590
Elderly Single	16.8%	7.8%	9.0	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	11.6%	3.2%	8.4	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	40.3%	10.8%	29.5	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	29.1%	10.6%	18.5	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	17.9%	6.4%	11.5	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	15.2%	8.6%	6.6	150	4,890

TABLE 6-18 KEEP KOSHER					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Variable	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	85.8%	1.4%	84.4	104	3,420
Conservative	35.4%	23.6%	11.8	402	8,490
Reform	4.8%	3.4%	1.4	493	10,680
Just Jewish	3.7%	2.3%	1.4	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	32.9%	10.4%	22.5	712	14,329
Conversionary	16.4%	11.5%	4.9	66	1,493
Intermarried	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	36.8%	12.3%	24.5	788	14,978
Non-Member	8.0%	4.7%	3.3	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	44.0%	13.6%	30.4	295	4,500
Non-Member	18.5%	7.6%	10.9	979	25,500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	27.1%	14.9%	12.2	542	10,822
Non-Member	19.7%	4.9%	14.8	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	65.4%	12.2%	53.2	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	15.1%	8.4%	6.7	908	20,354
No	11.3%	4.3%	7.0	144	4,560

TABLE 6-18 KEEP KOSHER					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Variable	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	Sample Size	Number of Households
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Sleep Away Camp	29.0%	8.8%	20.2	692	14,755
No	16.1%	8.3%	7.8	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	30.1%	10.5%	19.6	765	16,501
No	13.1%	6.1%	7.0	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	44.0%	14.0%	30.0	323	6,776
No	15.3%	6.3%	9.0	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	32.1%	14.4%	17.7	444	8,464
On General Trip	34.9%	8.0%	26.9	370	8,756
No	7.3%	5.0%	2.3	460	12,780
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	29.3%	11.3%	18.0	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	23.0%	10.9%	12.1	137	3,510
Not Asked	9.3%	3.3%	6.0	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	12.8%	5.2%	7.6	515	13,560
Under \$100	31.4%	10.9%	20.5	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	29.5%	10.5%	19.0	225	5,310
\$500 and over	25.5%	14.1%	11.4	198	3,750

TABLE 6-19
KEEP KOSHER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Toronto *	1990	30%	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	29%	11%	18
New York	2002	28%	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	26%	15%	11
Harrisburg	1994	23%	15%	8
DETROIT	2005	22%	9%	14
Miami	2004	22%	10%	12
Baltimore ♣	1999	22%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	20%	13%	8
Pittsburgh ♣	2002	19%	NA	NA
Detroit *	1989	19%	NA	NA
Worcester	1986	18%	12%	6
Cleveland ♣	1996	18%	NA	NA
Philadelphia	1997	17%	9%	8
Hartford	2000	17%	11%	6
Buffalo ♣	1995	17%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	16%	8%	8
Broward	1997	16%	11%	5
South Broward	1990	16%	10%	5
St. Paul	2004	14%	6%	9
South Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	5
Howard County ♣	1999	14%	NA	NA

TABLE 6-19
KEEP KOSHER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Minneapolis	2004	13 %	7 %	6
York	1999	13 %	8 %	6
Milwaukee	1996	13 %	8 %	5
Columbus *	2001	13 %	NA	NA
Palm Springs ♣	1998	13 %	NA	NA
Washington	2003	12 %	5 %	7
Wilmington	1995	12 %	7 %	5
Tucson	2002	11 %	5 %	6
Denver ♣	1997	11 %	NA	NA
Los Angeles ♣	1997	11 %	NA	NA
Boston ♣	1995	11 %	NA	NA
Jacksonville	2002	10 %	5 %	5
Tidewater	2001	10 %	5 %	5
Atlantic County	2004	10 %	6 %	4
St. Petersburg	1994	10 %	6 %	4
Richmond	1994	10 %	6 %	3
Atlanta	1996	9 %	5 %	4
West Palm Beach	2005	9 %	6 %	3
Orlando	1993	9 %	6 %	3
Phoenix ♣	2002	9 %	NA	NA
St. Louis *	1995	9 %	NA	NA

TABLE 6-19
KEEP KOSHER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Charlotte	1997	8%	5%	3
San Diego ♣	2003	8%	NA	NA
Houston ¹	1986	8%	NA	NA
Dallas ♣	1988	7%	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	6%	4%	3
Westport	2000	6%	4%	1
Seattle ♣	2000	5%	NA	NA
NJPS ²	2000	17%	7%	10
<p>* Question was only asked about <i>keeping two sets of dishes in the home</i>. ♣ Question was only asked about <i>keeping kosher in the home</i>. ¹ Questions was asked about buying only kosher food for the home. ² NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>				

REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH

Table 6-20 shows that 10% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-21 shows that the 10% of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in both Washington and Philadelphia.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-20 shows the percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath for various population subgroups. Overall, 10% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (29%)
- * households with children (21%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (24%)
- * Orthodox households (79%)
- * JCC member households (23%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (45%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (20%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (23%)

The percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is much lower for:

- * non-elderly single households (0%)
- * Conservative households (1%), Reform households (0%), and Just Jewish households (1%)
- * conversionary in-married households (2%) and intermarried households (0%)
- * synagogue non-member households (2%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (1%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath generally decreases with age
- * respondents in synagogue member households and JCC member households are more likely to refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath than are non-member households
- * respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-20			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	9.5%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	11.0%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	5.3%	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	28.6%	47	1,192
35 - 49	16.3%	326	7,202
50 - 64	7.1%	458	9,674
65 - 74	6.1%	182	4,396
75 and over	4.5%	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	5.1%	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	21.2%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	8.5%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	4.8%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	0.0%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	4.3%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	4.3%	192	6,810

TABLE 6-20			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	5.8%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	24.0%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	16.0%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	6.7%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	2.6%	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	79.3%	104	3,420
Conservative	0.6%	402	8,490
Reform	0.2%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	0.9%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	16.9%	712	14,329
Conversionary	1.6%	66	1,493
Intermarried	0.0%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	17.3%	788	14,978
Non-Member	1.6%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	22.8%	295	4,500
Non-Member	7.1%	979	25,500

TABLE 6-20			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	5.7%	542	10,822
Non-Member	11.6%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Jewish Day School	44.7%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	3.2%	908	20,354
No	2.7%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Sleep Away Camp	14.8%	692	14,755
No	4.4%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	14.1%	765	16,501
No	3.9%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	19.9%	323	6,776
No	6.8%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	8.7%	444	8,464
On General Trip	22.9%	370	8,756
No	0.8%	460	12,780

TABLE 6-20			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	12.3%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.4%	137	3,510
Not Asked	4.3%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	5.8%	515	13,560
Under \$100	16.0%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	12.9%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	4.1%	198	3,750

TABLE 6-21
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	12 %		Broward	1997	2 %
DETROIT	2005	10 %		Atlanta	1996	2 %
Miami	2004	7 %		Milwaukee	1996	2 %
Monmouth	1997	6 %		Richmond	1994	2 %
Rhode Island	2002	4 %		West Palm Beach	2005	1 %
Harrisburg	1994	4 %		Atlantic County	2004	1 %
Minneapolis	2004	3 %		Jacksonville	2002	1 %
Washington	2003	3 %		Tucson	2002	1 %
Hartford	2000	3 %		Sarasota	2001	1 %
Rochester	1999	3 %		York	1999	1 %
Philadelphia	1997	3 %		Charlotte	1997	1 %
South Palm Beach	2005	2 %		Wilmington	1995	1 %
St. Paul	2004	2 %		Westport	2000	0 %
Tidewater	2001	2 %				

HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME

Table 6-22 shows that 9% of Jewish households in Detroit always have a Christmas tree in the home; 2%, usually; 4%, sometimes; and 85%, never. In total, 15% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 6-23 shows that the 15% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington, 23% in Philadelphia, and 16% in Cleveland. The 15% compares to 15% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-22 shows the percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree for various population subgroups. Overall, 15% of Households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (34%)
- * households under age 35 (25%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (28%)
- * Just Jewish households (37%)
- * conversionary in-married households (28%) and intermarried households (83%)
- * synagogue non-member households (25%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (30%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (29%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)

The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is much lower for:

- * Orthodox households (0%) and Conservative households (4%)
- * in-married households (2%)
- * synagogue member households (5%), JCC member households (2%), and Jewish organization member households (3%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (4%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (4%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (4%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)
- * households who donated under \$100 (5%), \$100-\$500 (5%), and \$500 and over (3%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree generally decreases with age of the head of the household
 - * the percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree generally increases with household income
 - * synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households are less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree than are non-member households
 - * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree
- ✓ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 2% always have a Christmas tree; 0%, usually; 3%, sometimes; and 96%, never.
- ✓ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 2% always have a Christmas tree; 0%, usually; 3%, sometimes; and 95%, never.
- ✓ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 54% also always light Chanukah candles and 26% never do. Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 7% always have a Christmas tree and 89% never do.
- ✓ 5% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles. 9% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.
- ✓ Of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree, 51% also always light Chanukah candles, 63% always/usually light Chanukah candles, and 25% never light Chanukah candles.

TABLE 6-22							
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	14.9%	9.2%	1.5	4.2	85.1	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	8.1%	4.3%	0.7	3.1	91.9	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	34.2%	22.7%	4.0	7.5	65.8	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	24.5%	16.3%	0.0	8.2	75.5	47	1,192
35 - 49	19.0%	13.6%	1.7	3.7	81.0	326	7,202
50 - 64	19.5%	13.0%	3.0	3.5	80.5	458	9,674
65 - 74	6.1%	1.7%	0.0	4.4	93.9	182	4,396
75 and over	8.8%	3.3%	0.3	5.2	91.2	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	7.6%	2.7%	0.2	4.7	92.4	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	20.9%	16.5%	1.4	3.0	79.1	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	23.5%	17.4%	1.2	4.9	76.5	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	19.6%	11.8%	3.6	4.2	80.4	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	5.8%	0.0%	0.0	5.8	94.2	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	6.4%	3.2%	0.5	2.7	93.6	228	4,590
Elderly Single	8.2%	2.5%	0.0	5.7	91.8	192	6,810

TABLE 6-22							
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	10.4%	5.9%	0.0	4.5	89.6	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	5.5%	3.2%	0.0	2.3	94.5	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	18.1%	9.7%	0.4	8.0	81.9	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	18.3%	10.7%	3.6	4.0	81.7	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	27.8%	21.2%	3.3	3.3	72.2	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	100.0	104	3,420
Conservative	3.7%	2.6%	0.0	1.1	96.3	402	8,490
Reform	12.9%	7.8%	1.4	3.7	87.1	493	10,680
Just Jewish	37.3%	20.2%	5.1	12.0	62.7	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	1.7%	1.0%	0.2	0.5	98.3	712	14,329
Conversionary	28.3%	16.6%	6.7	5.0	71.7	66	1,493
Intermarried	83.2%	61.6%	5.6	16.0	16.8	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	4.9%	2.6%	0.3	2.0	95.1	788	14,978
Non-Member	24.9%	15.6%	2.8	6.5	75.1	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	2.2%	1.1%	0.0	1.1	97.8	295	4,500
Non-Member	17.2%	10.6%	1.8	4.8	82.8	979	25,500

TABLE 6-22							
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	3.2%	1.6%	0.0	1.6	96.8	542	10,822
Non-Member	21.6%	13.5%	2.4	5.7	78.4	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	3.7%	2.7%	0.5	0.5	96.3	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	14.2%	8.5%	1.7	4.0	85.8	908	20,354
No	29.9%	18.7%	2.1	9.1	70.1	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Sleep Away Camp	10.6%	7.4%	1.0	2.2	89.4	692	14,755
No	18.7%	10.5%	2.0	6.2	81.3	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	8.2%	5.1%	0.9	2.2	91.8	765	16,501
No	23.2%	14.2%	2.2	6.8	76.8	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	4.0%	2.5%	0.4	1.1	96.0	323	6,776
No	20.8%	13.4%	2.4	5.0	79.2	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	4.0%	2.0%	1.4	0.6	96.0	444	8,464
On General Trip	5.6%	3.1%	0.3	2.2	94.4	370	8,756
No	28.7%	18.2%	2.3	8.2	71.3	460	12,780

TABLE 6-22							
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	4.3%	2.3%	0.5	1.5	95.7	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.4%	5.0%	2.2	2.2	90.6	137	3,510
Not Asked	35.3%	22.2%	3.3	9.8	64.7	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	28.6%	17.8%	3.0	7.8	71.4	515	13,560
Under \$100	4.5%	3.5%	0.3	0.7	95.5	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	4.8%	0.5%	1.0	3.3	95.2	225	5,310
\$500 and over	2.7%	2.0%	0.0	0.7	97.3	198	3,750

TABLE 6-23
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually + Sometimes</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Columbus	2001	39 %	25 %	5	9	61
York	1999	33 %	24 %	5	4	67
Orlando	1993	32 %	18 %	4	10	68
Charlotte	1997	31 %	23 %	4	5	69
Westport	2000	31 %	18 %	3	9	69
Harrisburg	1994	30 %	21 %	3	7	70
Tidewater	2001	30 %	17 %	6	8	70
Richmond	1994	29 %	18 %	3	8	71
Tucson	2002	28 %	12 %	6	11	72
Washington	2003	27 %	14 %	4	9	73
Wilmington	1995	26 %	19 %	2	4	74
Rhode Island	2002	26 %	18 %	4	5	74
St. Petersburg	1994	26 %	16 %	4	7	74
Atlanta	1996	26 %	16 %	2	8	74
St. Paul	2004	25 %	16 %	2	7	75
Jacksonville	2002	25 %	15 %	2	8	75
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25 %	13 %	5	7	75
Atlantic County	2004	24 %	13 %	3	8	76
Milwaukee	1996	23 %	15 %	3	6	77
Rochester	1999	23 %	15 %	1	7	77
Philadelphia	1997	23 %	14 %	3	6	77
Minneapolis	2004	23 %	14 %	2	7	77

TABLE 6-23
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually + Sometimes</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
St. Louis	1995	22 %	13 %	2	7	78
Essex-Morris	1998	21 %	13 %	2	5	79
Dallas	1988	21 %	8 %	4	9	79
Hartford	2000	20 %	14 %	2	5	80
Los Angeles	1997	20 %	10 %	3	7	80
Bergen	2001	17 %	11 %	2	4	83
Sarasota	2001	17 %	11 %	1	5	83
Boston	1995	17 %	17 %			83
Cleveland	1996	16 %	10 %	6		84
Worcester	1986	16 %	7 %	3	6	84
DETROIT	2005	15 %	9 %	2	4	85
Monmouth	1997	15 %	9 %	2	4	85
Detroit	1989	15 %	9 %	1	4	85
West Palm Beach	2005	14 %	9 %	1	4	86
Broward	1997	14 %	9 %	1	4	86
Miami	2004	14 %	7 %	1	5	87
South Broward	1990	11 %	5 %	2	4	89
Toronto	1990	10 %	5 %	1	4	90
South Palm Beach	2005	8 %	4	1	3	93

READ A BOOK BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT

Table 6-24 shows that 50% of Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Detroit read a book, other than the Bible, because it had Jewish content in the past year. The 50% compares to 55% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-24 shows the percentage of respondents who read a book because it had Jewish content in the past year for various population subgroups. Overall, 50% of respondents read a book because it had Jewish content in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (65%)
- * households with only adult children (61%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (63%)
- * Orthodox households (76%)
- * synagogue member households (61%), JCC member households (67%), and Jewish organization member households (60%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (73%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (62%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (62%)

The percentage of respondents who read a book because it had Jewish content is much lower for respondents in:

- * Just Jewish households (37%)
- * conversionary in-married households (33%) and intermarried households (39%)
- * synagogue non-member households (39%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (28%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (40%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (36%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of respondents who read a book because it had Jewish content is higher for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- * respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to have read a book because it had Jewish content than are respondents in households in which no adult had similar experiences
- * the percentage of respondents who read a book because it had Jewish content generally increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 6-24 READ A BOOK OR ATTENDED A PERFORMANCE BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Variable	Read a Book	Attended a Theater, Music, or Dance Program	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	50.1%	42.8%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Core Area	52.8%	46.0%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	41.6%	32.6%	161	8,000
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	64.9%	15.8%	59	1,489
35 - 49	47.9%	33.9%	311	6,909
50 - 64	54.6%	48.3%	438	9,097
65 - 74	54.5%	51.9%	191	4,641
75 and over	42.1%	43.4%	275	7,863
→ 65 and over	46.7%	46.7%	466	12,504
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	41.7%	34.2%	508	12,391
Female	55.4%	48.1%	766	17,608
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	54.5%	34.3%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	61.3%	51.4%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	50.0%	52.0%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	46.4%	37.1%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	55.4%	53.3%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	41.2%	43.0%	192	6,810

TABLE 6-24 READ A BOOK OR ATTENDED A PERFORMANCE BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Variable	Read a Book	Attended a Theater, Music, or Dance Program	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	41.5%	34.7%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	62.8%	35.9%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	53.5%	43.7%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	51.3%	49.1%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	49.2%	44.8%	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	75.7%	37.9%	104	3,420
Conservative	54.1%	54.8%	402	8,490
Reform	46.5%	43.5%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	37.2%	25.5%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	58.6%	46.9%	712	14,329
Conversionary	32.8%	40.0%	66	1,493
Intermarried	38.8%	26.9%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	60.9%	51.0%	788	14,978
Non-Member	38.6%	33.7%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	66.7%	57.4%	295	4,500
Non-Member	47.0%	40.0%	979	25,500

TABLE 6-24 READ A BOOK OR ATTENDED A PERFORMANCE BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Variable	Read a Book	Attended a Theater, Music, or Dance Program	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	59.5%	56.3%	542	10,822
Non-Member	44.5%	34.6%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Jewish Day School	73.1%	38.9%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	49.7%	46.2%	908	20,354
No	27.8%	29.1%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Sleep Away Camp	56.9%	45.4%	692	14,755
No	43.4%	40.0%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	58.1%	47.0%	765	16,501
No	39.6%	37.0%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	62.1%	47.7%	323	6,776
No	49.1%	42.7%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	62.4%	55.9%	444	8,464
On General Trip	56.4%	47.1%	370	8,756
No	36.3%	29.5%	460	12,780

TABLE 6-24 READ A BOOK OR ATTENDED A PERFORMANCE BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Variable	Read a Book	Attended a Theater, Music, or Dance Program	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	56.1%	56.4%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	55.1%	29.2%	137	3,510
Not Asked	37.7%	23.7%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	42.6%	25.3%	515	13,560
Under \$100	52.6%	49.5%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	56.7%	62.0%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	56.7%	62.2%	198	3,750

ATTENDED A THEATER, MUSIC, OR DANCE PROGRAM BECAUSE IT HAD JEWISH CONTENT

Table 6-24 shows that 43 % of Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Detroit attended a theater, music or dance program because it had Jewish content in the past year.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-24 shows the percentage of respondents who attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content in the past year for various population subgroups. Overall, 43 % of respondents attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * elderly couple households (53 %)
- * Conservative households (55 %)
- * JCC member households (57 %) and Jewish organization member households (56 %)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (56 %)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (56 %)
- * households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (62 %)

The percentage of respondents who attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (33 %)
- * households under age 35 (16 %)
- * Just Jewish households (26 %)
- * intermarried households (27 %)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (29 %)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (30 %)
- * household who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year when asked (29 %)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (24 %)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (25 %)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of respondents who attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content generally increases with age
- * the percentage of respondents who attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content is higher for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- * respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to have attended a theater, music or dance program because it had Jewish content than are respondents in households in which no adult had similar experiences

* the percentage of respondents who attended a theater, music, or dance program because it had Jewish content generally increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked how frequently they attend synagogue services. **Table 6-25** shows that 22 % of respondents never attend services or attend services only for weddings, B'nai Mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions* ❶). 24 % of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 26 % , a few times per year; and 28 % , once per month or more, including 12 % who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 78 % of respondents attend services at least once per year, other than for special occasions. The discussion below focuses on the percentage of respondents who attend services once per month or more and the percentage who never attend services. *Never attend services* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 6-26** shows that the 28 % who attend services **once per month or more** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31 % in Cleveland, 30 % in Baltimore, and 22 % in Washington. The 28 % compares to 26 % in 1989. The 28 % compares to 24 % nationally.

The 22 % who **never** attend services is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31 % in Washington and 23 % in Cleveland. The 22 % compares to 32 % in 1989. The 22 % compares to 40 % nationally.

Table 6-27 shows that the 43 % of respondents **under age 35** who attend services once per month or more is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12 % in Washington. The 43 % compares to 26 % in 1989. The 43 % compares to 18 % nationally.

The 33 % of respondents **age 35-49** who attend services once per month or more is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28 % in Washington. The 33 % compares to 30 % in 1989. The 33 % compares to 29 % nationally.

The 27 % of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23 % in Washington. The 27 % compares to 21 % in 1989. The 27 % compares to 24 % nationally.

The 24 % of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22 % in Washington. The 24 % compares to 23 % in 1989. The 24 % compares to 24 % nationally.

Attendance at Services Once Per Month or More

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-25 shows synagogue attendance for various population subgroups. Overall, 28% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (43%)
- * households with children (40%) and households with only adult children (39%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (39%)
- * Orthodox households (76%)
- * in-married households (39%)
- * synagogue member households (50%), JCC member households (46%), and Jewish organization member households (38%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (58%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (52%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (39%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (39%)

The percentage of respondents who **attend services once per month or more** is much lower for respondents in:

- * elderly single households (17%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (14%)
- * Just Jewish households (8%)
- * intermarried households (6%)
- * synagogue non-member households (6%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (15%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (17%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (15%)

Other Important Findings.

- * respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult had similar experiences
- * respondents in synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households are much more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in non-member households

Never Attend Services

Overall, 22% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * household in the Non-Core Area (41%)

- * households age 75 and over (34%)
- * elderly single households (36%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (42%)
- * Just Jewish households (56%)
- * intermarried households (58%)
- * synagogue non-member households (42%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (46%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (35%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (35%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (36%)

The percentage of respondents who **never attend services** is much lower for respondents in:

- * Orthodox households (4%)
- * in-married households (9%) and conversionary in-married households (9%)
- * synagogue member households (2%) and JCC member households (8%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (11%)
- * households in which an adult was active in a Jewish youth group as teenager (11%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (8%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (8%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (12%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (6%) and \$500 and over (11%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Other Important Findings.

- * respondents in synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households are much less likely to never attend services than are respondents in non-member households
- * respondents in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are less likely to never attend services than are respondents in households in which no adult had similar experiences

Note that the respondent in 5.0% of the 1,274 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse 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 in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

TABLE 6-25
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Variable	Never + Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.0%	24.3	25.6	9.6	6.4	12.1	28.1%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
Core Area	15.2%	25.0	28.3	11.8	7.0	12.7	31.5%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	41.3%	22.4	17.7	3.4	5.0	10.2	18.6%	161	8,000
AGE OF RESPONDENT									
Under 35	14.7%	24.6	18.0	6.6	8.2	27.9	42.7%	59	1,489
35 - 49	17.9%	26.2	23.0	13.1	6.0	13.8	32.9%	311	6,909
50 - 64	17.2%	25.9	29.9	11.1	5.9	10.0	27.0%	438	9,097
65 - 74	19.1%	20.6	29.1	9.5	4.8	16.9	31.2%	191	4,641
75 and over	34.4%	23.4	21.9	5.6	7.8	6.9	20.3%	275	7,863
→ 65 and over	28.7%	22.3	24.7	7.0	6.7	10.6	24.3%	466	12,504
SEX OF RESPONDENT									
Male	27.0%	22.1	21.3	8.7	6.1	14.8	29.6%	508	12,391
Female	18.4%	25.9	28.5	10.3	6.7	10.2	27.2%	766	17,608

TABLE 6-25
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Variable	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	13.6%	23.4	22.8	14.6	6.9	18.7	40.2%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	18.0%	20.5	22.9	18.1	4.8	15.7	38.6%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	18.4%	29.8	33.3	4.8	8.9	4.8	18.5%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	20.3%	27.5	31.9	5.8	2.9	11.6	20.3%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	20.8%	19.1	27.7	10.6	8.0	13.8	32.4%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	35.7%	24.0	23.7	4.7	6.5	5.4	16.6%	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	41.6%	24.4	19.9	2.6	3.8	7.7	14.1%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	28.6%	15.5	19.4	7.8	7.8	20.9	36.5%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	14.7%	19.7	26.9	12.6	8.0	18.1	38.7%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	17.8%	23.9	30.7	11.2	6.4	10.0	27.6%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	19.8%	30.5	26.5	13.9	3.3	6.0	23.2%	150	4,890

TABLE 6-25 SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Variable	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	4.2%	12.8	7.1	9.2	13.5	53.2	75.9%	104	3,420
Conservative	12.6%	22.2	30.0	13.5	8.4	13.3	35.2%	402	8,490
Reform	13.8%	33.9	32.3	11.5	4.4	4.1	20.0%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	56.3%	19.5	15.8	1.9	2.8	3.7	8.4%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	8.9%	24.2	28.0	12.5	8.7	17.7	38.9%	712	14,329
Conversionary	8.5%	32.2	22.0	18.6	8.5	10.2	37.3%	66	1,493
Intermarried	57.8%	18.3	17.5	4.8	0.8	0.8	6.4%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	2.1%	20.0	27.8	16.9	11.1	22.1	50.1%	788	14,978
Non-Member	41.6%	28.7	23.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	6.2%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	8.2%	19.0	26.6	15.8	6.5	23.9	46.2%	295	4,500
Non-Member	24.5%	25.2	25.3	8.5	6.5	10.0	25.0%	979	25,500

TABLE 6-25
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Variable	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	13.5%	20.4	28.1	15.4	10.6	12.0	38.0%	542	10,822
Non-Member	26.6%	26.5	24.2	6.4	4.2	12.1	22.7%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Jewish Day School	11.3%	11.7	19.1	10.6	10.6	36.7	57.9%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	18.5%	29.4	27.7	11.1	5.7	7.6	24.4%	908	20,354
No	46.1%	15.1	24.2	2.2	5.4	7.0	14.6%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Sleep Away Camp	13.8%	21.0	28.5	13.2	7.9	15.6	36.7%	692	14,755
No	29.8%	27.7	23.1	5.9	4.9	8.6	19.4%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	11.2%	23.7	28.6	12.7	7.4	16.4	36.5%	765	16,501
No	35.2%	25.2	22.3	5.5	5.2	6.6	17.3%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	7.9%	13.8	26.4	14.9	13.8	23.2	51.9%	323	6,776
No	22.9%	28.4	27.1	8.8	4.2	8.6	21.6%	819	18,701

TABLE 6-25
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Variable	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	8.4%	23.2	29.3	15.1	11.0	13.0	39.1%	444	8,464
On General Trip	16.7%	22.0	24.5	7.8	6.4	22.6	36.8%	370	8,756
No	34.5%	26.6	23.8	7.5	3.4	4.2	15.1%	460	12,780
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	11.5%	24.6	29.3	12.3	8.3	14.0	34.6%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	29.5%	22.3	20.9	8.6	6.5	12.2	27.3%	137	3,510
Not Asked	38.2%	25.6	20.9	4.8	2.0	8.5	15.3%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	35.8%	24.7	20.8	5.8	3.2	9.7	18.7%	515	13,560
Under \$100	15.7%	20.1	30.4	10.2	7.2	16.4	33.8%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	6.2%	28.9	26.1	11.8	12.8	14.2	38.8%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	10.8%	27.0	31.8	16.9	4.7	8.8	30.4%	198	3,750

Note: See page 6-77 for an explanation of ❶.

TABLE 6-26
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	<i>Once per Month or More</i>
Worcester	1986	15 %	14	36	36
Pittsburgh	2002	23 %	17	27	33
St. Louis	1995	20 %	12	38	31
Cleveland	1996	23 %	16	32	31
Dallas	1988	14 %	12	43	30
Baltimore	1999	40 %		30	30
Harrisburg	1994	27 %	21	22	29
Bergen	2001	23 %	27	21	29
New York	2002	16 %	55		29
Tidewater	2001	21 %	22	29	28
DETROIT	2005	22 %	24	26	28
St. Paul	2004	23 %	24	26	28
St. Petersburg	1994	32 %	17	23	28
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	41 %	16	15	28
Buffalo	1995	72 %			28
Hartford	2000	27 %	21	25	27
Rochester	1999	24 %	24	27	26
Jacksonville	2002	31 %	23	20	26
Miami	2004	25 %	30	19	26
Detroit	1989	32 %	12	30	26

TABLE 6-26
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	<i>Once per Month or More</i>
York	1999	28 %	20	27	25
Charlotte	1997	25 %	25	26	25
Milwaukee	1996	26 %	24	26	25
Los Angeles	1997	29 %	23	23	25
Sarasota	2001	32 %	21	22	25
Chicago	2000	27 %	23	26	24
Denver	1997	32 %	22	22	24
Monmouth	1997	23 %	32	21	24
Columbus	2001	36 %	15	26	23
Westport	2000	29 %	29	19	23
Toronto	1990	22 %	18	38	22
Minneapolis	2004	23 %	23	33	22
Washington	2003	31 %	17	30	22
Richmond	1994	25 %	30	23	22
Wilmington	1995	29 %	23	27	21
Orlando	1993	34 %	20	26	21
Rhode Island	2002	29 %	29	22	21
Tucson	2002	38 %	21	20	21
South Palm Beach	2005	28 %	31	21	20
Palm Springs	1998	80 %			20

TABLE 6-26
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	<i>Once per Month or More</i>
Atlanta	1996	23 %	27	31	19
South Broward	1990	33 %	28	19	19
Atlantic County	2004	29 %	28	25	18
Broward	1997	32 %	31	20	18
West Palm Beach	2005	31 %	31	21	16 %
Essex-Morris	1998	28 %	30	42	
NJPS ¹	2000	40 %	18	19	24

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

Note: See page 6-77 for an explanation of ❶.

TABLE 6-27
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	<i>35-49</i>	<i>50-64</i>	<i>65 and Over</i>	All
DETROIT	2005	43%	33%	27%	24%	28%
Bergen	2001	35 %	33 %	23 %	27 %	29 %
Miami	2004	30 %	35 %	24 %	22 %	26 %
Detroit	1989	26%	30%	21%	23%	26%
St. Petersburg	1994	25 %	28 %	24 %	29 %	28 %
St. Louis	1995	24 %	31 %	35 %	32 %	31 %
Worcester	1986	24 %	34 %		46 %	36 %
York	1999	23 %	30 %	24 %	18 %	25 %
Rhode Island	2002	23 %	23 %	18 %	21 %	21 %
Rochester	1999	22 %	26 %	27 %	26 %	26 %
Dallas	1988	21 %	31 %		42 %	30 %
Monmouth	1997	19 %	28 %	20 %	25 %	24 %
South Broward	1990	19 %	23 %	18 %	19 %	19 %
Harrisburg	1994	18 %	29 %	35 %	41 %	29 %
South Palm Beach	2005	17 %	24 %	14 %	20 %	20 %
Hartford	2000	16 %	36 %	26 %	25 %	27 %
Tidewater	2001	16 %	33 %	25 %	36 %	28 %
Westport	2000	16 %	28 %	21 %	21 %	23 %
Tucson	2002	16 %	24 %	18 %	24 %	21 %
Broward	1997	16 %	23 %	15 %	18 %	18 %
Charlotte	1997	15 %	28 %	26 %	33 %	25 %
Milwaukee	1996	15 %	24 %	22 %	33 %	25 %
Wilmington	1995	15 %	21 %	21 %	26 %	21 %

TABLE 6-27
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	<i>35-49</i>	<i>50-64</i>	<i>65 and Over</i>	All
Atlanta	1996	13 %	21 %	24 %	21 %	19 %
Jacksonville	2002	12 %	34 %	21 %	32 %	26 %
St. Paul	2004	12 %	28 %	35 %	29 %	28 %
Washington	2003	12 %	28 %	23 %	22 %	22 %
Orlando	1993	12 %	26 %	12 %	33 %	21 %
Richmond	1994	12 %	25 %	29 %	23 %	22 %
West Palm Beach	2005	9 %	16 %	15 %	17 %	16 %
Minneapolis	2004	8 %	22 %	19 %	28 %	22 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31 %		21 %	30 %	28 %
Atlantic County	2004	24 %		11 %	21 %	18 %
Sarasota	2001	20 %		25 %	27 %	25 %
NJPS ¹	2000	18 %	29 %	24 %	24 %	24 %

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

Note: See page 6-77 for an explanation of ❶.

TYPES OF MARRIAGE

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

Three different types of marriage are defined in this study:

❶ **In-marriage:** An in-marriage is a marriage in which both spouses were born or raised Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

❷ **Conversionary In-marriage:** A conversionary in-marriage is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion) (Jew-by-Choice).

❸ **Intermarriage:** An intermarriage is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

An additional measure is calculated from the last two types of marriage defined above:

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

Note that a person is defined in this study as born or raised Jew if he/she considers himself/herself to have been born or raised Jewish. Note as well that while *halacha* (Jewish law) makes no distinction between in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish and conversionary in-marriages, social scientists make this distinction to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

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

The Detroit Jewish community contains 18,903 married couples. 76% (14,329 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 8% (1,493 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 16% (3,081 married couples) involve intermarriages.

Table 6-28 shows that the couples intermarriage rate decreases from 22% for married couples in households under age 35 to 18% for married couples in households age 35-64 and 10% for married couples in households age 65 and over.

Conversion Rate. **Table 6-28** shows that the couples conversion rate is 33% ($8\% / (8\% + 16\%)$), where 8% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 16% is the percentage of intermarried couples. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 6-29** shows that the 16% couples intermarriage rate is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Washington, 23% in Cleveland, 22% in Philadelphia, and 17% in Baltimore. The 16% compares to 15% in 1989. The 16% compares to 48% nationally.

The 33% **conversion rate** is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Baltimore, 17% in Philadelphia, 13% in Washington, and 11% in Cleveland. The 33% compares to 32% in 1989.

Table 6-30 shows that the 22% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Washington, 44% in Cleveland, 33% in Baltimore, and 30% in Philadelphia. The 22% compares to 59% nationally.

The 18% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Washington, 30% in Philadelphia, and 21% in Baltimore. The 18% compares to 58% nationally.

The 19% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Washington, 18% in Philadelphia, and 12% in Baltimore. The 19% compares to 46% nationally.

The 10% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington. The 10% compares to 24% nationally.

The 10% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Washington. The 10% compares to 19% nationally.

Line A of **Table 6-28** shows no consistent relationship between the conversion rate and age of the head of the household.

Line B shows the percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to persons **not born or raised Jewish**. 17% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households under age 35 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish, compared to 14% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-64, 11% of married Jewish persons in households age 65-74, and 8% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 75 and over. Note that while, in total, 16% of *married couples* are intermarried and 8% are conversionary in-married, 14% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Line C shows the percentage of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to persons **not currently Jewish**. 12% of married Jews in households under age 35 are married to persons not currently Jewish, compared to 10% of married Jews in households age 35-64, and 5% of married Jews in households age 65 and over. Note that while, in total, 16% of *married couples* are intermarried, 9% of *married Jews* are intermarried.

Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Detroit is 16% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 9%.

Since 65% of *Jewish adults* are married (Chapter 5) and 9% of married Jews are intermarried, 6% of all Jewish adults (both married and single) in Detroit are intermarried.

Line D shows the percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to **Jews-by-Choice**. In total, 5% of married born or raised Jewish persons are married to Jews-by-Choice.

TABLE 6-28
TYPES OF MARRIAGE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
(BASE FOR LINES B AND D:
MARRIED BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)
(BASE FOR LINE C: MARRIED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Type of Marriage	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
❶ In-married (2 born or raised Jews)	70.7%	71.9%	75.0%	80.2%	85.9%	82.8%	75.8%
❷ Conversionary In-married	7.3	10.5	6.4	9.4	4.3	7.6	7.9
❸ Intermarried	22.0	17.6	18.6	10.4	9.8	9.6	16.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married Couples Sample Size	38	257	341	128	111	239	875
Number of Married Couples	988	5,855	7,215	2,591	2,256	4,847	18,903
Line A:							
❹ Couples Conversion Rate	24.9%	37.4%	25.6%	47.5%	30.5%	44.2%	32.6%
Line B: Percentage of <i>married born or raised Jewish persons</i> married to persons <i>not born or raised Jewish</i>	17.2%	16.3%	14.3%	11.0%	7.6%	9.4%	13.8%
Line C: Individual Intermarriage Rate: Percentage of <i>married Jewish persons</i> married to persons <i>not currently Jewish</i>	12.4%	9.6%	10.3%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	8.9%
Line D: Percentage of <i>married born or raised Jewish persons</i> married to <i>Jews-by-Choice</i>	4.3%	6.1%	3.7%	5.2%	2.3%	4.2%	4.5%

Note: See page 6-90 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

**TABLE 6-29
INTERMARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
Seattle	2000	36 %	55 %	35	10	15 %
San Francisco	2004	38 %	55 %	40	5	8 %
Essex-Morris	1998	33 %	50 %	50		NA
Charlotte	1997	30 %	47 %	44	10	18 %
York	1999	29 %	46 %	41	14	24 %
Tucson	2002	30 %	46 %	46	8	15 %
Howard County	1999	31 %	45 %	47	8	15 %
Columbus	2001	29 %	45 %	55		NA
San Diego	2003	28 %	44 %	45	11	20 %
Jacksonville	2002	28 %	44 %	45	11	20 %
Tidewater	2001	28 %	43 %	45	12	22 %
Washington	2003	26 %	41 %	52	6	13 %
Phoenix	2002	27 %	40 %	51	9	18 %
Denver	1997	26 %	39 %	48	14	26 %
St. Paul	2004	25 %	39 %	49	12	24 %
Atlanta	1996	23 %	37 %	56	6	14 %
Pittsburgh	2002	24 %	36 %	51	13	27 %
Richmond	1994	21 %	34 %	56	10	23 %
Rhode Island	2002	21 %	34 %	59	7	18 %

**TABLE 6-29
INTERMARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
Harrisburg	1994	20 %	33 %	56	11	26 %
Minneapolis	2004	20 %	33 %	59	8	20 %
Wilmington	1995	19 %	33 %	60	7	18 %
Westport	2000	20 %	33 %	61	6	16 %
Orlando	1993	19 %	32 %	59	9	22 %
Houston	1986	17 %	30 %	58	13	30 %
Boston	1995	18 %	30 %	60	10	25 %
Rochester	1999	17 %	30 %	62	8	22 %
Chicago	2000	18 %	30 %	70		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	17 %	29 %	58	14	32 %
Milwaukee	1996	16 %	28 %	68	4	12 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15 %	27 %	62	12	30 %
Atlantic County	2004	15 %	26 %	68	6	19 %
Buffalo	1995	15 %	26 %	71	3	10 %
St. Louis	1995	15 %	25 %	64	11	32 %
Dallas	1988	14 %	24 %	67	9	27 %
Worcester	1986	13 %	24 %	76		NA
Hartford	2000	13 %	23 %	69	8	27 %
Los Angeles	1997	13 %	23 %	71	6	20 %

**TABLE 6-29
INTERMARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
Cleveland	1996	13 %	23 %	74	3	11 %
New York	2002	13 %	22 %	72	7	24 %
Philadelphia	1997	13 %	22 %	73	5	17 %
Sarasota	2001	11 %	20 %	76	4	17 %
Palm Springs	1998	10 %	19 %	81		NA
Broward	1997	10 %	18 %	78	4	19 %
Baltimore	1999	10 %	17 %	75	8	32 %
Bergen	2001	10 %	17 %	78	5	23 %
Monmouth	1997	9 %	17 %	81	3	15 %
Miami	2004	9 %	16 %	75	9	38 %
DETROIT	2005	9 %	16 %	76	8	33 %
West Palm Beach	2005	9 %	16 %	79	5	22 %
Detroit	1989	8 %	15 %	78	7	32 %
Toronto	1990	5 %	10 %	84	6	35 %
South Palm Beach	2005	5 %	9 %	88	3	24 %
South Broward	1990	5 %	9 %	89	3	25 %
NJPS	2000	31 %	48 %	52		NA

Note: See page 6-90 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.

TABLE 6-30 COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES							
BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	All
Tidewater	2001	93 %	37 %	42 %	11 %	6 %	43 %
York	1999	74 %	56 %	28 %	14 %	43 %	46 %
Richmond	1994	63 %	40 %	20 %	6 %	14 %	34 %
Denver	1997	60 %	35 %	34 %	31 %		39 %
Pittsburgh *	2002	58 %	44 %	33 %	12 %		36 %
Orlando	1993	58 %	31 %	33 %	13 %		32 %
Broward	1997	57 %	36 %	20 %	4 %	3 %	18 %
Wilmington	1995	54 %	41 %	18 %	10 %	6 %	33 %
Washington	2003	53 %	49 %	32 %	27 %	37 %	41 %
Minneapolis	2004	52 %	43 %	26 %	20 %	7 %	33 %
San Diego	2003	51 %	59 %	37 %	22 %		44 %
Atlanta	1996	51 %	44 %	28 %	10 %		37 %
Harrisburg	1994	51 %	37 %	30 %	10 %	3 %	33 %
Westport	2000	50 %	32 %	35 %	33 %	6 %	33 %
St. Paul	2004	48 %	51 %	34 %	12 %	14 %	39 %
St. Petersburg	1994	47 %	36 %	31 %	16 %	9 %	29 %
Tucson	2002	44 %	63 %	51 %	23 %	20 %	46 %
Jacksonville	2002	44 %	51 %	49 %	34 %	24 %	44 %
Cleveland	1996	44 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 %
Charlotte	1997	43 %	62 %	27 %	16 %		47 %
Hartford	2000	43 %	29 %	23 %	10 %	12 %	23 %
West Palm Beach	2005	42 %	45 %	24 %	6 %	5 %	16 %
South Palm Beach	2005	42 %	26 %	14 %	5 %	4 %	9 %

[illegible]

**Age category is *age* 25-34.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 6-31 shows the percentage of married couples who are intermarried for various population subgroups. Overall, 16% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- * the Non-Core Area (48%)
- * Just Jewish households (42%)
- * synagogue non-member households (35%)
- * households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (56%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (31%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (37%)
- * 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 (34%)

The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is much lower for married couples in:

- * households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (6%)
- * Orthodox households (0%) and Conservative households (6%)
- * synagogue member households (4%), JCC member households (2%), and Jewish organization member households (5%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (5%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (4%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (2%) or general trip (6%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of married couples who are intermarried generally increases with household income
- * the percentage of married couples who are intermarried is lower for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- * the percentage of married couples who are intermarried is lower in households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child than in households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 6-31 TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	In-married				
Variable	2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver- sionary ❷	Inter- married ❸	Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
All	75.8%	7.9	16.3	875	18,903
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	85.9%	6.4	7.7	774	14,898
Non-Core Area	39.2%	12.9	47.9	101	4,005
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	71.9%	9.8	18.3	337	8,005
Household with Only Adult Children	68.5%	12.9	18.6	107	1,729
Non-Elderly Couple	77.5%	3.0	19.5	181	4,131
Elderly Couple	84.6%	7.4	8.0	228	4,579
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	92.3%	1.3	6.4	68	2,495
\$50 - \$100,000	76.7%	6.5	16.8	211	4,990
\$100 - \$200,000	72.1%	12.1	15.8	238	6,881
\$200,000 and over	65.5%	10.6	23.9	140	4,537
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	99.0%	1.0	0.0	85	2,523
Conservative	84.4%	10.1	5.5	285	5,353
Reform	77.9%	9.5	12.6	354	7,188
Just Jewish	55.1%	2.8	42.1	123	2,622

TABLE 6-31 TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	In-married				
Variable	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	Inter- married ③	Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	86.9%	8.7	4.4	613	11,575
Non-Member	58.6%	6.7	34.7	262	7,328
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	91.3%	6.5	2.2	222	3,383
Non-Member	72.7%	8.2	19.1	653	15,520
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	89.1%	6.1	4.8	401	7,707
Non-Member	67.0%	9.2	23.8	474	11,196
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	90.8%	4.6	4.6	167	3,752
To Synagogue School	75.9%	8.8	15.3	643	13,571
No	36.3%	7.3	56.4	54	1,341
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Sleep Away Camp	83.4%	6.6	10.0	545	11,469
No	64.9%	9.9	25.2	329	7,396
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	87.2%	5.6	7.2	586	11,888
No	57.2%	11.9	30.9	288	6,977
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	91.7%	4.6	3.7	259	5,375
No	68.0%	9.9	22.1	577	12,648

TABLE 6-31 TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	In-married				
Variable	2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver- sionary ❷	Inter- married ❸	Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	93.2%	5.2	1.6	336	6,135
On General Trip	89.1%	4.6	6.3	260	5,796
No	49.8%	13.0	37.2	279	6,972
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	88.7%	6.9	4.4	524	11,002
Asked, Did Not Donate	82.9%	7.3	9.8	94	2,079
Not Asked	48.7%	9.6	41.7	224	5,822
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	57.6%	8.9	33.5	318	7,921
Under \$100	91.6%	4.8	3.6	192	4,234
\$100 - \$500	87.7%	7.5	4.8	166	3,686
\$500 and over	85.1%	9.9	5.0	166	3,062
Note: See page 6-90 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.					

RELIGION OF CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Table 6-32 shows that 31 % of children age 0-17 in intermarried households in Detroit are being raised Jewish. Table 6-33 shows that 6 % of *Jewish children age 0-17* are being raised in intermarried households. Table 6-34 shows that 87 % of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish children. Note that respondents were responsible for classifying their children as born and raised Jewish, non-Jewish, or part Jewish.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 31 % of children in intermarried households being raised Jewish is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66 % in Cleveland, 62 % in Baltimore, 47 % in Philadelphia, and 45 % in Washington. The 31 % compares to 33 % nationally.

Table 6-33 shows that the 6 % of Jewish children being raised in intermarried households is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27 % in Washington, 17 % in Philadelphia, and 14 % in Baltimore.

Table 6-34 shows that 87 % of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish children. The 87 % is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 77 % in Washington.

TABLE 6-32 CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES			
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	Jewish	Part Jewish
South Palm Beach	2005	75 %	11 %
Sarasota	2001	74 %	9 %
Cleveland	1996	66 %	NA
St. Louis	1995	65 %	NA
Baltimore	1999	62 %	20 %
Atlantic County	2004	60 %	17 %
Hartford	2000	59 %	15 %
Bergen	2001	59 %	8 %

**TABLE 6-32
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH
IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Jewish</i>	Part Jewish
Harrisburg	1994	57%	NA
Westport	2000	56%	10%
Essex-Morris	1998	50%	NA
Jacksonville	2002	49%	11%
Howard County	1999	48%	31%
Philadelphia	1997	47%	10%
Atlanta	1996	46%	NA
Tucson	2002	45%	26%
Washington	2003	45%	14%
Tidewater	2001	45%	9%
Broward	1997	43%	14%
York	1999	43%	10%
Los Angeles	1997	43%	NA
Miami	2004	42%	22%
Denver	1997	42%	15%
Columbus	2001	40%	NA
Orlando	1993	39%	NA
San Francisco	2004	38%	12%
Chicago	2000	38%	NA
St. Paul	2004	37%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	11%
Milwaukee	1996	36%	NA

TABLE 6-32
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH
IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Jewish</i>	Part Jewish
Wilmington	1995	36%	NA
Richmond	1994	36%	NA
Rhode Island	2002	35%	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	34%	31%
Charlotte	1997	34%	20%
Boston	1995	33%	50%
Rochester	1999	32%	20%
Monmouth	1997	31%	18%
DETROIT	2005	31%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	30%	33%
New York	2002	30%	21%
South Broward	1990	29%	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	NA
Phoenix	2002	26%	18%
Seattle	2000	23%	6%
San Diego	2003	21%	29%
Palm Springs	1998	19%	19%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	47%
NJPS	2000	33%	NA

TABLE 6-33 JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS				
		In-married		
Community	Year	2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	<i>Intermarried</i> ③
Tucson	2002	44 %	15	42
Sarasota	2001	44 %	16	40
York	1999	40 %	24	36
Atlantic County	2004	48 %	17	35
Howard County	1999	49 %	17	34
Jacksonville	2002	47 %	22	31
Tidewater	2001	50 %	19	31
San Francisco	2004	71 %		29
West Palm Beach	2005	58 %	16	27
Washington	2003	64 %	10	27
Atlanta	1996	67 %	8	25
Columbus	2001	76 %		24
Harrisburg	1994	61 %	16	23
Broward	1997	67 %	10	23
Pittsburgh	2002	56 %	22	22
Wilmington	1995	65 %	13	22
Phoenix	2002	44 %	35	21
St. Paul	2004	50 %	30	20
Hartford	2000	66 %	14	20
Rhode Island	2002	67 %	13	20

TABLE 6-33 JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS				
		In-married		
Community	Year	2 Born/Raised Jews ❶	Conversionary ❷	Intermarried ❸
Westport	2000	73%	7	20
San Diego	2003	59%	22	19
Richmond	1994	65%	16	19
Rochester	1999	65%	15	19
South Palm Beach	2005	72%	9	19
South Broward	1990	75%	6	18
Charlotte	1997	68%	15	17
Orlando	1993	72%	11	17
Milwaukee	1996	75%	8	17
Philadelphia	1997	76%	7	17
Minneapolis	2004	69%	15	16
Baltimore	1999	74%	12	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31%	55	13
St. Louis	1995	71%	17	12
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	30	11
Bergen	2001	81%	8	11
Miami	2004	77%	16	7
New York	2002	88%	5	7
Monmouth	1997	89%	4	7
DETROIT	2005	86%	8	6
Note: See page 6-90 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.				

TABLE 6-34
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME
CONTAINING JEWISH CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	94%		Broward	1997	78%
South Palm Beach	2005	91%		Milwaukee	1996	78%
Miami	2004	89%		Washington	2003	77%
Sarasota	2001	89%		Jacksonville	2002	77%
Westport	2000	88%		Atlanta	1996	76%
DETROIT	2005	87%		Wilmington	1995	74%
St. Paul	2004	85%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%
Minneapolis	2004	84%		Orlando	1993	73%
Tucson	2002	84%		St. Petersburg	1994	71%
Monmouth	1997	84%		West Palm Beach	2005	70%
Tidewater	2001	83%		Rhode Island	2002	69%
Hartford	2000	83%		York	1999	68%
Atlantic County	2004	82%		Richmond	1994	68%
Rochester	1999	79%		Charlotte	1997	67%
Harrisburg	1994	79%				

PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH

Table 6-35 shows that 92 % of persons in Jewish households in Detroit consider themselves Jewish. Note that respondents define themselves and the other persons in their households as either Jewish, non-Jewish, or part Jewish. Not all persons who consider themselves Jewish were born or raised Jewish or underwent a formal conversion.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 92% is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91 % in both Baltimore and Cleveland, 85 % in Philadelphia, and 80 % in Washington. The 92 % compares to 90 % in 1989. The 92 % compares to 78 % nationally.

TABLE 6-35 PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	96 %		St. Petersburg	1994	83 %
South Broward	1990	95 %		Minneapolis	2004	82 %
Miami	2004	93 %		Harrisburg	1994	82 %
DETROIT	2005	92 %		St. Paul	2004	81 %
Bergen	2001	92 %		Rochester	1999	81 %
Baltimore	1999	91 %		Denver	1997	81 %
Cleveland	1996	91 %		Atlanta	1996	81 %
Worcester	1986	91 %		Orlando	1993	81 %
West Palm Beach	2005	90 %		Washington	2003	80 %
Monmouth	1997	90 %		Jacksonville	2002	80 %
St. Louis	1995	90 %		Rhode Island	2002	80 %
Detroit	1989	90 %		Howard County	1999	80 %
Dallas	1988	90 %		Tidewater	2001	79 %
Sarasota	2001	89 %		Wilmington	1995	79 %
Broward	1997	89 %		Richmond	1994	79 %
Hartford	2000	88 %		Houston	1986	79 %
Atlantic County	2004	87 %		Phoenix	2002	78 %
Palm Springs	1998	87 %		Pittsburgh	2002	78 %
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86 %		Tucson	2002	78 %
New York	2002	85 %		York	1999	76 %
Philadelphia	1997	85 %		San Diego	2003	75 %
Westport	2000	84 %		Charlotte	1997	73 %
Los Angeles	1997	84 %		San Francisco	2004	72 %
Buffalo	1995	84 %		Seattle	2000	70 %
Chicago	2000	83 %		Columbus	2001	69 %
Milwaukee	1996	83 %		NJPS	2000	78 %

JEW-S-BY-CHOICE

Table 6-36 shows that 3.0% (2,145 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Detroit are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any person who was not born or raised Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish, or, in the case of a child, is being raised Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 3.0% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.8% in Washington.

TABLE 6-36 JEWS WHO ARE JEWS-BY-CHOICE COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	9.7%		South Broward	1990	3.2%
St. Paul	2004	8.0%		Hartford	2000	3.1%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%		DETROIT	2005	3.0%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%		Buffalo	1995	2.9%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%		Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%		Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Washington	2003	5.8%		Westport	2000	2.7%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%		Bergen	2001	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%		Sarasota	2001	2.3%
Richmond	1994	5.3%		Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%		West Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Tucson	2002	4.3%		Chicago	2000	2.0%
Rhode Island	2002	4.1%		Broward	1997	1.4%
Rochester	1999	4.1%		Monmouth	1997	1.4%
Orlando	1993	4.1%		South Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
Miami	2004	3.8%		San Francisco ¹	2004	7.0%
Atlanta	1996	3.6%		¹ Adults only.		
Los Angeles	1997	3.3%				

CHAPTER 7

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

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Do not separate yourself from the community.

(Avot 2:5)

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 groups Jewish households in Detroit into five categories of synagogue membership based upon the respondents' responses to the following questions:

1. "Are you (Is anyone in your household) currently a synagogue member?" Based upon the responses, a household was categorized as either a *Current Member* (❶) or *NOT a Current Member* (❷ + ❸ + ❹ + ❺).
2. If *NOT a Current Member*: "At any time since becoming an adult, have you (has anyone in your household) ever been a synagogue member?" Based upon the response, a household was categorized as either *Was a Member in the Past as an Adult* (❷ + ❸) or *Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult* (❹ + ❺).
3. If *NOT a Current Member*: "Will you definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not become a synagogue member in the future?" (A response of don't know was accepted, but was not read to the respondent.) A household in which the respondent responded definitely or probably was categorized as *Plan to Join in the Future* (❷ + ❹), and a household in which the respondent responded probably not, definitely not, or don't know was categorized as *Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future* (❸ + ❺).

Also shown in **Table 7-1** is the total percentage of households who plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership) (❻) and lifetime synagogue membership (❼). Lifetime synagogue membership is defined as the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives.

Table 7-1 shows that:

- ❶ 50% (14,978 households) of households *reported* current synagogue membership;
- ❷ 9% (2,550 households) of households were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future;
- ❸ 18% (5,340 households) of households were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future;
- ❹ 4% (1,110 households) of households were not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but plan to join a synagogue in the future;
- ❺ 20% (6,030 households) of households were not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and do not plan to join a synagogue in the future;
- ❻ a total of 12% (3,660 households) of households plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership), which represents 24% of synagogue non-member households; and
- ❼ lifetime synagogue membership is 80% (23,970 households) of households.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-2 shows that the 50% **current synagogue membership** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in both Baltimore and Cleveland, and 37% in both Washington and Philadelphia. The 50% compares to 52% in 1989. The 50% compares to 40% nationally.

Table 7-3 shows that the 9% who were **synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Washington.

The 18% who were **synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Washington.

The 4% who were **not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but plan to join a synagogue in the future** is the fifth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Washington.

The 12% total who **plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership)** is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Washington.

The 80% **lifetime synagogue membership** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Washington.

Age of Head of Household. Table 7-4 shows that the 57% current synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Cleveland and 19% in Washington. The 57% compares to 43% in 1989. The 57% compares to 34% nationally.

The 64% current synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Cleveland and 42% in Washington. The 64% compares to 54% in 1989. The 64% compares to 43% nationally.

The 52% current synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is the about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Washington. The 52% compares to 55% in 1989. The 52% compares to 42% nationally.

The 39% current synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Washington. The 39% compares to 51% in 1989. The 39% compares to 40% nationally.

Household Structure. Table 7-5 shows that the 71% of **households with children** who are current synagogue members is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Cleveland, 60% in Baltimore, and 56% in Washington. The 71% compares to 57% in 1989. The 71% compares to 55% nationally.

Type of Marriage. Table 7-6 shows that the 17% of **intermarried households** who are current synagogue members is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland and 19% in Washington. The 17% compares to 23% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups.

Current Synagogue Membership

Table 7-1 shows current synagogue membership for various population subgroups. Overall, 50% of households are **current synagogue members**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 35-49 (64%)
- * households with children (71%) and households with only adult children (61%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (68%)
- * Orthodox households (80%) and Conservative households (61%)
- * in-married households (70%) and conversionary in-married households (68%)
- * JCC member households (74%) and Jewish organization member households (67%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (72%)
- * households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (65%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (68%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (74%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (62%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (71%) and \$500 and over (81%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of households who are **current synagogue members** is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (25%)
- * households age 75 and over (33%)
- * non-elderly single households (28%) and elderly single households (27%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (12%)
- * Just Jewish households (11%)
- * intermarried households (17%)
- * Jewish organization non-member households (40%)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (19%)
- * households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (35%)

- * households in which no adult visited Israel (29%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)

Were Synagogue Members in the Past and Plan to Join a Synagogue Again in the Future

Overall, 9% of households **were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (22%)

The percentage of households who **were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is much lower for:

- * intermarried households (3%)

Were Synagogue Members in the Past but Do Not Plan to Join a Synagogue Again in the Future

Overall, 18% of households **were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 75 and over (29%)
- * elderly single households (30%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (37%)
- * Just Jewish households (28%)

The percentage of households who **were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is much lower for:

- * households age 35-49 (8%)
- * households with children (5%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (7%)
- * Orthodox households (4%)
- * households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (3%)

Plan to Join a Synagogue in the Future (Regardless of Past Membership)

Overall, 12% of households **plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership)**. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (29%)

Lifetime Synagogue Membership

Overall, **lifetime synagogue membership** is 80%. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households under age 35 (96%)
- * Orthodox households (98%)
- * in-married households (93%) and conversionary in-married households (97%)
- * JCC member households (92%) and Jewish organization member households (92%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (92%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (92%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (93%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (96%) and \$500 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of **lifetime synagogue membership** is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (66%)
- * non-elderly single households (65%) and elderly single households (70%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (65%)
- * Just Jewish households (47%)
- * intermarried households (46%)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (50%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (68%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (62%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (67%)

Other Important Findings.

- * current synagogue membership and lifetime synagogue membership generally decrease with age
- * current synagogue membership and lifetime synagogue membership generally increase with household income
- * current synagogue membership increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- * lifetime synagogue membership generally increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to be both current synagogue members and lifetime synagogue members than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
		NOT a Current Member							
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
Variable	Current Member ❶	Plan to Join in the Future ❷	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❸	Plan to Join in the Future ❹	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❺		Total Plan to Join in the Future ❻	Life- time Member- ship ❼	Sam- ple Size
All	49.9%	8.5	17.8	3.7	20.1	12.2%	79.9%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
Core Area	58.9%	8.5	14.7	2.8	15.1	11.3%	84.9%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	24.5%	8.4	26.7	6.2	34.2	14.6%	65.8%	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	57.2%	22.4	10.2	6.1	4.1	28.5%	95.9%	47	1,192
35 - 49	63.8%	6.4	8.1	6.1	15.6	12.5%	84.4%	326	7,202
50 - 64	52.4%	9.1	15.2	2.0	21.3	11.1%	78.7%	458	9,674
65 - 74	49.1%	7.3	22.9	1.7	19.0	9.0%	81.0%	182	4,396
75 and over	32.8%	8.4	28.6	4.2	26.0	12.6%	74.0%	261	7,535
➔ 65 and over	38.9%	7.8	26.5	3.3	23.5	11.1%	76.5%	443	11,931

TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
		NOT a Current Member							
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
Variable	Current Member ❶	Plan to Join in the Future ❷	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❸	Plan to Join in the Future ❹	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❺		Total Plan to Join in the Future ❻	Life- time Member- ship ❼	Sam- ple Size
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	70.6%	8.8	5.2	4.4	11.0	13.2%	89.0%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	61.0%	7.3	18.3	1.2	12.2	8.5%	87.8%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	50.2%	8.3	14.2	2.4	24.9	10.7%	75.1%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	27.5%	8.7	20.3	8.7	34.8	17.4%	65.2%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	54.0%	5.9	23.5	4.8	11.8	10.7%	88.2%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	27.4%	9.7	30.2	2.5	30.2	12.2%	69.8%	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	11.6%	11.5	37.2	5.1	34.6	16.6%	65.4%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	48.0%	4.7	24.0	3.1	20.2	7.8%	79.8%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	58.7%	7.9	14.2	4.6	14.6	12.5%	85.4%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	56.3%	9.5	14.3	3.6	16.3	13.1%	83.7%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	67.7%	5.3	6.6	0.0	20.4	5.3%	79.6%	150	4,890

TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
		NOT a Current Member							
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult		Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥			
Variable	Current Member ①	Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤		Life- time Member-ship ⑦	Sam-ple Size	Number of House-Holds
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	80.2%	13.5	3.5	0.7	2.1	14.2%	97.9%	104	3,420
Conservative	61.1%	6.9	17.3	3.5	11.2	10.4%	88.8%	402	8,494
Reform	54.3%	10.8	17.9	3.4	13.6	14.2%	86.4%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	10.7%	3.7	27.8	4.6	53.2	8.3%	46.8%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	70.0%	8.3	12.1	2.6	7.0	10.9%	93.0%	712	14,329
Conversionary	68.4%	10.0	13.3	5.0	3.3	15.0%	96.7%	66	1,493
Intermarried	16.8%	3.2	18.4	8.0	53.6	11.2%	46.4%	97	3,081
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	73.9%	4.9	11.4	2.2	7.6	7.1%	92.4%	295	4,500
Non-Member	45.8%	9.0	19.0	3.8	22.4	12.8%	77.6%	979	25,500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	67.0%	6.3	15.6	3.2	7.9	9.5%	92.1%	542	10,822
Non-Member	40.3%	9.6	19.1	4.0	27.0	13.6%	73.0%	732	19,178

TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
		NOT a Current Member							
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult		Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥			
Variable	Current Member ①	Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤		Life- time Membership ⑦	Sam- ple Size	Number of House- Holds
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Jewish Day School	71.8%	3.7	13.3	2.7	8.5	6.4%	91.5%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	52.1%	10.3	18.0	4.0	15.6	14.3%	84.4%	908	20,354
No	19.4%	4.3	22.0	3.8	50.5	8.1%	49.5%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Sleep Away Camp	65.2%	8.1	12.4	2.2	12.1	10.3%	87.9%	692	14,755
No	35.0%	8.8	23.2	5.2	27.8	14.0%	72.2%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	59.8%	7.7	16.4	3.1	13.0	10.8%	87.0%	765	16,501
No	38.0%	9.2	19.7	4.4	28.7	13.6%	71.3%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	68.2%	8.3	11.2	4.0	8.3	12.3%	91.7%	323	6,776
No	49.8%	8.9	15.3	3.8	22.2	12.7%	77.8%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	74.0%	5.8	10.7	2.3	7.2	8.1%	92.8%	444	8,464
On General Trip	56.7%	11.5	14.2	2.5	15.1	14.0%	84.9%	370	8,756
No	29.3%	8.2	24.9	5.4	32.2	13.6%	67.8%	460	12,780

TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
		NOT a Current Member							
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
Variable	Current Member ❶	Plan to Join in the Future ❷	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❸	Plan to Join in the Future ❹	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❺		Total Plan to Join in the Future ❻	Life- time Member- ship ❼	Sam- ple Size
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	62.2%	8.0	16.3	2.9	10.6	10.9%	89.4%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	45.7%	10.7	24.3	2.9	16.4	13.6%	83.6%	137	3,510
Not Asked	28.6%	8.8	18.8	5.5	38.3	14.3%	61.7%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	32.9%	9.3	20.3	4.7	32.8	14.0%	67.2%	515	13,560
Under \$100	46.6%	6.5	26.0	4.1	16.8	10.6%	83.2%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	70.9%	12.4	11.9	1.0	3.8	13.4%	96.2%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	81.1%	4.7	3.4	2.7	8.1	7.4%	91.9%	198	3,750
Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, etc.									

**TABLE 7-2
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Worcester	1986	60 %		York	1999	45 %
Tidewater	2001	58 %		Richmond	1994	45 %
St. Paul	2004	56 %		Atlantic County	2004	44 %
Essex-Morris	1998	56 %		New York	2002	43 %
St. Louis	1995	56 %		Rhode Island	2002	43 %
Minneapolis	2004	54 %		Chicago	2000	42 %
Rochester	1999	54 %		St. Petersburg	1994	40 %
Pittsburgh	2002	53 %		Miami	2004	39 %
Hartford	2000	53 %		Howard County	1999	38 %
Baltimore	1999	52 %		Washington	2003	37 %
Cleveland	1996	52 %		Denver	1997	37 %
Detroit	1989	52 %		Philadelphia	1997	37 %
Dallas	1988	52 %		Atlanta	1996	37 %
Houston	1986	51 %		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36 %
DETROIT 2005	2005	50 %		Los Angeles	1997	34 %
Bergen	2001	50 %		Orlando	1993	34 %
Columbus	2001	50 %		South Palm Beach	2005	33 %
Jacksonville	2002	49 %		Tucson	2002	32 %
Palm Springs	1998	49 %		West Palm Beach	2005	30 %
Charlotte	1997	49 %		San Diego	2003	29 %
Harrisburg	1994	49 %		Phoenix	2002	29 %
Monmouth	1997	48 %		South Broward	1990	28 %
Milwaukee	1996	48 %		Broward	1997	27 %
Toronto	1990	48 %		San Francisco	2004	22 %
Boston	1995	47 %		Seattle	2000	21 %
Westport	2000	46 %		NJPS ¹	2000	40 %
Wilmington	1995	46 %		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Sarasota	2001	45 %				

**TABLE 7-3
LIFETIME SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			NOT a Current Member					
			Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult			
Community	Year	Current Member ❶	Plan to Join in the Future ❷	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❸	Plan to Join in the Future ❹	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❺		Total Plan to Join in the Future ❻
Monmouth	1997	48 %	11	21	6	15	17 %	85 %
South Palm Beach	2005	33 %	10	38	3	17	13 %	84 %
West Palm Beach	2005	30 %	14	37	3	16	17 %	84 %
Tidewater	2001	58 %	10	10	6	17	16 %	83 %
Hartford	2000	53 %	8	15	6	18	14 %	82 %
Jacksonville	2002	49 %	12	14	7	18	19 %	82 %
Atlantic County	2004	44 %	12	23	3	18	15 %	82 %
Bergen	2001	50 %	8	15	7	19	15 %	81 %
South Broward	1990	28 %	11	34	7	19	18 %	81 %
DETROIT	2005	50 %	9	18	4	20	12 %	80 %
Sarasota	2001	45 %	6	25	3	21	9 %	79 %
Miami	2004	39 %	10	24	6	21	16 %	79 %
Westport	2000	46 %	8	13	11	22	19 %	78 %
Rochester	1999	54 %	7	10	5	23	12 %	77 %
Dallas	1988	52 %	7	14	5	24	12 %	77 %
Harrisburg	1994	49 %	8	11	9	23	17 %	77 %
Milwaukee	1996	48 %	7	13	8	23	15 %	77 %
St. Paul	2004	56 %	6	8	6	24	13 %	76 %
Minneapolis	2004	54 %	6	9	8	24	14 %	76 %
Charlotte	1997	49 %	7	10	10	24	17 %	76 %
Richmond	1994	45 %	8	14	10	24	18 %	76 %

**TABLE 7-3
LIFETIME SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			NOT a Current Member					
			Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult			
Community	Year	Current Member ❶	Plan to Join in the Future ❷	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❸	Plan to Join in the Future ❹	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ❺	Total Plan to Join in the Future ❻	Lifetime Member- ship ❼
Orlando	1993	34%	15	15	11	25	26%	76%
Broward	1997	27%	11	32	6	24	17%	76%
Rhode Island	2002	43%	8	15	9	25	18%	75%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	9	20	5	26	14%	75%
Washington	2003	37%	10	12	14	27	24%	73%
Los Angeles	1997	34%	9	13	14	30	23%	70%
Tucson	2002	32%	10	19	9	30	19%	70%
St. Louis	1995	56%	19		25		NA	NA
Cleveland	1996	52%	21		27		NA	NA
Houston	1986	51%	35		14		NA	NA
Boston	1995	47%	15		37		NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	46%	20		33		NA	NA
Chicago	2000	42%	17		41		NA	NA
San Francisco	2004	22%	13		65		NA	NA
Seattle	2000	21%	20		59		36%	NA
NJPS ¹	2000	40%	25		35		NA	NA

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

Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, etc.

TABLE 7-4 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	<i>35-49</i>	<i>50-64</i>	65 and Over	All
DETROIT	2005	57%	64%	52%	39%	50%
St. Louis	1995	49%	56%	58%	63%	56%
New York	2002	46%	45%	41%	41%	43%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	67%	49%
Detroit	1989	43%	54%	55%	51%	52%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46%	54%	68%	49%
Cleveland	1996	36%	60% ¹	NA	NA	52%
Chicago	2000	35%	40%	51%	45%	42%
Dallas	1988	35%	57%		70%	52%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	69%	54%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	47%	50%
Miami	2004	31%	51%	39%	35%	39%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	40%	35%	45%	40%
Pittsburgh ²	2002	30%	60%	57%	63%	53%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	48%	52%	57%	48%
Wilmington	1995	29%	41%	49%	64%	46%
Rochester	1999	28%	49%	53%	68%	54%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	65%	49%
Worcester	1986	28%	65%		80%	60%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	75%	58%
South Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	34%	33%
Monmouth	1997	24%	55%	47%	50%	48%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	43%	37%	57%	43%
San Diego	2003	20%	30%			29%

TABLE 7-4 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	All
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	37%	37%
South Broward	1990	19%	32%	27%	28%	28%
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	71%	56%
York	1999	17%	40%	57%	49%	45%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	28%	27%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	43%	32%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	59%	53%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	60%	45%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	65%	34%
Atlanta	1996	11%	44%	47%	52%	37%
West Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	33%	30%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	55% ³	NA	53%	56%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	44%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	40%		36%	36%	36%
Sarasota	2001	39%		41%	47%	45%
Houston	1986	NA	NA	61%	71%	51%
Columbus	2001	43%			73%	50%
NJPS ⁴	2000	34%	43%	42%	40%	40%

¹ Age category is *age 35-54*.

² Age categories are *age 22-39* and *age 40-49*.

³ Age category is *age 35-44*.

⁴ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	All
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	37%	37%
South Broward	1990	19%	32%	27%	28%	28%
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	71%	56%
York	1999	17%	40%	57%	49%	45%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	28%	27%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	43%	32%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	59%	53%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	60%	45%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	65%	34%
Atlanta	1996	11%	44%	47%	52%	37%
West Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	33%	30%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	55% ³	NA	53%	56%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	44%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	40%		36%	36%	36%
Sarasota	2001	39%		41%	47%	45%
Houston	1986	NA	NA	61%	71%	51%
Columbus	2001	43%			73%	50%
NJPS ⁴	2000	34%	43%	42%	40%	40%

<p>¹ Age category is <i>age 35-54</i>.</p> <p>² Age categories are <i>age 22-39</i> and <i>age 40-49</i>.</p> <p>³ Age category is <i>age 35-44</i>.</p> <p>⁴ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>

<p>¹ Age category is <i>age 35-54</i>.</p> <p>² Age categories are <i>age 22-39</i> and <i>age 40-49</i>.</p> <p>³ Age category is <i>age 35-44</i>.</p> <p>⁴ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>

<p>¹ Age category is <i>age 35-54</i>.</p> <p>² Age categories are <i>age 22-39</i> and <i>age 40-49</i>.</p> <p>³ Age category is <i>age 35-44</i>.</p> <p>⁴ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>

<p>¹ Age category is <i>age 35-54</i>.</p> <p>² Age categories are <i>age 22-39</i> and <i>age 40-49</i>.</p> <p>³ Age category is <i>age 35-44</i>.</p> <p>⁴ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>

TABLE 7-5 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
DETROIT	2005	71%		Atlantic County	2004	54%
St. Louis	1995	68%		St. Paul	2004	54%
Bergen	2001	65%		Minneapolis	2004	53%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%		Richmond	1994	50%
Cleveland	1996	65%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Dallas	1988	65%		Los Angeles	1997	48%
Miami	2004	64%		Atlanta	1996	47%
Tidewater	2001	64%		South Palm Beach	2005	46%
Hartford	2000	64%		York	1999	46%
Sarasota	2001	60%		Wilmington	1995	46%
Westport	2000	60%		Rhode Island	2002	44%
Baltimore	1999	60%		Harrisburg	1994	43%
Boston	1995	59%		Orlando	1993	43%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Tucson	2002	41%
Denver	1997	58%		Broward	1997	40%
Rochester	1999	57%		South Broward	1990	36%
Monmouth	1997	57%		San Francisco	2004	33%
Detroit	1989	57%		West Palm Beach	2005	31%
Washington	2003	56%		NJPS ¹	2000	55%
Charlotte	1997	56%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Milwaukee	1996	56%				

TABLE 7-6 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	37%		Harrisburg	1994	18%
Houston	1986	37%		DETROIT	2005	17%
St. Louis	1995	35%		Bergen	2001	17%
Charlotte	1997	32%		New York	2002	16%
Essex-Morris	1998	30%		Atlantic County	2004	15%
Sarasota	2001	28%		Tucson	2002	15%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Palm Springs	1998	14%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%		Wilmington	1995	14%
Hartford	2000	26%		South Palm Beach	2005	13%
Cleveland	1996	26%		Miami	2004	13%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		San Francisco	2004	13%
York	1999	23%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Dallas	1988	23%		Atlanta	1996	13%
Chicago	2000	22%		Orlando	1993	13%
Westport	2000	22%		Broward	1997	11%
Minneapolis	2004	21%		West Palm Beach	2005	10%
Rhode Island	2002	20%		San Diego	2003	10%
Richmond	1994	20%		St. Petersburg	1994	9%
St. Paul	2004	19%		South Broward	1990	3%
Washington	2003	19%		NJPS ¹	2000	23%
Boston	1995	19%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Worcester	1986	19%				
Rochester	1999	18%				

RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY— SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 50% (14,978 households) of Jewish households in Detroit *reported* current synagogue membership. **Table 7-7** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 14,025 households (47%) are members of a local synagogue.

Comparisons with Other Communities. **Table 7-8** shows that the 47% *according to the Synagogue Survey* is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Washington.

Disparity Between the Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey Results. The Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 3 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. The 3 percentage point disparity is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11 percentage points in Washington.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that synagogue member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Many former synagogue members still attend synagogue services on the High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and may report membership when in fact they are not actually members.
- ❸ Even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain reluctance on the part of respondents to admit to not being synagogue members. As a result, respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.
- ❹ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning synagogue membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.

Changes in Synagogue Membership. Table 7-7 shows changes in synagogue membership in 1999 and 2005. Unfortunately, 1999 data are not available for many synagogues. Thus, the analysis in this section can not be done for Orthodox synagogues.

From 1999-2005, membership in Conservative synagogues decreased by 14% (714 households), from 5,092 households in 1999 to 4,378 households in 2005. This finding is consistent with findings in other Jewish communities completing demographic studies in the past few years.

From 1999-2005, membership in Reform synagogues increased by 5% (373 households), from 6,844 households in 1999 to 7,217 households in 2005.

Denomination of Synagogue Membership. Table 7-9 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 12% of synagogue member households are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 31% are members of a Conservative synagogue; less than 1% are members of a Reconstructionist synagogue; 52% are members of a Reform synagogue; and 5% are members of other synagogues.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 12% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Washington. The 12% compares to 21% nationally.

Table 7-10 shows that the 31% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Washington. The 31% compares to 33% nationally.

Table 7-11 shows that the 52% membership in **Reform** synagogues is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Washington. The 52% compares to 39% nationally.

TABLE 7-7				
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Households		
Synagogue	Location	1999	2005	1999-2005 Increase/ (Decrease)
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES				
Agudas Yisroel Mogen Abraham	Oak Park	70	82	12
Bais Chabad	Farmington Hills	NA	42	42
Bais Chabad	Oak Park	NA	60	60
Bais Harnesses Hagra	Oak Park	30	35	5
Birmingham Bloomfield Chai Center	Bloomfield Hills	NA	25	25
B'nai Israel-Beth Yehudah	Oak Park	NA	110	110
B'nai Zion	Oak Park	NA	60	60
Chabad Jewish Center of Commerce	Commerce Township	NA	50	50
Chabad Jewish Center of Novi-Northville	Novi	NA	65	65
Congregation Beth Tefilo Emanuel Tikvah	Southfield	45	45	0
Congregation Mishkan Israel	Oak Park	50	60	10
Congregation Or Chadash	Oak Park/ Huntington Woods	16	18	2
Congregation Shomer Israel	Oak Park	20	42	22
Dovid Ben Nuchim	Oak Park	12	15	3
Kollel Institute	Oak Park	75	75	0
Machon L'Torah	Oak Park	NA	40	40
Mishkan Israel, Nusach H'ari Lubavitcher Center	Oak Park	NA	30	30
Ohel Mode Shomrey Emunah	West Bloomfield	NA	60	60

TABLE 7-7 RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Households		
Synagogue	Location	1999	2005	1999-2005 Increase/ (Decrease)
Sara Tugman Bab Chabad Torah Center	West Bloomfield	100	120	20
Shaarei Shomayim	Oak Park	80	80	0
Shomrey Emunah	Southfield	NA	95	95
The Shul	West Bloomfield	NA	128	128
Yagdil Torah	Southfield	NA	40	40
Young Israel of Oak Park	Oak Park	NA	204	204
Young Israel of Southfield	Southfield	128	125	(3)
Young Israel of West Bloomfield	Southfield	20	0	(20)
Total Orthodox Synagogues		NA	1,706	NA
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES				
Adat Shalom Synagogue	Farmington Hills	1,250	1,045	(205)
Beth Tephilath Moses	Mt. Clemens	65	65	0
Congregation Beit Kodesh	Livonia	46	43	(3)
Congregation Beth Ahm	West Bloomfield	550	315	(235)
Congregation Beth Shalom	Oak Park	480	531	51
Congregation B'nai Moshe	West Bloomfield	526	468	(58)
Congregation Shaarey Zedek	Southfield	2,125	1,861	(264)
Isaac Agree Downtown Synagogue	Detroit	50	50	0
Total Conservative Synagogues		5,092	4,378	(714)
RECONSTRUCTIONIST SYNAGOGUE				
Congregation T'chayah	Royal Oak	36	36	0
Reconstructionist Congregation of Detroit	Detroit	0	24	24

TABLE 7-7 RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Households		
Synagogue	Location	1999	2005	1999-2005 Increase/ (Decrease)
Total Reconstructionist Synagogues		36	60	24
REFORM SYNAGOGUES				
Bet Chaverim	Canton	25	25	0
Beth Isaac Synagogue	Trenton	27	20	(7)
Chaye Olam	Bloomfield Twp.	0	126	126
Congregation Shir Tikvah	Troy	282	346	64
Temple Beth El	Bloomfield Hills	1,710	1,295	(415)
Temple Emanu-El	Oak Park	560	575	15
Temple Israel	West Bloomfield	3,000	3,500	500
Temple Kol Ami	West Bloomfield	425	380	(45)
Temple Shir Shalom	West Bloomfield	840	975	135
Total Reform Synagogues		6,844	7,217	373
OTHER SYNAGOGUES				
Birmingham Temple (Humanistic)	Farmington Hills	370	414	44
Congregation B'nai David (Traditional)	NA	0	35	35
Grosse Pointe Jewish Council	Gross Pointe	165	150	(15)
Keter Torah (Sephardic)	West Bloomfield	65	65	0
Total Other Synagogues		600	664	64
Grand Total		12,572	14,025	1,453
Notes: 1) An insignificant number of households in the three-county area may be members of synagogues in Ann Arbor or Windsor. 2) Italicized numbers are used where data are not available. These numbers may be considered reasonable estimates.				

TABLE 7-8
COMPARISON OF CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
Wilmington	1995	46%	29%	17
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	21%	15
Tucson	2002	30%	18%	12
Rochester	1999	54%	42%	12
Miami	2004	35%	23%	11
Washington	2003	37%	26%	11
Jacksonville	2002	49%	39%	10
Atlanta	1996	37%	28%	9
Richmond	1994	45%	36%	9
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
South Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
York	1999	45%	39%	6
Broward	1997	20%	13%	6
Hartford	2000	53%	48%	5
Charlotte	1997	48%	43%	5
DETROIT	2005	50%	47%	3
West Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3

TABLE 7-8
COMPARISON OF CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2
Orlando	1993	33%	31%	2
St. Paul	2004	56%	55%	1
Rhode Island	2002	41%	40%	1
Monmouth	1997	44%	44%	0
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	(2)
Westport	2000	45%	51%	(6)
Buffalo	1995	NA	34%	NA

Note: The *Telephone Survey of Households* column includes only current synagogue membership reported in the “local” community.

TABLE 7-9 DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES								
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	<i>Ortho- dox</i>	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Non- Denomin- ational	Tradi- tional	Other ¹
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	0	21	0	0	0
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	0	1
Miami	2004	26%	37	2	35	0	0	0
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	0	3
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0	0
Harrisburg	1994	18%	55	5	21	0	0	0
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	0	3
Rochester	1999	16%	36	0	48	0	0	0
South Broward *	1990	16%	56	0	28	0	0	0
Los Angeles *	1997	14%	38	3	44	0	0	2
Atlanta	1996	14%	30	0	42	0	14	0
Westport	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	0	2
Milwaukee	1996	13%	33	1	53	0	0	0
DETROIT **	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	0	5
Broward	1997	12%	51	2	29	0	3	3
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	0	6
Rhode Island	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0	0
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	0	33	0	0	5
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0	0
Hartford	2000	9%	54	0	36	1	0	0
Richmond	1994	9%	50	0	41	0	0	0

**TABLE 7-9
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Ortho- dox</i>	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Non- Denomin- ational	Tradi- tional	Other ¹
Buffalo	1995	8%	31	7	53	0	0	1
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	1	0	0
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	0	1
Boston *	1995	6%	44	2	44	0	0	4
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	0	4
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	0	51	0	0	3
St. Paul	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	12	0	4
Orlando	1993	3%	61	0	36	0	0	0
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	0	65	0	0	0
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	0	100	0	0	0
York	1999	0%	30	0	70	0	0	0
NJPS ² *	2000	21%	33	3	39	4		

Note: Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.

** Reconstructionist is 0.4%

☼ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just synagogue membership in the service area of each Jewish Federation.

¹ Includes Humanist, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, Havurah, etc.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 7-10
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	61 %		Los Angeles *	1997	38 %
St. Paul	2004	59 %		Miami	2004	37 %
South Broward *	1990	56 %		Rochester	1999	36 %
Harrisburg	1994	55 %		Sarasota	2001	33 %
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	54 %		Monmouth	1997	33 %
Hartford	2000	54 %		Milwaukee	1996	33 %
Atlantic County	2004	53 %		St. Petersburg	1994	33 %
Tidewater	2001	53 %		DETROIT	2005	31 %
Jacksonville	2002	51 %		Buffalo	1995	31 %
Essex-Morris *	1998	51 %		York	1999	30 %
Broward	1997	51 %		Atlanta	1996	30 %
Richmond	1994	50 %		Westport	2000	29 %
Rhode Island	2002	49 %		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0 %
Minneapolis	2004	47 %		NJPS ¹ *	2000	33 %
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	46 %		* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey. ☼ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just synagogue membership in the service area of each Jewish Federation. ¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Bergen	2001	45 %				
Boston *	1995	44 %				
Washington	2003	42 %				
Charlotte	1997	41 %				
Tucson	2002	38 %				

TABLE 7-11
REFORM SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	100%		Hartford	2000	36%
York	1999	70%		Orlando	1993	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%		Miami	2004	35%
Westport	2000	57%		Essex-Morris *	1998	33%
Tucson	2002	53%		South Palm Beach ☼	2005	32%
Milwaukee	1996	53%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Buffalo	1995	53%		Broward	1997	29%
DETROIT	2005	52%		West Palm Beach ☼	2005	28%
Charlotte	1997	51%		South Broward *	1990	28%
Rochester	1999	48%		Bergen	2001	26%
Minneapolis	2004	46%		St. Paul	2004	24%
Sarasota	2001	46%		Monmouth	1997	21%
Los Angeles *	1997	44%		Harrisburg	1994	21%
Boston *	1995	44%		NJPS ¹ *	2000	39%
Atlanta	1996	42%		* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey. ☼ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just synagogue membership in the service area of each Jewish Federation. ¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Richmond	1994	41%				
Jacksonville	2002	40%				
Rhode Island	2002	40%				
Tidewater	2001	39%				
Washington	2003	38%				

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-12 shows information on membership in the organized Jewish community of Jewish households in Detroit and is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

- ❶ 50% of households are current synagogue members.
- ❷ 15% of households are members of the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC).
- ❸ 45% of households participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Detroit JCC.
- ❹ 35% of JCC non-member households are members of another fitness facility or health club;
- ❺ The JCC market share is 33% of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households.
- ❻ 36% of households are members of a Jewish organization, such as B’nai B’rith or Hadassah; and
- ❼ 64% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.

TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Variable	Synagogue Member ①	JCC Member ②	JCC Participant in the Past Year ③	Other Fitness Facility Member ④	JCC Market Share² ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated³ ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	49.9%	15.0%	44.5%	35.4%	33.3%	36.1%	63.9%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
Core Area	58.9%	17.8%	52.4%	35.5%	37.9%	41.5%	73.9%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	24.5%	7.1%	24.7%	34.9%	18.0%	20.9%	35.7%	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	57.2%	18.8%	35.9%	50.0%	31.7%	20.4%	67.3%	47	1,192
35 - 49	63.8%	23.1%	47.6%	51.1%	37.0%	32.0%	70.4%	326	7,202
50 - 64	52.4%	11.6%	40.7%	43.1%	23.3%	36.4%	64.1%	458	9,674
65 - 74	49.1%	10.1%	53.7%	29.2%	27.8%	41.3%	61.1%	182	4,396
75 and over	32.8%	14.0%	42.6%	13.2%	55.2%	39.3%	58.8%	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	38.9%	12.5%	46.9%	19.4%	42.4%	40.0%	59.6%	443	11,931
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	70.6%	23.4%	48.9%	53.6%	36.3%	31.3%	75.8%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	61.0%	14.6%	41.4%	37.1%	31.5%	40.7%	69.5%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	50.2%	7.7%	42.6%	47.7%	14.9%	41.4%	64.3%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	27.5%	4.3%	31.8%	37.3%	10.8%	20.0%	40.6%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	54.0%	15.5%	49.4%	32.9%	35.8%	56.9%	79.1%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	27.4%	10.4%	43.6%	11.2%	50.9%	27.7%	45.2%	192	6,810

TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Variable	Synagogue Member ①	JCC Member ②	JCC Participant in the Past Year ③	Other Fitness Facility Member ④	JCC Market Share² ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated³ ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	11.6%	3.9%	34.2%	10.1%	28.7%	20.5%	30.3%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	48.0%	18.6%	43.8%	14.3%	61.5%	35.7%	62.0%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	58.7%	17.2%	53.8%	38.1%	35.3%	36.6%	73.4%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	56.3%	16.3%	43.8%	51.9%	27.3%	35.3%	66.7%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	67.7%	14.6%	46.5%	58.1%	22.7%	47.7%	71.5%	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	80.2%	30.0%	63.3%	17.3%	71.2%	17.0%	80.9%	104	3,420
Conservative	61.1%	16.1%	53.3%	33.0%	36.8%	51.9%	78.1%	402	8,494
Reform	54.3%	13.1%	44.3%	37.3%	28.8%	38.2%	65.6%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	10.7%	9.3%	28.1%	37.2%	21.6%	23.6%	33.3%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	70.0%	21.5%	54.3%	41.0%	40.0%	47.7%	84.3%	712	14,329
Conversionary	68.4%	14.8%	26.9%	61.5%	22.0%	31.1%	75.4%	66	1,493
Intermarried	16.8%	2.4%	26.1%	52.5%	4.5%	12.1%	24.8%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	100.0%	22.2%	58.6%	39.9%	41.7%	48.4%	100.0%	788	14,978
Non-Member	0.0%	7.8%	32.7%	31.5%	21.2%	23.8%	27.9%	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	73.9%	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	47.3%	100.0%	295	4,500
Non-Member	45.8%	0.0%	44.5%	35.4%	0.0%	34.1%	57.5%	979	25,500

TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Variable	Synagogue Member ①	JCC Member ②	JCC Participant in the Past Year ③	Other Fitness Facility Member ④	JCC Market Share² ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated³ ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	67.0%	19.7%	62.3%	38.0%	39.2%	100.0%	100.0%	542	10,822
Non-Member	40.3%	12.4%	35.4%	34.1%	29.3%	0.0%	43.5%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Jewish Day School	71.8%	27.7%	50.0%	29.4%	56.6%	33.5%	85.1%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	52.1%	13.8%	48.7%	39.7%	28.7%	42.1%	66.5%	908	20,354
No	19.4%	9.1%	22.2%	22.5%	30.8%	11.3%	29.6%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Sleep Away Camp	65.2%	18.9%	56.2%	46.0%	33.6%	42.5%	77.6%	692	14,755
No	35.0%	11.4%	33.8%	26.1%	33.0%	29.8%	50.4%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	59.8%	18.4%	55.1%	38.2%	37.1%	43.3%	72.8%	765	16,501
No	38.0%	11.0%	32.0%	32.2%	27.7%	27.1%	52.9%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	68.2%	25.3%	61.8%	36.9%	47.9%	52.3%	85.6%	323	6,776
No	49.8%	13.6%	41.5%	41.8%	27.4%	32.9%	61.3%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	74.0%	23.4%	63.4%	43.0%	41.5%	52.3%	85.8%	444	8,464
On General Trip	56.7%	19.0%	50.3%	29.4%	44.4%	35.8%	72.0%	370	8,756
No	29.3%	6.7%	30.9%	34.7%	17.1%	25.5%	43.9%	460	12,780

TABLE 7-12
MEMBERSHIPS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	Synagogue Member ❶	JCC Member ❷	JCC Participant in the Past Year ❸	Other Fitness Facility Member ❹	JCC Market Share ² ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ³ ❼	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	62.2%	20.1%	60.4%	32.5%	43.6%	48.8%	79.6%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	45.7%	12.2%	41.0%	36.1%	27.8%	37.9%	60.0%	137	3,510
Not Asked	28.6%	6.8%	23.0%	39.2%	15.7%	14.0%	37.3%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	32.9%	8.2%	27.4%	38.5%	18.8%	20.3%	43.1%	515	13,560
Under \$100	46.6%	19.1%	52.3%	21.5%	52.3%	39.4%	70.2%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	70.9%	21.0%	70.5%	33.3%	44.4%	50.5%	82.9%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	81.1%	20.9%	62.4%	53.4%	33.1%	65.5%	93.2%	198	3,750

¹ Calculated as a percentage of JCC non-member households. Sample sizes and numbers of households for this column are lower than the numbers shown in the table by the percentages shown in the *JCC Member* column.

² Calculated as a percentage of households who are JCC members or members of another fitness facility. (*JCC Market Share* equals the number of households who are JCC members divided by the total number of households who are JCC members and households who are members of another fitness facility.) Sample sizes and numbers of households for this column are an average of about 15% lower than the numbers shown in the table.

³ Are members of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.

Note: See page 7-30 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, etc.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-12 shows that 15% of Jewish households in Detroit *reported* current membership in the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-14 shows that the 15% local JCC membership is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 11% in Washington (Greater Washington), 10% in Washington (DCJCC), 8% in Philadelphia, and 5% in Washington (NOVA). The 15% compares to 22% in 1989.

Table 7-15 shows that the 23% local JCC membership of households with children is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 30% in Cleveland, 15% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (Greater Washington), and 6% in Washington (NOVA). The 23% compares to 26% in 1989. The 23% compares to 25% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 7-12 shows JCC membership for various population subgroups. Overall, 15% of households are JCC members. The percentage is much higher for:

- * Orthodox households (30%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (28%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (25%)

The percentage of households who are JCC members is much lower for:

- * non-elderly single households (4%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (4%)
- * intermarried households (2%)

Other Important Findings.

- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to be JCC members than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

RESULTS OF THE JCC SURVEY— JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-12 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 15 % (4,500 households) of Jewish households in Detroit *reported* current membership in the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC). *According to the JCC Survey*, the number of *Jewish* households who are members is 3,000 households (10%).

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-13 shows that the 10% *according to the JCC Survey* is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Washington.

Disparity Between the Telephone Survey and JCC Survey Results. The Telephone Survey implies that JCC membership is 5 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. The 5 percentage point disparity is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3 percentage points in Washington.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that JCC member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Many former JCC members still attend various JCC events and programs and may report membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues.
- ❸ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning JCC membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be JCC members when in fact they are not.

Change in JCC Membership. *According to the JCC Survey*, from 1999-2005 membership in the JCC decreased by 6% , from 3,200 *Jewish* households in 1999 to 3,000 *Jewish* households in 2005.

TABLE 7-13
COMPARISON OF CURRENT MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
Charlotte	1997	36%	21%	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	26%	10
Jacksonville	2002	26%	15%	10
Hartford	2000	22%	14%	8
York	1999	27%	19%	8
Richmond	1994	24%	15%	8
Minneapolis	2004	17%	10%	7
Atlanta	1996	14%	8%	6
DETROIT	2005	15%	10%	5
Tucson	2002	17%	12%	5
Tidewater	2001	19%	14%	5
Wilmington	1995	23%	18%	5
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	5%	5
Bergen	2001	18%	14%	4
Monmouth	1997	13%	8%	4
West Palm Beach	2005	7%	4%	3
Atlantic County	2004	14%	11%	3
Miami	2004	11%	8%	3
Washington	2003	9%	6%	3

TABLE 7-13
COMPARISON OF CURRENT MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
South Palm Beach	2005	4 %	4 %	1
Rhode Island	2002	10 %	8 %	1
Broward	1997	4 %	2 %	1
Harrisburg	1994	31 %	30 %	1
Milwaukee	1996	24 %	24 %	0
Orlando	1993	17 %	17 %	0
Sarasota	2001	12 %	14 %	(2)

TABLE 7-14 CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
Charlotte	1997	36%		Rhode Island	2002	10%
Harrisburg	1994	31%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
Rochester	1999	28%		St. Petersburg	1994	10%
York	1999	27%		Philadelphia	1997	8%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%		South Broward	1990	8%
Jacksonville	2002	26%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Houston	1986	26%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	6%
Worcester	1986	26%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Cleveland	1996	24%		Miami (Miami Bch) ☼ *	2004	5%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
St. Louis	1995	24%		Seattle	2000	5%
Richmond	1994	24%		Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	5%
Wilmington	1995	23%		South Palm Beach	2005	4%
Hartford	2000	22%		Westport ¹	2000	1%
Detroit	1989	22%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Tidewater	2001	19%		Bergen	2001	18%
Minneapolis	2004	17%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Tucson	2002	17%		Miami	2004	11%
Orlando	1993	17%		Washington	2003	9%
DETROIT	2005	15%		West Palm Beach	2005	7%
Boston	1995	15%		Broward	1997	4%
Atlantic County	2004	14%		NJPS ²	2000	18%
Atlanta	1996	14%		* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.		
Miami (Alper) *	2004	13%		☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
San Francisco	2004	13%		¹ Membership is in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.		
Dallas	1988	13%		² NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> . Membership is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.		
Sarasota	2001	12%				
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%				
Los Angeles	1997	11%				
Miami (Russell) *	2004	10%				

TABLE 7-15						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45 %		San Francisco	2004	16 %
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42 %		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15 %
Milwaukee	1996	42 %		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15 %
St. Paul	2004	40 %		Rhode Island	2002	15 %
St. Louis	1995	37 %		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	14 %
Jacksonville	2002	36 %		St. Petersburg	1994	14 %
Tucson	2002	35 %		South Palm Beach	2005	13 %
Rochester	1999	35 %		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13 %
Miami (Russell) *	2004	33 %		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11 %
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33 %		Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	9 %
York	1999	32 %		Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	8 %
Harrisburg	1994	32 %		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6 %
Cleveland	1996	30 %		Broward (Soref) *	1997	3 %
Tidewater	2001	29 %		Westport ¹	2000	1 %
South Broward	1990	29 %		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Detroit	1989	26 %		Miami	2004	27 %
Wilmington	1995	25 %		Bergen	2001	25 %
Orlando	1993	25 %		Monmouth	1997	22 %
DETROIT	2005	23 %		West Palm Beach	2005	17 %
Miami (Alper) *	2004	23 %		Broward	1997	13 %
Richmond	1994	23 %		Washington	2003	12 %
Hartford	2000	22 %		NJPS ²	2000	25 %
Atlanta	1996	22 %		* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the membership of households with children who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility. ¹ Membership is in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC. ² NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> . Membership is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.		
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19 %				
Sarasota	2001	19 %				
Atlantic County	2004	18 %				
Boston	1995	18 %				
Minneapolis	2004	16 %				

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who are not currently members of the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC) were asked the major reason they have not joined the JCC. In interpreting the results, keep in mind that the question was asked as follows: “What is the major reason you are not a member of the Jewish Community Center? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the program, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?”

Table 7-16 shows that the major reasons for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in JCC non-member households is no need for the services offered (28%). 22% of respondents reported cost; 18%, distance from home; 8%, quality of the program; 3%, not religious; 3%, lack of time; 2%, health reasons; 5%, don’t know; and 10%, other reasons.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 7-18** shows that the 28% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the second lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 48% in Washington (Greater Washington), 45% in Washington (DCJCC), and 42% in Washington (NOVA).

Table 7-19 shows that the 22% who reported **cost** is the second highest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Washington (DCJCC), 14% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 13% in Washington (NOVA).

Table 7-20 shows that the 18% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Washington (NOVA), 16% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 7% in Washington (DCJCC).

Table 7-21 shows that the 8% who reported **quality of the program** is the highest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 3% in Washington (Greater Washington) and 2% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (NOVA).

Table 7-22 shows that the 3% who reported **lack of time** is the third lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 11% in Washington (DCJCC), 8% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 6% in Washington (NOVA).

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-17** shows the major reasons for not joining the JCC for various population subgroups. Overall, 28% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (38%)

- * households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

The percentage of respondents in JCC non-member households who reported **no need for the services offered** is much lower for respondents in:

- * households under age 35 (18%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (15%)
- * conversionary in-married households (15%)

Overall, 22% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households age 65-74 (34%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (39%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (37%)
- * Orthodox households (33%)
- * households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (39%)

The percentage of respondents in JCC non-member households who reported **cost** is much lower for respondents in:

- * households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (12%) and \$200,000 and over (3%)
- * intermarried households (4%)
- * households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (5%)

Overall, 18% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (30%)
- * conversionary in-married households (50%)

The percentage of respondents in JCC non-member households who reported **distance from home** is much lower for respondents in:

- * households age 75 and over (8%)
- * elderly single households (7%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (7%)
- * Orthodox households (1%)

Overall, 8% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported **quality of the program** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (2%)

**TABLE 7-16
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING
THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
SAMPLE SIZE: 979, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 25,500**

Reason	Percentage
No Need for the Services Offered *	28.0%
Cost *	22.0
Distance from Home *	18.0
Quality of the Program *	8.0
Not Religious	3.0
Lack of Time	3.0
Health Reasons	2.0
Other	10.0
Don't Know	5.0
Total	99.0%
* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.	

TABLE 7-17 MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Variable	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Quality of the Program *	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.9%	22.2	17.7	8.4	2.6	21.2	979	25,500
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	26.7%	26.3	15.1	9.9	3.0	19.0	478	11,331
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
Core Area	29.9%	23.8	14.3	10.6	3.2	18.2	833	18,191
Non-Core Area	22.9%	18.2	26.3	3.0	1.0	28.6	146	7,309
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	17.9%	23.1	28.2	15.4	0.0	15.4	34	966
35 - 49	27.4%	21.1	24.2	10.1	3.5	13.7	225	5,548
50 - 64	31.2%	15.4	21.1	8.9	3.4	20.0	372	8,549
65 - 74	27.4%	33.5	14.9	6.2	3.1	14.9	152	3,948
75 and over	25.7%	25.3	7.5	6.4	1.1	34.0	196	6,488
→ 65 and over	26.3%	28.4	10.3	6.3	1.9	26.8	348	10,436
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	25.6%	19.4	24.1	11.5	3.6	15.8	260	6,809
Household with Only Adult Children	31.3%	18.6	18.6	8.6	4.3	18.6	94	1,712
Non-Elderly Couple	34.7%	15.5	18.1	8.4	3.9	19.4	156	3,805
Non-Elderly Single	24.5%	18.5	26.2	12.3	0.0	18.5	91	1,634
Elderly Couple	33.1%	28.0	15.3	6.4	1.9	15.3	176	3,865
Elderly Single	22.4%	29.6	7.2	5.2	1.2	34.4	154	6,105

TABLE 7-17 MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Variable	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Quality of the Program *	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	14.8%	39.2	6.8	2.0	0.7	36.5	75	4,794
\$25 - \$50,000	26.8%	37.1	13.3	3.8	0.0	19.0	88	3,392
\$50 - \$100,000	21.2%	27.3	18.7	12.1	3.5	17.2	242	6,350
\$100 - \$200,000	37.6%	11.9	24.8	7.6	5.2	12.9	203	6,782
\$200,000 and over	26.4%	3.1	30.2	14.7	3.1	22.5	115	4,182
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	24.8%	33.0	1.0	4.1	4.1	33.0	61	2,403
Conservative	27.7%	21.6	19.2	9.6	2.7	19.2	294	7,129
Reform	29.6%	26.1	17.9	7.9	2.9	15.6	392	9,266
Just Jewish	26.5%	17.9	19.9	9.2	2.0	24.5	194	4,801
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	33.0%	25.2	15.0	9.5	3.9	13.4	510	11,272
Conversionary	15.4%	11.5	50.0	5.8	1.9	15.4	51	1,279
Intermarried	26.5%	4.1	25.6	9.9	3.3	30.6	92	2,971
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	30.9%	19.5	20.6	9.9	3.6	15.5	556	11,655
Non-Member	25.2%	24.6	15.2	7.2	1.8	26.0	423	13,845
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	30.0%	24.7	18.3	8.7	1.4	16.9	387	8,690
Non-Member	26.6%	21.0	17.5	8.3	3.2	23.4	592	16,810

**TABLE 7-17
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE JCC**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Quality of the Pro- gram *	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Num- ber of House- holds
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC								
Very Familiar	24.2%	24.7	18.6	12.4	3.7	16.4	489	11,198
Somewhat Familiar	31.9%	22.7	20.1	5.9	2.1	17.3	377	10,318
Not at All Familiar	27.1%	14.2	9.3	3.7	0.6	45.1	113	3, 984
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR								
Donated to Federation	28.5%	24.8	16.3	8.1	2.9	19.4	506	13,081
Asked, Did Not Donate	19.6%	31.7	11.4	13.8	2.4	21.1	113	3,060
Not Asked	27.9%	16.7	22.6	7.5	2.2	23.1	331	9,359
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
Nothing	26.0%	20.4	19.8	8.9	2.2	22.7	444	12,418
Under \$100	19.8%	39.2	13.9	5.1	1.7	20.3	214	5,967
\$100 - \$500	29.8%	18.2	13.3	11.5	4.2	23.0	155	4,157
\$500 and over	43.9%	5.2	25.0	9.5	2.6	13.8	137	2,958

* These responses were read to the respondents. The response *Lack of Time* was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by the respondents as a major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as *Other*.

TABLE 7-18
NO NEED FOR THE SERVICES OFFERED
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55 %	Tidewater	2001	40 %
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	54 %	Milwaukee	1996	40 %
Broward (Soref) *	1997	54 %	Wilmington	1995	40 %
Los Angeles	1997	51 %	Minneapolis	2004	39 %
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51 %	Rhode Island	2002	38 %
South Palm Beach	2005	50 %	Seattle	2000	38 %
Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	49 %	Hartford	2000	37 %
Miami (Russell) *	2004	49 %	Charlotte	1997	37 %
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48 %	Harrisburg	1994	36 %
Richmond	1994	48 %	Orlando	1993	35 %
Sarasota	2001	47 %	Jacksonville	2002	34 %
St. Petersburg	1994	47 %	Tucson	2002	33 %
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46 %	St. Paul	2004	31 %
Miami (Alper) *	2004	45 %	DETROIT	2005	28 %
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45 %	St. Louis	1995	18 %
Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	45 %	* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44 %			
Atlantic County	2004	42 %			
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42 %			
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41 %			

TABLE 7-19
COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
DETROIT	2005	22%	Hartford	2000	12%
St. Paul	2004	21%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	12%
Tucson	2002	21%	Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	Wilmington	1995	12%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	19%	Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	11%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	Tidewater	2001	10%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	18%	St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%	Rhode Island	2002	8%
St. Louis	1995	18%	Sarasota	2001	7%
Harrisburg	1994	18%	Los Angeles	1997	7%
Orlando	1993	18%	Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	5%
Richmond	1994	17%	Seattle	2000	4%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	15%	* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
South Palm Beach	2005	14%			
Atlantic County	2004	14%			
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%			
Minneapolis	2004	13%			

TABLE 7-20
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Hartford	2000	32%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Rhode Island	2002	30%	Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Tidewater	2001	30%	Seattle	2000	13%
St. Paul	2004	28%	Milwaukee	1996	13%
Jacksonville	2002	27%	Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Tucson	2002	27%	Los Angeles	1997	12%
Minneapolis	2004	24%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	11%
Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	23%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	10%
Wilmington	1995	23%	Charlotte	1997	9%
St. Louis	1995	22%	Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Atlantic County	2004	21%	Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Sarasota	2001	21%	South Palm Beach	2005	6%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%	Miami (Russell) *	2004	5%
DETROIT	2005	18%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	18%	* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
Richmond	1994	18%			
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%			
St. Petersburg	1994	16%			
Orlando	1993	16%			

TABLE 7-21
QUALITY OF THE PROGRAM
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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

TABLE 7-22
LACK OF TIME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	16%	Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	14%	Richmond	1994	5%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%	Atlantic County	2004	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%	Minneapolis	2004	4%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	St. Paul	2004	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%	Jacksonville	2002	4%
Charlotte	1997	8%	Rhode Island	2002	4%
South Palm Beach	2005	7%	Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%	Hartford	2000	4%
Milwaukee	1996	7%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	4%
Wilmington	1995	7%	DETROIT	2005	3%
Harrisburg	1994	7%	Tidewater	2001	3%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	6%	Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	6%	Tucson	2002	2%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	6%	Sarasota	2001	1%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%	* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
Orlando	1993	6%			
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%			
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%			
Los Angeles	1997	5%			

EVER BEEN A DETROIT JCC MEMBER

Table 7-23 shows that 44% (11,220 households) of Jewish households in Detroit who are not currently members of the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC) had someone in their household who had been a member as an adult of the Detroit JCC in the past.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 7-23 shows the percentage of JCC non-member households containing a household member who had been a JCC member as an adult in the past. Overall, 44% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported past membership. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households in which an adult participated in a JCC program in the past year (55%)
- * in-married households (54%)
- * synagogue member households (57%)
- * Jewish organization member households (57%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (56%)

The percentage of JCC non-member households who reported past membership is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (29%)
- * households under age 35 (18%)
- * non-elderly single households (28%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (34%)
- * Just Jewish households (31%)
- * intermarried households (21%)
- * synagogue non-member households (33%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (34%)

TABLE 7-23 EVER BEEN A DETROIT JCC MEMBER SINCE BECOMING AN ADULT			
BASE: JCC NON-MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Ever Been a Detroit JCC Member	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	43.9%	979	25,500
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	54.9%	478	11,331
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	49.9%	833	18,191
Non-Core Area	28.8%	146	7,309
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	17.9%	34	966
35 - 49	48.0%	225	5,548
50 - 64	45.8%	372	8,549
65 - 74	49.7%	152	3,948
75 and over	37.7%	196	6,488
→ 65 and over	42.3%	348	10,436
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	44.2%	260	6,809
Household with Only Adult Children	51.4%	94	1,712
Non-Elderly Couple	52.6%	156	3,805
Non-Elderly Single	28.4%	91	1,634
Elderly Couple	42.4%	176	3,865
Elderly Single	40.6%	154	6,105
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	34.2%	75	4,794
\$25 - \$50,000	41.0%	88	3,392
\$50 - \$100,000	44.9%	242	6,350
\$100 - \$200,000	45.2%	203	6,782
\$200,000 and over	45.7%	115	4,182

TABLE 7-23 EVER BEEN A DETROIT JCC MEMBER SINCE BECOMING AN ADULT			
BASE: JCC NON-MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Ever Been a Detroit JCC Member	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	42.9%	61	2,403
Conservative	50.9%	294	7,129
Reform	48.0%	392	9,266
Just Jewish	31.1%	194	4,801
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	54.1%	510	11,272
Conversionary	44.2%	51	1,279
Intermarried	20.7%	92	2,971
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	56.5%	556	11,655
Non-Member	33.1%	423	13,845
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	57.2%	387	8,690
Non-Member	37.0%	592	16,810
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	52.5%	506	13,081
Asked, Did Not Donate	52.5%	113	3,060
Not Asked	27.2%	331	9,359
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	33.6%	444	12,418
Under \$100	49.4%	214	5,967
\$100 - \$500	56.4%	155	4,157
\$500 and over	53.4%	137	2,958

OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-24 shows that 11 % of Jewish households in Detroit are members of both a synagogue and the Jewish Community Center (JCC); 39% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 4% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 46% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

For further information on overlapping memberships, see the “Association with the Jewish Community” section.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. The 11 % who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 16% in Cleveland, 7% in Washington (Greater Washington), 6% in Washington (DCJCC), and 5% in Washington (NOVA). The 11% compares to 13% in 1989. The 11% compares to 14% nationally.

The 39% who are **synagogue members only** is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 38% in Washington (Greater Washington), 36% in Cleveland, 27% in Washington (NOVA), and 26% in Washington (DCJCC). The 39% compares to 39% in 1989. The 39% compares to 26% nationally.

The 4% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 8% in Cleveland, 5% in Washington (DCJCC), 4% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 2% in Washington (NOVA). The 4% compares to 9% in 1989. The 4% compares to 4% nationally.

The 46% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 67% in Washington (NOVA), 63% in Washington (DCJCC), 51% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 40% in Cleveland. The 46% compares to 39% in 1989. The 46% compares to 56% nationally.

TABLE 7-24 OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Broward (Soref) *	1997	4%	22	1	73
West Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%	21	4	67
South Broward	1990	6%	22	6	66
South Palm Beach ☸	2005	6%	26	3	64
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Miami (Russell) *	2004	11%	26	3	61
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
West Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
Atlanta	1996	11%	26	4	59
West Palm Beach (Boynton) *	1999	9%	28	6	57
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
Miami (Alper) *	2004	9%	30	4	56
Monmouth (Western) 🌐 *	1997	6%	37	1	56
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Westport ²	2000	0%	46	1	53
Atlantic County ☸	2004	10%	34	5	52
Miami (Miami Beach) 🌐 *	2004	7%	39	2	52
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52

TABLE 7-24
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Washington (Greater Washington) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Boston	1995	9%	39	6	47
DETROIT	2005	11%	39	4	46
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
Dallas	1988	8%	44	5	43
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Cleveland	1996	16%	36	8	40
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39
Detroit	1989	13%	39	9	39
St. Louis	1995	19%	37	6	38
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37

TABLE 7-24 OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
West Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60
Miami	2004	9%	29	3	58
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45
NJPS ²	2000	14%	26	4	56
<p>Note: Memberships in synagogues and JCCs include both local and non-local institutions.</p> <p>* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>⊗ Not a full service JCC facility.</p> <p>✿ Includes membership in the local JCC only.</p> <p>¹ Membership is in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.</p> <p>² NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p>					

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-12 shows that 45% of Jewish households in Detroit contain a member who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Detroit Jewish Community Center (JCC) (*participated in a JCC program*) in the past year. Note that all households who are JCC members were assumed to participate in a JCC program in the past year.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-25 shows that the 45% local JCC participation is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Cleveland, 38% in Washington (Greater Washington), 23% in Philadelphia, and 14% in Washington (NOVA). The 45% compares to 76% in 1989. The 1989 data is significantly flawed by the fact that only persons in the Core Area were interviewed in that survey.

Table 7-26 shows that 30% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC. The 30% is calculated by subtracting the percentage of households who are JCC members from the percentage of households who participated in a JCC program in the past year. The 30% is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 35% in Washington (DCJCC), 27% in Washington (Greater Washington), 20% in Cleveland, 15% in Philadelphia, and 9% in Washington (NOVA). The 30% compares to 54% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 7-12 shows JCC participation in the past year for various population subgroups. Overall, 45% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher for:

- * Orthodox households (63%)
- * synagogue member households (59%) and Jewish organization member households (62%)
- * households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (56%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as teenager (55%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (62%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (63%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (60%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (71%) and \$500 and over (62%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of households who participated in a JCC program in the past year is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (25%)
- * non-elderly single households (32%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (34%)
- * Just Jewish households (28%)
- * conversionary in-married households (27%) and intermarried households (26%)
- * synagogue non-member households (33%)
- * Jewish organization non-member households (35%)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (22%)
- * households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (34%)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (32%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (31%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (23%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

TABLE 7-25 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	1989	76%		Atlantic County	2004	28%
Rochester	1999	60%		Miami (Russell) *	2004	28%
Los Angeles	1997	54%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	1999	27%
St. Paul	2004	48%		St. Petersburg	1994	27%
Tucson	2002	47%		San Francisco	2004	25%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Wilmington	1995	47%		Philadelphia	1997	23%
Richmond	1994	46%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
DETROIT	2005	45%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%		South Palm Beach	2005	19%
Dallas	1988	45%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%		Miami (Miami Beach) 🌐 *	2004	16%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
York	1999	44%		Westport ¹	2000	9%
Cleveland	1996	44%		Seattle	2000	8%
Jacksonville	2002	42%		Monmouth (Western) 🌐 *	1997	7%
Harrisburg	1994	41%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Minneapolis	2004	40%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Hartford	2000	40%		Bergen	2001	41%
New York	2002	39%		Washington	2003	38%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%		Miami	2004	31%
Orlando	1993	36%		West Palm Beach	2005	27%
Tidewater	2001	35%		Monmouth	1997	24%
Atlanta	1996	35%		Broward	1997	12%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	34%		Charlotte ²	1997	71%
Sarasota	2001	34%		NJPS ³	2000	34%
Denver	1997	32%		See footnotes on next page.		
Rhode Island	2002	31%				

* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

⊗ Not a full service JCC facility.

¹ Participation is in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.

² Three synagogues and the JCC are located on a Jewish community campus, and synagogue participation is considered as JCC participation. Thus, this percentage is not comparable to those in the other communities.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. Participation is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

TABLE 7-26 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Detroit	1989	76%	22%	54%
Los Angeles	1997	54%	11%	43%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Rochester	1999	60%	28%	32%
Dallas	1988	45%	13%	32%
DETROIT	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Wilmington	1995	47%	23%	24%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	24%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Richmond	1994	46%	24%	22%

TABLE 7-26 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Rhode Island	2002	31 %	10 %	21 %
Atlanta	1996	35 %	14 %	21 %
Miami (Alper) *	2004	34 %	13 %	20 %
Cleveland	1996	44 %	24 %	20 %
Orlando	1993	36 %	17 %	19 %
Hartford	2000	40 %	22 %	18 %
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45 %	27 %	18 %
Miami (Russell) *	2004	28 %	10 %	17 %
Jacksonville	2002	42 %	26 %	17 %
York	1999	44 %	27 %	17 %
St. Petersburg	1994	27 %	10 %	17 %
West Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23 %	7 %	16 %
Tidewater	2001	35 %	19 %	16 %
South Palm Beach	2005	19 %	4 %	15 %
West Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20 %	5 %	15 %
Philadelphia	1997	23 %	8 %	15 %
Atlantic County	2004	28 %	14 %	14 %
St. Paul	2004	48 %	36 %	13 %
San Francisco	2004	25 %	13 %	12 %
Miami (Miami Beach) 🌐 *	2004	16 %	5 %	11 %
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21 %	10 %	11 %

TABLE 7-26 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%	6%	11%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	31%	10%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport ¹	2000	9%	1%	8%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%	1%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%
Monmouth (Western) ☼ *	1997	7%	5%	2%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
West Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
Miami	2004	31%	11%	20%
Monmouth	1997	24%	13%	11%
Broward	1997	12%	4%	9%
Charlotte ²	1997	71%	36%	35%
NJPS ³	2000	34%	18%	16%
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>☼ Not a full service JCC facility.</p> <p>¹ Both participation and membership are in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.</p> <p>² Three synagogues and the JCC are located on a Jewish community campus, and synagogue participation is considered as JCC participation. Thus, these percentages are not comparable to those in the other communities.</p> <p>³ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>. Both participation and membership are in any JCC, not just the local JCC.</p>				

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

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who are not members of the Jewish Community Center (JCC) were asked whether anyone in their household is a member of any other fitness facility or health club (*fitness facility*). **Table 7-12** shows that 35% of JCC non-member households *reported* membership in such a fitness facility and that the JCC has a 33% market share of the fitness facility market among Jewish households.

Note that in calculating the JCC market share of the fitness facility market, the assumption is made that all households who join the JCC do so for the fitness facility aspects of its programming, although such is clearly not the case.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 7-27** shows that the 35% membership in other fitness facilities is about average among about 25 comparison JCCs and compares to 50% in Washington (DCJCC), 44% in Washington (Greater Washington), and 40% in Washington (NOVA).

Table 7-28 shows that the 33% JCC market share for the JCC is about average among about 25 comparison JCCs and compares to 22% in Washington (Greater Washington), 18% in Washington (DCJCC), and 11% in Washington (NOVA).

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-12** shows JCC market share for various population subgroups. Overall, the JCC market share is 33%. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households age 75 and over (55%)
- * elderly single households (51%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (62%)
- * Orthodox households (71%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (57%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (48%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (44%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)
- * households who donated under \$100 (52%) and \$100-\$500 (44%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The market share is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (18%)
- * households age 50-64 (23%)
- * non-elderly couple households (15%) and non-elderly single households (11%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (23%)

- * Just Jewish households (22%)
- * conversionary in-married households (22%) and intermarried households (5%)
- * synagogue non-member households (21%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (17%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)

TABLE 7-27						
MEMBERSHIP IN A FITNESS FACILITY OR HEALTH CLUB						
OTHER THAN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Y ear	%		Community	Year	%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	50%		Atlantic County	2004	30%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	44%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	29%
Westport	2000	43%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	28%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	40%		Hartford	2000	26%
St. Paul	2004	39%		Sarasota	2001	25%
Minneapolis	2004	38%		Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	24%
Tidewater	2001	36%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
DETROIT	2005	35%		Miami (Russell) *	2004	21%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	34%		Rochester	1999	17%
Tucson	2002	34%		York	1999	17%
South Palm Beach	2005	32%		* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the membership in a fitness facility or health club of JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility.		
Miami (Alper) *	2004	32%				
Rhode Island	2002	31%				
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	30%				

TABLE 7-28
LOCAL JCC MARKET SHARE OF THE FITNESS FACILITY
AND HEALTH CLUB MARKET AMONG JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

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

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	69%	Rhode Island	2002	26%
York	1999	68%	Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	22%
St. Paul	2004	59%	Miami (Miami Beach) ☼ *	2004	18%
Jacksonville	2002	59%	Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%
Hartford	2000	52%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	17%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	48%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	15%
Tidewater	2001	40%	South Palm Beach	2005	11%
Tucson	2002	37%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	11%
Atlantic County	2004	36%	Westport ¹	2000	2%
Minneapolis	2004	36%	* In communities with more than one JCC, results reflect only the JCC market share among Jewish households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ Not a full service JCC facility. ¹ Represents the market share of the JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.		
Miami (Russell) *	2004	35%			
Sarasota	2001	35%			
DETROIT	2005	33%			
Miami (Alper) *	2004	32%			
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	28%			

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

A Jewish organization is an organization other than a synagogue or the Jewish Community Center (JCC). In querying whether anyone in the household is currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-12 shows that 36% of Jewish households in Detroit *reported* current membership in a Jewish organization. Table 7-29 shows that the 36% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Philadelphia and 20% in Washington. The 36% compares to 47% in 1989. The 36% compares to 25% nationally.

Table 7-30 shows that 22% of households who are neither synagogue members nor JCC members are Jewish organization members. The 22% is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares 14% in Philadelphia and 13% in Washington. The 22% compares to 29% in 1989. The 22% compares to 12% nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 7-12 shows Jewish organization membership for various population subgroups. Overall, 36% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher for:

- * elderly couple households (57%)
- * households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (48%)
- * Conservative households (52%)
- * in-married households (48%)
- * synagogue member households (48%) and JCC member households (47%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (52%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (52%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (51%) and \$500 and over (66%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of households who are Jewish organization members is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (21%)
- * households under age 35 (20%)
- * non-elderly single households (20%)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (21%)
- * Orthodox households (17%) and Just Jewish households (24%)
- * intermarried households (12%)
- * synagogue non-member households (24%)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (11%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (26%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (14%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (20%)

Other Important Findings.

- * Jewish organization membership generally increases with age of the head of the household and annual household income
- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to be Jewish organization members than are households in which no adult had similar experiences
- * Jewish organization membership increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 7-29 CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%
Detroit	1989	47%		Jacksonville	2002	32%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		Hartford	2000	32%
South Broward	1990	44%		Rochester	1999	32%
West Palm Beach	2005	43%		Miami	2004	31%
Richmond	1994	43%		Rhode Island	2002	30%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		Orlando	1993	30%
South Palm Beach	2005	40%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Atlanta	1996	40%		York	1999	27%
Broward	1997	37%		Charlotte	1997	27%
DETROIT	2005	36%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
Bergen	2001	36%		Tucson	2002	25%
Tidewater	2001	36%		Westport	2000	25%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Philadelphia	1997	25%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		San Francisco	2004	21%
Boston	1995	35%		Seattle	2000	21%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Washington	2003	20%
St. Paul	2004	34%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		

TABLE 7-30 CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
West Palm Beach	2005	34%		Washington	2003	13%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Jacksonville	2002	12%
South Broward	1990	31%		Tucson	2002	12%
Broward	1997	30%		Orlando	1993	12%
Detroit	1989	29%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
South Palm Beach	2005	28%		York	1999	11%
Monmouth	1997	23%		Hartford	2000	10%
DETROIT	2005	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Rochester	1999	10%
Miami	2004	20%		Richmond	1994	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		Tidewater	2001	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		St. Paul	2004	8%
Wilmington	1995	16%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Atlanta	1996	15%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
San Francisco	2004	14%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Philadelphia	1997	14%				

ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

While synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership, and Jewish organization membership often suggest different involvements in the organized Jewish community, it is useful to examine overall association with the Jewish community. Jewish households in Detroit are defined as *associated* with the Jewish community for the purpose of this analysis if anyone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-12** shows that, by this definition, 64 % of households are associated.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 7-31** shows that the 64 % is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64 % in Baltimore, 48 % in Washington, and 47 % in Philadelphia. The 64 % compares to 71 % in 1989. The 64 % compares to 51 % nationally.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-12** shows association for various population subgroups. Overall, 64 % of households are associated. The percentage is much higher for:

- * households in the Core Area (74 %)
- * households with children (76 %) and elderly couple households (79 %)
- * Orthodox households (81 %) and Conservative households (78 %)
- * in-married households (84 %) and conversionary in-married households (75 %)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (85 %)
- * households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (78 %)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (86 %)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (86 %)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (80 %)
- * households who donated \$100-\$500 (83 %) and 500 and over (93 %) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage of households who are associated is much lower for:

- * households in the Non-Core Area (36 %)
- * non-elderly single households (41 %) and elderly single households (45 %)
- * households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (30 %)
- * Just Jewish households (33 %)
- * intermarried households (25 %)
- * synagogue non-member households (28 %) and Jewish organization non-member households (44 %)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (30 %)
- * households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (50 %)
- * households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (53 %)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (44 %)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37 %)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43 %)

Other Important Findings.

- * households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to be associated than are households in which no adult had similar experiences
- * association increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 7-31
ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	1989	71%		Charlotte	1997	57%
Dallas	1988	68%		South Palm Beach *	2005	54%
St. Paul	2004	67%		Miami *	2004	54%
Rochester	1999	65%		South Broward *	1990	53%
DETROIT	2005	64%		New York	2002	52%
Pittsburgh	2002	64%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Westport	2000	52%
Baltimore	1999	64%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		Broward *	1997	50%
Bergen	2001	63%		Atlanta	1996	50%
Tidewater	2001	62%		St. Petersburg *	1994	49%
Hartford	2000	62%		Washington	2003	48%
Monmouth *	1997	62%		Tucson	2002	48%
St. Louis	1995	62%		Philadelphia	1997	47%
Houston	1986	62%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Boston	1995	61%		Orlando	1993	46%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		San Francisco	2004	43%
York	1999	60%		Phoenix	2002	38%
Richmond	1994	60%		Seattle	2000	31%
Wilmington	1995	59%		NJPS ¹	2000	51%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		* Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and JCCs. ❁ Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues, but only in local JCCs. ¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Jacksonville	2002	58%				
West Palm Beach *	2005	57%				
Atlantic County ❁	2004	57%				

Overlap among Synagogue, JCC, and Jewish Organization Memberships. Table 7-32 shows the overlap among synagogue membership, JCC membership, and Jewish organization membership. 36% of households are not members of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization (Group 1).

20% of households are synagogue members only (Group 2); 10% are Jewish organization members only (Group 3); and 2% are JCC members only (Group 4).

19% of households are members of a synagogue and a Jewish organization only (Group 5); 6% are members of a synagogue and the JCC only (Group 6); and 2% are members of the JCC and a Jewish organization only (Group 7).

5% of households are members of all three types of organizations—a synagogue, the JCC, and a Jewish organization (Group 8).

TABLE 7-32 OVERLAP AMONG SYNAGOGUE, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,274, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 30,000				
Membership Group	Synagogue Member	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member	Percentage
Group 1				36.2%
Group 2	✓			19.9
Group 3			✓	10.0
Group 4		✓		2.0
Group 5	✓		✓	18.9
Group 6	✓	✓		5.8
Group 7		✓	✓	1.9
Group 8	✓	✓	✓	5.2
Total	32.7%	9.3%	39.7%	100.0%
Associated	Member of at least one of the above organizations			63.8%
Note: Includes membership in local and non-local institutions.				

PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

While **Table 7-12** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population group* in Detroit who are members of a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center (JCC), and a Jewish organization, **Table 7-33** shows *profiles of synagogue, JCC, and Jewish organization member households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison among the three groups of member households. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-12** shows that 59% of *households in the Core Area* are synagogue members, **Table 7-33** shows that 87% of *synagogue member households* live in the Core Area. Only significant differences among the membership groups are discussed below.

Compared to the other membership groups:

- * Jewish organization member households are less likely to be age 50 and under and more likely to be age 65 and over
- * Jewish organization member households are less likely to be households with children and are more likely to be elderly couple households
- * Jewish organization member households are more likely to be Conservative households
- * Jewish organization member households are less likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles and keep a kosher home
- * Jewish respondents in Jewish organization member households are less likely to keep kosher in and out of the home
- * Jewish respondents in Jewish organization member households are less likely to attend services once per month or more and more likely to never attend services
- * Jewish respondents in Jewish organization member households are more likely to always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper
- * JCC member households are more likely to contain an adult who attended a Jewish day school as a child

TABLE 7-33 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	87.1%	87.5%	84.8%
Non-Core Area	12.9	12.5	15.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	4.6%	4.8%	2.3%
35 - 49	30.7	37.0	21.2
50 - 64	33.8	25.0	32.5
65 - 74	14.4	9.8	16.7
75 and over	16.5	23.4	27.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	41.7%	46.1%	25.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	8.2	6.5	7.5
Non-Elderly Couple	13.9	7.1	15.8
Non-Elderly Single	3.1	1.6	3.2
Elderly Couple	16.5	15.8	24.2
Elderly Single	12.4	15.8	17.4
Other	4.2	7.1	6.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-33 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	3.9%	4.5%	9.8%
\$25 - \$50,000	13.3	17.9	14.1
\$50 - \$100,000	30.1	30.6	26.7
\$100 - \$200,000	30.5	30.6	27.3
\$200,000 and over	22.2	16.4	22.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	18.4%	22.9%	5.5%
Conservative	34.8	30.4	40.6
Reconstructionist	1.0	0.0	1.1
Reform	38.7	31.0	37.5
Just Jewish	3.8	10.9	11.5
Jewish Humanist	3.3	4.3	3.8
Jewish Renewal	0.0	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	93.0%	89.7%	90.1%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	96.1%	94.6%	93.4%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	91.2%	87.0%	85.3%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	46.6%	48.4%	37.1%

TABLE 7-33 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
Keep a Kosher Home	36.8%	44.0%	27.1%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	24.5%	30.4%	12.2%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	4.9%	2.2%	3.2%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	50.2%	46.2%	38.0%
Never Attend Services	2.1%	8.2%	13.6%
Used Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year	66.6%	65.4%	62.4%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	54.7%	61.4%	54.8%
Always/Usually Read the Local Jewish Newspaper	61.9%	66.9%	81.9%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	86.9%	91.3%	89.1%
Conversionary	8.7	6.5	6.1
Intermarried	4.4	2.2	4.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP			
Synagogue Member	100.0%	73.9%	67.0%
JCC Member	22.2%	100.0%	19.7%
Participated in a Detroit JCC Program in the Past Year	58.6%	100.0%	62.3%
Jewish Organization Member	48.4%	47.3%	100.0%

TABLE 7-33 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
FEEL A PART OF THE DETROIT JEWISH COMMUNITY			
Very Much	58.0%	61.6%	55.1%
Somewhat	35.9	29.7	38.6
Not Very Much	5.1	6.5	5.6
Not at All	1.0	2.2	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
Jewish Day School	22.2%	28.3%	14.4%
Synagogue School	71.1	62.5	79.7
Israeli Education	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tutor	0.8	0.0	0.9
No Formal Jewish Education	5.9	9.2	4.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
Any Adult Attended or Worked at Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child	64.5%	62.0%	58.3%
Any Adult Was Active in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	66.1%	67.4%	66.5%
Any Adult Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	33.3%	40.2%	36.6%
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION			
Very Familiar	51.5%	52.8%	48.7%
Somewhat Familiar	41.0	41.8	45.4
Not at All Familiar	7.5	5.4	5.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-33 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION			
Excellent	40.8%	43.3%	35.5%
Good	47.7	45.9	51.4
Fair	10.2	10.2	9.3
Poor	1.3	0.6	3.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	41.8%	44.0%	40.9%
On General Trip	33.2	37.0	29.0
No	25.0	19.0	30.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL			
Extremely Attached	35.4%	42.0%	35.0%
Very Attached	34.8	32.8	33.3
Somewhat Attached	24.2	23.0	27.6
Not Attached	5.6	2.2	4.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	69.4%	74.9%	74.5%
Asked, Did Not Donate	11.0	9.7	12.4
Not Asked	19.6	15.4	13.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 7-33
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	30.4%	25.0%	25.4%
Under \$100	23.4	31.8	26.9
\$100 - \$500	25.6	25.0	24.8
\$500 - \$1,000	6.9	6.3	7.0
\$1,000 and over	13.7	11.9	15.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	11.2%	13.0%	8.4%
Under \$100	16.6	23.3	21.8
\$100 - \$500	34.6	23.9	35.8
\$500 - \$1,000	10.8	10.8	11.0
\$1,000 and over	26.8	29.0	23.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	13.1%	17.4%	5.6%
Under \$100	25.0	29.7	33.3
\$100 - \$500	33.6	27.9	33.6
\$500 - \$1,000	12.9	12.2	12.2
\$1,000 and over	15.4	12.8	15.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-33
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Variable	Synagogue Member	Jewish Community Center Member	Jewish Organization Member
VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR			
Jewish Organization	62.4%	59.9%	60.9%
Non-Jewish Organization	44.0%	40.1%	43.4%
Sample Size	788	295	542
Number of Households	14,978	4,500	10,822

Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for *Type of Marriage* (based on number of married couples), *Any Adult Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)* (based on number of households in which a born or raised Jewish adult attended college), and *Perception of Jewish Federation* (based on number of households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation). In addition, sample sizes are lower for *Household Income*, *Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year*, *Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year*, *Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year*, and *Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year* due to missing responses.

FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF DETROIT

Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked: “How much do you feel like you are a part of the Jewish community of Detroit? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?” **Table 7-34** shows that 40% of respondents feel very much a part of the Detroit Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 39%, somewhat; 11%, not very much; and 10%, not at all. In total, 79% of respondents feel very much or somewhat a part of the Jewish community.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. **Table 7-35** shows that the 79% who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 79% compares to 67% in Baltimore and 51% in Washington. The 10% who feel not at all a part of the local Jewish community is the second lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Washington and 9% in Baltimore.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-34** shows the percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community for various population subgroups. Overall, 79% of respondents feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher for:

- * Orthodox households (94%) and Conservative households (91%)
- * in-married households (92%)
- * synagogue member households (94%), JCC member households (91%), and Jewish organization member households (94%)
- * households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (89%)
- * households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding the High Holidays) (91%)
- * households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (92%)
- * households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (91%)

The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is much lower for:

- * households in Non-Core Area (58%)
- * Just Jewish households (47%)
- * intermarried households (45%)
- * synagogue non-member households (64%)
- * households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (55%)
- * households in which no adult visited Israel (66%)
- * households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)
- * households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (64%)

Other Important Findings.

- * the percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community

generally increases with household income

* the percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is higher for synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

* households in which an adult attended formal or informal Jewish education as a child are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are households in which no adult had similar experiences

Note that the respondent in 5.0% of the 1,274 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse 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 in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

TABLE 7-34 FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF DETROIT							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Variable	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	78.9%	39.7%	39.2	10.8	10.3	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	86.4%	46.6%	39.8	9.7	3.9	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	57.7%	20.0%	37.7	14.0	28.3	161	8,000
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	78.7%	47.6%	31.1	13.1	8.2	59	1,489
35 - 49	76.3%	36.6%	39.7	11.3	12.4	311	6,909
50 - 64	79.8%	37.9%	41.9	10.5	9.7	438	9,097
65 - 74	82.6%	38.9%	43.7	12.1	5.3	191	4,641
75 and over	77.5%	42.9%	34.6	9.7	12.8	275	7,863
→ 65 and over	79.4%	41.4%	38.0	10.6	10.0	466	12,504

TABLE 7-34 FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF DETROIT							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Variable	Very Much + Some- what	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	70.0%	33.6%	36.4	13.8	16.2	508	12,301
Female	85.1%	43.8%	41.3	8.8	6.1	766	17,608
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	80.7%	44.4%	36.3	8.0	11.3	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	81.7%	43.9%	37.8	11.0	7.3	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	76.3%	33.1%	43.2	14.2	9.5	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	73.9%	23.2%	50.7	17.4	8.7	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	86.6%	46.5%	40.1	10.7	2.7	228	4,590
Elderly Single	74.8%	38.5%	36.3	11.2	14.0	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	69.7%	27.8%	41.9	11.6	18.7	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	76.7%	38.7%	38.0	12.4	10.9	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	79.8%	42.2%	37.6	14.3	5.9	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	81.3%	38.7%	42.6	12.7	6.0	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	77.5%	45.0%	32.5	2.0	20.5	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	94.3%	82.2%	12.1	1.4	4.3	104	3,420
Conservative	90.8%	50.3%	40.5	7.2	2.0	402	8,494
Reform	84.2%	32.2%	52.0	8.7	7.1	493	10,680
Just Jewish	47.2%	15.3%	31.9	28.7	24.1	228	5,290

TABLE 7-34 FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF DETROIT							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Variable	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	92.0%	51.5%	40.5	6.6	1.4	712	14,329
Conversionary	70.0%	30.0%	40.0	21.7	8.3	66	1,493
Intermarried	44.8%	9.6%	35.2	14.4	40.8	97	3,081
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	75.0%	20.0%	55.0	25.0	0.0	20	510
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	93.9%	58.0%	35.9	5.1	1.0	788	14,978
Non-Member	63.7%	21.2%	42.5	16.6	19.7	486	15,022
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	91.3%	61.6%	29.7	6.5	2.2	295	4,500
Non-Member	76.6%	35.7%	40.9	11.6	11.8	979	25,500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	93.7%	55.1%	38.6	5.6	0.7	542	10,822
Non-Member	70.4%	30.9%	39.5	13.8	15.8	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	88.8%	61.7%	27.1	4.8	6.4	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	81.7%	38.2%	43.5	10.7	7.6	908	20,354
No	55.1%	24.1%	31.0	17.6	27.3	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Sleep Away Camp	85.6%	49.2%	36.4	8.1	6.3	692	14,755
No	72.2%	30.4%	41.8	13.3	14.5	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	85.6%	46.3%	39.3	8.0	6.4	765	16,501
No	70.3%	31.4%	38.9	14.2	15.5	500	13,302

TABLE 7-34							
FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF DETROIT							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Variable	Very Much + Some- what	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	90.7%	55.7%	35.0	6.1	3.2	323	6,776
No	75.1%	35.2%	39.9	12.6	12.3	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	91.9%	57.8%	34.1	4.9	3.2	444	8,464
On General Trip	85.5%	51.1%	34.4	8.9	5.6	370	8,756
No	65.7%	19.5%	46.2	16.1	18.2	460	12,780
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	91.1%	53.9%	37.2	6.3	2.6	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	82.7%	30.9%	51.8	10.8	6.5	137	3,510
Not Asked	56.7%	17.4%	39.3	18.5	24.8	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	63.5%	20.8%	42.7	16.5	20.0	515	13,560
Under \$100	89.7%	49.6%	40.1	5.5	4.8	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	92.5%	50.3%	42.2	6.6	0.9	225	5,310
\$500 and over	91.9%	67.6%	24.3	7.4	0.7	198	3,750

TABLE 7-35
FEEL A PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Much</i> + <i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Not Very Much</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
DETROIT	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	1999	67%	41%	26	23	9
Pittsburgh ☼	2002	65%	65%		35	
South Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Miami	2004	60%	26%	34	26	14
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
Rhode Island	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
West Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
Hartford	2000	53%	23%	30	26	21
Tidewater	2001	53%	22%	31	27	20
Washington	2003	51%	19%	32	28	22
Jacksonville	2002	50%	23%	27	26	25
Palm Springs *	1998	50%	21%	29	24	26
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
Westport	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35
Phoenix ☼	2002	36%	36%		64	

* Question was asked using the categories *a lot, somewhat, a little, not at all*.

☼ Question was asked using the categories *a lot, some, only a little, not at all*.

OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY

Table 7-36 shows that 96% of Jewish households in Detroit are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center, or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities. Table 7-37 shows that the 96% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in Washington. The 96% compares to 93% in 1989.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. Table 7-36 shows overall involvement for various population subgroups. Overall, overall involvement is 96% of households. There are no important differences in the percentage of overall involvement among the population subgroups, except for the lower percentage for households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child (83%).

TABLE 7-36 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	96.2%	1,274	30,000
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	98.5%	1,113	22,000
Non-Core Area	90.0%	161	8,000
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	93.9%	47	1,192
35 - 49	99.0%	326	7,202
50 - 64	97.0%	458	9,674
65 - 74	97.2%	182	4,396
75 and over	92.5%	261	7,535
→ 65 and over	94.3%	443	11,931

TABLE 7-36 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	98.4%	380	8,850
Household with Only Adult Children	98.8%	125	2,010
Non-Elderly Couple	95.9%	181	4,140
Non-Elderly Single	94.3%	99	1,710
Elderly Couple	98.9%	228	4,590
Elderly Single	91.8%	192	6,810
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	94.8%	82	5,070
\$25 - \$50,000	89.9%	118	4,200
\$50 - \$100,000	97.0%	319	7,680
\$100 - \$200,000	98.0%	272	8,160
\$200,000 and over	98.0%	150	4,890
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	98.6%	104	3,420
Conservative	99.1%	402	8,494
Reform	99.1%	493	10,680
Just Jewish	88.0%	228	5,290
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	99.7%	712	14,329
Conversionary	100.0%	66	1,493
Intermarried	88.8%	97	3,081
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	788	14,978
Non-Member	92.5%	486	15,022

TABLE 7-36			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	295	4,500
Non-Member	95.6%	979	25,500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	542	10,822
Non-Member	94.1%	732	19,178
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Jewish Day School	99.5%	198	4,596
To Synagogue School	98.3%	908	20,354
No	83.3%	144	4,560
ANY ADULT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Sleep Away Camp	96.8%	692	14,755
No	95.6%	573	15,049
ANY ADULT WAS ACTIVE IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	98.4%	765	16,501
No	93.6%	500	13,302
ANY ADULT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	99.6%	323	6,776
No	94.8%	819	18,701
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	100.0%	444	8,464
On General Trip	99.2%	370	8,756
No	91.8%	460	12,780

TABLE 7-36			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Variable	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	100.0%	717	16,440
Asked, Did Not Donate	96.4%	137	3,510
Not Asked	89.7%	378	10,050
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	91.4%	515	13,560
Under \$100	100.0%	294	7,380
\$100 - \$500	100.0%	225	5,310
\$500 and over	100.0%	198	3,750

TABLE 7-37
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	97%		Hartford	2000	92%
DETROIT	2005	96%		Atlanta	1996	92%
Bergen	2001	96%		Richmond	1994	92%
South Palm Beach	2005	95%		Washington	2003	90%
West Palm Beach	2005	95%		Rhode Island	2002	90%
Atlantic County	2004	95%		Los Angeles ¹	1997	90%
Miami	2004	95%		Wilmington	1995	90%
Minneapolis	2004	95%		Sarasota	2001	89%
Rochester	1999	95%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
St. Louis	1995	95%		Orlando	1993	89%
South Broward	1990	94%		Tucson	2002	88%
Detroit	1989	93%		York	1999	88%
St. Paul	2004	93%		Charlotte	1997	88%
Westport	2000	93%		St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Broward	1997	93%		Jacksonville	2002	86%
Milwaukee	1996	93%		¹ Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.		
Harrisburg	1994	93%				
Tidewater	2001	92%				

