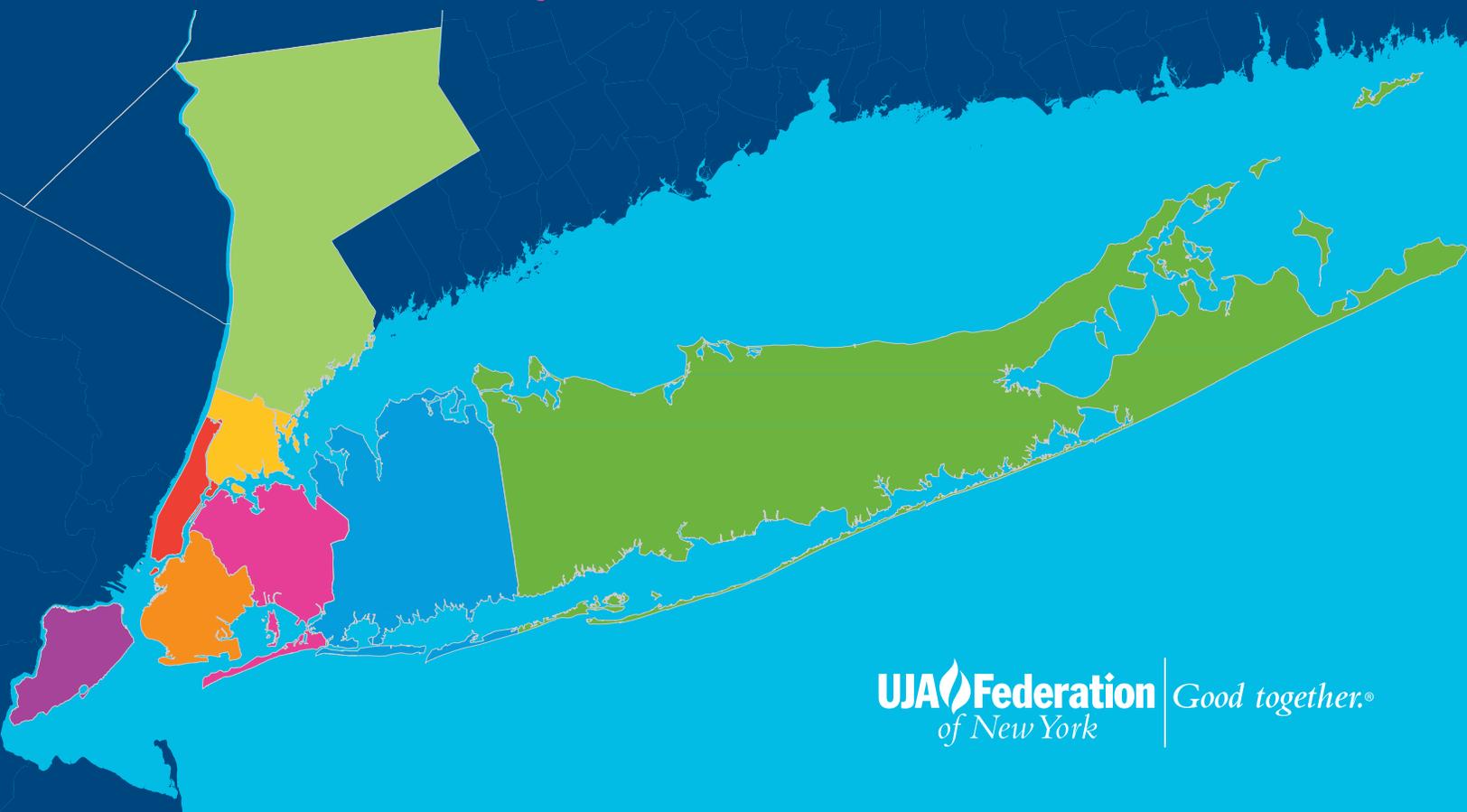


JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY OF NEW YORK 2011 GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

BRONX BROOKLYN MANHATTAN QUEENS STATEN ISLAND NASSAU SUFFOLK WESTCHESTER



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JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY OF NEW YORK: 2011 GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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Whether you hail from Williamsburg or the Upper West Side, you know New York is a city of neighborhoods, each with its own character and needs. One subway stop can be the difference between prosperity and poverty. If you are settled in Port Washington or one of the River Towns, you know the same is true of Long Island and Westchester — each town has its own unique personality. To learn more about the places we call home, we are proud to publish the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile*.

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 revealed that we are a growing and diverse community with complex opportunities and challenges. Now we are probing deeper to answer some of the same critical questions — who we are, how we identify as Jews, what are our needs, and more — by geographic location. Because this study includes 5,993 interviews and is the largest such study ever conducted in North America, we were able to include more neighborhoods than ever before.

For UJA-Federation of New York and the communal institutions on the ground serving these communities, this data will inform planning and the allocation of resources. The more we understand the distinct character of our neighborhoods, the better we can focus our collective thinking on our shared future. Our challenge is to ensure that the appropriate programs and services are reaching the people and places that need them most, and to oversee the development of new ones to respond to emerging issues.

In addition to helping inform future plans, the importance of a study of this kind was underscored with Hurricane Sandy, which displaced thousands of people — some temporarily and others, perhaps permanently — along the coast in October of 2012. Select data will help UJA-Federation and others understand dimensions of the affected populations and provide a baseline for understanding longer-term impact in these areas.

I want to express a deep appreciation to the research team: Pearl Beck, Ph.D.; Joshua Comenetz, Ph.D.; David Dutwin, Ph.D.; Ron Miller, Ph.D.; and Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph.D., under the leadership of Steven M. Cohen, Ph.D.

Warmest thanks are also extended to the Jewish Community Study Committee for their leadership and oversight throughout this process, and to the Technical Advisory Committee who provided professional expertise and guidance. And, of course, I am grateful for the professional leadership of UJA-Federation's team: Jennifer Rosenberg, Lyn Light Geller, and Alisa Rubin Kurshan, Ph.D.

We invite each of you to read this report, uncover details about individual neighborhoods, and gain greater insight into the complexity of Jewish New York today.



Scott A. Shay
Chair
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Committee

The *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile* is based on data collected in the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, which many individuals supported with their time, expertise, and financial support.

The study was underwritten by generous legacies and bequests left to UJA-Federation of New York. Special thanks are given to the Jean and Albert Nerkin Population Study Fund for its continuing support. Additional support came from the Green Charitable Foundation, the Kroll Kids Foundation, Scott and Susan Shay, David and Patricia B. Silvers, and Nicki and Harold Tanner.

Members of the Jewish Community Study Committee played vital roles in overseeing the development and implementation of this study. In particular, we are grateful to committee chair Scott Shay for the time and attention he devoted to every aspect of the study.

We are deeply appreciative of the members of the Technical Advisory Group: Sid Groeneman, Ph.D.; Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Ph.D.; Gary Langer; Ilene Marcus, M.P.A., M.S.W.; David Marker, Ph.D.; David Pollock; Joseph Salvo, Ph.D.; Elizabeth Schnur, Ph.D.; and Audrey Weiner, D.S.W., M.P.H. Their insights and guidance over the course of the study were invaluable.

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The research team from Jewish Policy and Action Research (JPAR) brought tremendous expertise and passion to this project. This report reflects the exceptional analytic skills and dedicated work of Pearl Beck, Ph.D., as well as the mapping skills of Joshua Comenetz, Ph.D. In addition to the rest of the team listed on page 3, we gratefully acknowledge Benjamin Fink for his research assistance and administrative support on this project and Abe Schacter-Gampel for his research help.

Behind the scenes, UJA-Federation professionals provided essential guidance and support. A full list appears in the Comprehensive Report, but we acknowledge in particular the leadership of Jennifer Rosenberg, Lyn Light Geller, and Alisa Rubin Kurshan, as well as the critical contributions of Laura Sirowitz and Noel Rubinton. In addition, Michael Losardo, Kelly Waggoner, Barbara Brennan, Erika Ladanyi, Kazumi Dunn, and Stephanie Guberman were instrumental in the design and production of this volume.

More than 300 lay and professional leaders of UJA-Federation, beneficiary agencies, local synagogues, grassroots organizations, and community activists informed the study priorities and the development of the survey through their participation in community forums during the study's preparation phase. We thank them all for their valuable input.

Lastly, we express our thanks to the dozens of interviewers whose professionalism and perseverance helped secure exceptionally high-quality data, as well as the nearly 6,000 interviewees, representative of the full breadth of the eight-county area Jewish community, who completed the survey and enabled us to learn so much from their combined responses.

CONTENTS**9**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		27
INTRODUCTION		38
CHAPTER 1	EIGHT-COUNTY OVERVIEW	43
CHAPTER 2	THE BRONX	49
	Riverdale/Kingsbridge	60
CHAPTER 3	BROOKLYN	69
	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	80
	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	88
	Kings Bay/Madison	96
	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	104
	Borough Park	112
	Williamsburg	120
	Brownstone Brooklyn	128
CHAPTER 4	MANHATTAN	137
	Lower Manhattan East	148
	Lower Manhattan West	156
	Upper East Side	164
	Upper West Side	172
	Washington Heights/Inwood	180
CHAPTER 5	QUEENS	189
	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	200
	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	208
	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	216
CHAPTER 6	STATEN ISLAND	225
	Mid–Staten Island	236
CHAPTER 7	NASSAU	245
	Great Neck	256
	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/ Oyster Bay Area	264
	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	272
	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	280
	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	288
	Five Towns	296

CHAPTER 8	SUFFOLK	305
	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	316
	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	324
	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	332
CHAPTER 9	WESTCHESTER	341
	South-Central Westchester	352
	Sound Shore Communities	360
	River Towns	368
	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	376
APPENDIX A	MAPS OF SELECTED VARIABLES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	385
APPENDIX B	LISTING OF SELECTED VARIABLES, RANK ORDERED BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	397
APPENDIX C	DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHIC AREAS BY ZIP CODE CLUSTERS	433
APPENDIX D	COMMUNITY DISTRICT MAPS	443
APPENDIX E	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	449

EXHIBITS		11
CHAPTER 1 EIGHT-COUNTY OVERVIEW		43
Exhibit 1	Number of Jewish Households, Jews, and People in Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 2011	43
Exhibit 1a	Jewish Households by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011	43
Exhibit 1b	Jews by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011	44
Exhibit 1c	All People in Jewish Households by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011	44
Exhibit 1d	Change in Number of Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011	45
Exhibit 1e	Change in Number of Jews, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011	45
Exhibit 1f	Change in Number of All People in Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011	46
Exhibit 1g	People in Jewish Households as a Proportion of All People Living in Each County, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011	46
Exhibit 1h	Number of Jewish Households, Jews, and People in Jewish Households, Primary Jewish Areas Within the Eight-County New York Area, 2002 and 2011	47
CHAPTER 2 THE BRONX		49
Map	The Bronx Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	50
Exhibit 2	The Bronx: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	51
Exhibit 3	The Bronx: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	54
Exhibit 3a	The Bronx: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	54
Exhibit 3b	The Bronx: People in Need, 2011	56
Exhibit 3c	The Bronx: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	57
Exhibit 3d	The Bronx: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	59
	The Bronx: Riverdale/Kingsbridge	60
Map	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: ZIP Codes in Area	60
Exhibit 4	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	62
Exhibit 4a	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	62
Exhibit 4b	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: People in Need, 2011	64
Exhibit 4c	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	65
Exhibit 4d	Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	67

CHAPTER 3	BROOKLYN	69
Map	Brooklyn Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	70
Exhibit 5	Brooklyn: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	71
Exhibit 6	Brooklyn: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	74
Exhibit 6a	Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	74
Exhibit 6b	Brooklyn: People in Need, 2011	76
Exhibit 6c	Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	77
Exhibit 6d	Brooklyn: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	79
	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	80
Map	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: ZIP Codes in Area	80
Exhibit 7	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	82
Exhibit 7a	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	82
Exhibit 7b	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: People in Need, 2011	83
Exhibit 7c	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	85
Exhibit 7d	Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	87
	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	88
Map	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: ZIP Codes in Area	88
Exhibit 8	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	90
Exhibit 8a	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	90
Exhibit 8b	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: People in Need, 2011	91
Exhibit 8c	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	93
Exhibit 8d	Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	95

EXHIBITS**13**

	Kings Bay/Madison	96
Map	Kings Bay/Madison: ZIP Codes in Area	96
Exhibit 9	Kings Bay/Madison: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	98
Exhibit 9a	Kings Bay/Madison: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	98
Exhibit 9b	Kings Bay/Madison: People in Need, 2011	99
Exhibit 9c	Kings Bay/Madison: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	101
Exhibit 9d	Kings Bay/Madison: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	103
	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	104
Map	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: ZIP Codes in Area	104
Exhibit 10	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	106
Exhibit 10a	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	106
Exhibit 10b	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: People in Need, 2011	107
Exhibit 10c	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	109
Exhibit 10d	Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	111
	Borough Park	112
Map	Borough Park: ZIP Codes in Area	112
Exhibit 11	Borough Park: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	114
Exhibit 11a	Borough Park: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	114
Exhibit 11b	Borough Park: People in Need, 2011	115
Exhibit 11c	Borough Park: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	117
Exhibit 11d	Borough Park: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	119
	Williamsburg	120
Map	Williamsburg: ZIP Codes in Area	120
Exhibit 12	Williamsburg: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	122
Exhibit 12a	Williamsburg: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	122
Exhibit 12b	Williamsburg: People in Need, 2011	123
Exhibit 12c	Williamsburg: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	125
Exhibit 12d	Williamsburg: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	127

EXHIBITS**14**

	Brownstone Brooklyn	128
Map	Brownstone Brooklyn: ZIP Codes in Area	128
Exhibit 13	Brownstone Brooklyn: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	130
Exhibit 13a	Brownstone Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	130
Exhibit 13b	Brownstone Brooklyn: People in Need, 2011	132
Exhibit 13c	Brownstone Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	133
Exhibit 13d	Brownstone Brooklyn: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	135
CHAPTER 4	MANHATTAN	137
Map	Manhattan Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	138
Exhibit 14	Manhattan: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	139
Exhibit 15	Manhattan: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	142
Exhibit 15a	Manhattan: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	142
Exhibit 15b	Manhattan: People in Need, 2011	143
Exhibit 15c	Manhattan: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	145
Exhibit 15d	Manhattan: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	147
	Lower Manhattan East	148
Map	Lower Manhattan East: ZIP Codes in Area	148
Exhibit 16	Lower Manhattan East: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	150
Exhibit 16a	Lower Manhattan East: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	150
Exhibit 16b	Lower Manhattan East: People in Need, 2011	152
Exhibit 16c	Lower Manhattan East: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	153
Exhibit 16d	Lower Manhattan East: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	155
	Lower Manhattan West	156
Map	Lower Manhattan West: ZIP Codes in Area	156
Exhibit 17	Lower Manhattan West: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	158
Exhibit 17a	Lower Manhattan West: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	158
Exhibit 17b	Lower Manhattan West: People in Need, 2011	160
Exhibit 17c	Lower Manhattan West: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	161
Exhibit 17d	Lower Manhattan West: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	163

EXHIBITS**15**

	Upper East Side	164
Map	Upper East Side: ZIP Codes in Area	164
Exhibit 18	Upper East Side: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	166
Exhibit 18a	Upper East Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	166
Exhibit 18b	Upper East Side: People in Need, 2011	168
Exhibit 18c	Upper East Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	169
Exhibit 18d	Upper East Side: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	171
	Upper West Side	172
Map	Upper West Side: ZIP Codes in Area	172
Exhibit 19	Upper West Side: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	174
Exhibit 19a	Upper West Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	174
Exhibit 19b	Upper West Side: People in Need, 2011	176
Exhibit 19c	Upper West Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	177
Exhibit 19d	Upper West Side: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	179
	Washington Heights/Inwood	180
Map	Washington Heights/Inwood: ZIP Codes in Area	180
Exhibit 20	Washington Heights/Inwood: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	183
Exhibit 20a	Washington Heights/Inwood: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	183
Exhibit 20b	Washington Heights/Inwood: People in Need, 2011	185
Exhibit 20c	Washington Heights/Inwood: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	186
Exhibit 20d	Washington Heights/Inwood: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	188
CHAPTER 5	QUEENS	189
Map	Queens Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	190
Exhibit 21	Queens: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	191
Exhibit 22	Queens: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	194
Exhibit 22a	Queens: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	194
Exhibit 22b	Queens: People in Need, 2011	196
Exhibit 22c	Queens: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	197

EXHIBITS**16**

Exhibit 22d	Queens: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	199
	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	200
Map	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: ZIP Codes in Area	200
Exhibit 23	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	202
Exhibit 23a	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	202
Exhibit 23b	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: People in Need, 2011	204
Exhibit 23c	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	205
Exhibit 23d	Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	207
	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	208
Map	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: ZIP Codes in Area	208
Exhibit 24	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	210
Exhibit 24a	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	210
Exhibit 24b	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: People in Need, 2011	212
Exhibit 24c	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	213
Exhibit 24d	Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	215
	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	216
Map	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: ZIP Codes in Area	216
Exhibit 25	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Jewish Estimates, 2002 and 2011	218
Exhibit 25a	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	218
Exhibit 25b	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: People in Need, 2011	220
Exhibit 25c	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	221
Exhibit 25d	Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	223

CHAPTER 6	STATEN ISLAND	225
Map	Staten Island Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	226
Exhibit 26	Staten Island: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	227
Exhibit 27	Staten Island: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	230
Exhibit 27a	Staten Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	230
Exhibit 27b	Staten Island: People in Need, 2011	231
Exhibit 27c	Staten Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	233
Exhibit 27d	Staten Island: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	235
	Mid–Staten Island	236
Map	Mid–Staten Island: ZIP Codes in Area	236
Exhibit 28	Mid–Staten Island: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	238
Exhibit 28a	Mid–Staten Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	238
Exhibit 28b	Mid–Staten Island: People in Need, 2011	239
Exhibit 28c	Mid–Staten Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	241
Exhibit 28d	Mid–Staten Island: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	243
CHAPTER 7	NASSAU	245
Map	Nassau Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	246
Exhibit 29	Nassau: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	247
Exhibit 30	Nassau: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011	250
Exhibit 30a	Nassau: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	250
Exhibit 30b	Nassau: People in Need, 2011	252
Exhibit 30c	Nassau: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	253
Exhibit 30d	Nassau: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	255

	Great Neck	256
Map	Great Neck: ZIP Codes in Area	256
Exhibit 31	Great Neck: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	258
Exhibit 31a	Great Neck: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	258
Exhibit 31b	Great Neck: People in Need, 2011	260
Exhibit 31c	Great Neck: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	261
Exhibit 31d	Great Neck: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	263
	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	264
Map	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: ZIP Codes in Area	264
Exhibit 32	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	266
Exhibit 32a	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	266
Exhibit 32b	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: People in Need, 2011	268
Exhibit 32c	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	269
Exhibit 32d	Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	271
	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	272
Map	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: ZIP Codes in Area	272
Exhibit 33	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	274
Exhibit 33a	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	274
Exhibit 33b	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: People in Need, 2011	276
Exhibit 33c	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	277
Exhibit 33d	Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	279

EXHIBITS**19**

	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	280
Map	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: ZIP Codes in Area	280
Exhibit 34	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	282
Exhibit 34a	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	282
Exhibit 34b	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: People in Need, 2011	284
Exhibit 34c	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	285
Exhibit 34d	Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	287
	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	288
Map	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: ZIP Codes in Area	288
Exhibit 35	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	290
Exhibit 35a	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	290
Exhibit 35b	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: People in Need, 2011	292
Exhibit 35c	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	293
Exhibit 35d	Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	295
	Five Towns	296
Map	Five Towns: ZIP Codes in Area	296
Exhibit 36	Five Towns: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	298
Exhibit 36a	Five Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	298
Exhibit 36b	Five Towns: People in Need, 2011	300
Exhibit 36c	Five Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	301
Exhibit 36d	Five Towns: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	303

CHAPTER 8	SUFFOLK	305
Map	Suffolk Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	306
Exhibit 37	Suffolk: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	307
Exhibit 38	Suffolk: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	310
Exhibit 38a	Suffolk: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	310
Exhibit 38b	Suffolk: People in Need, 2011	312
Exhibit 38c	Suffolk: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	313
Exhibit 38d	Suffolk: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	315
	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	316
Map	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: ZIP Codes in Area	316
Exhibit 39	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	318
Exhibit 39a	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	318
Exhibit 39b	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: People in Need, 2011	320
Exhibit 39c	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	321
Exhibit 39d	Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	323
	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	324
Map	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: ZIP Codes in Area	324
Exhibit 40	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	326
Exhibit 40a	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	326
Exhibit 40b	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: People in Need, 2011	328
Exhibit 40c	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	329
Exhibit 40d	Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	331

	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	332
Map	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: ZIP Codes in Area	332
Exhibit 41	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	334
Exhibit 41a	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	334
Exhibit 41b	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: People in Need, 2011	336
Exhibit 41c	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	337
Exhibit 41d	Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	339
CHAPTER 9	WESTCHESTER	341
Map	Westchester Jewish Areas and Number of Jews by ZIP Code Cluster	342
Exhibit 42	Westchester: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011	343
Exhibit 43	Westchester: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	346
Exhibit 43a	Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	346
Exhibit 43b	Westchester: People in Need, 2011	348
Exhibit 43c	Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	349
Exhibit 43d	Westchester: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	351
	South-Central Westchester	352
Map	South-Central Westchester ZIP Codes in Area	352
Exhibit 44	South-Central Westchester Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	354
Exhibit 44a	South-Central Westchester Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	354
Exhibit 44b	South-Central Westchester People in Need, 2011	356
Exhibit 44c	South-Central Westchester Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	357
Exhibit 44d	South-Central Westchester Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	359

	Sound Shore Communities	360
Map	Sound Shore Communities: ZIP Codes in Area	360
Exhibit 45	Sound Shore Communities: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	362
Exhibit 45a	Sound Shore Communities: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	362
Exhibit 45b	Sound Shore Communities: People in Need, 2011	364
Exhibit 45c	Sound Shore Communities: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	365
Exhibit 45d	Sound Shore Communities: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	367
	River Towns	368
Map	River Towns: ZIP Codes in Area	368
Exhibit 46	River Towns: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	370
Exhibit 46a	River Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	370
Exhibit 46b	River Towns: People in Need, 2011	372
Exhibit 46c	River Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	373
Exhibit 46d	River Towns: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	375
	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	376
Map	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: ZIP Codes in Area	376
Exhibit 47	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011	378
Exhibit 47a	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011	378
Exhibit 47b	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: People in Need, 2011	380
Exhibit 47c	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011	381
Exhibit 47d	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011	383

EXHIBITS**23**

APPENDIX A: MAPS OF SELECTED VARIABLES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	385
Exhibit A-1 Number of Children Ages 17 and Under in Jewish Households by Area, 2011	386
Exhibit A-2 Number of Young Adults Ages 18 to 39 in Jewish Households by Area, 2011	387
Exhibit A-3 Number of Seniors Ages 65 and Over in Jewish Households by Area, 2011	388
Exhibit A-4 Jewish Households That Include Russian Speakers by Area, 2011	389
Exhibit A-5 Percent of Households With Incomes Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline by Area, 2011	390
Exhibit A-6 Average Jewish-Engagement Score by Area, 2011	391
Exhibit A-7 Percent of Marriages That Are Intermarriages by Area, 2011	392
Exhibit A-8 Percent of Households That Make Jewish Charitable Gifts by Area, 2011	393
Exhibit A-9 Jewish Households That Include Biracial, Hispanic, or Nonwhite People by Area, 2011	394
Exhibit A-10 Percent of Respondents Who Indicated That They Are “Partially Jewish” or “Jewish and Something Else” by Area, 2011	395
Exhibit A-11 Percent of Respondents Who Access Jewish Websites Sometimes or Regularly by Area, 2011	396
APPENDIX B: LISTING OF SELECTED VARIABLES, RANK ORDERED BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	397
Exhibit B-1 Number of Jewish Households, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	398
Exhibit B-2 Number of Jews, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	399
Exhibit B-3 Number of People in Jewish Households, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	400
Exhibit B-4 Percent Change in Jewish Population From 2002 to 2011, Ordered From Largest Increase to Largest Decrease, by Area	401
Exhibit B-5 People in Jewish Households as a Percentage of All People Living in the Area, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	402
Exhibit B-6 Percent of People in Jewish Households Ages 17 and Under, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	403

EXHIBITS**24**

Exhibit B-7	Percent of People in Jewish Households Ages 75 and Older, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	404
Exhibit B-8	Percent of Jewish Households That Include a Russian Speaker, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	405
Exhibit B-9	Percent of Jewish Households With Annual Incomes Under \$50,000, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	406
Exhibit B-10	Percent of Jewish Households With Annual Incomes of \$250,000 or More, Ordered From Highest to Lowest Percentage, by Area	407
Exhibit B-11	Percent of Male Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 to 64 Employed Full-Time, Part-Time, or Self-Employed, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	408
Exhibit B-12	Percent of Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 to 64 Employed Full-Time, Part-Time, or Self-Employed, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	409
Exhibit B-13	Percent of <i>Haredi</i> Respondents, Ordered from Highest to Lowest, by Area	410
Exhibit B-14	Percent of Modern Orthodox Respondents, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	411
Exhibit B-15	Percent of Conservative Respondents, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	412
Exhibit B-16	Percent of Reform Respondents, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	413
Exhibit B-17	Percent of Respondents Who Identify as Nondenominational or “Just Jewish,” Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	414
Exhibit B-18	Percent of Respondents Who Report Having No Religion, Being Secular, or Other Uncategorized Responses, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	415
Exhibit B-19	Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	416
Exhibit B-20	Percent of Respondents Who Report That They Are “Very Attached” to Israel, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	417
Exhibit B-21	Percent of Respondents Who Feel “A Lot” Part of the Jewish Community, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	418
Exhibit B-22	Respondents’ Average Jewish-Engagement Scores, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	419
Exhibit B-23	Percent of Children Ages 5 to 17 Who Have Not Received Any Jewish Education, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	421

EXHIBITS		25
Exhibit B-24	Percent of Marriages That Are Intermarriages, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	422
Exhibit B-25	Percent of Jewish Households That Contribute to Jewish Causes, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	423
Exhibit B-26	Percent of Respondents Who Volunteered for Any Type of Charitable Organization During the Past Year, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	424
Exhibit B-27	Percent of Jewish Households That Include a Jewish Israeli Adult, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	425
Exhibit B-28	Percent of Jewish Households With Someone Who Identifies as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	426
Exhibit B-29	Proportion of Jewish Households That Include a Biracial, Hispanic, or Nonwhite Person, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	427
Exhibit B-30	Proportion of Respondents Who Indicate They Are “Partially Jewish” or “Jewish and Something Else,” Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	429
Exhibit B-31	Percent of Jewish Households That Use the Internet to Access Jewish Websites, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area	431
APPENDIX C	DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHIC AREAS BY ZIP CODE CLUSTERS	433
APPENDIX D	COMMUNITY DISTRICT MAPS	443
Exhibit D-1	Bronx	444
Exhibit D-2	Brooklyn	445
Exhibit D-3	Manhattan	446
Exhibit D-4	Queens	447
Exhibit D-5	Staten Island	448
APPENDIX E:	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	449
Exhibit E-1	Sample Disposition, Eight-County New York Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011	456
Exhibit E-2	95% Confidence Interval Estimates by Number of Interviews and Survey Data Percentage, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011	463
Exhibit E-3	Unweighted Count of Interviews and Weighted Margins of Error at the 90% Confidence Interval for a 50-50 Answer Split, by Area, Jewish Community Study of New York, 2011	467

Wide Geographic Diversity

The rich diversity and intriguing variations of the eight-county New York Jewish population on the local level over time are often obscured by an overall analysis because of the area's great size and enormous complexity. Not only does the Jewish population of each county display its own character and socio-demographic configurations, so too does the population in the dozens of urban neighborhoods and suburban towns, villages, and areas. These distinctive patterns on a local level are critical for appreciating the variety of New York Jewish populations and equally critical for fashioning locally sensitive approaches to building Jewish community and delivering needed human services.

This report presents detailed information on Jewish population characteristics, needs, Jewish engagement and connections, and philanthropic patterns at the county level as well as for 30 primary Jewish areas within the eight counties. These smaller areas consist of contiguous neighborhood clusters with sufficient case sizes for reliable analysis. The chapters that follow illustrate how each county differs as well as provide a portrait of the variations found within each area. For those interested in how the areas compare on specific variables, maps and ranked lists in the appendices provide a handy compendium and valuable reference.

The geographically stratified findings presented below will enlighten interested readers, inform local communal leaders, and support planners in myriad ways. Among them, helping to identify areas in which sizable numbers of needy populations (such as poor Jewish households) reside and members of Jewish socio-cultural groups (*Haredim*, Russian speakers, LGBT households, the intermarried) are concentrated, as well as how population shifts in the last nine years have produced underappreciated changes in number or in socio-demographic or cultural character. These and other features of neighborhood distinctiveness and variation are an essential aspect of the vast numbers and terrain that comprise the New York-area Jewish community.

GEOGRAPHIC THEMES: KEY VARIABLES AT A GLANCE

To communicate a sense of this rich mix, we highlight here five key variables — population changes, age ranges, Jewish engagement levels, diverse groups, and income — and provide a taste of commonalities and differences within the larger trends in these areas.

Major Jewish Population Changes

Areas of Jewish Population Growth

Since 2002, Borough Park and Williamsburg have experienced the largest increases in the number of Jews. Borough Park grew by 54,000 Jews and Williamsburg by 21,800, corresponding to proportional gains of 71% and 41%, respectively. These two areas contain the highest percentages of *Haredi* Jews and the highest proportion of children. They are also the areas that exhibit the highest rates of volunteering. Borough Park and Williamsburg also have the lowest annual Jewish household incomes.

Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area also experienced substantial growth over the past nine years. Its Jewish population increased by approximately 16,400 people, representing a 37% gain since 2002, and its number of households gained an even larger percentage (43%). This community has a large concentration of Russian-speaking Bukharian Jews.

Washington Heights/Inwood has experienced the fourth-largest absolute population increase (12,600) and the largest proportional increase in its Jewish population — growing 144% since 2002. Despite this growth, Washington Heights/Inwood is one of the smallest Jewish areas. The northern Manhattan neighborhood is the sixth-poorest area in the eight-county region.

Areas of Jewish Population Decreases

Lower Manhattan East — comprising the Lower East Side, Gramercy Park, and Murray Hill — experienced the greatest numerical loss (approximately 17,000) and the greatest proportional loss (30%) since 2002. This area's Jews report the third-lowest Jewish engagement.¹ This community also has the lowest percentage of children ages 17 and under among all the profiled areas, which may contribute to its smaller-than-anticipated Jewish population size.

1 Levels of Jewish engagement reported here are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it's very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Other areas that have experienced very substantial numerical decreases in their Jewish populations over the past nine years:

- Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area
- Lower Manhattan West
- North-Central and Northwestern Westchester

The Age Spectrum

Areas With Many Children Ages 17 and Under

Children ages 17 and under compose substantial proportions — from 26% to 50% — of the people in Jewish households in the following areas:

- Williamsburg
- Borough Park
- Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington
- The Five Towns
- Kings Bay/Madison
- South-Central Westchester
- Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area

Areas with a substantial number of children traverse the suburban–urban divide: four of these areas are in New York City, while three are in the suburbs. In addition, these areas reflect both poles of the income spectrum. Two of the areas with the greatest number of children — the Five Towns and the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area — are among the areas with the highest annual household incomes in the eight-county area, whereas two — Williamsburg and Borough Park — are among the areas with the lowest annual household incomes.

Areas With Many Seniors Ages 75 and Over

In the following areas, seniors ages 75 and over make up substantial proportions — from 18% to 31% — of the people in Jewish households:

- Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area
- Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay
- Great Neck
- Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area
- Riverdale/Kingsbridge
- Lower Manhattan East

Two of these areas — the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area and Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay — are also among the areas with the lowest annual household incomes in the eight-county area.

Jewish Engagement: High in Some Areas, Low in Others

Areas With High Levels of Jewish Engagement

The areas with the highest levels of Jewish engagement are:

- Borough Park
- Williamsburg
- The Five Towns
- Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington
- Great Neck
- South-Central Westchester
- Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area

Areas With Low Levels of Jewish Engagement

The areas with the lowest levels of Jewish engagement are:

- Brownstone Brooklyn
- Lower Manhattan West
- Lower Manhattan East
- Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay
- North-Central and Northwestern Westchester

Levels of Jewish engagement vary widely across the dozens of Jewish areas and neighborhoods of the eight-county region, clearly demonstrating that location matters. In general, highly engaged Jews reside in certain areas, and within those areas they cluster more closely together than do less engaged Jews. In contrast, less highly engaged Jews not only live elsewhere, but they also tend to live farther apart from one another in areas with lower Jewish-population density. In addition to location, children matter — that is, areas with many children are also areas with higher levels of Jewish engagement.

- **Jewish engagement is higher in more Jewishly dense areas** — that is, in neighborhoods where Jews compose a large proportion of the population (for example, in parts of Brooklyn and also in Great Neck). Undoubtedly related to this high residential density is the finding that in Jewishly dense areas, a high proportion of respondents indicate that most of their closest friends are Jewish. Inversely, we found that in less Jewishly populated areas — including the residual and secondary areas — Jewish engagement is low (for example, in Washington Heights), and it is especially low in residual areas where Jewish neighbors are few and far between.
- **Lower Jewish engagement characterizes areas on the geographic periphery of their respective counties** — for example, in North-Central Westchester and Northwestern Westchester, Lower Manhattan East, Lower Manhattan West, Brownstone Brooklyn, Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay, and the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area.
- **Jewish engagement is higher in areas with substantial proportions of children** — for example, in the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area.
- **High levels of Jewish engagement characterize areas at both ends of the income spectrum** — Some of the most affluent areas score low on Jewish engagement (for example, North-Central and Northwestern Westchester), while other affluent areas score high (the Five Towns). At the same time, some of the most economically challenged areas are very Jewishly engaged (Borough Park and Williamsburg), while others are not (Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay). Thus, among the affluent and among the poor or near poor, people with high Jewish engagement tend to cluster in areas reflecting their economic means, as do those with relatively low levels of Jewish engagement.
- **Jewish engagement cuts across the urban–suburban dichotomy** — High Jewish engagement is found in suburban areas (for example, South-Central Westchester) and urban areas (Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington). Likewise, low Jewish engagement can be found in the suburbs (North-Central and Northwestern Westchester) as well as in the city (Lower Manhattan).
- **Lower engagement is related to areas with higher intermarriage but not uniformly** — Unsurprisingly, areas with the lowest rates of intermarriage are also those that are the most Jewishly engaged; however, there are some exceptions: Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville and Washington Heights/Inwood have low intermarriage rates and low rates of Jewish engagement.

Russian Speakers, Israelis, LGBT, Biracial Jews, and the Partially Jewish

In the following neighborhoods, at least one of every five households includes a Russian-speaking Jew:

- Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay
- Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge
- Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area
- Kings Bay/Madison
- Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington
- Washington Heights/Inwood
- Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area

There are substantial concentrations of Israeli Jews in parts of Brooklyn and Queens:

- Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington
- Borough Park
- Great Neck
- Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area
- Kings Bay/Madison

Households with LGBT individuals are especially numerous in Lower Manhattan West. Other concentrations are found in:

- Lower Manhattan East
- Brownstone Brooklyn
- Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area
- Upper East Side
- Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area

Those identifying as “partially Jewish” are especially concentrated in many areas where Jewish density is relatively low, among them:

- Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst area
- Northeast Bronx
- Manhattan residual
- Brownstone Brooklyn
- Brooklyn residual
- Bronx residual
- Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville

Areas with large proportions of biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite people in Jewish households — from 25% to 59% of all households — resemble those areas in which people who consider themselves “partially Jewish” reside. Almost all of these areas are secondary or residual areas:

- Northeast Bronx
- Bronx residual
- Manhattan residual
- Crown Heights
- Brooklyn residual
- Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst area
- Queens residual
- Washington Heights

The Income Spectrum

Low-Income Areas

In the following areas, most (52%) of the Jewish households have annual incomes below \$50,000:

- Williamsburg
- Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay
- Borough Park
- Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge
- Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area
- Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area
- Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington

High-Income Areas

The following are the eight highest-income areas:²

- Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area
- North-Central and Northwestern Westchester
- South-Central Westchester
- The Five Towns
- Upper East Side
- Sound Shore Communities
- Lower Manhattan West
- Brownstone Brooklyn

All seven areas with the most low-income households are located in New York City; in contrast, only three of the eight wealthiest areas are located in New York City. In addition, one of the eight wealthiest areas — the Five Towns — is among the most Jewishly connected, and four — North-Central and Northwestern Westchester, Sound Shore Communities, Lower Manhattan West, and Brownstone Brooklyn — are among the least Jewishly engaged.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

The following bullets illuminate what is salient and distinct about each county in contrast to the report's statistical profiles that utilize a standard set of indicators. When viewed in the aggregate, the selected variables provide a capsule picture of each county's unique character.

The Bronx

- The **number of Jews** grew considerably since 2002, largely because of the increase in the population characterized by weak or tenuous ties to the Jewish community and Jewish life.
- On average, **people residing in Jewish households** in the Bronx are older than those residing in Jewish households in the other counties.
- The Bronx is home to the **second-poorest Jewish** population after Brooklyn.
- The Bronx is **less Jewishly connected** than the other counties.
- Its overall level of **Jewish engagement has weakened** considerably since 2002.
- Despite its economic challenges, the borough's level of reported **Jewish giving is aligned with overall 2011 rates.**

² As defined by the percentage of Jewish households whose annual incomes are \$250,000 or more.

Brooklyn

- Brooklyn is the **county with the largest Jewish population**.
- Brooklyn is also the county that has experienced the greatest **growth in Jewish population** since 2002. Most of this growth is attributable to increases in **Borough Park and Williamsburg**.
- Among the eight counties, Brooklyn has the **largest proportion of children** and the **smallest proportion of seniors** in Jewish households.
- **Russian-speaking and Israeli Jews** are more numerous in Brooklyn than elsewhere.
- **Five of the seven lowest-income Jewish areas** in the region are located in Brooklyn.
- Brooklyn contains the **largest proportion of Orthodox**.
- It surpasses all other counties on most measures of **Jewish connection and engagement**.

Manhattan

- Manhattan's Jewish population has stayed about the same since 2002, though there have been increases in the Upper West Side and Washington Heights and decreases in Lower Manhattan East, Lower Manhattan West, and the Upper East Side.
- Manhattan has the **smallest proportion of Jewish households with children** in the eight-county area.
- Manhattan has a **relatively high proportion of Jewish seniors**.
- The county has a **high proportion of affluent Jewish households**: two of the eight wealthiest areas are located in Manhattan.
- Manhattan is home to the **largest proportion of LGBT individuals** in the eight-county area, many of whom reside in Lower Manhattan West.
- Manhattan's levels of **Jewish connections are lower** than elsewhere. The Upper East Side and Upper West Side exhibit stronger Jewish connections than Lower Manhattan.

Queens

- Queens has experienced **Jewish population growth**, particularly in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area, an area inhabited by a sizable population of Russian-speaking Bukharian Jews.
- Queens has the **second-highest concentration of Russian-speaking Jews** in the area after Brooklyn.
- Queens has the **second-lowest proportion of Jewish households with children** in the area.
- **Two of the seven poorest Jewish communities** are located in Queens.
- Queens has the **second-highest proportion of Conservative-identified Jews** among the eight counties.

Staten Island

- Staten Island has experienced the greatest **decline in Jewish population** among the eight counties.
- The **proportion of Jewish children has decreased sharply**, while the proportion of **Jewish seniors has increased**.
- Staten Island has a high proportion of **Russian-speaking and Israeli Jews**.
- Staten Island's **intermarriage** rate is the second highest among the eight counties, along with a high proportion of Jews who identify as **secular or having no religion**.

Nassau

- Nassau is the **third-largest county** in terms of its Jewish population.
- This county has the highest proportion of **married or partnered** Jewish households among all the eight counties.
- Nassau has the **second-highest proportion of wealthy Jewish households** after Westchester.
- Two of the six most **Jewishly engaged areas** are in Nassau: the Five Towns and Great Neck.
- Nassau has the **highest proportion of Conservative-identified** Jews among the eight counties.

Suffolk

- Suffolk is the only suburban county that has experienced **Jewish population** loss since 2002.
- Suffolk has a low level of Jewish residential density.³
- Nearly half of Suffolk's Jews reside outside of more Jewishly populated areas.
- Suffolk has the **lowest level of Jewish connections** among the eight counties; its Jewish engagement has weakened since 2002.
- Suffolk has the **highest intermarriage rate** of all the counties.

Westchester

- Over the past nine years, Westchester has experienced the largest **Jewish population growth** of the three suburban areas.
- Westchester has the highest proportion of **Reform-identified Jews** among the eight counties.
- North-Central and Northwestern Westchester has the **third-highest level of volunteering for any organization**, Jewish or secular, after Williamsburg and Borough Park.
- Westchester is the **most affluent county** in the eight-county area and home to three of the seven wealthiest areas: North-Central and Northwestern Westchester, South-Central Westchester, and Sound Shore Communities.
- Westchester has **few Russian-speaking or Israeli Jews, Haredim, Jewish households with LGBT individuals, and biracial or nonwhite Jewish households**.

³ The number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in the area.

CONCLUSION

The diversity of the 1.54 million Jews in the eight-county New York area is not only striking but also critical to understanding this population. That diversity consists of Jews who are old and young, highly engaged and hardly engaged, affluent and poor (and middle class), and from a variety of backgrounds.

If the population is diverse, so too are the numerous counties, towns, neighborhoods, and areas where Jews in New York City, Westchester, and Long Island reside. The Jews in these areas reflect the character of their environs and help shape it as well. Among the variety of areas and neighborhoods are urban working-class neighborhoods and affluent suburbs, as well as solidly middle-class apartment enclaves. In some we find concentrations of Orthodox Jews, or Russian-speakers, or younger adults, be they single or just starting families. In many areas, Jews are densely settled, making up majorities of the local population; in others, Jews are sparsely settled. And while the eight counties comprise numerous typical Jewish neighborhoods, there are also several that are truly distinctive with no reasonable counterpart.

In short, the mosaic of New York Jewry is not only an individual phenomenon but a geographic one as well. Both individual and geographic diversity contribute to the variety and distinctiveness of New York-area Jewry — the largest in the diaspora, and quite arguably the most variegated and complex.

Background

*The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*⁴ includes an estimate of 1,538,000 Jews in 694,000 households in the eight-county New York area. The Comprehensive Report reports on the size and geographic distribution of the area's Jewish population as well as changes over time. It also describes the Jewish population's socio-demographic characteristics, human-service needs and access to support, a rich variety of Jewish engagement patterns and Jewish educational experiences, philanthropic behavior, and several select subpopulations testifying to the diversity of New York-area Jewry. Most of the information in the Comprehensive Report is presented for the entire eight-county area, and some data is presented on the county level.

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile can be regarded as a companion volume to the Comprehensive Report. It provides basic Jewish population characteristics at the neighborhood level for 30 primary areas that contain substantial Jewish populations. The report also provides Jewish population estimates for secondary areas, those that contain sizeable but less substantial Jewish populations. The Geographic Report is meant to serve as a reference guide and to be used for planning purposes. It reports each neighborhood's changing demographics over the past nine years and provides a snapshot view of its Jewish population on several important characteristics.

The data presented in this report aims to:

- Provide useful information about the New York Jewish community in 2011.
- Highlight basic population changes since 2002.
- Support informed decisions regarding planning, fundraising, service delivery, and connecting people to Jewish communal life.

The survey interviewing area includes the eight counties that are part of UJA-Federation of New York's service area: New York City — which includes the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island — and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

⁴ The *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*, additional publications, and updates can be found at www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-of-new-york-2011.

Interviews took place between February and July 2011. The process entailed dialing approximately 390,000 randomly selected telephone numbers during the screening and interviewing phases of the study. The screening phone calls identified 8,609 Jewish households and interviews were completed with 6,274 respondents, of which 5,993 are included in the interview data file.⁵ The study obtained a 79% interview cooperation rate.⁶ (Brief interviews were also conducted with approximately 31,900 non-Jewish households.)

Criteria Used for Selecting Primary Jewish Areas

To be classified as a primary Jewish area, we required 90 interviews to have been conducted within the cluster of ZIP codes included in the area.⁷ These interviews, when weighted, correspond to approximately 25,000 Jewish residents or more. To create a Jewish area with a critical mass of interviews, sometimes several contiguous areas were aggregated. The basic profiles of primary areas consist of data related to:

- Jewish households and population estimates.
- 2010 U.S. Census data.
- Jews as a percentage of total population in the area.
- Demographic changes since 2002.
- Socioeconomic situation, including data on people in need.
- Jewish connections and engagement.
- Philanthropic patterns.
- Inter-marriage rates.

Descriptions of secondary areas, those containing smaller concentrations of Jewish residents (approximately 50 interviews within the ZIP code cluster), are limited to:

- Jewish households and population estimates.
- 2010 U.S. Census data for the area.
- Jews as a percentage of total population in the area.

Primary areas and secondary areas account for 85% of the 1,769,000 people residing in Jewish households in the eight-county area.

5 The interview data file includes 6,274 completed interviews, of which 281 interviews were later determined to be non-Jewish households and, therefore, were not included.

6 The cooperation rate is the percentage of Jewish households identified during the screening process that provided sufficient information for an interview to be included in the data file.

7 In addition, a primary area's "margin of error" had to be below 14. Appendix E: Research Methodology includes an explanation of the margin of error and a chart depicting such margins of error by geographic area.

The data has been organized by ZIP code groupings; New York City planning districts do not overlay precisely with ZIP codes. Jewish communal agencies almost always have data on clients available by ZIP code. Community planning district maps for the five New York City boroughs have been included in this report's appendices for the convenience of users who organize their information by these geographic units.

Presentation of Data and Rounding

The percentages and numbers presented in the report reflect weighted data that projects the 5,993 interviews to an estimated 694,000 Jewish households, 1,538,000 Jews, and 1,769,000 people in the Jewish households in the eight-county area. The data contained in this report is usually presented as percentages. Absolute numbers, rather than percentages, are presented for the variables related to seeking assistance for human-service needs and for Jewish preschool attendance.⁸ The total population estimates on which the percentages are based are included in the beginning of each profile and in the horizontal charts containing data on each county's demographics.

Numbers in this Geographic Profile of the Jewish community of New York are rounded to the nearest hundred, and percentages are rounded to the nearest full percentage. Because of rounding, not all column totals will add to 100%. Where the value in the cell is less than 1%, including when it is zero in the data file, <1% is shown.

Units of Analysis

Data in this report is based on three units of analysis:

- **Jewish Households** — Those with one or more Jewish adults at least 18 years old. (For example, data regarding income is reported on a household level.)
- **Jews** — Adults ages 18 and over who consider themselves Jewish and children being raised as Jews. (Data regarding Jewish practices are typically based on interviews with Jews unless a non-Jewish respondent felt confident reporting on others in the household.)
- **People in Jewish Households** — May also include non-Jewish adults or children who are not being raised as Jews. (The age breakdown is based on this unit of analysis.)

⁸ Because these questions were "filtered" — that is, asked of only a minority of people who qualified based on their age or household situation (for example, whether there were children in the household) — the percentages were often based on small numbers and we were concerned that results reported as percentages might be misleading.

How to Read and Use the Data in This Report

The first section of this report presents a demographic overview of the eight-county area. For more detailed information about the characteristics of the Jewish population in the eight-county area, please refer to the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*.

Each subsequent section focuses on a single county and begins with an overview of the county-level statistics, followed by individual profiles of the primary areas. The county-level profile as well as the Jewish area profiles include an area map, a narrative summary of the most significant findings, and statistical profiles consisting of tables and charts with quantitative data.

The statistical profiles include a range of variables — such as age and income distributions, employment levels, and rates of synagogue membership — that are regarded as critical for policy and program planning on the local area level. Because of their planning relevance, there would be a strong rationale for including these variables for each geographic area even if the reported information did not differ among the areas.⁹ However, there are other variables, such as Internet use, which in addition to their potential policy relevance are especially noteworthy and informative due to the extent of their variability across the different geographic areas. For this reason, we have decided to feature some of these variables in the listing of ranked variables, rather than in the statistical profile.

⁹ In addition, we first ascertained that the data was sufficiently statistically robust before it was included as percentages in the small-area analysis. Absolute numbers, rather than percentages, were reported for variables that we believe are important for the local areas, but they are based on a small amount of data, often reflecting relatively low utilization (for example, Jewish preschool participation). Our decision to not report percentages for these variables was driven by concern about insufficient data and possibly higher underlying sampling error rates.

New York Area: 2002 and 2011 Study Comparisons

In addition to the statistical portrait of the Jewish community provided by the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, select data from the 2002 study¹⁰ has been compared with those from the 2011 study in order to provide some insight into trends over time. These trends include estimates of Jewish households, the number of Jews, and the number of people living in Jewish households.

Of the 30 profiled primary areas in 2011, only six have the exact same boundaries as the primary areas profiled in the 2002 report. In all other cases, we used the 2002 data set to produce areas that exactly replicated the 2011 areas, and we used the 2002 population estimates and characteristics from these reconfigured areas. Some Jewish population data from 1991¹¹ has also been included to allow us to depict 20-year trends.¹²

Appendices

Appendices contain additional information, including:

- A. Maps depicting the distribution of selected variables by geographic area.
- B. A listing of selected variables, ranked according to their values from highest to lowest by geographic area.
- C. A definition of the 2011 geographic areas by ZIP code clusters.
- D. Community planning district maps for New York City's boroughs.
- E. Research methodology.

10 UJA-Federation of New York. 2004. *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. New York: UJA-Federation of New York. Available as PDF at <http://www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-2002>.

11 UJA-Federation of New York. 1995. *The New York Jewish Population Study: Profile of Counties, Boroughs and Neighborhoods*. New York: UJA-Federation of New York. Available as PDF at http://www.jewishdatabank.org/Archive/C-NY-New_York-1991-Profile_Counties-Boroughs_and_Neighborhoods_Report.pdf.

12 Additional methodological information can be found in the appendix to the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*, available as a PDF at <http://www.ujafedny.org/get/189749>.

Exhibit 1: Number of Jewish Households, Jews, and People in Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Jewish Households	694,000
Jews	1,538,000
All People in Jewish Households (Jews and non-Jews)	1,769,000

Exhibit 1a: Jewish Households, by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011

County	Number of Jewish Households	Percent of Jewish Households in Eight-County Area
Bronx	30,000	4%
Brooklyn	200,000	29%
Manhattan	153,000	22%
Queens	97,000	14%
Staten Island	16,000	2%
Subtotal, New York City	496,000	71%
Nassau	96,000	14%
Suffolk	43,000	6%
Westchester	60,000	9%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	198,000	29%
Total, Eight-County Area	694,000*	100%

* Due to rounding, here and throughout figures in some columns may not add to exactly 100% or to column totals.

Exhibit 1b: **Jews by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011**

County	Number of Jews	Percent of Jews in Eight-County Area
Bronx	54,000	4%
Brooklyn	561,000	36%
Manhattan	240,000	16%
Queens	198,000	13%
Staten Island	34,000	2%
Subtotal, New York City	1,086,000	71%
Nassau	230,000	15%
Suffolk	86,000	6%
Westchester	136,000	9%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	452,000	29%
Total, Eight-County Area	1,538,000	100%

Exhibit 1c: **All People in Jewish Households by County, Eight-County New York Area, 2011**

County	Number of All People in Jewish Households*	Percent of All People in Jewish Households in Eight-County Area
Bronx	79,000	4%
Brooklyn	609,000	34%
Manhattan	287,000	16%
Queens	223,000	13%
Staten Island	42,000	2%
Subtotal, New York City	1,240,000	70%
Nassau	256,000	14%
Suffolk	112,000	6%
Westchester	161,000	9%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	529,000	30%
Total, Eight-County Area	1,769,000	100%

* Includes non-Jews.

Exhibit 1d: **Change in Number of Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

County	Number of Jewish Households			Change in Number of Jewish Households	
	1991	2002	2011	1991–2002	2002–2011
Bronx	40,000	24,000	30,000	-40%	+25%
Brooklyn	141,000	171,000	200,000	+21%	+17%
Manhattan	182,000	155,000	153,000	-15%	-1%
Queens	112,000	87,000	97,000	-22%	+11%
Staten Island	11,000	18,000	16,000	+64%	-11%
Subtotal, New York City	486,000	455,000	496,000	-6%	+9%
Nassau	76,000	89,000	96,000	+17%	+8%
Suffolk	37,000	44,000	43,000	+19%	-2%
Westchester	39,000	55,000	60,000	+41%	+9%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	152,000	188,000	198,000	+24%	+5%
Total, Eight-County Area	638,000	643,000	694,000	+1%	+8%

Exhibit 1e: **Change in Number of Jews, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

County	Number of Jews			Change in Number of Jews	
	1991	2002	2011	1991–2002	2002–2011
Bronx	82,000	45,000	54,000	-45%	+20%
Brooklyn	371,000	456,000	561,000	+23%	+23%
Manhattan	308,000	243,000	240,000	-21%	-1%
Queens	233,000	186,000	198,000	-20%	+6%
Staten Island	33,000	42,000	34,000	+27%	-19%
Subtotal, New York City	1,027,000	972,000	1,086,000	-5%	+12%
Nassau	203,000	221,000	230,000	+9%	+4%
Suffolk	98,000	90,000	86,000	-8%	-4%
Westchester	92,000	129,000	136,000	+40%	+5%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	393,000	440,000	452,000	+12%	+3%
Total, Eight-County Area	1,420,000	1,412,000	1,538,000	-1%	+9%

Exhibit 1f: **Change in Number of All People in Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

County	Number of All People in Jewish Households			Change in Number of All People in Jewish Households	
	1991	2002	2011	1991–2002	2002–2011
Bronx	90,000	54,000	79,000	-40%	+46%
Brooklyn	394,000	516,000	609,000	+31%	+18%
Manhattan	338,000	292,000	287,000	-14%	-2%
Queens	258,000	221,000	223,000	-14%	+1%
Staten Island	37,000	52,000	42,000	+41%	-19%
Subtotal, New York City	1,117,000	1,135,000	1,240,000	+2%	+9%
Nassau	217,000	252,000	256,000	+16%	+2%
Suffolk	116,000	127,000	112,000	+10%	-12%
Westchester	104,000	153,000	161,000	+47%	+5%
Subtotal, Suburban Counties	437,000	532,000	529,000	+22%	-1%
Total, Eight-County Area	1,554,000	1,667,000	1,769,000	+7%	+6%

Exhibit 1g: **People in Jewish Households as a Proportion of All People Living in Each County, Eight-County New York Area, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

County	1991	2002	2011
Bronx	7%	4%	6%
Brooklyn	17%	21%	24%
Manhattan	23%	19%	18%
Queens	13%	10%	10%
Staten Island	10%	12%	9%
Nassau	17%	19%	19%
Suffolk	9%	9%	8%
Westchester	12%	17%	17%
Total, Eight-County Area	14%	14%	15%

Exhibit 1h: **Number of Jewish Households, Jews, and People in Jewish Households, Primary Jewish Areas Within the Eight-County New York Area, 2002 and 2011**

County and Area	Jewish Households		Jews		People in Jewish Households	
	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011
Bronx						
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	10,300	12,000	21,600	20,100	23,900	22,200
Brooklyn						
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	27,800	31,900	49,700	56,200	54,500	60,800
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	19,700	21,700	45,000	47,000	50,900	50,300
Kings Bay/Madison	15,300	10,800	33,700	29,400	36,200	31,900
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	32,500	34,500	101,100	108,500	107,900	111,100
Borough Park	21,600	31,200	76,600	131,100	82,600	131,900
Williamsburg	11,800	18,600	52,700	74,500	57,600	77,100
Brownstone Brooklyn	11,200	11,500	23,000	19,700	27,200	28,600
Manhattan						
Lower Manhattan East	37,700	28,000	56,600	39,500	68,900	45,300
Lower Manhattan West	28,300	21,900	41,600	33,200	52,600	45,300
Upper East Side	38,900	32,600	64,700	57,400	73,300	67,700
Upper West Side	37,500	43,900	60,400	70,500	72,900	81,900
Washington Heights/Inwood	5,400	12,900	8,800	21,400	9,700	23,700
Queens						
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	20,800	29,700	44,500	60,900	47,900	66,100
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	14,200	15,400	38,400	41,600	41,200	43,300
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	19,300	16,300	36,200	26,800	42,900	29,600
Staten Island						
Mid-Staten Island	8,400	9,000	20,600	18,800	24,000	21,900

Exhibit 1h (continued): **Number of Jewish Households, Jews, and People in Jewish Households, Primary Jewish Areas Within the Eight-County New York Area, 2002 and 2011**

County and Area	Jewish Households		Jews		People in Jewish Households	
	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011
Nassau						
Great Neck	8,200	11,100	22,800	28,700	23,600	29,900
Roslyn/Port Washington/ Glen Cove/Old Westbury/ Oyster Bay Area	11,900	13,300	27,500	34,800	32,700	39,200
Plainview/Syosset/ Jericho Area	13,200	13,200	39,000	35,800	42,100	39,000
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	12,100	15,100	30,600	38,500	35,000	44,500
Oceanside/Long Beach/ West Hempstead/ Valley Stream Area	20,200	22,000	46,500	45,900	53,100	52,500
Five Towns	8,700	8,400	24,100	25,000	25,400	25,800
Suffolk						
Commack/East Northport/ Huntington Area	6,100	8,300	12,900	19,300	17,900	22,700
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/ Melville	5,400	7,000	15,500	16,500	18,300	17,700
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/ Stony Brook Area	8,800	7,400	17,500	16,500	24,600	19,800
Westchester						
South-Central Westchester	14,200	17,900	36,600	46,200	39,300	50,700
Sound Shore Communities	7,900	9,200	19,000	18,900	22,900	22,900
River Towns	13,300	13,700	25,800	38,800	31,800	37,100
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	12,100	10,000	32,700	25,400	41,000	32,400

CHAPTER 2 | **THE BRONX**

**Riverdale/Kingsbridge
Northeast Bronx**

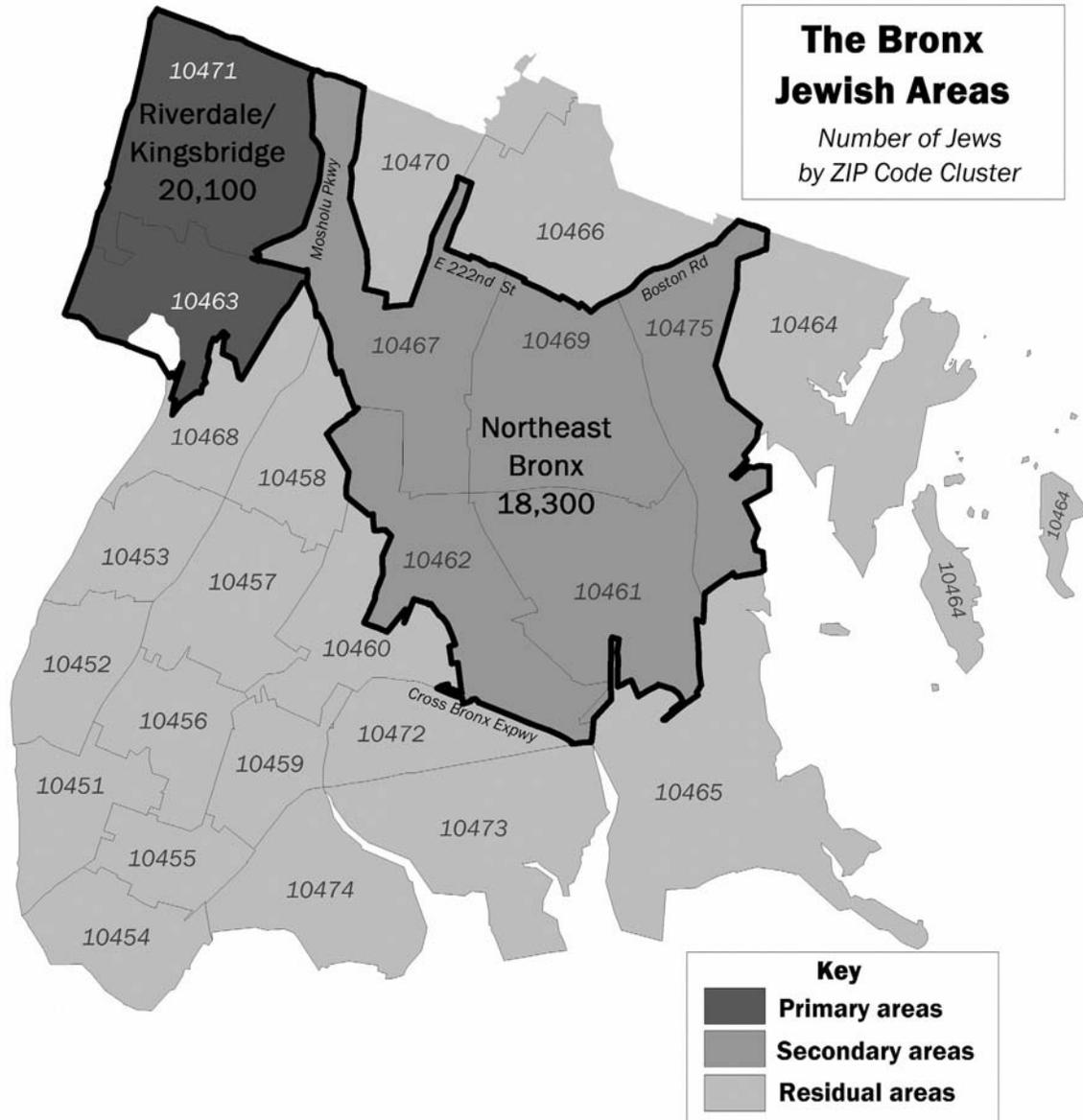


Exhibit 2: The Bronx: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011

	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Primary Area**								
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	37,700	12,000	32%	20,100	37%	90,900	22,200	25%
Secondary Area**								
Northeast Bronx	126,200	10,700	8%	18,300	34%	330,900	29,600	9%
Bronx Residual Areas**	322,900	7,500	2%	15,500	29%	960,700	27,600	3%
TOTAL, BRONX	486,800	30,200	6%	53,900	100%	1,382,500	79,400	6%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Secondary areas have smaller concentrations of Jewish residents with approximately 50 interviews (and margins of error above 14); their descriptions are limited to the population estimates in the table above. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

THE BRONX: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Social Characteristics

The number of Jews in the Bronx grew considerably since 2002, largely because of the identification in 2011 of a population characterized by weak or tenuous ties to the Jewish community and Jewish life. The Jewish population in the county's one primary Jewish neighborhood, Riverdale/Kingsbridge, has decreased slightly over the past nine years although the number of Jewish households has increased. In the rest of the Bronx, the 2011 survey uncovered a surprisingly large number of households and Jews with rather unconventional characteristics. More than elsewhere in the eight-county area, respondents here identify as "partially Jewish." This population also contains a large number of Jews with one Jewish parent, couples who are intermarried, and households that are biracial or nonwhite.¹³ This growth is hypothesized to reflect the increase in the population of more loosely connected Jews who reside outside of more populated and historically Jewish areas.

As in 2002, people residing in Jewish households in the Bronx in 2011 are generally older than those residing elsewhere in the eight-county area: 27% of those in the Bronx are ages 65 and older compared with 20% overall in the eight-county area.¹⁴ Unlike 2002, when the Bronx contained relatively few children, the proportion of children under age 18 residing in Jewish households in the Bronx (24%) is now comparable to the overall eight-county figure of 23%.¹⁵ This change reflects the younger ages of the people in Jewish households in the Northeast Bronx and in the residual areas. However, marital patterns in the Bronx are quite different from the overall patterns: in the Bronx, those who have never married comprise 34% of respondents, compared with 21% overall in the eight counties, and the currently married or partnered comprise 40% in the Bronx, compared with 56% overall. In the Bronx, 8% of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor and 5% include a Russian speaker.

¹³ These characteristics are also found in other areas of low Jewish residential density — the areas that fall outside of the primary and secondary areas of higher density.

¹⁴ These figures are based on people in Jewish households. When Jewish-only figures are used, 34% of those in the Bronx are ages 65 and older, compared with 22% overall. The lower prevalence of seniors among all people in Jewish households reflects a significant non-Jewish population living in Jewish households that is younger on average than Jews in these households.

¹⁵ These figures are based on people in Jewish households. When Jewish-only figures are used, only 10% of those in the Bronx are Jewish children under age 18. The higher prevalence of children among all people in Jewish households reflects a significant number of children in Bronx Jewish households that are not being raised as Jews.

People in Need

The economic profile for the Bronx as a whole differs from the economic profile of its primary Jewish neighborhood, Riverdale/Kingsbridge, and is also at variance with the eight-county picture. The Bronx is the second most low-income county, after Brooklyn, as evidenced by the percentage of Jewish households with annual incomes below \$50,000 (57% in the Bronx, 42% overall, and 36% in Riverdale/Kingsbridge) and also the percentage of Jewish households that are poor (24% in the Bronx, 19% overall, and 12% in Riverdale/Kingsbridge). A high level of financial distress is also reflected by the 50% in the Bronx who report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, compared with 42% overall; this also represents a slight increase since 2002, when 46% reported this level of subjective poverty. Similar to Brooklyn, only 17% of Bronx Jewish households report annual incomes in excess of \$100,000, a proportion that has remained virtually stagnant since 2002, when 15% of Bronx Jewish households were in this income bracket. Seniors in the Bronx do not appear to be exceedingly vulnerable: a slightly smaller proportion of people ages 75 and over live alone (50% in the Bronx compared with 53% overall), and fewer than elsewhere report needing help with activities of daily living (19% in the Bronx compared with 25% overall).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In the Bronx, 31% of respondents identify as secular or having no religion — the second-highest proportion in this category among the eight counties — and another 13% indicate that they are nondenominational or “just Jewish.” Regarding denominational identification, 22% identify as Reform, 19% as Conservative, and 15% as Orthodox. Not only does the Bronx appear less Jewishly connected and identified than the other counties but also its overall level of Jewish engagement appears to have weakened considerably since 2002, probably because of the lower identification levels of those residing in the Northeast Bronx and residual areas. For example, over the past nine years, the proportion of Jewish households that belong to a synagogue has decreased from 40% to 29%. Similar decreases were found in the Bronx proportions that have traveled to Israel (44% in 2002 and 27% in 2011), state that being Jewish is very important to them (68% in 2002 and 52% in 2011), and usually attend a Passover seder (67% in 2002 and 48% in 2011). Furthermore, on many of the 2011 measures, Bronx Jewish respondents manifest lower levels of Jewish connections than respondents in the overall eight-county area. At the same time, the intermarriage rate in the Bronx has nearly doubled in the past nine years, from 15% in 2002 to 29% in 2011.

Philanthropy

As in 2002, Bronx-wide Jewish philanthropy trends seem resistant to demographic forces. Contrary to its challenging economic situation and its generally weak level of Jewish engagement, the borough’s level of reported Jewish giving is generally aligned with (and only slightly lower than) the overall 2011 rates. In this county, a total of 50% give Jewish gifts (42% in combination with gifts to non-Jewish causes and 8% exclusively to Jewish causes) compared with 59% across the eight-county area. In 2011, 20% of Jewish households in the Bronx report that they donate to UJA-Federation, slightly lower than the 24% overall rate and substantially lower than the county’s 2002 rate (35%).

Exhibit 3: **The Bronx: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	40,000	24,200	30,200
Jews	82,000	45,100	53,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	90,000	54,300	79,400
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	7%	4%	6%

Exhibit 3a: **The Bronx: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	24%
18–39	20%
40–64	30%
65–74	11%
75+	16%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	33%
Partnered	7%
Never Married	34%
Separated or Divorced	13%
Widowed	13%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	5%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	8%

Exhibit 3a (continued): **The Bronx: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger		24%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		37%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		39%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	57%
\$50,000–\$99,999	26%
\$100,000–\$149,000	10%
\$150,000+	7%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	41%
Rent	59%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	72%
Employed Females*	70%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 3b: **The Bronx: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	50%
Have Enough	28%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	22%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	24%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	10%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	66%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	19%

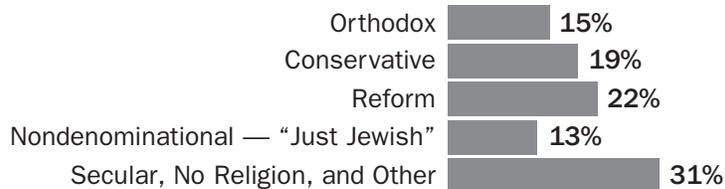
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	35%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	50%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	5,800
Help With Food or Housing	4,600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	5,300
Services for an Adult With a Disability	5,700
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 3c: The Bronx: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	29%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	29%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	20%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	49%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	27%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	36%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	31%

Feeling Connected

	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	52%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	39%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	20%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	25%

Jewish-Engagement Level¹⁶

	Percent
High	21%
Moderate	26%
Low	53%

¹⁶ These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 3c (continued): **The Bronx: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	48%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	45%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	41%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	20%
Kosher Household	30%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	40%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	35%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	36%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	55%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	3%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	33%
None Ever	10%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	300

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	71%
Intermarried	29%

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 3d: The Bronx: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	20%
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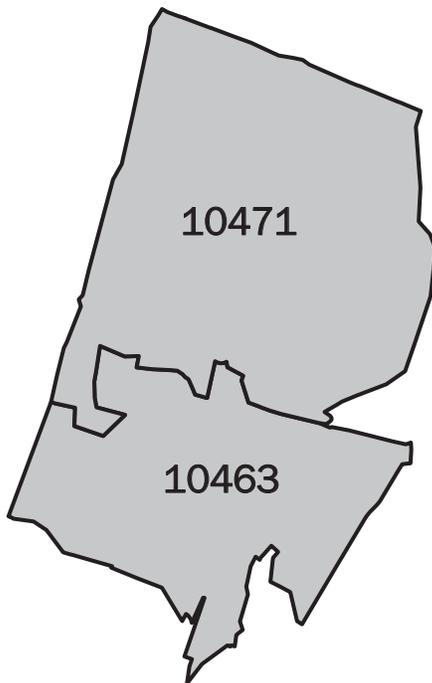
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	45%
Jewish Organizations Only	19%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	36%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

THE BRONX: RIVERDALE/KINGSBRIDGE



Demography and Social Characteristics

Despite a 7% decrease from 2002 to 2011 in Riverdale/Kingsbridge's Jewish population, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of its total population has remained steady: it was 26% in 2002 and is 25% in 2011. In Riverdale/Kingsbridge in 2011, there are 12,000 Jewish households containing 22,200 people, of whom 20,100 are Jewish.

However, demographic changes have taken place in the area over the nine years. Specifically, the percentage of people ages 65 and over in Jewish households has increased from 25% to 34%, and the number of children under age 18 has decreased from 19% to 14%. The household composition reflects the age distributions: compared with the rest of the Bronx, there are fewer Jewish households in Riverdale/Kingsbridge with children ages 17 and under (13% in this area compared with 24% overall in the Bronx) and more senior households — that is, households where at least one person is 65 and older but there is no one under age 18 (48% in this area compared with 39% in the Bronx). In Riverdale/Kingsbridge, 43% of the respondents are married or partnered, 21% have never been married, and 16% are widowed. In Riverdale/Kingsbridge, 6% of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor.

People in Need

Riverdale/Kingsbridge is a relatively economically well-off area; the proportion of area households with income levels \$100,000 or above (32%) is higher than for Jewish households in the Bronx (17%) yet on par with the eight-county area (30%). Consistent with this pattern, there are considerably fewer Jewish households in Riverdale/Kingsbridge with annual household incomes below \$50,000 compared with overall Jewish households in the Bronx (36% in Riverdale/Kingsbridge versus 57% for the Bronx). The proportion of home ownership in this area (61%) is substantially higher than it is overall in the Bronx (41%) and somewhat higher than overall in the eight counties (54%). Given the high proportion of seniors in Riverdale/Kingsbridge, it is important to note that 65% of those ages 75 and over live alone — higher than the Bronx rate (50%) and the eight-county rate (53%) — a possible marker of a population in need. However, only 20% report needing help with activities of daily living, which is about the same as the Bronx-wide rate (19%) and eight-county rate.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In Riverdale/Kingsbridge, 33% identify as Reform, 24% as Conservative, and 14% as Orthodox. The proportions that identify as secular or no religion has increased from 8% in 2002 to 17% in 2011. Riverdale/Kingsbridge is characterized by relatively strong Jewish connections: 61% assert that being Jewish is very important to them (compared with 52% overall in the Bronx and 57% overall in the eight-county area), and this area's level of synagogue membership (42%) is similar to the eight-county rate (44%). However, in this area as elsewhere, many measures of Jewish connection have decreased since 2002; for example, in 2002 54% of the Jews in this area were synagogue members and 75% stated that being Jewish was very important to them. Riverdale/Kingsbridge also has a high level of Jewish cultural and Jewish organizational involvement: 63% attend Jewish cultural events (compared with 49% in the Bronx) and 49% participate in programs at Jewish community centers (compared with 29% in the Bronx). A large proportion of the Jewish children ages 6 to 17 in this area (80%) attend or have attended a Jewish day school. There is also evidence that the area's Jewish population seeks greater Jewish engagement: although 51% report that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them, only 36% feel a lot that they are part of a Jewish community. In Riverdale/Kingsbridge, the intermarriage rate is 21%, which is below the Bronx rate (29%) and comparable with the eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Riverdale/Kingsbridge's philanthropic giving is somewhat above the eight-county levels. In this area, 63% contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities and 29% report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, compared with 44% and 24%, respectively, overall in the eight-county area.

Exhibit 4: **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

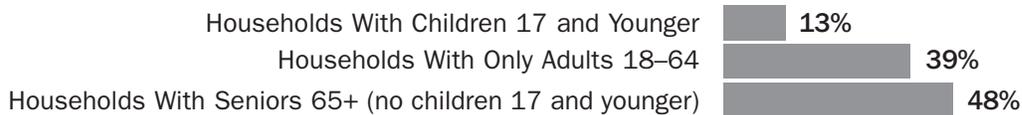
Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	10,300	12,000
Jews	21,600	20,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	23,900	22,200
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	26%	25%

Exhibit 4a: **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	14%
18–39	13%
40–64	40%
65–74	14%
75+	20%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	40%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	21%
Separated or Divorced	20%
Widowed	16%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	4%

Exhibit 4a (continued): **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	36%
\$50,000–\$99,999	33%
\$100,000–\$149,000	18%
\$150,000+	14%

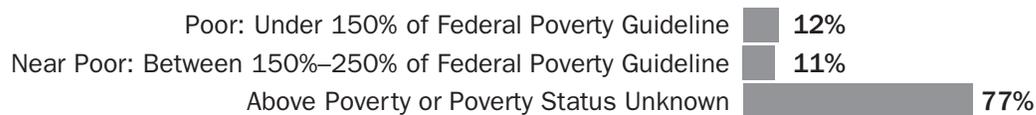
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	61%
Rent	39%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	81%
Employed Females*	67%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 4b: **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	38%
Have Enough	36%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	26%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	20%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	49%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	65%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,800
Help With Food or Housing	400
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,000
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,400
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	700
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 4c: Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	42%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	49%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	30%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	63%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	49%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	40%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	46%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	61%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	51%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	36%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	15%

Exhibit 4c (continued): **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	38%
Moderate	31%
Low	31%

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	71%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	70%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	58%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	26%
Kosher Household	26%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	44%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	46%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	40%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	80%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	8%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	12%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	300

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	79%
Intermarried	21%

* See page 57 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 4d: **Riverdale/Kingsbridge: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	29%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	46%
Jewish Organizations Only	21%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	33%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 3 | BROOKLYN

**Coney Island/Brighton Beach/
Sheepshead Bay**

Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge

Kings Bay/Madison

Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington

Borough Park

Williamsburg

Brownstone Brooklyn

Crown Heights

Canarsie/Mill Basin

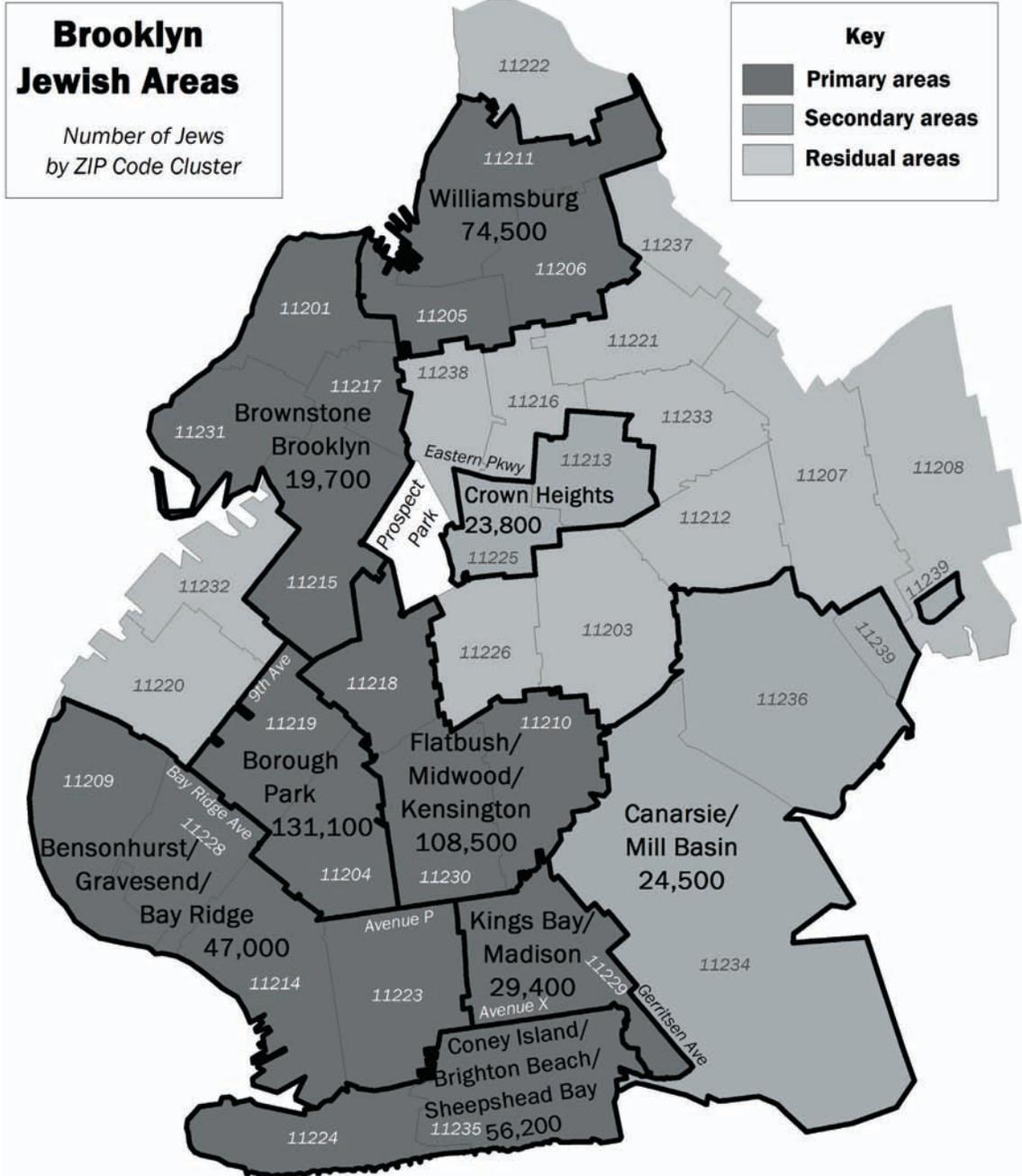


Exhibit 5: **Brooklyn: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011**

Primary Area*	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Primary Area*								
Coney Island/ Brighton Beach/ Sheepshead Bay	53,700	31,900	59%	56,200	10%	126,800	60,800	49%
Bensonhurst/ Gravesend/Bay Ridge	107,300	21,700	20%	47,000	8%	278,000	50,300	18%
Kings Bay/Madison	30,600	10,800	35%	29,400	5%	80,000	31,900	40%
Flatbush/Midwood/ Kensington	76,800	34,500	45%	108,500	19%	223,600	111,100	50%
Borough Park	51,600	31,200	60%	131,100	23%	170,400	131,900	78%
Williamsburg	76,200	18,600	24%	74,500	13%	212,200	77,100	36%
Brownstone Brooklyn	82,900	11,500	14%	19,700	4%	183,800	28,600	16%
Secondary Area*								
Crown Heights	45,600	6,400	14%	23,800	4%	120,600	26,100	22%
Canarsie/Mill Basin	69,300	11,600	17%	24,500	4%	195,000	30,100	15%
Brooklyn Residual Areas*	322,900	22,000	7%	46,400	8%	914,300	61,300	7%
TOTAL, BROOKLYN	916,900	200,000	22%	561,100	100%	2,504,700	609,200	24%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Secondary areas have smaller concentrations of Jewish residents with approximately 50 interviews (and margins of error above 14); their descriptions are limited to the population estimates in the table above. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

BROOKLYN: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Social Characteristics

Brooklyn has experienced substantial Jewish population growth since 2002. Over the past nine years, the number of Jews in the borough has increased 23% and the number of people in Jewish households has increased 18%. Most of this growth is attributable to the dramatic population increase in one Brooklyn neighborhood: Borough Park. Compared with the other counties, Brooklyn is an outlier from many demographic perspectives, including its age structure, its economic profile, and the extent of its Jewish connections. Brooklyn also has the largest proportion of children compared with the other counties: a third of those who reside in the borough's Jewish households are under age 18, compared with only 23% overall in the eight-county area. Inversely, Brooklyn has relatively few people ages 65 and over. In terms of its household structure, 31% of Brooklyn's households are senior households, where there is a senior in the household and no one under age 18, compared with 35% overall in the eight-county area. Nearly a third (31%) of Brooklyn households include a Russian speaker (compared with 15% overall), which represents a 19% increase since 2002.¹⁷ Sixteen percent of Brooklyn Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor.

People in Need

From an economic perspective, Brooklyn has the largest proportion (62%) of households with annual incomes below \$50,000, which is considerably higher than the overall eight-county rate (42%). Similarly, the proportion of Brooklyn Jewish households that are poor is twice as high as the overall eight-county rate: 38% in Brooklyn, with 19% overall. The level of subjective economic distress reflected by the proportion that reports they cannot make ends meet or are just managing is also much higher in Brooklyn than overall (55% in Brooklyn and 42% overall), and this proportion has slightly increased since 2002, when the rate was 52%. Inversely, the proportion of Brooklyn households whose annual incomes exceed \$100,000 is nearly half the eight-county rate (16% in Brooklyn and 30% overall), yet the proportion in this income bracket is higher than the 2002 Brooklyn proportion (11%). Employment rates for both men and women in this borough are lower than overall: 72% for men in Brooklyn versus 80% overall, and 67% for women in Brooklyn versus 71% overall.

¹⁷ *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* states a slight decrease in the number of Russian-speaking Jews in Brooklyn in contrast to the increase (reported above) in Brooklyn households with Russian-speaking Jews. These trends, in fact, only seem contradictory: the increase in the number of Jewish households that include a Russian speaker appears to reflect a dramatic increase in seniors ages 75 and older — many of them widowed and living alone — in the Russian-speaking population.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

While Brooklyn contains by far the largest proportion of Orthodox-identified respondents (41%) of any of the eight counties and the smallest percentages of Conservative- and Reform-identified respondents (9% and 11%, respectively), it also contains large proportions of people who identify as nondenominational or “just Jewish” (16%) or secular or no religion (24%). In fact, two neighborhoods — Borough Park and Brownstone Brooklyn — represent contrasting and often antipodal pictures of Jewish engagement. Brooklyn surpasses all other counties on most measures of formal Jewish connection and Jewish ritual behavior; for example, 53% of Brooklyn households belong to a synagogue (compared with 44% overall), 56% of Brooklyn Jewish household members usually or always light Shabbat candles (compared with 33% overall), 71% state that being Jewish is very important to them (compared with 57% overall), and 89% of Jewish children ages 6 to 17 have attended a Jewish day school (compared with 64% overall). Given these high levels of Jewish connections, it is particularly informative to note the areas in which Brooklyn’s Jewish residents fall short of the overall rates, typically areas that involve engagement with secular institutions, such as attending programs at Jewish community centers (24% in Brooklyn and 32% overall) and attending Jewish cultural events (40% in Brooklyn and 49% overall). The intermarriage rate in Brooklyn (14%) has stayed about the same since 2002 (12%), and it is considerably below the eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Brooklyn’s overall rate of charitable giving is relatively low: only 75% of households report making charitable contributions, one of the lowest rates in the eight-county area. Twenty-eight percent donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 30% donate exclusively to Jewish charities, higher than the overall rate (15%). Since 2002, the proportion of Brooklyn Jewish households that report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York has decreased from 19% to 13%, which is considerably below the overall 2011 rate (24%).

Exhibit 6: **Brooklyn: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	141,000	170,800	200,000
Jews	371,000	456,000	561,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	394,000	516,000	609,200
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	17%	21%	24%

Exhibit 6a: **Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	33%
18–39	28%
40–64	24%
65–74	7%
75+	8%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	57%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	18%
Separated or Divorced	11%
Widowed	12%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	31%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	16%

Exhibit 6a (continued): **Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger		34%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		35%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		31%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	62%
\$50,000–\$99,999	23%
\$100,000–\$149,000	9%
\$150,000+	7%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	37%
Rent	63%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	72%
Employed Females*	67%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 6b: **Brooklyn: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	55%
Have Enough	32%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	12%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	38%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	13%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	49%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	40%

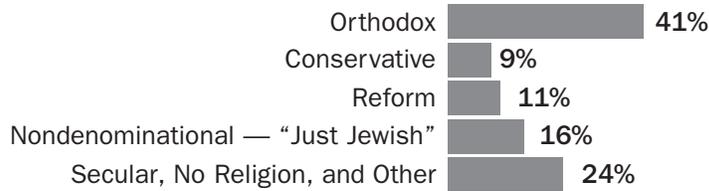
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	42%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	53%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	30,000
Help With Food or Housing	26,100
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	30,800
Services for an Adult With a Disability	27,300
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	9,400
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	13,800

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 6c: **Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	53%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	24%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	28%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	40%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	55%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	52%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	70%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	71%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	59%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	47%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	23%

Jewish-Engagement Level¹⁸

Percent

High	50%
Moderate	23%
Low	28%

¹⁸ These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 6c (continued): **Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	72%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	77%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	74%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	56%
Kosher Household	52%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	62%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	55%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	49%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	89%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	7%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	2%
None Ever	3%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	24,700

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	86%
Intermarried	14%

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 6d: **Brooklyn: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	13%
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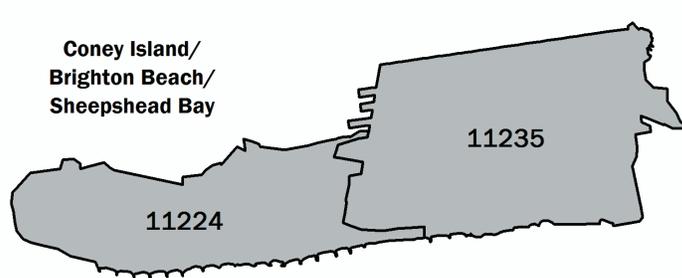
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	31%
Jewish Organizations Only	55%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	14%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

CONEY ISLAND/BRIGHTON BEACH/SHEEPSHEAD BAY



Demography and Social Characteristics

Over the past 20 years, the Jewish density of Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay has increased steadily and linearly. Specifically, the people in Jewish households in the area as a percentage of all people in this area has risen from 31% in 1990, to 43% in 2002, to the current 49%. Much of this increase is undoubtedly attributable to the extensive Russian Jewish immigration that occurred during the 1990s and transformed this neighborhood into “Moscow on the Hudson.” There are now 31,900 Jewish households in Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay, in which 60,800 people reside and of them 56,200 are Jews. Since 2002, there has been a 13% increase in the number of Jews in this area.

From 2002 to 2011, the percentage of those ages 65 and over has increased from 33% to 41%, which parallels both demographic and anecdotal accounts that the younger Russian-speaking Jewish population is dispersing beyond this neighborhood. Supporting this hypothesis is the finding that over the past nine years, the proportion of Russian-speaking households in this area has declined from 65% to 56%. Similarly, the proportion of senior households in this area that contain a senior citizen yet are without children under age 18 — 53% — is one of the highest in the eight-county area. In Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay, 23% of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor.

People in Need

Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay is one of the most economically vulnerable of all the profile areas: 51% report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing and 39% of households are poor; moreover, both indicators are slightly higher than the 2002 figures. Seventy-six percent of the area's men (slightly lower than the eight-county average) are employed, and 72% of the area's women (on par with the eight-county average) are employed. Seventy-two percent of Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay's households have annual incomes below \$50,000 — making this the second-lowest income area, according to this measure — and only 12% have annual incomes that exceed \$100,000.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay is characterized by lower levels of formal Jewish connections; for example, only 32% of the area's households belong to synagogues (compared with 53% overall in Brooklyn). Jewish ritual observance is also low: 19% keep kosher (compared with 52% boroughwide) and 42% sometimes or regularly participate in Shabbat dinner (compared with 62% boroughwide). However, the subjective Jewish identity of this area's Jewish residents is quite strong; for example, 61% of respondents say that being Jewish is very important to them (compared with 57% overall in the eight counties), 58% say they are very emotionally attached to Israel (compared with 44% overall), and 64% say their closest friends are mostly Jewish (compared with 52% overall). The intermarriage rate in this area is a relatively low 16%.

Philanthropy

The proportion of households in Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay that report making charitable donations has decreased from 78% in 2002 to 63% in 2011. The proportion of area households that say they donate to UJA-Federation of New York is 16%; this proportion has remained constant since 2002 and is somewhat higher than overall in Brooklyn (13%) though substantially lower than in the eight-county area (24%). In 2011, 45% of the area's Jewish households were involved in Jewish giving, including those who give exclusively to Jewish causes and those who give to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; this proportion has also remained unchanged since 2002.

Exhibit 7: **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	27,800	31,900
Jews	49,700	56,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	54,500	60,800
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	43%	49%

Exhibit 7a: **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	10%
18-39	20%
40-64	29%
65-74	19%
75+	22%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	45%
Partnered	1%
Never Married	19%
Separated or Divorced	15%
Widowed	20%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	56%

Exhibit 7a (continued): **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	12%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	35%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	53%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	72%
\$50,000–\$99,999	17%
\$100,000–\$149,000	10%
\$150,000+	2%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	42%
Rent	58%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	76%
Employed Females*	72%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 7b: **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	51%
Have Enough	38%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	12%

Exhibit 7b (continued): **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay:
People in Need, 2011**

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	39%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	13%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	48%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	42%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	25%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	56%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	5,900
Help With Food or Housing	2,200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	5,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	5,300
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,900
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 7c: **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	32%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	19%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	19%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	38%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	41%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	58%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	64%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	61%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	40%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	26%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	21%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	20%
Moderate	37%
Low	44%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 7c (continued): **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	53%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	68%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	57%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	28%
Kosher Household	19%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	42%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	27%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	47%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	13%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	5%
None Ever	35%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	500

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	84%
Intermarried	16%

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 7d: **Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay:
Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

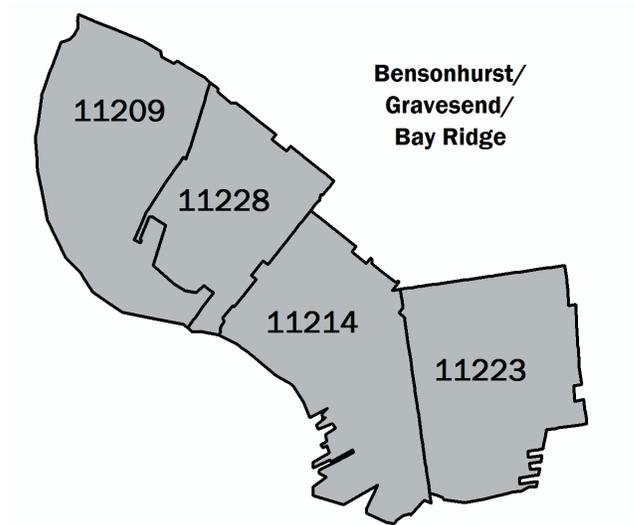
Contributed to UJA-Federation	16%
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Volunteering

**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	36%
Jewish Organizations Only	41%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	22%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

BENSONHURST/GRAVESEND/BAY RIDGE¹⁹**Demography and Social Characteristics**

In 2011, there are 21,700 Jewish households in Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge that contain 50,300 people, of whom 47,000 are Jewish. There has been a modest increase of 4% in the Jewish population of this area since 2002.²⁰ People who identify as Syrian Jews compose 11% of the area's population.

Regarding household structure, only 16% of households in the area include a child under age 18, which is much lower than the Brooklyn rate (34%) and also lower than the overall eight-county rate (23%). On the other end of the spectrum, 43% of the households include seniors but no children, which is higher than both the borough (31%) and also the eight-county rate (35%). Fifty-four percent of the Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker, a proportion that is nearly equivalent to that of Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay (56%), and 23% include a Holocaust survivor.

¹⁹ For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, we added two additional ZIP codes to this area representing Bay Ridge — 11209 and 11228 — which means that it is not comparable to the area referred to as “Bensonhurst/Gravesend” in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*.

²⁰ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge is one of the poorest neighborhoods in the eight-county area. Two-thirds (67%) of annual household incomes are below \$50,000 (compared with 42% overall in the eight counties) and 44% are poor (compared with 19% overall). Area residents' subjective assessment of their financial situation is consistent with their objective situation: 54% state that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, compared with 42% in the eight-county area. On almost every surveyed service, Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge respondents indicate a higher level of need than in the eight-county region overall; for example, 3,100 households sought help with food or housing needs. In Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge, only 73% of the men and 60% of the women are employed,²¹ the lowest employment rate for men in the eight-county area and the third lowest for women.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The area's Jewish connections resemble those of Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay, the other Brooklyn area in which the majority of Jewish households include a Russian speaker. Although the level of Orthodox identification in this area is somewhat higher than in Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay (16% in this area versus 13% for Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay), in both areas a sizeable proportion describes itself as nondenominational or "just Jewish" (25% in this area) or secular or no religion (22% in this area). In Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge, about a third (36%) of Jewish households belong to a synagogue, a rate that is substantially lower than in Brooklyn (53%) and the eight-county area (44%), and only 22% report attending a program at a Jewish community center, comparable to the borough rate (24%) and lower than the eight-county rate (32%). Perhaps reflecting the area's economic challenges, 46% have visited Israel, which is lower than the Brooklyn rate (55%) and also slightly lower than the eight-county rate (49%). Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge residents maintain a moderate level of adherence to Jewish rituals: 39% report usually or always lighting Friday-night candles, which though below the boroughwide rate (56%) exceeds the eight-county rate (33%), and 31% maintain a kosher home, which is on par with the eight-county rate (32%). Eighty-nine percent of the area's Jewish children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. The intermarriage rate in this area is 14%, which is considerably lower than the eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Given the area's economic challenges, it is not surprising that its overall level of reported charitable giving (67%) is very low compared with the other profiled areas; among the profiled areas, only Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay has a lower level of overall charitable giving (63%). In Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge, 46% of households donate to Jewish charities, either exclusively (18%) or to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities (28%); 21% percent donate exclusively to non-Jewish causes. Interestingly, 17% of households in this area report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, which although lower than across the eight-county area (24%) is higher than the Brooklyn rate (13%).

21 "Employed" includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 8: **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	19,700	21,700
Jews	45,000	47,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	50,900	50,300
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	19%	18%

Exhibit 8a: **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	16%
18-39	20%
40-64	37%
65-74	12%
75+	15%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	56%
Partnered	<1%
Never Married	21%
Separated or Divorced	10%
Widowed	13%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	54%

Exhibit 8a (continued): **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	16%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	41%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	43%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	67%
\$50,000–\$99,999	21%
\$100,000–\$149,000	9%
\$150,000+	3%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	38%
Rent	62%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	73%
Employed Females*	60%

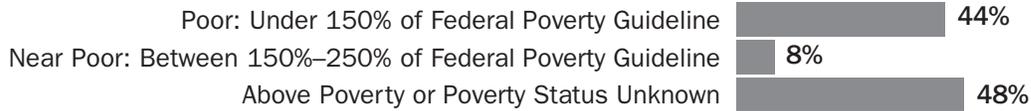
* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 8b: **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	54%
Have Enough	36%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	11%

Exhibit 8b (continued): **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: People in Need, 2011**

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	35%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	45%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	45%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	5,100
Help With Food or Housing	3,100
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	3,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,600
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,700
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 8c: **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	36%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	22%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	18%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	32%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	46%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	52%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	64%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	65%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	35%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	29%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	23%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	25%
Moderate	38%
Low	37%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 8c (continued): **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	64%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	70%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	72%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	39%
Kosher Household	31%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	49%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	44%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	89%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	5%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	6%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	500

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	86%
Intermarried	14%

Exhibit 8d: **Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	17%
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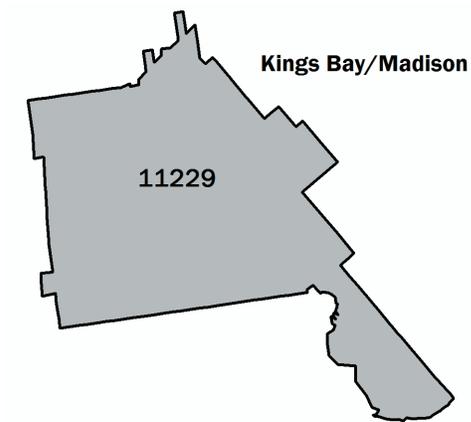
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	43%
Jewish Organizations Only	42%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	14%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

KINGS BAY/MADISON



Demography and Social Characteristics

After expanding from 1991 to 2002, the Kings Bay/Madison Jewish population has shrunk 13% since 2002: in 1991, people in Jewish households composed 40% of all people in this area, and that number increased to 45% in 2002; however, by 2011 this figure had gone back down to 40%. Currently, there are 31,900 people in 10,800 households in the area, of whom 29,400 are Jewish. People who identify as Syrian Jews make up 11% of the area's Jewish population. During the past nine years in this area, there has been a sizable increase in the number of married or partnered people, from 50% in 2002 to 63% in 2011, and a commensurate increase in the number of children ages 17 and under, from 17% in 2002 to 28% in 2011. Twelve percent of Jewish households in this area include a Holocaust survivor and 10% include a Jewish Israeli adult. The proportion of households with a Russian speaker has remained fairly constant over this time period: 40% in 2002 and 42% in 2011.

People in Need

There are also some signs of growing economic stability in this area, despite the fact that in 2011 a proportion of people (48%) similar to that in 2002 (52%) claims that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing. In 2011, 27% report annual household incomes in excess of \$100,000, compared with 10% in 2002. Similarly, in 2011 only 24% of the households are poor, as compared with 36% in 2002. In this area, 68% of working-age men are employed, which is substantially below the overall rate for men (80%), and 66% of working-age women are employed, somewhat below the overall rate for women (71%). Kings Bay/Madison's proportion of households in which there are seniors who need help with activities of daily living (44%) is among the highest in the eight-county area.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Kings Bay/Madison scores high on many but not all measures of Jewish engagement, possibly because this area has both a sizable Orthodox population (33%) and a sizable proportion of individuals who call themselves nondenominational or “just Jewish” (27%), with an additional 24% who identify as secular or have no religion. For example, 41% of Kings Bay/Madison’s Jewish households belong to a synagogue (compared with 53% in Brooklyn and 44% overall); 27% have attended a program at a Jewish community center, comparable to the Brooklyn rate (24%); and 91% of children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. The proportion that has traveled to Israel (63%) is higher than for Brooklyn overall (55%). In terms of more informal connections, 72% report that they have mostly Jewish friends, comparable with the overall Brooklyn rate (70%) and considerably higher than the eight-county rate (52%). The area’s rates of Jewish practices and behaviors — 34% maintain a kosher home and 53% regularly participate in a Shabbat meal — are high compared with the eight-county rate but lower than the overall Brooklyn rates. More than a quarter (27%) of respondents indicate that they wish they knew more about being Jewish, the highest rate in the eight-county area. This area’s intermarriage rate (16%) is comparable to the Brooklyn rate (14%) and lower than the overall rate (22%).

Philanthropy

The philanthropic profile of this area is similar to Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay, another area with a substantial population of Russian-speaking Jews. The proportion of area households making any charitable donation has decreased from 82% in 2002 to 74% in 2011, a rate that is slightly lower than the Brooklyn rate (75%) and lower than the eight-county rate (82%). The proportion of households that contribute to Jewish causes has also decreased, from 59% in 2002 to 53% in 2011, and the proportion that reports donating to UJA-Federation of New York has fallen substantially, from 25% in 2002 to 13% in 2011. Although Kings Bay/Madison’s level of contributions to UJA-Federation is on par with the Brooklyn rate (13%), it is below the eight-county rate (24%).

 Exhibit 9: **Kings Bay/Madison: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	15,300	10,800
Jews	33,700	29,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	36,200	31,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	45%	40%

 Exhibit 9a: **Kings Bay/Madison: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	28%
18-39	25%
40-64	30%
65-74	7%
75+	10%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	59%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	20%
Separated or Divorced	7%
Widowed	11%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	42%

 Exhibit 9a (continued): **Kings Bay/Madison: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	22%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	41%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	37%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	45%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	17%
\$150,000+	10%

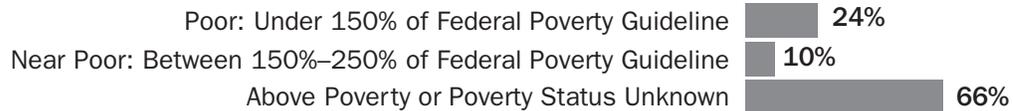
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	47%
Rent	53%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	68%
Employed Females*	66%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

 Exhibit 9b: **Kings Bay/Madison: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	48%
Have Enough	41%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	11%

Exhibit 9b (continued): **Kings Bay/Madison: People in Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

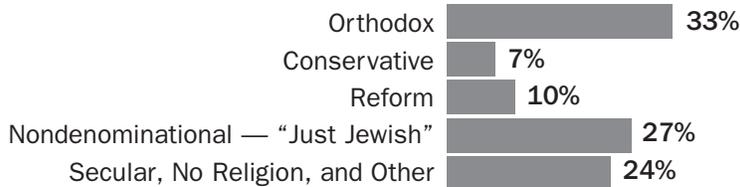
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	44%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	45%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	50%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	2,500
Help With Food or Housing	500
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,400
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,300
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	700
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 9c: **Kings Bay/Madison: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	41%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	27%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	32%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	43%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	63%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	52%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	72%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	56%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	46%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	37%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	27%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	44%
Moderate	25%
Low	32%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 9c (continued): **Kings Bay/Madison: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	69%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	72%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	68%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	50%
Kosher Household	34%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	53%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	37%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	91%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	7%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	2%

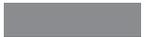
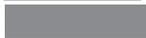
	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	9,000

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	85%
Intermarried	16%

 Exhibit 9d: **Kings Bay/Madison: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts		33%
Jewish Gifts Only		20%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only		21%
No Charitable Gift		27%

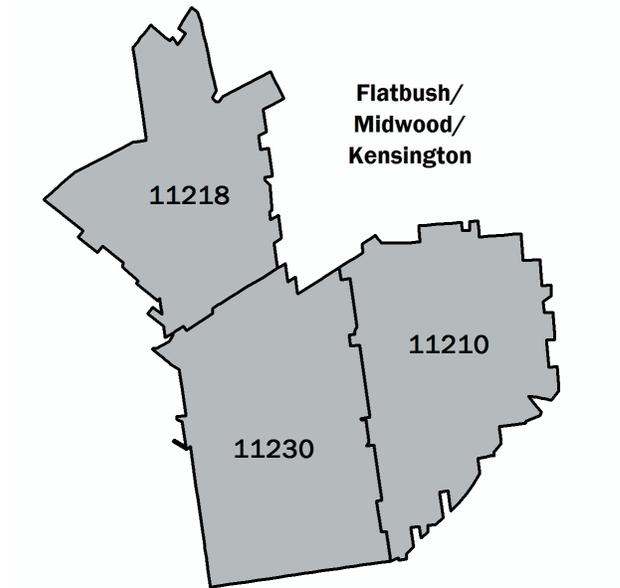
Giving to UJA-Federation of New York**Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	13%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	27%
Jewish Organizations Only	57%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	16%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

FLATBUSH/MIDWOOD/KENSINGTON**Demography and Social Characteristics**

Over the past nine years, the number of people in Jewish households in Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington has increased from 107,900 in 2002 to 111,100 in 2011. The area includes 108,500 Jews living in 34,500 households; the number of Jews in the area has increased 7% since 2002. Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington's age balance has remained almost constant since 2002: people under age 18 make up 34% of those residing in Jewish households, and people ages 65 and older make up 13%. Over the past nine years, the proportion of respondents who are married or partnered has declined, from 69% in 2002 to 53% in 2011, while the proportion of those who have never married has increased from 14% to 23% and the proportion widowed has increased from 8% to 16%. There has been an increase in the percentage of Russian-speaking Jewish households, from 22% in 2002 to 27% in 2011. Fifteen percent of Jewish households in this area include a Holocaust survivor and 14% include a Jewish Israeli adult.

People in Need

In this area, 52% of households report annual incomes of under \$50,000 and only 22% report annual incomes of more than \$100,000, among the lowest reported income levels in the eight-county area. Although the proportion of Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington households in the highest income bracket (\$100,000 or more) has increased slightly — from 18% in 2002 to 22% in 2011 — the proportion that claims they cannot make ends meet or are just managing has increased more substantially, from 46% to 54%. In this area, only 66% of the men are employed, substantially lower than the overall rate (80%), and 69% of the women are employed, which is comparable with the overall rate (71%). The proportion of households that report including a senior person who needs help with activities of daily living (41%) is comparable to the Brooklyn average (40%) and substantially higher than the eight-county rate (25%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington contains one of the highest concentrations of Orthodox Jews (58%) alongside the borough's two largest Orthodox areas, Borough Park (80% Orthodox) and Williamsburg (82% Orthodox).²² This area is characterized by both strong formal and strong informal Jewish connections. Nearly two-thirds (65%) belong to a synagogue, and the proportion of people in this area who have traveled to Israel (72%) far exceeds both the Brooklyn rate (55%) and the overall eight-county rate (49%). An extremely high proportion of respondents in Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington (62%), as compared with 38% overall in the eight-county area, report engaging in Jewish learning on an informal basis, and an overwhelming majority (82%) indicate that most of their close friends are Jewish — again, higher than both the Brooklyn rate (70%) and the overall rate (52%). Interestingly, even in this strong Jewishly connected area, there exists a gap between those who report that being part of a Jewish community is very important (75%) and those who feel that they are actually part of a Jewish community (57%). Only 7% of marriages in this area are intermarriages.

Philanthropy

The proportion of households making any kind of charitable donation declined in Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington over the past nine years, from 87% in 2002 to 77% in 2011. The decreased giving appears concentrated among households that contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes, a category that fell from 21% in 2002 to 6% in 2011; in contrast, the proportion donating exclusively to Jewish charities increased from 29% in 2002 to 34% in 2011. Over the past nine years, reported contributions to UJA-Federation of New York have decreased from 18% in 2002 to 15% in 2011.

²² Of the 58% in Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington who identify as Orthodox, 16% identify as Hasidic, 23% as Yeshivish, and 19% as Modern Orthodox.

Exhibit 10: **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	32,500	34,500
Jews	101,100	108,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	107,900	111,100
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	48%	50%

Exhibit 10a: **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	34%
18-39	28%
40-64	25%
65-74	6%
75+	7%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	51%
Partnered	2%
Never Married	23%
Separated or Divorced	8%
Widowed	16%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	27%

Exhibit 10a (continued): **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	36%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	34%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	30%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	52%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	11%
\$150,000+	11%

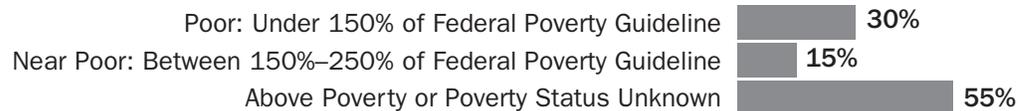
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	45%
Rent	55%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	66%
Employed Females*	69%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 10b: **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	54%
Have Enough	33%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	13%

Exhibit 10b (continued): **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: People in Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	41%

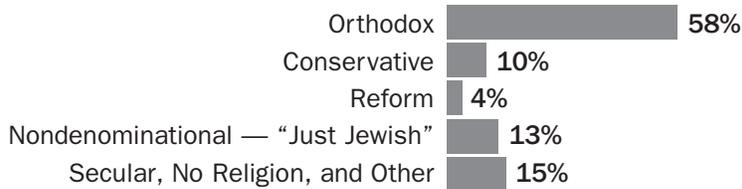
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	47%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	67%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	6,000
Help With Food or Housing	2,600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	3,900
Services for an Adult With a Disability	5,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,900
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	2,700

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 10c: Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	65%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	24%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	30%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	42%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	72%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	67%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	82%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	80%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	75%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	57%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	25%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	67%
Moderate	16%
Low	17%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 10c (continued): **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	85%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	84%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	88%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	77%
Kosher Household	69%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	76%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	65%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	62%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	93%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	6%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	<1%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	5,000

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	93%
Intermarried	7%

 Exhibit 10d: **Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

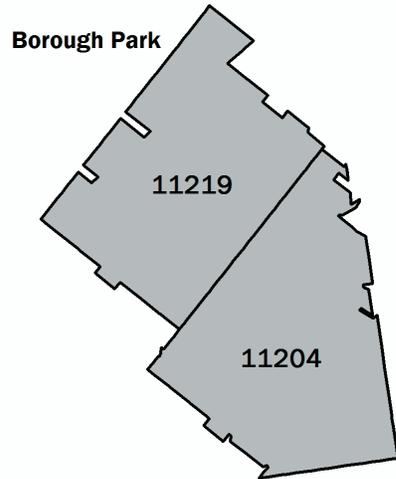
Contributed to UJA-Federation	15%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	29%
Jewish Organizations Only	62%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	10%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

BOROUGH PARK



Demography and Social Characteristics

The Jewish population of Borough Park has experienced enormous growth over the past nine years. This growth is reflected in an increase in the area's Jewish density (the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in the area) from 51% in 2002 to 78% in 2011. In 2011, Borough Park has 31,200 Jewish households containing 131,900 people, of whom 131,100 are Jewish; since 2002, Borough Park's Jewish population has increased 71%. Over the past nine years, the proportion of children under age 18 has increased from 42% in 2002 to 49% in 2011, and the proportion of those ages 65 and over has decreased from 11% in 2002 to 8% in 2011. Fourteen percent of households in this area include a Jewish Israeli adult. The proportion of Russian-speaking households in Borough Park has declined slightly from 17% in 2002 to 14% in 2011. Fourteen percent of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor.

People in Need

Borough Park remains an area characterized by economic vulnerability: 68% of the households report annual incomes below \$50,000 and 62% report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, compared with 55% in Brooklyn and 42% across the eight-county area. In Borough Park, the proportion of households that are poor has increased from 34% in 2002 to 44% in 2011. A higher number of households in Borough Park — 5,700 households — than anywhere else sought help with food and housing. However, there are also a few measures of economic robustness that hint at some improvement in the area's economic situation. For example, over the past nine years there has been a small increase in the proportion whose household incomes exceed \$100,000 per year (from 10% in 2002 to 13% in 2011) and in the proportion that reports they have extra money or are wealthy (from 6% in 2002 to 13% in 2011). In Borough Park, 77% of men ages 18 to 64 are employed, which is slightly below the overall rate of 80%, and 62% of women ages 18 to 64 are employed, which is below the overall rate of 71%.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Consistent with the extremely high level (80%) of Orthodox identification,²³ 85% of Borough Park households belong to a synagogue, higher proportions than any other area adhere to Jewish ritual practices (for example, 88% keep a kosher home and 90% light Shabbat candles), and 93% of respondents report that being Jewish is very important to them. Interestingly, there is a gap, as elsewhere, between the proportion stating that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them (91%) and those stating that they feel part of a Jewish community (83%), even though these numbers are among the highest in the eight-county area. Unsurprisingly, there is a negligible (1%) intermarriage rate in the area — the lowest (along with Great Neck, which is also 1%) across the eight-county area.

Philanthropy

While the proportion of Borough Park households that make charitable contributions (89%) has remained fairly constant over the past nine years, the area's philanthropic profile has changed. Specifically, the proportion saying they donate exclusively to Jewish causes has increased from 34% in 2002 to 55% in 2011 — a proportion that is much higher than the 2011 Brooklyn rate (30%). Possibly another reflection of the neighborhood's growing insularity is the decrease in reported contributions to UJA-Federation of New York, from 17% in 2002 to 11% in 2011.

²³ Of the 80% who identify as Orthodox, 65% identify as Hasidic, 11% as Yeshivish, and 4% as Modern Orthodox.

Exhibit 11: **Borough Park: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	21,600	31,200
Jews	76,600	131,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	82,600	131,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	51%	78%

Exhibit 11a: **Borough Park: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	49%
18-39	30%
40-64	12%
65-74	3%
75+	5%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	77%
Partnered	<1%
Never Married	7%
Separated or Divorced	9%
Widowed	7%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	14%

 Exhibit 11a (continued): **Borough Park: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	53%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	24%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	23%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	68%
\$50,000–\$99,999	19%
\$100,000–\$149,000	8%
\$150,000+	5%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	30%
Rent	70%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	77%
Employed Females*	62%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

 Exhibit 11b: **Borough Park: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	62%
Have Enough	25%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	13%

Exhibit 11b (continued): **Borough Park: People in Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	44%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	16%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	40%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	37%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	39%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	55%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	3,100
Help With Food or Housing	5,700
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	4,600
Services for an Adult With a Disability	3,400
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	3,600

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 11c: **Borough Park: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	85%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	25%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	44%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	52%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	78%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	64%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	94%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	93%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	91%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	83%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	20%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	86%
Moderate	9%
Low	5%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 11c (continued): **Borough Park: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	93%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	95%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	95%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	90%
Kosher Household	88%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	91%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	82%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	75%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	94%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	6%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	<1%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	9,400

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	99%
Intermarried	1%

Exhibit 11d: **Borough Park: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

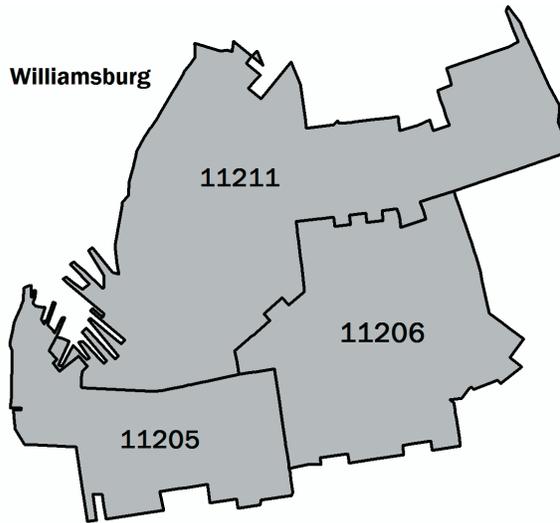
Contributed to UJA-Federation	11%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	22%
Jewish Organizations Only	77%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	<1%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

WILLIAMSBURG²⁴**Demography and Social Characteristics**

There are 77,100 people residing in 18,600 Jewish households in Williamsburg, of whom 74,500 are Jews. Williamsburg's Jewish population has increased 41% since 2002.²⁵ Williamsburg stands out as exceptional on a host of indicators. It is the neighborhood with the greatest generational imbalance: 50% of its Jewish residents are under age 18 and only 3% are ages 65 and over; translated into household structure, two-thirds (69%) of Williamsburg's households contain a child under age 18, the highest proportion in the eight-county region. It is the neighborhood with the highest percentage (89%) of married or partnered people, the lowest percentage of divorced or separated individuals (3%, compared with 11% overall), and one of the lowest proportions of those who have never married (4%). Seven percent of households in this area include a Jewish Israeli adult.

²⁴ For the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011*, we added an additional ZIP code to this area — 11205 — which means that it is not comparable to the area referred to as "Williamsburg" in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*.

²⁵ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Williamsburg also emerges as the poorest community in the eight-county area. More than three-quarters of its households (78%) report annual incomes of under \$50,000. In Williamsburg, 76% of households report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing and 55% are poor. Regarding employment, both men and women of working age are employed at rates below the average: 67% of the men in this area are employed compared with 80% overall, and 61% of the women in this area are employed compared with 71% overall. The area has the lowest rate of home ownership (23%) of any of the profiled Jewish neighborhoods. Williamsburg also has the lowest rate of people ages 75 and over who are living alone, perhaps attributable to the large extended family structure in the area.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Many of the neighborhood's Jewish characteristics reflect the fact that 82% of its households identify as Orthodox²⁶; for example, 84% of households are kosher, 83% are synagogue members, and 95% of children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. Williamsburg's levels of participation in Jewish community centers (22%) and museums or cultural events (40%) are on par with Brooklyn's rates, although both rates are below the eight-county rates. Interestingly, despite the area's economic hardships, the rate of having ever traveled to Israel (51%) in Williamsburg is comparable to both the boroughwide rate (55%) and the eight-county rate (49%). Williamsburg is one of the few neighborhoods where there is almost no gap between the proportion of people who state that being part of a Jewish community is very important (87%) and the proportion indicating that they feel a lot a part of a Jewish community (85%). Among the 19% of Williamsburg households that do not identify as Orthodox, the largest proportion (11%) identify as secular or no religion. The area's 8% intermarriage rate is among the lowest in the eight-county area.

Philanthropy

Despite its poverty, Williamsburg's rate of charitable giving is very high: 90% of households make charitable contributions. In Williamsburg, more than half (54%) of its households make charitable contributions only to Jewish charities, the highest rate in the eight-county area, where the rate is 15%. On the other hand, Williamsburg's rate of reported donating to UJA-Federation of New York (10%) is the lowest (along with Brownstone Brooklyn) across the eight-county area.

²⁶ Of the 82% who identify as Orthodox, 77% identify as Hasidic, 3% as Yeshivish, and 1% as Modern Orthodox. Due to rounding, these percentages do not total 82%.

Exhibit 12: **Williamsburg: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	11,800	18,600
Jews	52,700	74,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	57,600	77,100
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	30%	36%

Exhibit 12a: **Williamsburg: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	50%
18–39	34%
40–64	13%
65–74	1%
75+	2%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	85%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	4%
Separated or Divorced	3%
Widowed	4%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	1%

Exhibit 12a (continued): **Williamsburg: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger	69%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	25%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	6%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	78%
\$50,000–\$99,999	18%
\$100,000–\$149,000	2%
\$150,000+	3%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	23%
Rent	77%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	67%
Employed Females*	61%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 12b: **Williamsburg: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	76%
Have Enough	16%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	8%

Exhibit 12b (continued): **Williamsburg: People in Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	55%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	17%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	28%

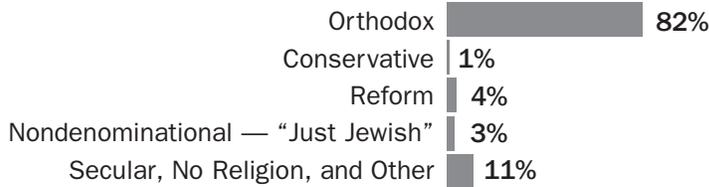
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	<1%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	42%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	8%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,100
Help With Food or Housing	4,600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,400
Services for an Adult With a Disability	1,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	<100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	2,600

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 12c: **Williamsburg: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	83%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	22%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	41%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	40%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	51%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	28%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	84%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	89%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	87%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	85%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	32%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	83%
Moderate	6%
Low	11%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 12c (continued): **Williamsburg: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	92%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	91%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	90%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	85%
Kosher Household	84%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	81%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	75%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	60%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	95%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	5%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	<1%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	6,700

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	93%
Intermarried	8%

Exhibit 12d: **Williamsburg: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	10%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	26%
Jewish Organizations Only	68%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	6%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

BROWNSTONE BROOKLYN



Demography and Social Characteristics

Brownstone Brooklyn refers to the area that includes the neighborhoods of Brooklyn Heights, Boerum Hill, Park Slope, Carroll Gardens, Red Hook, and Cobble Hill. From a Jewish demographic perspective, Brownstone Brooklyn is a relatively small area comprising 11,500 Jewish households in which 28,600 people reside and of which 19,700 are Jews. Since 2002, the number of Jews in Brownstone Brooklyn has decreased 14%, although the number of people in Jewish households (which includes non-Jews) has increased 5%.²⁷

Brownstone Brooklyn is an area with a high proportion of households (56%) comprising only adults ages 18 to 65; in fact, this area has a substantially lower proportion of people ages 65 and over: 8% in Brownstone Brooklyn compared with 20% overall in the eight counties. The area's marital or partnered rate (56%) is slightly lower than Brooklyn's rate (60%) yet comparable to the region overall (57%).

²⁷ In *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*, this area was referred to as "Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope" and was considered a secondary area.

In contrast, Brownstone Brooklyn has a much higher proportion of those who have never married (32%) than in overall Brooklyn (18%) and the eight counties (21%). Eleven percent of the households in this area include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender), and 14% include a biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite person. The large proportions of never-married and intermarried individuals in Brownstone Brooklyn are possibly related to its Jewish population count, which is smaller than widely perceived.

People in Need

Compared to many other neighborhoods, Brownstone Brooklyn's Jewish households are economically well-off. Only 4% of the households are poor — one of the lowest rates in the eight counties — and 47% have annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, compared with 16% in Brooklyn and 30% overall. Reflecting their financial security, in Brownstone Brooklyn 39% describe their financial situation as having some extra money or wealthy, compared with 12% in Brooklyn and 25% overall. This area has one of the highest rates of employed men (93%) as well as one of the highest rates of employed women (79%) across the eight-county area. Interestingly, despite its relatively small proportion of seniors, Brownstone Brooklyn has a higher-than-average rate of seeking help with activities of daily living: 39% versus 25% overall.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Regarding denominational identification, in Brownstone Brooklyn the highest proportion (43%) identifies as secular or no religion, the highest rate of such identification in the region; next highest is the 29% that identify as Reform. Brownstone Brooklyn scores low — and often the lowest among all the profiled Jewish areas — on an entire gamut of indicators that measure Jewish engagement; for example, this area has the lowest rate of synagogue membership (25%) of any area in the eight counties. We identified only two items on which Brownstone Brooklyn is on par with areawide patterns of Jewish involvement: Jewish community center participation (33% for Brownstone Brooklyn compared with 32% for the eight-county area) and museum and Jewish cultural program attendance (45% for Brownstone Brooklyn compared with 49% for the eight-county area). Despite this area's relative affluence, Brownstone Brooklyn has the lowest rate of having ever traveled to Israel (36%). This low level of Israel travel is undoubtedly related to the area also having the lowest level of Israel attachment: only 18% report that they feel very attached to Israel, compared with 44% overall in the eight counties. Similarly, the area has the lowest rate of respondents who state that their closest friends are mostly Jewish (20% in Brownstone Brooklyn compared with 52% overall), and only 3% indicate that they wish they knew more about being Jewish, substantially lower than overall (22%). Further consistent is the finding that being part of a Jewish community is considerably less important to Brownstone Brooklyn Jewish residents than to Jewish residents elsewhere (25% in Brownstone Brooklyn compared with 44% overall). The intermarriage rate in this area is 59%, the highest rate in the eight-county area.

Philanthropy and Volunteering

Brownstone Brooklyn's charitable giving is consonant with its Jewish profile. The area's rate of reported charitable giving (86%) is on par with overall rates, but its rate of giving to Jewish causes (30%) is much lower than the overall rate (59%). The majority of the area's households (56%) make charitable contributions exclusively to non-Jewish causes. Only 10% of Brownstone Brooklyn's Jewish households say they donate to UJA-Federation of New York, which along with Williamsburg is the lowest rate in the entire eight-county area. Regarding volunteering, Brownstone Brooklyn has the highest rate (59%) among all the areas of volunteering exclusively for non-Jewish organizations.

Exhibit 13: **Brownstone Brooklyn: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	11,200	11,500
Jews	23,000	19,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	27,200	28,600
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	15%	16%

Exhibit 13a: **Brownstone Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

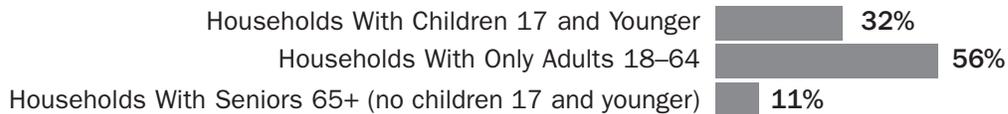
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	20%
18-39	33%
40-64	39%
65-74	6%
75+	2%

Exhibit 13a: (continued) **Brownstone Brooklyn: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	46%
Partnered	10%
Never Married	32%
Separated or Divorced	11%
Widowed	1%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	2%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	16%
\$50,000–\$99,999	38%
\$100,000–\$149,000	15%
\$150,000+	32%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	49%
Rent	51%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	93%
Employed Females*	79%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 13b: **Brownstone Brooklyn: People in Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	22%
Have Enough	39%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	39%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

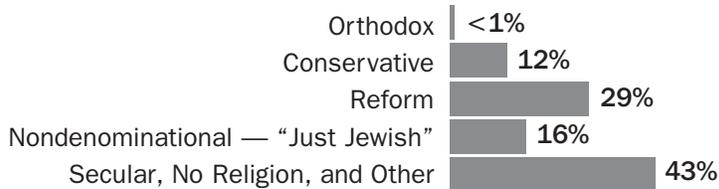
Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	4%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	5%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	91%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	39%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	<1%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	<1%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,000
Help With Food or Housing	200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	800
Services for an Adult With a Disability	1,800
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,600

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 13c: **Brownstone Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011****Denomination (Percent of Respondents)****Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	25%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	33%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	17%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	45%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	36%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	18%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	20%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	25%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	25%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	15%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	3%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	15%
Moderate	21%
Low	64%

* See page 77 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 13c (continued): **Brownstone Brooklyn: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	62%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	60%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	41%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	12%
Kosher Household	10%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	16%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	21%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	20%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	36%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	18%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	5%
None Ever	41%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	41%
Intermarried	59%

 Exhibit 13d: **Brownstone Brooklyn: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	10%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	37%
Jewish Organizations Only	4%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	59%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 4 | MANHATTAN

**Lower Manhattan East
Lower Manhattan West
Upper East Side
Upper West Side
Washington Heights/Inwood**

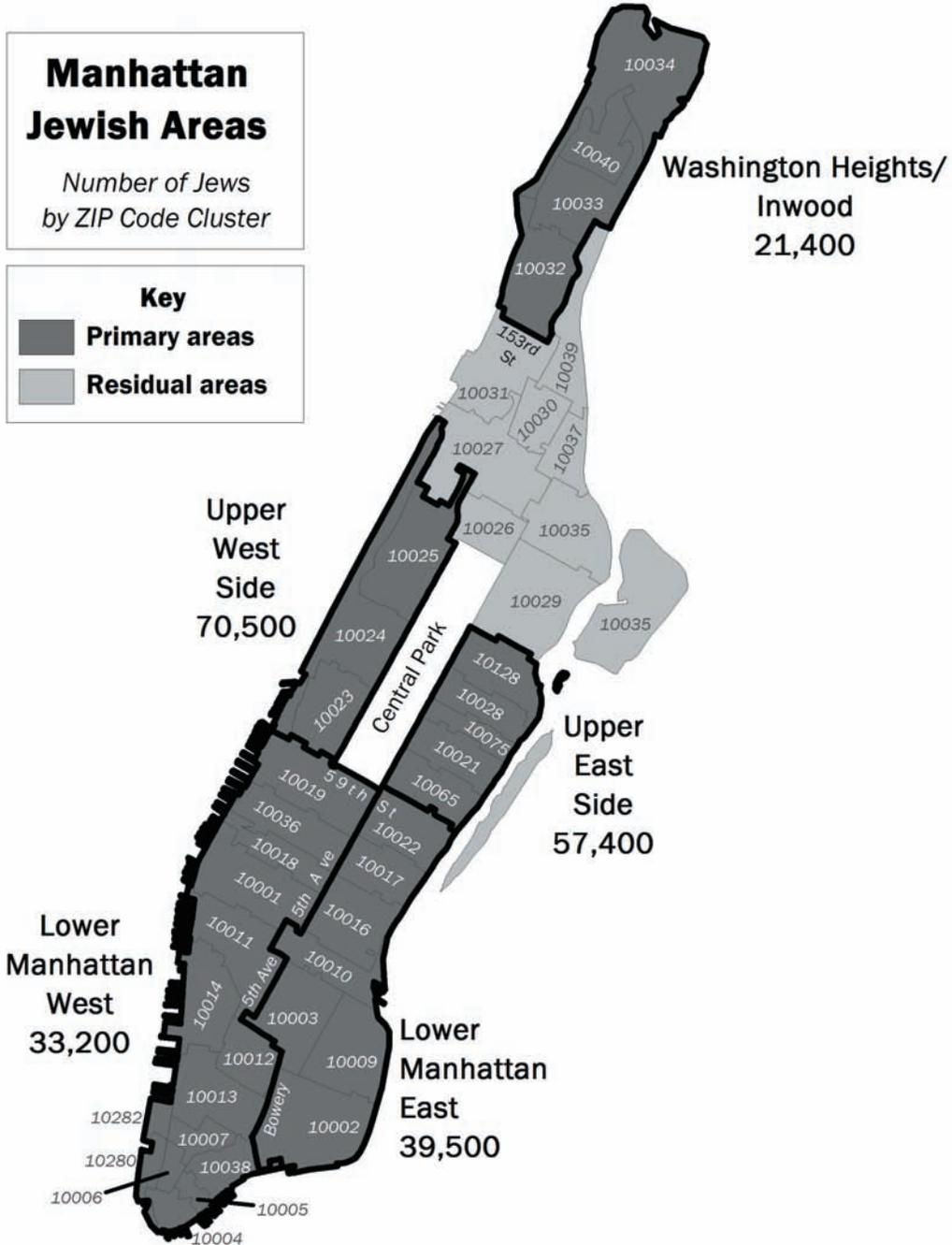


Exhibit 2: Manhattan: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011

Primary Area**	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Lower Manhattan East	170,400	28,000	16%	39,500	16%	333,300	45,300	14%
Lower Manhattan West	157,000	21,900	14%	33,200	14%	281,900	45,300	16%
Upper East Side	116,200	32,600	28%	57,400	24%	209,300	66,700	32%
Upper West Side	112,300	43,900	39%	70,500	29%	220,100	81,900	38%
Washington Heights/Inwood	69,900	12,900	19%	21,400	9%	192,100	23,700	12%
Manhattan Residual Areas**	134,700	13,200	10%	17,700	7%	340,700	24,100	7%
TOTAL, MANHATTAN	760,500	152,500	20%	239,700	100%	1,577,400	287,000	18%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

MANHATTAN: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

Unlike the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, which have all experienced Jewish population increases over the past nine years, the Jewish population in Manhattan has remained stable (-1%) since 2002. The most notable change in Manhattan's Jewish demographic profile is the increase in the number of people ages 65 and over, from 20% in 2002 to 27% in 2011. And while the proportion of individuals under age 18 (13% in 2002 and 12% in 2011) and between ages 40 to 64 (35% in both 2002 and 2011) remained constant, there has been a decrease in young adults ages 18 to 39, from 33% in 2002 to 26% in 2011. Correspondingly, there has been an increase in the proportion of widowed individuals, from 8% in 2002 to 12% in 2011. Manhattan's household structure also differs notably from the eight-county profile: in Manhattan, only 14% of households contain children and no seniors, the lowest rate among the eight counties; however, the percentage of such households in Manhattan has remained fairly consistent since 2002. Manhattan's two southernmost Jewish neighborhoods are demographically and Jewishly distinct from the Upper East Side and Upper West Side. Specifically, there are a greater proportion of children and also seniors in Upper East Side and Upper West Side Jewish households than in Lower Manhattan East and Lower Manhattan West Jewish households.

People in Need

Although Manhattan continues to display a healthier economic picture than overall, there are several indications that it has also been affected by the economic downturn that began in 2008. For example, since 2002 there has been a 16% decrease in the proportion of Manhattan households that report annual incomes in excess of \$100,000. Similarly, since 2002 the percentage of Manhattan households that are poor has increased from 6% to 11%, and the percentage of households reporting that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing increased from 25% in 2002 to 28% in 2011. However, even with this economic setback, Manhattan Jewish households are more likely to have higher incomes than those in most other areas, as evidenced by the 38% of households with annual incomes in excess of \$100,000 as compared with 30% in this income category across the eight-county area. The proportion of people ages 75 and over who live alone in Manhattan (65%) is higher than the eight-county rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Substantial denominational reconfigurations have taken place in Manhattan over the past nine years. Whereas the proportion of respondents who identify as Orthodox has remained fairly constant (11% in 2002 and 9% in 2011), attrition has occurred in the proportion who identify as Conservative (from 26% in 2002 to 17% in 2011) and who identify as Reform (from 35% in 2002 to 28% in 2011). These changes correspond with a dramatic increase in those who characterize themselves as secular or having no religion, from 12% in 2002 to 32% in 2011, along with a sizable number (15%) who are nondenominational or “just Jewish.” Manhattan’s levels of Jewish connections and identification in 2011 are lower than its 2002 levels and also generally lower than the overall eight-county 2011 levels. The major exception concerns Manhattan’s rate of participation in Jewish community center programs and attendance at Jewish museums and cultural events. (In this regard, Manhattan’s Jewish profile can be seen as the mirror image of Brooklyn’s, which is characterized by high levels of formal Jewish connections and Jewish ritual behaviors yet low levels of involvement with more secular, cultural institutions.) On a wide array of measures, the two upper Manhattan neighborhoods — the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side — exhibit stronger Jewish connections than Lower Manhattan East and Lower Manhattan West; for example, compared with the two Lower Manhattan neighborhoods (especially Lower Manhattan West), the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side have higher percentages of people who have traveled to Israel and higher rates of Israel attachment, a higher percentage of respondents who indicate that being Jewish is very important to them, a higher proportion that indicates the majority of their close friends are Jewish, and higher rates of Jewish ritual behavior. The overall intermarriage rate in Manhattan is 28%, which, although higher than the 2011 eight-county rate (22%), is slightly lower than Manhattan’s 2002 intermarriage rate (31%).

Philanthropy

Manhattan’s overall level of charitable giving (83%) is identical with the overall level of giving, but the proportion of Manhattan Jewish households that contribute to Jewish causes is lower than the overall rate. Specifically, in Manhattan 50% of Jewish households contribute to Jewish charities, compared with the 59% overall who contribute to Jewish charities. Manhattan’s 2011 level of reported giving to UJA-Federation of New York (24%) is comparable to its 2002 rate (26%) yet identical to the eight-county 2011 rate.

Exhibit 15: **Manhattan: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	182,000	154,500	152,500
Jews	308,000	243,300	239,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	338,000	291,900	287,000
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	23%	19%	18%

Exhibit 15a: **Manhattan: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	12%
18–39	26%
40–64	35%
65–74	12%
75+	15%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	36%
Partnered	6%
Never Married	33%
Separated or Divorced	13%
Widowed	12%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	5%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	5%

 Exhibit 15a (continued): **Manhattan: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	14%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	49%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	37%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	31%
\$50,000–\$99,999	31%
\$100,000–\$149,000	16%
\$150,000+	22%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	43%
Rent	57%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	82%
Employed Females*	71%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

 Exhibit 15b: **Manhattan: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	28%
Have Enough	35%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	37%

Exhibit 15b (continued): **Manhattan: People In Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	10%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	6%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	83%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	17%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	50%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	65%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	22,500
Help With Food or Housing	8,000
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	19,600
Services for an Adult With a Disability	21,400
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	4,900
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	5,000

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 15c: **Manhattan: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	32%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	40%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	21%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	61%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	52%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	37%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	43%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	43%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	30%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	28%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	17%

Jewish-Engagement Level²⁸

Percent

High	28%
Moderate	23%
Low	49%

28 These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 15c (continued): **Manhattan: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	63%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	54%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	47%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	18%
Kosher Household	17%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	32%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	34%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	32%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	39%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	33%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	8%
None Ever	19%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	3,500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	72%
Intermarried	28%

Exhibit 15d: **Manhattan: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

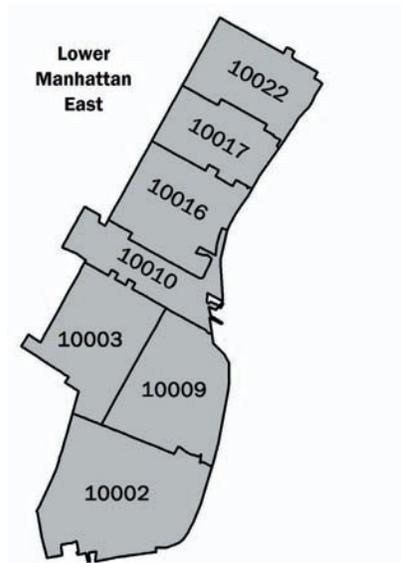
Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	24%
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Volunteering	Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	42%
Jewish Organizations Only	12%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	47%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

LOWER MANHATTAN EAST



Demography and Social Characteristics

Lower Manhattan East encompasses areas traditionally considered the Lower East Side, Gramercy Park, and Murray Hill; its northern boundary extends to East 60th Street. In this area, there are 28,000 Jewish households in which 45,300 people reside, of whom 39,500 are Jewish. Since 2002, the number of Jewish households in Lower Manhattan East has decreased 26%, and an even greater decrease (30%) has taken place in the number of Jewish people in Jewish households.²⁹ This area has the highest concentration (57%) of households in the eight-county area that contain an adult under age 65 and no children under age 18. Lower Manhattan East also has the highest rate of those who have never married — 48% compared with 21% overall — and, inversely, one of the lowest married or partnered rates: 34% in this area compared with 57% overall. Lower Manhattan East's low proportions of children and high proportions of those who have never married likely account for this area's smaller-than-anticipated Jewish population size. Seven percent of households in this area include a Jewish Israeli adult, and 14% include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender).

²⁹ ZIP code groupings used for Lower Manhattan, Gramercy Park/Murray Hill, and Chelsea/Clinton in the 2002 study were reconfigured for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Lower Manhattan East is one of the more economically secure areas: 39% of annual household incomes are \$100,000 or higher (compared with 30% overall) and only 5% of households are poor (compared with 19% overall). Similarly, 37% report that they have extra money or are wealthy. In Lower Manhattan East, employment rates are 86% for men of working age and 73% for women of working age, which are higher than the areawide rates. Possibly reflecting the high proportion of those who have never married, in Lower Manhattan East 67% of those ages 75 and over live alone, one of the highest rates in the region.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Although 58% of Lower Manhattan East residents identify denominationally (35% as Reform, 18% as Conservative, and 5% as Orthodox), only 30% belong to a synagogue. Lower Manhattan East's synagogue membership rate is one of the lowest in the eight-county area, where the overall rate is 44%, yet is on par with Manhattan's synagogue membership rate of 32%. On several measures of Jewish engagement, Lower Manhattan East is below Manhattan-wide benchmarks; for example, the percent of respondents who have ever traveled to Israel (49%) is slightly lower than the Manhattan rate (52%), as are its rates of program attendance at Jewish community centers (33% in Lower Manhattan East and 40% in Manhattan) and Jewish cultural engagement (53% in Lower Manhattan East and 61% in Manhattan). On several subjective measures of Jewish connections, this area is aligned with the boroughwide rates but is below the eight-county averages; for example, only 40% of Lower Manhattan East Jewish respondents report that their closest friends are Jewish, compared with 43% in Manhattan and 52% across the eight-county area. Similarly, the proportion of respondents in this area (37%) stating that being Jewish is very important to them is slightly below the Manhattan rate (43%) and considerably lower than eight-county rate (57%). Lower Manhattan East's residents' rates of celebrating Passover and Chanukah — the two most celebrated Jewish holidays — are the lowest in the entire eight-county region: only 59% always or usually attend a Passover seder and only 48% always or usually light Chanukah candles. Possibly reflecting this area's low level of interest in Jewish connections, only 24% of Lower Manhattan East's respondents say that being part of a Jewish community is important to them, and 28% assert that they feel part of a Jewish community. (This contrasts with areas where there is typically a gap in the opposite direction, with a larger proportion indicating that being part of a Jewish community is important to them.) The intermarriage rate in this area, which has a relatively small proportion of married individuals, is 21% — lower than the Manhattan rate (28%) and similar to the overall rate (22%).

Philanthropy

In Lower Manhattan East, 84% of households report making charitable contributions. In this area, charitable giving exclusively to non-Jewish charities is higher than in Manhattan (40% versus 33%); inversely, the proportion donating to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities is lower here than in Manhattan (32% in Lower Manhattan East and 42% in Manhattan). The proportion of Lower Manhattan East households that report that they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York (19%) is somewhat lower than the Manhattan rate (24%) and also lower than the eight-county rate (24%) but not as low as other areas with similar economic and Jewish profiles (for example, in Brownstone Brooklyn, where the rate is 10%).

Exhibit 16: **Lower Manhattan East: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	37,700	28,000
Jews	56,600	39,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	68,900	45,300
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	21%	14%

Exhibit 16a: **Lower Manhattan East: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

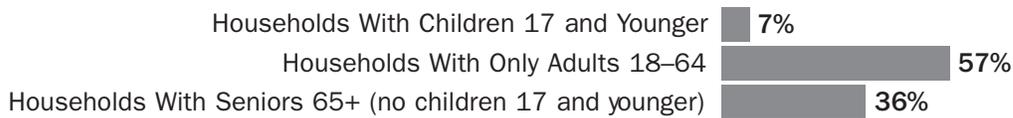
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	6%
18-39	29%
40-64	34%
65-74	14%
75+	18%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	27%
Partnered	7%
Never Married	48%
Separated or Divorced	5%
Widowed	13%

Exhibit 16a (continued): **Lower Manhattan East: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	2%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	24%
\$50,000–\$99,999	37%
\$100,000–\$149,000	21%
\$150,000+	18%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	47%
Rent	53%

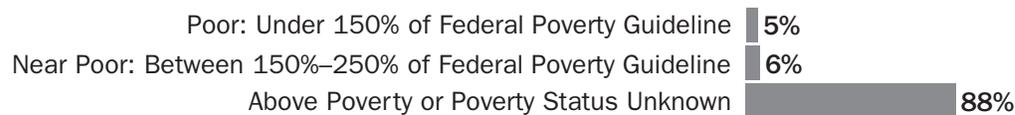
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	86%
Employed Females*	73%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 16b: **Lower Manhattan East: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	37%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



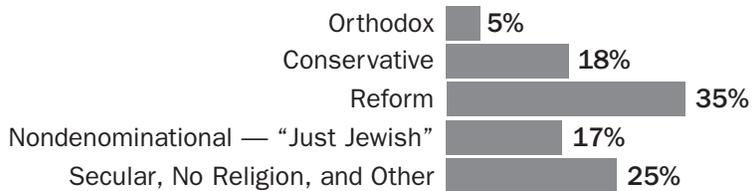
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	14%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	60%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	67%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	3,700
Help With Food or Housing	800
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,400
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,900
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	900
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 16c: **Lower Manhattan East: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	30%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	33%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	15%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	53%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	49%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	33%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	40%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	37%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	24%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	28%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	8%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	22%
Moderate	25%
Low	53%

* See page 145 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 16c (continued): **Lower Manhattan East: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	59%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	48%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	48%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	13%
Kosher Household	11%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	32%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	28%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	32%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	13%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	46%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	41%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	<100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	79%
Intermarried	21%

Exhibit 16d: Lower Manhattan East: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)

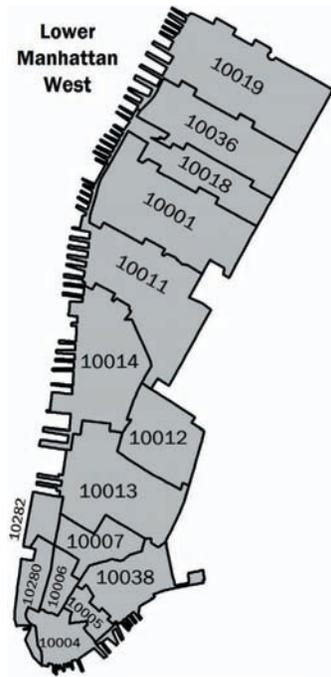


Giving to UJA-Federation of New York	Percent of Households
Contributed to UJA-Federation	19%

Volunteering	Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	51%
Jewish Organizations Only	6%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	42%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

LOWER MANHATTAN WEST



Demography and Social Characteristics

Lower Manhattan West encompasses the neighborhoods of Battery Park City, TriBeCa, SoHo, the West Village, Chelsea, and Clinton; the area's northern boundary extends to West 60th Street. In this area, there are 21,900 Jewish households in which 45,300 people reside, of whom 33,200 are Jews. Since 2002, the number of Jews in Lower Manhattan West has decreased 20% and the number of Jewish households has decreased 23%.³⁰ In terms of household composition, Lower Manhattan West is one of the areas with the highest proportion of households (55%) comprising an adult under age 65 and no one under age 18; in fact, only 12% of the households in this area comprise households with children, which is possibly one of the reasons that account for this area's smaller-than-anticipated Jewish population size. However, unlike the neighborhood on its eastern flank, Lower Manhattan West has a sizeable proportion of married or partnered individuals: 54% in this area, compared with 34% in Lower Manhattan East and 42% in Manhattan. In Lower Manhattan West, 6% percent of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor. Seven percent of households in this area include a Jewish Israeli adult and 23% of the households include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender). Fourteen percent of Lower Manhattan West's households include a biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite person.

³⁰ ZIP code groupings used for Lower Manhattan, Gramercy Park/Murray Hill, and Chelsea/Clinton in the 2002 study were reconfigured for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Although Lower Manhattan West and Lower Manhattan East contain the same proportion (39%) of Jewish households with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, Lower Manhattan West has a larger percentage of households that appear economically precarious. In Lower Manhattan West, 33% of household annual incomes are below \$50,000, compared with 24% in Lower Manhattan East and 31% overall in Manhattan. Similarly, 11% of households in Lower Manhattan West are poor, which is identical to the Manhattan rate but higher than Lower Manhattan East's rate of 5%. Lower Manhattan West also has one of the largest proportions of individuals ages 75 and over who live alone (65%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Lower Manhattan West is one of the areas with the lowest levels of denominational identification (28% Reform, 16% Conservative, and 2% Orthodox) and, inversely, one of the highest levels (16%) of those who identify as nondenominational or "just Jewish." In addition, 37% identify as secular or having no religion, one of the highest rates in the region. The percentage of households that belong to a synagogue in Lower Manhattan West (26%) is second lowest in the eight-county area, and the percentage in this area that report being Jewish is very important to them (30%) is substantially lower than in Manhattan (43%) and also than overall (57%). Attendance at a Jewish community center is also lower in this area than in Manhattan overall (32% versus 40%). The percentage of Lower Manhattan West respondents who said that they feel part of a Jewish community (13%) is the lowest in the eight-county area; however, on several other measures of Jewish involvement, such as Passover seder attendance and Chanukah candlelighting — 64% and 54%, respectively — Lower Manhattan West's Jewish households are comparable to Jewish households in Manhattan (63% and 54%, respectively) and to Jewish households in the eight-county region. And despite low reported rates of Israel attachment among area residents (only 27% report being very attached to Israel), the rate of having traveled to Israel (48%) is somewhat higher than the eight-county average (44%). Furthermore, Lower Manhattan West's Jewish residents attend Jewish cultural events at the same rate (61%) as overall in Manhattan, which is possibly related to this area's cornucopia of cultural offerings. The intermarriage rate in this area is 32%, higher than both the Manhattan rate (28%) and eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy and Volunteering

In Lower Manhattan West, 85% of the households say they make charitable donations; 42% contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities and 42% donate exclusively to non-Jewish charities, the second-highest rate in the region after Brownstone Brooklyn (56%). The rate of reported giving to UJA-Federation of New York (22%) is comparable to both the eight-county rate and the Manhattan rate, which are both 24%. This area has one of the highest rates (57%) of volunteering exclusively for non-Jewish organizations.

Exhibit 17: **Lower Manhattan West: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	28,300	21,900
Jews	41,600	33,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	52,600	45,300
Number of People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	22%	16%

Exhibit 17a: **Lower Manhattan West: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

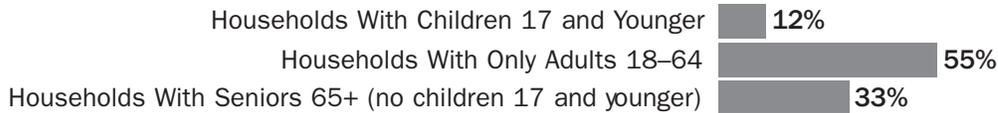
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	8%
18–39	26%
40–64	44%
65–74	10%
75+	12%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	45%
Partnered	9%
Never Married	29%
Separated or Divorced	10%
Widowed	6%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	4%

Exhibit 17a (continued): **Lower Manhattan West: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	33%
\$50,000–\$99,999	28%
\$100,000–\$149,000	14%
\$150,000+	25%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	45%
Rent	55%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	87%
Employed Females*	73%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 17b: **Lower Manhattan West: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	25%
Have Enough	40%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	36%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	11%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	7%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	82%

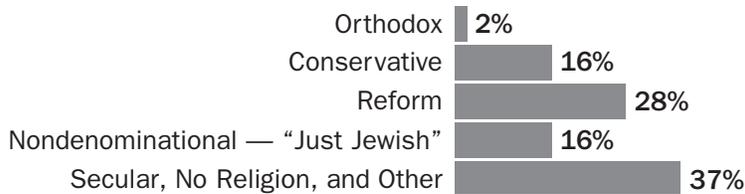
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	19%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	55%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	65%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	2,500
Help With Food or Housing	800
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,700
Services for an Adult With a Disability	4,600
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	300
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 17c: **Lower Manhattan West: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	26%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	32%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	12%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	61%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	48%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	27%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	30%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	30%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	22%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	13%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	8%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

High	19%
Moderate	25%
Low	56%

* See page 145 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 17c (continued): **Lower Manhattan West: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	64%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	54%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	35%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	11%
Kosher Household	9%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	18%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	34%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	30%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	<1%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	71%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	6%
None Ever	23%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	68%
Intermarried	32%

Exhibit 17d: **Lower Manhattan West: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	22%
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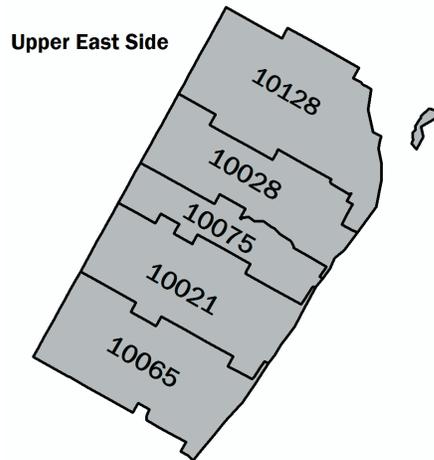
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	35%
Jewish Organizations Only	8%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	57%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

UPPER EAST SIDE



Demography and Social Characteristics

Over the past nine years, the Upper East Side of Manhattan has experienced 11% shrinkage in its Jewish population.³¹ From 38,900 Jewish households in 2002, the area now comprises 32,600 Jewish households in which 66,700 people reside, of whom 57,400 are Jewish. In terms of the Jewish density, or the people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in the area, the Upper East Side has decreased from 40% in 1991, to 35% in 2002, to 32% in 2011.

On the Upper East Side, the proportion of children under age 18 has increased from 14% in 2002 to 18% in 2011. However, the most dramatic changes in this area are reflected in the sharp surge of senior households, which have increased from 29% in 2002 to 43% in 2011, and also in the drop-off (from 54% to 39%) in the proportion of households containing individuals under age 65 and no children. On the Upper East Side, 8% of households include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender).

³¹ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

According to our indicators, Upper East Side households are economically better-off than other areas. Half of households in this area have annual incomes that exceed \$100,000, and 44% report that they have extra money or are wealthy, compared with 37% in Manhattan and 25% across the eight-county area; similarly, a much smaller proportion of Upper East Side households (4%) are poor, compared with 11% in Manhattan and 19% overall. Yet there is one area in which the Upper East Side is potentially vulnerable: across the eight-county area, the Upper East Side has the largest proportion (77%) of people ages 75 and over who live alone. On the Upper East side, men ages 18 to 64 are employed at a rate that is somewhat higher than the average (88% in this area and 80% overall), and women in this age range are employed at a rate comparable to the overall rate (69% in this area compared with 71% overall).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

During the past nine years, there have been two significant changes in the area's denominational profile: the proportion identifying as Conservative has decreased sharply from 29% in 2002 to 18% in 2011, and the proportion identifying as secular or having no religion has grown substantially from 8% in 2002 to 26% in 2011; the proportion identifying as Reform has remained virtually unchanged (42% in 2002 and 40% in 2011), and the percentage of those who identify as Orthodox has remained constant (9%). While some barometers of Jewish connections and identity have held steady over the past nine years, such as synagogue membership (38% in 2002 and 40% in 2011) and having traveled to Israel (57% in 2002 and in 2011), others have weakened; for example, the proportion stating that being Jewish is very important has decreased from 60% in 2002 to 50% in 2011, and the percentage saying that being part of a Jewish community is very important has decreased from 60% in 2002 to 37% in 2011. On the Upper East Side, 39% of the children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. The area's intermarriage rate is 27%, which is higher than the overall eight-county rate (22%) yet comparable to the Manhattan rate (28%).

Philanthropy

Reflecting the Upper East Side's relative financial stability, the area's level of reported charitable giving is among the highest in the eight-county area. In fact, the proportion of households that make any charitable contribution has increased from 87% in 2002 to 93% in 2011. The area's level of Jewish giving, including those who contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes as well as those who contribute exclusively to Jewish causes, has remained steady over the past nine years: 61% of all households in 2002 and 62% in 2011. The Upper East Side's level of giving to UJA-Federation of New York has also remained constant since 2002 (34% in 2002 and 35% in 2011) and is among the highest in the eight-county region.

Exhibit 18: **Upper East Side: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	38,900	32,600
Jews	64,700	57,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	73,300	66,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	35%	32%

Exhibit 18a: **Upper East Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	18%
18-39	20%
40-64	37%
65-74	12%
75+	14%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	35%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	31%
Separated or Divorced	17%
Widowed	14%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	<1%

Exhibit 18a (continued): **Upper East Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	17%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	39%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	43%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	20%
\$50,000–\$99,999	30%
\$100,000–\$149,000	20%
\$150,000+	30%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	54%
Rent	46%

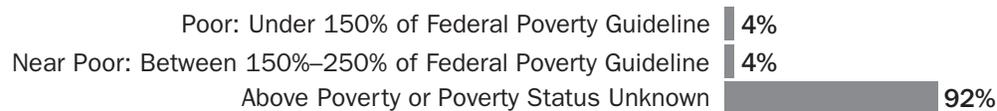
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	88%
Employed Females*	69%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 18b: **Upper East Side: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	25%
Have Enough	31%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	44%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	14%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	58%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	77%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	4,400
Help With Food or Housing	1,000
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	3,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	3,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	500
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 18c: **Upper East Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	40%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	44%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	30%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	64%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	57%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	40%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	47%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	50%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	37%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	38%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	18%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	34%
Moderate	24%
Low	43%

* See page 145 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 18c (continued): **Upper East Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	67%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	54%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	50%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	18%
Kosher Household	19%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	31%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	39%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	28%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	39%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	41%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	7%
None Ever	13%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	1,200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	73%
Intermarried	27%

Exhibit 18d: **Upper East Side: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	35%
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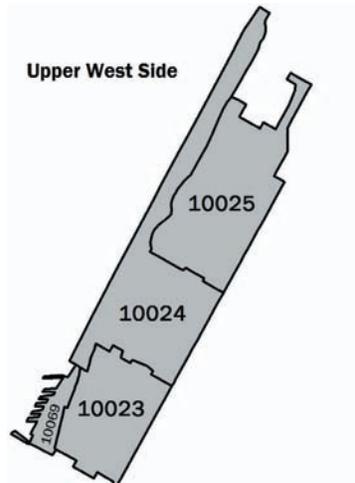
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	47%
Jewish Organizations Only	13%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	40%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

UPPER WEST SIDE



Demography and Social Characteristics

Over the past nine years, the Upper West Side has experienced substantial Jewish population growth as evidenced by several indicators.³² For example, the area's Jewish density, or people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in the area, has increased from 33% in 2002 to 38% in 2011, and the number of Jews in the area has increased 17%, from 60,400 in 2002 to 70,500 in 2011. In 2011, on the Upper West Side there are 43,900 Jewish households in which 81,900 people (including non-Jews) reside.

A substantial shift has also occurred in the ages of those residing in Upper West Side Jewish households. While the proportion of those under age 18 has remained fairly steady, from 14% in 2002 to 13% in 2011, the proportion of people ages 65 and over has increased from 22% in 2002 to 30% in 2011. However, the proportion of households with an adult under age 65 but no children has increased from 32% in 2002 to 42% in 2011, lower than the Manhattan rate (48%) yet comparable to the eight-county rate (40%). Although marital and partnered rates have remained fairly constant over the past nine years, the proportion of those who have never married has decreased from 40% in 2002 to 31% in 2011. The proportion of widowed individuals in this area has increased from 5% in 2002 to 13% in 2011, which is consistent with the overall aging of this neighborhood's population. Six percent of Jewish households on the Upper West Side include a Holocaust survivor.

³² Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

The neighborhood's economic profile has also undergone a change over the past nine years: the proportion of households that are poor has increased from 4% in 2002 to 8% in 2011, and the proportion of households with annual incomes of \$100,000 has shrunk from 45% in 2002 to 37% in 2011 — a figure that is comparable with Manhattan (38%) and above the eight-county average (30%). Reflecting these changes, there has been a sizeable increase — from 19% in 2002 to 28% in 2011 — in the percentage of people who state that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing. On the Upper West Side, 82% of the men (comparable to the average, which is 80%) and 83% of the women (substantially above the average, which is 71%) are employed. In terms of needs, 61% of those ages 75 and over live alone, which is higher than the overall rate (53%), yet only 17% of households indicate that they require help with activities of daily living, consistent with the Manhattan rate (17%) though below the overall rate (25%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Upper West Side presents a mixed picture in terms of its Jewish connections. While decreases and “softening” is noted on several measures of Jewish engagement and identity, the Upper West Side continues to occupy the middle ground relative to other areas in the region. Some decreases and realignments are noted in the area's denominational identifications: the proportion of those who are Orthodox has remained fairly constant at 13% in 2011, yet a decrease has occurred in the proportion of Jewish respondents who identify as Conservative (25% in 2002 and 20% in 2011) and who identify as Reform (28% in 2002 and 21% in 2011). The big story regarding denominational-identification shifts in this area concerns the substantial increase in the proportion referring to themselves as secular or having no religion, which has increased from 13% to 31% over the past nine years. That this neighborhood retains a strong Jewish core is evidenced by the increase in synagogue membership, from 30% in 2002 to 34% in 2011, and the slight increase in Jewish day school attendance, from 47% in 2002 to 51% in 2011. Interestingly, since 2002 a decrease has occurred in the area's intermarriage rate, from 35% in 2002 to 28% in 2011. However, the Upper West Side is also characterized by a fair amount of estrangement from Jewish life as evidenced by the relatively low proportion (48%) that indicates being Jewish is very important to them, a proportion that has decreased since 2002, when it was 55%, and is lower than the current eight-county average of 57%, though slightly higher than the Manhattan rate (43%). The proportion that has traveled to Israel has fallen from 64% in 2002 to 59% in 2011, perhaps attributable to the area's more compromised economic situation or to the aging of its residents. Regarding Jewish ritual and holiday behavior, Upper West Side Jewish residents perform these rituals at rates somewhat above the Manhattan rates yet below the eight-county rates; for example, 59% of Upper West Side Jewish residents usually or always light Chanukah candles, compared with 54% in Manhattan and 68% overall.

Philanthropy and Volunteering

Charitable contributions are made by 87% of the households on the Upper West Side. Thirty percent of households say they donate exclusively to non-Jewish organizations, which is consistent with the Manhattan rate (33%) but above the eight-county rate (24%), and 52% donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, which is higher than the Manhattan rate and also higher than the overall rate (42% and 44%, respectively). Although the rate of reported contributions to UJA-Federation of New York has decreased slightly among Upper West Side Jewish households, from 29% in 2002 to 26% in 2011, it remains comparable to the overall rate (24%). The area has one of the highest rates of volunteering exclusively for non-Jewish organizations (51%).

Exhibit 19: Upper West Side: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	37,500	43,900
Jews	60,400	70,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	72,900	81,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	33%	38%

Exhibit 19a: Upper West Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	13%
18-39	22%
40-64	35%
65-74	14%
75+	16%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	36%
Partnered	8%
Never Married	31%
Separated or Divorced	12%
Widowed	13%

Exhibit 19a (continued): **Upper West Side: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	7%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	15%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	42%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	43%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	32%
\$50,000–\$99,999	32%
\$100,000–\$149,000	15%
\$150,000+	22%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	41%
Rent	59%

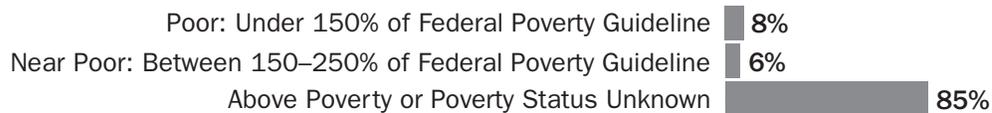
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	82%
Employed Females*	83%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 19b: **Upper West Side: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	28%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	35%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



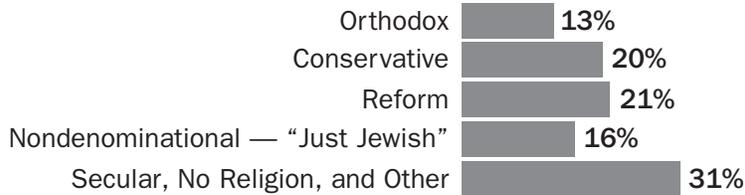
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	17%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	47%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	61%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	6,400
Help With Food or Housing	2,200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	6,700
Services for an Adult With a Disability	6,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,700
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,900

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 19c: **Upper West Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	34%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	47%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	27%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	61%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	59%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	41%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	49%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	48%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	37%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	30%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	18%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	35%
Moderate	19%
Low	46%

* See page 145 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 19c (continued): **Upper West Side: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	69%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	59%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	45%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	18%
Kosher Household	22%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	32%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	38%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

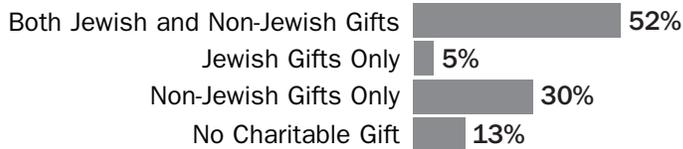
Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	51%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	21%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	14%
None Ever	15%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	1,900

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	72%
Intermarried	28%

 Exhibit 19d: **Upper West Side: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

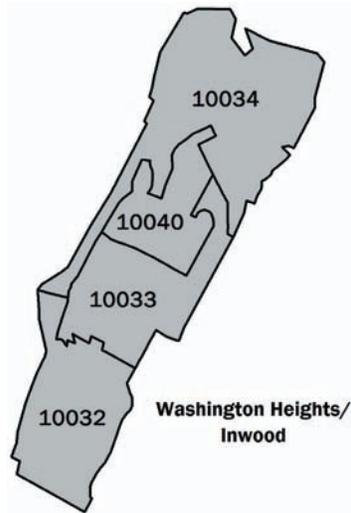
Contributed to UJA-Federation	26%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	35%
Jewish Organizations Only	14%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	51%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS/INWOOD



Demography and Social Characteristics

During the past nine years in Washington Heights/Inwood, there has been an exponential increase in both the number of Jewish households as well as the number of people in Jewish households.³³ In this area in 2011, there are 12,900 Jewish households in which 23,700 people reside, of whom 21,400 are Jewish. The 144% increase since 2002 in the number of people in Jewish households in “the Heights” represents the greatest rate of growth among all our profiled Jewish areas. However, despite this growth, Washington Heights/Inwood remains a relatively small area in terms of its Jewish population; in fact, in size this neighborhood is in the bottom third of our primary Jewish areas. Additionally, Washington Heights/Inwood ranks as the fourth lowest of all the areas in terms of its Jewish density: people in Jewish households in Washington Heights/Inwood compose only 12% of the area’s population. A quarter (25%) of the Jewish households in this area include a biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite person and 16% include a Holocaust survivor.

³³ For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, we added an additional ZIP code to the area — 10032 — which means that it is not comparable to the area referred to as “Washington Heights/Inwood” area in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

In terms of age distribution as well as several other important demographic characteristics, Washington Heights/Inwood bears little resemblance to most other Manhattan neighborhoods. Although 23% of the residents of Jewish households in the Heights are ages 65 and over, which is slightly lower but generally comparable to the overall Manhattan rate (27%), and 13% are under age 18, also comparable to Manhattan's 12% rate, the proportion of people ages 18 to 39 in Washington Heights/Inwood (40%) is substantially higher than in Manhattan overall (26%). This finding apparently validates the common perception that this northern Manhattan area is a magnet for college graduates, young singles, and newly married couples in search of affordable Manhattan housing. One way in which the area is comparable to Manhattan is in its relatively low proportion of married or partnered people compared with the eight-county area: 39% in Washington Heights/Inwood compared with 57% overall. Also unusual is the high proportion of Russian speakers in Jewish households in the area (22%), especially as compared with the overall Manhattan rate (5%).

People in Need

Compared with all other Manhattan neighborhoods, Washington Heights/Inwood is an outlier in terms of its socioeconomic profile. Nearly 50% of households in the Heights report annual incomes of under \$50,000 as compared with only 31% overall in Manhattan; inversely, only 19% of households in this area report incomes of more than \$100,000 a year, compared with 31% in Manhattan. In this area, 30% of households are poor as compared with just 11% of households overall in Manhattan; given this high rate of reported poverty, it is surprising that the rate of subjective poverty in Washington Heights/Inwood is not that much higher than overall in Manhattan: 32% in this area report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, as compared with 28% in Manhattan. Other statistics also attest to this area's more challenging economic situation: only 27% own their own homes (compared with 43% in Manhattan) and employment among males as well as females of working age is lower than in Manhattan (69% of this area's males are employed versus 82% in Manhattan, and 51% of the area's females are employed versus 71% in Manhattan). In terms of other types of needs, seniors ages 75 and over in Washington Heights/Inwood live alone at a rate (61%) that is comparable to the Manhattan rate and higher than the overall rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Another distinctive feature of Washington Heights/Inwood is its high proportion of people who identify as Orthodox (21%), the highest of all Manhattan areas and the seventh-highest rate among all the profiled areas. This feature of the area's Jewish profile spills over into other Jewish indicators as well; for example, a higher proportion of people in this area have high levels of Jewish engagement than elsewhere in Manhattan (36% in the Heights and 28% in Manhattan), light Chanukah candles (68% in this area and 54% in Manhattan), light Shabbat candles (39% versus 18%), keep a kosher home (31% versus 17%), and have close friends who are mostly Jewish (49% versus 43%). Similarly, of children ages 5 to 17 in Washington Heights/Inwood, a higher proportion (57%) attend or have attended a Jewish day school than in Manhattan (39%). Yet, interestingly, a higher proportion of children in this area has received no formal Jewish education — 29% in Washington Heights/Inwood compared with 19% overall in Manhattan — possibly because of the high proportion of Russian-speaking households and the substantial proportion of nondenominational or “just Jewish” (18%) or secular or no religion (31%) households in this area. Inter-marriage is much lower in Washington Heights/Inwood (13%) than overall in Manhattan (28%) and than overall in the eight-county area (22%).

Philanthropy and Volunteering

Philanthropic giving is much lower in Washington Heights/Inwood than overall: only 61% of Jewish households in this area make any type of charitable contribution, compared with 82% of Jewish households overall in the eight-county area and 84% in Manhattan. Additionally, only 13% of Jewish households in Washington Heights/Inwood report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, compared with 24% both overall and in Manhattan. Among those who do volunteer in Washington Heights/Inwood, a higher proportion (27%) volunteers for exclusively Jewish organizations — much higher than the Manhattan rate (12%) yet identical to the overall eight-county rate.

 Exhibit 20: **Washington Heights/Inwood: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	5,400	12,900
Jews	8,800	21,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	9,700	23,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	7%	12%

 Exhibit 20a: **Washington Heights/Inwood: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	13%
18-39	40%
40-64	25%
65-74	7%
75+	16%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	39%
Partnered	<1%
Never Married	22%
Separated or Divorced	21%
Widowed	19%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	22%

Exhibit 20a (continued): **Washington Heights/Inwood: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	18%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	51%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	31%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	49%
\$50,000–\$99,999	27%
\$100,000–\$149,000	5%
\$150,000+	19%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	27%
Rent	73%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	69%
Employed Females*	51%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 20b: **Washington Heights/Inwood: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	32%
Have Enough	38%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	30%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	30%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	4%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	66%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	29%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	50%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	61%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	2,800
Help With Food or Housing	600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,000
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	400
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	100

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 20c: **Washington Heights/Inwood: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	36%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	45%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	19%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	55%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	42%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	41%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	49%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	44%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	33%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	33%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	28%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	36%
Moderate	14%
Low	51%

* See page 145 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 20c (continued): **Washington Heights/Inwood: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	62%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	68%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	61%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	39%
Kosher Household	31%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	55%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	38%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	38%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	57%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	14%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	29%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	300

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	88%
Intermarried	13%

 Exhibit 20d: **Washington Heights/Inwood: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	13%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	40%
Jewish Organizations Only	27%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	33%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 5 | QUEENS

Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area

**Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh
Meadows Area**

Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area

Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area

The Rockaways

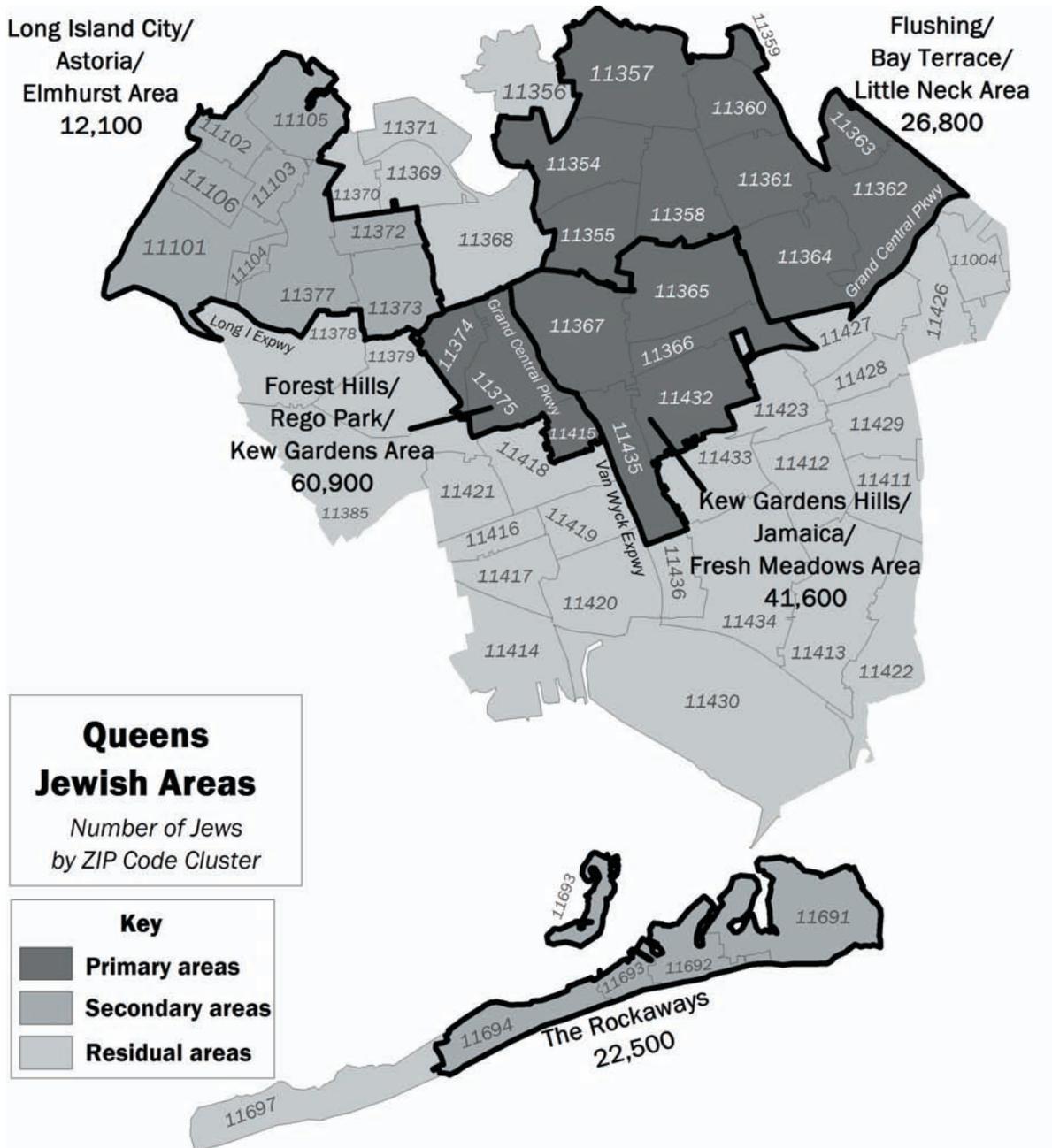


Exhibit 21: Queens: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011

Primary Area**	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Primary Area**								
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	60,500	29,700	49%	60,900	31%	131,700	66,100	50%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	71,100	15,400	22%	41,600	21%	211,300	43,300	21%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	119,900	16,300	14%	26,800	14%	324,300	29,600	9%
Secondary Area**								
Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area	175,000	8,900	5%	12,100	11%	462,000	17,000	4%
The Rockaways	38,700	6,500	17%	22,500	6%	110,900	23,500	22%
Queens Residual Areas**	312,600	19,800	6%	33,900	17%	995,100	43,200	4%
TOTAL, QUEENS	777,800	96,600	12%	197,800	100%	2,235,300	222,700	10%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Secondary areas have smaller concentrations of Jewish residents with approximately 50 interviews (and margins of error above 14); their descriptions are limited to the population estimates in the table above. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

QUEENS: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

The Jewish demographic decline in Queens that was documented in 2002 appears to have reversed. From 2002 to 2011, the number of Jewish households in Queens increased 11% and the number of Jews in Queens increased 6%. A substantial proportion (17%) of the Queens Jewish population resides in the residual areas, outside of the denser Jewish population centers. The 2011 survey also found that approximately 1 in 5 Jews (19%) in this residual area characterize themselves as “partially Jewish,” “Jewish and something else,” or “half-Jewish.”

Over the past nine years, an interesting realignment has taken place in the county’s age distribution. There are fewer children in Queens households in 2011 (17%) than in the overall eight-county area (23%). In Queens, individuals ages 40 to 64 make up the largest age category at 39% and is the category that has experienced the greatest growth since 2002, when the rate was 29%. Correspondingly, and in terms of household structure, the largest proportion (43%) of Queens households are those without children under age 18 and no seniors; however, this county-level, thumbnail demographic picture actually masks the very diverse age distributions in its three main Jewish neighborhoods. Specifically, the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area skews younger and has a substantial population of Orthodox and of Bukharian Jews; the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area has a substantial concentration of middle-aged people; and the Flushing Bay Terrace/Little Neck area has a primarily senior population. Nearly a quarter (24%) of Queens Jewish households include a Russian speaker, which is both higher than the 2011 eight-county overall proportion (15%) and an increase from the 2002 Queens rate (20%), and 9% include a Holocaust survivor.

People in Need

Although the data indicates that Queens is an economically challenged area, there are also some harbingers of a possible economic recovery. Fifty-two percent of Queens households have annual incomes of under \$50,000 as compared with 42% overall, and 50% state that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, compared with 42% overall. Signs of economic improvement include a 29% decrease in the percentage of households that are poor (from 24% in 2002 to 17% in 2011) and the growth of the proportion of Queens Jewish households earning in excess of \$100,000 annually, from 16% in 2002 to 20% in 2011. In Queens, 52% of individuals ages 75 and over live alone, which is similar to the eight-county rate (53%), and the proportion of seniors who need help with activities of daily living is also comparable to the overall rate (26% in Queens and 24% overall).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Jewish denominational picture is somewhat different in Queens than elsewhere because the proportion identifying as Conservative has held fairly steady over the past nine years, decreasing just slightly from 32% in 2002 to 28% in 2011. (In fact, Queens has the highest proportion of Conservative-identified Jews after Nassau County.) Since 2002, in Queens there has been a substantial decrease in the proportion that identifies as Reform (from 25% to 15%) and a substantial increase in the proportion identifying as secular or having no religion (from 8% to 27%, which is equivalent to the overall rate). Regarding Jewish connections and Jewish ritual behavior, Queens presents a mixed picture, possibly due to the presence of substantial numbers of Orthodox and Conservative Jews and also a large population of Jews with no religion. In general, levels of Jewish connection in Queens have weakened slightly since 2002 yet are currently comparable to or slightly below the overall eight-county rates; for example, the 2011 proportion of synagogue membership in Queens is 42%, decreasing slightly from 46% in 2002 and comparable to the 2011 eight-county rate (44%). Similarly, the 2011 Queens rate of having ever been to Israel (45%) is slightly below the county's 2002 rate (48%) and also slightly below the overall 2011 rate (49%). Although since 2002 there has been a similar drop-off in the level of Jewish holiday observance and Jewish ritual observance in Queens, the rates tend to be somewhat higher than the overall 2011 rates, including seder attendance (72% in Queens and 69% overall), lighting Shabbat candles (38% in Queens and 33% overall), and keeping a kosher home (42% in Queens and 32% overall). In Queens, the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 that have attended a Jewish day school has increased from 51% to 61% over the past nine years. Twenty-two percent of marriages in Queens are intermarriages, almost the same as in 2002, when the intermarriage rate was 20%, and equivalent to the overall 2011 rate.

Philanthropy

Queens's philanthropic profile is very similar to that of the overall eight-county area: 60% of its Jewish households report donating to Jewish causes, with 43% donating to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 17% donating exclusively to Jewish causes. Since 2002, the proportion of Queens Jewish households that donate to Jewish causes including UJA-Federation of New York has remained about the same: 26% of Queens Jewish households reported donating to UJA-Federation in 2002 and 24% donated in 2011, which is equivalent to the overall rate.

Exhibit 22: **Queens: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	112,000	86,900	96,600
Jews	233,000	185,800	197,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	258,000	220,500	222,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	13%	10%	10%

Exhibit 22a: **Queens: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	17%
18–39	21%
40–64	39%
65–74	8%
75+	15%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	49%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	19%
Separated or Divorced	13%
Widowed	16%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	24%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	9%

Exhibit 22a (continued): **Queens: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	20%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	43%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	38%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	52%
\$50,000–\$99,999	28%
\$100,000–\$149,000	11%
\$150,000+	9%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	45%
Rent	56%

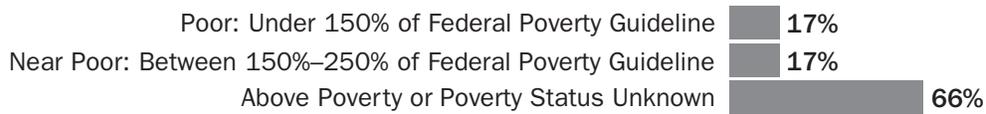
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	80%
Employed Females*	72%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 22b: **Queens: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	50%
Have Enough	33%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	18%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	26%

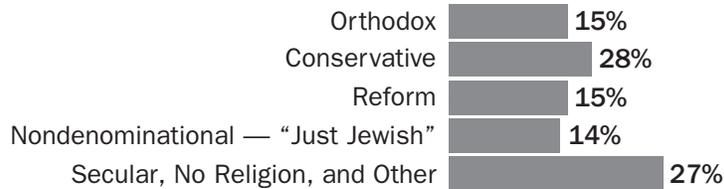
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	43%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	52%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	21,500
Help With Food or Housing	7,300
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	10,900
Services for an Adult With a Disability	13,700
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	3,200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	2,700

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 22c: **Queens: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	42%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	26%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	24%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	43%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	45%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	52%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	53%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	63%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	48%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	34%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	27%

Jewish-Engagement Level³⁴

Percent

High	41%
Moderate	21%
Low	38%

34 These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 22c (continued): **Queens: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	72%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	68%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	65%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	38%
Kosher Household	42%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	48%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	47%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	61%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	14%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	9%
None Ever	15%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	4,000

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	78%
Intermarried	22%

Exhibit 22d: **Queens: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	24%
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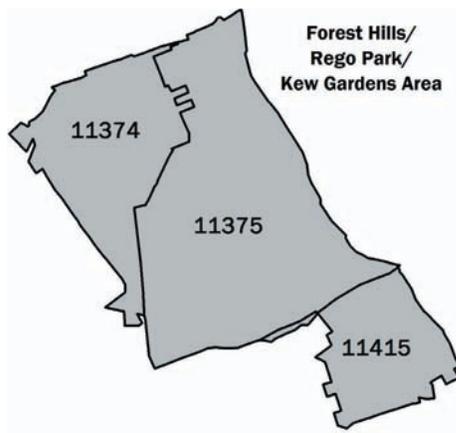
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	44%
Jewish Organizations Only	29%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	28%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

FOREST HILLS/REGO PARK/KEW GARDENS AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area, there are 29,700 Jewish households in which 66,100 people reside, of whom 60,900 are Jews. People in this area's Jewish households make up 50% of all the people in this area, which reflects this neighborhood's high level of Jewish density. The area's Jewish population has increased 37% since 2002.³⁵ People who identify as Sephardi (not Syrian) Jews, many of whom are Bukharian Jews,³⁶ make up 17% of the area's Jewish population. In this area, 19% of the people in Jewish households are ages 65 and over and 15% are children under age 18. In terms of household composition, the largest proportion of households in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area (49%) comprise an adult under age 65 and no children. Sixty-three percent of the residents in this area are married or partnered, which is higher than both the boroughwide and eight-county rates. Forty-four percent of this neighborhood's Jewish households include a Russian speaker, which is much higher than the overall rate of 15%, and 9% of Jewish households include a Holocaust survivor.

35 For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, we added an additional ZIP code to the area — 11415 — which means that it is not comparable to the area referred to as "Rego Park/Forest Hills" in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

36 Jews who originally came from several countries in Central Asia, primarily Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, areas of the former Soviet Union.

People in Need

Multiple indicators converge to portray an economically challenged neighborhood. For example, in this area 57% of the households have annual household incomes of under \$50,000, higher than both the Queens rate (52%) and the overall rate (42%). (In fact, there are only four other primary areas with a greater percentage of households in the below-\$50,000-per-year income category.) These low incomes are accompanied by moderate poverty rates: 16% of households are poor (compared with 19% areawide) and another 26% are near poor; this may reflect a large proportion of one- or two-person households that do not qualify as poor despite low incomes. Similarly, the proportion in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area that claims they cannot make ends meet or are just managing (55%) is higher than both the Queens rate (50%) and the eight-county rate (42%). A much higher proportion in this area (64%) rent their homes compared with Queens and overall (56% and 46%, respectively). In this area, the level of employed men (84%) is above the overall average (80%), as is the level of employed women (75%, compared with 71% overall). A relatively high proportion (61%) of adults ages 75 and over live alone in this area.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The proportion of Jewish respondents in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area that does not identify with a denomination (54%) is higher than the proportion that identifies denominationally (47%). Among those that identify with a denomination, the largest proportion identifies as Conservative (23%) followed by 13% that identify as Reform and 11% as Orthodox. Among those who do not identify denominationally, 15% refer to themselves as nondenominational or “just Jewish” and the rest (39%) refer to themselves as secular or having no religion, perhaps reflecting the sizable Russian-speaking population in this area. Markers of formal Jewish connections in this neighborhood are on par, and sometimes above, those of Queens. For example, in this area 43% belong to a synagogue, compared with 42% in Queens and 44% overall; 30% participate in programs at Jewish community centers, compared with 26% in Queens and 32% overall; and 47% have attended a Jewish cultural event in the past year, compared with 43% in Queens and 49% overall. In this area, a slightly lower percentage has traveled to Israel: 40% in this area, compared with 45% in Queens and 49% overall. Among the area’s Jewish children ages 5 to 17, 24% attend or have attended a Jewish day school. The Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area is characterized by one of the highest proportions of respondents (61%) who assert that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them, considerably higher than both the Queens (48%) and the overall (44%) rates, and also one of the highest proportions of respondents who indicate that being Jewish is very important to them (74%). Jewish residents in this area are also more likely to engage in an array of Jewish ritual behaviors; for example, 63% in this area sometimes or regularly participate in a Friday-night Sabbath meal, which is much higher than in Queens (48%) and much higher than in the eight-county area (46%). Consistent with these multiple indicators of strong Jewish connections, the intermarriage rate in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area is a relatively low 17%.

Philanthropy

In this area, 38% of households donate money to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is somewhat lower than in Queens (43%) and also lower than the eight-county rate (44%). Perhaps reflecting this neighborhood’s strong level of Jewish identification, the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area has one of the region’s highest rates of giving exclusively to Jewish causes (29%) — higher than in both Queens (17%) and overall (15%). Nearly a quarter (24%) of households in the Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens area say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York, which is identical to the Queens rate and the eight-county rate.

Exhibit 23: **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	20,800	29,700
Jews	44,500	60,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	47,900	66,100
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	35%	50%

Exhibit 23a: **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

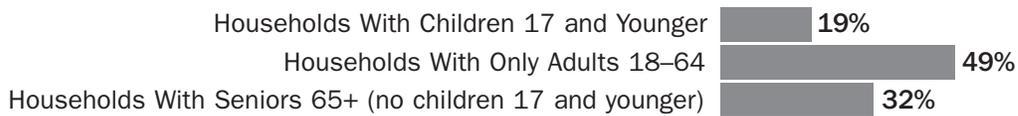
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	15%
18–39	22%
40–64	43%
65–74	7%
75+	12%

Exhibit 23a (continued): **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	59%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	18%
Separated or Divorced	11%
Widowed	9%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	44%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	57%
\$50,000–\$99,999	24%
\$100,000–\$149,000	11%
\$150,000+	8%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	36%
Rent	64%

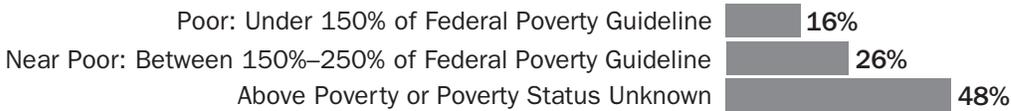
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	84%
Employed Females*	75%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 23b: **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	55%
Have Enough	32%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	13%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	19%

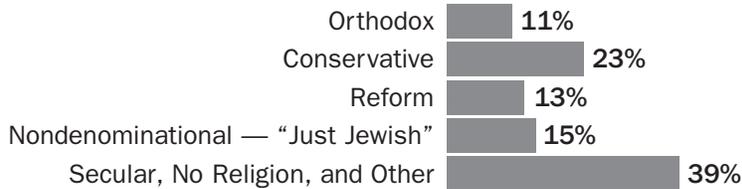
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	44%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	61%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	7,900
Help With Food or Housing	1,200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,700
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,600
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	500
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 23c: **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	43%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	30%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	33%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	47%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	40%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	57%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	62%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	74%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	61%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	37%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	25%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	54%
Moderate	22%
Low	24%

* See page 197 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 23c (continued): **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	80%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	78%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	74%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	48%
Kosher Household	49%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	63%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	54%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	34%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	24%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	31%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	18%
None Ever	29%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	1,200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	83%
Intermarried	17%

Exhibit 23d: **Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	24%
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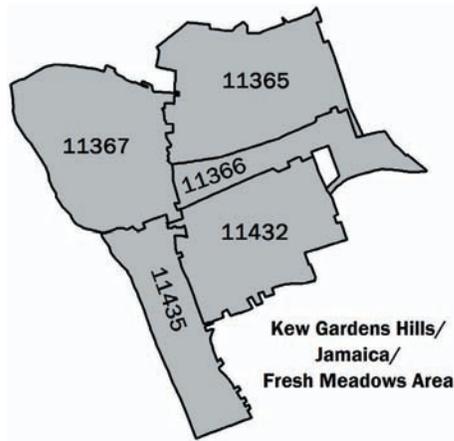
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	40%
Jewish Organizations Only	25%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	35%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

KEW GARDENS HILLS/JAMAICA/FRESH MEADOWS AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area, there are 15,400 Jewish households in which 43,300 people reside, of whom 41,600 are Jewish. People in Jewish households compose 21% of all the people in this area, an indicator of the neighborhood's Jewish density. The Jewish population of the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area has increased 8% since 2002.³⁷ People who identify as Sephardi (not Syrian) Jews make up 33% of the area's Jewish population, probably reflecting the area's substantial Bukharian population. In this neighborhood, the age balance tilts toward children: 24% of people in Jewish households are under age 18 (which is above the Queens average) and 18% are ages 65 and over (which is below the Queens average). Correspondingly, a third of area households include children, which is considerably higher than the boroughwide proportion (19%) and also higher than the eight-county average (25%). Fifteen percent of households in this area include a biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite person and 11% include a Jewish Israeli adult. In addition, 20% of Jewish households in the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area include a Russian speaker and 6% include a Holocaust survivor.

37 For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, we added three additional ZIP codes to the area — 11432, 11435, and 11439 — which means that it is not comparable to the area referred to as “Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside” in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

The Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area is an economically challenged neighborhood: 53% of its Jewish households' annual incomes fall below \$50,000; although this proportion is comparable to the Queens rate (52%), the households in this area clearly have lower incomes than elsewhere, where the overall eight-county rate is 42%. In the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area, 19% of households are poor, situating it among the top-third-poorest neighborhoods in the eight-county area. Respondents' subjective description of their economic situation corresponds with these statistics: nearly half (47%) report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, analogous to the Queens rate (50%) and higher than the eight-county rate (42%). In this area, there are relatively low levels of employment for both men and women: 73% of men and 60% of women are employed in this area, compared with 80% of men and 71% of women in the eight-county area. Although a slightly higher-than-average proportion (57%) of the area's residents ages 75 and over live alone, the proportion of households that need help with activities of daily living is below the local and regional rates (21% in this area, 26% in Queens, and 25% overall).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area contains a higher proportion of Orthodox-identified (27%) and a higher proportion of Conservative-identified (32%) respondents than elsewhere in Queens and a higher proportion than overall; in fact, the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area has one of the highest levels of Conservative Jewish identification. This higher level of denominationally identified Jews translates into higher levels of Jewish connections; for example, 53% of the households in this area belong to a synagogue, as compared with 42% in Queens and 44% overall. Similarly, this area's rate of having traveled to Israel (54%) is above the Queens rate (45%) and above the eight-county rate (49%). Sixty-five percent of the area's Jewish children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended Jewish day school. Although participation in a Jewish community center is slightly below the Queens rate (22% in this area and 26% in Queens), Jewish cultural engagement is higher (52% in this area and 43% in Queens). Subjective Jewish attachments are also higher in the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area than elsewhere: 78% report that being Jewish is very important, compared with 63% in Queens and 57% overall. As in most areas, there is a gap between the proportion that indicates being part of a Jewish community is very important to them (60%) and the proportion that indicates they feel a lot or some part of a Jewish community (47%). The area's level of Jewish ritual behavior is high across a variety of behaviors; for example, 60% in the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area maintains a kosher home, higher than the Queens rate (42%) and almost twice as high as the eight-county rate (32%). The intermarriage rate in the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area is 14%, which is below the eight-county average (22%).

Philanthropy

In the Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows area, 86% of households report making charitable contributions. Half contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, which is higher than the Queens rate (43%) and also higher than the eight-county rate (44%), and 13% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes, which is lower than both the boroughwide and overall rates. Among area households, 26% say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York, comparable with both the Queens rate and the overall eight-county rate (each 24%).

Exhibit 24: **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	14,200	15,400
Jews	38,400	41,600
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	41,200	43,300
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	20%	21%

Exhibit 24a: **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	24%
18-39	22%
40-64	36%
65-74	8%
75+	12%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	52%
Partnered	2%
Never Married	18%
Separated or Divorced	14%
Widowed	14%

Exhibit 24a (continued): **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	20%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	33%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	31%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	37%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	53%
\$50,000–\$99,999	22%
\$100,000–\$149,000	15%
\$150,000+	11%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	51%
Rent	49%

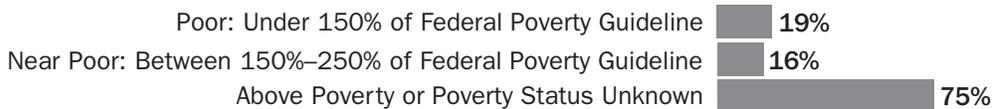
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	73%
Employed Females*	60%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 24b: **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	47%
Have Enough	27%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	26%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	21%

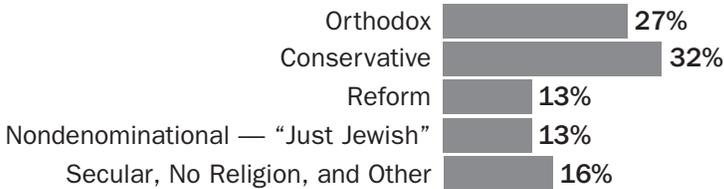
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	47%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	57%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	3,100
Help With Food or Housing	700
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,300
Services for an Adult With a Disability	3,100
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	400
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 24c: **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	53%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	22%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	28%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	52%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	54%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	58%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	61%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	78%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	60%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	47%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	50%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	54%
Moderate	11%
Low	35%

* See page 197 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 24c (continued): **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	81%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	73%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	73%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	49%
Kosher Household	60%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	51%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	60%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	45%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	65%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	6%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	12%
None Ever	18%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	900

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	86%
Intermarried	14%

Exhibit 24d: **Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	26%
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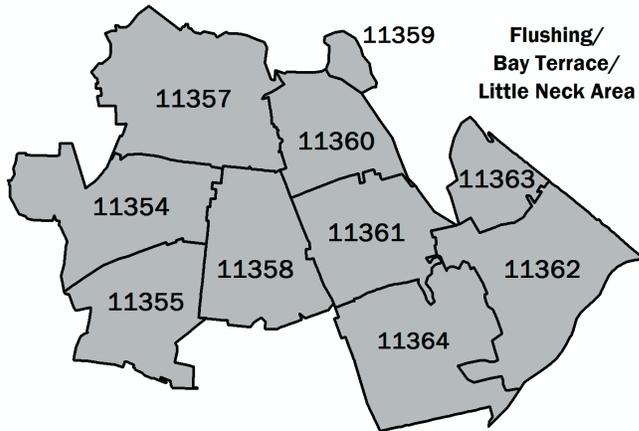
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	46%
Jewish Organizations Only	41%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	13%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

FLUSHING/BAY TERRACE/LITTLE NECK AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area, there are 16,300 Jewish households in which 29,600 people reside, of whom 26,800 are Jewish. This area's Jewish population has decreased 26% since 2002.³⁸

This neighborhood is characterized by the greatest age imbalance among all the profiled areas: only 6% of the residents are ages 17 and under and 45% are ages 65 and over. This age distribution is also reflected in the area's household composition: 59% of its households contain a senior but no children. Also consistent with this profile is the proportion of widowed individuals (32%), the highest of any area in the eight counties. Six percent of this area's Jewish households include a Russian speaker and 14% include a Holocaust survivor. In addition, 9% of the households in this area include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender).

³⁸ For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, we added several ZIP codes and removed two ZIP codes from the area referred to as "Northeast Queens" in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Although not an economically well-off area, the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area is not one of the poorest. The annual income of nearly half (49%) of the area's households is under \$50,000, which is lower than the Queens rate (52%) though higher than the eight-county rate (42%). Only 9% of households in this area are poor, compared with 17% in Queens and 19% overall. In the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area, 35% report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, which is lower than the Queens rate (50%) and also lower than the eight-county rate (42%). In this area, men ages 18 to 64 are employed at a rate somewhat lower than the average (75% in this area compared with 80% overall), and working-age women are employed at a rate a little higher than the average (74% in this area compared with 71% overall). That 68% of households in this area own, rather than rent, their homes (as compared with a 45% ownership rate in Queens and 54% overall) might indicate some level of financial security. In the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area, 53% of those ages 75 and over live alone, which is equal to the eight-county rate.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area has the second-highest concentration (42%) of Conservative-identified households in the eight-county area; in addition, 23% identify as Reform, 7% identify as Orthodox, and a substantial proportion identify as nondenominational or "just Jewish" (18%). The Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area is slightly below or on par with Queens and slightly below the eight-county area on several indicators of Jewish connections. For example, 41% of households belong to a synagogue, compared with 42% in Queens and 44% overall; 29% participate in programs at Jewish community centers, compared with 26% in Queens and 32% overall; and 46% have traveled to Israel, compared with 45% in Queens and 49% overall. Being Jewish is very important to 57% of this neighborhood's Jewish respondents, which is the same as the eight-county rate yet somewhat below the Queens rate (63%). However, being part of a Jewish community and feeling part of a Jewish community do not seem to be as valued in this area (31% and 25%, respectively) as compared with Queens (48% and 34%, respectively) or the eight-county area (44% and 36%, respectively). Regarding Jewish holiday observances, the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area presents a mixed picture: on more typical indicators, such as usually attending a Passover seder (75%) and usually lighting Chanukah candles (78%), the area is above the Queens rate (72% and 68%, respectively); however, on such indicators of Jewish ritual observance as keeping kosher and usually or always lighting Shabbat candles, this area is below both the Queens and overall levels (26% keep kosher in this area versus 42% in Queens and 32% overall; 23% light Shabbat candles in this area versus 38% in Queens and 33% overall).

Philanthropy

Regarding charitable giving, 55% of the households in the Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck area donate to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities, which is higher than both the Queens rate (43%) and the overall rate (44%), and 23% say they donate exclusively to non-Jewish causes. Only 5% donate exclusively to Jewish charities, compared with 17% in Queens. In this neighborhood, about a third (35%) of households report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, thus situating the area among the top half regarding the level of UJA-Federation of New York donations.

Exhibit 25: **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	19,300	16,300
Jews	36,200	26,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	42,900	29,600
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	13%	9%

Exhibit 25a: **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

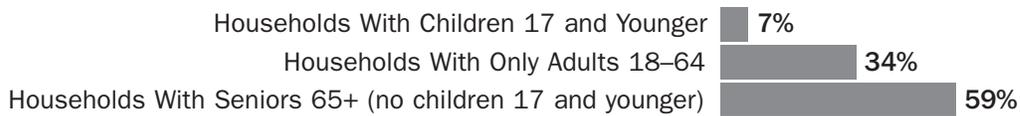
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	6%
18-39	13%
40-64	36%
65-74	14%
75+	31%

Exhibit 25a (continued): **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	42%
Partnered	<1%
Never Married	16%
Separated or Divorced	9%
Widowed	32%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	6%

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	49%
\$50,000–\$99,999	30%
\$100,000–\$149,000	15%
\$150,000+	6%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	68%
Rent	32%

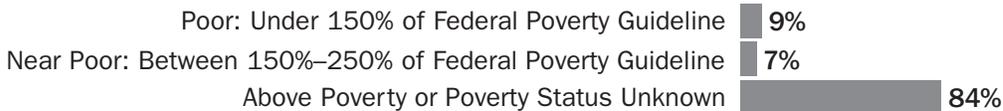
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	75%
Employed Females*	74%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 25b: **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	35%
Have Enough	49%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	17%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	28%

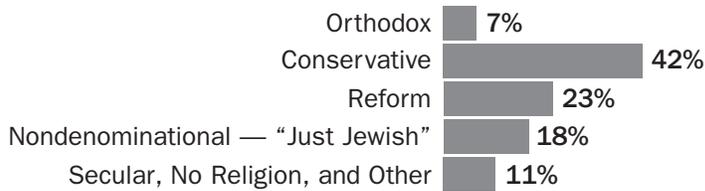
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	30%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	53%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	3,300
Help With Food or Housing	400
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,900
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	600
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 25c: **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	41%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	29%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	17%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	45%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	46%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	42%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	52%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	57%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	31%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	25%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	20%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	29%
Moderate	26%
Low	46%

* See page 197 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 25c (continued): **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	75%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	78%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	69%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	23%
Kosher Household	26%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	37%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	31%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	23%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	<1%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	63%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	11%
None Ever	26%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	<100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	73%
Intermarried	27%

Exhibit 25d: **Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	35%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	40%
Jewish Organizations Only	36%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	24%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 6 | **STATEN ISLAND**

Mid–Staten Island
Southern Staten Island

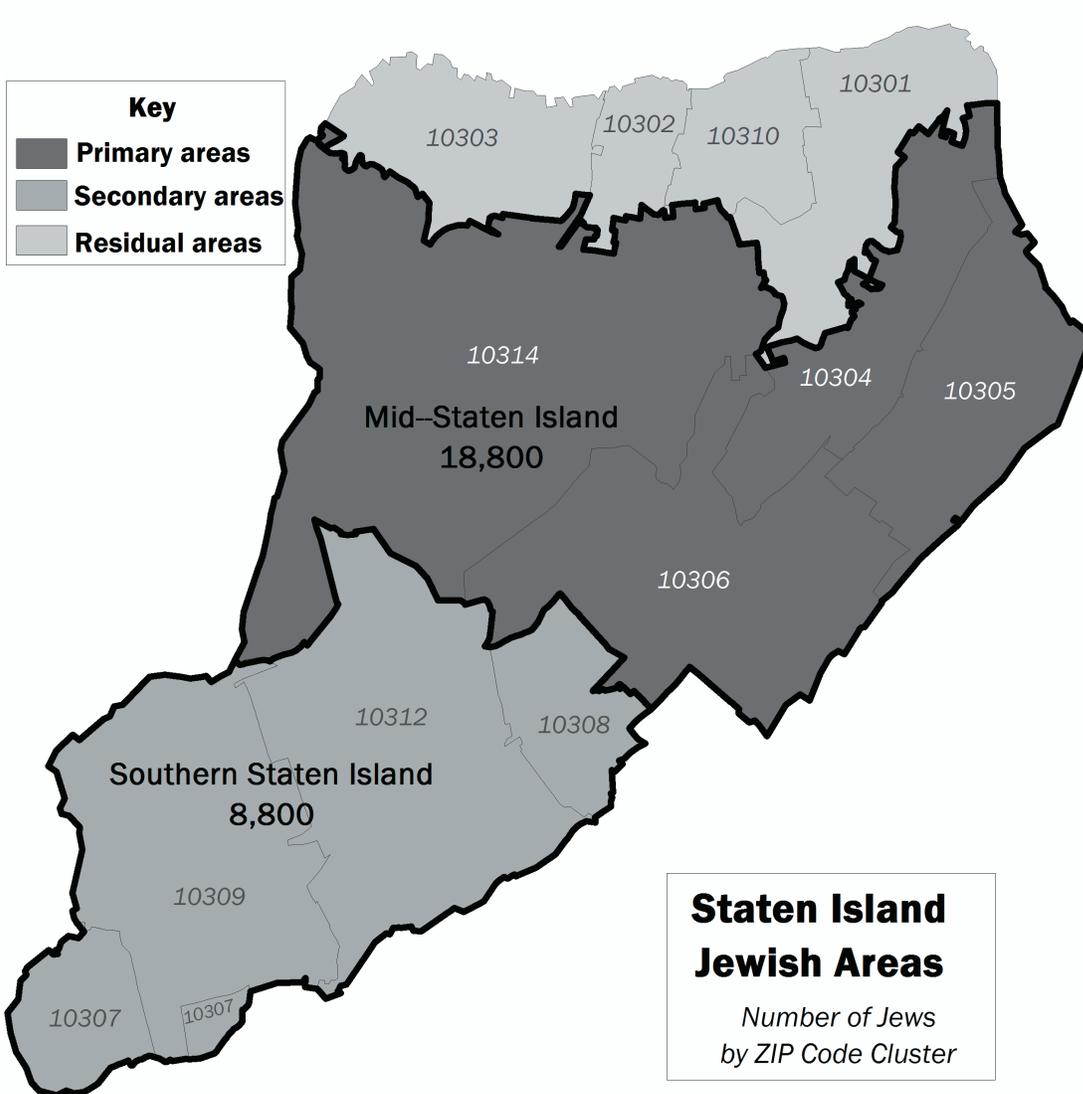


Exhibit 26: **Staten Island: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011**

	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Primary Area*								
Mid-Staten Island	81,100	9,000	11%	18,800	55%	225,400	21,900	10%
Secondary Area*								
Southern Staten Island	47,000	4,300	9%	8,800	26%	133,300	12,300	9%
Staten Island Residual Areas*	37,300	3,200	9%	6,300	19%	110,100	7,600	7%
TOTAL, STATEN ISLAND	165,400	16,500	10%	33,900	100%	468,800	41,800	9%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Secondary areas have smaller concentrations of Jewish residents with approximately 50 interviews (and margins of error above 14); their descriptions are limited to the population estimates in the table above. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

STATEN ISLAND: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

During the past nine years, Staten Island has experienced the greatest Jewish population loss of any of the eight counties. This loss has resulted in an 11% decrease in Jewish households, a 19% decrease in the people in Jewish households, and a 19% decrease in the number of Jews. Over the past 20 years, Staten Island's Jewish density first increased from 1991 to 2002 and then dropped from 12% in 2002 to 10% in 2011. Similar to the Bronx, a substantial proportion (45%) of Staten Island's Jewish population resides in secondary and residual areas.

As in many other areas, these Jewish population decreases go hand in hand with a graying of the population. The population of seniors ages 65 and over has increased from 8% in 2002 to 16% in 2011, yet Staten Island's proportion of seniors remains below the eight-county rate (20%). Children ages 17 and under composed 24% of the residents of the Jewish households in 2002 and in 2011 they compose 16%. Given that Staten Island is below the overall averages in the proportions of children and seniors in its Jewish households, it should not be surprising to learn that it has a higher-than-average proportion of households containing no children and no seniors (49% in Staten Island and 40% overall). During the past nine years, the proportion of married or partnered individuals has decreased slightly in Staten Island from 65% in 2002 to 61% in 2011, and the proportion of those who have never married has risen from 14% in 2002 to 20% in 2011. The proportion of Russian speakers in Staten Island's Jewish households has decreased from 22% in 2002 to 18% in 2011.

People in Need

Staten Island presents a bifurcated economic picture. Thirty-six percent of Staten Island's Jewish households report annual incomes of less than \$50,000, somewhat below the eight-county rate (42%). From 2002 to 2011, the percentage in this borough that is poor has remained about the same — 9% in 2002 and 10% in 2011 — and the proportion indicating that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing has increased slightly from 40% in 2002 to 43% in 2011 (compared with 42% overall in 2011). However, there also appears to be a segment of the Staten Island Jewish population that has achieved a modicum of economic stability, as evidenced by the 33% of Jewish households whose annual incomes are in excess of \$100,000, compared with 30% overall. The proportion of people ages 75 and over who live alone is much higher in Staten Island (60%) than overall in the eight-county area (53%). Similarly, the proportion of those reporting needing help with activities of daily living is also higher than the overall rate: 31% in Staten Island and 24% overall.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

From 2002 to 2011, Staten Island experienced a slight increase in the proportion of people who identify as Orthodox (from 10% to 12%) and a much larger increase in the proportion identifying as secular or having no religion (from 14% to 25%). Since 2002, the percentage of Conservative Jews has declined from 26% to 22%. Also over the past nine years, Staten Island has exhibited upticks on several measures of Jewish identity and engagement; for example, the proportion of households that belong to a synagogue has increased from 33% to 41%, the percentage that has traveled to Israel has increased from 32% to 41%, and the level of Jewish ritual behavior observance has also increased since 2002. Some countervailing trends have also occurred: a smaller percentage in 2011 than in 2002 states that being Jewish is very important (59% in 2002 and 47% in 2011) and smaller proportions report attending a Passover seder and fasting on Yom Kippur (56% and 60%, respectively, in 2011 compared with 71% and 70% in 2002). The presence in Staten Island of a core of unconnected Jews is also evidenced by its high intermarriage rate (33%), which increased from 29% in 2002 and is currently the second highest among the eight counties, whose overall intermarriage rate is 22%.

Philanthropy

Staten Island presents a mixed picture in terms of its philanthropic giving. Most dramatically, reported donations to UJA-Federation of New York have increased from 20% in 2002 to 28% in 2011, which is higher than the overall eight-county rate (24%). Over the past nine years, there has also been an increase in the proportions that give to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes (from 32% in 2002 to 47% in 2011); however, the proportion donating exclusively to Jewish causes has decreased during this time, from 13% to 8%, and the proportion that does not make any charitable gifts has increased from 13% in 2002 to 20% in 2011.

Exhibit 27: **Staten Island: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	11,000	18,400	16,500
Jews	33,000	41,600	33,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	37,000	52,000	41,800
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	10%	12%	10%

Exhibit 27a: **Staten Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	16%
18–39	26%
40–64	42%
65–74	9%
75+	7%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	60%
Partnered	1%
Never Married	20%
Separated or Divorced	7%
Widowed	12%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	18%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	3%

Exhibit 27a (continued): **Staten Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger	21%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	49%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	29%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	36%
\$50,000–\$99,999	31%
\$100,000–\$149,000	17%
\$150,000+	16%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	77%
Rent	25%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	79%
Employed Females*	67%

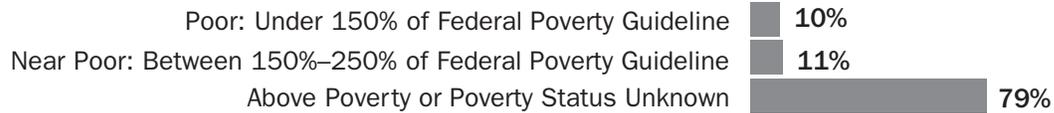
* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 27b: **Staten Island: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	43%
Have Enough	35%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	22%

Exhibit 27b: (continued) **Staten Island: People In Need, 2011**

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	31%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	30%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	60%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	4,100
Help With Food or Housing	1,000
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,200
Services for an Adult With a Disability	3,900
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	400
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	700

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 27c: **Staten Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	41%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	50%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	15%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	45%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	41%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	40%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	39%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	47%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	37%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	27%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	26%

Jewish-Engagement Level³⁹

High	33%
Moderate	27%
Low	39%

39 These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 27c (continued): **Staten Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	56%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	66%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	60%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	30%
Kosher Household	27%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	40%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	40%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	34%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	41%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	13%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	18%
None Ever	28%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	300

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	67%
Intermarried	33%

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 27d: **Staten Island: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	28%
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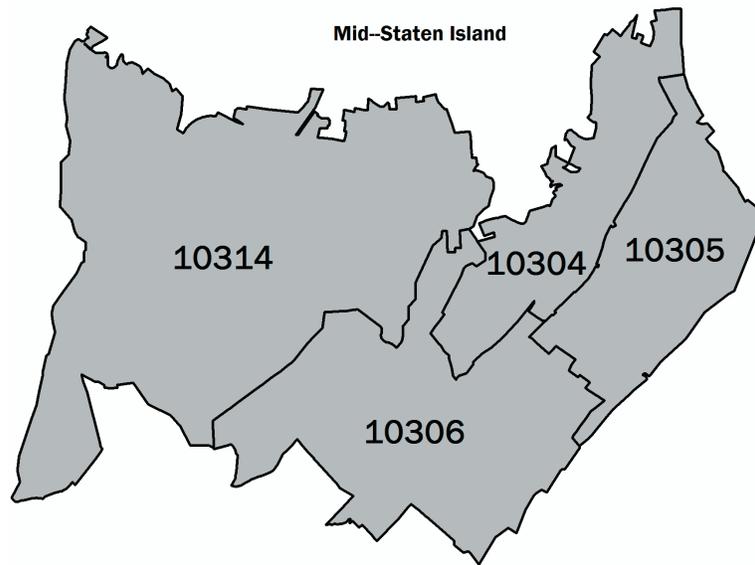
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	46%
Jewish Organizations Only	20%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	34%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

MID-STATEN ISLAND⁴⁰



Demography and Social Characteristics

In Mid-Statens Island, there are 9,000 Jewish households containing 21,900 people, of whom 18,800 are Jews. Since 2002, this area has experienced a 9% decrease in both the number of Jews and the number of people in Jewish households.⁴¹ This neighborhood seems to be characterized by considerable demographic balance in terms of its age structure and, as will be apparent in subsequent sections, a considerable degree of equilibrium from an economic as well as a Jewish perspective. Nearly a fifth (18%) of the individuals residing in Jewish households in this area are ages 65 and over and 14% are under age 18. In terms of household composition, 53% of the households contain no seniors and no children, which is among the highest in the eight-county area, and another 31% comprise senior households. Nineteen percent of Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker.

40 For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, the “Mid-Statens Island” area comprises ZIP codes 10304, 10305, 10306, and 10314. In 2002, “Mid-Statens Island” included a different group of ZIP codes — 10308, 10309, 10312, and 10314 — which means that “Mid-Statens Island” here is not comparable to the area of the same name in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*.

41 Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Exactly a third of the area's households report annual incomes of under \$50,000, which is a lower proportion than in Staten Island (36%) and also lower than across the eight-county area (42%). On the other end of the economic spectrum, 39% of Mid-Statens Island households report annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, which is a higher proportion than in Staten Island (33%) and also higher than the overall region (30%). Other measures of economic health include the relatively high proportion that owns their own homes in the area (71%), which is above the eight-county rate (54%). In addition, 11% of households are poor, which is comparable to the Staten Island rate (10%) yet below the overall rate (19%). Yet despite these markers of economic health, 47% in this area report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, which is somewhat higher than the eight-county rate (42%). In this area, men and women are employed at rates (76% for men and 73% for women) that are comparable to the overall rates (80% for men and 71% for women). In Mid-Statens Island, 57% of people ages 75 and over live alone, which is slightly above the eight-county rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Mid-Statens Island is one of the few areas where there are near equivalent proportions of people who identify as Orthodox (18%), Conservative (23%), Reform (17%), no denomination or "just Jewish" (16%), and secular or no religion (26%). Several aspects of the area's Jewish profile are possibly attributable to the finding that 18% of mid-Statens Island's population identifies as Orthodox and 19% are Russian speakers. In Mid-Statens Island, 45% of Jewish households belong to a synagogue, compared with 41% in Staten Island and 44% overall, and 39% have traveled to Israel, compared with 41% in Staten Island and 49% overall. In this area, 51% of Jews state that being Jewish is very important to them, compared with 47% in Staten Island and 57% overall. Jews in Mid-Statens Island engage in several Jewish ritual behaviors at comparable rates to overall Staten Island and the eight-county area, including lighting Chanukah candles (67% in this area, 66% in Staten Island, and 68% overall) and fasting on Yom Kippur (62% in this area, 60% in Staten Island, and 61% overall the eight-county area). Mid-Statens Island's level of attendance at Jewish community centers (54%) is higher than in both Staten Island (50%) and overall in the eight-county area (32%). Nearly half of Mid-Statens Island's Jewish children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended Jewish day school, which probably reflects the sizeable Orthodox population. The intermarriage rate in Mid-Statens Island is 26%, which is lower than in Staten Island (33%) yet higher than the eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Eighty-two percent of households make charitable contributions. Fifty-five percent of households in Mid-Statens Island contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations; only 9% contribute exclusively to Jewish organizations and 18% donate exclusively to non-Jewish organizations. A third (33%) of the area's households say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York, which is higher than both the Staten Island rate (28%) and the eight-county rate (24%).

Exhibit 28: **Mid-Statens Island: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	8,400	9,000
Jews	20,600	18,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	24,000	21,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	11%	10%

Exhibit 28a: **Mid-Statens Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	14%
18-39	24%
40-64	44%
65-74	11%
75+	7%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	60%
Partnered	1%
Never Married	21%
Separated or Divorced	7%
Widowed	11%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	19%

Exhibit 28a (continued): **Mid-Statens Island: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger	17%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	53%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	31%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	33%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	20%
\$150,000+	19%

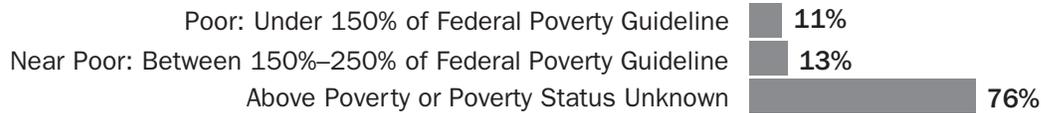
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	71%
Rent	29%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	76%
Employed Females*	73%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 28b: **Mid-Statens Island: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	47%
Have Enough	34%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	19%

Exhibit 28b: (continued) **Mid-Statens Island: People In Need, 2011****Poverty (Percent of Households)**

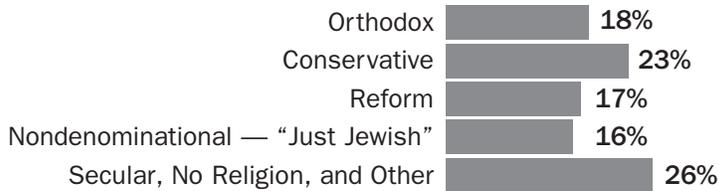
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	30%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	39%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	57%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,700
Help With Food or Housing	700
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,200
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 28c: **Mid-Statén Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	45%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	54%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	16%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	45%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	39%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	47%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	48%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	51%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	39%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	29%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	17%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	36%
Moderate	35%
Low	30%

* See page 233 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 28c (continued): **Mid-Statens Island: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	62%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	67%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	62%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	36%
Kosher Household	28%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	42%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	48%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	27%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	49%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	14%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	17%
None Ever	19%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	74%
Intermarried	26%

Exhibit 28d: **Mid-Statén Island: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011****Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)****Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	33%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	49%
Jewish Organizations Only	26%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	25%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 7 | NASSAU

Great Neck

**Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/
Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area**

Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area

**Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/
Massapequa Area**

**Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/
Valley Stream Area**

Five Towns

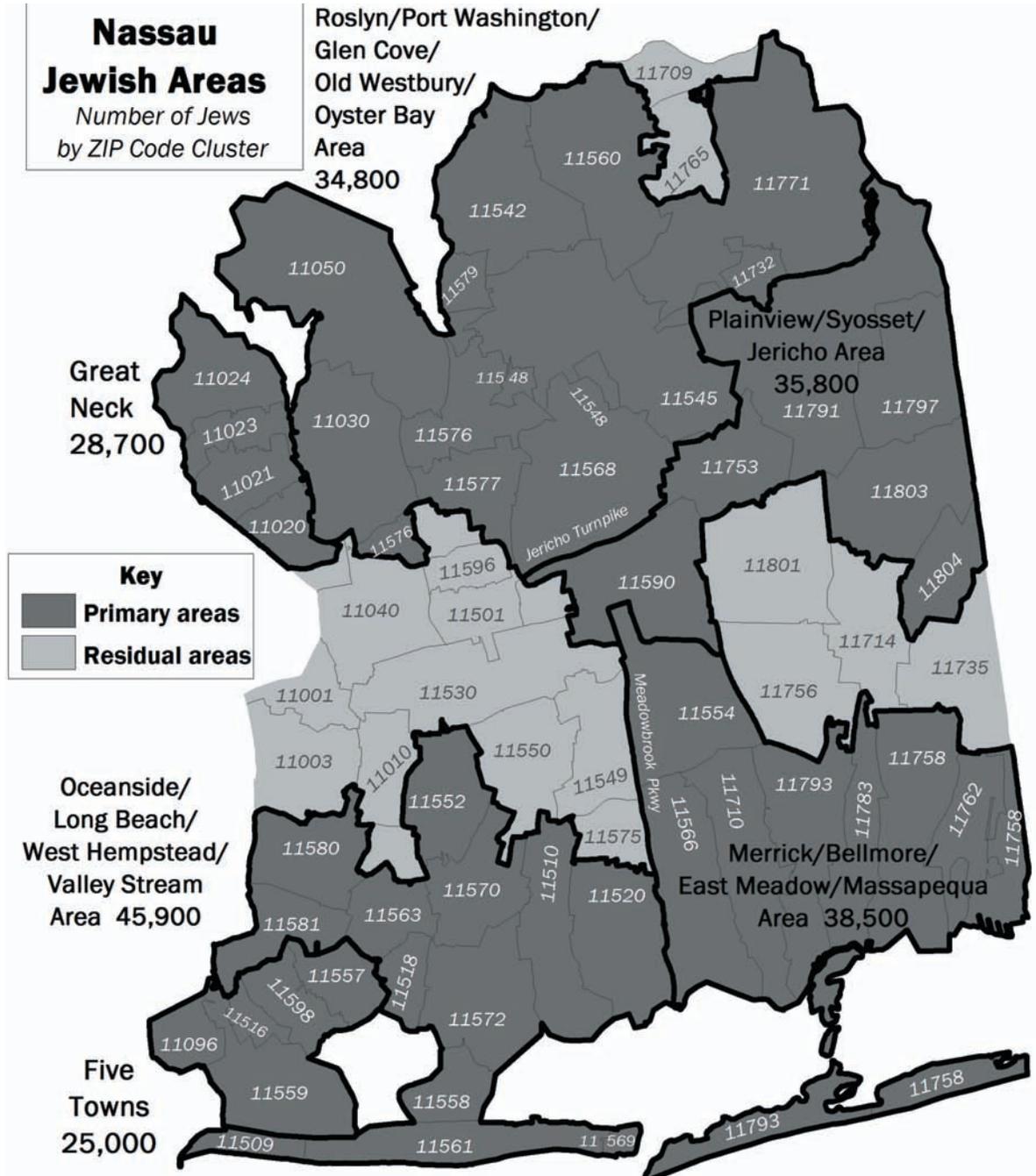


Exhibit 29: Nassau: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011

Primary Area**	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Great Neck	15,100	11,100	73%	28,700	12%	40,700	28,900	71%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	47,400	13,300	28%	34,800	15%	135,700	39,200	29%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	40,700	13,200	32%	35,800	16%	125,000	39,000	31%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	79,900	15,100	19%	38,500	17%	237,700	44,500	19%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	106,000	22,000	21%	45,900	20%	301,100	52,500	18%
Five Towns	14,500	8,400	58%	25,000	11%	45,200	25,800	57%
Nassau Residual**	149,300	12,400	8%	21,200	9%	467,100	26,000	6%
TOTAL, NASSAU COUNTY	452,900	95,500	21%	229,900	100%	1,352,500	255,900	19%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

NASSAU: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

There are 255,900 people in 96,500 Jewish households in Nassau, making Nassau the third-largest county in terms of its Jewish population, after Brooklyn and Manhattan. The number of Jews in Nassau has increased 4% since 2002. Nassau is home to many diverse and strongly connected Jewish subcommunities, including Persian Jews in Great Neck and Orthodox Jews in the Five Towns, as well as substantial numbers of Conservative Jews, especially in such places as Port Washington and Roslyn on the western North Shore. Nassau's eastern North Shore, which includes such communities as Plainview and Syosset, boasts the largest proportion of Reform Jews in the eight-county area.

Demographically, Nassau represents the most typical county: its proportion of individuals under age 18 (20%) is quite similar to the overall eight-county proportion (23%), as is its proportion of seniors (21% in Nassau and 20% overall). Furthermore, Nassau also represents a high level of demographic constancy: it has experienced only small changes in its age distributions over the past nine years; for example, since 2002 the percentage of children has decreased a scant 3% (from 23% in 2002 to 20% in 2011) and the percentage of seniors has remained about the same (19% in 2002 and 21% in 2011). However, the somewhat larger shifts in Nassau's household structure — with a decrease from 34% to 27% in households containing children and an increase from 32% to 37% in senior households — suggest an aging population. Nassau's marital patterns have remained fairly constant since 2002 with 69% currently married or partnered, substantially above the eight-county rate (56%). The proportion of Russian speakers in Nassau County Jewish households is unchanged since 2002 (4%).

People in Need

Nassau is the second-wealthiest county after Westchester. In fact, Nassau's North Shore communities stretching from Great Neck to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor continue to be referred to by their historical appellation, the "Gold Coast." That the county has experienced some recession-related economic distress is evident from the increased proportion reporting that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, from 24% in 2002 to 34% in 2011, and from the increased proportion of households that are poor, from 3% in 2002 to 6% in 2011 — yet Nassau's proportion that is poor is considerably below the eight-county rate (19%). The proportion of households with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more remains about the same in 2011 (44%) as in 2002 (47%). In Nassau, 44% of households are in the \$100,000 or more income category, as compared with 30% of households overall in the eight counties. Nassau County has the highest employment rate for males (92%) of all the eight counties and the second-highest employment rate for women (76%). In Nassau, there are proportionately fewer individuals ages 75 and over who live alone (44%) and also fewer who are in need of help with activities of daily living (15%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Compared with other counties, Nassau's denominational profile is characterized by a high degree of constancy over the past nine years. The proportion of those who identify as Orthodox has remained unchanged (11%) and, as elsewhere, there have been some decreases in the proportions who identify as Conservative and who identify as Reform. The biggest change from 2002 to 2011 consists of the increase (from 5% to 14%) in the proportion that identifies as secular or no religion. On almost every measure of Jewish connection and engagement, Nassau's rates are higher than the overall rates; however, similar to many other areas, the county's 2011 rates of Jewish connection and engagement are somewhat below its 2002 rates. For example, in 2011 53% of Nassau Jewish households belong to a synagogue (decreasing slightly from 56% in 2002) and 58% report that being Jewish is very important to them (decreasing from 65% in 2002). Similarly, since 2002 the proportion of Nassau Jewish residents that attends a Passover seder has decreased from 88% to 79%. Yet over the past nine years in Nassau, the percentage of children ages 5 to 17 that attend or have attended a Jewish day school has held steady at 39%. Nassau's intermarriage rate (16%) remains similar to 2002 (17%) and is the second-lowest intermarriage rate (after Brooklyn's) in the eight-county area.

Philanthropy

Nassau's overall rates of philanthropic giving have remained relatively unchanged since 2002 and are the highest rates in the eight-county area. Almost identical to 2002, in 2011 a total of 71% of Nassau County households contribute to Jewish causes (63% in combination with non-Jewish charities and 8% exclusively to Jewish charities). Thirty-eight percent of Nassau County's Jewish households report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, a much higher proportion than overall (24%) though a slightly smaller proportion than in 2002 (41%).

Exhibit 30: **Nassau: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	76,000	89,400	96,500
Jews	203,000	221,500	229,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	217,000	252,000	255,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	17%	19%	19%

Exhibit 30a: **Nassau: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	20%
18–39	20%
40–64	38%
65–74	7%
75+	14%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	64%
Partnered	5%
Never Married	12%
Separated or Divorced	8%
Widowed	12%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	4%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	1%

Exhibit 30a (continued): **Nassau: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger		27%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		35%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		37%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	23%
\$50,000–\$99,999	32%
\$100,000–\$149,000	23%
\$150,000+	23%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	86%
Rent	14%

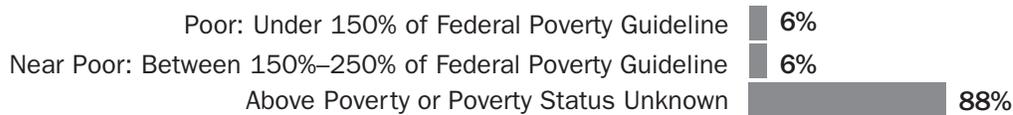
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	92%
Employed Females*	76%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 30b: **Nassau: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	34%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	30%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	15%

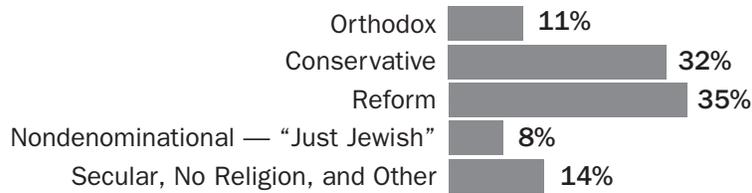
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	18%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	44%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	11,700
Help With Food or Housing	5,300
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	13,200
Services for an Adult With a Disability	12,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	2,600
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	4,200

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 30c: **Nassau: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	53%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	39%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	25%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	53%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	52%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	45%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	55%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	58%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	47%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	41%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	19%

Jewish-Engagement Level⁴²	Percent
High	44%
Moderate	26%
Low	31%

42 These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items

Exhibit 30c (continued): **Nassau: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	79%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	76%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	67%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	25%
Kosher Household	24%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	43%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	39%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	40%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	5%
None Ever	16%

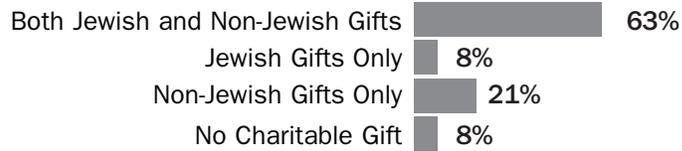
	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	2,800

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	85%
Intermarried	16%

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 30d: **Nassau: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	38%
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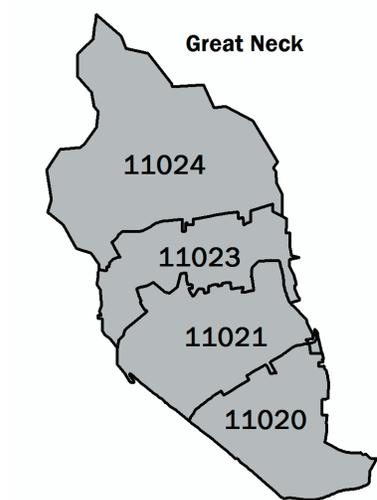
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	53%
Jewish Organizations Only	18%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	29%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

GREAT NECK



Demography and Social Characteristics

In Great Neck, there are 11,100 Jewish households that contain 29,900 people, of whom 28,700 are Jews. The area's Jewish density — that is, people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in this area — is 71%, which is extremely high. Great Neck's Jewish population has grown 26% since 2002.⁴³ Approximately a fifth (21%) of the people in Great Neck's Jewish households are under age 18 and 28% are ages 65 and over. In terms of household composition, 24% of Great Neck's households contain a child ages 17 or under and 46% are senior households, which is the third-highest proportion of senior households among the profiled areas. The marital patterns parallel these age and household distributions: 69% of respondents are married and partnered and 17% are widowed — one of the highest proportions of widowed individuals in the region. Thirty-eight percent of Great Neck's households include someone who identifies as Sephardic, overwhelmingly of Persian (Iranian) descent. Seven percent of households in this area include a Jewish Israeli adult and 10% include a Russian-speaking person.

⁴³ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

Compared with other Jewish areas in the eight-county area, Great Neck is financially secure, yet it appears less prosperous compared with other Jewish areas in Nassau County. For example, while only 9% of Great Neck households are poor, this proportion is higher than overall in Nassau (6%) though lower than the eight-county level (19%). Twenty-four percent of Great Neck households report annual incomes below \$50,000, which is considerably lower than the overall proportion of households situated in the lowest income bracket (42%) and comparable to the overall rate in Nassau (23%). Twenty percent of Great Neck households with a senior sought help with activities of daily living, which is slightly higher than the Nassau rate (15%). In Great Neck, employment rates for men (84%) are comparable with the overall rate (80%), and employment rates for women (62%) are lower than the eight-county rate (71%)

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Great Neck has a variety of characteristics that appear to combine synergistically to contribute to the area's extraordinarily high levels of formal and informal Jewish connections, Jewish ritual behavior, and overall Jewish engagement. These factors include a sizeable Orthodox population, a substantial (and possibly also tightly knit) Sephardi community, and relatively high income levels. In Great Neck, 32% identify as Reform, 31% as Conservative, and nearly a fifth (18%) as Orthodox. The percentage of Orthodox Jews in Great Neck is almost twice the Nassau percentage (18% versus 11%). On every Jewish measure included in this study, Great Neck exceeds both the Nassau rate as well as the eight-county rate; for example, 71% in Great Neck belong to a synagogue, compared with 53% in Nassau and 44% overall, and 73% of Great Neck respondents have traveled to Israel, which is the third-highest level in the eight counties and higher than the Nassau rate (52%) and the eight-county rate (49%). Regarding Jewish ritual behavior, 43% in Great Neck keep kosher, compared with 24% in Nassau and 32% overall in the eight-county area. Moreover, Great Neck is one of only a handful of areas where there is a high degree of correspondence between the proportion that feels being part of a Jewish community is very important (64%) and the proportion that feels part of a Jewish community (59%). Corresponding with its overall Jewish profile, Great Neck's rate of intermarriage (1%) is identical to Borough Park's rate and is the lowest in the eight-county area, where the overall rate is 22%.

Philanthropy

Ninety-four percent of Great Neck households report making charitable contributions. Seventy-nine percent donate to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes — the highest in the eight-county area — and only 5% donate exclusively to non-Jewish causes, among the lowest in the region. Great Neck has the second-highest proportion of households (50%) who say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York.

Exhibit 31: **Great Neck: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	8,200	11,100
Jews	22,800	28,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	23,600	29,900
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	59%	71%

Exhibit 31a: **Great Neck: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

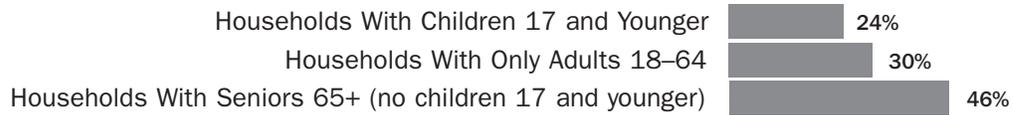
Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	21%
18-39	21%
40-64	31%
65-74	7%
75+	21%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	65%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	8%
Separated or Divorced	6%
Widowed	17%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	10%

Exhibit 31a (continued): **Great Neck: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)



Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	24%
\$50,000–\$99,999	35%
\$100,000–\$149,000	19%
\$150,000+	22%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	83%
Rent	17%

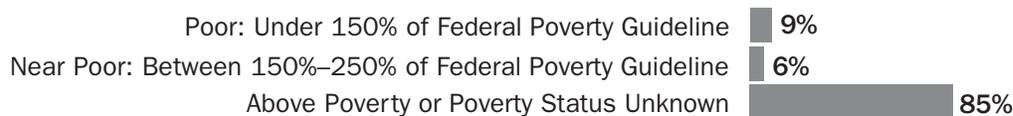
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	84%
Employed Females*	62%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 31b: **Great Neck: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	37%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	20%

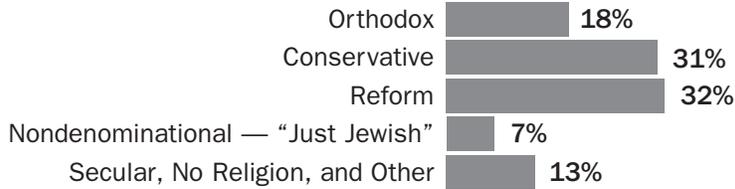
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	15%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	51%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	1,300
Help With Food or Housing	500
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,300
Services for an Adult With a Disability	900
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 31c: **Great Neck: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	71%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	43%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	31%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	70%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	73%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	60%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	70%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	78%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	64%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	59%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	22%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	60%
Moderate	27%
Low	13%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 31c (continued): **Great Neck: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	85%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	81%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	78%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	48%
Kosher Household	43%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	70%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	53%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	41%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	59%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	32%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	4%
None Ever	6%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	99%
Intermarried	1%

Exhibit 31d: **Great Neck: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	50%
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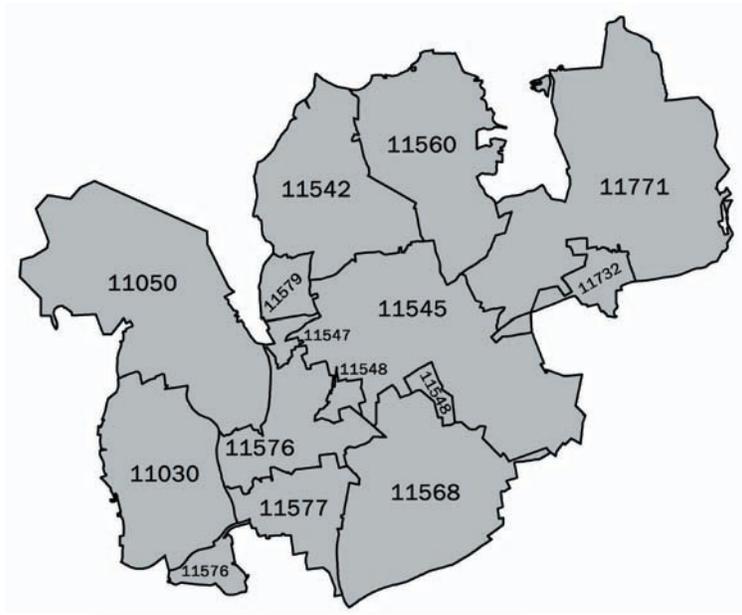
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	55%
Jewish Organizations Only	29%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	16%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

ROSLYN/PORT WASHINGTON/GLEN COVE/OLD WESTBURY/ OYSTER BAY AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area, there are 13,300 Jewish households containing 39,200 people, of whom 34,800 are Jewish. This area's Jewish population has increased 27% since 2002.⁴⁴ This area's Jewish households are split among those with children under age 18 (36%), those occupied by adults under age 65 and no children (32%), and senior households (31%). Regarding the actual age distributions, 26% of the individuals residing in Jewish households in the area are under age 18 and 17% are ages 65 and over. Seventy-four percent of the Jewish residents in this area are married or partnered, 7% have never married, and 7% are widowed — a generally low percentage of widowed individuals. Only 3% of this area's households contain a Russian speaker. Eight percent of households in the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area include a respondent who identifies as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender).

⁴⁴ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

The Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area is relatively economically well-off. For example, the proportion of households in this area that report annual incomes of \$100,000 or more (45%), is comparable with the Nassau rate (44%), and much higher than overall in the eight-county region (30%). In this area, only 16% report annual incomes of under \$50,000 (compared with 23% in Nassau and 42% overall) and only 3% are poor (compared with 6% in Nassau and 19% overall in the eight counties). Yet despite the area's seemingly healthy economic condition, nearly a third (30%) report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (34%) yet lower than the eight-county rate (42%). (This finding supports other reports that the economic downturn has affected the more well-off and not only the poor and the middle class.) The employment rate for men (93%) is substantially higher than the overall rate (80%), and the employment rate for women (65%) is somewhat below the overall rate (71%). Only a third (33%) of those ages 75 and over in the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area live alone, which is one of the lowest rates in the eight-county area. Despite the area's relatively low percentage of seniors, 24% of households report needing help with activities of daily living, which is higher than the Nassau rate (15%) and comparable to the overall rate (25%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In terms of denominational identification, the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area has the highest proportion of Conservative-identified Jews (40%) among all the profiled areas. In this area, 33% identify as Reform, 2% identify as Orthodox, and 18% identify as secular or having no religion. According to the study's Jewish markers, this area has a solid core of Jewishly connected and identified residents. For example, 54% of the area's households belong to a synagogue, which is on par with Nassau (53%) and higher than overall (44%); 59% attend Jewish cultural events, which is higher than both Nassau (53%) and overall (49%); and 58% have traveled to Israel, higher than both Nassau (52%) and overall (49%). The area is on par with Nassau in terms of its Passover seder attendance and Chanukah candlelighting (78% and 70%, respectively), and it is comparable to Nassau but somewhat lower than the eight-county area as a whole on Shabbat-related ritual behaviors, such as candlelighting (23% in this area usually or always light Shabbat candles, compared with 25% in Nassau and 33% overall), and lower than both regarding keeping kosher (15% in this area versus 24% in Nassau and 32% overall). The area's intermarriage rate is 16%, which is the same as the Nassau rate (16%) and lower than the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

In the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area, charitable contributions are made by 96% of the households, which is a relatively high rate of charitable giving. In this area, 64% contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 26% contribute exclusively to a non-Jewish cause. Thirty-nine percent report that they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York, which is the fourth-highest rate among the profiled Jewish areas and substantially higher than the overall rate (24%).

Exhibit 32: **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area:
Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	11,900	13,300
Jews	27,500	34,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	32,700	39,200
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	25%	29%

Exhibit 32a: **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area:
Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	26%
18–39	18%
40–64	40%
65–74	6%
75+	11%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	68%
Partnered	6%
Never Married	7%
Separated or Divorced	12%
Widowed	7%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	3%

Exhibit 32a (continued): **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/
Oyster Bay Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger		36%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		32%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		31%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	16%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	19%
\$150,000+	26%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	86%
Rent	14%

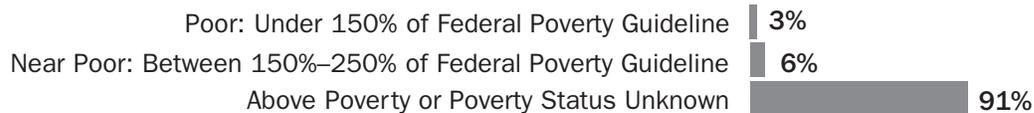
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	93%
Employed Females*	65%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 32b: **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	30%
Have Enough	29%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	41%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	24%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	18%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	33%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	2,000
Help With Food or Housing	1,400
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,800
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	500
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 32c: **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area:
Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	54%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	51%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	19%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	59%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	58%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	44%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	49%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	55%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	45%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	39%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	22%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	45%
Moderate	23%
Low	32%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 32c (continued): **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	78%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	70%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	64%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	23%
Kosher Household	15%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	39%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	36%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	12%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	70%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	4%
None Ever	14%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	800

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	84%
Intermarried	16%

Exhibit 32d: **Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area:
Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	39%
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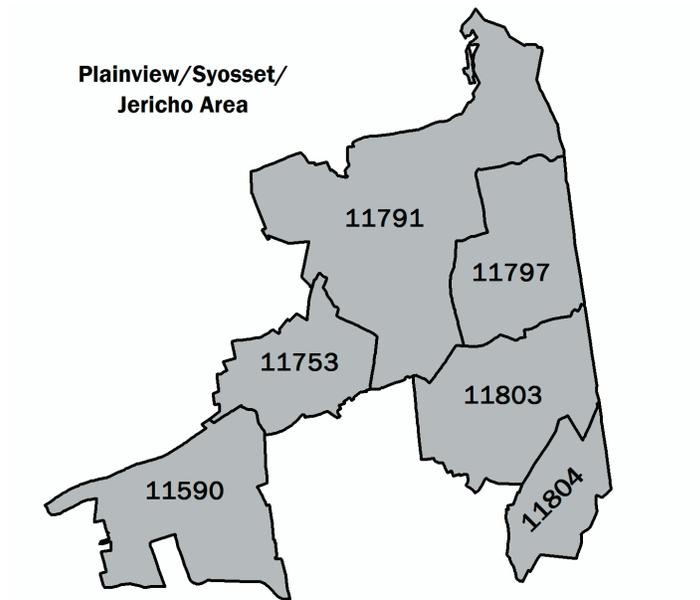
Volunteering

**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	46%
Jewish Organizations Only	21%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	33%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

PLAINVIEW/SYOSSET/JERICO AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area, there are 13,200 Jewish households, 39,000 people in Jewish households, and 35,800 Jews. Since 2002, this area has experienced an 8% decrease in the number of Jews.⁴⁵ People in Jewish households compose nearly a third (31%) of the people in this area, which represents a substantially high level of Jewish density.

Twenty-two percent of the people residing in Jewish households in the area are under age 18 and 16% are ages 65 and over. The Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area has one of the highest rates of married or partnered people (83%) in the eight-county area. The household composition reflects the age distribution: 35% of households include a child under age 18 and 29% are senior households, containing only seniors and no one under age 18. Only 3% of households in the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area include a Russian speaker.

⁴⁵ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

The Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area is one of the most affluent areas in Nassau and the eight counties. Sixty percent of households report annual incomes of \$100,000 or more (compared with 44% in Nassau and 30% overall) and only 15% of households in this area have annual incomes below \$50,000 (as compared with 23% in Nassau and 42% overall). Only 3% of this area's Jewish households are poor, compared with 6% in Nassau and 19% overall in the eight-county area. In the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area, 94% of the men and 77% of the women are employed, which are higher than the overall rates. Only 37% of those ages 75 and over live alone, which is lower than the overall rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Forty-four percent of this area's Jewish respondents identify as Reform Jews; in fact, the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area has one of the most sizeable concentrations of Reform Jews in the eight-county region. There is also a substantial proportion of Conservative Jews (31%) in the area. Fewer respondents identify as Orthodox (3%) or as nondenominational or "just Jewish" (6%). On many measures of Jewish connection, this area is generally aligned with average Nassau rates although below the levels of formal and informal connections found in areas with more sizeable Orthodox populations; for example, 51% of area households belong to a synagogue, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (53%) and higher than the eight-county rate (44%). In the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area, the proportion involved in Jewish cultural activities (48%) is below the Nassau rate (53%) and on par with the overall rate (49%). This locale's rate of having been to Israel (46%) is lower than in Nassau (52%) and slightly lower than overall in the eight counties (49%). Participation in Jewish community centers is the one type of Jewish activity where this area's rate of involvement (48%) is higher than in both Nassau (39%) and overall (32%). Jewish respondents in the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area are substantially more likely to observe Passover, Chanukah, and Yom Kippur than elsewhere (in this area, 86% usually attend seder, 86% usually or always light Chanukah candles, and 73% fast all day on Yom Kippur) and substantially less likely to engage in Sabbath-related or kashrut-related behaviors: in this area, only 15% sometimes or regularly light Shabbat candles and only 15% keep kosher. The intermarriage rate in this area is 14%, which is comparable with the Nassau rate (16%) and below the overall rate (22%).

Philanthropy

In the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area, charitable contributions are made by 91% of Jewish households, which is on par with the Nassau rate of philanthropic giving. In this area, 65% say they contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 20% contribute exclusively to a non-Jewish cause. Thirty-nine percent report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, which is comparable with the Nassau rate (38%) and considerably higher than the eight-county rate (24%).

Exhibit 33: **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	13,200	13,200
Jews	39,000	35,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	42,100	39,000
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	35%	31%

Exhibit 33a: **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	22%
18-39	21%
40-64	42%
65-74	7%
75+	9%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	80%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	3%
Separated or Divorced	6%
Widowed	8%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	3%

Exhibit 33a (continued): **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	35%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	36%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	29%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	15%
\$50,000–\$99,999	25%
\$100,000–\$149,000	33%
\$150,000+	27%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	97%
Rent	3%

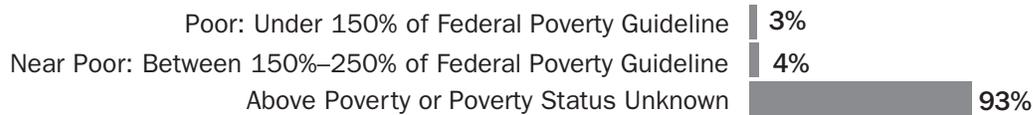
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	94%
Employed Females*	77%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 33b: **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	40%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	33%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	13%

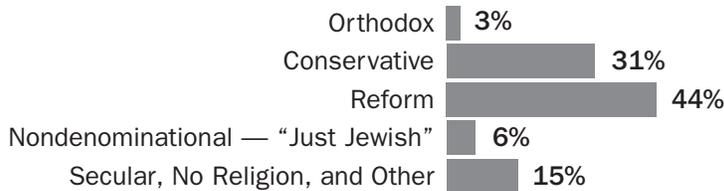
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	27%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	37%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	1,300
Help With Food or Housing	900
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	800
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 33c: **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	51%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	48%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	22%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	48%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	46%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	42%
Respondent's Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	57%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	60%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	49%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	37%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	22%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	42%
Moderate	35%
Low	23%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 33c (continued): **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	86%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	86%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	73%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	15%
Kosher Household	15%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	35%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	38%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	30%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	18%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	45%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	9%
None Ever	29%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	500

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	86%
Intermarried	14%

Exhibit 33d: **Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	39%
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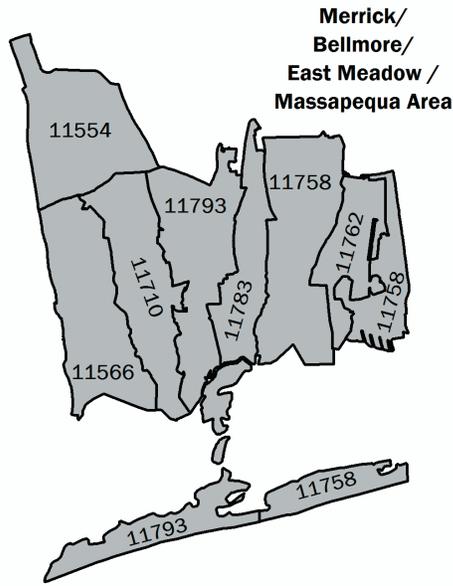
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	56%
Jewish Organizations Only	17%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	28%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

MERRICK/BELLMORE/EAST MEADOW/MASSAPEQUA AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area, there are 15,100 Jewish households with 44,500 people, of whom 38,500 are Jews. There has been substantial growth (26%) in the number of Jews in this area since 2002.⁴⁶ Nineteen percent of the people who reside in Jewish households in the area are under age 18 and 17% are ages 65 and over. In terms of household composition, Jewish households are fairly evenly divided among those that include children (33%), those with people under age 65 but no children (35%), and senior households (32%). Five percent of Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker.

⁴⁶ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

The Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area is fairly economically stable. Half (51%) of all households report annual incomes of more than \$100,000, which is higher than the Nassau rate (44%) and considerably above the proportion in the eight-county area (30%). Sixteen percent of households report annual incomes below \$50,000, which is a smaller percentage than in Nassau (23%) and than overall (42%). Similarly, the percentage of households in this area that are poor (5%) is about the same as the Nassau rate (6%) and much lower than overall in the eight counties (19%). Thirty-five percent of households in this area report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (34%) but below the eight-county rate. (This pattern resembles the Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay area, another Nassau area that appears economically well-off but whose respondents communicate financial stress that is possibly related to the economic downturn.) In the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area, 91% of the men and 78% of the women are employed, higher than the overall rates (80% for men and 71% for women). A relatively small percentage of people ages 75 and over live alone in this area (42%), one of the lowest among the eight counties.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Regarding denominational identification, 45% of Jewish respondents identify as Reform, 29% as Conservative, and 7% as Orthodox, and another 10% identify as secular or having no religion. Although synagogue membership is comparable to the Nassau rate (53%), on several other measures of Jewish connections Jews in the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area are situated below both the Nassau and the eight-county rates; for example, 51% in this area state that being Jewish is very important to them, compared with 58% in Nassau and 57% overall, and only 41% have ever traveled to Israel, compared with 52% in Nassau and 49% overall. Regarding Jewish holiday and Jewish ritual observance, this area is very similar to the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area; specifically, in this area Jewish respondents are more likely to observe Passover, Chanukah, and Yom Kippur (in the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area, 81% usually attend seder, 84% usually or always light Chanukah candles, and 68% fast all day on Yom Kippur, compared with 86%, 86%, and 73%, respectively, in the Plainview/Syosset/Jericho area) and are substantially less likely to engage in Sabbath-related or kashrut-related behaviors; for example, in this area 16% light Shabbat candles and 13% keep kosher. Only 16% of children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. The intermarriage rate in the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area is 17%, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (16%) and below the overall rate (22%).

Philanthropy

In the Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa area, 94% of households make charitable contributions, a very high rate of charitable giving. Sixty-six percent contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, 4% donate exclusively to Jewish causes, and 24% contribute exclusively to non-Jewish charities. Thirty-seven percent of households in this area report donating to UJA-Federation of New York, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (37%) and higher than the overall rate (24%).

Exhibit 34: **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area:
Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	12,100	15,100
Jews	30,600	38,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	35,000	44,500
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	14%	19%

Exhibit 34a: **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area:
Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	19%
18-39	21%
40-64	43%
65-74	8%
75+	9%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	72%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	12%
Separated or Divorced	4%
Widowed	9%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	5%

Exhibit 34a (continued): **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area:
Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	33%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	35%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	32%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	16%
\$50,000–\$99,999	34%
\$100,000–\$149,000	24%
\$150,000+	27%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	94%
Rent	6%

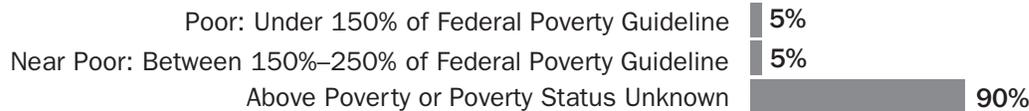
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	91%
Employed Females*	78%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 34b: **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	35%
Have Enough	35%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	30%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	5%

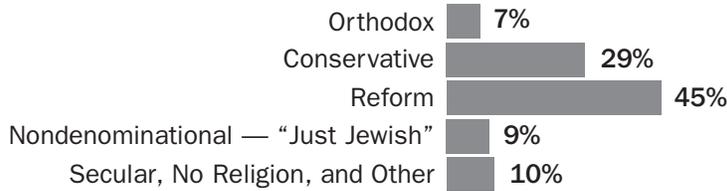
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	11%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	42%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	1,700
Help With Food or Housing	400
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,100
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 34c: **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	53%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	30%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	25%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	51%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	41%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	40%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	56%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	51%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	42%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	37%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	20%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	39%
Moderate	31%
Low	31%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 34c (continued): **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area:
Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	81%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	84%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	68%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	16%
Kosher Household	13%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	40%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	35%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	24%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	16%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	60%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	9%
None Ever	16%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	83%
Intermarried	17%

Exhibit 34d: **Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area:
Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	37%
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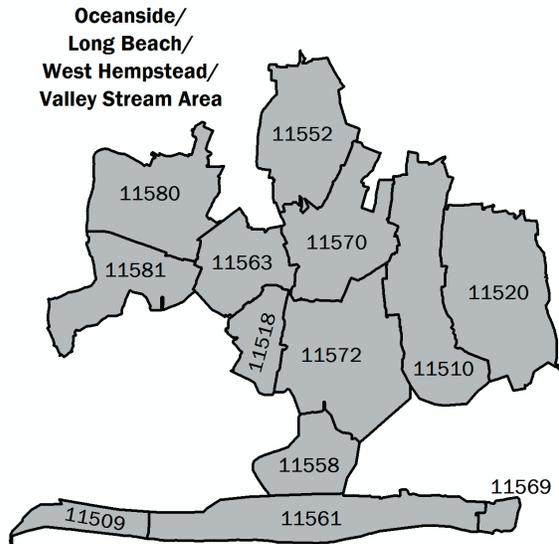
Volunteering

**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	44%
Jewish Organizations Only	19%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	37%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

**OCEANSIDE/LONG BEACH/WEST HEMPSTEAD/
VALLEY STREAM AREA**



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area, there are 22,000 Jewish households in which 52,500 people reside, of whom 45,900 are Jews. Since 2002, the number of Jews in this area has stayed about the same (-1%).⁴⁷ Fifteen percent of those in Jewish households in the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area comprise children under age 18 (the lowest percentage in Nassau), and individuals ages 65 and over make up 27% of the population in this area — one of the highest percentages of seniors in Nassau. Correspondingly, senior households make up 42% of the area’s households and those with children make up only 17%. Sixty-two percent of the area’s population is married or partnered, the lowest rate in Nassau, and 14% are widowed. Only 3% of the area’s Jewish households include a Russian-speaking individual.

People in Need

Similar to Great Neck, the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area generally seems to be financially stable, yet it appears less prosperous when compared with other areas in Nassau County and, in fact, is the least affluent of the six profiled Nassau areas. Although 38% of households in this area

⁴⁷ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings

report annual incomes of more than \$100,000, 35% have annual incomes of under \$50,000, compared with 23% in Nassau and 42% in the eight-county area. There are several other indicators that the area is not as well-off as its Nassau neighbors: for example, this area has the lowest rate of home ownership (82%) among the profiled Nassau areas, and 11% of its households are poor, as compared with 6% of Nassau households. In addition, 40% of the respondents indicate that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, which is considerably higher than the Nassau rate of 34%. Employment rates for both men and women in the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area are above the overall averages: 90% of the men in this area are employed, compared with 80% overall, and 82% of the women in this area are employed, compared with 71% overall. This locale has a slightly higher percentage of people who report needing help with activities of daily living: 18% in this area compared with 15% in Nassau.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The largest proportions of area residents identify denominationally as either Reform (32%) or as Conservative (28%); 12% identify as Orthodox and 11% identify as nondenominational or “just Jewish.” Compared with elsewhere in Nassau, an unusually high proportion of Jewish respondents in the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area identify as secular or having no religion (18%). On most every measure of formal and informal Jewish connections, this area’s Jewish respondents are below the Nassau and the eight-county rates; however, the one exception concerns the 48% of the area’s Jewish households that belong to a synagogue, which is higher than the eight-county rate (44%) yet below the Nassau rate (53%). In the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area, 31% have attended a program at a Jewish community center, 45% have traveled to Israel, and only 37% say that being part of a Jewish community is somewhat or very important; the latter is lower than both the Nassau rate (47%) and the overall rate (44%). Jewish residents of the area usually are lower than the Nassau levels regarding their observance of Jewish holidays and Jewish ritual behaviors: 70% usually or always attends a Passover seder and the same proportion usually or always lights Chanukah candles (compared with 79% and 76%, respectively, in Nassau); 22% lights Shabbat candles (compared with 25% in Nassau). The area’s intermarriage rate is 18%, which is comparable to the Nassau rate (16%) and below the overall rate 22%.

Philanthropy

In the Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream area, 86% of the households make charitable contributions. Fifty-eight percent of households contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities and 20% donate exclusively to non-Jewish charities. Reflecting both this area’s financial situation as well as its somewhat weaker levels of Jewish identification and connection, the proportion of this area’s households who say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York (32%) is lower than in Nassau (38%) although higher than the overall rate (24%).

Exhibit 35: **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	20,200	22,000
Jews	46,500	45,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	53,100	52,500
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	17%	18%

Exhibit 35a: **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	15%
18–39	20%
40–64	38%
65–74	7%
75+	20%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	56%
Partnered	6%
Never Married	14%
Separated or Divorced	10%
Widowed	14%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	3%

Exhibit 35a (continued): **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	17%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	40%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	42%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	35%
\$50,000–\$99,999	28%
\$100,000–\$149,000	22%
\$150,000+	16%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	82%
Rent	18%

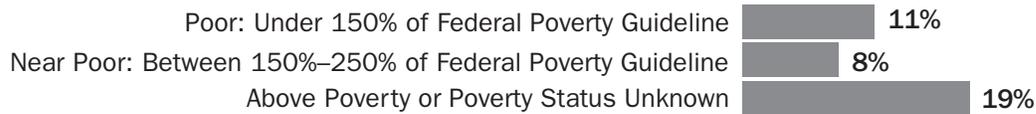
Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	90%
Employed Females*	82%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 35b: **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	40%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	23%

Poverty (Percent of Households)



Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	18%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	12%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	48%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member’s Serious or Chronic Illness	2,500
Help With Food or Housing	700
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	3,000
Services for an Adult With a Disability	3,300
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	800
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	400

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 35c: **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	48%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	31%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	25%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	46%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	45%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	39%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	49%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	54%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	37%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	32%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	13%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	33%
Moderate	27%
Low	39%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 35c (continued): **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	70%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	70%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	59%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	22%
Kosher Household	26%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	34%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	34%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	50%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	27%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	4%
None Ever	20%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	600

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	82%
Intermarried	18%

Exhibit 35d: **Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area:
Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	32%
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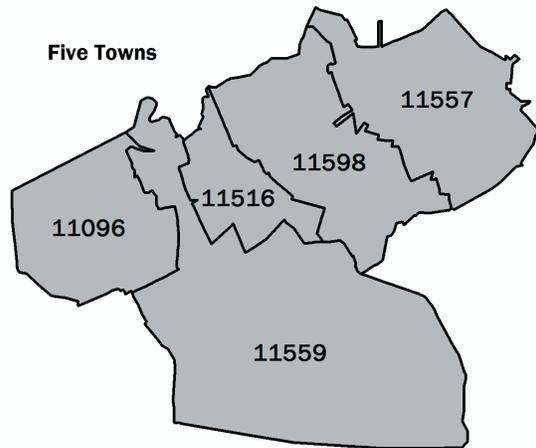
Volunteering

**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	46%
Jewish Organizations Only	18%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	37%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

FIVE TOWNS



Demography and Social Characteristics

The Five Towns comprises Woodmere, Hewlett, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Inwood. In the Five Towns, there are 8,400 Jewish households in which 25,800 people reside, of whom 25,000 are Jewish. Since 2002, the Five Towns has experienced a 4% growth in its Jewish population. Children under age 18 make up 29% of the area's residents (the highest proportion of children in Nassau) and people ages 65 and over make up 21%. In terms of household composition, 33% are households that include a child under age 18 and no seniors, and 42% of households are senior households that contain only seniors and no one under age 18; both of these proportions are higher than the eight-county rates, where 25% of households include a child under 18 and 35% are senior households. Only 3% of Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker.

People in Need

The Five Towns appears to be an economically stable area in which 54% of households report annual incomes of more than \$100,000 and only 15% report annual household incomes of less than \$50,000. Only 4% of Five Towns households are poor, as compared with 6% in Nassau and 19% overall in the eight-county area. However, a possible sign of underlying economic distress may be reflected in the 30% of households in the Five Towns that report they cannot make ends meet or are just managing. The Five Towns has the highest rate of employment for men (97%) in the eight-county area and one of the highest rates of employment for women (80%). Fifty-two percent of people ages 75 and over live alone, which is comparable to the eight-county average. The relatively high rates of needing help with activities of daily living than elsewhere in Nassau — 24% in the Five Towns, 15% in Nassau, and 25% overall — is perhaps related to the relatively high proportion of seniors residing in the Five Towns.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Five Towns is one of the most Jewishly connected communities in the eight-county area. This finding is undoubtedly related to the Five Towns containing the highest percentage of Orthodox residents (45%) outside of the Brooklyn Orthodox enclaves. In the Five Towns, 31% identify as Conservative and 15% identify as Reform; much smaller proportions identify as nondenominational or “just Jewish” (4%) or secular or no religion (5%). Among all the profiled areas, the Five Towns is the most outstanding in terms of the proportion that has been to Israel (83% in the Five Towns compared with 49% overall) and in its level of attachment to Israel; specifically, in the Five Towns 70% state that they are very attached to Israel, compared with 44% overall. The Five Towns community is an outlier as well on other indicators of Jewish connections, such as synagogue membership (78%), participation at Jewish community center programs (44%), and the percentage indicating that being a member of a Jewish community is very important to them (76% in the Five Towns compared with 47% in Nassau and 44% overall). In fact, the Five Towns is the only area that registered no gap between those who indicate that being part of a Jewish community is important to them (76%) and those who indicate they feel a lot part of a Jewish community (76%), possibly a marker of a cohesive community. Five Towns Jewish residents also engage in Jewish ritual behaviors at levels that exceed the Nassau and overall rates: 94% participate in a Passover seder, 59% keep kosher, and 61% regularly light Shabbat candles. In the Five Towns, 93% of children ages 5 to 17 attend or have attended a Jewish day school. Consistent with the area’s Jewish demographic profile, the intermarriage rate in the Five Towns is 4%, one of the lowest in the eight-county area.

Philanthropy

The Five Towns is characterized by the one of the highest levels of overall charitable giving throughout the eight-county area: 95% of its households make charitable contributions. In the Five Towns, 70% contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities and 19% contribute exclusively to Jewish cause; only 6% contribute exclusively to a non-Jewish cause. Fifty-four percent of Five Towns households report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, the highest proportion of UJA-Federation giving in the entire eight-county area.

Exhibit 36: **Five Towns: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	8,700	8,400
Jews	24,100	25,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	25,400	25,800
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	57%	57%

Exhibit 36a: **Five Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	29%
18-39	19%
40-64	32%
65-74	7%
75+	14%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	67%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	9%
Separated or Divorced	4%
Widowed	17%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	3%

Exhibit 36a (continued): **Five Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	33%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	25%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	42%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	15%
\$50,000–\$99,999	30%
\$100,000–\$149,000	24%
\$150,000+	30%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	96%
Rent	4%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	97%
Employed Females*	80%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 36b: **Five Towns: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	30%
Have Enough	47%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	23%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	4%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	<1%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	96%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	24%

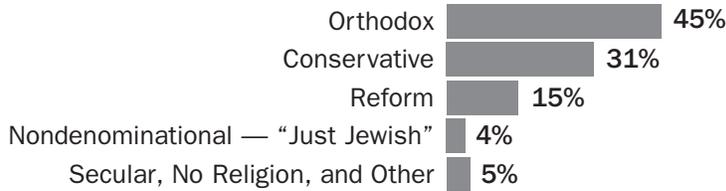
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	6%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	52%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,600
Help With Food or Housing	400
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,400
Services for an Adult With a Disability	1,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	600
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	800

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 36c: **Five Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	78%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	44%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	49%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	62%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	83%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	70%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	90%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	79%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	76%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	76%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	24%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	76%
Moderate	15%
Low	9%

* See page 253 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 36c (continued): **Five Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	94%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	85%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	78%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	61%
Kosher Household	59%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	73%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	67%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	57%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	93%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	7%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	<1%

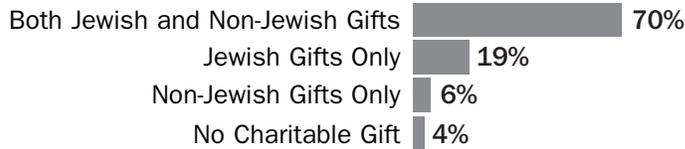
	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	400

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	96%
Intermarried	4%

Exhibit 36d: **Five Towns: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	54%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	63%
Jewish Organizations Only	34%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	3%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 8 | **SUFFOLK**

**Commack/East Northport/Huntington
Area**

**Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook
Area**

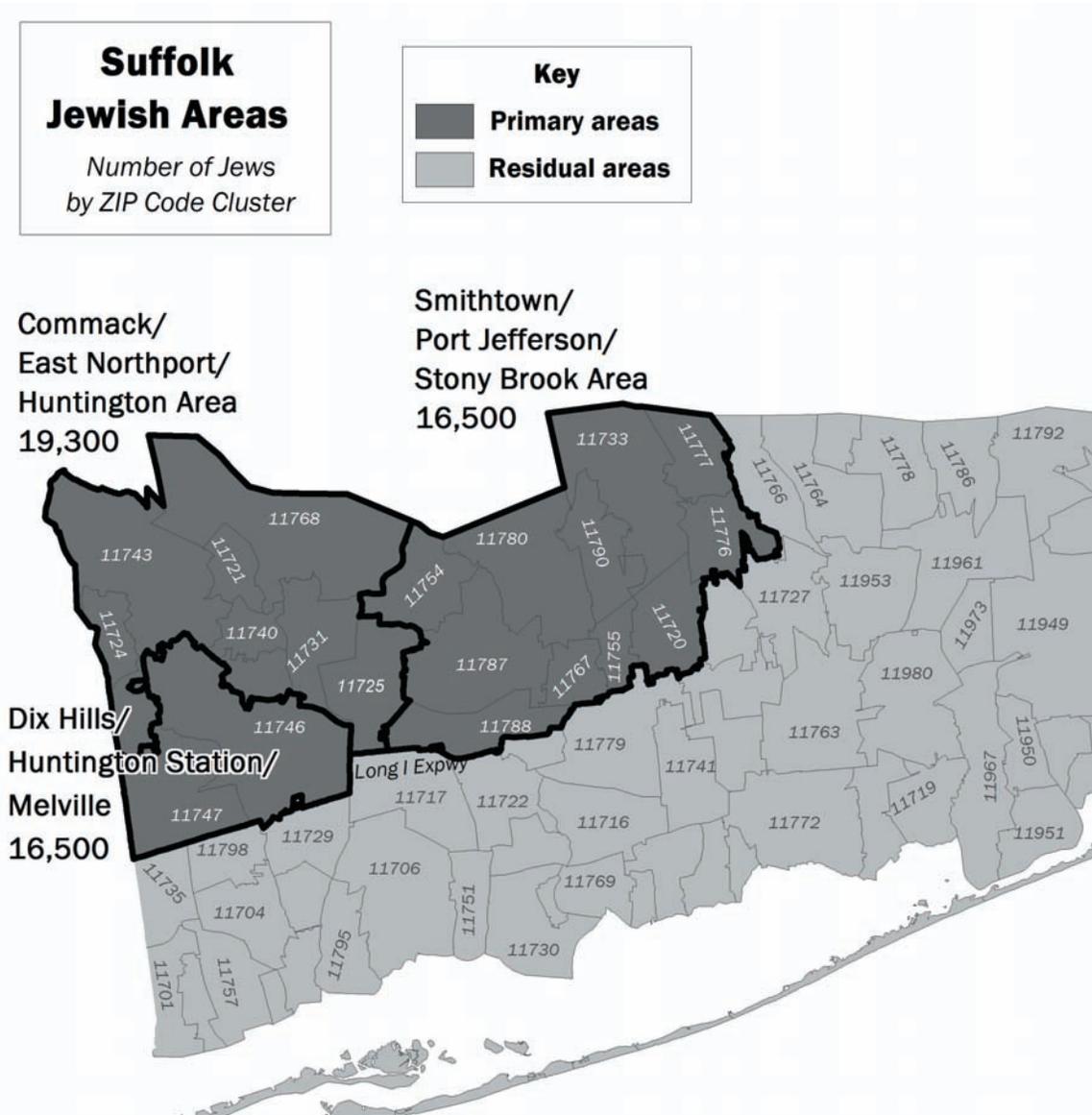


Exhibit 37: **Suffolk: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011**

Primary Area**	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
Commack/ East Northport/ Huntington Area	49,800	8,300	17%	19,300	23%	142,400	22,700	16%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	28,000	7,000	25%	16,500	19%	86,900	17,700	21%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	71,000	7,400	10%	16,500	19%	217,000	19,800	9%
Suffolk Residual Areas**	349,100	20,100	6%	33,400	39%	1,040,500	51,500	5%
TOTAL, SUFFOLK COUNTY	497,900	42,800	9%	85,700	100%	1,486,800	111,700	8%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

SUFFOLK: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

Among the three profiled suburban communities, Suffolk is the only county that has experienced Jewish population loss since 2002. Over the past nine years, the number of Jews in Suffolk has decreased 4% and the number of people in Jewish households in Suffolk has shrunk 12%. Another indication that Suffolk County is not “growing” its Jewish population is evident from the finding that its Jewish density, or the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of all people in the area, has remained the same (8%) since 1991, when it was 9%. In fact, nearly half (47%) of the Suffolk Jewish population resides in the residual area, outside the more Jewishly populated primary areas.

The traditional family-oriented nature of the area is reflected in its high proportion of married or partnered individuals (68%), the second highest of all the eight counties (in Nassau, it is 69%). However, changes seem to be occurring in the composition of Suffolk’s Jewish families as evidenced by the decrease in the proportion of children under age 18, from 24% in 2002 to 18% in 2011; over the same time period, the percentage of seniors ages 65 and over in Suffolk has increased from 12% in 2002 to 19% in 2011. Yet, despite this increase in seniors and senior households (households with seniors and no children under age 18), Suffolk County’s proportion of people ages 65 and over is lower than the overall eight-county proportion.

People in Need

Suffolk’s Jewish household-income profile is split: a substantial proportion (41%) report annual incomes in excess of \$100,000, which is considerably above the eight-county rate (30%); yet, among the three suburban counties, Suffolk County also has the highest proportion (29%) of households with annual incomes of less than \$50,000. The increase from 2002 to 2011 in the proportion of households that indicate they cannot make ends meet or are just managing (from 34% to 40%) might reflect the economic distress being experienced by those on the lower end of the income spectrum. As in 2002, 8% of households are poor. In Suffolk County, 86% of men and 80% of women are employed, both higher than the overall rates of employment for men and women. Although the proportion of people ages 65 and over has increased in Suffolk County since 2002, only 44% of individuals over age 75 live alone, which is lower than the overall rate. Similarly, the proportion of people in need of help with activities of daily living (15%) is also lower than the eight-county rate.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

A third (33%) of Suffolk County Jewish respondents identify as Reform, 27% as Conservative, and 2% as Orthodox. In the past nine years, the proportion that identifies denominationally has decreased from 73% to 62%; correspondingly, from 2002 to 2011 the proportion identifying as nondenominational or “just Jewish” has increased from 8% to 14%. As elsewhere, the biggest growth during this time has occurred in the proportion identifying as secular or having no religion, from 5% in 2002 to 25% in 2011. Suffolk County has the lowest level of Jewish connections and engagement among the eight counties and, furthermore, its level of Jewish engagement has weakened since 2002; for example, in 2011 34% indicate that being Jewish is very important to them, considerably lower than the county’s rate (49%) in 2002 and also considerably lower than the 2011 eight-county rate (44%). Suffolk County Jewish respondents also exhibit somewhat lower levels of Jewish cultural engagement than overall (45% in Suffolk and 49% overall). Among all eight counties, Suffolk Jewish respondents have the fewest mostly Jewish close friends (25%), score the lowest on the Index of Jewish engagement (only 21% are “high” or “very high” on this scale, compared with 38% overall; see footnote on page 313 for an explanation of the index), and have the highest intermarriage rate (39% in Suffolk compared with 22% overall). Israel travel remained fairly constant (30% in 2002 and 31% in 2011), though it is below the 2011 eight-county rate (49%).

Philanthropy and Volunteering

Despite its lower levels of Jewish engagement and connection, Suffolk’s rate of reported philanthropic giving to UJA-Federation of New York (23%) is comparable to the overall rate (24%) and also comparable to Suffolk County’s 2002 rate (22%). Suffolk’s total rate of Jewish giving (50%), which includes both Jewish and non-Jewish gifts (45%) and exclusively Jewish gifts (5%), is somewhat lower than the overall total level of Jewish giving (57%). Among the eight counties, Suffolk has the highest rate of donating exclusively to non-Jewish charities (35%). Similarly, Suffolk has the highest rate of volunteering for organizations that are not exclusively Jewish (49%).

Exhibit 38: **Suffolk: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	37,000	44,300	42,800
Jews	98,000	90,200	85,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	116,000	127,600	111,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	9%	9%	8%

Exhibit 38a: **Suffolk: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	18%
18–39	21%
40–64	43%
65–74	9%
75+	10%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	65%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	12%
Separated or Divorced	10%
Widowed	11%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	2%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	1%

Exhibit 38a (continued): **Suffolk: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	28%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	42%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	30%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	29%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	24%
\$150,000+	17%

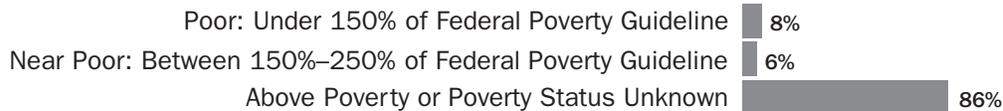
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	82%
Rent	18%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	86%
Employed Females*	80%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 38b: **Suffolk: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	40%
Have Enough	34%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	26%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	15%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	19%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	44%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	8,400
Help With Food or Housing	2,800
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	6,700
Services for an Adult With a Disability	5,600
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,000
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	1,500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 38c: **Suffolk: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	35%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	31%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	19%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	45%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	31%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	29%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	25%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	34%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	23%
Feels Part of a Jewish community — A Lot	22%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	24%

Jewish-Engagement Level⁵¹**Percent**

High	21%
Moderate	29%
Low	50%

51 These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 38c (continued): **Suffolk: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	62%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	68%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	50%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	12%
Kosher Household	10%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	31%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	30%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	28%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	19%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	44%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	12%
None Ever	27%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	61%
Intermarried	39%

Exhibit 38d: **Suffolk: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	23%
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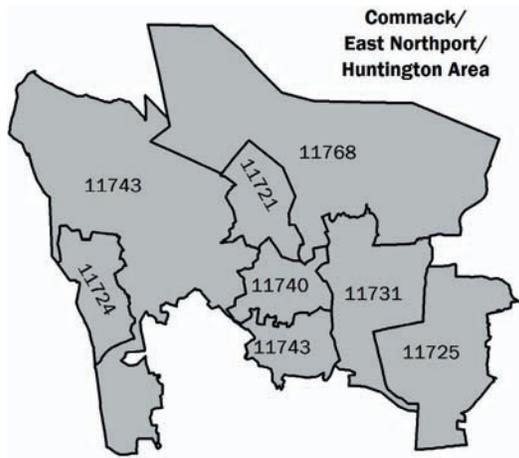
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	40%
Jewish Organizations Only	11%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	49%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

COMMACK/EAST NORTHPORT/HUNTINGTON AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

In the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area, there are 8,300 Jewish households in which 22,700 people reside, of whom 19,300 are Jews. This area has experienced a substantial (50%) growth in its Jewish population since 2002.⁵² In fact, the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area is the third-highest area in terms of the rate of Jewish population growth in the eight-county area. Twenty-one percent of individuals in Jewish households in this area are under age 18, which is comparable to the eight-county proportion (23%), and 14% are ages 65 and over, which is below the eight-county proportion (20%). The structure of households in this area parallels these age distributions: 32% of the households in the area include a child under age 18 and 25% are senior households. In the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area, 74% of the people in Jewish households are married or partnered and 16% are divorced or separated; the proportion of divorced or separated is higher than both the Suffolk rate (10%) and the overall rate (11%). Russian speakers compose only 1% of the residents in the area's Jewish households.

People in Need

This locale comprises the most financially well-off of the profiled Suffolk areas. In this area, only 17% of households report annual incomes of under \$50,000, which is lower than overall in Suffolk (29%) and in the eight counties (42%); on the other end of the income spectrum, 57% report annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, which is higher than both the Suffolk rate (41%) and the overall rate (30%).

⁵² Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

Only 1% of households in this area are poor. In the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area, a substantially higher proportion of men and a higher proportion of women are employed (92% and 81%, respectively) than overall in the eight-county area. Given the area's small proportion of seniors and that only 32% of those ages 75 and over live alone (much lower than the overall rate of 53%), it is not surprising that requests for help with activities of daily living (12%) are below the local and regional levels.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area, 39% of the Jewish residents identify as Reform, 29% identify as Conservative, and 21% identify as secular or having no religion. Forty-three percent of households belong to a synagogue, which is comparable to the eight-county rate (44%). In the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area, Jewish residents are more likely to participate in programs at a Jewish community center (43%) and attend Jewish cultural events (52%) than overall in Suffolk and the eight-county area. Despite the area's relative affluence, the experience of having been to Israel is relatively low (34%), which is perhaps attributable to its Jewish residents' low level of Israel attachment: only 25% state that they are very attached to Israel, lower than in Suffolk (29%) and the eight counties (44%). Consistent with this picture is the finding that a third (32%) of Jewish respondents in this area state that being part of a Jewish community is very important. Higher levels of Jewish engagement are found in the realm of Jewish holiday observance; for example, rates of Passover seder attendance (78%) and Chanukah candlelighting (78%) are higher in the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area than overall in the eight counties, perhaps related to the child-friendly nature of these holidays in an area that has a high proportion of children. Nearly a third (32%) of marriages in the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area are intermarriages, lower than the overall Suffolk rate (39%) yet higher than the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy and Volunteering

Eight-seven percent of Jewish households in the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area say they make charitable contributions; 50% donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 4% donate exclusively to Jewish causes. This area's total rate of donations to Jewish causes (54%) is the lowest among the profiled Suffolk areas; inversely, the area's rate of donating exclusively to non-Jewish causes (33%) is the highest among the profiled Suffolk areas and higher than the overall eight-county rate (24%). Although 25% of Jewish households in the Commack/East Northport/Huntington area report donating to UJA-Federation of New York, comparable to the eight-county rate (24%), this rate is the lowest among the three profiled Suffolk county areas. Regarding volunteering, this area has one of the highest rates of volunteering exclusively for non-Jewish organizations (55%), compared with 9% overall who volunteer only for Jewish organizations.

Exhibit 39: **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	6,100	8,300
Jews	12,900	19,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	17,900	22,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	13%	16%

Exhibit 39a: **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	21%
18–39	18%
40–64	47%
65–74	9%
75+	5%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	74%
Partnered	<1%
Never Married	3%
Separated or Divorced	16%
Widowed	8%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	1%

Exhibit 39a (continued): **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	32%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	43%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	25%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	17%
\$50,000–\$99,999	26%
\$100,000–\$149,000	37%
\$150,000+	20%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	89%
Rent	11%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	92%
Employed Females*	81%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 39b: **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	38%
Have Enough	39%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	23%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	1%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	1%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	98%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	12%

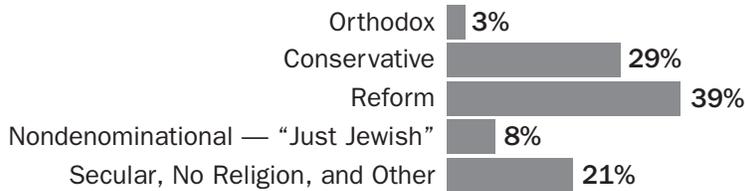
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	<1%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	32%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,200
Help With Food or Housing	200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,300
Services for an Adult With a Disability	800
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 39c: **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	43%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	43%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	24%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	52%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	34%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	25%
Respondent's Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	36%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	47%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	32%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	31%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	20%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	29%
Moderate	34%
Low	37%

* See page 313 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 39c (continued): **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	78%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	78%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	58%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	19%
Kosher Household	14%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	36%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	32%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	26%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	29%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	41%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	18%
None Ever	12%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	68%
Intermarried	32%

Exhibit 39d: **Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	25%
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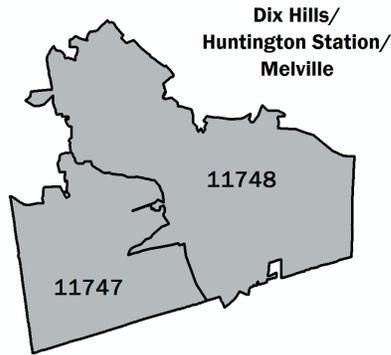
Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	36%
Jewish Organizations Only	9%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	55%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

DIX HILLS/HUNTINGTON STATION/MELVILLE



Demography and Social Characteristics

In Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville, there are 7,000 Jewish households in which 17,700 people reside, of whom 16,500 are Jews. This area has experienced a 7% increase in its Jewish population since 2002.⁵³ Twenty-one percent of the residents in Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville are ages 65 and over, the highest percentage of seniors among profiled Suffolk areas yet a proportion that is comparable to the overall rate (20%). Children under age 18 reside in only 22% of the area's households, which is comparable to the regional proportion. Senior households in which a senior citizen and no children reside make up nearly a third (36%) of the households in this area. Only 2% of households in this area include a Russian speaker.

People in Need

Although Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville has the highest proportion among all the profiled Suffolk areas of households with annual incomes of less than \$50,000 (26%), according to most economic indicators this area is doing well. For example, 52% of households in Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville have annual incomes of more than \$100,000, a higher rate than in Suffolk (41%) and overall (30%), and only 2% are poor. In Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville, 95% of men (the second-highest rate in the eight-county area) and 91% of women (the highest rate in the eight-county area) are employed. Despite the high proportion of seniors in this area, only 40% of those ages 75 and over live alone.

⁵³ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville, 32% identify as Reform, 25% as Conservative, and only 1% as Orthodox. Compared with the other profiled Suffolk areas, a lower proportion of Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville Jewish residents are identified with a specific Jewish denomination; in fact, 27% identify as secular or no religion, the highest proportion among the profiled Suffolk areas. In terms of many conventional measures of Jewish identity and Jewish connections, this area is comparable or higher than the Suffolk County rates yet below the eight-county rates: 42% of the area's Jewish households belong to a synagogue, 44% participate in a Jewish community center program, and 56% attend Jewish cultural events — all rates that are higher than the local Suffolk rates. The area's rate of having been to Israel (44%) is above the rate of the other profiled Suffolk area rates and just slightly below the eight-county rate (49%). The proportion of Jewish respondents in Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville reporting that most of their close friends are Jewish (44%) is much higher than overall in Suffolk and is possibly related to the area's low intermarriage rate. In this area, respondents are more likely to attend Passover seder (73%) and to regularly light Chanukah candles (82%) than overall in Suffolk, where 62% attend Passover seder and 68% light Chanukah candles. Among the three profiled Suffolk areas, Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville has the lowest rate of intermarriage (12%) and a substantially lower rate than overall in the eight-county area (22%).

Philanthropy and Volunteering

In Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville, 84% of households make charitable contributions; 64% contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 6% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes. Thirty-one percent say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York, which is above the overall eight-county rate (24%). Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville has one of the highest rates (53%) of volunteering exclusively for non-Jewish organizations.

Exhibit 40: **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	5,400	7,000
Jews	15,500	16,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	18,300	17,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	23%	21%

Exhibit 40a: **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	12%
18-39	16%
40-64	51%
65-74	8%
75+	13%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	82%
Partnered	1%
Never Married	3%
Separated or Divorced	5%
Widowed	9%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	2%

Exhibit 40a (continued): **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	22%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	42%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	36%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	26%
\$50,000–\$99,999	22%
\$100,000–\$149,000	26%
\$150,000+	26%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	95%
Rent	5%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	95%
Employed Females*	91%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 40b: **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	29%
Have Enough	45%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	26%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	2%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	4%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	95%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	5%

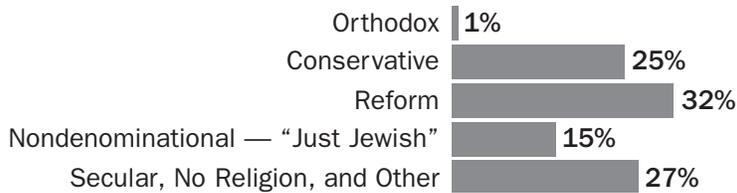
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	47%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	40%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	2,000
Help With Food or Housing	100
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,400
Services for an Adult With a Disability	600
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	<100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	200

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 40c: **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	42%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	44%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	27%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	56%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	44%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	36%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	44%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	39%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	36%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	34%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	16%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	35%
Moderate	26%
Low	39%

* See page 313 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 40c (continued): **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	73%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	82%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	45%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	13%
Kosher Household	12%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	30%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	28%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	26%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	61%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	<1%
None Ever	13%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	<100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	89%
Intermarried	12%

 Exhibit 40d: **Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

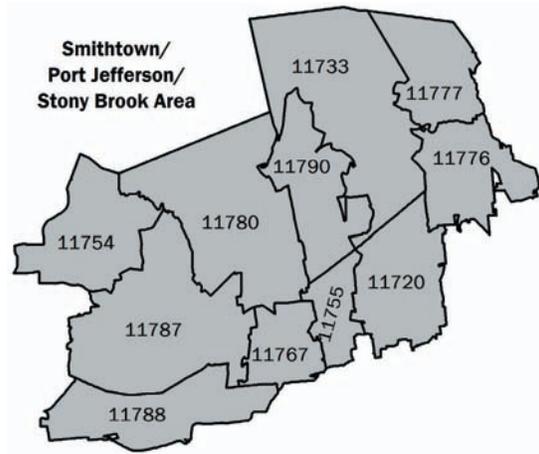
Contributed to UJA-Federation	31%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	36%
Jewish Organizations Only	11%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	53%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

SMITHTOWN/PORT JEFFERSON/STONY BROOK AREA



Demography and Social Characteristics

The Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area includes 7,400 Jewish households in which 19,800 people reside, of whom 16,500 are Jews. This area's Jewish population has decreased 6% since 2002.⁵⁴ Eighteen percent of the people in the Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area's Jewish households are under age 18 and 16% are ages 65 and over. The area has the smallest proportion of married or partnered people (65%) among the profiled Suffolk areas and the highest percentage (17%) of those who have never been married. Five percent of the Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker — higher than the other Suffolk areas.

People in Need

Forty-five percent of Jewish households in the Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area have annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, which constitutes the lowest proportion in this income category among the three profiled Suffolk areas though is above both the Suffolk and eight-county rates. Another indicator that this area might be relatively less well-off than its neighbors is the finding that it has the lowest rate of home ownership (79%) of the three profiled Suffolk areas. Additionally, 29% of households in this area indicate that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing. However, on other economic indicators, this area appears relatively stable; for example, only 1% of households in this area are poor, and both men and women are employed (93% of men and 84% of women) at rates considerably above the eight-county rates (80% for men and 71% for women).

⁵⁴ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

The Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area's Jewish connections and identity profile is the most inconsistent among the three profiled Suffolk County areas. Particularly unusual is that, of the three profiled Suffolk areas, the area has both the highest rate of intermarriage (36%) and the highest rate of contributions to UJA-Federation of New York (36%). In this area, 34% of respondents identify as Reform, 29% as Conservative, 21% as secular or no religion, and 15% as nondenominational or "just Jewish." Regarding formal Jewish connections, 39% of Jewish households in this area belong to a synagogue and 38% participate in Jewish community center programs — both rates that are lower than those of the other profiled Suffolk areas. Only 36% of Jewish respondents in this area have traveled to Israel, one of the lowest rates in the eight-county area. In terms of their subjective Jewish connections, only 27% of Jewish respondents report that most of their close friends are Jewish, one of the lowest rates in the eight-county area, and only 25% indicate that it is very important to them to belong to a Jewish community — rates that are lower than in the other Suffolk areas. Jewish respondents in this area usually attend a Passover seder (76%) and usually or always light Chanukah candles (78%) at rates that are higher than the overall eight-county rates (69% and 68%, respectively). The intermarriage rate in the Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area is 36%, one of the highest in the eight-county area.

Philanthropy and Volunteering

A very high proportion (93%) of households in the Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook area make charitable contributions; 55% percent contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 11% donate exclusively to Jewish causes. The proportion of the area's households that report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York (36%) is higher than the overall Suffolk rate (23%) and the eight-county rate (24%). This area has one of the highest rates (53%) of volunteering exclusively for a non-Jewish organization.

Exhibit 41: **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	8,800	7,400
Jews	17,500	16,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	24,600	19,800
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	12%	9%

Exhibit 41a: **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	18%
18-39	23%
40-64	43%
65-74	9%
75+	7%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	63%
Partnered	2%
Never Married	17%
Separated or Divorced	10%
Widowed	9%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	5%

Exhibit 41a (continued): **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger		31%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		42%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		27%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	19%
\$50,000–\$99,999	37%
\$100,000–\$149,000	23%
\$150,000+	22%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	79%
Rent	21%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	93%
Employed Females*	84%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 41b: **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	29%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	34%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	1%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	7%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	92%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	2%

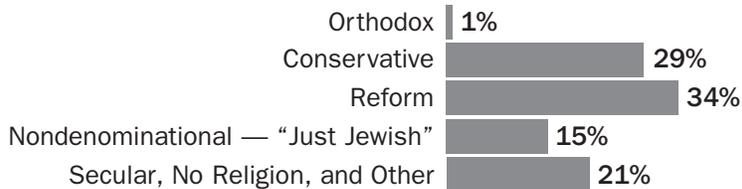
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	35%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	44%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	600
Help With Food or Housing	<100
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	700
Services for an Adult With a Disability	800
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	<100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 41c: **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	39%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	38%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	19%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	53%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	36%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	39%
Respondent's Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	27%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	47%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	25%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	31%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	19%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	28%
Moderate	32%
Low	40%

* See page 313 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 41c (continued): **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	76%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	78%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	58%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	19%
Kosher Household	8%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	36%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	36%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	28%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	17%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	34%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	12%
None Ever	37%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	300

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	64%
Intermarried	36%

Exhibit 41d: **Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	36%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	41%
Jewish Organizations Only	6%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	53%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

CHAPTER 9 | WESTCHESTER

**South-Central Westchester
Sound Shore Communities
River Towns
North-Central and
Northwestern Westchester**

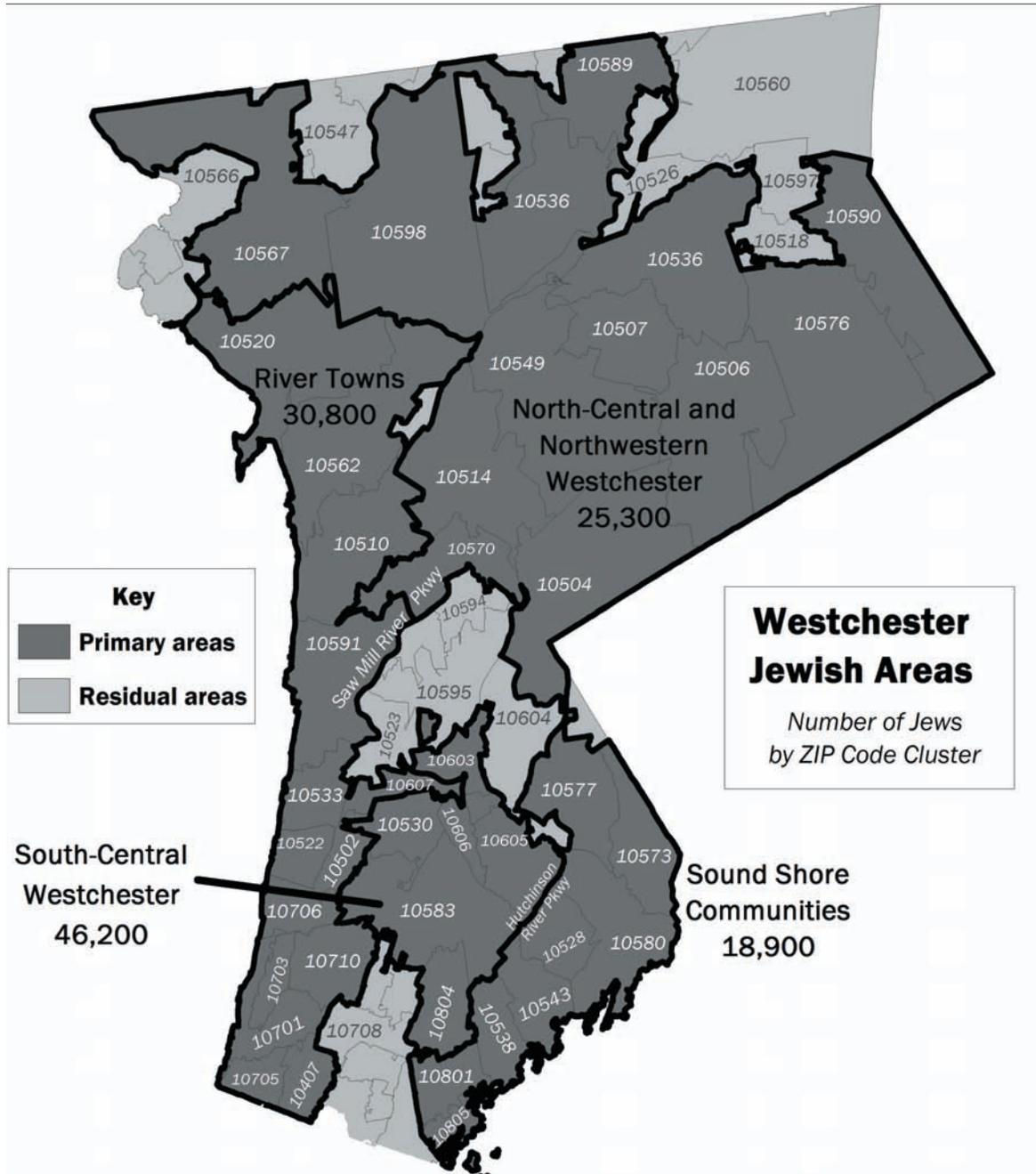


Exhibit 42: **Westchester: Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2011**

Primary Area**	All Households (Census)*	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a Percent of All Households	Jews	Jews in Area as a Percent of Jews in County	All People (Census)*	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area
South-Central Westchester	49,800	17,900	36%	46,200	34%	128,800	50,700	40%
Sound Shore Communities	59,400	9,200	15%	18,900	14%	170,400	22,900	14%
River Towns	108,600	13,700	13%	30,800	23%	294,300	37,100	13%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	49,100	10,000	20%	25,300	19%	141,100	32,400	23%
Westchester Residual Areas**	80,217	9,200	10%	15,000	11%	214,522	18,100	8%
TOTAL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY	347,200	60,000	17%	136,200	100%	949,100	161,200	17%

Sources: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 and 2010 U.S. Census data.

Note: All data is rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The 2010 U.S. Census-based county household and population totals in this table differ slightly from the county totals listed in exhibit 1-13 in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report* either due to small rounding differences or because Jewish areas in this chart are based on clusters of ZIP codes and some ZIP codes cross county boundaries. Please note that when such boundary-crossing ZIP codes occur, the population's numbers are included in only one county.

** Primary areas are clusters of ZIP codes with at least 90 interviews corresponding to a population of at least 25,000 Jewish residents (and a margin of error below 14); this chapter includes complete profiles of the Jewish population in these areas. Residual areas consist of the population residing outside the areas described above.

WESTCHESTER: COUNTY OVERVIEW

Demography and Jewish Characteristics

Over the past nine years, Westchester has experienced the largest Jewish population growth of the three suburban areas. In Westchester, from 2002 to 2011 there has been a 5% increase in both the number of Jews and in the number of people in Jewish households and a 9% increase in the number of Jewish households. This is dramatically different from the prior 11-year period, in which the number of Jewish households grew by 40% and people in Jewish households grew by 47%. The county's Jewish population is mostly concentrated in South-Central Westchester in such communities as Scarsdale, New Rochelle, and White Plains; substantial yet somewhat smaller Jewish concentrations are found in the River Towns and also in North-Central and Northwestern Westchester, in such places as Chappaqua and Briarcliff Manor.

Westchester is exhibiting the same “graying” patterns as many of the other profiled counties (with the exception of Brooklyn and the Bronx). Since 2002, the percentage of children ages 17 and under in Westchester Jewish households has decreased from 27% to 21%, and the percentage of seniors has increased from 17% to 21%. During the past nine years in Westchester, the proportion of married or partnered individuals has decreased from 75% in 2002 to 67% in 2011 and the proportion of those who have never married has increased from 9% in 2002 to 16% in 2011. The most vivid manifestation of these changes is apparent in Westchester's changed household structure: from 2002 to 2011, the proportion of households with children ages 17 and under decreased from 39% to 28%.

People in Need

By all measures, Westchester is an affluent county. Fifty-four percent of Jewish households in this county have annual incomes of more than \$100,000 and 44% report that they have extra money or are wealthy. In Westchester, only 22% of Jewish households have annual incomes of less than \$50,000, which is substantially lower than the overall proportion of households in this income category (42%). Similarly, only 7% of Westchester Jewish households are poor, which is substantially lower than the proportion in the eight-county area (18%). Yet even in this economically robust area, 26% report that they cannot make ends meet or are just managing, a 30% increase since 2002. In Westchester, the men's employment rate (86%) is above the eight-county average (80%) and the women's employment rate (73%) is comparable to the average (71%). Only 44% of individuals ages 75 and over live alone, which is below the 53% eight-county rate.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Since 2002, the proportion of Jews in Westchester who identify as Orthodox has remained about the same: 9% in 2002 and 11% in 2011. Concurrently, there has been a substantial decrease in the percentage of people who identify as Conservative, from 31% in 2002 to 22% in 2011, and a smaller decrease in Reform identification, from 42% in 2002 to 37% in 2011. From 2002 to 2011, there has been a more than threefold increase in the proportion of people who identify as secular or no religion, from 6% in 2002 to 20% in 2011. There have been some small increases in several Jewish ritual behaviors since 2002, specifically in the proportion that light Shabbat candles and keep kosher. Although Westchester's Jewish-engagement profile is somewhat lower than the county's 2002 profile, it is comparable to the overall eight-county 2011 rates; for example, the proportion in Westchester that states being Jewish is very important to them decreased from 59% in 2002 to 55% in 2011 yet remains consistent with the overall rate (57%). Similarly, travel to Israel has decreased slightly from 54% in 2002 to 51% in 2011 (which is similar to the overall rate of 49%) and 54% have attended a Jewish cultural event, higher than the overall rate (49%) yet lower than Westchester's 2002 rate (66%). Inconsistent with this pattern is the decreased percentage — from 31% in 2002 to 22% in 2011 — of Jewish children ages 5 to 17 who attend or have attended Jewish day school and the county's slightly increased intermarriage rate, from 25% in 2002 to 28% in 2011, which is above the overall intermarriage rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Westchester's philanthropic giving is consistent with its economic profile. Ninety percent of its Jewish households make charitable gifts (compared with 82% overall) and 62% donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes (compared with 44% overall); 4% donate exclusively to Jewish charities, a lower percentage than overall (15%). Although the proportion of Westchester Jewish households that donates to UJA-Federation of New York is the second highest in the eight-county area, Westchester has also experienced a 24% decrease in the number of households reporting a donation to UJA-Federation of New York, from 45% in 2002 to 35% in 2011 — the single largest decline in reported UJA-Federation of New York giving across the eight counties.

Exhibit 43: **Westchester: Jewish Population Estimates, 1991, 2002, and 2011**

Population Estimates	1991	2002	2011
Jewish Households	39,000	54,600	60,000
Jews	92,000	129,100	136,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	104,000	152,600	161,200
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in County	12%	17%	17%

Exhibit 43a: **Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	21%
18–39	19%
40–64	40%
65–74	8%
75+	13%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	63%
Partnered	4%
Never Married	16%
Separated or Divorced	7%
Widowed	11%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	4%
Households With a Holocaust Survivor	5%

Exhibit 43a (continued): **Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger		28%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		36%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		35%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	22%
\$50,000–\$99,999	25%
\$100,000–\$149,000	24%
\$150,000+	30%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	83%
Rent	17%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	86%
Employed Females*	73%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 43b: **Westchester: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	30%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	44%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	7%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	5%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	88%

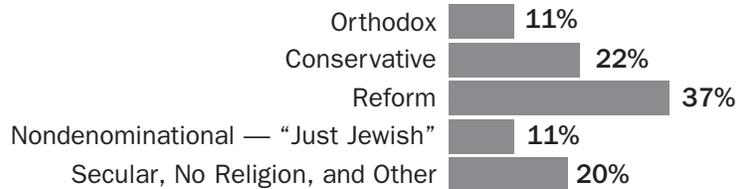
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	16%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	10%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	44%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	7,700
Help With Food or Housing	2,700
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	8,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	11,200
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	1,500
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	4,500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 43c: **Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	52%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	38%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	24%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	54%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	51%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	39%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	48%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	55%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	41%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	37%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	21%

Jewish-Engagement Level⁵⁵**Percent**

High	39%
Moderate	27%
Low	34%

⁵⁵ These percentages are based on the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it’s very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit 43c (continued): **Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	75%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	71%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	57%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	24%
Kosher Household	20%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	45%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	35%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	35%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	22%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	53%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	11%
None Ever	15%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4*
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	1,300

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	72%
Intermarried	28%

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 43d: **Westchester: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011****Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)****Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

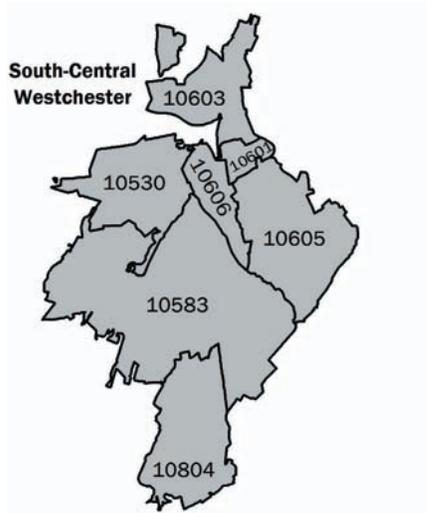
Contributed to UJA-Federation	35%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	49%
Jewish Organizations Only	11%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	41%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization.

SOUTH-CENTRAL WESTCHESTER



Demography and Social Characteristics

South-Central Westchester includes the areas of Scarsdale, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Hartsdale. In South-Central Westchester, there are 17,900 Jewish households in which 50,700 people reside, of whom 46,200 are Jews. The area's Jewish density is 40%, which is quite high. South-Central Westchester's Jewish population has increased 26% since 2002.⁵⁶

In the area, 20% of the people in Jewish households are ages 65 and over and 26% are under age 18, the highest proportion of children of any of the profiled Westchester areas. South-Central Westchester household structures are fairly balanced between those that contain a child (35%) and those that are senior households (38%), containing only seniors and no one under age 18. In South-Central Westchester, 73% of respondents are married or partnered and only 9% have never been married, lower than both the Westchester rate and the eight-county rate of those who have never married (16% and 21%, respectively). Five percent of Jewish households in this area include a Russian speaker and 7% include a Holocaust survivor.

⁵⁶ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

South-Central Westchester appears to be an economically stable area as evidenced by the nearly 1 in 5 (19%) households with annual incomes of under \$50,000, comparable to the Westchester rate (22%) and a little less than half of the eight-county rate (42%). Sixty-three percent of area households have annual incomes of \$100,000 or more, which is both higher than the Westchester rate (54%) and more than twice as high as the eight-county rate (30%). The employment rate for men in South-Central Westchester (91%) is above the eight-county average (80%), and for women the employment rate (72%) is comparable to the eight-county rate (71%). In South-Central Westchester, only 39% of those ages 75 and over live alone, which is lower than the overall rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

On multiple indicators, South-Central Westchester qualifies as one of the most Jewishly connected and identified areas. Nearly a fifth (19%) of the area's respondents identify as Orthodox (the highest percentage of all the profiled Westchester areas), 22% as Conservative, 35% as Reform, and 15% as secular or having no religion. In this area, 70% of households belong to a synagogue, one of the highest proportions in the eight-county area. Jewish residents in this area also exhibit high rates of participation in Jewish community center programs (52%), Jewish cultural attendance (65%), and having traveled to Israel (71% in this area, compared with 51% in Westchester and 49% overall in the eight-county area). Corresponding with their strong formal Jewish connections, Jewish residents of South-Central Westchester have strong subjective feelings of Jewish identity: 70% state that being Jewish is very important to them and 56% say that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them, considerably higher than the Westchester (41%) and the eight-county rates (44%). Fifty-eight percent of Jewish respondents in this area report that most of their close friends are Jewish — higher than in Westchester (48%) and the eight-county area (52%). This might at least partially account for the finding that only 16% of marriages in this area are intermarriages, lower than overall in Westchester.

Philanthropy

South-Central Westchester's level of philanthropy to Jewish causes exceeds the Westchester rate and also the eight-county rate: 73% of households donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 6% donate exclusively to Jewish causes; only 15% donate exclusively to non-Jewish causes, lower than overall in Westchester and in the eight-county area (24% for both). Forty-three percent of the households in this area say they contribute to UJA-Federation of New York; in fact, in terms of its rate of contributing to UJA-Federation, South-Central Westchester is the third-highest area in the eight counties, after Great Neck and the Five Towns.

Exhibit 44: **South-Central Westchester: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	14,200	17,900
Jews	36,600	46,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	39,300	50,700
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	32%	40%

Exhibit 44a: **South-Central Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	26%
18-39	17%
40-64	37%
65-74	6%
75+	14%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	70%
Partnered	3%
Never Married	9%
Separated or Divorced	5%
Widowed	14%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	5%

Exhibit 44a (continued): **South-Central Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger		35%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		27%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		38%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	19%
\$50,000–\$99,999	19%
\$100,000–\$149,000	30%
\$150,000+	33%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	88%
Rent	12%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	91%
Employed Females*	72%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 44b: **South-Central Westchester: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	29%
Have Enough	19%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	52%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	8%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	5%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	87%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	20%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	9%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	39%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,900
Help With Food or Housing	1,000
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,800
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,900
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	600
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	2,300

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 44c: **South-Central Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	70%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	52%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	33%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	65%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	71%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	50%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	58%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	70%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	56%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	51%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	22%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	58%
Moderate	25%
Low	17%

* See page 349 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 44c (continued): **South-Central Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	87%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	79%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	69%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	36%
Kosher Household	30%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	61%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	38%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	37%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	33%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	35%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	12%
None Ever	21%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	800

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	84%
Intermarried	16%

 Exhibit 44d: **South-Central Westchester: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	43%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	50%
Jewish Organizations Only	20%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	30%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

SOUND SHORE COMMUNITIES



Demography and Social Characteristics

The Sound Shore Communities include Larchmont, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, and Harrison/Purchase. In this area are 9,200 Jewish households in which 22,900 people reside, of whom 18,900 are Jews. The Sound Shore Communities' Jewish density is 14%, which means that people in Jewish households in the area make up 14% of the entire area's population. Since 2002, the area's Jewish population has remained stable with no growth or population decrease.⁵⁷ Children under age 18 compose 23% of the people in Jewish households in the area, and seniors ages 65 and over compose another 21%. The largest age group in this area (37%) consists of people ages 40 to 64. The Sound Shore Communities' household structure is almost evenly balanced among households that include children (33%), households containing people ages 40 to 64 but no children and no seniors (31%), and senior households containing only seniors and no one under age 18 (36%). In this area, 57% are married or partnered and 19% have never been married.

People in Need

The Sound Shore Communities' Jewish households generally appear to be financially well-off, but there are several indications that they might not be as affluent as other Jewish areas in Westchester. Although only 20% of households have annual incomes of under \$50,000 (below both the Westchester and eight-county averages), 9% are poor, which is above the Westchester rate though below the eight-county

⁵⁷ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

average (19%). Additionally, this area has a lower proportion of households with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more (47%) than overall in Westchester (54%), although this proportion is considerably above the regional rate (30%). The proportion that owns their own homes in the Sound Shore Communities (74%) is also lower than overall in Westchester (83%). In this area, 88% of the men are employed (above the eight-county rate of 80%) and 65% of the women are employed (below the eight-county rate of 71%). In the South Shore Communities, 49% of those ages 75 and older live alone, which is the highest rate in Westchester yet slightly lower than the eight-county rate (53%).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Forty-one percent of the Sound Shore Communities' respondents identify as Reform, 22% identify as Conservative, 2% identify as Orthodox, and 26% identify as secular or having no religion — the highest proportion in Westchester. In terms of formal Jewish connections, the area is on par or somewhat below the overall Westchester rates on a variety of Jewish indicators: 44% of Jewish households belong to a synagogue, compared with 52% in Westchester; 34% participate in programs at Jewish community centers, compared with 38% in Westchester; and 49% attend Jewish cultural events, compared with 54% in Westchester. The proportion that has been to Israel in this area (48%) is comparable to Westchester (51%) and overall rates (49%); however, Jewish residents of Westchester's Sound Shore Communities demonstrate lower levels of subjective Jewish identity, including lower levels that say being Jewish is very important to them (46% in the Sound Shore Communities versus 55% in Westchester and 57% overall). Similarly, only 35% indicate that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them, compared with 41% in Westchester and 44% overall. Possibly not coincidentally, among the profiled Westchester areas the Sound Shore Communities has both the lowest percentage of people who report that their close friends are mostly Jewish (35%) and the highest rate of intermarriage (37%). Regarding Jewish ritual behavior, the Sound Shore Communities' Jewish respondents are somewhat lower than elsewhere in Westchester, especially regarding the level of Chanukah candlelighting (60% in this area and 71% in Westchester). Jewish respondents in this area are also lower than overall Westchester rates regarding participation in Shabbat meals (42% in this area, 45% in Westchester, and 46% overall) and the proportion of people who keep kosher (16% in this area, 20% in Westchester, and 32% overall). That people in this area are interested in learning more about Jewish life is reflected by the 26% who state that they wish they knew more about being Jewish, which is higher than both the Westchester and eight-county rates (21% and 22%, respectively).

Philanthropy

In the Sound Shore Communities, 67% of Jewish households say they contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 2% contribute exclusively to Jewish organizations. The percentage that contributes exclusively to non-Jewish organizations (24%) is identical to the Westchester and eight-county rates. Thirty-six percent of Jewish households in the Sound Shore Communities report contributing to UJA-Federation of New York, which is higher than the eight-county rate (24%) yet about the same as the Westchester rate (35%).

Exhibit 45: **Sound Shore Communities: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	7,900	9,200
Jews	19,000	18,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	22,900	22,900
Number of People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	14%	14%

Exhibit 45a: **Sound Shore Communities: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0-17	23%
18-39	20%
40-64	37%
65-74	9%
75+	12%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	56%
Partnered	1%
Never Married	19%
Separated or Divorced	12%
Widowed	12%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	4%

Exhibit 45a (continued): **Sound Shore Communities: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	33%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	31%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	36%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	20%
\$50,000–\$99,999	33%
\$100,000–\$149,000	17%
\$150,000+	30%

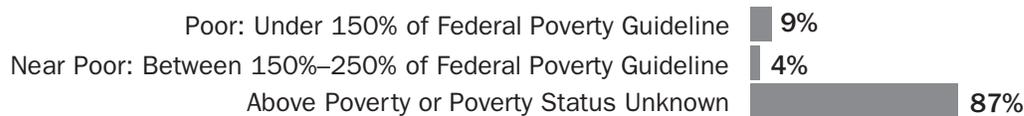
Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	74%
Rent	26%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	88%
Employed Females*	65%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 45b: **Sound Shore Communities: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	21%
Have Enough	36%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	43%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	10%

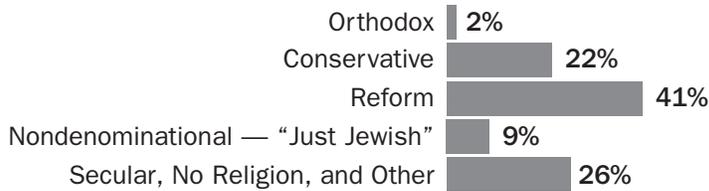
Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	21%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	49%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,700
Help With Food or Housing	600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	1,500
Services for an Adult With a Disability	1,700
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	<100
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	500

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 45c: **Sound Shore Communities: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation	Percent
Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	44%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	34%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	21%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	49%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	48%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	38%
Respondent's Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	35%

Feeling Connected	Percent of Respondents
Being Jewish Is Very Important	46%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	35%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	32%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	26%

Jewish-Engagement Level*	Percent
High	28%
Moderate	34%
Low	39%

* See page 349 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 45c (continued): **Sound Shore Communities: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	70%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	60%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	60%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	18%
Kosher Household	16%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	42%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	29%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	41%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	9%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	58%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	27%
None Ever	6%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	200

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	63%
Intermarried	37%

 Exhibit 45d: **Sound Shore Communities: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)**Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

Contributed to UJA-Federation	36%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	50%
Jewish Organizations Only	2%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	48%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

RIVER TOWNS



Demography and Social Characteristics

The River Towns includes Ardsley, Tarrytown, Irvington, Hastings on Hudson, and Yonkers. In this area, there are 13,700 Jewish households in which 37,100 people reside, of whom 30,800 are Jews. The area's Jewish density is 13%. Since 2002, this area has experienced substantial growth (19%) in its Jewish population.⁵⁸ Individuals under age 18 compose 17% of those residing in Jewish households in the area, the smallest proportion of children among the profiled Westchester areas; seniors compose 21% of Jewish household residents.

People in Need

The River Towns is an economically successful area, though possibly slightly less prosperous than some of the other Westchester Jewish communities. More than half (53%) of the Jewish households in this area have annual incomes exceeding \$100,000 and 22% have annual incomes of less than \$50,000; both of these proportions are equivalent to the Westchester rates. Nine percent of households are poor, which is slightly higher than the Westchester rate (7%) yet much lower than the overall regional rate (19%).

⁵⁸ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

Home ownership in the River Towns (75%) is below the Westchester average (83%). Employment among men in the River Towns (70%) is the lowest among men in any of the suburban areas and lower than the eight-county average for men (80%); in contrast, the employment rate for women in the River Towns is above average (78% in River Towns and 71% overall). In this area, 44% of those ages 75 and over live alone, which is below the eight-county rate.

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

In the River Towns, 39% of Jewish respondents identify as Reform, 26% identify as Conservative, and 7% identify as Orthodox. On several measures of Jewish connection, River Towns Jewish residents are the second highest in Westchester (after South-Central Westchester), including synagogue membership (51%), Jewish community center participation (35%), and Jewish cultural attendance (61%). However, only 51% of River Towns Jewish respondents state that being Jewish is very important to them, compared with 55% in Westchester and 57% overall, and the proportion that indicates being part of a Jewish community is very important to them (38%) is lower than both the Westchester and the overall rates. Only 42% indicate that most of their close friends are Jewish, compared with 48% in Westchester and 52% overall. This area has the lowest level of having visited Israel (38%) among the four profiled Westchester communities. Compared with the overall Westchester averages, Jewish residents of the River Towns have slightly higher or equivalent rates of Jewish ritual behavior, including fasting on Yom Kippur (61% in the River Towns compared with 57% overall in Westchester), participating in a Shabbat meal (48% in the River Towns compared with 45% overall in Westchester), and keeping kosher (20% in the River Towns compared with 20% Westchester). A third (33%) of River Towns marriages are intermarriages, which is higher than both the Westchester and overall rates (28% and 22%, respectively).

Philanthropy

The River Towns is characterized by a high rate of overall giving (96%) and also one of the higher rates of giving exclusively to non-Jewish causes (28%) in the eight-county area; 66% of the area's Jewish households donate to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes and 2% donate exclusively to Jewish causes. Thirty-eight percent of households say they give to UJA-Federation of New York, which is slightly higher than the overall Westchester rate (35%) and higher than the overall eight-county rate (24%).

Exhibit 46: **River Towns: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	13,300	13,700
Jews	25,800	30,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	31,800	37,100
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	11%	13%

Exhibit 46a: **River Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	17%
18–39	21%
40–64	41%
65–74	7%
75+	14%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	65%
Partnered	8%
Never Married	12%
Separated or Divorced	7%
Widowed	8%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	2%

Exhibit 46a (continued): **River Towns: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011****Household Composition (Percent of Households)**

Households With Children 17 and Younger		25%
Households With Only Adults 18–64		39%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)		35%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	22%
\$50,000–\$99,999	25%
\$100,000–\$149,000	28%
\$150,000+	25%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	75%
Rent	25%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	70%
Employed Females*	78%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 46b: **River Towns: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	27%
Have Enough	37%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	36%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	9%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	8%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	83%

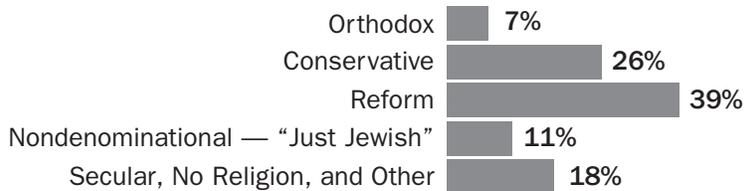
Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	12%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	11%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	44%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	2,400
Help With Food or Housing	600
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,000
Services for an Adult With a Disability	1,800
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	700
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	700

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

 Exhibit 46c: **River Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)**Jewish Affiliations and Participation****Percent**

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	51%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	35%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	29%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	61%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	38%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	36%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	42%

Feeling Connected**Percent of Respondents**

Being Jewish Is Very Important	51%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	38%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	31%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	24%

Jewish-Engagement Level***Percent**

High	38%
Moderate	32%
Low	31%

* See page 349 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 46c (continued): **River Towns: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	81%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	79%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	61%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	20%
Kosher Household	20%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	48%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	42%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	39%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	16%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	67%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish Education — Current or Previous	3%
None Ever	15%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	67%
Intermarried	33%

Exhibit 46d: **River Towns: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011****Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)****Giving to UJA-Federation of New York****Percent of Households**

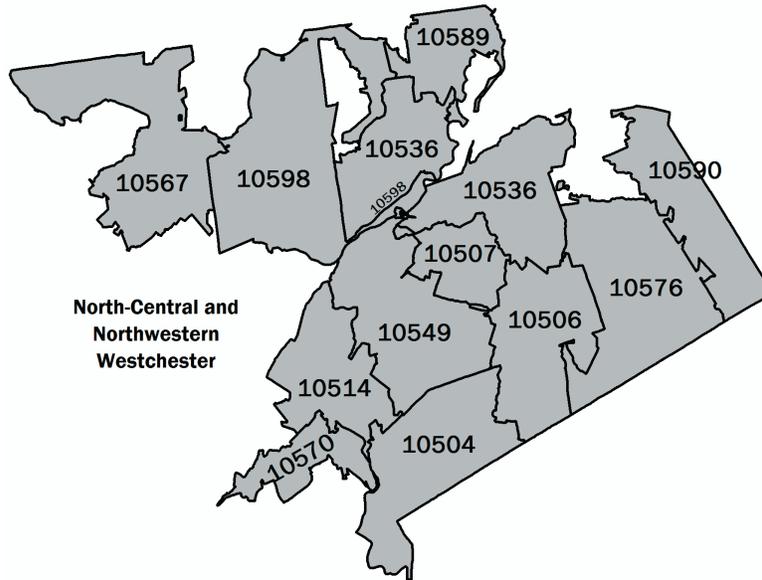
Contributed to UJA-Federation	38%
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Volunteering**Percent of All Respondents
Who Volunteer***

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	52%
Jewish Organizations Only	5%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	43%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTHWESTERN WESTCHESTER



Demography and Social Characteristics

North-Central and Northwestern Westchester includes Mt. Kisco, Chappaqua, Armonk, Bedford, and Pleasantville. In this area, there are 10,000 Jewish households in which 32,400 people reside, of whom 25,400 are Jews. North-Central and Northwestern Westchester's Jewish density is 23%. Since 2002, the Jewish population in this area has experienced a substantial (23%) decrease.⁵⁹ Twenty-one percent of the residents of Jewish households in this area are under age 18 and only 15% are ages 65 and over. In terms of household structure, 32% contain a child and 30% are senior households, the smallest proportion of senior households among the Westchester areas. Sixty-seven percent are married or partnered and 22% have never been married, a slightly higher proportion than in Westchester (16%) and higher than overall in the eight-counties (21%).

⁵⁹ Comparisons in this narrative are based on recalculations of the 2002 data to reflect the 2011 ZIP code groupings.

People in Need

North-Central and Northwestern Westchester is the most well-off of the profiled Westchester areas and, in fact, is the most affluent area in the eight-county region. It has a higher proportion of households with annual incomes in excess of \$100,000 (61%) than any other area and, inversely, the lowest proportion of households with annual incomes of under \$50,000 (10%). Ninety-seven percent own their own homes — also the highest in the eight-county area. Only 2% of North-Central and Northwestern Westchester's households are poor, substantially below the eight-county average (19%). In this area, men are employed at a rate above the average (88% in this area compared with 80% overall) and women are employed at a slightly higher-than-average rate (75% in this area compared with 71% overall).

Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education

Of the Westchester areas, North-Central and Northwestern Westchester has the highest proportion of Reform-identified respondents (53%) and also a very high proportion that identify as secular or having no religion (23%). In general, this area is lower on formal and informal measures of Jewish connection than overall Westchester and lower than overall in the eight-county area. In terms of its level of Jewish cultural attendance, this area is comparable to Westchester (53% in this area and 54% in Westchester) and higher than overall in the eight-counties (49%). Otherwise, North-Central and Northwestern Westchester is lower on synagogue membership (46%), participation at Jewish community centers (26%), and having visited Israel (42%) than overall in Westchester. North-Central and Northwestern Westchester's Jewish residents also have lower levels of subjective Jewish identification than elsewhere: only 43% state that being Jewish is very important to them (compared with 55% overall in Westchester) and only 30% indicate that being part of a Jewish community is very important to them (compared with 41% in Westchester). Finally, 44% said that most of their close friends are Jewish, which is lower than both the local and regional rates (48% and 52%, respectively). Twenty-six percent of marriages in this area are intermarriages, which is comparable to the Westchester rate (28%) and higher than the eight-county rate (22%).

Philanthropy

Among the Westchester-area profiles, North-Central and Northwestern Westchester has the lowest overall level of philanthropic giving and also the lowest level of Jewish giving. Overall, 86% of the Jewish households in this area give charitable contributions. Fifty-nine percent contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities and less than 1% contributes exclusively to Jewish causes; 27% contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes. Although it is the most affluent area in the eight-county region, North-Central and Northwestern Westchester by far has the lowest level of reported giving to UJA-Federation of New York (27%) among the Westchester areas, although this level is slightly higher than the eight-county rate (24%).

Exhibit 47: **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Jewish Population Estimates, 2002 and 2011**

Population Estimates	2002	2011
Jewish Households	12,100	10,000
Jews	32,700	25,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	41,000	32,400
People in Jewish Households as a Percent of All People in Area	30%	23%

Exhibit 47a: **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Age Distribution	Percent of All People in Jewish Households
0–17	21%
18–39	19%
40–64	47%
65–74	6%
75+	9%

Marital Status	Percent of All Respondents
Married	65%
Partnered	2%
Never Married	22%
Separated or Divorced	4%
Widowed	7%

	Percent of Households
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	1%

Exhibit 47a (continued): **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Demography and Social Characteristics, 2011**

Household Composition (Percent of Households)

Households With Children 17 and Younger	32%
Households With Only Adults 18–64	38%
Households With Seniors 65+ (no children 17 and younger)	30%

Annual Household Income	Percent of Households
Under \$50,000	10%
\$50,000–\$99,999	29%
\$100,000–\$149,000	25%
\$150,000+	36%

Home Ownership	Percent of Households
Own	97%
Rent	3%

Employment Status by Gender	Percent of Respondents and Spouses Ages 18–64
Employed Males*	88%
Employed Females*	75%

* Includes full-time, part-time, and self-employed.

Exhibit 47b: **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: People In Need, 2011**

Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Condition	Percent of Households
Cannot Make Ends Meet or Just Managing	25%
Have Enough	30%
Have Extra Money or Wealthy	45%

Poverty (Percent of Households)

Poor: Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline	2%
Near Poor: Between 150%–250% of Federal Poverty Guideline	1%
Above Poverty or Poverty Status Unknown	97%

Vulnerable Seniors	Percent of Senior Households
Need Help With Activities of Daily Living	23%

Isolated Seniors	Percent of Seniors in Age Group
Ages 65 to 74 Living Alone	32%
Ages 75+ Living Alone	46%

Seeking Assistance for Human-Service Needs	Number of Households*
Assistance for Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	1,200
Help With Food or Housing	200
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	2,600
Services for an Adult With a Disability	2,000
Homecare Services for an Older Adult in the Household	200
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs	800

* We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

Exhibit 47c: **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Denomination (Percent of Respondents)



Jewish Affiliations and Participation

Percent

Synagogue Member, Anyone in Household	46%
JCC: Anyone in Household Went to a Program in Past Year	26%
Jewish Organization, Belong/Regularly Participate, Anyone in Household	14%
Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event, Respondent Went in Past Year	53%
Respondent Has Ever Traveled to Israel	42%
Respondent Feels Very Attached to Israel	30%
Respondent's Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	44%

Feeling Connected

Percent of Respondents

Being Jewish Is Very Important	43%
Being Part of Jewish Community Is Very Important	30%
Feels Part of a Jewish Community — A Lot	29%
Wish Knew More About Being Jewish	10%

Jewish-Engagement Level*

Percent

High	30%
Moderate	29%
Low	41%

* See page 349 for a description of the Index of Jewish Engagement and definitions of high, moderate, and low scores.

Exhibit 47c (continued): **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Jewish Engagement, Connections, and Education, 2011**

Jewish Practices and Behaviors	Percent
Household Member Attends Seder — Usually + Always	71%
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household — Usually + Always	72%
Yom Kippur, Respondent Fasts All Day	41%
Sabbath Candles Lit Friday Night in Household — Usually + Always	16%
Kosher Household	7%
Shabbat Meal, Respondent Participates — Sometimes + Regularly	29%
Respondent Talks Regularly About Jewish-Related Topics With Jewish Friends	28%
Respondent Studies Informally, Alone, With Friend, or With Teacher	29%

Jewish Education	Percent of Jewish Children Ages 5–17
Day School — Current or Previous	15%
Supplemental School — Current or Previous	67%
Tutoring or Other Type of Jewish education — Current or Previous	8%
None Ever	10%

	Number of Jewish Children Ages 0–4**
Jewish Preschool or Daycare Program	100

** We are reporting absolute numbers rather than percentages for this variable because, due to filtering, the information is based on a small amount of data and we believe that local areas are most interested in actual numbers.

In-Married and Intermarried Households	Percent of Married Couples
In-Married (including conversionary marriages)	74%
Intermarried	26%

Exhibit 47d: **North-Central and Northwestern Westchester: Philanthropy and Volunteering, 2011**

Charitable Giving (Percent of Households)



Giving to UJA-Federation of New York

Percent of Households

Contributed to UJA-Federation	27%
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Volunteering

Percent of All Respondents Who Volunteer*

Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations	4%
Jewish Organizations Only	41%
Non-Jewish Organizations Only	55%

* Asked only of respondents who said they volunteered their time for any type of charitable organization. See exhibit B-26 on page 424 for the total percent that volunteered within this area.

APPENDIX A | **MAPS OF SELECTED VARIABLES
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA**

Exhibit A-1: Number of Children Ages 17 and Under in Jewish Households by Area, 2011

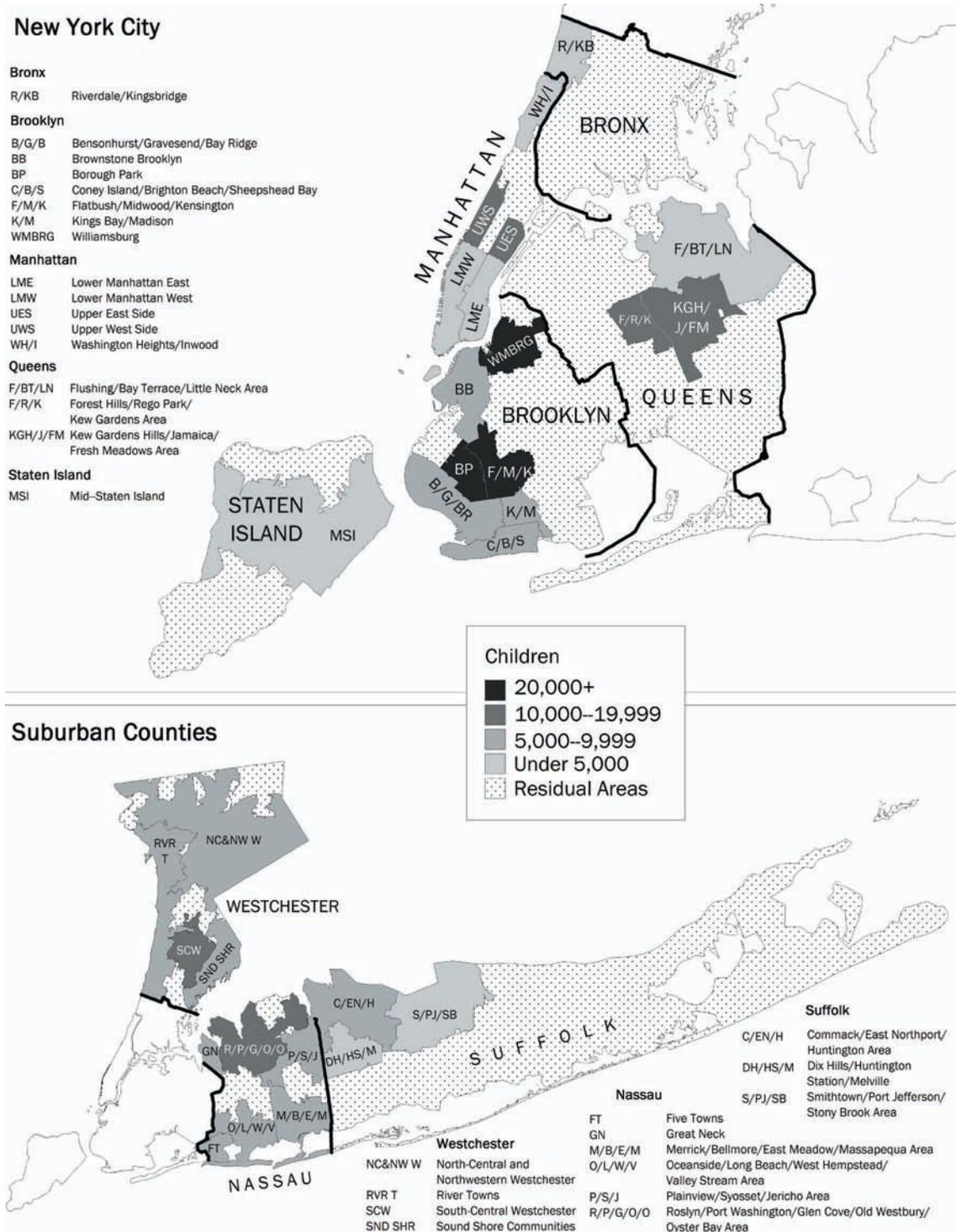


Exhibit A-2: Number of Young Adults Ages 18 to 39 in Jewish Households by Area, 2011

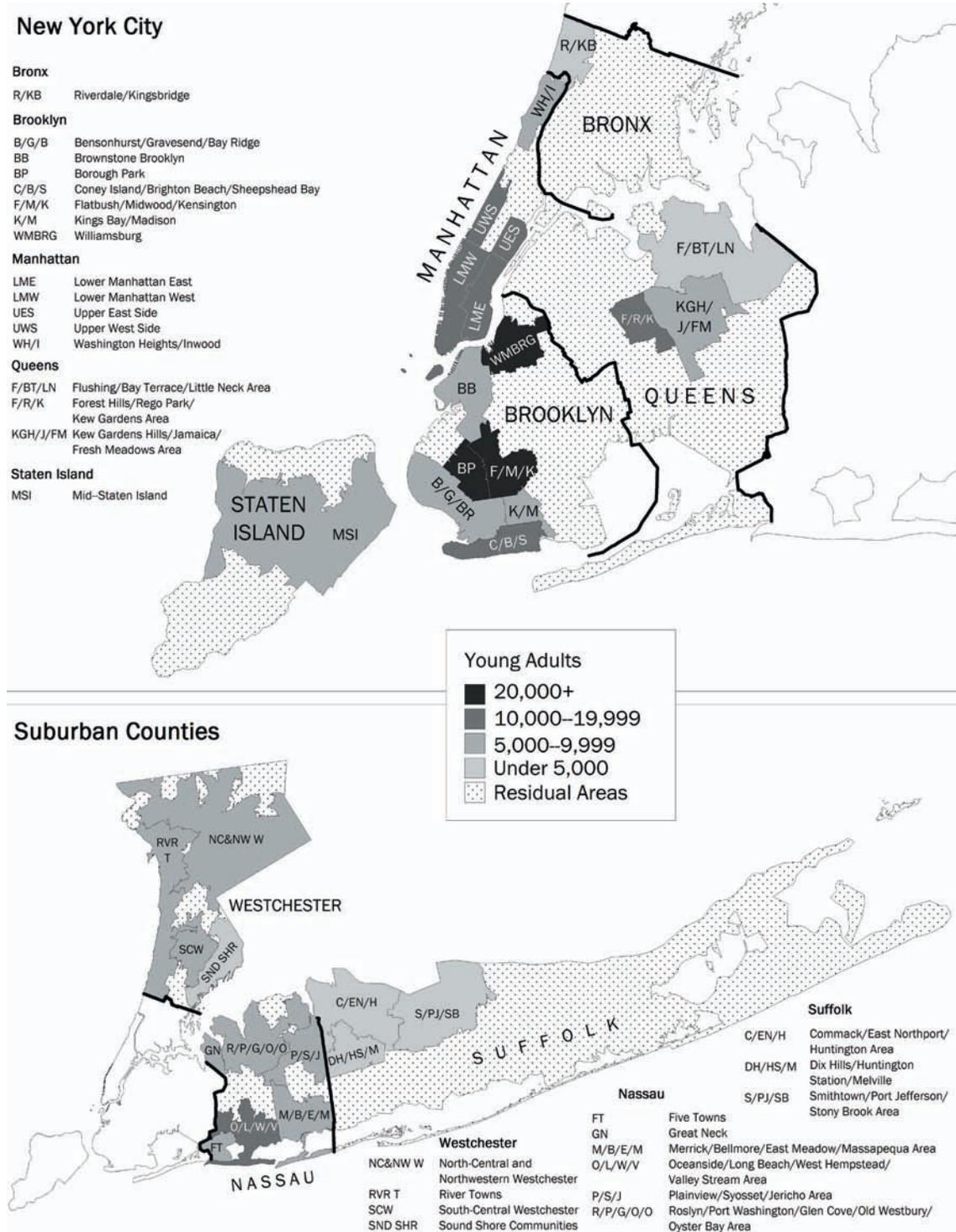


Exhibit A-3: Number of Seniors Ages 65 and Over in Jewish Households by Area, 2011

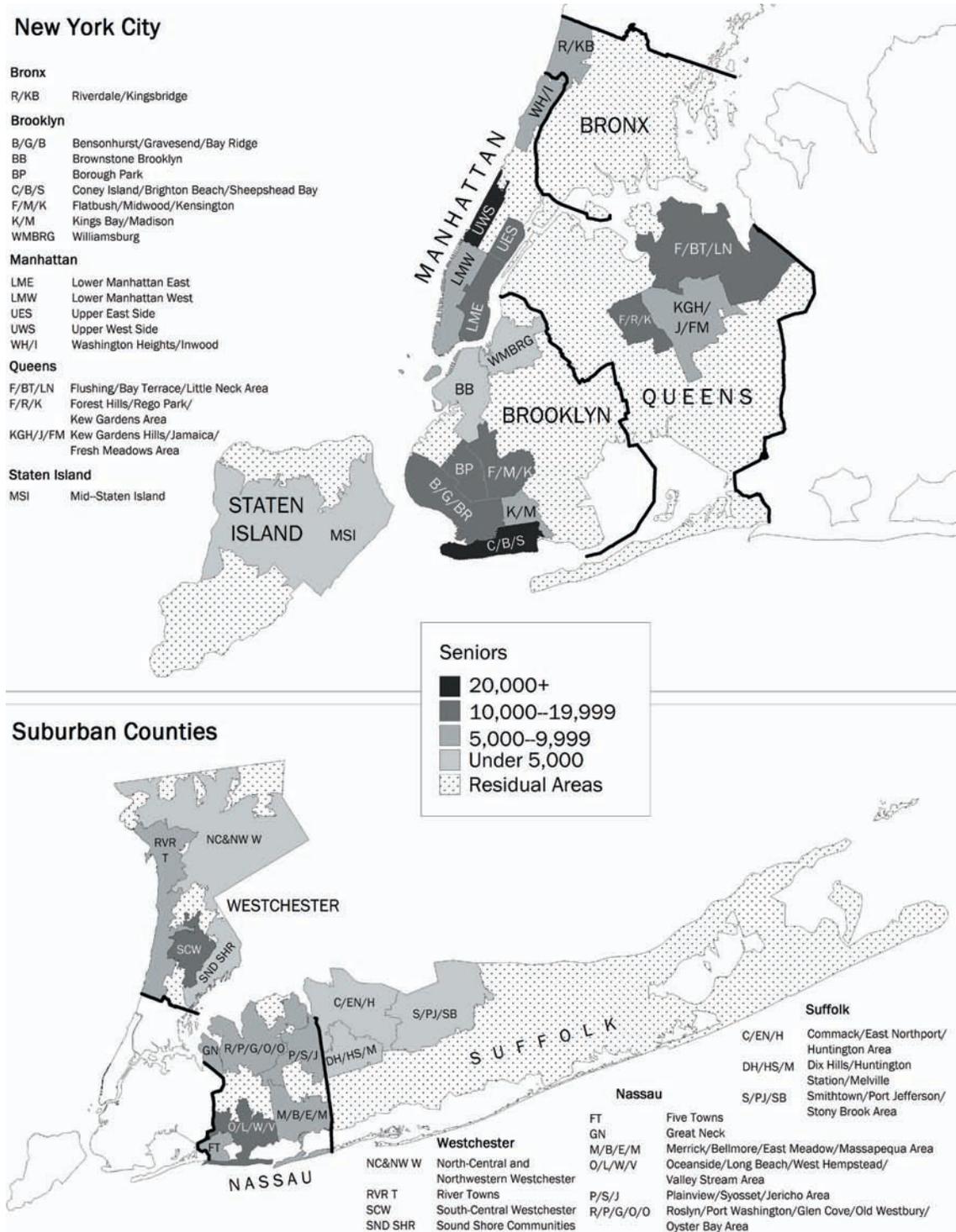


Exhibit A-4: Jewish Households That Include Russian Speakers by Area, 2011

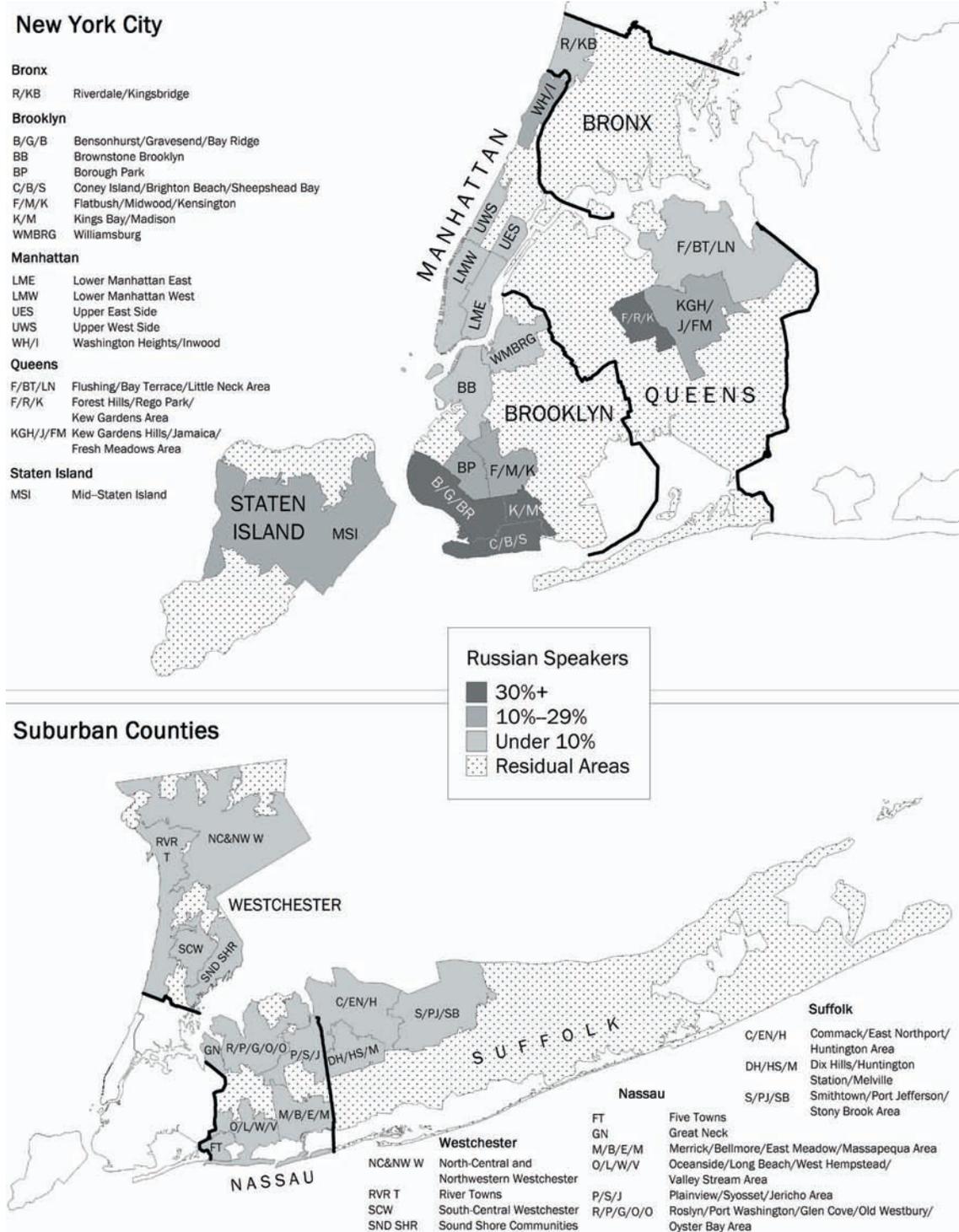


Exhibit A-5: **Percent of Households With Incomes Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guideline by Area, 2011**

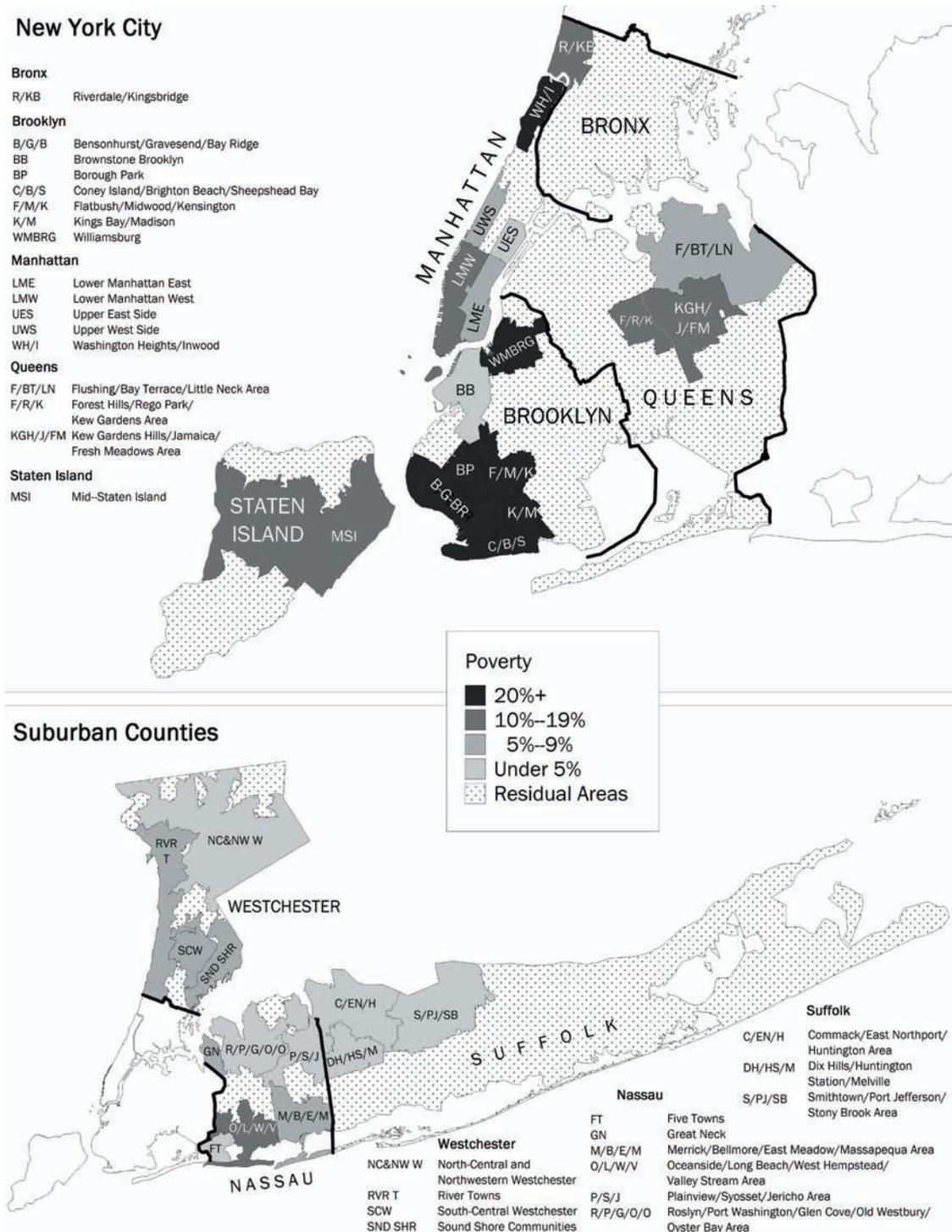
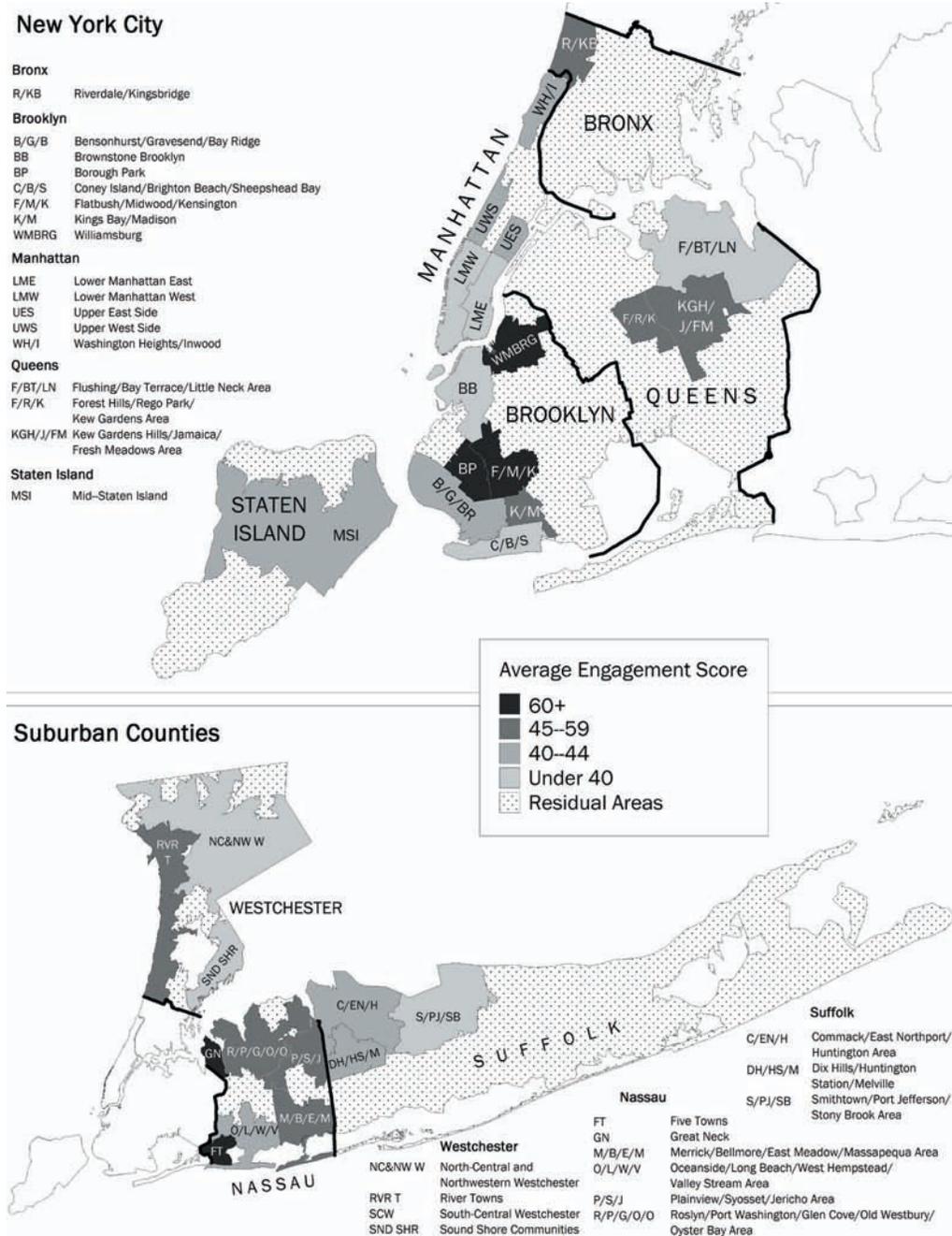


Exhibit A-6: Average Jewish-Engagement Score* by Area, 2011



* This data is based on a 0-100 scale created from the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it's very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit A-7: Percent of Marriages That Are Intermarriages by Area, 2011

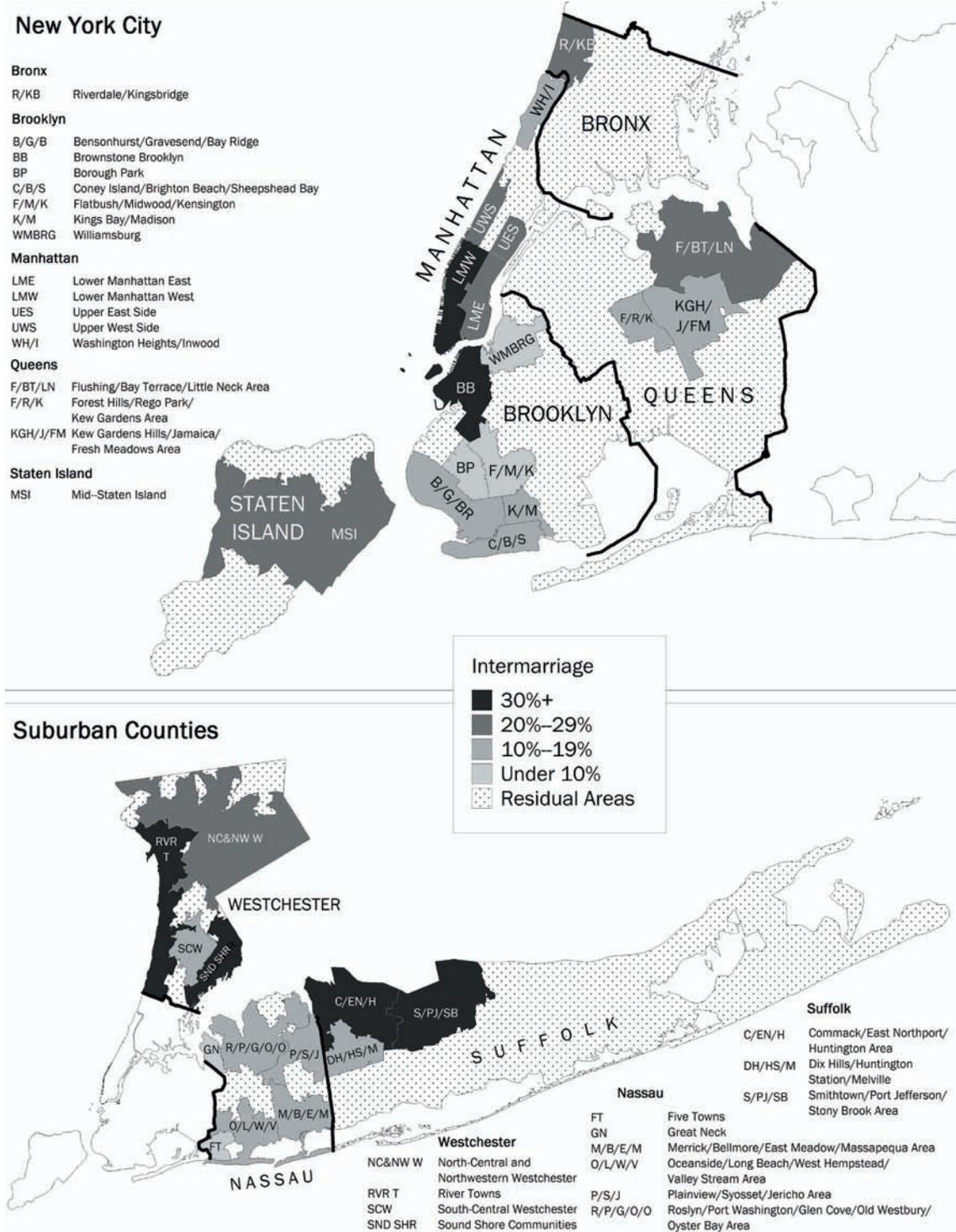


Exhibit A-8: Percent of Households That Make Jewish Charitable Gifts by Area, 2011

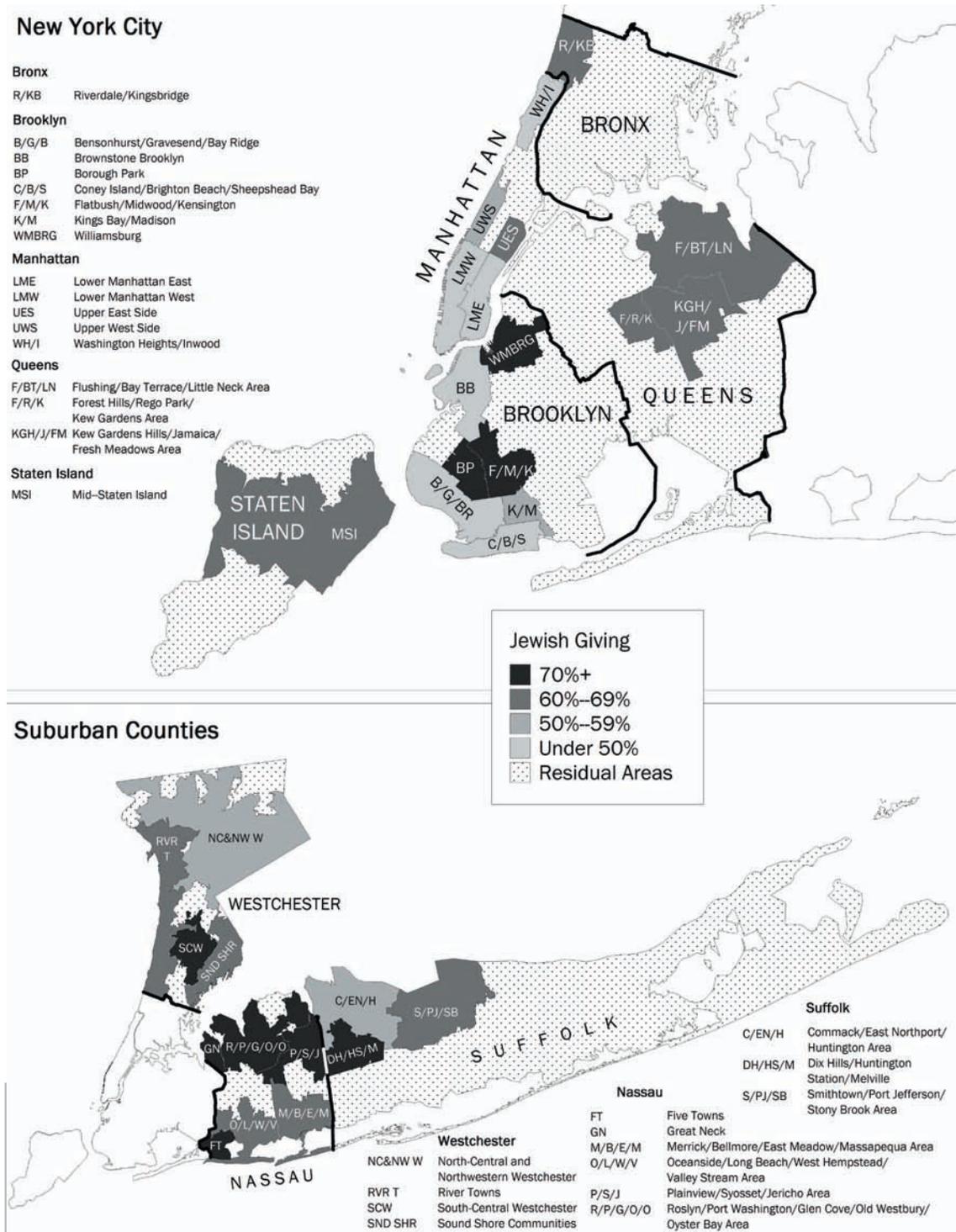
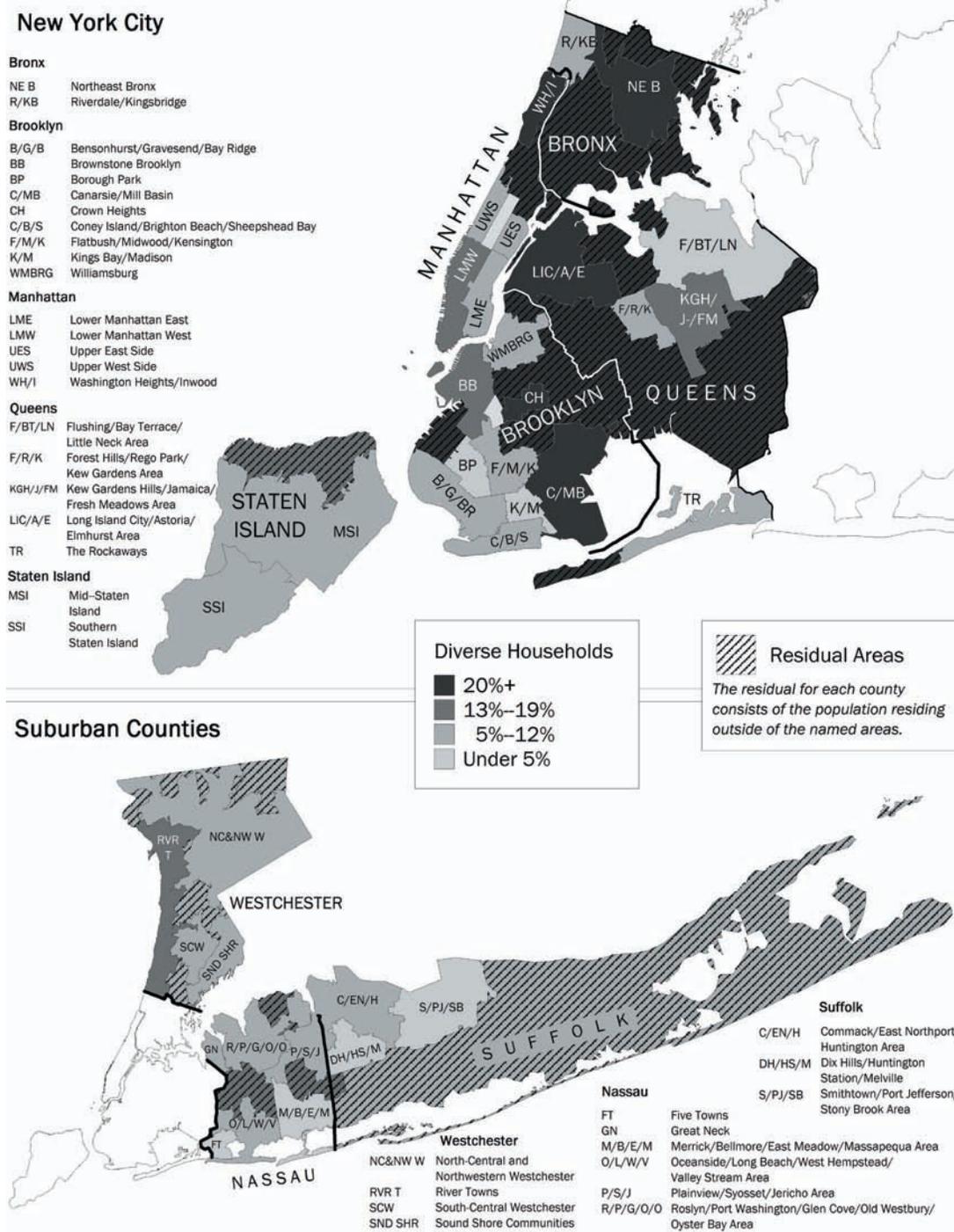
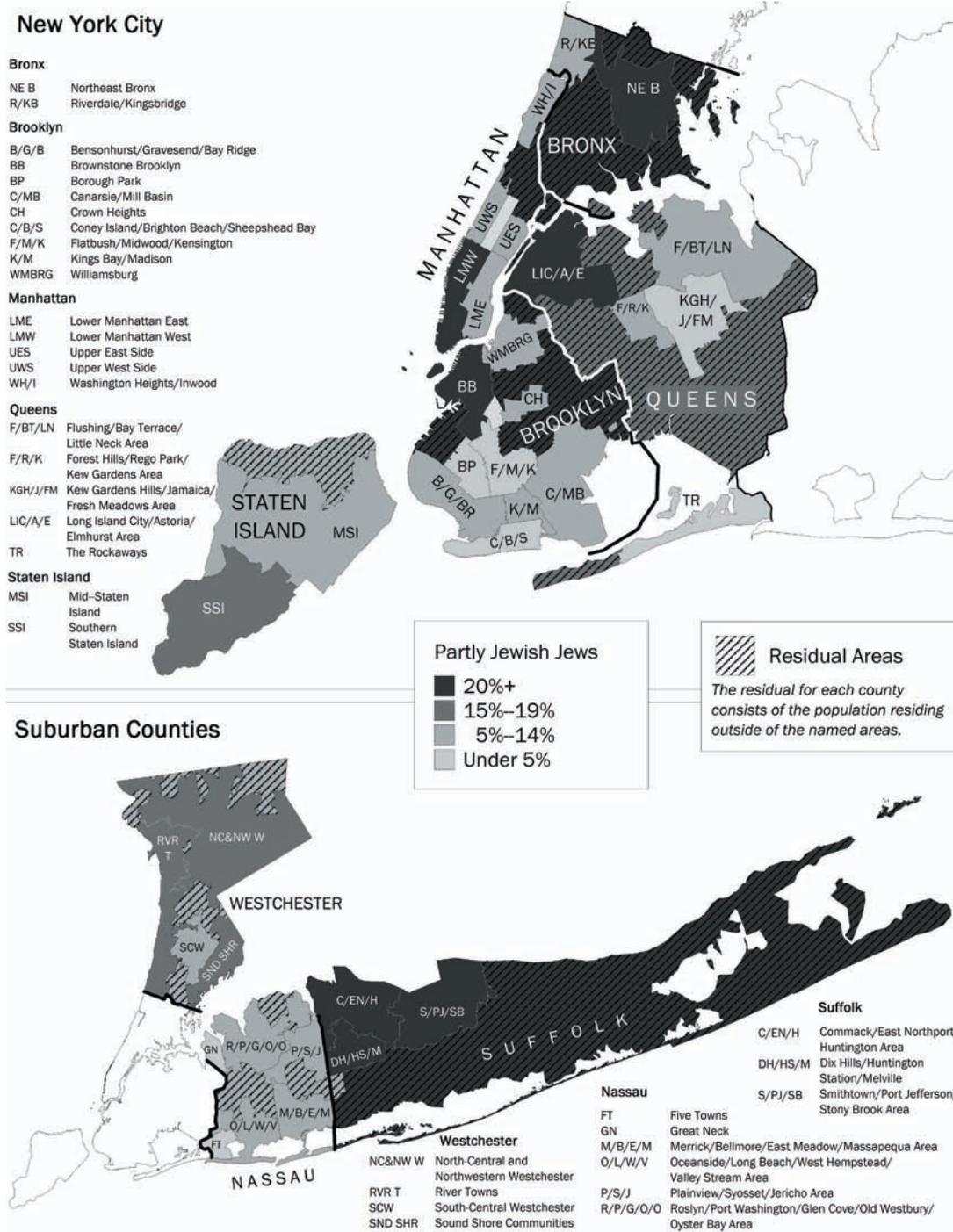


Exhibit A-9: Jewish Households That Include Biracial, Hispanic, or Nonwhite People* by Area, 2011



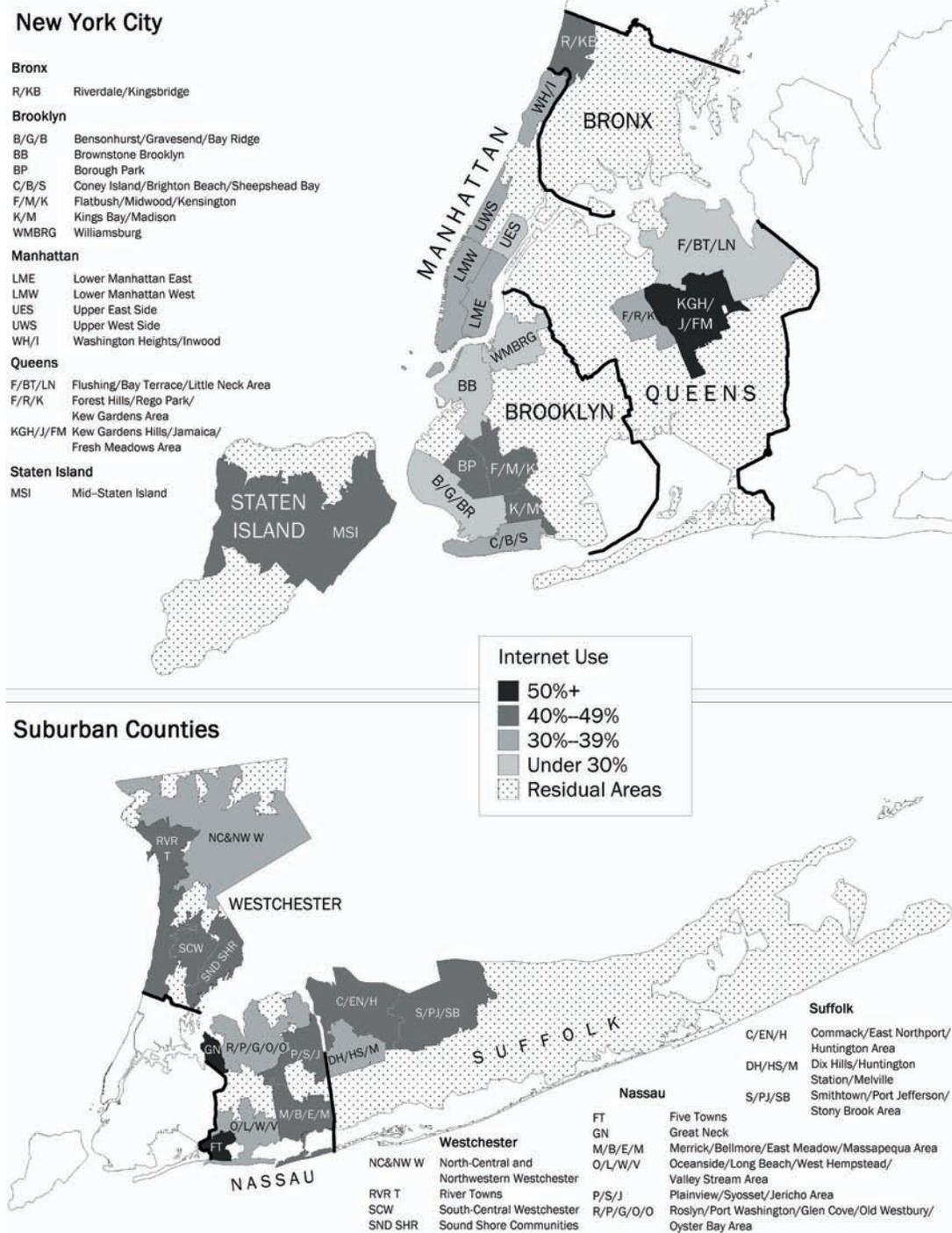
* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit A-10: Percent of Respondents Who Indicated That They Are “Partially Jewish” or “Jewish and Something Else”* by Area, 2011



* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit A-11: Percent of Respondents Who Access Jewish Websites Sometimes or Regularly by Area, 2011



* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

APPENDIX B

**LISTING OF SELECTED
VARIABLES, RANK ORDERED
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA**

Exhibit B-1: **Number of Jewish Households, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Number
Upper West Side	43,900
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	34,500
Upper East Side	32,600
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	31,900
Borough Park	31,200
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	29,700
Lower Manhattan East	28,000
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	22,000
Lower Manhattan West	21,900
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	21,700
Williamsburg	18,600
South-Central Westchester	17,900
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	16,300
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	15,400
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	15,100
River Towns	13,700
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	13,300
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	13,200
Washington Heights/Inwood	12,900
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12,000
Brownstone Brooklyn	11,500
Great Neck	11,100
Kings Bay/Madison	10,800
North-Central and Northern Westchester	10,000
Sound Shore Communities	9,200
Mid-Staten Island	9,000
Five Towns	8,400
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	8,300
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	7,400
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	7,000

Exhibit B-2: **Number of Jews, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Number
Borough Park	131,100
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	108,500
Williamsburg	74,500
Upper West Side	70,500
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	60,900
Upper East Side	57,400
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	56,200
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	47,000
South-Central Westchester	46,200
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	45,900
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	41,600
Lower Manhattan East	39,500
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	38,500
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	35,800
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	34,800
Lower Manhattan West	33,200
River Towns	30,800
Kings Bay/Madison	29,400
Great Neck	28,700
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	26,800
North-Central and Northern Westchester	25,300
Five Towns	25,000
Washington Heights/Inwood	21,400
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	20,100
Brownstone Brooklyn	19,700
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	19,300
Sound Shore Communities	18,900
Mid-Staten Island	18,800
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	16,500
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	16,500

Exhibit B-3: Number of People in Jewish Households, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Number
Borough Park	131,100
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	111,100
Upper West Side	81,900
Williamsburg	77,100
Upper East Side	66,700
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	66,100
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	60,800
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	52,500
South-Central Westchester	50,700
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	50,300
Lower Manhattan East	45,300
Lower Manhattan West	45,300
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	44,500
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	43,300
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	39,200
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	39,000
River Towns	37,100
North-Central and Northern Westchester	32,400
Kings Bay/Madison	31,900
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	29,600
Great Neck	28,900
Brownstone Brooklyn	28,600
Five Towns	25,800
Washington Heights/Inwood	23,700
Sound Shore Communities	22,900
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	22,700
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	22,200
Mid-Staten Island	21,900
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	19,800
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	17,700

Exhibit B-4: **Percent Change in Jewish Population From 2002 to 2011, Ordered From Largest Increase to Largest Decrease, by Area**

Area	% Change
Washington Heights/Inwood	144%
Borough Park	71%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	50%
Williamsburg	41%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	37%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	27%
South-Central Westchester	26%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	26%
Great Neck	26%
River Towns	19%
Upper West Side	17%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	13%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	8%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	7%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	7%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	4%
Five Towns	4%
Sound Shore Communities	0%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	-1%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	-6%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	-7%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	-8%
Mid-Staten Island	-9%
Upper East Side	-11%
Kings Bay/Madison	-13%
Brownstone Brooklyn	-14%
Lower Manhattan West	-20%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	-23%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	-26%
Lower Manhattan East	-30%

Exhibit B-5: **People in Jewish Households as a Percentage of All People Living in the Area, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Borough Park	78%
Great Neck	71%
Five Towns	57%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	50%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	50%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	49%
Kings Bay/Madison	40%
South-Central Westchester	40%
Upper West Side	38%
Williamsburg	36%
Upper East Side	32%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	31%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	29%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	25%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	23%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	21%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	21%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	19%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	18%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	18%
Lower Manhattan West	16%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	16%
Brownstone Brooklyn	16%
Lower Manhattan East	14%
Sound Shore Communities	14%
River Towns	13%
Washington Heights/Inwood	12%
Mid-Staten Island	10%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	9%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	9%

Exhibit B-6: **Percent of People in Jewish Households Ages 17 and Under, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	50%
Borough Park	49%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	34%
Five Towns	29%
Kings Bay/Madison	28%
South-Central Westchester	26%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	26%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	24%
Sound Shore Communities	23%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	22%
Great Neck	21%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	21%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	21%
Brownstone Brooklyn	20%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	19%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	18%
Upper East Side	18%
River Towns	17%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	16%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	15%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	15%
Mid-Staten Island	14%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	14%
Washington Heights/Inwood	13%
Upper West Side	13%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	12%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	10%
Lower Manhattan West	8%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	6%
Lower Manhattan East	6%

Exhibit B-7: **Percent of People in Jewish Households Ages 75 and Older, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	31%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	22%
Great Neck	21%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	20%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	20%
Lower Manhattan East	18%
Upper West Side	16%
Washington Heights/Inwood	16%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	15%
South-Central Westchester	14%
River Towns	14%
Upper East Side	14%
Five Towns	14%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	13%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	12%
Sound Shore Communities	12%
Lower Manhattan West	12%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	11%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	10%
Kings Bay/Madison	10%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	9%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	9%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	9%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	7%
Mid-Staten Island	7%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	7%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	5%
Borough Park	5%
Brownstone Brooklyn	2%
Williamsburg	2%

Exhibit B-8: **Percent of Jewish Households That Include a Russian Speaker, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	56%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	54%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	44%
Kings Bay/Madison	42%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	27%
Washington Heights/Inwood	22%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	20%
Mid-Staten Island	19%
Borough Park	14%
Great Neck	10%
Upper West Side	7%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	6%
South-Central Westchester	5%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	5%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	5%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	4%
Lower Manhattan West	4%
Sound Shore Communities	4%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	3%
Five Towns	3%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	3%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	3%
Brownstone Brooklyn	2%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	2%
River Towns	2%
Lower Manhattan East	2%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	1%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	1%
Williamsburg	1%
Upper East Side	<1%

Exhibit B-9: **Percent of Jewish Households With Annual Incomes Under \$50,000, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	78%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	72%
Borough Park	68%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	67%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	57%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	53%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	52%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	49%
Washington Heights/Inwood	49%
Kings Bay/Madison	45%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	36%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	35%
Lower Manhattan West	33%
Mid-Staten Island	33%
Upper West Side	32%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	26%
Great Neck	24%
Lower Manhattan East	24%
River Towns	22%
Upper East Side	20%
Sound Shore Communities	20%
South-Central Westchester	19%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	19%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	17%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	16%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	16%
Brownstone Brooklyn	16%
Five Towns	15%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	15%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	10%

Exhibit B-10: **Percent of Jewish Households With Annual Incomes of \$250,000 or More,*
Ordered from Highest to Lowest Percentage, by Area**

Area	Percent
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	24%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	24%
South-Central Westchester	19%
Five Towns	18%
Upper East Side	18%
Sound Shore Communities	15%
Lower Manhattan West	15%
Brownstone Brooklyn	14%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	13%
Great Neck	12%
Upper West Side	10%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	8%
River Towns	8%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	8%
Mid-Staten Island	8%
Lower Manhattan East	7%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	7%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	6%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	6%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	6%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	5%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	5%
Kings Bay/Madison	4%
Borough Park	3%
Williamsburg	2%
Washington Heights/Inwood	2%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	2%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	1%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	1%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	<1%

* This variable is a subset of the "Household Income: \$150,000+" variable that appears in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit B-11: **Percent of Male Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 to 64 Employed Full-Time, Part-Time, or Self-Employed, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	97%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	95%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	94%
Brownstone Brooklyn	93%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	93%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	93%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	92%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	91%
South-Central Westchester	91%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	90%
Upper East Side	88%
Sound Shore Communities	88%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	88%
Lower Manhattan West	87%
Lower Manhattan East	86%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	84%
Great Neck	84%
Upper West Side	82%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	81%
Borough Park	77%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	76%
Mid-Staten Island	76%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	75%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	73%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	73%
River Towns	70%
Washington Heights/Inwood	69%
Kings Bay/Madison	68%
Williamsburg	67%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	66%

Exhibit B-12: **Percent of Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 to 64 Employed Full-Time, Part-Time, or Self-Employed, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	91%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	84%
Upper West Side	83%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	82%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	81%
Five Towns	80%
Brownstone Brooklyn	79%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	78%
River Towns	78%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	77%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	75%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	75%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	74%
Lower Manhattan East	73%
Lower Manhattan West	73%
Mid-Staten Island	73%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	72%
South-Central Westchester	72%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	69%
Upper East Side	69%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	67%
Kings Bay/Madison	66%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	65%
Sound Shore Communities	65%
Borough Park	62%
Great Neck	62%
Williamsburg	61%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	60%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	60%
Washington Heights/Inwood	51%

Exhibit B-13: **Percent of *Haredi* Respondents,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	80%
Borough Park	76%
Crown Heights	51%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	39%
Kings Bay/Madison	16%
Five Towns	16%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	10%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	9%
Washington Heights/Inwood	6%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	4%
River Towns	4%
Mid-Staten Island	3%
Great Neck	3%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	2%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	1%
South-Central Westchester	1%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	1%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	1%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	1%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	1%
Upper East Side	1%
Upper West Side	1%
Lower Manhattan East	<1%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	<1%
Brownstone Brooklyn	<1%
Lower Manhattan West	<1%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	<1%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	<1%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	<1%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	<1%
Sound Shore Communities	<1%

* This variable is a subset of the "Denomination: Orthodox" variable that appears in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit B-14: **Percent of Modern Orthodox Respondents,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	29%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	18%
Kings Bay/Madison	17%
Kew Garden Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	17%
South-Central Westchester	16%
Great Neck	15%
Washington Heights/Inwood	14%
Mid-Staten Island	14%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12%
Upper West Side	11%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	10%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	9%
Upper East Side	8%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	8%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	7%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	7%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	5%
Lower Manhattan East	4%
Borough Park	4%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	3%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	3%
Lower Manhattan West	2%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	2%
River Towns	2%
Sound Shore Communities	1%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	1%
Williamsburg	1%
Brownstone Brooklyn	<1%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	<1%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	<1%

* This variable is a subset of the "Denomination: Orthodox" variable that appears in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit B-15: **Percent of Conservative Respondents, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	42%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	40%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	32%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	31%
Great Neck	31%
Five Towns	31%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	29%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	29%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	29%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	28%
River Towns	26%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	25%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	24%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	23%
Mid-Staten Island	23%
Sound Shore Communities	22%
South-Central Westchester	22%
Upper West Side	20%
Lower Manhattan East	18%
Upper East Side	18%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	17%
Lower Manhattan West	16%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	14%
Brownstone Brooklyn	12%
Washington Heights/Inwood	11%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	10%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	8%
Kings Bay/Madison	7%
Borough Park	3%
Williamsburg	1%

Exhibit B-16: **Percent of Reform Respondents, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	53%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	45%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	44%
Sound Shore Communities	41%
Upper East Side	40%
River Towns	39%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	39%
Lower Manhattan East	35%
South-Central Westchester	35%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	34%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	33%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	33%
Great Neck	32%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	32%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	32%
Brownstone Brooklyn	29%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	29%
Lower Manhattan West	28%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	23%
Upper West Side	21%
Washington Heights/Inwood	20%
Mid-Staten Island	17%
Five Towns	15%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	15%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	13%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	13%
Kings Bay/Madison	10%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	4%
Williamsburg	4%
Borough Park	2%

Exhibit B-17: **Percent of Respondents Who Identify as Nondenominational or "Just Jewish," Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Kings Bay/Madison	27%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	25%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	20%
Washington Heights/Inwood	18%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	18%
Lower Manhattan East	17%
Brownstone Brooklyn	16%
Lower Manhattan West	16%
Mid-Staten Island	16%
Upper West Side	16%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	15%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	15%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	15%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	13%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	13%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	11%
River Towns	11%
South-Central Westchester	10%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	9%
Sound Shore Communities	9%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	9%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	8%
Upper East Side	8%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	8%
Borough Park	7%
Great Neck	7%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	6%
Five Towns	4%
Williamsburg	3%

Exhibit B-18: **Percent of Respondents Who Report Having No Religion, Being Secular, or Other Uncategorized Responses, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Brownstone Brooklyn	43%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	39%
Lower Manhattan West	37%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	34%
Upper West Side	31%
Washington Heights/Inwood	31%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	27%
Sound Shore Communities	26%
Mid-Staten Island	26%
Upper East Side	26%
Lower Manhattan East	25%
Kings Bay/Madison	24%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	23%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	22%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	21%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	21%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	18%
River Towns	18%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	18%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	18%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	16%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	15%
South-Central Westchester	15%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	15%
Great Neck	13%
Williamsburg	11%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	11%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	10%
Borough Park	9%
Five Towns	5%

Exhibit B-19: **Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	83%
Borough Park	78%
Great Neck	73%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	72%
South-Central Westchester	71%
Kings Bay/Madison	64%
Upper West Side	58%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	57%
Upper East Side	56%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	52%
Williamsburg	50%
Sound Shore Communities	49%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	49%
Lower Manhattan West	48%
Washington Heights/Inwood	52%
Lower Manhattan East	47%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	46%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	45%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	45%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	44%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	43%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	42%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	41%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	40%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	39%
Mid–Staten Island	39%
River Towns	36%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	34%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	34%
Brownstone Brooklyn	33%

Exhibit B-20: **Percent of Respondents Who Report That They Are “Very Attached” to Israel, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	70%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	67%
Borough Park	64%
Great Neck	60%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	58%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	58%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	57%
Kings Bay/Madison	52%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	52%
South-Central Westchester	50%
Mid-Staten Island	47%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	44%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	42%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	42%
Washington Heights/Inwood	41%
Upper West Side	41%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	41%
Upper East Side	40%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	40%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	39%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	39%
Sound Shore Communities	38%
River Towns	36%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	36%
Lower Manhattan East	33%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	30%
Williamsburg	28%
Lower Manhattan West	27%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	25%
Brownstone Brooklyn	18%

Exhibit B-21: **Percent of Respondents Who Feel "A Lot" Part of the Jewish Community, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	85%
Borough Park	83%
Five Towns	76%
Great Neck	59%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	57%
South-Central Westchester	51%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	47%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	39%
Upper East Side	38%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	37%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	37%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	37%
Kings Bay/Madison	37%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	36%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	34%
Washington Heights/Inwood	33%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	32%
Sound Shore Communities	32%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	31%
River Towns	31%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	31%
Upper West Side	30%
Mid-Staten Island	29%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	29%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	29%
Lower Manhattan East	28%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	26%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	25%
Brownstone Brooklyn	15%
Lower Manhattan West	13%

Exhibit B-22: **Respondents' Average Jewish-Engagement Scores,*
Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Average Jewish Engagement Score
Borough Park	78
Williamsburg	74
Five Towns	72
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	64
Great Neck	61
South-Central Westchester	57
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	52
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	51
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	50
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	48
Kings Bay/Madison	48
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	47
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	47
River Towns	46
Mid-Staten Island	45
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	43
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	43
Upper East Side	42
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	41
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	41
Upper West Side	41
Washington Heights/Inwood	41
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	40
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	40
Sound Shore Communities	40

* This data is based on a 0–100 scale created from the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it's very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit B-22 (continued): **Respondents' Average Jewish-Engagement Scores,***
Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Average Jewish Engagement Score
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	39
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	37
Lower Manhattan East	32
Lower Manhattan West	30
Brownstone Brooklyn	28

* This data is based on a 0–100 scale created from the Index of Jewish Engagement as defined on page 118 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*. This summary classification consists of 12 items: attending a program or event at a Jewish community center or YM-YWHA; belonging to a synagogue; belonging to a Jewish organization; usually or always attending a Passover seder; usually or always lighting Sabbath candles; usually or always lighting Chanukah candles; feeling it's very important to be part of a Jewish community; regularly talking about Jewish-related topics with Jewish friends; feeling a lot a part of a Jewish community; volunteering for Jewish organizations or causes; having closest friends who are mostly Jewish; and contributing to any Jewish charity, including UJA-Federation of New York. Households with high scores affirmed seven or more items, with moderate scores affirmed four to six items, and with low scores affirmed three or fewer items.

Exhibit B-23: **Percent of Children Ages 5 to 17 Who Have Not Received Any Jewish Education, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Lower Manhattan East	41%
Brownstone Brooklyn	41%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	37%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	35%
Washington Heights/Inwood	29%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	29%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	29%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	26%
Lower Manhattan West	23%
South-Central Westchester	21%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	20%
Mid-Staten Island	19%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	18%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	16%
Upper West Side	15%
River Towns	15%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	14%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	13%
Upper East Side	13%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	12%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	10%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	6%
Great Neck	6%
Sound Shore Communities	6%
Kings Bay/Madison	2%
Borough Park	>1%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	>1%
Williamsburg	>1%
Five Towns	>1%

Exhibit B-24: **Percent of Marriages That Are Intermarriages,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Brownstone Brooklyn	59%
Sound Shore Communities	37%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	36%
River Towns	33%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	32%
Lower Manhattan West	32%
Upper West Side	28%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	27%
Upper East Side	27%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	26%
Mid-Staten Island	26%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	21%
Lower Manhattan East	21%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	18%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	17%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	17%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	16%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	16%
South-Central Westchester	16%
Kings Bay/Madison	16%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	14%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	14%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	14%
Washington Heights/Inwood	13%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	12%
Williamsburg	8%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	7%
Five Towns	4%
Borough Park	1%
Great Neck	1%

* Marriages in which a Jewish adult is married to a spouse who does not consider himself or herself Jewish.

Exhibit B-25: **Percent of Jewish Households That Contribute to Jewish Causes, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	89%
Great Neck	89%
Borough Park	86%
South-Central Westchester	80%
Williamsburg	79%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	72%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	71%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	70%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	70%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	70%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	69%
Sound Shore Communities	69%
River Towns	68%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	67%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	67%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	66%
Mid-Staten Island	65%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	63%
Upper East Side	62%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	61%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	58%
Upper West Side	57%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	54%
Kings Bay/Madison	53%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	46%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	45%
Lower Manhattan East	44%
Lower Manhattan West	43%
Washington Heights/Inwood	38%
Brownstone Brooklyn	29%

Exhibit B-26: **Percent of Respondents Who Volunteered for Any Type of Charitable Organization During the Past Year, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	72%
Borough Park	67%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	65%
Five Towns	62%
South-Central Westchester	61%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	60%
Sound Shore Communities	59%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	55%
River Towns	54%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	53%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	53%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	52%
Great Neck	49%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	48%
Lower Manhattan West	48%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	48%
Upper West Side	48%
Brownstone Brooklyn	48%
Upper East Side	47%
Lower Manhattan East	46%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	45%
Kings Bay/Madison	43%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	43%
Washington Heights/Inwood	39%
Mid-Staten Island	38%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	35%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	33%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	24%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	22%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	19%

Exhibit B-27: **Percent of Jewish Households That Include a Jewish Israeli Adult,*
Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	14%
Borough Park	14%
Great Neck	12%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	11%
Kings Bay/Madison	10%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	8%
Williamsburg	7%
Lower Manhattan East	7%
Lower Manhattan West	7%
Five Towns	6%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	5%
Upper West Side	5%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	5%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	5%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	5%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	5%
River Towns	5%
Mid-Staten Island	4%
Washington Heights/Inwood	4%
South-Central Westchester	4%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	4%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	4%
Upper East Side	3%
Sound Shore Communities	3%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	3%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	2%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	2%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	2%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	1%
Brownstone Brooklyn	<1%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit B-28: **Percent of Jewish Households With Someone Who Identifies as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Lower Manhattan West	23%
Lower Manhattan East	14%
Brownstone Brooklyn	11%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	9%
Upper East Side	8%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	8%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	6%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	6%
South-Central Westchester	5%
Upper West Side	5%
Williamsburg	5%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	5%
Mid-Staten Island	4%
Sound Shore Communities	4%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	4%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	3%
River Towns	3%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	2%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	2%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	2%
Washington Heights/Inwood	2%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	1%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	1%
Five Towns	1%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	1%
Kings Bay/Madison	1%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	1%
Borough Park	<1%
Great Neck	<1%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	<1%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

Exhibit B-29: **Proportion of Jewish Households That Include a Biracial, Hispanic, or Nonwhite Person,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Northeast Bronx**	59%
Bronx Residual**	59%
Manhattan Residual**	36%
Crown Heights**	30%
Brooklyn Residual**	30%
Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area**	27%
Queens Residual**	27%
Washington Heights/Inwood	25%
Canarsie/Mill Basin**	23%
Nassau Residual**	18%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	15%
Staten Island Residual**	14%
Lower Manhattan West	14%
Brownstone Brooklyn	14%
River Towns	13%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12%
Sound Shore Communities	12%
Mid-Staten Island	11%
South-Central Westchester	11%
Southern Staten Island**	11%
Lower Manhattan East	10%
Upper East Side	9%
Upper West Side	9%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	9%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	9%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	9%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

** These are secondary or residual areas. Although secondary and residual areas are not typically included in listings, they are included here due to the large concentration of biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite households in these areas. Because of the smaller number of interviews in secondary areas and most residual areas, caution is advised in interpreting these figures.

Exhibit B-29 (continued): **Proportion of Jewish Households That Include a Biracial, Hispanic, or Nonwhite Person,* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	8%
Westchester Residual**	8%
The Rockaways**	8%
Suffolk Residual**	8%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	7%
Great Neck	7%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	7%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	7%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	7%
Williamsburg	7%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	6%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	4%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	4%
Kings Bay/Madison	3%
Five Towns	3%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	3%
Borough Park	2%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	2%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

** These are secondary or residual areas. Although secondary and residual areas are not typically included in listings, they are included here due to the large concentration of biracial, Hispanic, or nonwhite households in these areas. Because of the smaller number of interviews in secondary areas and most residual areas, caution is advised in interpreting these figures.

Exhibit B-30: **Proportion of Respondents Who Indicate They Are “Partially Jewish” or “Jewish and Something Else,”* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area**	40%
Northeast Bronx**	38%
Manhattan Residual**	38%
Brownstone Brooklyn	34%
Brooklyn Residual**	30%
Bronx Residual**	30%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	25%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	24%
Lower Manhattan West	21%
Suffolk Residual**	21%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	20%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	20%
Queens Residual**	17%
Sound Shore Communities	16%
Southern Staten Island**	16%
River Towns	15%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	15%
Washington Heights/Inwood	13%
Mid-Staten Island	13%
Lower Manhattan East	13%
Westchester Residual**	12%
Upper West Side	11%
Nassau Residual**	11%
Upper East Side	10%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	10%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	9%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

** These are secondary or residual areas. Although secondary and residual areas are not typically included in listings, they are included here due to the large concentration of respondents who indicate they are “partially Jewish” or “Jewish and something else” in these areas. Because of the smaller number of interviews in secondary areas and most residual areas, caution is advised in interpreting these figures.

Exhibit B-30 (continued): **Proportion of Respondents Who Indicate They Are “Partially Jewish” or “Jewish and Something Else,”* Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
South-Central Westchester	9%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	9%
Staten Island Residual**	9%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	8%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	8%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	7%
Williamsburg	6%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	6%
Kings Bay/Madison	6%
Canarsie Mill Basin**	6%
Crown Heights**	5%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	5%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	3%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	3%
The Rockaways**	3%
Five Towns	2%
Great Neck	2%
Borough Park	<1%

* This variable is commented on in select area narratives but does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

** These are secondary or residual areas. Although secondary and residual areas are not typically included in listings, they are included here due to the large concentration of respondents who indicate they are “partially Jewish” or “Jewish and something else” in these areas. Because of the smaller number of interviews in secondary areas and most residual areas, caution is advised in interpreting these figures.

Exhibit B-31: **Percent of Jewish Households That Use the Internet* to Access Jewish Websites, Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area**

Area	Percent
Five Towns	63%
Great Neck	53%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	51%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	49%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	49%
Mid-Staten Island	47%
Sound Shore Communities	47%
South-Central Westchester	47%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	45%
Borough Park	44%
Kings Bay/Madison	43%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	42%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	42%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	41%
River Towns	41%
Upper West Side	40%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	39%
Washington Heights/Inwood	38%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	38%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	36%
Lower Manhattan West	35%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	33%
Lower Manhattan East	31%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	31%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	30%
Upper East Side	30%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	29%
Williamsburg	27%
Brownstone Brooklyn	23%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	18%

* This variable does not appear in the statistical profiles of each county and area.

APPENDIX C

**DEFINITION OF
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
BY ZIP CODE CLUSTERS**

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
The Bronx	
Primary Profile	
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	10463 10471
Secondary Profile	
Northeast Bronx	10461 10462 10467 10469 10475
Brooklyn	
Primary Profile	
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	11224 11235
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	11209 11214 11223 11228
Kings Bay/Madison	11229
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	11210 11218 11230
Borough Park	11204 11219
Williamsburg	11211 11206 11205
Brownstone Brooklyn	11201 11215 11217 11231
Secondary Profile	
Crown Heights	11213 11225
Canarsie/Mill Basin	11234 11236 11239

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Manhattan	
Primary Profile	
Lower Manhattan East	10010 10016 10158 10017 10022 10124 10002 10003 10009
Lower Manhattan West	10001 10123 10011 10113 10121 10018 10019 10020 10111 10036 10012 10013 10014 10004 10005 10006 10007 10038 10280 10282
Upper East Side	10021 10028 10128 10065 10075
Upper West Side	10023 10024 10025 10069
Washington Heights/Inwood	10032 10033 10040 10034

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Queens	
Primary Profile	
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	11374 11375 11415
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	11365 11366 11367 11432 11435 11439
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	11354 11355 11357 11358 11360 11361 11362 11363 11364
Secondary Profile	
Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area	11101 11102 11103 11104 11105 11106 11377 11372 11373
The Rockaways	11691 11692 11693 11694

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Staten Island	
Primary Profile	
Mid-Staten Island	10314 10304 10305 10306
Secondary Profile	
Southern Staten Island	10312 10308 10309 10307
Nassau	
Primary Profile	
Great Neck	11020 11021 11023 11024
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/Oyster Bay Area	
Manhasset	11030
Port Washington	11050
Glen Cove	11542
Glen Head	11545
Greenvale	11548
Old Westbury	11568
Roslyn	11576
Roslyn Heights	11577
Sea Cliff	11579
Locust Valley	11560
East Norwich	11732
Oyster Bay	11771

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Nassau (continued)	
Primary Profile	
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	
Westbury	11590
Jericho	11753
Syosset	11791
Woodbury	11797
Plainview	11803
Old Bethpage	11804
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	
East Meadow	11554
Merrick	11566
Bellmore	11710
Massapequa	11758
Massapequa Park	11762
Seaford	11783
Wantagh	11793
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	
Atlantic Beach	11509
Baldwin	11510
East Rockaway	11518
Freeport	11520
West Hempstead	11522
Island Park	11588
Long Beach	11561
Lynbrook	11563
Rockville Centre	11570
Oceanside	11572
Valley Stream	11580
	11581

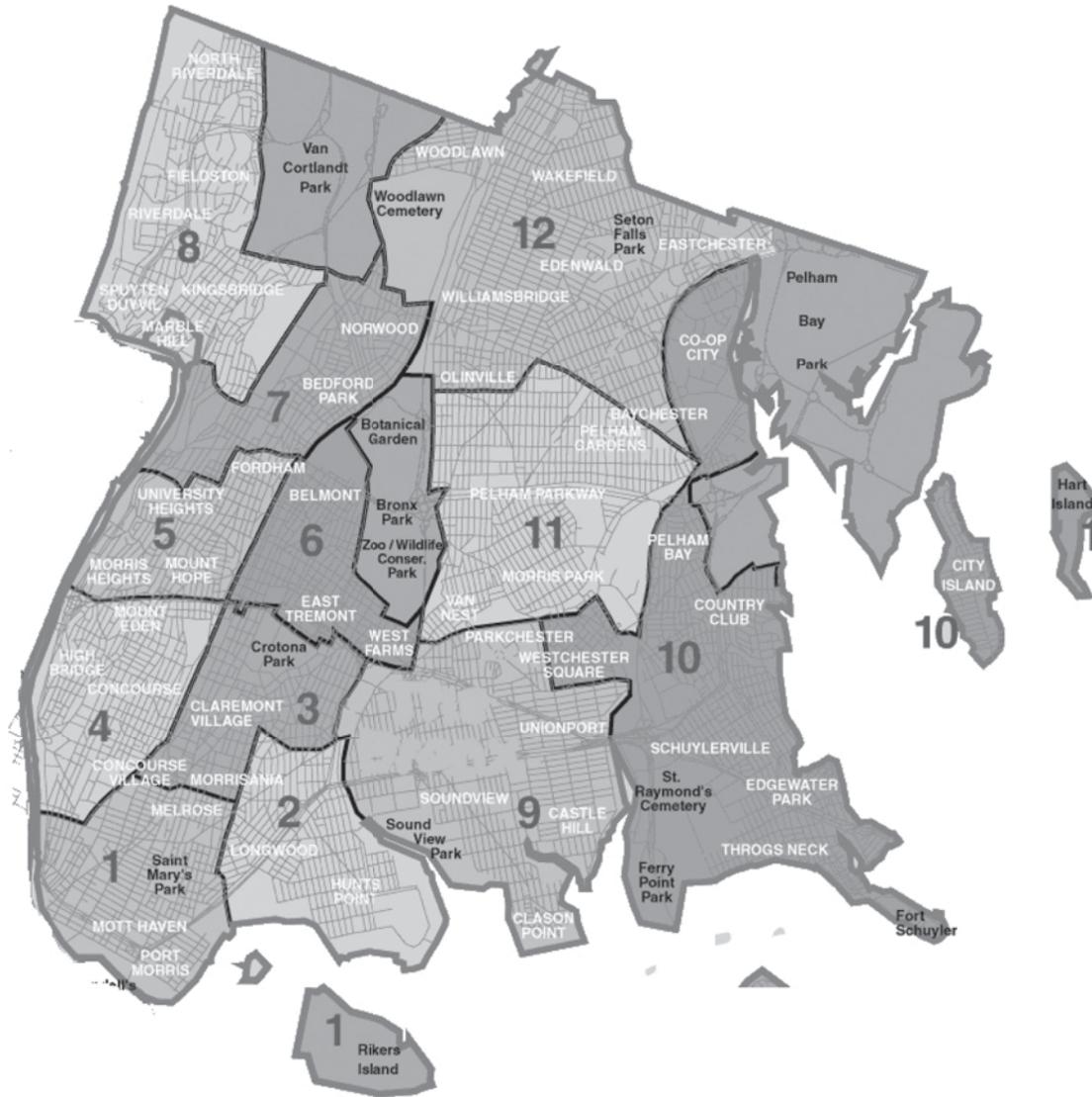
County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Nassau (continued)	
Primary Profile	
Five Towns	
Inwood	11096
Cedarhurst	11516
Hewlett	11557
Lawrence	11559
Woodmere	11598
Suffolk	
Primary Profile	
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	
Centerport	11721
Cold Spring Harbor	11724
Commack	11725
East Northport	11731
Greenlawn	11740
Huntington	11743
Northport	11768
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville	
Huntington Station/Dix Hills	11746
Melville	11747
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	
Centereach	11720
East Setauket	11733
Kings Park	11754
Lake Grove	11755
Nesconset	11767
Port Jefferson Station	11776
Port Jefferson	11777
Saint James	11780

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Suffolk (continued)	
Primary Profile	
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area (continued)	
Smithtown	11787
Hauppauge	11788
Stony Brook	11790 11794
Westchester	
Primary Profile	
South-Central Westchester	
Hartsdale	10530
Scarsdale	10583
White Plains	10601 10603 10605 10606
New Rochelle	10804
Sound Shore Communities	
Harrison/Purchase	10528
Larchmont & Pelham	10538
Mamaroneck	10543
Port Chester	10573
Purchase	10577
Rye	10580
New Rochelle	10801 10805

County and Geographic Area	ZIP Codes
Westchester (continued)	
Primary Profile	
River Towns	
Ardsley	11502
Briarcliff Manor	10510
Croton-on-Hudson	10520
Dobbs Ferry	10522
Irvington	10533
Ossining	10562
Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow	10591
Woodlands	10706
Yonkers	10701 10703 10704 10705 10710
Hastings-on-Hudson	10706
North-Central and Northern Westchester	
Armonk	10504
Bedford	10506
Bedford Hills	10507
Chappaqua	10514
Katonah	10536
Mt. Kisco	10549
Pleasantville	10570
Pound Ridge	10576
South Salem	10590
Cortland	10567
Somers	10589
Yorktown	10598

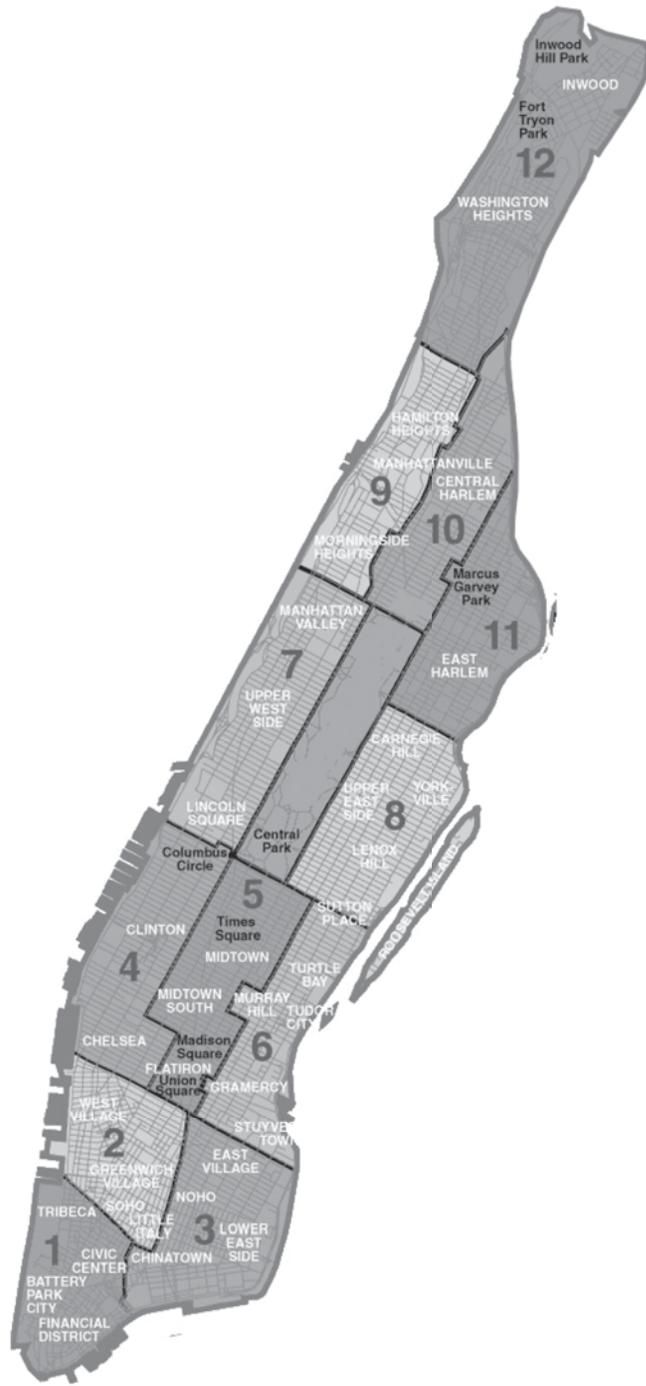
APPENDIX D | COMMUNITY DISTRICT MAPS

Exhibit D-1: **Bronx**



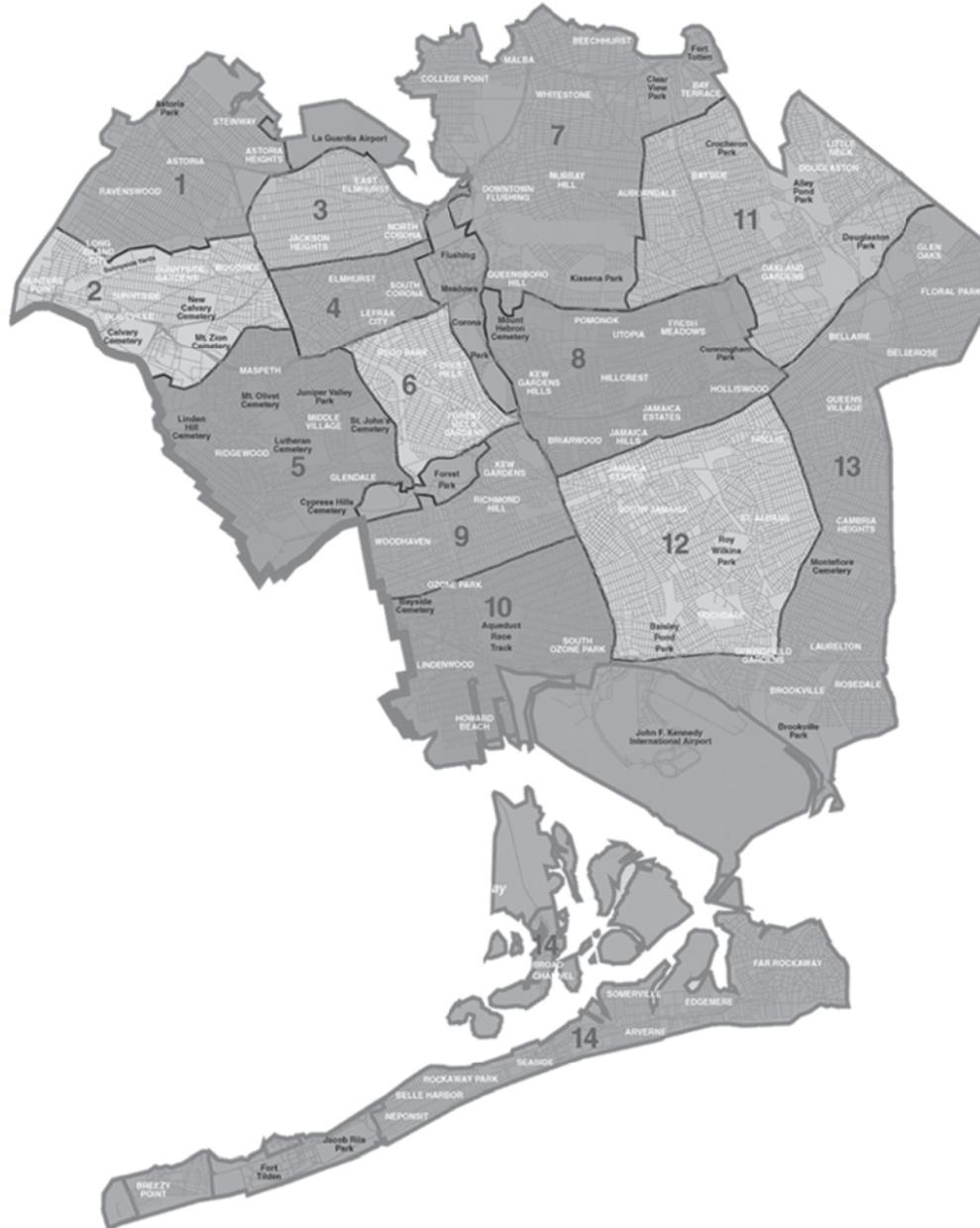
Source: New York City Department of City Planning

Exhibit D-3: Manhattan



Source: New York City Department of City Planning

Exhibit D-4: Queens



Source: New York City Department of City Planning

APPENDIX E | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 is based on 5,993 telephone interviews with randomly selected Jewish households living in the eight-county UJA-Federation of New York service area: the five boroughs of New York City — the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island — and the suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester.⁶⁰

Sampling design, survey interviewing, and statistical estimation was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS),⁶¹ a principal member of Jewish Policy & Action Research (JPAR), using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) technology between February 8, 2011, and July 10, 2011. A total of 3,974 telephone interviews were completed in New York City and 2,019 in the three suburban counties. County-by-county interview totals are:

- Bronx — 350 interviews
- Brooklyn (Kings County) — 1,409 interviews
- Manhattan (New York County) — 1,145 interviews
- Staten Island (Richmond County) — 340 interviews
- Queens — 730 interviews
- Nassau County — 957 interviews
- Suffolk County — 526 interviews
- Westchester County — 536 interviews

For the first time, interviews were conducted to cell phones as well as landlines. A total of 4,691 telephone interviews were completed on landlines and 1,302 on cell phones.

The final data file includes a series of weighting variables from SSRS that projects the 5,993 interviews to an estimated total of 694,233 Jewish households in the eight-county New York area, and to 1,538,001 Jewish people in the eight counties.⁶² Unless otherwise noted, all numbers and percentages included in this report reflect the weighted data.

An overview of the research process, sampling design, and weighting and estimation process follows. For more detail on sampling methods, data collection, response, and survey weights and variance estimation, see the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Methodology Report* at www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-of-new-york-2011.

60 Initial interview sample allocations called for the completion of 6,000 survey interviews. The interview data file includes 6,274 completed interviews, of which 281 were later deemed to be of non-Jewish households.

61 SSRS was assisted in Russian-language interviewing by an in-language subcontractor, International Point of Contact.

62 The sampling design, estimation procedures, and so forth are discussed in detail in later sections

Research Process

The research process included two interrelated steps:

1. An initial “screening” interview designed to identify Jewish and non-Jewish households.
2. An immediate (if possible) extended interview with Jewish households.

For this study, a Jewish household is defined as a household including one or more Jewish adults ages 18 and over. A Jewish person is an adult who self-identifies as Jewish or a child under the age of 18 who is being raised Jewish.

Answers to the screening questions not only identified Jewish households for the survey interviews, but the brief interviews with non-Jewish households provided data needed for the estimation of the number of Jewish households in the eight-county New York area.

The key screener questions used to identify Jewish and non-Jewish households were:

- S2. This survey is being done for the New York Jewish community on behalf of all the people of the New York area, both Jewish and non-Jewish. Do you consider yourself Jewish, partially Jewish? . . . or not Jewish?*
- 1 Jewish*
 - 2 Partially Jewish*
 - 3 Not Sure*
 - 4 Non-Jewish*
 - 5 Messianic Jew; Jew for Jesus*

Non-Jewish respondents and respondents who said that they are not sure if they would consider themselves Jewish were asked additional household screening questions.

S-NS/NJ-2a When you were growing up, did your mother consider herself Jewish?

S-NS/NJ-2b When you were growing up, did your father consider himself Jewish?

[Ask if respondent said not Jewish or refused/don't know to S-2 and if yes to either S-NJ-2a or S-NJ-2b]

S-NJ-3 What is your religion, if any?

[Ask if S-NS-2a/2b are both no or don't know, or refused and respondent said “not sure” if Jewish in S-2]

S-NS-2c You said that you were “not sure” if you were Jewish? Are you in the process of becoming Jewish?

[Ask if “atheist/agnostic” respondent has a Jewish parent]

S-NJ-4. Some people who have a Jewish parent, but who say they do not have a religion or are an atheist or an agnostic, sometimes view themselves as connected to the Jewish people, or identify as a non-religious Jew or as a secular Jew. Would you describe yourself that way?

[Ask if respondent is not Jewish]

S-5a. Is there any other adult in the household who considers himself or herself to be Jewish, or partially Jewish?

Respondents who said they were Jewish were automatically transferred to the CATI-based Jewish household interview module, and the interviewer continued with the interview after noting: “Thank you. The New York Jewish community is interested in your views and experiences on a number of questions, since these will help shape programs and services for all people living in the New York area. The interview is confidential and anonymous.”

Following a question on religious identity in the main survey, respondents who had said in the screener that they were “partially Jewish” or were “not sure” if they were Jewish, or in response to the above question mentioned another religion, were asked to provide additional information about their Jewish identity.⁶³ The interview was then completed (if possible), unless the respondent indicated that he or she was a Messianic Jew. All of these interviews were reviewed by JPAR prior to data-file construction to make sure that only Jewish households (as defined above) would be included in the study.⁶⁴

63 If a respondent answered that he or she was not sure if he or she “is Jewish,” or “is partially Jewish” or “Jewish and something else/half Jewish,” the interviewer asked: “So that we can properly understand your answer, would you please tell me . . . the ways in which you consider yourself ‘Jewish and another religion,’ ‘partially Jewish,’ [or] . . . what you mean that you are ‘not sure’?”

64 After interviewing was completed, JPAR reviewed all cases in which the respondent provided additional information to the probes on Jewish and something else and/or “not sure” answers. Respondents who gave answers that clearly defined them as Jewish were included in the data file with minimal review. Forty interviews remained, however, where the interview had been completed via the CATI system but required additional review since the answers to the probes were not as definitive. JPAR reviewed all survey answers for these potential Jewish household interviews; 24 remained in the data file, but 16 were excluded from the data file and reclassified as a “Jewish-origin household.”

Non-Jewish respondents were asked if any other adult member of their household considers themselves Jewish. If the answer was yes, the household was defined as a Jewish household, and the interviewer attempted to complete the Jewish household interview. Non-Jewish respondents in these Jewish households who were comfortable answering questions about their household's Jewish experiences were eligible to complete the extended Jewish household survey in order to maximize the likelihood of intermarried Jewish households being proportionately represented in the final survey interview data file. At times, the non-Jewish initial respondent immediately transferred the call to the Jewish adult and an interview was completed; if not, the number was recalled at least another eight times.

Messianic households were not interviewed; they were asked a few key questions that were needed for Jewish household estimates (for example, number of voice telephone lines in the household) and then thanked for their cooperation. They are included in the estimate of non-Jewish households.

A random 20% of non-Jewish households were asked additional questions, including number of adults in the household, gender, age, education, race or ethnicity, Russian-speaking household status, ZIP code, and phone use (cell phones and landlines). All non-Jewish households were also asked whether either the respondent or any other adult, if in a multiple-person household, had a Jewish parent.

The Survey Interview

The average time required to complete the questionnaire was 24 minutes.

Of the survey respondents, 95% were Jewish and 5% were non-Jews who lived in a household with a Jewish adult. The proportion of non-Jewish respondents interviewed was 3% in Brooklyn; 4% in Queens, the Bronx, and Nassau County; and 5% in Staten Island and Manhattan. In Westchester and Suffolk counties, the proportion of interviews conducted with non-Jews was 9%.

Russian-Speaking Interviewers

The 2002 study found a substantial number of adults in households in the eight-county New York area who were born in the former Soviet Union. Cognizant of the importance and likely number of these interviews in 2011, a special group of Russian-speaking interviewers from International Point of Contact (IPC) was engaged as a subcontractor to SSRS. IPC had primary responsibility for conducting interviews with Russian-speaking households.

Russian-language interviews were identified by analyzing seven sampling substrata detailed below for whether records contained a likely Russian first and last name (RFN sample). The list of Russian first and last names was taken from the work of Edwin D. Lawson at SUNY Fredonia, an expert of onomastic sciences. In addition, any Russian-language barriers attained during regular interviewing were sequestered and dialed back by IPC Russian-language interviewers. Experienced bilingual interviewers were trained in using the 2011 study survey questionnaire, typically reading from a printed questionnaire in Russian while entering the data in English in the CATI system (standard IPC practice). Interviewers sometimes began a screener in English but shifted to Russian, or vice versa, as appropriate.

As a result, a total of 374 interviews were completed in Russian for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, mostly with respondents born in the former Soviet Union, although a number of interviews were completed in Russian with respondents who had been born elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Other Interview Languages

Other language-barrier interviews were flagged into subcategories, including Yiddish, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, and unknown. These flagged numbers were subsequently redialed using bilingual interviewers. Unknown language barriers were reattempted with Spanish bilingual interviewers. In total, 2,256 screener interviews were conducted in Spanish, 10 in Yiddish (leading to six completed interviews in Yiddish), 1 in Korean, 558 in Mandarin, and 60 in Cantonese.

Sampling Design: Stratified Random Sampling

Interviews were stratified using a combination of random-digit dialing (RDD), listed, and distinctive Jewish name (DJN) samples to increase the incidence of households with Jewish members. Overall, 56% of the interviews were from the RDD sample (landlines and cell phones), 36% of the interviews were from the listed sample, and 8% were DJN. A total of 1,302 interviews were conducted to cell phones — 307 from the listed sample and 995 from the RDD cell phone sampling frame. The design used seven sampling strata within each of the eight counties — 56 independent sampling strata in total — based on an analysis of the probable percentage of Jewish households in each telephone exchange within the eight-county New York area.

The seven sampling substrata within each of the eight counties were:

1. Federation-Supplied Lists (FSL) With Landline Telephones — pre-study estimate: 85% Jewish
2. Federation-Supplied Lists (FSL) With Only Cell Phones — pre-study estimate: 85% Jewish⁶⁵

65 For strata 1 and 2, UJA-Federation provided telephone numbers from its own lists and asked a number of other Jewish organizations to provide telephone numbers from their lists to SSRS. In addition, the survey team was dedicated to ensuring that members of the deaf community would also be able to participate in the survey. During the field period, UJA-Federation supplied a list of deaf members of the New York-area Jewish community. SSRS e-mailed invitations and reminders to 62 individuals who had previously been identified as both Jewish and deaf, requesting their participation in the study by completing a hard copy version of the survey. Three deaf respondents completed the survey.

3. Distinctive Jewish Surname Published Landline Telephone Numbers — pre-study estimate: 30% Jewish
4. High Jewish Incidence Published Telephone Numbers — pre-study estimate: 29% Jewish
5. Low Jewish Incidence Published Telephone Numbers — pre-study estimate: 6% Jewish
6. Unpublished Telephone Numbers — pre-study estimate: 9% Jewish
7. Cell Phones — pre-study estimate: 11% Jewish

Within each of the 56 strata defined for the study, a random sample of telephone numbers was generated by SSRS's sister company, MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems. Interviewing goals within each stratum were based on an allocation design developed by SSRS and reviewed in advance by the entire research team, including an independent Technical Advisory Group. Each potential phone number in the eight-county area was assigned to one of the 56 sampling substrata — seven strata within each of the eight counties.

- First, each telephone number in the FSL sampling frames was electronically separated from the potential pool of telephone numbers that could be generated via the GENESYS sampling system. This list sampling frame was then divided into eight list sampling strata, one for each county.
- Distinctive Jewish name (DJN) numbers that were not already on the FSL were then segregated from other published random-digit dialing (RDD) landline telephone numbers.
- The remaining landline telephone numbers were divided into “published high,” “published low,” and “unpublished.” (“Published” refers to whether publically listed with the telephone company.)
- Cell phone numbers were randomly generated within area codes and exchanges based in the eight-county area.

Given the desire to maximize statistical power in small geographic areas, the study's sample size, with a target of 6,000, was significantly greater than the 4,533 completed interviews in the 2002 study.

Sample Disposition: Callbacks and Number of Calls⁶⁶

Following standard MSG-GENESYS ID-plus⁶⁷ telephone number pre-interview verification procedures, all numbers in the eight unpublished RDD sampling strata were prescreened to exclude nonworking numbers, fax or data lines, and nonresidential numbers from standard household survey interviews. A total of 30,783 telephone numbers from the unpublished RDD sampling frames were designated by MSG-GENESYS as either fax-data, nonresidential, or nonworking phone numbers. The remaining sample was then transferred electronically to SSRS — 41,963 phone numbers in total.

⁶⁶ A complete sample disposition is presented in appendix exhibit A-1.

⁶⁷ See <http://www.m-s-g.com/Web/genesys/index.aspx> for a description of GENESYS sampling systems and ID-plus.

SSRS, and its subcontractor IPC, then called numbers randomly, as needed, to complete the 5,993 interviews represented in the data file. Appendix Exhibit A-1 reports:

- Including the ID-plus eliminated numbers, a total of 389,312 telephone numbers were dialed a total of 1,498,834 times to complete the screening and interview phases of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011.⁶⁸
- An estimated 107,514 residential households were reached.
- 41,049 households provided sufficient information so that the identification of their ethnic or religious group could be determined.
- 31,859 of these households were non-Jewish, 98 were Messianic, and 483 were classified as Jewish origin.
- 8,609 Jewish households were identified during the screening phase.
- 6,274 interviews were completed.
- 5,993 interviews are included in the interview data file.

Exhibit E-1: **Sample Disposition, Eight-County New York Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011**

Disposition	FSL LL	FSL Cell	DJN	Published High	Published Low	Unpublished	Cell Phones	Total Landline	Total
Eligible, Interview Complete	1,858	307	451	1,365	616	401	995	4,691	5,993
Eligible, Non-Interview Refusal and Break Off	262	26	56	183	44	62	102	607	735
Break Off	224	25	47	232	132	63	159	698	882
Answering Machine Household	86	43	26	193	36	55	195	396	634
Physically/Mentally Incompetent	11	-	1	9	-	2	-	23	23
Language Problem	25	4	2	58	13	25	33	123	160

⁶⁸ The screening phase allowed for a minimum of eight callbacks to each working number included in the survey samples, as opposed to the industry standard of four total calls. The goal of these extra callbacks was to make sure that the interviewed Jewish households were representative of the entire Jewish community, not just those available at home on a given night. The interviewing firm rotated callbacks by day of the week and time of night (or day). Thus, unless the telephone carrier indicated that a phone number was not working or was a fax or data line, or it was clear that the telephone number was nonresidential, a minimum of nine phone calls was the standard interview default before a number was abandoned.

Exhibit E-1 (continued): **Sample Disposition Eight-County New York Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011**

Disposition	FSL LL	FSL Cell	DJN	Published High	Published Low	Unpub-lished	Cell Phones	Total Landline	Total
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview									
Always Busy	109	14	43	425	3,769	650	496	4,996	5,506
No Answer	1,768	510	1,181	7,602	19,469	6,777	25,723	36,796	63,028
Answering Machine	547	136	287	10,219	1,145	2,877	8,404	15,075	23,615
Call Blocking	66	3	3	13	5	20	76	107	186
Household, Unknown if Eligible	763	237	330	7,147	2,118	2,651	8,956	13,009	22,202
No Screener Completed	1,716	338	1,065	5,687	1,264	6,852	13,256	16,584	30,178
Not Eligible									
Fax/Dataline	405	36	174	1,789	8,600	1,258	3,543	12,226	15,805
Nonworking Number	4,019	346	956	10,188	55,779	41,421	58,574	112,362	171,281
Business/ Government, Etc.	464	56	154	1,113	5,045	779	2,326	7,555	9,937
No Eligible Respondent	610	368	374	6,962	5,325	8,853	16,655	22,124	39,147
Total Phone Numbers Used	12,933	2,448	5,150	53,184	103,359	72,746	139,492	247,372	389,312
Response Rate 3	40.7%	34.3%	28.7%	20.5%	41.0%	39.4%	29.5%	34.7%	31.9%
Cooperation Rate 3	79.2%	85.8%	81.4%	76.7%	77.8%	76.2%	79.2%	78.2%	78.8%

Interview Cooperation Rate

A standard measure of survey interview quality is the interview cooperation rate — the percentage of households identified during the screening process who provided sufficient information for an interview to be included in the data file. Following the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Cooperation Rate 3⁶⁹ definitions, the interview cooperation rate was 79%.

69 The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2011. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. Deerfield, IL: AAPOR. Available as PDF at http://www.aapor.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Standard_Definitions2&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=3156.

Partial and Complete Interviews

For 49 of the 5,993 interviews in the data file, only partial information is available, since these households were unable or unwilling to complete the survey interview (despite callbacks, if at all possible, from the interviewing firms). Fully completed interviews are available for 5,944 (99%) of the 5,993 survey interviews included in the data file. Since these 49 interviews included substantial data on household members — age, gender, relationship to the respondent, whether the household members consider themselves Jewish, and so forth — as well as responses to most of the questions in the survey, these interviews were included in the data file. On a small number of topics, such as charitable contributions and household income, the data for these cases is less complete.

Response Rate

A second measure of survey quality is the response rate, which measures the percentage of potentially working residential numbers that were successfully contacted during the screening process — that is, the interviewer was able to determine if the household was Jewish or non-Jewish.

The overall response rate for the screening phase of the study was 32% calculated using the AAPOR Response Rate 3. Landline interviews attained a response rate of 35%, and cell phone interviews attained a response rate of 30%.

To maximize the response rate from cell phone users, a \$10 incentive was offered to RDD cell phone respondents. In addition, to promote survey response in general, a marketing effort was developed by UJA-Federation in consultation with JPAR, consisting of postcards mailed to the FSL sample; a 30-second television commercial aired on local cable channels; an online ad campaign to New York-area Facebook users; distribution of posters to agencies serving seniors and Holocaust survivors; an op-ed article in *The Jewish Week*; a 30-second Russian-language radio spot; and notices in newsletters of synagogues, Jewish human-service agencies, and Jewish community centers.

Weighting and Estimation

Perhaps the most critical step in the entire weighting process is the development of household universe estimates. These estimates serve as critical control totals, the gold standard with which data must conform. The process of developing household universe estimates involves determining the estimated number of households that should be included in each of the 56 weighting cells. The first step in developing household universe estimates involves combining available information about household and population counts at the county level (provided by the U.S. Census Bureau) with information attained from the sample, including:

- The number of FSL households gathered before fielding commenced, and the number of such households for which only a cell phone number was supplied.
- The county for each of the FSL households and whether each landline FSL number was published or unpublished.
- The number of households with distinctive Jewish surnames (DJNs) within each county.
- The number of households with a published number in each county.

Using this information, we are able to estimate population counts for 40 of the weighting cells (five of the seven strata in each of eight counties) by eliminating duplication between the FSL sample and the DJN households, and the remaining DJN households and the households with published numbers. Since we know the total number of households by county from the U.S. Census, we can then derive the number of unpublished households by subtracting all the aforementioned strata from the total households residing in each county.

The next step is to determine the number of households that reside in the cell RDD frame, since there are no county-level numbers available for such an estimate. In 2011, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) published an estimate for the five-borough area of New York using 2009 data. These estimates were produced by the NHIS and the State Health Access Data Assistance Center based on a logistic regression model predicting phone use. Replicating their procedure, JPAR derived cell-phone-only (CPO) household estimates for the eight-county area at the county level. Our model produced results in line with the NHIS five-borough estimate, thereby providing validity that our estimates for each county would be accurate.

It was then necessary to model this data to the time period of the survey field, since the most recent published NHIS data set is from 2009. Given that the increase in CPO households every half year since 2006 has been roughly linear, we simply made a linear projection to arrive at early 2011 CPO estimates for each county.

A final step in the development of household universe counts is to then separate unpublished households into CPO households and unpublished landline households. This is easily done by multiplying the total households for each county by the CPO estimate, with the remaining households being defined as unpublished landline households.

Once sample universe and sample counts by county⁷⁰ and final strata were attained, the formal weighting procedure could commence:

- 1a. Correction for probability of telephone selection** — Each case was given a weight equal to the number of phones they answer (t), capped at three, meaning this could range from one to three (a cap of four was considered, but only 3.8% of cases owned four or more phones). To account for the dual probability of selection, this weight included both landlines and cell phones answered by adults in the household. The phone weight is the reciprocal of the number of phones.
- 1b. Correction for probability of federation-supplied list (FSL) selection** — Each case in the FSL frame was given a weight equal to the probability of being selected, since FSL cell phones were oversampled at a fraction of 0.174 while Jewish listed landlines were sampled at a fraction of 0.015 (resulting in a weight of 1.17 for FSL landlines and .10 for FSL cell phones). All other cases (samples other than the Jewish listed sample) received a weight of 1.0. The deaf sample was considered part of the federation-supplied list.
- 1c. Correction for probability of Washington Heights Jewish listed selection⁷¹** — Each case in the Jewish listed frame was given a weight equal to the probability of being selected, since the Washington Heights supplemental sample was oversampled at a fraction of 0.065 while Jewish listed landlines were sampled at a fraction of 0.016 (in other words, one of every 61.5 non-Washington Heights records were sampled, compared with one of every 15.0 Washington Heights phone records). All other cases (samples other than the Jewish listed sample) received a weight of 1.0.
- 2. Nonresponse correction** — In order to correct for the possibility that survey nonresponse was correlated with any variable of interest, and to attain accurate household counts for demography, we employed a weighting class correction applying the two variables known for all sample members and the total population, as discussed earlier in this report: the county and sampling frame. This was accomplished by calculating the household percentage for each of the 56 county-by-frame cells and then dividing, in each cell, the percentage in the known household universe by the percentage in the sample for each cell in the table independently. The ratio between the population cell percentage and the weighted sample cell percentage produced the primary household weight.

70 An initial review of the data found 157 cases that were missing ZIP code information and 214 cases where county and ZIP codes were not consistent. SSRS placed 10 days of additional callbacks in December; overall, 73 of the missing ZIPS were attained and 140 of the mismatches were clarified.

71 During the field period, UJA-Federation wanted to ensure that enough interviews would be completed in a number of areas in which the Jewish population was believed to be growing, in order to conduct some area-specific analysis. As fielding proceeded, only Washington Heights/Inwood appeared to be seriously below this level. Based on this, a decision was made to oversample this neighborhood. UJA-Federation acquired community lists from this area and, in May 2011, an oversample of Washington Heights/Inwood was added to the sample design.

- 3. Household adults correction** — This base weight correction simply multiplies each case by the number of adults in the household. This is capped at three adults maximum (11.7% of the sample were households with four or more adults). This cap is standard in survey research and is designed to limit the design effect based on very large households, and essentially converts the household weight into a person weight so that the data can be post-stratified to population counts of adults ages 18 and over.

The final composite base weight is a product of steps 1a, 1b, 1c, and 2 above: phone, Jewish listed selection, Washington Heights selection, adults, and nonresponse. This product is then multiplied by step 3 — number of adults — to produce a person-based base weight for post-stratification.

Post-stratification weighting was then conducted to correct for biases in response patterns across various demographic groups, allowing the demographic breakdown of the final data to approximate the breakdown in the target population. For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, the total sample for which Jewish identity information was available — *all* screening cases, Jewish and non-Jewish — was adjusted by gender, adults in household, education, county, race or ethnicity, phone use, and age to match the population parameters for the eight-county area on the basis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2009 American Community Survey for percentage frequency distributions on each variable. The ACS data are considered to be the most reliable for providing demographic frequencies for weighting purposes. Total population counts on which the percentages are based were taken from the 2010 U.S. Census, however, since this information is more current than the 2009 ACS.

This sample was then weighted using a raking method, an iterative process of adjusting samples to known percentages along certain parameters (in this case, gender, race, education, county, and age), while applying the base weight to correct for the selection process.

The final post-stratified weight was then divided by the number of adults (the same variable used before to weight the sample before post-stratification, capped at 3) to again produce weights at the household level. This procedure results in a data set of a representative weighted cross-section of eight-county households. Non-Jewish screener interviews were then set aside, and Jewish completes were rebalanced to equal the weighted totals of all Jewish screener data set cases. This post-stratified Jewish household weight was then rebalanced one more time to account for the known universe estimates of strata by county. A final population weight was derived from re-multiplying this final household weight by the number of people in the household.

Sampling Error Estimates

All sample surveys are subject to potential sampling errors, of which two are below.

Household Estimates

The best estimate of the total number of Jewish households in the eight-county New York area is approximately 694,233. At the standard 95% level of confidence used in most survey research, the estimate of the number of Jewish households is accurate within a range of +/- 30,103 households, reflecting a potential sampling error range of approximately +/- 0.23% (1.96 standard errors). While the best estimate of the numbers of Jewish households is 694,233, we can be almost certain that the true Jewish household number is more than 664,130 but less than 724,336 — and most likely close to 694,233.

The potential error range for Jewish household estimates for each county is higher, since the base number of contacts is smaller. For the Bronx, the estimate that 4.3% (30,175) of the eight-county area Jewish households live there is subject to a potential error of +/- 0.3%, while the Brooklyn household estimate of 28.8% (200,186) of Jewish households is subject to a potential error of +/- .7%. See the *Methodology Report* at <http://www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-of-new-york-2011> for county-level detail on standard error and design effect.

Survey Responses

In addition to potential errors in the estimates of the number of Jewish households, the results reported based on survey data answers are also subject to error. In political election surveys, for example, the reported survey findings are always expressed as the probable “percentage,” but a range of possible error is always included. These sampling errors are a function of both the sample design and the overall sample size, as well as the sample size of subcategories being analyzed.

For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, the responses of Jewish household respondents to the interview questionnaire are also subject to potential sampling error. The maximum sampling error for survey responses for which 5,993 respondents answered a question was +/-2.0% at the traditional 95% confidence level. As an example, survey results (weighted data) indicate that 43% of Jewish households report synagogue or temple membership. Since nearly 6,000 respondents answered this question, the 95% confidence interval for congregation membership in the eight-county New York area based on survey responses (the survey percentage) is 43% +/-2.0%, or between approximately 41% and 45%.

Survey sampling error increases as the sample size decreases. Thus, while the survey data indicates that the percentage of congregation-affiliated households in New York City is 40%, the 95% confidence interval for New York City congregation membership based on 3,974 respondents is 40% +/- 2.4% (approximately), or between 37% and 43%. For the suburbs (Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester combined), 50% of households report congregation membership. The 50% survey finding is subject to a potential sampling error of +/-3.4% (just over 2,000 respondents answered this question in the three suburban counties), and the 95% confidence interval is roughly 47% to 53%.

Exhibit E-2 presents the 95% confidence interval estimates by number of interviews completed for the question and the proportion of respondents who answered “yes” or “no” on the question. The greatest potential for sampling error exists, as exhibit E-2 shows, for questions with a fifty-fifty split, with a limited number of completed interviews.

Exhibit E-2: 95% Confidence Interval Estimates by Number of Interviews and Survey Data Percentage, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011

Disposition	Number of Interviews								
	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
5% or 95%	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
10% or 90%	9.3	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
20% or 80%	12.4	8.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6
30% or 70%	14.2	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8
40% or 60%	15.2	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9
50%	15.5	10.9	6.9	4.9	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0

The standard errors in the above tables have already been adjusted for a 95% confidence interval by multiplying the initially calculated standard error by 1.96 and then by adjusting the resulting sampling error upward to reflect a design effect of 2.5. Based on the sample size and the actual survey percentage, the 95% confidence interval would be the survey percentage plus or minus the 95% confidence level number shown in the table.

If a survey question was answered “yes” by 40% of approximately 2,000 respondents, the 95% confidence interval would be 40% +/- 3.4%, including design effect.

Comparisons of 1991, 2002, and 2011 Studies

In addition to the statistical portrait of the Jewish community provided by the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, the data from the 2011 study has been compared with the data from the 1991 New York Jewish Population Study and the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 to provide some insight into trends over time. While the specific sampling methodologies employed in the 1991, 2002, and 2011 studies are not identical, there are several reasons the sampling methodologies are sufficiently comparable and, therefore, the comparisons between the three studies are valid.

First, the firm SSRS conducted the interviewing for all three studies. Second, sampling design, statistical estimation of the number of Jewish households, and survey data weighting was provided for all the studies by either Dale W. Kulp, president and CEO of MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems, or David Dutwin, vice president and chief methodologist of SSRS. In 2002 and 2011, International Point of Contact conducted Russian-language interviewing.

Third, sampling designs for the studies were state of the art at the time of the survey. The 1991 design was a statistical single-stage RDD sample of all households with telephones in the same eight-county New York area, with the individual county being used as the primary level of stratification. No additional stratification occurred within the county prior to sampling, although the telephone exchanges within each county were organized by the primary ZIP code of the residential customer served. Jewish household estimates were based on separate estimates for each county, which were then summed to give the overall estimate of 638,000 “core connected” Jewish households.

The 2002 design was also a single-stage RDD survey with borough and county again a key element of sample stratification. Based on their experiences since the 1991 New York study in major American Jewish community studies — Philadelphia in 1996, Denver in 1997, Baltimore in 1999, Chicago in 2001, Pittsburgh in 2002, and Phoenix in 2002 — MSG-GENESYS, ICR, and SSRS further stratified telephone exchanges within each county for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 into low-, medium-, high-, and extremely high-density sampling frames. Jewish household estimates were generated within each substratum and then combined.

The 2011 study similarly utilized a stratified design based on the 2002 model, but a number of changes were enacted to deal with the dramatic change in phone use that occurred during the 2000s, namely the growth of households that only own cell phones. The FSL stratum was divided into two strata, one for cell phone only (CPO) households and one for landline only or dual-using households. Second, a cell phone strata was added to the design. And in order to eliminate duplications of cell phones from other households in the weighting procedure, the design had to separate published and unpublished telephone numbers, and thus the high-medium-low design of 2002 became a high published-low published-unpublished design in 2011.

Fourth, the definition of a Jewish household used in the studies is very similar. Indeed, the 2002 study was designed to follow the 1991 definition of a Jewish household (a “core” Jewish household in 1991 terminology). In 1991, a core Jewish person was identified “... as Jewish either in religious or in secular-ethnic terms.” The screening questions in 1991 first asked for religious affiliation (Judaism, Catholicism, and so forth); then, for respondents who were not Jewish by religion, the interviewer asked if the respondent or anyone else in the household considered themselves to be Jewish. If anyone in the household was Jewish by either religion or self-identity, the household was classified as a core Jewish household (using the concept in the 1991 New York Jewish Population Survey).

In 2002 and in 2011, the self-identity question was used first in the screener. Households were tentatively defined as Jewish if either the respondent or another adult in the household considered themselves to be Jewish. Religion and then denomination (if Judaism was the religion) were asked later. A household was classified as Jewish in 2002 and in 2011 if the respondent or another adult in the household self-identified as Jewish and the respondent was not a Messianic Jew. In 1991, a limited number of households were included as core Jewish households when only a child in the household was Jewish. The 2002 and 2011 studies did not include those households as Jewish, since none of the adults in the household were Jewish.

Despite a few minor differences, we view the data from the 1991 through the 2011 studies as comparable. All three studies used random sampling methods that were state of the art at the time of the survey, and all studies used very similar definitions of who is Jewish and what is a Jewish household. Thus, we believe that the differences between the data from all the studies reflect real differences, within the context of sampling error. Given sampling error for the three studies, when all survey respondents are included in an analysis, a difference in results of at least 5% to 6% is the minimum required to assert a real difference over time. Differences of at least 10% would be preferable for policy decisions that are based on trend analysis.

Data Cleaning Prior to Finalizing ZIP Code Clusters

To apply a “geographic lens” to the analysis of the New York Jewish Community Study: 2011 data, extensive data cleaning was undertaken. The first step comprised using geocoding — cross streets and information derived from lists — to reduce the number of cases that were missing ZIP codes. After this process was completed, the number of missing ZIP code cases was reduced to 157. In addition, another 214 cases were identified in which the ZIP code and the county code did not correspond; such mismatches could reflect confusion on the part of respondents regarding their ZIP code or county, or they could be a result of moving or of maintaining dual residences. Realizing that the combined missing and mismatched ZIP codes would be in the range of 6% of the total sample, and because every case is critical for the analysis of the smaller geographic areas, SSRS called back these cases. The callbacks⁷² enabled us to reduce the number of missing ZIP codes from 157 cases to 84 cases. Also, as a result of the callbacks, we learned that the majority of the mismatches were attributable to wrong county codes, but the ZIP codes were correct, and consequently that the ZIP code variable is likely more reliable than the county variable. Based on this information, the remaining cases were adjusted accordingly. At the conclusion of this process, we were able to produce a final weighted data file.

Criteria Used to Select Primary and Secondary Areas

We held a series of meetings and consultations with local experts who helped us identify ZIP code clusters regarded as having some cultural affinity, and which we could aggregate and treat as primary and secondary areas of Jewish residence. While retaining 2002 ZIP code groupings was desirable, we also took into account whether an area had expanded since 2002 (for example, Williamsburg’s Jewish population has expanded into an adjoining ZIP code), or whether greater segmentation was possible now compared with 2002 (for example, being able to define four areas in Westchester instead of just three).

When we finalized the list of geographic areas, we calculated the 90% confidence intervals for Jewish households to determine which areas could sustain the presentation of more extensive demographic analyses (see exhibit E-3). As a consequence of these calculations, we established a threshold for an area to be considered a primary area; specifically, we defined areas with margins of error of 14 or greater as not sufficiently statistically robust to permit an internal analysis. For this reason, there are a few areas (for example, Crown Heights) that have large Jewish population numbers but nevertheless were not deemed to be a primary area.

⁷² The 371 callbacks made included cases with missing or mismatched ZIP codes.

Exhibit E-3: **Unweighted Count of Interviews and Weighted Margins of Error at the 90% Confidence Interval for a 50-50 Answer Split, by Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011**

Areas	Unweighted, Count of Interviews	Weighted, Margin of Error: 50-50
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	227	6%
Northeast Bronx	79	14%
Bronx Residual	44	21%
Coney Island/Brighton Beach/Sheepshead Bay	239	9%
Bensonhurst/Gravesend/Bay Ridge	143	11%
Kings Bay Madison	106	10%
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	263	7%
Borough Park	243	7%
Williamsburg	121	11%
Brownstone Brooklyn	91	11%
Crown Heights	34	23%
Canarsie Mill-Basin	70	18%
Brooklyn Residual	99	14%
Lower Manhattan East	200	9%
Lower Manhattan West	170	9%
Upper East Side	267	7%
Upper West Side	348	6%
Washington Heights/Inwood	104	14%
Manhattan Residual	56	23%
Forest Hills/Rego Park/Kew Gardens Area	208	16%
Kew Gardens Hills/Jamaica/Fresh Meadows Area	145	11%
Flushing/Bay Terrace/Little Neck Area	146	10%
Long Island City/Astoria/Elmhurst Area	64	20%
The Rockaways	50	17%
Queens Residual	117	15%
Mid-Staten Island	199	5%
Southern Staten Island	88	8%

Exhibit E-3 (continued): **Unweighted Count of Interviews and Weighted Margins of Error at the 90% Confidence Interval for a 50-50 Answer Split, by Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011**

	Unweighted, Count of Interviews	Weighted, Margin of Error: 50-50
Staten Island Residual	53	11%
Great Neck	117	8%
Roslyn/Port Washington/Glen Cove/Old Westbury/ Oyster Bay Area	152	7%
Plainview/Syosset/Jericho Area	142	7%
Merrick/Bellmore/East Meadow/Massapequa Area	157	7%
Oceanside/Long Beach/West Hempstead/Valley Stream Area	205	6%
Five Towns	95	8%
Nassau Residual	89	12%
Commack/East Northport/Huntington Area	116	8%
Dix Hills/Huntington Station/Melville Area	100	11%
Smithtown/Port Jefferson/Stony Brook Area	111	8%
Suffolk Residual	199	6%
South-Central Westchester	171	8%
Sound Shore Communities	92	9%
River Towns	126	8%
North-Central and Northwestern Westchester	97	9%
Westchester Residual	50	23%
Total	5993	

Exhibit E-3 (continued): **Unweighted Count of Interviews and Weighted Margins of Error at the 90% Confidence Interval for a 50-50 Answer Split, by Area, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011**

Counties	Unweighted, Count of Interviews	Weighted, Margin of Error: 50-50
Bronx	350	5%
Brooklyn	1409	2%
Manhattan	1145	3%
Queens	730	5%
Staten Island	340	2%
Nassau	957	2%
Suffolk	526	3%
Westchester	536	3%
Total	5993	

Margin of Error Calculations

The margin of error calculations for the weighted household data for each primary, secondary, and residual area within the eight counties are based on a combination of the raw number of interviews and the sampling frame proportions — the Community List, RDD frames, and so forth — within which the interviews were completed. Thus, given two areas with an equal number of completed interviews, if a high proportion of the interviews were completed from the RDD sampling components as compared with the Community List frame, the area with a higher RDD proportion will have a lower margin of error.

As an example, interviews for the Washington Heights/Inwood area of Manhattan were completed with the assistance of an additional local Community List frame (beyond the original list sampling frame); this oversampling was adjusted for in the estimation and weighting process. However, the margin of error for Washington Heights/Inwood household estimates is +/-13.9% at the 90% confidence interval for a 50-50 answer split based on 104 completed interviews, while for Kings Bay-Madison in Brooklyn, with 106 completed interviews, the corresponding margin of error is +/- 9.7%.

Another difference from 2002 was the use in 2011 of poststratification weighting to adjust for possible response biases. Specifically, JPAR poststratified by age, gender, whether there is an adult in the household, education level, county of residence, race or ethnicity, and phone use to correct for the tendency of phone surveys to undersample certain demographic groups.⁷³

2002 and 2011 Area Comparisons

Of the 30 primary areas of Jewish residence profiled in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile*, only six had the same geographic boundaries as the areas profiled in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*. The other 24 areas profiled in the 2011 report have different ZIP code clusters than those described in 2002, which reflects population shifts that often go hand in hand with changing perceptions of community boundaries (as discussed above on page 466). Because of the importance of being able to determine the extent of Jewish population changes (for example, in Jews, Jewish households, and people in Jewish households), in the 30 individual areas the geographic data from 2002 was reassigned to the 2011 areas; however, this procedure was undertaken exclusively to derive comparative demographic estimates. Although an attempt was made to describe noteworthy changes that occurred on other variables in the six areas that remained the same from 2002 to 2011, it was outside the scope of this project to undertake comparisons on other⁷⁴ data elements for the 24 areas that changed from 2002 to 2011.

Discussion of Changes From 2002 to 2011

Adhering to the convention established by most other population studies, the current study did not employ statistical tests to measure subgroup differences, preferring instead to focus on substantive differences. Because small geographic areas can have higher sampling errors, it is important to exercise caution when discussing small levels of observed change to guard against misleading claims. For this reason, we have decided that when observed differences are in the +/-1% or +/-2% range to treat this difference as representing constancy, rather than change. Observed differences in the +/-3% or +/-4% range will be referred to as “slight changes.” Discretion will also be applied to describe differences in the 5% range.

73 For example, it is known that people under age 30, cell-phone-only users, nonwhites, and less educated individuals tend to respond less to phone surveys.

74 Other than population estimates.