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THE JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY OF NEW YORK: 2011

SPECIAL STUDY ON NONWHITE, HISPANIC, AND MULTIRACIAL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

June 2014

Definitions

In order to explore the multiracial character of the New York-area Jewish population, four questions were added to the questionnaire used for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 survey that were not asked in previous decades' surveys.¹

Q.1: Are you of Hispanic origin or background?

Q.2: (*Ask if Q.1 = yes*) Are you white Hispanic or black Hispanic?

Q.3: (*Ask if Q1 = no, don't know, or refused to answer*) Would you consider yourself to be white, black, or of some other race?

Q.4: (*Ask if married or partnered, or there is one or more children in the household, and Q3 = any response other than mixed race/ biracial. Adjust wording depending on whether the respondent is married or partnered, and on whether there are any children in the household.*) Including your spouse/partner and children in the household, how would you best describe your household?

- 1 Everyone is (INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q3).
- 2 Household is bi- or multiracial.

Based on the responses to these questions, we created a classification of households that included one or more members who are Hispanic, black, Asian, Native American, biracial, or of mixed races.

Population Estimates

In all, there are 87,000 nonwhite, Hispanic, or multiracial Jewish households² in the eight-county New York area.

¹ This special study draws from and expands upon the material presented on pages 250 to 252 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*, UJA-Federation of New York (2012), and pages 427 to 428 of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile*, UJA-Federation of New York (2013). Additional data compiled by UJA-Federation's Research Department based on the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 data file.

² In the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Comprehensive Report*, this group was titled "biracial, Hispanic, and other nonwhite Jewish households." For the purpose of the more in-depth analysis presented here, we have changed the nomenclature, as the primary distinguishing characteristic of this group is that the households are nonwhite or only partially white, and because "multiracial" is more broadly inclusive, referring to any individual or household identifying with two or more racial categories.

Exhibit 1: Number of Households, Jews, and People in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	Percent of All Jewish Households/ Jews/People in Jewish Households in the Eight-County Area
Households	87,000	12%
Jews	161,000	10%
People (Jews and Non-Jews)	254,000	14%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Age Distribution and Household Size

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of all people living in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are under age 45, and only 10% are age 65 or older, presenting a considerably younger age profile than other Jewish households in the area.

Exhibit 2: Age Distribution of People in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With People in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
0 – 17 (Children)	25%	23%
18 – 34 (Young Adults)	23%	19%
35 – 44 (Generation X)	17%	10%
45 – 64 (Baby Boomers)	26%	27%
65+ (Seniors)	10%	22%
Total	100%*	100%*

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Here and throughout, numbers and percentages may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation purposes.

Nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are slightly larger than other Jewish households and are more likely to have children at home. Single-parent households are also more common within this group.

Exhibit 3: Household Composition of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Average Number of People Per Household	2.9	2.5
One-Person Household	19%	32%
Two-Person Household	35%	35%
Three or More People in Household	47%	33%
Total	100%	100%
Households With Children 17 and Younger	37%	24%
Households With No Minors, No Seniors	49%	39%
Households With Seniors 65+	14%	38%
Total	100%	100%
Single-Parent Households	9%	2%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

The differences seen in the above table are even more pronounced when you exclude the *Haredi* population (Hasidic and Yeshivish Orthodox) — with their very large families and average household size of 4.6 — from the “All Other Jewish Households” column. Jewish households that are all white and non-*Haredi* have just 2.2 people per household. Only 18% are households with children, making them only half as likely as nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households to have children.

Income, Education, and Employment

Household income is lower on average in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households than in other Jewish households. Lower household incomes combined with more people per household result in higher levels of poverty in this population: fully 36% of these households are poor or near poor compared to 27% of all other Jewish households.

Exhibit 4: Household Income of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Household Income		
Under \$50,000	47%	41%
\$50,000 – \$99,999	30%	28%
\$100,000 – \$149,999	11%	15%
\$150,000+	12%	15%
Total	100%	100%
Poverty Status		
Poor* or Near-Poor** Households	36%	27%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Household income below 150% of the federal poverty guideline.

**Household income between 150% and 250% of the federal poverty guideline.

Levels of secular educational attainment are comparatively low among nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households. Among respondents and spouses ages 18 – 64, only 46% of males and 51% of females in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households have a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 60% of male and 63% of female respondents and spouses in that age range in all other Jewish households.

Exhibit 5: Secular Educational Attainment of Male and Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 – 64 in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Male and Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 – 64 in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households		All Other Jewish Households	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
High School or Less	30%	29%	21%	20%
Some College or Associate’s Degree	24%	20%	20%	17%
Bachelor’s Degree	22%	26%	29%	24%
Master’s, M.D., Ph.D., Law, etc.	23%	25%	31%	39%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Despite such differences in educational attainment, employment patterns are relatively similar among male respondents and spouses ages 18 – 64 in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households compared with all other households, with the exception of higher unemployment among the former. More significant differences arise when comparing female respondents and spouses ages 18 – 64 in both types of

households. Women in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are less likely to be employed and more than twice as likely to be unemployed. They are also twice as likely to fall into the disabled category.

Exhibit 6: Employment Status of Male and Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 – 64 in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Male and Female Respondents and Spouses Ages 18 – 64 in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households		All Other Jewish Households	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Employed (Full-Time, Part-Time, or Self-Employed)	79%	67%	82%	72%
Unemployed	9%	10%	4%	4%
Student	6%	3%	7%	2%
Disabled	3%	7%	3%	3%
Homemaker/Volunteer	<1%	11%	<1%	14%
Retired	3%	2%	4%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

People in Need

Nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are far more likely to seek social services than other Jewish households. Overall, 51% of the former group seeks services in comparison to just 39% of all other Jewish households. This difference partly reflects the prevalence of poverty among nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households — in general, the poor are more likely than the nonpoor to seek human-service assistance (*Comprehensive Report*, 2012, p. 106). But even limiting the comparison to poor and near-poor households, there are some significant differences in human-service utilization by nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households and other Jewish households. The former are about twice as likely to seek help finding a job or choosing an occupation and services for an adult with a disability, and also considerably more likely than other poor and near-poor Jewish households to seek services to help with food or housing or for a child with a disability.

Exhibit 7: Service Utilization Among Poor and Near-Poor Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Poor and Near-Poor Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Sought in the Year Prior to the Survey...		
Help for a Child With a Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disability or Other Special Needs*	31%	19%
Help Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	30%	14%
Services for an Adult With a Disability	29%	15%
Food, Housing	24%	16%
Services for an Older Adult in the Household**	23%	25%
Services for a Household Member's Serious or Chronic Illness	19%	24%
Sought Any of the Above	57%	53%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Asked of households with minor children.

**Asked of households where either respondent or spouse or another adult in the household is age 70 or older.

Despite having relatively few seniors in their households, nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are a little more likely than other Jewish households to have someone in their household responsible for caring for an aging family member or friend. This fact might reflect the higher rates of disability in this population suggested by the data on employment and service seeking.

Exhibit 8: Caregiving Among Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Manage the Care or Personally Provide Care on a Regular Basis for an Aging Family Member or Friend	28%	23%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Diversity

As noted in the definitions section, a household qualified as nonwhite, Hispanic, or multiracial if the survey respondent self-identified as Hispanic, black, Asian, Native American, another nonwhite race, biracial, or of mixed races. The household also qualified if a respondent who identified as non-Hispanic white had a spouse, partner, or children and reported that the household is bi- or multiracial. Thus we have data on the racial diversity of the respondents, but not on the specific racial heritage of other household members in multiracial households. As a group, respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households are divided fairly evenly among four subgroups:

Exhibit 9: Racial Identification of Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households

	Percent of All Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households
Hispanic Respondent*	33%
White Respondent with Multiracial Household	21%
Black Respondent*	21%
Asian, Native American, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander*	6%
Other, Biracial, or Mixed-Races Respondent*	19%
Total	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Household all of the same race, biracial, or multiracial.

In 96% of these households, the respondent or spouse (or both) are Jewish. Four percent of these households qualified as Jewish because of another adult living in the household who was identified as Jewish — most frequently a parent, a child age 18 or older, or other relative.

In addition to the racial diversity detailed in exhibit 9, these households exhibit more of other dimensions of diversity in comparison with other Jewish households. We find diversity in the respondents' places of origin, family backgrounds, and Jewish identification, as well as in the religious identification of family members.

Respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are much less likely than respondents in other Jewish households to have been born in the eight-county New York area or the more common countries of American Jewish origin (the former Soviet Union, Europe, and Israel). More than a quarter of them were born elsewhere abroad, such as in the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Asia, and about one in five were born elsewhere in the United States.

Exhibit 10: Place of Birth of Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Respondents in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Eight-County New York Area	45%	57%
Elsewhere in the United States	19%	15%
Former Soviet Union	3%	15%
Europe or Israel	7%	10%
Elsewhere Abroad	26%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

As an aside, this diversity of origin may be a factor in the low levels of secular educational attainment seen in exhibit 8 — except for immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, fewer than half of foreign-born respondents and spouses in both white and multiracial Jewish households hold a bachelor’s degree. While other causes are also likely at play, this is a striking difference.

About 15% of respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households report that they or some member of their household are of Sephardic or Middle Eastern origin, slightly more than the 12% in all other Jewish households. Among Hispanic respondents alone, the proportion is even higher — 24%. Of all households that identify as Sephardic or Middle Eastern or partly so, 15% come from nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households. The most commonly cited countries of origin of these household members’ Sephardic or Middle Eastern ancestors include Spain, Israel, Syria, North Africa, Greece, and Egypt.

Exhibit 11: Sephardic Ancestry Among Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Respondents in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Percent of Households in Group That Has Someone Who Is of Sephardic or Middle Eastern Origin or Is Partly of Sephardic or Middle Eastern Origin	15%	12%
Percent of All Eight-County-Area Households of Sephardic or Middle Eastern Origin That Are of This Group	15%	85%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are more likely to come from non-Jewish households or to have been raised in intermarried households (with just one parent who was Jewish). They are about half as likely as other respondents to have been raised with two Jewish parents. Correspondingly, those who currently identify as Jewish or “partially Jewish” are also much more likely to identify as Jews by personal choice or to have formally converted to Judaism, or to identify as ethnically Jewish. This statistic is similar to the finding reported in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: Comprehensive Report* that only two in seven people without Jewish parentage who identify as Jewish today formally converted; the vast majority are “Jewish by personal choice.”

Exhibit 12: How Respondents Were Raised, Whether They Currently Consider Themselves Jewish, and for Respondents Who Identify as Jewish, How They Qualify as Jewish — for Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Respondents in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
How Respondent Was Raised		
Not Raised Jewish (no Jewish parents)	33%	8%
Raised in Intermarried Household (one Jewish parent)	23%	8%
Raised in In-Married Household (both parents Jewish)	44%	84%
Total	100%	100%
Whether Respondent Currently Considers Self Jewish		
Not Jewish*	15%	4%
“Partially Jewish”	29%	9%
Jewish	56%	87%
Total	100%	100%
How Respondent Qualifies as Jewish, Jewish Respondents Only		
Jewish by Religion (one or both parents Jewish)	45%	81%
Ethnically Jewish (religion none or not Judaism, one or both parents Jewish)	30%	15%
Jewish by Conversion (neither parent Jewish)	4%	1%
Jewish by Choice (neither parent Jewish)	21%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Included in survey because someone else in the household identifies as Jewish or partially Jewish.

Diversity in the religious identification of family members is also more common among nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households, with more than half of marriages being intermarriages. This results in a large number of non-Jews living in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households, as seen in exhibit 2.

Exhibit 13: In-Marriage Status Among Married Couples in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Married Couples in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
In-Marriage (both spouses identify as Jewish and were raised Jewish)	35%	77%
Conversionary In-Marriage (both spouses identify as Jewish; one was raised Jewish, the other was not)	11%	6%
Intermarriage (one spouse identifies as Jewish, the other does not)	54%	18%
Total	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

There are few Russian-speaking or Israeli households among nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households. But household members who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) are more prevalent among nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households than in other Jewish households.

Exhibit 14: Proportion of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households that are Russian Speaking, Israeli, or that have an LGBT Individual in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Russian-Speaking Households	5%	16%
Households With an Israeli	4%	6%
Households With Someone Who Is LGBT	10%	4%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Jewish Engagement

Respondents who identify as Jewish in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are less likely to identify with any of the major denominations, and about a quarter identify with a religion other than Judaism.

Exhibit 15: Denominational Identification of Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Respondents in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other Jewish Households
Denominationally Identified	42%	65%
<i>Haredi</i> Orthodox	3%	12%
Modern & Other Orthodox	7%	8%
Conservative	12%	20%
Reform	17%	24%
Reconstructionist	1%	1%
Other: Nondenominational, No Religion, Non-Jewish Religion	58%	35%
Jewish Religion, No Denomination	15%	19%
No Religion	19%	13%
Non-Jewish Religion	24%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Due to the very small proportion of *Haredi* households in the multiracial group, and because the *Haredim* significantly outscore all other Jews on almost every measure of Jewish engagement, the remainder of this analysis excludes *Haredi* households from the “all other Jewish households” group. The comparisons that follow look at nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households (including the very small number of *Haredim* among them) and all other non-*Haredi* Jewish households.

Consistent with their lower rates of identifying with Judaism as a religion, many common holiday observances and institutional connections are much less prevalent in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households. This is true even when the comparison excludes *Haredi* households from the latter group. The one anomaly, for reasons unclear from the data, is keeping a kosher home — nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are more likely than other (non-*Haredi*) Jewish households to keep kosher at home. It is also noteworthy that while other Jews are more likely to belong to a synagogue than go to a Jewish community center, nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are equally drawn (or not) to both institutions, with just over a quarter going to JCCs or belonging to synagogues. This is especially noteworthy since, as can be inferred from the last section of this report, the nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households disproportionately live in areas that are not in close proximity to JCCs and other Jewish institutions.

Exhibit 16: Household-Level Indicators of Jewish Engagement in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other (non- <i>Haredi</i>) Jewish Households
Chanukah Candles Lit in Household – usually or always	42%	68%
Seder – someone in household usually or always participates	41%	70%
Kosher Home	33%	23%
JCC – anyone in household went to a program in the past year	28%	34%
Synagogue Member – anyone in household	27%	40%
Jewish Organization, Belong or Regularly Participate – anyone in household	15%	22%
Sabbath Candles Lit in Household – usually or always	18%	27%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are only slightly less likely than other respondents to connect Jewishly through cultural events. But on other measures of communal connection, such as participating in Shabbat meals, valuing being part of a Jewish community, feeling part of a Jewish community, and having mostly Jewish closest friends, respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households score much lower than other (non-*Haredi*) respondents. They are also nearly twice as likely to say that they feel uncomfortable attending most Jewish events and activities. (Jews with no religion — with which this group overlaps to some degree — have the highest rates of discomfort at Jewish events, at 30%.) Is this distance and discomfort a result of differing values and interests or of feeling unwelcomed or questioned when they seek to participate? This quantitative data can't answer that question, but prompts us to try to explore and understand it.

Exhibit 17: Respondent-Level Indicators of Communal Connection in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other (non- <i>Haredi</i>) Jewish Households
Went to a Jewish Museum or Jewish Cultural Event – respondent in past year	45%	49%
Shabbat Meal – respondent participates sometimes or regularly	37%	40%
Being Part of a Jewish Community “Very Important” to Respondent	28%	40%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community – a lot	22%	30%
Respondent’s Closest Friends Are Mostly Jewish	18%	52%
Feels Uncomfortable Attending Most Jewish Events and Activities	19%	11%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Perhaps reflecting the presence of non-Jewish spouses in many households, lower levels of Jewish engagement overall, or feeling less comfortable/connected/welcomed, nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are much less likely than other (non-*Haredi*) Jewish households to be raising their children Jewish. Fewer nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households send their children to Jewish day school than other non-*Haredi* households, though the difference on this measure is not as large.

Exhibit 18: How Households With Children Are Raising Those Children in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other (non- <i>Haredi</i>) Jewish Households
Percent of Households With Children Who Are Raising at Least One of Their Children as Jewish	53%	79%
Percent of Households With Children Ages 5 – 17 Currently Sending at Least One Child to Jewish Day School	23%	30%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

Some of the differences in levels of Jewish engagement may reflect less intensive Jewish upbringing even among those who were raised Jewish. Jewish-raised respondents in nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households were more likely to have been raised in nondenominational homes or homes with no religion and to have received no Jewish education than other Jewish-raised non-*Haredi* respondents. Despite these differences, the proportion that went in their youth to a summer overnight camp with Jewish content is identical.

Exhibit 21: Denomination Raised, and Jewish Education Received as a Child, for Jewish-Raised Respondents in Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With Jewish-Raised Respondents in All Other Jewish Households

	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households	All Other (non- <i>Haredi</i>) Jewish Households
Denomination Raised in When Growing Up*		
Orthodox	21%	20%
Conservative	23%	35%
Reform	21%	26%
Other (no denomination, no religion, or another denomination)	35%	20%
Total	100%	100%
Primary Type of Formal Jewish Education Received as a Child*		
Day School	19%	16%
Supplemental School	37%	52%
Tutor	6%	6%
No Formal Jewish Education	38%	25%
Total	100%	100%
Went to Jewish Overnight Summer Camp as a Youngster**	38%	38%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Asked only of United States- and FSU-born respondents with at least one Jewish parent.

**Asked only of United States-born respondents ages 18 – 69 with at least one Jewish parent.

Geographic Distribution

While New York City is home to the vast preponderance of Jewish households in the eight-county area, nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are even more likely than other Jewish households to be located in New York City. Similar to all other Jewish households, around half of nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are in Brooklyn and Manhattan, about one in seven are in Queens, and just a small proportion in Staten Island. But 14% of all nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are in the Bronx, compared to just 3% of all other Jewish households.

Exhibit 22: Geographic Distribution of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households in Comparison With All Other Jewish Households

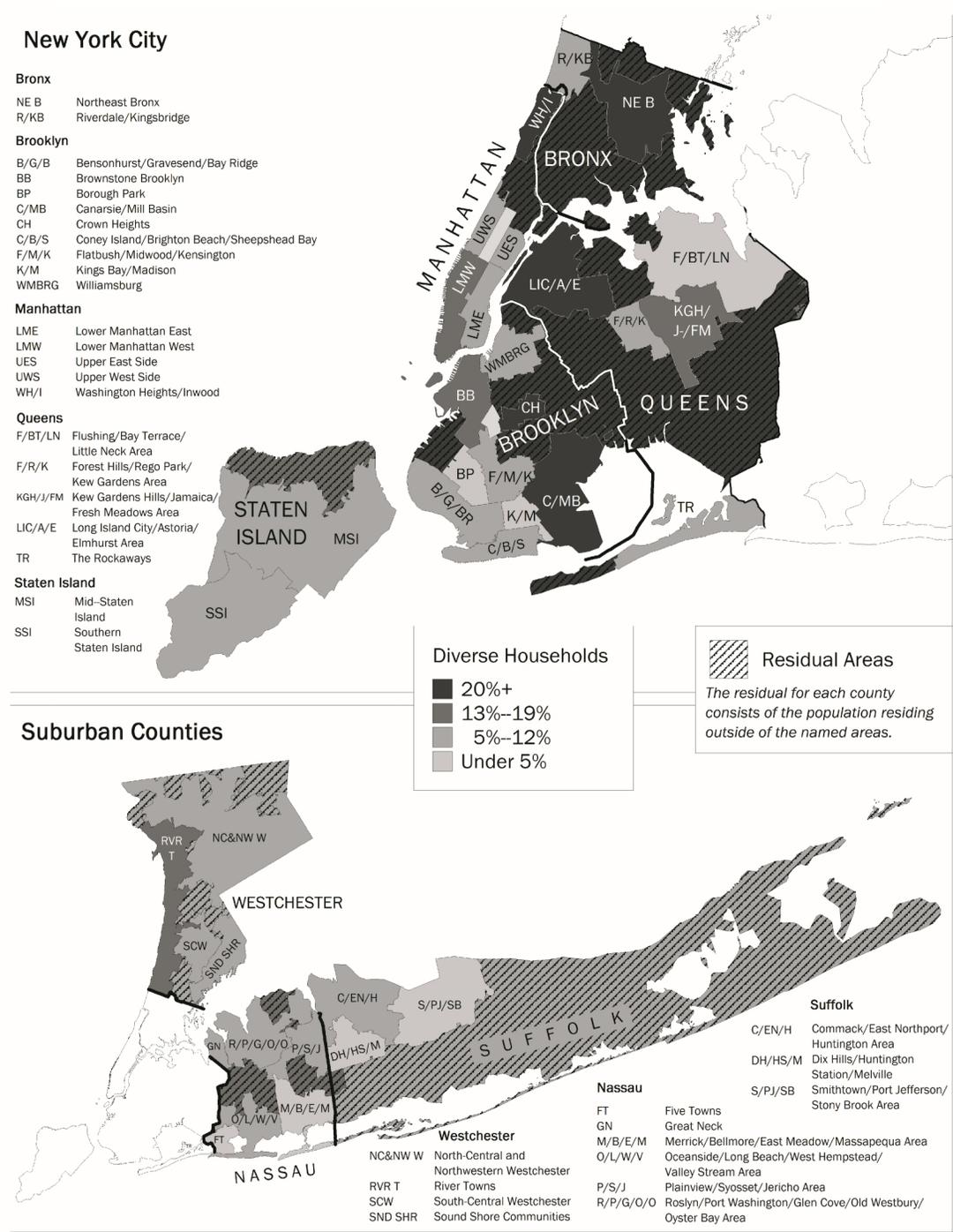
	Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households as a Percent of All Jewish Households in Area	Distribution of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households Across Region	Distribution of All Other Jewish Households Across Region
City/Suburbs			
New York City	14%	81%	70%
Suburban Counties	8%	19%	30%
Total	12%*	100%	100%
Boroughs/Counties			
Brooklyn	11%	25%	29%
Manhattan	14%	24%	22%
Queens	14%	15%	14%
Bronx	40%	14%	3%
Nassau	8%	9%	14%
Westchester	6%	7%	9%
Suffolk	10%	3%	7%
Staten Island	12%	2%	2%
Total	12%*	100%	100%

Eight-County New York Area, 2011

*Percentage of all Jewish households in eight-county area.

Within the counties, concentrations of nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households tend to be in residual and secondary areas of Jewish residence more so than other Jewish households. See the below map, which comes from the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Geographic Profile*, appendix A. The shading reflects the proportion of Jewish households in each area that are nonwhite, Hispanic, or multiracial. Note that many of the areas with the darkest shading are residual areas. Nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial households are a high proportion of all Jewish households in these areas, but Jewish households are few in number and sparsely distributed in these areas.

Exhibit 23: Geographic Distribution of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households, by Area, 2011



Conclusion

With a quarter of a million people living in 87,000 households, nonwhite, Hispanic, and multiracial Jewish households are a significant presence in New York's Jewish community. They hail from diverse racial, ethnic, geographic, and religious backgrounds. Younger and with larger families than other Jewish households on average, they are less well off economically than other Jewish households and are more likely to seek social services. They are more likely than other Jews to consider themselves "partially" Jewish, to be intermarried, and to feel uncomfortable at Jewish events and activities. They are less likely to identify with a denomination, observe holidays, connect to Jewish institutions, or feel part of a Jewish community. And although they are a highly urban group, they are much more likely to live outside of the "primary" neighborhoods of Jewish residence. Instead, they tend to reside in areas with relatively low Jewish density. The physical and psychic disconnect from the larger Jewish community and its institutions is a challenge for those who wish to embrace and celebrate the diversity of the New York Jewish community, and nurture greater connection and engagement.

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