

CHAPTER 7

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

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Do not separate yourself from the community.

(AVOT 2:5)

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-1 shows information on membership in, and participation in the activities of, the organized Jewish community by Jewish households in Broward which is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

- ❶ 34% of households are synagogue members (29% are members of synagogues located in Broward).
- ❷ 60% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue
- ❸ 23% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad
- ❹ 12% of households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) are members of the Posnack Jewish Community Center;
- ❺ 40% of households in South Broward participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the David Posnack Jewish Community Center in the past year;
- ❻ 20% of households are members of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or JCC, such as B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, or WIZO; and
- ❼ 47% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization

In addition, note that 2% (900 households) of Jewish households in North Broward (Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) are members of the Samuel M. & Helen Soref JCC and 5% (1,300) of households participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Soref Jewish Community Center in the past year.

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Participated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Posnack) ④	Participated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Northwest	34.8%	54.6%	25.0%	NA	NA	14.2%	44.0%
North Central	30.5%	55.5%	14.2%	NA	NA	22.9%	48.5%
East	23.7%	52.5%	27.4%	NA	NA	7.6%	31.3%
West Central	26.8%	46.6%	17.9%	NA	NA	21.1%	48.1%
Southeast	37.8%	77.6%	27.1%	4.9%	27.6%	21.1%	45.6%
Southwest	45.2%	72.3%	26.2%	18.0%	41.0%	23.9%	56.3%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD							
0 - 4 years	36.6%	50.3%	21.7%	13.4%	29.0%	18.0%	60.4%
5 - 9 years	23.2%	66.7%	35.8%	4.6%	33.1%	10.9%	25.5%
10 - 19 years	39.9%	69.2%	22.2%	5.4%	30.1%	28.0%	51.1%
20 or more years	33.2%	57.2%	21.4%	16.4%	38.3%	18.2%	47.9%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	22.0%	51.7%	15.7%	8.6%	67.6%	18.4%	46.0%
35 - 49	32.7%	66.0%	34.7%	9.2%	26.7%	11.9%	41.3%
50 - 64	38.9%	62.2%	25.0%	12.2%	38.4%	14.7%	50.1%
65 - 74	29.4%	54.4%	15.3%	15.2%	49.2%	20.1%	44.4%
75 and over	34.1%	59.8%	18.7%	13.5%	18.6%	34.4%	50.8%
→ 65 and over	31.8%	57.1%	17.0%	14.3%	33.0%	27.3%	47.6%

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Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Participated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Posnack) ④	Participated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	45.4%	65.9%	31.6%	21.6%	44.2%	16.2%	52.4%
Household with Only Adult Children	40.5%	62.1%	25.7%	12.2%	40.8%	17.6%	56.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	31.0%	56.8%	23.0%	2.5%	25.0%	13.8%	40.2%
Non-Elderly Single	23.0%	57.1%	16.5%	3.5%	27.2%	11.5%	35.5%
Elderly Couple	41.0%	63.7%	24.5%	16.1%	45.4%	35.7%	60.1%
Elderly Single	26.6%	55.6%	13.2%	10.9%	21.7%	24.9%	40.5%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	14.3%	41.3%	14.4%	8.6%	10.5%	20.2%	29.7%
\$25 - \$50,000	26.4%	48.4%	21.6%	6.1%	8.9%	19.8%	43.3%
\$50 - \$100,000	22.1%	57.1%	21.0%	6.9%	40.1%	13.1%	33.8%
\$100 - \$200,000	41.6%	64.7%	22.6%	11.8%	39.3%	16.2%	52.9%
\$200,000 +	67.2%	79.6%	38.8%	25.3%	59.7%	32.1%	73.5%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	83.2%	99.5%	49.3%	7.5%	26.2%	29.7%	90.5%
Conservative	45.0%	71.9%	31.2%	14.3%	50.0%	29.9%	60.6%
Reform	42.8%	71.8%	19.9%	20.3%	41.3%	21.5%	53.7%
Just Jewish	12.3%	36.9%	15.8%	3.6%	13.8%	8.5%	26.2%

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All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	50.3%	71.5%	30.7%	16.1%	44.8%	29.1%	64.1%
Conversionary	50.0%	77.1%	29.6%	13.1%	53.6%	7.9%	52.5%
Intermarried	17.5%	28.1%	7.7%	7.2%	14.9%	3.6%	22.5%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	100.0%	100.0%	32.7%	22.4%	47.4%	34.6%	100.0%
Non-Member	0.0%	39.7%	17.8%	5.0%	26.4%	12.0%	20.3%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	48.7%	91.0%	100.0%	13.2%	42.7%	23.1%	62.9%
Did Not Attend	29.6%	51.0%	0.0%	12.0%	32.5%	18.7%	42.9%
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	51.9%	78.1%	32.0%	100.0%	83.6%	18.2%	100.0%
Non-Member	31.5%	57.7%	21.6%	0.0%	26.8%	19.9%	40.1%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	59.8%	82.9%	26.9%	16.9%	50.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Member	27.7%	54.6%	21.9%	11.0%	30.7%	0.0%	34.6%

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
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All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	52.6%	79.0%	34.0%	18.0%	46.5%	21.9%	64.2%
To Supplemental School	38.3%	62.8%	24.0%	14.3%	45.8%	23.8%	53.9%
→To Jewish Education	39.9%	65.9%	25.9%	15.7%	44.6%	22.6%	55.0%
No	21.7%	46.5%	16.0%	5.0%	15.8%	13.4%	32.8%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	35.0%	66.7%	29.2%	12.3%	47.9%	26.2%	52.9%
No	35.1%	57.7%	20.5%	13.2%	30.5%	17.3%	47.0%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
Youth Group Participant	45.0%	80.0%	32.5%	11.9%	47.2%	29.2%	60.9%
No	27.9%	46.8%	16.8%	13.8%	27.3%	13.9%	40.4%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	53.7%	83.3%	35.6%	18.0%	46.9%	36.0%	74.2%
No	33.6%	58.5%	21.3%	9.7%	35.6%	16.4%	46.1%

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BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Participated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Posnack) ④	Participated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organization Member ⑥	Associated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	57.9%	85.2%	29.5%	21.1%	53.0%	30.2%	73.3%
On General Trip	36.4%	68.7%	31.0%	9.7%	34.4%	24.2%	54.0%
No	16.4%	36.1%	11.1%	5.8%	15.8%	8.7%	24.7%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	55.3%	77.9%	34.5%	24.9%	59.3%	40.4%	75.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.2%	61.9%	20.4%	8.2%	42.7%	14.3%	46.8%
Not Asked	25.8%	53.3%	19.5%	8.2%	26.1%	13.2%	37.9%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	27.1%	54.2%	19.6%	8.2%	27.5%	13.3%	38.8%
Under \$100	42.6%	76.6%	30.9%	16.7%	36.8%	43.9%	69.2%
\$100 - \$500	62.3%	75.1%	32.2%	25.3%	68.0%	30.9%	72.0%
\$500 - \$1,000	59.9%	72.4%	50.3%	25.0%	80.2%	40.3%	87.0%
\$1,000 and over	78.9%	94.1%	38.5%	41.0%	67.5%	50.7%	91.7%
Note: The Posnack JCC columns refer only to Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ① - ⑧.							

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 34% (24,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward are synagogue members. Table 7-6 shows that 29% (20,700 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Broward.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-2 shows that the 34% **synagogue membership** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Miami, 33% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 27% in 1997.

Age of Head of Household. Table 7-3 shows that the 22% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Atlanta, 30% in Miami, 27% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Las Vegas, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 17% in 1997.

The 33% synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Miami, 38% in South Palm Beach, 33% in Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 10% in Las Vegas. The 33% compares to 36% in 1997.

The 39% synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Miami, 31% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 39% compares to 22% in 1997.

The 29% synagogue membership of households **age 65-74** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Miami, 33% in South Palm Beach, 31% in West Palm Beach, 24% in Atlanta, and 17% in Las Vegas. The 29% compares to 30% in 1997.

The 34% synagogue membership of households **age 75 and over** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Atlanta, 34% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 29% in Miami, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 26% in 1997.

The 32% synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Atlanta, 34% in South Palm Beach, 33% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Miami, and 19% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 28% in 1997.

Household Structure. Table 7-4 shows that the 45% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Miami, 46% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Atlanta, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in Las Vegas. The 45% compares to 40% in 1997.

Type of Marriage. Table 7-5 shows that the 18% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Miami, 13% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 7% in Atlanta, and 6% in Las Vegas. The 18% compares to 11% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 36% of households are synagogue members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southwest (45%)
- households with children (45%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (67%)
- Orthodox households (83%) and Conservative households (45%)
- in-married households (50%) and conversionary in-married households (50%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (49%), JCC member households (52%), and Jewish organization member households (60%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (53%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (45%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (54%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (58%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (62%), \$500-\$1,000 (60%), and \$1,000 and over (79%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in the East (24%)
- under age 35 (22%)
- non-elderly single households (23%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (14%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (22%)
- Just Jewish households (12%)
- intermarried households (18%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (22%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)

**TABLE 7-2
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%		Rhode Island	2002	43%
Tidewater	2001	58%		Cleveland	2011	42%
St. Paul	2004	56%		St. Petersburg	1994	40%
Essex-Morris	1998	56%		Columbus	2013	38%
Minneapolis	2004	54%		Boston	2005	38%
Rochester	1999	54%		Washington	2003	37%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%		Miami	2014	36%
Hartford	2000	53%		Chicago	2010	36%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%		Philadelphia	2009	35%
Detroit	2005	50%		BROWARD	2016	34%
Bergen	2001	50%		Los Angeles	1997	34%
Jacksonville	2002	49%		Orlando	1993	34%
Charlotte	1997	49%		Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Harrisburg	1994	49%		Atlanta	2006	33%
Howard County	2010	48%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Denver	2007	32%
Monmouth	1997	48%		Tucson	2002	32%
Milwaukee	1996	48%		W Palm Beach	2005	30%
St. Louis	2014	46%		San Diego	2003	29%
Baltimore	2010	46%		Phoenix	2002	29%
Westport	2000	46%		Broward	1997	27%
Wilmington	1995	46%		San Francisco	2004	22%
Sarasota	2001	45%		East Bay	2011	21%
York	1999	45%		Seattle	2000	21%
Richmond	1994	45%		Las Vegas	2005	14%
New York	2011	44%		NJPS ¹	2000	40%
Middlesex	2008	44%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample.</i>		
Atlantic County	2004	44%				
New Haven	2010	43%				

TABLE 7-3 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	76%	69%	71%	56%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	71%	64%	68%	49%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	48%	68%	60%	45%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	70%	79%	75%	58%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	63%	58%	49%	77%	64%	60%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%	52%	57%	62%	65%	64%	53%
York	1999	17%	40%	57%	44%	54%	49%	45%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	63%	73%	69%	54%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46%	54%	69%	68%	68%	49%
Rochester	1999	28%	49%	53%	69%	67%	68%	54%
Detroit	2005	57%	64%	52%	49%	33%	39%	50%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	49%	44%	47%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	48%	52%	54%	60%	57%	48%
Howard County	2010	NA	51%	51%	NA	NA	40%	48%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	55%	62%	59%	53%
Wilmington	1995	29%	41%	49%	63%	69%	64%	46%
San Antonio	2007	55%	55%	47%	56%	57%	56%	52%
Monmouth	1997	24%	55%	47%	50%	50%	50%	48%
Baltimore	2010	34%	53%	47%	54%	43%	48%	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%	51%	47%	59%	62%	60%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	30%	52%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	44%	32%	37%	37%
Palm Springs	1998	27%	47%	44%	59%	51%	56%	48%
New Haven	2010	41%		44%	42%	43%	43%	43%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	43%	43%	44%
New York	2011	57%	45%	43%	33%	43%	39%	44%
Chicago	2010	25%	40%	42%	39%	32%	35%	36%

TABLE 7-3								
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Columbus	2013	38%	24%	42%	43%	44%	44%	38%
Sarasota	2001	NA	40%	41%	55%	43%	47%	45%
St. Louis	2014	47%	34%	41%	53%	66%	59%	46%
Miami	2014	30%	45%	40%	34%	29%	32%	36%
Cleveland	2011	54%	42%	40%	29%	51%	41%	42%
BROWARD	2016	22%	33%	39%	29%	34%	32%	34%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	60%	72%	67%	49%
Middlesex	2008	44%	44%	37%	42%	54%	49%	44%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	43%	37%	59%	55%	57%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	47%	36%	40%	28%	36%	36%
Denver	2007	24%	29%	36%	34%	44%	38%	32%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	40%	35%	46%	45%	45%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	36%	34%	31%	43%	37%	33%
San Diego	2003	20%	31%	33%	23%	32%	28%	29%
Atlanta	2006	31%	33%	31%	24%	60%	40%	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	31%	34%	33%	30%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	39%	45%	43%	32%
Phoenix	2002	18%	30%	28%	33%	37%	36%	29%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	33%	34%	34%	33%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	30%	26%	28%	27%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	68%	62%	65%	34%
East Bay	2011	20%	24%	19%	20%	23%	21%	21%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	10%	12%	17%	21%	19%	14%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53%	56%
NJPS ¹	2000	34%	41%	42%	40%	41%	40%	40%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TABLE 7-4 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	74%		New Haven	2010	49%
Detroit	2005	71%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Bergen	2001	65%		Chicago	2010	48%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%		Los Angeles	1997	48%
New York	2011	64%		S Palm Beach	2005	46%
Tidewater	2001	64%		York	1999	46%
Hartford	2000	64%		Wilmington	1995	46%
Cleveland	2011	60%		BROWARD	2016	45%
San Antonio	2007	60%		Atlanta	2006	44%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%		Rhode Island	2002	44%
Sarasota	2001	60%		Harrisburg	1994	43%
Westport	2000	60%		Orlando	1993	43%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Philadelphia	2009	41%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Tucson	2002	41%
Howard County	2010	57%		Broward	1997	40%
Phoenix	2002	57%		Portland (ME)	2007	39%
Rochester	1999	57%		San Diego	2003	38%
Monmouth	1997	57%		Columbus	2013	37%
Washington	2003	56%		Denver	2007	37%
Charlotte	1997	56%		Palm Springs	1998	37%
Milwaukee	1996	56%		San Francisco	2004	33%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%		W Palm Beach	2005	31%
Atlantic County	2004	54%		East Bay	2011	28%
St. Paul	2004	54%		Las Vegas	2005	16%
Middlesex	2008	53%		NJPS ¹	2000	55%
Minneapolis	2004	53%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Miami	2014	51%				
Richmond	1994	50%				
St. Louis	2014	49%				

TABLE 7-5			
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
Cincinnati	2008	80%	38%
Tidewater	2001	84%	37%
Charlotte	1997	82%	32%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	54%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	80%	27%
Boston	2005	63%	27%
St. Louis	2014	71%	26%
Lehigh Valley	2007	71%	26%
Hartford	2000	69%	26%
San Antonio	2007	81%	25%
Howard County	2010	69%	24%
Milwaukee	1996	67%	24%
York	1999	72%	23%
Westport	2000	72%	22%
Miami	2014	51%	22%
Minneapolis	2004	77%	21%
Richmond	1994	69%	20%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	58%	20%
St. Paul	2004	81%	19%
Washington	2003	67%	19%
Philadelphia	2009	50%	19%
Rochester	1999	76%	18%
Harrisburg	1994	74%	18%
BROWARD	2016	50%	18%
Detroit	2005	70%	17%
Bergen	2001	63%	17%

TABLE 7-5			
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
New Haven	2010	62%	17%
Chicago	2010	55%	16%
Middlesex	2008	51%	16%
New York	2011	68%	15%
Atlantic County	2004	59%	15%
Tucson	2002	53%	15%
Columbus	2013	87%	14%
Baltimore	2010	72%	14%
Wilmington	1995	67%	14%
Cleveland	2011	69%	13%
Denver	2007	63%	13%
Monmouth	1997	60%	13%
Orlando	1993	54%	13%
San Francisco	2004	45%	13%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	13%
Los Angeles	1997	52%	11%
Broward	1997	38%	11%
San Diego	2003	52%	10%
East Bay	2011	47%	10%
Phoenix	2002	47%	10%
W Palm Beach	2005	38%	10%
Palm Springs	1998	64%	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	62%	9%
Atlanta	2006	70%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	23%	6%
Seattle	2000	54%	2%
NJPS ¹	2000	62%	23%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 34% (24,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located either in Broward or elsewhere. Table 7-6 shows that 29% (20,700 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Broward. Thus, 85% of the synagogue memberships are local. (See the “Results of the Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership” section in this Chapter for synagogue membership according to the Synagogue Survey.)

Table 7-7 shows that the 85% local synagogue membership is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in Miami, 89% in Las Vegas, 57% in South Palm Beach, and 51% in West Palm Beach. The 85% compares to 73% in 1997, consistent with the decrease in the part-year population note in Chapter 4.

TABLE 7-6	
LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Location of Synagogue Membership	Percentage
Broward County	28.5%
Miami-Dade County	1.9
Palm Beach County	1.0
Elsewhere	2.3
Broward and Elsewhere	0.1
Broward and Miami	0.1
Broward and Palm Beach	0.1
Not a Member	66.0
Total	100.0%
Total Broward	28.8%

TABLE 7-7 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Lehigh Valley	2007	100%		Bergen	2001	96%
San Antonio	2007	100%		New Haven	2010	95%
Detroit	2005	100%		Orlando	1993	95%
Minneapolis	2004	100%		Tucson	2002	93%
St. Paul	2004	100%		Miami	2014	91%
Washington	2003	100%		Monmouth	1997	91%
Jacksonville	2002	100%		Las Vegas	2005	89%
Tidewater	2001	100%		St. Petersburg	1994	89%
Hartford	2000	100%		Middlesex	2008	87%
Rochester	1999	100%		BROWARD	2016	85%
York	1999	100%		Howard County	2010	81%
Milwaukee	1996	100%		Sarasota	2001	73%
Wilmington	1995	100%		Broward	1997	73%
Harrisburg	1994	100%		Atlantic County	2004	64%
Richmond	1994	100%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64%
Charlotte	1997	99%		S Palm Beach	2005	57%
Portland (ME)	2007	98%		Palm Springs	1998	54%
Westport	2000	98%		W Palm Beach	2005	51%
Rhode Island	2002	96%				

RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY- SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 34% (24,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward *reported* synagogue membership. **Table 7-6** shows that 29% (20,700 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Broward (*local synagogue membership*). **Table 7-8** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, xx,xxx households who live in Broward (xx%) are members of a synagogue located in Broward. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is xx percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-9** shows that the XX% **local synagogue membership** *according to the Synagogue Survey* is XXXX among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Miami, 13% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 10% in Las Vegas. The XX% compares to 13% in 1997.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The XX percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue *according to the Synagogue Survey* is XXXX among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8 percentage points in Miami, 6 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 3 percentage points in West Palm Beach, and 2 percentage points in Las Vegas. The XX percentage points compares to 6 percentage points in 1997.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that synagogue member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Many former synagogue members still attend synagogue services on High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and may report membership when in fact they are not actually current members.
- ❸ Even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain reluctance on the part of respondents to state they are not synagogue members. As a result, some respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.
- ❹ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning synagogue membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.
- ❺ The estimate of Jewish households (72,000) may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of synagogue membership *according to the Synagogue Survey*.

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 1997-2016

Table 7-8 shows synagogue membership of households in Broward in synagogues located in Broward for 1997 and 2016 *according to the Synagogue Survey*. From 1997-2016, membership of Broward households in synagogues located in Broward changed from xx,xxx households in 1997 to xx,xxx households in 2015. From 1997 to 2015, synagogue membership increased by 10%.

From 1997-2016, membership of Broward households in **Orthodox** synagogues located in Broward increased from x,xxx households in 1997 to xxxxx households in 2016. From 1997 to 2016, Orthodox synagogue membership increased by 80%.

Within the Orthodox membership category, Chabad synagogues increased from 448 households in 1997 to 1,060 households in 2016. Young Israel increased from 328 in 1997 to 596 in 2016. Other Orthodox synagogues decreased from 1,623 households in 1997 to 1,371 households in 2016.

In 1997, 3% of synagogue member households were members of **Chabad**. This increased to 8% in 2016.

In 1997, 19% of Orthodox synagogue member households were members of Chabad. This increased to 35% in 2016.

From 1997-2016, membership of Broward households in **Conservative** synagogues located in Broward decreased from 5,720 households in 1997 to 4,652 households in 2016. From 1997 to 2016, Conservative synagogue membership decreased by 40%.

From 1997-2016, membership of Broward households in **Reconstructionist** synagogues located in Broward remained about the same at just over 200 households.

From 1997-2016, membership of Broward households in **Reform** synagogues located in Broward decreased from 4,416 households in 2005 to 4,346 households in 2015. From 1997 to 2016, Reform synagogue membership decreased by 6%.

Denomination of Synagogue Membership

Table 7-10 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 43% of households who are members of a synagogue located in Broward are members of an Orthodox synagogue (including 20% in Chabad, 4% in Young Israel, 16% in “general” Orthodox synagogues, and 3%, Sephardic), 25%, a Conservative synagogue; 1%, a Reconstructionist synagogue; 30%, a Reform synagogue; and 1%, other synagogues.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-11** shows that the XX% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues (which includes the XX% membership in Sephardic synagogues) is XXXX among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Miami, 19% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Las Vegas, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The XX% compares to 12% in 1997.

Table 7-12 shows that the XX% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is XXXX among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 46% in South Palm Beach, 25% in Miami, and 23% in Las Vegas. The XX% compares to 51% in 1997.

Table 7-13 shows that the XX% membership in **Reform** synagogues is XXXX among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Las Vegas, 32% in South Palm Beach, 30% in Miami, and 28% in West Palm Beach. The XX% compares to 29% in 1997.

TABLE 7-8 RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - GENERAL					
Bet Midrash Ohr Hachayim Hakadosh	33021				
Daven with Dov	33019				
Nahar Shalom	33312				
Orthodox Synagogue of Hollywood Hills can't find	33021	12	12		
Rashby Jewish Congregation of Sunrise (2012)	33351	0	0		
Temple Ohel B'nai Raphael (1972) can't find	33313	150	100		
Total Orthodox Synagogues - General		162	112	0	0
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - CHABAD					
Beit Chabad	33322				
Chabad Center for Jewish Life	33021				
Chabad Lauderdale by the Sea	33308				
Chabad of Coconut Creek (1997) move? - is this the next one?	33066	0	59		
Chabad Lubavitch of Coconut Creek & West Pompano Beach ok	33073				
Chabad Lubavitch of Fort Lauderdale (1990)	33308	100	150		
Chabad of Coral Springs	33065	100	160		
Chabad of Deerfield Beach	33442				
Chabad of Downtown Las Olas	33301				
Chabad of Harbor Beach	33316				
Chabad of Nova University	33328				

TABLE 7-8 RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Chabad of Ocean Drive	33019	60	60		
Chabad of Parkland	33067				
Chabad of Pembroke Pines	33029				
Chabad of Plantation (1982)	33324	0	100		
Chabad of South Broward	33009				
Chabad of Southwest Broward	33328	20	60		
Chabad of Southwest Coral Springs	33071				
Chabad of Sunrise	33323				
Chabad of Tamarac	33065				
Chabad of Walnut Creek	33024				
Chabad of West Davie	33330				
Chabad of West Parkland	33076				
Chabad of Weston (formerly Beth Menachem Chabad)	33326	0	25		
Chabad Outreach of Margate	33319				
Chabad Spanish Center	33071				
Chai Center-Chabad	33076				
Congregation Chabad of North Broward ?	33063	0	200		
Chabad of North Broward Beaches has website is this above?	Moving				
Congregation Judea-Chabad	33024				
Congregation Levi-Yitzchok Lubavitch	33009	200	200		

TABLE 7-8 RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Hollywood Community Synagogue-Chabad (1990) Closed	33021	15	60	0	
Las Olas Chabad Jewish Center	33301				
Shul of the Lakes	33020				
Synagogue of Inverrary-Chabad	33319	120	160		
Young Israel/Chabad of Pembroke Pines (formerly Young Israel of Pembroke Pines) Belong here or with Young Israel?	33027	100	100		
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - YOUNG ISRAEL					
Young Israel of Deerfield Beach (1980)	33442	125	200		
Young Israel of Hollywood Beach/Ahavat Shalom	33022	25	25		
Young Israel of Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale (1971)	33312	269	289		
Young Israel of Tamarac-Congregation Migdal David Yelp says closed & phone disconnected	33321	95	132		
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES					
B'nai Aviv (1989)	33326	250	575		
Beth Ahm Israel (1971) (includes Temple Israel in 1990) Closed- needs Ira note and correction of footnote??	33024	550*	784		
Beth Shalom ? No zip and zero in 1996		750	0		
Century Pines Jewish Center	33027	700	800		

TABLE 7-8 RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Congregation Bet Chaverim (1990) says dissolved in 1998	33071	45	205		
Congregation Beth Hillel of Margate ??not in directory, in floridajewish.com, phone disconnected, called Beth Am (same zip) says never heard of them	33063	750	500		
Congregation Beth Shalom (1985)	33063	700	640		
Congregation Beth Tefilah (1983) is zip 33319? See red note below	33321	200	296		
Congregation Kol Chaverim (2015)	33026?				
Hallandale Jewish Center/Beth Tefilah (1955) ?? Telephone number disconnected	33009	720	550		
Hebrew Congregation of Lauderhill (1978) ??can't find	33313	140	78		
Temple Beth Am (1973)	33063	675	660		
Temple Beth Israel new home - 33325	33313	700	650		
Temple Beth Israel of Deerfield Beach (1974)	33442	1120	958		
Temple Beth Torah/Tamarac Jewish Center (1972) ? See red note below	33351	800	852		
Temple Judea (1980) ?? Voice message says Temple Judea/Chabad 954-986-2685	33024	130	162		

TABLE 7-8 RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Temple Sha'aray Tzedek/Sunrise Jewish Center (1975) These three seem to be connected -same phone number - same names - waiting for phone call back from Donna 954-721-7660	33351	650	541		
Temple Sholom	33060	300	310		
Temple Sinai (1943)	33021	400	527		
West Broward Jewish Center zip is either 33302 or 33330 tried calling 954-424-4214					
Total Conservative		9,580	9,088	0	0
*Includes Temple Israel members Temple Beth Ahm and Temple Israel merged after 1990.					
REFORM SYNAGOGUES					
Congregation Etz Chaim Directory has 33305 -called to check 954-564-9232	33309	60	115		
Congregation Kol Tikvah	33067	0	209		
Liberal Jewish Temple of Coconut Creek (1982) floridajewish.com has 33063 - called and number is disconnected	33066	435	435		
Temple B'nai Shalom (1982)	33442	110	140		
Temple Bat Yam (1985)	33334	290	328		
Temple Beth Emet (1978) moved to 33330	33025	300	486		
Temple Beth Orr	33071	500	615		
Temple Beth El (1956)	33020	400	320		
Temple Dor Dorim (1996) zip is now 33327	33326	0	175		

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY - NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue (Date Began)	Located in Zip	1990	1997	2016	1996-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Temple Emanu-el (1968) couldn't find	33311	265	330		
Temple Kol Ami (1975)	33324	950	1,226		
Temple Solel (1972)	33021	700	726		
Village Reform Congregation (1998)	33027				
Total Reform		4,010	5,105	0	0
OTHER SYNAGOGUES					
B'nai Sephardim-Shaare Shalom of Hollywood (1984) Moved from Orthodox	33312	55	75		
Congregation Aliyah	33071	0	120		
Congregation Amcha (1993) or zip 33306 called 954-561-2003 and disconnected	33304	0	208		
Los Caminos De Israel ??	33021				
North Broward Havurah	33071				
West Broward Jewish Center (1992) or zip 33330 tried calling 954-424-4214 no answer	33345	0	100		
Ramat Shalom (Reconstructionist)	33325	130	320		
Temple Adath Or (Jewish Renewal) (1988)	33325	15	160		
Temple Beth Chai (2003)	33076				
Tiferet Rafael (Sephardic)	33324				
Tree of Life Congregation of Hollywood (Traditional) (1993)	33081	0	500		
TOTAL		145	1,408	0	0
Grand Total		13,897	15,713	0	0

**TABLE 7-9
COMPARISON OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	21%	15
Tucson	2002	30%	18%	12
Rochester	1999	54%	42%	12
Wilmington	1995	46%	34%	12
Washington	2003	37%	26%	11
Jacksonville	2002	49%	39%	10
Richmond	1994	45%	36%	9
Miami	2014	33%	25%	8
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	45%	6
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
York	1999	45%	39%	6
Broward	1997	20%	13%	6
Hartford	2000	53%	48%	5
Charlotte	1997	48%	43%	5
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	28%	4
San Antonio	2007	52%	50%	3
Detroit	2005	50%	47%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3

**TABLE 7-9
COMPARISON OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
New Haven	2010	41%	39%	2
Middlesex	2008	39%	37%	2
Las Vegas	2005	12%	10%	2
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2
Orlando	1993	33%	31%	2
St. Paul	2004	56%	55%	1
Rhode Island	2002	41%	40%	1
Monmouth	1997	44%	44%	0
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	(2)
Westport	2000	45%	51%	(6)
Buffalo	1995	NA	34%	NA

Note: The *Telephone Survey of Households* column includes only synagogue membership reported in the local community.

**TABLE 7-10
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Tradi- tional	Other ²
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	0	21	0	0
Miami	2014	43%	25	1	30	0	1
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	1
Middlesex	2008	27%	43	0	18	0	12
New Haven	2010	25%	41	0	31	0	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%	42	4	33	0	0
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	32	0	34	0	15
S Palm Beach 🌐	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	3
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0
Harrisburg	1994	18%	55	5	21	0	0
San Antonio	2007	17%	25	2	51	0	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	23	2	53	0	5
W Palm Beach 🌐	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	3
Rochester	1999	16%	36	0	48	0	0
Los Angeles *	1997	14%	38	3	44	0	2
Westport	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	2
Milwaukee	1996	13%	33	1	53	0	0
Detroit	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	5
Broward	1997	12%	51	2	29	3	3
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	6
Rhode Island	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	0	33	0	5

**TABLE 7-10
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Tradi- tional	Other ²
Richmond	1994	11%	49	0	39	0	0
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0
Hartford	2000	9%	54	0	36	0	1
St. Louis	2014	8%	23	2	59	6	3
Buffalo	1995	8%	31	7	53	0	1
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	0	1
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	1
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	4
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	0	51	0	3
St. Paul	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	0	16
Wilmington	1995	4%	25	13	38	21	0
Orlando	1993	3%	61	0	36	0	0
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	0	65	0	0
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	0	100	0	0
York	1999	0%	30	0	70	0	0
NJPS * ¹	2000	21%	33	3	39		4

⊕ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.

* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

² Includes Jewish Humanistic, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, non-denominational, Havurah, etc.

Notes: 1) The *synagogue survey* gathered information from the local synagogues concerning the number of households who are current synagogue members.

2) Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

TABLE 7-11 ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	46%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
Miami	2014	43%		Essex-Morris *	1998	11%
Bergen	2001	28%		Richmond	1994	11%
Middlesex	2008	27%		Jacksonville	2002	10%
New Haven	2010	25%		Hartford	2000	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%		St. Louis	2014	8%
Portland (ME)	2007	19%		Buffalo	1995	8%
S Palm Beach 🌐	2005	19%		Tidewater	2001	7%
Atlantic County	2004	18%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
Harrisburg	1994	18%		Tucson	2002	5%
San Antonio	2007	17%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Las Vegas	2005	17%		St. Paul	2004	4%
W Palm Beach 🌐	2005	16%		Sarasota	2001	4%
Rochester	1999	16%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Los Angeles *	1997	14%		Orlando	1993	3%
Westport	2000	13%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Milwaukee	1996	13%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
Detroit	2005	12%		York	1999	0%
Broward	1997	12%		NJPS * 1	2000	21%
Washington	2003	11%		See footnotes to Table 7-10.		

**TABLE 7-12
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	61%		Tucson	2002	38%
St. Paul	2004	59%		Los Angeles *	1997	38%
Harrisburg	1994	55%		Rochester	1999	36%
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	54%		Sarasota	2001	33%
Hartford	2000	54%		Monmouth	1997	33%
Atlantic County	2004	53%		Milwaukee	1996	33%
Tidewater	2001	53%		St. Petersburg	1994	33%
Jacksonville	2002	51%		Portland (ME)	2007	32%
Essex-Morris *	1998	51%		Detroit	2005	31%
Broward	1997	51%		Buffalo	1995	31%
Rhode Island	2002	49%		York	1999	30%
Richmond	1994	49%		Westport	2000	29%
Minneapolis	2004	47%		Miami	2014	25%
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	46%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Bergen	2001	45%		Wilmington	1995	25%
Middlesex	2008	43%		St. Louis	2014	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	42%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
Washington	2003	42%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
New Haven	2010	41%		NJPS * 1	2000	33%
Charlotte	1997	41%		See footnotes to Table 7-10.		

TABLE 7-13 REFORM SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	100%		Washington	2003	38%
York	1999	70%		Wilmington	1995	38%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%		Hartford	2000	36%
St. Louis	2014	59%		Orlando	1993	36%
Westport	2000	57%		Portland (ME)	2007	34%
Las Vegas	2005	53%		Lehigh Valley	2007	33%
Tucson	2002	53%		Essex-Morris *	1998	33%
Milwaukee	1996	53%		S Palm Beach 🌐	2005	32%
Buffalo	1995	53%		New Haven	2010	31%
Detroit	2005	52%		Miami	2014	30%
San Antonio	2007	51%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Charlotte	1997	51%		Broward	1997	29%
Rochester	1999	48%		W Palm Beach 🌐	2005	28%
Minneapolis	2004	46%		Bergen	2001	26%
Sarasota	2001	46%		St. Paul	2004	24%
Los Angeles *	1997	44%		Monmouth	1997	21%
Jacksonville	2002	40%		Harrisburg	1994	21%
Rhode Island	2002	40%		Middlesex	2008	18%
Tidewater	2001	39%		NJPS * 1	2000	39%
Richmond	1994	39%		See footnotes to Table 7-10.		

PARTICIPATE IN OR ATTEND ANY RELIGIOUS SERVICES OR PROGRAMS AT OR SPONSORED BY A LOCAL SYNAGOGUE IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 60% (43,300 households) of Jewish households in Broward participated in or attended religious services or programs at or sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. All synagogue member households were assumed to have participated in or attended a synagogue in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 60% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (78%) and the Southwest (72%)
- households earning an annual income \$200,000 and over (80%)
- Orthodox households (100%), Conservative households (72%), and Reform households (72%)
- inmarried households (72%) and conversionary in-married households (77%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (91%), JCC member households (78%), and Jewish organization member households (83%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (79%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (80%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (83%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (85%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (78%)
- households who donated under \$100 (77%), \$100-\$500 (75%), \$500-\$1,000 (72%), and \$1,000 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in West Central (47%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (50%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (41%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (48%)
- Just Jewish households (37%)
- intermarried households (28%)
- synagogue non-member households (40%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (47%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (47%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (36%)

PARTICIPATE IN OR ATTEND ANY RELIGIOUS SERVICES OR PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 23% (16,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year.

✓ 16% of households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

✓ 16% of households who are neither synagogue, JCC, nor Jewish organization members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 23% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households age 35-49 (35%)
- households with children (42%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (39%)
- Orthodox households (49%)
- synagogue member households (33%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (34%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (33%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (36%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 (50%) and \$1,000 and over (39%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- elderly single households (13%)
- intermarried households (8%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (11%)

LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-14 shows that while, overall, 12% of Jewish households in Broward are members of a JCC, 9% are members of a JCC in Broward. The 9% compares to 11% in Miami and 7% in West Palm Beach and is about average among Jewish communities with two or more JCCs. The 9% compares to 4% in 1997.

TABLE 7-14	
LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Location of JCC Membership	Percentage
Posnack JCC	7.1%
Soref JCC	1.3
Michael-Ann Russell (Miami)	1.0
Levis JCC (South Palm Beach)	0.8
Elsewhere	1.9
Posnack and Elsewhere	0.1
Not a Member	87.8
Total	100.0%
Total Broward	8.5%

POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 12% (3,400 households) of Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) *reported* membership in the David Posnack Jewish Community Center of Broward.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-15 shows that the 12% of households in South Broward who *reported* membership in the Posnack JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Miami (Russell), 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami (Alper), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Las Vegas, and 2% in Broward (Soref). The 12% compares to 6% in 1997.

Table 7-16 shows that the 22% of **households with children** who are members of the Posnack JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 6% in Las Vegas, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 22% compares to 14% in 1997.

Table 7-17 shows that the 7% membership of **intermarried households** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 8% in Miami, 7% in West Palm Beach, 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Atlanta, and 1% in Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 8% in 1997.

Table 7-18 shows that the 18 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage of households who are members of the Posnack JCC is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13 percentage points in Miami, 9 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 5 percentage points in Las Vegas, 4 percentage points in Atlanta, and 3 percentage points in West Palm Beach. The 18 percentage points compares to -1 percentage point in 1997. Intermarried households in almost all communities are much more likely to join a synagogue than a JCC.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 12% of households in South Broward are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (22%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (25%)
- synagogue member households (22%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (25%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (25%), \$500-\$1,000 (25%), and \$1,000 and over (41%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly couple households (3%)

SOREF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

About 2% (900 households) of Jewish households in North Broward (Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) are members of the Samuel M.& Helen Soref JCC.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-15** shows that the 2% of households in North Broward who *reported* membership in the Soref JCC is the second lowest of about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 12% in Broward (Posnack), 11% in Miami (Russell), 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami (Alper), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in Las Vegas. The 2% compares to 1% in 1997.

1% of **households with children** are members of the Soref JCC. The 1% is the lowest of about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in Broward (Posnack), 22% in Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), and 6% in Las Vegas. The 1% compares to 3% in 1997.

Table 7-17 shows that the 1% membership of **intermarried households** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 8% in Miami, 7% in Broward (Posnack), 7% in West Palm Beach, 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Atlanta, and 1% in Las Vegas. The 1% compares to 2% in 1997.

Table 7-18 shows that the 14 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage of households who are members of the Posnack JCC is well about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13 percentage points in Miami, 9 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 5 percentage points in Las Vegas, 4 percentage points in Atlanta, and 3 percentage points in West Palm Beach. The 14 percentage points compares to 11 percentage points in 1997. Intermarried households in almost all communities are much more likely to join a synagogue than a JCC.

TABLE 7-15 CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Charlotte	1997	36%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
Harrisburg	1994	31%		Rhode Island	2002	10%
San Antonio	2007	29%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
Rochester	1999	28%		St. Petersburg	1994	10%
York	1999	27%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%		Chicago	2010	8%
St. Louis	2014	26%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Jacksonville	2002	26%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	6%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Richmond	1994	24%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%		Seattle	2000	5%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
Hartford	2000	22%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Baltimore	2010	19%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	3%
Tidewater	2001	19%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	2%
Cleveland	2011	18%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%		Westport **	2000	1%
Minneapolis	2004	17%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Tucson	2002	17%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Orlando	1993	17%		Bergen	2001	18%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Boston	2005	15%		Miami	2014	11%
Detroit	2005	15%		BROWARD	2016	9%
Columbus	2013	14%		Washington	2003	9%
New Haven	2010	14%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
Atlantic County	2004	14%		Broward	1997	4%
San Francisco	2004	13%		NJPS ¹	2000	18%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	12%		See footnotes to Table 7-18.		
Sarasota	2001	12%				
Miami (Russell) *	2014	11%				
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%				
Los Angeles	1997	11%				

TABLE 7-16						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45%		Minneapolis	2004	16%
San Antonio	2007	42%		San Francisco	2004	16%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42%		Chicago	2010	15%
Milwaukee	1996	42%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15%
St. Louis	2014	40%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
St. Paul	2004	40%		Rhode Island	2002	15%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	14%
Tucson	2002	35%		St. Petersburg	1994	14%
Rochester	1999	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
York	1999	32%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	12%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Baltimore	2010	29%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	9%
Tidewater	2001	29%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	6%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	3%
Cleveland	2011	26%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Wilmington	1995	25%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	1%
Orlando	1993	25%		Westport **	2000	1%
Detroit	2005	23%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Richmond	1994	23%		Bergen	2001	25%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	22%		Miami	2014	22%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	22%		Monmouth	1997	22%
New Haven	2010	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Hartford	2000	22%		BROWARD	2016	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19%		Broward	1997	13%
Sarasota	2001	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Columbus	2013	18%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Atlantic County	2004	18%				
Atlanta	2006	16%				
				See footnotes to Table 7-18		

TABLE 7-17						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	30%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%
St. Louis	2014	27%		Rhode Island	2002	6%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Cleveland	2011	5%
Charlotte	1997	21%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Milwaukee	1996	17%		Columbus	2013	4%
San Antonio	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Jacksonville	2002	14%		Sarasota	2001	4%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Tucson	2002	13%		Atlanta	2006	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%		Minneapolis	2004	3%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%		Chicago	2010	2%
Richmond	1994	12%		Detroit	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	11%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Harrisburg	1994	11%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	2%
Tidewater	2001	10%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	10%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	1%
Baltimore	2010	9%		Howard County **	2010	1%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%		Middlesex	2008	1%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	1%
Hartford	2000	8%		Westport **	2000	0%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	0%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	7%		Miami	2014	8%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	7%		Bergen	2001	8%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
New Haven	2010	7%		Broward	1997	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		BROWARD	2016	4%
San Francisco	2004	7%		Washington	2003	4%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%		Monmouth	1997	3%
Atlantic County	2004	6%		NJPS ¹	2000	10%
See footnotes to Table 7-18.						

**TABLE 7-18
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Tidewater	2001	37%	10%	27
Howard County	2010	24%	1% **	24
Sarasota	2001	28%	4%	24
Westport	2000	22%	0% **	22
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	7%	19
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	28%	9%	19
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	25%	7%	18
Minneapolis	2004	21%	3%	18
Hartford	2000	26%	8%	18
Middlesex	2008	16%	1%	15
Detroit	2005	17%	2%	15
Miami (Alper) *	2014	22%	7%	15
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	15%	1%	14
Chicago	2010	16%	2%	14
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13%	14
Rhode Island	2002	20%	6%	14
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	7%	14
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	14%	0%	14
Miami (Russell) *	2014	20%	7%	13
Jacksonville	2002	27%	14%	13
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11

**TABLE 7-18
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11
Broward (Soref) *	1997	13%	2%	11
Charlotte	1997	32%	21%	11
Columbus	2013	14%	4%	10
Wilmington	1995	14%	4%	10
San Antonio	2007	25%	16%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	4%	9
Atlantic County	2004	15%	6%	9
Cleveland	2011	13%	5%	8
Richmond	1994	20%	12%	8
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	12%	5%	7
Rochester	1999	18%	11%	7
Milwaukee	1996	24%	17%	7
Harrisburg	1994	18%	11%	7
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	2%	7
San Francisco	2004	13%	7%	6
Washington (Gr. Washington) *	2003	12%	6%	6
Baltimore	2010	14%	9%	5
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3
Orlando	1993	13%	10%	3

**TABLE 7-18
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Tucson	2002	15%	13%	2
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	9%	8%	1
St. Louis	2014	26%	27%	(1)
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	9%	(1)
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	7%	8%	(1)
St. Paul	2004	19%	22%	(3)
York	1999	23%	30%	(7)
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	19%	4%	15
BROWARD	2016	18%	4%	14
Miami	2014	22%	8%	13
Monmouth	1997	13%	3%	10
Bergen	2001	17%	8%	9
Broward	1997	11%	5%	6
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	7%	3
NJPS ¹	2000	23%	10%	13

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

Note: Non-local JCC membership is not included in the table. This understates JCC membership in communities with a large number of part-year households.

RESULTS OF THE JCC SURVEY— JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-15 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 12% (3,400 households) of Jewish households in South Broward *reported* membership in the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (*Posnack JCC*) and 2% (900 households) in North Broward reported membership in the Samuel M. & Helen Soref Jewish Community Center (*Soref JCC*).

Table 7-19 shows that, *according to the JCC Survey*, xxx Jewish households who live in Broward (xx%) are members of a JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is xx percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-20** shows that the XX% **JCC membership according to the JCC Survey** is XXXX among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Miami, 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Las Vegas. The XX% compares to 2% in 1997.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The XX percentage point disparity between the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC according to the Telephone Survey and the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC according to the JCC Survey is XXXX average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3 percentage points in both Miami and West Palm Beach, and 1 percentage point in both Las Vegas and South Palm Beach. The XX percentage point disparity compares to 1 percentage points in 1997.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that JCC member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Many former JCC members still attend various JCC events and programs and may report membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues.
- ❸ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning JCC membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be JCC members when in fact they are not.
- ❹ The Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish households may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey*.

Change in JCC Membership, 1997-2016.

Table 7-19 shows that, *according to the JCC Survey*, from 1997-2016 membership in the JCC of *Jewish households who live in Broward* increased by 7%, from 4,439 households in 2004 to 4,740 households in 2014.

From 2004-2014, membership in the JCC of *non-Jewish households* decreased by 11%, from 911 households in 2005 to 811 households in 2010.

From 2005-2010 membership in the JCC of *all households* decreased by 12%, from 2,277 households in 2005 to 2,011 households in 2010. In 2005, Jewish households comprised 60% of all JCC member households. In 2010, Jewish households comprised 61% of all JCC member households. In both 2005 and 2010, Jewish households comprised 60% of all JCC member households.

TABLE 7-19			
RESULTS OF THE JCC SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS			
	Number of Jewish Households		
	1997	2016	1997-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Jewish Community Center			
David Posnack JCC			
Soref JCC			
Note that any older former members continue to be involved via the <i>Silver Sneakers</i> program.			

TABLE 7-20
COMPARISON OF MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
Charlotte	1997	36%	21%	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	26%	10
Jacksonville	2002	26%	15%	10
Hartford	2000	22%	14%	8
York	1999	27%	19%	8
Richmond	1994	24%	15%	8
Minneapolis	2004	17%	10%	7
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	12%	6
Detroit	2005	15%	10%	5
Tucson	2002	17%	12%	5
Tidewater	2001	19%	14%	5
Wilmington	1995	23%	18%	5
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	5%	5
San Antonio	2007	29%	25%	4
Bergen	2001	18%	14%	4
Monmouth	1997	13%	8%	4
New Haven	2010	14%	11%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	4%	3
Atlantic County	2004	14%	11%	3
Miami	2014	11%	9%	3
Washington	2003	9%	6%	3

TABLE 7-20
COMPARISON OF MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
Las Vegas	2005	3%	2%	1
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	4%	1
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8%	1
Broward	1997	4%	2%	1
Harrisburg	1994	31%	30%	1
Milwaukee	1996	24%	24%	0
Orlando	1993	17%	17%	0
Middlesex	2008	2%	4%	(2)
Sarasota	2001	12%	14%	(2)

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) who are not currently members of the Posnack Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) (*non-member households*) were asked: “What is the major reason you have not joined the JCC? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the programs, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?”

Tables 7-21 shows the major reasons for not joining the Posnack JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The tables also shows results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

No important differences are seen in the major reasons reported between all non-member households and non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year, with the partial exception of cost, which is 5 percentage points more important for participants .

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the Posnack JCC responded no need for the services offered; 21%, distance from home, 15%, cost; and 10%, lack of time.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-23** shows that the 40% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Miami (Russell), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Miami (Alper), 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 40% in Broward (Soref). The 40% compares to 54% in 1997.

Table 7-24 shows that the 21% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 16% in Miami (Alper), 16% in Broward (Soref), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 21% compares to 11% in 1997.

Table 7-25 shows that the 15% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Miami Beach), 17% in Miami (Russell), 14% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 15% compares to 15% in 1997.

Table 7-26 shows that the 10% who reported **lack of time** is above average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Broward (Soref), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 10% compares to 4% in 1997.

Table 7-27 shows that the 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 3% in Broward (Soref), 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 1% in both Miami (Russell) and South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 0% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-22 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households with only adult children (66%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (53%)
- conversionary in-married households (60%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 (56%) and \$1,000 and over (54%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (30%)
- age 35-49 (29%)
- households with children (26%) and elderly couple households (30%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (27%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-22 shows that, overall, 21% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households with children (37%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (35%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (31%) and Jewish organization member households (36%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (10%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (1%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (10%)
- conversionary in-married households (10%)

Cost

Table 7-22 shows that, overall, 15% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (28%)
- age 35-49 (27%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (30%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (21%)
- Orthodox households (29%)
- conversionary in-married households (27%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- elderly single households (1%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (5%)
- Jewish organization member households (4%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)

Lack of Time

Table 7-22 shows that, overall, 10% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- non-elderly couple households (23%) and non-elderly single households (29%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (22%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households with children (1%) and elderly couple households (1%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (2%)
- conversionary in-married households (2%)

**TABLE 7-21
SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING
THE DAVID POSNACK JCC**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	40.2%	37.2%
Distance from Home *	20.8	22.3
Cost *	15.2	20.3
Lack of Time	9.5	7.2
Health Reasons	4.3	5.6
Involved Jewishly in other ways	1.5	0.0
Lack of Information about JCC	1.2	0.7
Quality of the Programs	0.8	0.9
Other	6.5	5.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.

Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.

TABLE 7-22						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.2%	20.8	15.2	9.5	0.8	13.5
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	37.3%	22.3	20.3	7.2	0.9	12.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Southeast	40.9%	14.0	15.6	12.5	0.6	16.4
Southwest	39.7%	26.9	15.0	6.7	0.9	10.8
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD						
0 - 9 years	30.3%	14.8	27.9	5.9	4.7	16.4
10 - 19 years	31.0%	32.0	9.0	13.8	0.0	14.2
20 or more years	45.0%	19.4	16.2	6.4	0.9	12.1
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
35 - 49	29.0%	24.6	26.9	6.7	0.0	12.8
50 - 64	47.4%	21.7	10.0	16.6	0.8	3.5
65 - 74	43.7%	23.2	18.4	3.5	0.0	11.2
75 and over	33.4%	16.0	7.6	3.1	2.4	37.5
→ 65 and over	38.0%	19.3	12.6	3.3	1.3	25.5

TABLE 7-22						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.2%	20.8	15.2	9.5	0.8	13.5
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	25.5%	37.1	24.3	1.3	0.0	11.8
Household with Only Adult Children	65.5%	11.6	10.6	5.8	0.0	6.5
Non-Elderly Couple	41.9%	19.3	15.3	22.5	0.0	1.0
Non-Elderly Single	44.1%	10.0	16.8	28.9	0.2	0.0
Elderly Couple	29.6%	27.8	18.6	0.6	0.0	23.4
Elderly Single	39.3%	14.1	1.4	5.2	3.2	36.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	26.7%	35.3	13.8	3.2	0.0	21.0
\$25 - \$50,000	45.8%	1.2	30.2	1.7	6.4	14.7
\$50 - \$100,000	33.1%	10.4	20.8	16.0	0.0	19.7
\$100 - \$200,000	43.1%	27.8	14.0	11.4	0.0	3.7
\$200,000 and over	52.7%	29.3	5.2	10.1	0.0	2.7
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	38.9%	13.6	28.6	7.5	0.0	11.4
Conservative	46.9%	16.7	17.1	8.7	0.8	9.8
Reform	37.2%	24.1	17.4	3.5	0.0	17.8
Just Jewish	34.7%	23.6	9.5	15.2	1.5	15.5
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	40.9%	26.1	15.2	7.7	0.0	10.1
Conversionary	60.0%	9.9	26.6	1.5	0.0	2.0

TABLE 7-22						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.2%	20.8	15.2	9.5	0.8	13.5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	35.7%	29.1	14.0	5.5	0.1	15.6
Non-Member	43.2%	15.5	16.0	12.0	1.2	12.1
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	26.4%	30.9	23.2	9.9	0.0	9.6
Did Not Attend	45.1%	17.2	12.4	9.3	1.1	14.9
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	33.2%	36.4	3.5	4.7	1.4	20.8
Non-Member	42.2%	16.3	18.7	10.9	0.6	11.3
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC						
Very Familiar	36.0%	24.7	22.4	4.5	0.1	12.3
Somewhat Familiar	47.2%	19.8	10.1	14.7	1.2	7.0
Not at All Familiar	35.1%	17.2	13.6	8.1	1.1	24.9
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	48.7%	24.6	6.0	5.7	0.1	14.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.4%	18.7	23.0	22.0	0.0	2.9
Not Asked	38.7%	20.1	16.4	9.5	1.1	14.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	38.2%	20.0	17.0	10.7	1.0	13.1
Under \$100	36.0%	15.9	9.2	4.6	0.0	34.3
\$100 - \$1,000	55.6%	29.0	4.0	6.8	0.0	4.6
\$1,000 and over	54.1%	30.8	5.9	4.4	1.0	3.8
* These responses were read to the respondents. The response <i>Lack of Time</i> was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as the major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as <i>Other</i> .						

TABLE 7-23
NO NEED FOR THE SERVICES OFFERED
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%		BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	40%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	54%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	40%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	54%		Middlesex	2008	40%
Los Angeles	1997	51%		Tidewater	2001	40%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51%		Milwaukee	1996	40%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%		Wilmington	1995	40%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	48%		Minneapolis	2004	39%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48%		Rhode Island	2002	38%
Richmond	1994	48%		Seattle	2000	38%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Hartford	2000	37%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%		Charlotte	1997	37%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%		Harrisburg	1994	36%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45%		Orlando	1993	35%
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	45%		Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%		Jacksonville	2002	34%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%		Tucson	2002	33%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	42%		San Antonio	2007	31%
Atlantic County	2004	42%		St. Paul	2004	31%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%		New Haven	2010	29%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%		Detroit	2005	28%
See footnotes to Table 7-27						

**TABLE 7-24
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	38%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%
Hartford	2000	32%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		Orlando	1993	16%
Tidewater	2001	30%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Middlesex	2008	29%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
St. Paul	2004	28%		Seattle	2000	13%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Milwaukee	1996	13%
Tucson	2002	27%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%		Los Angeles	1997	12%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	11%
Minneapolis	2004	24%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	10%
Monmouth (Western) * ♻️	1997	23%		Charlotte	1997	9%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	21%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Atlantic County	2004	21%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
Sarasota	2001	21%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Harrisburg	1994	20%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	5%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%
Detroit	2005	18%				
Richmond	1994	18%				
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	16%				
Miami (Alper) *	2014	16%				

See footnotes to **Table 7-27.**

TABLE 7-25
COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%	Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
Detroit	2005	22%	San Antonio	2007	13%
St. Paul	2004	21%	Minneapolis	2004	13%
Tucson	2002	21%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	12%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%	Hartford	2000	12%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	12%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	18%	Wilmington	1995	12%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Harrisburg	1994	18%	Tidewater	2001	10%
Orlando	1993	18%	St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	17%	Rhode Island	2002	8%
New Haven	2010	17%	Sarasota	2001	7%
Richmond	1994	17%	Los Angeles	1997	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%	Middlesex	2008	6%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	15%	Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	15%	Seattle	2000	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%	See footnotes to Table 7-27 .		
Atlantic County	2004	14%			

**TABLE 7-26
LACK OF TIME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	14%		Richmond	1994	5%
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	11%		Middlesex	2008	4%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%		Atlantic County	2004	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%		Minneapolis	2004	4%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	10%		St. Paul	2004	4%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%		Jacksonville	2002	4%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	8%		Rhode Island	2002	4%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%		Hartford	2000	4%
Charlotte	1997	8%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%		Detroit	2005	3%
Milwaukee	1996	7%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	3%
Harrisburg	1994	7%		Tucson	2002	2%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%		New Haven	2010	1%
Orlando	1993	6%		Sarasota	2001	1%
San Antonio	2007	5%				
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%		See footnotes to Table 7-27.		
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%				
Los Angeles	1997	5%				

TABLE 7-27
QUALITY OF THE PROGRAMS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%	Los Angeles	1997	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	Milwaukee	1996	2%
St. Paul	2004	5%	Wilmington *	1995	2%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	4%	Harrisburg	1994	2%
Rhode Island	2002	4%	BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	1%
Tucson	2002	4%	Miami (Russell) *	2014	1%
Seattle ◇	2000	4%	New Haven	2010	1%
St. Petersburg *	1994	4%	Middlesex	2008	1%
Orlando *	1993	4%	S Palm Beach	2005	1%
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	3%	Atlantic County	2004	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%	Sarasota	2001	1%
San Antonio	2007	3%	Tidewater	2001	1%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Hartford	2000	3%	Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	1%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	3%	Richmond	1994	1%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	0%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%			
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	2%			
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	2%			
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%			
Jacksonville	2002	2%			
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	2%			
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	2%			
Charlotte ◇	1997	2%			

◇ Question was asked about the *quality of the facility and the program*.

* Question was asked about the *quality of the facility*.

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC.

☉ JCC is not a full service facility.

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in North Broward Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) who are not currently members of the Soref Jewish Community Center (JCC) (*non-member households*) were asked: “What is the major reason you have not joined the JCC? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the programs, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?”

Table 7-28 shows the major reasons for not joining the Soref JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The tables also shows results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

No important differences are seen in the major reasons reported between all non-member households and non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-28 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the Soref JCC responded no need for the services offered; 16%, distance from home, 12%, cost; and 11%, lack of time.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-23** shows that the 40% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Miami (Russell), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Miami (Alper), 40% in Broward (Posnack), and 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 40% compares to 54% in 1997.

Table 7-24 shows that the 16% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 21% in Broward (Posnack), 16% in Miami (Alper), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 16% compares to 10% in 1997.

Table 7-25 shows that the 12% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Miami Beach), 17% in Miami (Russell), 15% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in South Palm Beach, and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 12% compares to 12% in 1997.

Table 7-26 shows that the 11% who reported **lack of time** is XXXX among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Broward (Posnack), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 11% compares to 5% in 1997.

Table 7-27 shows that the 3% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 2% in each of Miami (Miami

Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 1% in each of Broward (Posnack), Miami (Russell) and South Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 1% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- age 50-64 (50%)
- households with only adult children (50%)
- non-elderly couple households (53%), non-elderly single households (62%), and elderly couple households (54%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (50%) and \$100,000-\$200,000 (52%)
- inmarried households (51%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to the Jewish Federation in the past year (61%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (29%)
- under age 35 (24%)
- elderly single households (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (24%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (26%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 16% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the East (32%)
- elderly single households (27%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (26%)
- conversionary in-married households (39%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 (40%) and \$1,000 and over (40%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (3%) and elderly couple households (5%)

Cost

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 12% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households with children (26%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (40%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (2%)
- elderly single households (2%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (1%)
- conversionary in-married households (2%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

Lack of Time

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 11% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (21%)
- under age 35 (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the North Central (1%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

**TABLE 7-28
SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING
THE SOREF JCC**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	40.4%	38.3%
Distance from Home *	15.9	17.5
Cost *	11.5	11.2
Lack of Time	10.8	7.8
Health Reasons	4.3	1.7
Lack of Information about JCC	3.3	0.9
Quality of the Programs	2.5	0.1
Too Old	2.3	0.3
Not a joiner/not sociable	1.1	5.8
Involved Jewishly in other ways	1.0	4.8
Have not gotten around to it	1.0	5.1
Can attend without joining	0.7	4.4
Other	5.2	2.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%

* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.

Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.

TABLE 7-29						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	38.3%	17.6	11.2	7.8	0.1	25.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Northwest	43.2%	18.7	8.8	13.9	5.4	10.0
North Central	47.4%	12.6	11.8	1.1	0.0	27.1
East	28.6%	32.3	2.1	17.2	6.3	13.5
West Central	40.7%	9.9	16.1	10.3	0.4	22.6
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD						
0 - 9 years	30.9%	20.2	13.5	21.4	6.4	7.6
10 - 19 years	38.2%	13.7	8.0	14.7	0.5	24.9
20 or more years	43.2%	15.6	12.1	7.2	2.2	19.7
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	24.1%	16.1	19.6	31.3	0.0	8.9
35 - 49	36.1%	18.1	18.9	10.2	15.4	1.3
50 - 64	49.5%	15.4	11.8	9.8	0.0	13.5
65 - 74	33.5%	18.1	9.1	11.4	0.4	27.5
75 and over	41.9%	13.0	5.1	5.7	0.0	34.3
→ 65 and over	37.7%	15.6	7.1	8.5	0.2	30.9

TABLE 7-29						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	34.0%	14.3	25.8	6.8	11.9	7.2
Household with Only Adult Children	49.6%	10.1	9.2	20.1	0.0	11.0
Non-Elderly Couple	53.0%	19.3	11.4	13.5	0.0	2.8
Non-Elderly Single	62.2%	2.6	12.6	7.7	1.3	13.6
Elderly Couple	53.6%	4.6	6.5	7.3	0.1	27.9
Elderly Single	28.8%	26.6	1.7	5.6	0.0	37.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	24.2%	6.6	15.0	7.5	0.0	46.7
\$25 - \$50,000	26.4%	9.1	40.2	15.3	0.0	9.0
\$50 - \$100,000	50.0%	18.1	8.5	12.4	0.3	10.7
\$100 - \$200,000	52.1%	17.0	7.2	10.2	2.6	10.9
\$200,000 and over	40.3%	25.9	0.9	13.0	9.1	10.8
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Conservative	48.2%	15.4	9.9	5.6	0.0	20.9
Reform	36.2%	21.2	11.1	17.1	0.6	13.8
Just Jewish	37.1%	12.8	11.6	10.4	5.8	22.3
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	50.6%	10.2	9.0	10.3	4.4	15.5
Conversionary	39.5%	38.9	2.2	17.0	0.0	2.4
Intermarried	44.9%	9.3	19.0	8.5	6.1	12.2

TABLE 7-29						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	49.2%	23.7	7.4	8.1	1.5	10.1
Non-Member	36.9%	12.8	13.2	11.9	2.9	22.3
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	39.5%	25.7	17.8	11.4	0.0	5.6
Did Not Attend	40.6%	13.6	10.0	10.7	3.1	22.0
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	38.9%	14.4	11.4	9.3	0.5	25.5
Non-Member	40.8%	16.3	11.5	11.2	2.9	17.3
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC						
Very Familiar	41.0%	21.3	8.6	5.6	7.8	15.7
Somewhat Familiar	36.7%	22.8	16.9	5.4	0.4	17.8
Not at All Familiar	41.8%	11.3	10.1	14.8	1.7	20.3
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	33.1%	28.5	11.9	9.6	0.8	16.1
Asked, Did Not Donate	61.0%	9.7	6.5	8.8	3.8	10.2
Not Asked	40.2%	12.7	12.3	11.7	2.9	20.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	42.7%	12.3	11.6	11.4	3.0	19.0
Under \$100	31.8%	19.8	10.4	15.9	0.0	22.1
\$100 - \$1,000	30.4%	40.3	17.7	0.0	2.3	9.3
\$1,000 and over	50.8%	40.1	0.0	5.1	0.9	3.1
* These responses were read to the respondents. The response <i>Lack of Time</i> was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as the major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as <i>Other</i> .						

PARTICIPATED IN OR ATTENDED ANY PROGRAMS AT OR SPONSORED BY THE DAVID POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 35% (10,000 households) of Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) contain a member who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (*Posnack JCC*) (*participated in a JCC program*) in the past year. Note that all households who are members of the JCC were assumed to participate in a JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-31 shows that 23% of households contain a member **who participated in a Posnack JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC**. The 23% is calculated by subtracting the percentage of households who are JCC members from the percentage of households who contain a member who participated in a JCC program in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-30 shows that the 35% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is well below the average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 27% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Miami (Russell), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 21% in Miami (Alper), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 19% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Las Vegas, and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 35% compares to 17% in 1997.

Table 7-31 shows that the 23% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is well below average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 17% in Miami (Russell), 16% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 13% in Miami (Alper), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Las Vegas, and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 23% compares to 11% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 35% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- under age 35 (68%) and age 65-74 (49%)
- elderly couple households (45%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (60%)
- Conservative households (50%)
- synagogue member households (47%) and Jewish organization member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (47%), a supplemental school as a child (46%), and households in which the respondent attended Jewish education as a child (45%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (48%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (47%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (47%)

- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (53%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (68%), \$500-\$1000 (80%), and \$1,000 and over (68%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- age 75 and over (19%)
- non-elderly couple households (25%) and elderly single households (22%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (11%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (9%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- intermarried households (15%)
- households in which no the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (16%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)

TABLE 7-30 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	60%		Boston	2005	29%
Los Angeles	1997	54%		Cleveland	2011	28%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Atlantic County	2004	28%
St. Louis	2014	51%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
Baltimore	2010	51%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%
St. Paul	2004	48%		St. Petersburg	1994	27%
Tucson	2002	47%		Howard County **	2010	24%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Wilmington	1995	47%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%
Richmond	1994	46%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
Detroit	2005	45%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%		Portland (ME) ¹	2007	18%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%
York	1999	44%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12%
Jacksonville	2002	42%		Westport **	2000	9%
Harrisburg	1994	41%		Seattle	2000	8%
Minneapolis	2004	40%		Middlesex	2008	7%
Hartford	2000	40%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	7%
New Haven	2010	39%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	5%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Columbus	2013	37%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Chicago	2010	36%		Bergen	2001	41%
Orlando	1993	36%		Washington	2003	38%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	35%		Miami	2014	31%
Tidewater	2001	35%		W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Sarasota	2001	34%		Monmouth	1997	24%
New York	2011	32%		BROWARD	2016	14%
San Diego	2003	32%		Broward	1997	12%
Rhode Island	2002	31%		NJPS ²	2000	34%
San Francisco	2004	30%				
				See footnotes on next page.		

TABLE 7-30
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance, which is a combined Jewish Federation and Jewish Community Center.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. Participation is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

TABLE 7-31				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Los Angeles	1997	54%	11%	43%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Baltimore	2010	51%	19%	32%
Rochester	1999	60%	28%	32%
Detroit	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
Chicago	2010	36%	8%	28%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
St. Louis	2014	51%	26%	25%
New Haven	2010	39%	14%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	18%	25%
Columbus	2013	37%	14%	24%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Wilmington	1995	47%	23%	24%
San Antonio	2007	52%	29%	23%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	24%	23%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	35%	12%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Richmond	1994	46%	24%	22%
Howard County **	2010	24%	3%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	10%	21%
Orlando	1993	36%	17%	19%

TABLE 7-3 1				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Hartford	2000	40%	22%	18%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%	27%	18%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%	11%	17%
San Francisco	2004	30%	13%	17%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	26%	17%
York	1999	44%	27%	17%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%	10%	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%	7%	16%
Tidewater	2001	35%	19%	16%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	4%	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%	5%	15%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%	9%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	28%	14%	13%
St. Paul	2004	48%	36%	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%	16%	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	10%	11%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%	6%	11%
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12%	3%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	31%	10%
Cleveland	2011	28%	18%	9%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport **	2000	9%	1%	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%

TABLE 7-31				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	5%	2%	3%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%	1%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	7%	5%	2%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
Miami	2014	31%	11%	20%
BROWARD	2016	23%	9%	14%
Monmouth	1997	24%	13%	11%
Broward	1997	12%	4%	9%
NJPS ¹	2000	34%	18%	16%
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>☼ JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>. Both participation and membership are in any JCC, not just the local JCC.</p>				

OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-32 shows that 7% of Jewish households in Broward are members of both a synagogue and a Jewish Community Center (JCC); 28% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 6% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 60% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. The 6% who are members of both a JCC and a synagogue compares to 5% in 1997. The 28% who are synagogue members only compares to 22% in 1997. The 6% who are JCC members only compares to 2% in 1997. The 60% who are neither synagogue nor JCC members compares to 71% in 1997. Thus, a larger percentage of the community are members of one of the two major types of Jewish institutions than was the case in 1997.

For information on overlapping memberships among synagogues, the JCC, and Jewish organizations, see the “Association with the Jewish Community” section in this Chapter.

Community Comparisons.

Posnack JCC

Table 7-1 shows that 10% of households in South Broward are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 32% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 4% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 54% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-32 shows that the 10% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in Atlanta, 7% in Miami (Russell), 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in both Miami (Alper) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in Broward (Soref), and 2% in Las Vegas. The 10% compares to 8% in 1997.

The 32% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in Miami (Alper), 26% in South Palm Beach, 25% in both Broward (Soref) and Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 12% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 21% in 1997.

The 4% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 7% in Broward (Soref), 6% in Miami (Miami Beach), 5% in Miami (Alper), 4% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 3% in South Palm Beach, and 2% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 54% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 85% in Las Vegas, 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in both Broward (Soref) and South Palm Beach, 63% in Miami (Alper),

60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 54% compares to 67% in 1997.

Soref JCC

Table 7-1 shows that 4% of households in North Broward are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 25% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 7% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 64% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-32 shows that the 4% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Broward (Posnack), 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in Atlanta, 7% in Miami (Russell), 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in both Miami (Alper) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 2% in Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 25% who are **synagogue members only** is below average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 32% in Broward (Posnack), 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in Miami (Alper), 26% in South Palm Beach, 25% in Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 12% in Las Vegas. The 25% compares to 22% in 1997.

The 7% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 6% in Miami (Miami Beach), 5% in Miami (Alper), 4% in each of Broward (Posnack), Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 3% in South Palm Beach, and 2% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 1% in 1997.

The 64% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 85% in Las Vegas, 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Miami (Alper), 60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 54% in Broward (Posnack), and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 64% compares to 73% in 1997.

**TABLE 7-32
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Las Vegas ☺	2005	2%	12	2	85
Broward (Soref) *	1997	4%	22	1	73
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%	21	4	67
Atlanta	2006	8%	25	2	65
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	4%	25	7	64
S Palm Beach	2005	6%	26	3	64
Miami (Alper) *	2014	5%	27	5	63
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Chicago	2010	6%	30	2	62
Columbus	2013	13%	25	2	61
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%	28	4	60
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
Monmouth (Western) * ☺	1997	6%	37	1	56
Middlesex	2008	2%	42	1	55
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	10%	32	4	54
New Haven	2010	10%	32	4	54
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Cleveland	2011	13%	29	5	53
Westport **	2000	0%	46	1	53

TABLE 7-32
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
St. Louis	2014	19%	26	6	48
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	13%	33	6	48
Baltimore	2010	13%	32	6	48
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Detroit	2005	11%	39	4	46
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	37	4	45
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
San Antonio	2007	23%	29	6	42
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	36	6	41
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39

TABLE 7-32 OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
BROWARD	2016	6%	28	6	60
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60
Miami	2014	7%	29	5	59
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45
NJPS ¹	2000	14%	26	4	56
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>.</p> <p>Note: Synagogue membership includes both local and non-local synagogues where available. In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.</p>					

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 20% of Jewish households in Broward are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) (*Jewish organization*). In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, and WIZO.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-33 shows that the 20% **Jewish organization membership** is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in West Palm Beach, 40% in South Palm Beach, 24% in both Miami and Atlanta, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 37% in 1997.

Table 7-34 shows that the 13% **Jewish organization membership among households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in West Palm Beach, 28% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Miami, 10% in Atlanta, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 13% compares to 30% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 20% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher in:

- age 75 and over (34%)
- elderly couple households (36%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (32%)
- Orthodox households (30%) and Conservative households (30%)
- synagogue member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (36%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (30%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who donated under \$100 (44%), \$100-\$500 (31%), \$500-\$1,000 (40%, and \$1,000 and over (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (8%)
- Just Jewish households (9%)
- conversionary in-married households (8%) and intermarried households (4%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (9%)

**TABLE 7-33
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	54%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Pittsburgh	2002	29%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		York	1999	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%		Charlotte	1997	27%
Richmond	1994	43%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		New Haven	2010	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		Tucson	2002	25%
Middlesex	2008	38%		Westport	2000	25%
Broward	1997	37%		Miami	2014	24%
Detroit	2005	36%		New York	2011	24%
Bergen	2001	36%		Atlanta	2006	24%
Tidewater	2001	36%		St. Louis	2014	23%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Chicago	2010	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		Columbus	2013	22%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Portland (ME)	2007	21%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		San Francisco	2004	21%
St. Paul	2004	34%		Seattle	2000	21%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		BROWARD	2016	20%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%		Washington	2003	20%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		Cleveland	2011	19%
Hartford	2000	32%		Denver	2007	16%
Rochester	1999	32%		Las Vegas	2005	12%
Baltimore	2010	30%		Howard County	2010	11%
Rhode Island	2010	30%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Orlando	1993	30%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the more Jewishly-connected sample.		
San Antonio	2007	29%				

TABLE 7-34						
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%		Orlando	1993	12%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
Broward	1997	30%		York	1999	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Middlesex	2008	23%		Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Monmouth	1997	23%		Hartford	2000	10%
Detroit	2005	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Rochester	1999	10%
Miami	2014	18%		Richmond	1994	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		Cleveland	2011	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		San Antonio	2007	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Tidewater	2001	9%
Wilmington	1995	16%		St. Louis	2014	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		Columbus	2013	8%
Chicago	2010	15%		St. Paul	2004	8%
San Francisco	2004	14%		Las Vegas	2005	7%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
BROWARD	2016	13%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Washington	2003	13%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Baltimore	2010	12%		Howard County	2010	3%
New Haven	2010	12%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
Portland (ME)	2007	12%				
Jacksonville	2002	12%				
Tucson	2002	12%				

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

While synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) membership, and Jewish organization membership often suggest different involvements in the organized Jewish community, it is useful to examine overall association with the Jewish community. Jewish households in Broward are defined as associated with the Jewish community (*associated*) for the purpose of this analysis if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-1** shows that, by this definition, 47% of households are associated.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-35** shows that the 47% who are associated is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in South Palm Beach, 51% in Miami, 42% in Atlanta, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 47% compares to 50% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 47% of households are associated. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (60%)
- elderly couple households (60%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (74%)
- Orthodox households (91%) and Conservative households (61%)
- in-married households (64%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (63%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (64%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (73%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (75%)
- households who donated under \$100 (69%), \$100-\$500 (72%), \$500-\$1,000 (87%), and \$1,000 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (31%)
- non-elderly single households (36%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (30%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (34%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- intermarried households (23%)
- synagogue non-member households (20%) and Jewish organization non-member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (33%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (25%)

**TABLE 7-35
ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	67%		New Haven	2010	53%
Rochester	1999	65%		Cleveland	2011	52%
Detroit	2005	64%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Westport **	2000	52%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		Miami	2014	51%
Bergen	2001	63%		Martin-St. Lucie *	1999	50%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%		Broward	1997	50%
San Antonio	2007	62%		Howard County **	2010	49%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Tidewater	2001	62%		Chicago	2010	48%
Hartford	2000	62%		Washington	2003	48%
Monmouth	1997	62%		Tucson	2002	48%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		BROWARD	2016	47%
York	1999	60%		Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Richmond	1994	60%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Wilmington	1995	59%		Orlando	1993	46%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		Columbus	2013	43%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Atlanta	2006	42%
Middlesex	2008	58%		San Francisco	2004	37%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Seattle	2000	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	21%
Atlantic County	2004	57%		Phoenix ¹	2002	38%
Charlotte	1997	57%		NJPS ²	2000	51%
St. Louis	2014	56%				
S Palm Beach	2005	54%				
				See footnotes on next page.		

Footnotes to Table 7-35.**Definition:**

Jewish households are defined as associated with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.

* No JCC is located in the community and no JCC membership is included in Association.

** Includes JCC membership in JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Includes participation in a JCC program without necessarily being a member of the JCC.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Notes: 1) In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

2) Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs.

PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS AND CHABAD ATTENDEES

While **Table 7-1** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Broward who are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (JCC), and a Jewish organization, and who attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year. **Table 7-36** shows *profiles of synagogue, JCC, and Jewish organization member households and Chabad households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison between the four groups. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-1** shows that 35% of *households in the Northwest* are synagogue members, **Table 7-36** shows that 15% of *synagogue member households* live in the Northwest. Only some of the important differences between the membership groups are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- most households in all four groups live in the West Central, the Southeast and the Southwest.
- Given the location of the Posnack JCC, over 90% of households live in the West Central, the Southeast and the Southwest
- Posnack JCC households are more likely to live in Broward for 20 or more years than are the other groups

Demographic Profile

- Chabad households are more likely to be under age 50 than the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be age 35-49 and more likely to be age 75 and over than are the other groups
- JCC member households are more likely to be households with children than are the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be households with children
- Jewish organization member households are more likely to be elderly couple households than are the other groups
- synagogue member and Posnack JCC member households are more likely to earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over than the other groups

Religious Profile

- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are more likely to identify as Just Jewish than are respondents in the other groups
- few important differences are seen in the observance of religious practices and Jewish behaviors among the four groups
- respondents in Jewish organization member households are less likely to keep a kosher home and to keep kosher in and out of the home
- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more and less likely to never attend services than are respondents in the other groups
- married couples in synagogue member households and Chabad households are less likely to be inmarried than Jewish organization member households

Membership Profile

- Synagogue member households are less likely to be Chabad households than Posnack JCC or Jewish organization member households
- Chabad households are less likely to be Jewish organization members than be Posnack JCC member households
- Jewish respondents in JCC member households are more likely to feel very much part of the Broward Jewish community than are respondents in the other groups
- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are more likely to feel not very much/not at all part of the Broward community than are respondents in the other groups

Israel

- Synagogue member households and Posnack JCC member households are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip than the other groups

Philanthropic Profile

- Synagogue member households and Chabad households were less likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were the other groups
- Chabad households were more likely to donate \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were Chabad households

TABLE 7-36				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Northwest	14.8%	15.8%	0.4%	10.5%
North Central	8.6	6.0	0.0	11.1
East	6.4	10.9	6.7	3.5
West Central	21.6	21.5	25.6	29.4
Southeast	19.0	20.2	11.6	18.4
Southwest	29.6	25.6	55.7	27.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD				
0 - 4 years	7.0%	6.1%	6.5%	6.0%
5 - 9 years	6.0	13.9	3.2	4.9
10 - 19 years	25.6	21.2	9.1	31.0
20 or more years	61.4	58.8	81.2	58.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	4.1%	4.3%	1.9%	5.8%
35 - 49	16.1	25.4	14.6	10.2
50 - 64	41.8	40.0	42.4	27.4
65 - 74	17.4	13.5	23.8	20.6
75 and over	20.6	16.8	17.3	36.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-36				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	27.7%	28.5%	34.0%	17.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	17.9	16.9	26.3	13.4
Non-Elderly Couple	8.4	9.3	1.4	6.5
Non-Elderly Single	6.2	6.6	2.9	5.3
Elderly Couple	17.3	15.4	18.1	26.1
Elderly Single	14.5	10.7	10.9	23.6
Other	8.0	12.6	6.4	8.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	7.3%	10.5%	10.0%	18.1%
\$25 - \$50,000	12.0	13.9	14.9	15.5
\$50 - \$100,000	20.8	27.9	17.8	21.4
\$100 - \$200,000	29.8	23.0	23.8	20.1
\$200,000 and over	30.1	24.7	33.5	24.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	10.4%	2.8%	6.4%	6.4%
Conservative	39.7	42.4	45.5	45.5
Reconstructionist	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.7
Reform	34.9	32.8	30.3	30.3
Just Jewish	13.3	21.2	16.1	16.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-36				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	93.6%	89.3%	94.1%	96.3%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	95.5%	96.6%	93.0%	89.4%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	91.3%	92.1%	95.4%	87.4%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	33.5%	38.0%	36.9%	33.7%
Keep a Kosher Home	23.2%	26.0%	22.8%	16.9%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	11.6%	11.2%	6.8%	6.2%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	6.2%	7.3%	1.8%	2.9%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	9.2%	11.0%	5.1%	5.4%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	48.7%	30.6%	38.1%	33.4%
Never Attend Services	5.4%	7.0%	4.4%	13.7%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	52.2%	42.7%	51.4%	49.8%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	55.0%	59.9%	56.6%	50.1%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	71.9%	73.8%	67.3%	74.4%

TABLE 7-36				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	79.9%	79.9%	85.7%	92.8%
Conversionary	10.5	10.5	7.0	3.3
Intermarried	9.6	9.6	7.3	3.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP				
Synagogue Member	100.0%	48.7%	58.2%	59.8%
Attended Chabad	32.7%	100.0%	37.0%	26.9%
JCC Member	18.6%	17.1%	100.0%	11.3%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	36.2%	38.2%	100.0%	41.4%
Jewish Organization Member	34.6%	23.1%	25.2%	100.0%
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY				
Very Much	34.2%	22.9%	36.9%	32.0%
Somewhat	40.1	37.7	50.3	45.2
Not Very Much	21.3	31.0	7.2	17.3
Not at All	4.4	8.4	5.6	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Jewish Day School	23.1%	22.3%	18.3%	16.6%
Supplemental School	57.8	54.2	61.5	62.0
Israeli Education	0.5	2.9	6.3	0.7
Tutor	1.4	1.1	5.3	1.9
No Formal Jewish Education	17.2	19.5	8.6	18.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-36 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	34.2%	42.6%	30.6%	44.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	54.3%	58.7%	48.0%	60.8%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	32.7%	33.6%	44.3%	40.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	42.7%	32.4%	43.5%	38.5%
On General Trip	38.6	48.8	45.6	44.4
No	18.7	18.8	10.9	17.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	27.8%	43.8%	35.1%	29.4%
Very Attached	36.7	34.0	32.5	40.5
Somewhat Attached	29.3	16.7	19.0	24.1
Not Attached	6.2	5.5	13.4	6.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	38.0%	34.6%	47.5%	47.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.2	7.1	3.6	5.9
Not Asked	52.8	58.3	48.9	46.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-36				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	65.5%	52.5%	52.5%	52.2%
Under \$100	13.9	9.6	9.6	23.4
\$100 - \$500	9.8	14.0	14.0	11.1
\$500 - \$1,000	5.9	12.4	12.4	5.6
\$1,000 and over	4.9	11.5	11.5	7.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	22.5%	30.2%	29.1%	22.0%
Under \$100	22.0	15.9	16.7	22.8
\$100 - \$500	24.7	20.4	25.3	30.3
\$500 - \$1,000	9.3	12.4	11.1	6.7
\$1,000 and over	21.5	21.1	17.8	18.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	18.9%	31.9%	27.7%	22.2%
Under \$100	29.0	27.6	22.4	39.8
\$100 - \$500	27.8	16.7	27.9	24.7
\$500 - \$1,000	7.5	6.2	4.4	5.2
\$1,000 and over	16.8	17.6	17.6	8.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish respondents in Broward were asked: “How much do you feel like you are part of the Broward Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?” **Table 7-37** shows that 17% of respondents feel very much part of the Broward Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 32%, somewhat; 33%, not very much; and 18%, not at all. In total, 49% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-38** shows that the 49% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 59% in Miami, 55% in West Palm Beach, 44% in Atlanta, and 31% in Las Vegas.

The 18% who feel **not at all** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Las Vegas, 24% in Atlanta, 18% in West Palm Beach, 16% in South Palm Beach, and 15% in Miami.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-37** shows that, overall, 59% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- households in the North Central (63%)
- elderly couple households (63%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (65%)
- Orthodox households (77%)
- in-married households (60%)
- synagogue member households (74%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (61%), JCC member households (76%), and Jewish organization member households (77%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (60%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (62%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (75%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (74%)
- households who donated under \$100 (65%), \$100-\$500 (75%), \$500-\$1,000 (87%), and \$1,000 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (37%) and the East (36%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (23%) and 5-9 years (34%)
- non-elderly single households (39%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (37%)
- Just Jewish households (33%)
- intermarried households (30%)
- intermarried households with Jewish children (33%)

- synagogue non-member households (36%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (39%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (32%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (39%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

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

TABLE 7-37					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	36.9%	13.4%	23.5	45.5	17.6
North Central	62.9%	19.4%	43.5	19.4	17.7
East	36.1%	9.2%	26.9	28.8	35.1
West Central	51.2%	16.7%	34.5	30.7	18.1
Southeast	50.1%	19.4%	30.7	32.8	17.1
Southwest	50.8%	19.9%	30.9	36.3	12.9
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD					
0 - 4 years	22.6%	12.9%	9.7	40.0	37.4
5 - 9 years	33.5%	15.6%	17.9	47.5	19.0
10 - 19 years	46.0%	16.9%	29.1	33.3	20.7
20 or more years	54.5%	17.7%	36.8	30.3	15.2
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	51.6%	16.3%	35.3	28.6	19.8
35 - 49	42.5%	15.7%	26.8	30.3	27.2
50 - 64	48.8%	17.0%	31.8	39.4	11.8
65 - 74	46.1%	16.9%	29.2	34.4	19.5
75 and over	54.1%	18.3%	35.8	26.7	19.2
→ 65 and over	50.3%	17.7%	32.6	30.4	19.3
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	47.5%	19.3%	28.2	34.7	17.8
Female	49.4%	15.4%	34.0	32.0	18.6

TABLE 7-37					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	47.9%	20.7%	27.2	31.8	20.3
Household with Only Adult Children	51.8%	19.5%	32.3	34.3	13.9
Non-Elderly Couple	52.4%	13.5%	38.9	34.4	13.2
Non-Elderly Single	38.9%	6.0%	32.9	42.7	18.4
Elderly Couple	63.1%	25.2%	37.9	16.9	20.0
Elderly Single	45.7%	15.1%	30.6	30.9	23.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	37.4%	8.8%	28.6	37.2	25.4
\$25 - \$50,000	41.9%	14.4%	27.5	24.9	33.2
\$50 - \$100,000	45.0%	13.4%	31.6	39.3	15.7
\$100 - \$200,000	50.5%	17.0%	33.5	41.8	7.7
\$200,000 and over	65.2%	26.1%	39.1	18.6	16.2
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	76.5%	44.7%	31.8	6.9	16.6
Conservative	58.3%	21.7%	36.6	26.8	14.9
Reform	54.2%	20.4%	33.8	34.9	10.9
Just Jewish	32.9%	7.2%	25.7	39.9	27.2
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	60.3%	23.8%	36.5	30.1	9.6
Conversionary	55.7%	27.3%	28.4	35.6	8.7
Intermarried	30.2%	10.3%	19.9	34.3	35.5
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	33.3%	21.7%	11.6	29.6	37.1

TABLE 7-37					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	74.3%	34.2%	40.1	21.3	4.4
Non-Member	35.5%	8.3%	27.2	39.2	25.3
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	60.6%	22.9%	37.7	31.0	8.4
Did Not Attend	45.0%	15.2%	29.8	33.8	21.2
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	76.4%	27.9%	48.5	17.0	6.6
Non-Member	44.9%	15.5%	29.4	35.3	19.8
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	77.2%	32.0%	45.2	17.3	5.5
Non-Member	41.7%	13.4%	28.3	37.0	21.3
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	59.8%	21.2%	38.6	28.0	12.2
To Supplemental School	51.3%	19.4%	31.9	36.9	11.8
→To Jewish Education	51.4%	19.3%	32.1	35.6	13.0
No	40.1%	11.4%	28.7	28.4	31.5
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	53.7%	22.3%	31.4	30.4	15.9
No	46.2%	14.3%	31.9	34.5	19.3
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	61.5%	22.1%	39.4	32.7	5.8
No	39.3%	13.3%	26.0	33.4	27.3

TABLE 7-37					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	73.7%	28.7%	45.0	19.1	7.2
No	43.2%	16.0%	27.2	36.9	19.9
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	74.7%	28.6%	46.1	18.3	7.0
On General Trip	48.7%	17.3%	31.4	38.2	13.1
No	32.1%	9.4%	22.7	37.8	30.1
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	74.1%	34.4%	39.7	22.3	3.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	51.6%	16.5%	35.1	42.2	6.2
Not Asked	38.6%	10.8%	27.8	36.4	25.0
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	40.0%	11.4%	28.6	37.0	23.0
Under \$100	65.4%	31.6%	33.8	29.8	4.8
\$100 - \$500	75.2%	33.8%	41.4	20.4	4.4
\$500 - \$1,000	87.1%	18.6%	68.5	12.9	0.0
\$1,000 and over	90.1%	60.1%	30.0	9.0	0.9

TABLE 7-38						
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	<i>Very Much/ Somewhat</i>	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Detroit	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	2010	70%	46%	24	13	17
Cleveland *	2011	67%	41%	25	22	11
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%	36%	29	22	14
New York *	2011	63%	37%	25	20	18
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
Miami	2014	59%	22%	38	26	15
San Antonio	2007	56%	28%	29	26	18
Rhode Island	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	23%	31	25	20
Hartford	2000	53%	23%	30	26	21
Tidewater	2001	53%	22%	31	27	20
Washington	2003	51%	19%	32	28	22
Jacksonville	2002	50%	23%	27	26	25
Palm Springs *	1998	50%	21%	49	24	26
Middlesex	2008	50%	18%	32	28	22
BROWARD	2016	49%	17%	32	33	18
New Haven	2010	49%	16%	34	27	24
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26
Atlanta *	2006	44%	19%	25	32	24
Howard County *	2010	43%	26%	17	30	27
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26

**TABLE 7-38
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Much/ Somewhat	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
Westport	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35
Phoenix *	2002	36%	14%	22	34	30
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	13%	24	29	35
Las Vegas	2005	31%	6%	26	29	40

* Question was asked using the responses *a lot, some, only a little, not at all.*

OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY

Table 7-39 shows that 93% of Jewish households in Broward are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (*JCC*), or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-40 shows that the 93% overall involvement is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 93% in Miami, and 83% in Las Vegas . The 93% compares to 93% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-39 shows that, overall, overall involvement is 93% of households. The percentage is much higher in:

- elderly couple households (100%)
- Orthodox households (100%)
- inmarried households (99%) and conversionary in-married households (99%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (100%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (99%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (100%)

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in the East (82%)
- under age 35 (84%)
- intermarried households (82%)

TABLE 7-39	
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
Northwest	97.1%
North Central	93.3%
East	81.7%
West Central	89.3%
Southeast	96.6%
Southwest	97.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD	
0 - 4 years	94.0%
5 - 9 years	87.6%
10 - 19 years	94.8%
20 or more years	93.1%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	84.4%
35 - 49	87.6%
50 - 64	95.7%
65 - 74	94.6%
75 and over	94.0%
→ 65 and over	94.3%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	87.5%
Household with Only Adult Children	91.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	96.2%
Non-Elderly Single	95.2%
Elderly Couple	100.0%
Elderly Single	94.0%

TABLE 7-39	
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$25,000	88.6%
\$25 - \$50,000	94.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	92.4%
\$100 - \$200,000	94.9%
\$200,000 and over	95.3%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	96.9%
Reform	97.2%
Just Jewish	85.9%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE	
In-married	98.5%
Conversionary	99.2%
Intermarried	82.4%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	89.5%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	99.9%
Did Not Attend	91.1%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	92.1%

TABLE 7-39 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	91.4%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD	
To Jewish Day School	95.9%
To Supplemental School	94.8%
→To Jewish Education	94.2%
No	92.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD	
To Overnight Camp	93.9%
No	93.7%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER	
In Youth Group	99.0%
No	89.9%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	97.9%
No	92.6%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL	
On Jewish Trip	100.0%
On General Trip	97.2%
No	84.8%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	88.2%
Not Asked	91.2%

TABLE 7-39	
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR	
Nothing	90.9%
Under \$100	100.0%
\$100 - \$500	100.0%
\$500 - \$1,000	100.0%
\$1,000 and over	100.0%

**TABLE 7-40
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	97%		Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Middlesex	2008	96%		Washington	2003	90%
Detroit	2005	96%		Rhode Island	2002	90%
Bergen	2001	96%		Los Angeles *	1997	90%
S Palm Beach	2005	95%		Wilmington	1995	90%
W Palm Beach	2005	95%		Sarasota	2001	89%
Atlantic County	2004	95%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
Minneapolis	2004	95%		Orlando	1993	89%
Rochester	1999	95%		Cleveland	2011	88%
BROWARD	2016	93%		Tucson	2002	88%
Miami	2014	93%		York	1999	88%
St. Paul	2004	93%		Charlotte	1997	88%
Westport	2000	93%		St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Broward	1997	93%		Portland (ME)	2007	87%
Milwaukee	1996	93%		Baltimore *	2010	86%
Harrisburg	1994	93%		Jacksonville	2002	86%
Chicago *	2010	92%		Phoenix	2002	84%
Howard County *	2010	92%		St. Louis	2014	83%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%		Las Vegas	2005	83%
Tidewater	2001	92%		Columbus	2013	72%
Hartford	2000	92%				
Richmond	1994	92%				
New Haven	2010	91%				
San Antonio	2007	91%				

* Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.

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