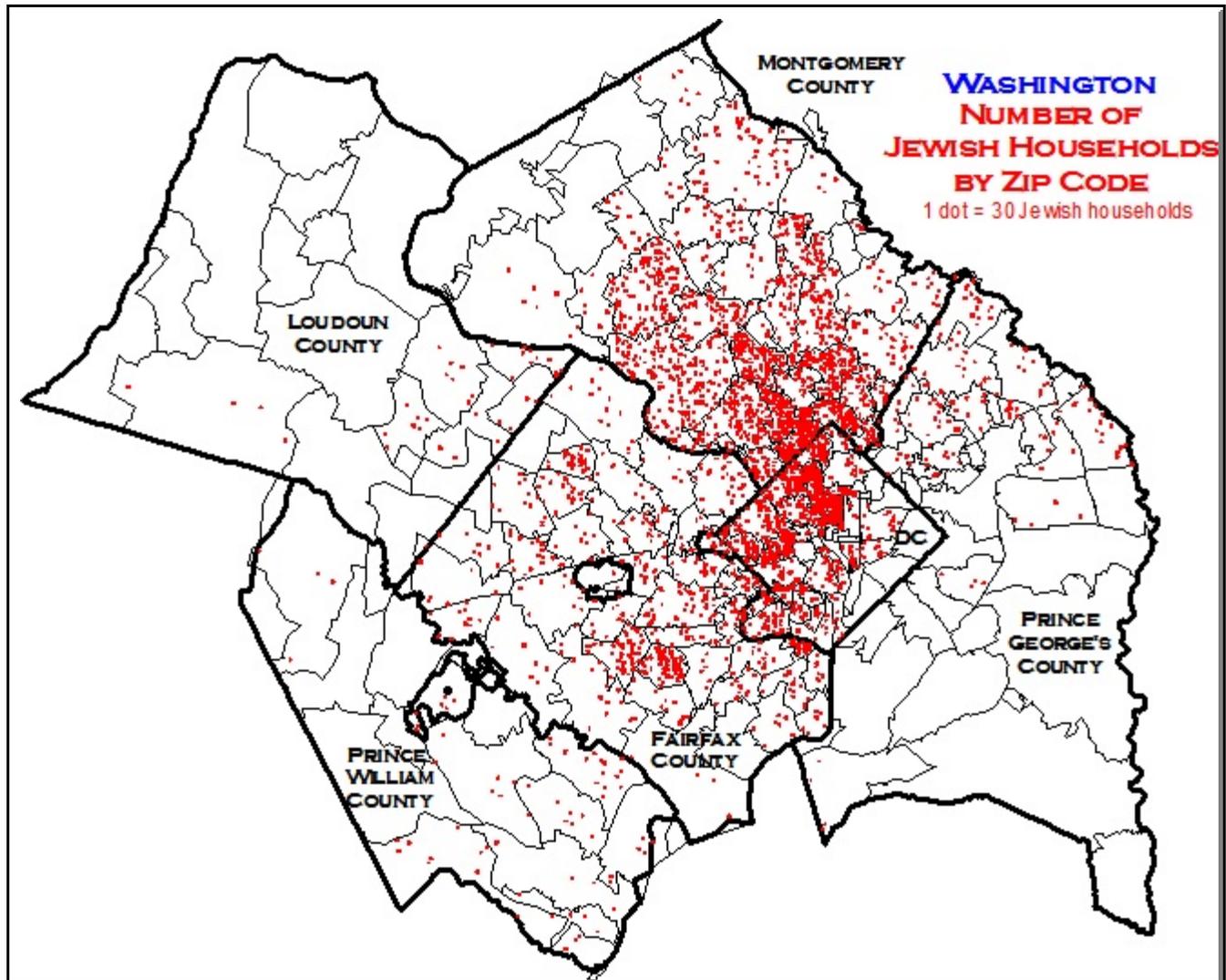


# MAJOR THEMES

## THE 2003 GREATER WASHINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY



THE CHARLES I. AND MARY KAPLAN FAMILY FOUNDATION

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# INTRODUCTION

**R**esearch and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 50 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1983, covering more than 80% of American Jews. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000.

This report will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington (*Jewish Federation*), Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and guide decision-making in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

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

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

**Second**, complex decisions must be made by the Washington Jewish community. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation and

all organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the population of Washington is diverse, and with large numbers of both children and elderly, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network and prioritize the services offered.

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

This study of the Washington Jewish community consists of a Telephone Survey of 1,201 Jewish households in Washington and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

## THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

**T**he results in this report are based upon a Telephone Survey consisting of 1,201 24-minute telephone interviews. 400 telephone interviews were conducted from a random digit dialing (RDD) sample and 801 interviews were conducted from a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample.

In RDD surveys, random telephone numbers are generated by a computer. When these random numbers were dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. The introduction asked whether anyone in the household was born or raised Jewish or is currently Jewish. 80% of respondents answered this question. In total, 24,105 different numbers were dialed more than 105,000 times to obtain the 400 RDD telephone interviews.

# INTRODUCTION

The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. The major advantage of this methodology is that it produces a random sample of Jewish households to be interviewed. The RDD methodology also has the advantages of generating a high survey cooperation rate (in Washington, 91% of eligible Jewish households agreed to be interviewed), guaranteeing anonymity to respondents, and providing the ability to interview households with unpublished telephone numbers. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organization or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community should be obtained with the RDD methodology than with telephone directory methods or methods that rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists.

After the completion of the RDD Telephone Survey, an additional 801 telephone interviews were conducted from households with a DJN listed in the current CD-ROM telephone directory. This greatly facilitated the project: on average, one RDD interview was completed every three hours; one DJN interview was completed every 72 minutes. In total, the telephone was dialed more than 22,000 times to obtain the 801 DJN interviews.

The RDD sample was compared to the DJN sample on a number of key variables. It was found (using chi-square tests) that these two samples differed significantly for geographic area, age of the head of the household, length of residence, and type of marriage. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to correct the demographic bias introduced by DJN sampling. With these weighting factors applied, no statistically significant differences were seen between the RDD and DJN samples on any of the key variables.

Meetings were held in which community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, Jewish Federation staff, and the Jewish Community Demographic Study Committee contributed to the development of the questionnaire.

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

The Telephone Survey commenced on December 10, 2002 and continued through January 22, 2003. To facilitate contacting respondents, each telephone number was dialed at least ten times. Interviews were conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. No interviewing was done on Friday evening or Saturday. The Telephone Survey was conducted from the offices of ICR in Media, PA.

## TELEPHONE SURVEY RELIABILITY

**T**he sample size of 1,201 is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 1,201 interviews) is no greater than  $\pm 2.8\%$ . When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 1,201 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than  $\pm 2.8\%$ . See Chapter 2 in the *Main Report* for a detailed discussion of sample size and margin of error.

## JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY

**B**rief surveys were administered to the local synagogues, the three Jewish Community Centers, the Jewish day schools, and the Jewish Federation. These surveys primarily collected information on membership levels and enrollments in various programs.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **WASHINGTON IS THE SIXTH LARGEST JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE COUNTRY AND HAS AN INCREASING JEWISH POPULATION**

267,800 persons live in 110,000 Jewish households in Washington. Of the 267,800 persons in Jewish households, 215,000 persons (80%) are Jewish. From 1983 to 2003, the number of *Jewish households* increased by 63% (from 67,656 Jewish households to 110,000 Jewish households), while the number of *persons in Jewish households* increased by only 47% (from 182,700 persons to 267,800 persons) and the number of *Jews* in Jewish households increased by only 37% (from 157,300 Jews to 215,600 Jews). These differential rates of growth reflect a significant decrease in the average household size (from 2.7 persons in 1983 to 2.4 persons in 2003) and as well as a decrease in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish (from 86% in 1983 to 80% in 2003). The latter decrease, in turn, reflects an increase in the percentage of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried (*couples intermarriage rate*) (from 29% of married couples in 1983 to 41% of married couples in 2003).

Compared to other Jewish communities, the 17% of Jewish households who moved to Washington in the past five years is about average, as is the 9% of households who definitely or probably plan to move out of Washington within the next three years. Assuming the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years and based upon the projected out-migration rate, planning should occur in an environment that assumes a slowly increasing Jewish population for the next few years.

### **RESOURCES SHOULD BE INVESTED IN WELCOMING NEW JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND IN IDENTIFYING EXISTING UNKNOWN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

An average of 3,630 Jewish households moved to Washington each year during the past five years. Efforts should be made to identify new households and welcome them to the Jewish community. The [www.shalomdc.org](http://www.shalomdc.org) website should provide a place for new residents and for persons considering a move to Washington to report their name, address, and telephone number. This information should then be personally followed up by lay volunteers.

Only 44% of the 110,000 Jewish households in Washington are on the Jewish Federation mailing list. The 44% is the lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. Using a CD-ROM telephone directory and lists of Distinctive Jewish Names would facilitate the identification of potential additional households. More immediate attention should be given to areas where the study shows the Jewish Federation mailing list to be particularly deficient: Upper Montgomery County, Prince George's County, South Fairfax/Prince William County, and Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church. The low percentage of households on the Jewish Federation mailing list affects the ability of the Jewish Federation, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and other Jewish organizations to communicate with and serve the Jewish community.

### **A GEOGRAPHIC SHIFT IN THE LOCATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION HAS OCCURRED, BUT A PLURALITY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY STILL RESIDES IN THE CORE AREA OF LOWER MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

The geographic distribution of Jewish households in Washington has changed since 1983. The highest percentage increases from 1983 to 2003 in the number of households occurred in Upper Montgomery County (343%) and Northern Virginia (111%). Smaller percentage increases occurred in Lower Montgomery County (38%) and DC (32%). A decrease of 13% occurred in Prince George's County.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

From 1983 to 2003, the overall number of Jewish households increased by 42,344 households. Only Prince George's County showed a decrease in the number of households (-744 households). Of the increase of 43,088 households in the other geographic areas, approximately equal portions of that increase occurred in Lower Montgomery County (25%), Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church (22%), Other Northern Virginia (22%), and Upper Montgomery County (21%), and 10% of the increase occurred in DC.

As a result of these changes, the percentage of Washington Jewish households in Maryland decreased from 55% of households in 1983 to 51% of households in 2003; the percentage of households in DC decreased from 20% of households to 17% of households; and the percentage of households in Northern Virginia increased from 25% of households to 33% of households. Within Maryland, Prince George's County decreased from 8% of households to 5% of households and Lower Montgomery County (the Core Area of the Jewish community) decreased from 42% of households to 36% of households while Upper Montgomery County increased from 4% of households to 11% of households. Within Northern Virginia, Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church increased from 12% of households to 16% of households and Other Northern Virginia increased from 13% of households to 17% of households.

The *percentage shift* in the location of Jewish households out of Lower Montgomery County occurred even as the *absolute size* of the Jewish community in Lower Montgomery County continued to increase. Thus, while community planning should recognize the growth in Northern Virginia and Upper Montgomery County, 36% of Jewish households continue to live in Lower Montgomery County, which saw the largest increase in the *number* of Jewish households (10,725 households) from 1983 to 2003. Finally, note that while 36% of Jewish households live in Lower Montgomery County, 41% of Jews live in Lower Montgomery County.

### **THE JEWISH COMMUNITY NEEDS TO EXPAND ITS PROCEDURES TO TRACK JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AS THEY MOVE WITHIN WASHINGTON**

The Jewish Federation should keep a record of the origin and destination zip codes of known Jewish households who move within Washington as address changes are received from the post office. Doing so over a 3-5 year period will yield significant data on intra-regional migration at no cost. If significant geographic shifts in the location of the Jewish population are detected, the Jewish community can respond with the provision of services and programs in new areas.

### **SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHIC AND JEWISH PROFILES EXIST AMONG WASHINGTON'S GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

Significant variations exist among Washington's geographic areas in the demographic, religious, membership, and philanthropic profiles of the Jewish population.

The percentage of Jewish households at their current address for 0-4 years is highest in DC (57%) and lowest in Prince George's County (22%). The percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is highest in West Fairfax/Loudoun County (29%) and South Fairfax/Prince William County (28%) and lowest in both DC and Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church (16%) and Prince George's County (15%). The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is highest in Prince George's County (19%) and lowest in South Fairfax/Prince William County (5%).

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

The percentage of Jewish households with children is highest in West Fairfax/Loudoun County (48%) and South Fairfax/Prince William County (45%) and lowest in both Prince George's County and Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church (20%) and DC (18%). The percentage of married households with no children at home is highest in Prince George's County (31%) and lowest in DC (17%). The percentage of single person households is highest in DC (44%) and lowest in both West Fairfax/Loudoun County (14%) and South Fairfax/Prince William County (13%).

Median household income of Jewish households is highest in West Fairfax/Loudoun County (\$113,900) and Lower Montgomery County (\$112,300) and lowest in Prince George's County (\$67,500).

The percentage of Jewish respondents who are Just Jewish is highest in Prince George's County (65%) and lowest in South Fairfax/Prince William County (29%) and Lower Montgomery County (26%). The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is highest in Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church (62%), Prince George's County (61%), and West Fairfax/Loudoun County (59%) and lowest in Lower Montgomery County (25%). Synagogue membership is highest in Lower Montgomery County (47%) and lowest in Prince George's County (16%). The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is highest in Lower Montgomery County (47%) and lowest in Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church (21%) and both Prince George's County and DC (20%).

### **WASHINGTON HAS A VERY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG SINGLES LIVING ALONE**

17% of Jewish households in Washington contain a single person under age 65 living alone. The 17% is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. 35% of non-elderly single households live in DC and 20% in Lower Montgomery County. 51% of single Jewish adults are under age 35. Single Jewish adults under age 65 who attend programs for singles exhibit a tendency to attend Jewish programs.

### **WASHINGTON HAS A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN NON-TRADITIONAL FAMILY STRUCTURES**

55% of children age 0-12 live in Jewish households in Washington in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent family) work full time. The 55% is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. 9% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in single parent households. 28% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is or has been divorced. Both the 9% and the 28% are about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate of 88 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

### **WASHINGTON HAS A RELATIVELY LOW PERCENTAGE, BUT A HIGH AND INCREASING NUMBER, OF ELDERLY JEWS, MANY OF WHOM LIVE ALONE**

10% (26,779 persons) of persons in Jewish households in Washington are age 65 and over, including 5% (13,925 persons) who are age 75 and over. The 10% is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 10% compares to 8% in 1983.

While the increase in the percentage of elderly persons in Jewish households from 1983-2003 is not significant, the 26,779 persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is the tenth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Of the 26,779 persons age 65 and over in Jewish households, 24,510

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persons are Jewish. The number of Jewish persons age 65 and over in Jewish households increased by 93% from 12,721 persons in 1983.

Most importantly, the data indicate that, consistent with national trends for both the Jewish and general population, the number of elderly in the Washington Jewish community will increase significantly over the next two decades if persons age 45-64 in Jewish households do not migrate out of Washington in large numbers upon retirement. The Washington Jewish community contains 48,740 persons age 45-54, 34,011 persons age 55-64, 12,854 persons age 65-74, and 13,925 persons age 75 and over.

The 35% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 45% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone is also the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

### **SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF WEALTH EXIST IN THE WASHINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY**

While 440 Jewish households in Washington live below the poverty level and 6,710 households have a household income under \$25,000, this is a relatively wealthy Jewish community. The median housing value for Jewish households of \$369,400 is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities (adjusted for inflation) and compares to \$197,400 for all homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) in Washington as of 2000. The \$95,900 median household income of Jewish households is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities (adjusted for inflation) and compares to \$64,400 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Washington as of 2000. The \$95,900 compares to \$88,200 (adjusted for inflation) in 1983. The 47% of households with an annual income of \$100,000 and over is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 12% of households with an annual income of \$200,000 and over is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. (Note that the latter two comparisons of annual household income are not adjusted for inflation.)

### **SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO BETTER CONNECT JEWS TO THE WASHINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY**

Levels of home religious practice are generally about average among Jewish households in Washington. Among the comparison Jewish communities, Washington has the second lowest percentage of Jewish households who have a mezuzah on the front door (55%) and an average percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (77%), always or usually light Chanukah candles (70%), always or usually light Sabbath candles (19%), and keep a kosher home (12%). Washington also has an average percentage of respondents in Jewish households who keep kosher in and out of the home (7%) and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (3%). 84% of Jewish households contain one or more persons who observe at least one of the following religious practices: always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, always or usually light Chanukah candles, always or usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home. The 84% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The well above average percentage of married couples in Jewish households in Washington who are intermarried (41%) and the resulting implications for raising Jewish children seriously impact Jewish continuity. While the 45% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities, it means that more than half of the children

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in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish (41 %) or are being raised both Jewish and in another religion (14 %).

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Washington has a well below average percentage of Jewish households who are members of a synagogue (37%), an average percentage of households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives (73%), an average percentage of households with children who are members of a synagogue (56%), an average percentage of intermarried households who are members of a synagogue (19%), and a below average percentage of households who are members of a Jewish Community Center (9%).

90% of Jewish households in Washington are involved in Jewish activity in that they either 1) observe one or more of four major home religious practices (Seder, Chanukah candles, Sabbath candles, kosher home), or 2) are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center, or a Jewish organization, or 3) contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or 4) donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. The 90% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

### **HOUSEHOLDS AGE 65 AND OVER REPRESENT A PARTICULAR CHALLENGE FOR JEWISH LIFE IN WASHINGTON**

On many measures of Jewish identity (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, and philanthropy), Jewish households age 65 and over in Washington show low levels of involvement **compared to the other age groups in Washington**. For example, 43% of Jewish respondents age 65 and over identify as Just Jewish, compared to 35% of respondents under age 50 and 27% of respondents age 50-64. 67% of elderly households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, compared to 79% of non-elderly households. 57% of elderly households always or usually light Chanukah candles, compared to 76% of households age 35-64 and 66% of households under age 35. 39% of Jewish respondents age 65 and over never attend services (except for weddings and b'nai mitzvah), compared to 30% of respondents under age 65. On the other hand, 39% of households age 65 and over are Jewish organization members, compared to 17% of households under age 65.

On many measures of Jewish identity, Jewish households age 65 and over in Washington also show lower levels of involvement **compared to other Jewish communities**. The 27% of married couples in households age 65-74 who are intermarried is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% of married couples in households age 75 and over who are intermarried is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 38% current synagogue membership of households age 65 and over is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. While the 54% of households age 65-74 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities, the 44% of households age 75 and over who donated is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In most Jewish communities, the elderly are more likely to be involved in Jewish activity than are the non-elderly, and they often serve as role models for younger Jews. Engaging Jewish households age 65 and over in Jewish life represents a significant challenge in Washington.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### THE INTERMARRIAGE RATE IN WASHINGTON IS HIGH

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Washington has a well above average couples intermarriage rate (41%), a well above average intermarriage rate for married couples in households under age 35 (53%), the fifth highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 35-49 (49%), an above average intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 50-64 (32%), the third highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 65-74 (27%), and the second highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 75 and over (37%). Thus, unlike in many Jewish communities, programs to integrate intermarried households into the Jewish community need to be directed not just at the young, but at all age groups.

The 41% couples intermarriage rate compares to the 48% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Washington has an above average percentage of Jewish children age 0-17 who are being raised in intermarried households (27%). 10% of Jewish children are being raised in conversionary in-married households. 35% of Jewish households with children always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home. Helping Jewish children being raised in intermarried households and conversionary in-married households (who have non-Jewish grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins) to feel comfortable and welcome in the Jewish community, while at the same time developing programs to encourage Jews to marry other Jews and to encourage intermarried couples to raise their children Jewish, represents a significant challenge.

Only 29% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households in Washington feel very much or somewhat a part of the Jewish community of Greater Washington, compared to 72% of respondents in in-married households and 68% of respondents in conversionary in-married households. 99% of in-married households and 82% of intermarried households are involved in Jewish activity. Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are lower in intermarried households. For example, 67% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 19% of intermarried households. 12% of in-married households are JCC members, compared to only 4% of intermarried households. 59% of in-married households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to only 13% of intermarried households.

### SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP IN WASHINGTON IS LOW COMPARED TO OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The 37% of Jewish households who *reported* current synagogue membership is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 56% current synagogue membership among households with children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. While compared to other Jewish communities current synagogue membership is below average for households under age 35 (21%) and about average for households age 35-49 (43%) and households age 50-64 (45%), the 38% current synagogue membership of households age 65 and over is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Current synagogue membership is also particularly low for households in Prince George's County (16%), non-elderly single households (17%), new residents (24%), households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (15%), the Just Jewish (10%), and intermarried households (19%). The fact that 37% of synagogue non-member households reported that they plan to join a synagogue in the future is a positive sign. The study shows that synagogue membership is highly correlated with other measures of Jewish identity.

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### **JCC MEMBERSHIP IN WASHINGTON, PARTICULARLY AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, IS LOW COMPARED TO OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES**

9% of Jewish households in Washington *reported* that they currently pay dues to one of the three Jewish Community Centers in Washington. The 9% is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. 12% of households with children are JCC members, which is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. 38% of respondents in Jewish households reported that someone in their household participated in or attended a program at a JCC in the past year, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. This means that 29% of households participated in or attended a JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC, which is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. This suggests some level of interest in the JCC among non-member households.

The major reason for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in JCC non-member households in Washington is no need for the services offered (46%). The 46% is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The JCC market share of the health club and fitness facility market among Jewish households is 18%, which is the second lowest of about ten comparison Jewish communities, suggesting that Jewish households in Washington have a preference for other fitness facilities over the JCCs. The 16% of respondents in JCC non-member households who reported distance from home and the 14% of respondents who reported cost as the major reason for not joining the JCC are about average among the comparison Jewish communities. Importantly, among JCC non-member households who participated in or attended a JCC program in the past year, 24% reported cost as the major reason for not joining the JCC.

The 44% of Jewish households in Montgomery County who are very familiar with the JCC of Greater Washington is above average among about 35 comparison JCCs. The 34% of households in DC who are very familiar with the DCJCC is about average among the comparison JCCs. On the other hand, the 19% of households who are very familiar with the JCC of Northern Virginia is well below average among the comparison JCCs..

35% of respondents in Jewish households in Montgomery County (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the JCC of Greater Washington) perceive the JCC of Greater Washington as excellent. The 35% is below average among about 30 comparison JCCs. 37% of respondents in Jewish households in DC (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the DCJCC) perceive the DCJCC as excellent. The 37% is about average among the comparison JCCs. 24% of respondents in Jewish households in Northern Virginia (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the JCC of Northern Virginia) perceive the JCC of Northern Virginia as excellent. The 24% is the fourth lowest of the comparison JCCs.

The levels of familiarity with, and the perceptions of, the JCCs (particularly in Northern Virginia) may help to explain the relatively low JCC membership levels (11% of households in Montgomery County are members of the JCC of Greater Washington; 10% of households in DC are members of the DCJCC; and 5% of households in Northern Virginia are members of the JCC of Northern Virginia).

Thus, attempts to increase JCC membership need to consider the perception on the part of many non-members that they have no need for the services offered, the preference on the part of some non-members

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for other fitness facilities, the significant distance from the JCC for households in parts of Northern Virginia and Upper Montgomery County, and the below average perceptions of the JCC of Greater Washington and the JCC of Northern Virginia.

### **THE JCCs AND SYNAGOGUES ARE NOT COMPETING INSTITUTIONS**

Only 3% of Jewish households in Washington are JCC members, but are not synagogue members. More importantly, 63% of JCC members are also synagogue members. On the other hand, 60% of Jewish households are neither synagogue nor JCC members, which is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Synagogues and JCCs should work together to encourage membership in both institutions.

### **COST IS A DETERRENT TO BOTH SYNAGOGUE AND JCC MEMBERSHIP**

The relationship between household income and both synagogue and JCC membership suggests that cost may be an important reason why more Jewish households in Washington are not synagogue members or JCC members. Synagogue membership increases from 15% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 22% of households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 29% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 40% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 66% of households earning \$200,000 and over. JCC membership increases from 6% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 to 9% of households earning \$50,000-\$200,000 and 13% of households earning \$200,000 and over. In addition, cost was reported as the major reason for not joining the JCC by 14% of respondents in JCC non-member households, which is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities. A higher percentage of respondents reported cost as the major reason for not joining the JCC in JCC non-member households who participated in or attended a JCC activity or program in the past year (24%), non-elderly single households (20%), and households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (24%).

### **JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP IS VERY LOW IN WASHINGTON**

Jewish organizations, such as Hadassah and B'nai B'rith, often provide relatively inexpensive ways for Jews to become involved in Jewish life. Yet, in Washington, the 20% of Jewish households who reported current membership in a Jewish organization is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. These organizations can serve as vehicles for involving persons for whom cost is an obstacle to synagogue or JCC membership or whose interests are different.

### **ATTENDANCE IN FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAMS AS CHILDREN SHOWS STRONG POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WITH JEWISH BEHAVIOR AS ADULTS**

This study confirms the results of many other Jewish community studies that show strong positive correlations between formal Jewish education (both Jewish day school and synagogue school) as children and Jewish behavior as adults, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. In general, on most measures of Jewish identity (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), formal Jewish education as children is positively correlated with adult Jewish behavior with Jewish day school showing a stronger correlation than synagogue school. For example, 48% of Jewish households in Washington in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child and 40% of households in which an adult attended synagogue school as a child are synagogue members, compared to only 19% of households in which no adult attended Jewish education

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as a child. Note that 80% of Washington's Jewish children age 5-12 who are enrolled in formal Jewish education are enrolled in a synagogue school. In addition, 45% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations.

### **ATTENDANCE IN INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAMS AS CHILDREN SHOWS STRONG POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WITH JEWISH BEHAVIOR AS ADULTS**

This study confirms the results of many other Jewish community studies that show strong positive correlations between informal Jewish education (whether Jewish sleep away camp, Jewish teenage youth group, or college Hillel) as children and Jewish behavior as adults, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. In general, on most measures of Jewish identity (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), informal Jewish education as children is positively correlated with adult Jewish behavior. For example, 25% of married couples in Jewish households in Washington in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are intermarried, compared to 53% of married couples in households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

### **THE MARKET SHARE FOR JEWISH PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE IN WASHINGTON IS LOW**

Of Jewish children age 0-5 in Washington who are enrolled in a preschool/child care program, only 44% are enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program. The 44% is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 44% compares to 51% in 1983. Since 1983, a much higher percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 are enrolled in a preschool/child care program, and although the percentage enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program and the percentage enrolled in a non-Jewish preschool/child care program have both increased, the Jewish preschool/child care market share has decreased. Enrollment of Jewish children in preschool/child care programs within the Jewish community is often thought to provide a good opportunity to involve young families in Jewish life, and particularly synagogue life, before their children begin religious school.

### **THE MARKET SHARE FOR JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON IS LOW**

Of Jewish children age 5-12 in Washington who are enrolled in a private school, 50% are enrolled in Jewish day school. The 50% market share is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities, which range from 31% in Westport to 93% in Bergen. The major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to Jewish day school (by respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 none of whom have ever attended a Jewish day school or will definitely be enrolled in a Jewish day school in the future) are belief in public schools/ethnically mixed (41%), tuition cost (23%), and distance from home (14%). The major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school among households with Jewish children who currently attend a non-Jewish private school is the belief that a Jewish day school is too religious for the family/family is not religious (39%). The \$132,300 median household income of households with children is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. This suggests that many households with children have a household income that may indicate that they can afford Jewish day school tuition.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **ENROLLMENT OF JEWISH CHILDREN IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAMS IS BELOW AVERAGE TO AVERAGE IN WASHINGTON**

31% of Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten) in Washington are enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program. The 31% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

15% of Jewish children age 5-12 (excluding those Jewish children age 5 who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten) are enrolled in a Jewish day school. The 15% is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities. 65% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom have attended a Jewish day school or will definitely be enrolled in a Jewish day school in the future) did not or will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to a Jewish day school. The 65% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

56% of Jewish children age 5-12 (excluding those Jewish children age 5 who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten) are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (Jewish day school or synagogue school). The 56% is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 31% of Jewish teenagers age 13-17 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education is about average among the comparison Jewish communities.

The 15% of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities, and the 14% of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer is about average. However, the 23% of Jewish teenagers age 13-17 who are members of a Jewish teenage youth group is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

### **THE LEVELS OF FAMILIARITY WITH, AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF, JEWISH AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON ARE LOW**

Compared to other Jewish communities, the Jewish Federation and its agencies are relatively unknown to the Washington Jewish community. With the exception of the JCC of Greater Washington and the DCJCC, the Jewish Federation and its agencies are *not at all familiar* to a significant portion of Washington's Jewish population. While the percentage of respondents in Jewish households who are *very familiar* with the JCC of Greater Washington is above average compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage who are very familiar with the DC JCC, the Jewish Social Service Agency, the Board of Jewish Education of Greater Washington, and the United Jewish Endowment Fund is about average. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington is below average, and the percentage who are very familiar with the JCC of Northern Virginia and the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington is well below average. The 15% very familiar with the local Jewish Federation compares to 56% in Baltimore, 37% in Philadelphia, 26% in Atlanta, and 18% in Bergen.

The vast majority of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the agencies (81%-94%) have positive (excellent + good) perceptions of the Jewish Federation and its agencies. However, compared to other Jewish communities, the Jewish Federation and its agencies are *not* as well perceived by the Washington Jewish community. While the percentage of respondents (very familiar or somewhat familiar) who perceive the DC Jewish Community Center and the Jewish Social Service Agency

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

as excellent is about average compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage who perceive the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington and the Board of Jewish Education of Greater Washington as excellent is below average. The percentage of respondents who perceive the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington as excellent is well below average. The percentage of respondents who perceive the Jewish Community Center of Northern Virginia as excellent is the fourth lowest; the percentage who perceive the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington as excellent is the second lowest; and the percentage who perceive the United Jewish Endowment Fund as excellent is the lowest.

### **HOME HEALTH CARE AND SENIOR TRANSPORTATION ARE THE TWO MOST NEEDED SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG THE ELDERLY IN WASHINGTON**

9% of Jewish households with elderly persons in Washington reported the need for home health care in the past year, and 8% reported the need for senior transportation. 2%-4% of households with elderly persons reported the need for other social services for the elderly. The vast majority of the reported need for home health care, nursing home care, adult day care, and meals on wheels is being met. The greatest unmet need among households with elderly persons is senior transportation (3%). Note, however, that most of the needs for social services in households with elderly persons are being met outside the Jewish community. For example, 3.4% of the households with elderly persons who received nursing home care received it from non-Jewish sources, compared to 0.5% who received it from Jewish sources. The 46% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities (elderly housing or nursing home) is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

### **PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH SINGLES ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN WASHINGTON**

38% (54,009 Jewish adults) of Jewish adults age 18-64 in Washington are single. 22% (8,345 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 (*Jewish singles*) needed singles programs in the past year. Included in the 22% are 7% (2,488 households) of households with Jewish singles who did not attend singles programs. 13% (5,091 households) of households with Jewish singles attended Jewish programs and 2% (766 households) attended non-Jewish programs. Thus, there is an unmet need for singles programs and a tendency for Jewish singles who attended singles programs in the past year to attend Jewish programs. The results of this study show that non-elderly single households are less likely to be involved in the organized Jewish community (only 27% are *associated* with the Jewish community), where they would be likely to meet other Jewish singles. The 41% couples intermarriage rate in Washington is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. This means that 26% of *married Jews* (or 16% of *all Jewish adults*, both married and single) are intermarried. (The comparable percentages for Jewish adults age 18-64 are only slightly higher.)

### **ORGANIZED PROGRAMS TO ISRAEL ARE EFFECTIVE IN DEVELOPING JEWISH IDENTITY**

On most measures of Jewish identity (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), this study shows a significant correlation with visits to Israel, particularly if the Israel trip was sponsored by a Jewish organization (*Jewish trips*), although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. 51% of Jewish households in Washington contain a member who visited Israel, which is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 27% of Jewish households who contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip is also above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 14% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Trips to Israel, particularly Jewish trips, are shown by this and many other Jewish community studies to have high correlations with Jewish behaviors.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

The 49% of Jewish respondents in Washington who are extremely or very attached emotionally to Israel is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The impact of the situation in Israel (Intifada II) on these results is unknown.

Funding Israel programs may be a challenge because the current political situation in Israel is not conducive to travel for many Jews. In addition, only 20% of respondents in Jewish households in Washington who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting educational trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations, and 34% consider it not at all important. On the other hand, 58% of respondents consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation.

### **ANTI-SEMITISM IS NOT THE ISSUE IT ONCE WAS IN WASHINGTON**

12% of Jewish respondents in Washington personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year. The 12% is the fifth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 12% decreased significantly from 29% in 1983. 8% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 reported that a Jewish child experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year. The 8% is the lowest of about 20 comparisons Jewish communities.

29% of respondents in Jewish households perceive that a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in the local community. The 29% is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 29% decreased significantly from 56% in 1983.

51% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider combating anti-Semitism to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations. While only supporting the people of Israel and providing social services to the Jewish elderly have a higher motivational effect in Washington, the 51% is the lowest of about 15 comparisons Jewish communities.

### **READERSHIP OF THE WASHINGTON JEWISH WEEK IS VERY LOW; THE INTERNET IS INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH THE WASHINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY**

*The Washington Jewish Week* is always or usually read by 14% of Jewish respondents in Washington, which is the lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 66% who never read the Jewish newspaper is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, it is clear that this privately published Jewish newspaper is not reaching large segments of the Jewish community. In particular, the percentage who always or usually read the Jewish newspaper is particularly low for respondents who live outside Montgomery County (7%), are under age 50 (7%), are non-elderly singles (8%), live in households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (8%), identify as Just Jewish (6%), live in intermarried households (3%), live in synagogue non-member households (6%), and live in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (6%). Of respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read the Jewish newspaper, the 14% who perceive the Jewish newspaper as excellent is well below average among about ten comparison Jewish communities.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

58% of Jewish respondents in Washington used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 36% who used the Internet for information about the Washington Jewish community. The 58% is the highest of about ten comparison Jewish communities. Younger respondents are more likely to use the Internet, and older respondents are more likely to read the Jewish newspaper. The percentage of respondents who used the Internet in the past year for information about the Washington Jewish community *decreases* from 48% of respondents under age 35 to 43% of respondents age 35-49, 31% of respondents age 50-64, 17% of respondents age 65-74, and 5% of respondents age 75 and over. The percentage of respondents who always or usually read the Jewish newspaper *increases* from 7% of respondents under age 50 to 19% of respondents age 50-64 and 27% of respondents age 65 and over.

### **THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER WASHINGTON IS NOT REACHING A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

Reflecting the large number of Jewish households that are unknown to the Jewish Federation, only 44% of the 110,000 Jewish households in Washington are on the Jewish Federation mailing list. The 44% is the lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Bergen and 44% in Atlanta. 55% of households reported that they were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, which is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. 34% of households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year did donate to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations), and 79% donated to non-Jewish charities. Of households asked to donate, the 27% who did not donate is well above average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Bergen and 18% in Atlanta.

In addition, 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Washington are very familiar, 41% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation. The 15% very familiar is well below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Baltimore, 37% in Philadelphia, 26% in Atlanta, and 18% in Bergen. The 44% not at all familiar is well above average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Bergen, 29% in Atlanta, 18% in Philadelphia, and 12% in Baltimore. The 20% of respondents (very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation) who perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Population groups who are currently under represented in the Annual Campaign include households who live in Prince George's County, DC, and Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church, households under age 35, non-elderly single households, new residents, households earning an annual income under \$100,000, the Just Jewish, intermarried households, and synagogue non-member households.

### **YOUNG PEOPLE ARE MUCH LESS LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC GIVING IN WASHINGTON**

As in most Jewish communities, a disproportionate number of donations and a disproportionate share of the total dollars donated to the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign derive from elderly households, and a disproportionate share of donors is elderly. 24% of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over, while only 16% of all Jewish households in Washington are elderly.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

8% of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are under age 35, while 23% of all Jewish households in Washington are under age 35. 80% of households under age 35 and 60% of households age 35-49 were not asked to donate, compared to only 39% of households age 50 and over. In total, 89% of households under age 35 and 71% of households age 35-49 did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to only 53% of households age 50 and over. The percentage of households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 5% of households under age 35 to 17% of households age 35-49, 29% of households age 50-64, and 32% of households age 65 and over.

While 40% of Jewish households under age 35 in Washington donated to Jewish charities in the past year, 75% donated to non-Jewish charities. While 60% of households age 35-49 donated to Jewish charities in the past year, 89% donated to non-Jewish charities. While 71% of households age 50-64 donated to Jewish charities in the past year, 90% donated to non-Jewish charities. By way of contrast, 78% of households age 65 and over donated to Jewish charities in the past year, and 80% donated to non-Jewish charities. Thus, while younger households *do* donate to charities, many apparently are unconvinced that Jewish charities should receive any special attention.

### **THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER WASHINGTON RECEIVES A RELATIVELY LOW SHARE OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC DOLLARS**

*Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign of the Jewish Federation increased by \$174,600 (0.9%) since 1994. *Adjusted for inflation*, the average donation *per donor* increased by \$117 (11.8%) since 1994. The number of donors *decreased* by 21%, from 20,496 donors in 1994 to 16,198 donors in 2002.

The average donation *per household* of \$187 is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$800 in Baltimore, \$434 in Atlanta, \$365 in Bergen, \$295 in Boston, and \$282 in Philadelphia.

*Of all charitable dollars* donated by Jewish households in Washington in the past year, only 15% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington (1% were donated to other Jewish Federations; 30%, to other Jewish charities; and 55%, to non-Jewish charities). The 15% of charitable dollars donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

*Of all charitable dollars* donated by Jewish households *to Jewish charities* in the past year, 33% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington; 2%, to other Jewish Federations; and 66%, to other Jewish charities. The 33% donated to the local Jewish Federation is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Philadelphia, 45% in Atlanta, and 15% in Bergen.

The low level of familiarity of respondents in Jewish households in Washington with the Jewish Federation is a factor in its lack of dominance as a fund raising organization. 15% of respondents are very familiar, 41% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation. The 15% very familiar is well below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Baltimore, 37% in Philadelphia, 26% in Atlanta, and 18% in Bergen. The 44% not at all familiar is well

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

above average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Bergen, 29% in Atlanta, 18% in Philadelphia, and 12% in Baltimore.

Income levels are very high in Washington. The median household income of synagogue member households is \$123,400; JCC member households, \$105,100; and Jewish organization member households, \$103,200. Thus, significant financial resources exist in the Jewish community among households who have significant Jewish commitment. 22% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would increase their donations to the Jewish Federation if they understood more about what the Jewish Federation does.

### **JEWISH PHILANTHROPY IS HIGH AMONG THE ELDERLY, BUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNITED JEWISH ENDOWMENT FUND IS LOW**

57% of Jewish respondents age 65 and over in Washington feel very much or somewhat a part of the Greater Washington Jewish community. The level of philanthropic giving among older Jews is relatively high. 78% of households age 65 and over donated to Jewish charities in the past year. 32% of households age 65 and over donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, and 41% donated \$100 and over to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations). 5% of households age 65 and over donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, and 6% donated \$1,000 and over to other Jewish charities. Yet 78% of respondents age 65 and over are not at all familiar with the United Jewish Endowment Fund. 11% of respondents age 65 and over do not have wills, 79% have wills with no charitable provisions, 6% have wills with provisions for Jewish charities, and 4% have wills with provisions for non-Jewish charities only.

### **VOLUNTEERISM TO NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IS MORE COMMON THAN VOLUNTEERISM TO JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY**

27% of Jewish respondents in Washington volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, and 47% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations. The 27% of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities, while the 47% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 12% (25,016 adults) of adults in Jewish households who are retired can serve as a significant resource to the volunteer community.

### **MANY OF THE MOTIVATIONS FOR GIVING WHICH RESONATE WELL IN THE COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES ARE LESS EFFECTIVE IN WASHINGTON**

58% of respondents in Jewish households in Washington who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year reported that supporting the people of Israel is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations; 53%, providing social services for the Jewish elderly; 51%, combating anti-Semitism; 50%, Helping Jews overseas who are in distress; and 45%, providing Jewish education for children. Of lesser motivational effect are providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews (32%), providing Jewish individual and family counseling (23%), providing support for the provision of religious services (23%), and supporting educational trips to Israel (20%).

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentages of respondents who reported that supporting the people of Israel, helping Jews overseas who are in distress, and providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews are very important are about average, implying that these factors have the same motivational effect in Washington as in other Jewish communities.

Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentages of respondents who reported that providing social services for the Jewish elderly, combating anti-Semitism, providing Jewish education for children, providing Jewish individual and family counseling, and supporting educational trips to Israel are very important are the lowest, implying that these factors have a lesser motivational effect in Washington than in other Jewish communities. More research might be needed to elicit the motivations that will resonate more positively for Jews in Washington.

27% of respondents in Jewish households in Washington who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would increase their donations if more of the money went to local needs, while 19% would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas. 28% of respondents would increase their donations if they had more say over how the money was spent; 26%, if they were asked by a close friend; and 22%, if they understood more about what the Jewish Federation does.

# COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The *Main Report* contains numerous comparisons of the results from the 2003 Washington Jewish Community Study with the results from the studies of other Jewish communities. The statements presented below illustrate the most important ways in which Washington differs from other Jewish communities. The *Main Report* contains a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities to which Washington is compared in each of the statements below. The approximate number of comparison Jewish communities (*comparisons*) to which Washington is compared is shown in parentheses.

**Compared to other Jewish communities, Washington has:**

## **Population Size and Distribution**

1. The sixth largest Jewish population in the U. S.

## **Geographic Profile**

2. The third lowest percentage of Jewish households living in the three zip code areas containing the largest numbers of Jewish households (13%, 30 comparisons).
3. The lowest percentage of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation mailing list (44%, 20 comparisons).
4. A well below average percentage of locally born adults in Jewish households (15%, 35 comparisons).
5. The lowest percentage of Jewish households in residence for less than ten months of the year (2.0%, 25 comparisons).
6. The fourth lowest percentage of Jewish households definitely not moving in the next three years (32%, 25 comparisons).

## **Demographic Profile**

7. The fifth lowest percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households (10%, 50 comparisons).
8. The lowest percentage of Jewish married households with no children at home (24%, 40 comparisons).
9. The second highest percentage of Jewish married households under age 35 with no children at home (5%, 30 comparisons).
10. The lowest percentage of Jewish married households age 65 and over with no children at home (6%, 30 comparisons).
11. The second highest percentage of Jewish single person households under age 65 (17%, 30 comparisons).
12. The highest percentage of children age 0-12 in Jewish households who live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (55%, 25 comparisons).
13. The second highest percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone (35%, 30 comparisons).
14. The second highest percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone (45%, 30 comparisons).
15. The highest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are single, never married (27%, 50 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

16. The second lowest percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less (7%, 30 comparisons).
17. The second highest percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree (85%, 30 comparisons).
18. The highest percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a graduate degree (52%, 30 comparisons).
19. The third highest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are employed full time (62%, 40 comparisons).
20. The fifth lowest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are retired (12%, 40 comparisons).
21. The second lowest percentage of employed adults in Jewish households who are employed by a private business (48%, 10 comparisons).
22. The highest percentage of employed adults in Jewish households who are employed by a non-profit organization (15%, 10 comparisons).
23. The highest percentage of employed adults in Jewish households who are employed by government (25%, 10 comparisons).
24. The third highest median housing value for Jewish households (\$369,400, 25 comparisons).
25. The fourth highest median household income of Jewish households (\$95,900, 45 comparisons).

### Religious Profile

26. The second lowest percentage of Jewish households who have a mezuzah on the front door (55%, 35 comparisons).
27. A well above average percentage of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried (41%, 50 comparisons).
28. A well above average percentage of married couples in Jewish households under age 35 who are intermarried (53%, 30 comparisons).
29. The fifth highest percentage of married couples in Jewish households age 35-49 who are intermarried (49%, 25 comparisons).
30. The third highest percentage of married couples in Jewish households age 65-74 who are intermarried (27%, 25 comparisons).
31. The second highest percentage of married couples in Jewish households age 75 and over who are intermarried (37%, 25 comparisons).

### Membership Profile

32. A well below average percentage of Jewish households who *reported* current synagogue membership (37%, 50 comparisons).
33. The highest percentage of Jewish households who were not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but plan to join a synagogue in the future (14%, 25 comparisons).
34. The second highest percentage of Jewish households who plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership) (24%, 25 comparisons).
35. The fourth lowest percentage of Jewish households age 65 and over who are current synagogue members (38%, 30 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

36. The lowest percentage of Jewish households with children who are current JCC members (12%, 25 comparisons).
37. The fifth highest percentage of Jewish households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members (60%, 25 comparisons).
38. The fifth highest percentage of Jewish households who participated in or attended a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC (29%, 30 comparisons).
39. The second lowest market share for the JCCs of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households (18%, 10 comparisons).
40. The lowest percentage of Jewish households who are Jewish organization members (20%, 35 comparisons).
41. The sixth lowest percentage of Jewish households who are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization) (48%, 35 comparisons).

### Jewish Education

42. The second highest percentage of born Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as children (37%, 15 comparisons).
43. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year (58%, 10 comparisons).
44. A well below average percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 enrolled in a preschool/child care program who are enrolled in a *Jewish* preschool/child care program (44%, 25 comparisons).
45. A well below average percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 enrolled in a private school who are enrolled in a Jewish day school (50%, 20 comparisons).
46. The second highest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to a Jewish day school) who reported belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment as a major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school (41%, 20 comparisons).
47. A well below average percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (56%, 35 comparisons).
48. The second highest percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who will receive some formal Jewish education (94%, 25 comparisons).
49. The second lowest percentage of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a day camp this past summer who attended a *Jewish* day camp (39%, 20 comparisons).
50. A well below average percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who are members of a Jewish teenage youth group (23%, 20 comparisons).

### Jewish Agencies

51. A well below average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the JCC of Northern Virginia (19%, 35 comparison JCCs).
52. A well below average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local Jewish nursing home) who perceive the Jewish nursing home as excellent (34%, 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

53. A well below average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation (15%, 30 comparisons).
54. The second lowest percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local Jewish Federation) who perceive the local Jewish Federation as excellent (20%, 25 comparisons).
55. The lowest percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the United Jewish Endowment Fund) who perceive the local Jewish Foundation as excellent (22%, 10 comparisons).

### Social Service Needs

56. The second lowest percentage of households with a health-limited member (8%, 30 comparisons).
57. The highest percentage of Jewish households with Jewish children age 0-17 who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year (14%, 20 comparisons).

### Israel

58. The fifth lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip (3%, 25 comparisons).
59. The second highest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a general trip (11%, 25 comparisons).
60. The fifth highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel (49%, 25 comparisons).

### Anti-Semitism

61. The fifth lowest percentage of Jewish respondents who experienced anti-Semitism in the local community (12%, 30 comparisons).
62. The lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year (8%, 20 comparisons).
63. The second lowest percentage of respondents who perceive a great deal or a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community (29%, 30 comparisons).

### Jewish Media

64. The lowest percentage of Jewish respondents who always or usually read the Jewish newspaper (14%, 15 comparisons).
65. The third highest percentage of Jewish respondents who never read the Jewish newspaper (66%, 25 comparisons).
66. A well below average percentage of Jewish respondents (who always/usually/sometimes read the local Jewish newspaper) who perceive the Jewish newspaper as excellent (14%, 10 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile-Behavior

67. The seventh lowest percentage of Jewish households who *reported donating* to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (32%, 45 comparisons).
68. The third lowest percentage of Jewish households under age 35 who donated to the local Jewish

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

- Federation in the past year (11%, 30 comparisons).
69. The fifth lowest percentage of Jewish households age 35-49 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (29%, 30 comparisons).
  70. The second lowest percentage of Jewish households age 75 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (44%, 25 comparisons).
  71. The fifth lowest percentage of Jewish households who donated under \$100 to the local Jewish Federation in the past year among households who donated (37%, 35 comparisons).
  72. The fifth highest percentage of Jewish households who *reported donating* to non-Jewish charities in the past year (84%, 40 comparisons).
  73. The fourth lowest percentage of Jewish households who donated under \$100 to non-Jewish charities in the past year among households who donated (30%, 35 comparisons).
  74. The fourth highest percentage of Jewish households who donated \$1,000 and over to non-Jewish charities in the past year among households who donated (16%, 35 comparisons).
  75. The third highest percentage of Jewish households who donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities in the past year (29%, 30 comparisons).
  76. A well below average percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (15%, 20 comparisons).
  77. The second highest percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year (55%, 20 comparisons).
  78. The second lowest percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to Jewish charities (including Jewish Federations) in the past year (45%, 20 comparisons).
  79. A well below average percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to Jewish charities that were donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (33%, 20 comparisons).
  80. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year (47%, 15 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

81. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year who reported that providing social services for the Jewish elderly is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (53%, 15 comparisons).
82. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year who reported that combating anti-Semitism is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (51%, 15 comparisons).
83. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year who reported that providing Jewish education for children is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (45%, 15 comparisons).
84. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year who reported that providing Jewish individual and family counseling is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (23%, 15 comparisons).
85. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year who reported that supporting educational trips to Israel is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (20%, 10 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

86. The lowest percentage of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs (27%, 10 comparisons).

# MAJOR CHANGES FROM 1983-2003

The *Main Report* contains numerous comparisons of the results from the 2003 Washington Jewish community study with the 1983 study. The statements presented below illustrate the most important changes in the Washington results from 1983-2003.

## Population Size and Distribution

1. The number of Jewish households increased from 67,656 households to 110,000 households.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households increased from 182,700 persons to 267,800 persons.
3. The number of Jews increased from 157,300 Jews to 215,600 Jews.
4. The percentage of Jewish households in Washington who live in Lower Montgomery County decreased from 42% to 36%.
5. The percentage of Jewish households in Washington who live in Upper Montgomery County increased from 4% to 11%.
6. The percentage of Jewish households in Washington who live in Northern Virginia increased from 25% to 33%.
7. The number of Jewish households in each of Lower Montgomery County, Other Northern Virginia, Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church, and Upper Montgomery County increased by about 9,000-10,000 households.

## Geographic Profile

8. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are locally born decreased from 26% to 15%.
9. The percentage of Jewish households in residence for 0-4 years decreased from 25% to 17%.
10. The percentage of Jewish households in residence for 20 or more years increased from 36% to 54%.
11. The percentage of Jewish households at their current address for 0-4 years decreased from 48% to 40%.
12. The percentage of Jewish households at their current address for 20 or more years increased from 11% to 19%.
13. The percentage of Jewish households who own their homes increased from 70% to 79%.

## Demographic Profile

14. The number of Jewish children has increased from 36,866 children to 46,655 children.
15. The number of Jewish persons age 65 and over increased from 12,721 persons to 24,510 persons.
16. The median age of persons in Jewish households increased from 32.9 years to 38.8 years.
17. The average household size of Jewish households has decreased from 2.70 persons to 2.43 persons.
18. The percentage of Jewish households containing four or more persons decreased from 30% to 24%.
19. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less decreased from 15% to 7%.
20. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher increased from 70% to 85%.
21. The percentage of employed adults in Jewish households who are self-employed decreased from 18% to 12%.
22. The median household income (*adjusted for inflation*) of Jewish households increased from \$88,200 to \$95,900.

## MAJOR CHANGES FROM 1983-2003

### Religious Profile

23. The percentage of Jewish households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Just Jewish increased from 19% to 34%.
24. The percentage of Jewish households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Conservative decreased from 36% to 30%.
25. The percentage of Jewish households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Reform decreased from 39% to 31%.
26. The percentage of Jewish households who never light Sabbath candles decreased from 58% to 52%.
27. The percentage of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried increased from 29% to 41%.
28. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish decreased from 86% to 80%.

### Jewish Education

29. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who are enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program increased from 24% to 31%.
30. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 enrolled in a preschool/child care program who are enrolled in a *Jewish* preschool/child care program decreased from 51% to 44%.
31. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 enrolled in a private school who are enrolled in a Jewish day school increased from 42% to 50%.
32. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education decreased from 66% to 56%.

### Israel and Anti-Semitism

33. The percentage of Jewish households containing a member who visited Israel increased from 35% to 51%.
34. The percentage of Jewish respondents who experienced anti-Semitism in the Greater Washington area in the past year decreased from 29% to 12%.
35. The percentage of respondents in Jewish households who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the Greater Washington area decreased from 56% to 29%.

### Philanthropic Profile

36. The percentage of Jewish households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 44% to 32%.
37. The percentage of Jewish households under age 35 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 22% to 11%.
38. The percentage of Jewish households age 35-64 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 51% to 38%.
39. The percentage of Jewish households age 65 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 65% to 49%.
40. The percentage of Jewish households who donated to Jewish charities (*including* Jewish Federations) in the past year decreased from 66% to 60%.
41. The percentage of Jewish respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year increased from 20% to 27%.
42. The percentage of Jewish respondents who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year increased from 28% to 47%.

## MAJOR COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000

The *Main Report* contains numerous comparisons of the results from the 2003 Washington Jewish community study with the results from the 2000 National Jewish Population Survey. The comparisons presented below illustrate some of the most important differences between the Washington results and the results of NJPS 2000 (*national figure*). Some of the NJPS results are for the “more Jewishly-connected” sample. These results are marked with a \*.

### Geographic Profile

1. The 6.8% of Jewish households in Washington compares to the 2.7% national figure.
2. The 2% of Jewish households who are part-year households (reside in the local community for less than ten months of the year) compares to the 12%\* national figure.
3. The 79% of Jewish households who own their homes compares to the 66%\* national figure.
4. The 21% of Jewish households who will definitely or probably move in the next three years compares to the 32%\* national figure.

### Demographic Profile

5. The 23% of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households compares to the 20% national figure.
6. The 10% of persons age 65 and over compares to the 16% national figure.
7. The 2.43 average household size of Jewish households compares to the 2.32 national figure.
8. The 24% of Jewish households containing four or more persons compares to the 19% national figure.
9. The \$95,900 median household income of Jewish households compares to the \$54,000 national figure (*adjusted for inflation*).

### Religious Profile

10. The 2% of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox compares to the 8%\* national figure.
11. The 12% of Jewish households who keep a kosher home compares to the 17%\* national figure.
12. The 41% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried (*couples intermarriage rate*) compares to the 48% national figure.
13. The 45% of children age 0-17 in intermarried Jewish households who are being raised Jewish compares to the 33% national figure.

### Membership Profile

14. The 37% of Jewish households who *reported* current synagogue membership compares to the 40%\* national figure.
15. The 21% current synagogue membership of Jewish households under age 35 compares to the 34%\* national figure.
16. The 11% of synagogue member households who are members of Orthodox synagogues compares to the 21%\* national figure.
17. The 42% of synagogue member households who are members of Conservative synagogues compares to the 33%\* national figure.
18. The 9% of Jewish households who *reported* current JCC membership compares to the 18%\* national figure.

## MAJOR COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000

19. The 12% of Jewish households with children who are current JCC members compares to the 25%\* national figure.
20. The 6% of Jewish households who are both synagogue and JCC members compares to the 14%\* national figure.

### **Jewish Education**

21. The 82% of born Jewish adults in Jewish households who received some formal Jewish education as children compares to the 73%\* national figure.
22. The 58% of Jewish respondents who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year compares to the 40%\* national figure.
23. The 50% of Jewish children age 5-12 enrolled in a private school who are enrolled in a Jewish day school compares to the 72%\* national figure.
24. The 56% of Jewish children age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education compares to the 76%\* national figure.

### **Philanthropic Profile**

25. The 46% of Jewish households age 50-64 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year compares to the 30%\* national figure.
26. The 54% of Jewish households age 65-74 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year compares to the 41%\* national figure.
27. The 44% of Jewish households age 75 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year compares to the 55%\* national figure.
28. The 37% of Jewish households who donated under \$100 to the local Jewish Federation in the past year among households who donated compares to the 50%\* national figure.
29. The 51% of Jewish households who *reported the amounts donated* to other Jewish charities in the past year compares to the 40% national figure.
30. The 84% of Jewish households who *reported the amounts donated* to non-Jewish charities in the past year compares to the 63% national figure.
31. The 56% of Jewish households who donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year compares to the 40% national figure.
32. The 60% of Jewish households who donated to Jewish charities (*including* Jewish Federations) in the past year compares to the 49% national figure.
33. The 90% of Jewish households who donated to all charities (either Jewish or non-Jewish) in the past year compares to the 73% national figure.

### **Political Profile**

34. The 69% of Jewish respondents who think of themselves as Democrats compares to the 61% national figure.
35. The 11% of Jewish respondents who generally consider themselves Conservative compares to the 20% national figure.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE 7 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR LOWER MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1. 102,640 persons live in 39,270 Jewish households. Of these 102,640 persons, 88,373 persons (86%) are Jewish. 36% of Jewish households live in Lower Montgomery County.
2. 30% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 19%, for 5-9 years; 24%, for 10-19 years; and 27%, for 20 or more years.
3. 25% (25,249 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 84% (21,228 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 13% (13,548 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 46% of Jewish children and 50% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in Lower Montgomery County.
6. 36% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 25% are married households with no children at home, and 22% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$402,000.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$112,300.
9. 4% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 37%, Conservative; 4%, Reconstructionist; 30%, Reform; and 26%, Just Jewish.
10. 68% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 6% are conversionary in-married, and 25% are intermarried.
11. 47% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 13% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 47% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR UPPER MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1. 30,367 persons live in 11,550 Jewish households. Of these 30,367 persons, 24,385 persons (80%) are Jewish. 11% of Jewish households live in Upper Montgomery County.
2. 44% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 16%, for 5-9 years; 28%, for 10-19 years; and 13%, for 20 or more years.
3. 26% (7,744 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 69% (5,365 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 7% (2,095 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 12% of Jewish children and 8% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in Upper Montgomery County.
6. 36% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 28% are married households with no children at home, and 18% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$333,800.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$92,500.
9. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 33%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 25%, Reform; and 39%, Just Jewish.
10. 59% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 5% are conversionary in-married, and 36% are intermarried.
11. 36% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 5% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 34% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE 7 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

1. 9,957 persons live in 4,950 Jewish households. Of these 9,957 persons, 7,219 persons (73%) are Jewish. 5% of Jewish households live in Prince George's County.
2. 22% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 12%, for 5-9 years; 33%, for 10-19 years; and 33%, for 20 or more years.
3. 15% (1,504 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 65% (980 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 19% (1,882 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 2% of Jewish children and 7% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in Prince George's County.
6. 20% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 31% are married households with no children at home, and 39% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$187,500.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$67,500.
9. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 12%, Conservative; 6%, Reconstructionist; 16%, Reform; and 65%, Just Jewish.
10. 36% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 4% are conversionary in-married, and 61% are intermarried.
11. 16% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 2% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 20% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR DC

1. 33,864 persons live in 18,150 Jewish households. Of these 33,864 persons, 27,735 persons (82%) are Jewish. 17% of Jewish households live in DC.
2. 57% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 15%, for 10-19 years; and 14%, for 20 or more years.
3. 16% (5,317 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 90% (4,805 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 8% (2,811 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 10% of Jewish children and 11% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in DC.
6. 18% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 17% are married households with no children at home, and 45% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$461,900.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$76,900.
9. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 25%, Conservative; 6%, Reconstructionist; 27%, Reform; and 39%, Just Jewish.
10. 41% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 8% are conversionary in-married, and 51% are intermarried.
11. 33% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 11% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 20% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE 7 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ARLINGTON/ALEXANDRIA/FALLS CHURCH

1. 37,365 persons live in 17,820 Jewish households. Of these 37,365 persons, 27,837 persons (75%) are Jewish. 16% of Jewish households live in Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church.
2. 51% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 17%, for 5-9 years; 20%, for 10-19 years; and 12%, for 20 or more years.
3. 16% (6,053 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 65% (3,919 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 9% (3,251 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 8% of Jewish children and 12% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in Arlington/Alexandria/Falls Church.
6. 20% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 25% are married households with no children at home, and 32% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$371,500.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$96,300.
9. 1% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 23%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 41%, Reform; and 35%, Just Jewish.
10. 29% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 9% are conversionary in-married, and 62% are intermarried.
11. 27% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 3% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 21% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR SOUTH FAIRFAX/PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

1. 32,836 persons live in 11,440 Jewish households. Of these 32,836 persons, 24,988 persons (76%) are Jewish. 10% of Jewish households live in South Fairfax/Prince William County.
2. 36% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 19%, for 5-9 years; 35%, for 10-19 years; and 10%, for 20 or more years.
3. 28% (9,260 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 71% (6,532 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 5% (1,642 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 14% of Jewish children and 6% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in South Fairfax/Prince William County.
6. 45% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 26% are married households with no children at home, and 13% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$328,600.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$96,300.
9. 1% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 26%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 42%, Reform; and 29%, Just Jewish.
10. 50% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 5% are conversionary in-married, and 45% are intermarried.
11. 36% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 13% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 32% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE 7 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

### MAJOR FINDINGS FOR WEST FAIRFAX/LOUDOUN COUNTY

1. 20,770 persons live in 6,820 Jewish households. Of these 20,770 persons, 14,477 persons (70%) are Jewish. 6% of Jewish households live in West Fairfax/Loudoun County.
2. 30% of Jewish households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 27%, for 5-9 years; 30%, for 10-19 years; and 13%, for 20 or more years.
3. 29% (5,940 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 64% (3,826 children) are being raised Jewish.
4. 8% (1,558 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
5. 8% of Jewish children and 6% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in West Fairfax/Loudoun County.
6. 48% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home, 21% are married households with no children at home, and 14% are single person households.
7. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$384,100.
8. The 2002 median household income of Jewish households is \$113,900.
9. 0% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 29%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 30%, Reform; and 41%, Just Jewish.
10. 36% of married couples in Jewish households are in-married, 6% are conversionary in-married, and 59% are intermarried.
11. 37% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership.
12. 3% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership.
13. 34% of Jewish households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.