



Jewish Federation
OF GREATER HOUSTON

The 2016 Jewish Federation of Greater Houston
Population Study:
A Portrait of the Houston Jewish Community

Summary Report

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Our Jewish Federation is proud and excited to present the 2016 Greater Houston Jewish Community Study, the first comprehensive demographic report on our region's Jewish population in 30 years.

The study reveals the latest information on our Jewish community's size, where we live, our ritual practices, what we care about, how we connect Jewishly, what we feel about Israel, and how we experience and perceive anti-Semitism. The report will serve as a resource for our partner agencies, schools, and synagogues for the next decade. It will guide us in our planning and in the strategic allocation of both financial and human resources. We will utilize the data to improve the vibrancy of Jewish life in Houston, to strengthen our connections with Israel and worldwide Jewry, and to care for the most vulnerable members of our community.

Among the study's more interesting findings are that Houston's Jewish population has increased by approximately 50% since 1986 and that 90% of our households are involved Jewishly in some way. Further, compared to young adults in other communities and to older adults in Houston, our young adults have a higher incidence of practicing Jewish rituals.

The Jewish Federation of Greater Houston is truly fortunate and grateful to have commissioned Dr. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami to carry out this population study. Dr. Sheskin is one of the leading experts in the field of Jewish community studies, having conducted 45 similar studies throughout the country. The 2016 Houston study's results are based on 1,200 random telephone interviews with both known and unknown Jewish households. Dr. Sheskin designed his research model using the most up-to-date technology available, and the outcome is a survey with the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy. We thank Dr. Sheskin for his diligence, cooperation and hard work in producing a study of exceptional quality and utility.

The demographic study is also the result of tireless efforts by the members of the study committee under the dedicated leadership of its chair, Joe Pryzant, and Barbara Bratter, the Federation's Vice President of Planning & Allocations. We thank them for their commitment and intensive involvement throughout this important undertaking. We also thank Joan and Stanford Alexander and our study's other underwriters, whose generosity made this report possible.

The information contained in the 2016 Greater Houston Jewish Community Study will be essential to the Federation, and to all Jewish individuals and institutions in Houston, as we work together to make plans in an increasingly complex world. We invite you to read these findings carefully and join us in shaping the future of Houston's Jewish community.

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MAJOR FINDINGS

Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population (Chapter 3)

1. 63,700 persons live in 26,000 Jewish households. Of the 63,700 persons, 50,700 persons (80%) are Jewish. Another 300 Jewish persons live in institutions, for a total of 51,000 Jews. Houston is the 32nd largest Jewish community in the United States.
2. Jewish households **comprise 1.4% of all households** in the study area.
3. 39% of Jews live in the Core Area, 15% in the North, 12% in the Central City, 11% in the Suburban Southwest, 10% in Memorial, 7% in the West, 6% in the Southeast, and 1% in the East.
4. Between 1986 and 2016, the number of Jewish households increased from 16,000 to 26,000 (63%); the number of persons in Jewish households increased from 45,000 to 63,700 (42%); and the number of Jews increased from 33,600 to 51,000 (52%).

Geographic Profile (Chapter 4)

5. 14% of Jewish households live in **the top zip code area** (77096) and 24% live in **the top three zip code areas** (77096, 77479, and 77401).
6. 10% of households contain one or more persons who identify as LGBT.
7. 25% (13,400 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **locally born** (born in Houston).
8. 15% (7,800 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **foreign born**.
9. 4% (940 households) of households are from the **Former Soviet Union**.
10. 6% (2,500 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 9% (3,700 adults) consider themselves to be **Israelis**; and 13% (5,700 adults) consider themselves to be **Sephardic** Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
11. 98% of respondents are US **citizens**, including 82% of foreign-born respondents.
12. 83% of households **own their home**.
13. 31% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no **adult children who have established their own homes**; 47% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston; and 22% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere.

Migration (Chapter 4)

14. 23% (5,900 households) of respondents have always lived in Houston and 13% **moved to Houston** from elsewhere in Texas. 20% of respondents moved to Houston from the Northeast (including 9% from New York); 9%, from the Midwest; 17%, from elsewhere in the South; and 10%, from the West. 9% of respondents moved to Houston from foreign locations, including 1% from Israel.
15. 7% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 71%, for 20 or more years.
16. An average of 350 households in Houston **moved to Houston** each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). An average of between 300 and 800 households **will move out of Houston** each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Houston will probably decrease as a result of the migration into and out of Houston.
17. 29% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 27%, for 20 or more years.

Memorial Day Flood (Chapter 4)

18. 9% (2,250 households) of all Jewish households suffered some damage due to the flood.
19. 3% (700 households) moved from their home for one month or more as a result of the flood.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Age Distribution (Chapter 5)

20. 16% (10,200 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**, of whom 77% are Jewish or part Jewish (7,800 children).
21. 25% (15,900 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
22. 9% (5,900 persons) of persons are **age 75 and over**.
23. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 50 years.
24. 49% of persons are **female**.
25. 49% of children age 0-17 live in the Core Area and 18% in the North.
26. 29% of persons age 65 and over live in the Core Area and 19% in Memorial.

Household Size and Structure (Chapter 5)

27. The **average Jewish household size** is 2.45 persons.
28. 23% of Jewish households contain one person; 42%, two persons; 15%, three persons; 12%, four persons; 5%, five persons; and 3%, six or more persons.
29. 22% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 11% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 35% are married households with no children at home; and 23% are single person households.
30. 41% (2,900 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in **households with working parents** (households in which both parents, or *the* parent in a single parent household, are employed full time).
31. 4% (400 children) of children *age 0-17* live in **single parent households** (households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home).
32. 22% (2,300 children) of children *age 0-17* live in **households in which an adult is or was divorced**.
33. 17% (2,700 persons) of persons **age 65 and over live alone**.
34. 26% (1,500 persons) of persons **age 75 and over live alone**.

Marital Status, Level of Secular Education, and Employment Status (Chapter 5)

35. 66% of adults in Jewish households are **currently married**; 20%, single, never married; 7%, currently divorced; 5%, currently widowed; 1% are separated; and 2% are living with a partner.
36. 31% (13,400 adults) of *Jewish* adults are **currently single**, of whom 46% are under age 35.
37. 79% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**, including 39% with a **graduate degree**.
38. 51% of adults are **employed full time**; 12%, employed part time; 3%, unemployed at the time of the survey; 20%, retired; 5%, homemaker; 6%, student; 2%, disabled; and 1%, full-time volunteers.

Household Income (Chapter 5)

39. The 2015 **median household income** is \$121,000.
40. 57% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.
41. 10% (2,500 households) of households are **low income households** (earned under \$25,000 in 2015).
42. 4% (1,000 households) of households reported a household income that was **below the Federal poverty levels**.
43. 3% of Jewish respondents cannot make ends meet; 19% are just managing to make ends meet; 29% have enough money; 27% have some extra money; and 22% are well off.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Jewish Identification (Chapter 6)

44. 4% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; and 33%, Just Jewish.
45. 18% of Jewish respondents feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 22%, ancestry; 26%, culture; 1%, religion and ancestry; 2%, religion and culture; 7%, ancestry and culture; and 23%, all three. Cumulatively, 45% of respondents included religion in their responses; 54%, ancestry, and 58%, culture.
46. 97% of respondents are **proud to be Jewish**.
47. 83% of respondents agreed with the statement, "I have a **strong sense of belonging** to the Jewish people."

Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

48. 63% of households have a **mezuzah** on the front door.
49. 71% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
50. 69% of households always/usually light **Chanukah candles**.
51. 24% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
52. 12% of households keep a **kosher home**.
53. 6% of respondents keep **kosher in and out of the home**.
54. 3% of respondents refrain from using **electricity on the Sabbath**.
55. 35% of households always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** in the home.

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

56. 27% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**.
57. 27% of Jewish respondents **never** attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions).

Intermarriage (Chapter 6)

58. 51% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 10% are conversionary in-married; and 39% are **intermarried**.
59. 25% of *married Jews* are intermarried.
60. 32% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are **being raised Jewish**; 16%, part Jewish; and 52%, non-Jewish.
61. 6% (3,100 persons) of Jewish persons are **Jews-by-Choice**.

Synagogue Membership (Chapter 7)

62. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 44% of households *reported synagogue membership*,
63. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 37% of households are synagogue members in Houston. This type of disparity between the telephone survey results and the synagogue survey results is typical for Jewish demographic studies.
64. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 18% of households who are members of a synagogue are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 29%, a Conservative synagogue; 50%, a Reform synagogue; and 2%, other synagogues.
65. Houston has 6 Orthodox synagogues; 6 Chabad Centers; 4, Conservative; 10, Reform; and 4, other.
66. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 914 households are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 860, Chabad; 2,810, Conservative; 4,789, Reform.; and 232, other. In total, 9,605 households are synagogue members.

MAJOR FINDINGS

67. 66% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year.

Chabad Attendance (Chapter 7)

68. 19% of households participated in activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 7)

69. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 19% of households are current **members of the Jewish Community Center**.
70. *According to the JCC Survey*, 9% of households are current **members of the Jewish Community Center in Houston**.
71. The JCC has 4,900 Jewish membership households.
72. 42% of households **participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, a JCC** in the past year.

Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 7)

73. 24% of households are current **members of a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.

Overlapping Memberships (Chapter 7)

74. 54% of households are **associated** with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.
75. 14% of households are **members of both a synagogue and a JCC**; 30% are synagogue members but are not JCC members; 5% are JCC members but are not synagogue members; and 51% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Feel Welcome at and Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 7)

76. 68% of respondents generally feel very welcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organization; 24%, somewhat welcome; 4%, somewhat unwelcome; and 4%, very unwelcome.
77. 24% of Jewish respondents feel very much **part of the Houston Jewish community**; 27%, somewhat; 28%, not very much; and 21%, not at all.

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 7)

78. 90% of Jewish Households **are involved in Jewish activity** in that they either are associated with the Jewish community, observe a religious practice, contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year; or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

79. 78% of born or raised Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education** as children.
80. 17% of born or raised Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school** as children.

Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

81. 32% of born or raised Jewish respondents attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children.

MAJOR FINDINGS

82. 50% of born or raised Jewish respondents were active in a **Jewish youth group** as teenagers.
83. 28% of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended college participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** (excluding the High Holidays).

Adult Jewish Education (Chapter 8)

84. 27% of Jewish respondents attended an **adult Jewish education** class or program in the past year.
85. 35% of Jewish respondents engaged in any **other type of Jewish study** or learning in the past year.
86. 57% of Jewish respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a **Jewish cultural event** in the past year.

Jewish Education of Children-Preschool/Child Care Program (Chapter 8)

87. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 40% of Jewish children *age 0-5* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who already attend kindergarten) attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 24%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 36% do not attend any preschool/child care program.
88. 63% of Jewish children *age 0-5* who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.

Jewish Education of Children-Jewish Day School (Chapter 8)

89. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 24% of Jewish children *age 5-12* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who do not yet attend kindergarten) attend a Jewish day school; 15%, a non-Jewish private school; and 61%, a public school.
90. 62% of Jewish children *age 5-12* who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
91. 64% of *households with Jewish children age 0-17* either currently have a Jewish child in a Jewish day school, have sent a child in the past, will definitely send a child in the future, or did or will seriously investigate sending a child to a Jewish day school. 36% of households with Jewish children *age 0-17* are **not in the Jewish day school market**.
92. The **major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school** most commonly reported are tuition cost (35%), distance from home (18%), no Jewish day school in area when decision was made (10%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (6%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (6%), curriculum issues (3%), quality of other private or public schools (3%), have a special needs child (3%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (2%), and class/grade size is too small (1%).

Jewish Education of Children—Current and Past Attendance (Chapter 8)

93. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 72% of Jewish children *age 5-12* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who do not yet attend kindergarten) and 40% of Jewish children *age 13-17* **currently attend formal Jewish education**.
94. 73% of Jewish children *age 13-17* **have received some formal Jewish education**, including 33% at a Jewish day school.

Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

95. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 23% of Jewish children *age 3-17* attended or worked at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer (the summer of 2015); 16%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 61% did not attend or work at a day camp.

MAJOR FINDINGS

96. 19% of Jewish children *age 6-17* attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (the summer of 2015); 7%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 74% did not attend or work at an overnight camp.
97. 22% of households with Jewish children *age 6-17* who did not send a child to Jewish overnight camp this past summer did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp because of the cost.
98. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 3433% of Jewish children *age 13-17* participate in a **Jewish teenage youth group**.

General Social Service Needs (Chapter 9)

99. 16% (4,100 households) of households contain a **health-limited member**, including 6% in which the member needs daily assistance and 3%, weekly assistance.
100. 15% (3,900 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** in the past year.
101. 5% (1,200 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person**.
102. 17% (4,300 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** in the past year.
103. 10% (2,600 households) of households needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year.
104. 16% (2,800 households) of households with adults *age 18-64* needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** in the past year.
105. 7% (400 households) of households with Jewish children *age 0-17* needed **help for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities**.

Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 9)

106. 19% (850 households) of households with persons *age 75 and over* needed **in-home health care** in the past year.
107. 14% (650 households) of households with persons *age 75 and over* needed **senior transportation** in the past year.
108. 6% (260 households) of households with persons *age 75 and over* needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year.
109. 3.7% (170 households) of households with persons *age 75 and over* needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 3.7% are 0.6% (30 households) of households who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources and 3.1% (140 households) who received home-delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.
110. 2% (90 households) of households with persons *age 75 and over* needed a **nursing home** in the past year.
111. 24% of households with persons *age 75 and over* had one or more persons **hospitalized** for three or more consecutive nights in the past year.
112. 41% of Jewish respondents *age 40 and over* would very much **prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities**; 28% would somewhat prefer them; 29% would have no preference; and 3% would rather not use them.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 9)

113. 11% (2,400 households) of households in which the respondent is *age 40 or over* have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way **depends upon the household** for his/her care.
114. 73% of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over* have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston.

Israel (Chapter 10)

115. 59% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
116. 31% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** and 28%, on a **general trip**.
117. 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent at least one **Jewish child to Israel**.
118. 1% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip**; 10%, on a **general trip**.
119. 25% (800 households) of households with Jewish children 6-17 who have not yet sent a child to Israel did not send a child on a trip to Israel because of the **cost**.
120. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 28%, very attached; 38%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached.

Expressing Views about Israel (Chapter 10)

121. 69% (18,000 households) of respondents had **conversations with other Jews** in Houston about the political situation in Israel.
122. 19% of respondents who had conversations with other Jews in Houston about the political situation in Israel frequently **hesitated to express their views** about the political situation in Israel in the past year because those views might cause tensions with other Jews in Greater Houston; 21%, sometimes; 13%, rarely; and 48%, never.

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 11)

123. 15% of Jewish respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
124. 31% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a **Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
125. 5% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of anti-Semitism in Houston; 38%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 15%, none at all.

Media (Chapter 12)

126. 17% of Jewish respondents always read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*; 5%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 53%, never.
127. 72% generally read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* in print; 17% on-line, and 12% read both.

Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (JFGH) (Chapter 13)

128. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 39% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 50% were not asked to donate, and 11% were asked but did not donate.
129. 21% of **households asked to donate** to JFGH in the past year did not donate.
130. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 61% of households did not **donate to JFGH** in the past year; 26% donated \$100 and over; 12%, \$500 and over; and 8%, \$1,000 and over.

MAJOR FINDINGS

131. According to the Jewish Federation Survey, the **JFGH Annual Campaign** raised \$8,413,000 in 2015. Given 26,000 households in the community, the **average donation per Jewish household** was \$324.
132. According to the Jewish Federation Survey, not adjusted for inflation, the JFGH Annual Campaign decreased by \$975,000 (11%) from \$9.3 to \$8.3 million from 2005-2015. *Adjusted for inflation*, the JFGH Annual Campaign decreased by \$3.0 million (26%) from \$11.4 million to \$8.4 million from 2005-2015.
133. From 2005-2015, *adjusted for inflation*, Supplemental Campaigns raised \$88.5 million.
134. 61% of households are on the **JFGH mailing list**.

Philanthropic Profile—Other Charities (Chapter 13)

135. 55% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
136. 45% of households did not donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year; 13% donated under \$100; 22%, \$100-\$500; and 21%, \$500 and over, including 13% who donated \$1,000 and over.
137. 82% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year.
138. 18% of households did not **donate to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year; 25% donated under \$100; 26%, \$100-\$500; and 31%, \$500 and over, including 20% who donated \$1,000 and over.

Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 13)

139. 63% of households **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities) in the past year.
140. 92% of households **donated to Any Charity** (Jewish and Non-Jewish) in the past year.
141. 23% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year; 7% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities; 32% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 38% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.
142. 29% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year; 10% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities; 53% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 8% did not donate to Any Charity.

Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 13)

143. **Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households** in the past year, 21% were donated to JFGH; 37%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 41%, to Non-Jewish Charities.
144. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 59% were **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (including JFGH).
145. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year, 36% were donated to JFGH.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 14)

146. Respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFGH or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked about the **importance of each of several motivations** in their decision to donate to a Jewish organization:

- **helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter** (71%, very important; 26%, somewhat important; 4%, not at all important).
- **providing Jewish education for children** (65%, very important; 26%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).
- **providing services for the Jewish elderly** (58%, very important; 37%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
- **supporting the people of Israel** (55%, very important; 37%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).
- **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** (49%, very important; 39%, somewhat important; 12%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel** (38%, very important; 43%, somewhat important; 19%, not at all important)
- **donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews** (37%, very important; 49%, somewhat important; 14%, not at all important).
- **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world (overseas)** (36%, very important; 56%, somewhat important; 9%, not at all important).

147. On the whole, 73% of respondents would rather see more of the money collected by the Jewish Federation used for local needs compared to 13% for Israel and overseas. 9% responded about equal; 3%, whatever Federation thinks best; and 2% did not care.

Political Profile (Chapter 15)

148. 31% (8,100 households) of Jewish respondents think of themselves as **Republican**; 41% (10,600 households) as Democrat; 24% (6,200 households), as Independent; and 5% (1,200 households) as something else.

149. 94% (24,400 households) of respondents are **registered to vote**.

150. 40% (10,300 households) of Jewish respondents are **politically active**.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE CORE AREA

Demography

1. 23,200 persons live in 8,600 Jewish households. Of the 23,200 persons, 19,600 persons (84%) are Jewish.
2. 33% of Houston Jewish households live in the Core Area.
3. 30% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 18% were **foreign born**.
4. 7% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 5%, **Israelis**.
5. 5% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 78%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 29% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 33%, for 20 or more years.
7. 22% (5,000 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 20% (4,600 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 43 years.
10. 32% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 13% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 29% are married households with no children at home; and 19% are single person households.
11. 82% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$99,000.
13. 49% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 8% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 29%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 34%, Reform; and 28%, Just Jewish.
15. 76% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 36% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 15% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 23% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 19%, never.
19. 65% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 10% are conversionary in-married; and 24% are **intermarried**.
20. 59% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 74% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 27% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 30% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 53% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 37% were not asked to donate, and 11% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 74% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 69% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 26%, very attached; 40%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached.
28. 15% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 40%, a moderate amount; 43%, a little; and 12%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 26% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 44% as Democrat; 25% as Independent; and 5% as something else.

Much more information on the Core Area can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MEMORIAL

Demography

1. 5,500 persons live in 3,100 Jewish households. Of the 5,500 persons, 5,100 persons (93%) are Jewish.
2. 12% of Houston Jewish households live in Memorial.
3. 26% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 15% were **foreign born**.
4. 4% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 10%, **Israelis**.
5. 3% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 84%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 24% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 32%, for 20 or more years.
7. 5% (250 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 56% (3,000 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 67 years.
10. 5% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 4% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 50% are married households with no children at home; and 39% are single person households.
11. 81% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$140,000.
13. 65% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 3% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 25%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 55%, Reform; and 16%, Just Jewish.
15. 81% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 25% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 14% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 35% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 9%, never.
19. 73% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 18% are **intermarried**.
20. 65% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 83% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 19% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 36% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 48% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 45% were not asked to donate, and 8% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 80% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 74% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 23% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 37%, very attached; 33%, somewhat attached; and 7%, not attached.
28. 12% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 8% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 37%, a moderate amount; 44%, a little; and 11%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 26% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 45% as Democrat; 28% as Independent; and 2% as something else.

Much more information on Memorial can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE CENTRAL CITY

Demography

1. 7,600 persons live in 3,800 Jewish households. Of the 7,600 persons, 6,000 persons (79%) are Jewish.
2. 15% of Houston Jewish households live in the Central City.
3. 33% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 11% were **foreign born**.
4. 2% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 17%, **Israelis**.
5. 12% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 62%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 47% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 14%, for 20 or more years.
7. 8% (600 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 26% (2,000 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 40 years.
10. 10% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 7% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 36% are married households with no children at home; and 31% are single person households.
11. 88% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$160,000.
13. 65% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 29%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 27%, Reform; and 42%, Just Jewish.
15. 79% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 21% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 10% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 22% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 30%, never.
19. 53% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 5% are conversionary in-married; and 42% are **intermarried**.
20. 38% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 68% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 14% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 19% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 41% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 49% were not asked to donate, and 10% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 66% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 77% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 27% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 29%, very attached; 32%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached.
28. 12% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 38%, a moderate amount; 35%, a little; and 21%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 33% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 45% as Democrat; 15% as Independent; and 7% as something else.

Much more information on the Central City can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE SUBURBAN SOUTHWEST

Demography

1. 7,000 persons live in 2,900 Jewish households. Of the 7,000 persons, 5,700 persons (82%) are Jewish.
2. 11% of Houston Jewish households live in the Suburban Southwest.
3. 18% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**: 11% were **foreign born**.
4. 3% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 16%, **Israelis**.
5. 5% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 66%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 26% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 33%, for 20 or more years.
7. 14% (1,000 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 31% (2,200 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 59 years.
10. 18% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 12% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 44% are married households with no children at home; and 9% are single person households.
11. 77% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$143,000.
13. 70% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 3% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 36%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 39%, Reform; and 22%, Just Jewish.
15. 73% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 16% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 10% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 24% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 24%, never.
19. 43% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 19% are conversionary in-married; and 38% are **intermarried**.
20. 44% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 79% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 16% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 23% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 36% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 44% were not asked to donate, and 20% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 60% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 61% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 25%, very attached; 41%, somewhat attached; and 13%, not attached.
28. 16% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 35%, a moderate amount; 47%, a little; and 12%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 35% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 35% as Democrat; 29% as Independent; and 1% as something else.

Much more information on the Suburban Southwest can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE WEST

Demography

1. 5,400 persons live in 2,000 Jewish households. Of the 5,400 persons, 3,600 persons (67%) are Jewish.
2. 8% of Houston Jewish households live in the West.
3. 20% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 20% were **foreign born**.
4. 4% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 13%, **Israelis**.
5. 2% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 60%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 28% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 21%, for 20 or more years.
7. 20% (1,100 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 19% (1,000 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 50 years.
10. 35% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 7% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 30% are married households with no children at home; and 8% are single person households.
11. 75% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$124,000.
13. 60% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 0% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 11%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 38%, Reform; and 51%, Just Jewish.
15. 56% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 7% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 4% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 8% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 34%, never.
19. 39% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 2% are conversionary in-married; and 59% are **intermarried**.
20. 16% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 47% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 7% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 11% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 18% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 65% were not asked to donate, and 17% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 46% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 45% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 28% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 22%, very attached; 34%, somewhat attached; and 17%, not attached.
28. 26% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 44%, a moderate amount; 27%, a little; and 23%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 31% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 38% as Democrat; 24% as Independent; and 7% as something else.

Much more information on the West can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE NORTH

Demography

1. 10,600 persons live in 3,800 Jewish households. Of the 10,600 persons, 7,300 persons (69%) are Jewish.
2. 15% of Houston Jewish households live in the North.
3. 17% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 14% were **foreign born**.
4. 12% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 4%, **Israelis**.
5. 14% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 55%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 27% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 12%, for 20 or more years.
7. 17% (1,800 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 16% (1,600 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 47 years.
10. 27% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 14% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 28% are married households with no children at home; and 7% are single person households.
11. 69% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$132,000.
13. 59% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 4% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 11%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 22%, Reform; and 58%, Just Jewish.
15. 60% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 19% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 8% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 20% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 49%, never.
19. 28% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 10% are conversionary in-married; and 62% are **intermarried**.
20. 23% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 47% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 19% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 21% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 17% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 79% were not asked to donate, and 4% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 46% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 27% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 13% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 29%, very attached; 43%, somewhat attached; and 15%, not attached.
28. 15% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 25%, a moderate amount; 52%, a little; and 17%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 39% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 39% as Democrat; 16% as Independent; and 5% as something else.

Much more information on the North can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE SOUTHEAST

Demography

1. 3,900 persons live in 1,500 Jewish households. Of the 3,900 persons, 2,900 persons (76%) are Jewish.
2. 6% of Houston Jewish households live in the Southeast.
3. 25% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Houston**; 8% were **foreign born**.
4. 6% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be **Hispanic Jews**; 5%, **Israelis**.
5. 3% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 87%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 8% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 44%, for 20 or more years.
7. 10% (400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
8. 30% (1,100 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
9. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 55 years.
10. 17% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 17% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 44% are married households with no children at home; and 15% are single person households.
11. 74% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
12. The 2015 **median household income** is \$83,000.
13. 37% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

14. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 20%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 22%, Reform; and 58%, Just Jewish.
15. 55% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
16. 11% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
17. 15% of households keep a **kosher home**.
18. 19% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 37%, never.
19. 22% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 13% are conversionary in-married; and 65% are **intermarried**.
20. 27% of households are **synagogue members**.
21. 48% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
22. 13% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
23. 15% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
24. 21% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 69% were not asked to donate, and 10% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
25. 37% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

26. 40% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
27. 8% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 27%, very attached; 42%, somewhat attached; and 23%, not attached.
28. 6% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
29. 4% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 39%, a moderate amount; 41%, a little; and 16%, none at all.
30. **Politically**, 38% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 18% as Democrat; 41% as Independent; and 3% as something else.

Much more information on the Southeast can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR HISPANIC JEWS

Demography

1. 6% (2,500 adults) of adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
2. 5,200 persons live in households with at least one Hispanic Jewish adult.
3. 42% of Hispanic Jewish households live in the Core Area; 28% in the North; 8% in Memorial; 7% in both the Suburban Southwest and the Southeast; 5% in the West; and 4% in the Central City.
4. 11% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 58%, for **20 or more years**.
5. 23% (1,200 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
6. 1% (700 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
7. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 36 years.
8. 39% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 13% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 7% are non-elderly married households with no children at home; 11% are non-elderly single households; 19% are elderly married couples; and 2% are elderly single person households.
9. 85% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
10. The 2015 **median household income** is \$94,000.
11. 48% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

12. 4% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 17%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 25%, Reform; and 54%, Just Jewish.
13. 68% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
14. 36% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
15. 14% of households keep a **kosher home**.
16. 34% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 17%, never.
17. 60% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 25% are conversionary in-married; and 15% are **intermarried**.
18. 31% of households are **synagogue members**.
19. 62% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
20. 37% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
21. 19% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
22. 44% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 42% were not asked to donate, and 15% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
23. 58% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

24. 59% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
25. 17% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 38%, very attached; 37%, somewhat attached; and 9%, not attached.
26. 28% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
27. 4% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 33%, a moderate amount; 55%, a little; and 9%, none at all.
28. **Politically**, 38% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 34% as Democrat; 20% as Independent, and 8%, as something else.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ISRAELIS

Demography

1. 9% (3,700 adults) of adults consider themselves to be Israelis.
2. 6,300 persons live in households with at least one Israeli adult.
3. 26% of Israeli households live in the Central City; 21% in both the Core Area and the Suburban Southwest; 12% in Memorial; 11% in the West; 6% in the North; and 3% in the Southeast.
4. 8% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 68%, for **20 or more years**.
5. 17% (1,050 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
6. 31% (1,900 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
7. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 51 years.
8. 25% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 12% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 9% are non-elderly married households with no children at home; 5% are non-elderly single households; 23% are elderly married couples; and 14% are elderly single person households.
9. 64% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
10. The 2015 **median household income** is \$171,000.
11. 70% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

12. 10% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 31%, Conservative; 22%, Reform; and 37%, Just Jewish.
13. 92% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
14. 39% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
15. 21% of households keep a **kosher home**.
16. 25% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 20%, never.
17. Sample size is too small to show an intermarriage rate.
18. 34% of households are **synagogue members**.
19. 71% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
20. 29% of households participated in activities organized by **Chabad** in the past year.
21. 22% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.
22. 42% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 50% were not asked to donate, and 9% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
23. 64% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFGH) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

24. 100% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
25. 57% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 25%, very attached; 15%, somewhat attached; and 4%, not attached.
26. 23% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
27. 11% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Houston; 52%, a moderate amount; 19%, a little; and 19%, none at all.
28. **Politically**, 40% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 35% as Democrat; 17% as Independent; and 8%, as something else.

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population

1. 6,000 persons age 75 and over live in 4,600 Jewish households with one or more person who is age 75 and over.
2. 37% of persons in Jewish households age 75 and over live in the Core Area, 25% in Memorial, 11% in the Central City, 7% in each of the Suburban Southwest, the West, and the Southeast, 4% in the North, and 2% in the East.
3. Between 1986 and 2016, the number of persons increased from 1,000 to 6,000.

Geographic Profile (Chapter 4)

4. 21% (1,200 adults) of persons were **locally born** (born in Houston).
5. 18% (1,000 adults) of persons were **foreign born**.
6. 97% of foreign-born respondents age 65 and over are US **citizens**.
7. 84% of households **own their home**.
8. 7% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over have no **adult children who have established their own homes**; 69% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston; and 25% have adult children who have established their own home elsewhere.

Migration (Chapter 4)

9. 3% of households have lived in Houston for **0-4 years**; 89%, for 20 or more years.

Memorial Day Flood (Chapter 4)

10. 9% (400 households) of Jewish households suffered some damage due to the flood.

Age Distribution (Chapter 5)

11. 16% (10,000 persons) of persons are **age 65-74**.
12. 9% (6,000 persons) of persons are **age 75 and over**.

Household Size and Structure (Chapter 5)

13. 8% (500 persons) of persons **are males who live alone**.
14. 18% (1,000 persons) of persons **are females who live alone**.
15. 56% (3,300 persons) of persons **live as married couples**.
16. 15% (900 persons) of persons **live with adult children**.
17. 3% (200 persons) of persons **live as unmarried couples or with roommates**.

Marital Status, Level of Secular Education, and Employment Status (Chapter 5)

18. 79% of males are **currently married**; 4%, single, never married; 2%, currently divorced; 14%, currently widowed; 1% are separated; and 1% are living with a partner.
19. 49% of females are **currently married**; 1%, single, never married; 8%, currently divorced; 40%, currently widowed; 0% are separated; and 2% are living with a partner.
20. 77% of males have a **four-year college degree or higher**, including 39% with a **graduate degree**.
21. 48% of females have a **four-year college degree or higher**, including 17% with a **graduate degree**.

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

22. 19% of males are **employed full time**; 18%, employed part time; 0%, unemployed at the time of the survey; 58%, retired; 0%, homemaker; 0%, student; 5%, disabled; and 1%, full-time volunteers.
23. 4% of females are **employed full time**; 7%, employed part time; 2%, unemployed at the time of the survey; 64%, retired; 8%, homemaker; 2%, student; 5%, disabled; and 8%, full-time volunteers.

Household Income (Chapter 5)

24. The 2015 **median household income** is \$84,000.
25. 39% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.
26. 25% (1,150 households) of households are **low income households** (earned under \$25,000 in 2015).
27. 3.5% (400 households) of households age 65 and over reported a household income that was **below the Federal poverty levels**.
28. 4% of Jewish households cannot make ends meet; 17% are just managing to make ends meet; 35% have enough money; 15% have some extra money; and 30% are well off.

Jewish Identification (Chapter 6)

29. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 25%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 42%, Reform; and 29%, Just Jewish.
30. 82% of respondents agreed with the statement, "I have a **strong sense of belonging** to the Jewish people."

Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

31. 68% of households have a **mezuzah** on the front door.
32. 63% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
33. 58% of households always/usually light **Chanukah candles**.
34. 20% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
35. 6% of households keep a **kosher home**.
36. 3% of respondents keep **kosher in and out of the home**.
37. 22% of households always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** in the home.

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

38. 28% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**.
39. 30% of Jewish respondents **never** attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions).

Intermarriage (Chapter 6)

40. 69% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 6% are conversionary in-married; and 25% are **intermarried**.
41. 14% of *married Jews* are intermarried.

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

Synagogue Membership (Chapter 7)

42. 56% of households *reported synagogue membership*.
43. 64% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year.

Chabad Attendance (Chapter 7)

44. 13% of households participated in activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 7)

45. 22% of households are current **members of the Jewish Community Center**.
46. 45% of households **participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the JCC** in the past year.

Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 7)

47. 31% of households are current **members of a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.

Overlapping Memberships (Chapter 7)

48. 63% of households are **associated** with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.

Feel Welcome at and Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 7)

49. 76% of respondents generally feel very welcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organization; 22%, somewhat welcome; 2%, somewhat unwelcome; and 0%, very unwelcome
50. 34% of Jewish respondents feel very much **part of the Houston Jewish community**; 28%, somewhat; 21%, not very much; and 16%, not at all.

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 7)

51. 90% of Jewish Households **are involved in Jewish activity** in that they either are associated with the Jewish community, observe a religious practice, contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year, or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

52. 91% of born or raised male Jewish respondents and 76% of female Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education** as children.
53. 13% of born or raised male Jewish respondents and 7% of female Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school** as children.

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

54. 22% of born or raised Jewish respondents attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children.
55. 47% of born or raised Jewish respondents were active in a **Jewish youth group** as teenagers.
56. 32% of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended college participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** (excluding the High Holidays).

Adult Jewish Education (Chapter 8)

57. 26% of Jewish respondents attended an **adult Jewish education** class or program in the past year.
58. 26% of Jewish respondents engaged in any **other type of Jewish study** or learning in the past year.
59. 52% of Jewish respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a **Jewish cultural event** in the past year.

Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 9)

60. 19% (850 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year.
61. 14% (650 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year.
62. 6% (260 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year.
63. 4% (170 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 4% are 1% (30 households) who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources and 3% (140 households) who received home delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.
64. 2% (90 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed a **nursing home** in the past year.
65. 24% of households with persons age 75 and over had one or more persons **hospitalized** for three or more consecutive nights in the past year.
66. 32% of Jewish respondents age 75 and over would very much **prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities**; 28% would somewhat prefer them; 35% would have no preference; and 5% would rather not use them.

Israel (Chapter 10)

67. 18% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 34%, very attached; 34%, somewhat attached; and 14%, not attached.

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

Expressing Views about Israel (Chapter 10)

68. 59% of respondents had conversations with other Jews in Houston about the political situation in Israel.
69. 11% of respondents who had conversations with other Jews in Houston about the political situation in Israel frequently hesitated to express their views about the political situation in Israel in the past year because those views might cause tensions with other Jews in Greater Houston; 22%, sometimes; 18%, rarely; and 50%, never.

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 11)

70. 5% of Jewish respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Houston in the past year.
71. 9% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of anti-Semitism in Houston; 43%, a moderate amount; 31%, a little; and 17%, none at all.

Media (Chapter 12)

72. 42% of Jewish respondents always read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*; 3%, usually; 15%, sometimes; and 39%, never.
73. 93% of respondents who read the *Jewish Herald-Voce* generally read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* in print; 2% on-line, and 5% read both.

Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (JFGH) (Chapter 13)

74. 51% of households **donated to JFGH** in the past year, 43% were not asked to donate, and 6% were asked but did not donate.
75. 11% of **households asked to donate** to JFGH in the past year did not donate.
76. 48% of households did not **donate to JFGH** in the past year; 37% donated \$100 and over; 21%, \$500 and over; and 16%, \$1,000 and over.

Philanthropic Profile—Other Charities (Chapter 13)

77. 59% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
78. 41% of households did not donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year; 16% donated under \$100; 21%, \$100-\$500; and 22%, \$500 and over, including 13% who donated \$1,000 and over.
79. 80% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year.
80. 21% of households did not **donate to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year; 32% donated under \$100; 24%, \$100-\$500; and 24%, \$500 and over, including 20% who donated \$1,000 and over.

Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 13)

81. 68% of households **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities) in the past year.
82. 18% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year; 7% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities; 61% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 14% did not donate

MAJOR FINDINGS AGE 75 AND OVER

All statements in this section refer to persons in Jewish households age 75 and over or to Jewish respondents age 75 and over, except as noted.

to Any Charity.

Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 14)

83. Respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFGH or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked about the **importance of each of several motivations** in their decision to donate to a Jewish organization:

- **helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter** (65%, very important; 33%, somewhat important; 2%, not at all important).
- **providing Jewish education for children** (64%, very important; 19%, somewhat important; 17% not at all important).
- **providing services for the Jewish elderly** (57%, very important; 41%, somewhat important; 2%, not at all important).
- **supporting the people of Israel** (60%, very important; 33%, somewhat important; 7%, not at all important).
- **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** (45%, very important; 35%, somewhat important; 21%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that engages in political advocacy for Israel** (31%, very important; 43%, somewhat important; 26%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews** (41%, very important; 43%, somewhat important; 17%, not at all important).
- **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world (overseas)** (34%, very important; 44%, somewhat important; 21% not at all important).

84. On the whole, 63% of respondents would rather see more of the money collected by the Jewish Federation used for local needs compared to 13% for Israel and overseas. 14% responded about equal; 7%, whatever Federation thinks best; and 3% did not care.

Political Profile (Chapter 15)

85. 31% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as **Republican**; 41% as **Democrat**; 25% as **Independent**; and 3% as something else.

86. 97% of Jewish respondents are **registered to vote**.

87. 28% of Jewish respondents are **politically active**.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

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

Compared to other Jewish communities, Houston has:

Population Size (Chapter 3)

1. The 3rd lowest **percentage of all households** in the metropolitan area who are Jewish (1.4%, 55 comparisons).

LGBT/Gender (Chapters 4-5)

2. The 2nd highest percentage of households who are **LGBT** (10%, 15 comparisons).
3. The lowest percentage of persons in Jewish households who are **female** (49%, 55 comparisons).

Household Structure (Chapter 5)

4. The 3rd 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 (**households with working parents**) (41%, 35 comparisons).
5. The 5th lowest percentage of persons age **65 and over who live alone** (17%, 55 comparisons).

Level of Secular Education (Chapter 5)

6. The 2nd lowest percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **high school degree or less** (7%, 50 comparisons).
7. The 5th highest percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **four-year college degree or higher** (79%, 50 comparisons).

Employment Status (Chapter 5)

8. The 3rd highest percentage of adults age 65 and over who are employed either full or part time (36%, 50 comparisons).
9. The 2nd highest percentage of adults age 65 and over who are employed full time (24%, 40 comparisons).

Household Income (Chapter 5)

10. The 7th highest **median household income** (\$121,000, 55 comparisons).
11. The 6th highest median household income for households with children (\$162,000, 50 comparisons).
12. The 2nd highest median household income for elderly households (\$104,000, 55 comparisons).
13. The 3rd highest percentage of households with an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** (57%, 40 comparisons).
14. The 2nd highest percentage of households with an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** (29%, 25 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

15. The 4th highest percentage of households with incomes below the Federal **poverty** levels (4%, 25 comparisons).
16. The lowest percentage of Jewish households who are **just managing or cannot make ends meet** (22%, 17 comparisons).

Religious Practices (Chapter 6)

17. The 2nd highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** in the home (35%, 35 comparisons).

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 6)

18. The 4th highest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who attend synagogue services once per month or more (36%, 40 comparisons).

Intermarriage (Chapter 6)

19. The 4th lowest percentage of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried (20%, 40 comparisons).

Synagogue Membership (Chapter 7)

20. The 5th highest percentage of households **under age 35** who are current synagogue members (50%, 45 comparisons).

Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

21. The 3rd highest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **attended a Jewish day school** as a child (17%, 40 comparisons).

Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 8)

22. The 2nd highest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **participated in a Jewish youth group** as a teenager (50%, 25 comparisons).

Jewish Education of Children-Jewish Day School (Chapter 8)

23. The 5th highest percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who **attend a non-Jewish private school** (18%, 45 comparisons).
24. The 3rd lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 **who have not sent their children to Jewish day school and did not or will not seriously investigate sending their children** to a Jewish day school (36%, 35 comparisons).
25. The lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** as the major reason for not sending Jewish children to a Jewish day school (6%, 30 comparisons).
26. The 3rd lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** as a major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to Jewish day school (6%, 30 comparisons).
27. The 4th lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** as a major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to Jewish day school (2%, 30 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Jewish Education of Children-Current Attendance and Ever Attended (Chapter 8)

28. The 6th highest percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (80%, 35 comparisons) (*according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*).
29. The 3rd highest percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (46%, 35 comparisons) (*according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*).
30. The *retention rate* is defined as the percentage of Jewish *students* age 5-12 who continue their formal Jewish education after their b'nai mitzvah. The 5th highest retention rate (58%, 35 comparisons).
31. The 5th lowest percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who have received some formal Jewish education (73%, 45 comparisons).

Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

32. The 3rd highest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (19%, 30 comparisons).

General Social Service Needs (Chapter 9)

33. The 4th highest percentage of households who needed marital, family, or personal **counseling** in the past year (17%, 35 comparisons).
34. The 4th highest percentage of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in **finding a job or choosing an occupation** in the past year (16%, 30 comparisons).
35. The 3rd lowest percentage of 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 (7%, 30 comparisons).

Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 9)

36. The 4th lowest percentage of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would very much **prefer Jewish-sponsored** adult care facilities (41%, 25 comparisons).
37. The 2nd lowest percentage of households with children in which the respondent is age 40 or over who care for an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way **depends upon the household for his/her care** (9%, 20 comparisons).
38. The 3rd highest percentage of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over who have **adult children who have established their own homes in the local area** (73%, 40 comparisons).

Israel (Chapter 10)

39. The 5th highest percentage of households in which a **member visited Israel** (59%, 35 comparisons).
40. The highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** (31%, 35 comparisons).
41. The lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **Jewish trip** to Israel (1%, 35 comparisons).
42. The 4th highest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (56%, 30 comparisons).
43. The 2nd highest percentage of **intermarried households** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (49%, 35 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 11)

44. The 2nd highest 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 (31%, 30 comparisons).

Media (Chapter 12)

45. The 3rd lowest percentage of respondents who always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper (21%, 25 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (Chapter 13)

46. The highest percentage of households **under age 35** who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (46%, 40 comparisons).

47. The 2nd lowest percentage of **households who donated** to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (12%, 35 comparisons). (*according to the Jewish Federation survey*).

Philanthropic Profile—Other Jewish Charities (Chapter 13)

48. The 4th lowest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to Other Jewish charities who donated under \$100** in the past year (23%, 35 comparisons).

49. The 4th highest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to Other Jewish charities who donated \$1,000 and over** in the past year (24%, 35 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 13)

50. The 6th highest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year (23%, 40 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 13)

51. The 5th lowest percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (21%, 35 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 14)

52. The 3rd lowest percentage of respondents age 65 and over in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **supporting the people of Israel** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (54%, 25 comparisons).

53. The 2nd highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (49%, 20 comparisons).

54. The lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (36%, 25 comparisons).

Political Profile (Chapter 15)

55. The highest percentage Republican (31%, 10 communities). This is true for every age group.

56. The lowest percentage Democrat (41%, 10 communities).

MAJOR CHANGES 1986-2016

The *Main Report* contains many comparisons of the current results with the results from the 1986 Houston demographic study. The comparisons presented below illustrate some of the most important changes from 1986-2016.

Population Size and Distribution

1. The number of Jewish households increased from 16,000 to 26,000.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households increased from 45,000 to 63,700.
3. The number of Jews in Jewish households increased from 33,600 to 51,000.
4. The percentage of households in Houston that are Jewish households decreased from 1.7% to 1.4%.

Geographic Profile-Geographic Concentration

5. The percentage of Jewish households who live in the top zip code area for Jewish households decreased from 19% to 14%; the top three zip codes decreased from 31% to 24%; and the top five zip code areas from 40% to 33%. (This indicates that the Jewish population is less geographically clustered than in 1986.)

Geographic Profile-Migration

6. The percentage of adults who are locally born increased from 20% to 25%.
7. The percentage of foreign born adults increased from 13% to 15%.
8. The number of households from the Former Soviet Union increased from 400 to 940.
9. The percentage of households in residence for 0-4 years decreased from 17% to 7%.
10. The number of Jewish households moving to Houston each year decreased from 550 to 350.
11. The percentage of households at their current address for 0-4 years decreased from 46% to 29%.
12. The percentage of households who own their homes increased from 69% to 83%.

Demographic Profile-Age

13. The percentage of persons age 0-17 decreased from 29% to 16%.
14. The percentage of persons age 18-34 decreased from 24% to 18%.
15. The percentage of persons age 35-49 decreased from 26% to 16%.
16. The percentage of persons age 50-64 increased from 12% to 25%.
17. The percentage of persons age 65 and over increased from 8% to 25%.
18. The percentage of persons age 75 and over increased from 3% to 9%.
19. The percentage of persons age 18 and over increased from 71% to 84%.
20. The median age of persons in Jewish households increased from 32 years to 50 years.
21. The number of Jewish children age 0-5 decreased from 4,050 to 3,300.
22. The number of Jewish children age 6-12 increased from 3,000 to 3,600.
23. The number of Jewish children age 13-17 decreased from 4,400 to 3,200.
24. The number of Jewish children age 0-17 decreased from 11,400 to 10,200.
25. The number of persons age 65 and over increased from 3,400 to 15,900.

Demographic Profile-Household Size and Structure

26. The average household size decreased from 2.63 persons to 2.45 persons.

MAJOR CHANGES 1986-2016

27. The percentage of households containing one person changed from 22% to 23%.
28. The percentage of households containing four or more persons decreased from 29% to 20%.
29. The percentage of married households with children age 0-17 at home decreased from 36% to 20%.
30. The percentage of single parent households decreased from 3% to 1%.
31. The percentage of households with children age 0-17 at home decreased from 39% to 22%.
32. The percentage of married households with no children at home increased from 30% to 35%.
33. The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone decreased from 34% to 17%.

Demographic Profile-Marital Status

34. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married decreased from 69% to 66%.
35. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are single, never married decreased from 21% to 20%.
36. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently divorced increased from 4% to 7%.
37. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently widowed changed from 6% to 5%.

Demographic Profile-Level of Secular Education

38. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less decreased from 17% to 7%. (The 17% is for age 18 and over.)
39. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher increased from 59% to 79%. (The 59% is for age 18 and over.)
40. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a graduate degree increased from 24% to 39%. (The 24% is for age 18 and over.)

Demographic Profile-Employment Status

41. The percentage of adults employed full time decreased from 67% to 51%.
42. The percentage of adults employed part time increased from 8% to 12%.
43. The percentage of adults who are retired increased from 9% to 20%.
44. The percentage of adults in Jewish households in the labor force decreased from 77% to 66%.
45. The unemployment rate remained constant at 4%.

Demographic Profile-Household Income

46. The median household income (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$93,000 to \$121,000.
47. The median household income of households with children (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$106,000 to \$162,000.
48. The median household income of elderly households (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$75,000 to \$104,000.

Religious Profile-Jewish Identification

49. The percentage of households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Orthodox decreased from 5% to 4%.
50. The percentage of households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Conservative decreased from 29% to 24%.

MAJOR CHANGES 1986-2016

51. The percentage of households in which the Jewish respondent identifies as Reform decreased from 47% to 37%.
52. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as Just Jewish increased from 17% to 33%.

Religious Profile-Practices

53. The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door increased from 59% to 63%.
54. The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes light Chanukah candles increased from 79% to 87%.

Religious Profile-Intermarriage

55. The percentage of married couples who are intermarried increased from 30% to 39%.
56. The couples conversion rate decreased from 30% to 20%.
57. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish increased from 79% to 80%.

Membership Profile-Synagogues

58. The percentage of households who are synagogue members decreased from 51% to 44%.
59. The percentage of households age 50-64 who are synagogue members decreased from 61% to 42%.
60. The percentage of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members decreased from 71% to 47%.
61. The percentage of households with children who are synagogue members decreased from 58% to 49%.
62. The percentage of intermarried households who are synagogue members decreased from 37% to 15%.

Membership Profile-JCC

63. The percentage of households who are JCC members decreased from 24% to 19%.
64. The percentage of households with children who are JCC members decreased from 32% to 24%.
65. The percentage of households who are members of both a synagogue and the JCC decreased from 18% to 14%.
66. The percentage of households who are members of a synagogue but not the JCC decreased from 33% to 30%.
67. The percentage of households who are JCC members but not synagogue members remained at 5%.
68. The percentage of households who are neither JCC nor synagogue members increased from 44% to 51%.

Jewish Education of Adults as Children

69. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended some formal Jewish education as children decreased from 82% to 78%.
70. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as a child decreased from 24% to 17%.
71. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp decreased from 35% to 32%.

MAJOR CHANGES 1986-2016

72. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who were active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager increased from 47% to 50%.
73. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (other than on the High Holidays) increased from 23% to 28%.

Jewish Education of Adults as Adults

74. The percentage of Jewish respondents who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year decreased from 30% to 27%.

Jewish Education of Children-Preschool

75. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who do not attend a preschool/child care program decreased from 72% to 36%.

Jewish Education of Children-Day School

76. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a Jewish day school increased from 12% to 21%.
77. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a non-Jewish private school increased from 9% to 18%.
78. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a public school decreased from 80% to 61%.

Jewish Education of Children-Formal Jewish Education

79. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) who currently attend formal Jewish education decreased from 69% to 58%.
80. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) who have ever attended formal Jewish education decreased from 84% to 76%.

Informal Jewish Education of Children-Day Camp

81. The percentage of children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer decreased from 46% to 23%.
82. The percentage of children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a non-Jewish day camp this past summer increased from 12% to 16%.
83. The percentage of children age 3-17 who did not attend or work at a Jewish day camp this past summer increased from 43% to 61%.
84. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp this past summer who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp decreased from 78% to 59%.

Informal Jewish Education of Children-Overnight Camp

85. The percentage of children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer decreased from 24% to 19%.
86. The percentage of children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a non-Jewish overnight camp this past summer decreased from 18% to 7%.
87. The percentage of children age 6-17 who did not attend or work at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer increased from 59% to 74%.

MAJOR CHANGES 1986-2016

88. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a overnight camp this past summer who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp increased from 58% to 75%.

Israel

89. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel increased from 36% to 59%.
90. The percentage of households with Jewish children in which a Jewish child visited Israel increased from 7% to 12%.

Philanthropic Profile

91. *According to the Telephone Survey*, the percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (JFGH) in the past year decreased from 47% to 39%.
92. The percentage of households who were not asked to donate to JFGH in the past year increased from 39% to 50%.
93. The percentage of households asked who did not donate decreased from 14% to 11%.
94. The percentage of households age 35-49 who donated to JFGH in the past year decreased from 53% to 35%.
95. The percentage of households age 50-64 who donated to JFGH in the past year decreased from 70% to 33%.
96. The percentage of households age 65 and over who donated to JFGH in the past year decreased from 63% to 44%.
97. The percentage of households who donated to any charity in the past year increased from 88% to 92%.

Political Profile

98. The percentage of adults who are registered to vote increased from 90% to 94%.

INTRODUCTION

Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 55 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1993, covering more than 85% of the 6.8 million American Jews counted in the *American Jewish Year Book*. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01. The Pew Research Center published a study of American Jews in 2013 entitled *A Portrait of Jewish Americans (Pew Study)*.

This study will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*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 future.

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

First, the 1990¹ and 2000-01² National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans³ all identified significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity, concerns which have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Houston as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston, 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 Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

Second, complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Houston is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and, as a result, 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 to prioritize the services offered.

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

¹ Barry A. Kosmin et al. (1991). *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey*. New York: Council of Jewish Federations at www.jewishdatabank.org.

² Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Steven Cohen, Jonathan Ament, Vivian Klaff, Frank Mott, and Danyelle Peckerman (2003). *Strength, Challenge and Diversity in the American Jewish Population*. New York: United Jewish Communities at www.jewishdatabank.org.

³ Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center at <http://www.pewforum.org>.

METHODOLOGY

The **questionnaire** for the Telephone Survey was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston Demographic Study Committee, Jewish Federation staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, educators, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin. SSRS also contributed to the survey design.

Sampling. Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, we used a random digit dialing (RDD) sample combined with a sample from the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston mailing list, and households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs). Both landlines and cell phones were called.

The issue of including in the survey cell phone only (CPO) households who have non-local area codes on all cell phones in their household was addressed in two ways. First, some of the households on the Jewish Federation mailing list are CPO with non-local area codes. Second, a sample of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes for which the billing zip code is in Houston was included.

In total, 1,200 22-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 145 RDD interviews, 890 Federation list interviews, and 165 DJN interviews. The 1,200 interviews represent 4.6% of the 26,000 Jewish households in Houston

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. 145 interviews were completed with the RDD procedure. Note that many more RDD interviews were actually completed, but since the RDD phone number was on the Jewish Federation mailing list or the DJN mailing list, they were counted as part of those samples.

An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it provides the ability to interview households who are not on the Jewish Federation mailing list and do not have DJNs. The RDD methodology facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the study area whose telephone numbers have not yet been published in household directories. 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 organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fundraising campaign, which would result in a sample that is inherently biased toward more Jewishly-connected households. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community will be obtained with the RDD methodology than with methods that solely rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists or household directory methods.

In an RDD sample, four-digit random numbers are generated for all six digit area code/telephone exchange codes in the study area to produce ten-digit telephone numbers. When a number was dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. Many of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted or other listed numbers, business numbers, government numbers, fax machines, non-Jewish households, ineligible Jewish households, not answered by a person after multiple attempts, or answered by persons who refused to respond to the screener or who refused to cooperate with the survey.

The study area was divided into high incidence areas (areas where a higher percentage of households are Jewish) and low incidence areas. The high incidence areas were overcalled and the low incidence areas were undercalled to control costs. Weighting factors are used to correct the bias introduced by this procedure.

METHODOLOGY

The RDD portion of the survey was very expensive because only 1.4% of households in Greater Houston are Jewish households.

Federation List Sample. Because of the significant expense involved with RDD, 890 interviews were conducted with households on the Jewish Federation mailing list.

DJN Sample. An additional 165 telephone interviews were conducted with households with a DJN listed in a household directory. The DJN sample obtained from Marketing Systems Group (MSG) contained a surname or surname fragment (such as “blum” or “stein”) that was considered likely to be Jewish), based on extensive prior research by Ira Sheskin on likely Jewish surnames. Included were a list of Sephardic names and Russian first names.

Weighting the Samples. The three types of samples and the different rates at which cell phones and landlines and different geographic areas were called necessitated the use of a complex weighting scheme. Post-survey stratification based on questions asked of non-Jewish respondents was also executed. Fortunately, SSRS is the industry leader in weighting to combine samples of this nature. For more information on this complex procedure, please see the Methodology Report.

Field Work. SSRS of Media PA conducted the telephone calls from February 23 to April 10, 2016 and from June 24 to July 14, 2016. The second field period was necessary after the Federation defined the geographic subareas in which it was interested and the first field period (which yielded 1,000 interviews) had not yielded a sufficient sample size for several of these geographic subareas. An additional 200 interviews were conducted in these geographic subareas.

All interviews were conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). While human beings asked all the questions, the questions appeared on a computer screen. The CATI system ensured that questions followed logical skip patterns and that complete dispositions of all call attempts were recorded. No interviews were conducted on Friday evenings or Saturdays. When requested, respondents were called back at a more convenient time.

The overall response rate is a composite of the screener completion rate and the full interview completion rate. The overall response rate was 44.7% percent, and the cooperation rate was 85.7%. Overall, 381,977 phone calls were needed to complete the 1,200 interviews.

Institutional Survey. Brief surveys were administered to the synagogues in Houston, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish day schools, and the Jewish Federation. These surveys primarily collected information on membership levels and enrollments in various programs.

DJN Analysis. A Distinctive Jewish Name analysis by zip code area was completed that allowed us to make examine recent changes in the number of Jewish households in each of the 7 geographic subareas of Greater Houston.

- A complete methodology report is available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

DEFINITIONS

Jewish Person

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

• Jewish Household

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

• Persons in Jewish Households

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

• Jew-by-Choice

A *Jew-by-Choice* is any person who was not born Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion).

• Born Jewish Adult

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

• Respondent

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

• Head of Household

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household*. In households in which the respondent is an adult child, an elderly relative, or another member of the household who is clearly not the

DEFINITIONS

head of household, a head of household was selected at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent was designated as the head of household.

● Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent

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

● Children in Jewish Households and Jewish Children

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

● Age Groups

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

● Household Structure

Household with children refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home and no children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Non-elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 18-64. *Non-elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 18-64. *Elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 65 or over. *Elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 65 or over. Note that partner households are not included in any category above.

● Jewish Identification

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

DEFINITIONS

• Types of Marriage

① **In-marriage:** An *in-marriage* is a marriage in which both spouses were born Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

② **Conversionary In-marriage:** A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion) (Jew-by-Choice).

③ **Intermarriage:** An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

• Jewish Organization

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

• Jewish and General Trips to Israel

① **Jewish Trip:** A *Jewish trip* to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, Birthright, synagogue, or Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith. Households containing Israelis or household members who lived or studied in Israel are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip. Households containing members who visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported under *Jewish Trip*.

② **General Trip:** A *general trip* to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own or with family.

• Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. From these two questions, three *Jewish Federation market segments* are developed:

① **Donated to Federation:** Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

② **Asked, Did Not Donate:** Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year, but they declined to donate.

③ **Not Asked:** Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, and they were not asked to donate.

"Don't know" responses were treated as negative responses.

DEFINITIONS

• Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year

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

• Median

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

• Base

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

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In many cases, this report compares Houston with other American Jewish communities. The choice of comparison Jewish communities depends upon whether particular Jewish communities had recently completed studies using RDD, and whether questions had been asked in a similar manner and results reported in a manner facilitating comparison. Also, to be included in a given comparison, a community had to have asked the question of the same set of persons in a household as Houston. For example, if the question in Houston was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other communities querying this set of persons could be included in the comparison. The comparisons of Houston with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution due to the different dates of the studies, use of different sampling methods, use of different questionnaires, and inclusion of some data based on small sample sizes. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Houston, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Houston: Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. See the *Main Report* for a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities for each question.

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC SUBAREAS

The study area includes all of Harris County, plus 16 zip codes in Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston, and Montgomery Counties. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into 8 major geographic areas. See the map on the next page. Listed below are the zip codes within each geographic area in which one or more interview was completed.

Core Area

77005, 77025, 77031, 77035, 77071, 77074, 77081, 77096, 77401

Memorial

77024, 77042, 77056, 77057, 77063

Central City

77002, 77003, 77004, 77006, 77007, 77008, 77009, 77010, 77019, 77021, 77027, 77030, 77046, 77054, 77098, 77271

Southwest

77036, 77053, 77099, 77459, 77469, 77477, 77478, 77479, 77406, 77498

West

77041, 77043, 77055, 77072, 77077, 77079, 77080, 77082, 77083, 77084, 77094, 77449, 77450, 77494

North

77018, 77028, 77040, 77044, 77064, 77065, 77066, 77068, 77088, 77090, 77091, 77092, 77095, 77338, 77345, 77346, 77379, 77380, 77381, 77382, 77389, 77429, 77433, 77377, 77384

Southeast

77012, 77034, 77047, 77058, 77059, 77062, 77546, 77565, 77573, 77581, 77584, 77587, 77523

East

77530, 77571

Note that only 3 interviews were completed in the East and results for this area are generally not shown.

DEFINITIONS

Geographic Areas of Houston

Zip Code Numbers without 77 and without leading zeros
Example: The 24 on the map is 77024

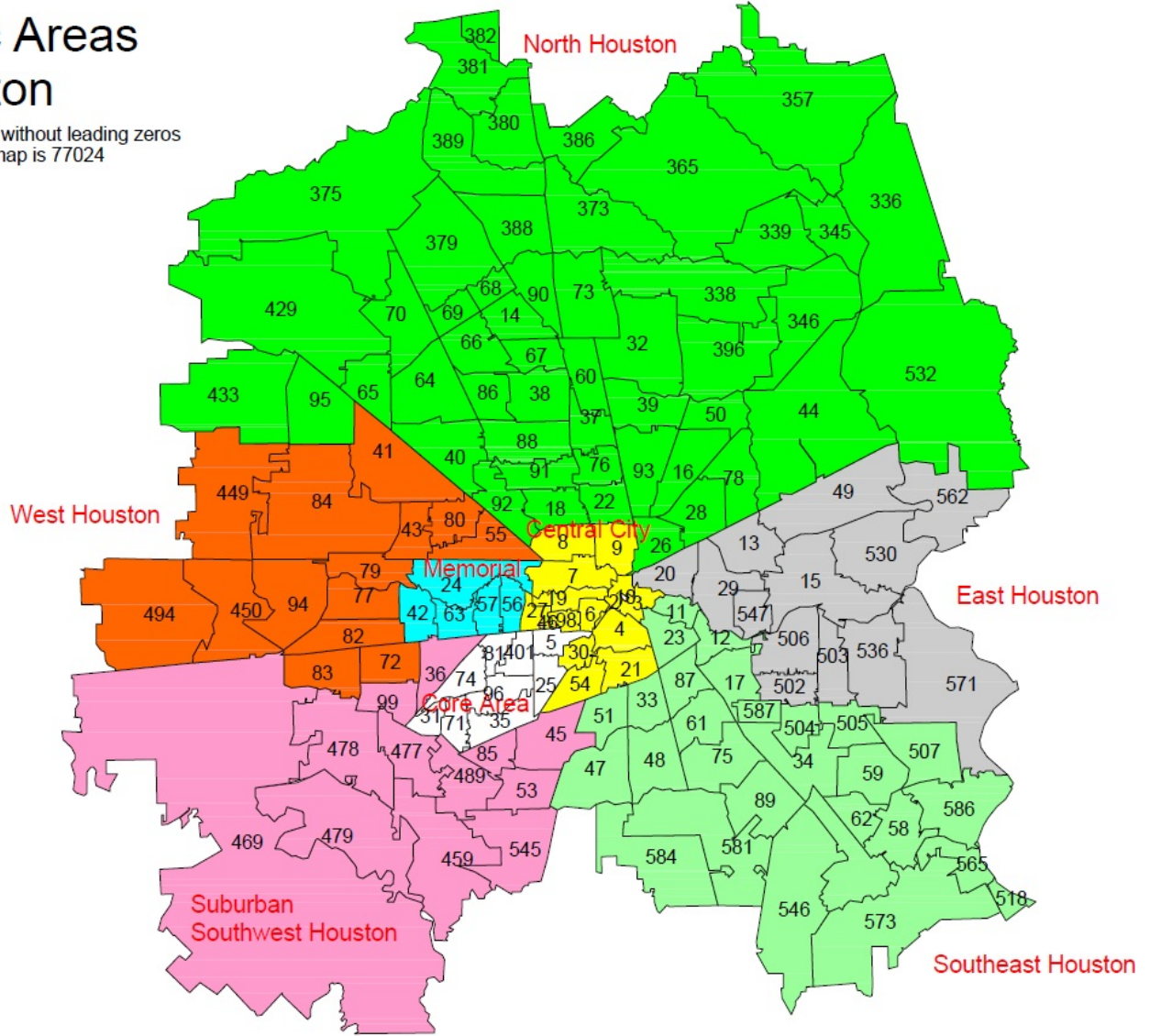
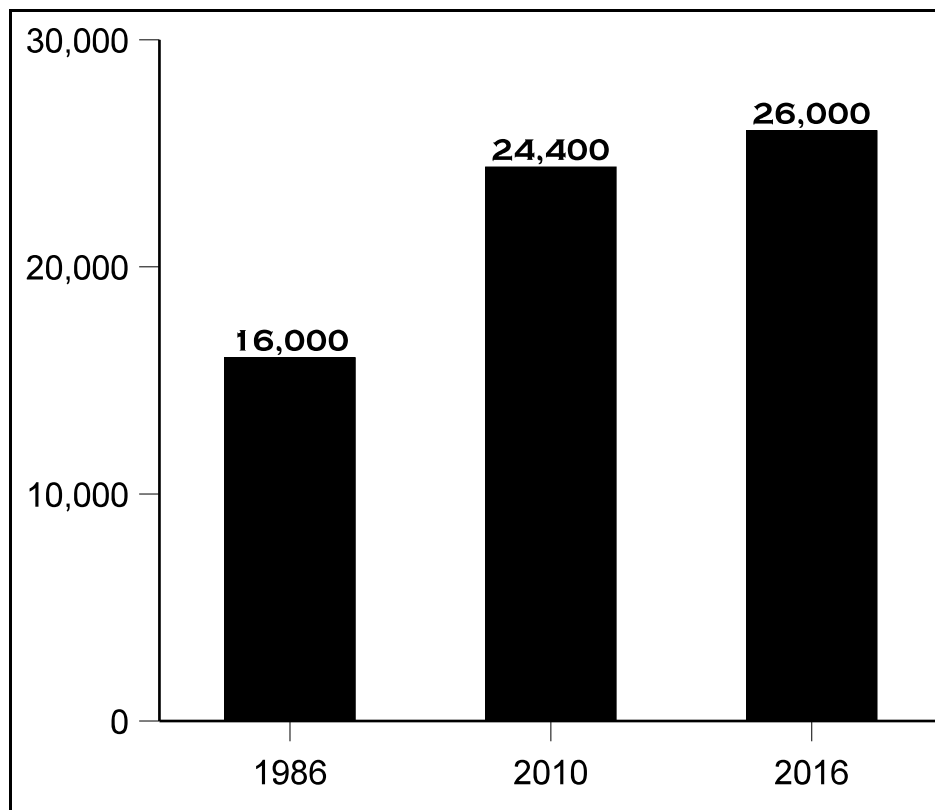


Figure 1

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

This study finds that 63,700 persons live in 26,000 Jewish households in Houston. Of the 63,700 persons in Jewish households, 50,700 persons (80%) are Jewish. Another 300 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone number for a total of 51,000 Jews.

- The number of Jewish households increased by 63% from 16,000 households in 1986 to 26,000 households in 2016. (The 2010 number of households in the chart below derives from an analysis using Distinctive Jewish Names. This shows that the growth has continued in recent years.)
- The number of persons in Jewish households increased by 42% from 45,000 persons in 1986 to 63,700 persons in 2016.
- The number of Jews in Jewish households increased by 52% from 33,600 Jews in 1986 to 51,000 in 2016. Note that the community has mistakenly been using the 45,000 figure as the number of Jews for the past three decades.
- The 26,000 Jewish households constitute 1.4% of the estimated 1,887,545 *households* in Harris County and the 16 zip codes in surrounding counties (the study area). The 63,700 persons in Jewish households constitute 1.2% of the estimated 5,480,026 *persons* in the study area. The resident Jewish population of 51,000 Jews constitute 0.9% of the estimated 5,480,026 *persons* in the study area.



Number of Jewish Households, 1986-2016

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

- The 1.4% of Jewish households is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.7% in St. Louis, 4.0% in Pittsburgh, and 3.0% in Minneapolis. The 1.4% compares to 1.7% in 1986.
- Houston is the 32nd largest Jewish community in the United States and the second largest, after Dallas, in Texas.

**TABLE 1
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA**

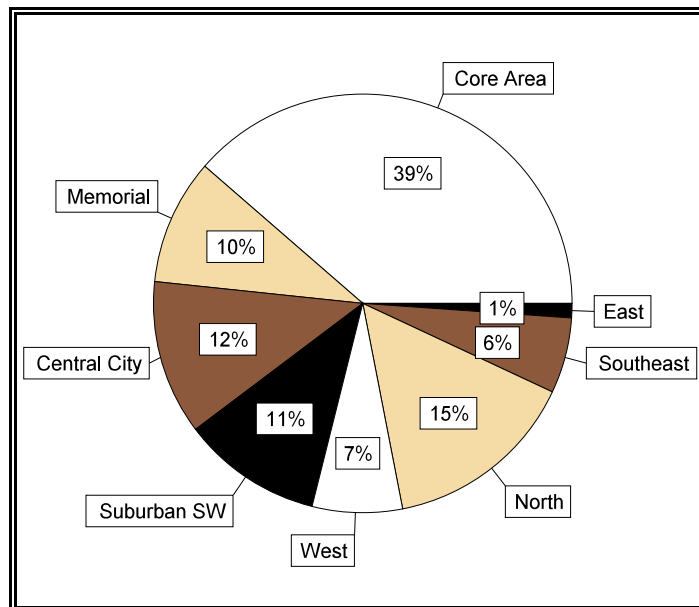
| Geographic Area | Number of Jewish Households | Average Household Size | Persons in Jewish Households | | Number of Jews |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | Number of Persons | Percentage Jewish | |
| Core Area | 8,600 | 2.70 | 23,220 | 84.3% | 19,574 |
| Memorial | 3,100 | 1.77 | 5,487 | 93.1% | 5,108 |
| Central City | 3,800 | 1.99 | 7,562 | 78.9% | 5,966 |
| Suburban Southwest | 2,900 | 2.40 | 6,960 | 82.4% | 5,735 |
| West | 2,000 | 2.70 | 5,400 | 67.3% | 3,634 |
| North | 3,800 | 2.78 | 10,564 | 69.4% | 7,331 |
| Southeast | 1,500 | 2.58 | 3,870 | 75.8% | 2,933 |
| East | 300 | 2.14 | 642 | 64.6% | 415 |
| All | 26,000 | 2.45 | 63,700 | 79.6% | 50,700 |
| Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers | | | | | 300 |
| Total Resident Jewish Population | | | | | 51,000 |
| Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Houston) in Dormitories | | | | | 1,050 * |
| Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students in dormitories): 65,055 | | | | | |
| * Includes 500 students at the University of Houston, 250 at Rice University, and 300 at other universities. | | | | | |

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**TABLE 2
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

| Geographic Area | Jewish Households | | Persons in Jewish Households | | Jews in Jewish Households | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Core Area | 8,600 | 33.1% | 23,220 | 36.5% | 19,574 | 38.6% |
| Memorial | 3,100 | 11.9 | 5,487 | 8.6 | 5,108 | 10.1 |
| Central City | 3,800 | 14.6 | 7,562 | 11.9 | 5,966 | 11.8 |
| Suburban SW | 2,900 | 11.2 | 6,960 | 10.9 | 5,735 | 11.3 |
| West | 2,000 | 7.7 | 5,400 | 8.5 | 3,634 | 7.2 |
| North | 3,800 | 14.6 | 10,564 | 16.6 | 7,331 | 14.5 |
| Southeast | 1,500 | 5.8 | 3,870 | 6.1 | 2,933 | 5.8 |
| East | 300 | 1.2 | 642 | 1.0 | 415 | 0.8 |
| All | 26,000 | 100.0% | 63,700 | 100.0% | 50,700 | 100.0% |

• In **Table 2**, the geographic distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the geographic distribution of *Jews* are different from the distribution of Jewish households due to variations among the geographic areas in household size and in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish. Thus, for example, while 33% of Jewish households live in the Core Area, 39% of Jews live there.



Geographic Distribution of Jews

ETHNICITY

Overall, 85% of adults in Jewish households in Houston were born in the US. 25% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 15% in New York and 4% in Pennsylvania); 42%, in the South; 12%, in the Midwest; and 7%, in the West.

- 25% (13,400 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **locally born** (born in Houston). The 25% **locally born** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in St. Louis, 49% in Pittsburgh, and 46% in Minneapolis. The 25% compares to 20% in 1986. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.
- The percentage of adults who were locally born varies from 17% in the North and 18% in the Suburban Southwest to 33% in the Central City and 30% in the Core Area.
- 15% (7,800 adults) of adults were **foreign born**. The 15% foreign born is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis, 10% in Pittsburgh, and 8% in St. Louis. The 15% compares to 13% in 1986.
- 82% of foreign born respondents are US citizens, compared to 33% of all foreign born adults in Harris County as of 2014.

Households from the Former Soviet Union

- 3.6% (900 households) of households (containing 3,200 persons) are from the Former Soviet Union (*FSU households*). The 3.6% compares to 2.5% in 1987.

Hispanic Jews

- 6% (2,500 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
- 42% of Hispanic Jewish households live in the Core Area; 28% in the North; 8% in Memorial; 7% in both the Suburban Southwest and the Southeast; 5% in the West; and 4% in the Central City.
- 8% (5,200 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult.
- 57% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.
- In 14% of married households containing Hispanic Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

Sephardic Jews

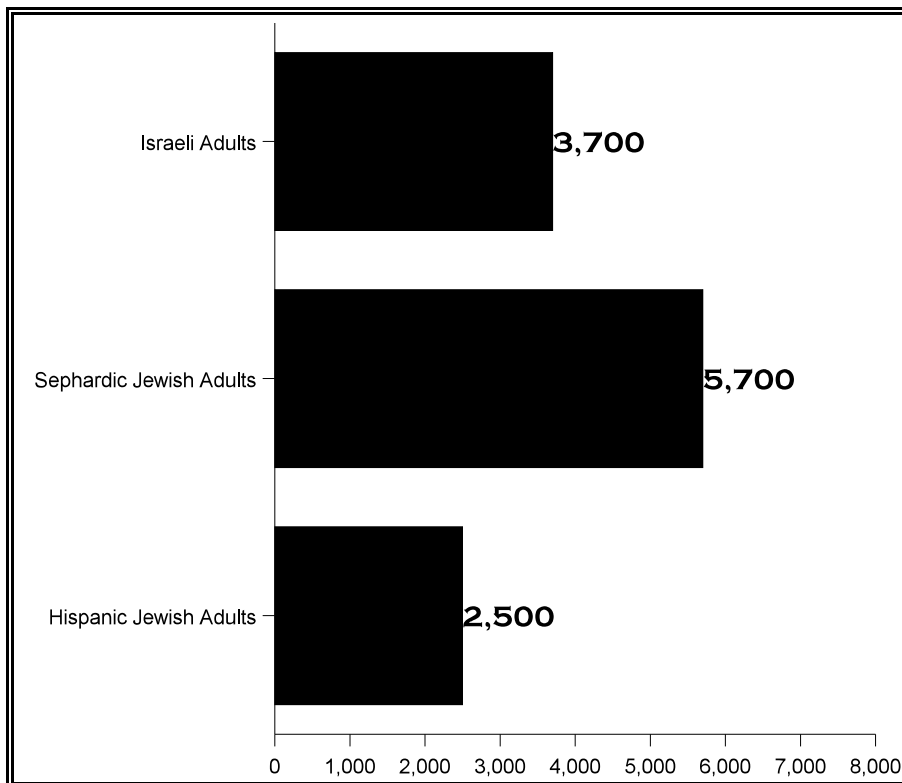
- 13% (5,700 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.
- 37% of Sephardic Jewish households live in the Core Area; 18% in the North; 16% in the Suburban Southwest ; 11% in Memorial; 10% in the Central City; 5% in the West, and 1% in both the Southeast and the East.

ETHNICITY

- 17% (10,500 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult.
- 26% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
- In 20% of married households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult, both spouses consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

Israelis

- 9% (3,700 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis.
- 26% of Israeli households live in the Central City; 21% in both the Core Area and the Suburban Southwest; 12% in Memorial; 11% in the West; 6% in the North; and 3% in the Southeast.
- 10% (6,300 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing an Israeli Jewish adult.
- 25% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.
- In 72% of married households containing Israeli Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Israelis.



Jewish Ethnicity

MIGRATION

Location of Previous Residence

● 23% (5,900 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Houston have always lived in Houston and 13% moved to Houston from elsewhere in Texas. 20% of respondents moved to Houston from the Northeast (including 9% from New York); 9%, from the Midwest; 17%, from elsewhere in the South; and 10%, from the West. 9% of respondents moved to Houston from foreign locations, including 1% from Israel.

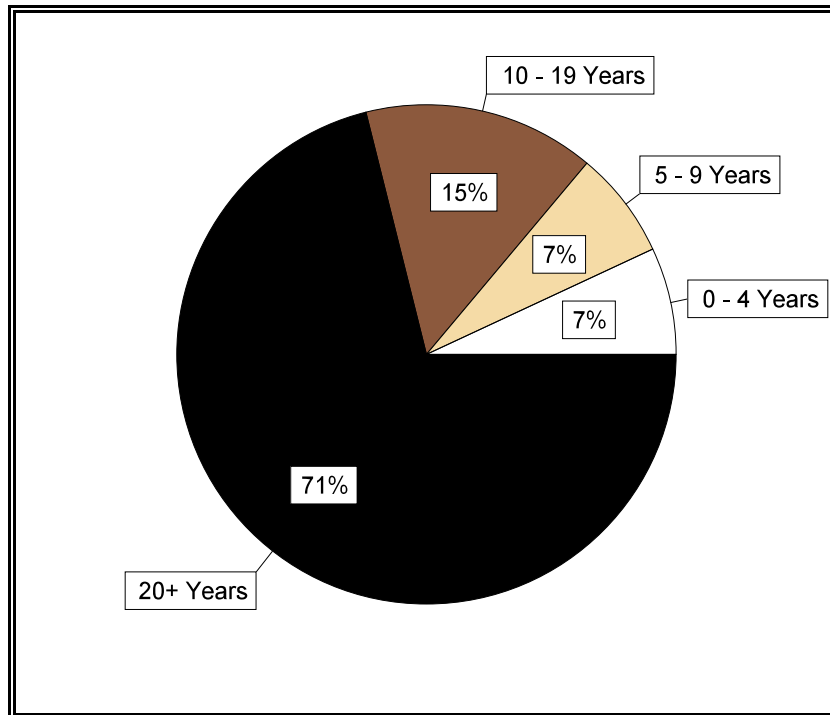
Length of Residence

● 7% (1,800 households) of households in Houston moved to Houston within the past five years (*new households*). Thus, an average of 350 households who currently live in Houston moved to Houston each year during the past five years (*the in-migration rate*). Another 7% of households in Houston moved to Houston 5-9 years ago. In total, 14% of households have lived in Houston for less than ten years. 15% of households have lived in Houston for 10-19 years and 71%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*).

● The 7% of **new households** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and 6% in St. Louis. The 7% compares to 17% in 1986.

● Compared to longer-term households, new households are more likely to live in the Central City and the North, be under age 50, be households with children and non-elderly couple households, contain adults who are employed full time, and to be Conservative households.

● The 71% of **long-term households** is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in St. Louis, 73% in Pittsburgh, and 68% in Minneapolis.



Length of Residence in Houston

MIGRATION

- 29% of households have **lived at their current address** for 0-4 years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 30%, for 10-19 years; and 27%, for 20 or more years. The 29% at their current address for 0-4 years is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Minneapolis and 25% in St. Louis. The 29% compares to 46% in 1986, indicating increasing neighborhood stability.

- 47% of households in the Central City have lived at their current residence for 0-4 years.

Home Ownership

- 83% of households **own their homes**. The 83% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis and 73% in Pittsburgh. The 83% compares to 69% in 1986. The 83% compares to 56% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Migration Out of Houston

- *Houston*) within the next three years. 16% (4,100 households) of households will probably move; 35%, probably not; 36%, definitely not; and 4% don't know. In total, 25% of households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

- The 25% **definitely/probably moving** is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis and 14% in Minneapolis.

- The 36% **definitely not moving** is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis and 37% in St. Louis.

- 9% (2,400 households) of households will **definitely/probably move out of Houston** within the next three years. The 9% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Louis and 4% in Minneapolis.

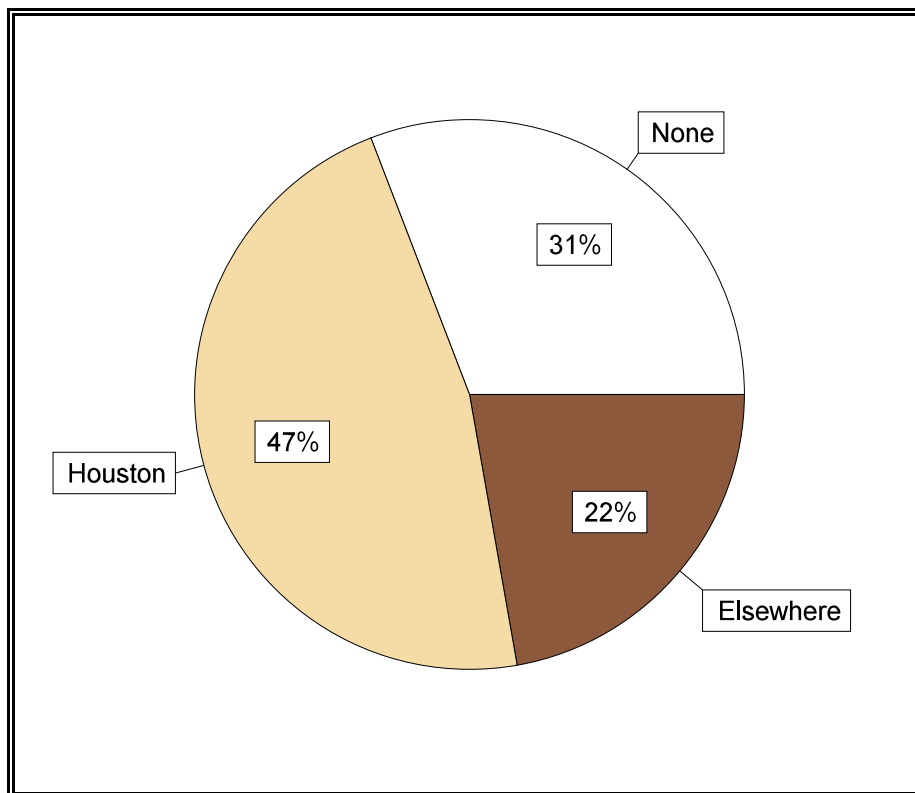
- 3.4% (900 households) of households will **definitely move out of Houston** within the next three years. The 3.4% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.1% in St. Louis and 1.7% in Minneapolis.

- The 3.4% definitely moving out of Houston within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 300 households per year. Some portion of the 5.6% probably moving out of Houston (an average of 500 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 300 and 800 households will move out of Houston each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 350 households who currently live in Houston moved to Houston each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Houston will probably decrease as a result of migration into and out of Houston.

MIGRATION

Local Adult Children

- 31% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 47% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston; and 22% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere. These data suggest that at least 47% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.
- is age 50 or over is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis, 56% in St. Louis, and 48% in Pittsburgh.
- Of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over*, 69% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Houston.
- The 69% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over with local adult children is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis, 45% in St. Louis, and 44% in Pittsburgh.
- In households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 48% of their *adult children who have established their own homes* live in Houston. The 48% is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Minneapolis, 51% in St. Louis, and 39% in Pittsburgh.

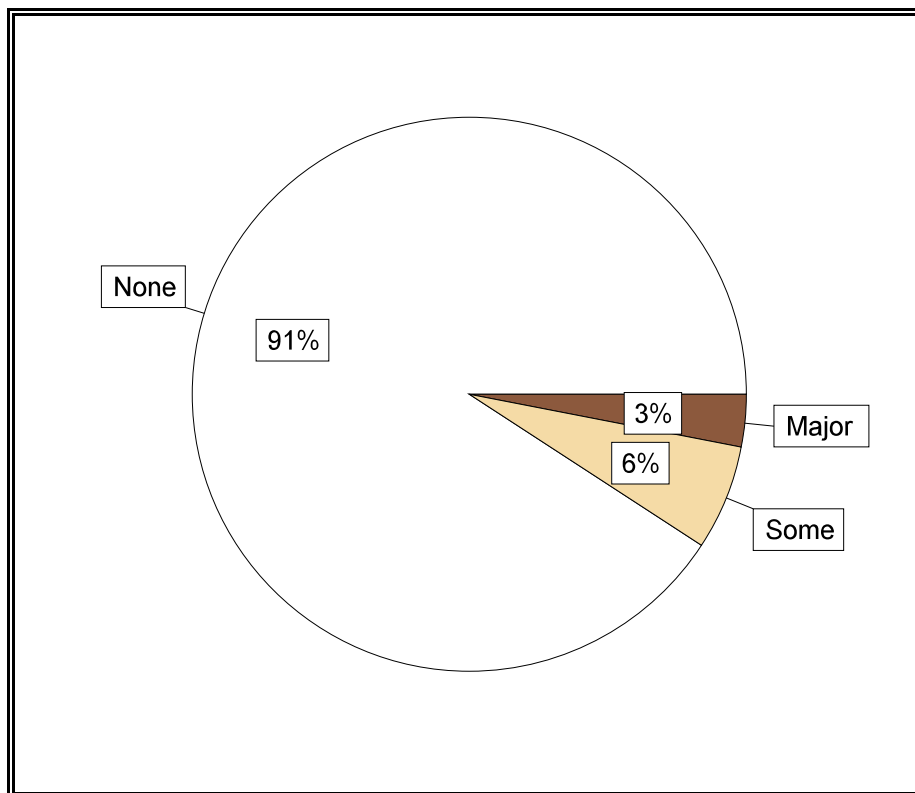


Where Closest Adult Child Lives

MEMORIAL DAY FLOOD

The Memorial Day Flood in 2015 dumped 12 inches of rain on Houston in 10 hours. Seven people died in the Memorial Day Flood. Houston quickly reached the threshold to receive federal disaster assistance, and authorities made a formal disaster declaration May 29. More than 13,000 residents were approved for disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and sought at least \$57 million in aid. This flood hit hardest in the Jewish area of Houston.

- Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked how much physical damage their residence suffered as a result of the Memorial Day Flood: none, some physical damage, major physical damage, or complete destruction/unsalvageable. 5.7% (1,500 households) of respondents responded some; 2.6% (675 households), major; and 0.3% (80 households), complete. Thus, about 2,250 households had their residence impacted by the flood.
- The Core Area and the Southeast suffered the greatest levels of damage.
- 2.7% (700 households) moved out of their home for one month or more as a result of the Memorial Day Flood. 0.5% (136 households) of households remain out of their home. 73 of the 136 households plan to return to their home, 53 will remain in their current home, 5 have plans to move elsewhere in the US, and 5 do not know where they will move.
- It might be that this flood is the reason for the relatively high percentage of households with plans to leave Houston.



Damage from Memorial Day Flood

AGE

The age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy.

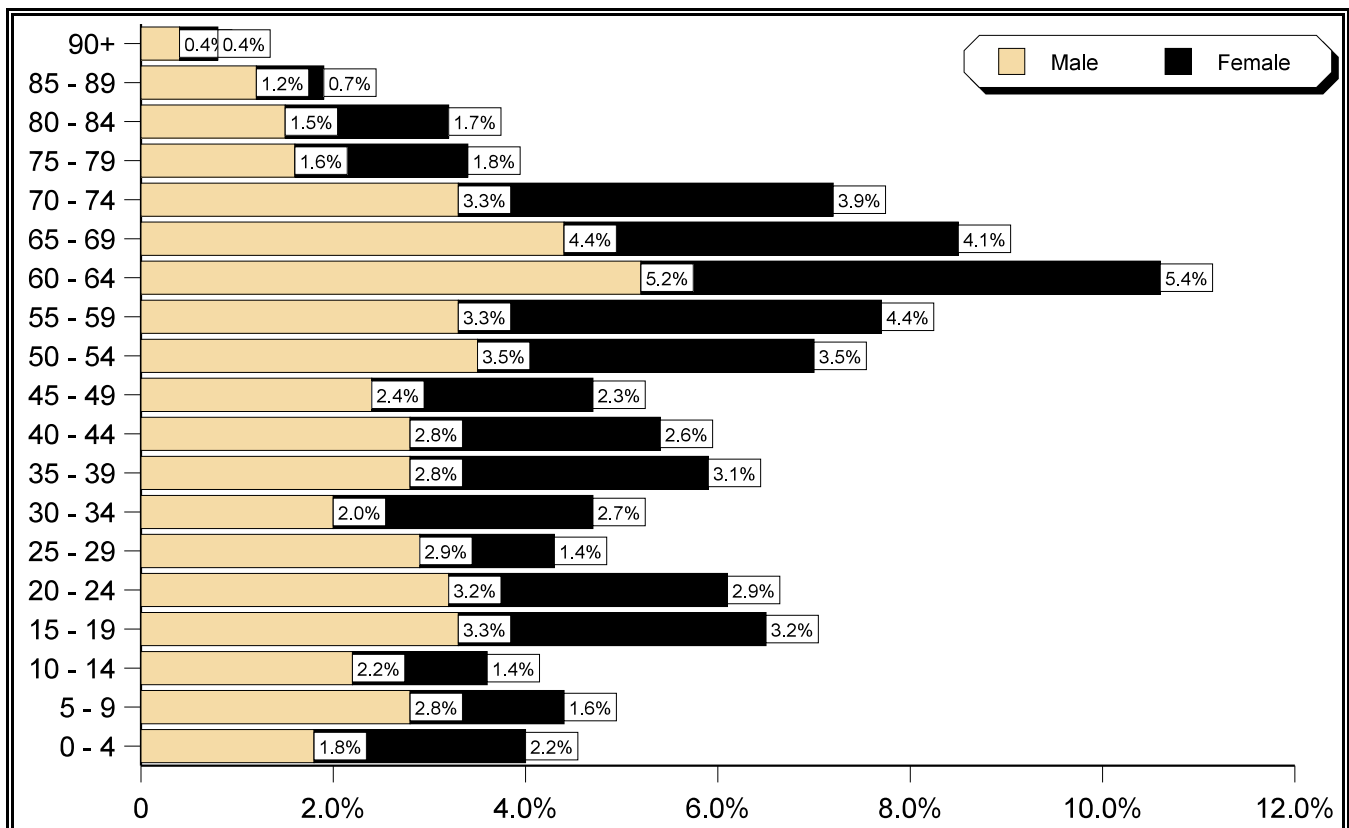
Children

- The 16% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares 26% in Minneapolis, 21% in Pittsburgh, and 19% in St. Louis. The 16% compares to 29% in 1986. The 16% compares to 28% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 24% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

- 3,400 children **age 0-5** live in Jewish households (80% of whom (2,700 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish), as do 3,600 children age 6-12 (73% of whom (2,600 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish) and 3,200 children age 13-17 (78% of whom (2,500 children) are being raised Jewish or part Jewish). In total, 10,200 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households (77% of whom (7,800 children) are being raised *Jewish or part Jewish*).

Elderly

- The 25% of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in each of St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh. The 25% compares to 8% in 1986. The 25% compares to 9% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.



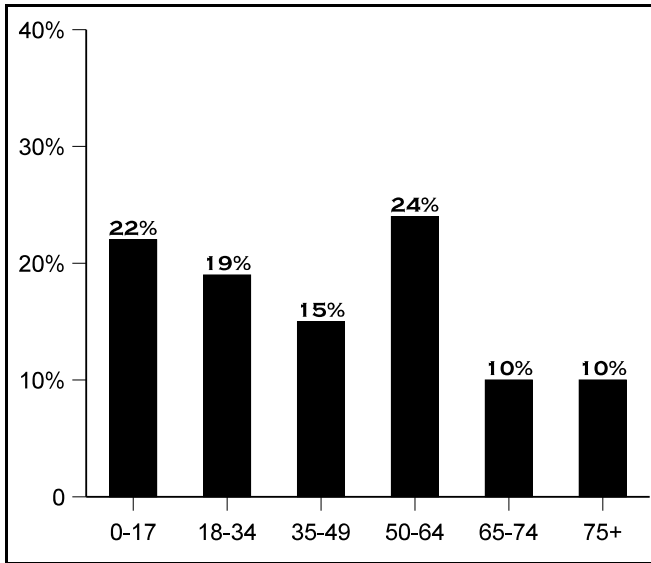
Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

AGE

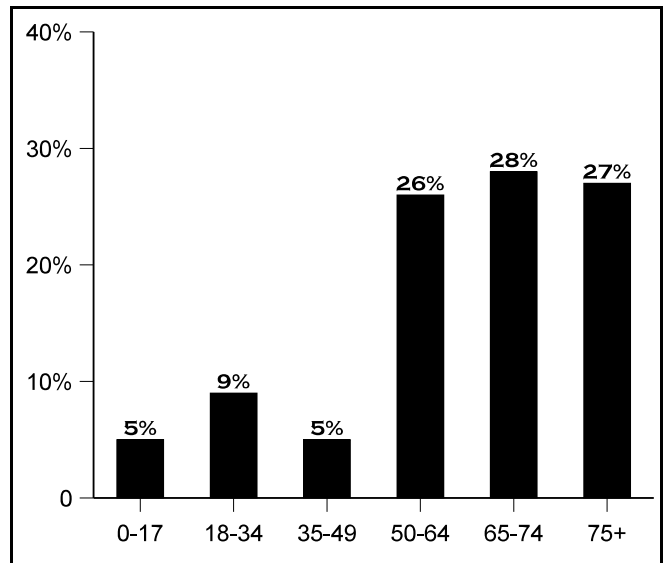
**TABLE 3
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

| Age Group | Percentage | | | Number | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All |
| 0 - 5 | 2.6% | 2.7% | 5.3% | 1,656 | 1,720 | 3,376 |
| 6 - 12 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 2,293 | 1,338 | 3,631 |
| 13 - 17 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 1,720 | 1,465 | 3,185 |
| 18 - 24 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 2,867 | 2,739 | 5,606 |
| 25 - 34 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 9.0 | 3,121 | 2,612 | 5,733 |
| 35 - 44 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 3,567 | 3,567 | 7,134 |
| 45 - 54 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 3,758 | 3,695 | 7,453 |
| 55 - 64 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 5,415 | 6,243 | 11,657 |
| 65 - 74 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 4,905 | 5,096 | 10,001 |
| 75 - 84 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 1,975 | 2,230 | 4,204 |
| 85 and over | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1,019 | 701 | 1,720 |
| Total | 50.7% | 49.3% | 100.0% | 32,296 | 31,404 | 63,700 |
| CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES | | | | | | |
| 0 - 17 | 8.9% | 7.1% | 16.0% | 5,669 | 4,523 | 10,192 |
| 18 and over | 41.8% | 42.2% | 84.0% | 26,627 | 26,881 | 53,508 |
| 18 - 34 | 9.4% | 8.4% | 17.8% | 5,988 | 5,351 | 11,339 |
| 35 - 49 | 8.0% | 8.0% | 16.0% | 5,097 | 5,096 | 10,192 |
| 50 - 64 | 12.0% | 13.3% | 25.3% | 7,644 | 8,473 | 16,116 |
| 65 and over | 12.4% | 12.6% | 25.0% | 7,899 | 8,027 | 15,925 |
| 75 and over | 4.7% | 4.6% | 9.3% | 2,994 | 2,931 | 5,924 |
| Median Age ¹ | 48.3 | 51.7 | 50.3 | ¹ Median age in years. | | |

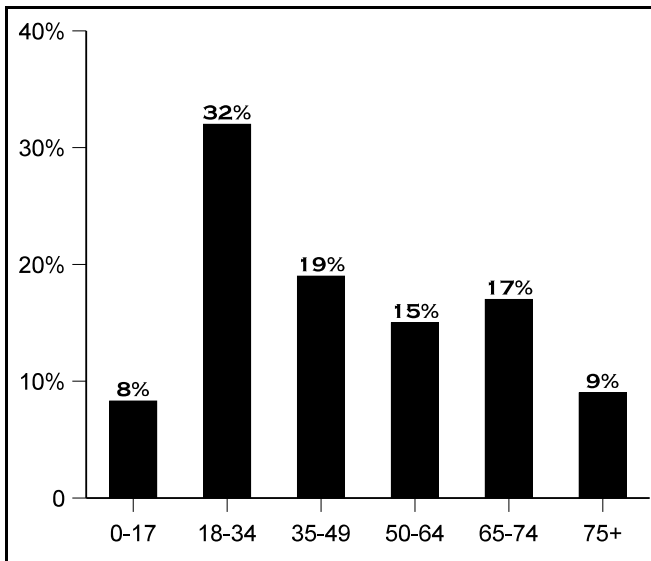
AGE



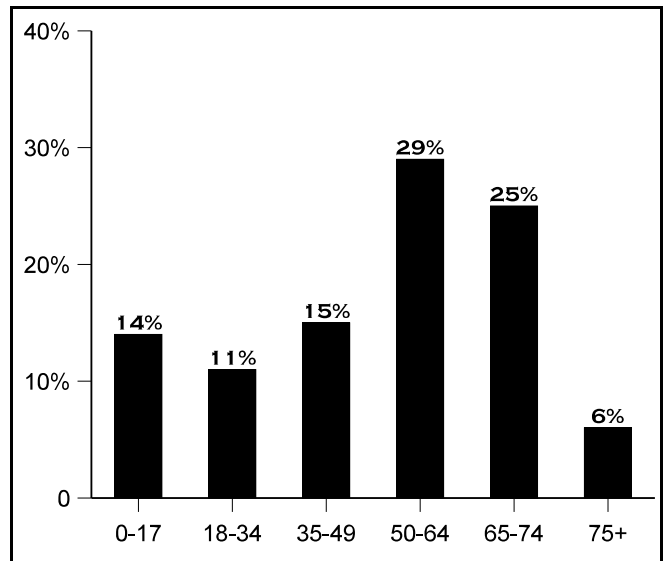
Core Area
(Median Age = 43 years)



Memorial
(Median Age = 67 years)



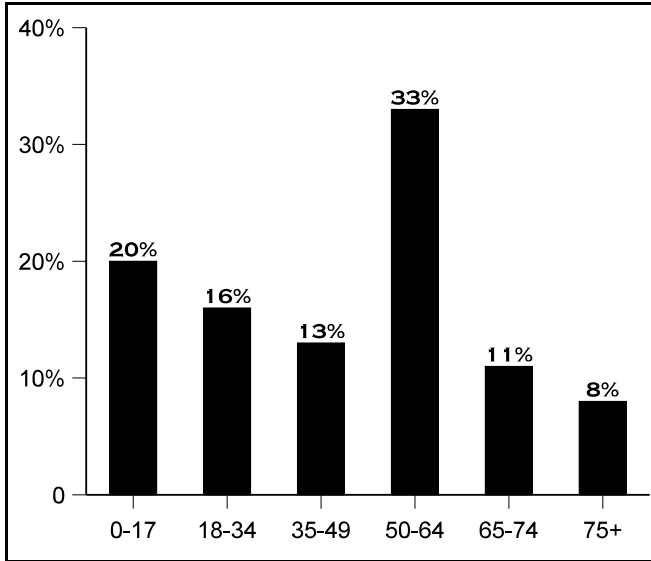
Central City
(Median Age = 40 years)



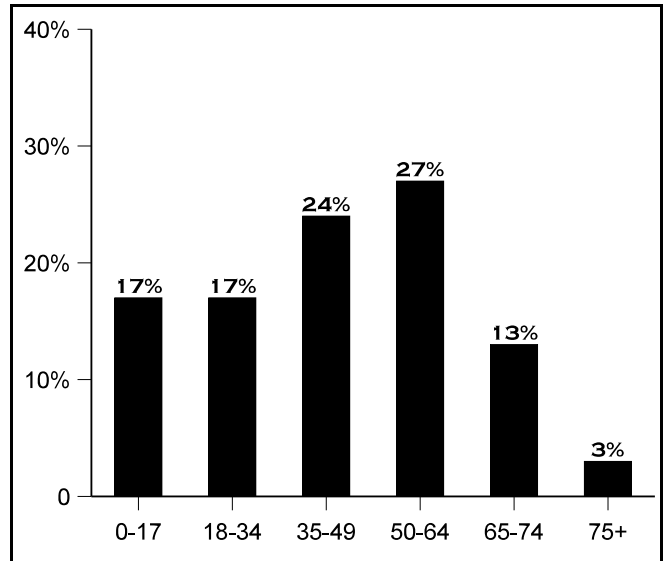
Suburban Southwest
(Median Age = 59 years)

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

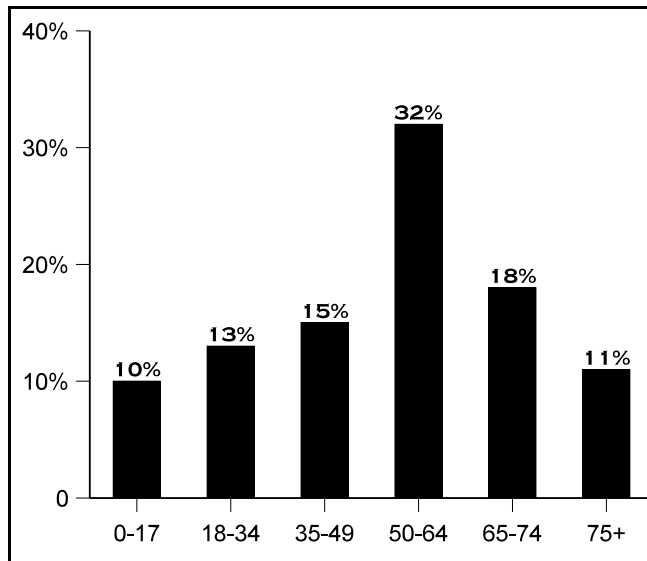
AGE



West
(Median Age = 50 years)



North
(Median Age = 47 years)



Southeast
(Median Age = 55 years)

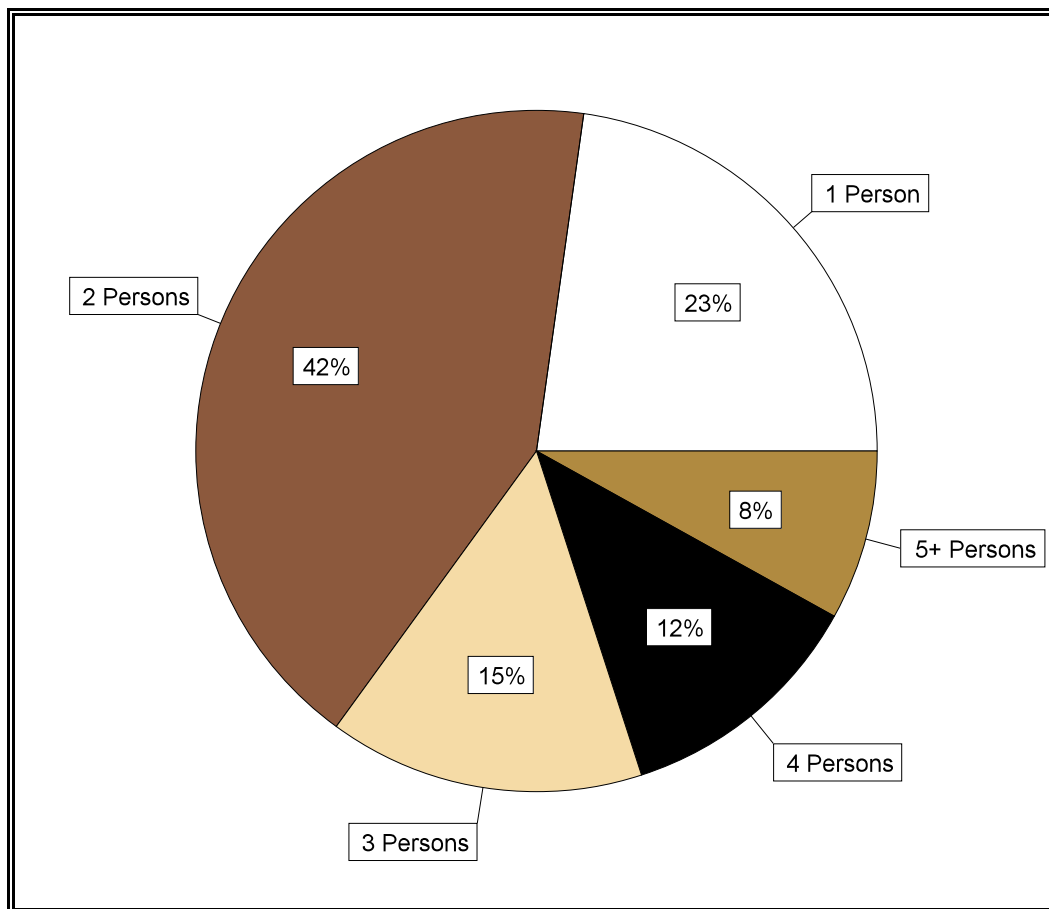
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of Jewish households in Houston is 2.45 persons. The 2.45 **average household size** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.71 in St. Louis, 2.59 in Pittsburgh, and 2.55 in Minneapolis. The 2.45 compares to 2.63 in 1986. The 2.45 compares to 2.92 of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 2.63 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

- The 23% of **one-person households** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Minneapolis, 23% in Pittsburgh, and 21% in St. Louis. The 23% compares to 22% in 1986. The 23% compares to 26% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.

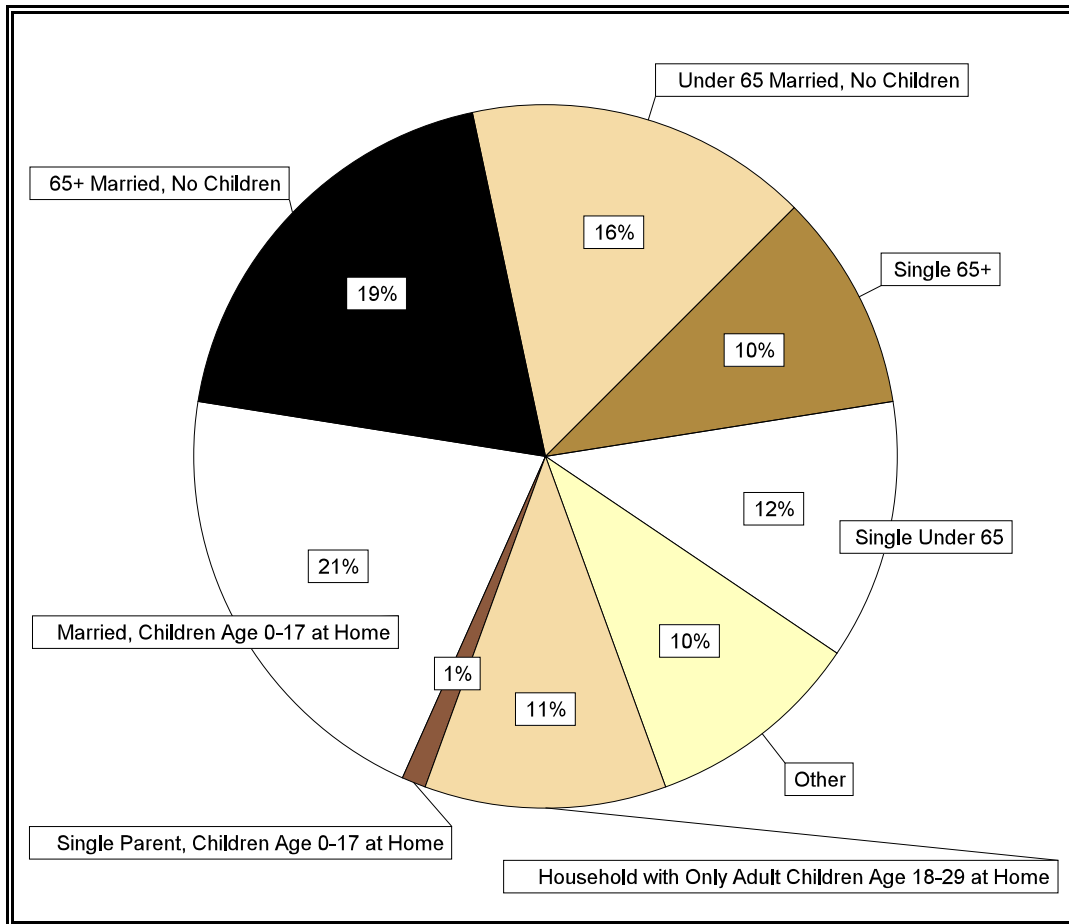
- The 20% of **households with four or more persons** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Minneapolis and 26% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The 20% compares to 29% in 1986. The 20% compares to 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.



Household Size

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The household structure of Jewish households in Houston is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationships between persons in the household.



Household Structure

Households with Children

- The 20% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Minneapolis, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 24% in St. Louis. The 20% compares to 36% in 1986. The 20% compares to 23% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 20% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

- The 1% of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Pittsburgh and 3% in both Minneapolis and St. Louis. The 1% compares to 3% in 1986. The 1% compares to 12% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 4
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

| Household Structure | Percentage | Number |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME | | |
| Married Couple | 19.9% | 5,174 |
| Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple | 0.8 | 208 |
| Single Parent | 1.3 | 338 |
| Unmarried Same-Sex Couple | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other Household with Children | 0.0 | 0 |
| • Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home | 22.0% | 5,720 |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME | | |
| Married Couple | 8.3% | 2,158 |
| Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple | 1.1 | 286 |
| Single Parent | 1.4 | 364 |
| Unmarried Same-Sex Couple | 0.0 | 0 |
| • Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home | 10.8% | 2,808 |
| MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME | | |
| Under Age 35 | 1.2% | 312 |
| Age 35 - 49 | 3.6 | 936 |
| Age 50 - 64 | 10.9 | 2,834 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Couple Households | 15.7% | 4,082 |
| Age 65 - 74 | 13.3% | 3,458 |
| Age 75 and Over | 6.1 | 1,586 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Couple Households | 19.4% | 5,044 |
| • Total Married Households—No Children at Home | 35.1% | 9,126 |
| SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| Male under Age 65 | 5.9% | 1,534 |
| Female under Age 65 | 6.4 | 1,664 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households | 12.3% | 3,198 |
| Male Age 65 - 74 | 1.3% | 338 |
| Female Age 65 - 74 | 3.2 | 832 |
| Male Age 75 and Over | 1.9 | 494 |
| Female Age 75 and Over | 4.0 | 1,040 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households | 10.4% | 2,704 |
| • Total Single Person Households | 22.7% | 5,902 |

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 4
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

| Household Structure | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|--------|
| OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES | | |
| Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple | 1.6% | 416 |
| Roommate/Friend | 3.1 | 806 |
| Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over | 0.7 | 182 |
| Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over | 1.3 | 338 |
| Unmarried Same-Sex Couple | 0.9 | 234 |
| Other | 2.0 | 520 |
| • Total Other Household Structures | 9.6% | 2,496 |
| Grand Total | 100.0% | 26,000 |

Married Households—No Children at Home

- The 35% of **married households with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Louis, 27% in Pittsburgh, and 25% in Minneapolis. The 35% compares to 30% in 1986. The 35% compares to 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.
- The 1% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Pittsburgh and 1% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.
- The 19% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis, 13% in Pittsburgh, and 12% in Minneapolis.

Single Person Households

- The 12% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Louis, 11% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 12% compares to 20% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.
- The 3% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Minneapolis, and 3% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis.
- The 7% of **single female households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Minneapolis, 9% in Pittsburgh, and 6% in St. Louis.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

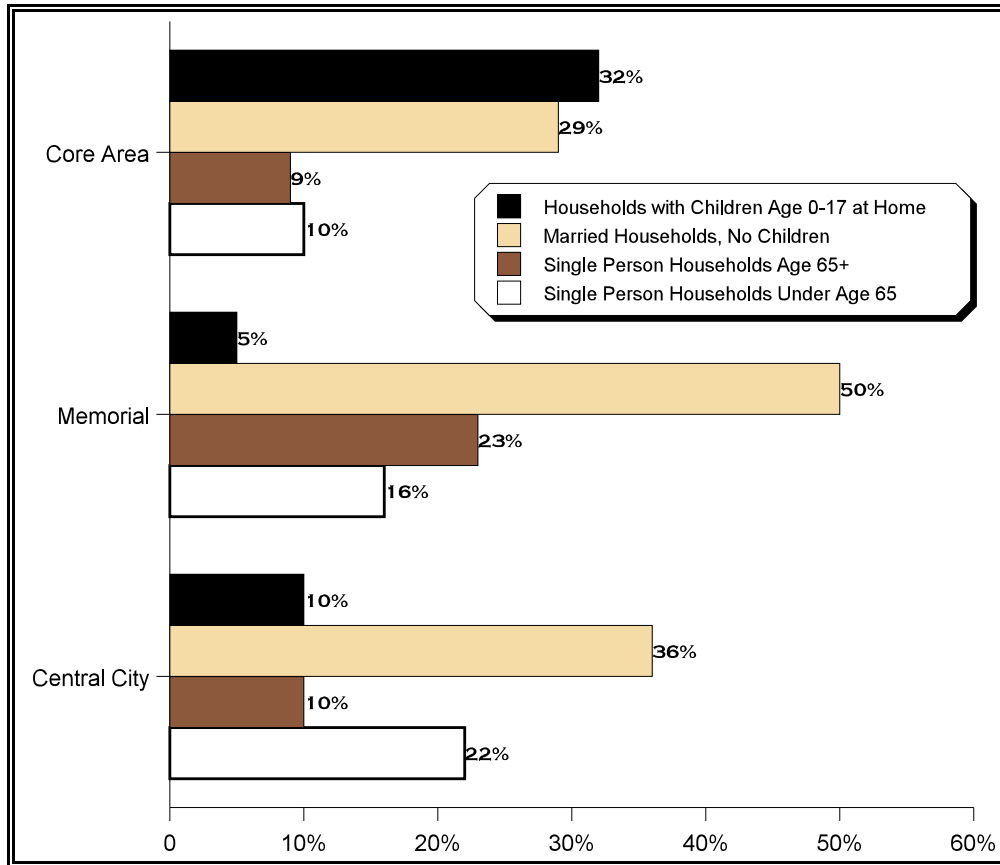
Living Arrangements of Children

- 41% (2,900 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs. The 41% living in **households with working parents** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Minneapolis.
- 4% (400 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home. The 4% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Minneapolis and 5% in St. Louis. The 4% compares to 34% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2013.
- 22% (2,300 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The adult may or may not be the parent of the child. The 22% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Minneapolis.

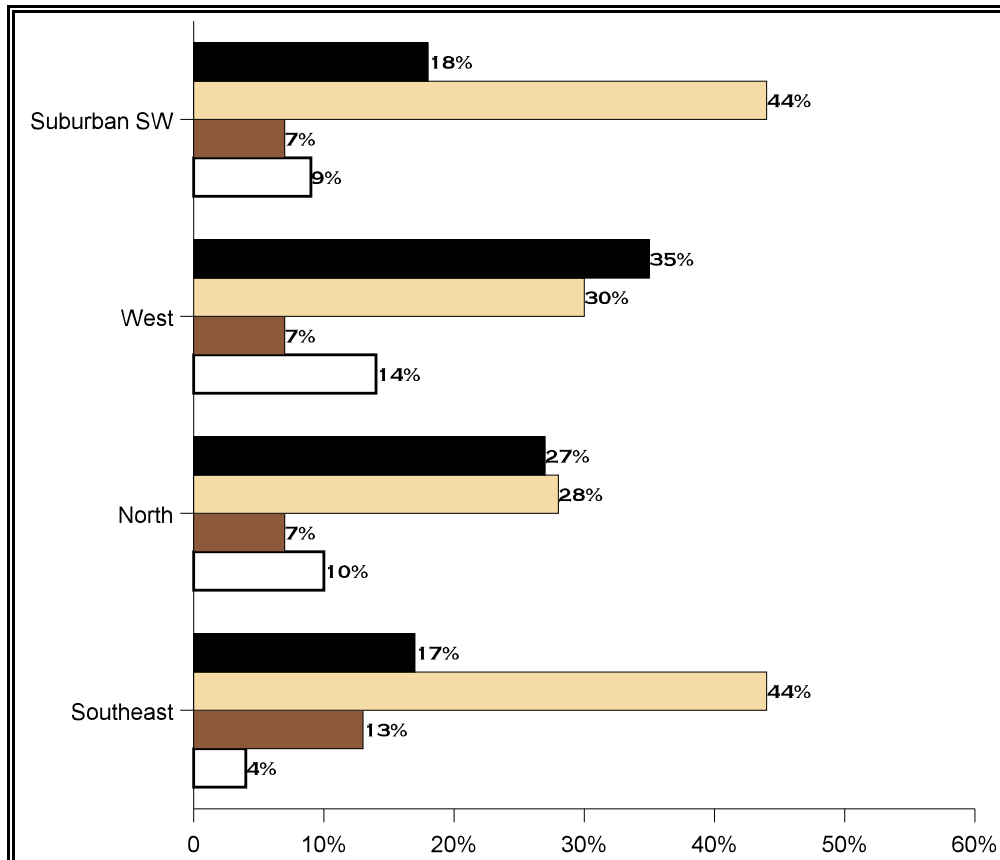
Living Arrangements of the Elderly

- The 17% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Minneapolis, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 19% in St. Louis. The 17% compares to 34% in 1986. The 17% compares to 24% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.
- The 26% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Minneapolis, 32% in Pittsburgh, and 27% in St. Louis.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE



Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area

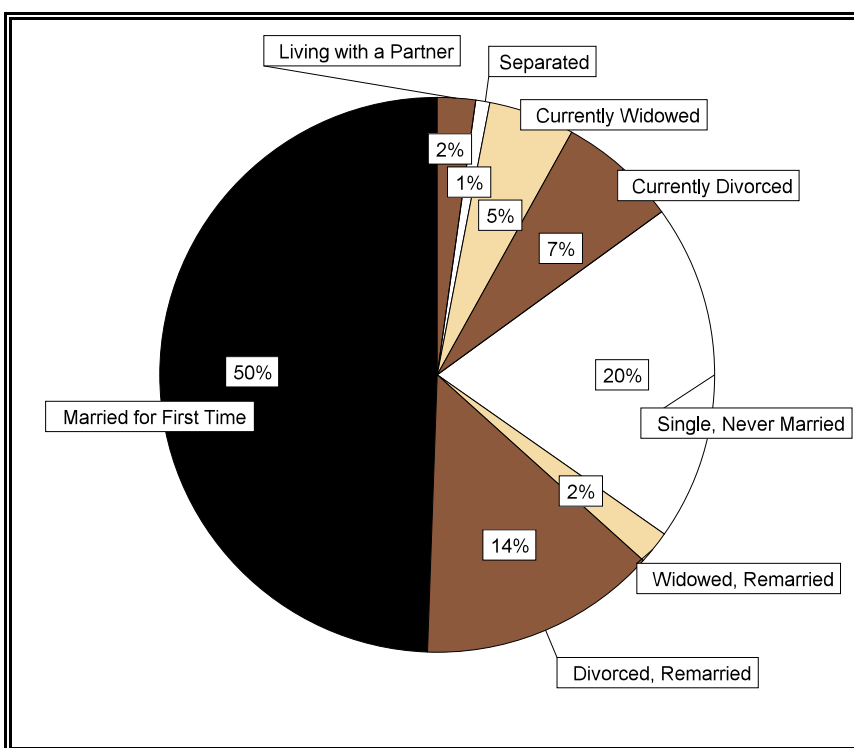


Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area

MARITAL STATUS

About 50% (26,500 adults) of adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Houston are currently married; 20% (10,500 adults) are single, never married; 7% (3,700 adults) are currently divorced; 5% (2,500 adults) are currently widowed; and 1% (500 adults) are separated. 2% (1,100 adults) of adults are living with a partner.

- The 66% **currently married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis, and 59% in both St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The 66% compares to 69% in 1986. The 66% compares to 47% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.



Marital Status of Adults

- The 20% **single, never married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis and 18% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 20% compares to 21% in 1986. The 20% compares to 35% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

- The **divorce rate** of 105 is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 156 in St. Louis, 123 in Pittsburgh, and 103 in Minneapolis. The 105 compares to 213 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 225 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

- The 5% **currently widowed** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Pittsburgh and 8% in both Minneapolis and St. Louis. The 5% compares to 6% in 1986. The 5% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

- 21% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced, 7% *are or have been* widowed, 78% *are or have been* married, and 16% are on their second or higher marriage.

MARITAL STATUS

**TABLE 5
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

| Marital Status | Under 35 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Married for First Time | 19.7% | 62.7% | 65.0% | 54.4% | 49.9% | 52.8% |
| Single, Never Married | 73.8 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Divorced, Remarried | 0.0 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 29.4 | 18.5 | 25.2 |
| Widowed, Remarried | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 4.5 |
| Currently Divorced | 5.3 | 12.4 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Currently Widowed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 8.0 |
| Living with a Partner | 1.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Separated | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 6
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

| Marital Status | Under 35 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Married for First Time | 23.4% | 68.9% | 53.3% | 48.1% | 41.0% | 45.3% |
| Single, Never Married | 71.6 | 16.6 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Divorced, Remarried | 2.3 | 6.8 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 2.2 | 16.1 |
| Widowed, Remarried | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Currently Divorced | 0.6 | 1.7 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Currently Widowed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 13.2 | 40.0 | 23.1 |
| Living with a Partner | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Separated | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

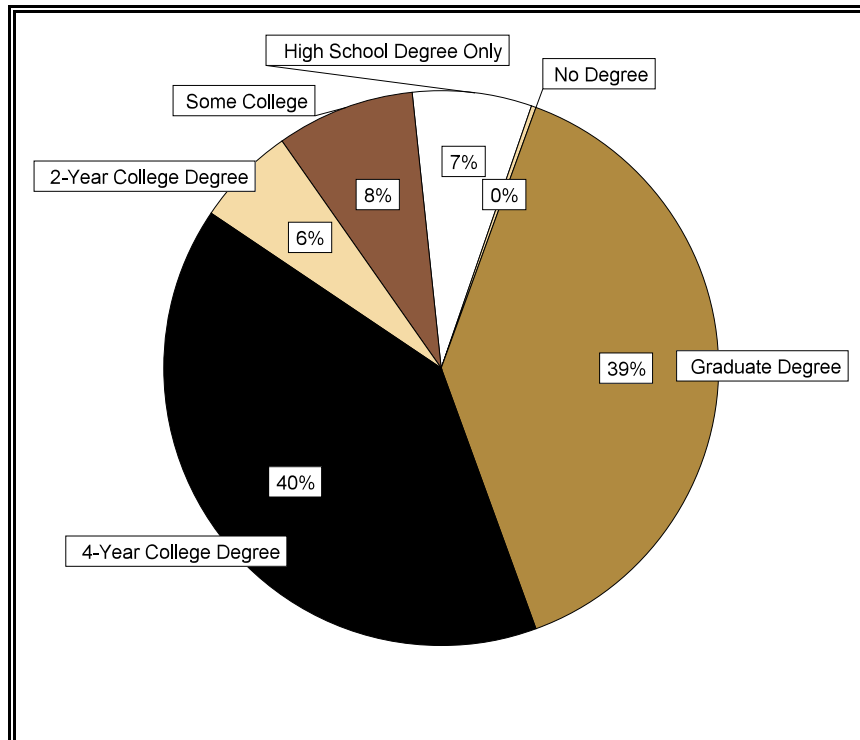
Single Jewish Adults

- 31% (13,400 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households are single. 46% (6,100 adults) of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 12% (1,700 adults) are age 35-49; 18% (2,400 adults) are age 50-64; 10% (1,300 adults) are age 65-74; and 15% (2,000 adults) are age 75 and over.

SECULAR EDUCATION

Only 0.4% (200 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Houston do not have a high school degree. 7% (3,300 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. 8% (3,900 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 6% (2,700 adults) have a two-year college degree. 79% (37,800 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 39% (18,700 adults) with a graduate degree.

- The 79% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and 63% in St. Louis. The 79% compares to 59% in 1986. (The 1986 result is for adults age 18 and over.) The 79% compares to 29% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 29% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.
- The 39% with a **graduate degree** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Pittsburgh, 30% in Minneapolis, and 33% in St. Louis. The 39% compares to 24% 1986. (The 1986 result is for adults age 18 and over.) The 39% compares to 10% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 11% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.
- 20% of adults age 25 and over have a Master's degree; 10%, a doctoral degree; 5%, a medical or dental degree; and 4%, a law degree.



Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over

SECULAR EDUCATION

TABLE 7
SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

| Highest Degree Earned | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Degree or Less | 31.5% | 14.1% | 6.0% | 5.6% | 7.3% | 8.6% | 7.8% |
| Some College/2-Year College Degree | 46.5 | 13.4 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 9.5 |
| 4-Year College Degree | 16.6 | 50.5 | 32.9 | 43.9 | 32.6 | 38.8 | 34.9 |
| Graduate Degree | 5.4 | 22.0 | 52.6 | 38.1 | 53.6 | 38.6 | 47.8 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher | 22.0% | 72.5% | 85.5% | 82.0% | 86.2% | 77.4% | 82.7% |

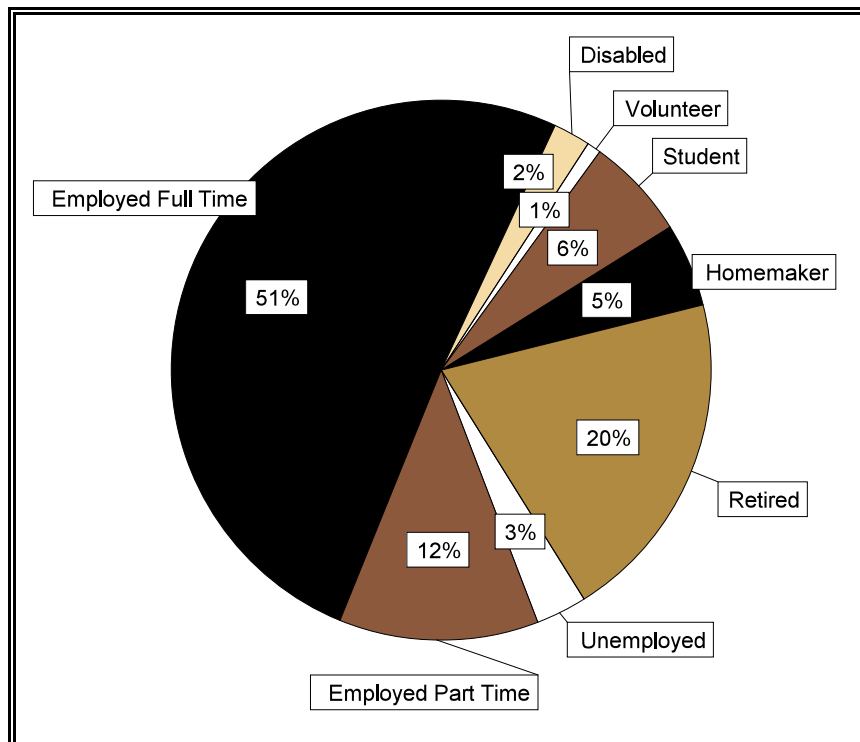
TABLE 8
SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

| Highest Degree Earned | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Degree or Less | 14.7% | 3.5% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 7.6% | 21.9% | 12.7% |
| Some College/2-Year College Degree | 47.5 | 14.5 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 11.7 | 29.9 | 18.3 |
| 4-Year College Degree | 37.8 | 34.6 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 48.1 | 30.9 | 41.9 |
| Graduate Degree | 0.0 | 47.4 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 32.6 | 17.3 | 27.1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher | 37.8% | 82.0% | 77.8% | 78.7% | 80.7% | 48.2% | 69.0% |

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

About 51% (27,200 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Houston are employed full time; 12% (6,400 adults) are employed part time; 3% (1,400 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 20% (10,400 adults) are retired; 5% (2,900 adults) are homemakers; 6% (3,400 adults) are students; 2% (1,000 adults) are disabled; and 1% (900 adults) are full-time volunteers.

- The 51% **employed full time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Louis and 46% in Minneapolis. The 51% compares to 67% 1986.
- The 12% **employed part time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis. The 12% compares to 8% in 1986.
- The 20% **retired** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Pittsburgh, 22% in St. Louis, and 20% in Minneapolis. The 20% compares to 9% in 1986.
- The 4% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Minneapolis and 1% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh. The 4% compares to 4% in 1986. The 4% compares to 8% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 9% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2014. Keep in mind that the data in the 2010-2014 American Community Survey is an “average” for the five year period. By 2016, the national unemployment rate is about 5%.



Employment Status of Adults

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**TABLE 9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES**

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

| Employment Status | Under 35 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|--------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Employed Full Time | 52.0% | 93.6% | 81.5% | 37.8% | 18.7% | 30.6% |
| Employed Part Time | 20.2 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 15.7 |
| Unemployed | 3.2 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Retired | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 46.2 | 57.5 | 50.5 |
| Homemaker | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Student | 22.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Disabled | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 2.0 |
| Volunteer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 10
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES**

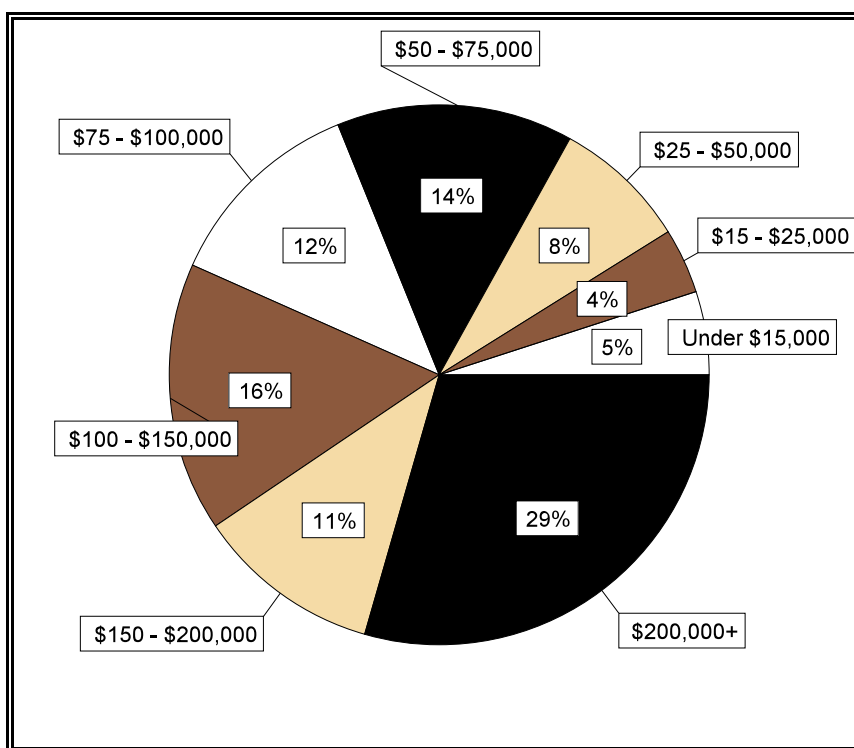
BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

| Employment Status | Under 35 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | 65+ |
|--------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Employed Full Time | 37.0% | 58.7% | 52.3% | 24.6% | 4.2% | 17.2% |
| Employed Part Time | 20.1 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 9.2 |
| Unemployed | 2.1 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Retired | 0.0 | 2.7 | 14.7 | 53.1 | 64.4 | 57.2 |
| Homemaker | 4.9 | 20.9 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.9 |
| Student | 35.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Disabled | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| Volunteer | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 4.0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked their household income before taxes in 2015. 77% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 23% of respondents is unknown.

- The **\$121,000 median household income** is the seventh highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$98,000 in Minneapolis, \$94,000 in Pittsburgh, and \$73,000 in St. Louis. The \$121,000 compares to \$93,000 in 1986. The \$121,000 compares to \$54,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014, and \$56,500 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015. (All data are in 2015 dollars.)

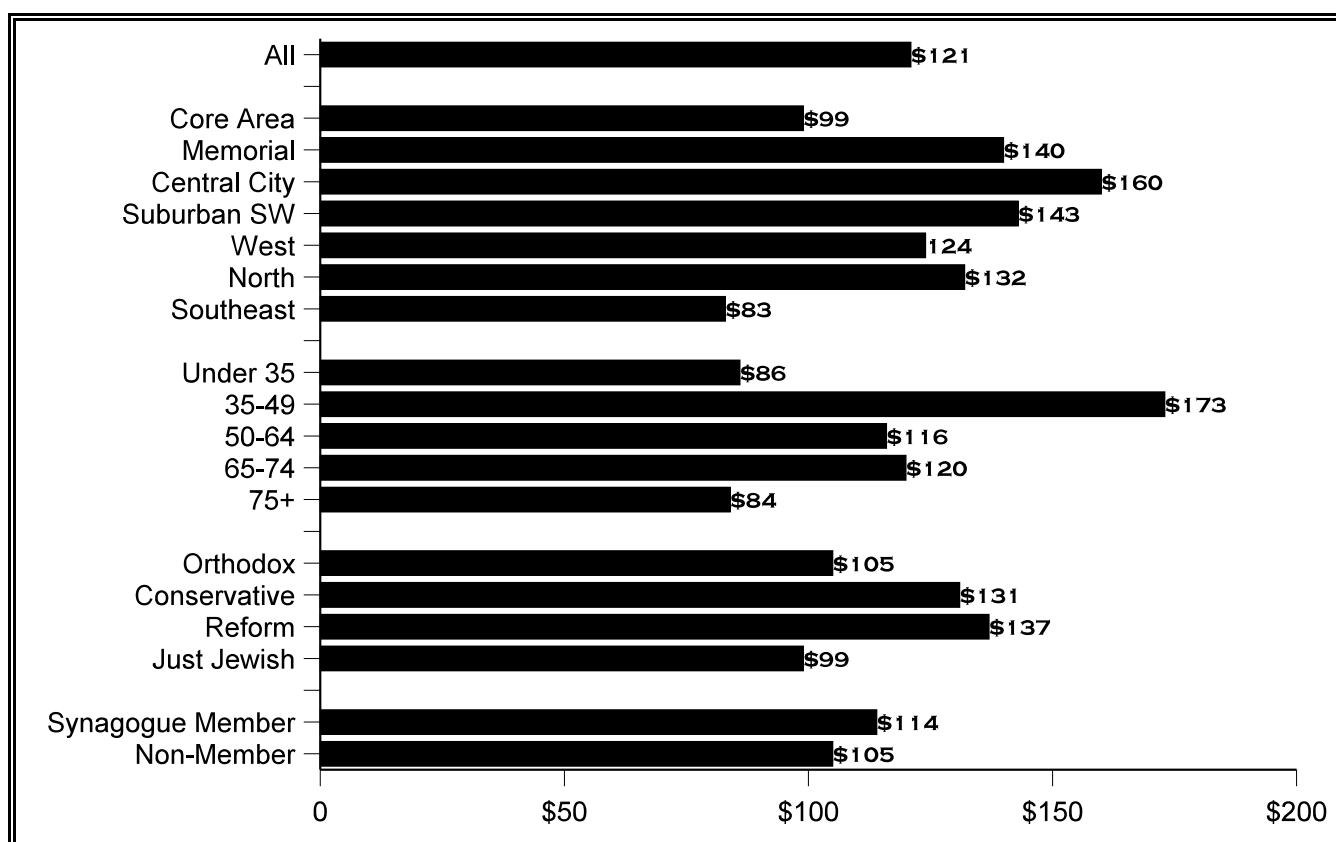


Annual Household Income

- The 57% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 34% in Minneapolis, 33% in St. Louis, and 32% in Pittsburgh. The 57% compares to 25% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014, and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. (Note that these data cannot be adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)
- The 29% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 12% in Minneapolis. The 29% compares to 7% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. (Note that these data cannot be adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)
- The median household income is higher for households with children (\$162,000), non-elderly couple households (\$144,000), elderly couple households (\$134,000), and households with only adult children (\$127,000) than for non-elderly single households (\$63,000) and elderly single households (\$39,000).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- The \$162,000 **median household income of households with children** is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$128,000 in Pittsburgh, \$124,000 in Minneapolis, and \$105,000 in St. Louis. The \$162,000 compares to \$106,000 in 1986. (All data are in 2015 dollars.)
- The \$104,000 **median household income of elderly households** is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$58,000 in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh, and \$46,000 in Minneapolis. The \$104,000 compares to \$75,000 in 1986. (All data are in 2015 dollars.)
- The median household income is much higher for JCC member households (\$148,000) than for JCC non-member households (\$114,000).
- The median household income is lower for households who attended Chabad in the past year (\$114,000) than for households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (\$121,000).
- The median household income for homeowners is \$137,000 compared to \$53,000 for renters.



Median Household Income (in thousands)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Low Income Households

- Households who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2015 may be considered to be *low income households*. 10% (2,500 households) of households are low income households.
- 33% of low income households live in the Core Area, 20% live in the North, and 16% live in the Southeast.
- 49% of low income households own their home.
- 12% of low income households are under age 35, 10% are age 35-49, 23% are age 50-64, 25% are age 65-74, and 30% are age 75 and over. In total, 55% are age 65 and over.
- 47% of low income households are elderly single households, 24% are non-elderly single households, 6% are elderly couple households, 6% are households with only adult children, 1% are households with children, 0% are non-elderly couple households, and 26% are other household structures.
- 51% of Jewish respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 31% identify as Reform, 13% identify as Conservative, and 6% identify as Orthodox.
- 17% of low income households are synagogue members; 12% attended Chabad in the past year; 7% are JCC members; and 10% are Jewish organization members.
- 8% of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 28%, on a general trip; and 64% contain no adult who visited Israel.
- 18% of low income households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 20% were asked but did not donate, and 62% were not asked to donate.
- 82% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 16% donated under \$100, and 3% donated \$100 and over.

Poverty Level Households

- Respondents in households who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2015 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2014, the latest Levels available at the time of the study. (See Table on next page.)
- 3.9% (1,000 households) of households reported a household income that was below the poverty levels. The 3.9% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.4% in Minneapolis.
- The 3.0% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 18% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 16% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

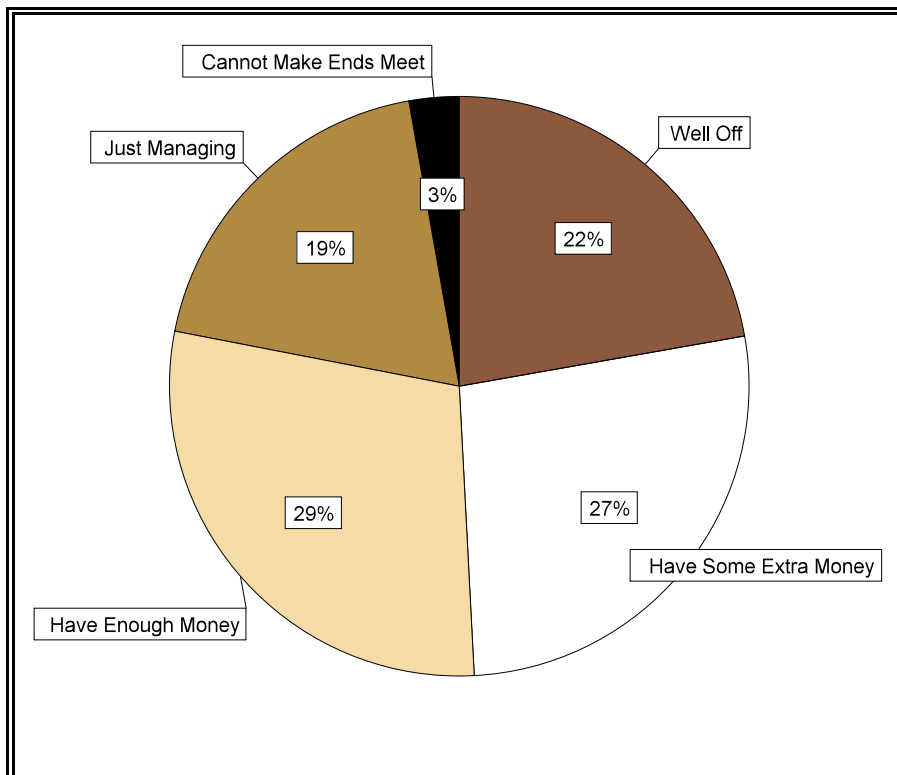
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- 3.5% (375 households) of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9.8% in Minneapolis.

| Poverty Levels | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Household Size | 2014 Poverty Levels |
| 1 | \$11,800 |
| 2 | \$15,000 |
| 3 | \$20,000 |
| 4 | \$24,000 |
| 5 | \$28,400 |

Financial Situation

- 3% of households reported that they cannot make ends meet, 19% are just managing to make ends meet, 29% have enough money, 27% have some extra money, and 22% are well off.
- The 22% who are just managing or cannot make ends meet is the lowest of about 17 comparison Jewish communities.

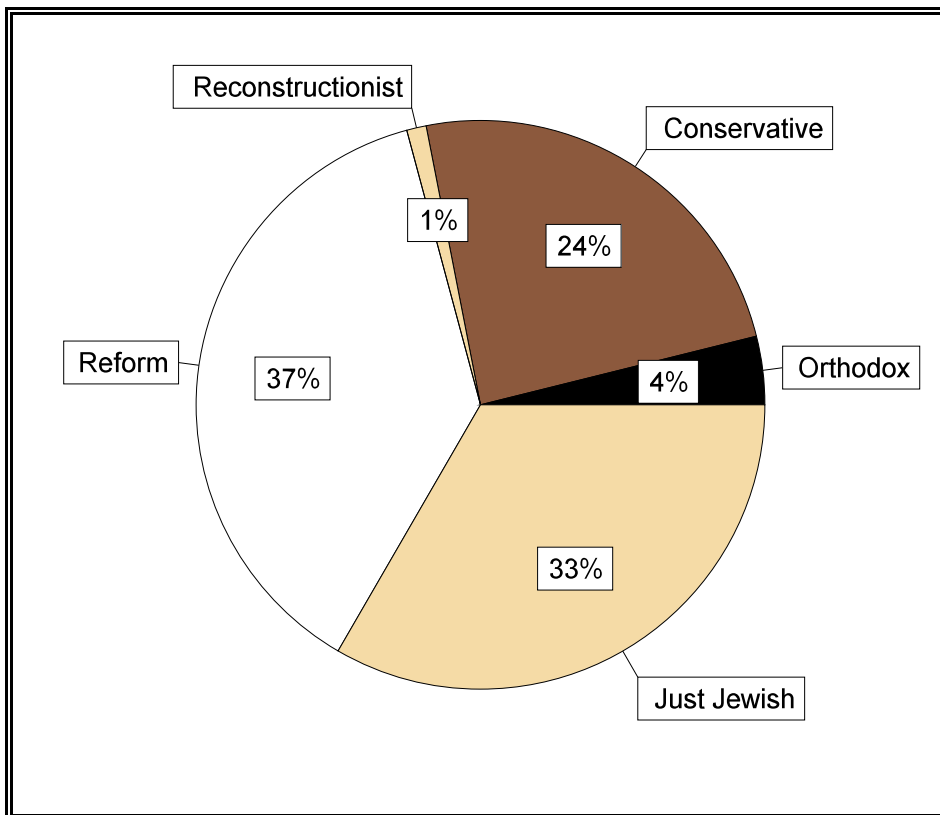


Household Financial Situation

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist, or *Just Jewish*. 4% (1,100 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 24% (6,300 households), Conservative; 1% (200 households), Reconstructionist; 37% (9,700 households), Reform; and 33% (8,700 households), *Just Jewish*.

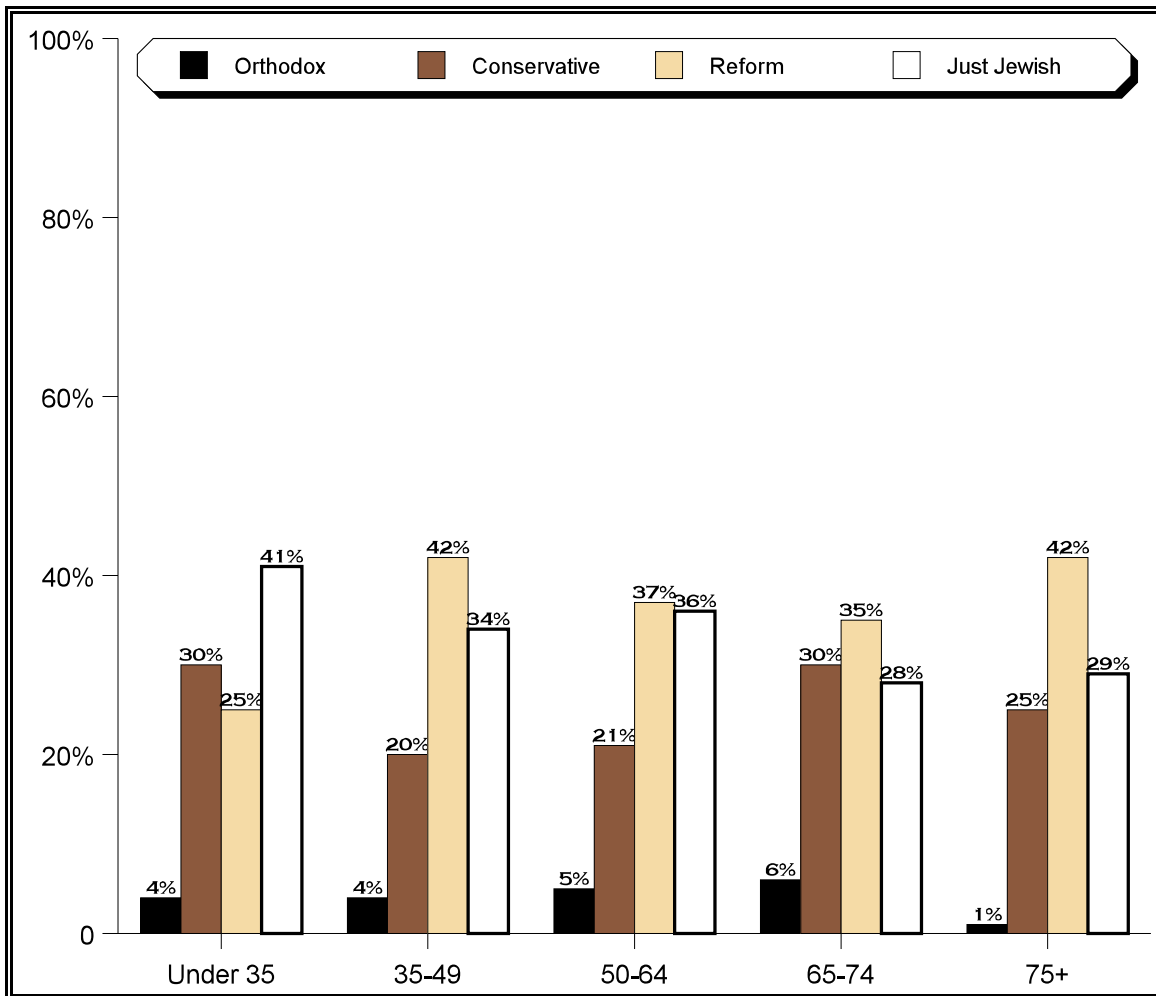
- The 4% **Orthodox** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Pittsburgh, 6% in St. Louis, and 2% in Minneapolis. The 4% compares to 5% in 1986.
- The 24% **Conservative** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Pittsburgh, 31% in Minneapolis, and 19% in St. Louis. The 24% compares to 29% 1986.
- The 37% **Reform** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in St. Louis, 41% in Pittsburgh, and 32% in Minneapolis. The 37% compares to 47% in 1986.
- The 33% **Just Jewish** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Minneapolis, 28% in St. Louis, and 18% in Pittsburgh. The 33% compares to 17% in 1986.



Jewish Identification (Jewish Respondents)

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

- The percentage of respondents identifying as Orthodox shows no relationship with age. The percentage identifying as Just Jewish is higher for the non-elderly.
- The percentage of respondents who are **Orthodox** is highest in the Core Area (8%). The percentage who are **Conservative** is highest in the Suburban Southwest (36%). The percentage who are Reform is highest in Memorial (55%) and the North (47%). The percentage who are **Just Jewish** is highest in the Southeast (58%) and the West (51%).
- Overall, 33% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in non-elderly single households (51%), households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (56%), intermarried households (46%), synagogue non-member households (52%), households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (54%), households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (44%), households in which no adult visited Israel (43%), and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%).



Jewish Identification by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

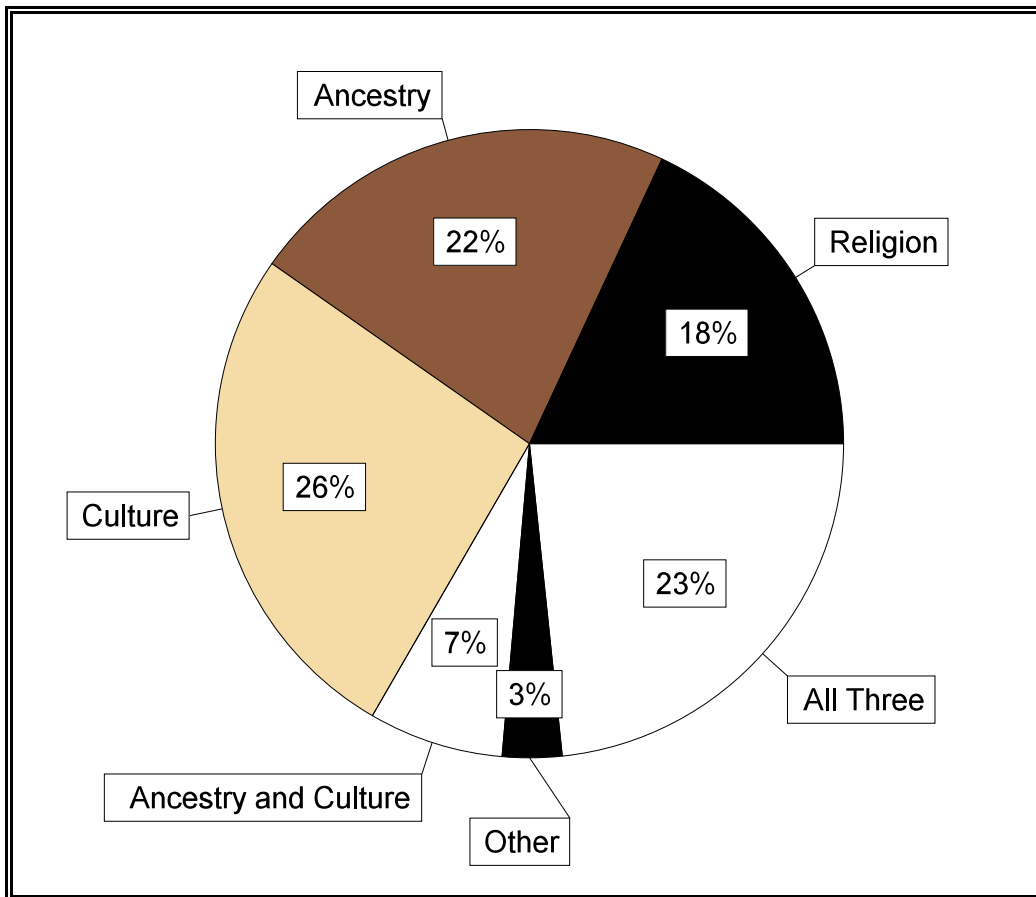
ATTITUDES ABOUT JEWISH IDENTITY

Several attitudinal questions about Jewish identity which were queried in the recently-released Pew Research Center's *Portrait of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org) were asked of Jewish respondents in Houston for comparative purposes.

- 18% of Jewish respondents in Houston feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 22%, ancestry; 26%, culture; 1%, religion and ancestry; 2%, religion and culture; 7%, ancestry and culture; and 23%, all three. Cumulatively, 45% of respondents included religion in their responses; 54%, ancestry, and 58%, culture. The 18% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion compares to 15% in the Pew study. The 23% who responded that all three responses reflect what being Jewish is mostly a matter of compares to 23% in the Pew study.

- 97% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I am proud to be Jewish." The 97% compares to 94% in the Pew study.

- 83% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people." The 83% compares to 75% in the Pew study.



Being Jewish Is Mostly a Matter of: (Jewish Respondents)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

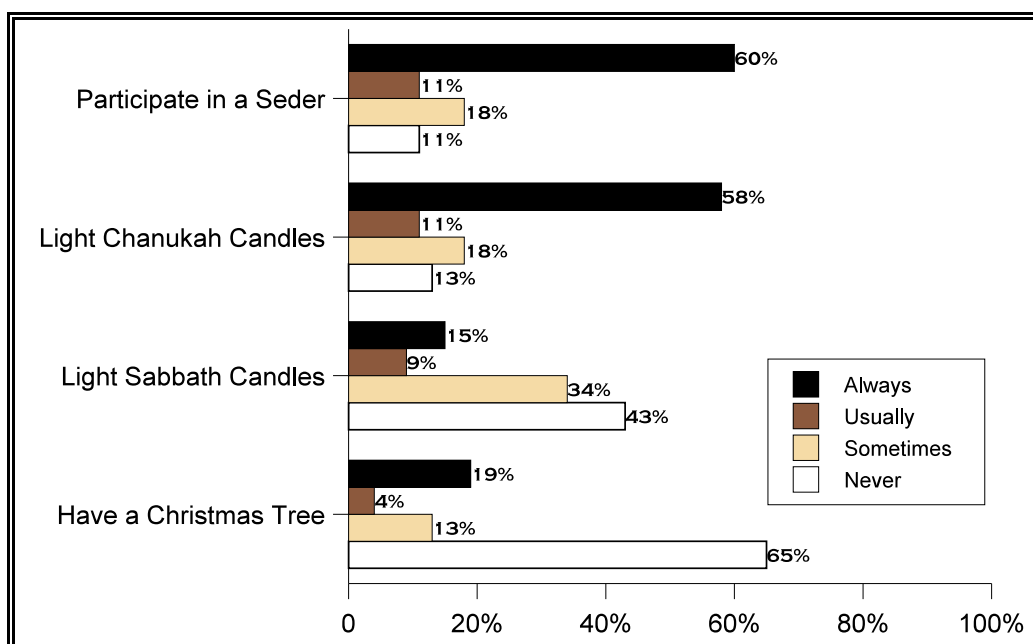
Overall, 79% of Jewish households in Houston contain a member who observes *at least one* of the following religious practices: always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home. The 79% who **practice** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Minneapolis, 83% in Pittsburgh, and 72% in St. Louis.

- 90% of households are involved in Jewish activity in that they either ❶ observe one or more of the religious practices mentioned above, or ❷ are members of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or Jewish organization, or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. The 90% **overall involvement** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in Minneapolis, 91% in Pittsburgh, and 83% in St. Louis.

- Among the comparison Jewish communities, Houston has an average percentage for all the Jewish religious practices noted above.

- Houston has the second highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (35%). Having a Christmas tree in the home is a more common practice among younger households, households with children, the Just Jewish, and intermarried households. Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 15% always/ usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.

- About 7,300 persons live in Jewish households who keep a kosher home, and about 3,700 persons in Jewish households keep kosher in and out of the home (assuming that all persons in households in which the respondent keeps kosher in and out of the home also keep kosher in and out of the home).



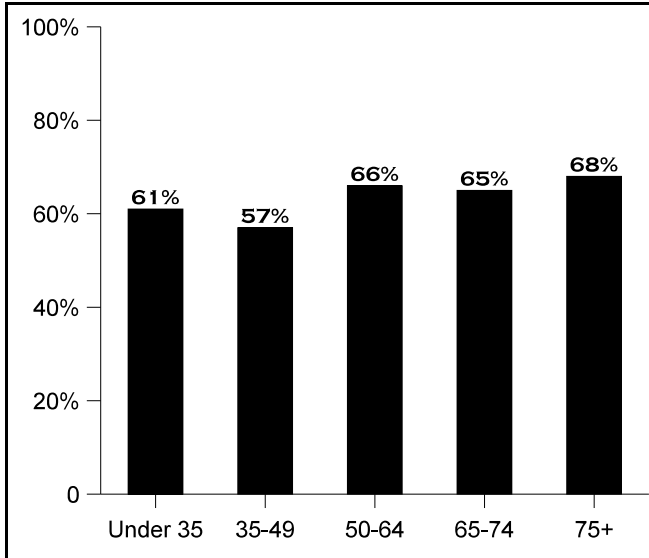
Religious Practices

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

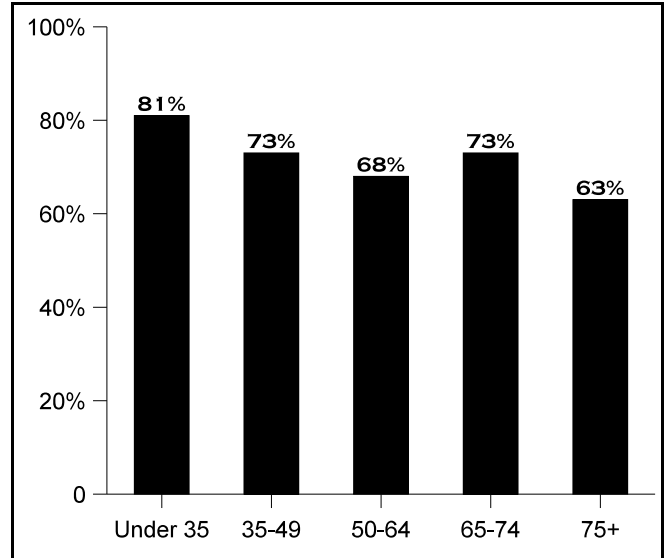
**TABLE 11
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

| Community | Year | Percentage Yes | | Percentage <i>Always/Usually</i> | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Mezuzah on Front Door | Kosher Home | Passover Seder | Chanukah Candles | Sabbath Candles | Xmas Tree |
| HOUSTON | 2016 | 63% | 12% | 71% | 69% | 24% | 22% |
| Houston | 1986 | 59% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 65% | 13% | 78% | 78% | 26% | 16% |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | NA | 19% | 75% | 70% | 25% | NA |
| St. Louis | 2014 | NA | 13% | 60% | 58% | 17% | NA |
| Atlanta | 2006 | NA | 13% | 62% | 74% | 23% | NA |
| Atlantic County | 2004 | 77% | 10% | 78% | 77% | 14% | 15% |
| Broward | 2016 | 78% | 12% | 78% | 77% | 22% | 15% |
| Cincinnati | 2008 | NA | 19% | 76% | 76% | 29% | NA |
| Cleveland | 2011 | NA | 20% | 70% | 69% | 23% | NA |
| Denver | 2007 | NA | 13% | 57% | 66% | 19% | NA |
| Detroit | 2005 | 77% | 22% | 82% | 77% | 29% | 11% |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | 64% | 10% | 63% | 68% | 24% | 17% |
| Las Vegas | 2005 | 55% | 5% | 50% | 64% | 11% | 21% |
| Lehigh Valley | 2007 | 68% | 11% | 70% | 73% | 22% | 21% |
| Miami | 2014 | 80% | 20% | 81% | 76% | 32% | 8% |
| Middlesex | 2008 | 83% | 23% | 83% | 84% | 25% | 7% |
| New Haven | 2010 | 65% | 15% | 76% | 75% | 20% | 19% |
| New York | 2011 | NA | 32% | 69% | 68% | 33% | NA |
| Portland (ME) | 2007 | 50% | 3% | 60% | 70% | 13% | 36% |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | 67% | 16% | 73% | 76% | 21% | 22% |
| S Palm Beach | 2005 | 87% | 14% | 80% | 77% | 22% | 5% |
| San Antonio | 2007 | 68% | 10% | 69% | 70% | 20% | 18% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 67% | 14% | 76% | 76% | 25% | 18% |
| Tucson | 2002 | 58% | 11% | 61% | 68% | 17% | 18% |
| W Palm Beach | 2005 | 83% | 9% | 79% | 76% | 17% | 10% |
| Washington (DC) | 2003 | 55% | 12% | 77% | 70% | 19% | 18% |

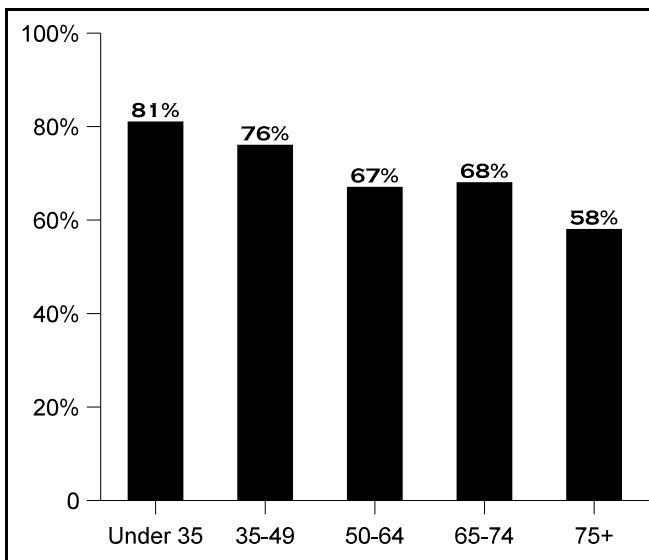
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



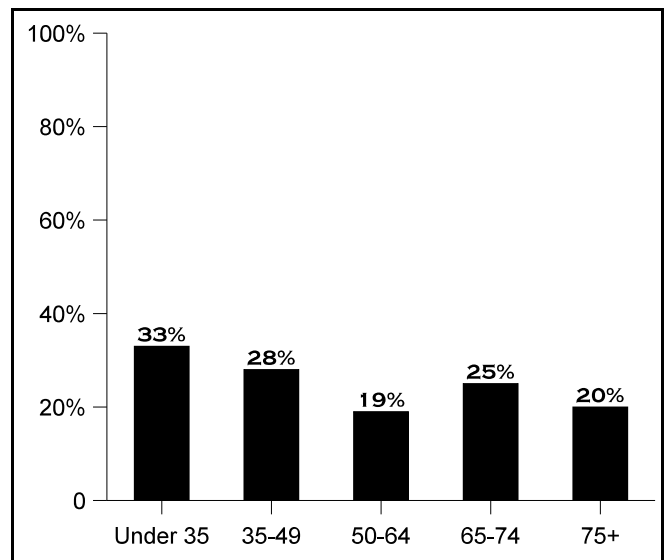
Mezuzah on Front Door



**Participate in a Seder
(Always + Usually)**



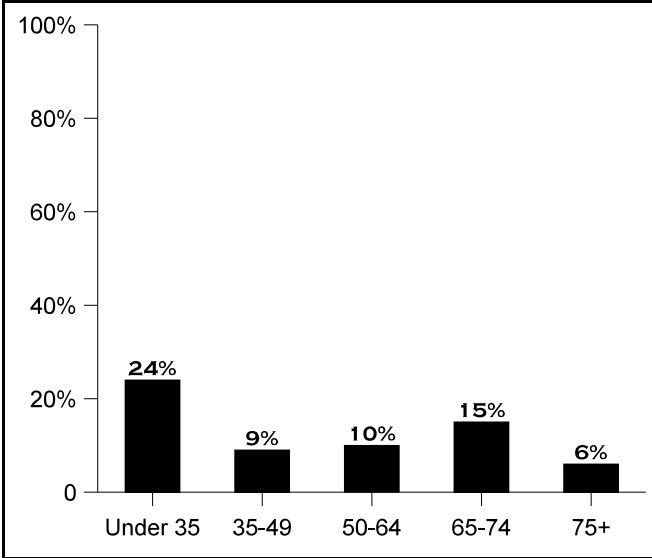
**Light Chanukah Candles
(Always + Usually)**



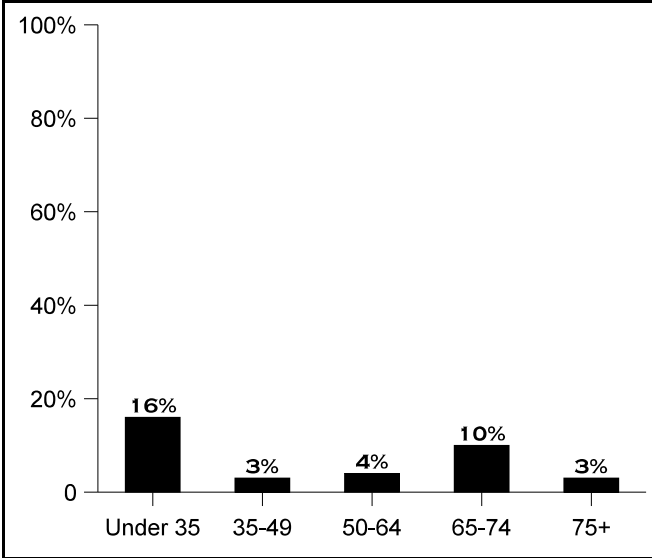
**Light Sabbath Candles
(Always + Usually)**

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

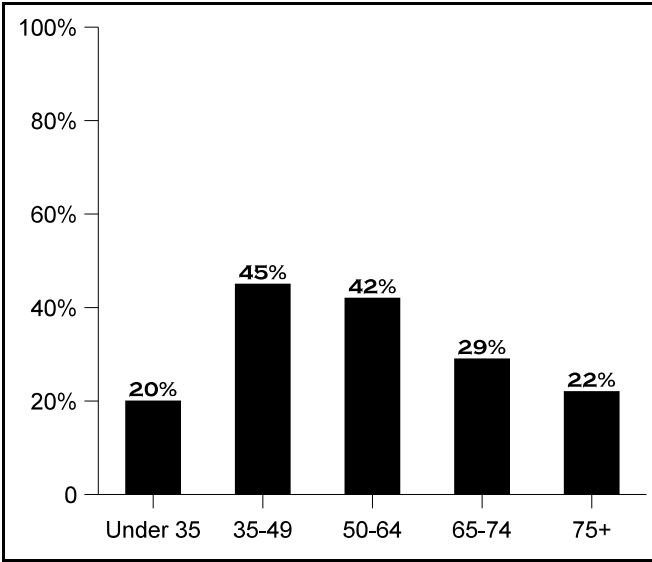
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



Keep a Kosher Home



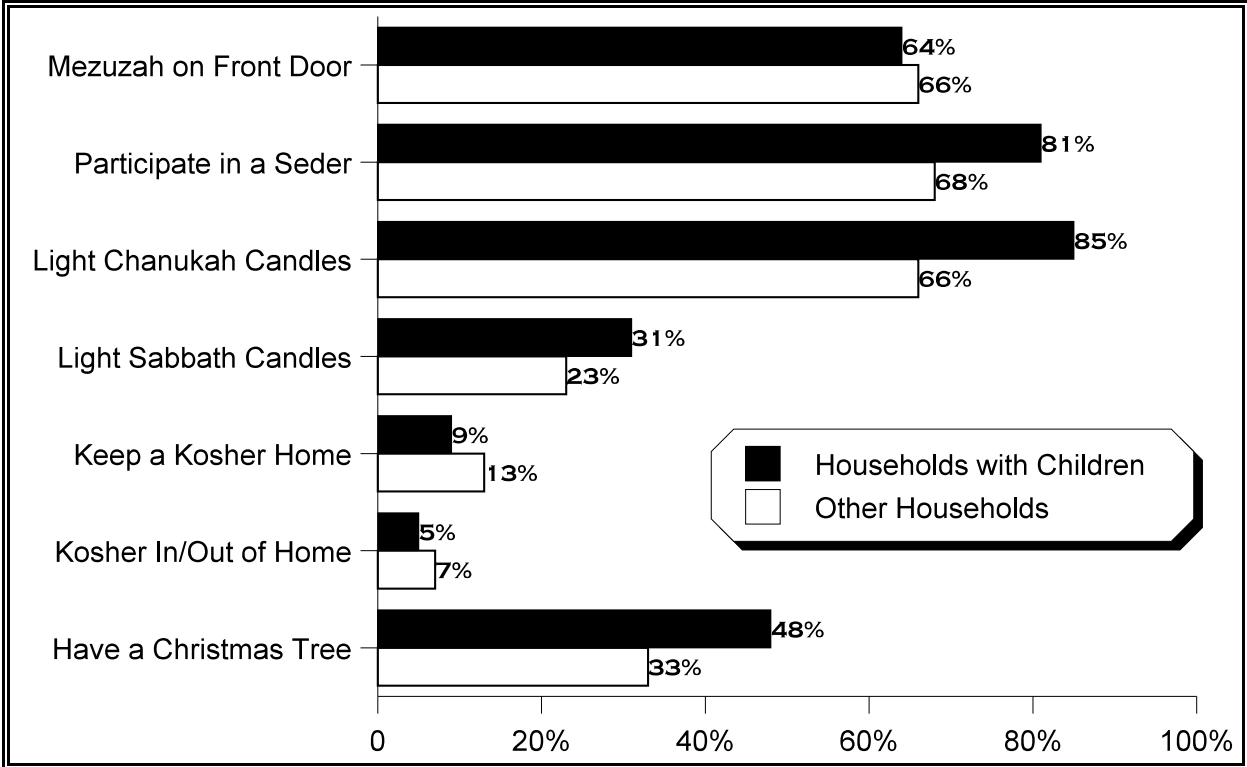
Kosher In/Out of Home (Respondents)



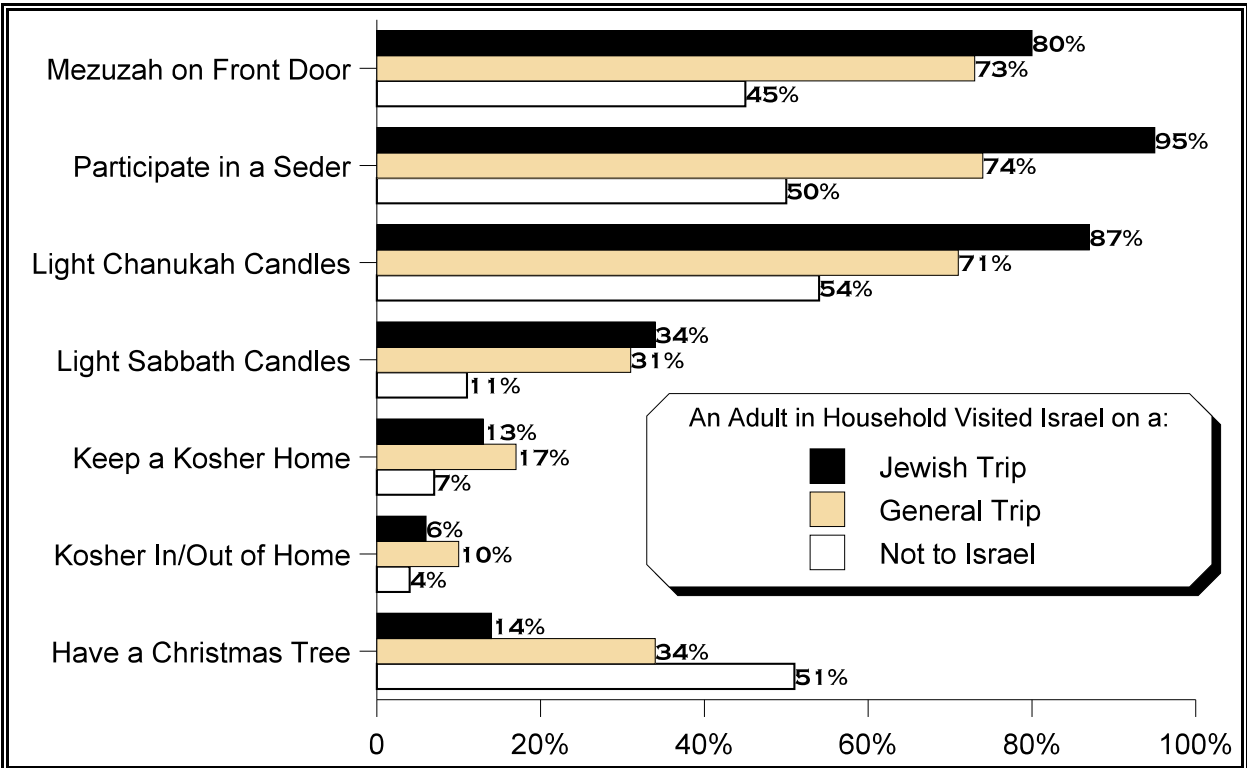
Have a Christmas Tree
(Always + Usually + Sometimes)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD – CONTINUED

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



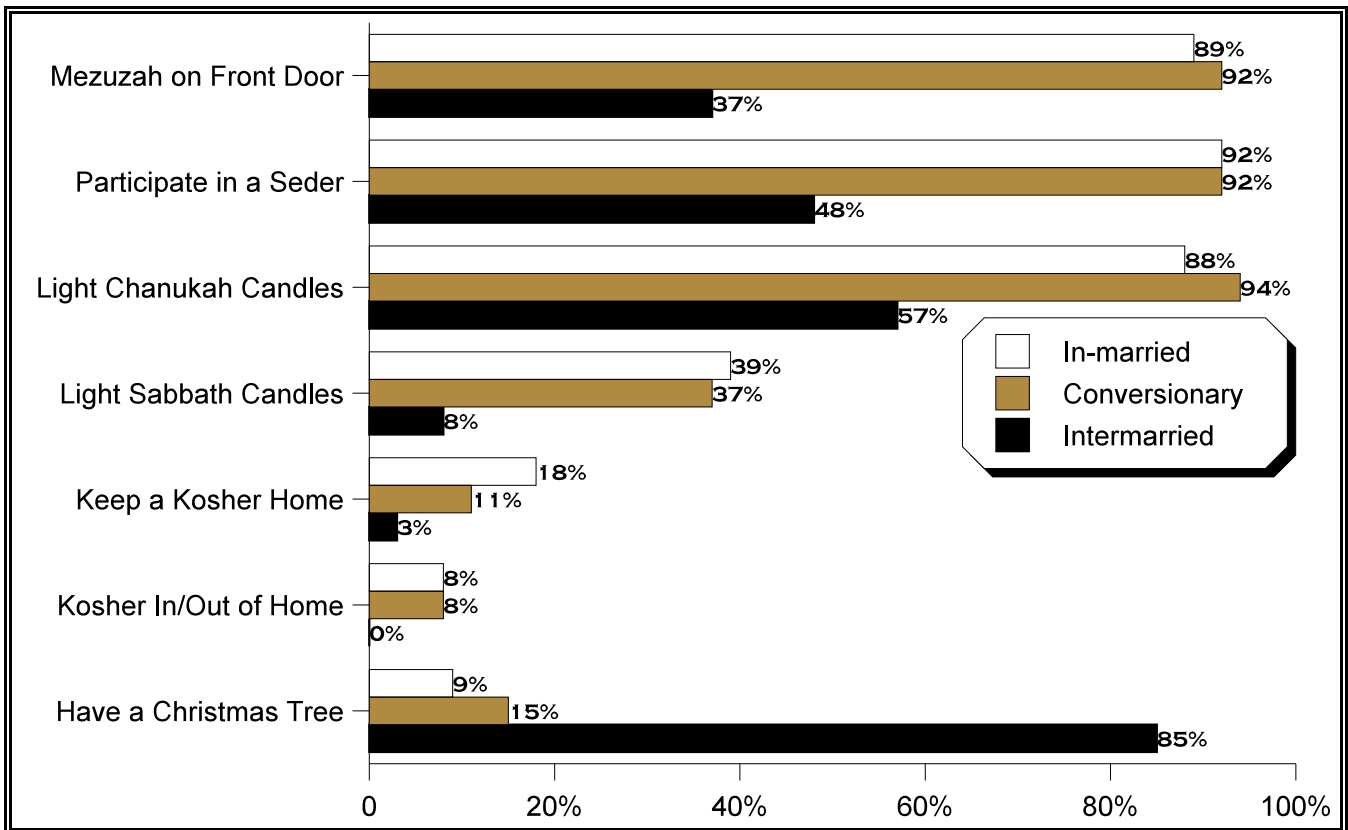
Religious Practices in Households with Children (Always + Usually or Yes)



Religious Practices by Trips to Israel (Always + Usually or Yes)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

• Intermarried households are much less likely to observe Jewish religious practices than are in-married households. Conversionary in-married households are *much* closer in practice to in-married households than to intermarried households. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.)

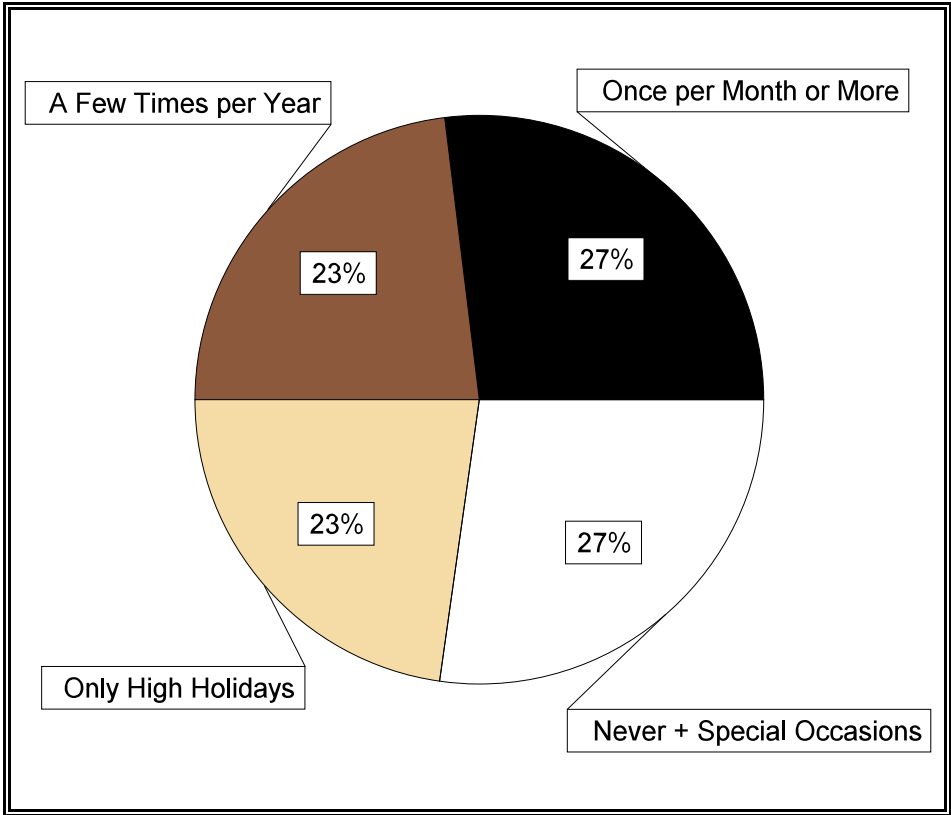


Religious Practices by Type of Marriage (Always + Usually or Yes)

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

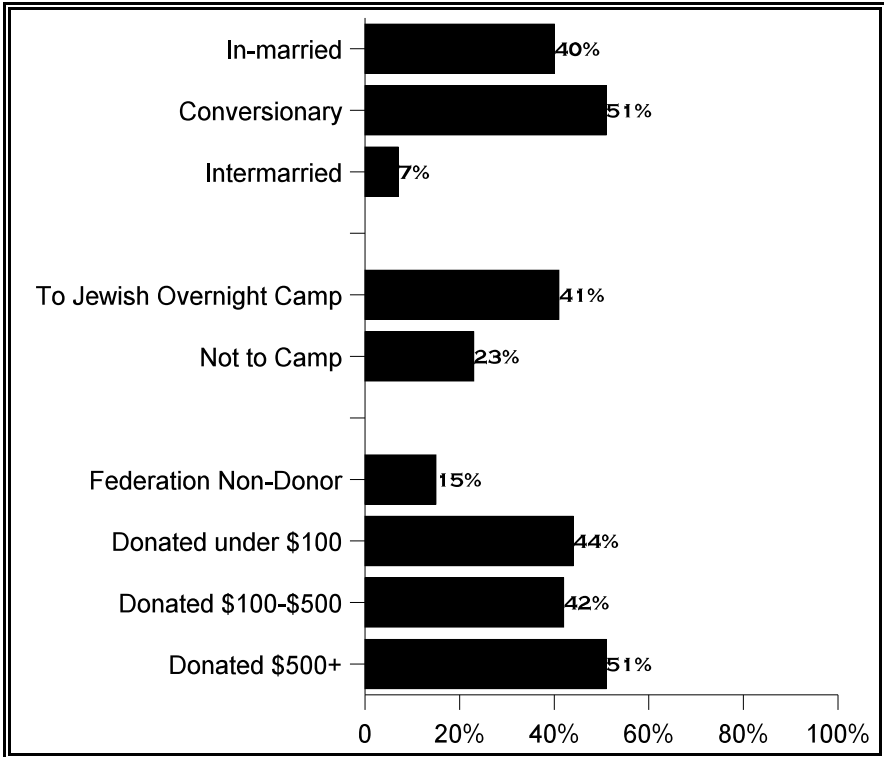
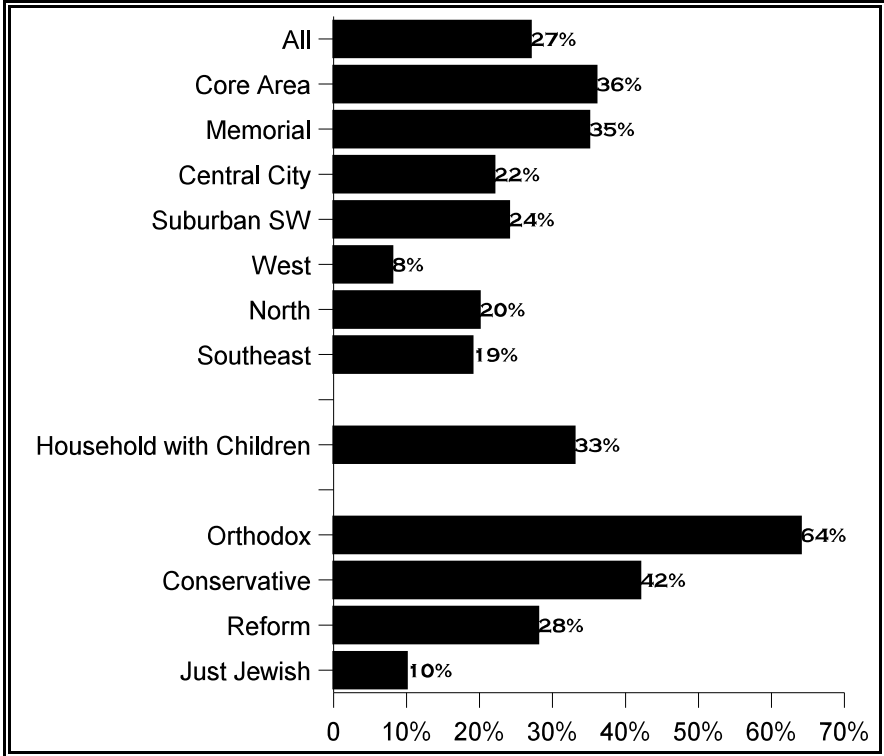
Overall, 27% of Jewish respondents in Houston never attend synagogue services (or only attend for *special occasions*, such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah). The 27% who **never attend services** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Louis and 23% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis.

- The 27% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Pittsburgh, 29% in St. Louis, and 22% in Minneapolis.
- 54% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend services at least once per year (other than for special occasions).
- 52% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services once per month or more, compared to only 8% of respondents in synagogue non-member households.
- Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (41%) and respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (28%) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (15%).



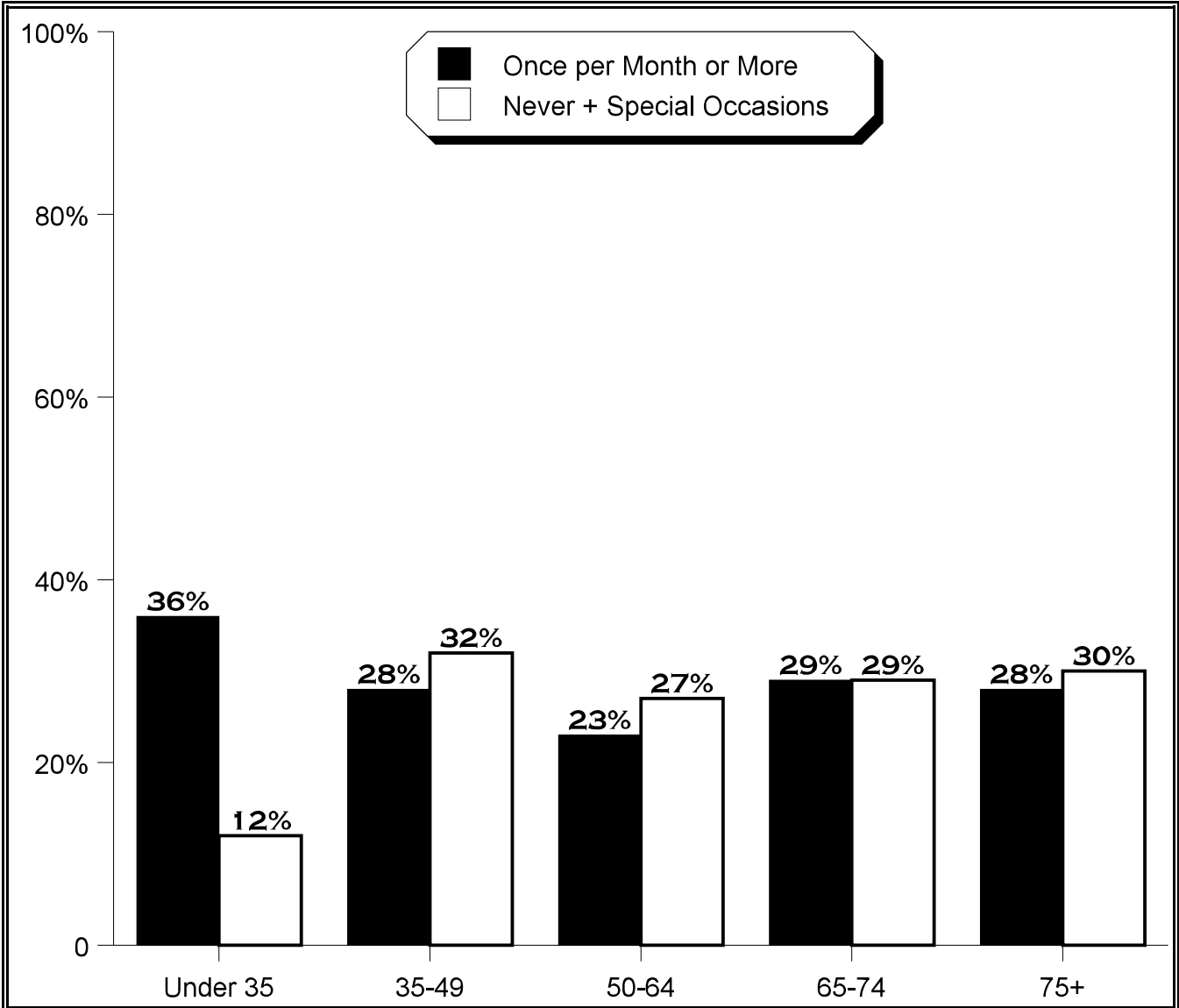
Synagogue Attendance (Jewish Respondents)

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE
BY VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS (Jewish Respondents)**

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

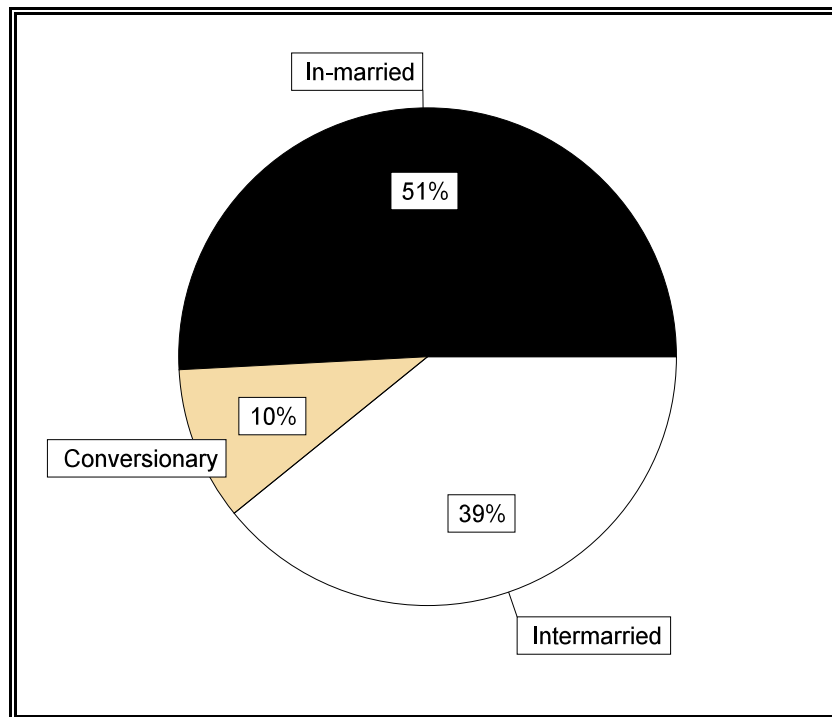


Synagogue Attendance by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

MARRIAGE TYPES

Intermarriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in most American Jewish communities. As a result, intermarriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of “Jewishness” for intermarried and in-married couples are compared in this and other community studies, intermarriage is affecting Jewish continuity.

- Intermarriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is intermarried. In this illustration, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine). In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.
- The Houston Jewish community contains 17,000 married couples. 51% (8,600 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 10% (1,700 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 39% (6,700 married couples) involve intermarriages. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.) The individual intermarriage rate is 25%.
- 80% of persons in Jewish households consider themselves Jewish. The 80% who consider themselves to be Jewish about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Minneapolis, 78% in Pittsburgh, and 68% in St. Louis. The 80% compares to 79% in 1986.



Types of Marriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)

MARRIAGE TYPES

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities

- The 39% **couples intermarriage rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Louis, 36% in Pittsburgh, and 33% in Minneapolis. The 39% compares to 30% in 1986. The 39% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's 2013 *A Portrait of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org).
- The 20% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Louis, 59% in Pittsburgh, and 52% in Minneapolis.
- The 50% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in St. Louis, 48% in Pittsburgh, and 43% in Minneapolis.
- The 43% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in St. Louis, 33% in Pittsburgh, and 26% in Minneapolis.
- The 16% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in St. Louis, 20% in Minneapolis, and 12% in Pittsburgh.
- The 20% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Pittsburgh, 9% in St. Louis, and 7% in Minneapolis.

Geographic/Demographic Profile

- 65% of married couples in the Southeast, 62% in the North, and 59% in the West are intermarried, compared to 42% in the Central City, 38% in the Suburban Southwest, 24% in the Core Area, and 18% in Memorial.
- 45% of married couples in households with children, 43% of non-elderly couple households, and 38% of households with only adult children are intermarried, compared to 30% of elderly couple households.
- The percentage of married couples who are intermarried shows no consistent relationship with household income.

Religious Profile

- 62% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish are intermarried, compared to 37% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Reform, 22% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Conservative, and 6% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Orthodox.

MARRIAGE TYPES

TABLE 12
INTERMARRIAGE (COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

| Community | Year | % | Community | Year | % |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Portland (ME) | 2007 | 61% | Chicago | 2010 | 33% |
| East Bay | 2011 | 61% | Minneapolis | 2004 | 33% |
| Seattle | 2000 | 55% | Wilmington | 1995 | 33% |
| San Francisco | 2004 | 55% | Westport | 2000 | 33% |
| Denver | 2007 | 53% | Orlando | 1993 | 32% |
| Columbus | 2013 | 52% | Rochester | 1999 | 30% |
| Atlanta | 2006 | 50% | Houston | 1986 | 30% |
| St. Louis | 2014 | 48% | Howard County | 2010 | 29% |
| Las Vegas | 2005 | 48% | St. Petersburg | 1994 | 29% |
| Charlotte | 1997 | 47% | Milwaukee | 1996 | 28% |
| York | 1999 | 46% | Philadelphia | 2009 | 28% |
| Tucson | 2002 | 46% | Martin-St. Lucie | 1999 | 27% |
| Boston | 2005 | 46% | Atlantic County | 2004 | 26% |
| San Diego | 2003 | 44% | Buffalo | 1995 | 26% |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | 44% | Broward | 2016 | 23% |
| Tidewater | 2001 | 43% | Hartford | 2000 | 23% |
| Washington | 2003 | 41% | Los Angeles | 1997 | 23% |
| Phoenix | 2002 | 40% | New York | 2011 | 22% |
| HOUSTON | 2016 | 39% | Baltimore | 2010 | 20% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 39% | Sarasota | 2001 | 20% |
| Cleveland | 2011 | 38% | Palm Springs | 1998 | 19% |
| San Antonio | 2007 | 37% | Bergen | 2001 | 17% |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | 36% | Monmouth | 1997 | 17% |
| Lehigh Valley | 2007 | 36% | Miami | 2014 | 16% |
| Cincinnati | 2008 | 34% | Detroit | 2005 | 16% |
| Richmond | 1994 | 34% | W Palm Beach | 2005 | 16% |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | 34% | Middlesex | 2008 | 14% |
| New Haven | 2010 | 34% | S Palm Beach | 2005 | 9% |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | 33% | Pew National | 2013 | 61% |

MARRIAGE TYPES

Membership Profile

- 12% of married couples in synagogue member households are intermarried, compared to 63% of married couples in synagogue non-member households. 10% of married couples in households who participated in Chabad in the past year are intermarried, compared to 47% of married couples in households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year. 15% of married couples in JCC member households are intermarried, compared to 46% of married couples in JCC non-member households. 7% of married couples in Jewish organization member households are intermarried, compared to 50% of married couples in Jewish organization non-member households.

Experiential Profile

- 15% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child and 35% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child are intermarried, compared to 47% of married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend or work at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 25% to 40%.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent was not active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 23% to 49%.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel while in college, by 20% to 41%.

- 13% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 34% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 66% of married couples in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Philanthropic Profile

- 10% of married couples in households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 49% of married couples in households who declined to donate when asked and 64% of married couples in households not asked to donate.

- 63% of married couples in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 12% of married couples in households who donated under \$100, 10% of married couples in households who donated \$100-\$500, and 8% of married couples in households who donated \$500 and over.

MARRIAGE TYPES

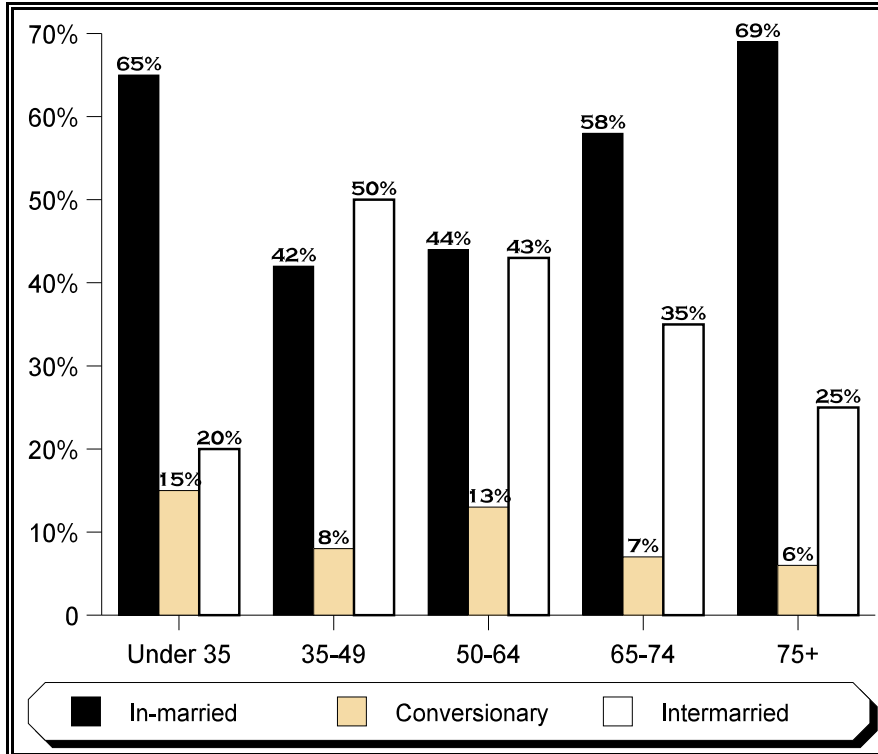
Conversion and Jews-by-Choice

- The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between Jewish persons and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples and intermarried couples).
- The 20% **couples conversion rate** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh and 20% in Minneapolis. The 20% compares to 30% in 1986.
- 6.2% (3,100 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any person who was not born Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion).
- The 6.2% Jews-by-Choice is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.8% in Minneapolis.

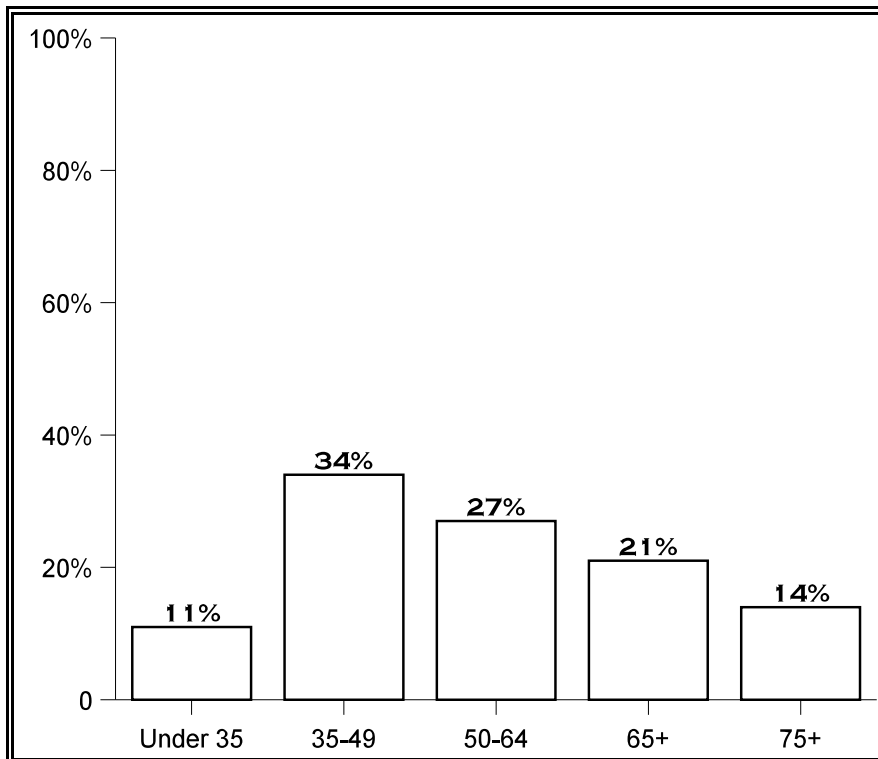
Religion of Children in Jewish Households

- 32% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish. The 32% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Pittsburgh, 30% in Minneapolis, and 27% in St. Louis
- Another 16% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised part Jewish. 52% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised non-Jewish.
- 67% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 14%, in conversionary in-married households; and 19%, in intermarried households.
- The 19% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in St. Louis, 22% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in Minneapolis.

MARRIAGE TYPES



Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household
(Couples Inter marriage Rate)



Individual Inter marriage Rate
by Age of Head of Household (Married Jewish Persons)

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

According to the Telephone Survey, 44% (11,500 households) of households are synagogue members. The 44% **synagogue membership** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Minneapolis, 53% in Pittsburgh, and 46% in St. Louis. The 44% compares to 51% in 1986.

- According to the Synagogue Survey, 37% (9,600 households) of households are members of a synagogue. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 7 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies for reasons explained in the *Main Report*.

- Synagogue membership is 49% of households with children. The 49% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Pittsburgh, 53% in Minneapolis, and 49% in St. Louis. The 49% compares to 58% in 1986.

- Synagogue membership is 66% of in-married households and 79% of conversionary in-married households, compared to only 15% of intermarried households. The 15% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh, 26% in St. Louis, and 21% in Minneapolis. The 15% compares to 37% in 1986.

- According to the Synagogue Survey, 18% of synagogue member households are members of an Orthodox synagogue (including 9% in Chabad); 29%, a Conservative synagogue; 0%, a Reconstructionist synagogue; 50%, a Reform synagogue; and 2%, other synagogues.

- The 18% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in St. Louis and 6% in Minneapolis. Much of the increase is due to the popularity of Chabad. The 18% increased from 9% in 2005.

- The 29% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Minneapolis and 23% in St. Louis. The 29% decreased from 34% in 2005.

- The 50% membership in **Reform** synagogues is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Louis and 46% in Minneapolis. The 50% decreased from 56% in 2005.

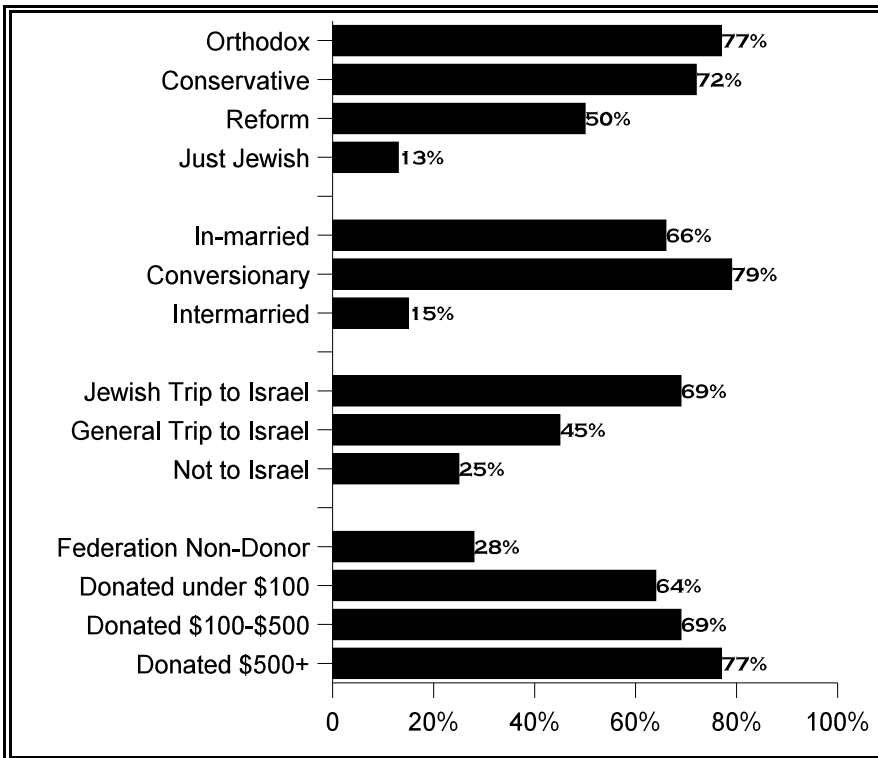
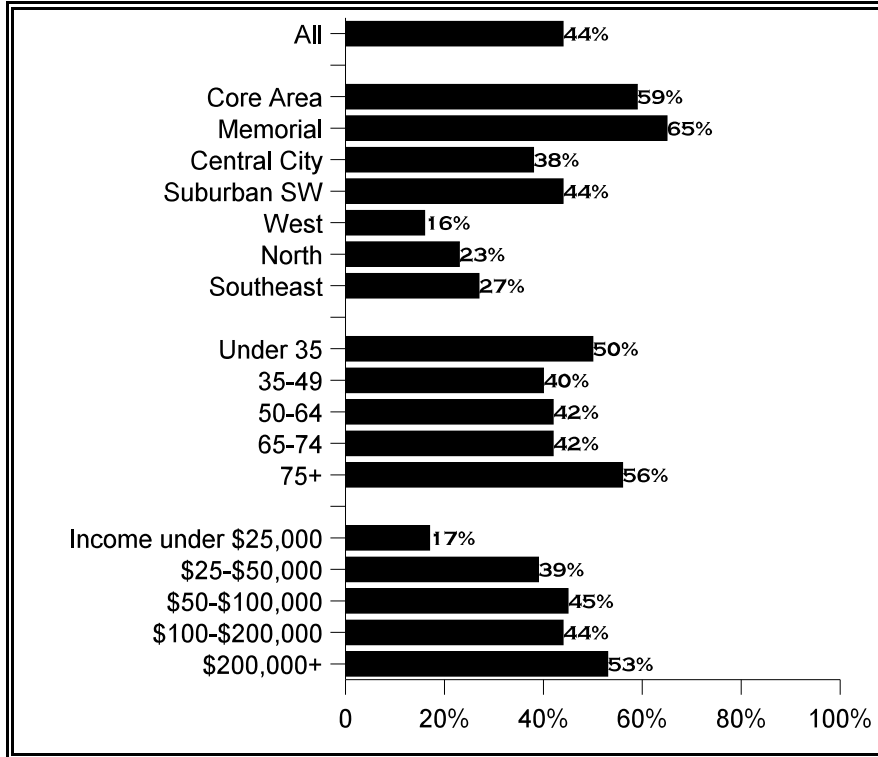
Synagogue Participation

- 66% (17,300 households) of Jewish households in Houston participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year.

Jewish Organization Membership

▣ 24% of Jewish households in Houston are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or the JCC.

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP



SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

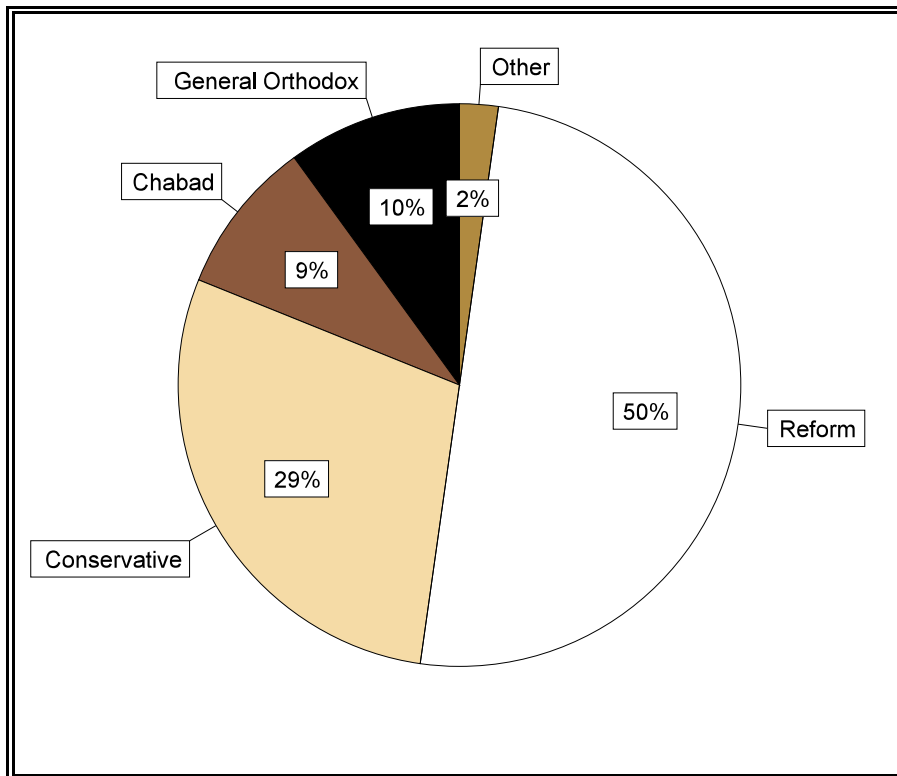
**TABLE 13
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

| Community | Year | % | Community | Year | % |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------|-----|
| Cincinnati | 2008 | 60% | Middlesex | 2008 | 44% |
| Tidewater | 2001 | 58% | Atlantic County | 2004 | 44% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 56% | New Haven | 2010 | 43% |
| Essex-Morris | 1998 | 56% | Rhode Island | 2002 | 43% |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 54% | Cleveland | 2011 | 42% |
| Rochester | 1999 | 54% | St. Petersburg | 1994 | 40% |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | 53% | Columbus | 2013 | 38% |
| Hartford | 2000 | 53% | Boston | 2005 | 38% |
| San Antonio | 2007 | 52% | Washington | 2003 | 37% |
| Lehigh Valley | 2007 | 51% | Miami | 2014 | 36% |
| Houston | 1986 | 51% | Chicago | 2010 | 36% |
| Detroit | 2005 | 50% | Martin-St. Lucie | 1999 | 36% |
| Bergen | 2001 | 50% | Philadelphia | 2009 | 35% |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | 49% | Broward | 2016 | 34% |
| Charlotte | 1997 | 49% | Los Angeles | 1997 | 34% |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | 49% | Orlando | 1993 | 34% |
| Howard County | 2010 | 48% | Portland (ME) | 2007 | 33% |
| Palm Springs | 1998 | 48% | Atlanta | 2006 | 33% |
| Monmouth | 1997 | 48% | S Palm Beach | 2005 | 33% |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | 48% | Denver | 2007 | 32% |
| St. Louis | 2014 | 46% | Tucson | 2002 | 32% |
| Baltimore | 2010 | 46% | W Palm Beach | 2005 | 30% |
| Westport | 2000 | 46% | San Diego | 2003 | 29% |
| Wilmington | 1995 | 46% | Phoenix | 2002 | 29% |
| Sarasota | 2001 | 45% | San Francisco | 2004 | 22% |
| York | 1999 | 45% | East Bay | 2011 | 21% |
| Richmond | 1994 | 45% | Seattle | 2000 | 21% |
| HOUSTON | 2016 | 44% | Las Vegas | 2005 | 14% |
| New York | 2011 | 44% | | | |

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 2005-2015, According to the Synagogue Survey

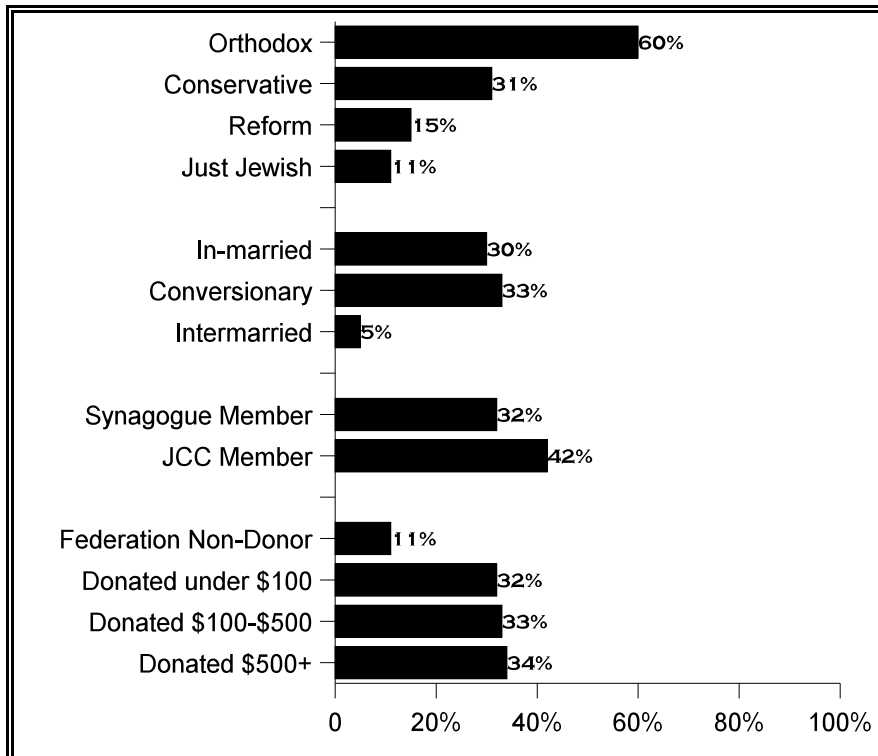
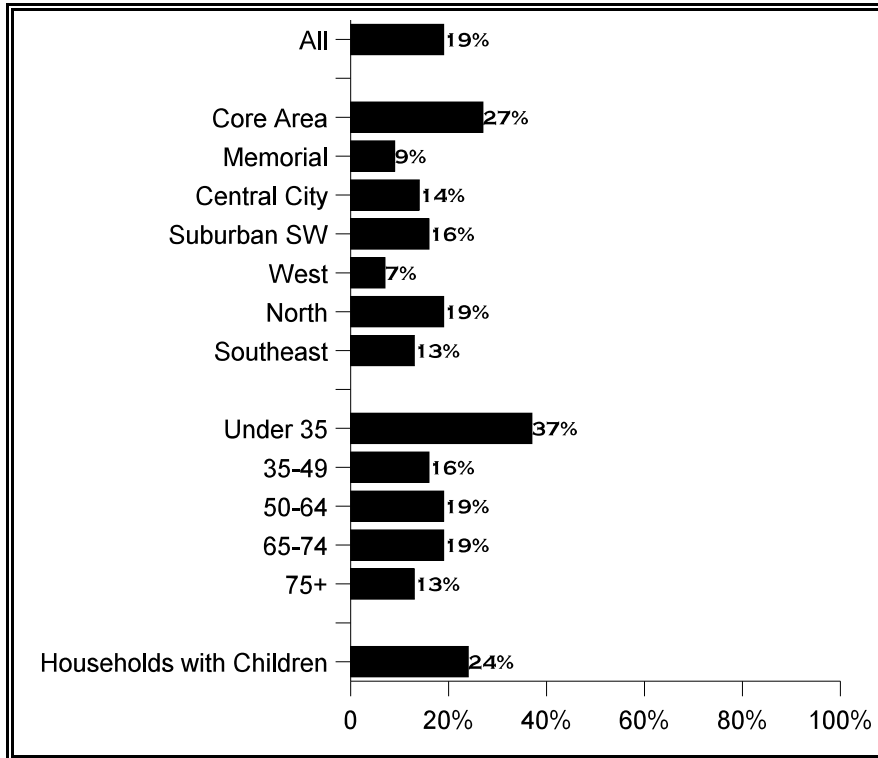
- From 2005-2015, synagogue membership increased from 8,595 households in 2005 to 9,605 households in 2015. From 2005 to 2015, synagogue membership increased by 12%.
- From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Orthodox** synagogues increased from 798 households in 2005 to 1,774 households in 2015. From 2005 to 2015, Orthodox synagogue membership increased by 122%.
- Within the Orthodox membership category, Chabad synagogues increased from 280 households in 2005 to 860 households in 2015 (207%). Other Orthodox synagogues increased from 518 households in 2005 to 914 households in 2015 (76%).
- In 2005, 3% of synagogue member households were members of **Chabad**. This increased to 9% in 2015.
- In 2005, 35% of Orthodox synagogue member households were members of Chabad. This increased to 47% in 2015.
- From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Conservative** synagogues located in Houston changed from 2,885 households in 2005 to 2,810 households in 2015.
- From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Reform** synagogues located in Houston changed from 4,826 households in 2005 to 4,789 households in 2015.



Synagogue Membership

CHABAD ATTENDANCE

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 19% (5,000 households) of Jewish households in Houston attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.



Chabad Attendance in the Past Year

JCC MEMBERSHIP

According to the Telephone Survey, 19% (4,900 households) of Jewish households in Houston reported membership in the Jewish Community Center (JCC).

- According to the JCC Survey, 2,339 Jewish households (9%) are members of the JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is 10 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. See the *Main Report* for an explanation.

- The 19% **local JCC membership** is above average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 26% in St. Louis, 23% in Pittsburgh, and 17% in Minneapolis. The 19% compares to 24% in 1986.

- The 24% **local JCC membership of households with children** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in St. Louis, 27% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in Minneapolis. The 24% compares to 32% in 1986.

- The 8% **local JCC membership of intermarried households** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 27% in St. Louis, 13% in Pittsburgh, and 3% in Minneapolis.

- 37% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The 37% who reported **distance from home** is the second highest among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Minneapolis. ● The 31% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 39% in Minneapolis. ● The 13% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in Minneapolis. ● The 4% who reported **lack of time** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Minneapolis. ● The 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 7% in Minneapolis.

- 14% of Jewish households are members of both a synagogue and the JCC; 30% are synagogue members but are not JCC members 5% are JCC members but are not synagogue members; and 51% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

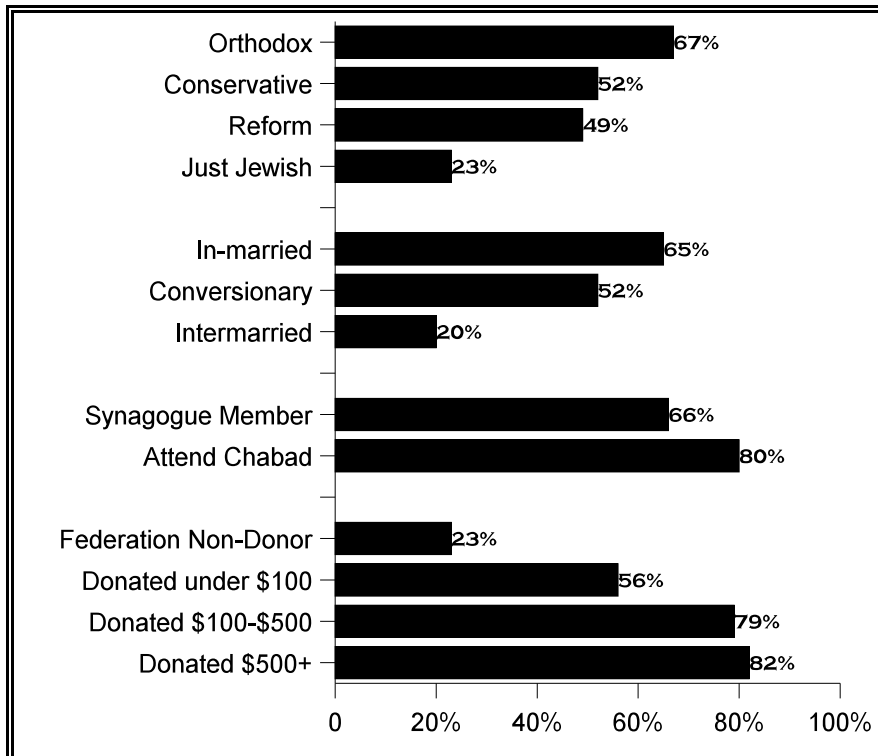
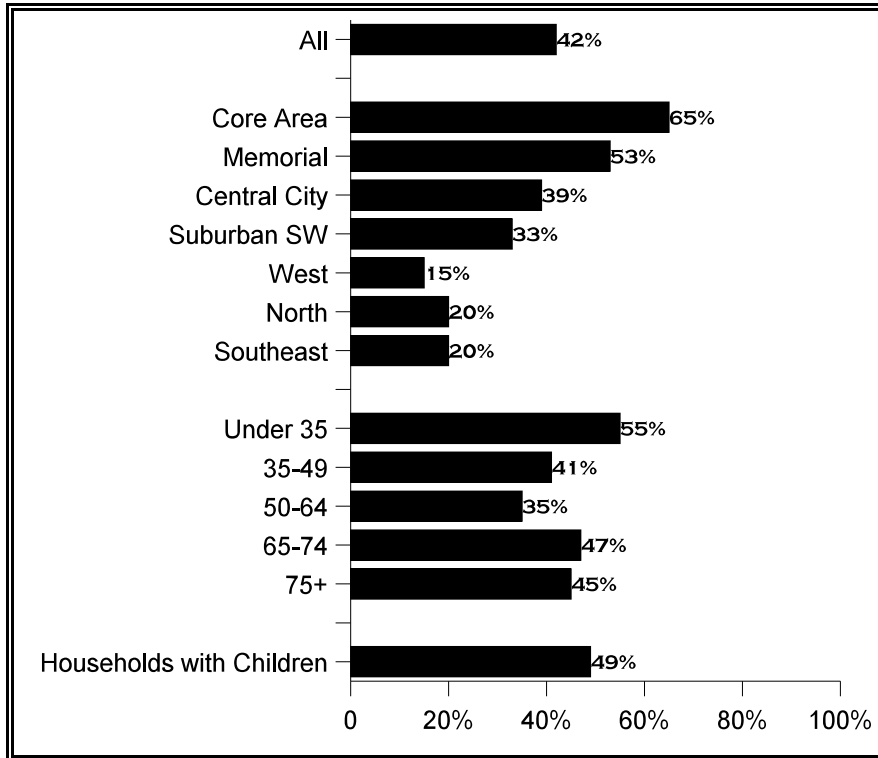
The 5% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 6% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh and 4% in Minneapolis. The 5% compares to 5% in 1986.

JCC Participation

- 42% of households **participated in or attended a program** at the JCC in the past year. The 42% is well above average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 51% in St. Louis and 40% in Minneapolis.

JCC PARTICIPATION

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 42% (11,000 households) of Jewish households in Houston attended activities at or sponsored by the JCC in the past year.

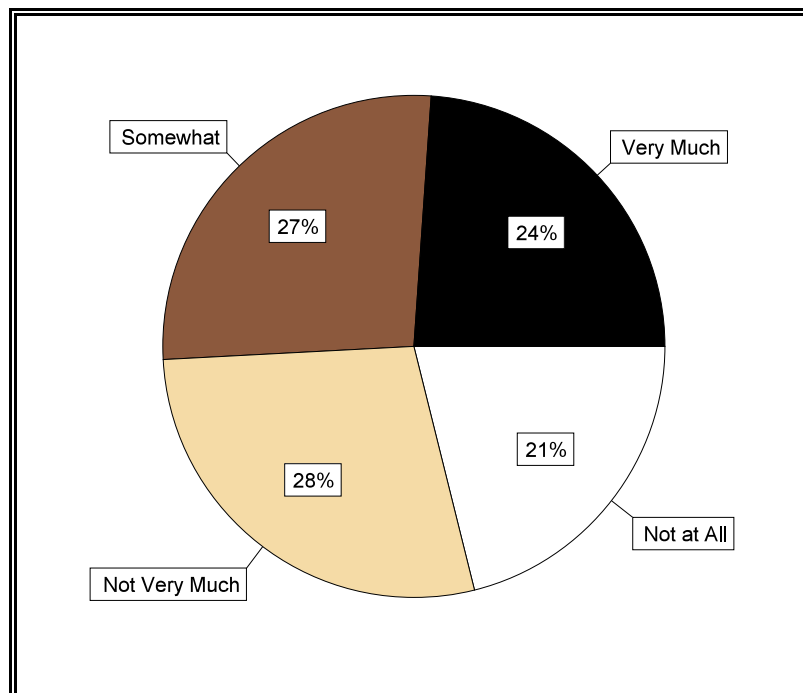


JCC Participation in the Past Year

FEEL A PART OF THE HOUSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked: “How much do you feel like you are a part of the Jewish community of Houston? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?”

- The 51% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Pittsburgh.
- The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Houston Jewish community is much higher in Memorial (74%), the Core Area (66%), the Central City (52%), and the Suburban Southwest (47%) than in the West (37%), the Southeast (33%), and the North (21%).
- The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Houston Jewish community is 58% of respondents under age 35, 42% of respondents age 35-49, 47% of respondents age 50-64, and 58% of respondents age 65 and over.
- 76% of respondents in in-married households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Houston Jewish community, compared to 67% of respondents in conversionary in-married households and 19% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 48% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households with Jewish children feel very much/somewhat a part of the Houston Jewish community, as do 51% of respondents in all households with children.
- 84% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation feel very much/somewhat part of the Houston Jewish community.

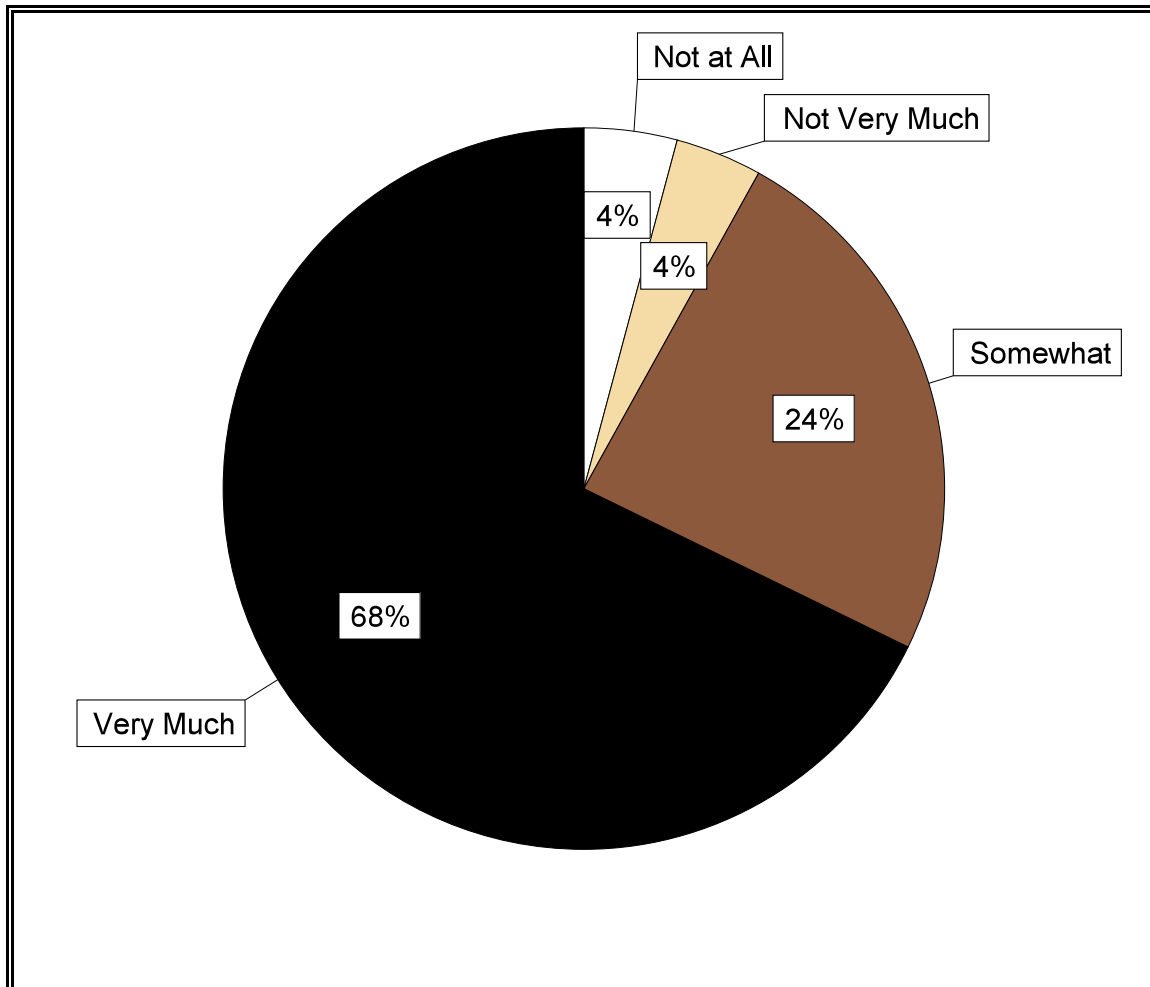


Feel a Part of the Houston Jewish Community
(Jewish Respondents)

FEEL WELCOME BY JEWISH INSTITUTIONS

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked: “Do you generally feel very welcome, somewhat welcome, somewhat unwelcome, or very unwelcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organizations?”

- Except for the Southeast (83%), the percentage who feel very much/somewhat welcome is between 88% and 98% in all geographic subareas.
- 63% of new residents (0-4 years in Houston) feel very welcome and 27% feel somewhat welcome.
- 73% of respondents in in-married households and 81% of respondents in conversionary in-married households feel very welcome, compared to 49% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 66% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households with Jewish children feel very welcome, as do 65% of respondents in all households with children.

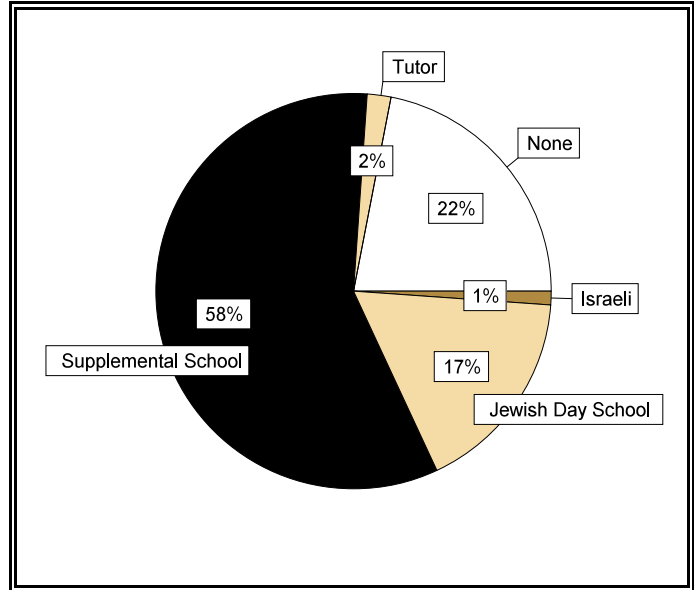


Feel Welcome at Houston Jewish Institutions
(Jewish Respondents)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

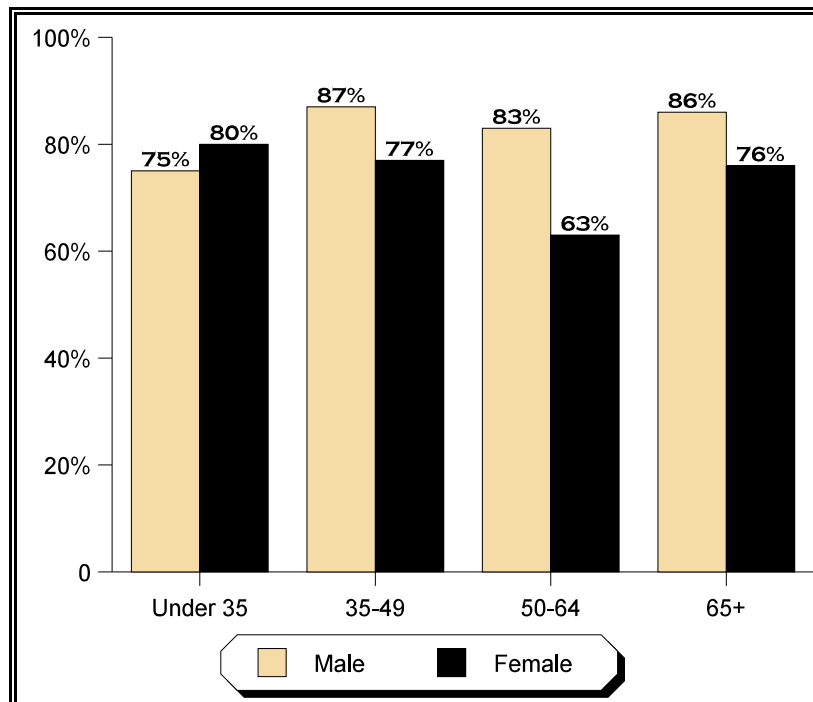
In total, 78% of born Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Houston received some formal Jewish education as children. The 78% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis, 76% in Pittsburgh, and 72% in St. Louis. The 78% compares to 82% in 1986.

- The 17% who **attended a Jewish day school as a child** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Pittsburgh, 8% in Minneapolis, and 4% in St. Louis. The 17% compares to 24% in 1986.



Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

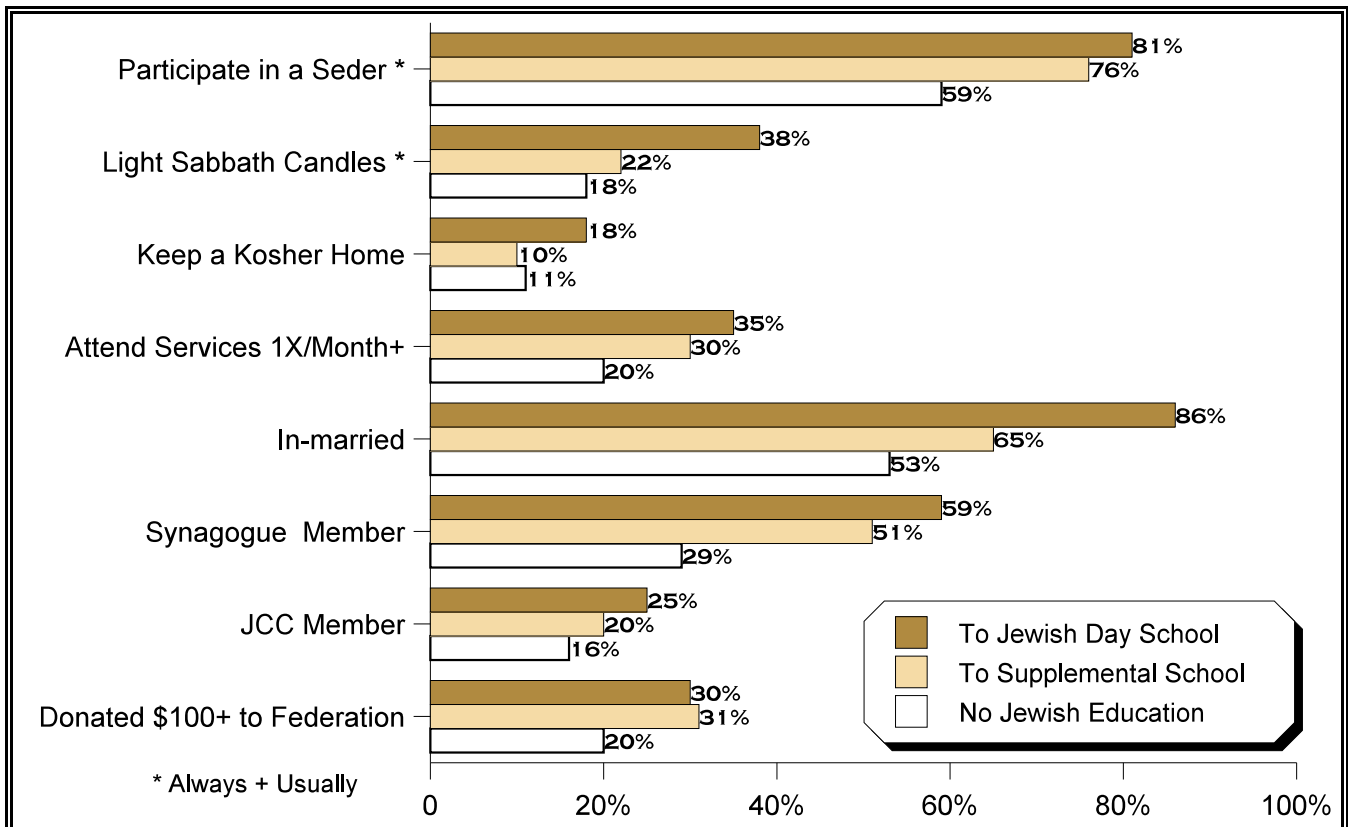
- 84% of born Jewish male respondents received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 73% of born Jewish female respondents. Born or raised Jewish female respondents in all age groups above age 35 were less likely to receive some formal Jewish education as children than were born or raised Jewish male respondents.



Born Jewish Respondents Who Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children by Age and Sex

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

- 81% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Orthodox, 88% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Conservative, and 84% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Reform received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 63% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.
- 83% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households and 82% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 73% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households. 18% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households and 33% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households attended a Jewish day school as children, compared to 6% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households.
- On most measures of Jewish identity, attendance at a Jewish day school or supplemental school as a child is shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.

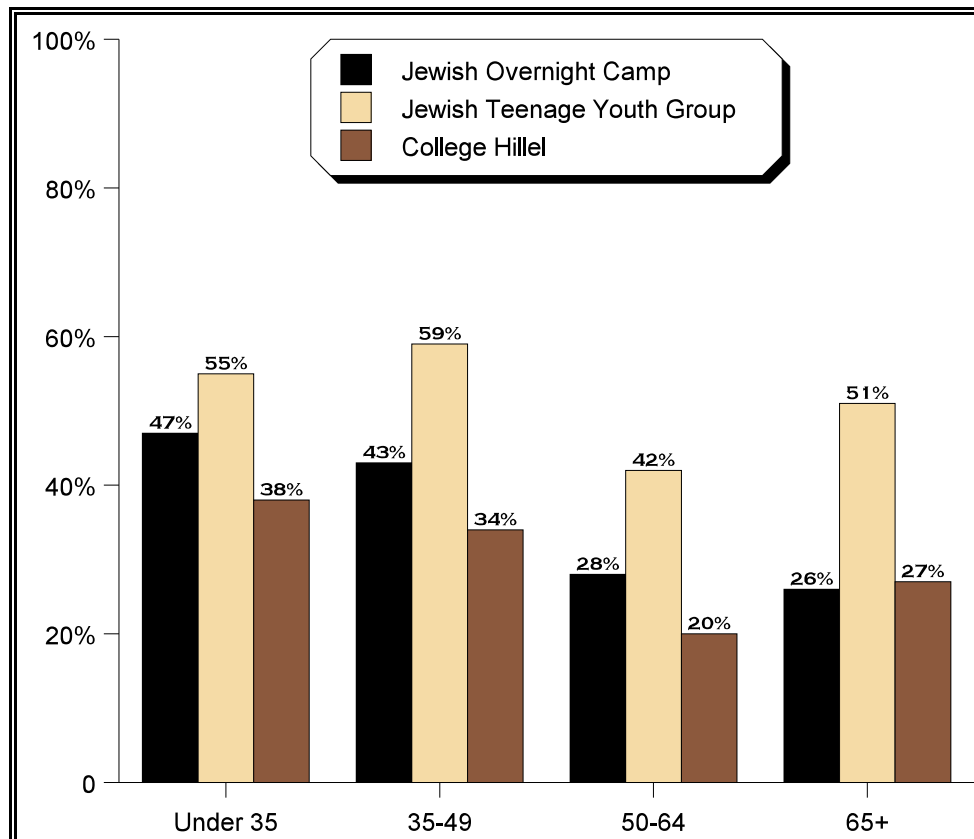


Households in Which a Born Jewish Respondent Attended Formal Jewish Education as a Child

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

As more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, three types of informal Jewish education were examined for born Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Houston. Overall, 32% of born Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, 50% were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and 28% participated in Hillel while in college (excluding High Holidays).

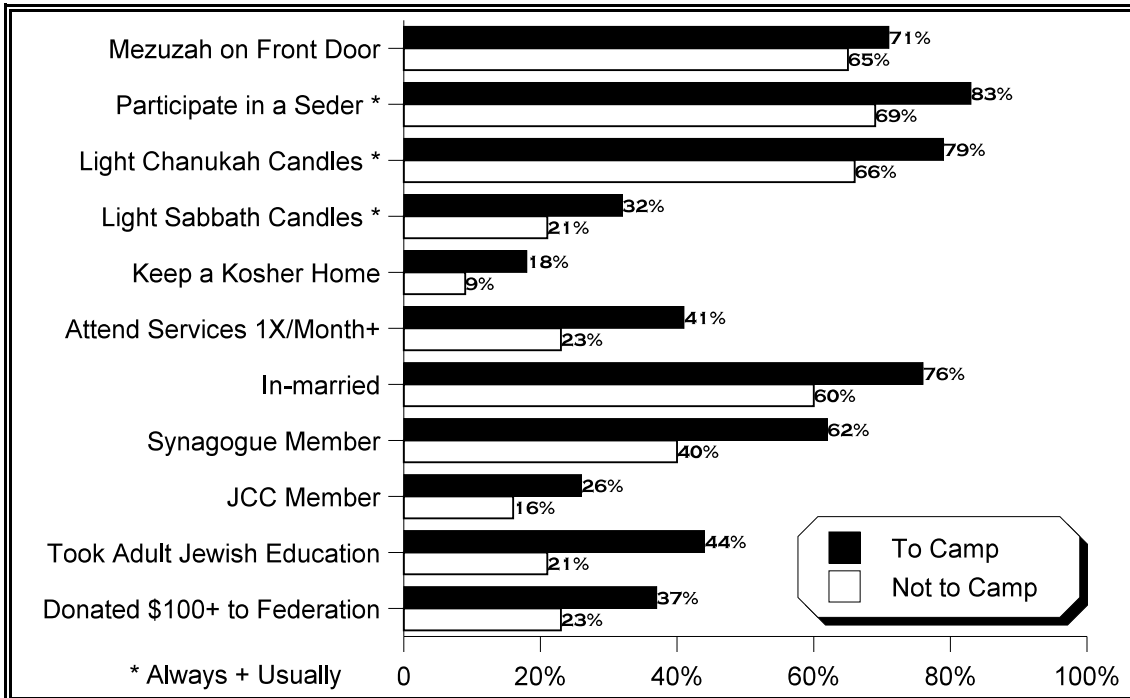
- The 32% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Pittsburgh and 42% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis. The 32% compares to 35% in 1986.
- The 50% who **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis. The 50% compares to 47% in 1986.
- The 28% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis. The 28% compares to 23% in 1986.



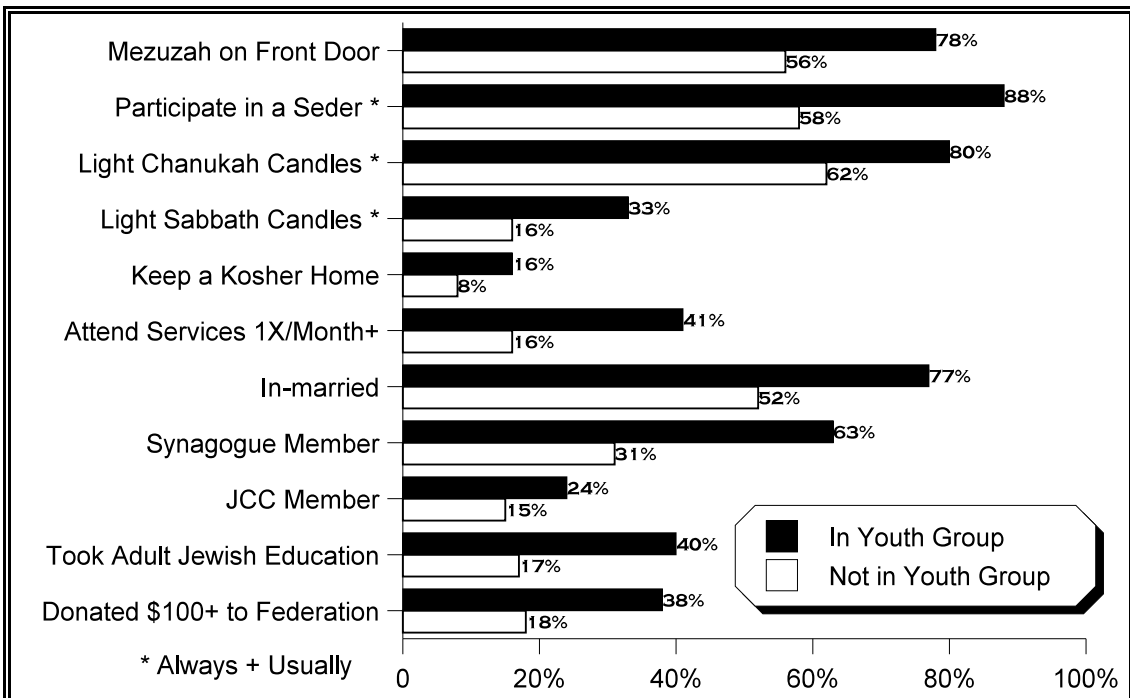
Born or Raised Jewish Respondents Who Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children, Were Active in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, and Participated in Hillel While in College by Age

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

● On most measures of Jewish identity, all three types of informal Jewish education are shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.

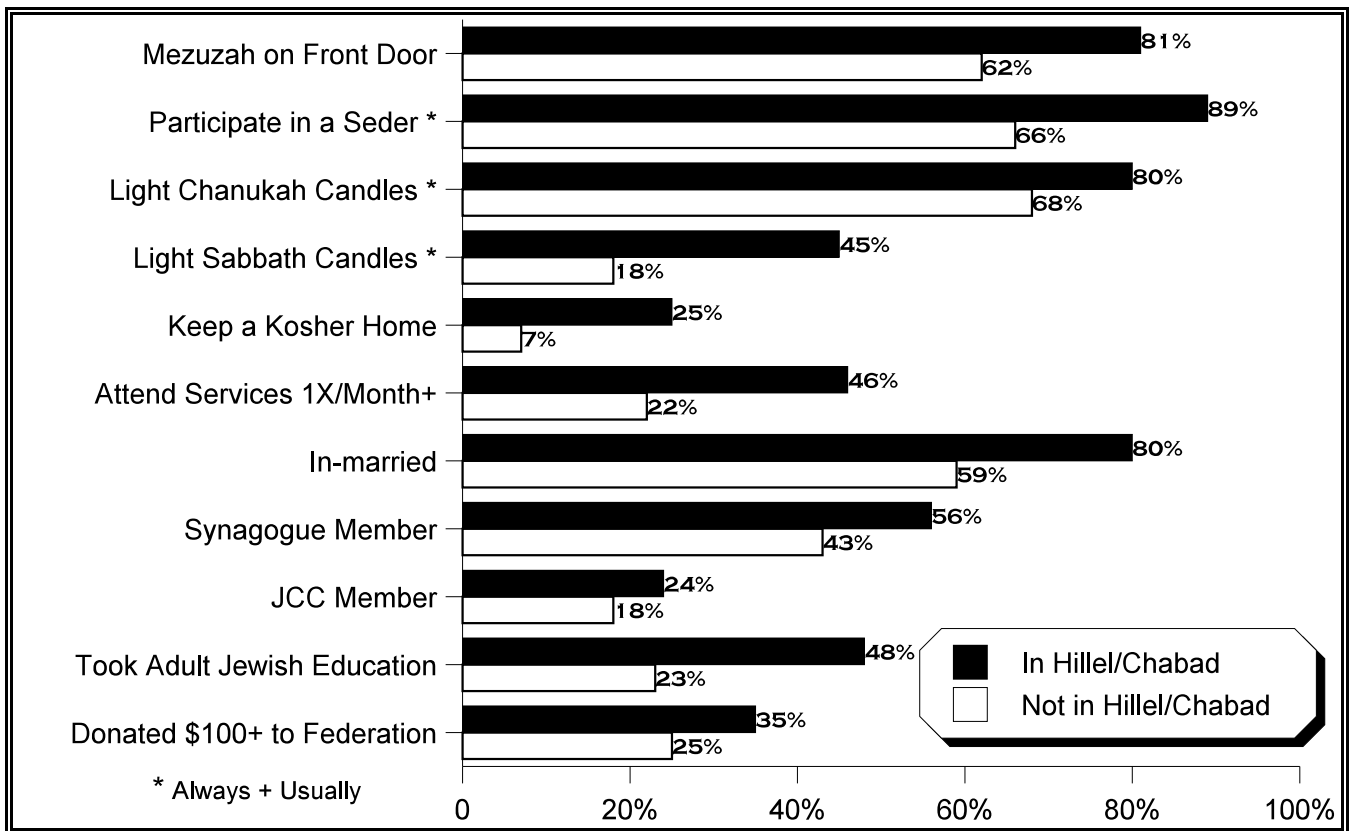


Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child



Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Was Active in a Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

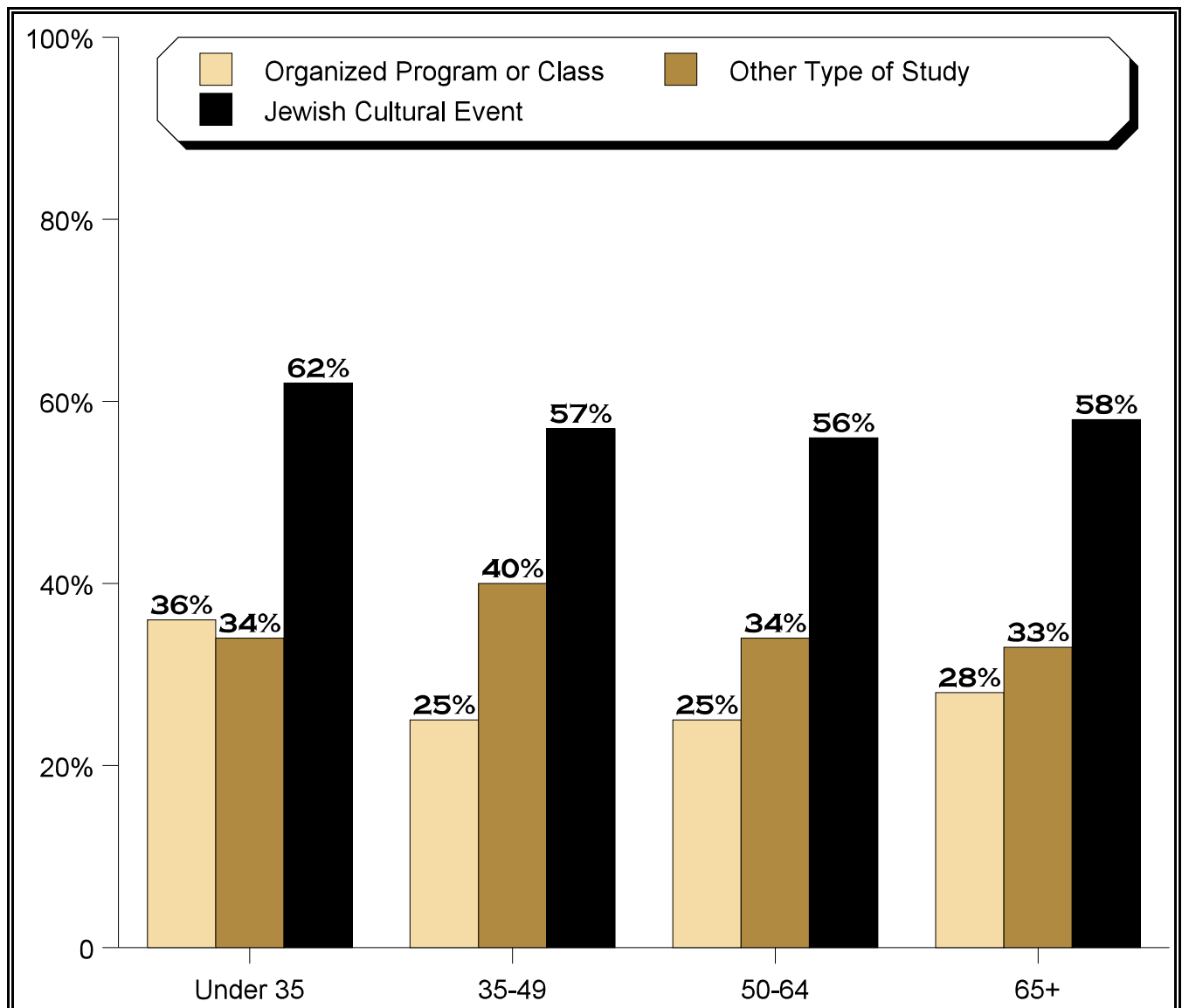


Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding the High Holidays)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS ADULTS

In total, 27% of Jewish respondents **attended an adult Jewish education class or program** in the past year. The 27% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Louis and 28% in Minneapolis. The 27% compares to 30% in 1986.

- 35% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year.
- 57% of respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year.



Jewish Education of Respondents by Age

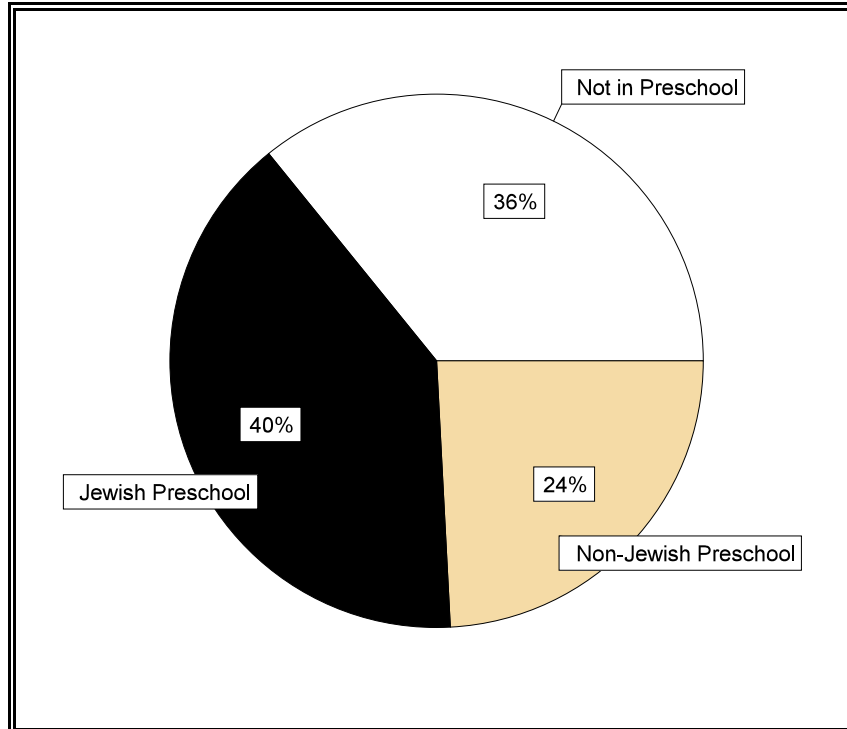
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 40% (850 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) in Houston attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, 24% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 36% do not attend a preschool/child care program. The 40% who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Minneapolis, 44% in Pittsburgh, and 34% in St. Louis.

- The *Jewish preschool/child care market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish preschool/child care program*. The 63% **market share** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Minneapolis and 39% in St. Louis.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 220 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program at a synagogue; 231 children, at the Jewish Community Center; and 469 children, at a Jewish day school. In total, 990 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.

- A total of 2,100 *Jewish* children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) live in Houston. According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 47% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. Such a disparity between the results of the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Institutions Survey is not uncommon in Jewish demographic studies.

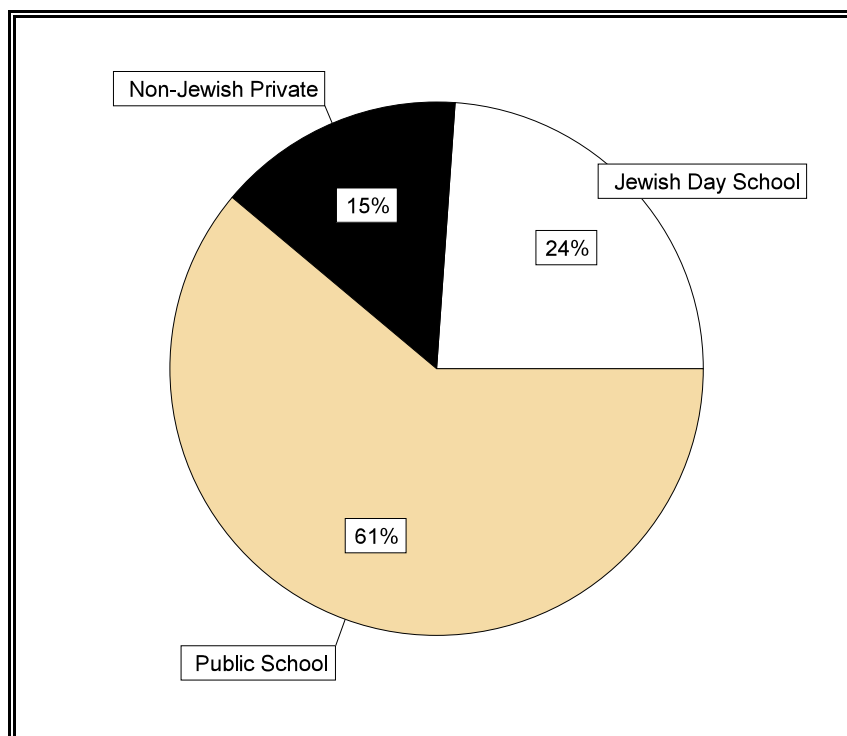


**Preschool/Child Care Program
Currently Attended by Jewish Children Age 0-5**
(according to the Telephone Survey)

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL, AGE 5-12

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 24% (650 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) in Houston attend a Jewish day school, 15% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 61% attend a public school.

- The 24% who **attend a Jewish day school** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh, 24% in Minneapolis, and 23% in St. Louis.
- The 15% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Pittsburgh, 11% in Minneapolis, and 8% in St. Louis.
- The 61% who **attend a public school** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in St. Louis, 65% in Minneapolis, and 59% in Pittsburgh.
- The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 5-12 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 62% **market share** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in St. Louis, 69% in Minneapolis, and 68% in Pittsburgh.
- A total of 2,700 *Jewish* children age 5-12 live in Houston, including children age 5 in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 30% (802 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. The 30% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is within the margin of error of the 24% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

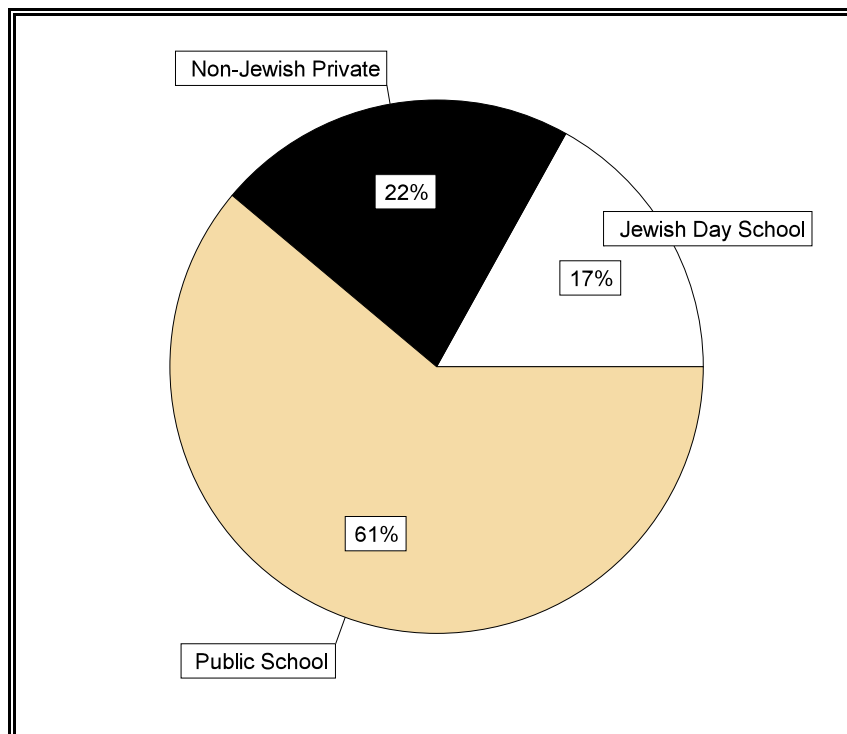


Education for Jewish Children Age 5-12

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL, AGE 13-17

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 17% (400 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 in Houston attend a Jewish day school, 22% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 61% attend a public school.

- The 17% who **attend a Jewish day school** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Pittsburgh, 16% in St. Louis, and 7% in Minneapolis.
- The 22% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis, 15% in Pittsburgh, and 6% in Minneapolis.
- The 61% who **attend a public school** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 86% in Minneapolis, 68% in St. Louis, and 63% in Pittsburgh.
- The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 13-17 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 43% **market share** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 53% in Minneapolis, and 49% in St. Louis.
- A total of 2,200 Jewish children age 13-17 live in Houston. Thus, according to the *Jewish Day School Survey*, 22% (485 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school. The 22% according to the *Jewish Day School Survey* is within the margin of error of the 17% according to the Telephone Survey.

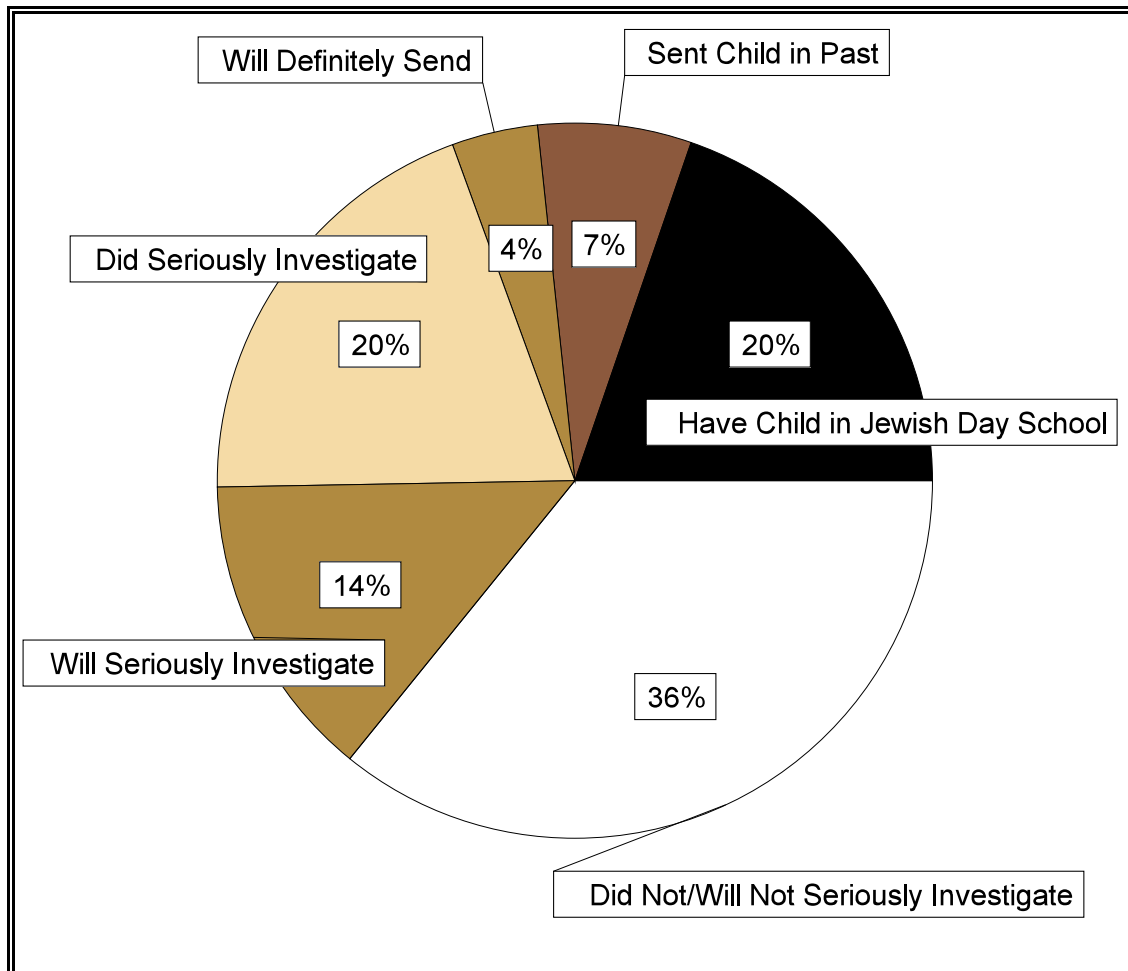


Education for Jewish Children Age 13-17

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

- 20% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 7% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 4% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 20% (households with Jewish school age children) seriously investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 14% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 27% (households with Jewish school age children) did not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 9% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future. The 36% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school are *not in the Jewish day school market*.
- The 36% not in the Jewish day school market is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Minneapolis.



Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children Age 0-17 to a Jewish Day School (Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

• Respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked the major reasons they did not, will not, or might not send their Jewish children to a Jewish day school. The major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (35%), distance from home (18%), no Jewish day school in area when decision was made (10%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (6%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (6%), curriculum issues (3%), quality of other private or public schools (3%), have a special needs child (3%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (2%), and class/grade size is too small (1%).

• The 35% who reported **tuition cost** is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Minneapolis.

• The 6% who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis.

• The 18% who reported **distance from home** is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Minneapolis.

• The 6% who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** is the third lowest among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Minneapolis.

• The 2% who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis.

• The 3% who reported **quality of other private or public schools** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Minneapolis.

• The 3% who reported **have a special needs child** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Minneapolis.

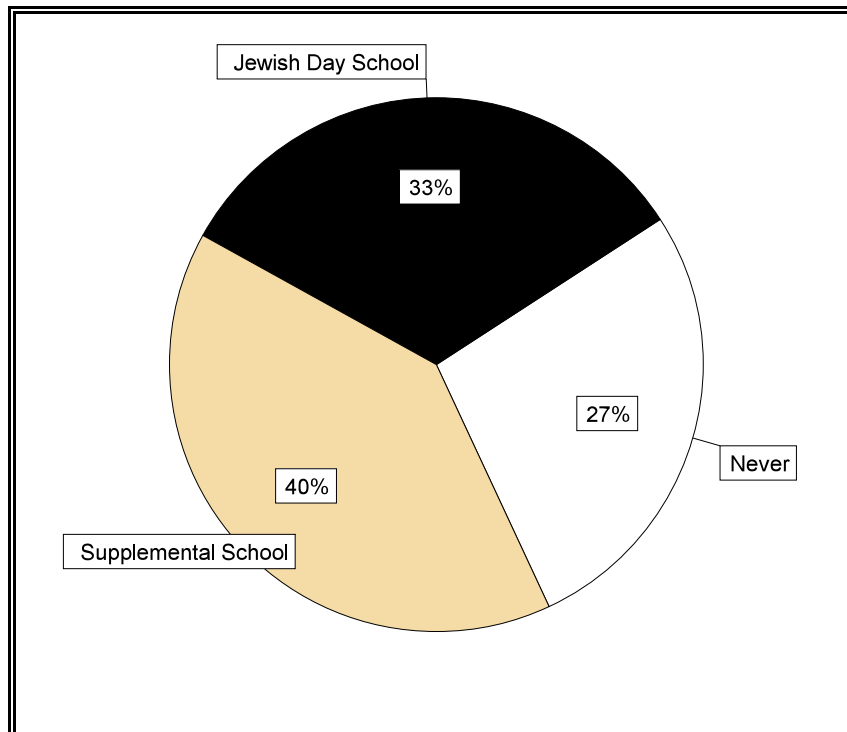
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

A ccording to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 80% of Jewish children **age 5-12** in Houston currently attend formal Jewish education. The 80% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Minneapolis.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 1,363 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a supplemental school and 802 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 2,165 Jewish children age 5-12 attend formal Jewish education. Of the 1,363 Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a supplemental school, 108 children attend an Orthodox supplemental school; 333 children, a Conservative supplemental school; 909 children, a Reform supplemental school; and 13 children, an other supplemental school.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 46% of Jewish children age **13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education. The 46% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is third highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Minneapolis.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 516 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a supplemental school and 485 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 1,001 Jewish children age 13-17 attend formal Jewish education. Of the 516 Jewish children age 13-17 who attend a supplemental school, 3 Jewish children attend an Orthodox supplemental school; 112, a Conservative supplemental school; and 401, a Reform supplemental school.



Received Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children Age 13-17 (according to the Telephone Survey)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

TABLE 14
JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12
WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISON
(BASED UPON THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY)

| Community | Year | % |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Westport | 2000 | 96% |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | 91% |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | 83% |
| Charlotte | 1997 | 82% |
| Sarasota | 2001 | 82% |
| HOUSTON | 2016 | 80% |
| Lehigh Valley | 2007 | 80% |
| Monmouth | 1997 | 79% |
| Tidewater | 2001 | 74% |
| Bergen | 2001 | 73% |
| Hartford | 2000 | 73% |
| Martin-St. Lucie | 1999 | 73% |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 71% |
| York | 1999 | 67% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 66% |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | 66% |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | 66% |

| Community | Year | % |
|-----------------|------|-----|
| Rochester | 1999 | 62% |
| New Haven | 2010 | 61% |
| Wilmington | 1995 | 59% |
| Richmond | 1994 | 58% |
| San Antonio | 2007 | 57% |
| Washington | 2003 | 56% |
| Atlantic County | 2004 | 56% |
| S Palm Beach | 2005 | 56% |
| Miami | 2014 | 54% |
| Middlesex | 2008 | 53% |
| Tucson | 2002 | 53% |
| Orlando | 1993 | 50% |
| W Palm Beach | 2005 | 46% |
| Las Vegas | 2005 | 45% |
| Portland (ME) | 2007 | 43% |
| St. Petersburg | 1994 | 40% |

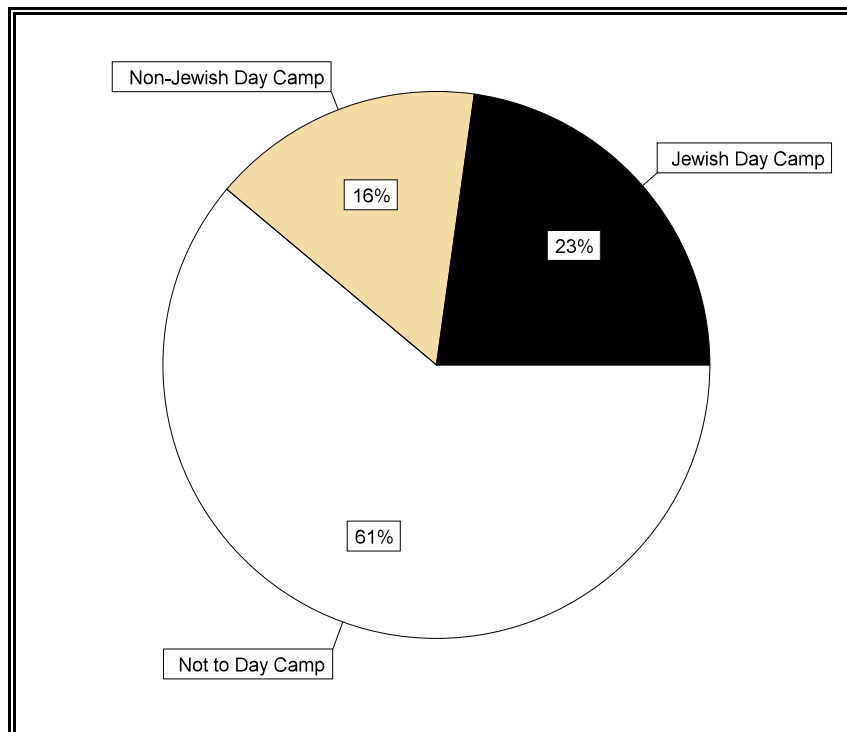
DAY CAMP

According to the Telephone Survey, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2015), 16% attended a non-Jewish day camp, and 61% did not attend a day camp. The 23% who **attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Minneapolis. The 23% compares to 45% in 1986.

- The *Jewish day camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 3-17 who attended a day camp who attended a *Jewish* day camp this past summer. The 59% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in Minneapolis. The 59% compares to 78% in 1986.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 1,367 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, of whom 38% attended or worked at a day camp located at a synagogue and 62%, at the JCC.

- A total of 6,000 *Jewish* children age 3-17 live in Houston. Thus, according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, including 9% who attended or worked at a day camp at a synagogue and 14%, at a JCC. The 23% who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is the same as the 23% according to the Telephone Survey.



**Day Camp Attended by Jewish Children Age 3-17
This Past Summer**

OVERNIGHT CAMP AND YOUTH GROUP

According to the Telephone Survey, 19% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2015), 7% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp, and 74% did not attend an overnight camp. The 19% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis. The 19% compares to 24% in 1986.

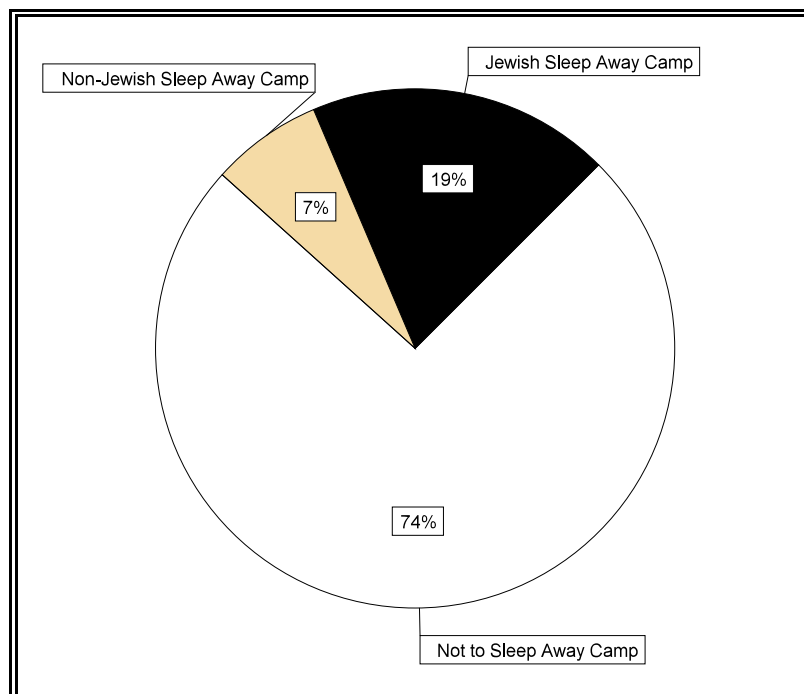
- The *Jewish overnight camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 6-17 who attended an overnight camp who attended a *Jewish* overnight camp this past summer. The 75% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Minneapolis. The 75% compares to 58% in 1986.

- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston (whose Jewish children did not go to overnight camp) were asked if cost prevented them from sending their child(ren) to overnight camp this past summer. 22% (500 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp this past summer because of cost.

Jewish Teenage Youth Group

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 31% (687 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 are currently members of a **Jewish teenage youth group**. The 31% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis.

- The 31% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 34% according to the *Telephone Survey*.



Overnight Camp Attended by Jewish Children Age 6-17 This Past Summer

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

In total, 16% (4,100 households) of Jewish households in Houston contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. (The respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself.) The 16% of households containing a **health-limited adult** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Minneapolis.

- Included in the 16% are 6% (1,600 households) of households in which an adult needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition and 3% (650 households) of households in which an adult needs weekly assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 6% of households containing a **health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis.
- 2.0% (1,000 adults) of *adults in Jewish households* are disabled and consequently unable to work.
- 0.2% (50 households) of Jewish households in Houston contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents or other adults. The nature of the disability was not queried. The 0.2% does not include households in which the disabled adult children are living in group homes, either in Houston or elsewhere.
- 15.1% (3,900 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** (*coordinating services*) in the past year. Included in the 15.1% are 1.9% (500 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 3.2% (800 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 10.0% (2,600 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources.
- 4.9% (1,200 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year. Included in the 4.9% are 1.2% (300 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 0.9% (200 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 2.8% (700 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.
- 16.8% (4,300 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** (*counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 16.8% are 2.7% (700 households) of households who did not receive counseling, 1.7% (400 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 12.4% (3,200 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.
- 10.0% (2,600 households) of households needed **help with mental health issues** in the past year. Included in the 10.0% are 1.4% (400 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 0.4% (100 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 8.2% (2,100 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

- 15.5% (2,800 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** (*job counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 15.5% are 6.6% (1,200 households) of households who did not receive job counseling, 1.3% (200 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 7.6% (1,400 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed job counseling did receive it, and most households who received job counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.
- 6.5% (400 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **programs for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities** (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year. The nature or degree of the learning disability or other special need was not queried. Included in the 6.5% are 0.6% (35 households) of households who did not use the programs, 0.2% (15 households) who enrolled the children in learning disabled or special needs programs provided by Jewish sources, and 5.7% (325 households) who enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed learning disabled or special needs programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

Social Services for Persons age 75 and Over

- 18.9% (850 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. Included in the 18.9% are 1.8% (800 households) of households who did not receive in-home health care, 1.5% (70 households) who received the in-home health care from Jewish sources, and 15.6% (700 households) who received in-home health care from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed in-home health care received it, and almost all households who received in-home health care received it from non-Jewish sources.
- 13.8% (650 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. Included in the 13.8% are 3.9% (200 households) of households who did not receive senior transportation, 0.5% (25 households) who received senior transportation from Jewish sources, and 9.4% (425 households) who received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed senior transportation received it, and most households received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources.
- 5.7% (260 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year. Included in the 5.7% are 3.1% (140 households) of households who did not move into an assisted living facility, 0.4% (20 households) who moved into a Jewish assisted living facility, and 2.2% (100 households) who moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility. Thus, most households who needed an assisted living facility did not move into one, and most households who moved into one moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility.
- 3.7% (170 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 3.7% are 0.6% (30 households) who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources and 3.1% (140 households) who received home delivered meals from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed home-delivered meals received them, and most households received home-delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

• 1.8% (90 households) of households with elderly persons needed **nursing home care** in the past year. Included in the 1.8% are 0.4% (20 households) of households who did not receive nursing home care, 0.8% (40 households) of households who received Jewish nursing home care and 0.6% (30 households) who received non-Jewish nursing home care. Thus, the receipt of nursing home care was divided between Jewish and non-Jewish nursing homes.

Hospitalization

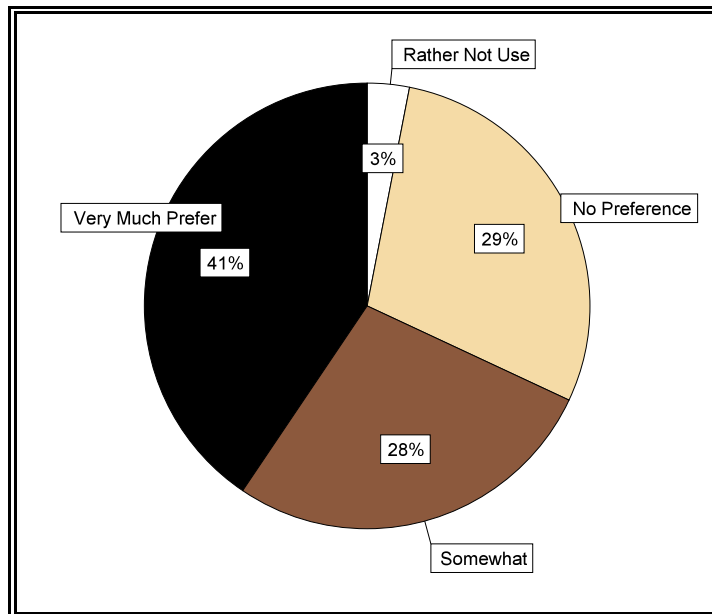
• 24% of Jewish households in Houston with persons age 75 and over responded that someone in their household age 75 or over was hospitalized for three or more consecutive nights in the past year.

Households Caring for an Elderly Relative

• 11% (2,400 households) of Jewish households in Houston in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who lives outside the respondent’s home and in some way depends upon the household for their care. The 11% of caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis.

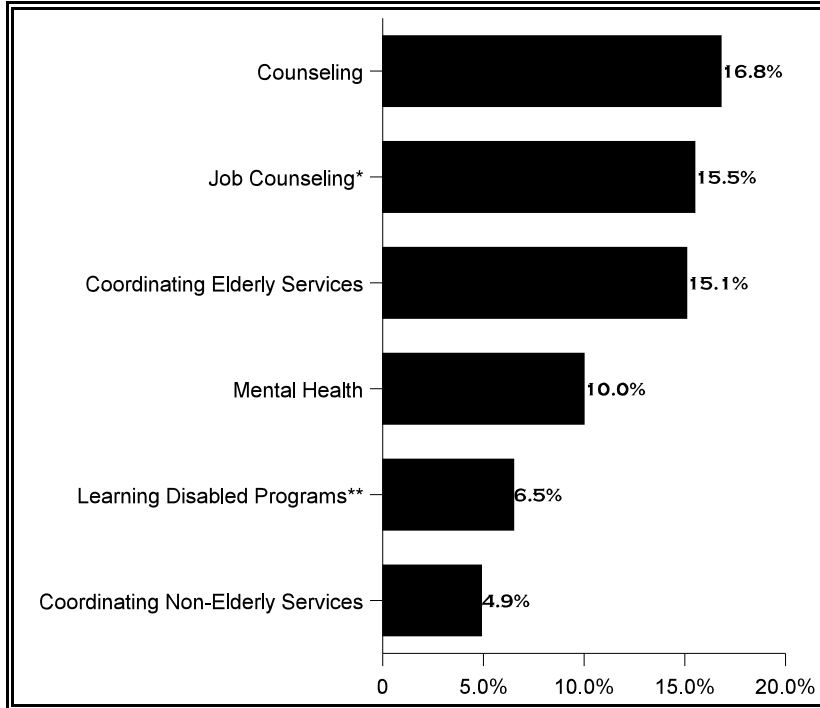
Preference for Jewish Sponsorship of Adult Care Facilities

• Jewish respondents age 40 and over in Houston were asked: “Everything else being equal, if you needed senior housing, assisted living, or a nursing home [for an elderly relative], would you: very much prefer a Jewish-sponsored facility, somewhat prefer, have no preference, or rather not use a Jewish-sponsored facility?” Note that the phrase “for an elderly relative” was added for respondents under age 64. Note also that only Jewish respondents were asked this question.



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities

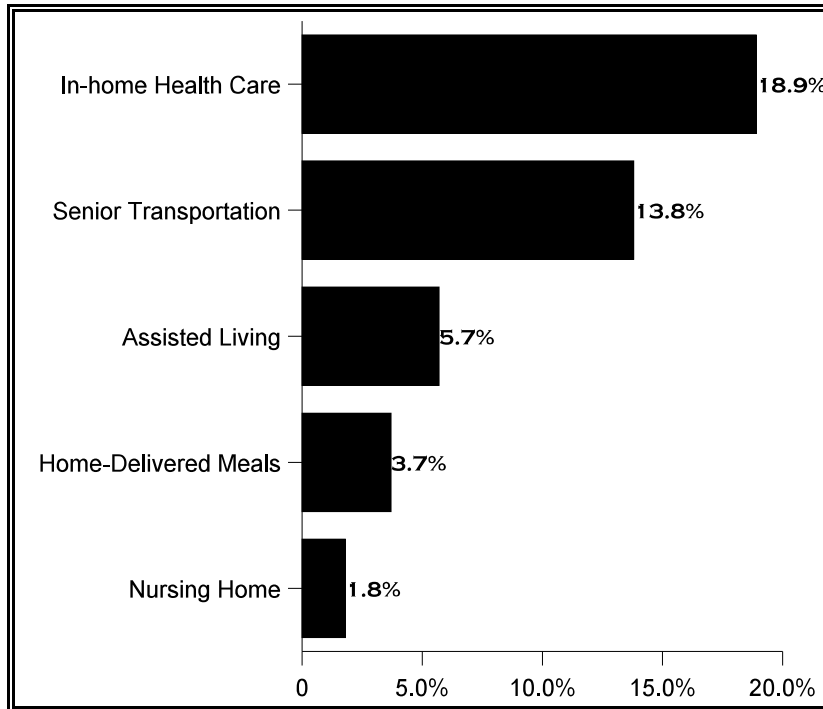
SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



Need for Social Services in the Past Year

* Of households with adults age 18-64.

** Of households with Jewish children age 0-17.



Need for Elderly Social Services in the Past Year in Households with Elderly Persons (Age 75 and Over)

TRIPS TO ISRAEL

Overall, 59% of Jewish households in Houston contain a member who visited Israel. The 59% of households in which a member **visited Israel** is the fifth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis. The 59% compares to 36% in 1986.

- 31% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 28%, on a general trip. The 31% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Minneapolis.
- The 28% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Minneapolis
- The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip. The 52% **market share** is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Minneapolis

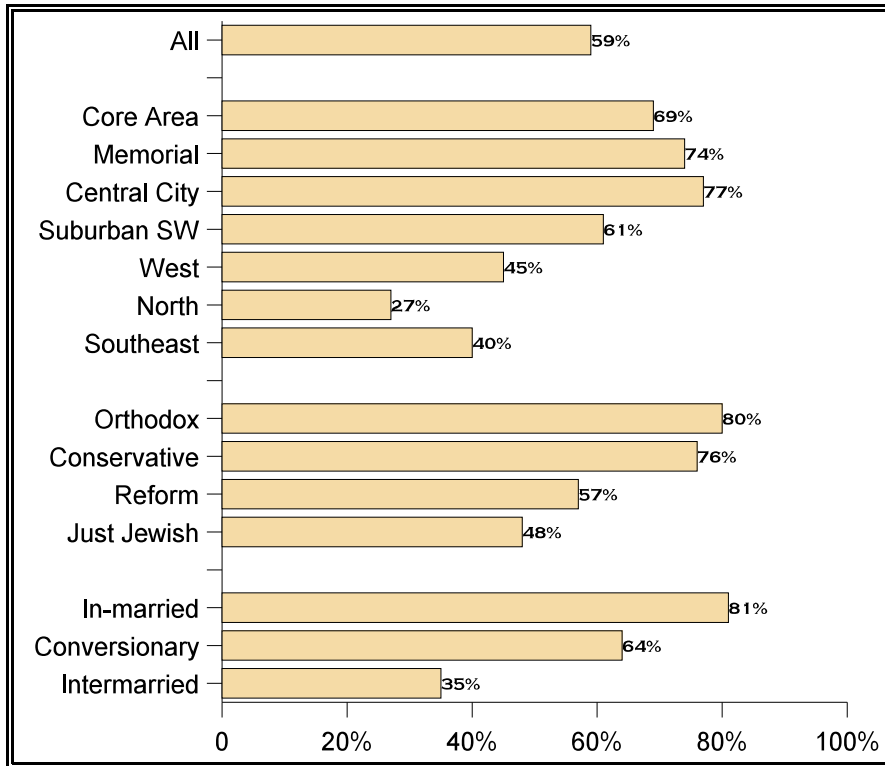
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children

- 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 1% on a Jewish trip and 10% on a general trip.
- The 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis, 16% in St. Louis, and 10% in Pittsburgh. The 12% compares to 7% in 1986.
- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Houston (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. 25% (800 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

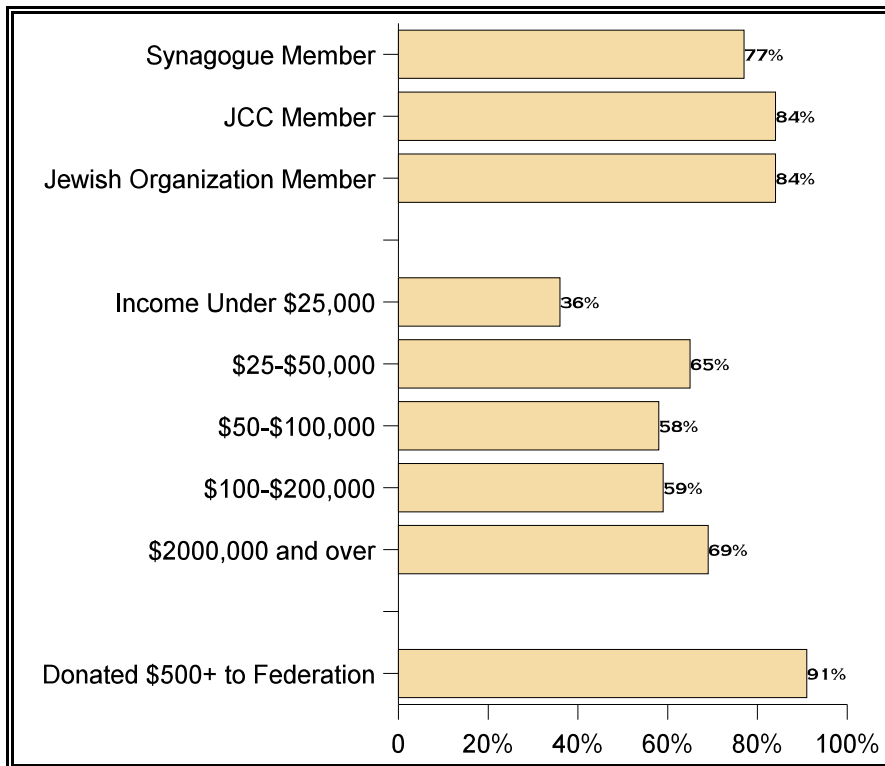
Correlations of Jewish Behaviors with Trips to Israel

- This study shows that having visited Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a significant positive correlation with levels of religious practice, membership, philanthropy, and other measures of “Jewishness.”

TRIPS TO ISRAEL



Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

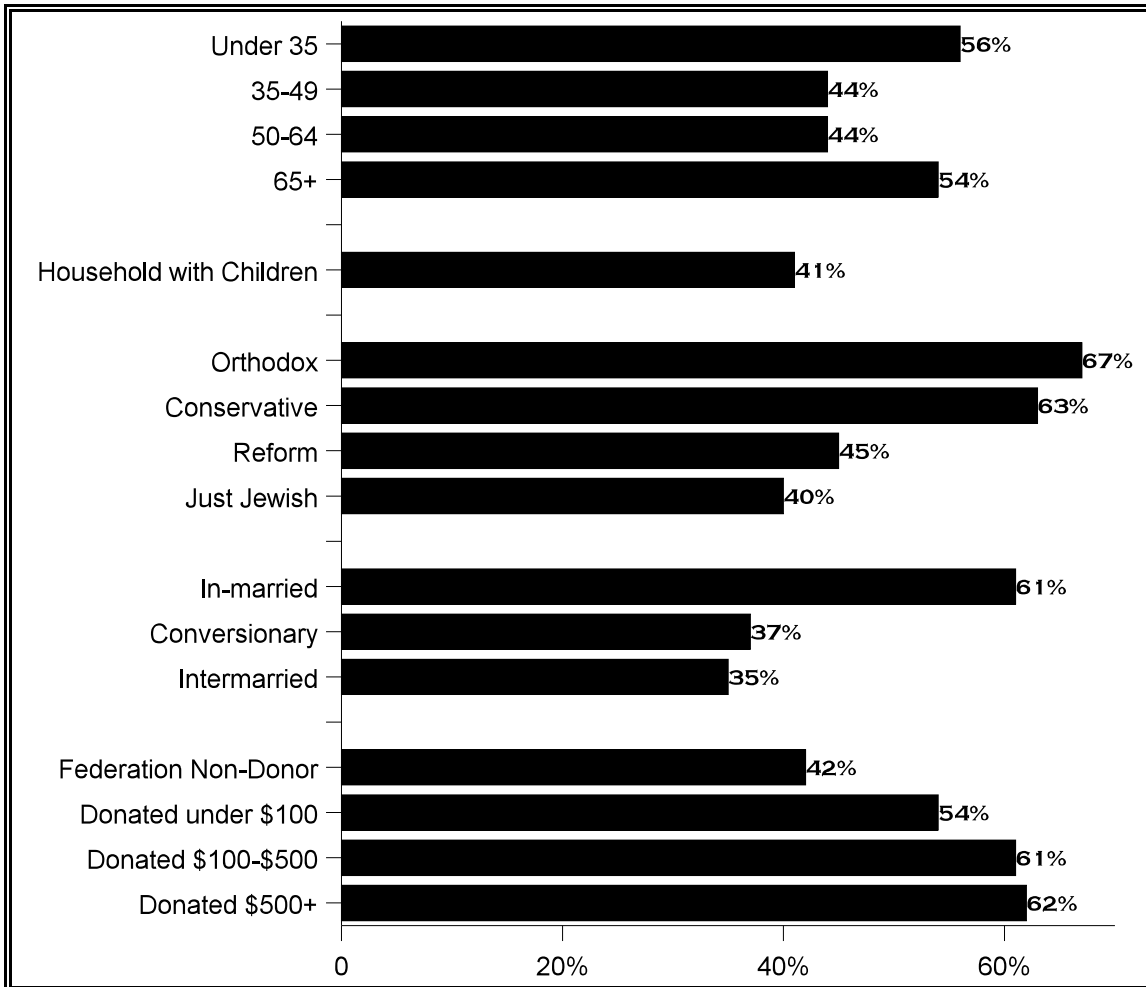


Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” 21% of respondents are extremely attached, 28% are very attached, 38% are somewhat attached, and 13% are not attached to Israel. In total, 49% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

- The 49% who are **extremely/very attached** to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis.

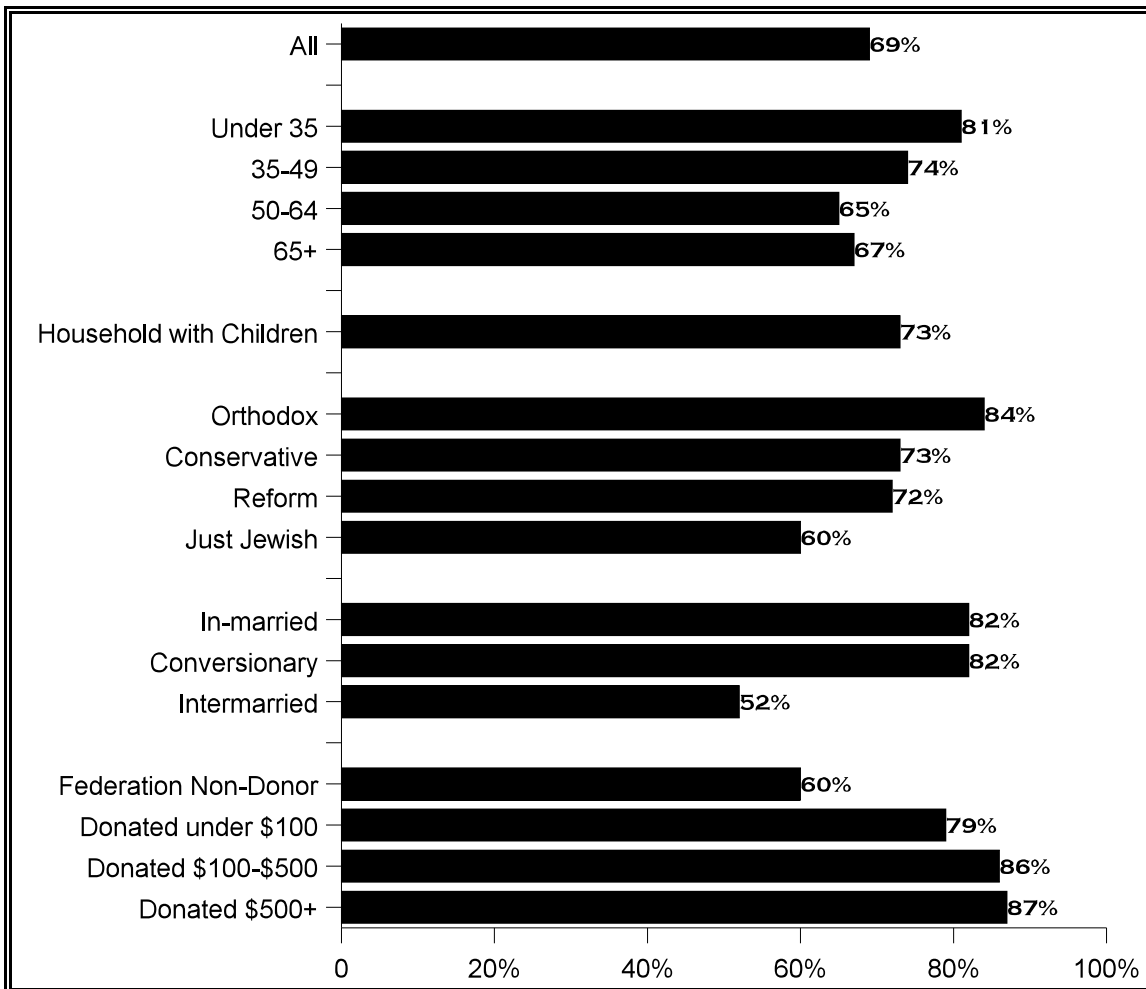


Extremely or Very Attached to Israel (Jewish Respondents)

EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether they have had any conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel. If they did have conversations they were asked if they frequently, sometimes, rarely, or never hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Greater Houston.

- 69% (18,000 households) of Jewish respondents had conversations with other Jews in Greater Houston about the political situation in Israel.

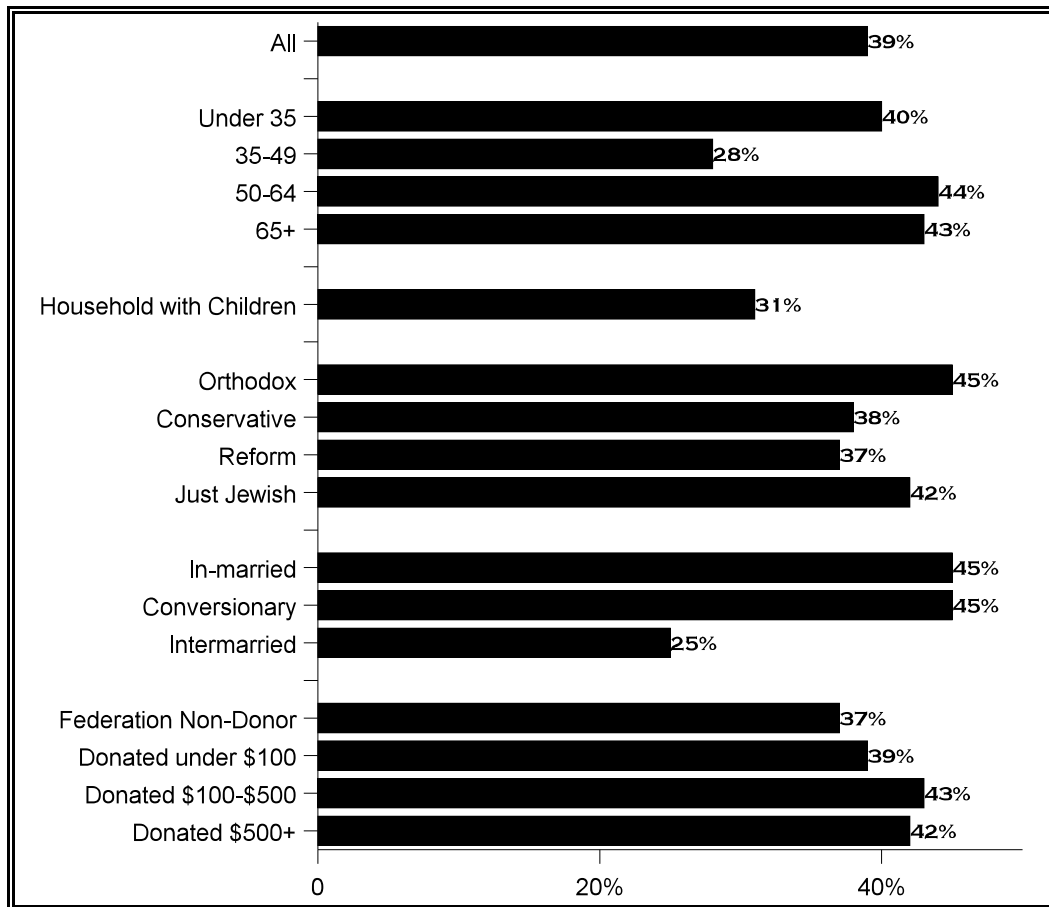


Had Conversations with Other Jews in Greater Houston about the Political Situation in Israel (Jewish Respondents)

EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

Overall, 39% of respondents who have had conversations about Israel with other Jews in Houston about Israel frequently/sometimes hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Greater Houston.

- 58% of new residents who have had conversations about Israeli hesitate to express views, as do 66% of households earning an annual income below \$25,000 and 50% of JCC member households.

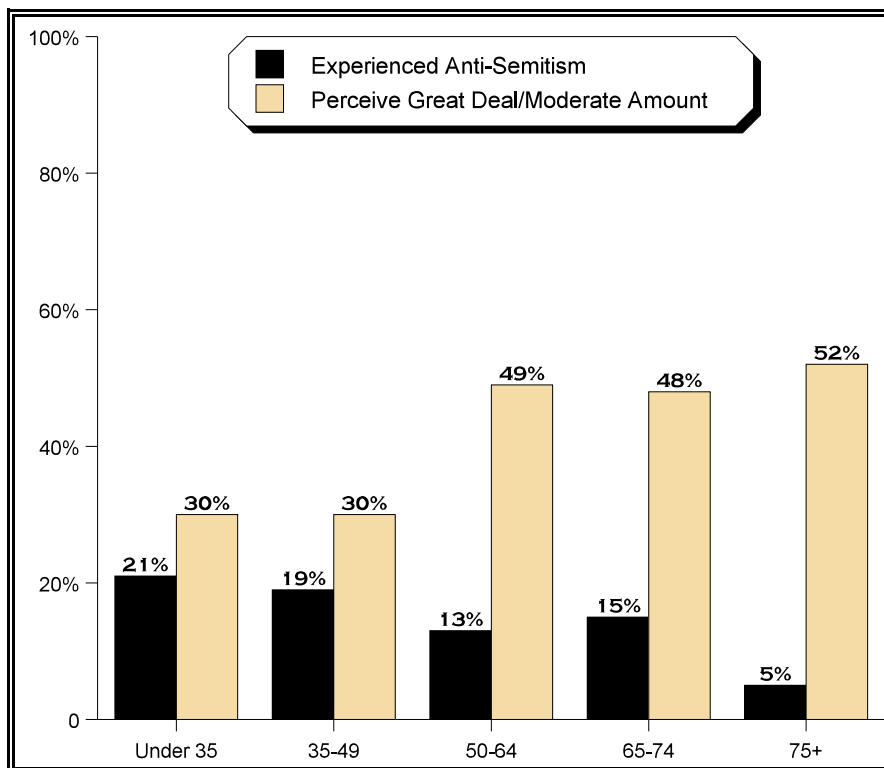


Frequently or Sometimes Hesitated to Express Views about the Political Situation in Israel (Jewish Respondents Who Have Had Conversations about Israel)

ANTI-SEMITISM

Anti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. Overall, 15% (3,900 households) of Jewish respondents in Houston personally experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year. The respondent defined anti-Semitism for himself/herself. The 15% who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Minneapolis.

- 31% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Houston in the past year. The 31% with a Jewish child age 6-17 who **experienced anti-Semitism** in the local community in the past year is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Minneapolis.
- 5% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Houston; 38%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 15%, none at all. In total, 43% of respondents perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Houston. The 43% who perceive a **great deal/moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Minneapolis.
- The 15% who perceive **no anti-Semitism at all** in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Minneapolis.

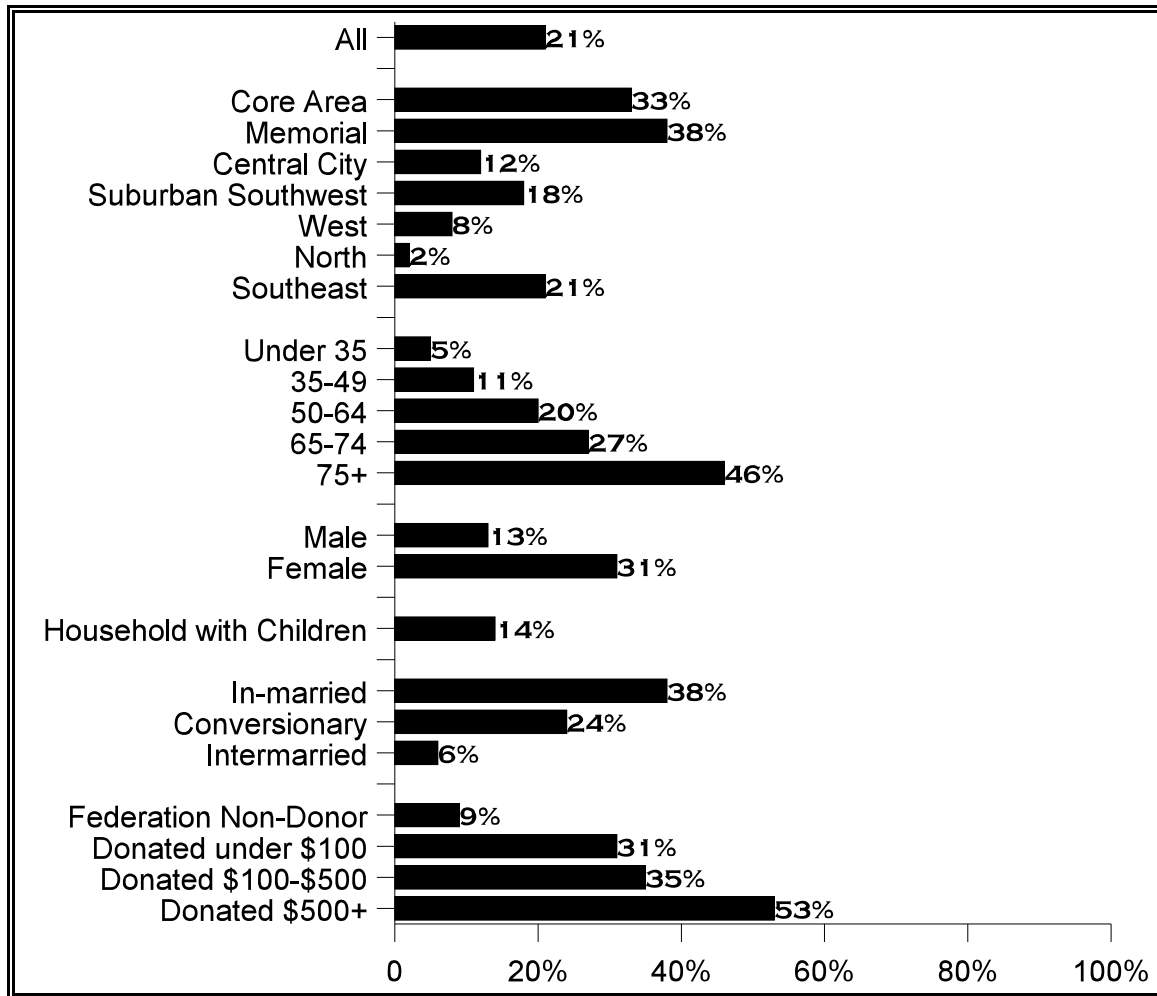


Experienced Anti-Semitism in Houston in the Past Year and Perceive a Great Deal/Moderate Amount of Anti-Semitism in Houston by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

THE JEWISH NEWSPAPER

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether they read the local Jewish newspaper. 17% of Jewish respondents always read the *Jewish Herald-Voice*; 5%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 53%, never. In total, 21% (5,500 households) of respondents always/usually read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* and 47% (12,200 households) always/usually/sometimes do.

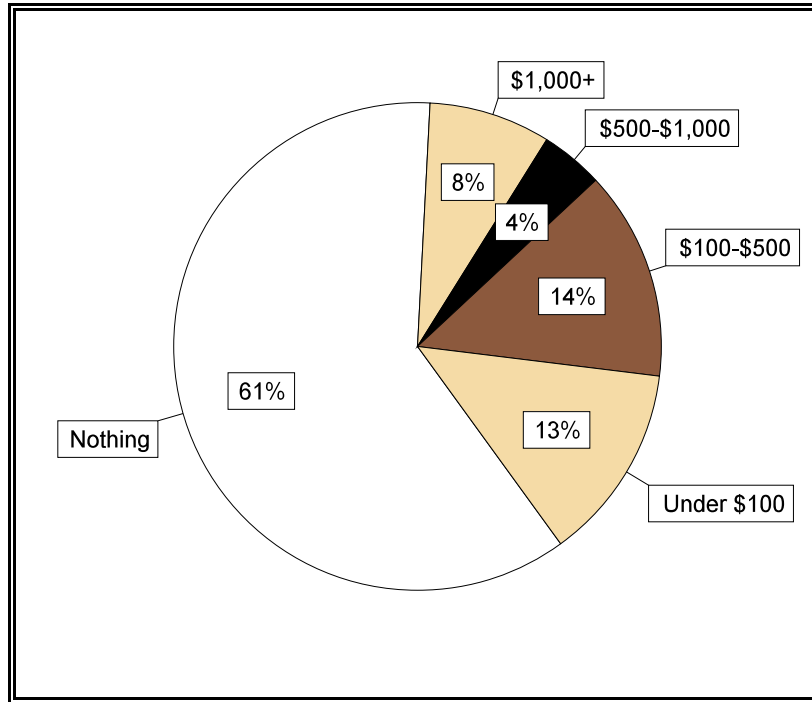
- The 21% who **always/usually** read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers and compares to 28% in both Minneapolis (*American Jewish World*) and Minneapolis (*Twin Cities Jewish Life*).
- 72% of respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* read the print version only; 17% read the on-line version only; and 12% read both versions. In total, 83% read the print version



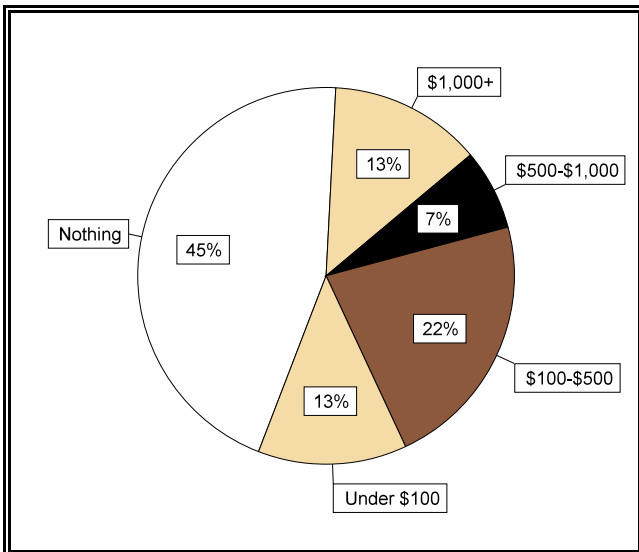
Always/Usually Read *Jewish Herald-Voice* (Jewish Respondents)

PHILANTHROPY

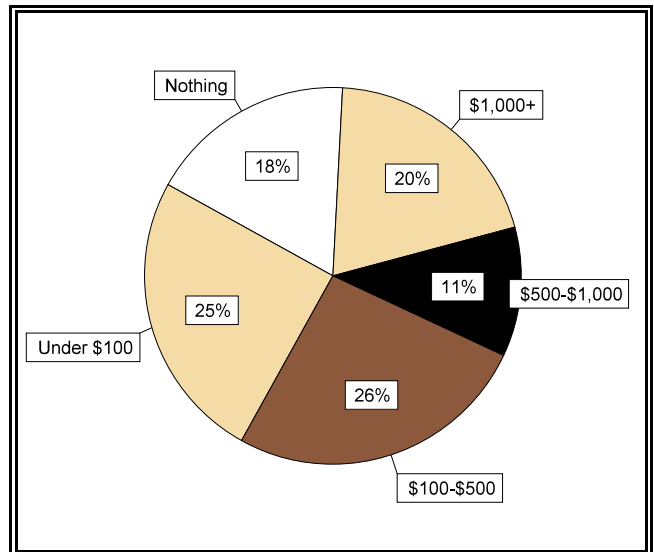
Overall, 92% of Jewish households in Houston *reported* that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year. 39% of households *reported* that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston in the past year; 55%, to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations); and 82%, to non-Jewish charities.



Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year



Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

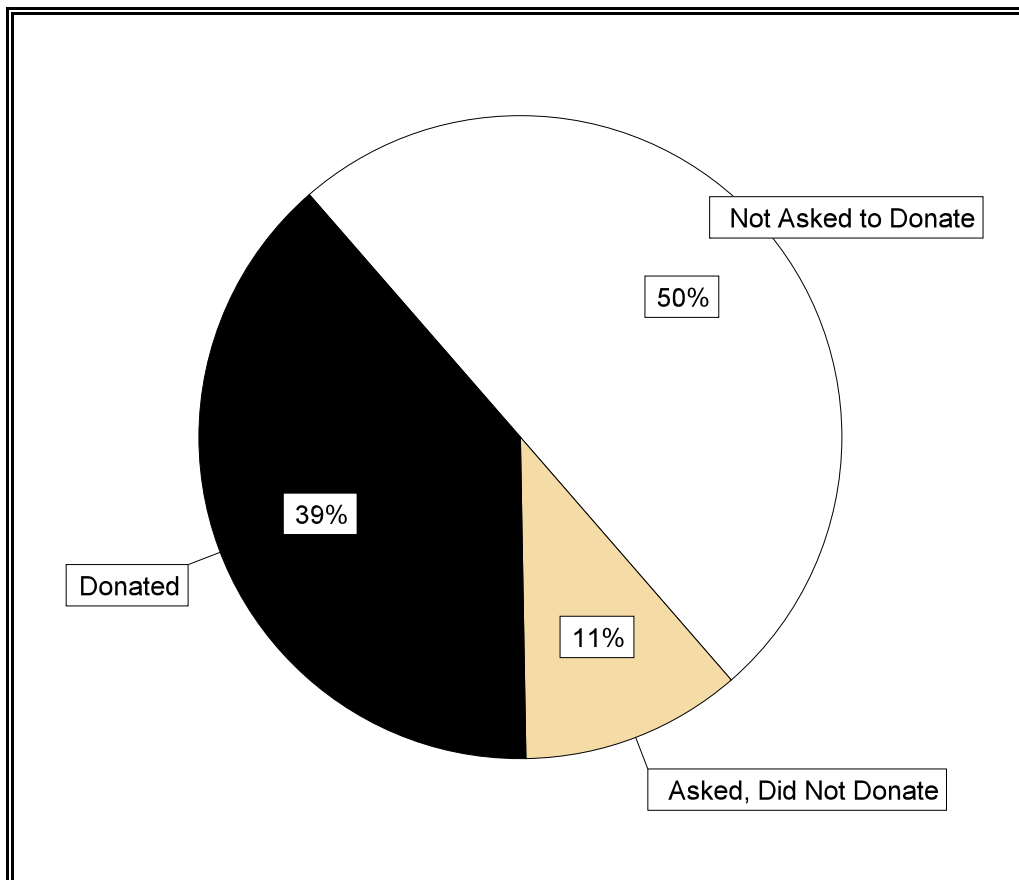


Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS

A ccording to the Jewish Federation, 12% (3,100 households) of Jewish households in Houston donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. According to the Telephone Survey, 39% (10,200 households) of households reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies, although the difference in Houston is particularly pronounced.

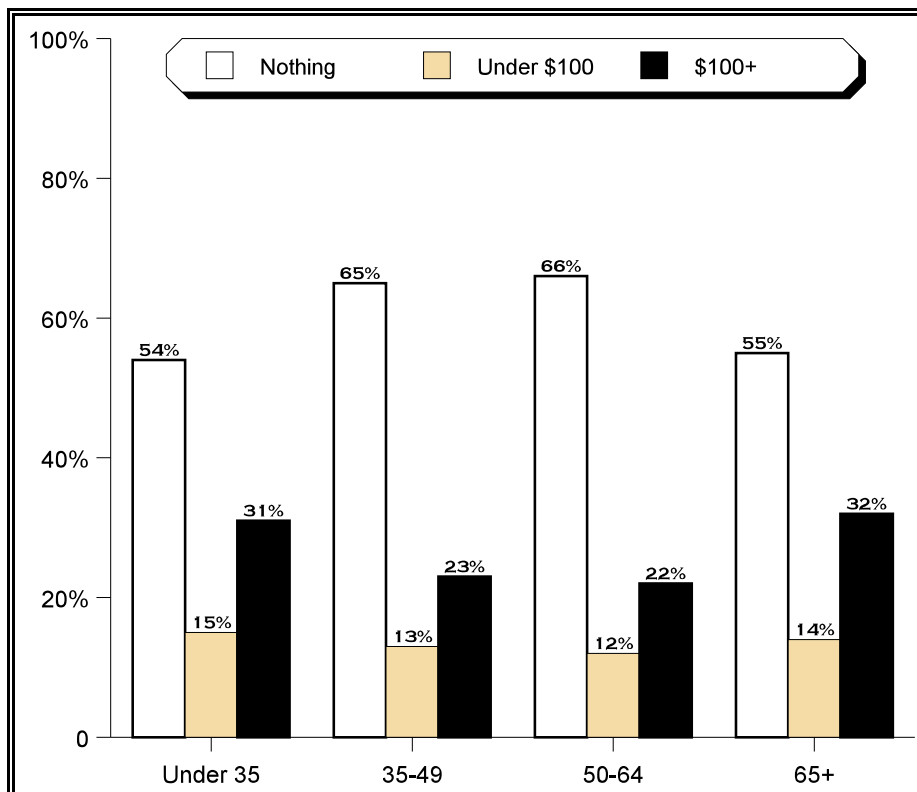
- The 39% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Minneapolis, 45% in Pittsburgh, and 38% in St. Louis. The 39% compares to 47% in 1986.
- The 50% who were **not asked to donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Minneapolis. The 50% compares to 39% in 1986.
- The 21% ($11\% / (11\% + 39\%)$) of **households asked who did not donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis. The 21% compares to 23% in 1986.



Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

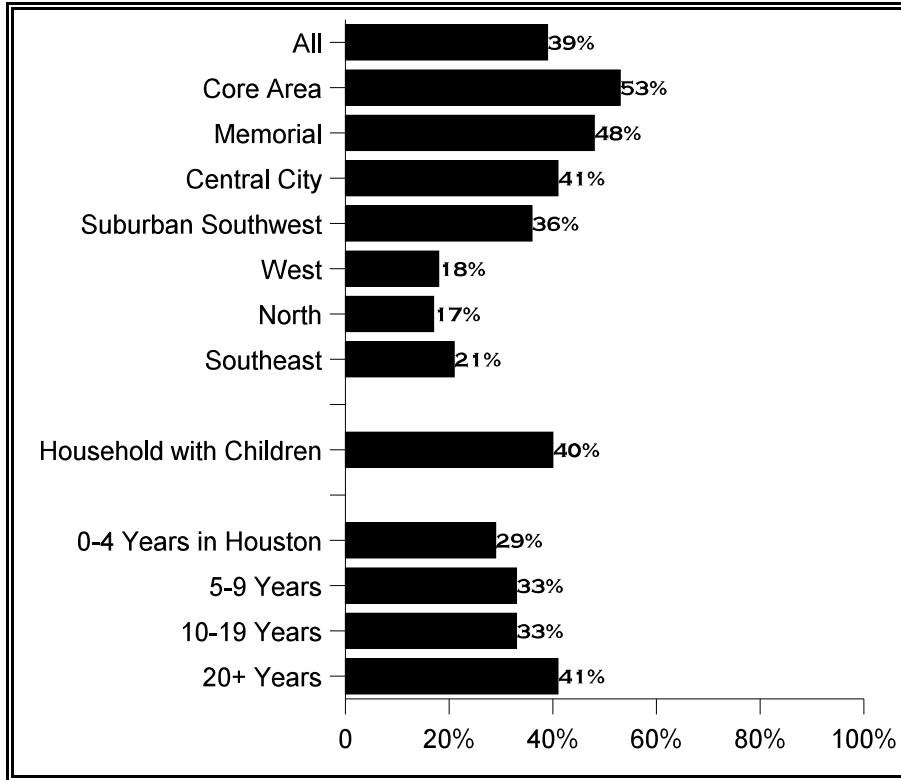
JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS

- 12% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are under age 35, 19% are age 35-49, 29% are age 50-64, 23% are age 65-74, and 17% are age 75 and over.
- 23% of households who donated are households with children, 23% are elderly couple households, 16% are non-elderly couple households, 12% are elderly single households, 10% are households with only adult children, and 10% are non-elderly single households.
- 5% of households who donated are in residence in Houston for 0-4 years and 75% are in residence in Houston for 20 or more years.
- 12% of households who donated earn an annual income under \$50,000 and 36% earn \$200,000 and over.
- 6% of Jewish respondents in households who donated identify as Orthodox; 34%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 39%, Reform; and 19%, Just Jewish.
- 44% of households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over. 77% of households who donated \$500 and over are synagogue members, 47% are JCC members, and 57% are Jewish organization members.
- 34% of households who donated \$500 and over attended an activity organized by Chabad in the past year.

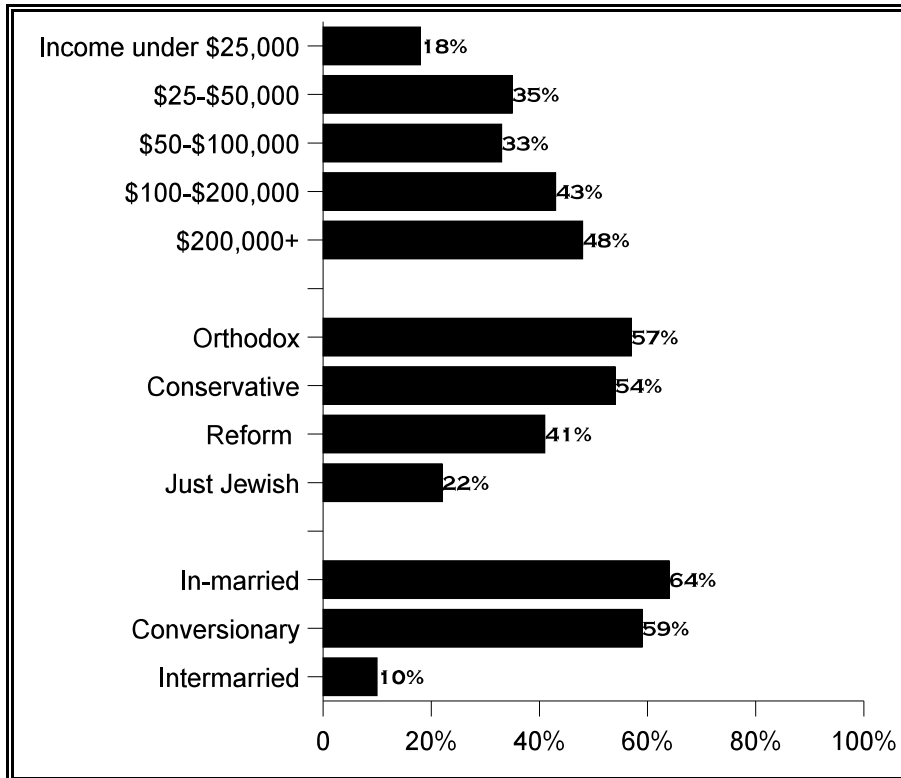


**Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year
by Age of Head of Household**

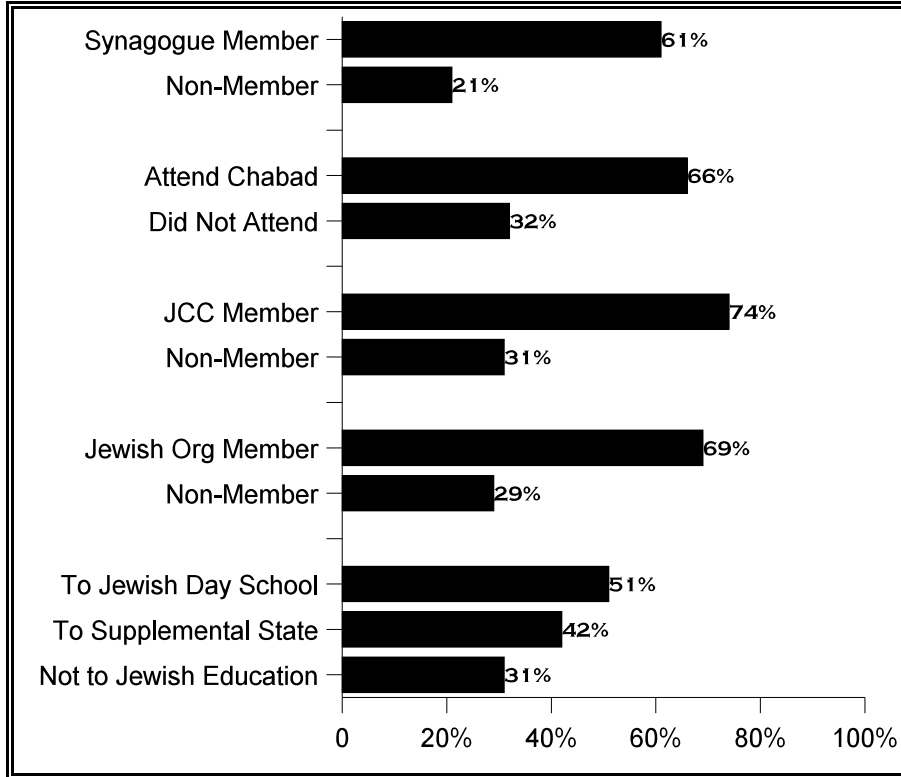
JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS



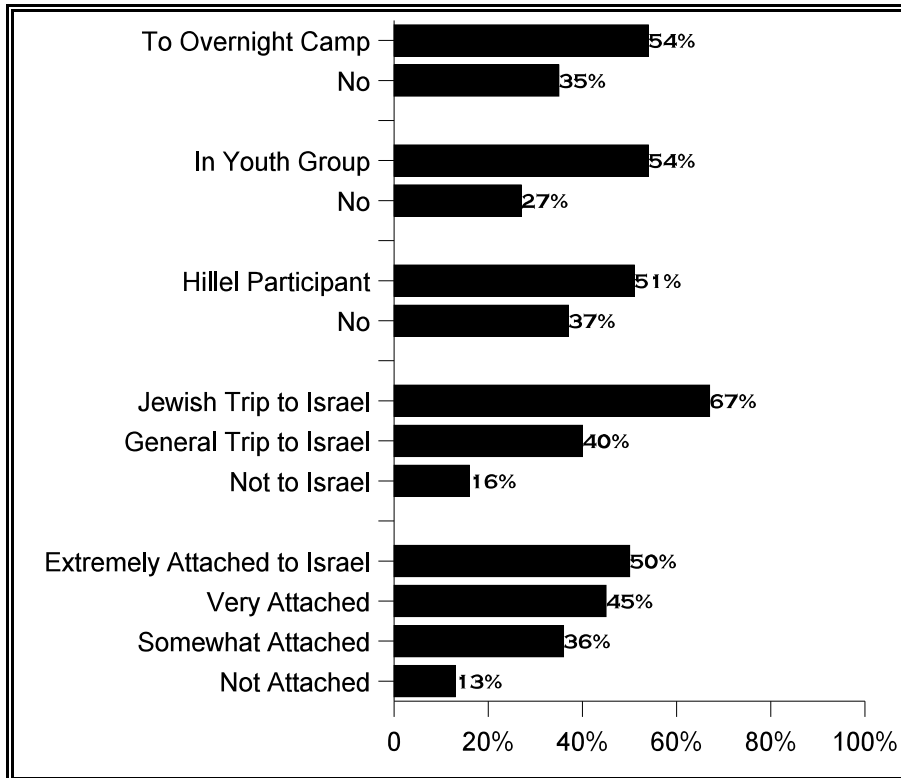
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR



JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS



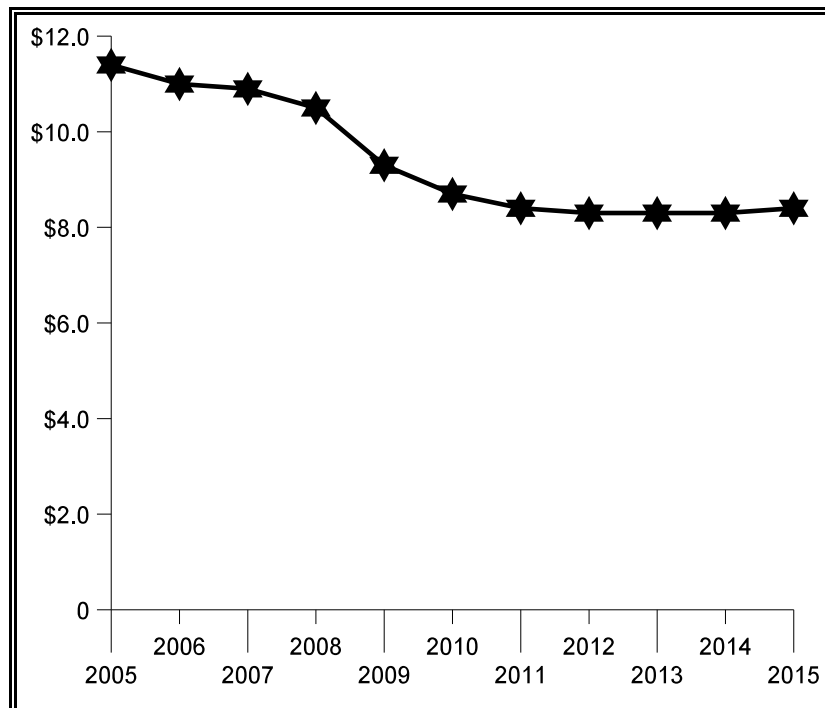
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR – CONTINUED



JFGH ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

Annual Campaign

- *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$3.0 million (26%) from 11.4 million in 2005 to 8.4 million in 2015.
- The number of Jewish households who donated to the Annual Campaign decreased by 1,161 (27%) from 4,266 households in 2005 to 3,105 households in 2015.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the average donation *per Jewish household who donated* increased by \$37 (1%) from \$2,672 in 2005 to \$2,709 in 2015.
- The **average donation per Jewish household** of \$324 is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$666 in Minneapolis, \$652 in Pittsburgh and \$280 in St. Louis.
- *According to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 15,881 households in Houston are on the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston mailing list as of 2016. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list contains 61% of the households in the Jewish community. The 61% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Minneapolis.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign raised \$103.5 million since 2005.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, Supplemental Campaigns run by Federation of its agencies raised a total of \$88.5 million since 2005.



Federation Annual Campaign (Adjusted for Inflation, in millions)

JFGH ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

TABLE 15
AVERAGE DONATION PER HOUSEHOLD TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISON

| Community | Year | Amount | Community | Year | Amount |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| Detroit | 2005 | \$1,028 | W Palm Beach | 2005 | \$222 |
| Charlotte | 1997 | \$882 | New York | 2011 | \$217 |
| Tidewater | 2001 | \$869 | Buffalo | 1995 | \$210 |
| Cleveland | 2011 | \$792 | Wilmington | 1995 | \$206 |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | \$666 | S Palm Beach | 2005 | \$205 |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | \$652 | Seattle | 2000 | \$189 |
| Baltimore | 2010 | \$617 | Los Angeles | 1997 | \$180 |
| Richmond | 2011 | \$605 | Washington | 2003 | \$177 |
| Lehigh Valley | 2007 | \$579 | York | 1999 | \$169 |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | \$567 | Westport | 2000 | \$152 |
| Chicago | 2010 | \$561 | Philadelphia | 2009 | \$142 |
| Boston | 2005 | \$524 | San Francisco | 2004 | \$133 |
| St. Paul | 2010 | \$486 | Denver | 2007 | \$118 |
| Essex-Morris | 2008 | \$479 | San Diego | 2003 | \$115 |
| Rochester | 1999 | \$431 | Portland (ME) | 2007 | \$99 |
| Cincinnati | 2008 | \$423 | Middlesex | 2008 | \$95 |
| Columbus | 2013 | \$406 | Phoenix | 2002 | \$78 |
| Miami | 2014 | \$405 | Orlando | 1993 | \$77 |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | \$383 | Monmouth | 1997 | \$66 |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | \$371 | Howard County | 2010 | \$65 |
| San Antonio | 2007 | \$348 | St. Petersburg | 2010 | \$61 |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | \$336 | Broward | 2016 | \$56 |
| HOUSTON | 2016 | \$324 | Atlantic County | 2004 | \$53 |
| Hartford | 2000 | \$291 | Las Vegas | 2005 | \$45 |
| St. Louis | 2014 | \$280 | | | |
| Palm Springs | 1998 | \$262 | | | |
| Tucson | 2002 | \$259 | | | |
| Sarasota | 2001 | \$258 | | | |
| Atlanta | 2006 | \$235 | | | |
| New Haven | 2010 | \$230 | | | |

Note: The number of Jewish households used to calculate the *Amount* column is the number of households in the year of the study, while the Annual Campaign information is generally for 2015. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the *Amount* column may overestimate or underestimate the average donation per household in 2015.

OTHER DONATIONS

In total, 63% of Jewish households in Houston donated to *some* Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year. The 63% of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh and 60% in St. Louis.

Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities

- The 55% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 54% in Minneapolis, and 53% in St. Louis.

Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations

- The 23% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the sixth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis and 14% in Minneapolis.

- The 32% who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis and 32% in St. Louis.

Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities

- The 82% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in St. Louis, 83% in Pittsburgh, and 78% in Minneapolis.

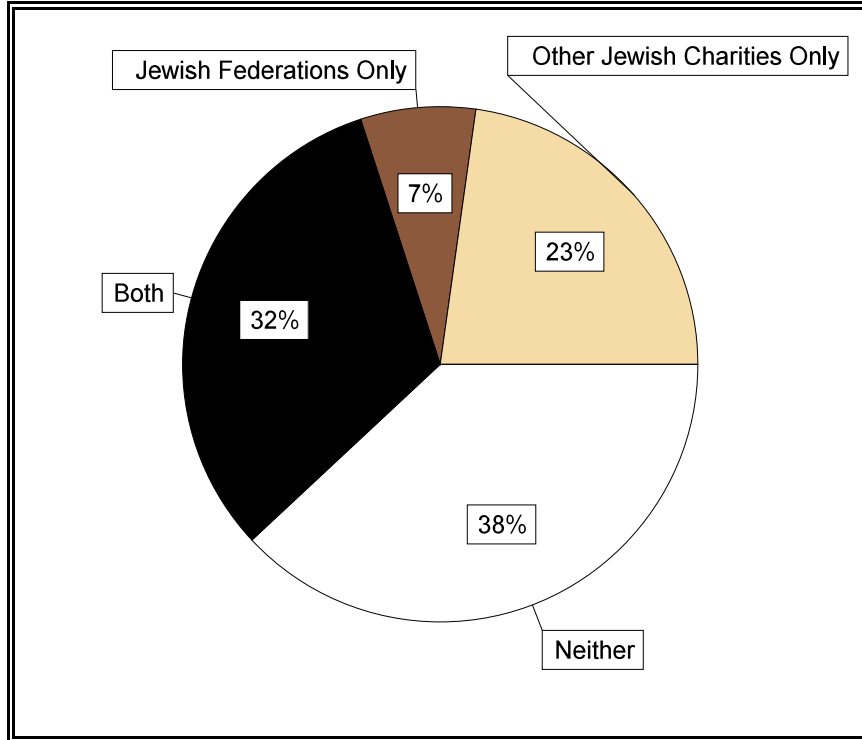
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities

- The 29% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities only** in the past year is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Louis, 25% in Pittsburgh, and 20% in Minneapolis.

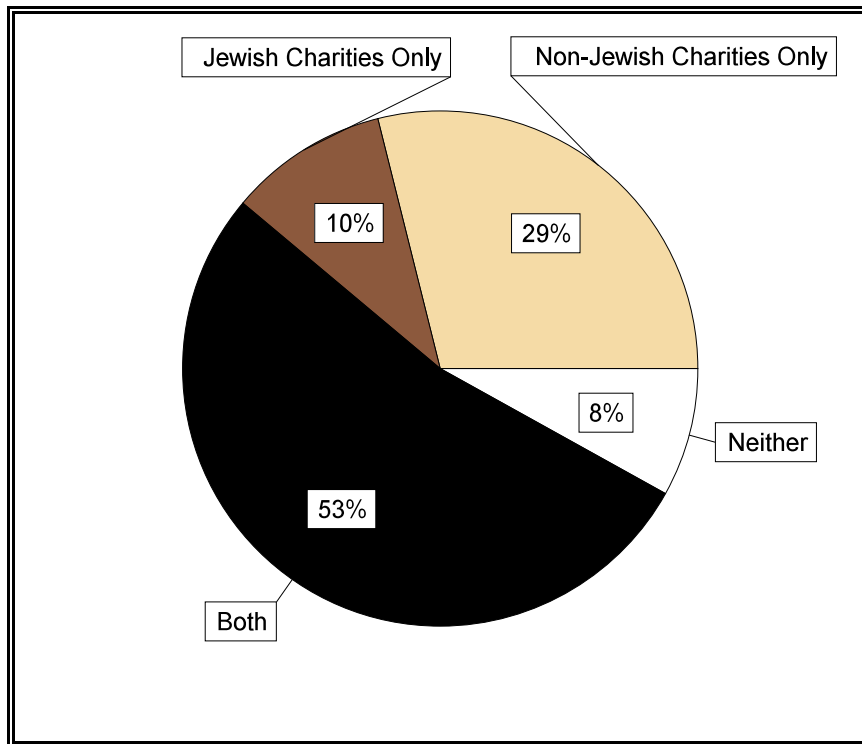
- The 53% who **donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 58% in Minneapolis, and 55% in St. Louis.

- The 10% who **donated to Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Minneapolis, 7% in Pittsburgh, and 4% in St. Louis.

OTHER DONATIONS



Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year



Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

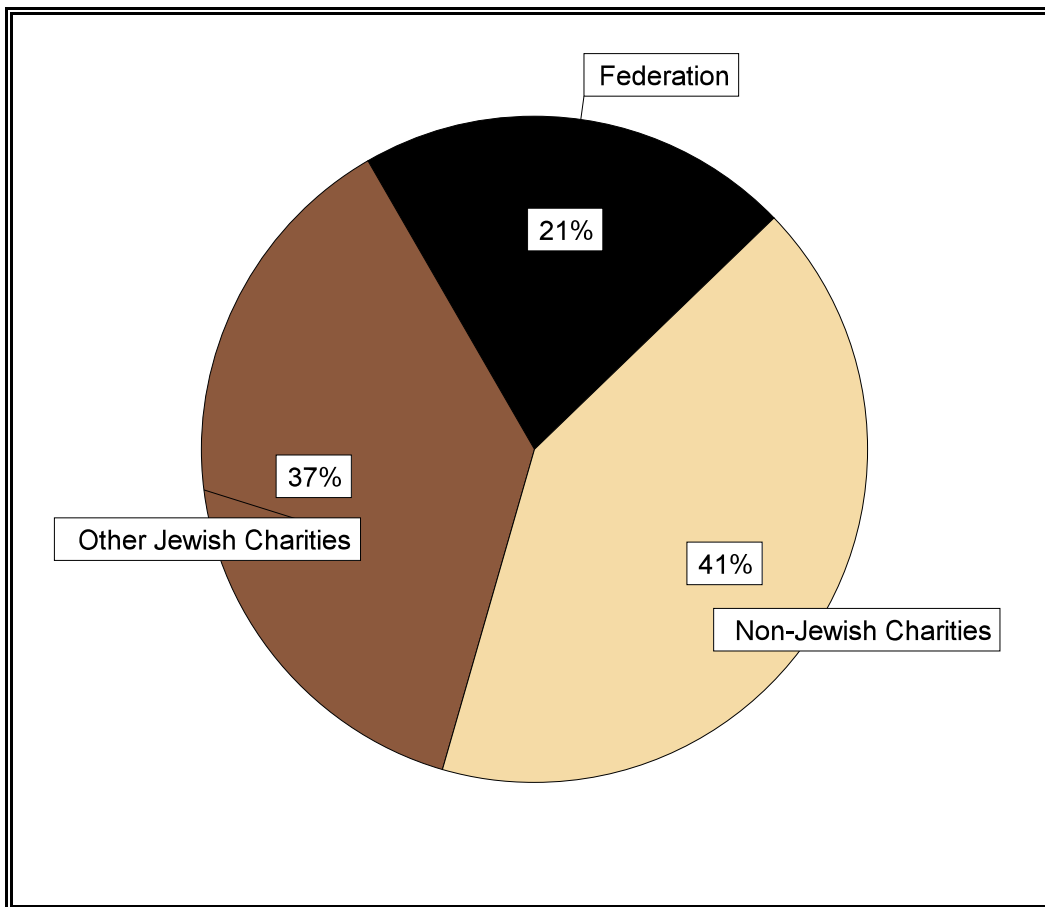
PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Houston in the past year, 21% were donated to the Jewish Federation. The 21% of all charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis.

- The 37% of all charitable dollars donated to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Minneapolis.

- The 41% of all charitable dollars donated to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Minneapolis.

- Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 59% were donated to Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation). The 59% of all charitable dollars donated to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis.

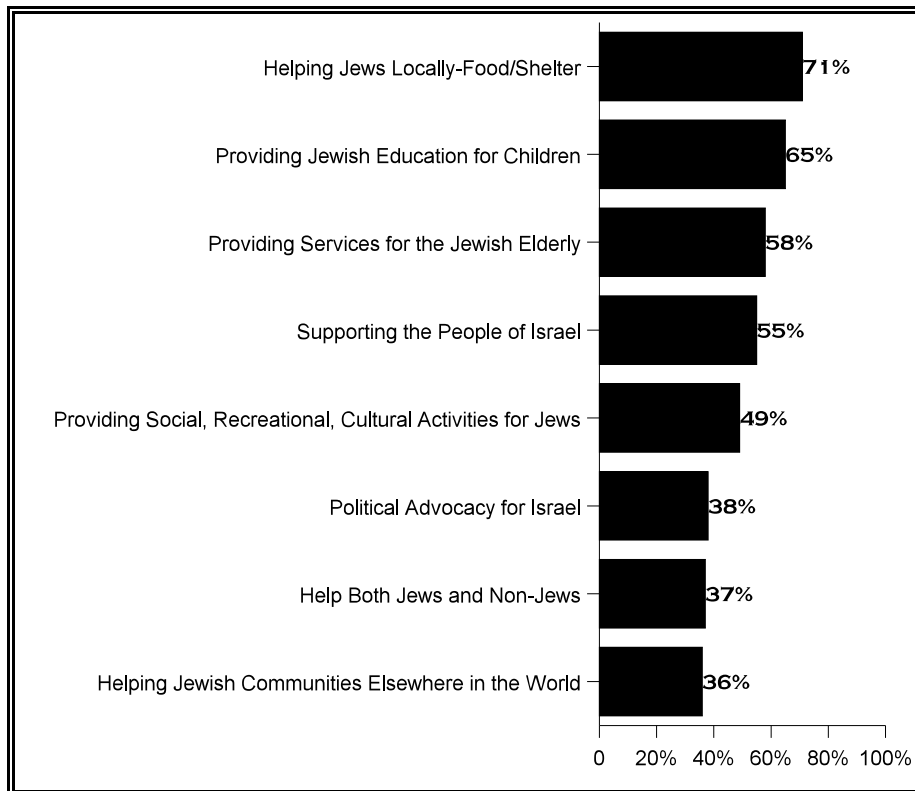


Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year

MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston who donated \$100 and over to either the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked whether each of several motivations is very important, somewhat important, or not at all important in their decisions to donate to a Jewish organization.

- The 65% who consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Minneapolis.
- The 58% who consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis.
- The 55% who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Minneapolis.
- The 49% who consider providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Minneapolis.



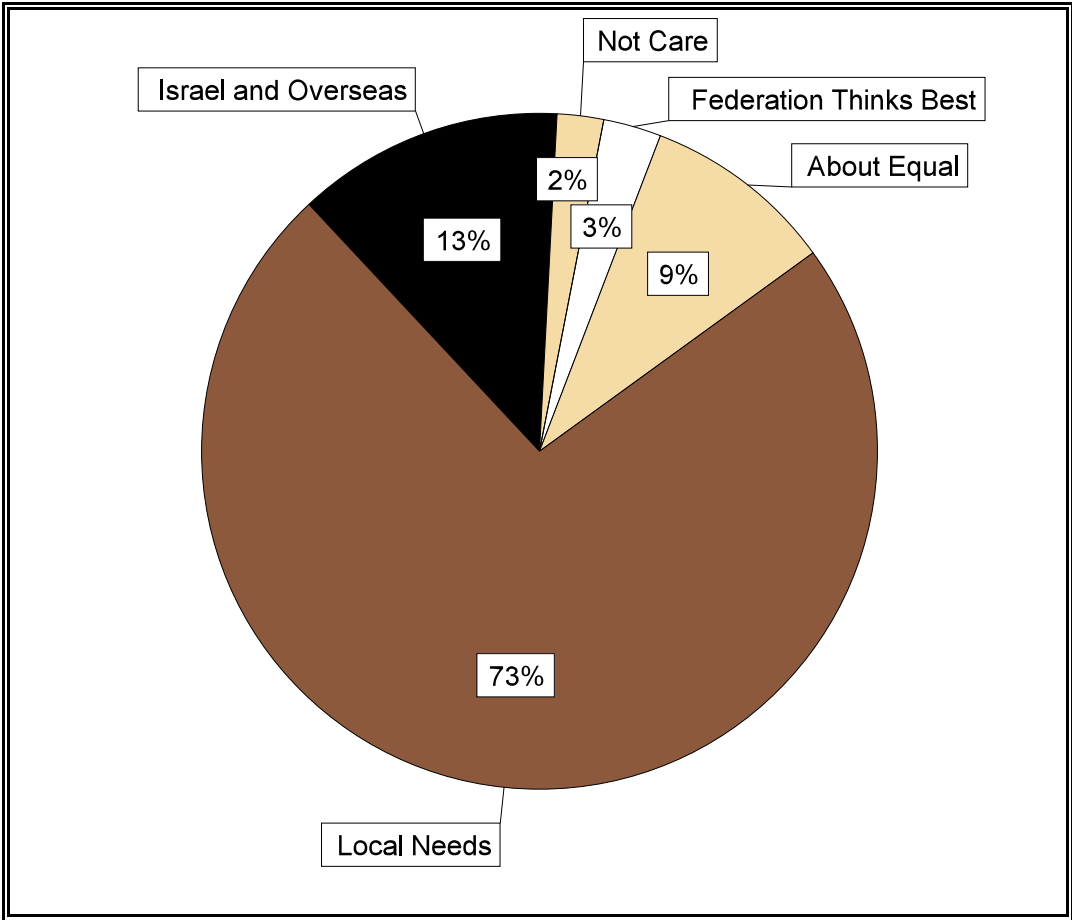
Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Is “Very Important”

(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

ALLOCATION PREFERENCE

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked their preference in allocating funds for local needs or for needs in Israel and overseas.

- The 73% who prefer that more of the collected money be used for **local needs** is the highest of six comparison communities. The 73% compares to 35% in 1986.
- The 13% who prefer more of the collected money be used for **needs in Israel and overseas** is the highest of six comparison communities. The 13% compares to 11% in 1986.
- The 9% who prefer the collected money be used **about equal** is about average among six comparison communities. The 9% compares to 51% in 1986.

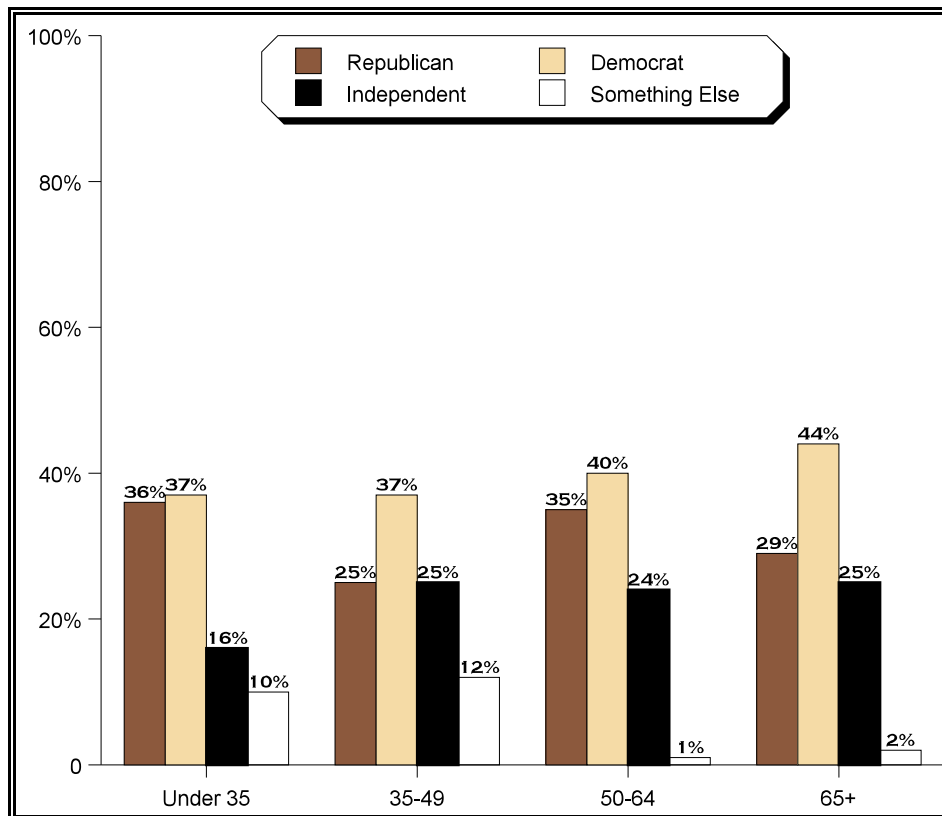


Preference for Allocation of Federation Funds

POLITICS

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked if they consider themselves Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else.

- 41% of respondents consider themselves Democrat; 31%, Republican; 24%, Independent; and 5%, something else.
- 38% of Hispanic respondents think of themselves as Republican; 34% as Democrat; 20%, as Independent, and 8%, as other.
- 40% of Israeli Jews think of themselves as Republican; 35% as Democrat; 17%, as Independent; and 8%, as other.
- 35% of male respondents consider themselves Democrat and 38% consider themselves Republican. 46% of female respondents consider themselves Democrat and 25% consider themselves Republican.
- 94% of respondents are registered to vote.
- Jewish respondents were asked whether they attended any political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year (*politically active*). 40% of respondents are politically active.



Political Party by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Demographic Study Committee (Joe Pryzant, Chair) who assisted in the design of the project. He is one of the best of the more than 40 such committee chairs with whom I have worked.

David Dutwin, A.J. Jennings, and Susan Sher at SSRS are thanked for their contributions to the field work, the weighting, and the population estimates.

The Demographic Study Committee was staffed by Barbara Bratter, Vice President of Planning and Allocations. In Barbara's office, Tiffany Siegel, Planning and Allocations Associate was largely responsible for collecting much of the data for the Jewish institutions survey. In a Jewish community with more many synagogues, this was a major task and she deserves a special thank you.

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My wife, Karen Tina Sheskin, M.S.Ed. (Community Counseling), deserves special recognition for her assistance in all stages of the project. A special thanks goes to my assistants, Roberta Pakowitz, Brenda Horowitz, and Sarah Markowitz for their hard work on this project. This team of four assistants has been together for more than a decade bringing more than 60 years of experience with demographic studies to the project.

A special thank you goes to all 1,200 respondents for agreeing to be interviewed.

L'dor V'dor (From Generation to Generation),

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

January 2017

Tevet 5777