A PORTRAIT OF BAY AREA JEWISH LIFE AND COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY STUDY
February 13-14, 2018

Commissioned and supported by:
The Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco,
the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The Portrait

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ABOUT THE STUDY
Goals of the Study

To advance the work of our region’s Jewish institutions, philanthropists, innovators, and activists in creating vibrant, diverse, inclusive, and secure Jewish communities.

To stimulate discussion on implications for policy and practice leading to progress toward the vision of a thriving Jewish community that is a force for good.
Objectives

- Estimate the number of Jewish persons and households in the 10-county Bay Area.
- Portray and analyze Jewish households’ socio-demographic characteristics.
- Portray and analyze patterns of Jewish engagement, connection, and behavior.
Definitions for the Study

Who is counted as Jewish?

- Respondents (age 18+) who view Judaism as their religion or who say that “aside from religion” they consider themselves to be Jewish or partly Jewish.
- Respondents who identify as Jews, and consider their religion not Jewish.
- Spouses defined by respondents as Jewish either by religion or by self-definition.
- All other adults in the household that the respondent views as Jewish or partly Jewish.
- Children being raised as Jewish or as partly Jewish.
Definitions for the Study (cont’d)

Who is considered a non-Jewish person?
▶ Respondents, spouses and other adults who are NOT Jewish—either by religion or by self-definition.
▶ Children NOT being raised Jewishly—they are being raised in another religion, or without a religion and not Jewish, or the respondent says their status is “undecided.”

What is considered a Jewish household?
▶ A Jewish household includes at least one Jewish adult, be it the respondent or other people (usually the spouse/partner).
The survey

- Interviews took place online* between June 28, 2017 and November 19, 2017

- Survey combined four sample frames:
  - Mail-to-web probability sample (N=634)*
  - A YouGov sample, from its national panel (N=180)
  - A vendor-supplied sample (N=1,223)
  - A community-supplied sample of emails on Jewish institution lists (N=1,506)

**Total Completed Interviews = 3,553**

*Plus ten completed interviews conducted by telephone not used for weighting
Who was interviewed?
The raw numbers—before weighting

- Jews-by-Religion: 78% (2,742)
- Jews-with-no-religion: 8% (281)
- Partly Jewish & Jews of other religions*: 10% (335)
- Non-Jews—spouses or partners of Jews: 4% (158)

Total survey respondents: 3,516

*These respondents consider themselves Jewish, but identify their religion as Christian or another non-Jewish religion.

Note: An additional 37 interviews with non-Jews who did not identify any adult members of their household as Jewish, were not included in the survey results.
The big picture

1) Jewish population of the Bay Area is 4\textsuperscript{th} largest in the U.S.; likely stable over recent years.

2) The Bay Area Jewish community is diverse, highly mobile with few natives, and highly educated.

3) Boomers and young adults are the largest age cohorts among adults in Jewish households.

4) Pockets of poverty, need, and economic vulnerability exist in the midst of affluence.

5) A relatively small, highly engaged affiliated population is offset by a much larger unaffiliated population that is substantially less engaged.

6) Younger Jews are less likely to be very attached to Israel. So are liberals, intermarried, and the unaffiliated.
JEWISH HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES
How large is the 10-county Bay Area Jewish community?

Three Different Measures of the Bay Area Jewish Population

- **148,000 total number of Jewish households**
- **473,000 total people in Jewish households**
- **350,000 Jewish persons**

  - **123,000 non-Jewish persons**
  - **281,000 Jewish adults**
  - **68,000 Jewish children**
The Bay Area has the 4th largest Jewish population in the U.S.

1. New York 1,538,000
2. Southeast Florida 527,000
3. Los Angeles 519,000
4. Bay Area 350,000
5. Chicago 292,000
The number of Jewish adults in the San Francisco 2004 study area has declined

The 2004 SF-based Federation study area = Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Northern Santa Clara counties, including Sunnyvale and Cupertino. The latter two cities are part of the Silicon Valley Federation service area.
East Bay adult Jewish community grew by 1/3 since 2011 Study*

*2011 East Bay Jewish Community Study
What is the population of the Silicon Valley Jewish Federation service area?*

22,000 total number of Jewish households

77,000 total people in Jewish households

60,000 total Jewish persons
17,000 non-Jewish persons

49,000 Jewish adults
11,000 Jewish children

*These estimates include Sunnyvale and Cupertino, also included in the previous slide for the SF-based Federation study area of 2004.
Putting population change in context

- The total number of Jewish adults in the San Francisco and East Bay Federation service areas is the same in 2017 as is the sum of the 2004 and 2011 community studies.

- We have 25,000 fewer Jewish adults in the San Francisco service area, and an equal increase in the East Bay.

- The 2004 and 2011 studies used an expanded definition of a Jewish child. As a result, children accounted for about 25% of the population. The more customary definition, used here, produces a figure of 19% for Jewish children, the same as found nationally in the 2013 Pew study. So, no change data for children is available.

- As there has been no previous study of the entire Silicon Valley federation service area, the 2004 San Francisco study included Sunnyvale and Cupertino. It is not possible to be certain about change in Silicon Valley.

- Inference: As best as we can judge, the total Jewish population in the Bay Area has probably been relatively stable over recent years.
GEOGRAPHY
Four geographic areas of the Study

NORTH BAY 13% (47,000)

EAST BAY 35% (122,000)

SAN FRANCISCO 17% (61,000)

PENINSULA & SOUTH BAY 34% (118,000)
1/3 live in the East Bay

East Bay: Alameda, Contra Costa & Solano Counties 35% (122,000)

North Bay: Marin, Sonoma & Napa Counties 13% (47,000)

San Francisco County 17% (61,000)

Peninsula & South Bay: San Mateo, Santa Clara & Santa Cruz Counties 34% (118,000)

1/6 live in San Francisco

1/3 live in Peninsula and South Bay
Almost 2 out of 5 respondents moved into their current residence in the last 5 years. East Bay has the largest percentage of recent movers and arrivals.
Overall, 29% of respondents will likely move in the next 2 years. Of respondents who are likely to move, almost half (45%) say they will move within the Bay Area. Others will move out or are not sure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North Bay</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>Peninsula &amp; South Bay</th>
<th>East Bay</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Likely to move</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will move within the Bay area (of likely movers)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEMOGRAPHY
19% of people in Jewish households are children under 18.

19% are 60 and older.

Age distribution of people in Jewish households:

- 80+: 2%
- 70-9: 4%
- 60-9: 13%
- 50-9: 14%
- 40-9: 10%
- 30-9: 13%
- 18-29: 24%
- 10-17: 10%
- 0-9: 9%
Age distribution of the adult population: boomers and young adults are largest cohorts

Age distribution of Jewish adults in the Bay Area

- 80+: 2%
- 70-79: 5%
- 60-69: 16%
- 50-59: 18%
- 40-49: 13%
- 30-39: 16%
- 18-29: 29%
Of respondents under age 65, 80% are employed; over age 65, 38% are working; overall, about 1/5 are self-employed.
Very high educational attainment:
96% attended college at some point; 75% earned a BA; 42% earned a graduate degree
Overall, 42% have a graduate degree – far more than U.S. Jews. Women slightly lead men in graduate degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study / Population segment</th>
<th>Graduate Degree</th>
<th>BA Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Respondents, 2017</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pew Jews, 2013 (U.S.)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Jewish Population Survey, 2001</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Men, 2017</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Women, 2017</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area, Age 35-49 (peak education cohort)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only 28% of respondents were born in the Bay Area. 5% were born in the Former Soviet Union, 3% in Israel.

Adults + children in Israeli households: 34,000
Adults + children in Russian-speaking households: 33,000
Almost two-thirds of respondents are in couples, married or partnered.
Of respondents age 18-34, half are not married or partnered, while 26% are married, and 21% are partnered; A third of seniors are now single

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with a partner</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household composition:
29% with children home; 32% are singles of all ages; 24% are homes with seniors
25% of Bay Area Jewish households include a respondent or spouse who is Hispanic, Asian-American, African-American, or of mixed or other ethnic or racial background (other than white)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households with a respondent or spouse who is Hispanic, Asian-American, African-American, or of mixed or other ethnic or racial background (other than white)</th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One-in-ten households includes a respondent who is lesbian, gay or bisexual. Lesbian, gay or bisexual respondents are most numerous in San Francisco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North Bay</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>Peninsula and South Bay</th>
<th>East Bay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian, gay, or</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisexual respondent*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*10% of male respondents are gay, 5% of female respondents are lesbian. Almost 3% of respondents are bisexual.
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND HUMAN SERVICES
Income disparities:
10% of households earn under $50,000, and 13% earn over $250,000
Median household income = $115,000

Income Distribution

- Under 20K
- 20-49K
- 50-69K
- 70-99K
- 100-149K
- 150-199K
- 200-249K
- 250-349K
- 350K+

Income in $
22% of households report they are “just managing” financially or “cannot make ends meet,” while 17% say they are “well off”

Household Financial Situation

- Cannot make ends meet: 2%
- Just managing to make ends meet: 20%
- Have some extra money: 20%
- Have enough money: 37%
- Well-off: 17%
Subjective feelings on household finances are fairly evenly distributed by area; a quarter of East Bay households are, at best are "just managing".

Household Financial Situation by Region

- **Well-off**
  - North Bay: 21%
  - San Francisco: 18%
  - Peninsula & South Bay: 18%
  - East Bay: 16%
- **Have some extra money**
  - North Bay: 20%
  - San Francisco: 22%
  - Peninsula & South Bay: 24%
  - East Bay: 24%
- **Have enough money**
  - North Bay: 37%
  - San Francisco: 39%
  - Peninsula & South Bay: 38%
  - East Bay: 35%
- **Just managing**
  - North Bay: 20%
  - San Francisco: 19%
  - Peninsula & South Bay: 17%
  - East Bay: 23%
- **Cannot make ends meet**
  - North Bay: 2%
  - San Francisco: 1%
  - Peninsula & South Bay: 3%
  - East Bay: 2%
Seniors most likely to feel “well off”

Those age 35–49 most likely to report “just managing” or “cannot make ends meet”
30% of respondents sought assistance in the prior year for at least 1 of 5 human service needs specified in the survey. 9% sought 2 services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services sought</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child special needs (of households where children present)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder services (of households with members age 65+)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicators of need by age—many services sought by young adults

Seek elder services
- 65+:
  - 14%
- 50-64:
  - 9%

Seek disability services
- 65+:
  - 7%
- 50-64:
  - 11%
- 35-49:
  - 7%
- 18-34:
  - 8%

Seek child special needs services
- 65+:
  - 19%
- 50-64:
  - 18%
- 35-49:
  - 10%

Seek job services
- 65+:
  - 5%
- 50-64:
  - 14%
- 35-49:
  - 21%
- 18-34:
  - 31%

Seek housing services
- 65+:
  - 6%
- 50-64:
  - 6%
- 35-49:
  - 11%
- 18-34:
  - 18%

Seek any listed human services
- 65+:
  - 25%
- 50-64:
  - 25%
- 35-49:
  - 34%
- 18-34:
  - 41%
Those earning under $40,000 (the poorest 11%) much more likely to seek services than those earning $250,000+ (the top 13%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need by income</th>
<th>Under $40,000</th>
<th>$40,000-99,999</th>
<th>$100,000-249,999</th>
<th>$250,000+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health is Fair or Poor</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Elder Services</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Disability Services</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Child Special Needs Services</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Job services</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Housing services</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek Any Listed Human Services</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregiver</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost 3X as many SENIORS 75+ report poor or fair health compared to those 18–64.
2,000 Jewish seniors age 75+ live alone. Health status is problematic

- The health status of Jewish seniors living alone is problematic
  - 9% of the 2,000+ Jewish seniors living alone report “poor” health, and another 22% report “fair” health
  - In sharp contrast, of the seniors living with other people, none said their health is poor, and 26% are in fair health
  - Just 18% for those living alone report excellent health vs. 26% for those living with others.

- Seniors who live alone are potentially at high risk of social isolation
INTER-GROUP
AND
IN-GROUP HOUSEHOLDS
Defining In-group and Inter-group Couples

**In-group Couples Defined**
- Both spouses/partners identify as Jewish.
- In-group couples include “conversionary” couples where one member converted or came to identify as Jewish.

**Inter-group Jewish Couples Defined**
- One spouse/partner identifies as Jewish, the other does not.
Household relationships: 35% are not couples (singles), 31% are in-group couples, and 35% are inter-group couples.

*Inter-group couple rates are calculated for currently married and partnered respondents and spouses/partners, and does not include the very few marriages of other adults in the household.*
Combining married and partnered couples

From now on, we combine married and partnered couples, owing to the small gaps between them in Jewish engagement.

That is, partnered couples – in-group or inter-group – are about as engaged as married couples – inmarried or intermarried respectively.

Hence: “In-group” and “inter-group” below refer to both married and partnered couples.
Substantial numbers of Jewish adults and children are in all 3 types of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inter-group couples</th>
<th>In-group couples</th>
<th>Other (not couples)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jewish Adults</strong></td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>121,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jewish Children</strong></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number Jews</strong></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>133,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Jews</strong></td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of people in Jewish households</strong></td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>183,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inter-group rates vary widely by age, from a low of 42% among those 65+ to a high of 66% among those under 35.

*Percent of married or partnered respondents where one spouse or partner is not Jewish
Wide variations in raising Jewish children

Just 26% of inter-group couples report they are raising their children as fully Jewish. 45% for single parents, 96% for in-group couples.
BEING JEWISH
On Jewish engagement, Bay Area trails the West, lags far behind rest of the nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Bay Area Portrait</th>
<th>The Rest of the West (Pew)</th>
<th>The Rest of the U.S. (Pew)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seder attendance</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yom Kippur fasting at least part day</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives to Jewish charity</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Holiday service attendance or more</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very important being Jewish</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very attached emotionally to Israel</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most close friends are Jewish</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat candles lit</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly+ service attendance</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The large number of “unaffiliated” exhibit much lower levels of Jewish engagement than the small number of “affiliated” by any measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation Index (belong to synagogue/Jewish orgs; give to Fed./other Jewish causes; identify as leaders)</th>
<th>Unaffiliated (43%)</th>
<th>Marginally affiliated (22%)</th>
<th>Somewhat affiliated (18%)</th>
<th>Highly affiliated (9%)</th>
<th>Activists and leaders (8%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yom Kippur fasting at least part day</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat meal sometimes or more</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very important being Jewish</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly+ service attendance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most close friends are Jewish</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very attached to Israel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denomination</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative and Reconstructionist*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>37</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No denomination</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*13% identify as Conservative; 3% as Reconstructionist

4 out of 10 respondents identify as Reform

Another 4 out of 10 do not identify with any denomination
## Jewish denomination is strongly related to Jewish engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Orthodox</th>
<th>Conservative and Recon.</th>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Other denom.</th>
<th>No denom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attends Seder always or usually</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasts Yom Kippur at least part day</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat meal sometimes or more</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish cultural events a few or many times this year</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives to any Jewish cause, including Federation</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belonging to a synagogue is strongly related to Jewish engagement.
The affluent are more Jewishly engaged

Systematic and widespread variations in Jewish engagement scores from **low** to **high** income homes

**Engagement by Income**

- Gives to Jewish causes aside from the Federation
- Belongs to a synagogue
- Very emotionally attached to Israel
- Attends seder
- Leader, officer of a synagogue or Jewish organization

Income categories:
- Under $40K
- $40K-99K
- $100K-249K
- $250K or more
In-group couples are much more active in Jewish life than inter-group couples. “Singles” are only slightly more active than inter-group couples.
Other Jews at home – be they children, roommates, parents or others - is linked with more Jewish engagement among inter-group and single households; For homes with 2+ Jews, we see smaller Jewish engagement gaps among family types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Inter-group couples with 2+ Jews</th>
<th>Singles (never mar, div, sep, wid) with 2+ Jews</th>
<th>In-group couples, with 2+ Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanukkah candles usually lit</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually attend Seder</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Holiday service attendance+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Important Being Jewish</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat meal sometimes+</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belong to Synagogue</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most close friends Jewish</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very attached emotionally to Israel</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives to Jewish Federation</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat candles usually lit</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very interested in increasing J connections</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader/officer of a synagogue or Jewish org</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall, feeling unwelcome is rare

Both inter-group couples and singles are only a little less likely to feel “very welcome” at Jewish activities than in-group couples.
### Interest in increasing connections to being Jewish in any way

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inter-group couples</th>
<th>Singles (never mar, div, sep, wid)</th>
<th>In-group couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very interested</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very interested</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all interested</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Few are “very interested” in increasing their Jewish connections.
The young score higher on Shabbat and services attendance and lower than their elders on importance of being Jewish, Jewish friends, Israel, Federation giving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Holiday service attendance or more</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbat meal sometimes or more</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish cultural events a few+ times a year</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very important being Jewish</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most close friends are Jewish</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very attached emotionally to Israel</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives to Jewish Federation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Younger adults are less likely to donate to Jewish causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any volunteering</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteer with Jewish groups</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gives to any Jewish cause</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RELATIONSHIPS TO ISRAEL
Just over 40% of Jewish respondents have been to Israel – somewhat higher than in the Western region of the U.S. Pew study (34%), 16% have been twice or more

**Number of times have been to Israel:**

**Bay Area**
- Never: 59%
- Once: 25%
- Twice or more: 16%

**Pew 2013 (Pacific & Mountain States)**
- Never: 66%
- Once: 15%
- Twice or more: 19%
Equal numbers of Jewish respondents are “very attached” to Israel as are “not at all attached”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotional attachment to Israel</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very attached</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat attached</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very attached</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all attached</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Importance of the existence of a Jewish state in the world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very important</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat important</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very important</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all important</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most feel a Jewish state’s existence is very important

But 22% say it’s not important, or are not sure
While 77% are comfortable or somewhat comfortable with the idea of a Jewish State, 15% are uncomfortable or somewhat uncomfortable
On sympathies with Israel vs. the Palestinians

43% sympathize more with Israel, almost half say both sides, neither or are not sure, and 8% sympathize more with the Palestinians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The side respondent sympathizes more with</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel much more</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel somewhat more</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both, neither, not sure</td>
<td>49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians somewhat more</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians much more</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Of the 49%, 33% say "both," 7% "neither," and 9% “don't know” or “not sure”
How younger adults differ from their elders on Israel

Fewer young adults feel very attached to Israel, see the Jewish state as very important, are comfortable with the idea of a Jewish state, or sympathize with Israel more than the Palestinians.
In-group couples sympathize with Israel much more than singles who, in turn, surpass inter-group couples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sympathize with...</th>
<th>Inter-group couples</th>
<th>Singles</th>
<th>In-group couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel much more</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel somewhat more</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both, neither, not sure</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians somewhat more</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians much more</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharp contrasts between liberals and conservatives on Israel, on many measures

- **Very attached to Israel**
  - Very liberal: 17%
  - Liberal: 18%
  - Moderate: 24%
  - Conservative & very cons.: 32%

- **Jewish state very important**
  - Very liberal: 44%
  - Liberal: 53%
  - Moderate: 58%
  - Conservative & very cons.: 68%

- **Comfortable with Jewish state idea**
  - Very liberal: 45%
  - Liberal: 56%
  - Moderate: 65%
  - Conservative & very cons.: 76%

- **Sympathize more with Israel**
  - Very liberal: 26%
  - Liberal: 44%
  - Moderate: 49%
  - Conservative & very cons.: 71%

**Self-defined political ideology**
- Very liberal
- Liberal
- Moderate
- Conservative & very cons.
In sympathizing with Israel, the small number of community leaders stand a world apart from the large number of unaffiliated; those in the middle are closer to leaders than the unaffiliated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sympathize with...</th>
<th>Unaffiliated (43%)</th>
<th>Marginally affiliated (22%)</th>
<th>Somewhat affiliated (18%)</th>
<th>Highly affiliated (9%)</th>
<th>Leaders (8%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel much more</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel somewhat more</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both, neither, not sure</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians somewhat more or much more</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Age, politics, Jewish engagement, intermarriage all divide people in term of the package of views on Israel

Certain groups more often hold “pro-Israel” views:
- Attachment to Israel
- Seeing a Jewish State as important
- Comfortable with the idea of a Jewish State
-Sympathize with Israel rather than the Palestinians

Groups favoring these positions are ...
- Older rather than younger
- Conservative in their politics rather than liberal
- Active in Jewish life rather than unengaged
Thank you for attending the presentation.

Questions?