The 2017 Indianapolis Jewish Population Study: *A Portrait of the Indianapolis Jewish Community*

Main Report
Volume I, Chapters 1-7

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November 2017
Kislev 5778

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Chapter 1
Introduction

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In the beginning . . .

(Genesis 1:1)

Purposes of the Study

This is the Main Report arising from the 2017 demographic study of the Jewish population in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis. The study commenced in February 2017 and was completed in December 2017. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami and SSRS of Glenn Mills, PA were engaged to undertake the effort. The project was funded by the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis. The results of that study are available on www.jewishdatabank.org.

As shown by the recent Pew Research Center Survey on Jewish Americans,[1] significant changes in the American Jewish community present major challenges. Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. Scientific Jewish community studies have been completed in almost 50 American Jewish communities since 2000 (**Table 1-1**), which contain more than 80% of the more than 6.8 million American Jews counted in the *American Jewish Year Book*.[2]

In addition to the local Jewish community studies, National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations (which merged into United Jewish Communities) in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities (now The Jewish Federations of North America) in 2000-01.

This 2017 study will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis, other 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 for the next decade and beyond.

In many ways, the term *demographic study* is a misnomer, for studies such as this one are actually designed to collect information about more than just strict demographic factors. Thus, this is called a *Jewish population study*. This study has collected data about a broad range of demographic and geographic characteristics, religious and community involvement, service delivery, and philanthropic behavior. The relationship between the first three types of data (demographic, geographic, and religious) and service delivery and campaign information are of particular importance, as are issues of Jewish continuity. More specifically, this study was designed to collect information about the following:

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[1] Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center) at www.pewforum.org.

[2] Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2015," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 153-239 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

- Jewish Population Size
- Geographic Distribution
- Geographic Profile
- Demographic Profile
- Religious Profile
- Membership Profile
- Jewish Education
- Jewish Agencies
- Social Service Needs
- Israel
- Anti-Semitism
- The Media
- Philanthropic Profile
- Political Profile

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

First, the 1990[3] and 2000-01[4] National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans[5] 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 Indianapolis as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis, other 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 Indianapolis and other Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Indianapolis is diverse demographically 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 Indianapolis plays a central role in Jewish fund raising, it is felt that there is potential for increased giving across the community. To help meet Jewish needs in Indianapolis, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

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[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center at http://www.pewforum.org.

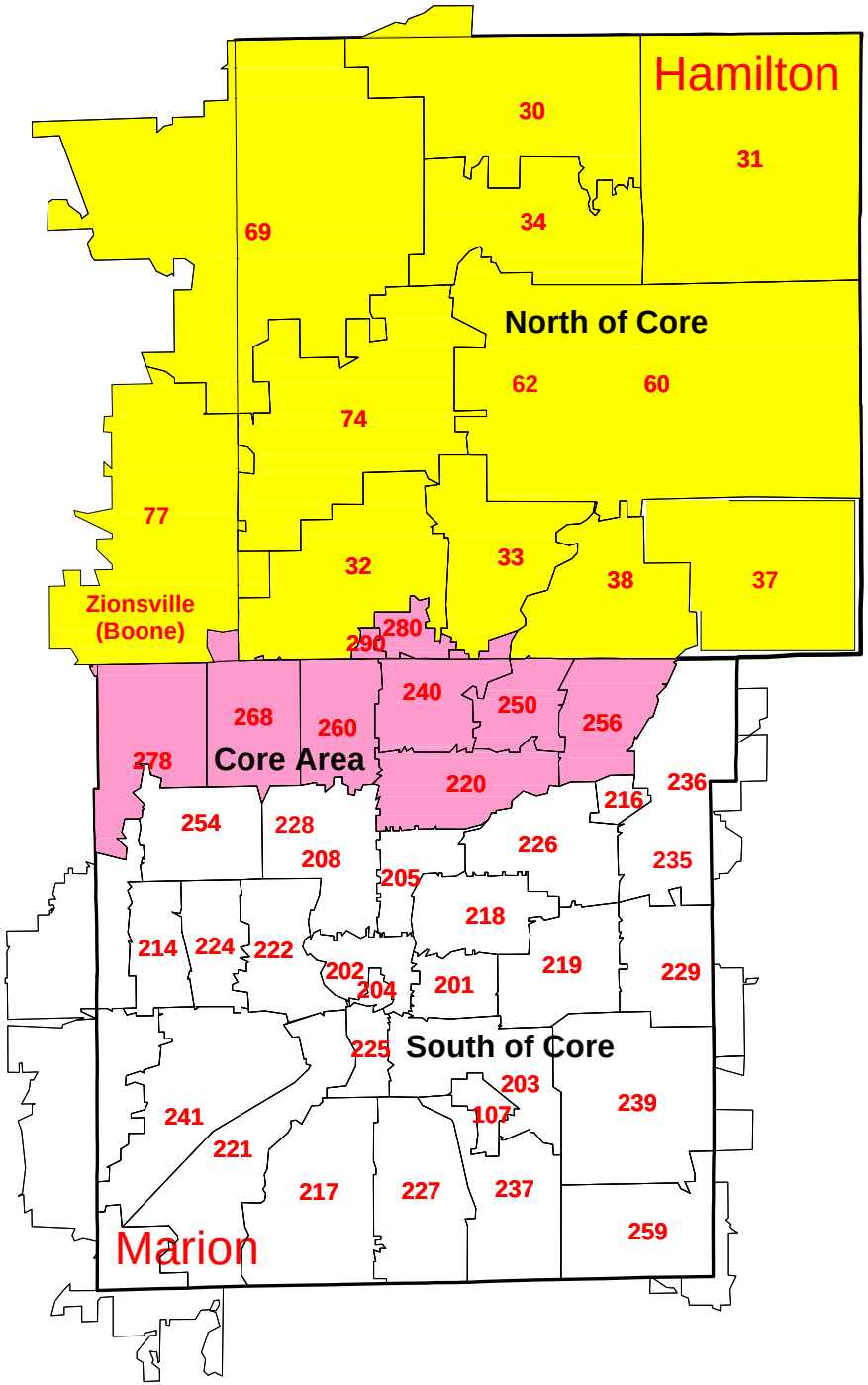
Definitions of the Study Area and Geographic Areas

The study area includes all of Marion and Hamilton Counties, Indiana. It also includes zip code 46077 (Zionsville) in Boone County. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into three geographic areas. See the map on the next page.

❶ **North of Core** Includes zip codes 46030 (Arcadia), 46031 (Atlanta), 46032 (Carmel), 46033 (Carmel), 46034 (Cicero), 46037 (Fishers), 46038 (Fishers), 46040 (Fishers), 46055 (Fishers), 46060 (Noblesville), 46061 (Noblesville), 46062 (Noblesville), 46069 (Sheridan), 46074 (Westfield), 46077 (Zionsville), 46082 (Carmel)

❷ **Core Area** Includes zip codes 46220 (Indianapolis), 46240 (Indianapolis), 46250 (Castleton), 46256 (Castleton), 46260 (Indianapolis), 46268 (Indianapolis), 46278 (Indianapolis), 46280 (Indianapolis), 46290 (Indianapolis)

❸ **South of Core** Includes zip codes 46107 (Beech Grove), 46113 (Camby), 46201 (Indianapolis), 46202 (Indianapolis), 46203 (Indianapolis), 46204 (Indianapolis), 46205 (Indianapolis), 46208 (Indianapolis), 46214 (Eagle Creek), 46216 (Fort Benjamin Harrison), 46217 (Indianapolis), 46218 (Indianapolis), 46219 (Indianapolis), 46221 (Indianapolis), 46222 (Indianapolis), 46224 (Indianapolis), 46225 (Indianapolis), 46226 (Indianapolis), 46227 (Indianapolis), 46228 (Indianapolis), 46229 (Cumberland), 46231 (Bridgeport), 46234 (Clermont), 46235 (Indianapolis), 46236 (Indianapolis), 46237 (Indianapolis), 46239 (Indianapolis), 46241 (Indianapolis), 46254 (Eagle Creek), 46259 (Acton), 46282 (Indianapolis)



Geographic Subareas of Indianapolis

All Zip Codes Begin 46 or 460

Definitions

Key definitions of terms used throughout this report are provided below. Terms used only in certain chapters are defined within those chapters.

• Jewish Person

A *Jewish person* is any person who currently considers himself/herself Jewish (or who is identified as such by the respondent), or who was born Jewish or raised Jewish and has not formally converted to another religion and does not regularly attend religious services of another religion (*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-identification. 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]), 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 consider themselves *part Jewish* are considered to be Jewish. Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) 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. *Persons of Jewish background* who do not consider themselves to be Jewish are *not* considered to be Jewish.

• Jewish Household

A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person. See the "Definition of an Eligible Household" section in Chapter 2 for a list of exclusions.

• 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 Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid non-Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are *not* included as persons in Jewish households.

• Jew-by-Choice

For adults, a *Jew-by-Choice* is any person age 18 or over who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). For children, a Jew-by-Choice is any person age 0-17 who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who were not born Jewish but are being raised both Jewish and in another religion (part Jewish) are *not* considered to be Jews-by-Choice.

●Born or Raised Jewish Adult

A *born or raised Jewish adult* is any Jewish person age 18 or over who was born or raised Jewish. Jews-by-Choice (since they were not born or raised Jewish) and persons of Jewish background who do not consider themselves to be Jewish (since they are not currently Jewish) are *not* considered to be born or raised Jewish adults.

● Respondent

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions 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 (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See the "Definition of an Eligible Respondent" section in Chapter 2 for procedural considerations.

● Head of Household

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household.* In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult is generally designated as 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 head of household, a Jewish head of household is designated at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent is 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 emotional attachment to Israel) and questions asked only of the respondent (such as volunteering).

● 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 (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) are *not* considered to be Jewish children, but are counted in the overall count of Jews. 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. In a few cases, results are shown for Jewish and part Jewish children combined.

● 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 (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing adult children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home and no children 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

With the exception of the data on the denomination of synagogue membership in Chapter 7, results reported for Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and *Just Jewish* subgroups 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), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion). See the "Definition of an Eligible Respondent" section in Chapter 2 for more information on proxy responses.

● Types of Marriage

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

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

❸ **Intermarriage**: An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse 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 currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

● Jewish and General Trips to Israel

❶ **Jewish Trip**: A *Jewish trip* to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, Birthright, Jewish agency, synagogue, or Jewish organization. Households containing members who lived or studied in Israel (excluding households containing Israelis) 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 as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

❷ **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 the household member visited Israel on his/her own or with family. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip.

● Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis (*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. "Don't know" responses were treated as negative responses. From these two questions, three *Jewish Federation market segments* are developed:

❶ **Donated to Federation**: Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.
❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate**: Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year, but they did not donate.
❸ **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.

● 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 Indianapolis. Households who donated only to Jewish Federations outside Indianapolis are not included.

● 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 about whom the results of each question on the Telephone Survey are reported. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the text and tables in this report. The base is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels. Examples of bases used in this report include, among others, Jewish Households, Persons in Jewish Households, Respondents, Adults in Jewish Households, and Jewish Children Age 0-17.

Community Comparisons

In many cases this report compares Indianapolis with other American Jewish communities (**Table 1-1**). About 200 *Comparison with Other Communities* tables are presented in this report.[6]

Reasons for Exercising Caution in Comparing Indianapolis with Other Jewish Communities. The comparisons of Indianapolis with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution for the following major reasons:

❶ **Different Dates of the Studies**. The Jewish community studies included in the comparison tables were completed over a 17-year period. Differences between Place A in 2000 and Place B in 2017 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B simply because the community study in Place A was completed 17 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. Obviously, this is an extreme example since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this example.

❷ **Different Sampling Methods**. Three different sampling methods generally have been used in Jewish community studies: a random digit dialing (RDD) only sample (drawn from randomly-generated telephone numbers); an RDD sample combined with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample (drawn from a telephone directory); and an RDD sample combined with a List sample (usually drawn from the local Jewish Federation mailing list). Only Jewish communities that used RDD sampling for at least part of the sample are included as comparison Jewish communities. Different sampling methods may lead to differences in survey results. Thus, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B because the community study in Place A used RDD and List samples, where the List sample included proportionately fewer intermarried households, while the community study in Place B used an RDD only sample. (See the "Telephone Survey" section in Chapter 2 for a further discussion of RDD and List sampling methods.)

❸ **Different Questionnaires**. A variety of questionnaires have been used in Jewish community studies. The survey research literature indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence in which questions are asked on a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon survey results.

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[6] Other comparison tables may be found in Ira M. Sheskin (2015). *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America at www.jewishdatabank.org. For older comparisons of Indianapolis with other Jewish communities, see Ira M. Sheskin (2001). *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies*. New York: City University of New York, Berman Jewish DataBank at www.jewishdatabank.org.

❹ **Small Sample Sizes**. In general, when comparing the overall results for Jewish households or persons in Jewish households among the comparison Jewish communities, the sample sizes used in the community studies are such that results which are at least five percentage points apart may be considered to be statistically significantly different. On the other hand, when comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities for population subgroups (such as households with children or respondents under age 35), the sample sizes may be considerably smaller such that even differences of 10-15 percentage points may not be considered to be statistically significantly different.

In summary, while problems do exist in comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities, this researcher has every confidence that, despite these problems, community comparisons help provide an important context for understanding the Indianapolis Jewish community.

Rules for Inclusion of Comparison Jewish Communities. To be included in the comparison tables, a community study had to meet the following major criteria:

❶ A telephone survey using an RDD sample had to be used for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation.

❷ The study had to be completed since 1998, a 17-year period. If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.

❸ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Indianapolis and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison. In some cases where the original results were not reported in a manner facilitating comparison, this researcher has obtained the original data and produced results that permit comparisons.

❹ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables of the same set of households or persons in a household (*base*) as Indianapolis. For example, if the question in Indianapolis was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, then only other Jewish communities querying this set of persons could be included in the table. Minor differences in the set of persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the table are listed below a thick horizontal line at the end of the table, with the alternative base noted. This is done for informational purposes only, and these communities are not included in the discussion of community comparisons.

❺ The community study report had to be made available to the Berman Jewish DataBank or this researcher.

Order of Communities in the Comparison Tables. Each comparison table is ordered based upon one particular data column (the *ordered column*), in descending order of magnitude of the data. Except for those comparison tables with only one data column, the ordered column has an *italicized* heading. The choice of ordered column is determined by

the data thought to be most interesting. Thus, for example, the household size table is ordered by the percentage of single person households, and the employment status table is ordered by the percentage employed full time. While listing the communities in alphabetical order might simplify finding the results quickly for a particular community, such a presentation would be much less helpful in facilitating comparisons among the Jewish communities.

When two or more communities show the same percentage (or number) in the ordered column, three rules are followed to determine the order in which the communities are listed:

❶ The first rule applies when a secondary column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column.

In some cases, when the ordered column is the sum of two (or more) other columns, the communities are listed according to the community that has the higher percentage on the more "extreme" of the columns being summed. For example, if two communities show the same percentage for "always/usually," the community with the highest "always" percentage is listed first.

In other cases, a comparison table is ordered on a particular column, but a secondary "related" column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column. For example, in the employment status table, if two communities show the same percentage for "full time," the community with the highest "part time" percentage is listed first.

If the communities continue to show the same percentages after applying this rule, the process is continued using the next appropriate column.

❷ The second rule applies when the first rule is not applicable or does not resolve the situation, that is, the communities show the same percentages in all the data columns. In this case, the community with the most recent study is listed first.

❸ The third rule applies when the first two rules do not resolve the situation, that is, the communities also have the same year of study. In this case, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

Communities for which the data are unavailable for the ordered column (but are available for other columns) are listed below a thick horizontal line.

Particularly Instructive Comparison Jewish Communities. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Indianapolis, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Indianapolis: Columbus, Omaha, San Antonio, and St. Paul (**Table 1-1**). These communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

Ranking of Indianapolis Compared to Other Jewish Communities. For the data in the ordered column and such other data columns that are deemed to be most interesting in each comparison table, the text of the report indicates whether Indianapolis is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Indianapolis is identified as being among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities on a particular measure. These *rankings* are determined based upon the number of comparison Jewish communities, the relative magnitude of the values (usually a percentage) being compared, and the spread between the value for Indianapolis and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Indianapolis is within four percentage points of the median value, Indianapolis is identified as about average. If the value for Indianapolis is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Indianapolis is identified as either above average or below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities. If the value for Indianapolis is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Indianapolis is identified as either *well* above average or *well* below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

Other Notes. The year for each community study reported in the comparison tables is the year in which the telephone survey was completed.

Comparative information for residents of Indianapolis (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) was generally obtained from the 2016 American Community Survey (*ACS*) at www.census.gov. Note that the ACS data includes all persons in institutions while the data from the Telephone Survey excludes Jews in institutions without their own telephone number.

See www.jewishdatabank.org for copies of the questionnaires and community study reports for many of the comparison Jewish communities.

Most of the results for the comparison Jewish communities derive from the community study reports produced by this and other researchers. In some cases, as indicated above, the results for community studies not conducted by this researcher are based upon analysis of the data sets for these communities available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Table 1-1
Jewish Population Size
Community Comparisons

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews [1]
Atlanta	2006	61,300	156,900	119,800
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	23,100	20,400
Baltimore	2010	42,500	108,100	93,400
Bergen	2001	28,400	78,000	71,700
Boston	2005	105,500	265,500	210,500
Broward	2016	72,000	174,000	149,000
Chicago	2010	148,100	381,900	291,800
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	33,000	27,000
Cleveland	2011	38,300	98,300	80,800
Columbus	2013	14,200	37,000	25,500
Denver	2007	47,500	117,200	83,900
Detroit	2005	30,000	78,000	72,000
East Bay	2011	51,400	NA	100,700
Hartford	2000	14,800	36,900	32,800
Houston	2016	26,000	63,700	51,000
Howard County	2010	7,500	20,400	17,200
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**8,500**	**23,500**	**17,900**
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	16,200	13,000
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	89,000	67,500
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	9,800	8,050
Miami	2014	55,700	129,700	123,200
Middlesex	2008	24,000	56,600	52,040
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	35,300	29,300

Table 1-1 Jewish Population Size Community Comparisons				
Community	**Year of Study**	**Number of Jewish Households**	**Number of Persons in Jewish Households**	**Number of Jews** [1]
New Haven	2010	11,000	27,800	23,000
New York [2]	2011	694,000	1,769,000	1,538,000
Omaha	2017	5,150	12,700	8,800
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	251,400	214,600
Phoenix	2002	44,000	106,900	82,900
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	54,200	42,200
Portland (ME)	2007	4,300	11,825	8,350
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	23,000	18,750
San Antonio	2007	4,500	11,200	9,170
San Diego	2003	46,000	118,000	89,000
San Francisco	2004	125,400	291,500	227,800 [3]
Sarasota	2001	8,800	17,500	15,500
Seattle	2000	22,490	53,500	37,200
S Palm Beach	2005	73,000	136,800	131,300
St. Louis	2014	32,900	89,300	61,100
St. Paul	2004	5,150	13,400	10,940
St. Petersburg	2017	18,000	36,600	18,000
Tidewater	2001	5,400	13,800	10,950
Tucson	2002	13,400	28,600	22,400
Washington (DC)	2003	110,000	267,800	215,600
W Palm Beach	2005	69,000	137,300	124,250
Westport	2000	5,000	13,600	11,450

Table 1-1
Jewish Population Size
Community Comparisons

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews [1]

[1] Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available. Estimates are for the year of the study. Current estimates may differ, see Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2016," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 153-239 at www.jewishdatabank.org.
[2] As per report, includes about 100,000 persons who identify as Christian.
[3] As per report, includes almost all children in Jewish households with at least one Jewish parent.

Notes:
1) For a detailed description of the geographic extent of each community, consult the community study reports available at www.jewishdatabank.org. All study areas correspond to the local Jewish Federation's service area. Study areas range in size from the better part of a county to multi-county areas.
2) Data are reported for the *Year of Study*. Current population estimates may differ.
3) Only Jewish community studies conducted since 2000 that used random digit dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample are listed.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups

Throughout this report, in the tables showing selected crosstabulations by population subgroup, comparisons are made between the percentages for particular population subgroups, such as geographic area and age, and the *overall percentage* for Indianapolis as a whole shown in the first row of each table.

In general, the percentage for a particular population subgroup in a particular table is identified as being *much higher* or *much lower* than the overall percentage if that percentage differs by at least ten percentage points from the overall percentage. For example, if the overall percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox is 11% and 24% of respondents in synagogue member households identify as Orthodox, then the percentage of respondents in synagogue member households who identify as Orthodox be identified as being *much higher* than the overall percentage because 24% is at least ten percentage points higher than 11%.

An exception to this guideline is made when the overall percentage is less than 10%. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

A second exception to this guideline is made in Chapter 5 of this report, where differences as large as ten percentage points are rare for many of the demographic measures reported therein. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

Reading the Tables

Percentage distributions for each question in the Telephone Survey are shown in a table, along with selected crosstabulations by various *population subgroups* such as geographic area, length of residence, age, sex, household structure, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage, synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center membership, Jewish organization membership, formal and informal Jewish education of respondents as children, and such other variables as are deemed relevant.

In some tables, “don't know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don’t know” responses depends on whether the “don't know” is a statement of value (generally included) or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond (generally excluded). In some tables, “don’t know” responses are treated as negative responses. Missing responses are excluded from the tables.

Each table shows the **base** (set of households or persons queried), or denominator used in calculating the percentages (shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels).

When reading the tables, percentages and corresponding numbers **add down** when the percent signs appear across the top of the columns, and percentages and corresponding numbers **add across** when the percent signs appear down the first column.

In instances where a single percentage is shown in a table, this percentage is essentially the percentage of households (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) about whom a question was answered in the affirmative. In instances where every percentage in a table is shown with a percent sign, it means that each percentage is calculated on an independent base. In instances where percent signs are shown in columns surrounded by thick vertical lines, it means that these percentages are summed or calculated based upon information in the other columns in the table.

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The data in the text and tables in this report should be examined carefully. The most common error in interpretation occurs when readers do not concentrate on the *nature of the denominator* (or **base***) used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 14% of *Jewish respondents in the Core Area* identify as Conservative. Yet, 51% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Conservative* live in the Core Area. The base in each table is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are shown in terms of the number of *persons,* or vice versa. Also, some of the results in this report are shown for *persons in Jewish households* (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for *Jewish persons* or only for *respondents*.

Typographic Devices

✔ A check mark is used to indicate that information appears in the text which cannot be determined from the tables. For example, census data are often preceded with a check mark.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings or row labels of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the text of that particular chapter.

➜ An arrow is used in some tables to designate a row which is a combination of the rows just above it. For example, the row “65 and over” is a combination of the rows “65-74” and “75 and over.”

☞ A pointing finger is used to designate a row which is a subgroup of the row immediately above it. For example, the row “Intermarried with Jewish Children” is a subgroup of the row “Intermarried.”

Boldface type is used to draw the reader's attention to particularly instructive comparison Jewish communities in the comparison tables. **COPPERPLATE** type is used for Indianapolis.

Italics is used to indicate the column on which a comparison table is ordered.

Rounding of Numbers and Percentages

The reader may notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown in various parts of this report due to rounding. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages may not sum to 100% and the reported numbers may not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

Although most percentages for Indianapolis presented in the tables are shown to the nearest tenth and most numbers are shown to the nearest integer, it should be noted that all percentages and numbers are estimates.

American Community Survey (ACS)

The American Community Survey is a survey conducted on a 1% sample of American households (about 3.5 million households) each year by the US Census Bureau. Whenever this report makes comparisons with the general public in the study area, it is to data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

Chapter 2
Methodology

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Without understanding there is no knowledge; without knowledge there is no understanding.

(Pirkei Avot 3:17)

This study of the Indianapolis Jewish community consisted of a Telephone Survey of 600 Jewish households in Indianapolis, a Jewish Institutions Survey, and a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) Counting Project. This chapter presents a brief summary of some of the methodological issues. Please see the more detailed methodology report produced by SSRS (David Dutwin, Susan Sherr, and AJ Jennings) for more information.

Questionnaire and Screener Design

The **questionnaire** was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis 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.

The procedure used Sheskin's questionnaire from the Omaha 2017 Jewish Community Study as a starting point. It was then modified to address specific issues and concerns in the Indianapolis Jewish community. Careful procedures were used to make certain that the questionnaire would answer as many questions for the Indianapolis Jewish community as possible while keeping the length within about 15 minutes. The actual length averaged 20.4 minutes.

The questionnaire addressed the traditional issues of Jewish demographic studies related to population size, geography, demography, religious practice, intermarriage, synagogue and other Jewish organization membership, Jewish education (formal and informal) of adults and children, Jewish agencies, the need for social services, elderly needs, Israel, anti-Semitism, the use of the media, philanthropy, and other topics.

As necessary, questionnaires available at the Berman Jewish DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org) and the Jewish Survey Question Bank (www.jewishquestions.bjpa.org) were consulted to examine appropriate wording for new questions.

The **screener** is the first part of the questionnaire and is used to identify households as either Jewish or not Jewish. It was worded to provide a proper balance between introducing the purpose of the study and quickly asking whether anyone in the household was Jewish. If too much time is spent explaining the survey purpose, many potential respondents terminate the call before being asked whether any household member is Jewish. On the other hand, if the respondent is asked whether he/she is Jewish before briefly explaining the purpose of the study, potential respondents may lie about their Jewishness or just terminate the call. In addition to explaining the purpose of the study, the screener assures the respondent of anonymity.

Any person age 18 or over was interviewed in households in which at least one person was identified as born or raised or currently Jewish. This type of self-definition is standard in Jewish community studies. The following were excluded from the study: ❶ persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers; ❷ households without telephones; and ❸ households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

Note that the goal was to interview Jewish household members, the respondent in 8.2% of the interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In most cases, questions that were respondent-only questions were asked of non-Jewish respondents on behalf of the Jewish household members (in a *proxy* fashion). A few attitudinal questions were *not* asked of non-Jewish respondents.

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

The questionnaire and the screener are shown in Appendix A.

The Three Samples

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 Indianapolis mailing list, and households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs).[7] 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 address is in Indianapolis was included.

[7] For an explanation of DJNs, see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116 and Harriet Hartman & Ira M. Sheskin. "Estimating the Jewish Student Population of a College Campus," *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* Volume 88, Numbers 1 & 2 (Winter/Spring 2013). pp. 95-109.

In total, 600 telephone interviews averaging 20.4 minutes were conducted, including 208 RDD interviews, 330 Federation list interviews, and 62 DJN interviews. The 600 interviews represent 7.1% of the 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis. The telephone was dialed 306,834 times to obtain the 600 interviews.

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. 208 interviews were completed with the RDD procedure. Note that many more RDD interviews were actually completed, but if an RDD phone number was on the Jewish Federation mailing list or the DJN 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 fund raising 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.

The RDD portion of the survey was very expensive because only 1.7% of households in Indianapolis are Jewish households.

Federation List Sample. Because of the significant expense involved with RDD, 330 interviews were conducted with households on the Jewish Federation mailing list.

DJN Sample. An additional 62 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. The DJN households called were DJN households not on the Jewish Federation mailing list. We also used a list of hundreds of first names that are almost always Jewish, such as Moshe and Ira.

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 Glen Mills PA conducted the telephone calls from April 25, 2017 to August 2, 2017. No interviews were conducted on Friday evenings or Saturdays. When requested, respondents were called back at a more convenient time. 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.

Training sessions were held for interviewers to familiarize them with the survey and a written guide provided about the Jewish Federation and the survey. Answers to questions respondents frequently ask were also reviewed. Pretest interviews were completed and a few improvements were made in the questionnaire.

The overall response rate is a composite of the screener completion rate and the full interview completion rate. The overall response rate was 37%, and the cooperation rate was 88%.[8] Overall, 306,834 phone calls were needed to complete the 601 interviews. The 37% response rate is higher than is typical in telephone research today.

Maximizing the response rate and cooperation rate involved using a well-designed screener, a significant volume of survey publicity, publicizing the caller ID (Count Me Indianapolis), calling each number multiple times (numbers were called as many as 8 times), conducting interviews by appointment, and using specially trained interviewers for refusal conversion. Many of the interviewers used had completed other Jewish community surveys in the past.

[8] This is an AAPOR RR3 Rate. See the Methodology Report.

Definition of an Eligible Household

An eligible household is one that contains at least one person who is Jewish as defined in the "Definitions" section in Chapter 1. The following were excluded from the study:

❶ Persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers at bedside.

❷ Households without telephones. In Indianapolis, this percentage is negligible for Jewish households.

❸ Households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

Definition of an Eligible Respondent

No procedure was used to select a person at random to be interviewed within each Jewish household in Indianapolis. Rather, an attempt was made to interview a Jewish person within each household who was age 18 or over. Because all basic demographic and education questions are asked about *all* adults in the household, this bias does not influence the results in any significant manner. Where the reported results are based on the respondent's own behavior, such as volunteerism, or on his/her opinion, such as the perception of anti-Semitism, results are shown separately for males and females.

Any respondent age 18 or over who identified himself/herself as Jewish was interviewed. In households containing non-Jewish members, the Jewish member was interviewed whenever possible because some questions are not applicable to non-Jews.

Note that the respondent in 14.3% of the 600 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In most cases, questions that were respondent-only questions were asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a *proxy* fashion). A few attitudinal questions were *not* asked of non-Jewish respondents.

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

Publicity

A post card about the study was sent to all Jewish households and an e-mail was sent to all known Jewish households. Advertisements were placed in the local Jewish

newspaper and synagogue bulletins. Letters were sent to all local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. Pulpit announcements were distributed to all local synagogues. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents that they might be contacted to participate in the study and to make them more receptive and cooperative.

Relationships Between Variables

An important distinction must be made between *correlation* and *cause and effect*. Simply because a correlation—a *relationship*—is found between two variables, it **does not necessarily imply** that one *causes* the other. Thus, because one finds a relationship between, for example, synagogue membership and charitable donations, it does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. That is, if it is shown that synagogue members are more likely to donate to charities, it does not imply that joining a synagogue causes one to be more philanthropic. Separately, it could be that higher income households are more likely to both join a synagogue and be philanthropic. That is, the relationship shown between synagogue membership and charitable donations could actually reflect a relationship between synagogue membership and household income and between philanthropy and household income.

Creation Versus Collection of Data

Surveys often create data rather than collect it. That is, persons are asked to think about some issues that they have probably not thought about before in quite the same way (terms such as *definitely* and *very familiar*). Also, groups of people react to questions in varying ways. Thus, if one finds a significant difference between, for example, the responses of the elderly and the non-elderly, it may be due to a real difference in attitudes between the two subgroups resulting from the different environments in which the two subgroups matured, or to a real difference in experiences between the two subgroups. On the other hand, the difference may very well be attributable to the varying manner in which persons of different ages respond to questions.

DJN Counting Project

Analysis of the size and geographic location of the Jewish population of the 11-county Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area was completed using CD household directories from 2010 and 2017. This analysis provided some guidance as to the overall growth in the Jewish population and the growth by geographic subarea since 2010.[9]

[9] See Chapter 3 and see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). “A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study,” in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor)

Jewish Institutions Survey

Brief surveys, comprising the Jewish Institutions Survey, were administered to the synagogues in Indianapolis, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish day school, and the Jewish Federation. The results appear in Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 14.

Synagogue Survey. The Synagogue Survey was completed by the executive director, rabbi, synagogue president, or another member of the synagogue staff of each synagogue.

The Synagogue Survey queried the number of member households in 2006 and 2016 and information on synagogue mergers. Also collected were preschool/child care, supplemental school, and day camp enrollments, and the number of participants in Jewish teenage youth groups in 2016.

Jewish Community Center (JCC) Survey. The JCC Survey was completed by the executive director the JCC.

The JCC Survey queried the number of Jewish member households in 2006 and 2016 and preschool/child care and day camp enrollments in 2016.

Jewish Day School Survey. The Jewish Day School Survey was completed by the principal or executive director of each Jewish day school in Indianapolis. The Jewish Day School Survey queried Jewish day school enrollments by grade in 2016.

Jewish Federation Survey. The Jewish Federation Survey was completed by the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis.

The Jewish Federation Survey queried the number of Jews without telephones in nursing homes, group quarters for mentally handicapped persons, group quarters for physically handicapped persons, prisons, and military bases, if any; the number of Jewish students in college dormitories whose parents do not live in Indianapolis; and the number of participants in independent Jewish teenage youth groups in 2016. Also collected were data on the current number of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation mailing list by zip code as well as the number of Jewish donors to the Annual Campaign, number of Jewish households who donated to the Annual Campaign, and amount raised by the Annual Campaign for each year from 2006-2016.

Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116 for more about this methodology.

Chapter 3
Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population

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Take a census of the whole Israelite community by the clans of its ancestral houses, listing the names, every male, head by head.
(Numbers 1:2)

Current Size and Geographic Distribution of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Table 3-1 shows that 23,500 persons live in 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis. Of the 23,500 persons in Jewish households, 17,900 persons (76%) are Jewish. (See the "Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish" section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage of persons who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) Note that the 1.1% of persons who consider themselves "part Jewish" are included here as Jewish.

In addition to the 23,500 persons in Jewish households, it is estimated that 40 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and at least 100 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Indianapolis) live in dormitories at area universities. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains approximately 23,640 persons.

Note that the number of Jews is shown in various sections of this report as 17,900 Jews (the *resident Jewish population*), which includes Jews in Jewish households and Jews in institutions, but excludes Jewish college students from outside Indianapolis who live in dormitories in Indianapolis.

Table 3-1 shows that in **North of Core**, a total of 12,200 persons live in 3,700 Jewish households. 24% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 9,200 Jews live in North of Core.

In the **Core Area**, a total of 7,600 persons live in 3,100 Jewish households. 19% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 6,100 Jews live in the Core Area.

In **South of Core**, a total of 3,700 persons live in 1,700 Jewish households. 30% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 2,600 Jews live in South of Core.

Table 3-2 shows that 44% of *Jewish households* live in North of Core; 37%, in the Core Area; and 20%, in South of Core.

Table 3-2 also shows that the distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the distribution of *Jews* does differ significantly from the distribution of Jewish households.

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 20% of Jewish households live in South of Core, 15% of Jews do so.

Table 3-1
Current Size of the Jewish Community

			Persons in Jewish Households		
Geographic Area	**Number of Jewish Households**	**Average Household Size**	**Number of Persons**	**Percentage Jewish**	**Number of Jews**
North of Core	3,700	3.29	12,200	75.5%	9,200
Core Area	3,100	2.47	7,600	80.7%	6,100
South of Core	1,700	2.17	3,700	69.9%	2,600
All	8,500	2.77	23,500	76.2%	17,900
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					40
Total Resident Jewish Population					17,940
Jews in College Dormitories Whose Parents Do Not Live in Indianapolis Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) – 20 Butler University – 80 University of Indianapolis (unknown) Marian University (unknown)					100

Note: A map and description of the geographic areas is found in Chapter 1.

Table 3-2
Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community

	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
North of Core	3,700	43.5%	12,200	51.9%	9,200	51.4%
Core Area	3,100	36.5	7,600	32.3	6,100	34.1
South of Core	1,700	20.0	3,700	15.7	2,600	14.5
All	8,500	100.0%	23,500	100.0%	17,900	100.0%

Percentage Jewish

Table 3-3 shows three measures of the percentage of the Jewish population that have been calculated with respect to the Indianapolis Jewish community.

❶ **Percentage of Jewish Households**. The number of Jewish households divided by the total number of households.

❷ **Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households**. The number of persons in Jewish households divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❸ **Percentage of Jews**. The number of Jews (both in households and institutions) divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study. (Note that the number of Jews in institutions is added to the number of Jews in households in communities for which this information is available.)

The 8,500 Jewish households constitute 1.7% of the estimated 500,760 *households* in Indianapolis. The 23,500 persons in Jewish households constitute 1.8% of the estimated 1,297,600 *persons* in Indianapolis. The resident Jewish population of 17,900 Jews constitute 1.4% of the estimated 1,297,600 *persons* in Indianapolis.

Community Comparisons. **Table 3-3** shows that the 1.7% of Jewish households is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.4% in Columbus, 1.8% in Omaha, 1.6% in St. Paul, and 0.9% in San Antonio.

✔ According to the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 8% *of persons* in Indianapolis are Hispanic, 21% are Black, and 4% are Asian.

About 11% of households in zip 46260 are Jewish; 8%, in 46032; and 10%, in 46074. These three zip codes contain about 46% of Jewish households in Indianapolis (**Table 4-1**.).

Table 3-3 Percentage Jewish Community Comparisons				
Community	**Year**	***Percentage of Jewish Households*** ❶	**Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households** ❷	**Percentage of Jews** ❸
S Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
W Palm Beach	2005	16.7%	13.5%	12.2%
New York	2011	16.0%	15.0%	13.0%
Broward	2016	9.8%	9.2%	7.9%
Westport	2000	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%
Middlesex	2008	8.9%	7.4%	6.8%
Bergen	2001	8.6%	8.9%	8.1%
Philadelphia	2009	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%
Howard County	2010	7.4%	7.4%	6.3%
Baltimore	2010	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%
Washington	2003	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Atlantic County	2004	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%
Miami	2014	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Las Vegas	2005	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%
East Bay	2011	5.1%	NA	3.2%
Cleveland	2011	5.1%	4.9%	4.0%
Chicago	2010	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%
St. Louis	2014	4.7%	5.3%	3.6%
Hartford	2000	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%
Denver	2007	4.6%	4.4%	3.2%
San Diego	2003	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
New Haven	2010	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%
Atlanta	2006	4.3%	NA	NA

Table 3-3
Percentage Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	*Percentage of Jewish Households* ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
Phoenix	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Tucson	2002	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
Sarasota	2001	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%
Minneapolis	2004	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%
St. Petersburg	2017	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%
Seattle	2000	2.9%	NA	NA
Columbus	2013	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%
Rhode Island	2002	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Portland (ME)	2007	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%
Detroit	2005	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Omaha	2017	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1.7%**	**1.8%**	**1.4%**
Cincinnati	2008	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
St. Paul	2004	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%
Houston	2016	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
San Antonio	2007	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
San Francisco	2004	NA	12.0%	10.0%
Boston	2005	NA	9.1%	7.2%

Note: See page 3-4 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Changes in the Size of the Jewish Community, 2010-2017

Table 3-4 shows the changes in the size of the Jewish community of Indianapolis since 2010. The number of Jewish households increased by 500 (6%); the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 1,700 (8%); and the number of Jews increased by 1,100 (7%).

Note that the estimate of households for 2010 were made by the DJN Counting Project (See Chapter 2). The household size and the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish from 2017 for each of the three geographic areas are assumed to apply to 2010.

Table 3-4
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 2010-2017

Number of:	2010	2017	Change	% Change
Jewish Households	8,000	8,500	500	6.3%
Persons Living in Jewish Households	21,800	23,500	1,700	7.8%
Jewish Persons	16,800	17,900	1,100	6.5%

Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 2010-2017

Table 3-5 shows how the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Indianapolis changed from 2010-2017.

The percentage of households living in **North of Core** increased from 38% in 2010 to 44% in 2017. The percentage in the **Core Area** decreased from 43% in 2010 to 37% in 2017. The percentage in **South of Core** remained the same at 20%.

Table 3-5
Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 2010 and 2017

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	2010		2017	
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage
North of Core	3,000	37.5%	3,700	43.5%
Core Area	3,400	42.5%	3,100	36.5%
South of Core	1,600	20.0%	1,700	20.0%
All	8,000	100.0%	8,500	100.0%

Table 3-6 shows the changes in the number of Jewish households in each geographic area from 2010-2017. **Table 3-7** shows the changes in the geographic distribution of persons in Jewish households from 2010-2017.

From 2010-2017, the number of households in North of Core increased by 700 (23%).
From 2010-2017, the number of households in the Core Area decreased by 300 (9%).
From 2010-2017, the number of households in South of Core changed by 100 (6%).

In the Core Area, a small decrease in Jewish households is evident in 46260.
In North of Core, increases are seen in 46032, 46074, and 46060.

The shift in population from the Core Area to North of Core is consistent with the very high percentage of households (45%) who are in residence at their current address for less than five years in North of Core.

Table 3-6
Changes in the Number of Jewish Households, 2010-2017

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	Number of Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households, 2010-2017	
Geographic Area	**2010**	**2017**	**Number**	**Percentage**
North of Core	3,000	3,700	700	23.3%
Core Area	3,400	3,100	(300)	(8.8)%
South of Core	1,600	1,700	100	6.3%
All	8,000	8,500	500	6.3%

Changes in the Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 2010-2017

Table 3-7 shows changes in the number of Jewish households and the number of persons in Jewish households from 2010 to 2017.

The number of persons in Jewish households in **North of Core** increased by about 2,300 persons (2.3%) from 2010-2017. The number of persons in Jewish households in the **Core Area** decreased by 800 persons (10%) from 2010-2017. The number of persons in **South of Core** increased by 200 persons (6%) from 2010-2017.

Table 3-7
Changes in the Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area
2010-2017

Year	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
			Number	Percentage
North of Core				
2010	3,000	9,900		
2017	3,700	12,200	2,300	23.2%
Core Area				
2010	3,400	8,400		
2017	3,100	7,600	(800)	(9.5)%
South of Core				
2010	1,600	3,500		
2017	1,700	3,700	200	5.7%
All Indianapolis				
2010	8,000	21,800		
2017	8,500	23,500	1,700	7.8%

Jewish Population in Surrounding Counties

The DJN counting methodology was used to develop an estimate of the Jewish population of the nine counties surrounding Marion and Hamilton Counties that are part of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area (see map on the next page). The results (**Table 3-8**) suggests that:

❶ about 1,700 Jewish households live in this nine-county area surrounding Marion and Hamilton Counties, with about 4,800 persons in Jewish households and 3,600 Jews.

❷ the number of Jewish households in this nine-county area increased by about 12% from 2010-2017.

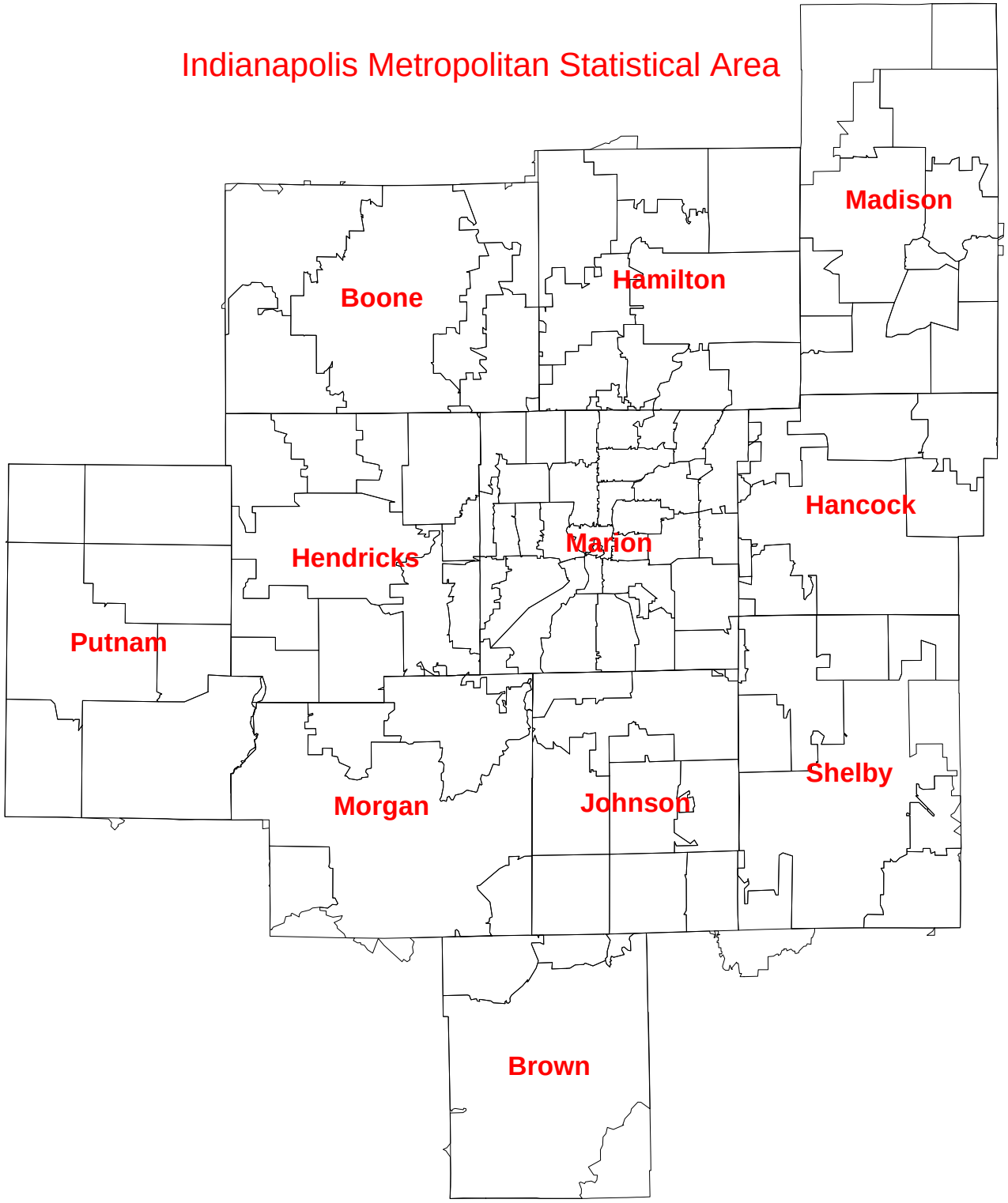
❸ more than 20% of the Jewish households in this nine-county area live in Boone County; almost 20% live in Hendricks; 18% live in Johnson, and about 15% live in Morgan.

❹ only Boone County has shown a significant increase in Jewish population since 2010 and only Madison County shows a significant decrease.

Table 3-8
Changes in the Number of Jewish Households in Surrounding Counties, 2010-2017

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	Number of Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households, 2010-2017	
County	**2010**	**2017**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Boone	200	380	180	90.0%
Hendricks	230	320	90	39.1%
Johnson	300	300	0	0.0%
Morgan	290	260	(30)	(10.3)%
Hancock	160	190	30	18.8%
Madison	200	80	(120)	(60.0)%
Putnam	100	80	(20)	(20.0)%
Brown	10	50	40	400.0%
Shelby	40	50	10	25.0%
All	1,530	1,710	180	11.8%


Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area
Madison
Boone
Hamilton
Hancock
Hendricks
Marion
Putnam
Shelby
Morgan
Johnson
Brown

Chapter 4
Geographic Profile

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ACS refers to the American Community Survey, conducted by the US Census Bureau annually. ACS replaced the "long form" of the decennial census.

All the nations of the earth shall bless themselves by your descendants, because you have obeyed my commandments.

(Genesis 22:18)

Location of the Jewish Population

Table 4-1 shows that 18% of Jewish households in Indianapolis live in zip code 46260 (1,550 households); 17%, in 46032 (1,420 households), 11% in 46074 (940 households); 7%, in 46220 (560 households); and 5%, in 46077 (430 households).

18% of households live in the top zip code area; 46%, in the top three zip code areas; and 58%, in the top five zip code areas.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-2** shows that the 18% who live in the **top zip code area** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Paul, 16% in San Antonio, 14% in Columbus, and 12% in Omaha.

The 46% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in St. Paul, 36% in San Antonio, 32% in Omaha, and 30% in Columbus.

The 58% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in St. Paul, 50% in San Antonio, 46% in Omaha, and 42% in Columbus.

These results show that the Jewish community in Indianapolis continues to be relatively geographically clustered.

Table 4-1
Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code

Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
46260	Core Area	1,547	18.2	2.21	3,419	2.0
46032	Carmel - N of Core	1,420	16.7	3.63	5,153	3.0
46074	Westfield - N of Core	944	11.1	3.39	3,198	1.8
46220	Core Area	561	6.6	2.38	1,335	0.8
46077	Zionsville - N of Core	434	5.1	2.85	1,235	0.7
46240	Core Area	323	3.8	3.16	1,021	0.6
46037	Fishers - N of Core	247	2.9	2.46	606	0.3
46268	Core Area	204	2.4	2.57	524	0.3
46033	Carmel - N of Core	196	2.3	3.06	598	0.3
46205	South of Core	179	2.1	2.03	362	0.2
46280	Core Area	179	2.1	2.69	480	0.3
46254	Eagle Creek - S of Core	170	2.0	2.50	425	0.2
46204	South of Core	145	1.7	1.86	269	0.2
46228	South of Core	145	1.7	2.39	345	0.2
46038	Fishers - N of Core	136	1.6	3.13	426	0.2
46062	Noblesville - N of Core	136	1.6	3.66	498	0.3
46201	South of Core	128	1.5	1.15	147	0.1
46236	South of Core	128	1.5	3.01	384	0.2
46278	Core Area	119	1.4	3.86	459	0.3
46202	South of Core	111	1.3	1.72	190	0.1
46055	Fishers - N of Core	102	1.2	2.42	247	0.1
46208	South of Core	102	1.2	1.24	126	0.1
46250	Castleton - Core Area	85	1.0	2.07	176	0.1

Table 4-1
Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	*Number*	%		Number	%
46203	South of Core	77	0.9	2.00	153	0.1
46214	Eagle Creek - S of Core	77	0.9	2.44	187	0.1
46225	South of Core	77	0.9	3.00	230	0.1
46256	Castleton - Core Area	77	0.9	3.26	249	0.1
46060	Noblesville - N of Core	60	0.7	2.30	137	0.1
46217	South of Core	60	0.7	2.00	119	0.1
46226	South of Core	60	0.7	2.33	139	0.1
46235	South of Core	51	0.6	2.44	124	0.1
46239	South of Core	51	0.6	4.00	204	0.1
46227	South of Core	43	0.5	3.53	150	0.1
46107	Beech Grove -S of Core	34	0.4	1.00	34	0.0
46219	South of Core	26	0.3	1.79	46	0.0
46229	Cumberland - S of Core	26	0.3	1.89	48	0.0
46259	Acton - South of Core	17	0.2	2.00	34	0.0
46069	Sheridan - N of Core	9	0.1	2.00	17	0.0
46221	South of Core	9	0.1	1.00	9	0.0
46222	South of Core	9	0.1	1.33	11	0.0
46224	South of Core	9	0.1	1.00	9	0.0
46030	Arcadia - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46031	Atlanta - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46034	Cicero - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46040	Fishers - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46061	Noblesville - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0

Table 4-1
Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code

Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
46082	Carmel - N of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46113	Camby - South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46216	Ft Benjamin Harrison - S of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46218	South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46231	Bridgeport - S of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46234	Clermont - South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46237	South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46241	South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46282	South of Core	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
46290	Core Area	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
Total		8,500	100.0%	2.77	23,500	100.0

Table 4-2
Households Living in the Top Zip Code Areas
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	*Top 3 Zip Code Areas*	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Westport	2000	40%	66%	87%
Middlesex	2008	40%	66%	73%
Howard County	2010	19%	57%	74%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	57%	66%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	55%	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	54%	74%
St. Paul	2004	26%	52%	67%
Baltimore	2010	20%	51%	64%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	50%	60%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**18%**	**46%**	**58%**
Miami	2014	25%	42%	53%
Cleveland	2011	19%	41%	53%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	39%	48%
Pittsburgh	2002	28%	39%	47%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	37%	54%
Hartford	2000	21%	37%	48%
San Antonio	2007	16%	36%	50%
Detroit	2005	19%	36%	48%
Sarasota	2001	16%	35%	49%
Minneapolis	2004	13%	35%	43%
Bergen	2001	17%	34%	44%
Tucson	2002	13%	33%	47%
Cincinnati	2008	15%	33%	46%

Table 4-2
Households Living in the Top Zip Code Areas
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	*Top 3 Zip Code Areas*	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Portland (ME)	2007	15%	33%	46%
Tidewater	2001	14%	33%	46%
Omaha	2017	12%	32%	46%
Columbus	2013	14%	30%	42%
St. Louis	2014	12%	29%	41%
New Haven	2010	9%	25%	37%
Houston	2016	14%	24%	33%
Broward	2016	10%	21%	28%
St. Petersburg	2017	8%	20%	28%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	19%	28%
Seattle	2000	8%	18%	27%
Phoenix	2002	6%	18%	27%
Atlanta	2006	7%	17%	25%
San Diego	2003	6%	16%	25%
Chicago	2010	6%	15%	22%
San Francisco	2004	5%	14%	21%
East Bay	2011	5%	14%	20%
Washington	2003	5%	13%	20%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	12%	18%
Denver	2007	4%	10%	16%
New York	2011	3%	9%	14%

* Shows the percentage of all Jewish households who live in the zip code area containing the largest number of Jewish households.

Place of Birth

Table 4-3 shows that 87% of adults in Jewish households in Indianapolis were born in the United States. 16% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 7% in New York); 8%, in the South; 58%, in the Midwest (including 38% in Indiana, 7% in Ohio, 6% in Illinois, and 3% in Michigan; and 5%, in the West. 30% (5,100 adults) of the 17,200 adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in Indianapolis). 13% (2,300 adults) of adults were foreign born. 7% (1,200 adults) of adults were born in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and 2% (340 adults), in Israel.

The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local institutions. Most observers agree that Jewish adults living in the area in which they were born are more likely to maintain formal contacts with the Jewish community. They are more likely to continue to belong to the synagogue in which they were raised and to participate in the local organized Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-4** shows that the 30% **locally born** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Omaha, 39% in St. Paul, 29% in Columbus, and 21% in San Antonio.

65% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Indianapolis as of 2015 were born in *Indiana*, compared to 30% for adults in Jewish households in *Indianapolis*.

The 13% **foreign born** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in St. Paul, 12% in San Antonio, 8% in Omaha, and 7% in Columbus.

✔ 8% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 13% of all American adults as of 2015 were foreign born.

Table 4-5 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born is highest in the Core Area (36%) and lowest in North of Core (25%). The percentage who are foreign born is highest in North of Core (19%) and lowest in South of Core (6%)

Table 4-6 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born is highest for adults in Jewish households under age 35 (38%) and age 65 and over (33%). The percentage of adults who were foreign born is lowest for adults age 75 and over (8%).

Table 4-3
Place of Birth

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

US Location	Percentage
Indianapolis	29.7%
Other Indiana	8.6
Total Indiana	38.3
Ohio	7.1
New York	6.5
Illinois	5.5
Michigan	3.1
California	2.4
Pennsylvania	2.3
New Jersey	2.0
Connecticut	1.5
Florida	1.4
Kentucky	1.4
Massachusetts	1.3
Texas	1.2
Other US	12.7
Total US Born	86.7%
Northeast	16.3%
South	8.2%
Midwest	57.5%
West	4.7%

Foreign Location	Percentage
Israel	2.0
Ukraine	2.2
Russia	2.0
USSR	1.9
Other FSU	0.7
Other Foreign	4.5
Total Foreign Born	13.3%
Former Soviet Union	6.8%
Middle East	2.9%
Western Europe	1.3%
South America	0.7%
Middle America	0.4%
Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.3%
Other Foreign	0.9%

Table 4-4
Place of Birth
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**
Cleveland	2011	57%	35	92%	8
Detroit	2005	57%	34	91%	9
Chicago	2010	57%	29	87%	13
Philadelphia	2009	56%	33	89%	11
St. Louis	2014	55%	37	92%	8
New York	2011	54%	17	71%	29
Baltimore	2010	52%	38	90%	10
Pittsburgh	2002	49%	41	90%	10
Minneapolis	2004	46%	37	83%	17
Cincinnati	2008	45%	43	88%	12
Rhode Island	2002	43%	50	93%	8
Omaha	2017	43%	49	92%	8
Hartford	2000	40%	54	93%	7
St. Paul	2004	39%	44	83%	17
Tidewater	2001	34%	61	94%	6
New Haven	2010	33%	58	91%	9
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**30%**	**57**	**87%**	**13**
Columbus	2013	29%	64	93%	7
Houston	2016	25%	60	85%	15
Lehigh Valley	2007	24%	69	93%	7
San Antonio	2007	21%	67	88%	12
Denver	2007	20%	71	91%	9

Table 4-4
Place of Birth
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**
Portland (ME)	2007	18%	78	96%	4
Jacksonville	2002	18%	73	91%	9
Miami	2014	18% [1]	49	67%	33
Middlesex	2008	16% [2]	74	90%	10
Atlanta	2006	16%	73	89%	11
Washington	2003	15%	77	92%	8
Bergen	2001	14% [3]	69	83%	17
Westport	2000	12%	80	93%	8
Atlantic County	2004	11%	85	96%	4
San Diego	2003	11%	70	81%	19
Broward	2016	9% [4]	72	81%	19
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
St. Petersburg	2017	7%	80	87%	13
Howard County	2010	7% [5]	86	93%	7
Phoenix	2002	6%	88	94%	6
W Palm Beach	2005	2% [6]	91	93%	7
Las Vegas	2005	1%	91	92%	8
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
S Palm Beach	2005	0% [7]	88	88%	12
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	89%	11
ACS	2015	NA	NA	83%	17

Table 4-4
Place of Birth
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**

[1] Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[2] Excludes 53% of adults born in New York and 13% born elsewhere in New Jersey.
[3] Excludes 54% of adults born in New York and 7% born elsewhere in New Jersey.
[4] Excludes 7% of adults born in Miami and 1% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[5] Excludes 23% of adults born in Baltimore City or Baltimore County.
[6] Excludes 2% of adults born in Broward or Miami.
[7] Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

Table 4-5
Place of Birth by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Geographic Area	Locally Born	Foreign Born
North of Core	25.2%	18.6%
Core Area	35.5%	10.5%
South of Core	30.4%	5.6%

Table 4-6
Place of Birth by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Age Group	Locally Born	Foreign Born
Under 35	38.0%	12.6%
35 - 49	24.0%	12.7%
50 - 64	25.7%	14.7%
65 - 74	31.5%	18.3%
75 and over	36.4%	7.9%
65 and over	33.4%	14.3%

United States Citizenship

Overall, 98% of respondents are US citizens, including 84% of foreign-born respondents.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-7** shows that 84% of foreign born who are citizens compares to 84% in Omaha, 82% in Houston, 81% in Miami, and 76% in St. Petersburg, the only other communities for which this measure is available.

The 84% compares to 31% of all foreign born adults in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 47% of all foreign born in the United States.

Table 4-7
US Citizenship
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	All	Foreign Born
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**98%**	**84%**
Omaha	2017	98%	84%
Houston	2016	98%	82%
Miami	2014	94%	81%
St. Petersburg	2017	97%	76%

Households from the Former Soviet Union

Jewish households in Indianapolis are defined as Former Soviet Union (FSU) households if any Jewish adult in the household was born in one of the republics of the FSU or if the respondent's location of residence prior to Indianapolis was in the FSU.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-8** shows that the 8.4% of FSU households is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.5% in St. Paul, 3.2% in Omaha, and 1.9% in San Antonio.

The 700 households is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 695 households in St. Paul, 165 in Omaha, and 86 in San Antonio.

✔ The average household size for FSU households is 3.02 persons per household, suggesting that about 9% (2,100 persons) of persons in Jewish households live in FSU households.

Table 4-8
Households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			Number	
Community	**Year**	***Percentage of Households***	**Households**	**Persons in FSU Households**
New York	2011	15.0%	104,000	234,000
St. Paul	2004	13.5%	695	1,814
Minneapolis	2004	13.0%	1,800	4,464
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**8.4%**	**700**	**2,100**
Chicago	2010	8.0%	11,828	29,807
San Francisco	2004	8.0%	10,032	30,100
Middlesex	2008	6.9%	1,656	4,753
Detroit	2005	5.4%	1,620	3,791
Baltimore	2010	4.6%	1,940	4,927
New Haven	2010	4.5%	495	1,262
Cleveland	2011	4.4%	1,700	5,500
Hartford	2000	4.4%	651	1,608

Table 4-8
Households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			Number	
Community	**Year**	***Percentage of Households***	**Households**	**Persons in FSU Households**
Tucson	2002	3.9%	523	1,443
Houston	2016	3.6%	936	3,247
Jacksonville	2002	3.6%	241	434
Bergen	2001	3.5%	994	2,932
Rhode Island	2002	3.5%	334	728
Omaha	2017	3.2%	165	500
Washington	2003	3.2%	3,520	8,694
Miami	2014	3.1%	1,727	4,497
Broward	2016	2.2%	1,584	4,910
St. Petersburg	2017	1.9%	340	640
San Antonio	2007	1.9%	86	267
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.4%	56	169
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%	546	1,321
Sarasota	2001	1.2%	106	232
S Palm Beach	2005	1.1%	803	1,767
Howard County	2010	1.0%	75	165
Westport	2000	0.9%	45	109
Tidewater	2001	0.8%	43	93
W Palm Beach	2005	0.5%	345	725
Portland (ME)	2007	0.0%	0	0
Atlantic County	2004	0.0%	0	0

Notes: 1) An FSU household is a household in which an adult was born in one of the 15 republics of the Former Soviet Union or their last previous residence was in the FSU.

Sephardic Jews

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked whether each Jewish adult in their household *considered himself/herself to be* a Sephardic Jew.

Table 4-9 shows that 15.8% (2,000 adults) of 12,850 Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews *(Sephardic Jewish adults)*.

Table 4-9 shows that the percentage of Jewish adults who are Sephardic varies from 11% in South of Core and North of Core to 15% in the Core Area.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-10** shows the 15.8% (2,000 adults) of Sephardic Jewish adults compared to about ten comparison Jewish communities.

Table 4-11 shows that 42% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in the Core Area; 41%, in North of Core and 17%, in South of Core.

✔ 18% of 8,500 *Jewish households* (1,500 households) contain a Jewish adult who is a Sephardic Jew. The average household size of these households is 2.84 persons.

✔ 18% (4,260 persons) of 23,500 *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult.

Table 4-9
Sephardic Jews by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Adults

	Sephardic Jewish Adults	
Geographic Area	**%**	**Number**
North of Core	14.7%	850
Core Area	17.1%	800
South of Core	15.8%	350
All	15.8%	2,000

Table 4-10
Sephardic Jews
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Adults

		Sephardic Jewish Adults	
Community	**Year**	**%**	**Number**
Miami	2014	17.4%	17,202
Broward	2016	16.4%	20,854
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**15.8%**	**2,000**
Houston	2016	13.2%	5,662
Seattle	2000	12.1%	3,380
Las Vegas	2005	8.0%	4,887
Washington	2003	7.2%	12,121
Bergen	2001	5.2%	2,717
S Palm Beach	2005	4.3%	5,155
W Palm Beach	2005	3.5%	4,048
New York *	2011	15.7%	242,000

* Includes both adults and children.

Table 4-11
Geographic Distribution of Sephardic Jews

Base: Jewish Adults

Geographic Area	**Sephardic Jews**
North of Core	41.1%
Core Area	42.4
South of Core	16.5
Total	100.0%

LGBTQ Population

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked if any adult in their household is gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or queer. 6.6% of respondents answered affirmatively, suggesting that 560 Jewish households contain an adult who is LGBTQ. In addition, 0.5% of households (50 households) contain a LGBTQ child.

It is likely that this is an underestimate of the LGBTQ population in Jewish households since some respondents may have been reluctant to disclose this information or may be unaware of the sexual orientation of a family member. 1.1% of respondents refused to answer this question.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-12** shows that the 7% of households that contain an adult who is gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Columbus and 2% in Omaha.

Table 4-12
An Adult in Household is Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, or Queer
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Broward	2016	11%
Houston	2016	10%
San Francisco	2005	8%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**7%**
St. Petersburg	2017	7%
Columbus	2013	6%
New York	2011	5%
Philadelphia	2009	5%
St. Louis	2014	4%
Chicago	2010	3%

Community	Year	%
Cleveland [1]	2011	3%
Denver	2007	3%
Omaha	2017	2%
Miami	2014	2%
Baltimore	2010	2%
Howard County	2010	2%
Cincinnati	2008	2%
San Diego	2003	1%

[1] Respondent Only

Months in Residence

Just above 2% (200 households) of Jewish households in Indianapolis live in Indianapolis for 3-9 months of the year and 98% (8,300 households), for 10-12 months.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-13** shows that the 2.2% of part-year households is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.7% in Omaha, 4.6% in St. Paul, and 1.1% in San Antonio.

Table 4-13
Part-Year Households (Less Than 10 Months)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	37.4%
Sarasota	2001	24.3%
S Palm Beach	2005	22.9%
W Palm Beach	2005	21.2%
Portland (ME)	2007	10.1%
Middlesex	2008	9.9%
Rhode Island	2002	9.0%
Tucson	2002	7.2%
Omaha	2017	6.7%
Hartford	2000	6.5%
Broward	2016	5.8%
Minneapolis	2004	5.8%
Miami	2014	5.6%
New Haven	2010	5.3%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	5.2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.9%
St. Paul	2004	4.6%
Detroit	2005	4.4%
Phoenix	2002	4.4%
Las Vegas	2005	3.3%
Tidewater	2001	3.1%
Westport	2000	2.4%
Jacksonville	2002	2.3%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**2.2%**
Washington	2003	2.0%
San Antonio	2007	1.1%

Note: Part-year households live in the local community for less than ten months of the year.

Location of Residence Prior to Indianapolis

Table 4-14 shows that 25% (2,100 households) of respondents in the 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis have always lived in Indianapolis, while 14% (1,200 households) moved to Indianapolis from other places in Indiana.

15% of respondents moved to Indianapolis from the Northeast (including 7% from New York); 16% from the South; 56% from the Midwest; and 7%, from the West. 6% of respondents moved to Indianapolis from foreign locations, including 3% from the Former Soviet Union.

Table 4-14
Location of Residence Prior to Indianapolis

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households

US Location	Percentage
Indianapolis	25.1%
Other Indiana	13.8
Total Indiana	38.9
New York	7.0
Illinois	6.0
Ohio	5.4
Kentucky	3.2
Michigan	3.1
Maryland	2.7
Massachusetts	2.7
Pennsylvania	2.6
California	2.5
Other US	20.0
Total US	94.1%
Northeast	15.0%
South	16.0%
Midwest	56.2%
West	6.9%

Foreign Location	Percentage
Israel	1.2
Ukraine	1.2
Russia	1.0
USSR	1.0
Other Foreign	1.5
Total Foreign	5.9%
Former Soviet Union	3.3%
Middle East	1.2%
Western Europe	1.0%
South America	0.1%
Other Foreign	0.3%

Length of Residence at Current Address

Table 4-15 shows that 45% of Jewish households in Indianapolis have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 16%, for 5-9 years; 23%, for 10-19 years; and 16%, for 20 or more years.

The percentage of households who have lived at their current address for 0-4 years indicates the presence of households who probably have less discretionary income for charitable purposes because, during this time, the percentage of a household's income needed for mortgage payments and other home-related expenses (such as furniture) may be at its highest.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-16** shows that the 45% at their current address for **0-4 years** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Omaha, 36% in Columbus, 32% in St. Paul, and 28% in San Antonio.

The 16% at their current address for **20 or more years** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Omaha, 25% in San Antonio, and 18% in both Columbus and St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

0-4 Years in Residence

Table 4-15 shows that, overall, 45% of households have lived at their current address for **0-4 years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households South of Core (54%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Core Area (34%)

20 or More Years in Residence

Overall, 16% of households have lived at their current address for **20 or more years**. The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North of Core (6%)

Table 4-15
Length of Residence at Current Address

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households

	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	**0-4**	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
All	44.6%	16.3	23.2	15.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North of Core	48.6%	18.0	27.2	6.2
Core Area	34.1%	18.1	23.9	23.9
South of Core	54.4%	9.6	13.5	22.5

Table 4-16
Length of Residence at Current Address
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Seattle	2000	55%	19	16	10
Las Vegas	2005	53%	25	19	3
Phoenix	2002	52%	26	13	9
San Diego	2003	51%	18	20	12
Atlanta	2006	45%	24	19	12
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**45%**	**16**	**23**	**16**
Tucson	2002	44%	24	18	13
Denver	2007	44%	21	21	14
Washington	2003	40%	18	24	19
Omaha	2017	40%	15	15	30
W Palm Beach	2005	39%	26	25	10
St. Petersburg	2017	37%	16	21	26
Sarasota	2001	37%	27	24	11
Westport	2000	37%	20	20	24
Jacksonville	2002	36%	21	26	17
Columbus	2013	36%	21	25	18
St. Paul	2004	32%	25	25	18
Tidewater	2001	32%	24	26	18
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20
East Bay	2011	32%	22	21	25
Rhode Island	2002	32%	19	21	28
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Portland (ME)	2007	29%	25	24	22
Cincinnati	2008	29%	19	27	25

Table 4-16
Length of Residence at Current Address
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Houston	2016	29%	14	30	27
San Antonio	2007	28%	21	26	25
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	17	23	31
Hartford	2000	28%	14	24	34
Philadelphia	2009	27%	18	27	29
Atlantic County	2004	26%	21	27	26
Miami	2014	26%	12	26	36
St. Louis	2014	25%	23	23	29
Bergen	2001	25%	18	24	33
Cleveland	2011	24%	19	28	29
Broward	2016	23%	15	29	32
Detroit	2005	20%	24	30	27
Middlesex	2008	19%	20	34	27
New Haven	2010	14%	18	29	38
San Francisco	2004	73%		27	

Home Ownership

Table 4-17 shows that 84% of Jewish households in Indianapolis own their home. Home ownership indicates a higher level of attachment to the local community. Examining home ownership among elderly households also provides an indication of the percentage of elderly persons who, because they will have homes to sell, might be able to afford unsubsidized adult living facilities.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-18** shows that the 84% home ownership is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in San Antonio, 81% in St. Paul, and 78% in Omaha.

✔The 84% compares to 60% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-17** shows that, overall, 84% of households own their home. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 50-64 (97%)
- households with children (95%), households with only adult children (97%), and elderly couple households (99%)
- households earning an annual income of$100,000-$200,000 (95%) and $200,000 and over (98%)
- Reconstructionist households (99%)
- households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (94%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Indianapolis for 0-9 years (70%)
- households under age 35 (58%)
- non-elderly single households (39%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (50%) and $50,000-$100,000 (74%)
- Orthodox households (58%)

Table 4-17 Home Ownership	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Percentage**
All	83.9%
Geographic Area	
North of Core	89.2%
Core Area	82.2%
South of Core	75.5%
Length of Residence in Indianapolis	
0 - 9 years	70.1%
10 - 19 years	82.8%
20 or more years	92.2%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	58.1%
35 - 49	90.1%
50 - 64	96.5%
65 - 74	93.2%
75 and over	89.4%
➜ 65 and over	91.7%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	95.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	97.3%
Non-Elderly Couple	91.1%
Non-Elderly Single	38.6%
Elderly Couple	99.2%
Elderly Single	77.2%

Table 4-17 Home Ownership	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Percentage**
All	83.9%
Household Income	
Under $50,000	50.2%
$50 - $100,000	73.8%
$100 - $200,000	95.1%
$200,000 and over	97.5%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	57.7%
Conservative	78.5%
Reconstructionist	98.5%
Reform	78.2%
Just Jewish	89.6%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	90.5%
Non-Member	81.2%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	94.0%
Did Not Attend	82.1%
JCC Membership	
Member	91.8%
Non-Member	80.9%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	90.5%
Non-Member	82.6%

Table 4-18
Home Ownership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	93%
W Palm Beach	2005	92%
Middlesex	2008	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	91%
Atlantic County	2004	91%
San Antonio	2007	90%
New Haven	2010	87%
Westport	2000	87%
Sarasota	2001	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**84%**
Atlanta	2006	84%
Bergen	2001	84%
St. Petersburg	2017	84%
Houston	2016	83%
Chicago	2010	83%
Detroit	2005	83%
Hartford	2000	83%
Broward	2016	82%

Community	Year	%
Jacksonville	2002	82%
Miami	2014	81%
St. Paul	2004	81%
Cleveland	2011	79%
Baltimore	2010	79%
Minneapolis	2004	79%
Washington	2003	79%
Phoenix	2002	79%
Tidewater	2001	79%
Omaha	2017	78%
Tucson	2002	76%
Las Vegas	2005	75%
Rhode Island	2002	74%
San Diego	2003	73%
Pittsburgh	2002	73%
Seattle	2000	64%
San Francisco	2004	55%
New York	2011	54%
ACS	2015	64%

Length of Residence in Indianapolis

Length of residence, like place of birth, is an indicator of the levels of attachment of the local Jewish population to the local community and local institutions. Length of residence is also an important indicator of population change in that it indicates the number of Jewish households who have moved to the community in recent years.

Table 4-19 shows that 16% (1,350 households) of the 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis moved to Indianapolis within the past five years (*new households* ❶). Thus, an average of 270 households who currently live in Indianapolis moved to Indianapolis each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). 12% of households have lived in Indianapolis for 5-9 years; 22%, for 10-19 years; and 50%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households* ❷).

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-20** shows that the 16% of **new households** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Omaha, 13% in both San Antonio and St. Paul, and 9% in Colum bus.

The 50% of **long-term households** is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Columbus, 69% in Omaha, 62% in San Antonio, and 60% in St. Paul.

Table 4-21 shows that the 270 households who currently live in Indianapolis who, on average, moved to Indianapolis each year during the past five years is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 241 in Columbus, 145 in Omaha, 136 in St. Paul, and 115 in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

New Households

Overall, 16% of households are **new households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- non-elderly single households (30%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (26%)
- Orthodox households (33%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 65 and over (1%)
- households with only adult children (0%), elderly couple households (1%), and elderly single households (1%)
- Reconstructionist households (4%)
- Jewish organization member households (4%)

Long-Term Households

Overall, 50% of households are **long-term households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (64%)
- households age 50-64 (73%), 65-74 (84%), and age 75 and over (94%)
- households with only adult children (82%), elderly couple households (90%), and elderly single households (87%)
- Reconstructionist households (66%)
- synagogue member households (65%), JCC member households (65%), and Jewish organization member households (76%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North of Core (34%)
- households under age 35 (27%) and age 35-49 (35%)
- households with children (38%)

Table 4-19 Length of Residence in Indianapolis				
Base: Respondents				
	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	**0-4** ❶	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+** ❷
All	15.9%	12.0	22.2	49.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North of Core	19.5%	15.0	31.9	33.6
Core Area	10.8%	8.5	16.4	64.3
South of Core	17.2%	11.7	12.1	59.0
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	24.7%	33.2	15.5	26.6
35 - 49	20.9%	7.5	36.2	35.4
50 - 64	8.1%	2.6	16.5	72.8
65 - 74	1.6%	1.9	12.7	83.8
75 and over	0.7%	2.8	3.0	93.5
➜ 65 and over	1.3%	2.3	8.6	87.8
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	18.9%	10.1	33.3	37.7
Household with Only Adult Children	0.0%	1.7	16.5	81.8
Non-Elderly Couple	18.2%	19.2	22.0	40.6
Non-Elderly Single	29.8%	13.9	13.7	42.6
Elderly Couple	0.5%	2.4	7.4	89.7
Elderly Single	0.8%	0.5	11.4	87.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under $50,000	22.0%	11.0	17.6	49.4
$50 - $100,000	13.3%	14.1	20.8	51.8
$100 - $200,000	14.1%	16.2	25.6	44.1
$200,000 and over	25.9%	4.3	15.5	54.3

Table 4-19
Length of Residence in Indianapolis

Base: Respondents

	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	**0-4 ❶**	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+ ❷**
All	15.9%	12.0	22.2	49.9
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	32.9%	3.6	6.8	56.7
Conservative	23.6%	12.3	19.6	44.5
Reconstructionist	3.5%	9.8	20.9	65.8
Reform	17.3%	11.7	21.8	49.2
Just Jewish	13.4%	13.2	24.8	48.6
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	8.9%	5.2	21.0	64.9
Non-Member	18.8%	14.7	22.7	43.8
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	15.2%	9.4	20.1	55.3
Did Not Attend	16.1%	12.4	22.6	48.9
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	12.4%	9.5	12.9	65.2
Non-Member	17.2%	12.9	25.8	44.1
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	3.9%	7.4	12.4	76.3
Non-Member	18.2%	12.9	24.2	44.7

Note: See page 4-29 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 4-20
Length of Residence in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0–4*** ❶	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+** ❷
Las Vegas	2005	29%	21	30	21
Phoenix	2002	21%	24	20	35
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	23	33	23
Seattle	2000	21%	17	24	37
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	19	39	23
San Diego	2003	19%	13	24	45
Sarasota	2001	18%	24	33	26
Tucson	2002	18%	20	21	41
Westport	2000	17%	20	20	44
Washington	2003	17%	11	20	54
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**	**12**	**22**	**50**
Atlanta	2006	15%	16	23	45
Denver	2007	15%	9	20	56
St. Petersburg	2017	14%	10	21	56
Jacksonville	2002	14%	9	24	53
Omaha	2017	14%	9	9	69
Bergen	2001	13%	12	20	56
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	8	16	63
San Antonio	2007	13%	7	18	62
Howard County	2010	13%	6	32	48
St. Paul	2004	13%	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12%	15	23	50
Middlesex	2008	11%	12	30	47

Table 4-20
Length of Residence in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0–4*** ❶	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+** ❷
Portland (ME)	2007	10%	19	26	45
Tidewater	2001	10%	11	19	59
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8	13	69
East Bay	2011	9%	10	21	59
Miami	2014	9%	8	17	65
Columbus	2013	9%	7	14	71
Hartford	2000	9%	7	16	69
Pittsburgh	2002	9%	7	11	73
Minneapolis	2004	9%	5	18	68
Cincinnati	2008	8%	8	17	67
Houston	2016	7%	7	15	71
Chicago	2010	7%	7	10	76
Broward	2016	6%	9	22	63
New Haven	2010	6%	9	18	67
Philadelphia	2009	6%	5	8	80
St. Louis	2014	6%	3	13	78
Cleveland	2011	4%	4	8	85
Baltimore	2010	3%	6	9	83
New York	2011	3%	4	15	78
Detroit	2005	3%	2	7	88
San Francisco	2004	40%			60

Note: See page 4-29 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 4-21
Average Number of New Households Per Year During the Past Five Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	3,705
Washington	2003	3,630
W Palm Beach	2005	2,953
S Palm Beach	2005	2,716
Las Vegas	2005	2,428
Chicago	2010	1,915
Phoenix	2002	1,850
Atlanta	2006	1,839
San Diego	2003	1,776
Philadelphia	2009	1,400
Denver	2007	1,400
Miami	2014	1,025
East Bay	2011	945
Seattle	2000	945
Broward	2016	900
Bergen	2001	710
Middlesex	2008	523
St. Petersburg	2017	500
Tucson	2002	480
Pittsburgh	2002	376
St. Louis	2014	375
Houston	2016	359

Community	Year	Number
Sarasota	2001	315
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**270**
Cleveland	2011	268
Hartford	2000	258
Atlantic County	2004	242
Columbus	2013	241
Minneapolis	2004	238
Baltimore	2010	221
Cincinnati	2008	200
Rhode Island	2002	197
Howard County	2010	195
Jacksonville	2002	190
Westport	2000	171
Detroit	2005	168
Omaha	2017	145
St. Paul	2004	136
New Haven	2010	134
San Antonio	2007	115
Tidewater	2001	111
Lehigh Valley	2007	102
Portland (ME)	2007	86

Moving Plans

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked the probability that they will move within the next three years. In this question, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity toward mobility.

Table 4-22 shows that 8% (700 households) of 8,500 households will definitely move (*either within Indianapolis or out of Indianapolis*) within the next three years. 19% (1,600 households) of 8,500 households will probably move; 38%, probably not; 32%, definitely not; and 3% don't know. In total, 28% of 8,500 households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-23** shows that the 28% **definitely/probably moving** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Columbus, 21% in Omaha, 14% in San Antonio, and 12% in St. Paul.

The 32% **definitely not moving** is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in San Antonio, 45% in St. Paul, 44% in Omaha, and 39% in Columbus.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Definitely/Probably Moving

Table 4-22 shows that, overall, 28% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in South of Core (45%)
- households in residence in Indianapolis for 0-9 years (38%)
- households under age 35 (49%)
- non-elderly single households (54%)
- households earning an annual income of under $50,000 (42%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 75 and over (8%)
- households with children (18%), elderly couple households (14%), and elderly single households (10%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (15%)

Definitely Not Moving

Overall, 32% of households are **definitely not moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- respondents in residence for 20 or more years (42%)
- households age 75 and over (51%)
- elderly couple households (48%) and elderly single households (52%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (43%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Indianapolis for 0-9 years (14%)
- households under age 35 (19%)
- households with only adult children (22%), and non-elderly single households (22%)

Table 4-22
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	27.7%	8.4%	19.3	37.6	31.7	3.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North of Core	22.0%	7.6%	14.4	44.8	32.7	0.5
Core Area	24.9%	8.5%	16.4	35.3	35.3	4.5
South of Core	44.8%	9.8%	35.0	26.4	23.3	5.5
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS						
0 - 9 years	37.9%	14.7%	23.2	41.9	14.1	6.1
10 - 19 years	26.8%	5.3%	21.5	41.2	31.6	0.4
20 or more years	22.2%	6.1%	16.1	33.6	41.7	2.5

Table 4-22
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	27.7%	8.4%	19.3	37.6	31.7	3.0
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	48.6%	19.5%	29.1	29.6	19.2	2.6
35 - 49	20.9%	4.3%	16.6	43.1	32.8	3.2
50 - 64	22.6%	6.4%	16.2	38.2	35.9	3.3
65 - 74	21.2%	1.6%	19.6	37.7	40.5	0.6
75 and over	7.8%	1.3%	6.5	36.3	50.5	5.4
➜ 65 and over	15.4%	1.5%	13.9	37.1	44.8	2.7
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	17.7%	4.5%	13.2	44.1	35.9	2.3
Household with Only Adult Children	24.5%	1.4%	23.1	53.8	21.7	0.0
Non-Elderly Couple	27.1%	3.1%	24.0	39.5	31.2	2.2
Non-Elderly Single	54.0%	14.8%	39.2	17.6	21.6	6.8
Elderly Couple	13.9%	1.2%	12.7	36.7	47.6	1.8
Elderly Single	9.6%	1.6%	8.0	33.7	51.7	5.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $50,000	41.8%	16.8%	25.0	17.6	27.9	12.7
$50 - $100,000	32.5%	14.4%	18.1	25.7	40.1	1.7
$100 - $200,000	26.3%	7.6%	18.7	49.6	23.8	0.3
$200,000 and over	15.0%	1.5%	13.5	39.0	43.4	2.6

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Table 4-23
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Definitely/ Probably*	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Chicago *	2010	30%	10%	19	35	33	3
San Diego **	2003	28%	13%	14	25	44	4
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**28%**	**8%**	**19**	**38**	**32**	**3**
Columbus **	2013	26%	11%	15	32	39	3
Howard County *	2010	26%	7%	19	35	38	2
Houston	2016	25%	10%	16	35	36	4
Cleveland *	2011	24%	8%	16	43	27	7
Tidewater	2001	23%	11%	12	30	46	2
Bergen	2001	23%	9%	14	40	34	4
Baltimore *	2010	22%	11%	12	45	28	5
Denver **	2007	22%	10%	12	33	44	1
Phoenix **	2002	21%	11%	10	27	50	3
Washington	2003	21%	8%	13	44	32	4
Omaha	2017	21%	7%	14	31	44	5
Atlanta **	2006	21%	7%	14	26	49	4
Westport	2000	19%	6%	12	36	38	7
Rhode Island	2002	18%	9%	9	40	38	4
St. Petersburg ✪	2017	18%	7%	11	24	54	4
Broward ✪	2016	18%	6%	12	31	46	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	7%	10	35	44	4
St. Louis **	2014	16%	8%	8	36	37	12
Miami ✪	2014	16%	5%	11	29	51	5
Jacksonville	2002	16%	4%	11	37	45	3
Tucson ✪	2002	15%	7%	9	37	43	4

Table 4-23
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Definitely/ Probably*	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Hartford	2000	15%	6%	10	39	40	6
Minneapolis	2004	14%	5%	9	40	41	5
San Antonio	2007	14%	5%	9	37	46	3
Atlantic County ✪	2004	13%	6%	7	25	58	5
Portland (ME)	2007	12%	5%	7	39	47	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	4%	8	43	43	2
New Haven	2010	12%	4%	8	40	45	4
St. Paul	2004	12%	4%	8	38	45	5
Detroit	2005	12%	3%	10	41	41	5
Middlesex	2008	11%	5%	6	36	49	4
Sarasota ✪	2001	10%	5%	5	29	52	10
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	8%	4%	5	32	54	5
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	8%	3%	5	30	58	4

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years*.
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ Question asked of households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

Expected Destination for Households Who Are Moving

Respondents in 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis who will *definitely or probably move* within the next three years were asked where they expect to move. In this question, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to remain in the local community or move elsewhere.

Table 4-24 shows that 15% (1,300 households) of the 8,500 households will definitely/probably move *out of Indianapolis* within the next three years; 11% will definitely/probably move within Indianapolis; 1% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 72% will probably not/definitely not move or don't know whether they will move. Households who expect to move out of the local community are less likely to join local institutions and are not likely to be supporters of capital campaigns.

The percentage of households who plan to move out of Indianapolis within the next three years is 36% in South of Core, 12% in North of Core, and 8% in the Core Area.

Table 4-26 shows that 3.5% (300 households) of the 8,500 households will *definitely* move out of Indianapolis within the next three years.

✔ 12.0% (1,000 households) of the 8,500 households will *probably* move out of Indianapolis within the next three years.

The 3.5% definitely moving out of Indianapolis within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 100 households per year. Some portion of the 12.0% probably moving out of Indianapolis (an average of 330 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 100 and 440 households will move out of Indianapolis each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*).

An average of 270 households who currently live in Indianapolis moved to Indianapolis each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). (See the "Length of Residence in Indianapolis" section in this Chapter.)

Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Indianapolis will probably remain about the same for the next few years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-25** shows that the 15% **definitely/probably moving out of the local community** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Omaha, 8% in San Antonio, 7% in Columbus, and 5% in St. Paul.

The 11% **definitely/probably moving within the local community** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Columbus, 6% in St. Paul, and 5% in both Omaha and San Antonio.

Table 4-26 shows that the 3.5% **definitely moving out of the local community** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.5% in Columbus, 3.3% in San Antonio, 1.4% in Omaha, and 1.2% in St. Paul.

Table 4-24
Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years

Base: Jewish Households

Destination	All	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
Within Indianapolis	10.8%	9.9%	14.1%	6.8%
Elsewhere in the US	15.2	11.5	7.9	36.3
Outside of the US	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Don't Know Where Moving	1.4	0.3	2.5	1.6
Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	72.4	78.0	75.1	55.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Indianapolis	15.4%	11.8%	8.3%	36.3%

Table 4-25
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**
Howard County *	2010	17% [1]	7	2	74
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**15%**	**11**	**1**	**72**
Omaha	2017	12%	5	3	79
Tidewater	2001	12%	9	2	77
Las Vegas	2005	11%	6	1	83
Bergen	2001	10% [2]	9	4	77
St. Petersburg ✪	2017	10%	7	1	82
Rhode Island	2002	10%	6	2	82
Houston	2016	9%	14	3	74
Chicago *	2010	9%	17	3	71
Cleveland *	2011	9%	14	2	76
Washington	2003	9%	10	2	80
Broward ✪	2016	8% [3]	8	2	83
Jacksonville	2002	8%	6	2	85
San Antonio	2007	8%	5	2	86
Tucson ✪	2002	8%	5	2	85
Columbus **	2013	7%	16	4	73
Miami ✪	2014	7% [4]	6	2	85
Atlantic County ✪	2004	7%	5	1	87
Middlesex	2008	7% [5]	2	3	89

Table 4-25
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**
Phoenix **	2002	6%	13	1	80
Hartford	2000	6%	7	3	84
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	5	1	88
New Haven	2010	6%	4	1	88
Baltimore *	2010	5%	16	1	78
St. Louis **	2014	5%	8	2	85
Westport	2000	5%	7	7	82
Detroit	2005	5%	7	1	88
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	1	88
Lehigh Valley	2007	5%	4	3	89
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	4% [6]	3	1	92
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	4% [7]	3	1	92
Atlanta **	2006	3%	11	8	79
Sarasota ✪	2001	1%	7	2	90

Table 4-25
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years.*
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ The results for these communities are only for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.
[1] Includes 5% of households moving to Baltimore City, Baltimore County, or Carroll County.
[2] Includes 5% of households moving elsewhere in the New York metropolitan area.
[3] Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[4] Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[5] Includes 3% of households moving elsewhere in New Jersey.
[6] Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or West Palm Beach.
[7] Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or South Palm Beach.

Table 4-26
Definitely Moving Out of the Local Community Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%
Rhode Island	2002	5.6%
Howard County *	2010	5.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%
Columbus	2013	4.5%
Tucson ✪	2002	4.4%
Bergen	2001	4.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**3.5%**
Houston	2016	3.4%
Cleveland *	2011	3.3%
San Antonio	2007	3.3%
Phoenix **	2002	3.0%
Middlesex	2008	2.9%
Atlantic County ✪	2004	2.9%
Washington	2003	2.9%
St. Petersburg	2017	2.5%
Portland (ME)	2007	2.5%
Chicago *	2010	2.4%
Hartford	2000	2.4%
Miami ✪	2014	2.1%

Community	Year	%
St. Louis **	2014	2.1%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	1.9%
Broward ✪	2016	1.7%
New Haven	2010	1.7%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	1.7%
Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Baltimore *	2010	1.6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.5%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Omaha	2017	1.4%
Atlanta **	2006	1.2%
St. Paul	2004	1.2%
Westport	2000	1.1%
Detroit	2005	0.4%
Sarasota ✪	2001	0.3%

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years.*
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ The results for these communities are only for households living in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

Location of Adult Children

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Indianapolis (*households with local adult children*). The interest in this information relates to the support system that adult children can provide for their parents, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis. Adult children living in Indianapolis presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Indianapolis also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a level of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

Table 4-27 shows that 28% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 42% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Indianapolis and 31% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere. These data suggest that at least 42% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-28** shows that the 42% of **households with local adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Paul, 51% in Columbus, 41% in Omaha, and 39% in San Antonio.

See the "Local Adult Children" section in Chapter 10 for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households *age 75 and over* with local adult children.

Table 4-29 shows that 43% of **adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Indianapolis. The 43% is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in St. Paul, 52% in Columbus, 37% in Omaha, and 34% in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-27** shows that, overall, 42% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have local adult children. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 75 or over (64%)
- elderly couple households (61%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Indianapolis for 0-19 years (30%)

Table 4-27
Location of Adult Children

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes [1]	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home	
		Indianapolis	Elsewhere
All	28.0%	41.5	30.5
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North of Core	31.3%	36.7	32.0
Core Area	31.8%	43.2	25.0
South of Core	13.9%	45.2	40.9
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS			
0 - 19 years	31.9%	30.2	37.9
20 or more years	26.8%	44.9	28.3
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
50 - 64	33.5%	35.9	30.6
65 - 74	24.2%	42.0	33.8
75 and over	9.3%	64.3	26.4
➜ 65 and over	17.3%	52.3	30.4
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Only Adult Children	29.6%	48.7	21.7
Non-Elderly Couple	7.2%	32.8	60.0
Elderly Couple	10.6%	61.0	28.4
Elderly Single	22.5%	46.8	30.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under $50,000	38.0%	46.0	16.0
$50 - $100,000	33.8%	39.3	26.9
$100 - $200,000	31.9%	43.8	24.3
$200,000 and over	24.7%	33.0	42.3

[1] Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.

Table 4-28
Households with Local Adult Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over

Community	Year	%
St. Paul *	2004	66%
Minneapolis *	2004	62%
Detroit	2005	59%
St. Louis	2014	56%
Tidewater	2001	53%
Columbus	2013	51%
Pittsburgh	2002	48%
Rhode Island	2002	48%
Houston	2016	47%
Cincinnati	2008	46%
Hartford	2000	45%
Cleveland	2011	44%
Denver	2007	43%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**42%**
Omaha	2017	41%
Washington	2003	40%
Tucson	2002	40%
San Antonio	2007	39%
Broward [1]	2016	36%
Miami [2]	2014	36%
Jacksonville	2002	36%

Community	Year	%
Bergen [3]	2001	35%
Westport	2000	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Las Vegas	2005	32%
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
New Haven [4]	2010	30%
St. Petersburg [5]	2017	26%
Middlesex [6]	2008	25%
Atlantic County	2004	21%
S Palm Beach [7]	2005	20%
W Palm Beach [8]	2005	17%
Sarasota	2001	17%

* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.
1 Excludes 5% of households with adult children living in Miami and 5% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach
[2] Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[3] Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.
[4] Excludes 20% of households with adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.
[5] Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Tampa and 0.2% in Sarasota.
[6] Excludes 43% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.
[7] Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.
[8] Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

Table 4-29
Local Adult Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Adult Children (from Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over) Who Have Established Their Own Homes

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65%
Minneapolis	2004	63%
Columbus	2013	52%
St. Louis	2014	51%
Detroit	2005	49%
Houston	2016	48%
Washington	2003	45%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**43%**
Tidewater	2001	43%
Cleveland	2011	42%
Cincinnati	2008	42%
Rhode Island	2002	40%
Pittsburgh	2002	39%
Hartford	2000	38%
Omaha	2017	37%
San Antonio	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%
Broward [1]	2016	29%
Miami [2]	2014	29%
Tucson	2002	29%
Bergen [3]	2001	29%

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	28%
New Haven [4]	2010	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%
Sarasota	2001	26%
St. Petersburg [5]	2017	25%
Las Vegas	2005	25%
Middlesex [6]	2008	16%
Atlantic County	2004	15%
S Palm Beach [7]	2005	11%
W Palm Beach [8]	2005	10%

[1] Excludes 5% of adult children living in Miami and 5% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[2] Excludes 13% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[3] Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.
[4] Excludes 23% of adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.
[5] Excludes 8% of adult children living in Tampa and 0.3% in Sarasota.
[6] Excludes 46% of adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.
[7] Excludes 7% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.
[8] Excludes 5% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.

Chapter 5
Demographic Profile

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The children of Israel were fruitful, teemed, increased, and became strong–very, very much so, and the land became filled with them.
(Exodus 1:7)

Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

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. **Table 5-1** shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households* in Indianapolis. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*.

Table 5-2 shows age distribution comparisons with other Jewish communities across six age groups.

Children Age 0-17

Table 5-1 shows that 2,400 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 10% of persons in Jewish households. There are 2,400 children age 6-12, comprising 10% of persons in Jewish households, and 1,500 children age 13-17, comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 6,300 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households, comprising 27% of persons in Jewish households.

The **number of children** age 0-4 in Jewish households (2,000 children) is about equal to the number of children age 5-9 (2,000 children) and both these age cohorts are larger than the number of children age 10-14 (1,500 children) and age 15-19 (1,200 persons).

Community Comparisons. Table 5-3 shows that the 27% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 21% in both Columbus and San Antonio, and 20% in Omaha. The 27% compares to 26% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 23% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Persons Age 18-34

Table 5-1 shows that 22% (5,200 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-4** shows that the 22% of persons **age 18-34** in Jewish households is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Columbus, 20% in Omaha, 14% in St. Paul, and 11% in San Antonio. The 22% compares to 25% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 23% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Persons Age 35-49

Table 5-1 shows that 26% (6,000 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 35-49.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-5** shows that the 26% of persons **age 35-49** in Jewish households is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Paul, 18% in both Columbus and San Antonio, and 13% in Omaha. The 26% compares to 20% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Persons Age 50-64

Table 5-1 shows that 17% (4,100 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 50-64. The percentage of persons age 50-64 can predict, in part, the size of the elderly population over the next 15 years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-6** shows that the 17% of persons **age 50-64** in Jewish households is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in San Antonio, 23% in Omaha, 21% in Columbus, and 17% in St. Paul. The 17% compares to 18% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Elderly Persons Age 65 and Over

Table 5-1 shows that 8% (2,000 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 3% (800 persons) who are age 75 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-7** shows that the 8% of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in both Omaha and San Antonio, and 16% in both Columbus and St. Paul. The 8% compares to 11% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Table 5-8 shows that the 1,950 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5,772 persons in Columbus, 3,050 persons in Omaha, 2,666 persons in San Antonio, and 2,104 persons in St. Paul.

Table 5-9 shows that the 3% of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in San Antonio, 10% in St. Paul, 7% in Columbus, 6% in Omaha. The 3% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Age Distribution of Elderly Persons. **Table 5-1** shows that 60% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 65-74**, which compares to 57% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 56% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

31% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 75-84**, which compares to 30% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 30% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

8% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 85 and over**, which compares to 14% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 13% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Thus, elderly persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis are more likely to be 65-74 and about as likely to be age 75-84, and less likely to be age 85 and over as all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015. (The percentages for elderly persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis do not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

Voting Age Population (Age 18 and Over)

Table 5-1 shows that 73% (17,200 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over). The 73% compares to 74% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 77% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

See the “United States Citizenship” section in Chapter 4 for the percentage of respondents who are US citizens and the “Registered to Vote” section in Chapter 15 for the percentage who are registered to vote.

Median Age

Table 5-1 shows that the median age of persons in Jewish households is 35.5 years. The median age of males in Jewish households (36.1 years) is slightly higher than the median age of females in Jewish households (35.1 years).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-10** shows that the **median age** of 35.5 years is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50.2 years in San Antonio, 45.5 years in Omaha, 42.2 years in St. Paul, and 37.4 years in Columbus. The 35.5 years compares to 35.0 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 37.6 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Percentage Female

Table 5-1 shows that 53% of persons in Jewish households are female.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-11** shows that the 53% **female** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in both Columbus and St. Paul and 51% in both Omaha and San Antonio. The 53% compares to 52% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 51% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Table 5-1 shows that 52% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female. The 52% compares to 58% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 56% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2015. (The 53% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in Indianapolis who are female does not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.) It is much more typical for the population age 65 and over to be majority female.

Table 5-1
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
0 - 4	4.1%	4.5%	8.6%	963	1,058	2,021
5 - 9	4.1	4.6	8.7	963	1,081	2,044
10 - 14	3.2	3.0	6.2	752	705	1,457
15 - 19	2.5	2.6	5.1	588	611	1,199
20 - 24	1.9	3.5	5.4	447	823	1,269
25 - 29	1.8	1.7	3.5	423	400	823
30 - 34	4.9	6.4	11.3	1,152	1,504	2,656
35 - 39	5.3	6.0	11.3	1,246	1,410	2,656
40 - 44	5.0	4.1	9.1	1,175	963	2,139
45 - 49	2.5	2.6	5.1	588	611	1,199
50 - 54	2.0	2.9	4.9	470	682	1,152
55 - 59	2.5	2.9	5.4	588	682	1,269
60 - 64	3.4	3.6	7.0	799	846	1,645
65 - 69	1.5	1.3	2.8	353	306	658
70 - 74	1.3	0.9	2.2	306	212	517
75 - 79	0.5	0.9	1.4	118	212	329
80 - 84	0.4	0.8	1.2	94	188	282
85 - 89	0.2	0.1	0.3	47	24	71
90 and over	0.2	0.3	0.5	47	71	118
Total	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%	11,116	12,385	23,500

Table 5-1
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
	Percentage			**Number**		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
0 - 5	5.2%	5.2%	10.4%	1,222	1,222	2,444
6 - 12	4.6	5.6	10.2	1,081	1,316	2,397
13 - 17	3.3	2.9	6.2	776	682	1,457
18 - 24	2.8	4.6	7.4	658	1,081	1,739
25 - 34	6.8	8.1	14.9	1,598	1,904	3,501
35 - 44	10.3	10.0	20.3	2,421	2,350	4,771
45 - 54	4.6	5.5	10.1	1,081	1,293	2,374
55 - 64	5.9	6.4	12.3	1,387	1,504	2,891
65 - 74	2.8	2.2	5.0	658	517	1,175
75 - 84	0.9	1.7	2.6	212	400	611
85 and over	0.3	0.4	0.7	71	94	165
Total	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%	11,116	12,385	23,500
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	13.1%	13.7%	26.8%	3,079	3,220	6,298
18 and over	34.2%	39.0%	73.2%	8,037	9,165	17,202
18 - 34	9.6%	12.7%	22.3%	2,256	2,985	5,240
35 - 49	12.8%	12.7%	25.5%	3,009	2,984	5,994
50 - 64	7.9%	9.4%	17.3%	1,857	2,210	4,066
65 and over	4.0%	4.3%	8.3%	941	1,011	1,951
75 and over	1.2%	2.1%	3.3%	283	494	776
Median Age [1]	36.1	35.1	35.5	[1] Median age in years.		

Note: This table shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households*. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*.

Table 5-2
Age Distribution
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	5	9	16	62	40%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6	11	17	57	32%
Sarasota	2001	10%	6	12	20	53	31%
St. Petersburg	2017	8%	11	10	27	44	17%
Middlesex	2008	18%	12	14	21	36	23%
Atlantic County	2004	16%	9	16	26	34	16%
Miami	2014	19%	18	14	19	31	16%
Broward	2016	16%	17	14	27	27	13%
New Haven	2010	20%	12	16	26	27	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	15	22	25	26	11%
Houston	2016	18%	18	16	25	25	9%
Omaha	2017	20%	20	13	23	24	6%
San Antonio	2007	21%	11	18	27	24	12%
Detroit	2005	25%	12	17	22	24	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	14	14	30	23	12%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	19	18	21	23	13%
Tucson	2002	16%	16	19	25	23	12%
Hartford	2000	22%	12	23	19	23	12%
New York	2011	23%	19	17	21	20	12%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	17	19	23	20	12%
Phoenix	2002	20%	16	22	22	20	12%
Baltimore	2010	24%	20	15	22	19	10%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	17	16	28	19	10%
St. Louis	2014	19%	23	18	21	18	11%

Table 5-2
Age Distribution
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
Cleveland	2011	22%	15	17	28	18	9%
Chicago	2010	21%	20	19	23	18	9%
Minneapolis	2004	26%	13	26	19	18	9%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	20	22	19	18	10%
Bergen	2001	27%	14	22	19	18	8%
Philadelphia	2009	19%	20	18	27	17	9%
Columbus	2013	21%	25	18	21	16	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%	11	24	24	16	8%
St. Paul	2004	27%	14	26	17	16	10%
Howard County	2010	18%	16	16	35	15	4%
San Diego	2003	20%	23	23	20	15	8%
Westport	2000	31%	12	28	16	14	6%
Denver	2007	22%	18	22	26	12	5%
Boston	2005	24%	20	24	21	12	6%
San Francisco	2004	19%	24	24	22	12	5%
Tidewater	2001	25%	17	25	21	12	6%
Atlanta	2006	24%	15	24	24	11	5%
Washington	2003	23%	22	23	22	10	5%
Seattle	2000	24%	29	25	13	9	3%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**27%**	**22**	**26**	**17**	**8**	**3%**
ACS (US)	2015	23%	23	20	20	14	6%

Table 5-3
Age 0-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	31%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**27%**
St. Paul	2004	27%
Bergen	2001	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%
Minneapolis	2004	26%
Detroit	2005	25%
Tidewater	2001	25%
Baltimore	2010	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Boston	2005	24%
Seattle	2000	24%
New York	2011	23%
Washington	2003	23%
Cleveland	2011	22%
Denver	2007	22%
Hartford	2000	22%
Columbus	2013	21%
Chicago	2010	21%
San Antonio	2007	21%
Jacksonville	2002	21%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%
Omaha	2017	20%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	20%
Cincinnati	2008	20%
San Diego	2003	20%
Phoenix	2002	20%
Rhode Island	2002	20%
Miami	2014	19%
St. Louis	2014	19%
Philadelphia	2009	19%
San Francisco	2004	19%
Howard County	2010	18%
Middlesex	2008	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Broward	2016	16%
Houston	2016	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Tucson	2002	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%
Sarasota	2001	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%
St. Petersburg	2017	8%
ACS (US)	2015	23%

Table 5-4
Age 18-34
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Seattle	2000	29%
Columbus	2013	25%
San Francisco	2004	24%
St. Louis	2014	23%
San Diego	2003	23%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**22%**
Washington	2003	22%
Omaha	2017	20%
Baltimore	2010	20%
Chicago	2010	20%
Philadelphia	2009	20%
Boston	2005	20%
Pittsburgh	2002	20%
New York	2011	19%
Rhode Island	2002	19%
Houston	2016	18%
Miami	2014	18%
Denver	2007	18%
Broward	2016	17%
Cincinnati	2008	17%
Jacksonville	2002	17%
Tidewater	2001	17%
Howard County	2010	16%

Community	Year	%
Phoenix	2002	16%
Tucson	2002	16%
Cleveland	2011	15%
Atlanta	2006	15%
Las Vegas	2005	15%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
St. Paul	2004	14%
Bergen	2001	14%
Minneapolis	2004	13%
New Haven	2010	12%
Middlesex	2008	12%
Detroit	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Westport	2000	12%
St. Petersburg	2017	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%
San Antonio	2007	11%
Atlantic County	2004	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	6%
Sarasota	2001	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%
ACS (US)	2015	23%

Table 5-5
Age 35-49
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	28%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**26%**
Minneapolis	2004	26%
St. Paul	2004	26%
Tidewater	2001	25%
Seattle	2000	25%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Boston	2005	24%
San Francisco	2004	24%
San Diego	2003	23%
Washington	2003	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
Denver	2007	22%
Las Vegas	2005	22%
Phoenix	2002	22%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%
Bergen	2001	22%
Chicago	2010	19%
Jacksonville	2002	19%
Tucson	2002	19%
Columbus	2013	18%
St. Louis	2014	18%

Community	Year	%
Philadelphia	2009	18%
San Antonio	2007	18%
Rhode Island	2002	18%
Cleveland	2011	17%
New York	2011	17%
Detroit	2005	17%
Houston	2016	16%
Howard County	2010	16%
New Haven	2010	16%
Cincinnati	2008	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Baltimore	2010	15%
Broward	2016	14%
Miami	2014	14%
Middlesex	2008	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
Omaha	2017	13%
Sarasota	2001	12%
W Palm Beach	2005	11%
St. Petersburg	2017	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
ACS (US)	2015	20%

Table 5-6
Age 50-64
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Cleveland	2011	28%
Cincinnati	2008	28%
St. Petersburg	2017	27%
Broward	2016	27%
Philadelphia	2009	27%
San Antonio	2007	27%
New Haven	2010	26%
Denver	2007	26%
Atlantic County	2004	26%
Houston	2016	25%
Las Vegas	2005	25%
Tucson	2002	25%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Omaha	2017	23%
Chicago	2010	23%
Jacksonville	2002	23%
Baltimore	2010	22%
Detroit	2005	22%
San Francisco	2004	22%
Washington	2003	22%

Community	Year	%
Phoenix	2002	22%
St. Louis	2014	21%
Columbus	2013	21%
New York	2011	21%
Middlesex	2008	21%
Boston	2005	21%
Rhode Island	2002	21%
Tidewater	2001	21%
San Diego	2003	20%
Sarasota	2001	20%
Miami	2014	19%
Minneapolis	2004	19%
Pittsburgh	2002	19%
Bergen	2001	19%
Hartford	2000	19%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**17%**
W Palm Beach	2005	17%
St. Paul	2004	17%
S Palm Beach	2005	16%
Westport	2000	16%
Seattle	2000	13%
ACS (US)	2015	20%

Table 5-7
Age 65 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	62%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Sarasota	2001	53%
St. Petersburg	2017	44%
Middlesex	2008	36%
Atlantic County	2004	34%
Miami	2014	31%
Broward	2016	27%
New Haven	2010	27%
Las Vegas	2005	26%
Houston	2016	25%
Omaha	2017	24%
San Antonio	2007	24%
Detroit	2005	24%
Lehigh Valley	2007	23%
Rhode Island	2002	23%
Tucson	2002	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
New York	2011	20%
Jacksonville	2002	20%
Phoenix	2002	20%
Baltimore	2010	19%
Cincinnati	2008	19%

Community	Year	%
St. Louis	2014	18%
Cleveland	2011	18%
Chicago	2010	18%
Minneapolis	2004	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Bergen	2001	18%
Philadelphia	2009	17%
Columbus	2013	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	16%
Howard County	2010	15%
San Diego	2003	15%
Westport	2000	14%
Denver	2007	12%
Boston	2005	12%
San Francisco	2004	12%
Tidewater	2001	12%
Atlanta	2006	11%
Washington	2003	10%
Seattle	2000	9%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**8%**
ACS (US)	2015	14%

Table 5-8
Number of Persons Age 65 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	354,000
S Palm Beach	2005	84,111
W Palm Beach	2005	78,391
Chicago	2010	67,978
Broward	2016	46,490
Philadelphia	2009	42,200
Miami	2014	40,207
San Francisco	2004	34,689
Boston	2005	31,064
Washington	2003	26,779
Las Vegas	2005	22,784
Phoenix	2002	21,380
Middlesex	2008	20,319
Baltimore	2010	20,215
Detroit	2005	18,486
Atlanta	2006	17,730
Cleveland	2011	17,400
San Diego	2003	17,700
St. Petersburg	2017	16,200
Houston	2016	15,925
St. Louis	2014	15,806
Denver	2007	14,500

Community	Year	Number
Bergen	2001	14,274
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593
Sarasota	2001	9,188
Hartford	2000	8,606
Atlantic County	2004	7,846
New Haven	2010	7,451
Tucson	2002	6,549
Minneapolis	2004	6,178
Cincinnati	2008	6,100
Columbus	2013	5,772
Rhode Island	2002	5,175
Seattle	2000	4,645
Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Howard County	2010	3,080
Omaha	2017	3,050
San Antonio	2007	2,666
Lehigh Valley	2007	2,293
St. Paul	2004	2,104
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1,950**
Westport	2000	1,836
Portland (ME)	2007	1,834
Tidewater	2001	1,669

Table 5-9
Age 75 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%
Sarasota	2001	31%
Middlesex	2008	23%
St. Petersburg	2017	17%
Miami	2014	16%
New Haven	2010	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Detroit	2005	14%
Broward	2016	13%
Rhode Island	2002	13%
New York	2011	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%
San Antonio	2007	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%
Phoenix	2002	12%
Tucson	2002	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
St. Louis	2014	11%
Las Vegas	2005	11%
Baltimore	2010	10%
Cincinnati	2008	10%
St. Paul	2004	10%

Community	Year	%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Houston	2016	9%
Cleveland	2011	9%
Chicago	2010	9%
Philadelphia	2009	9%
Minneapolis	2004	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	8%
San Diego	2003	8%
Bergen	2001	8%
Columbus	2013	7%
Omaha	2017	6%
Boston	2005	6%
Tidewater	2001	6%
Westport	2000	6%
Denver	2007	5%
Atlanta	2006	5%
San Francisco	2004	5%
Washington	2003	5%
Howard County	2010	4%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**3%**
Seattle	2000	3%
ACS (US)	2015	6%

Table 5-10
Median Age
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Age [1]
S Palm Beach	2005	70.9
W Palm Beach	2005	68.5
Sarasota	2001	66.4
St. Petersburg	2017	62.3
Atlantic County	2004	55.8
Middlesex	2008	54.9
Broward	2016	53.1
New Haven	2010	51.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	51.6
Las Vegas	2005	50.4
Houston	2016	50.3
San Antonio	2007	50.2
Howard County	2010	50.0
Miami	2014	49.5
Tucson	2002	49.1
Cincinnati	2008	47.9
Cleveland	2011	47.1
Detroit	2005	47.1
Jacksonville	2002	45.6
Omaha	2017	45.5
Rhode Island	2002	45.5
Hartford	2000	45.1
Philadelphia	2009	45.0

Community	Year	Age [1]
Phoenix	2002	44.6
Portland (ME)	2007	44.1
Atlanta	2006	43.3
New York	2011	42.8
Minneapolis	2004	42.7
Chicago	2010	42.4
Bergen	2001	42.3
St. Paul	2004	42.2
Denver	2007	42.0
Tidewater	2001	41.6
Pittsburgh	2002	41.3
St. Louis	2014	41.2
Baltimore	2010	41.1
San Francisco	2004	39.6
San Diego	2003	39.6
Boston	2005	39.0
Westport	2000	38.9
Washington	2003	38.8
Columbus	2013	37.4
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**35.5**
Seattle	2000	33.5
ACS (US)	2015	37.6

[1] Median age in years.

Table 5-11
Percentage Female
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	56%
Philadelphia	2009	55%
W Palm Beach	2005	54%
Sarasota	2001	54%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**53%**
Miami	2014	53%
New Haven	2010	53%
Middlesex	2008	53%
Detroit	2005	53%
Las Vegas	2005	53%
Atlantic County	2004	53%
Tucson	2002	53%
Columbus	2013	52%
Cleveland	2011	52%
Denver	2007	52%
Boston	2005	52%
St. Paul	2004	52%
Rhode Island	2002	52%
Bergen	2001	52%
Tidewater	2001	52%
St. Petersburg	2017	51%
Omaha	2017	51%
Cincinnati	2008	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%
San Antonio	2007	51%
Atlanta	2006	51%
Minneapolis	2004	51%
Washington	2003	51%
Phoenix	2002	51%
Pittsburgh	2002	51%
Hartford	2000	51%
Westport	2000	51%
Broward	2016	50%
St. Louis	2014	50%
New York	2011	50%
Chicago	2010	50%
Howard County	2010	50%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Houston	2016	49%
Baltimore	2010	49%
San Diego	2003	49%
Jacksonville	2002	49%
BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Seattle	2000	53%
ACS (US)	2015	51%

Age Distribution of Jews

Table 5-12, in contrast to **Table 5-1**, shows the age distribution of the 76% of persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis who are Jewish. (See the "Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish" section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) In addition, **Table 5-12** shows the number of Jews and the number of non-Jews in Jewish households in each age group and the percentage of each age group who are Jewish and non-Jewish. Note that the small persons who are part Jewish are included as Jewish in this table.

Table 5-12 shows that 28% (5,050 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 0-17; 22% (3,900 persons) are age 18-34; 24% (4,300 persons) are age 35-49; 17% (3,000 persons) are age 50-64; and 9% (1,600 persons) are age 65 and over, including 4% (700 persons) who are age 75 and over.

2,100 children age 0-5, 1,900 children age 6-12, and 1,000 children age 13-17 who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Indianapolis. In total, 5,050 children age 0-17 in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Indianapolis. Another 1,300 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (20% of all children age 0-17 who live in Jewish households) are not being raised Jewish. Part Jewish children are included in **Table 5-12** as Jewish. (See the "Religion of Children in Jewish Households" section in Chapter 6 for a discussion of the impact of intermarriage on the religion of children in Jewish households.)

80% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish or part Jewish, including 87% of children age 0-5, 78% of children age 6-12, and 71% of children age 13-17.

The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish is highest for persons age 75 and over (92%). This reflects both the higher intermarriage rate among younger couples and the presence of children in younger intermarried households who are not being raised Jewish.

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 34.0 years, compared to 37.4 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 35.5 years for all persons in Jewish households.

Community Comparisons. Note that to be comparable with the data from other Jewish communities, **Tables 5-13** to **5-16** exclude part Jewish children and include children being raised Jewish only to be comparable to the other Jewish communities.

Table 5-13 shows how the 2,000 children **age 0-5** being raised Jewish only compares to about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 700 children in both Columbus and St. Paul, 600 children in Omaha, and 400 children in San Antonio.

Table 5-14 shows how the 1,800 children **age 6-12** being raised Jewish only compares to about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 950 children in both St. Paul and Columbus, 800 children in San Antonio, and 350 children in Omaha.

Table 5-15 shows how the 1,000 Jewish children **age 13-17** being raised Jewish only compares to about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1,050 children in St. Paul, 900 children in Columbus, 550 children in San Antonio, and 450 children in Omaha.

Table 5-16 shows how the 4,800 children **age 0-17** being raised Jewish only compares to about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2,750 children in St. Paul, 2,550 children in Columbus, 1,800 children in San Antonio, and 1,400 children in Omaha.

Table 5-12
Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households *

		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Jews *	Non-Jews	All	Jews *	Non-Jews
0 - 4	9.7%	1,736	285	2,021	85.9%	14.1
5 - 9	9.6	1,718	326	2,044	84.1%	15.9
10 - 14	5.8	1,038	419	1,457	71.3%	28.7
15 - 19	4.8	859	340	1,199	71.7%	28.3
20 - 24	5.2	931	338	1,269	73.3%	26.7
25 - 29	3.3	591	232	823	71.8%	28.2
30 - 34	11.6	2,076	580	2,656	78.2%	21.8
35 - 39	10.2	1,826	830	2,656	68.7%	31.3
40 - 44	8.7	1,557	582	2,139	72.8%	27.2
45 - 49	5.2	931	268	1,199	77.6%	22.4
50 - 54	4.4	788	364	1,152	68.4%	31.6
55 - 59	5.7	1,020	249	1,269	80.4%	19.6
60 - 64	6.6	1,181	464	1,645	71.8%	28.2
65 - 69	3.1	555	103	658	84.3%	15.7
70 - 74	2.1	376	141	517	72.7%	27.3
75 - 79	1.6	286	43	329	87.1%	12.9
80 - 84	1.4	251	31	282	88.9%	11.1
85 - 89	0.4	71	0	71	100.0%	0.0
90 and over	0.6	107	11	118	91.0%	9.0
Total	100.0%	17,900	5,600	23,500	76.2%	23.8

Table 5-12
Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households *

		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Jews *	Non-Jews	All	Jews *	Non-Jews
COMPARATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	11.9%	2,130	314	2,444	87.2%	12.8
6 - 12	10.5	1,880	518	2,397	78.4%	21.6
13 - 17	5.8	1,038	419	1,457	71.3%	28.7
18 - 24	6.9	1,235	504	1,739	71.0%	29.0
25 - 34	14.8	2,649	852	3,501	75.7%	24.3
35 - 44	18.9	3,383	1,388	4,771	70.9%	29.1
45 - 54	9.6	1,718	656	2,374	72.4%	27.6
55 - 64	12.3	2,202	689	2,891	76.2%	23.8
65 - 74	5.2	931	244	1,175	79.2%	20.8
75 - 84	3.1	555	56	611	90.8%	9.2
85 and over	0.9	161	4	165	97.6%	2.4
Total	100.0%	17,900	5,600	23,500	76.2%	23.8
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	28.2%	5,048	1,250	6,298	80.2%	19.8
18 and over	71.8%	12,852	4,350	17,202	74.7%	25.3
18 - 34	21.7%	3,884	1,356	5,240	74.1%	25.9
35 - 49	24.1%	4,314	1,680	5,994	72.0%	28.0
50 - 64	16.7%	2,989	1,077	4,066	73.5%	26.5
65 and over	9.2%	1,647	304	1,951	84.4%	15.6
75 and over	4.0%	716	60	776	92.3%	7.7
Median Age (in years)		34.0	37.4	35.5		

* In this table, "Jews" include persons who are "part Jewish." **Tables 5-13** to **5-16** exclude part Jewish children.

Table 5-13
Number of Jewish Children Age 0-5 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	107,274
Chicago	2010	19,842
Washington	2003	15,050
Atlanta	2006	11,013
Miami	2014	9,053
Philadelphia	2009	7,982
Baltimore	2010	6,163
Bergen	2001	5,220
Phoenix	2002	4,837
San Diego	2003	4,257
Cleveland	2011	4,200
Detroit	2005	4,076
Denver	2007	4,056
Broward	2016	3,376
S Palm Beach	2005	3,272
Las Vegas	2005	2,565
Houston	2016	2,500
Middlesex	2008	2,496
W Palm Beach	2005	2,472
Minneapolis	2004	2,183
Hartford	2000	2,118
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**2,000**

Community	Year	Number
St. Louis	2014	2,000
Pittsburgh	2002	1,763
Cincinnati	2008	1,360
Westport	2000	1,179
Rhode Island	2002	1,159
New Haven	2010	1,127
Jacksonville	2002	903
Tucson	2002	847
Atlantic County	2004	748
Columbus	2013	723
St. Paul	2004	719
Omaha	2017	600
Portland (ME)	2007	576
Tidewater	2001	556
St. Petersburg	2017	500
Sarasota	2001	496
San Antonio	2007	428
Howard County	2010	421
Lehigh Valley	2007	312
Seattle [1]	2000	3,700

[1] May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-14
Number of Jewish Children Age 6-12 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	125,799
Chicago	2010	23,344
Washington	2003	17,630
Philadelphia	2009	13,830
Broward	2016	9,342
Bergen	2001	8,795
Atlanta	2006	8,449
Miami	2014	7,440
Baltimore	2010	7,256
Detroit	2005	6,864
Cleveland	2011	6,600
Denver	2007	5,800
San Diego	2003	5,180
St. Louis	2014	4,400
S Palm Beach	2005	4,319
Phoenix	2002	4,050
Middlesex	2008	3,432
Pittsburgh	2002	3,401
W Palm Beach	2005	3,090
Hartford	2000	3,030
Las Vegas	2005	2,363
Houston	2016	2,300
Minneapolis	2004	2,270
Cincinnati	2008	1,970
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1,800**
Westport	2000	1,660
New Haven	2010	1,518
Tucson	2002	1,204
Rhode Island	2002	1,196
Howard County	2010	1,144
Atlantic County	2004	1,072
Tidewater	2001	1,036
St. Paul	2004	959
Columbus	2013	926
Jacksonville	2002	826
San Antonio	2007	783
Portland (ME)	2007	777
St. Petersburg	2017	750
Sarasota	2001	558
Lehigh Valley	2007	504
Omaha	2017	350
Seattle [1]	2000	3,100

[1] May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-15
Number of Jewish Children Age 13-17 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	95,586
Chicago	2010	16,633
Washington	2003	13,975
Philadelphia	2009	11,038
Atlanta	2006	8,658
Baltimore	2010	6,809
Detroit	2005	6,078
Broward	2016	6,000
Miami	2014	5,850
Cleveland	2011	5,500
Bergen	2001	5,220
Denver	2007	4,032
San Diego	2003	4,024
Phoenix	2002	3,481
S Palm Beach	2005	3,403
St. Louis	2014	2,800
Pittsburgh	2002	2,468
Middlesex	2008	2,444
W Palm Beach	2005	2,348
Houston	2016	2,200
Minneapolis	2004	2,095
Cincinnati	2008	2,016
Hartford	2000	1,955
New Haven	2010	1,633
Las Vegas	2005	1,485
Howard County	2010	1,211
Atlantic County	2004	1,112
St. Paul	2004	1,068
Tucson	2002	1,026
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1,000**
Tidewater	2001	916
Columbus	2013	899
Rhode Island	2002	865
Jacksonville	2002	774
Westport	2000	756
Portland (ME)	2007	635
San Antonio	2007	573
St. Petersburg	2017	550
Sarasota	2001	465
Lehigh Valley	2007	464
Omaha	2017	440
Seattle [1]	2000	2,400

[1] May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-16
Number of Jewish Children Age 0-17 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	328,659
Chicago	2010	59,819
Washington	2003	46,655
San Francisco	2004	35,227
Philadelphia	2009	32,850
Atlanta	2006	28,120
Miami	2014	22,343
Baltimore	2010	20,228
Bergen	2001	19,235
Broward	2016	18,700
Detroit	2005	17,018
Cleveland	2011	16,300
Denver	2007	13,888
San Diego	2003	13,461
Phoenix	2002	12,368
S Palm Beach	2005	10,994
St. Louis	2014	9,200
Middlesex	2008	8,372
W Palm Beach	2005	7,910
Pittsburgh	2002	7,632
Hartford	2000	7,103
Houston	2016	7,000
Minneapolis	2004	6,548
Las Vegas	2005	6,413
Cincinnati	2008	5,346
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**4,800**
New Haven	2010	4,278
Westport	2000	3,595
Rhode Island	2002	3,220
Tucson	2002	3,077
Atlantic County	2004	2,932
Howard County	2010	2,776
St. Paul	2004	2,746
Columbus	2013	2,548
Tidewater	2001	2,508
Jacksonville	2002	2,503
Portland (ME)	2007	1,988
St. Petersburg	2017	1,800
San Antonio	2007	1,784
Sarasota	2001	1,519
Omaha	2017	1,400
Lehigh Valley	2007	1,280
Boston *	2005	48,000
Seattle *	2000	9,200

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Table 5-17 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis in each geographic area.

While **Table 5-18** shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-19** shows where the various age groups live (the rows add to 100%).

As an example of the difference between the two tables, note that while **Table 5-18** shows that 34% of *persons in Jewish households in North of Core* are children age 0-17, **Table 5-19** shows that 65% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* live in North of Core.

Table 5-17 shows a summary of the results in **Table 5-18**. **Table 5-17** shows that the median age for persons in Jewish households is highest in Core Area (38.6 years) and lowest in North of Core (33.7 years).

Note the very high percentage of persons age 30-34 in South of Core.

The percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is highest in North of Core (34%) and lowest in South of Core (11%).

The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is highest in the Core Area (16%).

Table 5-17
Summary of Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Geographic Area	Median Age (in years)	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
North of Core	33.7	34.0%	18.9%	30.6%	12.2%	4.4%	1.1%
Core Area	38.6	23.0%	20.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.8%	7.7%
South of Core	36.4	10.8%	36.9%	19.4%	26.9%	5.9%	1.6%
All	35.5	26.8%	22.3%	25.5%	17.3%	8.3%	3.3%

Table 5-18
Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	North of Core		Core Area		South of Core	
Age Group	**Percent-age**	**Number**	**Percent-age**	**Number**	**Percent-age**	**Number**
0 - 4	12.1%	1,476	5.6%	426	3.4%	126
5 - 9	12.2	1,488	5.4	410	4.1	152
10 - 14	6.4	781	8.1	616	1.4	52
15 - 19	5.1	622	5.7	433	4.1	152
20 - 24	4.5	549	5.7	433	7.9	292
25 - 29	2.3	281	4.5	342	5.5	204
30 - 34	10.1	1,232	8.4	638	21.3	788
35 - 39	13.6	1,659	9.1	692	8.2	303
40 - 44	10.6	1,293	7.2	547	7.8	289
45 - 49	6.4	781	4.1	312	3.4	126
50 - 54	5.0	610	5.6	426	3.2	118
55 - 59	4.5	549	6.3	479	6.2	229
60 - 64	2.7	329	8.5	646	17.5	648
65 - 69	1.8	220	4.5	342	2.7	100
70 - 74	1.5	183	3.6	274	1.6	59
75 - 79	0.6	73	3.0	228	1.1	41
80 - 84	0.3	37	2.8	213	0.5	19
85 - 89	0.1	12	0.7	53	0.0	0
90 +	0.1	12	1.2	91	0.1	4
Total	100.0%	12,200	100.0%	7,600	100.0%	3,700

Table 5-18
Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	North of Core		Core Area		South of Core	
Age Group	**Percent-age**	**Number**	**Percent-age**	**Number**	**Percent-age**	**Number**
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	15.0%	1,830	6.3%	479	3.4%	126
6 - 12	12.7	1,549	9.0	684	4.1	152
13 - 17	6.1	744	7.8	593	3.3	122
18 - 24	6.5	793	7.4	562	10.1	374
25 - 34	12.4	1,513	13.0	988	26.8	992
35 - 44	24.2	2,952	16.3	1,239	16.1	596
45 - 54	11.4	1,391	9.6	730	6.5	241
55 - 64	7.3	891	14.8	1,125	23.8	881
65 - 74	3.3	403	8.1	616	4.3	159
75 - 84	0.9	110	5.8	441	1.5	56
85 +	0.2	24	1.9	144	0.1	4
Total	100.0%	12,200	100.0%	7,600	100.0%	3,700
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	33.8%	4,124	23.1%	1,756	10.8%	400
18 +	66.2%	8,076	76.9%	5,844	89.2%	3,300
18 - 34	18.9%	2,306	20.4%	1,550	36.9%	1,365
35 - 49	30.6%	3,733	20.4%	1,550	19.4%	718
50 - 64	12.2%	1,488	20.4%	1,550	26.9%	995
65 +	4.4%	537	15.8%	1,201	5.9%	218
75 +	1.1%	134	7.7%	585	1.6%	59
Median Age	33.7 years		38.6 years		36.4 years	

Table 5-19 Geographic Distribution of Age Groups				
Base: Persons in Jewish Households				
Age Group	**North of Core**	**Core Area**	**South of Core**	**Total**
0 - 5	75.0%	19.9	5.1	100.0%
6 - 12	64.7%	28.9	6.4	100.0%
13 - 17	50.4%	41.1	8.5	100.0%
18 - 24	45.8%	32.6	21.6	100.0%
25 - 34	43.1%	28.4	28.5	100.0%
35 - 49	62.0%	26.0	12.1	100.0%
50 - 64	36.7%	38.6	24.7	100.0%
65 - 74	33.7%	52.6	13.7	100.0%
75 and over	17.2%	75.1	7.7	100.0%
All	51.9%	32.3	15.7	100.0%
Cumulative Age Categories				
0 - 17	65.4%	28.2	6.4	100.0%
18 - 64	49.1%	30.6	20.3	100.0%
65 and over	27.1%	61.7	11.3	100.0%

Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership, Chabad Participation, JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership

Tables 5-20 and **5-21** shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis by synagogue membership, Chabad attendance, JCC membership, and Jewish organization membership.

Synagogue Membership

Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are more likely to be:

- age 0-17

Households Who Attended Chabad in the Past Year

Compared to households in which no person attended Chabad in the past year, persons in households in which someone attended Chabad in the past year are more likely to be:

- age 0-17

JCC Membership

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are less likely to be:

- age 18-34

Jewish Organization Membership

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are more likely to be:

- age 65 and over and age 75 and over

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are less likely to be:

- age 0-17 and age 35-49

On the whole, the age distribution of member and non-member households does not differ significantly in most cases.

Table 5-20
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership and Chabad Attendance

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Synagogue		Chabad	
Age Group	**Member**	**Non-Member**	**Attended**	**Not Attended**
0 - 17	30.6%	24.9%	33.6%	25.1%
18 - 34	17.2	24.5	17.1	23.4
35 - 49	25.0	25.7	23.9	25.8
50 - 64	15.1	18.2	18.6	16.9
65 and over	6.1	4.5	4.6	5.1
75 and over	6.0	2.1	2.1	3.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5-21
Age Distribution by JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	JCC		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	**Member**	**Non-Member**	**Member**	**Non-Member**
0 - 17	26.2%	26.9%	22.6%	27.5%
18 - 34	18.9	23.5	21.5	22.4
35 - 49	22.7	26.6	17.7	27.0
50 - 64	20.2	16.0	19.6	16.7
65 and over	6.6	4.4	9.4	4.1
75 and over	5.3	2.6	9.2	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Household Size

Table 5-22 shows that the average household size of Jewish households in Indianapolis is 2.77 persons. 17% of households are one-person households, 33% are two-person households, 20% are three-person households, 22% are four-person households, 6% are five-person households, and 3% contain six or more persons. In total, 30% of households contain four or more persons.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-23** shows that the 2.77 **average household size** is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.60 in both Columbus and St. Paul, 2.49 in San Antonio, and 2.47 in Omaha. The 2.77 compares to 2.59 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 2.64 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Table 5-24 shows that the 17% of **one-person households** is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 26% in Columbus, and 22% in both Omaha and San Antonio. The 17% compares to 32% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

The 30% of **households with four or more persons** is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in both Columbus and St. Paul, 24% in San Antonio, and 23% in Omaha. The 30% compares to 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Average Household Size

Table 5-22 shows that, overall, the **average household size** is 2.77 persons. The average household size is much higher for:

- households in North of Core (3.29 persons)
- Reconstructionist households (3.03 persons)
- synagogue member households (3.00 persons) and households who attended and Chabad in the past year (3.30 persons)

The average is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (2.17 persons)
- Orthodox households (1.73 persons)

One-Person Households

Table 5-22 shows that, overall, 17% of households are **one-person households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- Orthodox households (52%) and Conservative households (26%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in North of Core (8%)
- Reconstructionist households (8%) and Just Jewish households (8%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (9%)

Four or More Person Households

Table 5-22 shows that, overall, 30% of households contain **four or more persons**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in North of Core (49%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (53%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (7%)
- Orthodox households (8%) and Conservative households (20%)

Table 5-22
Household Size

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Number of Persons in Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average [1]
All	17.1%	32.8	19.7	21.6	6.0	2.8	30.4%	2.77
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North of Core	8.4%	23.9	18.6	35.0	9.6	4.5	49.1%	3.29
Core Area	23.6%	38.1	17.0	14.3	4.6	2.4	21.3%	2.47
South of Core	24.6%	42.1	26.6	5.8	0.9	0.0	6.7%	2.17
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	51.8%	38.8	1.0	1.6	6.8	0.0	8.4%	1.73
Conservative	25.8%	34.7	19.9	4.6	6.2	8.8	19.6%	2.65
Reconstructionist	7.7%	40.7	18.9	21.4	5.9	5.4	32.7%	3.03
Reform	23.1%	28.8	19.0	21.1	5.8	2.2	29.1%	2.64
Just Jewish	8.4%	33.9	21.9	27.8	6.2	1.8	35.8%	2.94
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	17.1%	26.1	17.7	23.5	11.3	4.3	39.1%	3.00
Non-Member	17.2%	35.5	20.4	20.8	3.9	2.2	26.9%	2.67
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	8.9%	21.1	16.6	40.4	10.4	2.6	53.4%	3.30
Did Not Attend	18.6%	34.9	20.2	18.1	5.3	2.9	26.3%	2.67
JCC MEMBERSHIP								
Member	11.9%	38.0	19.3	20.1	7.5	3.2	30.8%	2.83
Non-Member	19.1%	30.8	19.8	22.1	5.5	2.7	30.3%	2.74
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	11.4%	37.0	24.7	16.5	8.7	1.7	26.9%	2.80
Non-Member	18.3%	31.9	18.7	22.6	5.5	3.0	31.1%	2.76

[1] Average number of persons in Jewish households.

Table 5-23
Average Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Average [1]
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**2.77**
Portland (ME)	2007	2.75
Bergen	2001	2.75
Howard County	2010	2.72
Westport	2000	2.72
St. Louis	2014	2.71
Cincinnati	2008	2.64
Columbus	2013	2.60
Detroit	2005	2.60
St. Paul	2004	2.60
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59
Chicago	2010	2.58
Cleveland	2011	2.57
San Diego	2003	2.57
Atlanta	2006	2.56
New York	2011	2.55
Minneapolis	2004	2.55
Tidewater	2001	2.55
Baltimore	2010	2.54
New Haven	2010	2.53
Boston	2005	2.52
Hartford	2000	2.50
San Antonio	2007	2.49
Omaha	2017	2.47
Denver	2007	2.47
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.46
Houston	2016	2.45
Washington	2003	2.43
Phoenix	2002	2.43
Broward	2016	2.42
Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Rhode Island	2002	2.41
Seattle	2000	2.38
Middlesex	2008	2.36
Miami	2014	2.33
San Francisco	2004	2.32
Atlantic County	2004	2.31
Philadelphia	2009	2.15
Tucson	2002	2.14
Las Vegas	2005	2.13
St. Petersburg	2017	2.03
W Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Sarasota	2001	1.99
S Palm Beach	2005	1.87
ACS (US)	2015	2.64

[1] Average number of persons in Jewish households.

Table 5-24
Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	**Year**	***1***	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**	**4+**
Philadelphia	2009	39%	32	12	13	4	1	18%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	53	5	5	2	1	7%
Tucson	2002	33%	41	11	10	3	1	15%
St. Petersburg	2017	31%	47	14	6	3	0	9%
Miami	2014	31%	37	13	12	5	3	19%
New York	2011	30%	34	13	11	6	7	23%
Las Vegas	2005	29%	47	13	8	3	1	12%
Broward	2016	28%	36	15	14	5	2	21%
Detroit	2005	28%	34	12	15	5	5	25%
Sarasota	2001	27%	59	7	4	3	1	8%
San Francisco	2004	27%	37	18	15	2	2	18%
Tidewater	2001	27%	32	16	14	9	3	25%
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	17	19	7	3	28%
Seattle	2000	26%	43	12	14	4	2	20%
Middlesex	2008	26%	42	12	12	5	3	19%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	38	16	14	6	2	21%
Washington	2003	26%	36	13	18	5	2	24%
Baltimore	2010	26%	35	16	15	4	5	23%
Columbus	2013	26%	33	13	20	5	4	28%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	61	7	6	1	0	7%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	38	14	16	6	1	22%
Minneapolis	2004	25%	34	14	19	6	2	27%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37	13	15	8	3	26%

Table 5-24
Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	**Year**	***1***	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**	**4+**
Atlantic County	2004	23%	50	8	12	5	2	18%
Houston	2016	23%	42	15	12	5	3	20%
Hartford	2000	23%	39	13	19	5	2	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	37	15	17	5	3	26%
Boston	2005	23%	31	23	18	5	1	23%
Omaha	2016	22%	43	13	15	4	4	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	43	12	16	5	2	23%
San Antonio	2007	22%	42	12	17	6	2	24%
New Haven	2010	22%	42	12	15	6	3	24%
Denver	2007	22%	40	16	15	5	1	22%
Westport	2000	22%	31	15	23	9	2	33%
Phoenix	2002	21%	45	15	11	6	2	19%
St. Louis	2014	21%	35	18	15	7	5	26%
Chicago	2010	20%	40	17	15	7	2	24%
San Diego	2003	20%	39	17	17	6	2	25%
Bergen	2001	20%	36	13	18	9	4	31%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	35	19	15	8	3	26%
Atlanta	2006	18%	42	14	21	5	0	27%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**17%**	**33**	**20**	**22**	**6**	**3**	**30%**
Portland (ME)	2007	14%	39	16	23	6	1	31%
Howard County	2010	13%	41	17	22	7	1	29%
US Census	2016	28%	34	15	13	6	4	23%

Household Structure

The household structure of Jewish households in Indianapolis is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationship between persons in the household. In most Jewish communities, many services offered by the organized Jewish community, such as synagogues and Jewish Community Centers, are offered under the assumption that households with children is the predominant household structure.

Table 5-25 shows that Indianapolis has 39% households with children age 0-17 at home, 11% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 23% married households with no children at home, 17% single person households, and 10% other household structures.

Note that respondents were asked the sex of their spouse and same-sex couples are shown in their own categories.

Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home

Table 5-25 shows that 39% (3,300 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, including 35% (2,900 households) who are married couples, 1% (100 households) who are unmarried (opposite-sex) couples, 3% (270 households) who are single parent households, and 0.1% who are unmarried same-sex couples or other households with a child. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

✔ 79% (2,600 households) of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish or part Jewish children.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-26** shows that the 35% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in St. Paul, 24% in San Antonio, 21% in Columbus, and 20% in Omaha. The 35% compares to 19% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 19% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

The 3% of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Columbus, 3% in both Omaha and San Antonio, and 2% in St. Paul. The 3% compares to 12% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 9% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

The 39% of **households with children age 0-17 at home** is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Paul, 28% in Columbus, 27% in San Antonio, and 23% in Omaha. The 39% compares to 33% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 32% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home

Table 5-25 shows that 11% (900 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 75% are married households.

Community Comparisons. To compare the results for Indianapolis to other Jewish communities, the 3% of households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 11% of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home.

Table 5-26 shows that the 14% of **households with only adult children *age 18 and over* at home** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in San Antonio, 11% in Omaha, 9% in Columbus, and 7% in St. Paul.

Married Households–No Children at Home

Table 5-25 shows that 23% (1,900 households) of households are married households with no children at home, including 3% whose heads of household is under age 35; 6% age 35-49; 8%, age 50-64; and 6%, age 65 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-27** shows that the 23% of **married households with no children at home** is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in San Antonio, 35% in Omaha, 25% in Columbus, and 24% in St. Paul. The 23% compares to 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Table 5-27 shows that the 3% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in St. Paul, 1% in both Omaha and Columbus, and 0% in San Antonio.

The 6% of **married households age 35-49 with no children at home** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in each of Omaha, Columbus, San Antonio, and St. Paul.

The 8% of **married households age 50-64 with no children at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both Omaha and San Antonio, 12% in Columbus, and 8% in St. Paul.

The 6% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in San Antonio, 17% in Omaha, and 11% in Columbus and St. Paul.

Single Person Households

Table 5-25 shows that 17% (1,500 households) of households are single person households, including 4% (375 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. 2% of households are single male households age 65 and over and 3% are single female households age 65 and over. The imbalance between males and females among elderly single households is consistent with the findings of all Jewish community studies. 13% (1,100 households) of households are non-elderly single households.

(Single person households [*one-person households*] are discussed further in the "Household Size" section in this Chapter. *Single adults* and *single Jewish adults* are discussed further in the "Marital Status" and "Single Jewish Adults" sections of this Chapter, respectively.)

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-28** shows that the 13% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Columbus, 11% in St. Paul, and 9% in both Omaha and San Antonio. The 13% compares to 23% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

The 2% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Omaha, 5% in Columbus and St. Paul, and 4% in San Antonio.

The 3% of **single female households age 65 and over** is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Paul, 8% in San Antonio, and 6% in both Omaha and Columbus.

The 4% of **single households age 65 and over** is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Paul, 13% in Omaha, 12% in San Antonio, and 11% in Columbus. The 4% compares to 9% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Other Household Structures

Table 5-25 shows that 4% of households are unmarried couples with no children at home; 1% are households containing roommates/friends; 3% are households in which a parent or parents live with an adult child age 30 and over; 1% are unmarried same-sex couples with no children at home; and 1% are other household structures.

Table 5-25
Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married Couple	34.5%	2,933
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.4	119
Single Parent	3.2	272
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
Other Household with Children	0.1	9
■ **Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home**	39.2%	3,332
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married Couple	8.2%	697
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.4	34
Single Parent	2.2	187
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.1	9
■ **Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home**	10.9%	926
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS–NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	3.2%	272
Age 35 - 49	5.5	468
Age 50 - 64	8.2	697
□ **Total Non-Elderly Couple Households**	16.9%	1,437
Age 65 - 74	3.8%	323
Age 75 and Over	2.0	170
□ **Total Elderly Couple Households**	5.8%	493
■ **Total Married Households–No Children at Home**	22.7%	1,930

Table 5-25
Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	5.2%	442
Female under Age 65	7.5	638
□ **Total Non-Elderly Single Households**	12.7%	1,080
Male Age 65 - 74	0.9%	77
Female Age 65 - 74	1.0	85
Male Age 75 and Over	0.7	60
Female Age 75 and Over	1.8	153
□ **Total Elderly Single Households**	4.4%	374
■ **Total Single Person Households**	17.1%	1,454
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	4.2%	357
Roommate/Friend	0.6	51
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	0.5	43
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	2.1	179
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	1.4	119
Other	1.3	111
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	10.1%	858
Grand Total	100.0%	8,500

Table 5-26
Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Community	**Year**	**Married**	**Single Parent** [1]	***All*** [2]	**With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home**
Westport	2000	42%	2%	44%	5%
St. Paul	2004	36%	2%	40%	7%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**35%**	**3%**	**39%**	**14%**
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	2%	39%	10%
Atlanta	2006	34%	4%	38%	NA
Boston	2005	NA	NA	38%	NA
Bergen	2001	33%	3%	36%	10%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	3%	35%	10%
East Bay	2011	31%	4%	35%	NA
Tidewater	2001	29%	3%	33%	9%
Seattle	2000	26%	7%	33%	23%
Baltimore	2010	27%	5%	32%	NA
Howard County	2010	29%	1%	31%	NA
Denver	2007	28%	3%	31%	NA
Washington	2003	27%	4%	31%	8%
Chicago	2010	26%	5%	31%	NA
Hartford	2000	28%	2%	30%	9%
Detroit	2005	27%	3%	30%	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	4%	30%	8%
San Diego	2003	24%	6%	30%	NA
Cincinnati	2008	26%	3%	29%	NA
St. Louis	2014	24%	3%	29%	12%
San Francisco	2004	22%	7%	29%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	2%	28%	8%

Table 5-26
Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Community	**Year**	**Married**	**Single Parent** [1]	***All*** [2]	**With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home**
Cleveland	2011	22%	5%	28%	NA
Columbus	2013	21%	6%	28%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	2%	27%	9%
San Antonio	2007	24%	3%	27%	13%
New Haven	2010	24%	2%	26%	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	2%	25%	13%
Phoenix	2002	21%	3%	25%	9%
New York	2011	20%	5%	25%	NA
Omaha	2017	20%	3%	23%	11%
Miami	2014	21%	2%	23%	13%
Houston	2016	20%	1%	22%	13%
Philadelphia	2009	20%	2%	22%	NA
Broward	2016	17%	2%	21%	19%
Middlesex	2008	19%	1%	21%	12%
Tucson	2002	17%	3%	20%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	18%	1%	19%	8%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	2%	16%	10%
Sarasota	2001	9%	2%	12%	3%
St. Petersburg	2017	8%	0%	10%	15%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	1%	10%	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	1%	9%	5%
ACS (US)	2015	19%	9%	32%	NA

[1] Includes households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

[2] Includes married households, single parent households, households with unmarried couples, same-sex couple households, and other households with children age 0-17 at home.

Table 5-27
Married Households with No Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	*All*
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	1	11	41	54%
Sarasota	2001	1%	1	15	37	54%
S Palm Beach	2005	0%	1	9	38	48%
Atlantic County	2004	0%	3	16	25	44%
Middlesex	2008	0%	1	10	28	39%
Denver	2007	7%	23		9	39%
Cleveland	2011	1%	2	21	14	38%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1%	2	17	18	38%
St. Petersburg	2017	0%	0	10	27	37%
New Haven	2010	1%	3	12	21	37%
San Antonio	2007	0%	2	15	19	36%
Atlanta	2006	5%	25		6	36%
Phoenix	2002	2%	6	11	17	36%
Omaha	2017	1%	2	15	17	35%
Houston	2016	1%	4	11	19	35%
St. Louis	2014	1%	2	15	16	35%
Las Vegas	2005	3%	4	14	13	35%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	6	12	14	34%
Hartford	2000	1%	2	12	18	34%
Howard County	2010	1%	1	16	15	33%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	4	12	16	33%
Tucson	2002	2%	3	13	15	32%
Rhode Island	2002	1%	2	12	16	31%
Cincinnati	2008	1%	2	12	14	30%

Table 5-27
Married Households with No Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	*All*
Bergen	2001	2%	2	10	16	30%
East Bay	2011	2%	5	15	7	29%
Chicago	2010	3%	3	12	12	29%
Detroit	2005	1%	1	12	15	29%
Miami	2014	1%	1	7	19	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	2%	3	9	13	27%
San Diego	2003	3%	11		12	26%
Tidewater	2001	3%	3	14	7	26%
Columbus	2013	1%	2	12	11	25%
New York	2011	2%	2	7	13	25%
Baltimore	2010	1%	2	9	14	25%
Minneapolis	2004	1%	2	10	12	25%
Broward	2016	1%	1	7	14	24%
St. Paul	2004	2%	2	8	11	24%
Washington	2003	5%	3	11	6	24%
Westport	2000	2%	2	9	12	24%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**3%**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**23%**
Philadelphia	2009	3%	1	8	10	22%
Seattle	2000	4%	8	5	4	22%
Boston	2005	4%	2	9	7	21%
ACS (US)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%

Table 5-28
Single Person Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	***All***
S Palm Beach	2005	2%	3	5%	6%	24	30%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	11	16%	6%	17	23%
Detroit	2005	2%	4	6%	7%	16	23%
Miami	2014	5%	5	10%	5%	16	21%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	3	4%	4%	17	21%
Sarasota	2001	2%	3	6%	4%	17	21%
St. Petersburg	2017	8%	3	11%	9%	12	20%
Middlesex	2008	3%	3	6%	3%	17	20%
Broward	2016	5%	4	9%	4%	15	19%
Atlantic County	2004	2%	4	6%	5%	12	17%
New Haven	2010	3%	3	6%	4%	12	16%
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	11%	5%	12	16%
New York	2011	9%	6	14%	5%	10	15%
Hartford	2000	4%	5	9%	4%	11	15%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	8	15%	5%	10	14%
Minneapolis	2004	5%	6	11%	4%	10	14%
Rhode Island	2002	5%	8	12%	4%	10	14%
Baltimore	2010	6%	7	13%	3%	10	13%
Omaha	2017	2%	7	9%	7%	6	13%
Cleveland	2011	4%	7	11%	4%	9	13%
Tucson	2002	7%	12	19%	4%	9	13%
Cincinnati	2008	3%	5	8%	2%	10	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	9	12%
San Antonio	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	8	12%

Table 5-28
Single Person Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	***All***
Pittsburgh	2002	6%	5	11%	3%	9	12%
Bergen	2001	3%	5	8%	3%	10	12%
Columbus	2013	5%	10	15%	5%	6	11%
Chicago	2010	4%	5	9%	4%	7	11%
Tidewater	2001	9%	7	15%	4%	8	11%
Houston	2016	6%	6	12%	3%	7	10%
Jacksonville	2002	7%	8	15%	4%	7	10%
Westport	2000	6%	6	12%	3%	7	10%
St. Louis	2014	8%	4	12%	3%	6	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	2	5%	2%	6	9%
Washington	2003	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Seattle	2000	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Boston	2005	6%	9	15%	1%	7	8%
San Francisco	2004	NA	NA	19%	2%	6	8%
Denver	2007	NA	NA	15%	2%	6	7%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%	2%	6	7%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	6%
East Bay	2011	7%	8	14%	2%	3	5%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	5%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**5%**	**8**	**13%**	**2%**	**3**	**4%**
Howard County	2010	3%	7	10%	1%	2	3%
ACS (US)	2015	NA	NA	18%	NA	NA	10%

Household Structure by Geographic Area. **Table 5-29** shows the household structure of Jewish households in each geographic area.

North of Core

Table 5-29 shows that North of Core has 60% households with children age 0-17 at home, 9% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 17% married households with no children at home (including 4% elderly couple households), and 8% single person households (including 1% elderly single households).

Core Area

Table 5-29 shows that Core Area has 28% households with children age 0-17 at home, 13% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 24% married households with no children at home (including 9% elderly couple households), and 24% single person households (including 8% elderly single households).

South of Core

Table 5-29 shows that South of Core has 15% households with children age 0-17 at home, 11% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 32% married households with no children at home (including 4% elderly couple households), and 25% single person households (including 5% elderly single households).

Summary

North of Core has the highest percentage of **households with children age 0-17** at home (60%).

South of Core has the highest percentage of **non-elderly couple households** (28%).

North of Core has the lowest percentage of **single person households.**

Table 5-29
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	56.7%	20.7%	11.9%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.6	3.2	0.0
Single Parent	2.0	4.5	3.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.2	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home**	59.5%	28.4%	15.2%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	7.9%	8.0%	9.5%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	1.0	0.0
Single Parent	1.2	3.9	1.9
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.2	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home**	9.3%	12.9%	11.4%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS–NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	1.4%	2.4%	8.3%
Age 35 - 49	5.8	4.8	6.1
Age 50 - 64	6.0	8.0	13.3
□ **Total Non-Elderly Couple Households**	13.2%	15.2%	27.7%
Age 65 - 74	3.3%	4.8%	3.0%
Age 75 and over	0.9	4.1	0.8
□ **Total Elderly Couple Households**	4.2%	8.9%	3.8%
■ **Total Married Households— No Children at Home**	17.4%	24.1%	31.5%

Table 5-29
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	0.8%	8.7%	8.3%
Female under Age 65	6.4	6.8	11.3
□ **Total Non-Elderly Single Households**	7.2%	15.5%	19.6%
Male Age 65 - 74	0.0%	1.3%	2.0%
Female Age 65 - 74	0.5	1.5	1.6
Male Age 75 and over	0.2	1.3	0.5
Female Age 75 and over	0.4	4.1	0.8
□ **Total Elderly Single Households**	1.1%	8.2%	4.9%
■ **Total Single Person Households**	8.3%	23.7%	24.5%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	3.3%	3.2%	7.8%
Roommate/Friend	0.0	0.6	1.8
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	0.5	0.4	0.7
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	0.3	4.8	1.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	1.3	1.6	1.2
Other	0.0	0.4	4.6
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	5.4%	11.0%	17.4%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Geographic Distribution of Household Structures. While **Table 5-29** shows the household structure in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-30** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, while **Table 5-29** shows that 28% of *households in the Core Area* are households with children age 0-17 at home, **Table 5-30** shows that 26% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in the Core Area.

Distribution among Geographic Areas

Table 5-30 shows that 66% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home live in North of Core, 26% in the Core Area, and 8% live in South of Core.

42% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home live in Core Area and 37% in North of Core.

Non-elderly couple households are about evenly divided among the three areas.

45% of **non-elderly single households** live in Core Area. (Note that 20% of households in South of Core are non-elderly single households.)

55% of **elderly couple households** live in the Core Area.

66% of **elderly single households** live in the Core Area.

Table 5-30
Geographic Distribution of Household Structures

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core	Total
Household with Children	65.7%	26.4	7.8	100.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	36.7%	42.4	20.9	100.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	34.0%	33.0	33.0	100.0%
Non-Elderly Single	24.4%	44.5	31.0	100.0%
Elderly Couple	31.2%	55.5	13.3	100.0%
Elderly Single	11.1%	66.4	22.5	100.0%
All [1]	45.5	36.0	18.5	100.0%

[1] Includes other household structures.

Household Structure by Jewish Identification. **Table 5-31** shows the household structure within each Jewish identification group.

41% of **Orthodox** households are non-elderly single households.

21% of **Conservative** households are households with children, 21% are non-elderly couple households, and 21% are non-elderly single households.

34% of **Reconstructionist** households are households with children.

42% of **Reform** households are households with children.

45% of **Just Jewish** households are households with children.

Table 5-31
Household Structure by Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Orthodox	Conserva-tive	Recon-structionist	Reform	Just Jewish
Household with Children	8.6%	20.7%	33.8%	41.8%	44.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	2.9	19.8	15.5	4.6	14.4
Non-Elderly Couple	17.3	21.4	11.3	16.9	16.7
Non-Elderly Single	41.0	21.1	3.5	17.6	5.7
Elderly Couple	16.9	7.2	13.4	2.9	5.8
Elderly Single	10.7	4.8	4.2	5.7	2.8
Other	2.6	5.0	18.3	10.5	9.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Living Arrangements of Children

Tables 5-32 to **5-34** show various living arrangements of children in Jewish households in Indianapolis.

Children Living in Households with Working Parents

Table 5-32 shows that 46.9% (2,300 children) of the 4,840 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-32** shows that the 47% living in **households with working parents** is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Omaha, 30% in St. Paul, and 27% in San Antonio.

Children Living in Single Parent Households

Table 5-33 shows that 8.0% (500 children) of the 6,300 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-33** shows that the 8% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Columbus, 9% in San Antonio, 5% in both Omaha and St. Paul. The 8% compares to 34% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2013.

Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced

Table 5-34 shows that 12.0% (750 children) of the 6,300 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-34** shows that the 12% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in San Antonio, 21% in St. Paul, and 17% in Omaha.

Table 5-32
Children Age 0-12 Living in Households with Working Parents
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-12 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	55%
Omaha	2017	48%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**47%**
Broward	2016	45%
St. Petersburg	2017	43%
Houston	2016	41%
Jacksonville	2002	41%
Tidewater	2001	40%
Tucson	2002	38%
New Haven	2010	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%
Miami	2014	36%
Las Vegas	2005	35%
Sarasota	2001	34%
Middlesex	2008	33%
Bergen	2001	32%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	31%
S Palm Beach	2005	30%
St. Paul	2004	30%
Portland (ME)	2007	29%
Rhode Island	2002	29%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
San Antonio	2007	27%
Detroit	2005	27%
Westport	2000	27%
Hartford	2000	24%
Minneapolis	2004	22%

Note: Includes 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.

Table 5-33
Children Living in Single Parent Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	18%
Sarasota	2001	15%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%
Las Vegas	2005	11%
Seattle	2000	11%
Columbus	2013	10%
San Antonio	2007	9%
Washington	2003	9%
Tucson	2002	9%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**8%**
Broward	2016	8%
Miami	2014	8%
Atlanta	2006	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	8%
Tidewater	2001	8%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Bergen	2001	7%

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Detroit	2005	6%
Jacksonville	2002	6%
Omaha	2017	5%
St. Louis	2014	5%
New Haven	2010	5%
Atlantic County	2004	5%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Rhode Island	2002	5%
Hartford	2000	5%
Westport	2000	5%
Houston	2016	4%
Portland (ME)	2007	4%
St. Petersburg	2017	1%
US (CPS)	2013	34%

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households with only one parent.

Table 5-34
Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Was Divorced
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	50%
Las Vegas	2005	47%
San Antonio	2007	38%
Broward	2016	36%
Tucson	2002	36%
St. Petersburg	2017	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	33%
Tidewater	2001	31%
Atlantic County	2004	30%
Jacksonville	2002	30%
Washington	2003	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	25%
Rhode Island	2002	25%
Bergen	2001	24%

Community	Year	%
Hartford	2000	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	23%
Westport	2000	23%
Houston	2016	22%
Minneapolis	2004	21%
St. Paul	2004	21%
Miami	2014	20%
Middlesex	2008	19%
Omaha	2017	17%
Detroit	2005	17%
New Haven	2010	16%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**12%**

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried.

Elderly Living Alone

Table 5-35 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Indianapolis who live alone.

19% (375 persons) of the 1,950 persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 26% (200 persons) of the 775 persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.

The percentage of elderly living alone is related to the need for elderly social services, assisted living, senior housing, and nursing homes as persons living alone are more likely to need assistance from others. See also the "Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year" and "Caring for Elderly Relatives" sections in Chapter 10.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-35** shows that the 19% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Paul, 26% in Columbus, 22% in Omaha, and 21% in San Antonio. The 19% compares to 30% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2015.

The 26% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Paul, 45% in Columbus, 27% in San Antonio, and 15% in Omaha.

Table 5-35
Elderly Persons Who Live Alone
Community Comparisons

Base: Elderly Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
St. Paul	2004	40%	48%
Detroit	2005	37%	48%
Tidewater	2001	37%	47%
Washington	2003	35%	45%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Cleveland	2011	30%	40%
San Francisco	2004	30%	39%
New York	2011	30%	36%
Broward	2016	29%	39%
Miami	2014	29%	35%
Baltimore	2010	28%	37%
Westport	2000	27%	38%
Tucson	2002	27%	35%
Columbus	2013	26%	45%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	34%
Las Vegas	2005	26%	32%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	32%
S Palm Beach	2005	26%	31%
Cincinnati	2008	25%	36%
Hartford	2000	25%	33%
New Haven	2010	24%	31%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%
Bergen	2001	24%	29%
Denver	2007	24%	25%
Chicago	2010	23%	29%

Table 5-35
Elderly Persons Who Live Alone
Community Comparisons

Base: Elderly Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	32%
St. Petersburg	2017	22%	31%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	31%
Omaha	2017	22%	15%
San Antonio	2007	21%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	20%	31%
San Diego	2003	20%	27%
Sarasota	2001	20%	26%
St. Louis	2014	19%	27%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**19%**	**26%**
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	22%
Atlanta	2006	18%	28%
Houston	2016	17%	26%
Phoenix	2002	12%	14%
Howard County	2010	8%	20%
ACS (US) [1]	2015	27%	NA

[1] Includes elderly persons living in nursing homes with or without their own telephone numbers.
Note: Data for Jewish communities excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

Marital Status

Table 5-36 shows that 68% (11,700 adults) of the 17,200 adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Indianapolis are currently married; 20% (3,400 adults) are single, never married; 5% (900 adults) are currently divorced; 3% (550 adults) are currently widowed; and 1% (200 adults) are separated. 3% (450 adults) of adults are living with a partner.

The *divorce rate* ❶, which is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults, is 76 for adults in Jewish households. 13% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced; 4% *are or have been* widowed; 78% *are or have been* married; and 9% are on their second or higher marriage.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the US Census data are for *persons age 15 and over* while the data in the Jewish community studies are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-37 shows that the 68% **currently married** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in both San Antonio and St. Paul, 66% in Omaha, and 47% in Columbus. The 68% compares to 45% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2015.

The 23% **single, never married** (including the 3% living with a partner) is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Columbus, 21% in Omaha, 17% in St. Paul, and 16% in San Antonio. The 23% compares to 36% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2015.

The 5% **currently divorced** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Columbus, 7% in San Antonio, 6% in St. Paul, and 5% in Omaha. The 5% compares to 13% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2015.

The **divorce rate** of 76 is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 276 in Columbus, 106 in San Antonio, 80 in St. Paul, and 77 in Omaha. The 76 compares to 284 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 228 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2015.

The 3% **currently widowed** is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Columbus, 7% in St. Paul, 6% in San Antonio, and 4% in Omaha. The 3% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2015.

Martial Status by Jewish Status

Table 5-36 shows that Jewish adults in Jewish households are less likely to be currently married (by 65% to 77%) than non-Jewish adults in Jewish households.

Martial Status by Geographic Area

Tables 5-38 show that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is 77% in North of Core, compared to about 60% in the other two areas.

Marital Status by Sex

Table 5-39 shows that 72% of adult males in Jewish households are currently married, compared to 65% of adult females. 5% of adult females are currently widowed, compared to 1% of adult males. 25% of adults males are currently single, compared to 30% of adult females.

Marital Status by Age

Table 5-40 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married increases from 38% of adults under age 35 to 80% or higher of adults age 35-74, and then decreases to 48% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are single, never married decreases from 52% of adults under age 35 to 7% of adults age 35-49 and 1%-4% of adults age 50 and over.

The percentage of adults who are currently single decreases from 54% of adults under age 35 to 12%-16% of adults age 35-74 and then increases to 51% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are divorced and remarried is highest for adults age 50-64 (16%) and age 65-74 (21%).

The percentage of adults who are currently widowed is 2%-4% of adults age 50-74 and 46% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are or have been married reaches 98% of adults age 75 and over, illustrating the almost universality of marriage in the Jewish community.

Marital Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-41 and **5-42** show marital status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

Little difference is seen between males and females for adults under age 50.

For adults age 50-64, 73% of males are married for the first time, compared to 58% of females. 28% of females are or have been divorced, compared to 19% of males.

For adults age 65-74, 86% of males are currently married, compared to 72% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 71% of males are currently married, compared to 35% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 21% of males are currently widowed, compared to 60% of females.

Comparisons with All Americans. The 81% of males age 65 and who are currently married compares to 72% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 7% of males age 65 and over who are currently widowed compares to 11% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 6% of males age 65 and over who are currently divorced or separated compares to 12% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 42% of males age 65 and over who are single, never married compares to 4% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 54% of females age 65 and over who are currently married compares to 46% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 32% of females age 65 and over who are currently widowed compares to 35% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 13% of females age 65 and over who are currently divorced or separated compares to 15% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 1% of females age 65 and over who are single, never married compares to 4% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-36
Marital Status by Jewish Status

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Married for First Time	57.8%	65.2%	59.7%
Single, Never Married	20.6	16.5	19.5
Divorced, Remarried	7.0	10.1	7.8
Widowed, Remarried	0.3	2.0	0.7
Currently Divorced	6.4	1.8	5.2
Currently Widowed	3.8	1.3	3.2
Separated	1.3	0.8	1.2
Living With a Partner	2.8	2.3	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	65.1%	77.3%	68.2%
Currently Single	30.8%	19.6%	27.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	13.4%	11.9%	13.0%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.1%	3.3%	3.9%
Are or Have Been Married	76.6%	81.2%	77.8%
On Second or Higher Marriage	7.3%	12.1%	8.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	98	23	76

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-37
Marital Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
Portland (ME)	2007	79%	12	3	0	5	42
Howard County *	2010	77%	10	7	0	5	94
Westport	2000	75%	13	6	1	6	80
W Palm Beach	2005	74%	7	5	0	14	61
Sarasota	2001	74%	7	6	1	14	76
Atlantic County	2004	73%	11	5	0	10	71
Hartford	2000	73%	15	5	0	7	67
Bergen	2001	72%	15	5	1	7	75
New Haven	2010	70%	16	5	0	8	77
Middlesex	2008	70%	14	4	0	12	57
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	16	7	0	6	102
San Antonio	2007	70%	16	7	1	6	106
St. Paul	2004	70%	17	6	0	7	80
Jacksonville	2002	70%	18	6	0	6	80
Atlanta *	2006	69%	19	8	0	4	113
S Palm Beach	2005	69%	7	6	0	19	87
INDIANAPOLIS *	**2017**	**68%**	**23**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**76**
Tidewater	2001	68%	17	8	1	6	122
Chicago *	2010	67%	22	4	1	6	60
Cincinnati *	2008	67%	13	8	1	11	122
Minneapolis	2004	67%	18	7	1	8	103
Omaha	2017	66%	21	5	0	4	77
Houston	2016	66%	20	7	1	5	105
Detroit	2005	66%	17	6	0	12	84
Rhode Island	2002	66%	20	6	0	7	97

Table 5-37
Marital Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
Phoenix *	2002	64%	20	10		7	NA
Denver *	2007	63%	12	15	1	8	234
Washington	2003	63%	27	6	1	5	88
Las Vegas	2005	62%	19	10	1	9	164
Tucson	2002	62%	20	9	1	9	145
St. Petersburg *	2017	61%	16	15	1	7	227
Miami	2014	61%	18	8	1	10	134
Cleveland *	2011	60%	16	12	0	12	200
San Diego *	2003	60%	18	12	1	9	200
St. Louis	2014	59%	22	9	2	8	156
Baltimore *	2010	59%	19	7	2	13	118
Philadelphia *	2009	59%	10	13		18	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	59%	18	7	2	13	123
Seattle *	2000	57%	26	12	3	2	210
Broward	2016	55%	23	11	1	10	186
East Bay	2011	55%	45				NA
New York *	2011	52%	23	9	2	13	176
Columbus *	2013	47%	22	13	5	13	276
ACS [1] (US)	2015	48%	33	11	2	6	228

❶ The *divorce rate* is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults.

* The percentage of adults in Jewish households reported as "living with a partner" or "living together" was distributed proportionately among *Single, Never Married*, *Currently Divorced*, *Separated*, and *Currently Widowed*.

[1] Includes *persons age 15 and over*.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who live as same-sex couples are not shown in the table.

Table 5-38
Marital Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
Married for First Time	69.8%	50.5%	51.6%
Single, Never Married	16.6	21.4	23.4
Divorced, Remarried	6.2	9.3	9.0
Widowed, Remarried	1.2	0.2	0.5
Currently Divorced	3.7	7.7	4.7
Currently Widowed	0.8	5.3	5.1
Separated	0.9	2.0	0.2
Living with a Partner	0.8	3.6	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	77.2%	60.0%	61.1%
Currently Single	22.0%	36.4%	33.4%
Are or Have Been Divorced	9.9%	17.0%	13.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	2.0%	5.5%	5.6%
Are or Have Been Married	82.6%	75.0%	71.1%
On Second or Higher Marriage	7.4%	9.5%	9.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	48	128	77

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 5-39
Marital Status by Sex

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Male	Female
Married for First Time	63.7%	56.2%
Single, Never Married	19.5	19.5
Divorced, Remarried	8.0	7.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.6	0.9
Currently Divorced	4.3	6.1
Currently Widowed	1.3	4.8
Separated	0.4	1.8
Living with a Partner	2.2	3.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES		
Currently Married	72.3%	64.7%
Currently Single	25.1%	30.4%
Are or Have Been Divorced	12.3%	13.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	1.9%	5.7%
Are or Have Been Married	78.3%	77.4%
On Second or Higher Marriage	8.6%	8.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	59	94

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-40
Marital Status by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	35.7%	80.5%	64.7%	58.8%	37.0%	50.1%
Single, Never Married	52.4	7.1	3.9	3.0	0.8	2.1
Divorced, Remarried	2.0	4.6	15.9	20.6	9.4	16.1
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.8
Currently Divorced	2.5	4.9	7.9	10.7	4.2	8.1
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.4	46.0	19.9
Separated	1.4	1.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.5
Living with a Partner	6.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	37.7%	85.2%	83.2%	79.7%	47.8%	67.0%
Currently Single	54.9%	12.0%	15.6%	16.1%	51.0%	30.1%
Are or Have Been Divorced	4.5%	9.5%	23.8%	31.3%	13.6%	24.2%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.1%	6.4%	2.7%	47.4%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Married	41.6%	91.6%	95.1%	95.4%	98.0%	96.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	2.0%	4.7%	18.5%	20.9%	10.8%	16.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	66	58	95	134	88	121

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-41
Marital Status by Age for Adult Males

Base: Adult Males in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	36.6%	80.1%	72.6%	59.7%	52.5%	57.5%
Single, Never Married	56.9	7.2	2.6	4.5	1.4	3.5
Divorced, Remarried	2.5	3.4	14.7	26.2	15.0	22.8
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	3.1	1.0
Currently Divorced	0.3	6.6	4.6	6.5	5.1	6.1
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	20.9	6.9
Separated	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living with a Partner	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	39.1%	83.8%	89.0%	85.9%	70.6%	81.3%
Currently Single	57.2%	13.8%	9.3%	11.8%	27.4%	16.5%
Are or Have Been Divorced	2.8%	10.0%	19.3%	32.7%	20.1%	28.9%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.3%	3.8%	0.8%	24.0%	7.9%
Are or Have Been Married	39.4%	91.3%	96.1%	93.2%	96.6%	94.3%
On Second or Higher Marriage	2.5%	3.7%	16.4%	26.2%	18.1%	23.8%
Divorce Rate ❶	8	79	52	76	72	75

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-42
Marital Status by Age for Adult Females

Base: Adult Females in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	34.9%	80.8%	57.8%	57.6%	28.3%	43.1%
Single, Never Married	49.1	6.9	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.8
Divorced, Remarried	1.7	5.8	16.9	13.6	6.3	10.0
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Currently Divorced	4.1	3.3	10.7	16.1	3.7	10.0
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.3	60.2	31.8
Separated	2.5	2.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	3.0
Living with a Partner	7.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	36.6%	86.6%	78.1%	72.0%	35.0%	53.7%
Currently Single	53.2%	10.2%	21.1%	21.5%	64.3%	42.6%
Are or Have Been Divorced	5.8%	9.1%	27.6%	29.7%	10.0%	20.0%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	5.1%	60.6%	32.4%
Are or Have Been Married	43.2%	92.0%	94.1%	98.2%	98.9%	98.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	1.7%	5.8%	20.3%	14.4%	6.7%	10.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	112	38	137	224	106	186

Note: See page 5-63 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Single Jewish Adults

Table 5-36 shows that 31% (3,950 adults) of the 12,850 *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Indianapolis are currently single. **Table 5-43** shows that 58% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 13%, age 35-49; 16%, age 50-64; 5%, age 65-74; and 9%, age 75 and over.

58% of single Jewish adults are female. 53% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 45%, age 35-49; 72%, age 50-64; 59%, age 65-74; and 78%, age 75 and over.

Table 5-43
Age and Sex Distribution of Single Jewish Adults

	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 35	26.9%	30.6%	57.5%	1,060	1,207	2,267	53.2%
35 - 49	7.2	6.0	13.2	284	235	519	45.3%
50 - 64	4.4	11.2	15.5	173	440	613	71.8%
65 - 74	2.0	2.8	4.8	78	112	190	58.9%
75 and over	2.0	7.0	9.0	78	276	354	78.0%
➜ 65 and over	4.0	9.8	13.8	156	388	544	71.3%
All	42.4%	57.6%	100.0%	1,673	2,270	3,943	57.6%

Level of Secular Education

Table 5-44 shows that less than 1% (50 adults) of the 15,500 adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Indianapolis do not have a high school degree. 6% (800 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. In total, 6% (850 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college.

7% (1,050 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 4% (650 adults) have a two-year college degree. 83% (13,000 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 45% (7,000 adults) with a graduate degree. 4% (600 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a medical degree 0.3% (50 adults) have a dental degree; and 4% (600 adults) have a law degree.

Table 5-48 shows that 97% of adults age 25-34 in Jewish households are in college, attended some college, have a two-year college degree, or have a four-year college degree or higher. This implies that in recent years about 97% of adults in Jewish households have attended college.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-45** shows that the 6% with a **high school degree or less** is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Columbus, 12% in St. Paul, 10% in San Antonio, and 9% in Omaha. The 6% compares to 38% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 41% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2015.

The 83% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in San Antonio, 70% in Columbus, 69% in St. Paul, and 68% in Omaha. The 83% compares to 35% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 30% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2015.

The 45% with a **graduate degree** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in San Antonio, 35% in Columbus, 33% in St. Paul, and 30% in Omaha. The 45% compares to 12% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 11% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2015.

Tables 5-48 to **5-50** show results for adults age 18-24 in Jewish households for informational purposes only, which are not included in the overall results for adults age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Jewish Status

Table 5-44 shows that 85% of Jewish adults in Jewish households have a 4-year college degree or higher compared to 79% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households. It is typical that when Jews marry non-Jews, they tend to marry others of equal levels of secular education.

Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area

Table 5-46 shows that the percentage of adults who have a four-year college degree or higher varies from 87% in North of Core to 82% in South of Core and 78% in the Core Area.

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree does not vary significantly among the geographic areas.

Level of Secular Education by Sex

Table 5-47 shows that the percentage of males age 25 and over who have a four-year college degree or higher does not differ from the percentage of females. A greater percentage of males age 25 and over (50%) have a graduate degree than females age 25 and over (41%).

Level of Secular Education by Age

Table 5-48 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households with a high school degree or less is higher for adults age 65 and over (14%) than for adults age 25-64 (3%-6%).

The percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher is highest for adults age 25-34 (90%) and age 50-64 (88%). It is lower for adults age 35-49 (81%) and adults age 65-74 (76%). It is lowest for adults age 75 and over (62%).

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree is lowest for adults age 75 and over (26%). For the other age groups, it varies from 44% to 50%.

Comparisons with All Americans. The 86% of persons age 65 and over with a high school degree compares to 84% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 71% of persons age 65 and over with a 4-year college degree or higher compares to 16% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Level of Secular Education by Age and Sex

Tables 5-49 and **5-50** show the level of secular education by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults age 18-24, 26% of males have a **high school degree or less**, compared to 36% of females.

Only relatively small differences are seen in the percentage of adults who have a **four-year college degree or higher** by sex for adults under age 75. For adults age 75 and over, 69% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 58% of females.

For adults age 18-24, 12% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 18% of females.

For adults age 25-34, 87% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 93% of females.

For adults age 35-49, 83% of males have a college degree or higher, compared to 79% of females.

For adults age 50-64, 84% of males have a college degree or higher, compared to 90% of females.

For adults age 65 and over, 76% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 66% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 69% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 58% of females.

Thus, the traditional pattern that males attain higher levels of secular education than females has changed somewhat among younger adults.

No significant difference is seen in the percentage of adults who have a graduate degree by sex for adults under age 35.

For adults age 35-49, 48% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 40% of females.
For adults age 50-64, 56% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 45% of females.
For adults age 65-74, 52% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 43% of females.
For adults age 75 and over, 49% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 11% of females.

Table 5-44
Level of Secular Education by Jewish Status

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
No High School Degree	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%
High School Degree	4.4	6.3	4.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.4	0.2	0.4
In College	0.3	0.0	0.2
Some College	5.4	10.4	6.6
2-Year College Degree	4.4	3.9	4.3
4-Year College Degree	36.8	35.0	36.3
In Graduate School	0.0	0.1	0.1
Some Graduate School	2.2	0.0	1.7
Master's Degree	27.7	31.6	28.7
Doctoral Degree	9.0	6.8	8.5
Medical Degree	4.7	0.9	3.8
Dental Degree	0.4	0.0	0.3
Law Degree	3.6	4.7	3.9
Rabbinical Degree	0.1	0.0	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less [1]	5.4%	6.6%	5.5%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	10.1%	14.3%	11.1%
4-Year College Degree	39.0%	35.1%	38.1%
Graduate Degree	45.5%	44.0%	45.3%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	84.5%	79.1%	83.4%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree.*

Table 5-45
Level of Secular Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less [1]	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher*
Westport	2000	6%	8	46	41	86%
Washington	2003	7%	8	33	52	85%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**6%**	**11**	**38**	**45**	**83%**
Howard County	2010	8%	10	31	52	82%
Portland (ME)	2007	8%	11	39	42	81%
Houston	2016	7%	14	40	39	79%
New Haven	2010	11%	12	36	42	78%
East Bay	2011	12%	11	39	38	77%
Bergen	2001	13%	11	41	35	76%
Atlanta	2006	8%	17	44	32	76%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	13	36	39	75%
San Antonio	2007	10%	16	38	36	75%
Denver	2007	10%	16	34	40	74%
Chicago	2010	10%	17	35	39	73%
San Diego	2003	12%	17	36	35	72%
Philadelphia	2009	15%	15	30	41	71%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	15	34	37	71%
Miami	2014	14%	15	39	32	71%
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	13	32	38	70%
Columbus	2013	18%	13	35	35	70%
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%
Hartford	2000	16%	15	36	34	69%
St. Paul	2004	12%	19	36	33	69%
Omaha	2017	9%	23	37	30	68%

Table 5-45
Level of Secular Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less [1]	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher*
Tucson	2002	13%	19	33	35	68%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	15	35	33	68%
Phoenix	2002	11%	22	36	31	67%
Cleveland	2011	13%	21	34	33	66%
Middlesex	2008	20%	14	39	28	66%
St. Louis	2014	18%	18	31	33	63%
Baltimore	2010	17%	20	30	33	63%
Detroit	2005	19%	18	31	31	63%
Broward	2016	20%	20	35	26	61%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	20	38	22	61%
St. Petersburg	2017	21%	19	31	29	60%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	18	35	24	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	27	36	23	59%
Sarasota	2001	19%	23	34	25	58%
New York	2011	22%	21	24	33	57%
W Palm Beach	2005	24%	22	35	20	55%
Las Vegas	2005	24%	27	32	18	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	24	31	18	49%
Base: Adults Age 18 and Over in Jewish Households						
Seattle	2000	18%	8	36	38	73%
ACS (US)	2015	41%	29	19	11	30%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-46
Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
No High School Degree	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
High School Degree	3.4	6.2	6.1
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.2	0.7	0.4
In College	0.4	0.1	0.0
Some College	5.7	8.8	5.3
2-Year College Degree	3.5	4.9	5.1
4-Year College Degree	38.9	31.7	38.2
In Graduate School	0.1	0.1	0.0
Some Graduate School	1.0	3.2	0.7
Master's Degree	30.6	25.6	29.3
Doctoral Degree	6.5	10.7	9.1
Medical Degree	4.7	2.8	3.2
Dental Degree	0.0	0.6	0.3
Law Degree	5.0	3.3	2.3
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.2	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less [1]	3.6%	8.0%	6.5%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	9.6%	13.8%	10.4%
4-Year College Degree	40.0%	35.0%	38.9%
Graduate Degree	46.8%	43.2%	44.2%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	86.8%	78.2%	83.1%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-47 Level of Secular Education by Sex		
Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households		
Highest Degree Earned	**Male**	**Female**
No High School Degree	0.7%	0.0%
High School Degree	6.4	3.5
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.3	0.5
In College	0.2	0.2
Some College	5.8	7.5
2-Year College Degree	3.6	4.9
4-Year College Degree	30.8	41.3
In Graduate School	0.1	0.1
Some Graduate School	2.1	1.3
Master's Degree	27.2	30.0
Doctoral Degree	11.4	5.8
Medical Degree	5.1	2.5
Dental Degree	0.5	0.0
Law Degree	5.7	2.3
Rabbinical Degree	0.1	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES		
High School Degree or Less [1]	7.4%	4.0%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	9.6%	12.6%
4-Year College Degree	33.0%	42.7%
Graduate Degree	50.0%	40.7%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	83.0%	83.4%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-48
Level of Secular Education by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School Degree	25.7	2.6	5.0	2.8	13.1	12.5	12.9
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.5
In College	11.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	30.7	5.3	7.6	5.0	4.8	17.5	9.7
2-Year College Degree	9.5	1.3	5.7	4.3	4.4	6.8	5.3
4-Year College Degree	11.0	45.6	34.4	35.6	25.5	30.5	27.5
In Graduate School	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.6	5.7	3.8
Master's Degree	1.4	33.1	28.6	29.7	22.7	12.3	18.7
Doctoral Degree	0.0	6.9	5.2	14.0	11.1	7.7	9.8
Medical Degree	0.0	1.6	5.9	2.1	5.7	2.6	4.5
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.2
Law Degree	0.0	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.9
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less [1]	32.3%	3.0%	5.9%	3.2%	14.8%	13.6%	14.4%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	52.1%	7.0%	13.6%	9.3%	9.2%	24.3%	15.0%
4-Year College Degree	14.2%	45.6%	36.5%	37.3%	28.1%	36.2%	31.3%
Graduate Degree	1.4%	44.4%	44.0%	50.2%	47.9%	25.9%	39.3%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	15.6%	90.0%	80.5%	87.5%	76.0%	62.1%	70.6%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-49
Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Males

Base: Adult Males in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	7.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School Degree	18.9	4.0	6.9	4.0	13.5	13.1	13.4
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.2
In College	19.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	40.2	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.2	8.9	6.3
2-Year College Degree	1.7	2.8	2.5	6.0	1.4	8.6	3.6
4-Year College Degree	8.4	41.0	30.8	26.6	23.0	19.1	21.8
In Graduate School	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.5	3.7	0.7	2.8
Master's Degree	0.0	35.8	26.7	26.6	15.7	15.4	15.6
Doctoral Degree	0.0	5.0	8.0	20.6	13.4	18.5	14.9
Medical Degree	0.0	1.7	7.5	2.0	10.2	6.6	9.1
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	4.2
Law Degree	0.0	3.1	6.0	6.9	5.8	8.4	6.6
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less [1]	26.3%	4.0%	8.8%	4.6%	14.9%	13.8%	14.6%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	61.5%	9.4%	8.7%	11.0%	6.6%	17.5%	9.9%
4-Year College Degree	12.2%	41.0%	34.3%	28.1%	26.7%	19.8%	24.6%
Graduate Degree	0.0%	45.6%	48.2%	56.3%	51.8%	48.9%	50.9%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	12.2%	86.6%	82.5%	84.4%	78.5%	68.7%	75.5%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-50
Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Females

Base: Adult Females in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School Degree	29.8	1.4	3.0	1.8	12.6	12.1	12.4
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.4	1.7
In College	7.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	25.0	5.2	9.0	5.0	4.3	22.9	12.9
2-Year College Degree	14.2	0.0	8.9	2.9	8.1	5.6	7.0
4-Year College Degree	12.6	49.1	37.9	43.2	28.9	38.0	33.1
In Graduate School	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	8.9	4.8
Master's Degree	2.3	30.8	30.7	32.2	31.5	10.3	21.7
Doctoral Degree	0.0	8.6	2.3	8.4	8.1	0.8	4.7
Medical Degree	0.0	1.6	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Law Degree	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.5	0.0	1.3
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less [1]	35.8%	2.1%	3.0%	2.1%	14.6%	13.5%	14.1%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	46.4%	5.2%	18.5%	7.9%	12.4%	28.5%	19.9%
4-Year College Degree	15.5%	49.1%	38.6%	45.2%	30.2%	46.9%	37.9%
Graduate Degree	2.3%	43.6%	39.9%	44.8%	42.8%	11.1%	28.1%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	17.8%	92.7%	78.5%	90.0%	73.0%	58.0%	66.0%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Employment Status

Table 5-51 shows that 62% (10,800 adults) of the 17,200 adults in Jewish households in Indianapolis are employed full time; 11% (1,900 adults) are employed part time; 2% (250 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 9% (1,500 adults) are retired; 8% (1,300 adults) are homemakers; 7% (1,100 adults) are students; 2% (400 adults) are disabled; and less than 1% (50 adults) are full-time volunteers.

Table 5-56 shows that 31% (600 adults) of the 1,950 persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are employed, including 16% full time and 15% part time.

Two additional employment measures are shown in this section:

❶ The percentage of adults *in the labor force* is the sum of the percentages of adults who are employed full time, employed part time, and unemployed at the time of the survey. 74% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force (**Table 5-51**).

❷ The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of adults who were unemployed at the time of the survey divided by the percentage of adults in the labor force. The unemployment rate for adults in Jewish households is 2.0%.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis and with all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate, because the US Census data are for *persons age 16 and over*, while the data in the Jewish community studies are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-52 shows that the 62% **employed full time** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Omaha, 50% in St. Paul, 49% in San Antonio, and 44% in Columbus.

The 11% **employed part time** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Omaha, and 10% in each of Columbus, San Antonio, and St. Paul.

The 9% **retired** is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in San Antonio, 23% in Columbus, 22% in Omaha, and 21% in St. Paul.

The 74% **in the labor force** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Omaha, 62% in St. Paul, 60% in San Antonio, and 53% in Columbus. The 74% compares to 69% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 63% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2015.

The 2% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Columbus, 3% in St. Paul, and 2% in both Omaha and San Antonio. The 2% compares to 9% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 8% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2015. Keep in mind that the data in the 2010-2014 ACS is an "average" for the five year period. By 2017, the national unemployment rate is below 5%.

Table 5-53 shows that the 31% of **elderly persons who are employed** is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Omaha, 29% in San Antonio, 25% in Columbus, and 14% in St. Paul.

The 16% of **elderly persons who are employed full time** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Omaha, 17% in San Antonio, and 4% in St. Paul.

The 15% of **elderly persons who are employed part time** is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in San Antonio, and 10% in both Omaha and St. Paul.

Employment Status by Jewish Status

Table 5-51 shows that no significant differences exist between Jewish adults and non-Jewish adults in Jewish households for employment status.

Employment Status by Geographic Area

Tables 5-54 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are retired is higher in the Core Area (15%) than in North of Core (6%) and South of Core (5%). 11% of adults in Jewish households in North of Core are homemakers compared to about 4% in the other two geographic areas.

Employment Status by Sex

Table 5-55 shows that, as expected, adult males in Jewish households (77%) are more likely to be employed full time than are adult females (49%) and adult females (16%) are more likely to be employed part time than are adult males (6%). 13% of adult females are homemakers. No significant difference is seen in the percentage of adult males and females who are retired.

Employment Status by Age

Table 5-56 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time is 59% of adults under age 35, 75% of adults age 35-49, 68% of adults age 50-64, 25% of adults age 65-74, and 3% of adults age 75 and over.

51% of adults age 65-74 and 76% of adults age 75 and over are retired. 8% of adults age 50-64 are retired. 21% of adults under age 35 are students.

Comparisons with All Americans. The 31% of persons age 65 and over in the labor force compares to 19% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 1% of persons age 65 and over who are unemployed compares to 5% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Employment Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-57 and **5-58** show employment status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults in each age group under age 75, males are more likely to be employed full time than are females. The percentage of adults who are employed full time is highest for males age 35-49 (92%). Only 58% of females age 35-49 are employed full time. For adults age 35-49, 1% of males are employed part time, compared to 18% of females.

18% of males age 65-74 are employed part time, compared to 12% of females. 20% of females age 35-49 are homemakers, compared to 3% of males.

19% of males under age 35 are students as are 23% of females under age 35.

Table 5-51
Employment Status by Jewish Status

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Employed Full Time	61.7%	62.0%	61.7%
Employed Part Time	9.9	14.5	11.1
Unemployed	1.7	0.7	1.5
Retired	8.9	9.0	8.9
Homemaker	8.4	5.1	7.6
Student	6.6	6.7	6.6
Disabled	2.5	1.9	2.3
Volunteer	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	73.3%	77.2%	74.3%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.3%	0.9%	2.0%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-52
Employment Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		In the Labor Force								
Community	**Year**	***Full Time***	**Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**	**Homemaker**	**Student**	**Other** [1]	**In the Labor Force ❶**	**Unemployment Rate ❷**
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**62%**	**11**	**2**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**74%**	**2%**
Washington	2003	62%	11	2	12	4	8	1	74%	3%
Howard County	2010	59%	13	3	14	2	6	3	75%	4%
Westport	2000	56%	15	1	13	11	4	0	72%	1%
St. Louis	2014	56%	14	1	22	3	2	1	70%	1%
Tidewater	2001	55%	12	1	16	8	7	1	68%	1%
Jacksonville	2002	55%	8	1	22	7	6	2	63%	1%
Cleveland	2011	52%	17	2	21	6	1	3	71%	3%
Chicago	2010	52%	13	5	17	4	6	3	69%	7%
Omaha	2017	51%	15	2	22	4	4	2	67%	2%
Houston	2016	51%	12	3	20	5	6	3	66%	4%
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	2	21	6	9	3	62%	3%
Portland (ME)	2007	49%	16	1	20	6	7	1	66%	2%
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%
San Antonio	2007	49%	10	1	26	9	3	2	60%	2%
Baltimore	2010	48%	15	4	20	4	9	2	66%	5%
Broward	2016	48%	11	2	24	4	7	5	60%	3%
Minneapolis	2004	46%	14	3	20	6	8	2	64%	5%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	9	3	32	5	3	3	57%	5%
Rhode Island	2002	45%	12	2	24	5	10	2	59%	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	44%	13	1	24	6	9	2	58%	2%
Miami	2014	44%	11	2	29	5	8	1	57%	3%
Columbus	2013	44%	10	2	23	6	7	9	53%	4%
New Haven	2010	43%	12	2	26	5	10	2	57%	4%

Table 5-52
Employment Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		In the Labor Force								
Community	**Year**	***Full Time***	**Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**	**Homemaker**	**Student**	**Other** [1]	**In the Labor Force ❶**	**Unemployment Rate ❷**
Hartford	2000	43%	12	2	30	5	8	1	57%	3%
Detroit	2005	41%	17	1	24	7	7	3	60%	2%
New York	2011	41%	14	5	25	5	4	5	60%	9%
Tucson	2002	41%	10	2	31	4	10	2	53%	5%
Atlantic County	2004	37%	12	1	38	6	4	1	50%	2%
Middlesex	2008	37%	9	2	41	3	7	1	48%	4%
St. Petersburg	2017	35%	12	2	38	4	6	4	48%	3%
Sarasota	2001	25%	9	1	57	4	3	1	35%	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	7	1	64	2	3	1	30%	3%
S Palm Beach	2005	18%	8	1	67	3	3	1	26%	3%
Denver	2007	71%		3	17	4	2	3	74%	4%
Seattle	2000	69%		3	13	5	7	2	72%	4%
Philadelphia [2]	2009	67%		4	22	4	2	1	71%	6%
Atlanta	2006	67%		3	16	10	2	1	71%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	64%		2	24	7	2	2	66%	2%
San Diego	2003	63%		2	22	7	5	1	66%	4%
Phoenix	2002	58%		5	25	8	3	1	64%	9%
Pittsburgh	2002	58%		1	24	2	4	11	59%	1%
ACS [3] (US)	2015	58%		5	37				63%	8%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.
[1] Includes Disabled and Volunteer.
[2] Includes respondents and spouses only.
[3] Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

Table 5-53
Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons Age 65 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	*Total Employed*
Howard County	2010	25%	16	41%
Westport	2000	18%	20	38%
Omaha	2017	26%	10	36%
Houston	2016	24%	12	36%
Chicago	2010	18%	15	32%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**	**15**	**31%**
San Antonio	2007	17%	11	29%
Detroit	2005	13%	16	29%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	29%
Miami	2014	17%	11	28%
Cleveland	2011	15%	13	28%
New Haven	2010	15%	13	28%
St. Louis	2014	14%	14	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	15	27%
Denver	2007	NA	NA	26%
Baltimore	2010	13%	12	25%
Columbus	2013	NA	NA	25%
New York	2011	17%	7	24%
Broward	2016	16%	8	24%
Bergen	2001	14%	10	24%
St. Petersburg	2017	10%	14	24%
Minneapolis	2004	10%	14	24%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	NA	24%
Washington	2003	12%	9	22%
Rhode Island	2002	10%	11	22%

Table 5-53
Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons Age 65 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	*Total Employed*
Tidewater	2001	13%	8	21%
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	14	21%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6	20%
Atlantic County	2004	9%	10	19%
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	16%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	9	15%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	NA	15%
St. Paul	2004	4%	10	14%
Hartford	2000	7%	6	13%
Sarasota	2001	6%	7	13%
Middlesex	2008	6%	6	12%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%
Tucson	2002	6%	5	11%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	6	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	3%	5	8%
US [1]	2007	NA	NA	16%

[1] Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov/spotlight/2008/older_workers/data.htm#chart_02

Table 5-54
Employment Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core
Employed Full Time	61.6%	58.5%	67.7%
Employed Part Time	12.4	10.0	9.9
Unemployed	1.4	1.9	0.8
Retired	6.1	15.0	5.1
Homemaker	11.2	4.7	3.9
Student	6.8	5.9	7.4
Disabled	0.4	3.4	5.2
Volunteer	0.1	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	75.4%	70.4%	78.4%
Unemployment Rate ❷	1.9%	2.7%	1.0%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-55
Employment Status by Sex

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Male	Female
Employed Full Time	76.7%	48.5%
Employed Part Time	5.6	16.0
Unemployed	2.1	0.9
Retired	7.7	10.0
Homemaker	1.0	13.4
Student	5.6	7.5
Disabled	1.1	3.4
Volunteer	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	84.4%	65.4%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.5%	1.4%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-56
Employment Status by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	59.2%	74.9%	67.8%	25.0%	2.9%	16.2%
Employed Part Time	11.0	9.2	12.2	14.9	14.6	14.8
Unemployed	1.3	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Retired	0.1	0.0	8.1	51.3	76.0	61.2
Homemaker	5.9	11.4	5.6	3.7	4.8	4.1
Student	21.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.7	1.4	5.4	4.6	0.9	3.1
Volunteer	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	71.5%	86.8%	80.5%	40.2%	17.5%	31.2%
Unemployment Rate ❷	1.8%	3.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-57
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	69.7%	91.6%	86.1%	37.8%	3.4%	27.4%
Employed Part Time	7.3	0.8	3.7	17.3	28.2	20.6
Unemployed	1.5	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	0.2	0.0	7.9	42.2	67.0	49.7
Homemaker	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	19.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	1.6	0.0	1.9	2.7	0.7	2.1
Volunteer	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	78.5%	96.7%	90.2%	55.1%	31.6%	48.0%
Unemployment Rate ❷	1.9%	4.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-58
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	51.3%	57.9%	52.2%	9.0%	2.6%	5.9%
Employed Part Time	13.8	17.8	19.4	11.8	6.9	9.4
Unemployed	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4
Retired	0.0	0.0	8.2	62.8	81.1	71.8
Homemaker	10.4	20.4	10.4	8.3	7.5	7.9
Student	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.0	2.9	8.5	6.9	1.1	4.0
Volunteer	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	66.2%	76.7%	72.2%	21.6%	9.5%	15.7%
Unemployment Rate ❷	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	3.7%	0.0%	2.5%

Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Household Income

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked their household income before taxes in 2016 using the categories shown in **Table 5-64**. **Table 5-59** shows that 88% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 12% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 12% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the household income. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that the distribution of household income for those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution for those respondents who responded.

Although 6% of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in **Table 5- 64**, they did report whether their household income was under or over $100,000.

42% of these respondents reported that their household income was $100,000 and over, compared to the 63% of respondents who reported their household income was $100,000 and over using the detailed categories. This is an indication that had we obtained answers from all respondents, the percentages of household income reported in this section would probably be a bit lower. The subsequent analysis in this section excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed categories.

Table 5-64 shows that 3% of households earn an annual income under $15,000; 3%, $15,000-$25,000; 9%, $25,000-$50,000; 10%, $50,000-$75,000; 11%, $75,000- $100,000; 22%, $100,000-$150,000; 21%, $150,000-$200,000; and 20%, $200,000 and over.

The median household income is $129,000, which means that half of households earn an annual income under $129,000 and half earn over $129,000.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-59** shows that the 88% **household income cooperation rate** is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in St. Paul, 82% in both Omaha and Columbus, and 81% in San Antonio.

The community comparisons of median household income should be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation to 2016 dollars, cost of living varies from community to community.

Table 5-60 shows that the $129,000 **median household income** is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $107,000 in San Antonio, $97,000 in St. Paul, $75,000 in Omaha, and $55,000 in Columbus. The $129,000 compares to $52,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and $54,000 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015. (The data for “all households” is adjusted for inflation to 2016 dollars.)

Table 5-61 shows that the $152,000 **median household income of households with children** is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $142,000 in San Antonio, $134,000 in Omaha, $128,000 in St. Paul, and $99,000 in Columbus.

Table 5-62 shows that the $83,000 **median household income of elderly households** is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $73,000 in San Antonio, $61,000 in Omaha, $44,000 in Columbus, and $39,000 in St. Paul.

Household Income by Income Category. **Table 5-63** shows that the 7% earning an annual household income **under $25,000** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Columbus, 16% in St. Paul, 12% in Omaha, and 8% in San Antonio. The 7% compares to 25% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

The 63% earning an annual household income of **$100,000 and over** is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in San Antonio, 41% in Omaha, 33% in St. Paul, and 32% in Columbus. The 63% compares to 21% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 24% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

The 20% earning an annual household income of **$200,000 and over** is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in San Antonio, 13% in Omaha, and 11% in St. Paul. The 20% compares to 5% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Indianapolis as of 2015 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Household Income by Geographic Area

Table 5-64 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is $147,000 in North of Core, $119,000 in the Core Area, and $95,000 in South of Core. The percentage of households earning $100,000 and over is 76% in North of Core, 56% in the Core Area, and 47% in South of Core.

Household Income by Length of Residence

Table 5-65 shows that the median household income and the percentage earning $100,00 and over does not vary significantly by length of residence.

Household Income by Home Ownership

Table 5-66 shows that, as expected, the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households who own their homes ($144,000) than for households who rent ($52,000). 72% of households who own their homes earn $100,000 and over, compared to 16% of households who rent.

Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Table 5-67 shows that household income is highest for households age 35-49 ($147,000) and age 50-64 ($159,000).

The median household income is $83,000 for households age 65 and over. The median household income of households age 75 and over ($92,000) is higher than for households age 65-74 ($80,000). This is an unusual relationship. In all other communities, median income is much higher for households age 65-74 than for households age 75 and over.

The percentage of households who earn $100,000 and over is highest for households age 35-49 (76%) and lowest for households age 65-74 (35%).

Household Income by Household Structure

Table 5-68 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is highest for households with only adult children ($167,000), non-elderly couple households ($164,000), and households with children ($152,000).

Elderly couple households ($98,000), non-elderly single households ($49,000), and elderly single households ($46,000) earn considerably less.

83% of households with children, 81% of households with only adult children, and 73% of non-elderly couple households earn $100,000 and over, compared to 49% of elderly couple households, 18% of non-elderly single households, and 14% of elderly single households.

Household Income by Jewish Identification

Table 5-69 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for Just Jewish households ($143,000), Conservative households ($135,000), and Reconstructionist households (134,000) than for Reform households ($115,000) and Orthodox households ($90,000).

73% of Reconstructionist households and 72% of Just Jewish households earn $100,000 and over, compared to 57% of Reform households, 56% of Conservative households, and 31% of Orthodox households.

Household Income by Membership

Table 5-70 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for synagogue member households ($148,000) than for synagogue non-member households ($124,000).

The median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year ($157,000) than for households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year ($123,000).

The median household income of Jewish households is much higher for JCC member households ($146,000) than for JCC non-member households ($123,000).

The median household income of Jewish households is much higher for Jewish organization member households ($145,000) than for Jewish organization non-member households ($126,000).

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of $100,000 and over is higher for synagogue member households (67%) than for non-synagogue member households (61%).

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of $100,000 and over is higher for households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year (80%) than for households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year (60%).

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of $100,000 and over is higher for JCC member households (70%) than for non-JCC member households (60%).

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of $100,000 and over is higher for Jewish organization member households (76%) than for Jewish organization non-member households (61%).

Note:
While it is certainly true that members earn higher incomes than non-members, unlike almost all other communities, the incomes of non-member households are high enough that cost should not be a deterrent to membership.

Table 5-59
Household Income Cooperation Rate
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories*	Cooperation with Under or Over $100,000 Question Only
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**88%**	**6%**
Cincinnati	2008	86%	NA
St. Paul	2004	83%	8%
Baltimore	2010	83%	NA
Denver	2007	83%	NA
Atlanta	2006	83%	NA
Omaha	2017	82%	5%
Columbus	2013	82%	NA
Cleveland	2011	82%	NA
Atlantic County	2004	82%	10%
Minneapolis	2004	82%	9%
New Haven	2010	82%	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	81%	8%
Tucson	2002	81%	8%
San Antonio	2007	81%	7%
Tidewater	2001	81%	6%
St. Louis	2014	80%	NA
East Bay	2011	80%	NA
Howard County	2010	80%	NA
St. Petersburg	2017	79%	11%
Miami	2014	79%	12%
Washington	2003	78%	8%
New York	2011	78%	NA

Table 5-59
Household Income Cooperation Rate
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories*	Cooperation with Under or Over $100,000 Question Only
Chicago	2010	78%	NA
Philadelphia	2009	78%	NA
Seattle	2000	78%	NA
Houston	2016	77%	10%
Westport	2000	77%	10%
Jacksonville	2002	76%	8%
Broward	2016	75%	11%
Detroit	2005	75%	9%
Las Vegas	2005	75%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	75%	8%
Middlesex	2008	75%	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	NA
San Francisco	2004	74%	NA
Boston	2005	73%	NA
Phoenix	2002	73%	NA
Bergen	2001	71%	10%
San Diego	2003	69%	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	13%
W Palm Beach	2005	66%	12%
Hartford	2000	63%	11%
Sarasota	2001	61%	12%

Note: Shows the percentage of respondents who cooperated with the income question.

Table 5-60
Median Household Income
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2016 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$190,000
Bergen	2001	$145,000
Howard County	2010	$133,000
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**$129,000**
Washington	2003	$128,000
East Bay	2011	$125,000
Houston	2016	$123,000
New Haven	2010	$116,000
Hartford	2000	$114,000
Detroit	2005	$108,000
San Antonio	2007	$107,000
Atlantic County	2004	$107,000
San Francisco	2004	$106,000
Boston	2005	$105,000
Middlesex	2008	$104,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$104,000
Atlanta	2006	$103,000
Jacksonville	2002	$103,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$102,000
Cincinnati	2008	$100,000
Minneapolis	2004	$99,000
Phoenix	2002	$98,000
St. Paul	2004	$97,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$95,000
Tidewater	2001	$95,000

Community	Year	Median
Miami	2014	$94,000
Sarasota	2001	$92,000
Chicago	2010	$91,000
Rhode Island	2002	$91,000
Seattle	2000	$91,000
Philadelphia	2009	$89,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$89,000
Denver	2007	$88,000
St. Petersburg	2017	$85,000
Baltimore	2010	$85,000
San Diego	2003	$84,000
Broward	2016	$83,000
Las Vegas	2005	$78,000
Tucson	2002	$76,000
Omaha	2017	$75,000
Cleveland	2011	$75,000
S Palm Beach	2005	$75,000
St. Louis	2014	$74,000
New York	2011	$72,000
Columbus	2013	$55,000
ACS (US)	2015	$54,000

Notes: 1) The *Year* indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The *Median* Household Income is for the previous year. 2) The *Median* Household Income is adjusted to 2016 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov).

Table 5-61
Median Household Income of Households with Children
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2016 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$259,000
Bergen	2001	$195,000
Howard County	2010	$179,000
Washington	2003	$176,000
Houston	2016	$164,000
Middlesex	2008	$163,000
New Haven	2010	$153,000
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**$152,000**
S Palm Beach	2005	$150,000
East Bay	2011	$149,000
Detroit	2005	$147,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$143,000
San Antonio	2007	$142,000
Atlantic County	2004	$141,000
Hartford	2000	$141,000
Miami	2014	$137,000
St. Petersburg	2017	$136,000
Omaha	2017	$134,000
San Francisco	2004	$134,000
Jacksonville	2002	$134,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$130,000
Rhode Island	2002	$130,000
St. Paul	2004	$128,000

Community	Year	Median
Boston	2005	$127,000
Seattle	2000	$127,000
Denver	2007	$125,000
Minneapolis	2004	$125,000
Phoenix	2002	$121,000
Broward	2016	$119,000
Atlanta	2006	$119,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$119,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$117,000
Tidewater	2001	$117,000
Chicago	2010	$116,000
Las Vegas	2005	$114,000
San Diego	2003	$108,000
Tucson	2002	$108,000
St. Louis	2014	$106,000
Cincinnati	2008	$100,000
Columbus	2013	$99,000
Cleveland	2011	$95,000
New York	2011	$94,000
Sarasota	2001	$93,000
Baltimore	2010	$92,000

See footnotes to **Table 5-60**.

Table 5-62
Median Household Income of Elderly Households
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2016 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households Age 65 and Over

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$107,000
Houston	2016	$105,000
East Bay	2011	$92,000
Howard County	2010	$89,000
Sarasota	2001	$88,000
Cincinnati	2008	$85,000
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**$83,000**
Washington	2003	$80,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$78,000
San Francisco	2004	$77,000
Bergen	2001	$75,000
New Haven	2010	$74,000
San Antonio	2007	$73,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$71,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$69,000
Atlantic County	2004	$69,000
Miami	2014	$67,000
Chicago	2010	$67,000
St. Petersburg	2017	$63,000
Omaha	2017	$61,000
S Palm Beach	2005	$60,000
Rhode Island	2002	$60,000
Tucson	2002	$60,000

Community	Year	Median
St. Louis	2014	$59,000
Middlesex	2008	$59,000
Seattle	2000	$59,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$58,000
Hartford	2000	$58,000
Baltimore	2010	$57,000
San Diego	2003	$57,000
Jacksonville	2002	$56,000
Phoenix	2002	$56,000
Cleveland	2011	$54,000
Denver	2007	$54,000
Atlanta	2006	$54,000
Broward	2016	$52,000
New York	2011	$52,000
Detroit	2005	$52,000
Las Vegas	2005	$48,000
Minneapolis	2004	$47,000
Tidewater	2001	$47,000
Columbus	2013	$44,000
Boston	2004	$43,000
St. Paul	2004	$39,000

See footnotes to **Table 5-60**.

Table 5-63
Household Income
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*	$200,000 and Over
Westport	2000	4%	8	24	64	30%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**7%**	**9**	**21**	**63**	**20%**
Howard County	2010	9%	9	22	60	NA
Houston	2016	10%	9	25	57	29%
East Bay	2011	9%	12	24	56	NA
Bergen	2001	8%	13	28	52	19%
New Haven	2010	11%	11	26	52	16%
Washington	2003	6%	13	33	47	12%
Miami	2014	14%	17	23	46	20%
Middlesex	2008	12%	17	27	44	12%
Detroit	2005	17%	14	26	44	16%
San Antonio	2007	8%	14	35	43	17%
Boston	2005	27%		30	43	12%
St. Petersburg	2017	13%	21	24	42	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	14	33	41	16%
Omaha	2017	12%	17	30	41	13%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%	13	39	39	16%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	17	35	38	14%
Philadelphia	2009	14%	17	31	38	NA
Broward	2016	17%	15	31	38	15%
Baltimore	2010	12%	19	30	38	NA
Chicago	2010	11%	19	34	37	NA
Atlanta	2006	29%		34	37	NA
Phoenix	2002	14%	23	28	36	NA
San Francisco	2004	13%	19	33	35	11%

Table 5-63
Household Income
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*	$200,000 and Over
Minneapolis	2004	20%	14	33	34	12%
St. Louis	2014	9%	19	39	33	NA
Hartford	2000	13%	18	36	33	9%
St. Paul	2004	16%	21	30	33	11%
Jacksonville	2002	13%	20	35	32	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	17	30	32	NA
Columbus	2013	28%	21	19	32	NA
Cleveland	2011	16%	18	35	31	NA
San Diego	2003	43%		26	31	NA
Rhode Island	2002	17%	21	32	30	9%
New York	2011	42%		28	30	NA
W Palm Beach	2005	13%	20	40	28	9%
Tidewater	2001	13%	22	37	28	11%
Sarasota	2001	10%	28	36	26	9%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	24	34	26	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	25	32	25	9%
Tucson	2002	22%	24	31	23	6%
Seattle	2000	21%	17	42	20	6%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	18	70		NA
Denver	2007	12%	22	66		NA
ACS (US)	2015	23%	24	30	24	5%

Note: Comparisons of household income by income category should be treated with caution because the data have *not* been adjusted for inflation and cost of living variations exist from community to community.

Table 5-64
Household Income by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

2016 Household Income	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core	All
Under $15,000	0.9%	6.4%	3.8%	3.3%
$15 - $25,000	0.6	4.5	7.3	3.3
$25 - $50,000	6.1	10.0	13.9	9.1
$50 - $75,000	8.6	10.6	13.2	10.2
$75 - $100,000	7.9	12.8	14.9	11.0
$100 - $150,000	27.5	15.6	21.2	22.2
$150 - $200,000	24.2	16.6	18.6	20.5
$200,000 and over	24.2	23.5	7.1	20.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	75.9%	55.7%	46.9%	63.1%
Median Income	$147,000	$119,000	$95,000	$129,000

Table 5-65
Household Income by Length of Residence

Base: Jewish Households

	Years in Residence		
2016 Household Income	**0-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Under $15,000	3.9%	1.8%	3.6%
$15 - $25,000	1.4	1.8	5.2
$25 - $50,000	12.0	9.4	7.1
$50 - $75,000	11.3	8.3	10.4
$75 - $100,000	8.0	12.5	12.2
$100 - $150,000	21.4	29.4	19.6
$150 - $200,000	21.6	22.0	19.2
$200,000 and over	20.4	14.8	22.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	63.4%	66.2%	61.5%
Median Income	$132,000	$127,000	$129,000

Table 5-66
Household Income by Home Ownership

Base: Jewish Households

	Home Ownership	
2016 Household Income	**Own Home**	**Rent Home**
Under $15,000	1.9%	9.4%
$15 - $25,000	1.6	12.1
$25 - $50,000	5.7	27.1
$50 - $75,000	8.8	17.9
$75 - $100,000	9.9	17.2
$100 - $150,000	25.1	7.6
$150 - $200,000	23.5	5.5
$200,000 and over	23.5	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	72.1%	16.3%
Median Income	$144,000	$52,000

Table 5-67
Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Base: Jewish Households

2016 Household Income	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Under $15,000	1.9%	3.2%	4.3%	3.5%	9.9%	5.7%
$15 - $25,000	6.8	0.6	2.1	6.1	7.3	6.6
$25 - $50,000	18.7	4.5	3.2	11.6	18.3	14.2
$50 - $75,000	11.5	9.3	6.4	24.9	7.6	18.3
$75 - $100,000	13.2	6.8	12.8	19.4	10.4	16.1
$100 - $150,000	24.6	27.4	17.5	10.6	8.3	9.6
$150 - $200,000	17.3	24.6	21.4	7.0	20.5	12.2
$200,000 and over	6.0	23.6	32.3	16.9	17.7	17.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	47.9%	75.6%	71.2%	34.5%	46.5%	39.1%
Median Income	$96,000	$147,000	$159,000	$80,000	$92,000	$83,000

Table 5-68
Household Income by Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

2016 Household Income	House-hold with Children	House-hold with Only Adult Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under $15,000	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	11.5%	2.9%	14.4%
$15 - $25,000	0.0	3.0	0.4	16.4	3.4	16.0
$25 - $50,000	2.2	0.0	7.2	22.9	11.3	22.7
$50 - $75,000	7.0	9.7	4.9	18.0	14.0	17.6
$75 - $100,000	7.0	5.0	15.0	13.0	19.1	15.6
$100 - $150,000	31.9	19.7	15.9	12.1	16.9	5.1
$150 - $200,000	25.7	35.1	23.4	6.1	13.5	3.5
$200,000 and over	25.2	26.5	33.2	0.0	18.9	5.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	82.8%	81.3%	72.5%	18.2%	49.3%	13.7%
Median Income	$152,000	$167,000	$164,000	$49,000	$98,000	$46,000

Table 5-69
Household Income by Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Households

2016 Household Income	Orthodox	Conserva-tive	Recon-structionist	Reform	Just Jewish
Under $15,000	4.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.4%
$15 - $25,000	2.6	6.4	3.0	5.4	0.8
$25 - $50,000	5.5	16.1	6.1	10.6	6.8
$50 - $75,000	11.1	14.2	6.1	12.4	7.8
$75 - $100,000	45.8	2.4	11.6	13.7	7.7
$100 - $150,000	2.6	8.5	34.3	23.1	24.5
$150 - $200,000	11.1	16.0	9.0	13.6	30.5
$200,000 and over	17.3	31.4	29.9	20.2	16.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	31.0%	55.9%	73.2%	56.9%	71.5%
Median Income	$90,000	$135,000	$134,000	$115,000	$143,000

Table 5-70
Household Income by Synagogue Membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership

Base: Jewish Households

	Synagogue		Chabad Attendance		JCC		Jewish Organization	
2016 Household Income	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
Under $15,000	2.7%	3.5%	1.3%	3.7%	5.0%	2.8%	1.1%	3.7%
$15 - $25,000	3.4	3.3	0.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.3	3.7
$25 - $50,000	4.4	11.0	1.3	10.5	5.5	10.4	3.6	10.0
$50 - $75,000	12.4	9.3	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.1	13.7	9.6
$75 - $100,000	9.9	11.5	6.6	11.8	5.8	13.0	4.8	12.2
$100 - $150,000	18.0	24.0	26.1	21.5	22.2	22.2	28.1	21.1
$150 - $200,000	18.3	21.4	25.4	19.6	18.3	21.3	17.7	21.0
$200,000 and over	30.9	16.0	28.4	18.9	29.8	16.8	29.7	18.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	67.2%	61.4%	79.9%	60.0%	70.3%	60.3%	75.5%	60.8%
Median Income	$148,000	$124,000	$157,000	$123,000	$146,000	$123,000	$145,000	$126,000

Households Living Below the Poverty Levels

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2016 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had incomes below the 2015 Federal poverty levels. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	**2015 Federal Poverty Level**
1	$11,800
2	$15,000
3	$20,000
4	$24,000
5	$28,400

Each household who reported an annual income below the poverty levels was analyzed to determine if the reported low income was indicative of a household living below the poverty levels within the context of the other responses for the household. For example, if a household reported an annual income below $11,800, but the respondent was a 21-year old student living alone off campus, the low income probably would not indicate a household living below the poverty levels and the household would not be reported as such.

Table 5-71 shows that 1.7% (150 households) of 8,500 *households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✔ 1.4% (330 persons) of 23,500 *persons in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Table 5-72 shows that 3.0% (40 households) of 1,500 *households with elderly persons* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✔ 2.5% (50 persons) of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-71** shows that the 1.7% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.5% in St. Paul, 1.4% in San Antonio, and 0.9% in Omaha.

The 1.7% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 17.3% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 15.5% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015.

Table 5-72 shows that the 3.0% of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.0% in St. Paul, 1.4% in Omaha, and 1.3% in San Antonio.

The 3.0% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 8.6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Indianapolis as of 2015 and 9.4% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2015.

Table 5-71
Households Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
New York	2011	10.9%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%
St. Paul	2004	5.5%
Houston	2016	3.9%
St. Petersburg	2017	3.6%
Broward	2016	3.2%
Las Vegas	2005	3.1%
San Diego	2003	3.0%
Tucson	2002	2.7%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%
Miami	2014	2.0%
Middlesex	2008	2.0%
New Haven	2010	1.9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.8%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1.7%**
Portland (ME)	2007	1.7%
Detroit	2005	1.6%
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.5%
San Antonio	2007	1.4%
Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
Bergen	2001	1.3%
Westport	2000	1.3%
Hartford	2000	1.1%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Omaha	2017	0.9%
Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Washington	2003	0.4%

Table 5-72
Households with Elderly Persons
Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Persons Age 65 and Over

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%
New York	2011	13.6%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%
Broward	2016	5.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.5%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%
Houston	2016	3.5%
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
Middlesex	2008	3.1%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**3.0%**
Miami	2014	2.9%
Tucson	2002	2.9%
St. Petersburg	2017	2.7%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	2.5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.5%
Hartford	2000	2.3%
Bergen	2001	2.1%
Westport	2000	2.0%
Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Detroit	2005	1.7%
Omaha	2017	1.4%
San Antonio	2007	1.3%
Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Washington	2003	0.5%
Sarasota	2001	0.5%

Household Financial Situation

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis were asked their perception about their household's financial situation. **Table 5-73** shows that 1% reported that they cannot make ends meet, 15% are just managing to make ends meet, 35% have enough money, 32% have some extra money, and 16% are well off.

In general, the results reflect the relationships seen in the income data discussed above.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-74** shows that the 16% of households who are just managing or cannot make ends meet is the lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Columbus and 24% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Just Managing/Cannot Make Ends Meet

Table 5-73 shows that in total, 16% of households are **just managing/cannot make ends meet**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households who rent their home (35%)
- non-elderly single households (43%) and elderly single households (31%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (48%)
- Orthodox households (47%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (4%) and households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (1%)

Well-Off

Table 5-73 shows that, overall, 16% of households are **well off**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households age 75 and over (26%)
- households with only adult children (30%) and elderly couple households (28%)
- households earning $200,000 and over (46%)
- Reconstructionist households (26%)
- Jewish organization member households (28%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households who rent their home (6%)
- households earning under $50,000 (0%) and $50,000-$100,000 (2%)

Table 5-73
Household Financial Situation

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Just Managing/ Cannot Make Ends Meet	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	16.3%	0.9%	15.4	35.3	32.1	16.3
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North of Core	11.8%	0.9%	10.9	36.7	36.7	14.8
Core Area	21.3%	1.1%	20.2	33.6	27.0	18.1
South of Core	17.2%	0.5%	16.7	35.2	31.5	16.1
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS						
0 - 9 years	13.0%	0.0%	13.0	43.2	30.2	13.6
10 - 19 years	24.4%	2.1%	22.3	30.8	36.1	8.7
20 or more years	14.5%	0.9%	13.6	32.8	31.5	21.2
HOME OWNERSHIP						
Own Home	12.6%	1.0%	11.6	35.9	33.3	18.2
Rent Home	34.8%	0.7%	34.1	33.4	25.8	6.0
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	12.8%	0.0%	12.8	40.2	37.8	9.2
35 - 49	21.4%	1.0%	20.4	36.7	26.6	15.3
50 - 64	12.6%	1.6%	11.0	28.3	38.1	21.0
65 - 74	20.6%	2.2%	18.4	33.3	25.4	20.7
75 and over	11.7%	0.0%	11.7	39.9	22.0	26.4
➜ 65 and over	16.8%	1.3%	15.5	36.1	24.0	23.1
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	12.3%	0.9%	11.4	35.7	40.2	11.8
Household with Only Adult Children	12.5%	0.0%	12.5	28.3	29.5	29.7
Non-Elderly Couple	8.9%	0.0%	8.9	30.9	37.6	22.6
Non-Elderly Single	42.9%	3.3%	39.6	22.1	19.7	15.3
Elderly Couple	8.1%	0.7%	7.4	32.6	30.9	28.4
Elderly Single	30.8%	2.6%	28.2	30.7	26.1	12.4

Table 5-73
Household Financial Situation

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Just Managing/ Cannot Make Ends Meet	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	16.3%	0.9%	15.4	35.3	32.1	16.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $50,000	48.0%	3.7%	44.3	38.0	13.8	0.2
$50 - $100,000	24.3%	1.9%	22.4	50.5	23.3	1.9
$100 - $200,000	4.3%	0.1%	4.2	38.5	42.9	14.3
$200,000 and over	0.5%	0.0%	0.5	19.7	33.7	46.1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	46.5%	11.7%	34.8	16.4	25.1	12.0
Conservative	14.8%	0.0%	14.8	24.9	35.2	25.1
Reconstructionist	10.7%	0.0%	10.7	35.0	27.9	26.4
Reform	17.7%	0.2%	17.5	38.4	28.5	15.4
Just Jewish	13.8%	0.9%	12.9	36.8	35.8	13.6
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	15.6%	2.9%	12.7	29.2	29.9	25.3
Non-Member	16.6%	0.1%	16.5	37.7	33.1	12.6
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	11.1%	2.5%	8.6	35.9	33.8	19.2
Did Not Attend	17.2%	0.5%	16.7	35.2	31.9	15.7
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	8.5%	0.1%	8.4	37.9	33.1	20.5
Non-Member	19.3%	1.2%	18.1	34.3	31.8	14.6
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	15.2%	0.3%	14.9	31.1	26.2	27.5
Non-Member	16.5%	1.0%	15.5	36.1	33.3	14.1

Table 5-74
Subjective Assessment of Household's Financial Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	Well Off	Have Some Extra Money	Comfort-able/ Have Enough Money	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Cannot Make Ends Meet	*Just Managing/ Cannot Make Ends Meet*
New York	2011	9%	16	33	37	5	42%
Cleveland	2010	7%	8	44	36	5	41%
Columbus	2013	13%	11	40	28	8	36%
Chicago	2010	9%	9	47	30	5	35%
Baltimore	2010	10%	10	47	30	3	33%
Broward	2016	12%	20	36	28	4	32%
St. Petersburg	2017	13%	26	30	29	3	31%
San Diego	2003	10%	11	49	27	3	30%
Miami	2014	15%	20	36	26	3	29%
Atlanta	2006	15%	24	33	23	5	28%
Phoenix *	2002	13%	25	34	25	2	27%
Denver	2007	10%	17	47	24	2	26%
Howard County	2010	13%	15	47	21	4	25%
Omaha	2017	17%	24	35	22	2	24%
St. Louis	2014	16%	18	43	20	4	24%
Houston	2016	22%	27	29	19	2	22%
Cincinnati	2008	13%	16	49	19	3	22%
Pittsburgh *	2002	8%	28	42	21	1	22%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**	**32**	**35**	**15**	**1**	**16%**

* Question response was "very well off" rather than "well off."

Housing Value

Respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis who own their homes were asked to estimate if the value of their home was over or under $250,000. Housing values are based upon respondents' perceptions and *may not* represent actual selling prices. Some respondents have a reasonable idea of the selling prices of similar homes in their neighborhoods. Some respondents may remember what they paid for their homes, but are unaware of changes in the housing market. 97% of respondents in homeowner households answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 3% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 3% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the housing value. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that the distribution of housing values for those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution for those respondents who responded.

Recall that 83% (7,100 households) of the 8,500 households own their home.

Table 5-75 shows that 37% (2,600 households) of 7,100 households reside in a home that they own valued at under $250,000 and 63% (4,500) reside in homes valued at over $250,000.

Comparisons among Population Subgroups. **Tables 5-75** shows that, overall, 63% of homeowners live in homes valued at over $250,000. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North of Core (82%)
- households with children (78%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (75%) and $200,000 and over (98%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (74%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Core Area (49%) and South of Core (43%)
- households under age 35 (50%) and age 65 and over (45%)
- non-elderly single households (33%) and elderly single households (36%)
- households earning an annual income of under $50,000 (9%) and $50,000-$100,000 (21%)
- Orthodox households (23%)

Table 5-75 Housing Value	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Home Worth $250,000 and Over**
All	63.3%
Geographic Area	
North of Core	82.4%
Core Area	48.5%
South of Core	43.3%
Length of Residence in Indianapolis	
0 - 9 years	68.6%
10 - 19 years	61.8%
20 or more years	61.6%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	50.4%
35 - 49	71.5%
50 - 64	68.4%
65 - 74	45.9%
75 and over	43.7%
➜ 65 and over	45.1%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	77.6%
Household with Only Adult Children	63.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	60.6%
Non-Elderly Single	33.3%
Elderly Couple	58.2%
Elderly Single	36.0%

Table 5-75 Housing Value	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Home Worth $250,000 and Over**
All	63.3%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under $50,000	8.8%
$50 - $100,000	21.2%
$100 - $200,000	74.9%
$200,000 and over	98.3%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	22.7%
Conservative	60.5%
Reconstructionist	55.2%
Reform	68.7%
Just Jewish	63.3%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	65.8%
Non-Member	62.2%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	73.5%
Did Not Attend	61.2%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	63.9%
Non-Member	63.1%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	65.5%
Non-Member	62.9%

Chapter 6
Religious Profile

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For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

(Isaiah 2:3)

Jewish Identification

Jewish respondents in Indianapolis were asked whether they considered themselves to be Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or *Just Jewish*. Jewish identification is a self-identification and is not necessarily based on (nor consistent with) synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrepancies between Jewish identification and practice are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative, but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform, but report that they never attend synagogue services. **Table 6-1** shows that 4% (300 households) of 8,500 Jewish households identify as Orthodox; 10% (900 households), Conservative; 7% (600 households), Reconstructionist; 36% (3,100 households), Reform; and 43% (3,600 households), Just Jewish.

✔ Of the 300 households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox, respondents in 21% (60 households) of households reported that they keep kosher in and out of the home as well as refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath.

✔ Of the 4,800 Jewish children (excluding part Jewish children), 2% (70 children) are being raised in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 5% (200 children), Conservative; 9%, (400 children) Reconstructionist; 41% (2,000 children), Reform; and 44% (2,100 children), Just Jewish.

Table 6-1 shows that 3% of *Jews* live in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 10%, Conservative; 9%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; and 42%, Just Jewish. These percentages differ from the percentages reported above for respondents/households due to differences in average household size and in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish among the Jewish identification groups.

Assuming that all Jewish persons in a household identify the same way as the respondent (for example, all Jewish persons in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox identify as Orthodox), then 3% (500 persons) of Jewish persons identify as Orthodox; 10% (1,700 persons), Conservative; 9% (1,600 persons), Reconstructionist; 37% (6,600 persons), Reform; and 42% (7,600 persons), Just Jewish. Note, however, that it is not necessarily true that all Jewish persons in a household identify the same way as the respondent. For example, we may have interviewed a respondent who identifies as Reform, whereas had we interviewed the spouse or another household member, the Jewish identification might have been Conservative or Just Jewish.

The remainder of this section discusses Jewish identification in terms of the percentage of *households, not Jews.*

Note that for simplicity the other chapters of this report generally refer to Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish *households*, although technically all such references should read *households in which the respondent identifies as* Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or Just Jewish.

Community Comparisons. **Tables 6-5** to **6-9** compare Jewish identification in Indianapolis with about 45 comparison Jewish communities. **Table 6-5** shows the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and Just Jewish, and the communities are ordered by the Just Jewish column. **Tables 6-6** to **6-9** show the results separately for each Jewish identification group.

Table 6-6 shows that the 4% **Orthodox** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Columbus, 4% in San Antonio, 3% in Omaha, and 2% in St. Paul.

Table 6-7 shows that the 10% **Conservative** is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in St. Paul, 28% in Columbus, 25% in San Antonio, and 13% in Omaha. This low percentage of Conservative Jews may be related to the fact that the only Conservative synagogue in Indianapolis also is affiliated with the Reconstructionist movement and 7% of Jews in Indianapolis identify as Reconstructionist, the highest of any comparison Jewish community. But even if one adds the 7% Reconstructionist the percentage only increases to 17%, which is still the fifth lowest.

Table 6-8 shows that the 36% **Reform** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in San Antonio, 38% in Omaha, 34% in Columbus, and 28% in St. Paul.

Table 6-9 shows that the 43% **Just Jewish** is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Omaha, 37% in St. Paul, 33% in Columbus, and 30% in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Orthodox

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 4% of respondents identify as **Orthodox**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in Core Area (9%)
- age 65-74 (8%)
- non-elderly single households (12%) and elderly couple households (10%)
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (10%)
- synagogue member households (9%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (11%)

Conservative

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 10% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (22%)

Reconstructionist

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 7% of respondents identify as **Reconstructionist**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (16%)
- elderly couple households (16%)
- conversionary in-married households (19%)
- synagogue member households (16%) and Jewish organization member households (23%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (19%) and $500 and over (30%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- non-elderly single households (2%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (2%)
- households asked who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (2%)

Reform

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 36% of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in South of Core (47%)
- non-elderly single households (50%) and elderly single households (46%)
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (46%)
- conversionary in-married households (51%)
- synagogue member households (47%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (48%)
- households who donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Core Area (25%)
- households age 75 and over (25%)
- households with only adult children (15%) and elderly couple households (18%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (25%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (22%)

Just Jewish

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- male respondents (53%)
- households with only adult children (56%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (54%)

- intermarried households (54%)
- synagogue non-member households (55%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (56%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (19%) and elderly single households (27%)
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (31%)
- conversionary in-married households (20%)
- synagogue member households (13%) and Jewish organization member households (28%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (28%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (31%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (27%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (30%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (29%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (24%) and $500 and over (18%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 14.3% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

Table 6-1
Households and Persons by Jewish Identification

	Jewish Households				Persons in Jewish Households			
Jewish Identification	%	Number	Average Household Size	% Jewish	All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	3.6%	306	1.73	88.8%	529	59	470	2.6%
Conservative	10.2	867	2.65	73.8%	2,298	595	1,703	9.5%
Reconstructionist	7.0	595	3.03	90.5%	1,803	175	1,628	9.1%
Reform	36.3	3,086	2.64	80.5%	8,146	1,595	6,551	36.6%
Just Jewish	42.9	3,647	2.94	70.7%	10,721	3,130	7,591	42.4%
All	100.0%	8,500	2.77	76.2%	23,500	5,600	17,900	100.0%

Table 6-2 Jewish Identification					
Base: Jewish Respondents					
Population Subgroup	**Orthodox**	**Conser-vative**	**Reconstruc-tionist**	**Reform**	**Just Jewish**
All	3.6%	10.2	7.0	36.3	42.9
Geographic Area					
North of Core	0.1%	8.1	4.0	40.7	47.1
Core Area	9.4%	14.4	12.0	24.8	39.4
South of Core	0.7%	7.2	4.5	47.3	40.3
Length of Residence in Indianapolis					
0 - 9 years	4.8%	13.2	3.3	37.7	41.0
10 - 19 years	1.1%	9.0	6.6	35.5	47.8
20 or more years	4.2%	9.1	9.2	35.7	41.8
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	4.6%	11.7	7.0	37.4	39.3
35 - 49	1.1%	7.3	5.2	40.7	45.7
50 - 64	4.2%	10.8	7.8	31.9	45.3
65 - 74	8.2%	11.5	5.4	33.7	41.2
75 and over	7.5%	17.4	16.2	24.8	34.1
➜ 65 and over	7.8%	14.2	10.2	29.8	38.0
Sex of Respondent					
Male	2.5%	7.8	5.6	30.8	53.3
Female	4.5%	12.2	8.1	40.6	34.6

Table 6-2
Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Reconstruc-tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	3.6%	10.2	7.0	36.3	42.9
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	0.8%	5.4	6.0	38.7	49.1
Household with Only Adult Children	1.0%	18.4	9.8	15.0	55.8
Non-Elderly Couple	3.7%	13.0	4.7	36.2	42.4
Non-Elderly Single	11.8%	17.0	1.9	50.1	19.2
Elderly Couple	10.3%	12.7	16.1	18.1	42.8
Elderly Single	8.8%	11.1	6.6	46.3	27.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	2.6%	18.1	4.2	40.2	34.9
$50 - $100,000	9.6%	8.1	5.8	45.9	30.6
$100 - $200,000	1.2%	5.9	7.0	32.0	53.9
$200,000 and over	3.0%	15.9	10.3	36.9	33.9
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	4.2%	12.3	10.7	30.5	42.3
Conversionary	0.2%	8.9	19.2	51.3	20.4
Intermarried	1.6%	6.0	4.7	33.3	54.4
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	8.5%	16.1	15.5	46.9	13.0
Non-Member	1.7%	7.8	3.5	31.9	55.1
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	11.3%	12.0	3.5	27.5	45.7
Did Not Attend	2.2%	9.9	7.6	37.9	42.4

Table 6-2
Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Reconstruc-tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	3.6%	10.2	7.0	36.3	42.9
JCC Membership					
Member	3.5%	11.0	13.3	31.1	41.1
Non-Member	3.7%	9.9	4.6	38.2	43.6
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	4.5%	13.8	23.0	30.6	28.1
Non-Member	3.6%	9.5	3.8	37.3	45.8
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	4.5%	12.2	13.6	25.0	44.7
To Supplemental School	3.0%	11.3	9.1	48.4	28.2
➜To Jewish Education	3.2%	11.3	10.0	41.9	33.6
No	7.7%	11.4	2.4	22.4	56.1
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	5.2%	11.9	9.1	43.3	30.5
No	4.0%	11.1	7.4	33.0	44.5
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	6.6%	16.2	11.2	38.7	27.3
No	2.3%	7.1	5.2	34.6	50.8
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	4.4%	22.3	10.8	32.9	29.6
No	2.6%	6.8	7.7	39.3	43.6

Table 6-2 Jewish Identification					
Base: Jewish Respondents					
Population Subgroup	**Orthodox**	**Conser-vative**	**Reconstruc-tionist**	**Reform**	**Just Jewish**
All	3.6%	10.2	7.0	36.3	42.9
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	1.5%	18.0	12.4	39.3	28.8
On General Trip	4.3%	4.2	7.4	35.7	48.4
No	4.7%	7.7	3.4	34.6	49.6
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	4.1%	11.8	15.7	37.8	30.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	5.1%	10.0	1.6	44.8	38.5
Not Asked	3.0%	9.6	2.6	34.2	50.6
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	3.3%	9.7	2.5	35.8	48.7
Under $100	6.9%	12.4	6.2	31.6	42.9
$100 - $500	2.6%	8.9	19.0	45.8	23.7
$500 and over	1.4%	17.1	29.7	33.6	18.2

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-3**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 8% of *respondents who live in North of Core* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 34% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* live in North of Core.

Table 6-3 shows that 95% of respondents who identify as Orthodox live in the Core Area. 51% of respondents who identify as Conservative live in the Core Area and 34% in North of Core.

63% of respondents who identify as Reconstructionist live in the Core Area.

49% of respondents who identify as Reform live in North of Core.

48% of respondents who identify as Just Jewish live in Core Area.

Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-4**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 39% of *respondents under age 35* identify as Just Jewish, **Table 6-4** shows that 25% of respondents who identify as Just Jewish are under age 35.

28% of Orthodox respondents are age 65 and over, compared to 11% of Just Jewish respondents. 63% of Just Jewish respondents are under age 50.

Table 6-3
Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups

Base: Jewish Respondents

Jewish Identification	North of Core	Core Area	South of Core	Total
Orthodox	1.3%	94.8%	3.9%	100.0%
Conservative	34.4%	51.4%	14.3%	100.0%
Reconstructionist	24.6%	62.5%	13.0%	100.0%
Reform	48.7%	25.0%	26.3%	100.0%
Just Jewish	47.5%	33.6%	18.9%	100.0%
All	43.3%	36.5%	20.2%	100.0%

Table 6-4
Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups

Base: Jewish Respondents

Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	65+
Orthodox	33.6%	9.5	29.1	15.7	12.1	100.0%	27.8%
Conservative	30.6%	25.6	26.1	7.8	9.9	100.0%	17.7%
Reconstructionist	26.9%	26.8	27.4	5.4	13.5	100.0%	18.9%
Reform	27.7%	40.1	21.7	6.5	4.0	100.0%	10.5%
Just Jewish	24.6%	38.0	26.1	6.7	4.6	100.0%	11.3%
All	26.9%	35.7	24.7	6.9	5.8	100.0%	12.7%

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	14	1	35	48
St. Petersburg	2017	3%	21	0	30	47
Las Vegas	2005	3%	23	1	26	47
Omaha	2016	3%	13	0	38	46
East Bay	2011	3%	15	4	33	45
Tucson	2002	2%	21	2	32	44
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**4%**	**10**	**7**	**36**	**43**
San Francisco	2004	3%	17	2	38	40 [1]
Broward	2016	4%	30	1	28	37
New York	2011	20%	19	1	23	37
St. Paul	2004	2%	32	1	28	37
Sarasota	2001	2%	22	1	38	37
Jacksonville	2002	2%	38	1	24	36
New Haven	2010	4%	30	1	30	35
Minneapolis	2004	2%	31	0	32	35
Rhode Island	2002	6%	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5%	19	NA	41	35
Westport	2000	2%	22	0	41	35
Washington	2003	2%	30	3	31	34
Hartford	2000	4%	31	0	31	34
Houston	2016	4%	24	1	37	33
Miami	2014	11%	26	1	31	33
Columbus	2013	5%	28	2	34	33

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*
San Diego	2003	3%	22	3	40	32
Denver [2]	2007	2%	16	5	39	31 [3]
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	34	2	30	31
San Antonio	2007	4%	25	2	39	30
Bergen	2001	12%	31	1	25	30
Middlesex	2008	7%	35	0	29	29
W Palm Beach	2005	2%	32	1	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1%	32	1	37	29
St. Louis	2014	6%	19	1	47	28
Phoenix	2002	3%	24	0	44	28
Tidewater	2001	3%	39	1	29	28
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	35	1	34	26
Howard County	2010	1%	30	12	32	25
Cincinnati	2008	5%	27	0	47	22
Detroit	2005	11%	28	3	36	22 [4]
Baltimore [5]	2010	21%	25	1	27	20
Philadelphia	2009	6%	31	3	42	18
Atlanta	2006	10%	27	0	45	18
Boston [6]	2005	4%	31	1	43	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7%	32	2	41	18
Cleveland	2011	10%	25	3	46	16
Chicago [7]	2010	7%	22	4	45	14

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*

[1] Includes 1% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.
[2] 6% of respondents identify as Traditional.
[3] Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.
[4] Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Humanistic and 1% as Jewish Renewal.
[5] 5% of respondents identify as Traditional.
[6] 3% of respondents identify with another denomination.
[7] 8% of respondents identify as Traditional.
Note: Respondents who identify as Sephardic are included in *Orthodox*.

Table 6-6
Orthodox Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Baltimore [5]	2010	21%
New York	2011	20%
Bergen	2001	12%
Miami	2014	11%
Detroit	2005	11%
Cleveland	2011	10%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Chicago [7]	2010	7%
Middlesex	2008	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	7%
St. Louis	2014	6%
Philadelphia	2009	6%
Rhode Island	2002	6%
Columbus	2013	5%
Cincinnati	2008	5%
Seattle	2000	5%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**4%**
Broward	2016	4%
Houston	2016	4%
New Haven	2010	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%
San Antonio	2007	4%
Boston [6]	2005	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Hartford	2000	4%
St. Petersburg	2017	3%
Omaha	2017	3%
East Bay	2011	3%
Las Vegas	2005	3%
San Francisco	2004	3%
San Diego	2003	3%
Phoenix	2002	3%
Tidewater	2001	3%
Denver [2]	2007	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%
Minneapolis	2004	2%
St. Paul	2004	2%
Washington	2003	2%
Jacksonville	2002	2%
Tucson	2002	2%
Sarasota	2001	2%
Westport	2000	2%
Howard County	2010	1%
Atlantic County	2004	1%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5.**

Table 6-7
Conservative Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%
Jacksonville	2002	38%
Middlesex	2008	35%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%
Atlantic County	2004	32%
St. Paul	2004	32%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%
Philadelphia	2009	31%
Boston [6]	2005	31%
Minneapolis	2004	31%
Bergen	2001	31%
Hartford	2000	31%
Broward	2016	30%
Howard County	2010	30%
New Haven	2010	30%
Washington	2003	30%
Rhode Island	2002	30%
Columbus	2013	28%
Detroit	2005	28%
Cincinnati	2008	27%
Atlanta	2006	27%

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	26%
Cleveland	2011	25%
Baltimore [5]	2010	25%
San Antonio	2007	25%
Houston	2016	24%
Phoenix	2002	24%
Las Vegas	2005	23%
Chicago [7]	2010	22%
San Diego	2003	22%
Sarasota	2001	22%
Westport	2000	22%
St. Petersburg	2017	21%
Tucson	2002	21%
St. Louis	2014	19%
New York	2011	19%
Seattle	2000	19%
San Francisco	2004	17%
Denver [2]	2007	16%
East Bay	2011	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Omaha	2017	13%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**10%**

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Table 6-8
Reform Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
St. Louis	2014	47%
Cincinnati	2008	47%
Cleveland	2011	46%
Chicago [7]	2010	45%
Atlanta	2006	45%
Phoenix	2002	44%
Boston [6]	2005	43%
Philadelphia	2009	42%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%
Seattle	2000	41%
Westport	2000	41%
San Diego	2003	40%
Denver [2]	2007	39%
San Antonio	2007	39%
Omaha	2017	38%
San Francisco	2004	38%
Sarasota	2001	38%
Houston	2016	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%
Atlantic County	2004	37%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**36%**
Detroit	2005	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	35%

Community	Year	%
Columbus	2013	34%
S Palm Beach	2005	34%
East Bay	2011	33%
Howard County	2010	32%
Minneapolis	2004	32%
Tucson	2002	32%
Miami	2014	31%
Washington	2003	31%
Hartford	2000	31%
St. Petersburg	2017	30%
New Haven	2010	30%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
Tidewater	2001	29%
Broward	2016	28%
St. Paul	2004	28%
Rhode Island	2002	28%
Baltimore [5]	2010	27%
Las Vegas	2005	26%
Bergen	2001	25%
Jacksonville	2002	24%
New York	2011	23%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Table 6-9
Just Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	48%
St. Petersburg	2017	47%
Las Vegas	2005	47%
Omaha	2017	46%
East Bay	2011	45%
Tucson	2002	44%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**43%**
San Francisco	2004	40% [1]
Broward	2016	37%
New York	2011	37%
St. Paul	2004	37%
Sarasota	2001	37%
Jacksonville	2002	36%
New Haven	2010	35%
Minneapolis	2004	35%
Rhode Island	2002	35%
Seattle	2000	35%
Westport	2000	35%
Washington	2003	34%
Hartford	2000	34%
Houston	2016	33%
Miami	2014	33%
Columbus	2013	33%
San Diego	2003	32%
Denver [2]	2007	31% [3]
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
San Antonio	2007	30%
Bergen	2001	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
St. Louis	2014	28%
Phoenix	2002	28%
Tidewater	2001	28%
S Palm Beach	2005	26%
Howard County	2010	25%
Cincinnati	2008	22%
Detroit	2005	22% [4]
Baltimore [5]	2010	20%
Philadelphia	2009	18%
Atlanta	2006	18%
Boston [6]	2005	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Cleveland	2011	16%
Chicago [7]	2010	14%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Proud to Be Jewish

About 99% of respondents in Indianapolis agreed with the statement "I am proud to be Jewish."

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-11** shows how the 99% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to five comparison Jewish communities including 95% in Omaha. The 99% compares to 94% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Strong Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People

Table 6-10 shows that 89% of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people."

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-11** shows how the 89% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to five comparison Jewish communities including 78% in Omaha. The 89% compares to 75% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-10** shows that, overall, 89% of respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people." The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households age 75 and over (97%)
- Orthodox households (98%) and Reconstructionist households (98%)
- conversionary in-married households (98%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (98%) and Jewish organization member households (97%)
- households who donated $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (99%)
- households in which the respondent is a Republican (97%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- intermarried households (80%)
- households in which the respondent attended Jewish day school as a child (79%)

Have a Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World

Table 6-10 shows that 81% of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world."

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-11** shows how the 81% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to five comparison Jewish communities including 80% in Omaha and 63% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-10** shows that, overall, 81% of respondents agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households earning an annual income of under $50,000 (91%)
- Conservative households (93%) and Reconstructionist households (95%)
- synagogue member households (92%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (92%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (94%)
- households who donated under $100 (91%), $100-$500 (96%), and $500 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- households in which the respondent is a Republican (91%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- elderly single households (71%)
- Orthodox households (69%)
- intermarried households (6855%)
- households in which the respondent is an Independent (politically) (71%)

Table 6-10 Jewish Identity Attitudes		
Base: Jewish Respondents		
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**	**Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World**
All	88.7%	81.4%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
North of Core	84.3%	78.9%
Core Area	90.8%	81.9%
South of Core	94.3%	85.7%
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT		
Under 35	87.9%	88.0%
35 - 49	83.6%	74.7%
50 - 64	93.8%	84.0%
65 - 74	92.1%	80.2%
75 and over	96.7%	79.7%
➜ 65 and over	94.2%	80.0%
SEX OF RESPONDENT		
Male	84.2%	75.5%
Female	91.8%	85.4%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Household with Children	85.8%	76.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	88.6%	78.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	95.2%	85.6%
Non-Elderly Single	91.6%	87.4%
Elderly Couple	93.3%	85.2%
Elderly Single	93.0%	70.7%

Table 6-10 Jewish Identity Attitudes		
Base: Jewish Respondents		
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**	**Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World**
All	88.7%	81.4%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under $50,000	87.1%	91.3%
$50 - $100,000	94.7%	81.5%
$100 - $200,000	89.6%	77.6%
$200,000 and over	82.7%	83.6%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION		
Orthodox	98.4%	68.7%
Conservative	96.2%	92.7%
Reconstructionist	98.1%	94.6%
Reform	89.2%	86.2%
Just Jewish	83.0%	72.0%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE		
In-married	94.0%	85.8%
Conversionary	96.7%	88.0%
Intermarried	79.7%	67.7%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP		
Member	94.2%	92.0%
Non-Member	86.1%	76.4%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR		
Attended	97.5%	88.0%
Did Not Attend	86.9%	80.0%

Table 6-10 Jewish Identity Attitudes		
Base: Jewish Respondents		
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**	**Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World**
All	88.7%	81.4%
JCC Membership		
Member	94.5%	86.9%
Non-Member	86.4%	79.2%
Jewish Organization Membership		
Member	97.3%	88.8%
Non-Member	86.7%	79.7%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child		
To Jewish Day School	78.9%	76.6%
To Supplemental School	90.6%	83.5%
➜To Jewish Education	88.5%	81.4%
No	83.8%	73.1%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child		
To Overnight Camp	89.8%	86.7%
No	85.9%	75.0%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager		
In Youth Group	93.6%	80.8%
No	81.3%	77.8%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)		
Hillel/Chabad Participant	85.4%	89.3%
No	88.1%	78.0%

Table 6-10 Jewish Identity Attitudes		
Base: Jewish Respondents		
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**	**Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World**
All	88.7%	81.4%
Any Adult Visited Israel		
On Jewish Trip	94.7%	91.8%
On General Trip	89.9%	72.8%
No	83.8%	77.3%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year		
Donated to Federation	95.7%	93.7%
Asked, Did Not Donate	91.4%	88.4%
Not Asked	83.6%	72.3%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year		
Nothing	84.9%	75.1%
Under $100	96.3%	90.9%
$100 - $500	93.8%	95.6%
$500 and over	98.9%	95.4%
Political Party		
Republican	97.0%	90.8%
Democrat	86.9%	84.4%
Independent	86.9%	71.2%

Table 6-11
Jewish Identity Attitudes
Agree
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Proud to be Jewish	*Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People*	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World
Miami	2014	99%	92%	77%
Broward	2016	98%	90%	76%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**99%**	**89%**	**81%**
St. Petersburg	2017	98%	85%	70%
Houston	2016	97%	83%	83%
Omaha	2017	95%	78%	80%
Pew (US)	2013	94%	75%	63%

Religious Practices

Table 6-12 summarizes the overall results on religious practices observed by Jewish households in Indianapolis. Some questions were asked with the responses always, usually, sometimes, and never (participate in a Passover Seder, light Chanukah candles, light Sabbath candles, another special Sabbath observance and have a Christmas tree). Other questions were asked with yes and no responses (have a mezuzah on the front door, keep a kosher home, keep kosher in and out of the home, and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may overstate the level of observance of religious practices.

Having a mezuzah on the front door, a ritual that generally must be observed only when one moves into a new residence, is observed by 57% of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 67% of households and lighting Chanukah candles, by 73% (both annual rituals). Lighting Sabbath candles, a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 18% of households. Of the 44% of Jewish households who never light Sabbath candles, 58% always/usually do something else to observe the Sabbath. Keeping a kosher home, an ongoing practice, is observed by 12% of households and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 6% of respondents. 1% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, a weekly ritual. 27% of households always/usually have a Christmas tree in the home and 40% always/usually/sometimes have one.

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Indianapolis exhibits average to below average levels of religious practice.

While the percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles (73%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (18%), keep a kosher home (12%), keep kosher in and out of the home (6%), and refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath (1%) are all average compared to other Jewish communities, Indianapolis has a below average percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (67%) and a well below average percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (57%).

Indianapolis also has the fourth highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (40%).

Note that the percentage for “special Sabbath observance” are of the 44% who never light Sabbath candles. Thus, they differ from the percentages shown later in this chapter.

Table 6-12
Summary of Results on Religious Practices

Base: Jewish HouseholdsLDS

Religious Practice	Always+ Usually or Yes	Always or Yes	Usually	Some-times	Never or No
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	57.3%	57.3%			42.7
Participate in a Passover Seder	67.1%	58.1%	9.0	23.0	9.9
Light Chanukah Candles	72.9%	65.4%	7.5	18.2	8.9
Light Sabbath Candles	17.8%	9.6%	8.2	38.0	44.2
Special Sabbath Observance *	57.6%	56.5%	1.1	12.5	29.9
Keep a Kosher Home	11.6%	11.6%			88.4
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	6.4%	6.4%			93.6
Refrain from Using Electricity	0.9%	0.9%			99.1
Have a Christmas Tree	26.7%	21.5%	5.2	13.6	59.7

* Of Jewish households who never light Sabbath Candles.

Practice

Table 6-13 shows that 80% of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis reported that someone in their household observes *at least one* of the following religious practices *(practice*):

❶ Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually);
❷ Light Chanukah candles (always/usually);
❸ Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or
❹ Keep a kosher home (yes).

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-14** shows that the 80% who practice is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in St. Paul, 79% in San Antonio, 68% in both Omaha and Columbus.

✔ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 80% of households increases to 83%.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-13** shows that, overall, 80% of households **practice**. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (100%) and Reconstructionist households (100%)
- in-married households (93%) and conversionary in-married households (98%)
- synagogue member households (98%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (99%), and Jewish organization member households (95%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (90%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (93%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (94%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (94%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (96%)
- households who donated under $100 (98%), $100-$500 (94%), and $500 and over (97%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (69%)
- intermarried households (68%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (70%)

Table 6-13 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.8%
Geographic Area	
North of Core	82.6%
Core Area	82.3%
South of Core	69.4%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	86.9%
35 - 49	81.5%
50 - 64	72.4%
65 - 74	75.5%
75 and over	78.4%
➜ 65 and over	76.8%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	88.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	74.4%
Non-Elderly Couple	78.1%
Non-Elderly Single	77.5%
Elderly Couple	80.1%
Elderly Single	75.6%
Household Income	
Under $50,000	72.7%
$50 - $100,000	84.6%
$100 - $200,000	79.7%
$200,000 and over	83.3%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	80.8%
Reconstructionist	100.0%
Reform	83.6%
Just Jewish	71.4%

Table 6-13 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.8%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	92.6%
Conversionary	98.3%
Intermarried	68.2%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	98.3%
Non-Member	72.3%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	98.7%
Did Not Attend	76.3%
JCC Membership	
Member	88.3%
Non-Member	76.6%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	95.3%
Non-Member	76.8%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	86.9%
To Supplemental School	86.6%
➜ To Jewish Education	87.2%
No	75.7%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	90.1%
No	80.8%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	93.1%
No	75.8%

Table 6-13 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.8%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	93.8%
No	82.2%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	93.9%
On General Trip	85.4%
No	68.8%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	96.1%
Asked, Did Not Donate	87.2%
Not Asked	69.9%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	72.5%
Under $100	97.9%
$100 - $500	94.0%
$500 and over	96.5%

Table 6-14
Practice
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	91%
Middlesex	2008	91%
Bergen	2001	91%
Cincinnati	2008	90%
Detroit	2005	89%
S Palm Beach	2005	89%
Broward	2016	88%
Chicago	2010	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	88%
Minneapolis	2004	88%
Miami	2014	87%
Atlanta	2006	87%
Atlantic County	2004	87%
Hartford	2000	87%
Westport	2000	87%
Tidewater	2001	86%
New Haven	2010	85%
St. Paul	2004	85%
Rhode Island	2002	85%
Baltimore	2010	84%

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	84%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
New York	2011	81%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**80%**
Cleveland	2011	80%
Houston	2016	79%
Portland (ME)	2007	79%
San Antonio	2007	79%
Sarasota	2001	78%
Tucson	2002	77%
Denver	2007	75%
Jacksonville	2002	75%
Phoenix	2002	75%
St. Louis	2014	72%
Las Vegas	2005	72%
St. Petersburg	2017	68%
Omaha	2017	68%
Columbus	2013	68%

Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door

Table 6-15 shows that 57% of Jewish households in Indianapolis have a mezuzah on the front door.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-16** shows that the 57% who have a mezuzah on the front door is well below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in San Antonio, 67% in St. Paul, and 50% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-15** shows that, overall, 57% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher (in):

- Conservative households (71%) and Reconstructionist households (87%)
- in-married households (84%) and conversionary in-married households (85%)
- synagogue member households (80%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (79%), JCC member households (71%), and Jewish organization member households (81%)
- households in which the respondent attended Jewish day school as a child (67%) and households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (74%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (76%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (76%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (80%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (76%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (86%)
- households who donated under $100 (86%), $100-$500 (82%), and $500 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (46%)
- households who rent their home (44%)
- non-elderly single households (46%)
- Just Jewish households (42%)
- intermarried households (42%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (42%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (41%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

Table 6-15 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**
All	57.3%
Geographic Area	
North of Core	56.9%
Core Area	64.0%
South of Core	45.9%
Home Ownership	
Own	60.0%
Rent	44.2%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	63.8%
35 - 49	54.3%
50 - 64	54.0%
65 - 74	57.2%
75 and over	62.3%
➜ 65 and over	59.4%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	61.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	62.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	60.8%
Non-Elderly Single	45.5%
Elderly Couple	63.0%
Elderly Single	50.7%
Household Income	
Under $50,000	53.1%
$50 - $100,000	66.3%
$100 - $200,000	56.1%
$200,000 and over	59.0%

Table 6-15 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**
All	57.3%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	63.7%
Conservative	70.6%
Reconstructionist	87.2%
Reform	65.1%
Just Jewish	42.0%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	83.6%
Conversionary	85.3%
Intermarried	41.9%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	80.4%
Non-Member	47.8%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	78.7%
Did Not Attend	53.3%
JCC Membership	
Member	71.0%
Non-Member	52.0%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	81.0%
Non-Member	52.6%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	67.4%
To Supplemental School	73.7%
➜ To Jewish Education	70.7%
No	50.6%

Table 6-15 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**
All	57.3%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	76.0%
No	59.4%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	75.7%
No	55.6%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	79.7%
No	61.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	75.9%
On General Trip	65.5%
No	42.3%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	85.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	65.5%
Not Asked	40.6%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	44.4%
Under $100	85.6%
$100 - $500	82.0%
$500 and over	95.2%

Table 6-16
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%
Middlesex	2008	83%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%
Miami	2014	80%
Broward	2016	78%
Detroit	2005	77%
Atlantic County	2004	77%
Bergen	2001	76%
Hartford	2000	72%
Sarasota	2001	69%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%
San Antonio	2007	68%
Tidewater	2001	68%
St. Paul	2004	67%
Rhode Island	2002	67%
New Haven	2010	65%
Minneapolis	2004	65%
Jacksonville	2002	64%
Houston	2016	63%
Westport	2000	62%
Tucson	2002	58%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**57%**
San Diego *	2003	57%
Las Vegas	2005	55%
Washington	2003	55%
Phoenix *	2002	55%
St. Petersburg	2017	52%
Omaha	2017	50%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Seattle	2000	41%

* Question was asked about a mezuzah *on any door of the house*.

Participate in a Passover Seder

Table 6-17 shows that 58% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 9%, usually; 23%, sometimes; and 10%, never. In total, 67% of households always/usually participate in a Seder.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-18** shows that the 67% who **always/usually** participate in a Seder is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in St. Paul, 69% in San Antonio, and 61% in Columbus, and 54% in Omaha.

The 10% who **never** participate in a Seder is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Columbus, 16% in Omaha, 11% in San Antonio, and 8% in St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-17** shows that, overall, 67% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (81%)
- households with children (77%)
- Orthodox households (97%), Conservative households (79%), and Reconstructionist households (95%)
- in-married households (90%) and conversionary in-married households (98%)
- synagogue member households (93%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (95%), JCC member households (82%), and Jewish organization member households (88%)
- households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (78%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (78%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (88%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (87%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (89%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (89%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%)
- households who donated under $100 (84%), $100-$500 (92%), and $500 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (56%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (52%)
- Just Jewish households (53%)
- intermarried households (52%)

- synagogue non-member households (57%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (51%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (53%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)

Table 6-17
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	67.1%	58.1%	9.0	23.0	9.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	66.8%	54.6%	12.2	24.8	8.4
Core Area	73.6%	67.5%	6.1	18.4	8.0
South of Core	56.0%	48.8%	7.2	27.5	16.5
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	80.5%	75.6%	4.9	15.9	3.6
35 - 49	64.2%	53.4%	10.8	26.0	9.8
50 - 64	60.3%	51.5%	8.8	24.3	15.4
65 - 74	61.7%	48.0%	13.7	26.7	11.6
75 and over	64.5%	54.3%	10.2	25.3	10.2
➜ 65 and over	62.9%	50.7%	12.2	26.1	11.0
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	77.4%	67.7%	9.7	17.8	4.8
Household with Only Adult Children	61.3%	56.5%	4.8	22.6	16.1
Non-Elderly Couple	61.5%	50.6%	10.9	22.4	16.1
Non-Elderly Single	58.3%	53.8%	4.5	29.2	12.5
Elderly Couple	71.0%	64.2%	6.8	19.9	9.1
Elderly Single	63.2%	42.6%	20.6	18.5	18.3

Table 6-17 Participate in a Passover Seder					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	67.1%	58.1%	9.0	23.0	9.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	51.5%	45.2%	6.3	34.2	14.3
$50 - $100,000	75.2%	63.5%	11.7	20.8	4.0
$100 - $200,000	67.9%	58.0%	9.9	24.3	7.8
$200,000 and over	73.3%	65.3%	8.0	18.7	8.0
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	96.7%	95.1%	1.6	3.3	0.0
Conservative	79.4%	70.9%	8.5	16.9	3.7
Reconstructionist	95.1%	90.4%	4.7	0.3	4.6
Reform	72.2%	60.0%	12.2	23.4	4.4
Just Jewish	52.8%	45.2%	7.6	29.5	17.7
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	89.6%	79.1%	10.5	9.6	0.8
Conversionary	98.0%	94.3%	3.7	2.0	0.0
Intermarried	51.8%	45.3%	6.5	29.9	18.3
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	92.6%	84.7%	7.9	5.8	1.6
Non-Member	56.6%	47.2%	9.4	30.1	13.3
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	94.7%	86.7%	8.0	5.3	0.0
Did Not Attend	62.0%	52.9%	9.1	26.3	11.7
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	82.3%	73.7%	8.6	12.6	5.1
Non-Member	61.3%	52.2%	9.1	27.0	11.7

Table 6-17 Participate in a Passover Seder					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	67.1%	58.1%	9.0	23.0	9.9
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	87.8%	74.7%	13.1	10.8	1.4
Non-Member	62.9%	54.7%	8.2	25.5	11.6
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	71.7%	66.7%	5.0	26.9	1.4
To Supplemental School	77.8%	66.2%	11.6	17.0	5.2
➜To Jewish Education	76.2%	66.1%	10.1	19.6	4.2
No	63.7%	55.6%	8.1	18.4	17.9
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	78.4%	69.3%	9.1	13.5	8.1
No	70.0%	60.2%	9.8	22.4	7.6
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	87.9%	77.9%	10.0	10.7	1.4
No	59.1%	49.8%	9.3	27.2	13.7
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	87.4%	83.1%	4.3	12.5	0.1
No	69.4%	57.2%	12.2	21.3	9.3
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	88.8%	77.3%	11.5	11.2	0.0
On General Trip	73.0%	61.8%	11.2	22.0	5.0
No	51.2%	44.7%	6.5	30.8	18.0
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	89.3%	81.7%	7.6	9.9	0.8
Asked, Did Not Donate	82.3%	71.2%	11.1	12.2	5.5
Not Asked	52.6%	43.2%	9.4	32.0	15.4

Table 6-17
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	67.1%	58.1%	9.0	23.0	9.9
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	57.1%	47.4%	9.7	29.0	13.9
Under $100	84.3%	69.7%	14.6	14.8	0.9
$100 - $500	91.6%	88.7%	2.9	7.3	1.1
$500 and over	95.0%	92.6%	2.4	5.0	0.0

For some variables, the percentage might seem impossible at first. For example, for overnight camp, the 78% always/usually for "to overnight camp" and the 70% "no" seems impossible given that the overall rate is 67%. This is caused by the 25% of respondents who were not asked about overnight camp because they were not born Jewish.

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Bergen	2001	85%	76%	9	11	4
Middlesex	2008	83%	74%	9	11	6
Detroit	2005	82%	75%	7	12	6
Howard County	2010	81%	73%	8	8	11
Miami	2014	81%	69%	11	13	6
S Palm Beach	2005	80%	68%	12	14	7
Broward	2016	79%	66%	13	14	7
Westport	2000	79%	68%	11	13	8
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	66%	13	15	7
Hartford	2000	78%	69%	9	13	9
Minneapolis	2004	78%	68%	11	15	7
Chicago	2010	78%	68%	10	13	9
Atlantic County	2004	78%	66%	12	15	6
Washington	2003	77%	65%	12	16	7
Baltimore	2010	76%	70%	6	11	13
St. Paul	2004	76%	68%	8	17	8
Cincinnati	2008	76%	65%	12	12	11
New Haven	2010	76%	64%	12	17	7
Philadelphia	2009	76%	76%		24	
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13
Tidewater	2001	75%	64%	11	15	10
Rhode Island	2002	73%	61%	12	17	10
Boston	2005	72%	64%	8	20	8
Houston	2016	71%	60%	11	18	11

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	59%	11	19	11
Cleveland	2011	70%	58%	12	17	12
New York	2011	69%	60%	9	16	14
Sarasota	2001	69%	57%	12	17	14
San Antonio	2007	69%	57%	11	20	11
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**67%**	**58%**	**9**	**23**	**10**
San Diego	2003	64%	51%	13	20	16
Jacksonville	2002	63%	53%	10	22	15
Atlanta	2006	62%	53%	10	19	19
Phoenix	2002	62%	49%	13	26	12
Columbus	2013	61%	49%	12	11	29
Tucson	2002	61%	49%	11	26	13
St. Louis	2014	60%	50%	11	16	23
Portland (ME)	2007	60%	47%	13	28	12
Denver	2007	57%	48%	9	25	18
San Francisco	2004	55%	55%		45	
Omaha	2017	54%	40%	13	30	16
Las Vegas	2005	50%	40%	11	28	21
St. Petersburg	2017	49%	39%	10	30	22

Light Chanukah Candles

Table 6-19 shows that 65% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 8%, usually; 18%, sometimes; and 9%, never. In total, 73% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-20** shows that the 73% who **always/usually** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in St. Paul, 70% in San Antonio, 62% in Columbus, and 55% in Omaha.

The 9% who **never** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Columbus, 21% in Omaha, 13% in San Antonio, and 10% in St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-19** shows that, overall, 73% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (84%)
- Reconstructionist households (100%)
- in-married households (90%) and conversionary in-married households (98%)
- synagogue member households (94%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (98%), JCC member households (84%), and Jewish organization member households (90%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (86%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (91%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (87%) or a general trip (84%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (92%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (83%)
- households who donated under $100 (91%), $100-$500 (92%) and $500 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in South of Core (63%)
- non-elderly single households (60%) and elderly single households (58%)
- Just Jewish households (63%)
- intermarried households (63%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (60%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (61%)

Table 6-19 Light Chanukah Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	72.9%	65.4%	7.5	18.2	8.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	77.3%	72.4%	4.9	18.4	4.3
Core Area	72.9%	63.1%	9.8	15.2	11.9
South of Core	63.4%	54.4%	9.0	23.3	13.3
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	76.2%	64.4%	11.8	15.0	8.8
35 - 49	78.0%	73.7%	4.3	17.7	4.3
50 - 64	66.1%	58.9%	7.2	23.9	10.0
65 - 74	67.0%	57.9%	9.1	14.2	18.8
75 and over	65.2%	56.8%	8.4	13.6	21.2
➜ 65 and over	66.4%	57.6%	8.8	13.9	19.7
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	84.4%	78.8%	5.6	12.9	2.7
Household with Only Adult Children	72.4%	66.1%	6.3	14.1	13.5
Non-Elderly Couple	69.3%	62.4%	6.9	20.3	10.4
Non-Elderly Single	60.3%	50.3%	10.0	25.3	14.4
Elderly Couple	74.8%	62.7%	12.1	8.7	16.5
Elderly Single	58.1%	46.2%	11.9	21.5	20.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	65.4%	60.9%	4.5	28.0	6.6
$50 - $100,000	73.4%	67.3%	6.1	13.7	12.9
$100 - $200,000	78.2%	71.2%	7.0	15.6	6.2
$200,000 and over	72.7%	62.2%	10.5	23.8	3.5
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	73.9%	73.9%	0.0	0.0	26.1
Conservative	77.4%	66.3%	11.1	18.8	3.8
Reconstructionist	99.8%	84.6%	15.2	0.2	0.0
Reform	78.2%	71.0%	7.2	18.4	3.4
Just Jewish	62.9%	56.6%	6.3	22.3	14.8

Table 6-19 Light Chanukah Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	72.9%	65.4%	7.5	18.2	8.9
Type of Marriage					
In-married	90.4%	82.2%	8.2	7.7	1.9
Conversionary	98.0%	82.9%	15.1	0.8	1.2
Intermarried	63.3%	60.6%	2.7	25.9	10.8
Synagogue Membership					
Member	93.9%	84.3%	9.6	5.2	0.9
Non-Member	64.3%	57.7%	6.6	23.5	12.2
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	98.1%	88.0%	10.1	0.6	1.3
Did Not Attend	68.3%	61.3%	7.0	21.4	10.3
JCC Membership					
Member	84.3%	74.2%	10.1	10.1	5.6
Non-Member	68.5%	62.0%	6.5	21.3	10.2
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	89.9%	77.3%	12.6	7.0	3.1
Non-Member	69.5%	63.0%	6.5	20.4	10.1
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	81.7%	64.9%	16.8	8.9	9.4
To Supplemental School	81.9%	73.0%	8.9	15.3	2.8
➜To Jewish Education	81.0%	70.0%	11.0	13.3	5.7
No	65.3%	59.6%	5.7	22.6	12.1
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	80.6%	74.8%	5.8	14.6	4.8
No	74.8%	63.1%	11.7	16.4	8.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	86.1%	74.3%	11.8	8.8	5.1
No	68.4%	60.7%	7.7	22.3	9.3

Table 6-19 Light Chanukah Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	72.9%	65.4%	7.5	18.2	8.9
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	90.5%	82.3%	8.2	9.4	0.1
No	75.0%	64.0%	11.0	17.3	7.7
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	87.1%	73.2%	13.9	9.6	3.3
On General Trip	83.7%	78.7%	5.0	10.0	6.3
No	59.8%	55.3%	4.5	26.8	13.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	92.1%	84.4%	7.7	5.4	2.5
Asked, Did Not Donate	83.0%	79.1%	3.9	15.6	1.4
Not Asked	60.8%	52.9%	7.9	25.7	13.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	64.1%	56.8%	7.3	24.2	11.7
Under $100	91.3%	84.3%	7.0	6.8	1.9
$100 - $500	92.3%	86.2%	6.1	4.9	2.8
$500 and over	93.5%	80.2%	13.3	3.5	3.0

Table 6-20
Light Chanukah Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Middlesex	2008	84%	77%	7	10	7
Bergen	2001	83%	76%	7	8	9
Howard County	2010	81%	68%	14	8	11
Boston	2005	79%	68%	11	11	10
Hartford	2000	78%	71%	8	8	13
Westport	2000	78%	70%	8	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	78%	65%	13	14	8
Chicago	2010	78%	65%	12	12	10
Detroit	2005	77%	69%	8	10	13
Atlantic County	2004	77%	68%	10	10	12
S Palm Beach	2005	77%	68%	9	10	13
Broward	2016	77%	67%	10	14	9
Tidewater	2001	77%	67%	10	10	13
W Palm Beach	2005	76%	68%	9	11	13
Miami	2014	76%	67%	10	12	12
St. Paul	2004	76%	66%	10	14	10
Rhode Island	2002	76%	66%	10	11	13
Cincinnati	2008	76%	60%	16	14	10
New Haven	2010	75%	66%	9	14	11
Baltimore	2010	75%	65%	10	9	16
Atlanta	2006	74%	61%	12	15	12
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**73%**	**65%**	**8**	**18**	**9**
Lehigh Valley	2007	73%	64%	10	14	13
Philadelphia	2009	71%	71%		29	

Table 6-20
Light Chanukah Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Pittsburgh	2002	70%	60%	10	13	17
San Antonio	2007	70%	59%	11	17	13
Washington	2003	70%	59%	11	17	13
Portland (ME)	2007	70%	58%	12	15	16
Houston	2016	69%	58%	11	18	13
Cleveland	2011	69%	54%	15	13	18
Jacksonville	2002	68%	61%	7	15	17
New York	2011	68%	60%	8	12	21
Tucson	2002	68%	57%	11	16	16
San Diego	2003	68%	56%	13	16	16
Denver	2007	66%	54%	12	17	17
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22
Phoenix	2002	64%	53%	11	18	18
Las Vegas	2005	64%	53%	11	16	20
Columbus	2013	62%	45%	17	10	28
St. Petersburg	2017	58%	51%	7	22	20
St. Louis	2014	58%	47%	11	17	25
San Francisco	2004	57%	57%		43	
Omaha	2017	55%	44%	10	24	21

Light Sabbath Candles

Table 6-21 shows that 10% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 8%, usually; 38%, sometimes; and 44%, never. In total, 18% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (18%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed previously (57%-73%).

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-22** shows that the 18% who **always/usually** light Sabbath candles is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in St. Paul, 20% in San Antonio, 18% in Omaha, and 17% in Columbus.

The 44% who **never** light Sabbath candles is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Columbus, 51% in Omaha, 48% in San Antonio, and 39% in St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-21** shows that, overall, 18% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 75 and over (33%)
- elderly couple households (28%)
- Orthodox households (48%), Conservative households (28%), and Reconstructionist households (34%)
- in-married households (33%) and conversionary in-married households (28%)
- synagogue member households (39%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (44%), and Jewish organization member households (29%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (31%)
- households who donated under $100 (33%) and $500 and over (45%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- non-elderly single households (7%)
- intermarried households (8%)

Table 6-21 Light Sabbath Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	17.8%	9.6%	8.2	38.0	44.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	19.0%	9.9%	9.1	36.7	44.3
Core Area	17.9%	10.7%	7.2	41.0	41.1
South of Core	15.1%	7.1%	8.0	35.6	49.3
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	13.0%	4.8%	8.2	35.5	51.5
35 - 49	18.1%	8.2%	9.9	40.5	41.4
50 - 64	19.0%	12.6%	6.4	38.7	42.3
65 - 74	17.5%	14.2%	3.3	39.3	43.2
75 and over	32.8%	21.3%	11.5	28.2	39.0
➜ 65 and over	24.1%	17.3%	6.8	34.6	41.3
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	20.5%	9.8%	10.7	40.8	38.7
Household with Only Adult Children	25.2%	21.9%	3.3	35.9	38.9
Non-Elderly Couple	10.6%	3.8%	6.8	39.7	49.7
Non-Elderly Single	6.8%	3.9%	2.9	31.5	61.7
Elderly Couple	28.4%	18.9%	9.5	36.3	35.3
Elderly Single	20.7%	13.8%	6.9	33.4	45.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	19.6%	6.1%	13.5	20.1	60.3
$50 - $100,000	15.6%	6.7%	8.9	51.5	32.9
$100 - $200,000	19.6%	12.0%	7.6	35.3	45.1
$200,000 and over	17.3%	11.0%	6.3	41.9	40.8

Table 6-21 Light Sabbath Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	17.8%	9.6%	8.2	38.0	44.2
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	48.3%	45.4%	2.9	42.2	9.5
Conservative	28.3%	12.3%	16.0	29.4	42.3
Reconstructionist	33.9%	14.9%	19.0	36.0	30.1
Reform	10.7%	4.4%	6.3	53.8	35.5
Just Jewish	16.2%	9.7%	6.5	26.7	57.1
Type of Marriage					
In-married	32.9%	22.3%	10.6	44.0	23.1
Conversionary	27.5%	6.9%	20.6	57.9	14.6
Intermarried	8.1%	5.0%	3.1	35.5	56.4
Synagogue Membership					
Member	39.0%	20.4%	18.6	44.8	16.2
Non-Member	9.1%	5.2%	3.9	35.3	55.6
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	44.0%	37.3%	6.7	41.9	14.1
Did Not Attend	13.0%	4.6%	8.4	37.3	49.7
JCC Membership					
Member	26.7%	13.6%	13.1	44.9	28.4
Non-Member	14.5%	8.2%	6.3	35.4	50.1
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	29.1%	16.3%	12.8	39.6	31.3
Non-Member	15.6%	8.3%	7.3	37.7	46.7
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	17.7%	4.4%	13.3	17.7	64.6
To Supplemental School	16.2%	9.3%	6.9	40.9	42.9
➜To Jewish Education	16.5%	8.5%	8.0	35.4	48.1
No	22.3%	14.8%	7.5	38.6	39.1

Table 6-21 Light Sabbath Candles					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	17.8%	9.6%	8.2	38.0	44.2
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	16.8%	10.9%	5.9	34.5	48.7
No	18.7%	9.8%	8.9	37.2	44.1
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	17.9%	10.3%	7.6	39.4	42.7
No	18.2%	10.0%	8.2	33.1	48.7
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	26.0%	15.7%	10.3	30.7	43.3
No	16.6%	9.0%	7.6	39.3	44.1
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	20.5%	8.7%	11.8	40.3	39.2
On General Trip	23.8%	16.8%	7.0	36.8	39.4
No	13.8%	7.5%	6.3	37.1	49.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	31.3%	17.4%	13.9	40.7	28.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	21.5%	11.7%	9.8	48.6	29.9
Not Asked	9.7%	4.9%	4.8	34.7	55.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	11.5%	6.0%	5.5	36.8	51.7
Under $100	33.1%	16.9%	16.2	38.4	28.5
$100 - $500	23.7%	12.6%	11.1	43.6	32.7
$500 and over	45.2%	29.8%	15.4	39.1	15.7

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Baltimore	2010	36%	28%	8	21	43
New York	2011	33%	29%	4	17	50
Bergen	2001	32%	26%	6	23	44
Miami	2014	32%	25%	7	22	46
Detroit	2005	29%	22%	7	31	40
Cincinnati	2008	29%	17%	13	30	41
Boston	2005	26%	18%	7	28	47
Minneapolis	2004	26%	15%	11	32	42
Middlesex	2008	25%	20%	5	24	51
Hartford	2000	25%	18%	8	27	48
Pittsburgh	2002	25%	17%	8	28	48
St. Paul	2004	25%	15%	10	37	39
Jacksonville	2002	24%	16%	8	25	51
Houston	2016	24%	15%	9	34	43
Cleveland	2011	23%	17%	7	27	50
Atlanta	2006	23%	17%	6	29	48
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	17%	5	22	55
Broward	2016	22%	15%	7	32	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	14%	8	29	49
Chicago	2010	22%	14%	8	26	52
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
Rhode Island	2002	21%	13%	8	26	53
San Antonio	2007	20%	14%	6	32	48
San Diego	2003	20%	13%	8	26	54

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
New Haven	2010	20%	13%	7	24	56
San Francisco	2004	20%	20%		80	
Washington	2003	19%	13%	6	29	52
Denver	2007	19%	11%	8	25	56
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**18%**	**10%**	**8**	**38**	**44**
Omaha	2017	18%	12%	6	31	51
Howard County	2010	18%	11%	7	33	49
Philadelphia	2009	18%	18%		82	
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	13%	4	24	59
Sarasota	2001	17%	12%	5	21	63
Tucson	2002	17%	11%	6	26	58
Westport	2000	17%	11%	6	25	58
Columbus	2013	17%	10%	7	27	56
St. Louis	2014	17%	10%	7	25	58
St. Petersburg	2017	17%	7%	9	27	56
Phoenix	2002	16%	11%	5	26	57
Atlantic County	2004	14%	10%	3	28	58
Seattle	2000	13%	11%	3	29	58
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	9%	4	26	61
Las Vegas	2005	11%	7%	4	22	67

Special Sabbath Observance

Table 6-23 shows that shows that 56% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis reported that they always, usually, or sometimes light Sabbath candles. 1% never light Sabbath candles but always do something else to observe the Sabbath, such as Friday night dinners with family or friends; 1%, usually; 13%, sometimes; and 30%, never. Thus, overall 70% do something to observe the Sabbath, at least sometimes.

Community Comparisons. The 70% compares to 58% in St. Petersburg and 68% in Omaha, the only other communities to ask this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-23** shows that, overall, 70% of households do something to observe the Sabbath. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (93%), Reconstructionist households (84%), and Reform households (82%)
- in-married households (85%) and conversionary in-married households (98%)
- synagogue member households (92%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (95%), JCC member households (85%), and Jewish organization member households (85%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (81%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (86%)
- households who donated under $100 (88%), $100-$500 (82%), and $500 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- non-elderly single households (58%)
- Just Jewish households (54%)
- intermarried households (58%)
- households in which the respondent attended Jewish day school as a child (59%)

Table 6-23
Special Sabbath Observance

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always/ Usually/ Sometimes Light Candles	Do Something Else to Observe the Sabbath				Do Some-thing To Observe the Sabbath
		Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	
All	55.9%	0.5	1.2	12.5	29.9	70.1%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North of Core	55.9%	0.0	0.8	11.3	32.0	68.0%
Core Area	58.8%	0.8	0.4	15.9	24.1	75.9%
South of Core	50.6%	1.2	3.3	9.1	35.8	64.2%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	48.5%	0.3	2.6	18.7	29.9	70.1%
35 - 49	58.7%	0.0	0.9	13.6	26.8	73.2%
50 - 64	57.7%	1.7	0.1	5.8	34.7	65.3%
65 - 74	56.9%	0.0	0.2	11.8	31.1	68.9%
75 and over	62.4%	0.0	1.9	11.5	24.2	75.8%
➜ 65 and over	59.1%	0.0	1.0	11.7	28.2	71.8%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	61.4%	0.0	2.5	8.5	27.6	72.4%
Household with Only Adult Children	61.2%	2.1	0.0	5.7	31.0	69.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	50.4%	0.8	0.0	16.5	32.3	67.7%
Non-Elderly Single	38.3%	1.0	0.3	18.4	42.0	58.0%
Elderly Couple	65.8%	0.0	0.0	5.8	28.4	71.6%
Elderly Single	54.1%	0.0	2.4	10.3	33.2	66.8%

Table 6-23
Special Sabbath Observance

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always/ Usually/ Sometimes Light Candles	Do Something Else to Observe the Sabbath				Do Some-thing To Observe the Sabbath
		Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	
All	55.9%	0.5	1.2	12.5	29.9	70.1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $50,000	39.6%	0.6	0.7	23.4	35.7	64.3%
$50 - $100,000	67.1%	0.3	0.2	11.4	21.0	79.0%
$100 - $200,000	55.1%	0.7	2.6	12.7	28.9	71.1%
$200,000 and over	59.3%	0.0	0.1	8.2	32.4	67.6%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	90.2%	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	92.5%
Conservative	57.8%	0.0	0.3	18.9	23.0	77.0%
Reconstructionist	69.7%	0.0	0.0	14.0	16.3	83.7%
Reform	64.6%	0.4	1.2	16.1	17.7	82.3%
Just Jewish	43.0%	0.7	1.6	8.8	45.9	54.1%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	76.9%	0.6	0.1	7.5	14.9	85.1%
Conversionary	85.2%	0.0	4.4	8.2	2.2	97.8%
Intermarried	43.9%	0.6	1.8	11.8	41.9	58.1%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	83.7%	0.4	1.5	6.5	7.9	92.1%
Non-Member	44.6%	0.5	1.0	15.0	38.9	61.1%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	85.9%	1.0	2.5	5.8	4.8	95.2%
Did Not Attend	50.4%	0.4	0.9	13.8	34.5	65.5%

Table 6-23
Special Sabbath Observance

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always/ Usually/ Sometimes Light Candles	Do Something Else to Observe the Sabbath				Do Some-thing To Observe the Sabbath
		Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	
All	55.9%	0.5	1.2	12.5	29.9	70.1%
JCC Membership						
Member	71.5%	0.5	2.5	10.9	14.6	85.4%
Non-Member	50.0%	0.5	0.6	13.2	35.7	64.3%
Jewish Organization Membership						
Member	68.7%	0.0	4.8	11.3	15.2	84.8%
Non-Member	53.4%	0.6	0.4	12.8	32.8	67.2%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child						
To Jewish Day School	35.5%	0.7	0.0	22.7	41.1	58.9%
To Supplemental School	57.0%	1.1	1.9	14.0	26.0	74.0%
➜To Jewish Education	51.8%	1.0	1.4	15.2	30.6	69.4%
No	60.9%	0.0	0.3	7.0	31.8	68.2%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child						
To Overnight Camp	51.2%	1.1	2.8	16.2	28.7	71.3%
No	55.9%	0.5	0.2	11.3	32.1	67.9%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager						
In Youth Group	57.3%	0.8	2.1	15.0	24.8	75.2%
No	51.4%	0.6	0.2	11.3	36.5	63.5%

Table 6-23
Special Sabbath Observance

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always/ Usually/ Sometimes Light Candles	Do Something Else to Observe the Sabbath				Do Some-thing To Observe the Sabbath
		Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	
All	55.9%	0.5	1.2	12.5	29.9	70.1%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	56.9%	0.9	0.5	18.8	22.9	77.1%
No	55.9%	0.7	1.4	11.3	30.7	69.3%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	60.8%	0.2	2.2	15.7	21.1	78.9%
On General Trip	60.9%	1.2	0.5	17.9	19.5	80.5%
No	50.8%	0.5	0.8	8.5	39.4	60.6%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	72.0%	0.2	2.1	11.9	13.8	86.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	70.2%	0.0	0.3	7.5	22.0	78.0%
Not Asked	44.4%	0.8	0.8	14.0	40.0	60.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	48.3%	0.7	0.7	13.0	37.3	62.7%
Under $100	71.4%	0.5	0.0	16.0	12.1	87.9%
$100 - $500	67.2%	0.0	5.2	9.7	17.9	82.1%
$500 and over	84.3%	0.0	0.0	7.2	8.5	91.5%

Keep Kosher

Table 6-24 shows that 6% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis keep kosher in and out of the home and 5% keep kosher in the home only. In total, 12% (1,000 households) of the 8,500 households keep a kosher home and 3,100 persons live in a kosher home. The respondent defined "kosher" for himself/herself.

✔ If it is assumed 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, then 500 households with 1,600 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-25** shows that the 12% who **keep a kosher home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Omaha, 14% in St. Paul, 11% in Columbus, and 10% in San Antonio.

The 6% who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Omaha, 9% in St. Paul, and 5% in both Columbus and San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Keep a Kosher Home

Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 12% of households **keep a kosher home**. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (51%) and Conservative households (22%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (24%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- Reform households (1%)

Keep Kosher In and Out of the Home

Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 6% of respondents **keep kosher in and out of the home**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Orthodox households (35%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Reform households (1%)

Table 6-24 Keep Kosher			
Base: Respondents			
Population Subgroup	**Total In Home**	**In Home Only**	**In and Out of Home**
All	11.6%	5.2%	6.4
Geographic Area			
North of Core	9.3%	5.4%	3.9
Core Area	13.2%	4.1%	9.1
South of Core	13.5%	6.4%	7.1
Age of Head of Household			
Under 35	13.1%	6.0%	7.1
35 - 49	10.2%	3.7%	6.5
50 - 64	12.1%	6.1%	6.0
65 - 74	11.5%	7.2%	4.3
75 and over	11.3%	3.9%	7.4
➜ 65 and over	11.4%	5.8%	5.6
Household Structure			
Household with Children	14.0%	4.6%	9.4
Household with Only Adult Children	15.1%	4.6%	10.5
Non-Elderly Couple	9.5%	6.0%	3.5
Non-Elderly Single	5.6%	3.5%	2.1
Elderly Couple	7.0%	4.4%	2.6
Elderly Single	13.0%	2.4%	10.6
Household Income			
Under $50,000	11.9%	5.7%	6.2
$50 - $100,000	6.1%	3.6%	2.5
$100 - $200,000	10.8%	4.6%	6.2
$200,000 and over	12.7%	9.5%	3.2

Table 6-24 Keep Kosher			
Base: Respondents			
Population Subgroup	**Total In Home**	**In Home Only**	**In and Out of Home**
All	11.6%	5.2%	6.4
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	50.5%	16.0%	34.5
Conservative	21.9%	17.2%	4.7
Reconstructionist	8.8%	5.8%	3.0
Reform	0.6%	0.1%	0.5
Just Jewish	15.6%	5.5%	10.1
Type of Marriage			
In-married	18.3%	7.1%	11.2
Conversionary	7.3%	3.3%	4.0
Intermarried	7.8%	2.7%	5.1
Synagogue Membership			
Member	17.3%	9.0%	8.3
Non-Member	9.2%	3.5%	5.7
Attended Chabad in the Past Year			
Attended	24.3%	14.9%	9.4
Did Not Attend	9.2%	3.3%	5.9
JCC Membership			
Member	11.0%	6.4%	4.6
Non-Member	11.8%	4.7%	7.1
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	16.2%	4.6%	11.6
Non-Member	10.7%	5.3%	5.4
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child			
To Jewish Day School	4.2%	0.7%	3.5
To Supplemental School	9.3%	5.1%	4.2
➜ To Jewish Education	9.4%	3.9%	5.5
No	18.8%	10.3%	8.5

Table 6-24 Keep Kosher			
Base: Respondents			
Population Subgroup	**Total In Home**	**In Home Only**	**In and Out of Home**
All	11.6%	5.2%	6.4
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child			
To Overnight Camp	12.9%	7.4%	5.5
No	11.4%	4.6%	6.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
In Youth Group	10.5%	4.2%	6.3
No	13.3%	6.9%	6.4
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	11.9%	4.0%	7.9
No	13.1%	6.7%	6.4
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	7.2%	3.4%	3.8
On General Trip	14.7%	9.1%	5.6
No	13.1%	4.7%	8.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	11.8%	4.9%	6.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	4.9%	1.2%	3.7
Not Asked	12.8%	6.1%	6.7
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	11.6%	5.3%	6.3
Under $100	7.5%	3.9%	3.6
$100 - $500	13.7%	6.8%	6.9
$500 and over	17.6%	3.3%	14.3

Table 6-25
Keep Kosher
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Total In Home*	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
New York *	2011	32%	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	29%	11%	18
Baltimore *	2010	26%	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	23%	11%	12
Detroit	2005	22%	8%	14
Miami	2014	20%	6%	13
Cleveland *	2011	20%	NA	NA
Cincinnati *	2008	19%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	19%	NA	NA
Hartford	2000	17%	11%	6
Rhode Island	2002	16%	8%	8
Omaha	2017	15%	2%	14
New Haven	2010	15%	8%	8
Chicago *	2010	15%	NA	NA
Philadelphia *	2009	15%	NA	NA
St. Paul	2004	14%	6%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	5
Minneapolis	2004	13%	7%	6
St. Louis	2014	13%	NA	NA
Denver *	2007	13%	NA	NA
Atlanta *	2006	13%	NA	NA
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**12%**	**6%**	**6**
Washington	2003	12%	5%	7
Houston	2016	12%	6%	6

Table 6-25
Keep Kosher
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Total In Home*	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Broward	2016	12%	7%	5
St. Petersburg	2017	11%	4%	7
Tucson	2002	11%	5%	6
Columbus	2013	11%	6%	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	5%	5
San Antonio	2007	10%	4%	5
Jacksonville	2002	10%	5%	5
Tidewater	2001	10%	5%	5
Atlantic County	2004	10%	6%	4
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6%	3
Howard County *	2010	9%	NA	NA
Phoenix *	2002	9%	NA	NA
San Diego *	2003	8%	NA	NA
Boston [1]	2005	7%	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	6%	4%	3
Westport	2000	6%	4%	1
Las Vegas	2005	5%	3%	3
Seattle *	2000	5%	NA	NA
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	1%	3

* Question was only asked about *keeping kosher in the home*.
[1] Question was about *following Jewish dietary laws in the home*.

Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath

Table 6-26 shows that 1% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath. While there are about 300 Orthodox households in Indianapolis, only about 75 are kosher in and out of the home and also refrain from electrical use on the Sabbath.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-26** shows that the 0.9% who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.1% in Omaha, 2.4% in St. Paul, and 2.3% in San Antonio.

Table 6-26
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	12.1%
Detroit	2005	9.5%
Miami	2014	7.4%
Middlesex	2008	6.1%
Rhode Island	2002	4.4%
Omaha	2017	4.1%
New Haven	2010	3.3%
St. Petersburg	2017	3.2%
Houston	2016	2.9%
Washington	2003	2.9%
Hartford	2000	2.7%
Minneapolis	2004	2.5%
Broward	2016	2.4%
St. Paul	2004	2.4%

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	2.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.1%
S Palm Beach	2005	2.1%
Tidewater	2001	2.1%
Tucson	2002	1.4%
Portland (ME)	2007	1.3%
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%
Jacksonville	2002	1.1%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**0.9%**
Atlantic County	2004	0.9%
W Palm Beach	2005	0.8%
Sarasota	2001	0.8%
Westport	2000	0.3%

Have a Christmas Tree

Table 6-27 shows that 22% of Jewish households in Indianapolis always have a Christmas tree; 5%, usually; 14%, sometimes; and 60%, never. In total, 40% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-28** shows that the 40% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Omaha, 26% in San Antonio, and 25% in St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-27** shows that, overall, 40% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (51%)
- Just Jewish households (60%)
- intermarried households (74%)
- synagogue non-member households (50%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (54%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (53%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in Core Area (28%)
- households age 75 and over (23%)
- non-elderly single households (15%) and elderly single households (14%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (25%)
- Orthodox households (28%), Conservative households (16%), and Reconstructionist households (13%)
- in-married households (8%) and conversionary in-married households (25%)
- synagogue member households (17%), households who participated in Chabad in the past year (21%), JCC member households (28%), and Jewish organization member households (16%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (27%) and households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (27%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (23%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (25%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (19%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (26%) and a general trip (27%)

- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (22%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (26%)

- households who donated under $100 (21%), $100-$500 (27%), and $500 and over (13%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

✔ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 4% always have a Christmas tree; 2%, usually; 4%, sometimes; and 90%, never.

✔ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 6% always have a Christmas tree; 2%, usually; 6%, sometimes; and 87%, never.

✔ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 53% also always light Chanukah candles and 11% never do.

✔ Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 18% always have a Christmas tree and 68% never do.

✔ 12% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles. 4% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.

✔ Of intermarried households with Jewish children, 56% always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

✔ Of FSU households, 39% always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Table 6-27 Have a Christmas Tree					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually + Sometimes**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	40.3%	21.5%	5.2	13.6	59.7
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	46.4%	26.5%	9.9	10.0	53.6
Core Area	28.3%	17.3%	0.9	10.1	71.7
South of Core	49.0%	18.7%	2.7	27.6	51.0
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	37.0%	14.4%	6.2	16.4	63.0
35 - 49	45.8%	28.0%	5.6	12.2	54.2
50 - 64	40.1%	22.7%	4.1	13.3	59.9
65 - 74	38.3%	22.4%	6.0	9.9	61.7
75 and over	23.4%	5.7%	1.9	15.8	76.6
➜ 65 and over	32.0%	15.3%	4.3	12.4	68.0
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	51.2%	28.2%	9.0	14.0	48.8
Household with Only Adult Children	36.5%	28.7%	2.7	5.1	63.5
Non-Elderly Couple	40.0%	15.4%	5.7	18.9	60.0
Non-Elderly Single	15.1%	8.4%	0.0	6.7	84.9
Elderly Couple	41.6%	25.1%	4.0	12.5	58.4
Elderly Single	13.5%	6.9%	3.2	3.4	86.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	25.1%	16.1%	1.0	8.0	74.9
$50 - $100,000	41.4%	15.5%	0.8	25.1	58.6
$100 - $200,000	44.3%	23.1%	7.9	13.3	55.7
$200,000 and over	39.4%	27.7%	9.0	2.7	60.6

Table 6-27 Have a Christmas Tree					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually + Sometimes**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	40.3%	21.5%	5.2	13.6	59.7
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	28.1%	25.5%	0.0	2.6	71.9
Conservative	15.8%	12.8%	0.6	2.4	84.2
Reconstructionist	13.3%	4.2%	0.0	9.1	86.7
Reform	30.9%	15.3%	3.0	12.6	69.1
Just Jewish	59.5%	31.4%	9.4	18.7	40.5
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	8.1%	3.9%	2.9	1.3	91.9
Conversionary	25.3%	15.4%	1.2	8.7	74.7
Intermarried	74.2%	40.8%	11.6	21.8	25.8
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	16.5%	7.5%	2.8	6.2	83.5
Non-Member	50.0%	27.2%	6.2	16.6	50.0
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	21.4%	17.1%	0.0	4.3	78.6
Did Not Attend	43.8%	22.4%	6.1	15.3	56.2
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	27.5%	12.4%	1.9	13.2	72.5
Non-Member	45.2%	25.1%	6.4	13.7	54.8
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	15.9%	4.0%	2.9	9.0	84.1
Non-Member	45.1%	25.0%	5.6	14.5	54.9
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	26.5%	7.7%	6.7	12.1	73.5
To Supplemental School	26.7%	14.4%	3.0	9.3	73.3
➜To Jewish Education	28.0%	12.3%	3.7	12.0	72.0
No	46.3%	21.1%	13.5	11.7	53.7

Table 6-27 Have a Christmas Tree					
Base: Jewish Households					
Population Subgroup	**Always + Usually + Sometimes**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
All	40.3%	21.5%	5.2	13.6	59.7
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	23.3%	5.4%	6.8	11.1	76.7
No	38.2%	19.8%	6.0	12.4	61.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	24.5%	11.7%	1.7	11.1	75.5
No	39.8%	16.8%	10.4	12.6	60.2
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	18.8%	8.4%	0.0	10.4	81.2
No	39.4%	18.1%	9.3	12.0	60.6
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	26.3%	13.2%	3.4	9.7	73.7
On General Trip	27.0%	19.2%	1.9	5.9	73.0
No	54.3%	27.8%	7.6	18.9	45.7
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	21.7%	8.5%	2.3	10.9	78.3
Asked, Did Not Donate	26.4%	15.7%	5.8	4.9	73.6
Not Asked	52.9%	29.4%	6.7	16.8	47.1
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	48.9%	27.4%	6.5	15.0	51.1
Under $100	20.8%	5.6%	0.0	15.2	79.2
$100 - $500	26.5%	12.6%	3.0	10.9	73.5
$500 and over	12.6%	5.4%	6.3	0.9	87.4

Table 6-28
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually/ Sometimes*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Portland (ME)	2007	48%	30%	6	12	52
Omaha	2017	48%	22%	2	24	53
St. Petersburg	2017	44%	24%	3	16	56
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**40%**	**22%**	**5**	**14**	**60**
Houston	2016	36%	19%	4	13	65
Las Vegas	2005	34%	17%	4	13	66
Westport	2000	31%	18%	3	9	69
Tidewater	2001	30%	17%	6	8	70
Tucson	2002	28%	12%	6	11	72
Washington	2003	27%	14%	4	9	73
Rhode Island	2002	26%	18%	4	5	74
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	17%	3	5	74
San Antonio	2007	26%	16%	2	8	74
New Haven	2010	25%	16%	3	6	75
St. Paul	2004	25%	16%	2	7	75
Jacksonville	2002	25%	15%	2	8	75
Atlantic County	2004	24%	13%	3	8	76
Broward	2016	24%	13%	2	9	76
Minneapolis	2004	23%	14%	2	7	77
Hartford	2000	20%	14%	2	5	80
Bergen	2001	17%	11%	2	4	83
Sarasota	2001	17%	11%	1	5	83
Detroit	2005	15%	9%	2	4	85
W Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	1	4	86
Miami	2014	13%	6%	1	6	87
Middlesex	2008	10%	7%	1	3	90
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	4%	1	3	93

Synagogue Attendance

Table 6-29 shows that 32% of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis never attend synagogue services (*attend services*) or attend services only for weddings, b'nai mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions*). 23% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 24%, a few times per year; and 20%, once per month or more, including 5% who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 68% of respondents attend services at least once per year, other than for special occasions. The discussion below focuses on the percentage of respondents who attend services once per month or more and the percentage who never attend services. *Never attend services* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions ❶.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-30** shows that the 20% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in St. Paul, 26% in Omaha, 25% in San Antonio, and 24% in Columbus.

The 32% who **never attend services** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Columbus, 36% in Omaha, 25% in San Antonio, and 23% in St. Paul.

Age of Respondent. **Table 6-31** shows that the 17% of respondents **under age 35** who attend services once per month or more is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Columbus, 24% in San Antonio, 22% in Omaha, and 12% in St. Paul.

The 20% of respondents **age 35-49** who attend services once per month or more is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in San Antonio, 28% in St. Paul, 25% in Omaha, and 24% in Columbus.

The 20% of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Paul, 31% in Omaha, 25% in San Antonio, and 22% in Columbus.

The 28% of respondents **age 65-74** who attend services once per month or more is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 21% in both Columbus and San Antonio, and 19% in Omaha.

The 29% of respondents **age 75 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Omaha, 29% in St. Paul, 28% in Columbus, and 25% in San Antonio.

The 28% of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in St. Paul, 24% in both Omaha and Columbus, and 23% in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Never Attend Services

Table 6-29 shows that, overall, 32% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- Just Jewish households (53%)
- intermarried households (47%)
- synagogue non-member households (44%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (43%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Orthodox households (14%), Conservative households (9%), Reconstructionist households (4%), and Reform households (20%)
- in-married households (22%) and conversionary in-married households (5%)
- synagogue member households (2%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (20%), JCC member households (21%), and Jewish organization member households (19%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (16%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (18%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)
- households who donated under $100 (11%), $100-$500 (10%), and $500 and over (19%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Attend Services Once per Month or More

Table 6-29 shows that, overall, 20% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- elderly couple households (36%)
- Orthodox households (56%), Conservative households (46%), and Reconstructionist households (39%)
- conversionary in-married households (44%)
- synagogue member households (53%), JCC member households (30%), and Jewish organization member households (33%)
- households who donated $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)

The percentage who attend services once per month or more is much lower for respondents (in):

- Just Jewish households (10%)

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa-sions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	32.0%	23.4	24.3	8.9	6.4	5.0	20.3%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North of Core	35.4%	27.4	19.2	10.6	4.6	2.8	18.0%
Core Area	24.0%	22.3	27.8	10.5	7.5	7.9	25.9%
South of Core	39.1%	16.7	28.8	2.5	8.5	4.4	15.4%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS							
0 - 9 years	29.2%	27.3	32.2	2.1	4.7	4.5	11.3%
10 - 19 years	27.4%	27.3	22.9	13.4	6.7	2.3	22.4%
20 or more years	35.8%	19.4	20.4	10.7	7.3	6.4	24.4%
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	27.4%	33.3	22.1	7.1	6.0	4.1	17.2%
35 - 49	37.9%	19.4	22.9	10.3	7.2	2.3	19.8%
50 - 64	30.1%	21.7	28.0	7.9	6.0	6.3	20.2%
65 - 74	31.7%	20.6	20.0	8.1	5.2	14.4	27.7%
75 and over	26.9%	12.3	32.1	14.1	6.7	7.9	28.7%
➜ 65 and over	29.4%	16.9	25.5	10.8	6.0	11.4	28.2%
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	39.0%	17.6	25.3	8.3	5.2	4.6	18.1%
Female	26.4%	28.0	23.4	9.4	7.5	5.3	22.2%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa-sions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	32.0%	23.4	24.3	8.9	6.4	5.0	20.3%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	36.3%	19.1	21.4	14.5	6.8	1.9	23.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	30.7%	28.7	18.6	7.5	6.2	8.3	22.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	34.9%	18.5	33.6	3.3	3.8	5.9	13.0%
Non-Elderly Single	23.0%	43.2	18.0	2.4	5.9	7.5	15.8%
Elderly Couple	28.8%	19.3	16.1	17.9	6.2	11.7	35.8%
Elderly Single	31.1%	18.6	26.5	9.8	5.8	8.2	23.8%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under $50,000	22.7%	17.6	32.7	4.1	13.2	9.7	27.0%
$50 - $100,000	24.7%	28.6	24.5	7.0	7.1	8.1	22.2%
$100 - $200,000	37.9%	27.2	18.5	8.3	5.6	2.5	16.4%
$200,000 and over	28.7%	11.4	30.5	19.8	4.8	4.8	29.4%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	14.4%	29.4	0.7	4.2	3.9	47.4	55.5%
Conservative	8.7%	15.4	29.5	13.9	18.7	13.8	46.4%
Reconstructionist	4.3%	26.3	30.7	17.5	9.9	11.3	38.7%
Reform	20.3%	29.3	32.4	10.0	6.4	1.6	18.0%
Just Jewish	53.4%	19.3	17.2	5.8	3.2	1.1	10.1%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	22.3%	34.8	22.7	6.6	7.2	6.4	20.2%
Conversionary	5.4%	15.9	35.2	28.7	7.6	7.2	43.5%
Intermarried	47.4%	15.9	21.8	8.1	2.9	3.9	14.9%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa-sions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	32.0%	23.4	24.3	8.9	6.4	5.0	20.3%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	1.8%	14.8	30.1	22.2	16.8	14.3	53.3%
Non-Member	44.4%	26.9	21.9	3.5	2.2	1.1	6.8%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	19.7%	30.7	22.5	9.2	4.1	13.8	27.1%
Did Not Attend	34.3%	22.0	24.6	8.9	6.9	3.3	19.1%
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	20.7%	23.9	25.6	11.7	9.5	8.6	29.8%
Non-Member	36.2%	23.2	23.8	7.9	5.3	3.6	16.8%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	19.2%	26.6	20.9	11.0	10.7	11.6	33.3%
Non-Member	34.6%	22.7	24.9	8.5	5.6	3.7	17.8%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	23.2%	33.8	22.5	9.5	6.0	5.0	20.5%
To Supplemental School	25.5%	23.8	32.9	8.0	5.1	4.7	17.8%
➜ To Jewish Education	24.8%	25.6	31.5	8.2	5.3	4.6	18.1%
No	38.5%	28.7	15.2	3.7	8.5	5.4	17.6%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	22.9%	21.6	34.0	10.7	4.9	5.9	21.5%
No	31.6%	29.1	23.3	4.9	6.9	4.2	16.0%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	23.8%	24.0	30.9	9.9	4.6	6.8	21.3%
No	32.9%	28.8	23.3	4.4	7.6	3.0	15.0%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa-sions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	32.0%	23.4	24.3	8.9	6.4	5.0	20.3%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	16.2%	18.4	37.5	13.1	5.2	9.6	27.9%
No	31.3%	29.6	23.9	5.3	6.7	3.2	15.2%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	17.5%	31.7	29.1	9.4	7.0	5.3	21.7%
On General Trip	26.5%	31.1	20.4	8.3	6.1	7.6	22.0%
No	43.4%	15.1	22.7	8.9	6.2	3.7	18.8%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	11.4%	29.2	32.0	11.8	8.6	7.0	27.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	31.8%	18.5	24.4	12.6	9.3	3.4	25.3%
Not Asked	43.4%	20.8	20.1	6.9	4.7	4.1	15.7%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	41.6%	20.5	20.8	7.7	5.4	4.0	17.1%
Under $100	10.5%	24.0	42.2	7.4	5.8	10.1	23.3%
$100 - $500	9.5%	40.5	24.2	10.6	9.5	5.7	25.8%
$500 and over	18.6%	14.8	26.5	24.5	12.6	3.0	40.1%

Note: See page 6-74 for an explanation of ❶.

Note that 14.3% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

Table 6-30
Synagogue Attendance
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Never/ Special Occasions [1]	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	*Once per Month or More*
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	17	27	33
Boston	2005	68%			32
Cleveland *	2011	32%	14	23	31
New York *	2011	35%	12	24	29
Bergen	2001	23%	27	21	29
St. Louis	2014	40%	12	19	29
Tidewater	2001	21%	22	29	28
Detroit	2005	22%	24	26	28
St. Paul	2004	23%	24	26	28
Hartford	2000	27%	21	25	27
Houston	2016	27%	23	23	27
Omaha	2017	36%	17	22	26
Jacksonville	2002	31%	23	20	26
San Antonio	2007	25%	22	28	25
Sarasota	2001	32%	21	22	25
New Haven	2010	32%	24	20	25
San Diego *	2003	40%	13	23	24
Columbus	2013	55%	8	13	24
Lehigh Valley	2007	29%	25	23	23
Westport	2000	29%	29	19	23
Minneapolis	2004	23%	23	33	22
Washington	2003	31%	17	30	22
Middlesex	2008	25%	31	22	22

Table 6-30
Synagogue Attendance
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Never/ Special Occasions [1]	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	*Once per Month or More*
Miami	2014	28%	33	18	22
Philadelphia *	2009	39%	15	25	21
Rhode Island	2002	29%	29	22	21
Tucson	2002	38%	21	20	21
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**32%**	**23**	**24**	**20**
Broward	2016	28%	30	22	20
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	31	21	20
East Bay	2011	81%			19
Atlantic County	2004	29%	28	25	18
Phoenix	2002	37%	20	25	18
W Palm Beach	2005	31%	31	21	16
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	22	17	15
St. Petersburg	2017	45%	22	19	14
Las Vegas	2005	44%	25	18	13

* Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.
[1] *Never/Special Occasions* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions, such as weddings/b'nai mitzvah.

Table 6-31
Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Hartford	2000	16%	36%	26%	23%	27%	25%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	12%	34%	21%	30%	33%	32%	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	34%	33%	32%	39%	36%	33%
New York	2011	41%	33%	29%	21%	26%	24%	30%
Tidewater	2001	16%	33%	25%	35%	36%	36%	28%
Detroit	2005	43%	33%	27%	31%	20%	24%	28%
Bergen	2001	35%	33%	23%	26%	29%	27%	29%
San Antonio	2007	24%	32%	25%	21%	25%	23%	25%
New Haven	2010	27%	29%	23%	21%	25%	23%	25%
San Diego [1]	2003	18%	29%	13%	18%	22%	20%	24%
Westport	2000	16%	28%	21%	12%	33%	21%	23%
Houston	2016	36%	28%	23%	29%	28%	28%	27%
Washington	2003	12%	28%	23%	26%	20%	22%	22%
St. Paul	2004	12%	28%	35%	27%	29%	29%	28%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	27%	10%	16%	26%	21%	18%
Miami	2014	27%	27%	22%	20%	17%	18%	22%
Cleveland	2011	43%	26%	32%	27%	29%	28%	31%
Omaha	2017	22%	25%	31%	19%	33%	24%	26%
Middlesex	2008	35%	25%	20%	18%	21%	20%	22%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	24%	22%	26%	18%	21%	23%
Columbus	2013	25%	24%	22%	21%	28%	24%	24%
Phoenix	2002	4%	24%	17%	26%	18%	21%	18%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	24%	15%	18%	21%	20%	20%

Table 6-31
Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
St. Louis	2014	24%	24%	29%	29%	47%	38%	29%
Tucson	2002	16%	24%	18%	27%	23%	24%	21%
East Bay	2011	22%	23%	17%	15%	13%	15%	19%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	23%	18%	21%	22%	21%	21%
Minneapolis	2004	8%	22%	19%	26%	28%	28%	22%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	21%	14%	18%	13%	15%	15%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**17%**	**20%**	**20%**	**28%**	**29%**	**28%**	**20%**
Broward	2016	10%	18%	17%	22%	27%	25%	20%
Sarasota	2001	NA	18%	25%	31%	25%	27%	25%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	15%	16%	18%	17%	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	11%	11%	14%	16%	15%	13%
St. Petersburg	2017	NA	10%	12%	15%	20%	17%	14%

[1] Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.

Types of Marriage

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.

Definitions

Three different types of marriage are defined in this study:

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

❷ **Conversionary In-marriage**: A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (no question about formal conversion was asked).

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

An additional measure is calculated from the last two types of marriage defined above:

❹ **Couples Conversion Rate**: The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples (❷) by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between Jewish persons and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples (❷) and intermarried couples (❸)).

Note that an adult is defined in this study as born or raised Jewish if he/she considers himself/herself to have been born or raised Jewish. No question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. Note as well that while *Halakhah* (Jewish law) makes no distinction between in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish and conversionary in-marriages in which formal conversion has occurred, social scientists make this distinction to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

Various Types of Intermarriage Rates

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 intermarriage rates most frequently reported in local Jewish community studies are based on persons who currently consider themselves Jewish. Persons born or raised Jewish who have converted to another religion or attend services of another religion on a regular basis (irrespective of formal conversion), are normally not interviewed as Jews in most Jewish community studies. Thus, all intermarriage rates are based on persons *currently* Jewish, not all persons *born or raised* Jewish.

Note as well that the rates reported in this section are for *all existing* married couples, not for marriages that have *occurred recently* (in the past five years, for example) as sometimes reported in other studies.

Intermarriage by Age

Indianapolis Jewish households contain 5,700 married couples. **Table 6-32** shows that 34% (1,900 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 11% (650 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 55% (3,150 married couples) involve intermarriages.

The couples intermarriage rate decreases from 60% in households age 18-49 and about 50% in households age 50-74 to 32% in households age 75 and over.

Row A shows that the overall **couples conversion rate** is 17% (11%/(11%+ 55%), where 11% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 55% is the percentage of intermarried couples. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. No consistent relationship is seen between the conversion rate and the age of the head of the household.

Row B shows that 50% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not *born or raised* Jewish**.

51% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 18-34 and 56% of born or raised Jewish persons in households age 35-49 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish. This percentage then decreases to 47% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-64, 41% for age 65-74, and 25% for age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 55% of *married couples* are intermarried and 11% are conversionary in-married, 50% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Row C shows that overall 38% of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not *currently* Jewish, that is, are intermarried**. 43% of married Jews in households age 18-49 are married to persons not born Jewish. This percentage

decreases to about one-third of married Jews in households age 50-74 and 19% of married Jews in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 55% of *married couples* involve marriages between persons born or raised Jewish and persons not born or raised Jewish, 38% of *married Jewish persons* are intermarried. Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Indianapolis is 55% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 38%.

Since 65% of Jewish adults are married (Chapter 5) and 38% of married Jews are intermarried, 25% of *all Jewish adults* (both married and single) in Indianapolis are intermarried.

Row D shows that overall 9% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **Jews-by-Choice**. Note that while, overall, 11% of married couples involve conversionary in-marriages, 9% of married Jewish persons are married to Jews-by-Choice.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-34** shows that the 55% **couples intermarriage rate** is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Omaha, 52% in Columbus, 39% in St. Paul, and 37% in San Antonio. The 55% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's *Survey of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org)

The 17% **couples conversion rate** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Omaha, 25% in San Antonio, and 24% in St. Paul.

Age of Head of Household. **Table 6-35** shows that the 60% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Paul and 33% in San Antonio.

The 60% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in Columbus, 60% in Omaha, 51% in St. Paul, and 35% in San Antonio.

The 49% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Omaha, 45% in Columbus, 43% in San Antonio, and 34% in St. Paul.

The 50% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Omaha, 36% in San Antonio, 33% in Columbus, and 12% in St. Paul.

The 32% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in San Antonio, 17% in Columbus, 14% in St. Paul, and 13% in Omaha.

The 45% of married couples in households **age 65 and over** who are intermarried is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Omaha, 32% in San Antonio, 30% in Columbus, and 13% in St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-33** shows that, overall, 55% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- households in South of Core (75%)
- Just Jewish households (65%)
- synagogue non-member households (67%) and JCC non-member households (65%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (78%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (73%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)

The percentage is much lower for married couples in:

- households with only adult children (40%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (43%)
- Conservative households (40%) and Reconstructionist households (31%)
- synagogue member households (28%), households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year (24%), JCC member households (33%), and Jewish organization member households (29%)
- households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (42%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (41%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish overnight camp as a child (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (39%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (32%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (31%) and a general trip (39%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)
- households who donated under $100 (35%), $100-$500 (31%), and $500 and over (9%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Table 6-32
Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households
(Base Rows B and D: Married Born or Raised Jewish Persons in Jewish Households)
(Base Row C: Married Jewish Persons in Jewish Households)

Type of Marriage	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
❶ In-married (2 Born or Raised Jews)	32.7%	28.4%	36.5%	41.8%	60.3%	47.7%	33.5%
❷ Conversionary In-married	7.0	11.4	15.0	8.0	7.3	7.6	11.3
❸ Intermarried **Couples Intermarriage Rate**	60.3	60.2	48.5	50.2	32.4	44.7	55.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Row A: ❹ Couples Conversion Rate	10.4%	15.9%	23.6%	13.7%	18.4%	14.5%	17.0%
Row B: Percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* married to persons *not born or raised Jewish*	50.7%	55.8%	46.5%	41.0%	24.8%	35.4%	49.8%
Row C: Individual Intermarriage Rate: Percentage of *married Jewish persons* married to persons *not currently Jewish*	43.2%	43.1%	32.0%	33.5%	19.3%	28.8%	38.1%
Row D: Percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* married to *Jews-by-Choice*	5.3%	8.9%	11.0%	5.6%	4.6%	5.1%	8.5%

Note: See page 6-84 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 6-33 Types of Marriage			
Base: Married Jewish Households			
	In-married		
Population Subgroup	**2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	**Intermarried ❸**
All	33.5%	11.3	55.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North of Core	37.5%	11.1	51.4
Core Area	39.1%	10.8	50.1
South of Core	11.9%	12.8	75.3
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS			
0 - 9 years	38.1%	9.6	52.3
10 -19 years	33.3%	12.6	54.1
20 or more years	31.1%	11.6	57.3
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	29.8%	13.0	57.2
Household with Only Adult Children	50.9%	8.8	40.3
Non-Elderly Couple	30.0%	10.0	60.0
Elderly Couple	45.2%	6.9	47.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under $100,000	21.1%	16.5	62.4
$100 - $200,000	34.7%	7.2	58.1
$200,000 and over	39.7%	17.3	43.0

Table 6-33 Types of Marriage			
Base: Married Jewish Households			
	In-married		
Population Subgroup	**2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	**Intermarried ❸**
All	33.5%	11.3	55.2
Jewish Identification			
Conservative	48.6%	11.9	39.5
Reconstructionist	43.1%	26.0	30.9
Reform	29.7%	16.9	53.4
Just Jewish	30.4%	5.0	64.6
Synagogue Membership			
Member	47.5%	24.5	28.0
Non-Member	27.3%	5.4	67.3
Attended Chabad in the Past Year			
Attended	62.5%	13.5	24.0
Did Not Attend	26.7%	10.8	62.5
JCC Membership			
Member	51.8%	14.8	33.4
Non-Member	25.7%	9.8	64.5
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	61.1%	10.4	28.5
Non-Member	27.2%	11.5	61.3
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child			
To Jewish Day School	42.5%	5.2	52.3
To Supplemental School	45.4%	12.3	42.3
➜To Jewish Education	44.4%	10.6	45.0
No	54.5%	4.8	40.7

Table 6-33
Types of Marriage

Base: Married Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	In-married: 2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	In-married: Conversionary ❷	Intermarried ❸
All	33.5%	11.3	55.2
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child			
To Overnight Camp	42.0%	8.5	49.5
No	50.0%	9.2	40.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
Youth Group Participant	49.5%	11.7	38.8
No	45.6%	6.5	47.9
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	61.8%	5.9	32.3
No	43.2%	10.2	46.6
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	53.5%	15.2	31.3
On General Trip	49.5%	11.7	38.8
No	13.4%	8.5	78.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	55.4%	16.6	28.0
Not Asked	19.3%	8.2	72.5
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	22.4%	8.7	68.9
Under $100	57.4%	7.9	34.7
$100 - $500	45.6%	23.3	31.1
$500 and over	69.6%	21.4	9.0

Note: See page 6-84 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Table 6-34
Intermarriage
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ❹
			Inter-married ❸	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver-sionary ❷	
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	61%	33	6	9%
East Bay	2011	44%	61%	39		NA
Omaha	2017	41%	58%	20	22	28%
St. Petersburg	2017	39%	56%	32	12	18%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**38%**	**55%**	**34**	**11**	**17%**
Seattle	2000	38%	55%	35	10	15%
San Francisco	2004	38%	55%	40	5	8%
Denver	2007	36%	53%	33	14	21%
Columbus	2013	35%	52%	48		NA
Atlanta	2006	33%	50%	40	10	17%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	48%	46	6	12%
St. Louis	2014	32%	48%	52		NA
Tucson	2002	30%	46%	46	8	15%
Boston	2005	30%	46%	50	4	9%
San Diego	2003	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Jacksonville	2002	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Tidewater	2001	28%	43%	45	12	22%
Washington	2003	26%	41%	52	6	13%
Phoenix	2002	25%	40%	51	9	18%
Houston	2016	25%	39%	51	10	20%
St. Paul	2004	25%	39%	49	12	24%
Cleveland	2011	23%	38%	62		NA

Table 6-34
Intermarriage
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ❹
			Inter-married ❸	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver-sionary ❷	
San Antonio	2007	23%	37%	50	13	25%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%	36%	51	13	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	36%	55	9	21%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	34%	53	13	27%
Rhode Island	2002	21%	34%	59	7	18%
New Haven	2010	21%	34%	60	6	16%
Chicago	2010	20%	33%	57	10	23%
Minneapolis	2004	20%	33%	59	8	20%
Westport	2000	20%	33%	61	6	16%
Howard County	2010	17%	29%	52	19	40%
Philadelphia	2009	16%	28%	72		NA
Atlantic County	2004	15%	26%	68	6	19%
Broward	2016	13%	23%	68	9	28%
Hartford	2000	13%	23%	69	8	27%
New York	2011	12%	22%	72	6	23%
Baltimore	2010	11%	20%	71	9	31%
Sarasota	2001	11%	20%	76	4	17%
Bergen	2001	10%	17%	78	5	23%
Miami	2014	9%	16%	74	9	37%
Detroit	2005	9%	16%	76	8	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	79	5	22%
Middlesex	2008	7%	14%	84	2	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	9%	88	3	24%

Note: See page 6-84 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 6-35
Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Columbus	2013	NA	76%	45%	33%	17%	30%	52%
Las Vegas	2005	33%	71%	47%	32%	28%	31%	48%
St. Petersburg	2017	NA	67%	65%	56%	34%	49%	56%
East Bay	2011	78%	67%	56%	58%	36%	50%	61%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	65%	64%	32%	30%	31%	61%
Tucson	2002	44%	63%	51%	23%	20%	21%	46%
Denver	2007	70%	62%	47%	41%	14%	34%	53%
Omaha	2017	NA	60%	68%	65%	13%	52%	58%
St. Louis	2014	66%	60%	52%	34%	9%	24%	48%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**60%**	**60%**	**49%**	**50%**	**32%**	**45%**	**55%**
Phoenix	2002	34%	60%	42%	22%	17%	19%	40%
San Diego	2003	51%	59%	37%	34%	9%	22%	44%
Sarasota	2001	NA	55%	24%	8%	10%	9%	20%
Chicago	2010	24%	54%	29%	11%	18%	14%	33%
Atlanta	2006	62%	51%	42%	64%	40%	55%	50%
St. Paul	2004	48%	51%	34%	12%	14%	13%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	51%	49%	34%	24%	29%	44%
Houston	2016	20%	50%	43%	16%	20%	17%	39%
Washington	2003	53%	49%	32%	27%	37%	32%	41%
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	48%	33%	12%	12%	12%	36%
Rhode Island	2002	40%	48%	37%	17%	13%	15%	34%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	45%	31%	39%	9%	28%	34%
W Palm Beach	2005	42%	45%	24%	6%	5%	6%	16%
New Haven	2010	NA	45%	39%	25%	13%	19%	34%

Table 6-35
Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43%	26%	20%	7%	14%	33%
Cleveland	2011	NA	42%	40%	52%	14%	36%	38%
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	41%	37%	25%	21%	23%	36%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	41%	27%	23%	0%	14%	26%
Tidewater	2001	93%	37%	42%	11%	6%	8%	43%
San Antonio	2007	33%	35%	43%	36%	26%	32%	37%
Westport	2000	50%	32%	35%	33%	6%	23%	33%
Broward	2016	NA	31%	25%	17%	10%	14%	23%
Hartford	2000	43%	29%	23%	10%	12%	11%	23%
New York	2011	14%	29%	24%	19%	12%	15%	22%
Howard County	2010	NA	29%	33%	NA	NA	18%	29%
Middlesex	2008	26%	27%	15%	7%	3%	5%	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	42%	26%	14%	5%	4%	4%	9%
Baltimore	2010	15%	26%	27%	13%	7%	11%	20%
Miami	2014	19%	25%	15%	13%	8%	11%	16%
Bergen	2001	25%	24%	12%	11%	11%	11%	17%
Detroit	2005	22%	18%	19%	10%	10%	10%	16%

Religion of Children in Jewish Households

Table 6-36 shows that 62% of *children age 0-17 in intermarried households* in Indianapolis are being raised Jewish only; 30%, part Jewish; and 8%, non-Jewish. Note that respondents identified each child in their household as being raised Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish.

Table 6-37 shows that 37% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 17%, in conversionary in-married households; and 46%, in intermarried households. Note that while part Jewish children are included as Jewish in many sections of this report, **Table 6-37** reports the results for children being raised Jewish only, so as to be comparable to the other communities.

Table 6-38 shows that 77% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* are being raised Jewish. Again, to be comparable to other communities, the 77% refers only to children being raised as Jewish only.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-36** shows that the 62% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in San Antonio, 37% in St. Paul, 32% in Omaha, and 11% in Columbus.

Table 6-37 shows that the 46% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Columbus, 36% in Omaha, 20% in St. Paul, and 17% in San Antonio.

The 17% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in conversionary in-married households** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Omaha, 30% in St. Paul, and 26% in San Antonio.

Table 6-38 shows that the 77% of **children in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in San Antonio, 75% in St. Paul, 53% in Omaha, and 34% in Columbus.

The community comparisons should be treated with caution due to differences in how the information about the religion of children in Jewish households is queried among the various communities. Some communities include “no religion,” “undecided,” and “part Jewish” as possible responses while others do not, which affects the comparability of the results. In some cases these possible responses are read to the respondent, while in other cases they are not read to the respondent and are reported only if the respondent volunteers the information.

Table 6-36
Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households

Community	Year	*Jewish*	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses [1]
S Palm Beach	2005	75%	11	14	
Sarasota	2001	74%	9	17	
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**62%**	**30**	**8**	
Howard County	2010	62%	17	4	17% Undecided
Atlantic County	2004	60%	17	23	
Cincinnati	2008	60%	7	11	18% No Religion 4% Undecided
Boston	2005	60%	4	8	28% No Religion
Hartford	2000	59%	15	26	
Bergen	2001	59%	8	33	
Westport	2000	56%	10	34	
Chicago	2010	49%	26	9	15% No Religion 1% Undecided
Jacksonville	2002	49%	11	40	
Portland (ME)	2007	47%	26	27	
Broward	2016	46%	21	33	
Miami	2014	46%	30	24	
St. Petersburg	2017	45%	21	34	
Tucson	2002	45%	26	29	
Washington	2003	45%	14	41	
Tidewater	2001	45%	9	46	
New Haven	2010	43%	22	35	
Las Vegas	2005	42%	12	46	
San Antonio	2007	39%	25	36	
Atlanta	2006	39%	15	28	4% No Religion 14% Undecided

Table 6-36
Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households

Community	Year	*Jewish*	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses [1]
San Francisco	2004	38%	12	14	36% No Religion
St. Paul	2004	37%	28	35	
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%	27	37	
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	11	39	14% Undecided
Rhode Island	2002	35%	24	41	
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	31	35	
Middlesex	2008	33%	34	33	
Cleveland	2011	33%	22	7	23% No religion 14% Undecided
Omaha	2017	32%	2	67	
Houston	2016	32%	16	52	
New York	2011	31%	11	46	13% Undecided
Detroit	2005	31%	7	62	
Minneapolis	2004	30%	33	37	
Baltimore	2010	30%	18	10	17% No Religion 25% Undecided
St. Louis	2014	27%	18	18	26% No Religion 8% Undecided 4% Don't Know
Phoenix	2002	26%	18	50	6% Undecided
San Diego	2003	21%	29	39	11% Undecided
Denver	2007	18%	11	48	23% Undecided
Columbus	2013	11%	27	8	21% No Religion 33% Undecided

[1] Communities have queried this information in different ways. Some communities include "No Religion" and "Undecided" as possible responses, while others do not. This significantly affects the comparability of the data and as such the comparisons should be treated with caution.

Table 6-37
Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17 in Married Households

		In-married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	***Intermarried* ❸**
Columbus	2013	32%		68
St. Petersburg	2017	31%	17	52
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**37%**	**17**	**46**
Las Vegas	2005	43%	11	46
Portland (ME)	2007	46%	11	43
St. Louis	2014	57%		43
Tucson	2002	44%	15	42
Sarasota	2001	44%	16	40
Boston	2005	62%		38
Omaha	2017	29%	35	36
Atlantic County	2004	48%	17	35
Jacksonville	2002	47%	22	31
Tidewater	2001	50%	19	31
San Francisco	2004	71%		29
Howard County	2010	48%	24	28
W Palm Beach	2005	58%	16	27
Washington	2003	64%	10	27
Cincinnati	2008	56%	19	25
Atlanta	2006	60%	15	25
Chicago	2010	63%	13	24
Pittsburgh	2002	56%	22	22
Phoenix	2002	44%	35	21

Table 6-37
Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17 in Married Households

		In-married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	***Intermarried* ❸**
Lehigh Valley	2007	65%	14	21
New Haven	2010	68%	11	21
St. Paul	2004	50%	30	20
Hartford	2000	66%	14	20
Rhode Island	2002	67%	13	20
Westport	2000	73%	7	20
San Diego	2003	59%	22	19
Houston	2016	67%	14	19
S Palm Beach	2005	72%	9	19
Denver	2007	53%	30	17
San Antonio	2007	57%	26	17
Broward	2016	76%	8	16
Minneapolis	2004	69%	15	16
Cleveland	2011	87%		13
Bergen	2001	81%	8	11
Miami	2014	80%	11	9
Middlesex	2008	87%	4	9
Baltimore	2010	81%	11	8
Detroit	2005	86%	8	6
New York	2011	90%	4	5

Note: See page 6-84 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Table 6-38
Children in Jewish Households Who Are Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Based: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	93%
S Palm Beach	2005	92%
Bergen	2001	92%
Detroit	2005	88%
Hartford	2000	87%
Sarasota	2001	85%
Westport	2000	85%
Middlesex	2008	84%
New York	2011	81%
Cincinnati	2008	81%
Atlantic County	2004	81%
New Haven	2010	79%
Baltimore	2010	78%
San Antonio	2007	78%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**77%**
Howard County	2010	76%
Washington	2003	76%
Cleveland	2011	75%
Chicago	2010	75%
St. Paul	2004	75%
Jacksonville	2002	75%
Atlanta	2006	74%
Tidewater	2001	74%

Community	Year	%
Minneapolis	2004	73%
Houston	2016	72%
Lehigh Valley	2007	72%
Rhode Island	2002	71%
Philadelphia	2009	69%
Broward	2016	68%
Tucson	2002	68%
W Palm Beach	2005	67%
Pittsburgh	2002	67%
Portland (ME)	2007	65%
San Francisco	2004	65%
St. Petersburg	2017	61%
Phoenix	2002	60%
Seattle	2000	59%
San Diego	2003	57%
Denver	2007	56%
Las Vegas	2005	56%
Omaha	2017	53%
St. Louis	2014	52%
Columbus	2013	34%
Boston *	2005	77%

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish

Table 6-39 shows that 76%of persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis consider themselves to be Jewish, or are identified as Jewish by the respondent, or, in the case of children, are being raised Jewish. Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish. Not all persons who consider themselves to be Jewish were born or raised Jewish nor underwent a formal conversion. Part Jewish children and adults are included as Jews in this section.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-39** shows that the 76% who consider themselves to be Jewish is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in both San Antonio and St. Paul and 69% in both Omaha and Columbus.

Table 6-39
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%
Miami	2014	94%
Middlesex	2008	92%
Detroit	2005	92%
Bergen	2001	92%
W Palm Beach	2005	90%
Sarasota	2001	89%
Hartford	2000	88%
New York	2011	87%
Atlantic County	2004	87%
Broward	2016	86%
Baltimore	2010	86%
Philadelphia	2009	85%
Howard County	2010	84%
Westport	2000	84%
New Haven	2010	83%
Cleveland	2011	82%
Cincinnati	2008	82%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Minneapolis	2004	82%
San Antonio	2007	81%
St. Paul	2004	81%

Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	80%
Washington	2003	80%
Jacksonville	2002	80%
Rhode Island	2002	80%
Boston	2005	79%
Tidewater	2001	79%
Phoenix	2002	78%
Pittsburgh	2002	78%
Tucson	2002	78%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**76%**
St. Petersburg	2017	76%
Chicago	2010	76%
Atlanta	2006	76%
Las Vegas	2005	76%
San Diego	2003	75%
San Francisco	2004	73%
Denver	2007	72%
Portland (ME)	2007	71%
Seattle	2000	70%
Omaha	2017	69%
Columbus	2013	69%
St. Louis	2014	68%

Jews-by-Choice

Table 6-40 shows that 9.1% (1,600 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any adult (age 18 or over) who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish or any child (age 0-17) who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as born, raised, and currently Jewish or non-Jewish.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-40** shows that the 9.1% Jews-by-Choice is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15.7% in Omaha, 8.0% in St. Paul, and 6.9% in San Antonio.

Table 6-40
Jews Who Are Jews-by-Choice
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Omaha	2017	15.7%
St. Petersburg	2017	11.1%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**9.1%**
St. Paul	2004	8.0%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%
San Antonio	2007	6.9%
Houston	2016	6.2%
Washington	2003	5.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%
Broward	2016	4.5%
Tucson	2002	4.3%
Rhode Island	2002	4.1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.0%

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	3.8%
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
New Haven	2010	3.4%
Hartford	2000	3.1%
Detroit	2005	3.0%
Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Westport	2000	2.7%
Bergen	2001	2.6%
Sarasota	2001	2.3%
W Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Middlesex	2008	1.4%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
San Francisco [1]	2004	7.0%

[1] Results are based on *adults only*, not all Jewish persons.

Chapter 7
Membership Profile

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Do not separate yourself from the community.

(Avot 2:5)

Summary of Memberships

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

❶ 29% of households are synagogue members
❷ 62% of households participated in or attended any programs or religious services at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue
❸ 16% of households participated in or attended any programs or religious services at, or sponsored by, Chabad
❹ 28% of households in Indianapolis are members of the Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis
❺ 56% of households in Indianapolis participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis in the past year;
❻ 45% of JCC non-member households are current members of another fitness facility or health club
❼ The JCC market share is 46% of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households
❽ 16% of households are members of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue, such as Hadassah, NCJW, the Hooverwood Guild, or the Jewish Historical Society
❾ 48% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or a Jewish organization

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Other Fitness Facility Member [1] ❻	JCC Market Share [2] ❼	Jewish Organization Member ❽	Associated [3] ❾
All	29.0%	61.6%	15.6%	27.6%	55.9%	44.7%	46.0%	16.4%	48.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North of Core	30.3%	60.9%	21.1%	20.1%	57.2%	52.9%	32.2%	12.8%	42.7%
Core Area	38.1%	62.6%	14.3%	37.5%	57.7%	30.5%	66.3%	23.4%	60.9%
South of Core	9.7%	61.3%	6.0%	25.9%	49.8%	47.3%	42.5%	11.3%	36.2%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS									
0 - 9 years	14.6%	68.4%	13.7%	21.7%	52.6%	43.0%	39.2%	6.7%	33.2%
10 - 19 years	27.4%	55.0%	14.1%	16.0%	51.1%	46.9%	28.9%	9.1%	38.8%
20 or more years	37.7%	60.7%	17.3%	36.0%	59.9%	44.5%	55.8%	25.0%	60.4%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	20.6%	68.8%	9.9%	21.3%	54.0%	40.7%	39.9%	9.2%	38.5%
35 - 49	31.3%	64.8%	16.3%	24.6%	57.5%	51.0%	39.0%	12.9%	48.9%
50 - 64	26.1%	53.6%	19.3%	32.6%	54.4%	44.8%	51.9%	17.4%	47.7%
65 - 74	37.1%	51.4%	18.8%	42.3%	58.1%	38.8%	65.4%	30.5%	60.8%
75 and over	56.1%	60.6%	13.9%	32.5%	58.0%	25.9%	65.0%	48.3%	70.3%
➜ 65 and over	45.1%	55.3%	16.7%	38.1%	58.1%	32.9%	65.2%	38.0%	64.8%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Other Fitness Facility Member [1] ❻	JCC Market Share [2] ❼	Jewish Organization Member ❽	Associated [3] ❾
All	29.0%	61.6%	15.6%	27.6%	55.9%	44.7%	46.0%	16.4%	48.0%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	34.3%	63.5%	20.9%	27.5%	62.0%	50.8%	42.7%	14.8%	51.3%
HH with Only Adult Children	26.6%	44.0%	26.7%	27.2%	51.4%	60.9%	38.0%	24.1%	39.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	19.1%	67.1%	10.0%	32.3%	61.0%	59.7%	44.4%	14.8%	49.0%
Non-Elderly Single	22.9%	59.2%	5.1%	14.4%	39.1%	24.5%	40.7%	0.8%	31.8%
Elderly Couple	45.9%	56.1%	15.7%	42.7%	59.0%	41.2%	64.4%	40.4%	63.2%
Elderly Single	46.4%	63.9%	16.7%	33.4%	52.9%	18.7%	72.8%	39.8%	75.1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under $50,000	19.8%	64.7%	3.2%	23.4%	43.4%	31.5%	49.2%	5.9%	39.7%
$50 - $100,000	31.0%	62.3%	12.7%	20.8%	49.8%	27.5%	48.8%	13.2%	46.6%
$100 - $200,000	25.2%	62.1%	19.1%	25.8%	61.7%	59.7%	36.8%	16.4%	44.7%
$200,000 +	44.8%	72.5%	22.1%	39.9%	69.8%	58.3%	53.2%	22.4%	58.4%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	68.1%	69.7%	48.7%	26.7%	58.6%	13.3%	73.3%	19.9%	69.7%
Conservative	45.7%	82.9%	18.3%	29.8%	56.8%	24.5%	63.4%	22.2%	58.8%
Reconstructionist	64.3%	89.6%	7.7%	52.4%	70.7%	37.5%	74.6%	54.0%	82.1%
Reform	37.5%	72.2%	11.8%	23.7%	56.5%	56.1%	35.6%	13.9%	52.4%
Just Jewish	8.8%	42.3%	16.6%	26.4%	52.5%	42.7%	45.7%	10.7%	34.3%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Other Fitness Facility Member [1] ❻	JCC Market Share [2] ❼	Jewish Organization Member ❽	Associated [3] ❾
All	29.0%	61.6%	15.6%	27.6%	55.9%	44.7%	46.0%	16.4%	48.0%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	43.7%	79.4%	35.5%	46.3%	81.7%	59.2%	59.3%	34.1%	71.1%
Conversionary	67.0%	91.4%	22.7%	39.3%	70.6%	61.3%	51.4%	17.1%	82.2%
Intermarried	15.6%	47.5%	8.3%	18.1%	46.3%	49.6%	30.8%	9.6%	30.8%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	100.0%	100.0%	24.6%	45.4%	75.5%	46.9%	63.9%	31.9%	100.0%
Non-Member	0.0%	45.9%	11.9%	20.3%	47.9%	44.1%	36.6%	10.1%	26.8%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	45.9%	96.4%	100.0%	45.2%	90.6%	58.0%	58.7%	26.6%	68.3%
Did Not Attend	25.9%	55.1%	0.0%	24.4%	49.5%	42.9%	42.9%	14.5%	44.3%
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	47.7%	79.5%	25.5%	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	28.7%	100.0%
Non-Member	21.9%	54.8%	11.8%	0.0%	39.1%	44.7%	0.0%	11.7%	28.2%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	56.4%	80.3%	25.3%	48.2%	75.8%	50.3%	64.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Member	23.6%	57.9%	13.7%	23.5%	52.0%	43.9%	41.2%	0.0%	37.8%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Other Fitness Facility Member [1] ❻	JCC Market Share [2] ❼	Jewish Organization Member ❽	Associated [3] ❾
All	29.0%	61.6%	15.6%	27.6%	55.9%	44.7%	46.0%	16.4%	48.0%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child									
To Jewish Day School	37.4%	75.0%	14.6%	36.3%	60.3%	31.3%	64.5%	21.3%	54.6%
To Supplemental School	35.1%	69.6%	16.6%	32.4%	56.6%	48.3%	49.8%	27.2%	60.5%
➜To Jewish Education	34.8%	69.1%	16.2%	32.1%	56.5%	43.8%	51.9%	25.4%	57.5%
No	19.2%	49.2%	22.0%	22.3%	60.8%	44.4%	39.3%	6.3%	34.4%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Overnight Camp as a Child									
To Overnight Camp	39.5%	70.0%	16.9%	33.5%	60.7%	44.5%	53.1%	22.0%	60.8%
No	25.7%	60.4%	18.2%	27.3%	55.9%	43.7%	46.2%	19.4%	46.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager									
Youth Group Participant	36.9%	73.9%	16.9%	36.6%	61.5%	45.6%	55.9%	26.9%	61.3%
No	24.6%	54.6%	18.7%	22.7%	54.0%	42.8%	40.7%	14.5%	41.9%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	42.4%	92.4%	19.5%	36.3%	74.3%	33.9%	62.7%	16.5%	61.7%
No	27.5%	55.9%	18.7%	29.0%	56.2%	50.7%	44.6%	22.8%	51.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel									
On Jewish Trip	38.1%	81.5%	19.9%	42.8%	73.7%	52.1%	59.0%	27.4%	65.7%
On General Trip	36.7%	67.6%	26.6%	34.4%	66.0%	45.6%	53.5%	15.3%	56.5%
No	20.3%	46.8%	8.5%	15.4%	40.8%	41.2%	30.6%	9.9%	33.7%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Other Fitness Facility Member [1] ❻	JCC Market Share [2] ❼	Jewish Organization Member ❽	Associated [3] ❾
All	29.0%	61.6%	15.6%	27.6%	55.9%	44.7%	46.0%	16.4%	48.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	50.5%	76.7%	28.8%	52.6%	81.1%	46.2%	70.6%	36.9%	79.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	36.9%	78.9%	16.0%	22.5%	69.9%	47.6%	37.9%	8.3%	57.8%
Not Asked	15.5%	50.5%	8.3%	14.8%	39.7%	43.6%	28.5%	6.2%	29.2%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	18.8%	54.8%	9.5%	15.9%	44.3%	44.2%	30.0%	6.5%	33.5%
Under $100	42.6%	75.3%	29.2%	46.7%	75.7%	43.0%	67.1%	25.4%	76.8%
$100 - $500	47.5%	71.6%	24.2%	55.6%	82.1%	47.6%	72.5%	35.2%	75.0%
$500 and over	76.3%	92.0%	38.8%	59.6%	91.3%	52.2%	73.9%	67.9%	94.8%

[1] Calculated as a percentage of JCC non-member households.
[2] Calculated as a percentage of households who are JCC members or members of another fitness facility. (*JCC Market Share* equals the number of households who are JCC members divided by the total number of households who are JCC members and households who are members of another fitness facility.)
[3] Are members of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.
Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ❶ - ❽.

Synagogue Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 29% (2,500 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis are synagogue members.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-2** shows that the 29% **synagogue membership** is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Paul, 52% in San Antonio, 38% in Columbus, and 34% in Omaha.

Age of Head of Household. **Table 7-3** shows that the 21% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in San Antonio, 38% in Columbus, 28% in Omaha, and 17% in St. Paul.

The 31% synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in San Antonio, 50% in Omaha, 48% in St. Paul, and 24% in Columbus.

The 26% synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Paul, 47% in San Antonio, 42% in Columbus, and 23% in Omaha.

The 37% synagogue membership of households **age 65-74** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in St. Paul, 56% in San Antonio, 43% in Columbus, and 31% in Omaha.

The 56% synagogue membership of households **age 75 and over** is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in St. Paul, 59% in Omaha, 57% in San Antonio, and 44% in Columbus.

The 45% synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in St. Paul, 56% in San Antonio, 44% in Columbus, and 39% in Omaha.

Household Structure. **Table 7-4** shows that the 34% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in San Antonio, 54% in St. Paul, 40% in Omaha, and 37% in Columbus.

Type of Marriage. **Table 7-5** shows that the 16% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in San Antonio, 19% in St. Paul, 14% in Columbus, and 12% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 29% of households are synagogue members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 75 and over (56%) and age 65 and over (45%)
- elderly couple households (46%) and elderly single households (47%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (45%)
- Orthodox households (68%) and Reconstructionist households (64%)
- in-married households (44%) and conversionary in-married households (67%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (46%), JCC member households (48%), and Jewish organization member households (56%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (40%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (42%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)
- households who donated under $100 (43%), $100-$500 (48%), and $500 and over (76%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in South of Core (10%)
- households in residence in Indianapolis for 0-9 years (15%)
- non-elderly couple households (19%)
- Just Jewish households (9%)
- intermarried households (16%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)

Table 7-2
Current Synagogue Membership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%
Tidewater	2001	58%
St. Paul	2004	56%
Minneapolis	2004	54%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%
Hartford	2000	53%
San Antonio	2007	52%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%
Detroit	2005	50%
Bergen	2001	50%
Jacksonville	2002	49%
Howard County	2010	48%
St. Louis	2014	46%
Baltimore	2010	46%
Westport	2000	46%
Sarasota	2001	45%
New York	2011	44%
Houston	2016	44%
Middlesex	2008	44%
Atlantic County	2004	44%
New Haven	2010	43%
Rhode Island	2002	43%
Cleveland	2011	42%

Community	Year	%
Columbus	2013	38%
Boston	2005	38%
Washington	2003	37%
Miami	2014	36%
Chicago	2010	36%
Philadelphia	2009	35%
Omaha	2017	34%
Broward	2016	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Atlanta	2006	33%
S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Denver	2007	32%
Tucson	2002	32%
W Palm Beach	2005	30%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**29%**
San Diego	2003	29%
Phoenix	2002	29%
San Francisco	2004	22%
East Bay	2011	21%
Seattle	2000	21%
St. Petersburg	2017	15%
Las Vegas	2005	14%

Table 7-3
Current Synagogue Membership by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	*50-64*	65-74	75+	65+	All
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	76%	69%	71%	56%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	70%	79%	75%	58%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	63%	58%	49%	77%	64%	60%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%	52%	57%	62%	65%	64%	53%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	63%	73%	69%	54%
Detroit	2005	57%	64%	52%	49%	33%	39%	50%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	49%	44%	47%	50%
Howard County	2010	NA	51%	51%	NA	NA	40%	48%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	55%	62%	59%	53%
San Antonio	2007	55%	55%	47%	56%	57%	56%	52%
Baltimore	2010	34%	53%	47%	54%	43%	48%	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%	51%	47%	59%	62%	60%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	30%	52%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	44%	32%	37%	37%
New Haven	2010	41%		44%	42%	43%	43%	43%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	43%	43%	44%
New York	2011	57%	45%	43%	33%	43%	39%	44%
Houston	2016	50%	40%	42%	42%	56%	47%	44%
Chicago	2010	25%	40%	42%	39%	32%	35%	36%
Columbus	2013	38%	24%	42%	43%	44%	44%	38%
Sarasota	2001	NA	40%	41%	55%	43%	47%	45%
St. Louis	2014	47%	34%	41%	53%	66%	59%	46%
Miami	2014	30%	45%	40%	34%	29%	32%	36%

Table 7-3
Current Synagogue Membership by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	*50-64*	65-74	75+	65+	All
Cleveland	2011	54%	42%	40%	29%	51%	41%	42%
Broward	2016	22%	33%	39%	29%	34%	32%	34%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	60%	72%	67%	49%
Middlesex	2008	44%	44%	37%	42%	54%	49%	44%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	43%	37%	59%	55%	57%	43%
Denver	2007	24%	29%	36%	34%	44%	38%	32%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	36%	34%	31%	43%	37%	33%
San Diego	2003	20%	31%	33%	23%	32%	28%	29%
Atlanta	2006	31%	33%	31%	24%	60%	40%	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	31%	34%	33%	30%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	39%	45%	43%	32%
Phoenix	2002	18%	30%	28%	33%	37%	36%	29%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	33%	34%	34%	33%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**21%**	**31%**	**26%**	**37%**	**56%**	**45%**	**29%**
Omaha	2017	28%	50%	23%	31%	59%	39%	34%
East Bay	2011	20%	24%	19%	20%	23%	21%	21%
St. Petersburg	2017	NA	20%	9%	15%	22%	18%	15%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	10%	12%	17%	21%	19%	14%

Table 7-4
Current Synagogue Membership of Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	74%
Detroit	2005	71%
Bergen	2001	65%
New York	2011	64%
Tidewater	2001	64%
Hartford	2000	64%
Cleveland	2011	60%
San Antonio	2007	60%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%
Sarasota	2001	60%
Westport	2000	60%
Baltimore	2010	58%
Jacksonville	2002	58%
Howard County	2010	57%
Phoenix	2002	57%
Washington	2003	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%
Atlantic County	2004	54%
St. Paul	2004	54%
Middlesex	2008	53%
Minneapolis	2004	53%
Miami	2014	51%

Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	49%
St. Louis	2014	49%
New Haven	2010	49%
Chicago	2010	48%
S Palm Beach	2005	46%
Broward	2016	45%
Atlanta	2006	44%
Rhode Island	2002	44%
Philadelphia	2009	41%
Tucson	2002	41%
Omaha	2017	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	39%
San Diego	2003	38%
Columbus	2013	37%
Denver	2007	37%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**34%**
San Francisco	2004	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	31%
St. Petersburg	2017	28%
East Bay	2011	28%
Las Vegas	2005	16%

Table 7-5
Current Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Jewish Households

Community	Year	In-married	*Intermarried*
Cincinnati	2008	80%	38%
Tidewater	2001	84%	37%
Sarasota	2001	54%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	80%	27%
Boston	2005	63%	27%
St. Louis	2014	71%	26%
Lehigh Valley	2007	71%	26%
Hartford	2000	69%	26%
San Antonio	2007	81%	25%
Howard County	2010	69%	24%
Westport	2000	72%	22%
Miami	2014	51%	22%
Minneapolis	2004	77%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	58%	20%
St. Paul	2004	81%	19%
Washington	2003	67%	19%
Philadelphia	2009	50%	19%
Broward	2016	50%	18%
Detroit	2005	70%	17%
Bergen	2001	63%	17%
New Haven	2010	62%	17%
Chicago	2010	55%	16%

Table 7-5
Current Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Jewish Households

Community	Year	In-married	*Intermarried*
Middlesex	2008	51%	16%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**44%**	**16%**
New York	2011	68%	15%
Atlantic County	2004	59%	15%
Tucson	2002	53%	15%
Columbus	2013	87%	14%
Baltimore	2010	72%	14%
Cleveland	2011	69%	13%
Houston	2016	66%	15%
Denver	2007	63%	13%
San Francisco	2004	45%	13%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	13%
Omaha	2017	74%	12%
San Diego	2003	52%	10%
East Bay	2011	47%	10%
Phoenix	2002	47%	10%
W Palm Beach	2005	38%	10%
St. Petersburg	2017	39%	9%
Atlanta	2006	70%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	23%	6%
Seattle	2000	54%	2%

Results of the Institutional Survey
Synagogue Membership

Table 7-1 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 29% (2,465 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis *reported* synagogue membership. **Table 7-6** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 2,065 households who live in Indianapolis (24%) are members of a synagogue located in Indianapolis. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 5 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. The 29% is within the margin or error of the 24%.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-7** shows that the 24% **local synagogue membership** *according to the Synagogue Survey* is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in St. Paul, 50% in San Antonio, and 25% in Omaha.

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 2006-2016

Table 7-6 shows synagogue membership of households in Indianapolis in synagogues located in Indianapolis for 2006 and 2016 *according to the Synagogue Survey*. From 2006-2016, membership of Indianapolis households in synagogues located in Indianapolis changed from 2,130 households in 2006 to 2,065 households in 2016. From 2006 to 2016, synagogue membership decreased by 3%.

From 2006-2016, membership of Indianapolis households in **Orthodox** synagogues located in Indianapolis decreased from 285 households in 2006 to 250 households in 2016. From 2006 to 2016, Orthodox synagogue membership decreased by 12%.

From 2006-2016, membership of Indianapolis households in **Conservative/Reconstructionist** synagogues located in Indianapolis remained about the same. (Note that Beth-El Zedeck is also affiliated with the Reconstructionist movement.)

From 2006-2016, membership of Indianapolis households in **Reform** synagogues located in Indianapolis remained about the same.

Denomination of Synagogue Membership

Table 7-8 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 12% of households who are members of a synagogue located in Indianapolis are members of an Orthodox synagogue, 42%, a Conservative synagogue; and 46%, a Reform synagogue.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-9** shows that the 12% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in San Antonio, 15% in Omaha, and 4% in St. Paul.

Table 7-10 shows that the 42% membership in **Conservative/Reconstructionist** synagogues is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Paul, 32% in Omaha, and 25% in San Antonio.

Table 7-11 shows that the 46% membership in **Reform** synagogues is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Omaha, 51% in San Antonio, and 24% in St. Paul.

Thus, there have been no major changes in synagogue membership in Indianapolis in the past decade.

Table 7-6
Results of Synagogue Survey - Number of Member Households

Synagogue	Located in Zip	2006	2016	2006-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES				
Congregation B'nai Torah	46260	150	90	(60)
Chabad Lubavitch of Indiana	46268	20	20	0
Etz Chaim (Sephardic)	46260	115	140	25
Total Orthodox		285	250	(35)
CONSERVATIVE/RECONSTRUCTIONIST SYNAGOGUES				
Congregation Beth-El Zedeck *	46260	750	700	(50)
Congregation Shaarey Tefilla	46032	120	160	40
Total Conservative		870	860	(10)
REFORM SYNAGOGUES				
Congregation Beth Shalom **	46032	0	80	80
Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation	46260	975	875	(100)
Total Reform		975	955	(20)
Grand Total		2,130	2,065	(65)

* Also affiliated with the Reconstructionist movement.
** Beth Shalom formed in 2010 with 30 households

Table 7-7
Comparison of Synagogue Membership in the Local Community
Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
Tucson	2002	30%	18%	12
Washington	2003	37%	26%	11
Jacksonville	2002	49%	39%	10
Omaha	2017	34%	25%	9
Miami	2014	33%	25%	8
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
Houston	2016	44%	37%	7
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	45%	6
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**29%**	**24%**	**5**
Hartford	2000	53%	48%	5
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	28%	4
San Antonio	2007	52%	50%	3
Detroit	2005	50%	47%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
New Haven	2010	41%	39%	2
Middlesex	2008	39%	37%	2
Las Vegas	2005	12%	10%	2
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2

Table 7-7
Comparison of Synagogue Membership in the Local Community
Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
St. Paul	2004	56%	55%	1
Rhode Island	2002	41%	40%	1
St. Petersburg	2017	14%	14%	0
Westport	2000	45%	51%	(6)

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

Table 7-8
Denomination of Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	Tradi-tional	Other [1]
Miami	2014	43%	25	1	30	0	1
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	1
Middlesex	2008	27%	43	0	18	0	12
New Haven	2010	25%	41	0	31	0	3
St. Petersburg	2017	22%	26	0	52	0	0
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%	42	4	33	0	0
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	32	0	34	0	15
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	3
Houston	2016	18%	29	0	50	0	2
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0
San Antonio	2007	17%	25	2	51	0	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	23	2	53	0	5
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	3
Omaha	2017	15%	32	0	53	0	0
Westport	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	2
INDIANAPOLIS *	**2017**	**12%**	**42 ***	**42 ***	**46**	**0**	**0**
Detroit	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	5
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	6
Rhode Island	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0
Hartford	2000	9%	54	0	36	0	1
St. Louis	2014	8%	23	2	59	6	3
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	0	1

Table 7-8
Denomination of Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	Tradi-tional	Other [1]
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	1
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	4
St. Paul	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	0	16

❂ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.
* One synagogue is affiliated both with the Conservative and Reconstructionist movements.
[1] Includes Jewish Humanistic, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, non-denominational, Havurah, etc.
Notes: 1) The *synagogue survey* gathered information from the local synagogues concerning the number of households who are current synagogue members.
2) Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

Table 7-9
Orthodox Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	43%
Bergen	2001	28%
Middlesex	2008	27%
New Haven	2010	25%
St. Petersburg	2017	22%
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%
Houston	2016	19%
Portland (ME)	2007	19%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	19%
Atlantic County	2004	18%
San Antonio	2007	17%
Las Vegas	2005	17%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	16%
Omaha	2017	15%

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	13%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**12%**
Detroit	2005	12%
Washington	2003	11%
Rhode Island	2002	11%
Jacksonville	2002	10%
Hartford	2000	9%
St. Louis	2014	8%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Minneapolis	2004	6%
Tucson	2002	5%
St. Paul	2004	4%
Sarasota	2001	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**.

Table 7-10
Conservative Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	59%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	54%
Hartford	2000	54%
Atlantic County	2004	53%
Tidewater	2001	53%
Jacksonville	2002	51%
Rhode Island	2002	49%
Minneapolis	2004	47%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	46%
Bergen	2001	45%
Middlesex	2008	43%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**42%**
Lehigh Valley	2007	42%
Washington	2003	42%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	41%
Tucson	2002	38%
Sarasota	2001	33%
Omaha	2017	32%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%
Detroit	2005	31%
Houston	2016	29%
Westport	2000	29%
St. Petersburg	2017	26%
Miami	2014	25%
San Antonio	2007	25%
St. Louis	2014	23%
Las Vegas	2005	23%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**.

Table 7-11
Reform Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Louis	2014	59%
Westport	2000	57%
Omaha	2017	53%
Las Vegas	2005	53%
Tucson	2002	53%
St. Petersburg	2017	52%
Detroit	2005	52%
San Antonio	2007	51%
Houston	2016	50%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**46%**
Minneapolis	2004	46%
Sarasota	2001	46%
Jacksonville	2002	40%
Rhode Island	2002	40%

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%
Washington	2003	38%
Hartford	2000	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	32%
New Haven	2010	31%
Miami	2014	30%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	28%
Bergen	2001	26%
St. Paul	2004	24%
Middlesex	2008	18%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**

Participated in or Attended Any Programs or Religious Services at, or Sponsored by, a Local Synagogue in the Past Year

Table 7-1 shows that 62% (5,200 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis participated in or attended religious services or programs at or sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. All synagogue member households were assumed to have participated in or attended a synagogue in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-12** shows how the 62% compares to 4 comparison Jewish communities, including 64% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 62% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income $200,000 and over (73%)
- Conservative households (83%), Reconstructionist households (90%), and Reform households (72%)
- inmarried households (79%) and conversionary in-married households (91%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (96%), JCC member households (80%), and Jewish organization member households (80%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (75%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (74%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (92%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (82%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (77%) and households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation when asked in the past year (79%)
- households who donated under $100 (75%), $100-$500 (72%), and $500 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 65-74 (51%)
- households with only adult children (44%)
- Just Jewish households (42%)
- intermarried households (48%)
- synagogue non-member households (46%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (49%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (47%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

Table 7-12
Participated in or Attended Any Programs or Religious Services at or Sponsored by a Local Synagogue in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	66%
Omaha	2017	64%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**62%**
Broward	2016	60%
St. Petersburg	2017	33%

Participated in or Attended Any Programs or Religious Services Sponsored by Chabad in the Past Year

Table 7-1 shows that 16% (1,300 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year.

✔ 11% of households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

✔ 10% of households who are neither synagogue, JCC members, nor Jewish organization members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-13** shows how the 16% participation rate for Chabad compares to 6 comparison Jewish communities, including 9% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 16% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households with only adult children (27%)
- Orthodox households (49%)
- in-married households (37%)
- JCC member households (26%)
- households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip (27%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who donated under $100 (29%) and $500 and over (39%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in South of Core (6%)
- non-elderly single households (5%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (3%)

Table 7-13
Participated in or Attended Any Programs or Religious Services at, or Sponsored by, Chabad in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Broward	2016	23%
Miami	2014	23%
Houston	2016	19%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**
New Haven	2010	14%
St. Petersburg	2017	10%
Omaha	2017	9%

Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 28% (2,300 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis *reported* membership in the Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-14** shows that the 28% of households who *reported* membership in the Arthur M. Glick Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 36% in St. Paul, 29% in both Omaha and San Antonio, and 14% in Columbus.

Table 7-15 shows that the 28% of **households with children** who are members of the JCC is well above average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 45% in Omaha, 42% in San Antonio, 40% in St. Paul, and 18% in Columbus.

Table 7-16 shows that the 18% membership of **intermarried households** is the third highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 22% in St. Paul, 16% in **San Antonio**, 13% in Omaha, and 4% in Columbus.

Table 7-17 shows that the 2 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of Indianapolis intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage who are members of the JCC is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10 percentage points in Columbus, 9 percentage points in San Antonio, -1 percentage points in Omaha, and -3 percentage points in St. Paul. Intermarried households in almost all communities (but no Indianapolis) are much more likely to join a synagogue than a JCC.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 28% of households are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (38%)
- households age 65-74 (42%) and age 65 and over (38%)
- elderly couple households (43%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (40%)
- Reconstructionist households (52%)
- in-married households (46%) and conversionary in-married households (39%)
- synagogue member households (45%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (45%), and Jewish organization member households (48%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (43%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (53%)
- households who donated under $100 (47%), $100-$500 (56%), and $500 and over (60%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Indianapolis for 10-1 years (16%)
- non-elderly single households (14%)
- intermarried households (18%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)

- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (15%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)

Table 7-14
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%
Omaha	2017	29%
San Antonio	2007	29%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**28%**
St. Louis	2014	26%
Jacksonville	2002	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%
Hartford	2000	22%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%
Houston	2016	19%
Baltimore	2010	19%
Tidewater	2001	19%
Cleveland	2011	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Minneapolis	2004	17%
Tucson	2002	17%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%
Boston	2005	15%
Detroit	2005	15%
Columbus	2013	14%
New Haven	2010	14%
Atlantic County	2004	14%
San Francisco	2004	13%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	12%
Sarasota	2001	12%

Community	Year	%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	11%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Washington (DCJCC)*	2003	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Chicago	2010	8%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan)*	2005	7%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Seattle	2000	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Howard County **	2010	3%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	3%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	2%
Middlesex	2008	2%
Westport **	2000	1%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	18%
Miami	2014	11%
Broward	2016	9%
Washington	2003	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	7%

See footnotes to **Table 7-17**.

Table 7-15
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center
of Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	%
Omaha	**2017**	**45%**
San Antonio	**2007**	**42%**
St. Louis	2014	40%
St. Paul	2004	40%
Jacksonville	2002	36%
Tucson	2002	35%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%
Baltimore	2010	29%
Tidewater	2001	29%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**28%**
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%
Cleveland	2011	26%
Houston	2016	24%
Detroit	2005	23%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	22%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	22%
New Haven	2010	22%
Hartford	2000	22%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19%
Sarasota	2001	19%
Columbus	2013	18%
Atlantic County	2004	18%

Community	Year	%
Atlanta	2006	16%
Minneapolis	2004	16%
San Francisco	2004	16%
Chicago	2010	15%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
Rhode Island	2002	15%
S Palm Beach	2005	13%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	12%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Howard County **	2010	3%
Middlesex	2008	2%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	1%
Westport **	2000	1%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	25%
Miami	2014	22%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Broward	2016	15%
Washington	2003	12%

See footnotes to **Table 7-17**

Table 7-16
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Louis	2014	27%
St. Paul	2004	22%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**18%**
San Antonio	2007	16%
Jacksonville	2002	14%
Omaha	2017	13%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%
Tucson	2002	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Tidewater	2001	10%
Baltimore	2010	9%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%
Houston	2016	8%
Hartford	2000	8%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	7%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	7%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%
New Haven	2010	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%
San Francisco	2004	7%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%
Atlantic County	2004	6%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%

Community	Year	%
Rhode Island	2002	6%
Cleveland	2011	5%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Columbus	2013	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Sarasota	2001	4%
Atlanta	2006	3%
Minneapolis	2004	3%
Chicago	2010	2%
Detroit	2005	2%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	1%
Howard County **	2010	1%
Middlesex	2008	1%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	1%
Westport **	2000	0%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Miami	2014	8%
Bergen	2001	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	7%
Broward	2016	4%
Washington	2003	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-17.**

Table 7-17
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
Tidewater	2001	37%	10%	27
Howard County	2010	24%	1% **	24
Sarasota	2001	28%	4%	24
Westport	2000	22%	0% **	22
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	7%	19
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	28%	9%	19
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	25%	7%	18
Minneapolis	2004	21%	3%	18
Hartford	2000	26%	8%	18
Middlesex	2008	16%	1%	15
Detroit	2005	17%	2%	15
Miami (Alper) *	2014	22%	7%	15
Broward (Soref) *	2016	15%	1%	14
Chicago	2010	16%	2%	14
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13%	14
Rhode Island	2002	20%	6%	14
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	7%	14
Miami (Russell) *	2014	20%	7%	13
Jacksonville	2002	27%	14%	13
Miami (Miami Beach) * ✪	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11
Columbus	2013	14%	4%	10

Table 7-17
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
San Antonio	2007	25%	16%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	4%	9
Atlantic County	2004	15%	6%	9
Cleveland	2011	13%	5%	8
Houston	2016	15%	8%	7
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	12%	5%	7
San Francisco	2004	13%	7%	6
Washington (Gr. Washington) *	2003	12%	6%	6
Baltimore	2010	14%	9%	5
Las Vegas ✪	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3
Tucson	2002	15%	13%	2
Omaha	2017	12%	13%	(1)
St. Louis	2014	26%	27%	(1)
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	9%	(1)
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**	**18%**	**(2)**
St. Paul	2004	19%	22%	(3)

Table 7-17
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	19%	4%	15
Broward	2016	18%	4%	14
Miami	2014	22%	8%	13
Bergen	2001	17%	8%	9
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	7%	3

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
Note: Non-local JCC membership is not included in the table. This understates JCC membership in communities with a large number of part-year households.

Results of the JCC Survey– Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-14 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey,* 28% (2,300 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis *reported* membership in the Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis (JCC).

Table 7-18 shows that, *according to the JCC Survey,* 2,016 Jewish households (24%) are members of the JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is 4 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-19 shows that the 24% **JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey*** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Paul, 25% in San Antonio, and 12% in Omaha.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and JCC Survey

The 4 percentage point disparity between the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC according to the Telephone Survey and the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC according to the JCC Survey is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16 percentage points in Omaha, 10 percentage points in St. Paul, and 4 percentage points in San Antonio.

Change in JCC Membership, 2006-2016.

Table 7-18 shows that, *according to the JCC Survey*, from 2006-2016 membership in the JCC of *all households* increased by 85%, from 2,767 households in 2006 to 5,115 households in 2016.

Jewish households comprised 39% of all JCC member households in 2016.

Table 7-18
Results of the JCC Survey–Number of Member Households

	Number of Jewish Households		
Jewish Community Center	**2006**	**2016**	**2006-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)**
Total Membership	2,767	5,115	2,348
Jewish Membership	NA	2,016	NA
Non-Jewish Membership	NA	3,099	NA

Note: For 2016, about 750 JCC member households were identified as Jewish on the basis of the membership forms. Using www.americanlastnames.us and my own knowledge, I estimate that just over 2,000 households on the JCC mailing list are Jewish.

Table 7-19
Comparison of Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the JCC Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
Omaha	2017	29%	12%	16
St. Paul	2004	36%	26%	10
Houston	2016	19%	9%	10
Jacksonville	2002	26%	15%	10
Hartford	2000	22%	14%	8
Minneapolis	2004	17%	10%	7
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	12%	6
Detroit	2005	15%	10%	5
Tucson	2002	17%	12%	5
Tidewater	2001	19%	14%	5
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**28%**	**24%**	**4**
San Antonio	2007	29%	25%	4
Bergen	2001	18%	14%	4
New Haven	2010	14%	11%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	4%	3
Atlantic County	2004	14%	11%	3
Miami	2014	11%	9%	3
Washington	2003	9%	6%	3
Las Vegas	2005	3%	2%	1
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	4%	1
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8%	1
Middlesex	2008	2%	4%	(2)
Sarasota	2001	12%	14%	(2)

Major Reasons for Not Joining the Jewish Community Center of Indianapolis

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

Tables 7-20 shows the major reasons for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The table also shows results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

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

Table 7-20 shows that, overall, 48% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded distance from home, cost (20%), and no need for the services offered (15%).

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-22** shows that the 48% who reported **distance from home** is the highest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in St. Paul, 24% in San Antonio, and 19% in Omaha.

Table 7-23 shows that the 15% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the lowest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 32% in Omaha, and 31% in both San Antonio and St. Paul.

Table 7-24 shows that the 20% who reported **cost** is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Omaha, 21% in St. Paul and 13% in San Antonio.

Table 7-25 shows that the 5% who reported **lack of time** is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in San Antonio and 4% in both Omaha and St. Paul.

Table 7-26 shows that the 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in St. Paul, 3% in San Antonio, and 0% in Omaha.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Distance from Home

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 48% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- South of Core (71%)
- households with children (61%)
- households earning an annual income of $100,000-$200,000 (62%)
- Reform households (62%)
- in-married households (60%) and conversionary in-married households (72%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (58%) and Jewish organization member households (60%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)
- households who donated $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (76%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- the Core Area (17%)
- age 75 and over (12%)
- non-elderly single households (23%), elderly couple households (36%), and elderly single households (24%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (35%)
- Conservative households (35%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)
- households who donated under $100 (26%) and $100-$500 (24%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Cost

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 20% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- the Core Area (35%)
- age 50-64 (32%)
- households with only adult children (30%) and non-elderly single households (33%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (36%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (9%)
- elderly couple households (6%)
- conversionary in-married households (10%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (10%) and $500 and over (3%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 15% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (49%) and age 65 and over (33%)
- elderly couple households (33%) and elderly single households (27%)
- households who donated $100-$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)

Lack of Time

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 5% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- age 65-74 (10%)
- elderly couple households (11%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (10%)
- Conservative households (21%)

Table 7-20
Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the JCC of Greater Indianapolis

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Are Not Members of the JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
Distance from Home *	47.9%	53.2%
Cost *	19.6	19.0
No Need for Services Offered *	15.0	11.6
Lack of Time	4.9	6.6
Lack of Information about JCC	2.3	0.0
Health Reasons	1.2	0.1
Not Religious	1.2	2.4
Quality of the Programs *	0.6	0.0
Other	7.3	7.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%

* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.
Note: Respondents who replied “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Table 7-21
Major Reasons for Not Joining the JCC of Greater Indianapolis

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	Cost*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Lack of Time	Other
All	47.9%	19.6	15.0	4.9	12.6
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	53.2%	19.0	11.6	6.6	9.6
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	57.3%	12.9	15.7	6.4	7.7
Core Area	17.0%	34.8	18.5	5.9	23.8
South of Core	71.3%	12.8	8.4	0.0	7.5
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS					
0 - 9 years	48.5%	21.2	7.6	4.4	18.3
10 - 19 years	54.1%	10.8	19.0	6.4	9.7
20 or more years	43.7%	23.8	17.7	4.3	10.5
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	52.3%	16.5	9.8	4.3	17.1
35 - 49	54.1%	16.7	15.6	4.4	9.2
50 - 64	41.5%	31.5	11.8	4.9	10.3
65 - 74	44.7%	8.7	19.9	10.1	16.6
75 and over	11.5%	12.8	48.7	5.6	21.4
➜ 65 and over	29.4%	10.7	33.1	8.0	18.8

Table 7-21
Major Reasons for Not Joining the JCC of Greater Indianapolis

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	Cost*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Lack of Time	Other
All	47.9%	19.6	15.0	4.9	12.6
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	60.9%	12.3	12.4	4.8	9.6
Household with Only Adult Children	42.8%	30.2	17.1	4.4	5.5
Non-Elderly Couple	54.6%	25.1	12.2	0.8	7.3
Non-Elderly Single	22.8%	32.5	10.5	4.3	29.9
Elderly Couple	35.7%	6.0	33.2	11.0	14.1
Elderly Single	23.6%	19.8	26.9	6.6	23.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	34.9%	29.3	15.6	0.7	19.5
$50 - $100,000	41.3%	22.3	18.5	5.8	12.1
$100 - $200,000	61.5%	10.9	13.4	3.1	11.1
$200,000 and over	48.3%	16.2	18.1	10.1	7.3
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Conservative	35.1%	19.1	7.7	21.4	16.7
Reconstructionist	47.5%	19.2	16.4	2.3	14.6
Reform	61.5%	13.5	13.5	3.5	8.0
Just Jewish	42.6%	23.3	18.9	2.8	12.4
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	60.3%	23.5	7.5	1.7	7.0
Conversionary	72.2%	10.3	6.9	2.1	8.5
Intermarried	54.7%	16.0	15.7	6.5	7.1

Table 7-21
Major Reasons for Not Joining the JCC of Greater Indianapolis

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	Cost*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Lack of Time	Other
All	47.9%	19.6	15.0	4.9	12.6
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	45.8%	23.6	13.2	5.2	12.2
Non-Member	48.5%	18.4	15.6	4.8	12.7
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	58.2%	24.8	9.1	1.1	6.8
Did Not Attend	46.5%	18.9	15.8	5.4	13.4
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	60.2%	16.3	14.4	0.7	8.4
Non-Member	46.2%	20.0	15.1	5.5	13.2
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC					
Very Familiar	45.7%	16.5	18.9	4.9	14.0
Somewhat Familiar	49.7%	12.9	12.1	5.2	20.1
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	33.4%	21.7	24.4	5.8	14.7
Asked, Did not Give	59.0%	16.0	14.1	6.0	4.9
Not Asked	50.1%	19.8	12.2	4.5	13.4
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	51.3%	19.3	12.5	4.7	12.2
Under $100	26.1%	35.8	20.4	7.6	10.1
$100 - $500	23.8%	10.4	32.8	6.0	27.0
$500 and over	76.2%	3.2	18.4	0.0	2.2

* These responses were read to the respondents. The response *Lack of Time* was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as the major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as *Other*.

Table 7-22
Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**48%**
New Haven	2010	38%
Houston	2016	37%
Hartford	2000	32%
Rhode Island	2002	30%
Tidewater	2001	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
St. Paul	2004	28%
Jacksonville	2002	27%
Tucson	2002	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
San Antonio	2007	24%
Minneapolis	2004	24%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	21%
Atlantic County	2004	21%
Sarasota	2001	21%

Community	Year	%
Omaha	2017	19%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%
Detroit	2005	18%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	16%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	16%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Seattle	2000	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	5%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-26**.

Table 7-23
No Need for the Services Offered as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	48%
Washington (Gr. Wash)*	2003	48%
Sarasota	2001	47%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	42%
Atlantic County	2004	42%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	40%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	40%
Middlesex	2008	40%
Tidewater	2001	40%
Minneapolis	2004	39%
Rhode Island	2002	38%
Seattle	2000	38%
Hartford	2000	37%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	34%
Tucson	2002	33%
Omaha	2017	32%
Houston	2016	31%
San Antonio	2007	31%
St. Paul	2004	31%
New Haven	2010	29%
Detroit	2005	28%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**15%**

See footnotes to **Table 7-26.**

Table 7-24
Cost as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Omaha	2017	28%
Detroit	2005	22%
St. Paul	2004	21%
Tucson	2002	21%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**20%**
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%
Jacksonville	2002	19%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	18%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	17%
New Haven	2010	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	15%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	14%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
Houston	2016	13%
San Antonio	2007	13%
Minneapolis	2004	13%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Tidewater	2001	10%
Rhode Island	2002	8%
Sarasota	2001	7%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Seattle	2000	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-26**.

Table 7-25
Lack of Time as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%
Seattle	2000	14%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	11%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	10%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	8%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**5%**
San Antonio	2007	5%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%
Omaha	2017	4%
Houston	2016	4%
Middlesex	2008	4%
Atlantic County	2004	4%
Minneapolis	2004	4%
St. Paul	2004	4%
Jacksonville	2002	4%
Rhode Island	2002	4%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
Hartford	2000	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Detroit	2005	3%
Tidewater	2001	3%
Tucson	2002	2%
New Haven	2010	1%
Sarasota	2001	1%

See footnotes to **Table 7-26**.

Table 7-26
Quality of the Programs as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	4%
Rhode Island	2002	4%
Tucson	2002	4%
Seattle ✧	2000	4%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
San Antonio	2007	3%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%
Hartford	2000	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	2%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	2%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Jacksonville	2002	2%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	2%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	2%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**1%**
Houston	2016	1%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	1%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	1%
New Haven	2010	1%
Middlesex	2008	1%
S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Atlantic County	2004	1%
Sarasota	2001	1%
Tidewater	2001	1%
Omaha	2017	0%

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

Participated in or Attended Any Programs at, or Sponsored by, the Jewish Community Center

Table 7-1 shows that 56% (4,800 households) of 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis contain a person who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Arthur M. Glick Jewish Community Center of Greater Indianapolis (JCC) (*participated in a JCC program*) in the past year. Note that all households who are members of the JCC were assumed to participate in a JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-28 shows that 28% of Jewish households contain a person who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC. The 28% is calculated by subtracting the percentage of households who are JCC members from the percentage of households who contain a person who participated in a JCC program in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-27** shows that the 56% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is the highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 52% in San Antonio, 50% in Omaha, 48% in St. Paul, and 37% in Columbus.

Table 7-28 shows that the 28% who **participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Columbus, 23% in **San Antonio**, 21% in Omaha, 13% **St. Paul**.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 56% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (70%)
- Reconstructionist households (71%)
- in-married households (82%) and conversionary in-married households (71%)
- synagogue member households (76%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (91%), and Jewish organization member households (76%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (74%) or a general trip (66%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (81%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (70%)
- households who donated under $100 (76%), $100-$500 (82%), and $500 and over (91%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- non-elderly single households (39%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (43%)
- intermarried households (46%)
- JCC non-member households (39%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (41%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

Notes to **Table 7-27**:

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance, which is a combined Jewish Federation and Jewish Community Center.

Table 7-27
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**56%**
San Antonio	2007	52%
St. Louis	2014	51%
Baltimore	2010	51%
Omaha	2017	50%
St. Paul	2004	48%
Tucson	2002	47%
Detroit	2005	45%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%
Houston	2016	42%
Jacksonville	2002	42%
Minneapolis	2004	40%
Hartford	2000	40%
New Haven	2010	39%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%
Columbus	2013	37%
Chicago	2010	36%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	35%
Tidewater	2001	35%
Sarasota	2001	34%
New York	2011	32%
San Diego	2003	32%
Rhode Island	2002	31%
San Francisco	2004	30%

Community	Year	%
Boston	2005	29%
Cleveland	2011	28%
Atlantic County	2004	28%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%
Howard County **	2010	24%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Portland (ME) [1]	2007	18%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	12%
Westport **	2000	9%
Seattle	2000	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	5%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	41%
Washington	2003	38%
Miami	2014	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Broward	2016	14%

See footnotes on previous page.

Table 7-28
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Baltimore	2010	51%	19%	32%
Detroit	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**56%**	**28%**	**28%**
Chicago	2010	36%	8%	28%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
St. Louis	2014	51%	26%	25%
New Haven	2010	39%	14%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	18%	25%
Columbus	2013	37%	14%	24%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Houston	2016	42%	19%	24%
San Antonio	2007	52%	29%	23%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	35%	12%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Omaha	2017	50%	29%	21%
Howard County **	2010	24%	3%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	10%	21%
Hartford	2000	40%	22%	18%

Table 7-28
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%	11%	17%
San Francisco	2004	30%	13%	17%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	26%	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%	7%	16%
Tidewater	2001	35%	19%	16%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	4%	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%	5%	15%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%	9%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	28%	14%	13%
St. Paul	2004	48%	36%	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%	16%	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	10%	11%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	12%	3%	10%
Cleveland	2011	28%	18%	9%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport **	2000	9%	1%	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	5%	2%	3%
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%

Table 7-28
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
Miami	2014	31%	11%	20%
Broward	2016	23%	9%	14%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.
❂ JCC is not a full service facility.

Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships

Table 7-29 shows that 13% of Jewish households in Indianapolis are members of both a synagogue and a Jewish Community Center (*JCC*); 16% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 14% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 57% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

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

Community Comparisons.

Table 7-29 shows that the 13% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 23% in San Antonio, 20% in Omaha, and 13% in Columbus.

The 16% who are **synagogue members only** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 29% in San Antonio, 28% in St. Paul, 25% in Columbus, and 14% in Omaha.

The 14% who are **JCC members only** is the highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 9% in both Omaha and St. Paul, 6% in San Antonio, and 2% in Columbus.

The 57% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 61% in Columbus, 57% in Omaha, 42% in San Antonio, and 36% in St. Paul.

Table 7-29
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Las Vegas ✪	2005	2%	12	2	85
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Atlanta	2006	8%	25	2	65
Broward (Soref) *	2016	4%	25	7	64
S Palm Beach	2005	6%	26	3	64
Miami (Alper) *	2014	5%	27	5	63
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Chicago	2010	6%	30	2	62
Columbus	2013	13%	25	2	61
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%	28	4	60
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**13%**	**16**	**14**	**57**
Omaha	2017	20%	14	9	57
Middlesex	2008	2%	42	1	55
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	10%	32	4	54
New Haven	2010	10%	32	4	54
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Cleveland	2011	13%	29	5	53
Westport **	2000	0%	46	1	53
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52

Table 7-29
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52
Houston	2016	14%	30	5	51
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
St. Louis	2014	19%	26	6	48
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	13%	33	6	48
Baltimore	2010	13%	32	6	48
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Detroit	2005	11%	39	4	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	37	4	45
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
San Antonio	2007	23%	29	6	42
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	36	6	41
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
Broward	2016	6%	28	6	60
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60

Table 7-29
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Miami	2014	7%	29	5	59
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
Note: Synagogue membership includes both local and non-local synagogues where available. In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

JCC Market Share of the Fitness Facility and Health Club Market among Jewish Households

Table 7-1 shows that 45% of Jewish households in Indianapolis who are not members of the Arthur M. Glick Jewish Community Center of Greater Indianapolis (*JCC*) are members of a fitness facility or health club (*fitness facility*). The JCC has a 46% market share of the fitness facility market among Jewish households.

Note that in calculating the JCC market share of the fitness facility market, the assumption is made that all households who join the JCC do so for the fitness facility aspects of its programming, although such is clearly not the case.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-30** shows that the 45% **membership in other fitness facilities** is the second highest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 39% in St. Paul and 38% in San Antonio.

Table 7-31 shows that the 46% **JCC market share** is the sixth highest of about 25 comparison JCCs and compares to 58% in St. Paul and 52% in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, the JCC market share is 46%. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in the Core Area (66%)
- respondents in residence for 20 or more years (56%)
- households age 65-74 (65%) and age 75 and over (65%)
- elderly couple households (64%) and elderly single households (73%)
- Orthodox households (73%), Conservative households (63%), and Reconstructionist households (75%)
- in-married households (59%)
- synagogue member households (64%), households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (59%), and Jewish organization member households (65%)
- households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child (65%)
- households in which the repondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (56%)
- households in which an adult participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (63%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (59%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (71%)
- households who donated under $100 (67%), $100-$500 (73%), and $500 and over (74%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The JCC market share is much lower for:

- households in North of Core (32%)
- households in residence in Indianapolis for 10-19 years (29%)
- Reform households (36%)
- intermarried households (31%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (31%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%)

Table 7-30
Membership in a Fitness Facility or Health Club
Other Than the Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	50%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**45%**
Las Vegas ✪	2005	44%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	44%
Westport [1]	2000	43%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	40%
New Haven	2010	39%
St. Paul	2004	39%
San Antonio	2007	38%
Minneapolis	2004	38%
Tidewater	2001	36%
Detroit	2005	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	34%
Tucson	2002	34%
S Palm Beach	2005	32%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	32%

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	31%
Rhode Island	2002	31%
W Palm Beach (Boynton)*	2005	30%
Atlantic County	2004	30%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	29%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	28%
Hartford	2000	26%
Sarasota	2001	25%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ✪	2004	24%
Jacksonville	2002	24%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	21%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership in a fitness facility or health club of JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] There is no local JCC.

Table 7-31
Local JCC Market Share of the Fitness Facility and Health Club Market among Jewish Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households Who Are Members of a JCC or Other Fitness Facility

Community	Year	%
Jacksonville	2002	59%
St. Paul	2004	58%
San Antonio	2007	52%
Hartford	2000	52%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	48%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**46%**
Tidewater	2001	40%
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%
Tucson	2002	37%
Atlantic County	2004	36%
Sarasota	2001	35%
Minneapolis	2004	34%
Detroit	2005	33%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	32%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	32%
New Haven	2010	29%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	27%
Rhode Island	2002	26%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	22%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ✪	2004	17%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	14%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	10%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Westport [1]	2000	2%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the JCC market share among Jewish households who live in the service area of each JCC.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] Represents the market share of the JCCs serving Westport that are located in neighboring communities.

Jewish Organization Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 16% (1,400 households) of Jewish households in Indianapolis are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) (*Jewish organization*). In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of Hadassah, NCJW, the Hooverwood Guild, or the Jewish Historical Society.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-32** shows that the 16% **Jewish organization membership** is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in St. Paul, 29% in San Antonio, 22% in Columbus, and 20% in Omaha.

Table 7-33 shows that the 8% **Jewish organization membership among households who are not synagogue members** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Omaha and San Antonio, and 8% in both Columbus and St. Paul.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 16% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 65-74 (31%) and age 75 and over (48%)
- elderly couple households (40%) and elderly single households (40%)
- Reconstructionist households (54%)
- in-married households (34%)
- synagogue member households (32%) and households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (27%), and JCC member households (29%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (27%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (27%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (27%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (35%) and $500 and over (68%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly single households (1%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (6%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (6%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (6%)

Table 7-32
Current Jewish Organization Membership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	47%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%
Middlesex	2008	38%
Detroit	2005	36%
Bergen	2001	36%
Tidewater	2001	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
St. Paul	2004	34%
Minneapolis	2004	33%
Jacksonville	2002	32%
Hartford	2000	32%
Baltimore	2010	30%
Rhode Island	2010	30%
San Antonio	2007	29%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%
New Haven	2010	25%
Tucson	2002	25%
Westport	2000	25%

Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	24%
Miami	2014	24%
New York	2011	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
St. Louis	2014	23%
Chicago	2010	23%
Columbus	2013	22%
Portland (ME)	2007	21%
San Francisco	2004	21%
Seattle	2000	21%
Omaha	2017	20%
Broward	2016	20%
Washington	2003	20%
Cleveland	2011	19%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**16%**
Denver	2007	16%
St. Petersburg	2017	15%
Las Vegas	2005	12%
Howard County	2010	11%

Table 7-33
Current Jewish Organization Membership
of Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue of a JCC

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%
Sarasota	2001	31%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%
Middlesex	2008	23%
Detroit	2005	22%
Miami	2014	18%
Bergen	2001	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Chicago	2010	15%
San Francisco	2004	14%
Broward	2016	13%
Washington	2003	13%
Baltimore	2010	12%
New Haven	2010	12%
Portland (ME)	2007	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%
Tucson	2002	12%

Community	Year	%
Rhode Island	2002	11%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Hartford	2000	10%
Westport	2000	10%
St. Petersburg	2017	9%
Omaha	2017	9%
Houston	2016	9%
Cleveland	2011	9%
San Antonio	2007	9%
Tidewater	2001	9%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**8%**
St. Louis	2014	8%
Columbus	2013	8%
St. Paul	2004	8%
Las Vegas	2005	7%
Minneapolis	2004	6%
Howard County	2010	3%

Association with the Jewish Community

While synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership, and Jewish organization membership often suggest different involvements in the organized Jewish community, it is useful to examine overall association with the Jewish community. Jewish households in Indianapolis are defined as associated with the Jewish community (*associated*) for the purpose of this analysis if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-1** shows that, by this definition, 48% of households are associated.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-34** shows that the 48% who are associated is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in St. Paul, 62% in San Antonio, 48% in Omaha, and 43% in Columbus.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 48% of households are associated. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Core Area (61%)
- respondents in residence for 20 or more years (60%)
- households age 65-74 (61%) and age 35 and over (70%)
- elderly couple households (63%) and elderly single households (75%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (58%)
- Orthodox households (70%), Conservative households (59%) and Reconstructionist households (82%)
- in-married households (71%) and conversionary in-married households (82%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (68%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (61%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (62%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (66%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (79%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (58%)
- households who donated under $100 (77%), $100-$500 (75%), and $500 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in South of Core (36%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-9 years (33%)
- non-elderly single households (32%)
- Just Jewish households (34%)
- intermarried households (31%)

- synagogue non-member households (27%) and JCC non-member households (28%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (34%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (34%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (34%)

Table 7-34
Association with the Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	67%
Detroit	2005	64%
Sarasota	2001	64%
Bergen	2001	63%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%
San Antonio	2007	62%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%
Tidewater	2001	62%
Hartford	2000	62%
Minneapolis	2004	60%
Baltimore	2010	58%
Middlesex	2008	58%
Jacksonville	2002	58%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Atlantic County	2004	57%
St. Louis	2014	56%
Houston	2016	54%
S Palm Beach	2005	54%
New Haven	2010	53%
Cleveland	2011	52%
Rhode Island	2002	52%
Westport **	2000	52%
Miami	2014	51%
Howard County **	2010	49%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**48%**
Omaha	2017	48%
Chicago	2010	48%
Washington	2003	48%
Tucson	2002	48%
Broward	2016	47%
Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Columbus	2013	43%
Atlanta	2006	42%
San Francisco	2004	37%
Seattle	2000	31%
St. Petersburg *	2017	23%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	21%
Phoenix [1]	2002	38%

See footnotes on next page.

Footnotes to Table 7-34.

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

* No JCC is located in the community and no JCC membership is included in Association.
** Includes JCC membership in JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] Includes participation in a JCC program without necessarily being a member of the JCC.
Notes: 1) In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.
2) Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs.

Profiles of Member Households and Chabad Attendees

While **Table 7-1** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Indianapolis who are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (JCC), and a Jewish organization, **Table 7-35** shows *profiles of synagogue,* JCC, *and Jewish organization member households* and *Chabad participant households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison between the four groups. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-1** shows that 38% of *households in the Core Area* are synagogue members, **Table 7-35** shows that 48% of *synagogue member households* live in the Core Area.

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North of Core	45.3%	58.8%	31.5%	34.0%
Core Area	48.0	33.5	49.6	52.1
South of Core	6.8	7.7	18.9	13.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS				
0 - 4 years	8.9%	15.2%	12.4%	3.9%
5 - 9 years	5.2	9.4	9.5	7.4
10 - 19 years	21.0	20.1	12.9	12.4
20 or more years	64.9	55.3	65.2	76.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	17.7%	16.1%	19.3%	14.1%
35 - 49	38.2	37.2	31.5	27.8
50 - 64	24.1	33.0	31.5	28.3
65 - 74	9.5	8.9	11.3	13.8
75 and over	10.5	4.8	6.4	16.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	46.5%	52.5%	39.0%	35.6%
Household with Only Adult Children	10.1	19.0	10.9	16.2
Non-Elderly Couple	11.1	10.9	19.8	15.3
Non-Elderly Single	10.0	4.2	6.7	0.6
Elderly Couple	9.2	5.9	9.0	14.4
Elderly Single	7.1	4.8	5.4	10.8
Other	6.0	2.7	9.2	7.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under $25,000	6.1%	1.8%	8.0%	2.4%
$25 - $50,000	4.4	1.3	5.5	3.6
$50 - $100,000	22.3	17.0	16.2	18.4
$100 - $200,000	36.3	51.5	40.5	45.8
$200,000 and over	30.9	28.4	29.8	29.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	8.5%	11.3%	3.5%	4.5%
Conservative	16.1	12.0	11.0	13.8
Reconstructionist	15.5	3.5	13.3	23.0
Reform	46.9	27.5	31.1	30.6
Just Jewish	13.0	45.7	41.1	28.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	80.4%	78.7%	71.0%	81.0%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	92.6%	94.7%	82.3%	87.8%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	94.0%	98.1%	84.3%	89.9%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	39.0%	44.1%	26.7%	29.1%
Keep a Kosher Home	17.3%	24.3%	11.0%	16.2%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	8.3%	9.4%	4.6%	11.6%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	3.2%	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	16.5%	21.4%	27.5%	15.8%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	53.3%	27.1%	29.8%	33.3%
Never Attend Services	1.8%	19.8%	20.7%	19.2%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	46.4%	40.4%	40.0%	44.2%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	43.9%	44.1%	36.1%	46.9%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	70.4%	69.5%	65.6%	71.8%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	47.5%	62.5%	51.8%	61.1%
Conversionary	24.5	13.5	14.8	10.4
Intermarried	28.0	24.0	33.4	28.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP				
Synagogue Member	100.0%	45.9%	47.7%	56.4%
Attended Chabad	24.6	100.0%	25.5%	25.3
JCC Member	45.4%	45.2%	100.0%	48.2%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	75.5%	90.6%	100.0%	75.8%
Jewish Organization Member	31.9%	26.6%	28.7%	100.0%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
FEEL PART OF THE INDIANAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY				
Very Much	50.1%	39.1%	50.0%	55.0%
Somewhat	35.9	39.8	32.2	30.3
Not Very Much	12.7	17.2	11.6	8.2
Not at All	1.3	3.9	6.2	6.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Jewish Day School	18.6%	12.6%	19.1%	15.9%
Supplemental School	63.2	51.4	61.5	73.6
Israeli Education	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.4
Tutor	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
No Formal Jewish Education	17.6	33.3	18.9	9.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	46.2%	34.1%	40.6%	38.8%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	57.6%	45.1%	59.4%	62.7%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	36.7%	28.2%	32.0%	21.4%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	40.8%	39.7%	48.1%	52.0%
On General Trip	24.5	33.2	24.2	18.1
No	34.7	27.1	27.7	29.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	23.3%	39.5%	26.1%	29.6%
Very Attached	34.9	26.2	33.0	34.9
Somewhat Attached	33.8	20.8	23.8	27.4
Not Attached	8.0	13.5	17.1	8.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	54.8%	57.9%	59.9%	72.1%
Asked, Did Not Donate	13.5	10.8	8.6	5.4
Not Asked	31.7	31.3	31.5	22.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	45.3%	42.2%	40.2%	27.9%
Under $100	18.9	24.0	21.7	20.3
$100 - $500	21.3	20.1	26.2	28.4
$500 - $1,000	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.1
$1,000 and over	12.0	10.9	9.9	20.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-35
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	26.3%	30.4%	31.9%	28.5%
Under $100	16.9	14.3	17.9	12.5
$100 - $500	29.0	33.7	24.4	25.4
$500 - $1,000	11.3	7.8	13.0	8.3
$1,000 and over	16.5	13.8	12.8	25.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	13.9%	26.6%	14.2%	11.8%
Under $100	16.4	17.3	13.6	17.7
$100 - $500	39.4	28.2	41.5	35.7
$500 - $1,000	9.0	15.5	11.0	12.2
$1,000 and over	21.3	12.4	19.7	22.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Feel Part of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Jewish respondents in Indianapolis were asked: "How much do you feel like you are part of the Indianapolis Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?" **Table 7-36** shows that 21% of respondents feel very much part of the Indianapolis Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 34%, somewhat; 26%, not very much; and 19%, not at all. In total, 55% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-37** shows that the 55% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in San Antonio and 49% in Omaha.

The 19% who feel **not at all** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Omaha and 18% in San Antonio.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-36** shows that, overall, 55% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- households age 75 and over (74%)
- Orthodox households (66%), Conservative households (70%) and Reconstructionist households (95%)
- in-married households (82%) and conversionary in-married households (79%)
- synagogue member households (86%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (79%), JCC member households (82%), and Jewish organization member households (85%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (65%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (69%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (75%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%) and households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (65%)
- households who donated under $100 (81%), $100-$500 (79%), and $500 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (36%)
- Just Jewish households (41%)
- intermarried households (36%)
- synagogue non-member households (42%) and JCC non-member households (44%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (41%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

Table 7-36
Feel Part of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	54.5%	20.7%	33.8	26.2	19.4
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North of Core	49.3%	18.8%	30.5	28.2	22.5
Core Area	58.4%	28.3%	30.1	25.6	16.0
South of Core	58.5%	11.1%	47.4	22.8	18.7
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS					
0 - 9 years	48.1%	12.9%	35.2	23.3	28.6
10 - 19 years	51.7%	16.9%	34.8	29.2	19.1
20 or more years	59.2%	26.7%	32.5	26.4	14.4
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	55.1%	13.8%	41.3	24.9	20.0
35 - 49	50.7%	20.6%	30.1	26.1	23.2
50 - 64	56.6%	23.3%	33.3	26.5	16.9
65 - 74	47.1%	28.1%	19.0	37.3	15.6
75 and over	74.3%	33.5%	40.8	18.0	7.7
➜ 65 and over	59.6%	30.7%	28.9	28.4	12.0
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	47.7%	19.8%	27.9	29.2	23.1
Female	59.8%	21.4%	38.4	23.7	16.5

Table 7-36
Feel Part of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	54.5%	20.7%	33.8	26.2	19.4
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	54.9%	22.7%	32.2	24.7	20.4
Household with Only Adult Children	61.0%	24.0%	37.0	25.7	13.3
Non-Elderly Couple	54.9%	13.8%	41.1	25.7	19.4
Non-Elderly Single	35.6%	14.1%	21.5	39.7	24.7
Elderly Couple	63.2%	40.1%	23.1	23.9	12.9
Elderly Single	54.4%	25.3%	29.1	35.5	10.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $50,000	49.0%	18.6%	30.4	31.9	19.1
$50 - $100,000	58.7%	20.9%	37.8	28.2	13.1
$100 - $200,000	53.0%	20.4%	32.6	20.8	26.2
$200,000 and over	62.1%	27.6%	34.5	30.8	7.1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	65.8%	48.2%	17.6	6.5	27.7
Conservative	69.7%	36.6%	33.1	24.2	6.1
Reconstructionist	95.1%	54.3%	40.8	2.9	2.0
Reform	56.9%	15.6%	41.3	30.0	13.1
Just Jewish	41.2%	13.5%	27.7	28.8	30.0
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	81.8%	34.4%	47.4	14.0	4.2
Conversionary	78.7%	38.5%	40.2	21.3	0.0
Intermarried	36.3%	12.2%	24.1	33.4	30.3
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	49.3%	29.3%	20.0	37.5	13.2

Table 7-36
Feel Part of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	54.5%	20.7%	33.8	26.2	19.4
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	86.0%	50.1%	35.9	12.7	1.3
Non-Member	41.6%	8.7%	32.9	31.6	26.8
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	78.9%	39.1%	39.8	17.2	3.9
Did Not Attend	50.0%	17.3%	32.7	27.8	22.2
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	82.2%	50.0%	32.2	11.6	6.2
Non-Member	43.9%	9.6%	34.3	31.7	24.4
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	85.3%	55.0%	30.3	8.2	6.5
Non-Member	48.4%	14.0%	34.4	29.7	21.9
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	47.2%	29.2%	18.0	42.4	10.4
To Supplemental School	59.7%	25.1%	34.6	27.0	13.3
➜To Jewish Education	57.6%	25.3%	32.3	30.3	12.1
No	55.1%	14.4%	40.7	19.4	25.5
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	60.2%	26.4%	33.8	33.8	6.0
No	55.0%	20.1%	34.9	23.9	21.1
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	65.1%	29.4%	35.7	24.8	10.1
No	49.2%	15.5%	33.7	29.9	20.9

Table 7-36
Feel Part of the Indianapolis Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	54.5%	20.7%	33.8	26.2	19.4
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	68.8%	31.4%	37.4	27.6	3.6
No	54.6%	20.3%	34.3	27.7	17.7
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	75.3%	37.8%	37.5	16.1	8.6
On General Trip	55.0%	26.2%	28.8	32.0	13.0
No	41.2%	7.9%	33.3	30.2	28.6
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	81.7%	44.8%	36.9	16.4	1.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	65.4%	20.1%	45.3	26.8	7.8
Not Asked	37.5%	7.6%	29.9	31.3	31.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	41.8%	9.6%	32.2	30.6	27.6
Under $100	80.6%	32.1%	48.5	17.2	2.2
$100 - $500	79.3%	47.5%	31.8	18.3	2.4
$500 and over	89.8%	67.7%	22.1	10.2	0.0

Table 7-37
Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Much/ Somewhat*	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Detroit	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	2010	70%	46%	24	13	17
Cleveland *	2011	67%	41%	25	22	11
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%	36%	29	22	14
New York *	2011	63%	37%	25	20	18
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
Miami	2014	59%	22%	38	26	15
San Antonio	2007	56%	28%	29	26	18
Rhode Island	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**55%**	**21%**	**34**	**26**	**19**
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	23%	31	25	20
Hartford	2000	53%	23%	30	26	21
Tidewater	2001	53%	22%	31	27	20
Houston	2016	51%	24%	27	28	21
Washington	2003	51%	19%	32	28	22
Jacksonville	2002	50%	23%	27	26	25
Middlesex	2008	50%	18%	32	28	22
Omaha	2017	49%	26%	23	32	19
Broward	2016	49%	17%	32	33	18
New Haven	2010	49%	16%	34	27	24
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26

Table 7-37
Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Much/ Somewhat*	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Atlanta *	2006	44%	19%	25	32	24
Howard County *	2010	43%	26%	17	30	27
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
Westport	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35
Phoenix *	2002	36%	14%	22	34	30
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	13%	24	29	35
St. Petersburg	2017	31%	9%	23	25	43
Las Vegas	2005	31%	6%	26	29	40

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

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity

Table 7-38 shows that 89% of Jewish households in Indianapolis are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center (JCC), or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-39** shows that the 89% overall involvement is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 93% in St. Paul, 91% in San Antonio, 86% in Omaha, and 72% in Columbus.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-38** shows that, overall, overall involvement is 89% of households.

The percentage is much higher in:

- elderly single households (97%)
- Orthodox households (100%) and Reconstructionist households (100%)
- conversionary in-married households (100%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (100%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (98%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (97%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on general trip (97%)

Table 7-38 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	88.9%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
North of Core	86.9%
Core Area	93.0%
South of Core	85.5%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS	
0 - 9 years	87.1%
10 - 19 years	90.4%
20 or more years	89.2%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	89.3%
35 - 49	85.2%
50 - 64	90.6%
65 - 74	93.6%
75 and over	95.9%
➞ 65 and over	94.6%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	91.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	80.3%
Non-Elderly Couple	91.3%
Non-Elderly Single	84.8%
Elderly Couple	94.2%
Elderly Single	96.8%

Table 7-38 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	88.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under $50,000	87.7%
$50 - $100,000	96.2%
$100 - $200,000	83.6%
$200,000 and over	93.3%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	94.3%
Reconstructionist	100.0%
Reform	92.9%
Just Jewish	81.4%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE	
In-married	95.4%
Conversionary	100.0%
Intermarried	82.0%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	84.3%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	100.0%
Did Not Attend	86.8%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	84.6%

Table 7-38 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	88.9%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	86.7%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD	
To Jewish Day School	90.1%
To Supplemental School	93.6%
➜To Jewish Education	93.1%
No	84.5%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD	
To Overnight Camp	93.9%
No	89.2%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER	
In Youth Group	97.9%
No	84.3%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	96.9%
No	90.9%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL	
On Jewish Trip	96.3%
On General Trip	96.5%
No	81.2%

Table 7-38 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	88.9%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	94.0%
Not Asked	81.8%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR	
Nothing	83.6%
Under $100	100.0%
$100 - $500	100.0%
$500 and over	100.0%

Table 7-39
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	96%
Detroit	2005	96%
Bergen	2001	96%
S Palm Beach	2005	95%
W Palm Beach	2005	95%
Atlantic County	2004	95%
Minneapolis	2004	95%
Broward	2016	93%
Miami	2014	93%
St. Paul	2004	93%
Westport	2000	93%
Chicago *	2010	92%
Howard County *	2010	92%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%
Tidewater	2001	92%
Hartford	2000	92%
New Haven	2010	91%
San Antonio	2007	91%
Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Houston	2016	90%
Washington	2003	90%
Rhode Island	2002	90%
INDIANAPOLIS	**2017**	**89%**
Sarasota	2001	89%
Cleveland	2011	88%
Tucson	2002	88%
Portland (ME)	2007	87%
Omaha	2017	86%
Baltimore *	2010	86%
Jacksonville	2002	86%
Phoenix	2002	84%
St. Louis	2014	83%
Las Vegas	2005	83%
St. Petersburg	2017	81%
Columbus	2013	72%

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