Demographic and Jewish Identity Characteristics of JCC Members: Comparisons with Affiliated and Unaffiliated Jews in the United States

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Which Jews join Jewish Community Centers in the United States? More specifically, how do they differ from other Jews, both from those who are otherwise affiliated with Jewish communal life by way of congregations and other organizations, and from the even larger number who are totally unaffiliated? This is the central question this memorandum seeks to address. Learning of the sorts of American Jews who are more or less likely to join a JCC provides the requisite grounding for considering the policies and practices affecting membership recruitment. Know who the JCCs currently reach can suggest the sort of constituencies that may be most amenable for further membership recruitment efforts. And, knowing who the JCCs fail to attract can provide clues to the sorts of barriers that inhibit Jews from joining Jewish Community Centers.

This statistical analysis is based upon the recently conducted National Jewish Population Study (NJPS), sponsored by the United Jewish Communities. Fielded in 2000-01, the survey consists of over 4,500 Jewish households across the United States. (Canada is not included, and patterns in Canada may well differ from those found in the United States.) To be clear, these data apply only to Jews (defined very broadly). They do not encompass non-Jews, except for those who may be living in households with an adult Jew.

To understand who joins JCCs, we compare the characteristics among three groups:

- 1) Members of JCCs.
- 2) Jews who are otherwise affiliated, by belonging to congregations or other Jewish organizations (such as, most widely, Hadassah and B'nai B'rith).
- 3) Unaffiliated Jews, who report no membership in JCCs, synagogues, or other Jewish organizations.

Respectively, the three groups amount to 17%, 30%, and 53% of American Jewish adults. (Since a few JCCs do not offer formal memberships and operate on a feefor-service basis, the actual proportion of adult Jews in the United States who are affiliated with JCCs is slightly higher than that reported here.)

The tendency for different sorts of Jews to join JCCs as days-paying members in part reflects the general tendency of Jews to affiliate with any Jewish institution, and in part reflects the special tendency of Jews to affiliate with a JCC. That is, Jews who join JCCs tend to join other Jewish institutions. Accordingly, in examining the findings, we will be alert to detecting both processes in operation, both joining Jewish life in general and joining JCCs in particular. Some groups in the population may over- or underaffiliate with JCCs simply because they tend to over- or under-affiliate with Jewish communal life in general. In addition, certain groups in the population may over- or under-affiliate with JCCs specifically, relative to their general rates of affiliating with Jewish institutions. That is, in certain circumstances we will find that JCCs perform exceedingly well or poorly in penetrating the markets of affiliated Jews.

Region: Under-affiliated in the West, More affiliated in the Mid-Atlantic

Among unaffiliated Jews, a disproportionate number (29%) are found in the West, with 5% of all unaffiliated Jews in the Mountain states and an additional 24% in the Pacific region (largely California). In contrast, among JCC members, just 16% are found in this region, and among otherwise affiliated Jews 17% are in the West. Clearly, Western Jews are under-represented relatively among JCC members, but this under-representation can be totally attributed to the smaller likelihood of Jews in the West to affiliate in any way with Jewish life. If JCCs tend to have weaker membership penetration than elsewhere, this trend is largely a consequence of low rates of Jewish communal affiliation generally in the Western states. By the same logic, we also find that JCC members are relatively over-concentrated in the Middle Atlantic region (consisting in part of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), also consistent with Jewish communal affiliation patterns generally in this region.

In other words, on a broad regional basis, fluctuations in the penetration of JCCs into the Jewish population generally is closely tied to the tendency of local Jews to affiliate with any sort of Jewish institution.

Census Divisions * JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated							
		JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated			Total		
		Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	IUIAI		
	New England	6.6%	7.5%	6.6%	6.9%		
	Middle Atlantic	28.9%	39.1%	41.4%	34.1%		
	East North Central	9.0%	10.0%	9.1%	9.3%		
	West North Central	2.4%	3.6%	2.6%	2.8%		
Census Divisions	South Atlantic	19.7%	17.2%	21.3%	19.2%		
	East South Central	1.2%	.4%	1.8%	1.0%		
	West South Central	3.1%	4.8%	1.5%	3.3%		
	Mountain	5.2%	2.5%	2.5%	3.9%		
	Pacific	23.9%	14.9%	13.2%	19.4%		
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Age Variation: Underrepresented younger adults, Greater affiliation among seniors

Compared with the Jewish population at large, and even the affiliated population in particular, JCCs manage to attract a relatively small number of Jews under the age of 35. Just 15% of JCC adult Jews fall in this age bracket, as contrasted with 25% of those who are otherwise affiliated, and as many as 33% of the unaffiliated. Thus, younger adults do not join JCCs not only because they are less likely to join any Jewish institution. In addition, they are especially unlikely to affiliate with JCCs as compared with their relatively greater tendency to join congregations and other Jewish organizations.

The patterns among senior adults (those 65 and over) are reversed, demonstrating the relative strength of JCCs in this older age bracket. These Jews are more likely to affiliate in general. However, in addition, JCC members especially consist of those over 65.

6 age groups * JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated						
		JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated				
		Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	Total	
	Under 35	33.4%	25.4%	15.4%	27.9%	
6 age groups	35-44	16.0%	14.5%	15.8%	15.5%	
	45-54	18.8%	22.9%	21.6%	20.5%	
	55-64	11.9%	13.6%	11.6%	12.3%	
	65-74	10.3%	11.6%	17.4%	11.9%	
	75+	9.6%	12.0%	18.2%	11.8%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Family configurations: The under-represented singles

Consistent with the age patterns, we find that JCCs dramatically under-enroll those who are unmarried with no children. Just 11% of JCC Jewish members fall in this category, as contrasted with more than twice as many among otherwise affiliated Jews (where singles comprise 23% of the population), and more than three times as many of the unaffiliated (38%).

On the other hand, JCC membership disproportionately consists of those who are parents of school-age children (24%), empty nesters (39%), and widows (10%). In each case, the JCC proportion is larger than the comparable number among the otherwise affiliated, where the figures are larger, in turn, than those for the unaffiliated.

Family type * JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated						
		JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated				
		Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	Total	
	unmar,nokids	38.8%	23.1%	11.4%	29.4%	
Family type	married,nokids	10.1%	7.5%	6.2%	8.7%	
	single parent	5.8%	6.5%	4.3%	5.8%	
	tots parents	5.2%	4.6%	5.4%	5.0%	
	school parents	10.3%	17.9%	23.8%	14.9%	
	empty nesters	23.2%	32.7%	38.9%	28.7%	
	widow(er)	6.7%	7.6%	10.0%	7.5%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Education and Income: An upscale JCC membership

JCC members disproportionately report holding graduate degrees, and earning \$150,000 or more in family annual income. While education and income are related to Jewish-joining in general, JCCs especially attract a socio-economically upscale constituency. JCC membership patterns reflect the wider tendency of more upscale Americans to affiliate more frequently. However, JCC affiliation patterns are even more decidedly upscale than those characterizing congregations and other Jewish organizations.

Education * JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated						
		JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated				
		Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	Total	
Education	HS	47.4%	41.4%	42.0%	44.7%	
	ВА	31.7%	30.9%	28.3%	30.8%	
	Graduate Degree	20.9%	27.8%	29.7%	24.5%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Income * JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated							
		JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated			Total		
		Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	IOlai		
	Less than 25	23.8%	15.0%	14.6%	19.9%		
Income (thousands)	25-50 (49,999)	25.0%	21.6%	22.3%	23.6%		
	50-100 (99,999)	31.5%	33.4%	28.0%	31.5%		
	100-150 (149,999)	12.8%	16.1%	16.9%	14.4%		
	150+	6.9%	13.9%	18.2%	10.7%		
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Jewish identity patterns: In-married, ethnically connected, and religiously active

On all measures of Jewish involvement, the JCC population is more engaged along ethnic and religious dimensions. JCC members resemble the otherwise affiliated in their far higher measures of engagement, and even surpass them in almost all available indices of Jewish involvement.

To take a very illustrative set of numbers, we may examine the in-marriage rates (among those who are married). Among the unaffiliated, under half (46%) of those married are married to Jews. In contrast, 87% of the otherwise affiliated are in-married and even more (91%) of JCCs are in-married. Clearly, despite efforts to reach out to the intermarried, JCCs have remained much more attractive to the in-married, and are even more attractive (relatively) to in-married Jews than are other institutions in Jewish life.

Fully 80% of JCC Jewish adult members belong to congregations, and 58% belong to Jewish organizations. Most have been to Israel, and a third contribute at least \$100 to their Federation campaigns (more than the corresponding figure – 22% -- among the otherwise affiliated). Vast majorities of JCC Jewish members (around 90%, plus or minus) engage in such activities as attending High Holiday services, having a Seder, and lighting Chanukah candles. Most JCC members (59%) report that most of their friends are Jewish, as compared with just 15% of the unaffiliated majority.

Clearly, JCC members are Jewishly engaged, both in religious and ethnic terms. The implications for membership policies of this current state of affairs merits serious attention and exploration.

	JCC Mem	JCC Members, Otherwise Affiliated, Unaffiliated				
	Unaffiliated	Affiliated, not JCC	JCC members	Total		
Inmarried (of all married)	46.2103	86.9425	91.0285	69.3869		
Most friends Jewish	15.2866	50.3754	58.7359	33.1609		
synagogue member	.0000	82.8761	79.6359	38.2994		
other jewish organization member	.0000	45.1682	58.1995	23.3653		
Attended adult Jewish education	5.8408	37.7247	39.6889	23.9503		
Volunteered in a Jewish context	4.1521	36.9247	44.8089	20.8353		
High Holiday services+	22.3924	82.7111	86.7695	51.8638		
Attends More than Monthly	2.0291	27.3000	36.1274	15.6276		
Attends Passover Seder usually	45.9506	91.3012	93.4783	67.6058		
Chanukah candles usually lit	54.6925	92.5269	91.8022	72.3088		
Fasts on Yom Kippur	27.0030	72.9333	77.3294	49.2410		
Sabbath candles usually lit	8.2548	40.6141	48.0548	27.7612		
Been to Israel	20.4776	51.2174	55.8006	35.4801		
Been to Israel twice or more	5.7324	25.6276	29.6178	15.6407		
Very attached to Israel	17.0037	37.9283	44.5275	27.9348		
Gave \$100+ to nonJewish charities	36.2429	50.2108	50.7859	42.8470		
Gave \$100+ to Jewish charities aside from Fed	8.4250	48.2891	56.0976	28.4121		
Gave \$100+ to Federation campaign	2.9790	22.4599	32.8024	13.8678		
Being Jewish very important	32.4501	64.3097	70.9729	51.5610		
Religon very important	18.6982	42.8823	47.6005	30.8560		
Believes in God	68.5548	84.8053	84.5399	76.1751		
Used Internet for Jewish information	30.1637	48.7206	43.1274	39.3189		