

2022 Greater Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County Jewish Community Study

Comparison Charts

For details and methodology see

<https://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/community-studies/ann-arbor.html>

The Comparison Charts are an excel file that provides details on responses to survey questions for subgroups in the Jewish community. In each section, characteristics are reported for the overall population on the top row, as well as for subgroups of the population, with each subgroup appearing in its own row.

There is a separate worksheet for each chapter of the report.

As indicated in the main report, numbers and percentages should not be understood as exact measurements, but as the most likely estimate within a range. It is particularly important to keep this in mind when comparing subgroups. Small differences between subgroups might be the result of random variation in the survey responses rather than actual differences in the population.

When there is a statistically significant difference among subgroups, we are 95% confident that at least some of the differences in estimates reflect actual differences and are not just the result of random chance. In the tables in these charts, we designate these differences by shading them light gray. Findings that are not statistically significant are not shaded. Even in cases where there are statistically significant differences in a full set of responses, it is unlikely that there are statistically significant differences between every pair of numbers. Even when a table is statistically significant, differences between any two numbers of less than 10 percentage points may not reflect true differences in the population.

How to read the comparison charts

The following series of tables provides details on various subgroups in the Jewish community. In each section, characteristics are reported for the overall population on the top row, as well as for subgroups of the population, with each subgroup appearing in its own row.

Each column reports on a characteristic or survey response. Some of these responses refer to households and some refer to individual Jewish adults. Characteristics that refer to Jewish households are indicated by a house symbol (|[^]|). All other characteristics refer to Jewish adults.

For example, whether anyone in the household is a synagogue member is a household characteristic; age is an individual characteristic.

The numbers in the table show the proportion of adults or households *within* a subgroup who have that characteristic. For example, in the table below, 20% of all households belong to a synagogue; 52% of Jewish households in the Immersed engagement group do, and 16% of 22-39 year old Jewish households do. Because belonging to a congregation is a household characteristic, the house symbol, “| ^ |”, *does* appear.

Synagogue Membership		
	 ^ Not synagog ue member	 ^ Synagog ue member
Overall	80	20
Occasional	98	2
Personal	91	9
Communal	72	28
Immersed	48	52
22-39	84	16
40-54	70	30
55-64	70	30
65-74	69	31
75+	84	16

Where areas are colored light gray and numbers appear, there is a statistically significant difference between the subgroups. For example, in the table above, there *is* a statistically significant difference among Jewish engagement groups’ belonging to congregations, but *not* among households of different ages.

A double dash “--” indicates that a number cannot be reported reliably because it is based on fewer than 50 responses. When a percentage is between 0% and 0.5% and would otherwise round down to 0%, the number is denoted as <1%.

Subgroups used for main comparison charts

Overall: All Jewish adults or all Jewish households.

Jewish Engagement Groups: In what way a respondent is involved in Jewish life. This index is constructed based off responses to questions about: observance of major Jewish holidays at home, observance of other Jewish rituals, involvement in Jewish communal activities, and involvement in personal Jewish activities.

Age, respondent: The age of the respondent.

Age, household: The age of the “head” of the household. Head of household is defined as the respondent if the respondent is married/partnered and Jewish. If the respondent is unmarried or not Jewish, the head of household is the oldest married/partnered Jewish member of the household. If a non-Jewish respondent does not live with any married Jewish adults, the head of household is the oldest Jew in the household. By definition every Jewish household includes at least one Jewish adult.

Region: The region where the individual/household resides.

Relationship Status, individual: Whether the individual is living with a spouse/partner or not, and among couples, whether they are married/partnered to another Jew, or someone who is not Jewish.

Relationship Status, household: Whether the household includes a couple or not, and among couples, whether they are a Jew married/partnered to another Jew, or a Jew married/partnered to someone who is not Jewish.

Parental Status, individual: “Parent of minor child” refers to a respondent who is living with their minor child(ren). “Not parent of minor child” refers to a respondent who is not living with any minor child(ren) who they of the parent of. A respondent who has minor children who live outside the household falls under the category “Not parent of minor child.”

Parental Status, household: “Child in HH” refers to a household that includes at least one child under the age of 18. “No child in HH” refers to a household that does not include any children under the age of 18.

Financial situation: Whether the household considers itself to unable to make ends meet or just managing to make ends meet (“struggling”), has enough money, has some extra money, or is well off.