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COHEN CENTER FOR  
MODERN JEWISH STUDIES

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**Jewish Federation**<sup>®</sup>  
OF GREATER METROWEST NJ

# 2020 Greater MetroWest NJ Jewish Community Study



# Geography and Residence

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The Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies (CMJS), founded in 1980, is dedicated to providing independent, high-quality research on issues related to contemporary Jewish life.

The Cohen Center is also the home of the Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI). Established in 2005, SSRI uses innovative research methods to collect and analyze sociodemographic data on the Jewish community.

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# INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Greater MetroWest Jewish Community Study, conducted by the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies (CMJS) at Brandeis University, employed innovative state-of-the-art methods to create a comprehensive portrait of the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of the Jewish community in Greater MetroWest New Jersey (GMW). The principal goal of this study is to highlight data and findings that will be useful for the Greater MetroWest Jewish Federation and other community organizations and funders for communal planning. This study is intended to promote an understanding of the community and to aid strategic planning, program development, and policies to support and enhance Jewish life.

The study overview report<sup>1</sup> serves as an introduction to all of the topic reports. It provides key findings, terminology, and a summary of the methodology used in the study.

This topic report focuses on geographic differences in the Jewish community as well as differences between newcomers and longtime residents. Related reports cover:

- Community connections
- Finances
- Israel
- Jewish children
- Jewish engagement
- Philanthropy/Volunteering
- Seniors/Health and disability

More details about the study are available in the report appendix and through analysis of the dataset.

## Greater MetroWest Jewish Population, 2020

Total Jewish households	56,800
Total people in Jewish households	155,000
Total Jews	122,300
<b>Adults</b>	
Jewish	96,900
Non-Jewish	26,600
<b>Children</b>	
Jewish	25,400
Non-Jewish	4,300

Numbers do not add up to total due to rounding.

The present study provides a portrait of the Greater MetroWest Jewish community as it was in the fall of 2020, six months into the COVID-19 pandemic. Although some survey responses were likely

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<sup>1</sup> View at <<https://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/community-studies/greater-metrowest-nj-report.html>>

to be influenced by the special circumstances of the pandemic, the questions were designed to provide a demographic and attitudinal portrait of the stable characteristics of the community. The survey questionnaire was developed by CMJS in consultation with the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ. As necessary, questions were modified to account for changes in usual patterns of behavior during the pandemic.

In total, 3,295 eligible households completed surveys between October 1 and December 11, 2020. The response rate for the primary sample, which was designed to be representative of the entire community, was 33.4% (AAPOR RR4<sup>2</sup>).

#### **Notes on this report:**

- In order to extrapolate respondent data to the entire community, individual respondents were assigned a “survey weight” so that their survey responses represent the proportion of the overall community that has similar demographic characteristics. Unless otherwise specified, this report presents weighted survey data in the form of percentages or proportions. Accordingly, these data should be read not as the percentage or proportion of respondents who answered each question in a given way, but as the percentage or proportion of the population that we estimate would answer each question in that way if each member of the population had been surveyed.
- Because estimates are based on a probability survey, no one estimate should be considered an exact measurement. As a guideline, the reader should assume that all estimates have a range of plus or minus five points; therefore, reported differences between any two numbers of less than 10 percentage points may not necessarily reflect true differences in the population.
- When a percentage is between 0% and 0.5% and would otherwise round down to 0%, the number is denoted as < 1%. When there are insufficient respondents in a particular subgroup for reporting reliable information, the estimate is shown as “—”.
- Comparisons across subgroups: 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 this report, 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. As noted above, 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.
- When reporting qualitative or open-ended data, sample verbatim quotes from respondents appear in italics. These responses are not representative of the views of all community members but add context and depth to the representative quantitative data included in the report. Comments may have been edited for clarity and to remove any identifying information. When

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<sup>2</sup> American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) is a professional organization that sets standards for survey research.

the number of respondents who mentioned a particular theme is shown, that number indicated the actual number of respondents and not the weighted share of the population they represent.

- Comparisons across surveys: As part of the goal to assess trends, we made comparisons of answers to data from national studies (in particular, the CMJS/SSRI American Jewish Population Project ([ajpp.brandeis.edu](http://ajpp.brandeis.edu)) and the Pew Research Center report, “Jewish Americans in 2020.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Pew Research Center, “Jewish Americans in 2020” (Washington DC: Pew Research Center, 2021). <https://www.pewforum.org/2021/05/11/jewish-americans-in-2020/>



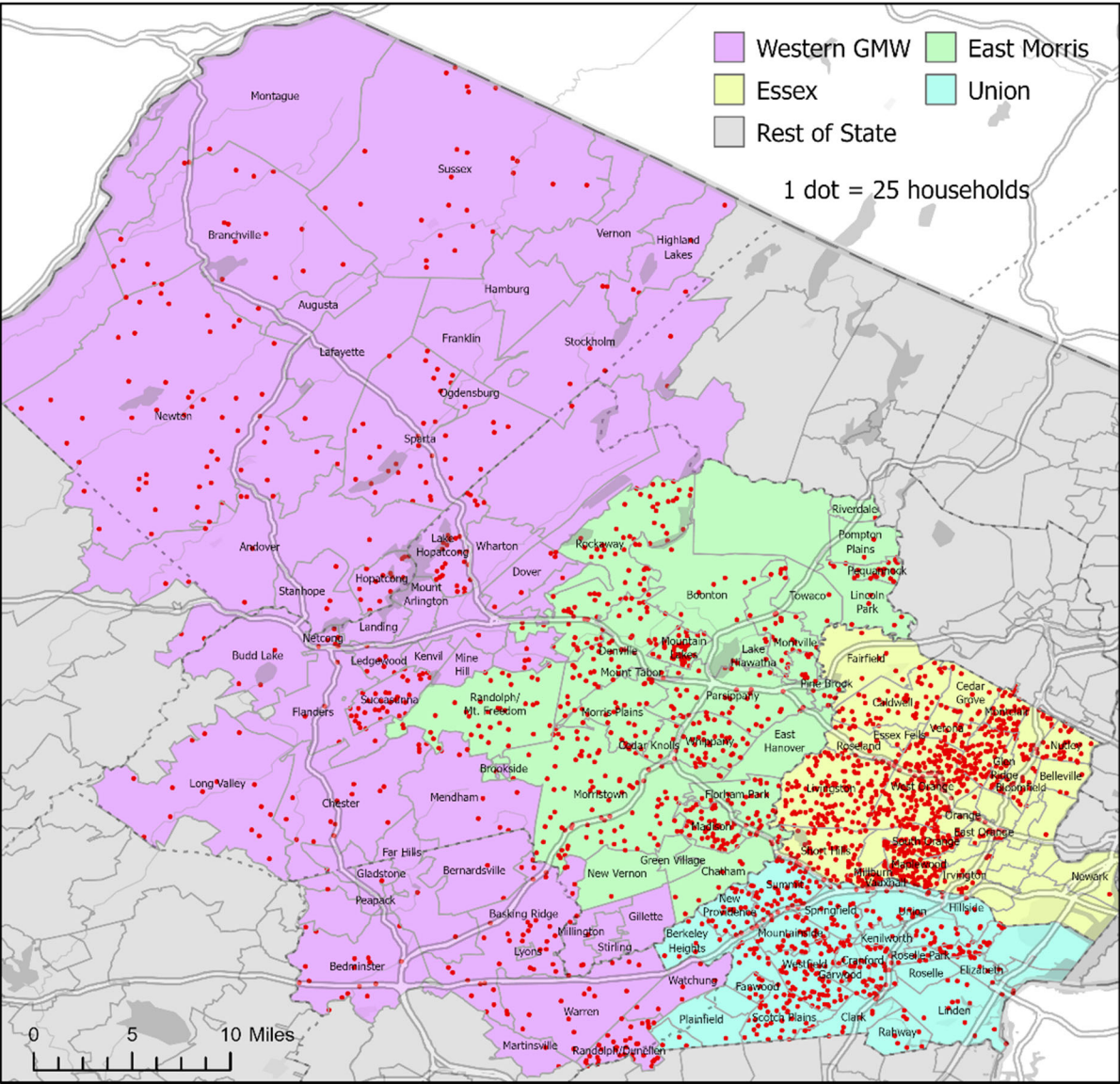
# KEY FINDINGS: GEOGRAPHY AND RESIDENCE

- The largest share of Jewish households are located in Essex County (38%), followed by East Morris (25%), Western GMW (19%), and Union County (18%).
- Essex County includes the largest share of Jewish households with children (35%) and Western GMW has the largest share of couples without children (43%).
- Seventy-two percent of GMW Jewish households have lived in the area for 20 years or more, and 11% moved to the area within the past five years. Nearly two-in-five Jewish households (39%) of have lived at their current address for at least 20 years.
- Twenty-two percent of GMW Jewish households have plans to move from their current address within the next three years. Among these households, 18% plan to stay in Greater MetroWest, including 1% who plan to stay in the same town. The most common reason for moving is for a more affordable cost of living (39%).
- All regions of GMW have a similar share of well-off Jewish households, between 17% and 19%, but East Morris has a smaller share of financially struggling Jewish households.
- Union County includes the largest share of Orthodox adults (10%), followed by Essex (4%). Essex County, however, also has the largest share of Jewish adults with no specific denomination (41%), a similar share to that in Western GMW (39%).
- Newcomers to GMW, those living in the area for less than five years, are strongly engaged in Jewish life, with 27% of newcomers in the Immersed category, compared to 13% of Jewish adults who have lived in GMW for at least 20 years.
- In the regions where overall Jewish engagement is strongest, so too are feelings of connections to the local Jewish community. About one-in-four Jewish adults in Essex and Union Counties feel very connected to the local Jewish community, compared to 13% and 9% in East Morris and Western GMW respectively.
- Because many newcomers are highly engaged in Jewish life, their connections to the local Jewish community are stronger than the long-time residents. Only 17% of newcomers feel completely disconnected from the local Jewish community, compared to 33% of longer-term residents.
- Jewish households in Essex include the largest share of Federation donors and the largest share of those who are familiar with Federation.
- While Jewish households with newcomers donate to Jewish organizations at the same rate as Jewish households with long-term residents, Jewish households with newcomers are less likely to donate to Federation.

# GEOGRAPHY

The Jewish community of Greater MetroWest encompasses Essex, Union, Morris, Sussex, and parts of Somerset counties. Unlike many other metropolitan areas, there is no “center” in the region, but rather a set of contiguous towns with unique demographic features and Jewish character. For analysis purposes, this report divides the community into four regions: Union County, Essex County, the eastern part of Morris County, and the remainder of Morris County, all of Sussex, and part of Somerset, combined into a single region called Western GMW (Figure 1). A list of ZIP codes and towns within each region appears at the end of this report.

Figure 1. Map of the Greater MetroWest Jewish community



The largest number of Jewish households (21,500) in GMW are located in Essex County (Table 1). This number represents 38% of all Jewish households in GMW, followed by East Morris (25%), Western GMW (19%), and Union County (18%) (Table 2). East Morris and Essex have larger numbers of non-Jews in Jewish households. These individuals are primarily non-Jewish spouses of Jewish adults or children who are not being raised Jewish. As we will see later, the Jewish households in Union County are more traditional and Orthodox than those in other counties.

**Table 1. Jewish population by region, counts**

	Essex	Union	East Morris	Western GMW	Total
Jewish households	21,500	10,300	14,100	10,900	56,800
People in Jewish households	59,500	26,600	40,500	28,300	155,000
Jews	47,800	21,700	30,900	21,900	122,300
Adults	38,200	17,400	23,500	17,800	96,900
Children	9,600	4,300	7,400	4,100	25,400
Non-Jews**	11,700	4,900	9,600	6,400	30,900
Adults	10,300	4,000	8,300	5,800	26,600
Children	1,500	1,000	1,300	600	4,300

\*Numbers do not add up to total due to rounding

\*\* Includes a small number of cases where religion could not be determined.

**Table 2. Jewish population by region, percentages**

	Essex	Union	East Morris	Western GMW	Total
Jewish households	38	18	25	19	100
People in Jewish households	38	17	26	18	100
Jews	39	18	25	18	100
Adults	39	18	24	18	100
Children	38	17	29	16	100
Non-Jews*	36	15	29	20	100
Adults	36	14	29	21	100
Children	34	22	31	13	100

\*Includes a small number of cases where religion could not be determined

Across the GMW area, 8% of all households and 6% of all individuals are Jewish (Table 3).

**Table 3. Jewish population by region, density**

	Households in region that are Jewish (%)	Individuals in region who are Jewish (%)
Total	8	6
Essex	8	6
Union	5	8
East Morris	12	9
Western GMW	8	6

As part of this study, we also surveyed some Jewish households in the areas of Somerset County that are outside of the Federation catchment area. There are approximately 4,800 Jewish households and 9,200 Jewish individuals in the remainder of Somerset County. Information about those Jewish households is not included in the remainder of this report.

## Multiple homes

Eight percent of Jewish households in Greater MetroWest own a second home. For 11% of these multiple homeowners, the primary residence is their other home and not GMW.

Among Jewish households with multiple homes, 37% have a second home in the southern United States, and 30% have a second home somewhere else in New Jersey (Table 4).

**Table 4. Location of second home**

	Jewish households with second home (%)
Southern US	37
Elsewhere in New Jersey	30
New York	11
Elsewhere in the northeastern US	18
Western US	9
Midwestern US	< 1
Israel	1
Another country	1

Note: Totals add to more than 100% because people may have homes in multiple locations

# MOBILITY

Seventy-two percent of GMW Jewish adults have lived in the area for 20 years or more, and 11% of Jewish adults moved to the area within the past five years (Table 5). Nearly two-in-five Jewish adults (39%) have lived at their current address for at least 20 years.

**Table 5. Jewish adults’ length of residence in GMW and at current address**

	In GMW (%)	At current address (%)
0-5 years	11	30
6-19 years	17	31
20 + years	72	39
Total	100	100

Over one third (36%) of the Jewish adults who moved to GMW in the past five years relocated from New York, and 28% moved from elsewhere in New Jersey (Table 6).

**Table 6. Previous residence**

	Jewish newcomer adults (%)
New York	36
Elsewhere in New Jersey	28
Elsewhere in the northeastern US	17
Elsewhere in the US	17
Israel	< 1
Elsewhere outside the US	3

The most commonly cited reason for Jewish adults choosing to move to GMW is that it is “a great place to raise a family” (39%) (Table 7). Other reasons include the desire to be close to family (30%), the cost of living (28%), and for a job or career (23%). Among Jewish households with minor children, 40% have at least one grandparent living in GMW. Of Jewish households with someone age 50 or older, 17% have grandchildren living in GMW (not shown in table)

**Table 7. Reasons for moving to GMW**

	Jewish newcomer adults (%)
Great place to raise a family	39
To be close to family	30
Cost of living	28
Job or career	23
Access to transportation	10
Quality of Jewish life	9
Another reason	20

Note: Another response option offered to those who moved within the past year was “in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.” There were not enough respondents to report this response.

Among Jewish households that had at least one child in day school and moved into the area in the past ten years, about half agreed (21%) or strongly agreed (30%) that Greater MetroWest day school and yeshiva options were a reason to move to the area (Table 8).

**Table 8. Jewish education as reason to move to GMW**

*To what extent were the Greater MetroWest day school and yeshiva options a reason for your decision to move the area?*

	Jewish households with K-12 child in day school (%)
Strongly disagree	34
Disagree	14
Agree	21
Strongly agree	30

The next two tables show the geographic distribution of Jewish newcomers in the region. Table 9 shows that, among Jewish newcomers, about half (52%) live in Essex County, and the smallest share, 7%, live in Western GMW.

**Table 9. Region by length of residence**

	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)	Total (%)
All Jewish adults	39	18	24	18	100
0-5 years	52	17	25	7	100
6-19 years	43	22	23	13	100
20+ years	33	15	30	21	100

Table 10 shows the length of residence *within* each region. Although Western GMW has the smallest share of all GMW Jewish newcomers, 3% of its residents are Jewish newcomers. Fourteen percent of Essex County Jewish adult residents are newcomers, as are 10% of Union County Jewish adult residents.

Table 10. Length of residence by region

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
0-5 years	11	14	10	8	3
6-19 years	17	22	25	15	14
20+ years	72	64	65	76	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100

## Plans to leave

Of all Jewish households, 22% have plans to move from their current address within the next three years (Table 11). Among these households, 18% plan to stay in Greater MetroWest, including 1% who plan to stay in the same town.

Table 11. Destination of planned move

	Jewish households with plans to move (%)
Elsewhere in same town	1
Elsewhere in Greater MetroWest	17
Elsewhere in New Jersey	8
New York	7
Elsewhere in Northeastern US	9
Elsewhere in the US	32
Israel	1
Elsewhere outside the US	1
Don't know	22
Total	100

Table 12 shows the primary reasons households are considering moving. The most common reason is for a more affordable cost of living (39%).

Table 12. Reasons for considering move

	Jewish households with plans to move (%)
Cost of living	39
To be close to family	19
For a job or career	7
Quality of Jewish life	3
Access to transportation	3
Other	36

Note: Totals add to more than 100% because people may have multiple reasons.

# REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

## Age and household composition

Union County is by far the youngest county, with the largest percentage of Jewish adults under age 35 (20%) and ages 35-49 (25%) (Table 13).

**Table 13. Jewish adult age by region**

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
18-34	16	11	20	15	22
35-49	21	19	25	15	10
50-64	34	40	31	37	41
65-74	17	18	11	20	18
75+	12	12	13	13	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Essex County includes the largest share of Jewish households with children (35%) and Western GMW has the largest share of Jewish households with couples without children (43%) (Table 14).

**Table 14. Jewish household composition by region**

	All Jewish households (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Households with minor children	30	35	26	30	26
Couples without children	29	24	26	29	43
Singles without children	18	18	25	16	12
Multiple adults without children	23	24	24	25	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Nearly all Jewish adult newcomers to GMW (0-5 years) are under age 50, with 44% under age 35 and another 41% between ages 35 and 49 (Table 15). Similarly, the vast majority (68%) of Jewish adult newcomers have minor children (Table 16).

**Table 15. Jewish adult age by length of residence**

	All Jewish adults (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
18-34	16	44	14	13
35-49	21	41	45	7
50-64	34	11	34	43
65-74	17	2	3	22
75+	12	2	3	15
Total	100	100	100	100



Table 16. Jewish household composition by length of residence

	All Jewish adults (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
Households with minor children	32	68	71	18
Couples without children	33	15	10	40
Singles without children	9	6	7	10
Multiple adults without children	26	11	12	32
Total	100	100	100	100

## Financial status

All regions of GMW have a similar share of well-off Jewish households, between 17% and 19%, but East Morris has a smaller share of financially struggling Jewish households, those that describe themselves as unable to make ends meet or just managing to make ends meet (Table 17). Nine percent of East Morris’s Jewish households are financially struggling, compared to 19% to 21% of the other regions. East Morris also has a larger share of Jewish households that have “enough” money. There is no statistical relationship between financial situation and length of residence in GMW (Table 18).

Table 17. Financial situation by region

	All Jewish households (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Struggling	17	21	19	9	20
Enough	41	33	37	55	34
Extra	24	27	26	18	27
Well-off	17	18	17	18	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8. Financial situation by length of residence

	All Jewish households (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
Struggling	17	30	15	17
Enough	41	33	40	41
Extra	24	29	23	24
Well off	17	9	22	18
Total	100	100	100	100

# JEWISH ENGAGEMENT BY REGION

The Index of Jewish Engagement uses ritual, personal, individual, and communal behaviors to classify patterns of Jewish engagement in Greater MetroWest (see the Jewish Engagement report for details). This typology reveals high levels of Jewish engagement in Essex and Union Counties and lower levels in East Morris and Western GMW. Western GMW has the largest share of those Jewish adults whose Jewish engagement is primarily through personal activities (42%), rather than through communal and organizational activities (Table 19).

**Table 19. Jewish engagement by region**

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Minimally Involved	16	12	12	22	15
Familial	27	27	27	24	28
Personal	27	26	22	28	42
Involved	15	16	22	13	9
Immersed	14	19	17	13	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Union County includes the largest share of Orthodox adults (10%), followed by Essex (4%) (Table 20). Essex County, however, also has the largest share of Jewish adults with no specific denomination (41%), a similar share to that in Western GMW (39%).

**Table 20. Denomination by region**

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Orthodox	4	4	10	2	1
Conservative	22	21	18	26	27
Reform	32	31	38	29	29
Other denomination	4	3	2	8	4
No denomination	38	41	32	36	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Union County has the smallest share of Jewish adults who are intermarried (17%) and the largest share of unmarried adults (30%) (Table 21).

**Table 21. Inmarriage and intermarriage by region**

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Inmarried	53	59	52	49	51
Intermarried	27	25	17	33	26
Not married	20	15	30	18	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Synagogue membership varies by region (Table 22). In Union County, 46% of Jewish adults live in a household in which someone is a synagogue member, as do 36% of Jewish adults in Essex County. Synagogue membership is lower in East Morris (29%) and Western GMW (18%). Almost half of Jewish adults in East Morris, Essex County, and Union County attended High Holiday services in 2020 (including online services). Less than one quarter (23%) of Western GMW Jewish adults attended High Holiday services.

**Table 22. Synagogue membership and High Holiday attendance by region**

	All Jewish adults (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
Synagogue member	32	36	46	29	18
High Holidays in 2020	42	45	46	49	23

Several respondents described why geography is a challenge for Jewish engagement.

*Activities and programs are based in Essex County or eastern Morris. Few, if any, activities in western Morris despite the camp property in Mt. Olive. There are many unaffiliated Jewish families in this area, but little outreach to them.*

*Synagogue options in Morris County are challenging and limited, Jewish services in Morris County are limited, although there is a big Jewish community out here.*

*Greater MetroWest is such a large area and tends to be more focused on the Essex County part. Those of us who were in the historical Central NJ still often feel like the step-child. It has gotten better over the last few years, but the outreach still needs work.*

Newcomers to GMW are strongly engaged in Jewish life, with 27% in the Immersed category, compared to 13% of those Jewish adults who have lived there for at least 20 years (Table 23). It is somewhat harder to detect these differences when comparing only denomination and synagogue membership (Tables 24 and 25).

Table 23. Jewish engagement by length of residence

	All Jewish adults (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
Minimally Involved	16	2	8	18
Familial	27	24	27	26
Personal	27	32	23	30
Involved	15	15	26	12
Immersed	14	27	16	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 24. Denomination by length of residence

	All Jewish adults (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
Orthodox	4	6	5	3
Conservative	22	23	19	24
Reform	32	27	37	29
Other denomination	4	8	2	5
No denomination	38	36	37	39
Total	100	100	100	100

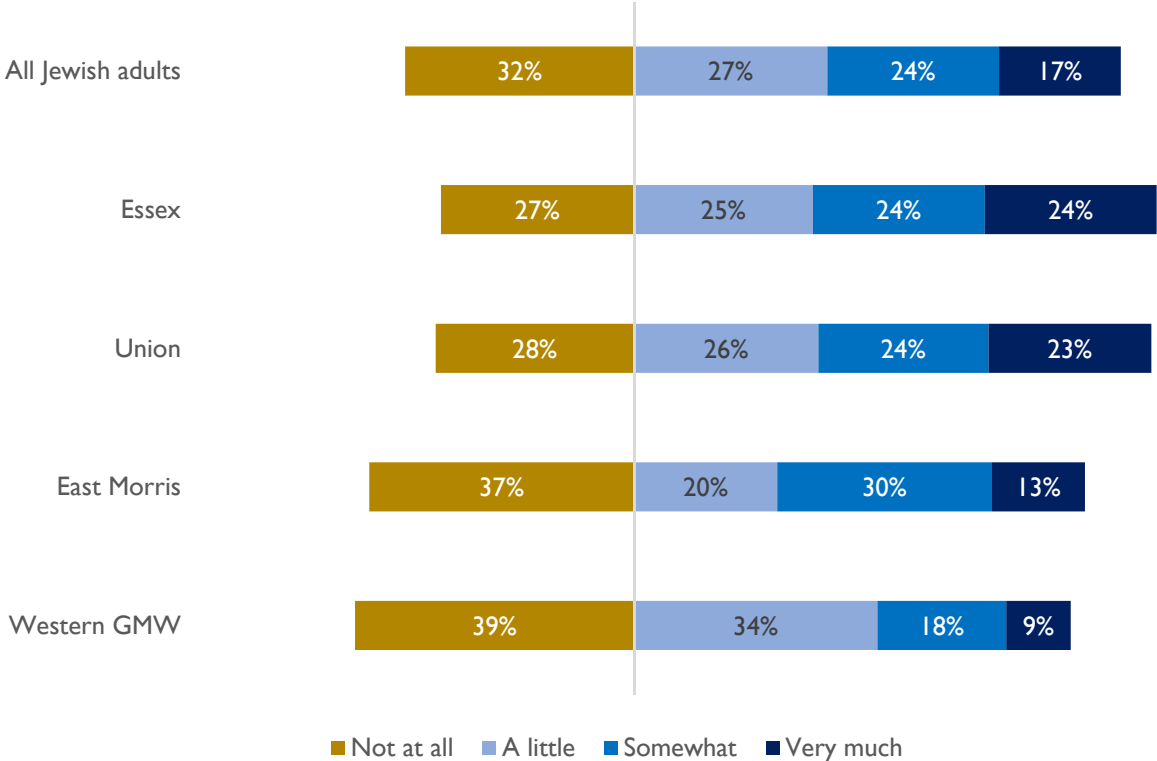
Table 25. Synagogue membership and High Holiday attendance by length of residence

	All Jewish adults (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
Synagogue member	32	34	43	29
Attend High Holiday services	42	59	43	40

# COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

In the regions where overall Jewish engagement is strongest, so too are feelings of connections to the local Jewish community. About one-in-four Jewish adults in Essex County and Union County feel very connected to the local Jewish community, compared to 13% in East Morris and 9% in Western GMW (Figure 2).

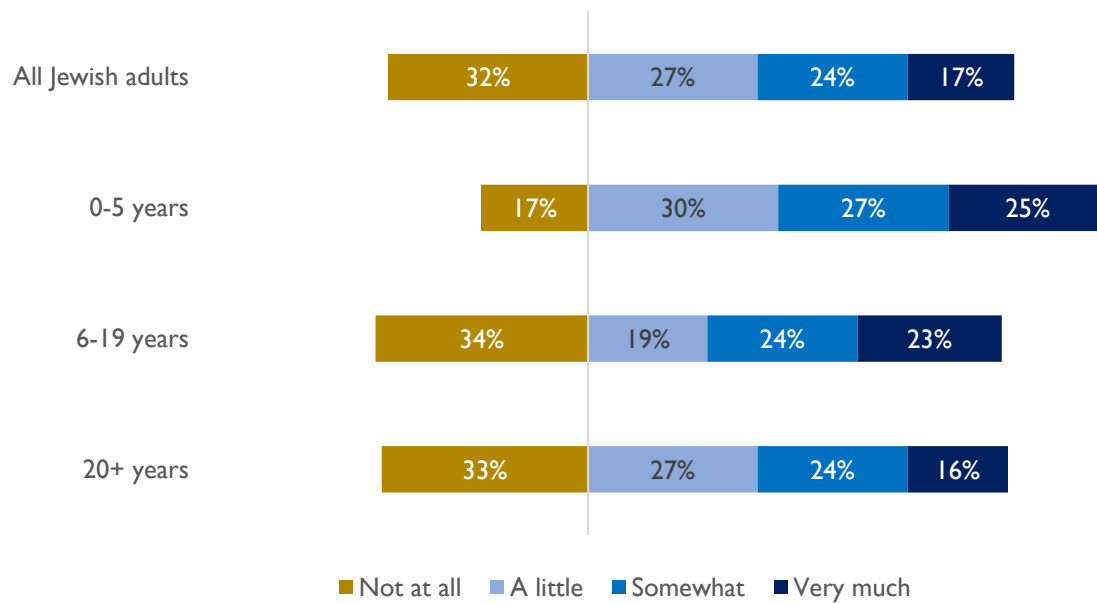
Figure 2. Feeling part of GMW Jewish community by region



Question text: “To what extent do you feel like part of a local Jewish community?”

In Greater MetroWest, many newcomers are highly engaged in Jewish life and their connections to the local Jewish community are stronger than the long-time residents (Figure 3). Only 17% of Jewish adult newcomers feel completely disconnected from the local Jewish community, compared to 33% of longer-term residents.

Figure 3. Feeling part of local Jewish community by length of residence



Question text: “To what extent do you feel like part of a local Jewish community?”

## Involvement with Jewish organizations

Given the location of Jewish organizations, it is not surprising that JCC and Y membership as well as other organizational memberships are highest in Essex County (Table 26). However, rates of program participation and charitable donations are similar across regions. Because programs include online participation, it may be that some individuals who participate in Jewish activities remotely may not participate in person. Jewish households in Essex include the largest share of Federation donors and the largest share of those who are familiar with Federation.

Table 26. Jewish organizational involvement by region

	All Jewish households (%)	Essex (%)	Union (%)	East Morris (%)	Western GMW (%)
JCC or Jewish Y	4	7	7	2	2
Membership in Jewish orgs in GMW	12	17	10	9	6
Participated in any Jewish program past year (adults not household)	54	55	59	61	50
Donated to Jewish organization	67	69	69	68	63
Donated to Federation	11	13	10	11	5
Familiar with Federation (adults, not household)	75	80	71	76	56

Newcomer households and long-term resident households are similarly likely to be members of local organizations (Table 27). While newcomer households donate to Jewish organizations at the same rate as long-term resident households, newcomer households are less likely to donate to Federation.

Table 27. Jewish community involvement by length of residence

	All Jewish households (%)	0-5 years (%)	6-19 years (%)	20+ years (%)
JCC or Jewish Y	4	8	6	4
Formal Jewish orgs in GMW	12	8	9	13
Participated in any Jewish program past year (adults, not household)	54	69	59	54
Donated to Jewish organization	67	66	67	68
Donated to Federation	11	5	8	11
Familiar with Federation (adults, not household)	75	71	72	75

# REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

Table 28. ZIP codes and towns within each region

UNION		ESSEX		EAST MORRIS		WESTERN GMW	
07922	Berkeley Heights	07109	Belleville	07005	Boonton	07801	Dover
07066	Clark	07003	Bloomfield	07927	Cedar Knolls	07435	Newfoundland
07016	Cranford	07006	Caldwell	07928	Chatham	07926	Brookside (Mendham)
07201	Elizabeth	07009	Cedar Grove	07834	Denville	07828	Budd Lake
07202	Elizabeth	07017	East Orange	07936	East Hanover	07930	Chester
07206	Elizabeth	07018	East Orange	07932	Florham Park	07836	Flanders
07208	Elizabeth	07021	Essex Fells	07935	Green Village	07933	Gillette
07023	Fanwood	07004	Fairfield	07842	Hibernia (Rockaway)	07847	Kenvil
07027	Garwood	07028	Glen Ridge	07845	Ironia (Randolph)	07849	Lake Hopatcong
07205	Hillside	07111	Irvington	07405	Kinnelon	07850	Landing
07033	Kenilworth	07039	Livingston	07034	Lake Hiawatha	07852	Ledgewood
07036	Linden	07040	Maplewood	07035	Lincoln Park	07853	Long Valley
07092	Mountainside	07041	Millburn	07940	Madison	07945	Mendham
07974	New Providence	07043	Montclair	07045	Montville	07946	Millington
07062	Plainfield	07042	Montclair	07950	Morris Plains	07803	Mine Hill
07063	Plainfield	07105	Newark	07960	Morristown	07856	Mount Arlington
07060	Plainfield	07104	Newark	07878	Mount Tabor	07857	Netcong
07065	Rahway	07110	Nutley	07046	Mountain Lakes	07438	Oak Ridge
07203	Roselle	07050	Orange	07976	New Vernon	07980	Stirling
07204	Roselle Park	07068	Roseland	07054	Parsippany	07876	Succasunna
07076	Scotch Plains	07078	Short Hills	07440	Pequannock	07885	Wharton
07081	Springfield	07079	South Orange	07058	Pine Brook	07920	Basking Ridge
07901	Summit	07044	Verona	07444	Pompton Plains	07921	Bedminster
07083	Union	07052	West Orange	07869	Randolph/ Mt. Freedom	07924	Bernardsville
07088	Vauxhall			07457	Riverdale	07931	Far Hills
07090	Westfield			07866	Rockaway	07934	Gladstone
				07082	Towaco	07939	Lyons
				07981	Whippany	08836	Martinsville
						07977	Peapack
						07978	Pluckemin (Bedminster)
						08812	Randolph/Dunellen
						07059	Warren
						07069	Watchung
						07821	Andover
						07822	Augusta
						07826	Branchville
						07416	Franklin
						07419	Hamburg
						07422	Highland Lakes
						07843	Hopatcong
						07848	Lafayette
						07827	Montague
						07860	Newton
						07439	Ogdensburg
						07871	Sparta
						07874	Stanhope
						07460	Stockholm
						07461	Sussex
						07462	Vernon



# 2020 Greater MetroWest NJ Jewish Community Study

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