

# 2021 STUDY OF *Jewish* LA



THE  
WELL-BEING  
REPORT

Brandeis

MAURICE AND MARILYN  
COHEN CENTER FOR  
MODERN JEWISH STUDIES

NORC at the University of Chicago

Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies (CMJS)  
at Brandeis University and NORC at the University of Chicago



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# 2021 STUDY OF *Jewish* LA

**Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies (CMJS) at Brandeis University and NORC at the University of Chicago**

Janet Krasner Aronson, Matthew A. Brookner,

Leonard Saxe, Adina Bankier-Karp, Matthew Boxer,

Zachary H. Seeskin, David Dutwin



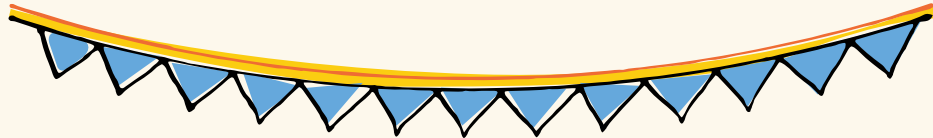
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## PREFACE

This is one of a series of reports describing findings from the 2021 Study of Jewish LA. The study was conducted by the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University and NORC at the University of Chicago. For an introduction to the study, along with additional reports and material, visit [www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/community-studies/los-angeles-report.html](http://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/community-studies/los-angeles-report.html) or [studyofjewishla.org](http://studyofjewishla.org)

### JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATES OF LA, 2021

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	294,200
PEOPLE IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	737,900
NON-JEWISH INDIVIDUALS	173,800
JEWISH INDIVIDUALS	564,700
<b>ADULTS</b>	
JEWISH	462,900
NON-JEWISH OR UNKNOWN	143,900
<b>CHILDREN</b>	
JEWISH	101,800
NON-JEWISH OR UNKNOWN	29,900

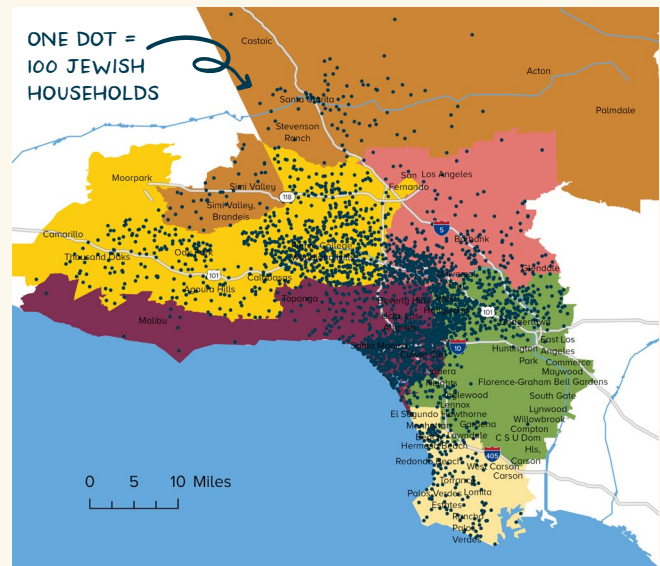
Note: Numbers do not add up to total due to rounding.

### How many Jewish people in Los Angeles?

As of 2021, it is estimated that the Los Angeles catchment area is the home to nearly 300,000 Jewish households. These households include almost 740,000 individuals, of whom 564,700 are Jewish.

For this study, Jewish individuals are those who identify as Jewish, whether by religion or ethnicity, and who either have a Jewish parent or converted to Judaism. Jewish households are any households that include at least one Jewish adult.

### MAP OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN LA



### PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH REGION:

4% NORTH COUNTY VALLEYS	26% WEST VALLEY
15% EAST VALLEY	24% CENTRAL/METRO/MID
26% WESTSIDE	5% SOUTH BAY

### What are the boundaries of Jewish LA?

The Los Angeles Jewish community encompasses all cities and neighborhoods

- East from the coastline
- West from Silver Lake/Downtown/the 710 freeway
- North from San Pedro, including the San Fernando, Conejo, Simi, Santa Clarita, and Antelope Valleys.

For analysis purposes, this report divides the community into six regions: West Valley, East Valley, Westside, Central/Metro/Mid, South Bay, and the North County Valleys.

## Index of Jewish Engagement

Jewish life is complex and multidimensional and includes cultural and religious behaviors that are practiced at home, with friends and family, as well as with formal and informal organizations and institutions. Jewish engagement is associated with attitudes, such as feelings of attachment to the Jewish people, and with beliefs, such as valuing social justice.

The 2021 Study of Jewish LA uses a typology of patterns of Jewish engagement as one of its primary analytic tools for understanding Jewish life in LA. LA Jews were categorized into five groups using a statistical analysis (latent class analysis) of levels of participation across 20 different Jewish behaviors, including ritual and cultural behaviors. The names of the five groups reflect the primary ways in which each group engages in Jewish life. This typology is unique to the LA Jewish community and is used throughout this report to highlight the diversity of expressions of Jewish life.

## Overview of Methodology

This study is based on analysis of a rich set of data collected from 3,767 eligible households between June and September 2021. Survey respondents were randomly selected from all households in the Los Angeles catchment area (see map). The study design integrated an Address Based Sample (ABS) with known households on Jewish organizational lists. Households were contacted by mail, email, and telephone, and invited to complete the survey online or by telephone. Responses were statistically weighted to represent all LA Jewish households. The response rates for the main sample were 11.2% unweighted and 10.2% weighted (see Technical Appendix for details).

Although some survey responses were likely influenced by the special circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020, the questions were designed to provide a demographic and attitudinal portrait of the stable characteristics of the community. As necessary, questions were modified to account for changes in usual patterns of behavior during the pandemic.

### INDEX OF JEWISH ENGAGEMENT

Jewish engagement groups and primary activities of each group



23%

**MINIMALLY INVOLVED**  
Few Jewish activities



27%

**HOLIDAY**  
Seder, Hanukkah, Shabbat occasionally



16%

**COMMUNAL**  
Seder, Hanukkah, High Holiday services, attend Jewish programs, donate to Jewish causes, Jewish books/TV/music



16%

**RITUAL**  
Seder, Hanukkah, High Holiday services, Shabbat, half are synagogue members



17%

**IMMERSED**  
All holidays, most are synagogue members, attend Jewish programs, donate to Jewish causes, Jewish books/TV/music

## HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

### AS YOU READ THIS REPORT, KEEP IN MIND THE FOLLOWING:

**TERMS:** Unless otherwise specified, references to “all Jewish adults” or “all Jewish households” refer to Jewish adults and Jewish households in Los Angeles.

Throughout this report, the term “couples” includes those who are legally married and those who are partnered and living together. Unless otherwise specified, “children” refers to minor children under age 18.

**RESPONSES:** Information in this report is based on over 3,700 survey responses. Responses to survey questions are often subjective and reflect respondents’ interpretation of survey questions. Data presented in this report reflect an estimate of the distribution of responses to a particular question if every member of the community had been interviewed.

**ESTIMATES:** 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. Unless otherwise specified, all tables in this report that compare subgroups reflect some significant difference. However, 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, as a rule of thumb, differences between any two numbers of less than 10 percentage points may not reflect true differences in the population.

**QUOTES** in this report may have been edited for clarity and to protect privacy. While representing an individual experience, the quotes illustrate the themes identified in the numeric data.



*Each report brings a fresh analysis of the data in the hope of stimulating community members to ask new questions, engage in strategy conversations, and consider the implications for our community. These thematic reports are intended to act as a starting point and designed to spark curiosity.*

RABBI NOAH FARKAS, PRESIDENT AND CEO  
JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER LOS ANGELES

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# Well-Being of Jewish LA



Ensuring that the basic needs of community members are met is one of the primary goals of many Jewish organizations in LA. These needs include financial security, services for those with physical and mental health challenges, and care for the elderly. Many financial and health needs were exacerbated during the two years of the COVID-19 pandemic prior to the study, and the high cost of living in Los Angeles intensifies many of these challenges. In particular, both within and beyond the Jewish community, the share of young adults with mental health concerns became a prevalent issue during the years of the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Understanding the economic and social service needs of LA Jewish households can guide organizations and agencies in targeting their assistance to those with the most pressing needs.

Financial and health constraints impact all aspects of life, but in many cases, there are particular ramifications for Jewish life. Even for households that are not financially struggling, participation in Jewish life—including the costs of synagogue membership, school and camp, and other activities—is expensive. Although there are many reasons that LA Jews choose not to participate in Jewish life, it is clear that financial barriers exist for many households. Some households are unable to engage in activities because of the financial burden of participation, some report discomfort with seeking financial support,

and other households are unwilling to accept the financial sacrifices in other aspects of their lives that Jewish participation would require. Beyond financial limitations, some community members report the perception of a gap between the “haves” and the “have-nots” that makes them feel unwelcome or not as valued.

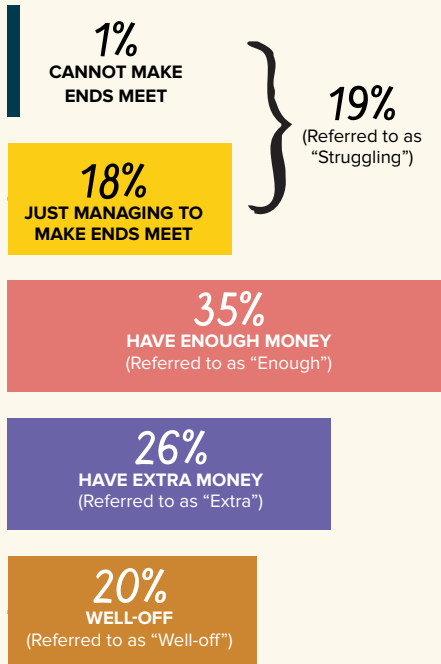
This report will focus on four main areas: financial well-being and the demographic factors associated with lower and higher financial well-being; the impact of finances on Jewish life, physical and mental health; and social service needs.

# Financial Well-being

The financial situation of LA Jewish households can be measured in a variety of ways. Among the 294,200 LA Jewish households, close to one-in-five described their financial situation as “cannot make ends meet” (1%) or “just managing to make ends meet” (18%). We refer to these two groups collectively as “financially struggling.” At the other end of the scale, one-in-five households described their standard of living as “well-off.” As will be detailed below, each level of standard of living encompasses a range of individual circumstances and income levels.

## HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION

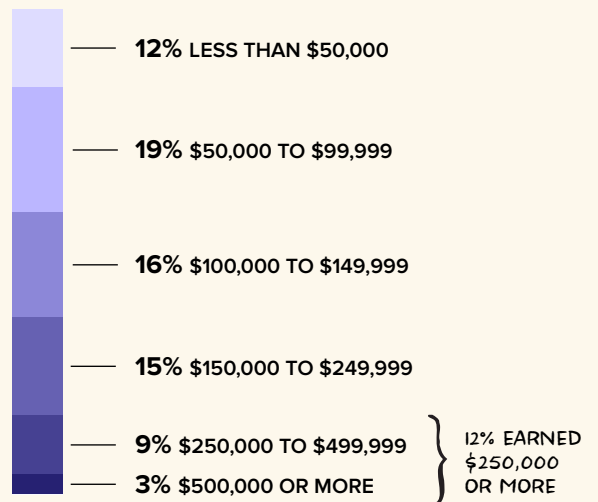
Percent of Jewish households that describe themselves as...  
(Text in parentheses is the category name used within this report)



## HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2020

In addition to the subjective assessment of standard of living, it is valuable to look at other measures of financial well-being.

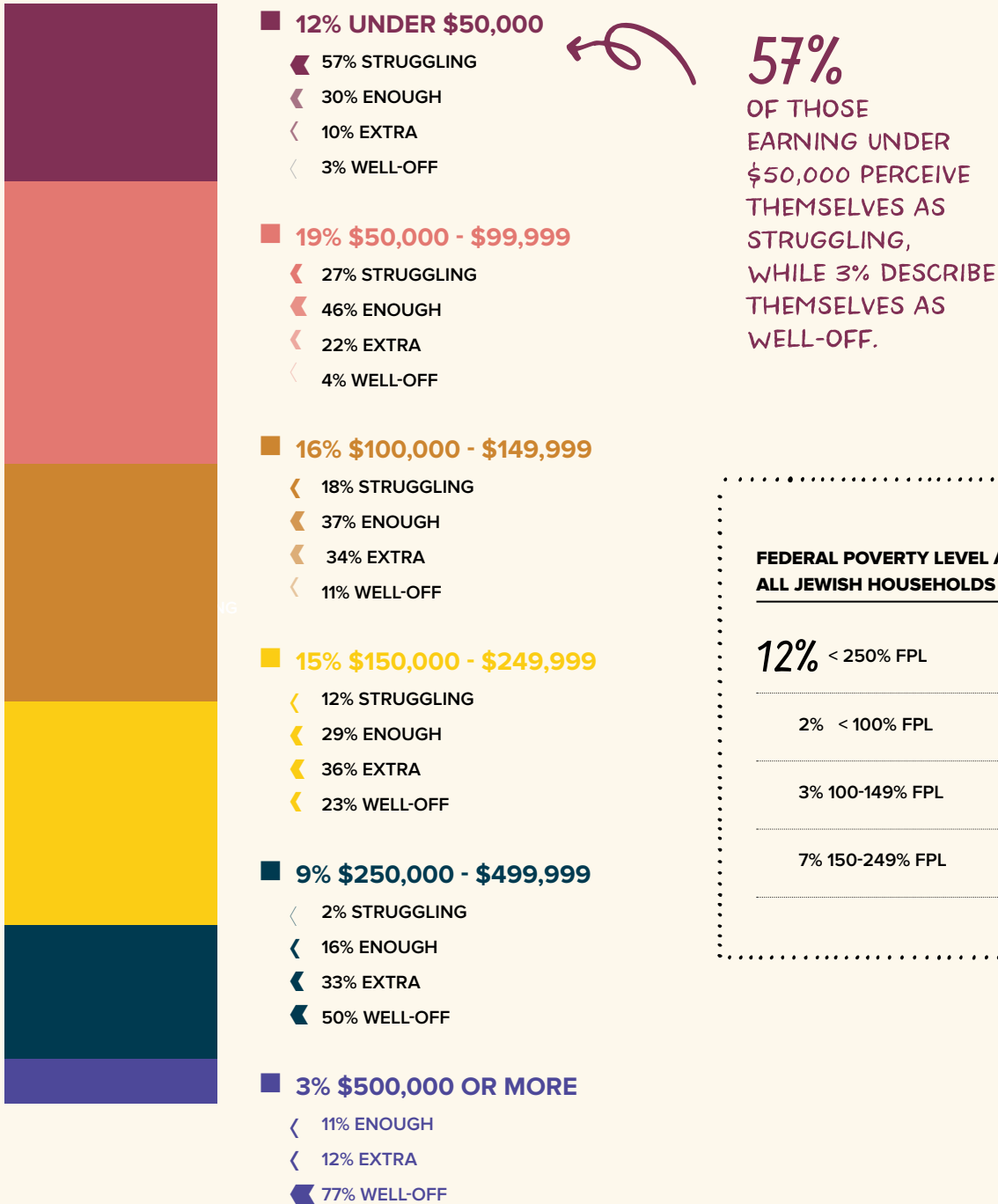
Among LA Jewish households, 12% earned less than \$50,000, and the same proportion reported incomes of \$250,000 or more. A quarter of households did not provide income information and include a range of financial situations.





## FINANCIAL SITUATION BY INCOME LEVEL, 2020

Note: Among the 26% of households who did not report income, 13% are financially struggling, and 28% are well-off.



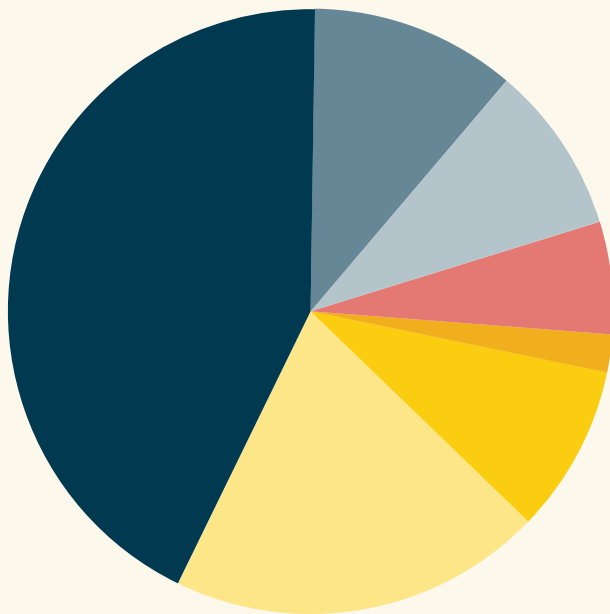
There are distinctive patterns in the financial well-being of LA Jewish households. The regions with the lowest levels of self-described financial well-being are East Valley (28%) and Central/Mid/Metro (25%), where one-in-four are financially struggling. In contrast, the regions with the largest share of well-off households are Westside (29%) and South Bay (23%), where roughly one-in-four described themselves as well-off.

The largest share of Jewish households that are financially struggling are those headed by adults ages 41-64. Households headed by adults ages 75 and older include the largest share—over one-in-three—that are well-off.

Over one quarter of single people reported that they are financially struggling, a much larger proportion than those who are married or living with a partner. Of the financially struggling who are single, nearly two in three (62%) are female and one-third are male; in comparison, among well-off singles, more than half (54%) are male.

About two thirds of Jewish adults in LA stated that they were employed at the time of the survey, including 43% in one full-time job, 11% in one part-time job, and 9% holding multiple positions concurrently. One-in-three Jewish adults were not working but were not unemployed—for example, on medical leave or retired—and 6% stated that they were unemployed and looking for work.

#### EMPLOYMENT STATUS



63% EMPLOYED

43% ONE FULL-TIME JOB

11% ONE PART-TIME JOB

9% MULTIPLE POSITIONS

6% UNEMPLOYED

32% NOT WORKING

2% ON MEDICAL LEAVE OR DISABILITY

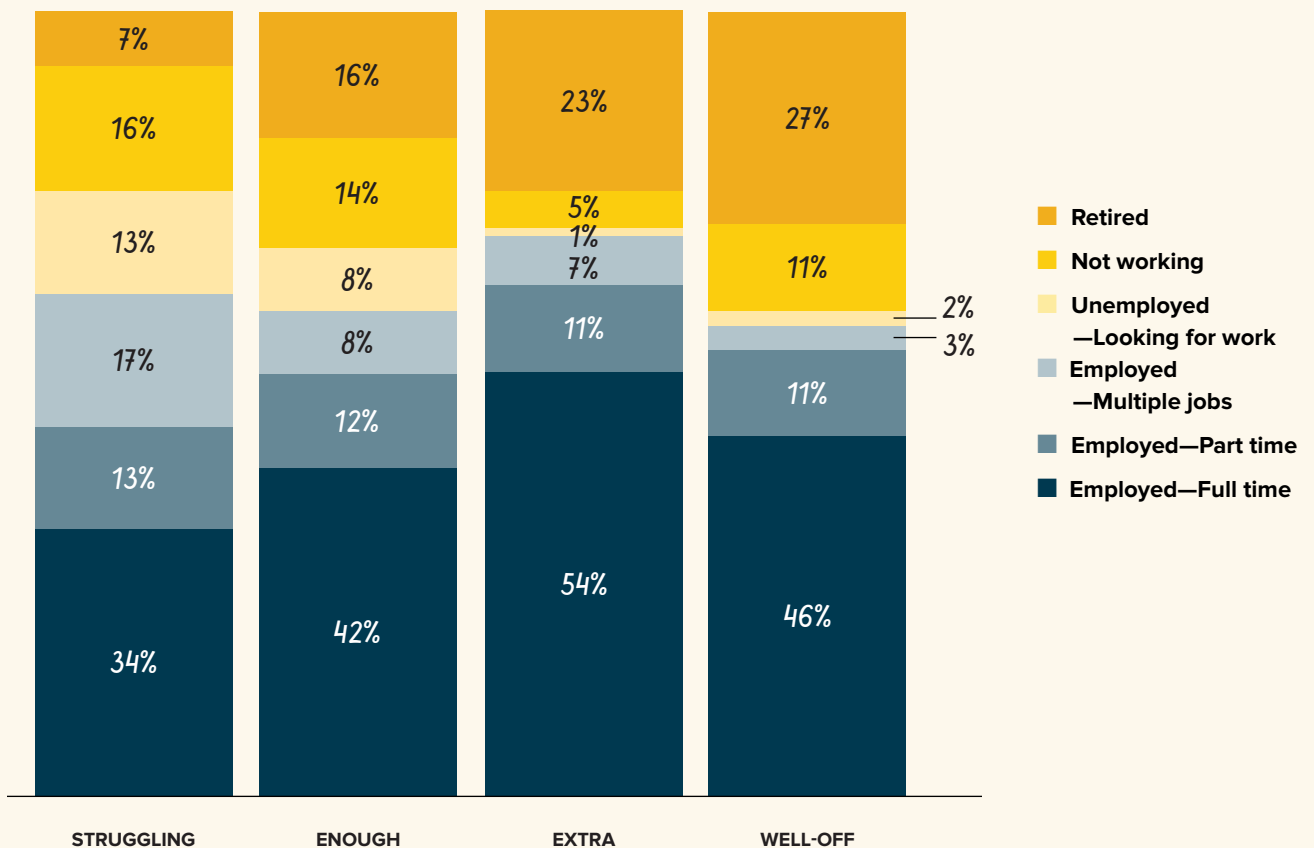
9% NOT WORKING BY CHOICE

21% RETIRED

LA is a highly educated community, with a majority of Jewish adults having attained a college degree. Close to one-in-three Jewish adults have a bachelor's degree, and one-in-three have a graduate or professional degree.

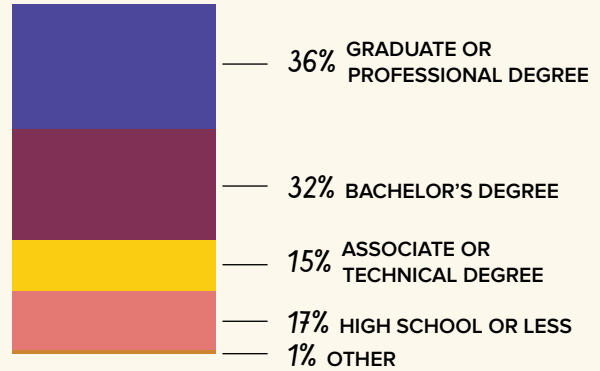
Employment status, unsurprisingly, is strongly correlated with standard of living. Those financially struggling not only had the lowest proportions of people in full-time employment and in retirement, but also the highest proportions of those who were either not working, working in multiple jobs, or were unemployed. In contrast, people in the highest two standard of living levels had high levels of full-time employment and retirement, nearly no unemployment, and very few people working in multiple jobs.

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY FINANCIAL SITUATION



Standard of living is also associated with educational attainment. Of those in the top two standard of living groups, half have a graduate or professional degree. Contrast that with those who reported they were financially struggling, of whom only a quarter have the same educational qualifications. While those financially struggling have roughly the same proportion with a bachelor's degree as any other standard of living group, they also have the highest proportions of people with the lowest two levels of educational attainment—high school or less, or an associate or technical degree.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



One measure of financial well-being is reflected in how confident respondents feel about their ability to cover short-term and long-term financial expenses. Although 6% of all LA Jewish adults were not confident that they could afford basic living expenses, nearly one quarter of those financially struggling were concerned

about meeting these financial commitments. Among households in the two middle financial categories, few were concerned about basic living expenses and healthcare, but there were still significant levels of concern about having the resources to pay student loans, maintain savings, and save for retirement.

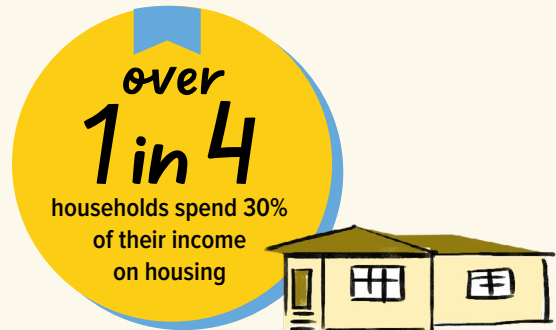
### CONFIDENCE ABOUT AFFORDING FINANCIAL EXPENSES BY FINANCIAL SITUATION

Jewish adults who are not at all or not confident that they can...

	Afford basic living expenses	Afford healthcare	Pay student loans (age <41)	Have enough for retirement (age 41+)	Keep current savings and investments
<b>ALL JEWISH ADULTS</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>					
STRUGGLING	23%	30%	39%	76%	56%
ENOUGH	5%	10%	27%	21%	23%
EXTRA	<1%	5%	13%	12%	7%
WELL-OFF	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

Another indicator of financial insecurity is the inability to pay an unexpected \$400 emergency expense with cash, money currently in a bank account, or on a credit card that can be paid in full. Although 5% of all Jewish households reported they could not cover that emergency expense, the proportion rose to one-in-five among financially struggling households.

Housing in Los Angeles is very expensive, and more than one-in-four households indicated that at least 30% of their income is spent on housing. The share of Jewish households spending at least 30% of their income on housing is relatively high across all standard of living levels, but significantly higher (59%) among financially struggling households.



**FINANCIAL INSECURITIES BY FINANCIAL SITUATION**

	Cannot pay emergency \$400 expense	Spends 30% or more of income on housing
<b>ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>		
STRUGGLING	20%	59%
ENOUGH	2%	32%
EXTRA	<1%	15%
WELL-OFF	<1%	7%

## Financial impacts of pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020, brought with it many challenges; the economic challenges proved to be especially difficult for those who were financially struggling.

Close to half of the households that are currently financially struggling reported that their financial situation has worsened since the pandemic began. In contrast, more than half of the well-off group reported their financial situation was “about the same,” and more than one third reported that their situation was “better” than prior to the pandemic.

Standard of living is also affected by previous financial hardships. While the majority of people in LA reported that they had not experienced any financial hardships in the past three years, 13% reported at least one financial hardship during that time. For example, 9% experienced at least one of the listed financial difficulties in the past year, compared to 5% in the prior three years. While there may be many causes influencing financial hardship, it is likely that the hardships experienced during the past year were shaped by the pandemic.

### CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION DURING PANDEMIC

	Worse	About the same	Better
<b>ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>			
STRUGGLING	42%	43%	16%
ENOUGH	13%	67%	20%
EXTRA	10%	58%	33%
WELL-OFF	5%	56%	39%

### FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN PAST THREE YEARS

#### Percent of Jewish households

	Any difficulties in past three years	Had difficulties within the past year	No difficulties in past year, but during previous three years
<b>ANY OF THESE</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>
RENT OR MORTGAGE	8%	4%	4%
CAR	7%	4%	3%
HEALTH	6%	4%	3%
UTILITIES	6%	5%	2%
INTERNET	4%	3%	2%
FOOD	4%	3%	2%

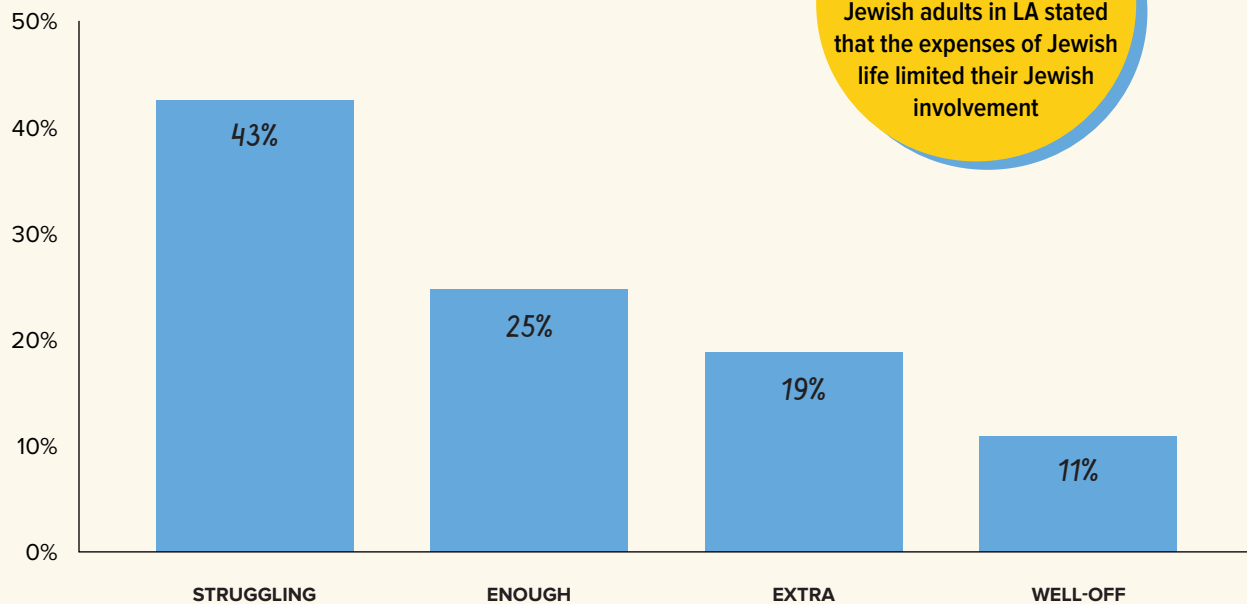
# Impact of Finances on Jewish Life

The previous section examined Jewish households' standard of living and associated financial concerns. One specific interest of Jewish organizations is the degree to which financial limitations constrain participation in Jewish life.

One-in-five Jewish adults in LA stated that the expenses of Jewish life limited their Jewish involvement. Among those who are financially struggling, nearly half reported that their finances limited their Jewish participation, but even among the well-off, 11% indicated that participation was too

expensive. Among the Minimally Involved Jewish engagement group, only 10% considered Jewish life too expensive, suggesting that their lack of involvement was due to reasons other than finances.

## JEWISH ADULTS WHOSE PARTICIPATION IN JEWISH LIFE IS LIMITED BY COST



**1 in 5**  
Jewish adults in LA stated that the expenses of Jewish life limited their Jewish involvement



*I always felt like membership within the Jewish community was for the wealthy. I was raised by a single mother and participating in Jewish activities was never something we could afford. I believe there is still that feeling within the Jewish community. Most of my Jewish friends are still wealthy so their children have had experiences mine could never have.”*

— AGE 29, FINANCIALLY STRUGGLING —

One-in-five Jewish households indicated that they required financial assistance to join a synagogue or enroll in school or camp, or that they were unable to participate in a Jewish activity, join a synagogue, or donate to Jewish causes. Although half of financially struggling households reported one limitation on Jewish participation, significant shares of middle-income families also limited their Jewish lives in some way because of financial constraints. For these households, the largest impact on Jewish participation was a reduction in charitable giving.

### JEWISH FINANCIAL LIMITATIONS

	ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	STRUGGLING	ENOUGH	EXTRA	WELL-OFF
At least one of the following limitations	19%	47%	21%	10%	5%
Did not enroll children in Jewish education, camp, or activities (of households with a minor child)	11%	33%	16%	3%	3%
Required financial assistance to enroll children in Jewish education, Jewish camp, or activities (of households with a minor child)	9%	23%	11%	4%	< 1%
Did not join a synagogue	3%	8%	4%	3%	<1%
Required financial assistance to maintain synagogue membership	1%	4%	2%	1%	<1%
Unable to contribute to Jewish causes	12%	34%	11%	5%	2%
Unable to participate in some Jewish activities	6%	19%	7%	3%	2%



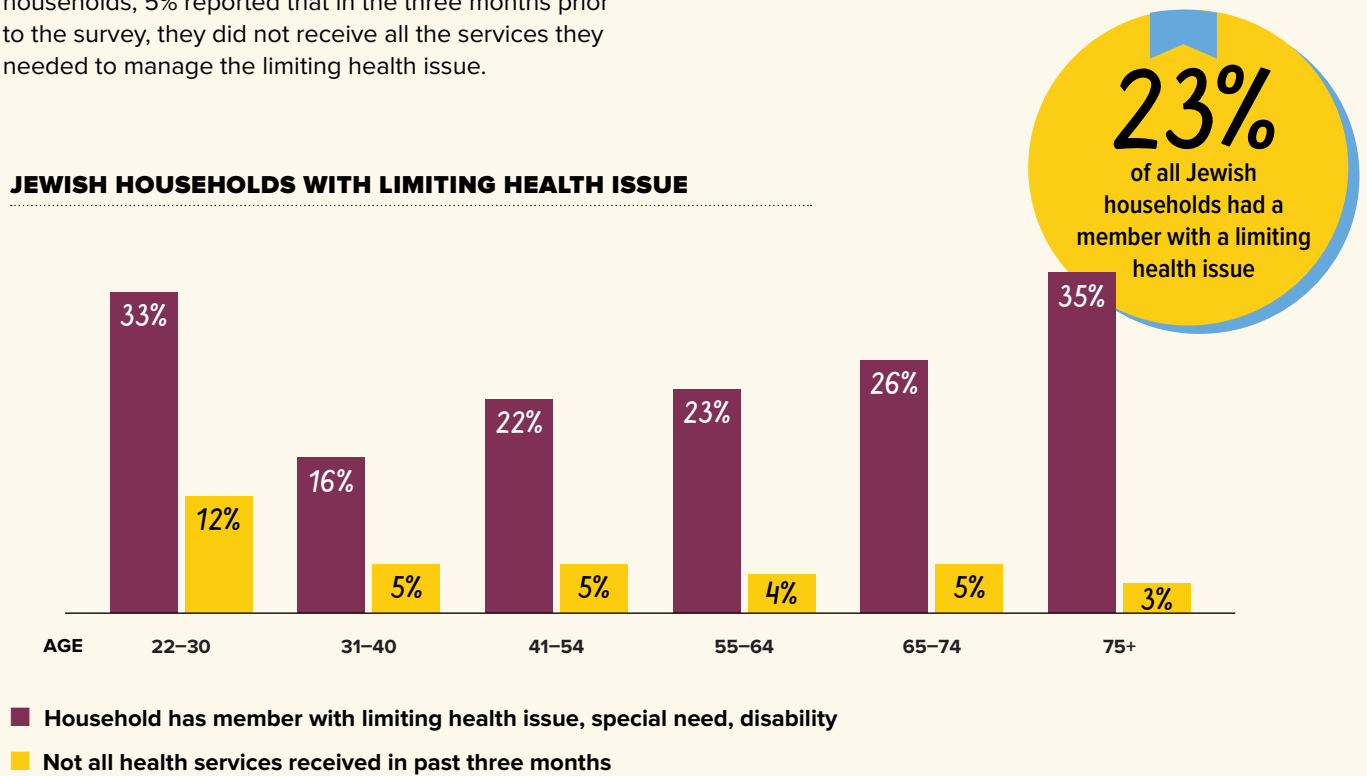
# Physical and Mental Health

Community members' physical and emotional well-being have ramifications for those individuals and the larger community. The survey asked respondents, "Do you—or anyone in your household—have a chronic health issue, mental health issue, special need, or disability that limits work, school, or activities?" For this report, we refer to these conditions as "limiting health issues." The people and households reporting these limiting health issues did not include other individuals with physical and mental health challenges whose participation in work, school, and other activities were not affected by the health issue.

Close to one-in-four LA Jewish households (23%) include someone with a limiting health issue. The majority of those who reported a health need or issue were adults, but 2% of households included a child with a limiting health issue. Among all LA Jewish households, 5% reported that in the three months prior to the survey, they did not receive all the services they needed to manage the limiting health issue.

Similar shares of households with people under age 30 (33%) and those ages 75+ (35%) include someone with a limiting health issue. There were no significant correlations between financial situation and limiting health issues.

## JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH LIMITING HEALTH ISSUE



## MOST PREVALENT LIMITING HEALTH ISSUES

The most common health issues or needs were physical disability and chronic illness, each reported by 9% of Jewish households, and severe and persistent mental illness, reported by 6% of Jewish households.

	ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH A LIMITING HEALTH ISSUE
ANY LIMITING HEALTH ISSUES	23%	100%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	9%	42%
CHRONIC ILLNESS	9%	42%
SEVERE AND PERSISTENT MENTAL ILLNESS	6%	29%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	5%	22%
DEMENTIA	1%	3%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE/ADDICTION	< 1%	2%
COVID-19 COMPLICATIONS	< 1%	2%
OTHER	2%	8%

## Mental Health Needs and Services

Of all LA Jewish households, 6% reported that there was someone in the household with a severe and persistent mental illness, although a far larger share (30%) had someone in the household who needed mental health or substance abuse services. Among Jewish households headed by young adults ages 22-30, 21% reported a severe and persistent mental illness, and nearly half (47%) needed services.

## MENTAL HEALTH ILLNESS AND TREATMENT NEEDS

	SEVERE AND PERSISTENT MENTAL ILLNESS	NEEDS MENTAL HEALTH OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
<b>ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>AGE</b>		
22-30	21%	47%
31-40	6%	44%
41-54	5%	42%
55-64	6%	34%
65-74	8%	22%
75+	3%	12%
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>		
STRUGGLING	11%	38%
ENOUGH	8%	34%
EXTRA	8%	32%
WELL-OFF	4%	28%

Question text:  
 Do you or anyone in your household have... severe and persistent mental illness (e.g., depression, anxiety, bipolar, schizophrenia)  
 In the past year, did you or anyone in your household need... mental health or substance abuse treatment (e.g., counseling, medication, psychotherapy, inpatient treatment)

Beyond the persistent need for mental health services, Jewish young adults in particular experienced emotional difficulties more so than did older adults. Among Jewish adults ages 22 to 30, 28% reported experiencing emotional or mental difficulties most or all of the time in the month prior to the survey, and 30% felt lonely often or all of the time over the same time period. Across all age groups, emotional or mental difficulties and feeling lonely were also more common among those who were financially struggling or had enough money, compared to those with stronger financial situations.

**EMOTIONAL HEALTH BY AGE AND FINANCIAL SITUATION**

	EMOTIONAL OR MENTAL DIFFICULTIES PAST MONTH: OFTEN OR ALL THE TIME	FELT LONELY PAST MONTH: OFTEN OR ALL THE TIME
<b>ALL JEWISH ADULTS</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>AGE</b>		
22-30	28%	30%
31-40	8%	10%
41-54	7%	10%
55-64	4%	6%
65-74	3%	5%
75+	1%	4%
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>		
STRUGGLING	10%	17%
ENOUGH	12%	14%
EXTRA	5%	7%
WELL-OFF	8%	5%



*I found myself, and still do find myself, lonely a lot. I adapted to doing less with friends and organizations, but there is a serious cost to that in terms of friendships.”*

-AGE 73, HAS EXTRA MONEY

# Social Service Needs

Jewish households in LA may have a variety of social service needs that are met by Jewish providers, non-Jewish providers, or, in some cases, are not met.

Two-in-five (41%) Jewish households needed at least one of the services listed below. For those households, one third (32%) had at least one needed service that they did not receive, 20% received at least one service from a Jewish provider, and 71% received at least

one service from a non-Jewish provider. Among all Jewish households, the greatest need was for mental health or substance abuse treatment (30%). Twenty-two percent of Jewish households who needed this service did not receive it.

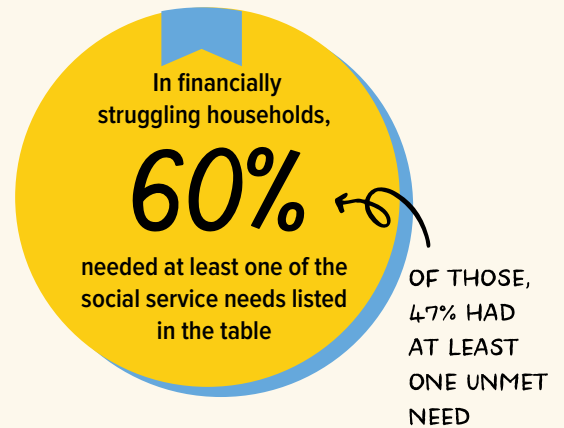
## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS AND PROVIDERS

Among households that needed a service...

	Households that needed this service	Did not receive this service	Received from Jewish provider	Received from non-Jewish provider
<b>At least one service</b>	41%	32%	20%	71%
<b>Mental health or substance abuse treatment</b> (e.g., counseling, medication, psychotherapy, inpatient treatment)	30%	22%	14%	70%
<b>Help with gaining/accessing public benefits</b> (e.g., accessing unemployment or Medicare)	10%	37%	4%	59%
<b>Employment-related assistance</b> (e.g., job training or placement)	8%	48%	7%	45%
<b>Legal assistance</b> (e.g., evictions, debt, bankruptcy)	6%	31%	25%	47%
<b>Financial assistance</b> (e.g., rent, medical costs, transportation costs, utility costs)	5%	53%	14%	41%
<b>Help for a child or adult who has a developmental disability</b> (e.g., clinical therapies, housing, transportation, social recreation)	4%	32%	13%	66%
<b>Food assistance</b> (e.g., food pantry, meals)	3%	42%	14%	48%
<b>Assistance for a victim, bystander, or witness of domestic violence</b> (e.g., legal, psychological, emotional, educational, medical)	1%	45%	18%	52%
<b>Other</b>	2%	29%	36%	56%

There are greater needs for social services among financially struggling households, but there are social service needs among all financial levels. In financially struggling households, 60% needed at least one of the social service needs that were listed in the table, and of those, almost half (47%) had at least one unmet need.

Jewish households who are highly engaged with Jewish life had more social service needs, which likely reflects underlying demographic differences among these groups. Among households who needed services, there was no significant difference in the share that received any services from a Jewish provider.








### SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS BY FINANCIAL SITUATION AND JEWISH ENGAGEMENT

Among households that needed a service...

	NEEDED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE	DID NOT RECEIVE A NEEDED SERVICE	RECEIVED FROM JEWISH PROVIDER	RECEIVED FROM NON-JEWISH PROVIDER
<b>ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>				
STRUGGLING	60%	47%	25%	63%
ENOUGH	47%	32%	18%	71%
EXTRA	40%	17%	16%	82%
WELL-OFF	31%	24%	28%	75%
<b>JEWISH ENGAGEMENT</b>				
★ MINIMALLY INVOLVED	30%	18%	17%	84%
🕯️ HOLIDAY	45%	26%	17%	75%
🏠 COMMUNAL	47%	35%	18%	68%
🕯️ RITUAL	52%	37%	25%	71%
📖 IMMERSED	53%	33%	31%	68%

Jewish organizations can better be responsive to social service needs if they understand preferences and needs for different types of social services. More than half of LA Jewish adults stated that it was not at all important for them that they receive services from a Jewish provider. Interest in Jewish providers was highest among those who were most Jewishly engaged.

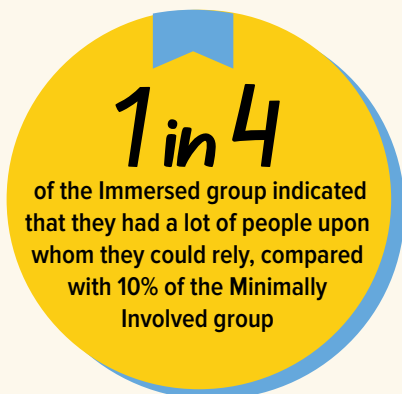
### PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH SERVICE PROVIDERS BY ENGAGEMENT GROUP

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	VERY IMPORTANT
<b>ALL JEWISH ADULTS</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>JEWISH ENGAGEMENT</b>				
 MINIMALLY INVOLVED	79%	8%	9%	3%
 HOLIDAY	60%	21%	15%	4%
 COMMUNAL	41%	29%	25%	5%
 RITUAL	45%	23%	24%	8%
 IMMERSED	25%	22%	32%	21%

## Social Support

When asked about their local support networks, 6% of Jewish adults indicated that they had no one available nearby whom they could rely on for health and support. The share of those who were financially struggling who lacked a local support network (12%) was significantly larger than the share of those who were better off financially. There were no significant differences by age, marital status, or region.

Jewish adults who were more Jewishly engaged reported stronger support networks. One-in-four of the Immersed group indicated that they had a lot of people upon whom they could rely, compared with 10% of the Minimally Involved group.



## LOCAL SUPPORT

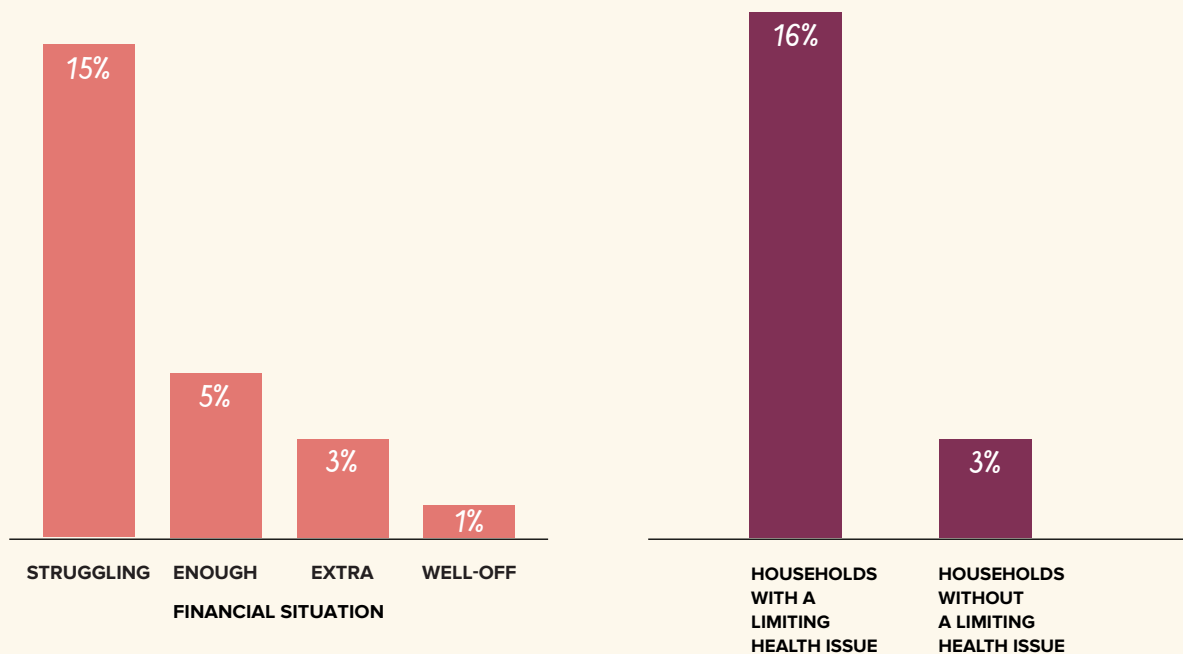
	A LOT OF PEOPLE	A FAIR NUMBER OF PEOPLE	JUST A FEW PEOPLE	NO ONE
<b>ALL JEWISH ADULTS</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>JEWISH ENGAGEMENT</b>				
✡ MINIMALLY INVOLVED	10%	23%	56%	11%
🕯 HOLIDAY	16%	36%	45%	2%
🏠 COMMUNAL	18%	33%	48%	2%
🕯 RITUAL	22%	28%	43%	7%
📖 IMMERSED	25%	35%	32%	8%
<b>FINANCIAL SITUATION</b>				
STRUGGLING	11%	29%	48%	12%
ENOUGH	16%	31%	47%	5%
EXTRA	14%	38%	47%	1%
WELL-OFF	29%	25%	40%	6%

Question text: "Thinking about your personal support network – relatives and friends living nearby who you can rely on for help or support – how many people would you say you can rely on?"

## Access to Transportation

Just 5% of LA Jewish households reported that in the three months prior to the survey, lack of transportation kept someone from medical appointments, meetings, work, or getting things for daily living, either some or all of the time. There were no significant age or regional differences, but among financially struggling households, 15% lacked access to transportation. A lack of transportation was also a greater problem for those experiencing a limiting health issue.

### HOUSEHOLDS THAT LACKED TRANSPORTATION SOME OR ALL OF THE TIME IN LAST 3 MONTHS





## Giving and Receiving Care

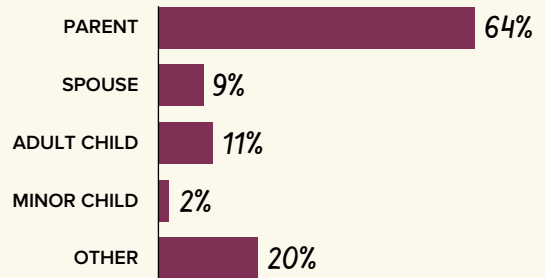
One-in-five LA households includes a caregiver, either someone who is personally providing care, managing care provided by others, or both. Among them, the highest proportion—two thirds—are caring for a parent, and one-in-ten is caring for a spouse. Caregiving responsibilities appeared in all socio-economic groups, with no notable differences between those who are financially struggling and those who are well-off. Of all the age groups, the middle-aged group is doing most of the caregiving, likely due to their ‘sandwich generation’ life-stage.

One-in-ten LA households with a member ages 65 years or older has someone who typically needs help with any daily activities, including doing housework, preparing meals, dressing and undressing, taking a bath or a shower, or walking up and down stairs. Of those requiring care, one-in-five receives care from a relative or friend at home, and one-in-five receives care from a provider not in the home.



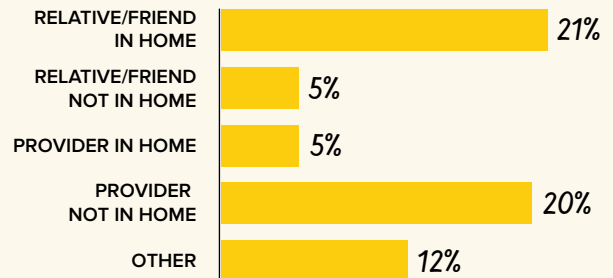
### CAREGIVING

Of Jewish households that include a caregiver, percent providing care for...



### RECEIVING CARE

Of Jewish households in which someone is receiving care, percent receiving care from...



## Notes

- 1 Janet Krasner Aronson et al., “American Jews and the Domestic Arena: Issue 2, The Impact of the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic on US Jewry: A Preliminary Assessment,” in *American Jewish Year Book 2020*, ed. Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin, vol. 120, 2022, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-78706-6>
- 2 See <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references/2021-poverty-guidelines#thresholds>