

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

In total, 22% (15,841 households) of Jewish households in South Palm Beach contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities (*households in which a member is health limited*). (The respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself.) The 22% is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Broward, 20% in West Palm Beach, and 19% in Miami. The 22% compares to 20% in 1995. The 22% compares to 13% nationally.

▣ Included in the 22% of households in which a member is health limited are 7% (5,183 households) in which a member needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 7% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in each of West Palm Beach, Miami, and Broward. The 7% compares to 7% in 1995. The 7% compares to 4% nationally.

▣ 0.9% (1,124 adults) of *adults in Jewish households* are disabled and consequently unable to work.

▣ 0.4% (292 households) of households contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents.

▣ 6.1% (4,453 households) of households contain a member who needs assistance with one or more *activities of daily living* (grocery shopping, managing money, preparing meals, getting around inside the home, eating, dressing, bathing or showering, managing medicines, using the bathroom, taking care of appearance).

▣ 7.5% (4,183 households) of *households with elderly persons* contain a member who needs assistance with one or more activities of daily living; 6.8% (3,792 households) of households with elderly persons contain a member who needs assistance with two or more activities of daily living.

While the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in South Palm Beach were asked directly about their need for a variety of social services in the past year. When respondents reported that their households needed a service, they were asked whether the service had been received. If the households received the service, the respondents were asked whether the service had been received from a Jewish source (*Jewish help*) or a non-Jewish source (*other help*). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may feel uneasy about admitting the need for some of these services. Thus, it is likely that this study underestimates the actual need for social services in the past year.

▣ The 26% (2,582 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who were interested in singles programs in the past year is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in West Palm Beach, 19% in Broward, and 12% in Miami. The 26% compares to 25% in 1995. 26% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 have used a Jewish Internet dating service at some time. The 26% is the highest of six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Miami and 14% in West Palm Beach.

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- ▣ The 11% (8,176 households) of households who needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person (*coordinating services*) in the past year is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Miami and 10% in West Palm Beach.
- ▣ The 10% (581 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in West Palm Beach and 10% in both Broward and Miami.
- ▣ The 9% (2,119 households) of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation (*job counseling*) in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in each of West Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami. The 9% compares to 4% in 1995. The 9% compares to 10% nationally.
- ▣ The 6% (4,526 households) of households who needed marital, family, or personal counseling (*counseling*) in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Miami, 8% in Broward, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 6% compares to 6% in 1995.
- ▣ Most households who received social services in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources, except for singles programs.

Social Services for the Elderly

- ▣ The 15% (8,366 households) of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Miami and 15% in both Broward and West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 15% in 1995. The 15% compares to 15% nationally.
- ▣ The 7% (3,737 households) of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation in the past year is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Miami, 9% in Broward, and 6% in West Palm Beach. The 7% compares to 5% in 1995.
- ▣ The 3% (1,896 households) of households with elderly persons who needed nursing home care in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Broward and 2% in both West Palm Beach and Miami. The 3% compares to 3% in 1995. The 3% compares to 6% nationally.
- ▣ The 1% (781 households) of households with elderly persons who needed adult day care in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Miami and 2% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 1% compares to 1% in 1995.

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- ▣ The 1% (725 households) of households with elderly persons who needed home-delivered meals in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Miami, 2% in Broward, and 1% in West Palm Beach.
- ▣ The 1% (558 households) of households with elderly persons who needed an assisted living facility in the past year is about average among seven comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1% in West Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 0% in 1995.
- ▣ Most households with elderly persons who received social services for the elderly in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources.

Unmet Needs

- ▣ 1,374 households with adults age 18-64 had unmet needs for job counseling in the past year; 1,095 households, for coordinating services; 956 households with single Jewish adults age 18-64, for singles programs; 803 households, for counseling; and 138 households with Jewish children age 0-17, for learning disabled programs.
- ▣ 948 households with elderly persons had unmet needs for senior transportation in the past year; 390 households, for in-home health care; 390 households, for adult day care; 335 households, for an assisted living facility; 167 households, for home-delivered meals; and 112 households, for nursing home care.

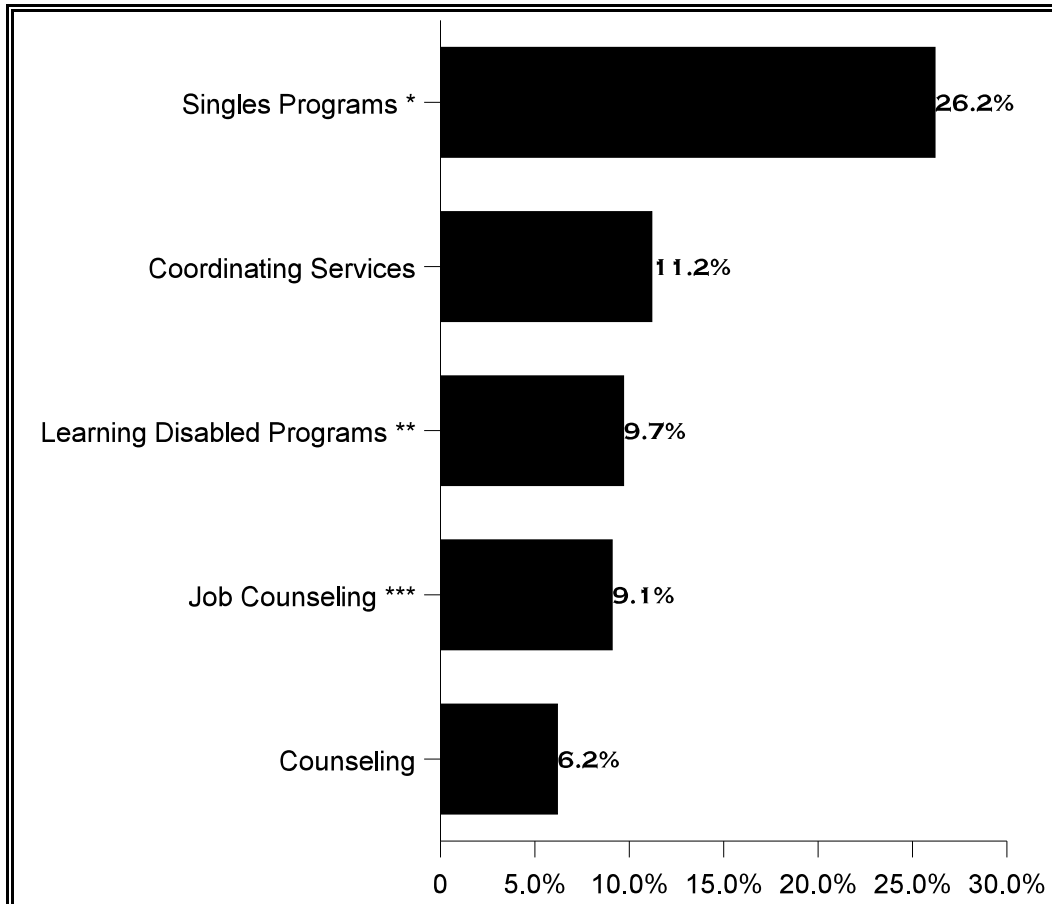
Households Who Care for Relatives Who Live Outside the Respondent's Home

- ▣ 10% of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's home and who in some way depends upon the household for his/her care (*caregiver households*). The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself. The 10% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Miami and 9% in West Palm Beach.
- ▣ In 74% of households, the elderly relative lives in South Florida, including 55% in Palm Beach County, 33% in Broward, and 1% in Miami. In 21% of households, the elderly relative lives outside South Florida.
- ▣ In 26% of caregiver households, the elderly relatives lives in an assisted living facility or nursing home.
- ▣ 2% (1,752 households) of all households care for a non-elderly disabled relative who does not live in the respondent's home and who in some way depends upon the households for his/her care.

Driving

- ▣ 91% of households with elderly persons contain a member who drives. The 91% compares to 84% in 1995. Included in the 91% are 14% of households with elderly persons in which no member drives at night.
- ▣ 19% of respondents in households with elderly persons who do not drive get to the doctor with a bus; 18%, with a friend; 17%, with a relative; 14%, with a friend; 11%, by taxi; and 22%, in some other way.

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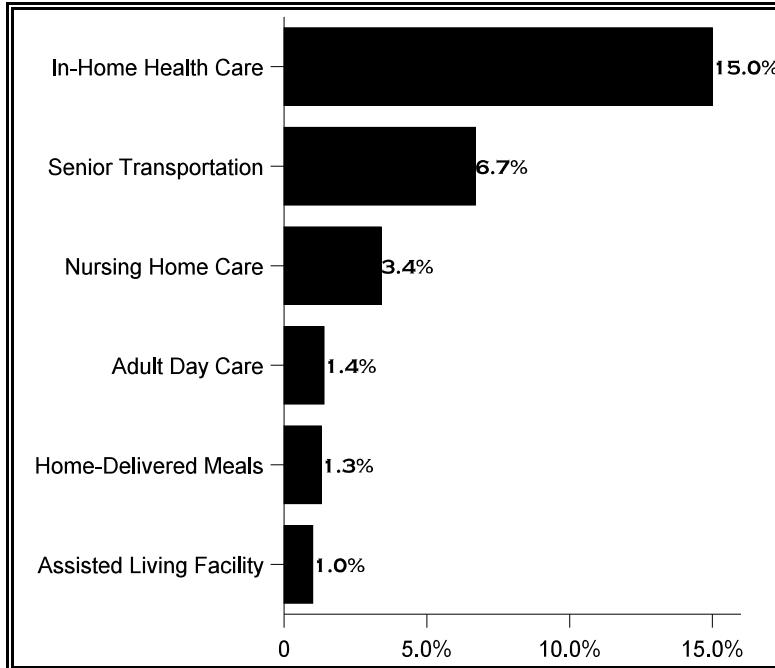
Need for Social Services in the Past Year

* Of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64.

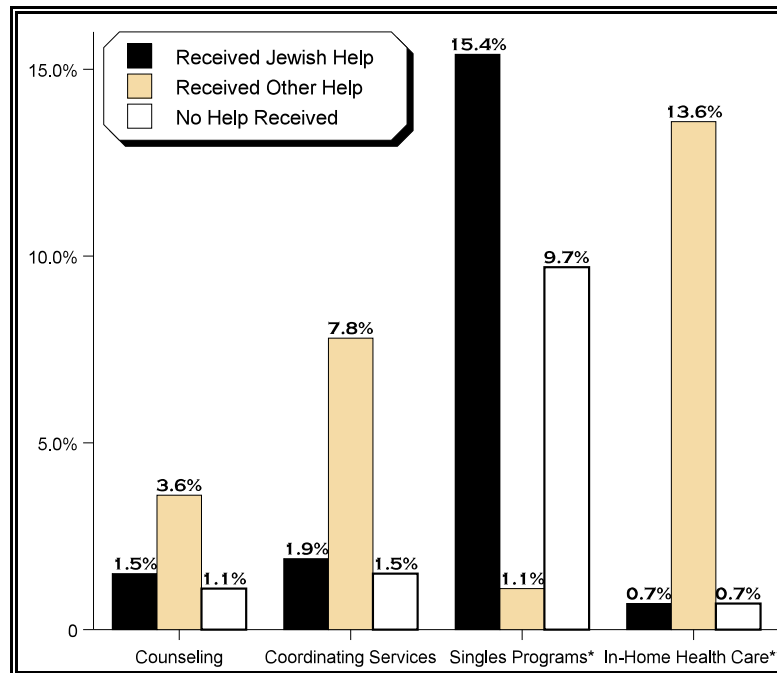
** Of households with Jewish children age 0-17.

*** Of households with adults age 18-64.

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**Need for Elderly Social Services in the Past Year
in Households with Elderly Persons**

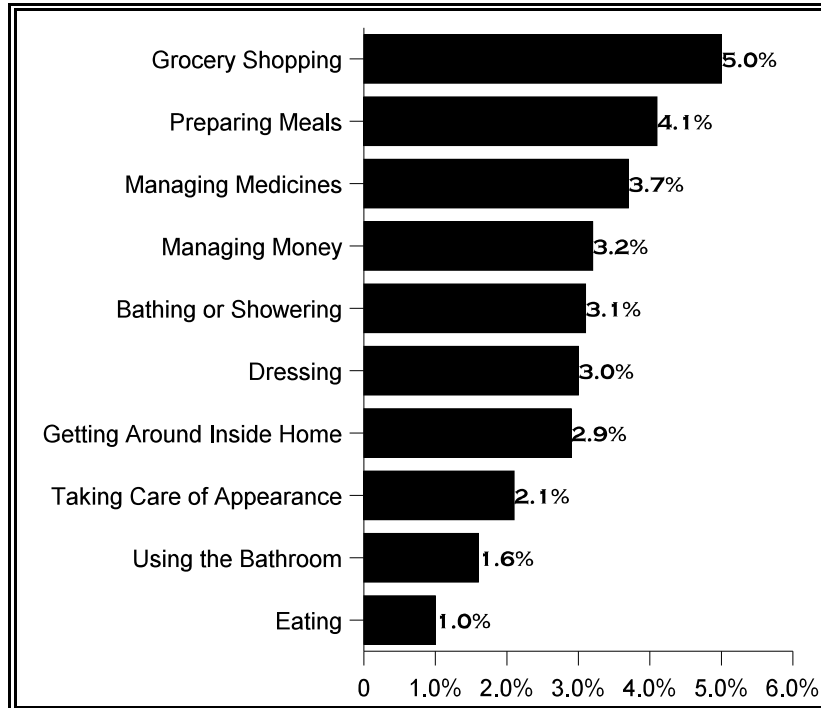


**Disposition of Need for Selected Social Services
in the Past Year**

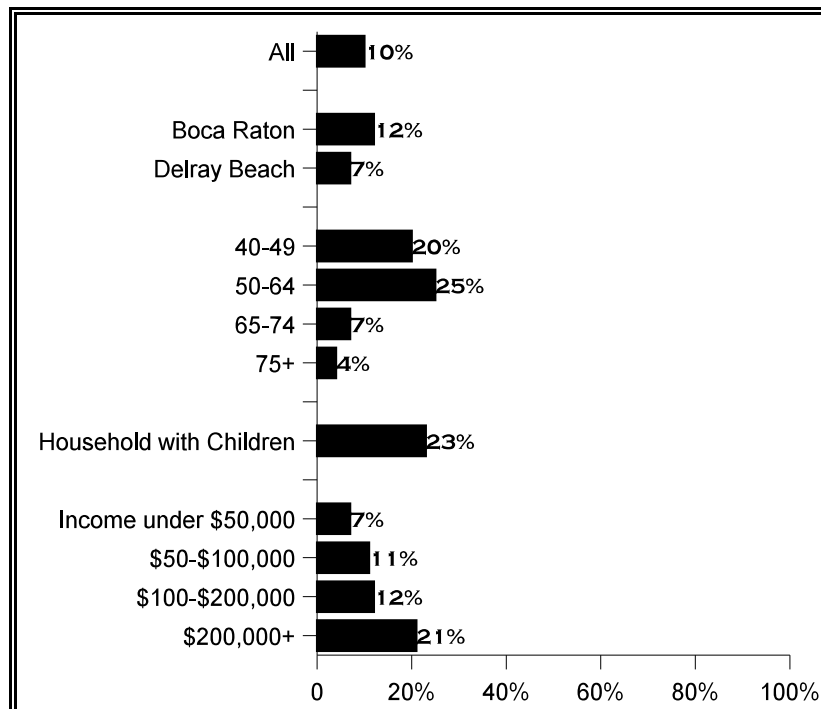
* Of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64.

** Of households with elderly persons.

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Households with Members Who Need Assistance with Activities of Daily Living



Households Who Care for an Elderly Relative (Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 40 or Over)

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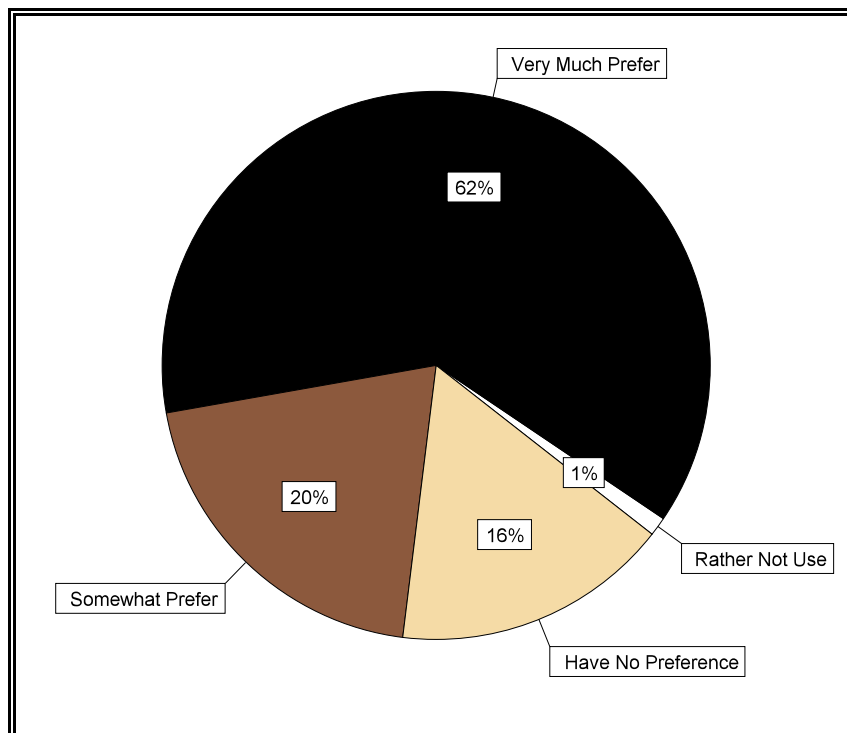
Jewish respondents age 40 and over in South Palm Beach were asked whether they would very much prefer, somewhat prefer, have no preference for, or rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities if they or an elderly relative needed senior housing or a nursing home.

▣ The 62% who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Miami and 61% in West Palm Beach.

▣ Among respondents age 40 and over, 87% of Orthodox Jews and 76% of Conservative Jews would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 55% of Reform Jews and 48% of the Just Jewish. 27% of the Just Jewish and 20% of Reform Jews would have no preference.

▣ 67% of respondents age 40 and over in both in-married households and conversionary in-married households would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to only 38% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 38% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households would have no preference.

▣ 73% of respondents age 40 and over in households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 60% of respondents in households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 55% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities
(Jewish Respondents Age 40 and Over)