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SPECIAL REPORT ON FINANCIALLY STRUGGLING HOUSEHOLDS

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INTRODUCTION

This special report focuses on Jewish households and individuals who classified their financial situations as “not being able to make ends meet” or “just managing to make ends meet.” As described in the 2020 Metropolitan Chicago Jewish Population Study, 3% of Jewish households reported they cannot make ends meet, and another 18% stated they are just managing to make ends meet. These two categories, grouped together,¹ are labeled as “struggling” and comprise 21% of the Jewish community’s households.

This report provides detailed information about the demographics and Jewish engagement of financially struggling Jewish households in order to guide planning for community resources in support of households that are most in need.

¹ Grouping these two categories together allows for more detailed analyses than feasible with the separate small sample sizes.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

For general guidelines on how to interpret data, see the Introduction of the main report (p. 4).

For this report, when there are insufficient respondents in some subgroups to yield precise estimates, analytic categories are combined to maximize the reliability of estimates.

Region

Full regional definitions can be found in Chapter 2 of the main report (p. 25). When necessary, regional categories for this report were combined as follows:

Special Topic Report Category	Main Report Category
City	City Far North
	City North
	City Other
Inner Suburbs	Near North Suburbs
	North Suburbs Cook
	Near NW Suburbs
Outer Suburbs	North Suburbs Lake
	Far NW Suburbs
	West Suburbs
	South Suburbs

Household composition and lifestage

Lifestage definitions can be found in Chapter 1 of the main report (p. 14). For this report, lifestage categories were combined into household compositions as follows (“Multigenerational” remained its own category):

Special Topic Report Category (HH composition)	Main Report Category (Lifestage)
Parents	Parent Pre-K Parent K-12
22-39	Couple 22-39 Single 22-39
40-69	Couple 40-69 Single 40-69
70 +	Couple 70 + Single 70+
Couple	Couple 22-39 Couple 40-69 Couple 70+
Single	Single 22-39 Single 40-69 Single 70+
Multigenerational	Multigenerational

Denomination

This report compares Orthodox and non-Orthodox members of the Metropolitan Chicago Jewish community. Orthodox households are defined as including at least one Jewish adult who identifies as Orthodox. Whereas 7% of Jewish adults are Orthodox (see Main Report, p. 19), 6% of Jewish households include at least one Orthodox adult.

KEY FINDINGS

This report provides details about the scale and nature of financial challenges faced by the Metropolitan Chicago Jewish community to help guide community planners, human service agencies, and educational and cultural organizations. Overall, 3% of Metropolitan Chicago Jewish households cannot make ends meet, equivalent to approximately 4,600 households, and another 18% are just managing to make ends meet, equivalent to 28,500 households. In total, there are approximately 33,100 Jewish households that are considered “economically struggling.”²

Region

- More households are struggling in the City Far North compared to other regions.
- A greater share of struggling households in the City received at least one financial service from a Jewish organization compared to struggling households in other regions.
- A smaller share of struggling households living in the Outer Suburbs needed some type of health service compared to other parts of Metropolitan Chicago.

Household composition and size

- More Parent Pre-K, Single 40-69, and Multigenerational households are struggling compared to other types of household compositions.
- The majority of households with four or more minor children (61%) are struggling financially, compared to 17-26% of households with no children or fewer than four children.
- About one third of struggling 22-39 households (32%) required a mental health service in the past six months (and no other health service). This need was far higher than any of the household composition groups. Other health needs were higher for Parent (48%) and Multigenerational households (42%).

Denomination

- More Orthodox households are struggling compared to those who identify with other denominations. While a greater proportion of Orthodox households are struggling, there is a larger number of struggling non-Orthodox households because Orthodox households make up only 6% of all Jewish households.
- Struggling Orthodox households are concentrated in the City, and struggling non-Orthodox households are concentrated in the Outer Suburbs.
- More struggling Orthodox households are Parent households than are Orthodox households as a whole. Among the non-Orthodox, however, more struggling households are Single households than are the non-Orthodox as a whole.
- A larger share of struggling Orthodox households than non-Orthodox struggling households experienced financial hardships and receive public benefits.

² All population counts are based on the number of respondents who reported financial information about their households. Population counts are rounded to the nearest 100, and any discrepancies are due to rounding.

- More non-Orthodox struggling households ages 70 and over made changes to their Jewish lives for financial reasons compared to other non-Orthodox struggling households.
- A greater share of Orthodox struggling households received a financial service from a Jewish provider compared to their non-Orthodox counterparts.
- A greater share of struggling Orthodox households than non-Orthodox households required any health services, but more non-Orthodox households required a mental health service only.

NUMBER OF STRUGGLING JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

As detailed in Table 1, 3% of Metropolitan Chicago Jewish households cannot make ends meet, equivalent to approximately 4,600 households, and another 18% are just managing to make ends meet, equivalent to 28,500 households. In total, approximately 33,100 Jewish households are considered “economically struggling.”

Table 1. Financial situation of Jewish households in Metropolitan Chicago

Report Category	Response option	Jewish households (%)	Jewish households, counts
Struggling	Cannot make ends meet	3	4,600
	Just managing to make ends meet	18	28,500
Enough	Have enough money (2020)	34	52,200
Extra	Have extra money	24	38,000
Well-off	Well-off	21	32,300

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUGGLING JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

In this section's tables, we look at demographic patterns among financially struggling Jewish households. In some tables, we display the percentage of struggling and non-struggling households with selected demographic characteristics, such as the number of children or being in a particular region. These should be vertically, in each column, to show the distribution of each group. In these tables, the bottom of the column shows a total of 100%.

In other cases, we look at what percentage of households within each demographic characteristic is struggling and non-struggling. These should be read horizontally, by row, to show the proportion within each group who are struggling. The direction is noted in the table title.

Financial situation and household composition

More struggling households have minor children than do non-struggling households (Table 2). Additionally, 3% of struggling households include four or more children, compared to < 1% of non-struggling households.

Table 2: More struggling households have children (column percent)

	All Jewish households (%)	Struggling (%)	Non-struggling (%)
Number of children			
0	76	73	80
1	11	13	10
2	10	10	8
3	2	1	2
4+	1	3	< 1
Total	100	100	100

The majority of households (61%) with four or more children are struggling (Table 3). Far fewer households with no children (19%) or between one and three children (17-26%) are struggling.

Table 3: The majority of households with four or more children are struggling (row percent)

	Struggling (%)	Non-struggling (%)	Total (%)
All Jewish households	21	79	100
Number of children			
0	19	81	100
1	26	74	100
2	24	76	100
3	17	83	100
4+	61	39	100

Struggling households are more concentrated in City Far North, where 17% of struggling households reside, compared to 9% of non-struggling households (Table 4). More struggling than non-struggling households include Pre-K children (13% versus 7%). A greater share of struggling than non-struggling households are Orthodox (11% versus 3%).

Table 4: Demographics of struggling and non-struggling households (column percent)

	All Jewish households (%)	Struggling (%)	Non-struggling (%)
Region			
City Far North	10	17	9
City North	18	14	23
City Other	11	13	13
Near North Suburbs	14	13	13
North Suburbs Cook	8	4	8
North Suburbs Lake	9	7	9
Near NW Suburbs	10	7	8
Far NW Suburbs	8	9	7
West Suburbs	9	9	8
South Suburbs	3	6	2
Total	100	100	100
Lifestage			
Parent Pre-K	9	13	7
Parent K-12	16	17	15
Couple 22-39	6	3	10
Couple 40-69	18	14	18
Couple 70+	11	5	12
Single 22-39	6	11	10
Single 40-69	12	16	11
Single 70+	9	7	8
Multigenerational	12	15	11
Total	100	100	100
Denomination			
Orthodox	6	11	3
Conservative	17	20	16
Reform	28	21	30
Other denom.	6	6	6
No denom.	44	42	45
Total	100	100	100

Table 5 displays the proportion of each region, lifestage, and denomination that are struggling. More Jewish households in City Far North are struggling (34%) compared to other regions. More Parent Pre-K, Single 40-69, and Multigenerational households are struggling than are other lifestages. Almost half of Orthodox households (46%) are struggling, compared to 16-25% of the households of other denominations.

Among those households that are both multigenerational and struggling, 85% are comprised of adults in their 50's and 60's living with adult children in their 20's and 30's (not shown in table). In other words, relatively few multigenerational struggling households include adults who are ages 70 or older.

Table 5: Struggling and non-struggling by demographics (row percent)

	Struggling (%)	Non-struggling (%)	Total (%)
All Jewish households	21	79	100
Region			
City Far North	34	66	100
City North	14	86	100
City Other	20	80	100
Near North Suburbs	21	79	100
North Suburbs Cook	12	88	100
North Suburbs Lake	18	82	100
Near NW Suburbs	19	81	100
Far NW Suburbs	26	74	100
West Suburbs	23	77	100
South Suburbs	--	--	100
Lifestage			
Parent Pre-K	31	69	100
Parent K-12	23	77	100
Couple 22-39	7	93	100
Couple 40-69	17	83	100
Couple 70+	9	91	100
Single 22-39	23	77	100
Single 40-69	27	73	100
Single 70+	19	81	100
Multigenerational	27	73	100
Denomination			
Orthodox	46	54	100
Conservative	25	75	100
Reform	16	84	100
Other denom.	20	80	100
No denom.	20	80	100

Number of struggling households

Although the main report shows the proportion of households and adults in various subgroups who are struggling, this section provides the estimated numbers of households and individuals in each group. As with the proportions, these numbers should be interpreted as estimates and not precise counts. These estimates are included in order to further assist with planning and provide context for the actual sizes of the populations that are struggling.

In this section, we display struggling households by region and household composition, and further divide these categories into Orthodox and non-Orthodox households. In total, there are approximately 13,000 struggling households living in the City (Table 6). These households represent 21% of *all* of the Jewish households in the City. The 2,800 struggling Orthodox households living in the City represent 52% of *all* Orthodox households in the City. The 10,100 struggling non-Orthodox households in the City represent 18% of *all* non-Orthodox households in the City. As Orthodox households make up only 6% of all households, there are fewer struggling Orthodox households than struggling non-Orthodox households, despite a higher share of Orthodox households struggling financially.

There are relatively small numbers of struggling Orthodox households in the Inner Suburbs (400) and Outer Suburbs (500). However, those struggling Orthodox households in the Inner Suburbs comprise 21% of all Orthodox households in that region, while those struggling Orthodox households in the Outer Suburbs constitute two thirds of all Orthodox households in that region.

Table 6: Number and proportion of struggling households by region and denomination

	Number of households	Proportion of region that is struggling	Proportion of region that is non-struggling	Total
Struggling households				
City	13,000	21%	79%	100%
Inner Suburbs	9,000	19%	81%	100%
Outer Suburbs	10,700	24%	76%	100%
Orthodox households				
City	2,800	52%	48%	100%
Inner Suburbs	400	21%	79%	100%
Outer Suburbs	500	67%	33%	100%
Non-Orthodox households				
City	10,100	18%	82%	100%
Inner Suburbs	9,000	19%	81%	100%
Outer Suburbs	10,100	23%	77%	100%

Struggling Orthodox households are more concentrated in the City than are Orthodox households as a whole (Table 7). Sixty percent of all Orthodox households live in the City, and 76% of Orthodox struggling households live in the City. In contrast, non-Orthodox struggling households are slightly more concentrated in the Outer Suburbs: 28% of all non-Orthodox households and 34% of non-Orthodox struggling households are in the Outer Suburbs.

Table 7: Regional distribution of struggling households by denomination (column percent)

	All Jewish households (%)	Struggling households (%)
Struggling households		
City	39	44
Inner Suburbs	32	25
Outer Suburbs	29	31
Total	100	100
Orthodox households		
City	60	76
Inner Suburbs	28	10
Outer Suburbs	13	14
Total	100	100
Non-Orthodox households		
City	43	40
Inner Suburbs	29	26
Outer Suburbs	28	34
Total	100	100

While similar proportions of the Parent and Multigenerational households are struggling, the former corresponds to an estimated 9,300 households, while the latter corresponds to an estimated 5,000 households (Tables 8a and 8b). A greater share of Orthodox Parent households are struggling compared to non-Orthodox Parent households (60% versus 21%). There are 2,700 Orthodox struggling Parent households and 6,600 non-Orthodox struggling Parent households.

Table 8a: Number and proportion of struggling households by household composition and denomination

	Number of households	Proportion of HH composition that is struggling	Proportion of region that is non-struggling	Total
Struggling households by children and age				
Parent	9,300	26%	74%	100%
22-39	3,100	16%	84%	100%
40-69	9,900	21%	79%	100%
70 +	4,300	13%	87%	100%
Multigenerational	5,000	27%	73%	100%
Orthodox households by children and age				
Parent	2,700	60%	40%	100%
22-39	300	38%	62%	100%
40-69	300	22%	78%	100%
70 +	100	9%	81%	100%
Multigenerational	300	41%	59%	100%
Non-Orthodox households by children and age				
Parent	6,600	21%	79%	100%
22-39	2,800	15%	85%	100%
40-69	9,600	21%	79%	100%
70 +	4,100	13%	87%	100%
Multigenerational	4,600	26%	74%	100%

Table 8b: Number and proportion of struggling households by household composition and denomination

	Number of households	Proportion of HH composition that is struggling	Proportion of region that is non-struggling	Total
Struggling households by children and marital status				
Parent	9,300	26%	74%	100%
Couple	7,500	12%	88%	100%
Single	9,700	27%	73%	100%
Multigenerational	5,000	27%	73%	100%
Orthodox households by children and marital status				
Parent	2,700	60%	40%	100%
Couple	300	15%	85%	100%
Single	400	33%	67%	100%
Multigenerational	300	41%	59%	100%
Non-Orthodox households by children and marital status				
Parent	6,600	21%	79%	100%
Couple	7,200	12%	88%	100%
Single	9,300	23%	77%	100%
Multigenerational	4,600	26%	74%	100%

More struggling Orthodox households are Parent households than are Orthodox households as a whole: Roughly three quarters (76%) of struggling Orthodox households are Parent households, compared to 58% of all Orthodox households (Tables 9a and 9b). Among the non-Orthodox, Single households comprise a larger share of struggling households (37%) than of all non-Orthodox households (30%).

Table 9a: Household composition of struggling households by denomination (column percent)

	All Jewish households (%)	Struggling households (%)
Struggling households by children and age		
Parent	25	29
22-39	12	14
40-69	31	30
70 +	20	12
Multigenerational	12	15
Total	100	100
Orthodox households by children and age		
Parent	58	76
22-39	10	6
40-69	13	7
70 +	10	2
Multigenerational	10	9
Total	100	100
Non-Orthodox households by children and age		
Parent	22	23
22-39	18	15
40-69	29	33
70 +	19	13
Multigenerational	12	16
Total	100	100

Table 9b: Household composition of struggling households by denomination (column percent)

	All Jewish households (%)	Struggling households (%)
Struggling households by children and marital status		
Parent	25	29
Couple	36	22
Single	27	34
Multigenerational	12	15
Total	100	100
Orthodox households by children and marital status		
Parent	58	76
Couple	19	7
Single	14	8
Multigenerational	10	9
Total	100	100
Non-Orthodox households by children and marital status		
Parent	22	23
Couple	37	24
Single	30	37
Multigenerational	12	16
Total	100	100

FINANCIAL AND HEALTH NEEDS OF FINANCIALLY STRUGGLING HOUSEHOLDS

The remaining tables in this report focus solely on struggling households and struggling Jewish adults. These tables correspond to tables in the main report. We have noted the corresponding table number from the main report in the table caption.

How to read tables in this section

In the tables that follow, the second column “Number of households” displays the estimated number of households corresponding to the category description on the left. Percentages in the columns to the right of the number are proportions within that category. In the example below, there are approximately 33,100 households that are struggling. Among them, 50% spend over 30% of their income on housing, and 32% of them are unable to pay a \$400 expense.

Example Table

	Number of households	Spends >30% of income on housing (%)	Unable to pay an unexpected \$400 emergency expense (%)
Struggling households	33,100	50	32

Financial needs of struggling households

Struggling households encounter a variety of financial challenges. Half of all struggling households spend at least 30% of their income on housing, such as rent or mortgage (Table 10). Nearly half (44%) experienced a financial hardship (e.g., unable to pay for medical care) in the previous six months, with another 12% experiencing a financial hardship between six months and three years ago.

A larger share of struggling Orthodox households than non-Orthodox struggling households experienced financial hardships and receive public benefits. Those struggling households ages 70 and older have a higher share of struggling households receiving public benefits (51%) than do other household compositions. However, 63% of struggling households ages 22-39 spend at least 30% on housing costs, compared to about one third (32%) of those 70 and older.

Table 10: Financial challenges (corresponds to Table 10.10)

	Number of households	Spends >30% of income on housing (%)	Unable to pay an unexpected \$400 emergency expense (%)	Any financial hardship, past six months (%)	Any financial hardship, six months - three years ago (%)	Any public benefit now (%)
Struggling households	33,100	50	32	44	12	30
Region						
City	13,000	58	27	44	16	25
Inner Suburbs	9,400	43	34	43	15	39
Outer Suburbs	10,700	43	38	47	4	29
Denomination						
Orthodox	3,700	63	48	66	7	61
Non-Orthodox	29,200	48	30	42	12	26
Household composition						
Parent	9,300	55	39	49	7	34
22-39	3,100	63	38	48	21	14
40-69	9,900	50	27	42	18	28
70 +	4,300	32	30	38	8	51
Multigenerational	4,900	44	27	50	4	27
Couple	7,500	43	28	43	11	31
Single	9,700	54	31	43	20	20

During the past year, one quarter of struggling non-Orthodox households made adjustments to their Jewish lives (e.g., reducing contributions to Jewish causes or not enrolling children in Jewish education) for financial reasons (Table 11). Compared to other household compositions, struggling households ages 70 and over had the largest share of households (40%) that made changes to their Jewish lives for financial reasons.

Table 11: Any reduction to Jewish life for financial reasons during past year, non-Orthodox households (corresponds to Table 10.16)

	Number of households	Any reduction (%)
Non-Orthodox struggling households	29,200	25
Region		
City	10,200	21
Inner Suburbs	9,000	34
Outer Suburbs	10,000	22
Household composition		
Parent	6,600	33
22-39	2,800	--
40-69	9,500	24
70 +	4,100	40
Multigenerational	4,600	17
Couple	7,200	20
Single	9,200	29

Over half of all struggling households (54%) required at least one financial service (e.g., financial assistance, food assistance, housing assistance, employment service) in the past year (Table 12). Among those who needed a financial service, 56% did not receive at least one needed service; 54% received at least one service from a non-Jewish provider; and 25% received at least one service from a Jewish provider. There are no statistical differences by service need, non-receipt, or receipt from a non-Jewish provider by region, denomination, and household composition.

A greater share of struggling households in the City received a service from a Jewish organization than households in other regions. Sixty-eight percent of Orthodox struggling households that needed a financial service received one from a Jewish provider, compared to 17% of their non-Orthodox counterparts.

Table 12: Financial service need and receipt by Jewish org. (corresponds to Table 10.14)

Among the households that needed a financial service...					
	Number of households	Needed at least one financial service (%)	Did not receive at least one financial service (%)	Received at least one financial service from a NJ org. (%)	Received at least one financial service from a Jewish org. (%)
Struggling households	33,100	54	56	54	25
Region					
City	13,000	55	55	55	36
Inner Suburbs	9,400	54	52	44	22
Outer Suburbs	10,700	51	--	--	--
Denomination					
Orthodox	3,700	78	36	57	68
Non-Orthodox	29,200	50	60	53	17
Household composition					
Parent	9,300	58	45	53	44
22-39	3,100	59	--	--	--
40-69	9,900	51	--	--	--
70 +	4,300	40	--	--	--
Multigenerational	4,900	64	--	--	--
Couple	7,500	46	--	--	--
Single	9,700	53	--	--	--

Health needs of financially struggling households

Twenty percent of all struggling Jewish adults reported that their health is either fair or poor (Table 13). In the Inner Suburbs, 33% of struggling adults reported that their health is fair or poor compared to 15% each in the City and Outer Suburbs. Forty-three percent of struggling Orthodox adults reported excellent health compared to 19% of non-Orthodox adults. About one third (32%) of struggling adults in 70+ households are in fair or poor health.

Table 13: Health of Jewish adults (corresponds to Table 11.1)

	Number of Jewish adults	Excellent (%)	Very good (%)	Good (%)	Fair or poor (%)
Struggling Jewish adults	51,000	23	34	23	20
Region					
City	19,000	29	39	18	15
Inner Suburbs	15,900	12	27	27	33
Outer Suburbs	16,200	26	33	27	15
Denomination					
Orthodox	7,400	43	31	9	16
Non-Orthodox	43,500	19	35	25	21
Household composition					
Parent	16,200	33	32	9	26
22-39	4,200	--	--	--	--
40-69	11,900	19	39	30	12
70 +	5,300	6	25	38	32
Multigenerational	11,600	22	34	24	20
Couple	11,100	9	34	41	15
Single	10,300	22	37	25	16

Approximately one third (34%) of struggling households include a member with a health issue, special need, or disability that limits their participation in activities (Table 14). Over half of households with people ages 70 and older (53%) are in this category.

Table 14: Households with health issues (corresponds to Table 11.3)

	Number of households	Any health issue (%)
Struggling households	33,100	34
Region		
City	13,000	28
Inner Suburbs	9,400	44
Outer Suburbs	10,700	34
Denomination		
Orthodox	3,700	20
Non-Orthodox	29,200	36
HH composition		
Parent	9,300	27
22-39	3,100	25
40-69	9,900	33
70 +	4,300	53
Multigenerational	4,900	42
Couple	7,500	44
Single	9,700	30

Table 15 illustrates the health service needs for struggling households, by timeframe and type of service. More than half of struggling households (58%) needed some type of health service in the previous three years. This includes 12% who required only a mental health service in the past six months; 36% who needed at least one other service in the past six months; and 10% who did not require a service in the past six months, but did so within the past three years.

A smaller share of struggling households living in the Outer Suburbs needed some type of health service compared to other parts of Metropolitan Chicago—but nearly half (47%) needed a health service in the previous three years.

A greater share of struggling Orthodox households (78%) than non-Orthodox households (56%) required a health service, however, for mental health services, 13% of the non-Orthodox required only a mental health service compared to 5% of the Orthodox.

Similar proportions of struggling households in the Parent (66%), 22-39 (66%), and Multigenerational (70%) household compositions required at least one service in the past three years. The types of services, however, differed greatly. About one third of struggling 22-39 households (32%) required only a mental health service in the past six months, compared to 12% of Parent households and 15% of Multigenerational households.

Table 15: Health service needs, by subgroup (corresponds to Table 11.7)

	Number of households	Any health service needed, past 3 years	Mental health service only, past 6 mos. (%)	Other service, past 6 mos. (%)	Any service, 6 mos.-3 years ago (%)	No services needed (%)
Struggling households	33,100	58	12	36	10	42
Region						
City	13,000	64	18	40	6	36
Inner Suburbs	9,400	63	10	41	13	37
Outer Suburbs	10,700	47	8	27	12	53
Denomination						
Orthodox	3,700	78	5	63	10	22
Non-Orthodox	29,200	56	13	33	10	44
Household composition						
Parent	9,300	66	12	48	6	34
22-39	3,100	66	32	24	10	34
40-69	9,900	50	7	32	12	50
70 +	4,300	42	5	31	6	58
Multigenerational	4,900	70	15	43	12	30
Couple	7,500	49	14	28	7	51
Single	9,700	55	12	31	12	45

Twenty-two percent of the struggling households that include someone who is at least 65 years old, include an older adult who requires assistance with daily activities (Table 16). There are no statistical differences by region, denomination, and household composition.

Table 16: Older adult households in need of help with daily activities
(corresponds to Table 11.13)

	Number of households	Need help with daily activities (%)
Struggling households with someone 65+	2,600	22
Region		
City	600	19
Inner Suburbs	1,000	23
Outer Suburbs	1,000	22
Denomination		
Orthodox	--	--
Non-Orthodox	2,500	22
Household composition		
Parent	--	--
22-39	n/a	n/a
40-69	800	19
70 +	1,500	28
Multigenerational		
Couple	700	18
Single	1,600	30

The majority of struggling Jewish adults do not have nearby deep support networks—people they can rely on. For 13% of struggling Jewish adults, there is no one in their local support network, and for 49% of struggling Jewish adults, there are just a few people (Table 17). Despite 32% of 22-39 year-old households requiring mental health services in the past six months (see Table 15, above), this finding does not appear related to a lack of a support network. Among the household composition groups, these struggling young adults have the largest share of those who reported that their support networks include a lot of people (22%) or a fair amount of people (43%).

Orthodox struggling adults generally have larger support networks than do non-Orthodox struggling adults.

Table 17: Size of local support network (corresponds to Table 11.15)

	Number of Jewish adults	No one (%)	Just a few people (%)	A fair amount of people (%)	A lot of people (%)
Struggling Jewish adults	51,000	13	49	28	10
Region					
City	19,000	10	43	33	13
Inner Suburbs	15,900	21	54	19	7
Outer Suburbs	16,200	10	53	29	8
Denomination					
Orthodox	7,400	5	40	31	23
Non-Orthodox	43,500	15	51	27	7
Household composition					
Parent	16,200	16	41	30	13
22-39	4,200	9	27	43	22
40-69	11,900	7	67	22	5
70 +	5,300	10	69	13	7
Multigenerational	11,600	16	48	30	6
Couple	11,100	7	62	17	13
Single	10,300	9	52	32	7