

Jewish Cleveland 2004

**A Demographic Profile
of Our Community**



December 2004

**Conducted by the
Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland
in partnership with the
Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs
at Cleveland State University**

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***A copy of this report and additional information can be found
on the Federation's website, www.jewishcleveland.org***

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JEWISH CLEVELAND 2004: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF OUR COMMUNITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland profiled the demography of the Greater Cleveland Jewish community to guide agencies, schools and synagogues as they plan for the social service, health and educational needs of community members, now and in the future.

The Federation's Research and Evaluation Subcommittee of the Community Planning Committee partnered with the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University to design, conduct and analyze the research.

The profile is meant to guide the planning required to address community members' current and anticipated future needs. It was also undertaken to help ensure that community resources – financial, human and organizational – are best used to support services and infrastructure. These data are meant not only to provide a current profile of the demographic characteristics of local Jewish households, but to serve as a platform for additional analysis and more in-depth surveying in the future.

Telephone interviews were completed from April through June 2004 with 2,035 households representing 4,310 individuals (including 960 children). This is a significant number and should instill confidence that the characteristics identified are precise and representative of the Jewish community as a whole.

It is important to note that the study was not intended to be a census and it was not designed to determine the exact number of Jews living in Greater Cleveland. Rather, the study set out to:

- Assess the demographic characteristics of the community that would drive current and future programming and initiatives by agencies and synagogues.
- Meet the Federation's strategy of conducting ongoing research to ensure a more data-driven approach to community planning; to that end, a remarkably high 91.6% of respondents shed the cloak of anonymity and agreed to be re-surveyed in the future.

This study provides the Greater Cleveland Jewish community with an updated profile of its members; a better understanding of the utilization of, and need for, social and educational services; and an increased understanding of members' involvement with various aspects of Jewish life.

To ensure and continue excellence in programs and services that attract and retain Jewish residents, we must gather this type of information regularly, and use it to inform the way we plan, make decisions and allocate resources as a community.

SELECTED FINDINGS

Note: Data are being examined to explore in more depth many of the topics listed below. Please visit www.jewishcleveland.org and click on "Demographic profile" for additional information, the latest updates and the full report.

Size, location, mobility

- The Jewish community's size has not changed since 1996, when the last Federation study was completed: approximately 81,500 people in Cuyahoga County and the fringes of adjacent counties.
- Approximately 8.1% of the Jewish community, or about 6,500 people, live in the western part of the region.
- More than four-fifths have lived in the area for more than 20 years. More than half (57.8%) have lived in the same house more than 10 years.
- 41% of adult children of respondents who have established their own households live in Greater Cleveland, and another 9% live elsewhere in Ohio.

Household composition

- The number of newcomers to Greater Cleveland has declined significantly, with less than 1% of the population having been here under a year, compared to 3.2% who have lived in the area for five years or less, and 10% who have lived here 10 to 20 years.
- The vast majority of "New Clevelanders" – those here for less than 20 years – were born in the United States (74.2%).
- 11.6% of all Jewish Clevelanders were born outside the United States; 30.8% of those were born in the former Soviet Union.
- In almost three-quarters of all households, there were no children 18 and younger living at home.

Age

- Those 75 and older form the single largest cohort (17% of the population). In 1996, those 75 and older constituted only 8% of the population.
- 45.5% are over 55, compared to 31% in 1996.
- Children under 18 constitute 22.5% of the population, down from 25% in 1996.
- More than one-third of all adults are currently retired.

Connections to Jewish life

- 61.5% of all households are members of synagogues (which is higher than the national average of 46% identified in the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 by United Jewish Communities).
- A large majority of children (67.2%) currently attend or have attended a Jewish preschool.
- More than one-third of all school-age children (34%) currently attend or have attended a Jewish day school.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of all children currently participate in or have participated in supplemental Jewish education (congregational schools or other religious education).
- The vast majority (89.7%) of children under 18 and living at home are being raised Jewish.
- Nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of households reported that at least one adult in the household has been to Israel.
- Nearly half (48.6%) of children have been to Jewish camps.

Marriage

- The intermarriage rate is 12.5%, significantly lower than the national average (31% in the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 by United Jewish Communities). The rate increases to over 20% for those 39 and younger, and to 31.4% for remarriages.
- Men are intermarried at a higher rate (18%) than women (9%).
- The adult Jewish population has a higher rate of marriage than the adult population of Cuyahoga County excluding Cleveland (63% vs. 47%) and a lower rate of divorce (6% vs. 12%).

- 16.1% of respondents who answered an open-ended question said intermarriage is the biggest single problem facing the community.

Need for services

- Approximately 15% of all adults have primary caregiving responsibilities for a loved one; in the next five years, nearly 25% expect to be primary caregivers.
- Nearly 10% of children under 18 have a learning disability.
- Community members indicate a strong preference for Jewish organizations when needing social services, and more than half generally believe these services are meeting their needs “extremely well” or “well.”

Economic characteristics

- One-quarter (25.4%) of households report they are “just managing” or “can’t make ends meet,” while 22% characterize themselves as “very comfortable” or “wealthy.”
- While there is a concentration of economically vulnerable households among those who are divorced or non-college graduates, there is a broad distribution throughout the community of economically vulnerable households.
- 15% report annual household incomes of less than \$25,000.

Introduction

The quality and range of social, religious, and communal services provided by the Jewish community of Greater Cleveland is nationally recognized. It is also a defining characteristic of the quality of life in Northeast Ohio. Insuring and continuing the excellence that attracts and retains Jewish residents requires an understanding of the needs and expectations of members of the Jewish community.

The scope and scale of the Jewish community, including the extensive social and community service agencies that exist – if considered as a separate Ohio city – would be the 10th largest in the state and, if thought as a county, would be larger than 50 of the state's 88 counties. Social and community service agencies that serve a city or county the size and complexity of the Greater Cleveland Jewish community need accurate data on the changing demographics and needs of its “citizens.” The “tax base” of the city or county known as the Greater Cleveland Jewish community is comprised of the institutions and individuals who make donations or pay for services.

To ensure that community dollars are best used to provide the services and infrastructure that meet current needs and anticipate future demands, the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland partnered with the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University to develop a survey. Its intent is to help guide agencies, schools and congregations as they plan social service, cultural and educational programming.

The study provides the Greater Cleveland Jewish community with an updated profile of its members, the utilization and need for social and educational services, and the involvement of members of the community in synagogues and other aspects of Jewish life. In addition, more than nine out of every ten respondents agreed to participate in any future studies designed to better understand social service needs. Their agreement means the Federation and social and educational institutions in the community can re-contact these individuals for in-depth studies of service needs and preferences.

Survey Methodology and Data Preparation

From April through June 2004, 2,035 interviews were completed. A private survey research firm was retained and identified as working for the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University through a contract with the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland. Respondents who had questions regarding the survey were directed to speak to either faculty and staff at the Levin College or staff at the Jewish Community Federation.

Prior to initiating the survey the Jewish Community Federation engaged in a public information campaign to explain to the community why a survey was being conducted and to encourage people to cooperate if a telephone call was received. Stories about the

survey appeared in the *Cleveland Jewish News* and numerous rabbis mentioned the survey during services. The leaders of many social service agencies were also aware of the survey. Involving all segments of the Jewish community helped to expand the base of individuals who could dispel any anxiety regarding a survey that sought demographic information as well as opinions.

The survey firm contacted a total of 12,877 households. Despite the public information activities supported by the Jewish Community Federation, for every interview completed, three households refused to participate. The participation rate for the survey was below what was anticipated, and that was the primary reason more interviews could not be completed. In approximately 4,000 households the person answering the phone indicated that no one who identified him or herself as Jewish lived at that house. A total of 107 interviews were terminated when the respondent would not complete the survey. If no one answered the telephone, the number was redialed at least three additional times leading to a total of 55,157 numbers dialed. A total of 2,035 interviews were completed and comprise the database being described as the “baseline screening survey.”

All interviews were performed on the telephone. Telephone numbers came from two sources: commercially generated lists of likely Jewish households and the Jewish Community Federation. Respondents were asked if they were 18 or older and considered themselves to be Jewish. If they said no, they were asked if any other adult in the household considered themselves to be Jewish. If that individual was unavailable a return call was made to increase the likelihood that the Jewish adult was the individual interviewed. If the interviewer got a positive response to either the first or second screen, the interview was conducted.

The vast majority of the interviews were completed within the anticipated 15 minutes. In some instances when information was recorded for as many as five different children living in a home, some interviews took a bit longer to perform. Respondents were eager to participate and the number of individuals who would not complete the interview was insignificant. A total of 91.6 percent of the respondents gave their permission to be called for a follow-up, in-depth interview.

Once all interviews were completed the survey research firm edited, cleaned and, where necessary, validated the data to insure that any obvious errors were corrected. Faculty and staff at the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs performed further editing and data preparation and the faculty and staff performed the analysis and wrote this report. The survey instrument appears in Appendix A.

It is important to remember that the goal of this study was not to project the number of Jews living in the Greater Cleveland area. The goal was to provide an assessment of the demographic characteristics of the community, understand important elements with regard to educational and social programs, and identify potential cohorts or groups of respondents who would be willing to be interviewed a second time to provide a more detailed set of answers to specific social service issues.

The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland's 1996 Jewish Population Study of Greater Cleveland estimated that approximately 81,500 Jews live in the Greater Cleveland region. An analysis of data from this survey suggests that it may be prudent to accept that estimate as presented in Appendix B. In terms of the number of immigrants, young children, and adult children reported in the 2004 survey there is no reason to suggest this number has been changed in either direction.

Appendix C. compares Jewish Cleveland 2004 results with the 1996 study, the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 by United Jewish Communities, and Cuyahoga County, excluding the City of Cleveland.

Jewish Cleveland 2004

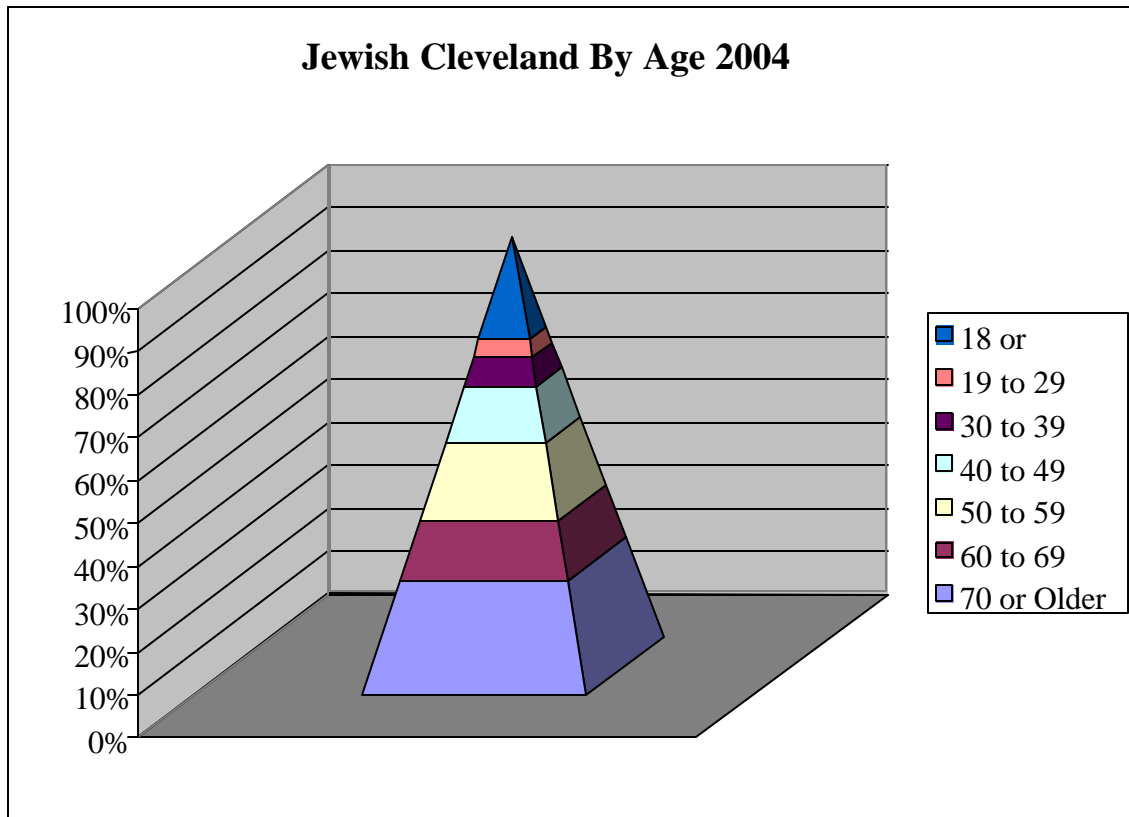
The goal of this study was to provide an assessment of the demographic characteristics of the community, understand important elements with regard to educational and social programs, and identify potential cohorts or groups of respondents who would be willing to be interviewed a second time to provide a more detailed set of answers to specific social service issues. With more than 2,000 households surveyed, data was provided for more than 4,310 members of the community including 960 children. The view provided of Jewish Cleveland is not only extremely precise but identifies important characteristics and issues that can guide future policies and programs.

Jewish Cleveland by Age

Age	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2 or Younger	109	2.5
3 to 5	135	3.2
6 to 9	220	5.1
10 to 12	161	3.8
13 to 18	335	7.7
19 to 29	171	4.0
30 to 39	270	6.3
40 to 49	518	12.1
50 to 59	745	17.4
60 to 69	554	12.9
70 to 75	402	9.4
76 to 89	633	14.8
90 or Older	31	0.7
Total	4,284	100
<i>Refused Answer</i>	26	
Total Number of People	4,310	
Children In Sample	960	22.4

The picture of the Jewish community today is based on 4,310 people who lived in the 2,035 households that participated in the survey.

Jewish Cleveland By Age 2004



Slightly more than one-fifth of the Jewish community is children under the age of 18 with almost one-quarter at least 70 years old. This conforms to observations about the aging of the general population in Ohio given new levels of longevity and reduced immigration levels in the most recent years.

Where Do People Live?

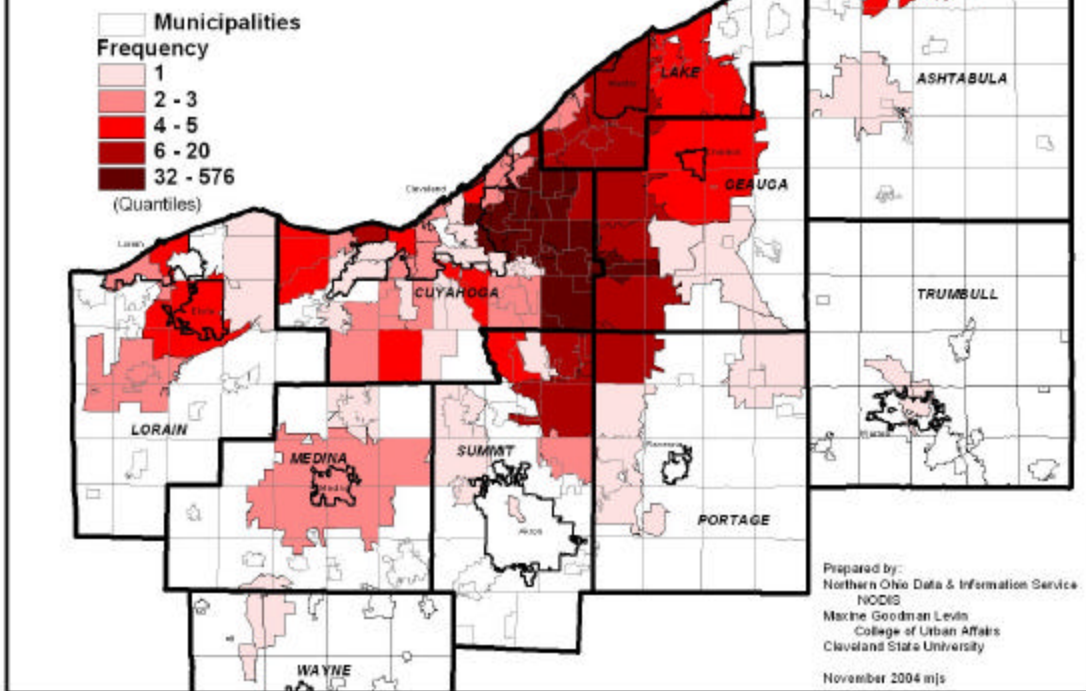
Location	Percent of Respondents	
	2004	1996
Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, & University Heights	17.5	28
South Euclid, Lyndhurst, & Mayfield, Richmond, & Highland Heights	27.8	22
Beachwood, Pepper Pike, Orange, Chagrin Falls & East	33.0	19
Solon, Twinsburg, and the Southeast	7.6	5
Northeast Cuyahoga County & Northeastern Counties	5.9	7
West, Medina County*	8.1	19

*Included southern and central parts of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, East Cleveland, and Bratenahl in 1996; some of these areas were part of the Northeast in 2004.

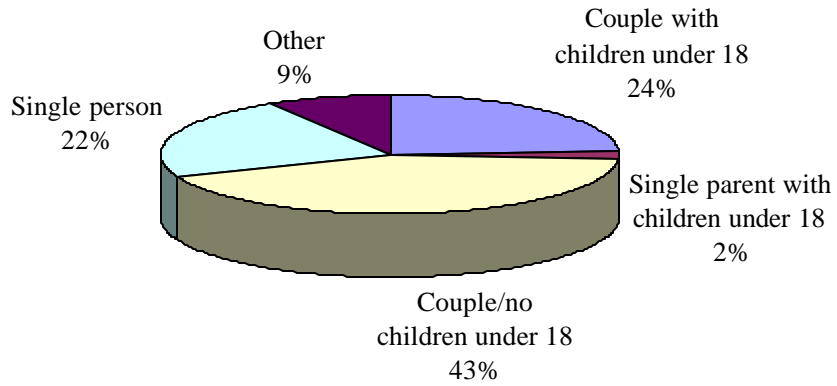
The 1996 study of Greater Cleveland's Jewish community found half of the population living in the traditional "Heights" communities of the region. In 2004, cities in the Heights were home to a slightly smaller proportion of the community, 45.3 percent. Beachwood, Pepper Pike, Orange, and other communities in the eastern part of the region are home to one-third of the community, and 8.1 percent, or approximately 6,400 members of the community live in the western part of the region or Medina County.

The following map provides a representation of the concentration and location of Jewish households in the Greater Cleveland area.

The Location of Respondents by ZIP Code and County



Household Types



<i>Number of People In Household</i>	<i>Number of Children 18 And Younger At Home</i>							
	<i>None</i>		<i>One</i>		<i>Two</i>		<i>Three or More</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
One	402	21.6	1	0.1				
Two	795	42.7	26	1.4	1	0.1		
Three	134	7.2	103	5.5	9	0.5		
Four	42	2.3	60	3.2	142	7.6	3	0.2
5 Or More	7	0.4	11	0.6	30	1.6	97	5.2
Total	1380	74.1	201	10.8	182	9.8	100	5.4

In almost three-quarters of the households in the Jewish community there were no children under 18 living at home. Of the 483 households with children 18 and under, about 80% had one or two children and 20% had three or more children living at home.

Income and Economic Status

<i>Household Income</i>	<i>% of Respondents</i>	<i>Economic Condition</i>	<i>% of Respondents</i>
Less Than \$15,000	4.6	Can't Make Ends Meet	4.3
\$15k-\$24,999	9.4	Just Managing	21.1
\$25k-\$49,999	18.7	Comfortable	52.5
\$50k-\$74,999	19.4	Very Comfortable	19.5
\$75k-\$99,999	13.5	Wealthy	2.7
More Than \$100,000	34.4		

One-third of the households in the Greater Cleveland Jewish community reported a household income of more than \$100,000 but one-quarter of the community also reported that they are “just managing” or “can’t make ends meet” when asked to describe their economic situation. The households experiencing difficult economic conditions typically had young children at home and the respondent was divorced. Many of these respondents also had not graduated from college. A small concentration of families “just making ends meet” or “just getting by” described their religious affiliation as Orthodox.

Religious Affiliation and Synagogue Membership

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>2004 Survey (Percent)</i>	<i>1996 Survey (Percent)</i>
Reform	45.2	49.0
Conservative	32.7	29.0
Orthodox	10.5	10.0
Reconstructionist	0.7	1.0
Just Jewish/Not Practicing	10.8	11.0

There has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents affiliated with the Reform movement since 1996 and an increase in respondents affiliated with the Conservative movement. Of the more than 2,000 respondents who identified their religious affiliations, 61.5 percent were members of a synagogue. Synagogue membership rates were highest among Conservative and Orthodox households.

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Synagogue Member</i>		<i>Number of Respondents</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Reform	58.3	41.7	913
Conservative	72.0	28.0	660
Orthodox	89.6	10.4	212
Reconstructionist	57.1	42.9	14
Just Jewish/Not Practicing	16.9	83.1	219
Total	61.5	38.5	2,018

Interfaith Marriage

Respondents	Spouse Is				Remarried & Spouse Is			
	Jewish		Not Jewish		Jewish		Not Jewish	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
All	1,079	89.5	126	10.5	70	68.6	32	31.4
65 or Older	427	95.1	22	4.9	19	76.0	6	24.0
55 or Younger	468	83.9	90	16.1	32	72.7	12	27.3
49 or Younger	309	82.0	68	18.0	14	77.8	4	22.2
39 or Younger	125	79.6	32	20.4	1	100	0	0.0

<i>Survey and Grouping</i>	<i>Jewish Partner</i>	<i>Non-Jewish Partner</i>
2004 All Adults	87.4%	12.6%
1996 All Adults	87.0	13.0
2004 Remarriages	68.6	31.4
1996 Recent Marriages	68.0	32.0

While almost nine of ten marriages involved two Jewish people, younger respondents were more likely to report a marriage to a non-Jewish person and those individuals who had remarried were even more likely to have a non-Jewish spouse. In the case of remarriages, 31.4 percent involved a non-Jewish spouse making this the highest intermarriage rate among any cohort in the sample.

Trips to Israel

<i>Survey and Grouping</i>	<i>Visited Israel</i>	<i>No Visits to Israel</i>
2004 Adult In Household	63.3%	36.7%
1996 Respondents	57.0	43.0
2004 Children Under 18*	7.7	92.3

*Trips to Israel organized by a school or youth groups/camps.

In almost two-thirds of the households surveyed, 63.3 percent, at least one adult member had visited Israel. In 1996, a smaller proportion of respondents, 57 percent, reported they had been to Israel. In 2004, respondents were asked if any children under the age of 18 had been to Israel through an organized youth trip; 7.7 percent had made a trip to Israel through an organized program.

Where Do Adult Children Live?

<i>Survey</i>	<i>Greater Cleveland</i>	<i>Elsewhere in Ohio</i>	<i>Other State</i>	<i>Abroad</i>
1996	42.0%	13.0%	42.0%	3.0%
2004	41.1	9.1	47.3	2.5

There has been no change in the proportion of the adult children of respondents who live in the Greater Cleveland region. In 1996, 42 percent of the adult children of respondents lived in Greater Cleveland. This proportion was 41.1 percent in 2004. In 1996, 13 percent of the adult children were reported to be living elsewhere in Ohio. This declined to 9.1 percent in 2004.

Jewish Immigration to Greater Cleveland

<i>Years In Cleveland</i>	<i>Born In</i>		<i>Percent of Respondents</i>	<i>FSU Immigrants</i>	
	<i>United States</i>	<i>Other Country</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less Than One	7	2	0.5	0	-
One to Five	44	11	2.7	1	0.05
Six to Ten	60	31	4.5	23	1.1
Ten to Twenty	154	48	10.0	30	1.5

The number of recent immigrants to the Greater Cleveland areas has declined with less than one percent of the households involving people who have lived in the area for less than one year. A total of 3.2 percent of the respondents have lived in the area for five years or less.

Caregiver Responsibilities

<i>Respondents Currently Providing Care For</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Spouse or Partner	108	6.7
Parent	94	4.7
Adult Child	39	1.9
Other Relative	33	1.6
Total	274	14.9
<i>Respondents Anticipating Providing Care For</i>		
Spouse or Partner	100	6.5
Parent	201	10.3
Adult Child	21	1.1
Other Relative	37	1.9
Total	359	19.8

Approximately 15 percent of the respondents reported they had caregiver responsibilities for a family member and more than a quarter anticipate they will have caregiver responsibilities in the near future.

Jewish Education

The vast majority of the pre-school age children, 67.2 percent, attend or have attended a Jewish Pre-School. Slightly more than one-third of school age children (less pre-school age children) in the survey, 34 percent, attend or have attended a Jewish Day School.

Likely to use a Jewish Social Service Agency

(4=very likely; 3=somewhat likely; 2=not very likely; 1=not at all likely)

Age of Respondent	Number	Average
Under 40	268	3.05
40 to 49	254	3.25
50 to 59	394	3.21
60 to 69	296	3.20
70 to 75	232	3.29
76 or Older	408	3.30
Total	1,852	3.22

All respondents indicated a strong preference for Jewish affiliated organizations when they needed social services. Older respondents had the strongest preference for a Jewish affiliated agency.

Satisfaction with Jewish Social Service Agencies

(5=extremely well; 3=moderately well; 1=not well at all)

Age	Number	Average
Under 40	156	3.42
40 to 49	139	3.43
50 to 59	194	3.46
60 to 69	140	3.43
70 to 75	85	3.78
76 or Older	199	3.79
Total	913	3.55

Jewish affiliated social services were seen as meeting respondents' needs, and older respondents were particularly well satisfied.

Jewish Cleveland 2004: Survey Results

The Respondents and Their Households

The characteristics of the respondents are detailed in Table 1. It is important to note that these data describe respondents only, not the members of respondents' households (those characteristics are presented in Table 2). For example, since all respondents had to be adults, no information on children is included in Table 1. More than one-fifth of the respondents were 76 or older, but this does not mean that this age cohort comprises one-fifth of the Jewish community.

Three-fifths of the respondents were female; two-fifths were male. Of the 15.5 percent of the respondents who were widowed, more than three-quarters, 77.3 percent, were female, yielding the expected majority of women respondents. With the older age of the respondents, the higher proportion of retirees was also to be expected, 37.7 percent. Those answering "not working" or "unemployed" included mothers who have decided to stay at home to care for children. Almost a third of the respondents reported that they were employed full-time. The sample of respondents was also highly educated; more than one-third had attended or received a degree from a post-graduate institution. Two-thirds of the respondents had graduated from college.

Of those respondents with a spouse or a partner, 87 percent reported that their spouse or partner considered themselves to be Jewish.

Less than half of the respondents identified with the Reform Judaism movement; slightly less than one-third said they were "Conservative." One in 10 respondents identified with Orthodox Judaism and 1 in 10 either said they were "just Jewish" or that they did not practice.

More than four-fifths of the respondents have lived in the Greater Cleveland area for at least 20 years and almost one-third have lived at their current address for those 20 or more years. A small proportion of respondents, 7.4 percent, reported that they live outside of the Greater Cleveland for at least three months each year (see Table 1).

Table 1.
Selected Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	Percent of Respondents	Characteristic	Percent of Respondents
<i>Age</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
Under 30	6.8	Full Time	32.7
30 to 39	7.8	Part Time	16.7
40 to 49	13.7	Retired	37.7
50 to 59	20.9	Not Working	9.1
60 to 69	15.8	Disabled	1.2
70 to 75	12.3	Other	2.6
76 to 89	21.6		
90 or Older	1.1	<i>Education</i>	
		Post Graduate	36.7
<i>Sex</i>		College Degree	31.9
Male	40.6	Some College	17.7
Female	59.4	H.S. Graduate	12.5
		Not a H.S. Graduate	1.1
<i>Marital Status</i>		<i>Lived in Area</i>	
Married	62.7	Less Than 1 Year	0.4
Remarried	5.5	1 to 5 Years	2.7
Divorced	5.5	5 to 10 Years	4.5
Single	9.9	10 to 20 Years	10.0
Partner	0.8	20 or More Years	82.4
Widowed	15.5		
<i>Spouse Jewish?</i>		<i>Spend 3 Months Away</i>	
Yes	87.4	Yes	7.4
No	12.6	No	92.6
<i>Affiliation</i>		<i>Years Lived In Home</i>	
Reform	45.2	Less Than 1 Year	3.7
Conservative	32.7	1 to 5 Years	19.7
Orthodox	10.5	5 to 10 Years	18.8
Reconstructionist	0.7	10 to 20 Years	24.9
Just Jewish	9.4	20 or More Years	32.9
Not Practicing	1.4		

While three-quarters of the respondents reported no children under age 18 living at home, the remaining one-quarter had a total of 960 children living at home and 4.9 percent of the respondents reported that they had three or more children living at home. Children ages 6-12 represent the largest cohort of children, 8.9 percent, followed by teenagers ages 13-18, or 7.8 percent. A total of 13 percent of the households had children at college, with 4.2 percent of the sample reporting at least one child at a college or university in Northeast Ohio. In more than a majority of the households, 58.1 percent, at least one adult child had already established an independent household.

For the children living at home, the vast majority, 89.7 percent, are being raised in the Jewish religion. In terms of the religion of the children in the sample, 5.4 percent, are

being raised in other or multiple faiths, and 4.8 percent of the children are not being raised in any faith.

The reported household income indicates that the sample is – on balance – quite wealthy. More than one-third of the respondents indicated their annual household income was in excess of \$100,000, and almost half of all respondents reported annual household incomes of at least \$75,000. More than four-fifths of the respondents own their homes. However, 4.3 percent of respondents indicated they are having trouble “making ends meet,” and more than one-fifth reported that they “are just making it.” When combined this means that one-quarter of the respondents do not believe that their household income permits them to create a comfortable and secure lifestyle (see Table 2).

The survey provides limited data on a total of 4,310 people (2,035 respondents, 1,315 spouses or partners, and 960 children). The age distribution of these individuals is enumerated in Table 2. There was a concentration of people 76 years of age and older, 15.5 percent with a similar proportion, 14.6 percent, of children under the age of 13. For adults 18 and older, the largest single age cohort was people between the ages of 50 to 59, 17 percent, followed by people 76 or older, 16 percent (see Table 2).

Table 2.
Selected Household Characteristics

Characteristic	Percent of Respondents (number)	Characteristic	Percent of Respondents (number)
Age of Children		Children Under 18	
2 or Younger	11.4 (109)	None	76.2
3 to 5	14.1 (135)	One	9.9
6 to 9	22.9 (220)	Two	8.9
10 to 12	16.8 (161)	Three Or More	4.9
Teenager	34.9 (335)		
Total	(960)	Children At College	
		One	9.9 (202)
Children's Religion		Two	2.6 (54)
		Three or More	0.5 (11)
Jewish	89.7		
Christian	2.2	Adult Children	
Buddhist	0.2	One	13.9 (283)
No Religion	4.8	Two	22.2 (452)
Multiple	3.1	Three or More	22.0 (448)
Income		Economic Condition	
Less Than \$15,000	4.6	Ends Don't Make It	4.3
\$15k-\$24,999	9.4	Just Managing	21.1
\$25k-\$49,999	18.7	Comfortable	52.5
\$50k-\$74,999	19.4	Very Comfortable	19.5
\$75k-\$99,999	13.5	Wealthy	2.7
More Than \$100k	34.4		
		Home Ownership	
Age of Household Members		Own	81.7
		Rent	16.5
Under 6	5.7 (244)	Other	1.8
6 to 12	8.9 (381)		
Teenager	7.8 (335)	Children At NE Ohio Universities	
19 to 29	4.0 (171)	One	3.5 (72)
30 to 39	6.3 (270)	Two	0.5 (11)
40 to 49	12.1(518)	Three Or More	0.2 (3)
50 to 59	17.4 (745)		
60 to 69	12.9 (554)		
70 or 75	9.4 (402)		
76 or Older	15.5 (664)		
Sub-total	(4,284)		
Missing Age Data	(26)		
Total People	(4,310)		

Intermarriage

As noted earlier, across the entire sample, 12.5 percent of the marriages involved a non-Jewish partner. This proportion is far less than has been found in many other studies, but in looking at this number it is important to note the proportion of married couples that are older and hence were married at a time when interfaith families were far less common. Indeed, as age of a married respondent declines there was a precipitous increase in the

rate or level of interfaith marriages. Among respondents 65 years of age and older, only 4.9 percent indicated their spouse was not Jewish. However, among respondents 55 years of age and younger who were married, 16.1 percent indicated their spouse was not Jewish. For respondents 49 and younger and then 39 and younger the proportion of non-Jewish spouses increased to 18.0 percent and 20.4 percent respectively. The intermarriage rate, then, among younger respondents was more than four times the rate for the oldest respondents. It is also important to note that among respondents who were remarried, 31.4 percent reported that their current spouse was not Jewish. That intermarriage rate would be six times the intermarriage rate among respondents 65 years of age and older (see Table 3).

A total of 67 children were living in households in which one spouse was not Jewish. A majority of these children, 53.7 percent or 36, were being raised as Jewish; 13 or 19.4 percent were being raised without a religious identification; 7 or 10.4 percent were being raised as Christians, and 11 or 16.4 percent were being raised in more than one religion. So, of the total of 67 children in interfaith households, 47 or 70 percent were being exposed to Jewish life.

Table 3.
Intermarriage Among Respondents by Age

Respondents	Spouse Is				Remarried & Spouse Is			
	Jewish		Not Jewish		Jewish		Not Jewish	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
All	1,079	87.5	126	12.5	70	68.6	32	31.4
65 or Older	427	95.1	22	4.9	19	76.0	6	24.0
55 or Younger	468	83.9	90	16.1	32	72.7	12	27.3
49 or Younger	309	82.0	68	18.0	14	77.8	4	22.2
39 or Younger	125	79.6	32	20.4	1	100	0	0.0

Children and Their Jewish Education

The survey included a number of questions that permit a detailed assessment of a select number of specific issues that are of relevance to some social and community service providers. One of these areas involves the Jewish education provided to children, the use of Jewish pre-schools, and the participation of children in Jewish camps.

Each respondent who indicated that a child under the age of 18 lived in their home was asked to describe the type of school the child attended, if the child had attended a Jewish pre-school, if the child had ever attended a Jewish Day School, participated in supplementary Jewish education program, attended Jewish camps, and/or visited Israel through an organized trip. The distribution of responses is followed by an analysis to determine if differences existed related to relevant demographic characteristics and affiliations. The survey included information on a total of 960 children age 18 or younger.

Table 4.
Children and Jewish Day School Attendance

Ever Attended Jewish Day School?	Child In The Family					Total (%)
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	
Yes	149	89	42	17	9	306 (34%)
No	312	198	68	13	3	594 (66%)
Total	461	287	110	30	12	900 (100%)

A total of 900 children in the sample were old enough to have attended Jewish Day School, and 34 percent were or had been enrolled in this educational option. It is interesting to note that as the number of children in a family increases, a higher proportion of children attend Jewish Day Schools, indicating a higher tendency to utilize Jewish Day Schools by larger families (see Table 4).

Table 5.
Schools Attended by Children in Households with Three or more Children

Type of School Attended	Child In The Family				
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>
Public	38	37	35	3	
Jewish Day School	42	43	33	17	9
Other Private	14	12	9	4	

Looking at larger families more closely, as detailed in Table 4, of those households with at least three children under 18 in residence, almost half of the children, 48.6 percent, were enrolled in Jewish Day Schools (see Table 5).

Table 6.
Jewish Pre-School Attendance in Households with Three or more Children

Attended Jewish Pre-School	Child In The Family					Total
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	
Yes	83	82	73	24	9	271
No	11	13	13	3	1	41

Larger families were also more likely to rely on Jewish educational resources for pre-school. As detailed in Table 5, a substantial majority of the children from families with three or more children under the age of 18 living at home were enrolled in Jewish Pre-schools.

Table 7.
Schools Currently Attended by Household Income

Household Income	Number and Percent of Children In School By Type						
	Jewish Day		Private		Public		Total
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Less Than \$15,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7
\$15,000-\$24,999	2	11.8	0	0.0	15	88.2	17
\$25,000-\$49,999	25	41.7	6	10.0	29	48.3	60
\$50,000-\$74,999	34	43.0	8	10.1	37	46.8	79
\$75,000-\$99,999	25	27.8	8	8.9	57	63.3	90
\$100K or More	90	28.5	44	13.9	182	57.6	316
Total	176	30.9	66	11.6	327	57.5	569

Household income was not directly related to the number of children attending Jewish Day School. Slightly less than one-third of the children in households with the highest incomes were attending Jewish Day Schools. Among those households with incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 43.0 percent of children attend a Jewish Day School. There is a lower proportion, 27.8 percent, in the next highest income bracket yielding an inconsistent pattern by income (see Table 7). It is important to note that household income data was not available for 130 children currently attending Jewish Day Schools.

Table 8.
Did Children ever Attend Jewish Day Schools
by Household Income

Household Income	Did Your Child Ever Attend A Jewish Day School?		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percent Yes</i>
	<i>(Asked for each child in the family)</i>		
Less Than \$15,000	4	3	57.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	6	13	31.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	30	38	44.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	38	64	37.3
\$75,000-\$99,999	32	68	32.0
\$100K or More	111	224	33.1

The lack of a consistent relationship between household income and attendance at Jewish Day Schools is confirmed in Table 8, which looks at whether children had ever attended Jewish Day Schools. As can be seen, even among households with the highest income levels, one-third of the children in these households had attended Jewish Day Schools. This is a consistent pattern for households with annual incomes of at least \$50,000. The

slightly higher rates at the lower income levels are not significantly different given the small sample sizes.

Table 9.
Did Children ever Attend Jewish Day Schools
by Respondents' Jewish Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation	Did Your Child Ever Attend A Jewish Day School?		
	Yes	No	Percent Yes
	<i>(Asked for each child in the family)</i>		
Reform	36	289	11.1
Conservative	95	190	33.3
Orthodox	153	55	73.6
Reconstructionist	3	11	21.4
Just Jewish	12	36	25.0
Not Practicing	5	8	38.5

Religious affiliation of a household is related to Jewish Day School attendance. Almost three-quarters of the children from households described by respondents as “Orthodox” sent their children to Day Schools, and one-third of the children from households described as Conservative attended day schools (see Table 9).

Table 10.
Use of Jewish Pre-schools by Selected Household Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic	No Child Ever Attended	Children Have Attended/Do Attend	Significance Level
	<i>Percent/Number</i>	<i>Percent/Number</i>	
<i>Religious Practice</i>			.001
Reform	47.4	34.1	
Conservative	31.7	37.7	
Orthodox	8.3	21.9	
Reconstructionist	0.5	1.5	
Just Jewish	10.6	3.3	
Not Practicing	1.4	1.5	
n	1,886	334	
<i>Household Income</i>			.001
Less Than \$15,000	5.8	0.0	
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.9	3.4	
\$25,000-\$49,999	20.8	10.6	
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.2	16.1	
\$75,000-\$99,999	12.3	18.2	
\$100K or More	30.1	51.7	
n	934	236	
<i>Marital Status</i>			.001
Married	58.6	82.7	
Remarried	5.7	4.8	
Divorced	5.6	5.6	
Single	11.0	5.1	
Partner	0.9	0.3	
Widowed	18.3	1.8	
n	1,616	335	

Almost three-quarters or 73.2 percent of the 881 children for whom data on educational experiences was collected had attended a Jewish pre-school. Comparisons were conducted to determine if utilization of a Jewish pre-school varied by religious practice, household income, or marital status. Statistically significant differences were found indicating that households that described themselves as Conservative or Orthodox were more likely to have used a Jewish pre-school. Similarly, children from wealthier households and households where their parents were married were also more likely to have attended a Jewish pre-school. These differences were not only significant at the .001 levels but when the oldest respondents were eliminated from the analysis the statistical significance and the pattern of differences did not change (see Table 10).

The group of non-Orthodox affiliated respondents with children was analyzed separately to determine if the proportion of their children who attended Jewish pre-schools was similar to the proportion who attended Jewish Day Schools. A total of 632 children under 18 lived in non-Orthodox affiliated households. While almost three-quarters of these children had attended a Jewish pre-school, only 13 percent or 82 had been or were

enrolled in Jewish Day Schools. The vast majority, 469 or 74 percent, were attending public schools.

Supplemental Jewish Education

Two-thirds of the respondents, 68 percent, indicated that one or more of their children had participated in supplemental Jewish education programs. Almost three-quarters of the children, 72.0 percent, had participated in programs at temples and synagogues. Other religious schools were relied upon by 18.1 percent of the households and private tutors helped children in 11 different homes. A total of 22 households used some other source to advance the Jewish education of their children.

Table 11.
Number of Children who Attended Jewish Camps
by Selected Household Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic	Children Attended Camps	Children Did Not Attend Camps
	<i>Number/Percent</i>	<i>Number/Percent</i>
<i>Religious Practice</i>		
Reform	132 (40.7)	192 (59.3)
Conservative	184 (63.0)	108 (37.0)
Orthodox	163 (76.9)	49 (23.1)
Reconstructionist	9 (64.3)	5 (35.7)
Just Jewish	20 (42.6)	27 (57.4)
Not Practicing	6 (40.0)	9 (60.0)
<i>Household Income</i>		
Less Than \$15,000	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	8 (42.0)	11 (58.0)
\$25,000-\$49,999	47 (68.1)	21 (31.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	59 (55.7)	47 (44.3)
\$75,000-\$99,999	57 (56.4)	44 (43.6)
\$100K or More	213 (63.6)	122 (36.4)
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	442 (57.2)	331 (42.8)
Remarried	17 (47.2)	19 (52.8)
Divorced	24 (55.8)	19 (44.2)
Single	24 (61.5)	15 (38.5)
Partner	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)
Widowed	5 (41.7)	7 (58.3)

Respondents reported that 371 or 48.6 percent of their children had been to Jewish camps. Households described as Conservative or Orthodox were more likely to have sent a their children to Jewish camps, but all households reported extensive use of this service for their children. Neither household income nor marital status was a factor in predicting attendance at Jewish summer camps (see Table 11).

Respondents reported that 9.6 percent or 46 of the 433 children under the age 18 who lived in their homes had a learning disability. There were no statistically significant differences in the characteristics of the households in which these children lived. A total of 69 children under age 18 have made a trip to Israel organized as part of a youth experience or mission. These 69 children represented 7.2 percent of the 954 children under the age of 18 for whom data were collected. The only statistically significant difference with regard to whether a child had made a youth trip visit to Israel involved religious affiliation. Children from households described by respondents as Conservative were more likely to have made a visit. Income, marital status, and the religion of a spouse were not related to whether or not children visited Israel as part of a youth group.

Adult Children from the Jewish Community of Greater Cleveland

With the large number of older respondents, it is not surprising that many had adult children who had established independent households. More than half of the respondents, 58.1 percent, indicated at least one adult child had established an independent household, and 22.2 percent had two adult children who had established independent homes. A total of 2,516 of their adult children had established independent households.

Respondents also reported that 343 of their children were attending college. Almost one-third of these students, 30.0 percent, were enrolled in colleges or universities located in Northeast Ohio.

Table 12.
The Location of Respondents' Adult Children (n=2,516)

Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent
Atlanta	16	0.6
Baltimore/Washington	54	2.1
Boston	46	1.8
Chicago	92	3.7
Cincinnati	25	1.0
Cleveland	1,033	41.1
Dallas/Fort Worth	12	0.5
Denver	9	0.4
Detroit	24	1.0
Los Angeles	28	1.1
Miami/Fort Lauderdale	6	0.2
New York	111	4.4
Philadelphia	21	0.8
Phoenix	19	0.8
San Francisco/San Jose	28	1.1

International Location	Number	Percent
Israel	43	1.7
Other Foreign Country	45	1.8

State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
Alabama	1	0.0	Nebraska	2	0.1
Arizona	21	0.8	Nevada	1	0.0
Arkansas	2	0.1	New Hampshire	2	0.1
California	149	5.9	New Jersey	63	2.5
Colorado	13	0.5	New Mexico	4	0.2
Connecticut	17	0.7	New York	39	1.6
Georgia	13	0.5	North Carolina	14	0.6
Florida	56	2.2	Ohio	229	9.1
Illinois	18	0.7	Oregon	30	1.2
Indiana	19	0.8	Pennsylvania	26	1.0
Kansas	2	0.1	South Carolina	4	0.2
Kentucky	3	0.1	Tennessee	7	0.3
Louisiana	2	0.1	Texas	20	0.8
Maine	5	0.2	Utah	2	0.1
Maryland	38	1.5	Vermont	3	0.1
Massachusetts	13	0.5	Virginia	21	0.8
Michigan	20	0.8	Washington	7	0.3
Minnesota	2	0.1	West Virginia	1	0.0
Mississippi	1	0.0	Wisconsin	9	0.4
Missouri	19	0.8			
Montana	6	0.2			

Those respondents who reported that their children had established independent households were asked where their offspring were building their own families. The responses were classified by major metropolitan areas. Those who were outside of these areas were then grouped by state. Separate classifications for Israel and other countries were also included (see Table 12).

The largest concentration of adult children, 41.1 percent, who had established their own households was found in Greater Cleveland. An additional 9.1 percent of the adult children were reported to be living in other Ohio cities, meaning half of the adult children are living in Ohio. California and the New York metropolitan area were the next most popular destinations, but each of these areas attracted less than 6 percent of the adult children.

The total proportion of adult children from Greater Cleveland’s Jewish community living abroad is less than 4 percent (see Table 12). Less than two percent have settled in Israel.

Economic Status

Table 13.
Employment Status of Respondents and Their Partners

Employment Status	Respondent		Partner	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Full Time	663	32.7	716	53.0
Part Time	338	16.7	165	12.2
Unemployed	184	9.1	68	5.0
Retired	763	37.7	363	26.9
Disabled	24	1.2	6	0.4
Other	53	2.6	33	2.4
Total	2,025	100	1,351	100

While slightly less than one-third of the respondents reported that they were employed full-time, more than half of their spouses or partners were employed full-time. A number of respondents were either retired or staying at home with children. More than one-third of the respondents and more than one-quarter of their spouses or partners had retired. Almost one in ten respondents reported that they were unemployed, and five percent of respondents’ partners were also identified as being unemployed (see Table 13).

Of the individuals reported as “unemployed” an analysis was conducted to try and determine if these individuals could have child or adult care responsibilities that might have contributed to the decision not to work. For 92 households in which there was an unemployed adult, there were no children under the age of 18 or an adult needing care. This would mean the unemployment rate among the households surveyed ranged from 4.5 percent to 9.1 percent.

Table 14.
Selected Demographic Characteristics and Economic Security

Characteristic/ Significance	Current Financial Situation...Would You Say...					
	<i>Can't Make Ends Meet</i>	<i>Just Managing</i>	<i>Comfortable</i>	<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>Wealthy</i>	<i>Statistical Significance</i>
<i>Children Under 18 At Home</i>						.03
None	70.5%	64.5%	74.7%	73.9%	82.9%	72.4%
One	13.1	17.4	10.2	7.7	7.3	11.3
Two	9.8	11.8	9.8	11.8	4.9	10.5
Three or More	6.6	6.3	5.2	6.6	4.9	5.8
n	61	304	762	287	41	1,455
<i>Marital Status</i>						.001
Married	39.7	55.4	63.4	75.0	70.7	63.2
Divorced	17.5	9.8	5.0	2.7	2.4	6.0
Remarried	3.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	4.9	5.8
Single	15.9	10.1	10.4	7.4	9.8	10.0
Partner	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8
Widowed	22.2	17.7	14.5	8.4	12.2	14.2
n	63	316	787	296	41	1,503
<i>Education</i>						.001
No HS Diploma	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8
HS Graduate	18.2	14.8	11.9	5.6	0.0	11.2
Some College	18.2	21.0	15.7	14.3	7.3	16.4
College Grad.	30.3	32.1	32.3	32.9	36.6	32.4
Post Grad. Ed.	7.6	4.9	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.0
Grad. Degree	24.2	25.6	33.1	40.9	48.8	33.1
n	66	324	809	301	41	1,541
<i>Affiliation</i>						.01
Reform	38.5	39.9	47.1	51.2	40.5	45.8
Conservative	30.8	32.5	31.6	31.3	33.3	31.8
Orthodox	13.8	16.9	9.5	7.7	4.8	10.8
Reconstruction	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8
Just Jewish	10.8	8.0	9.8	7.4	16.7	9.2
Not Practicing	4.6	1.2	1.2	2.0	4.8	1.6
n	65	326	807	297	42	1,537
<i>Age</i>						.001
Under 30	1.5	8.7	6.4	6.4	9.5	6.7
30 to 39	7.6	8.1	9.4	5.4	2.4	8.0
40 to 49	16.7	17.7	13.0	19.1	9.5	15.2
50 to 59	36.4	20.8	20.9	20.7	33.3	21.9
60 to 69	3.0	13.7	16.0	19.7	14.3	15.6
70 to 75	4.5	9.9	12.0	14.7	11.9	11.8
76 to 89	28.8	20.5	21.2	13.4	16.7	19.7
90 or Older	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.0
n	66	322	799	299	42	1,528

One-quarter of the respondents characterized their economic situation as either “just managing” or “can’t make ends meet.” This is an indication of the level of financial vulnerability that exists within the community. While just 4.3 percent of the respondents reported that they “can’t make ends meet,” 21 percent indicated that they were “just managing.”

A more in-depth look at these more financially vulnerable people in the community found that a statistically significant concentration had one or two children, were divorced,

and had not graduated from college. Other significant areas of concentration were found among households who listed their religious affiliation as Orthodox, and in which the respondents were between 40 and 49 and between 50 and 59 (see Table 14). It should be underscored that these concentrations, while statistically significant, do not minimize the overall distribution of the 25 percent of respondents who were financially vulnerable.

Table 15.
Household Income and Economic Condition

Household Income	Economic Condition				
	<i>Can't Make Ends Meet</i>	<i>Just Managing</i>	<i>Comfortable</i>	<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>Wealthy</i>
<i>Less Than \$15000</i>	14	27	12		
Percent Row	26.4	50.9	22.6		
Percent Column	25.9	10.4	2.1		
<i>\$15,000 to \$24,999</i>	10	56	40	4	
Percent Row	9.1	50.9	36.4	3.6	
Percent Column	18.5	21.5	6.9	1.8	
<i>\$25,000 to \$49,999</i>	13	82	101	17	2
Percent Row	6.0	38.1	47.0	7.9	0.9
Percent Column	24.1	31.5	17.4	7.6	5.0
<i>\$50,000 to \$74,999</i>	11	54	137	25	
Percent Row	4.8	23.8	60.4	11.0	
Percent Column	20.4	20.8	23.5	11.2	
<i>\$75,000 to \$99,999</i>	3	22	99	32	2
Percent Row	1.9	13.9	62.7	20.3	1.3
Percent Column	5.6	8.5	17.0	14.3	5.0
<i>More Than \$100,000</i>	3	19	193	145	36
Percent Row	0.8	4.8	48.7	36.6	9.1
Percent Column	5.6	7.3	33.2	65.0	90.0
Total	54	260	582	223	40
	4.7	22.4	50.2	19.2	3.5

Correlation is .54.

There was a statistically significant association (.54) between household income and respondents' description of their economic condition. As income increased, respondents were less likely to describe their economic condition as "can't make ends meet" or "just managing." However, 28.6 percent of respondents with moderate incomes (\$50,000 to \$74,999) reported that they were "just managing" or "can't make ends meet," raising issues related to the cost of education and health care (see Table 15).

Mobility and Stability

Table 16.
Selected Demographic Characteristics and Mobility

Characteristic/ Significance	Length of Time In The Greater Cleveland Area					
	<i>Less Than One Year</i>	<i>One To Five Years</i>	<i>Five To Ten Years</i>	<i>Ten To 20 Years</i>	<i>20 Years or More</i>	<i>Statistical Significance</i>
Children Under 18 At Home						.001
None	50.0%	47.2%	46.5%	41.5%	80.9%	74.2%
One	37.5	18.9	17.4	18.1	9.0	10.7
Two	12.5	24.5	17.4	24.4	6.9	9.7
Three or More	0.0	9.4	18.6	16.1	3.1	5.4
n	8	53	86	193	1,527	1,867
Marital Status						.001
Married	87.5	77.8	67.8	64.1	61.7	62.7
Divorced	0.0	3.7	6.9	3.5	5.8	5.5
Remarried	0.0	1.9	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.5
Single	12.5	14.8	13.8	23.7	7.9	10.0
Partner	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.8
Widowed	0.0	1.9	3.4	1.5	18.3	15.4
n	8	54	87	198	1,599	1,946
Education						.01
No HS Diploma	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.1
HS Graduate	0.0	1.8	8.8	10.4	13.3	12.5
Some College	25.0	12.7	19.8	11.9	18.5	17.8
College Grad.	50.0	29.1	28.6	30.8	32.2	31.9
Post Grad. Ed.	0.0	3.6	6.6	4.5	6.5	6.2
Grad. Degree	25.0	52.7	33.0	40.3	28.5	30.5
n	8	55	91	201	1,660	2,015
Affiliation						.001
Reform	0.0	30.9	30.8	41.2	47.1	45.2
Conservative	44.4	27.3	23.1	27.6	34.0	32.8
Orthodox	44.4	27.3	22.0	15.6	8.5	10.5
Reconstruction	0.0	1.8	3.3	2.5	0.3	0.7
Just Jewish	11.1	9.1	18.7	8.5	9.0	9.4
Not Practicing	0.0	3.6	2.2	4.5	1.0	1.4
n	9	55	91	199	1,661	2,015
Age						.001
Under 30	33.3	38.2	16.5	21.5	3.3	6.8
30 to 39	33.3	30.9	29.7	12.0	5.2	7.8
40 to 49	0.0	12.7	24.2	35.5	10.6	13.7
50 to 59	11.1	7.3	15.4	20.0	21.7	20.8
60 to 69	22.2	7.3	8.8	3.5	17.9	15.8
70 to 75	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	14.6	12.3
76 to 89	0.0	3.6	3.3	5.5	25.3	21.6
90 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1
n	9	55	91	200	1,649	2,004

The Greater Cleveland Jewish community is relatively stable, with more than four-fifths of the respondents reporting that they had lived in the area for more than 20 years. More than half of respondents, 57.8 percent, have lived in the same house for more than ten years.

However, there is some immigration into the area, with 7.7 percent of respondents having lived in the Greater Cleveland area for less than ten years. Compared to the overall sample, they tended to be younger, to have one child under 18 living at home, were more often married, were more likely to describe their religious affiliation as Conservative or Orthodox, and were more likely to have completed a graduate degree (see Table 16).

Table 17.
Selected Demographic Characteristics and Homeownership

Characteristic/ Significance	<i>Own or Mortgage</i>	<i>Rent</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Statistical Significance</i>
Children Under 18 At Home					
None	71.1%	89.8%	80.6%	74.1%	.001
One	11.1	7.4	19.4	10.7	
Two	11.5	1.8	0.0	9.8	
Three or More	6.3	1.1	0.0	5.4	
n	1,538	284	31	1,853	
Marital Status					
Married	69.6	33.9	11.8	62.9	.001
Divorced	4.8	8.9	11.8	5.6	
Remarried	6.3	2.3	2.9	5.6	
Single	6.8	21.1	44.1	9.7	
Partner	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	
Widowed	11.9	32.2	29.4	15.4	
n	1,593	304	34	1,931	
Education					
No HS Diploma	0.9	2.1	2.7	1.1	.001
HS Graduate	10.6	19.7	32.4	12.5	
Some College	16.0	25.5	27.0	17.8	
College Grad.	33.1	26.4	24.3	31.8	
Post Grad. Ed.	6.3	5.8	2.7	6.1	
Grad. Degree	33.0	20.6	10.8	30.6	
n	1,634	330	37	2,001	
Affiliation					
Reform	46.3	39.4	43.2	45.2	<i>Not Sign.</i>
Conservative	32.3	36.1	21.6	32.8	
Orthodox	10.4	10.7	13.5	10.5	
Reconstruction	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	
Just Jewish	8.9	10.7	21.6	9.5	
Not Practicing	1.3	2.1	0.0	1.5	
n	1,636	327	37	2,000	
Age					
Under 30	4.7	13.1	37.8	6.7	.001
30 to 39	8.2	6.1	2.7	7.8	
40 to 49	15.8	5.2	0.0	13.8	
50 to 59	23.4	9.5	8.1	20.8	
60 to 69	17.3	9.8	5.4	15.8	
70 to 75	12.8	11.0	5.4	12.4	
76 to 89	17.0	42.8	35.1	21.6	
90 or Older	0.7	2.4	5.4	1.1	
n	1,625	327	37	1,989	
Household Income					
Less Than \$15,000	2.1	18.3	0.0	4.6	.001
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6.7	21.1	54.5	9.3	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17.1	27.8	9.1	18.7	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.1	22.2	0.0	19.4	
\$74,999 to \$100K	14.8	6.1	18.2	13.5	
\$100,000 or More	40.1	4.4	18.2	34.4	
n	977	180	11	1,168	

More than four-fifths of the respondents, 81.7 percent, were homeowners, with 16.5 percent renting their primary residence. A total of 37 respondents or 1.8 percent reported

that they had some other arrangement with regard to the ownership of their home. Those who rented their residence were most likely to have no children under the age of 18 living with the respondent. Renters were also, as anticipated, concentrated in the youngest and oldest categories. Almost one-third of the respondents under the age of 30, 32.3 percent, were renters, and a similar proportion, 32.6 percent, of the respondents between the ages of 75 and 89 were also renters. Those respondents living in households with incomes below \$50,000 were also far more likely to rent their homes. The respondents who were divorced – which is associated with lower incomes – were also more likely to be renting their residence. Differences in religious affiliation were not associated with home ownership (see Table 17).

A small proportion of the respondents, 6.5 percent, reported that they lived in another area for at least three months each year. Among those respondents who reported a household income of at least \$100,000, less than 1 in 10, 8.2 percent, reported that they lived outside of the Greater Cleveland area for more than three months. Of those that did live outside of the region for more than three months, 68 percent reported that they did own that other home. There were a total of 51 respondents, less than 3 percent, who indicated they lived outside of Greater Cleveland for three months and owned a residence in that other location.

Table 18.
Employment Status of Respondents by Age Categories

Age Category	Employment Status				Total
	<i>Full Time</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Not Working</i>	<i>Retired</i>	
Under 30	6.1%	14.4%	17.4%	0.3%	6.7%
30 to 39	12.2	11.4	14.3	0.0	7.7
40 to 49	23.4	18.6	21.2	0.5	13.7
50 to 59	39.4	20.7	23.6	3.9	20.9
60 to 69	13.8	15.0	12.0	19.1	15.8
70 to 75	3.0	12.0	5.4	23.0	12.3
76 to 89	2.0	7.8	6.2	50.4	21.7
90 & Older	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.8	1.1
N	658	334	259	752	2,003

Differences significant at the .001 level

Table 19.
Employment Status of Respondents' Partners by Age Categories

Age Category	Employment Status				Total
	<i>Full Time</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Not Working</i>	<i>Retired</i>	
Under 30	3.3%	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	2.7%
30 to 39	12.4	8.2	11.4	0.0	8.5
40 to 49	28.4	11.4	23.8	0.0	18.5
50 to 59	36.0	23.4	24.8	2.3	24.9
60 to 69	13.4	29.1	19.0	21.6	17.9
70 to 75	4.3	12.7	3.8	28.8	11.8
76 to 89	2.1	11.4	11.4	44.1	15.1
90 & Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.0
n	700	158	105	347	1,310

Differences significant at the .001 level

The employment status of respondents and their partners by age is described in Tables 18 and 19. While the differences observed for both are significantly different with regard to age categories, it is sufficient to note that from age 30 to 70, there are large proportions working full- and part-time, with the proportion reporting that they are retired increasing after age 60 (as expected). There was a surprisingly high percentage, 24.1 percent, of part-time workers who were 70 or older. The category “Not Working” includes those individuals who are engaged in providing care to children and adults, as well as individuals who reported that they are unemployed. Those individuals who responded that they or their spouse were unemployed were not asked if they or their spouse were actively seeking work. Similarly, those working part-time were not asked if they were seeking a full-time position (see Tables 18 and 19).

While the overall sample was quite wealthy with 34.3 percent reporting household income of \$100,000 or more, almost one-third, 32.6 percent, reported income below \$50,000. It is important to take a closer look at the characteristics of households who reported these lower incomes.

Table 20.
Income Levels by Reported Religious Affiliation

Household Income	Affiliation Reported by Respondent*				Total
	<i>Reform</i>	<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Orthodox</i>	<i>Just Jewish</i>	
Less Than \$15,000	3.2%	6.1%	2.9%	8.0%	4.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.0	10.1	12.3	12.8	9.3
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18.7	15.6	26.1	20.0	18.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.6	17.8	18.8	20.8	19.5
\$75,000 to \$100,000	15.2	13.3	11.6	9.6	13.6
\$100,000 Or More	35.2	37.1	28.3	28.8	34.3
n	525	377	138	125	1,165

*To test for statistical differences those few respondents who indicated they were affiliated with the Reconstruction movement were included as Conservative, and those few respondents who described themselves as “Not Practicing” was included in the “Just Jewish” category. The reclassification does not impact the overall trends and permits use of a test of statistical significance.

Differences significant at the .001 level.

Respondents who identified their religious affiliation as Orthodox had lower incomes (see Table 20); there were a number of Orthodox households with high incomes, but the representation in the categories between \$15,000 and \$49,999 were higher than would have been expected given the number of Orthodox households in the sample. Non-affiliated households also had higher concentrations in the lower income categories.

Table 21.
Income Levels by Marriage Status

Household Income	Marriage Status*				Total
	<i>Couples</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	
Less Than \$15,000	1.6%	10.1%	15.3%	11.8%	4.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.9	13.0	7.2	34.6	9.2
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14.2	31.9	30.6	27.2	18.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.3	26.1	20.7	18.4	19.0
\$75,000 to \$100,000	16.7	8.7	7.2	2.9	13.7
\$100,000 Or More	44.3	10.1	18.9	5.1	35.1
n	819	69	111	136	1,135

*To test for statistical differences those few respondents who indicated they had a partner or remarried were combined with those who were married creating the category, “Couples.” The reclassification does not impact the overall trends and permits use of a test of statistical significance.

Differences significant at the .001 level.

Respondents who reported they were divorced and had not remarried also were concentrated in the lower income categories, and that difference was statistically significant when compared with other household types (see Table 21).

Table 22.
Income Levels by Number of Children Under 18 in the Home

Household Income	Number of Children Under 18				Total
	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or More</i>	
Less Than \$15,000	6.0%	2.3%	0.8%	1.3%	4.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.7	9.4	2.3	1.3	8.9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.0	13.3	10.9	10.7	18.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.2	21.9	13.2	14.7	19.2
\$75,000 to \$100,000	12.2	16.4	19.4	13.3	13.6
\$100,000 Or More	29.9	36.7	53.5	58.7	35.5
n	768	128	129	75	1,100

Differences significant at the .001 level.

Households with no children under the age of 18 tended to have lower incomes. There was also a concentration of high incomes in families with two or more children (see Table 22).

Table 23.
Income Levels by Age of Respondent

Household Income	Age Categories*						Total
	Under 40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-75	76 & Older	
Less Than \$15,000	3.8%	1.6%	3.7%	5.1%	5.1%	8.4%	4.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6.0	2.6	3.7	7.9	9.4	27.7	9.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18.1	14.7	10.0	18.0	27.5	29.7	18.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.4	14.7	20.3	21.3	20.3	17.3	19.2
\$75,000 to \$100,000	18.1	14.1	15.9	12.4	13.8	6.4	13.5
\$100,000 Or More	32.4	52.4	46.5	35.4	23.9	10.4	34.6
n	182	191	271	178	138	202	1,162

*The two youngest categories and the two oldest were joined together for the statistical analysis. The differences observed were significant at the .001 level.

Age was also a factor, with the oldest respondents more concentrated in the lower income categories (see Table 23).

Table 24.
Country of Birth of Immigrants to the United States

Country of Birth	Number	Percent
Russia	46	19.4
Germany	26	11.0
Czech/Slovakia	24	10.1
Poland	23	9.7
Israel	22	9.3
Ukraine	22	9.3
Canada	13	5.5
Republic of South Africa	9	3.8
Austria	9	3.8
Romania	9	3.8
Hungary	8	3.4
England	3	1.3
Other Europe	9	3.8
Other Former Soviet States	5	2.1
South/Central America	4	1.7
Other Countries	20	8.4

A total of 237 respondents, 11.6 percent, were born outside of the United States. Russia was the most common birthplace of immigrants, accounting for slightly less than one out of every five of the respondents who had not been born in the U.S. Germany was the second most common location of birth followed by Czech and Slovakia (joined together), Poland and Israel. Joining the respondents from Russia and the Ukraine together with people from other former Soviet republics would mean that almost one-third, 30.8 percent, of the foreign-born respondents came from the former Soviet Union (see Table 24).

Table 25.
Age of Immigration to the United States

Age of Immigration to US	Number	Percent
12 or Younger	75	32.2
Teenager	34	14.6
20 to 30	71	30.5
31 to 58	53	22.7

Almost one-third of the immigrants came to the United States as young children and therefore spent a considerable portion of their formative years in this country. A majority of the respondents who were not born in the U.S. spent their formative years in another country and hence probably had larger adjustment issues relative to building a life in the area (see Table 25).

Religiosity

The religious affiliation of respondents is noted in Table 1. The highest percentage, 45.2 percent, of respondents were affiliated with the Reform Movement. This was followed by the Conservative Movement, with almost one-third of the respondents, while the proportion that classified themselves as Orthodox was 10.5 percent. Another 10.8 percent described themselves as either “Just Jewish”, 9.4 percent, or “Not Practicing” 1.4 percent, (see Table 1). Of the 1,324 respondents who were married or who had a domestic partner, more than four-fifths, 87.4 percent, indicated that their spouse considered themselves to be Jewish.

The proportion of intermarried households was considerably smaller than what has been found in other national surveys of Jews. This is not particularly surprising given the sources used for the selection of respondents: (1) individuals identified to the Jewish Federation through the *Pledge Maker* database and (2) individuals selected from databases of Jewish household constructed by commercial firms. Jews who intermarried and do not wish to be identified as Jewish or to be part of the community were therefore less likely to be included. In addition, as noted in 1996, the Greater Cleveland Jewish community has an intermarriage rate below what has been found in surveys of other communities and the nation.

The survey identified 167 households in which a respondent’s partner did not consider themselves Jewish. As a result, a robust cohort exists from which issues of affiliation, inclusion, integration, participation, and use of services from Jewish agencies and institutions can be studied (through this and additional surveys).

Table 26.
Differences in Synagogue Membership by Selected Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic	Current Synagogue Member		Total	Statistical Significance
	Yes	No		
<i>Spouse Jewish</i>				.001
Yes	94.0%	73.3%	87.4%	
No	6.0	26.7	12.6	
n	898	423	1,321	
<i>Affiliation</i>				.001
Reform	42.8	49.1	45.2	
Conservative	38.2	23.8	32.7	
Orthodox	15.3	2.8	10.5	
Reconstructionist	0.6	0.8	0.7	
Just Jewish	3.0	19.7	9.4	
Not Practicing	0.0	3.7	1.4	
n	1,242	776	2,018	
<i>Household Income</i>				.001
Less Than \$15,000	3.4	6.5	4.5	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.4	12.5	9.4	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15.9	23.1	18.7	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.7	22.0	19.4	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	14.2	12.5	13.5	
More Than \$100,000	25.1	9.2	34.3	
n	706	463	1,169	
<i>Under 18 In Household</i>				.001
None	67.7	84.7	74.1	
One	12.4	8.2	10.8	
Two	12.0	6.0	9.7	
Three or More	7.9	1.1	5.4	
n	1,163	704	1,867	

A total of 1,255 respondents, 61.7 percent, currently belong to a synagogue. Membership in a synagogue is related to a number of factors: spouse's identity as a Jew, affiliation, income, and the presence of children under the age of 18 in the home. While almost half, 45.8 percent, of people who did not belong to a synagogue said their spouse was not Jewish, a little more than half, 54.2 percent, had a Jewish spouse. Respondents who said they were affiliated with the Conservative or Orthodox movements were more likely to belong to a synagogue than those whose affiliation was Reform. However, almost one-quarter of the respondents who did not belong to synagogue indicated that they were affiliated with the Conservative movement. Lower income households were less likely to be members of a synagogue, and households with no children under 18 at home were less likely than households with children to be members of a synagogue. The relationship of membership to income was not perfectly linear, but there was an overall tendency of increasing membership rates at higher income levels (interrupted by only one income grouping). Each of these differences was statistically significant (see Table 26).

Table 27.
Respondents that do not Belong to Synagogues:
Selected Differences and Past Membership

Demographic Characteristic	Did You Ever Belong To A Synagogue?		Total	Statistical Significance
	Yes	No		
<i>Spouse Jewish</i>				.001
Yes	79.4%	54.2%	73.6%	
No	20.6	45.8	26.4	
n	321	96	417	
<i>Affiliation</i>				.001
Reform	52.5	39.1	49.3	
Conservative	26.8	14.0	23.8	
Orthodox	2.9	2.8	2.9	
Reconstructionist	0.7	1.1	0.8	
Just Jewish	15.3	33.9	19.5	
Not Practicing	1.9	9.5	3.6	
n	589	179	768	
<i>Under 18 In Household</i>				.03
None	87.0	78.2	84.9	
One	7.0	11.5	8.0	
Two	4.9	9.7	6.0	
Three or More	1.1	0.6	1.0	
n	531	165	696	

Among the 780 respondents who said they do not currently belong to a synagogue, about three-quarters, 592, said they had belonged in the past. This is a population that potentially has an interest in synagogue membership. Further examination of this group indicates that one-fifth had a spouse who did not consider him or herself to be Jewish. A high concentration of lapsed synagogue membership was found among those who were affiliated with the Reform movement. No questions were included in the survey to understand why people are not members of a synagogue. Respondents without children were more likely than those with children to report they had never joined a synagogue (see Table 27).

Table 28.
Adults who had been to Israel

Number of Adults In Household Who Had Been To Israel	Households	
	Number	Percent
None	723	36.7
One	518	26.3
Two	623	31.6
Three	55	2.8
Four Or More	27	2.5
Total	2,035	100

Slightly less than two-thirds of the respondents reported that at least one adult in their household had been to Israel. In the households of more than one-third of the respondents, 36.7 percent, no adult had been to Israel (see Table 28).

Household income was directly related to whether the respondent had visited Israel. In each of the income categories below \$75,000 there was a concentration of respondents indicating that no adult had been to Israel. In the higher income categories there were lower than expected concentrations of households where no adult had been to Israel. The significant difference by income remained when the comparison was between whether any adult in a household had been to Israel and no adult had made the trip.

Table 29.
Adult Visits to Israel by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic	N of Adults In The Household Who Had Been To Israel						Sign. Level
	None	One	Two	Three	Four Or More	Total	
<i>Household Income</i>							.001
Less Than \$15,000	7.1%	6.3%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	4.7%	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.2	10.9	5.8	2.7	5.7	9.3	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20.0	22.1	16.0	18.9	22.9	19.3	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.5	19.3	17.1	21.6	17.1	19.0	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	12.7	12.3	14.9	13.5	14.3	13.4	
\$100,000 Or More	27.4	29.1	44.9	40.5	40.0	34.3	
n	409	285	363	37	35	1,128	
<i>Spouse Jewish</i>							.001
Yes	78.3	82.7	97.3	86.1	100.0	88.2	
No	21.7	17.3	2.7	13.9	0.0	11.8	
n	442	202	559	36	37	1,276	
<i>Affiliation</i>							.001
Reform	53.4	44.7	38.8	24.1	20.0	44.8	
Conservative	27.2	39.0	34.6	42.6	26.0	33.0	
Orthodox	3.1	6.4	19.4	25.9	46.0	10.8	
Reconstructionist	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Just Jewish	12.8	8.0	6.3	7.4	6.0	9.1	
Not Practicing	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.5	
n	721	515	619	54	50	1,959	

Whether or not a respondent's spouse was Jewish was also statistically related to the decision to visit Israel. Those respondents with a non-Jewish spouse were far more likely to report that no adult in their household had been to Israel. Respondents who were affiliated with the Conservative or Orthodox movements were the most likely to report that adults had been to Israel and less likely to report that no adult had been to Israel (see Table 29).

Caregiver and Social Service Needs

Table 30.
Caregiver and Social Service Needs

Social Service Need/Characteristic	Individuals Involved	
	Number	Percent
<i>Child With Learning Disability</i>		
Yes	46	9.6
No	433	90.4
<i>Respondent Has ADL Limitation</i>		
Yes	269	13.3
No	1,750	86.7
<i>Household Member Has ADL Limit</i>		
Yes	140	10.6
No	1,186	89.4
<i>Caregiver Responsibilities For</i>		
Spouse or Partner	108	6.7
Parent	94	4.7
Adult Child	39	1.9
Other Relative	33	1.6
<i>Anticipated Caretaking For</i>		
Spouse or Partner	100	6.5
Parent	201	10.3
Adult Child	21	1.1
Other Relative	37	1.9

Household Needs	Households Involved	
	Number	Percent
<i>Activities of Daily Living</i>		
None	1,644	80.8
One Member	329	16.2
Two Members	60	2.9
Three Members	2	0.1
<i>Care Giving Needed By</i>		
None	1,778	87.4
One Member	241	11.8
Two Members	15	0.7
Three Members	1	0.1

Slightly less than 10 percent of the households with children under the age of 18 have a youngster with a learning disability. A slightly larger proportion of respondents, 13.3 percent, reported that they had personally experienced limitations on their daily activities (ADL), and in another 140 households, another adult was reported to have an activity limitation. Almost 15 percent of the respondents reported a need to provide care for a spouse or partner, parent, or other relative and more than one-fifth expect to be providing care for someone else within five years (see Table 30).

Wealthier respondents were less likely to report an ADL, and this relationship was sustained when controlling for age of the respondent. There was a modest but statistically significant correlation between ADL and income with respondents from lower income households more likely to have a limitation. When the analysis included whether the respondent lived alone, a similar correlation was observed. This suggests that older respondents, living alone, and with lower incomes have a tendency to report more limitations in daily living.

Table 31.
Age of Respondent and Likelihood of Use of Jewish Affiliated Social or Health Service Agency

Age of Respondent	Number	Average
Under 40	268	3.05
40 to 49	254	3.25
50 to 59	394	3.21
60 to 69	296	3.20
70 to 75	232	3.29
76 or Older	408	3.30
Total	1,852	3.22

Differences significant at the .01 level

Respondents were asked how likely it would be for them to use a Jewish social or health care service provider if they or a member of their family needed assistance. On a scale from 1 to 4 with 4 being very likely, the mean score was 3.28, with 47.2 percent of the respondents indicating they would be very likely to rely on a Jewish affiliated agency. Less than one-fifth of the respondents indicated that they would be “not at all likely” or “not very likely” to choose a Jewish agency for services.

Older respondents were more likely to prefer a Jewish affiliated agency for social and health care services. The differences in responses among the various age categories were significant, but not linear (they did not consistently increase with age). The linearity was interrupted by respondents between the ages of 50 and 69 who, while still preferring a Jewish affiliated organization, showed a slightly lower level of preference than the 40-49 group (see Table 31). The youngest respondents were grouped together to provide more similar sized groupings and thus a more stringent test for differences.

Table 32.
Religious Affiliation and Preference for Jewish Affiliated Social or Health Service Agencies

Affiliation	Number	Average
Reform	846	3.22
Conservative*	642	3.31
Orthodox	189	3.36
Just Jewish**	186	2.76
Total	1863	3.22

*Includes respondents who reported affiliation with the Reconstructionist Movement.

**Includes respondents who reported they are not practicing their religion.

Significant at the .001 level

Religious affiliation also had an effect on preference for Jewish affiliated agencies. Those respondents who reported they were not affiliated with the Reform, Orthodox, Conservative, or Reconstructionist movements were less likely to indicate a preference for Jewish affiliated health and social service agencies (see Table 32).

The preferences of respondents were also tested for other factors that might be expected to have an impact. No significant differences were found for either a respondent's household income or the length of time they had lived in Cleveland.

Table 33.
Age of Respondent and a Measure of the Extent to which Jewish Social or Health Service Agencies Meet Needs

Age	Number	Average
Under 40	156	3.42
40 to 49	139	3.43
50 to 59	194	3.46
60 to 69	140	3.43
70 to 75	85	3.78
76 or Older	199	3.79
Total	913	3.55

Differences significant at the .01 level

Respondents were asked if Jewish agencies and organizations were currently meeting their needs. A 5-point scale was used for this evaluation with 5 being the highest rating. More than half of the respondents gave Jewish agencies and organizations a rating of 4 or 5 and the mean score was 3.54. Slightly less than one-fifth of the respondents, 18.6 percent, gave Jewish agencies and organizations the lowest scores on the five-point scale.

Those individuals who were not affiliated with any of the religious movements gave significantly lower evaluations to the agencies, while there were no significant differences between respondents who belonged to one of the different religious movements. The oldest respondents, however, gave the health and social service agencies far higher evaluations, as did those households with more members who had a health or social service limitation (see Table 33). The similarity in evaluations from respondents 69 years of age and younger suggests a difference of opinion exists with the oldest respondents more satisfied. There were no statistically significant differences in evaluations related to respondent's household income or the extent to which the respondent reported problems "making ends meet."

The Effectiveness of the Jewish Community Federation

Table 34.
Effectiveness of the Jewish Community Federation
by Selected Characteristics (*significant differences only*)

Characteristic	Mean	Number
Income*		
<i>Less than \$15,000</i>	3.93	42
<i>\$15,000 to \$24,999</i>	3.95	91
<i>\$25,000 to \$49,999</i>	3.64	189
<i>\$50,000 to \$74,999</i>	3.53	191
<i>\$75,000 to \$99,999</i>	3.72	141
<i>\$100,000 or more</i>	3.82	353
Total	3.73	1,007
Current Financial Situation**		
<i>Can't make ends meet</i>	3.45	53
<i>Just managing</i>	3.5	274
<i>Comfortable</i>	3.77	682
<i>Very comfortable</i>	3.90	267
<i>Wealthy</i>	4.00	37
Total	3.75	1,313
Affiliation*		
<i>Reform</i>	3.79	768
<i>Conservative/Reconstructionist</i>	3.76	599
<i>Orthodox</i>	3.55	183
<i>Just Jewish</i>	3.62	151
Total	3.74	1,701
Age ***		
<i>Under 40</i>	3.76	245
<i>40 to 49</i>	3.48	233
<i>50 to 59</i>	3.53	353
<i>60 to 69</i>	3.61	278
<i>70 to 75</i>	3.93	203
<i>76 or Older</i>	4.07	382
Total	3.74	1,694
Adult Trips to Israel**		
<i>None</i>	3.64	576
<i>At Least 1 Adult To Israel</i>	3.81	1,082
Total	3.75	1,658

***Differences significant at .001 level

**Differences significant at .01 level

*Differences significant at .05 level

Respondents were asked to rate, on the same 5-point scale, the effectiveness of the Jewish Community Federation in serving the community. More than half of the respondents, 51.7 percent, gave the Federation the highest two scores, and 14 percent gave the Federation the lowest two scores. The average across the sample was 3.74 with every respondent answering the question.

Respondents in households with the lowest and highest incomes gave the Jewish Community Federation higher marks for its effectiveness than middle-income households. However respondents in households that reported that they “can’t make ends meet” or were “just managing” rated the Federation as less effective than respondents who were more economically secure. Respondents who were affiliated with the Reform movement gave the Federation the highest marks for its effectiveness and respondents from households described as Orthodox or “Just Jewish” gave the Federation lower marks. Younger and older respondents were also more impressed with the Federation’s effectiveness than were respondents in middle age categories. Finally, if at least one adult in a household had been to Israel, respondents tended to give the Federation higher marks than those who lived in households where no adult had been to Israel (Table 34).

Jewish Affiliation and Philanthropy

Table 35.
The Importance of Jewish Philanthropy for Contributions
by Selected Characteristics (*significant differences only*)

Characteristic	Mean	Number
Affiliation***		
<i>Reform</i>	3.26	890
<i>Conservative/Reconstructionist</i>	3.61	651
<i>Orthodox</i>	4.27	206
<i>Just Jewish</i>	2.70	202
Total	3.42	1,949
Age***		
<i>Under 40</i>	3.43	286
<i>40 to 49</i>	3.36	268
<i>50 to 59</i>	3.25	414
<i>60 to 69</i>	3.39	309
<i>70 to 75</i>	3.41	239
<i>76 or Older</i>	3.66	422
Total	3.42	1,938
Adults to Israel***		
No Adults To Israel	3.10	696
At Least 1 Adult To Israel	3.65	1,207
Total	3.44	1,903

***Differences significant at .001 level

Respondents were asked how important it was for them, in considering their volunteer and philanthropic commitments, that the charitable organizations be affiliated with the Jewish community. A 5-point scale was used for both of these questions. In terms of the importance of making financial commitments to Jewish-related organizations, the mean score was 3.43, indicating that respondents believed it was “moderately important” to give to Jewish organizations when considering their philanthropic donations. However, there were some significant differences related to the characteristics of respondents (see Table 35).

Those respondents affiliated with the Orthodox and Conservative movements were more likely to direct donations to Jewish-related charities. Younger and older respondents were also more likely to indicate that it was more important for them to make donations to Jewish-affiliated organizations, and if an adult in the household had been to Israel there was also a greater interest in directing donations to Jewish-related organizations (see Table 35).

Table 36.
The Importance of Jewish Affiliation for Volunteer Activities
by Selected Characteristics (*significant differences only*)

Characteristic	Mean	Number
Current Financial Situation***		
<i>Can't make ends meet</i>	3.46	59
<i>Just managing</i>	3.39	316
<i>Comfortable</i>	3.18	773
<i>Very comfortable</i>	3.08	295
<i>Wealthy</i>	3.02	41
Total	3.21	1,484
Income**		
<i>Less than \$15,000</i>	3.61	49
<i>\$15,000 to \$24,999</i>	3.57	103
<i>\$25,000 to \$49,999</i>	3.28	209
<i>\$50,000 to \$74,999</i>	3.10	217
<i>\$75,000 to \$99,999</i>	3.34	155
<i>\$100,000 or more</i>	3.12	398
Total	3.24	1,131
Affiliation***		
<i>Reform</i>	2.96	879
<i>Conservative/Reconstructionist</i>	3.38	649
<i>Orthodox</i>	4.22	205
<i>Just Jewish</i>	2.51	198
Total	3.19	1,931
Age**		
<i>Under 40</i>	3.20	287
<i>40 to 49</i>	3.18	270
<i>50 to 59</i>	3.05	411
<i>60 to 69</i>	3.16	308
<i>70 to 75</i>	3.05	237
<i>76 or Older</i>	3.41	407
Total	3.18	1,920
Adults To Israel***		
<i>None</i>	2.83	686
<i>At Least 1 Adult To Israel</i>	3.41	1,200
Total	3.20	1,886

In terms of volunteer work, the average score across all respondents was 3.18; indicating that, again, respondents believed it was “moderately important” to involve themselves with Jewish organizations when they served as volunteers (see Table 36).

Table 37.
What is the Biggest Problem Facing the Cleveland Jewish Community

Biggest Problem Facing Community	Number	Percent
Intermarriage	259	16.1
Internal Conflicts in the Community	235	14.6
Assimilation	200	12.4
Cost of Being Jewish	165	10.3
Attracting Jews To Cleveland	143	8.9
Anti Semitism	133	8.3
Issues Involving Israel	132	8.2
Education and Youth Services	108	6.7
Services For Older Citizens	100	6.2
<i>None</i>	37	2.3
Decision Making in Jewish Cleveland	25	1.6
Other	72	4.5
Total	1,609	100
Unsure	410	

Respondents were asked an open-ended question about what they thought was the biggest problem facing the Cleveland Jewish community. A wide range of matters was mentioned as being of concern, however there was no clear consensus that any issue was of primary concern (i.e. no single issue was mentioned by at least 20 percent of respondents). Intermarriage was the most commonly cited concern reported by 259 individuals or 16.1 percent of those responding. People expressed concern with various aspects of intermarriage: the loss of Jewish identity, the education of children, and the best course of action with regard to inclusion or exclusion or interfaith families. The second most common response was conflicts or a lack of cooperation within the Jewish community, 14.6 percent. Here the respondents noted a lack of respect among different segments of the community for one another's needs and perspectives. Assimilation was the third leading concern followed by the cost of being Jewish, attracting more younger Jewish families to Greater Cleveland, the level of anti-Semitism, and support for Israel (see Table 37).

An analysis of these responses indicates that respondents with the highest incomes tended to be most concerned with services for elderly members of the Jewish community, while respondents who identified themselves with the Orthodox movement more frequently were concerned with services for children and education. Older respondents were not only concerned with services for the elderly but with anti-Semitism and Israel. The largest single block of respondents who believed there were no major problems confronting the community was also older individuals.

New Clevelanders

An assessment was performed of “New Clevelanders,” respondents who had lived in Greater Cleveland for less than 20 years. For purposes of analysis, the respondents were divided into four groupings depending on the number of years they had lived in Cleveland: less than one year, one to four years, five to nine years, and ten to twenty years.

Less than one-fifth of all respondents, 17 percent, were “New Clevelanders.” The majority, 289 or 81.2 percent, live on the east side of Cuyahoga County. The largest concentration, 92 or 25.8 percent, live in Beachwood. A total of 60, or 16.9 percent, live in Cleveland Heights; 34 or 9.6 percent live in Solon and the same number live in Lyndhurst/Mayfield.

Almost three-quarters of the New Clevelanders, 74.2 percent, were born in the United States. The former Soviet Union was the place of birth for 54 or 15.2 percent of New Clevelanders. More than one-quarter of New Clevelanders were immigrants to the United States, a proportion that is particularly high for Northeast Ohio.

Two-thirds of New Clevelanders were married, a percentage comparable to the larger sample of all respondents. Almost one-fifth were single, almost double the percentage in the larger sample. There were 7 New Clevelanders who indicated their spouse had died, and 3 were living with a partner. More than four-fifths of New Clevelanders reported that their spouses were Jewish and two-thirds live in households with at least two other people (see Tables 38 and 39). Three-quarters of the New Clevelanders live in households with incomes of at least \$75,000 and more than two-fifths of the respondents, 43.0 percent, reported household incomes of at least \$100,000 (see Table 40).

A slightly lower percentage of New Clevelanders, 36 percent, reported that they were affiliated with the Reform movement, compared with the overall sample. More than one-quarter affiliated with the Conservative movement and almost one-fifth describing their religious affiliation as Orthodox.

One-third of the respondents who had lived in the region for less than 20 years were under 40 years of age and 12.1 percent were at least 60 years of age. Newer Clevelanders were younger than those individuals who had lived in Cleveland for 20 or more years.

Table 38.
Marital Status and Intermarriage of New Clevelanders

Marital Status		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less Than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 9 years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	
Married		7	42	59	127	235
	% Row	3.0	17.9	25.1	54.0	100
	% Column	87.5	77.8	67.8	64.1	67.7
Divorced			2	6	7	15
	% Row		13.3	40.0	46.7	100
	% Column		3.7	6.9	3.5	4.3
Remarried			1	5	13	19
	% Row		5.3	26.3	68.4	100
	% Column		1.9	5.7	6.6	5.5
Single		1	8	12	47	68
	% Row	1.5	11.8	17.6	69.1	100
	% Column	12.5	14.8	13.8	23.7	19.6
Partner				2	1	3
	% Row			66.7	33.3	100
	% Column			2.3	.5	.9
Widowed			1	3	3	7
	% Row		14.3	42.9	42.9	100
	% Column		1.9	3.4	1.5	2.0
Total		8	54	87	198	347
Percent		2.3	15.6	25.1	57.1	100
Spouse Jewish?						
Yes		7	39	50	124	220
	% Row	3.2%	17.7%	22.7%	56.4%	100.0%
	% Column	100.0%	90.7%	76.9%	86.7%	85.3%
No			4	15	19	38
	% Row		10.5%	39.5%	50.0%	100.0%
	% Column		9.3%	23.1%	13.3%	14.7%
Total		7	43	65	143	258
Percent		2.7%	16.7%	25.2%	55.4%	100.0%

Table 39.
Household Size for New Clevelanders

Number of People in Household		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 Years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 Years</i>	
One		2	6	17	16	41
	% Row	4.9	14.6	41.5	39.0	100
	% Column	22.2	10.9	18.7	7.9	11.5
Two		1	19	20	51	91
	% Row	1.1	20.9	22.0	56.0	100
	% Column	11.1	34.5	22.0	25.2	25.5
Three		5	9	17	35	66
	% Row	7.6	13.6	25.8	53.0	100
	% Column	55.6	16.4	18.7	17.3	18.5
Four		1	13	18	51	83
	% Row	1.2	15.7	21.7	61.4	100
	% Column	11.1	23.6	19.8	25.2	23.2
Five or More			8	19	49	76
	% Row		10.5	25.0	64.5	100
	% Column		14.5	20.9	24.3	21.3
Total		9	55	91	202	357
Percent		2.5	15.4	25.5	56.6	100

Table 40.
Household Income of New Clevelanders

Household Income		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less Than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 Years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	
<i>Less than \$15,000</i>		1	5	5	4	15
	% Row	6.7	33.3	33.3	26.7	100
	% Column	16.7	11.6	7.7	3.3	6.4
<i>\$15,000 to \$24,999</i>		2	1	7	3	13
	% Row	15.4	7.7	53.8	23.1	100
	% Column	33.3	2.3	10.8	2.5	5.5
<i>\$25,000 to \$49,999</i>		3	6	12	13	34
	% Row	8.8	17.6	35.3	38.2	100
	% Column	50.0	14.0	18.5	10.7	14.5
<i>\$50,000 to \$74,999</i>			10	11	17	38
	% Row		26.3	28.9	44.7	100
	% Column		23.3	16.9	14.0	16.2
<i>\$75,000 to \$99,999</i>			10	11	13	34
	% Row		29.4	32.4	38.2	100
	% Column		23.3	16.9	10.7	14.5
<i>\$100,000 or More</i>			11	19	71	101
	% Row		10.9	18.8	70.3	100
	% Column		25.6	29.2	58.7	43.0
Total		6	43	65	121	235
Percent		2.6	18.3	27.7	51.5	100

Table 41.
Religious Affiliation of New Clevelanders

Religious Affiliation		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less Than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 Years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	
Reform			17	28	82	127
	% Row		13.4	22.0	64.6	100
	% Column		30.9	30.8	41.2	35.9
Conservative		4	15	21	55	95
	% Row	4.2	15.8	22.1	57.9	100
	% Column	44.4%	27.3	23.1	27.6	26.8
Orthodox		4	15	20	31	70
	% Row	5.7%	21.4	28.6	44.3	100
	% Column	44.4%	27.3	22.0	15.6	19.8
Reconstructionist			1	3	5	9
	% Row		11.1	33.3	55.6	100
	% Column		1.8	3.3	2.5	2.5
Just Jewish		1	5	17	17	40
	% Row	2.5	12.5	42.5	42.5	100
	% Column	11.1	9.1	18.7	8.5	11.3
Not practicing			2	2	9	13
	% Row		15.4	15.4	69.2	100
	% Column		3.6	2.2	4.5	3.7
Total		9	55	91	199	354
Percent		2.5	15.5	25.7	56.2	100

Table 42.
Age of Respondents: New Clevelanders

Age of Respondent		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	
<i>Under 40</i>		6	38	42	67	153
	% Row	3.9	24.8	27.5	43.8	100
	% Column	66.7	69.1	46.2	33.5	43.1
<i>40 to 49</i>			7	22	71	100
	% Row		7.0	22.0	71.0	100
	% Column		12.7	24.2	35.5	28.2
<i>50 to 59</i>		1	4	14	40	59
	% Row	1.7	6.8	23.7	67.8	100
	% Column	11.1	7.3	15.4	20.0	16.6
<i>60 to 69</i>		2	4	8	7	21
	% Row	9.5	19.0	38.1	33.3	100
	% Column	22.2	7.3	8.8	3.5	5.9
<i>70 to 75</i>				2	4	6
	% Row			33.3	66.7	100
	% Column			2.2	2.0	1.7
<i>76 or Older</i>			2	3	11	16
	% Row		12.5	18.8	68.8	100
	% Column		3.6	3.3	5.5	4.5
Total		9	55	91	200	355
Percent		2.5	15.5	25.6	56.3	100

Table 43.
Household Size: New Clevelanders

Number of People in Household		Years In Cleveland				Total
		<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 Years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 Years</i>	
One		2	6	17	16	41
	% Row	4.9	14.6	41.5	39.0	100
	% Column	22.2	10.9	18.7	7.9	11.5
Two		1	19	20	51	91
	% Row	1.1	20.9	22.0	56.0	100
	% Column	11.1	34.5	22.0	25.2	25.5
Three		5	9	17	35	66
	% Row	7.6	13.6	25.8	53.0	100
	% Column	55.6	16.4	18.7	17.3	18.5
Four		1	13	18	51	83
	% Row	1.2	15.7	21.7	61.4	100
	% Column	11.1	23.6	19.8	25.2	23.2
Five or More			8	19	49	76
	% Row		10.5	25.0	64.5	100
	% Column		14.5	20.9	24.3	21.3
Total		9	55	91	202	357
Percent		2.5	15.4	25.5	56.6	100

Table 44.
Country of Origin: New Clevelanders

Country of Birth	Years In Cleveland				Total
	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 4 Years</i>	<i>5 to 9 Years</i>	<i>10 to 20 Years</i>	
Former Soviet Union		1	24	29	54
Israel	1	3	2	4	10
Canada		3		3	6
South Africa				2	3
Germany		2	2	1	5
Elsewhere	1	2	5	8	16
TOTAL	2	11	33	47	94

Jewish Cleveland 2004

**A Demographic Profile
of Our Community**

Appendices

Appendix A.

Survey Instrument

INTRODUCTION: Hi, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of Cleveland State's Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs. We're conducting a survey with Jewish residents in the greater Cleveland area in conjunction with the Jewish Community Federation. May I please speak to an adult age 18 or over?

IF NECESSARY:

'WHY IS CLEVELAND STATE CALLING'? They're conducting this research for Jewish social service and education providers.

'WHO'S CALLING'? This is _____ with a market research firm in Indianapolis. We're conducting a survey on behalf of Cleveland State and the Jewish Community Federation.

'WHAT'S THIS ABOUT'? REITERATE.

'ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU CALLING'? I'm calling from Market Research Informatics in Indianapolis on behalf of Cleveland State's College of Urban Affairs.

'HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE'? The survey is approximately 7 or 8 minutes.

SC1: (AFTER PROPER INTRODUCTION AND RESPONDENT GIVES APPROVAL) Do you consider yourself Jewish?

- 1 Yes → **GO TO SC3**
- 2 No → **FIRST TIME TO SC2; SECOND TIME THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 88 DK/Unsure → **FIRST TIME TO SC2; SECOND TIME THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 89 Refused → **FIRST TIME TO SC2; SECOND TIME THANK AND TERMINATE**

SC2: Is there another adult in your household who considers themselves Jewish?

- 1 Yes → **ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON AND RETURN TO SC1**
- 2 No → **THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 88 DK/Unsure → **THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 89 Refused → **THANK AND TERMINATE**

SC3: May I ask your age please? (RECORD AGE; LEAVE BLANK IF DK/REFUSED) _____

Q01: How many people currently reside in your household, *not counting* children away at college? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | One | 5 | Five or more |
| 2 | Two | 88 | DK/Unsure |
| 3 | Three | 89 | Refused |
| 4 | Four | | |

Q02: How many children under the age of 18 are there currently residing in your household? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | None → GO TO Q04 |
| 2 | One |
| 3 | Two |
| 4 | Three or more |
| 88 | DK/Unsure |
| 89 | Refused |

Q03: (**ASK ONLY IF ONE OR MORE CHILDREN IN Q02**) And may I please ask the ages of those children under the age of 18 in your household? (**RECORD SPECIFIC AGES FOR UP TO 5 CHILDREN**)

Child #1 _____ Child #2 _____ Child #3 _____ Child #4 _____ Child #5 _____

Q04: And are you...? **READ RESPONSES.**

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 | Married, meaning never divorced |
| 2 | Divorced, meaning not remarried → IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AT Q02, SKIP TO Q17; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q07 |
| 3 | Divorced and remarried |
| 4 | Single, meaning never married → IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AT Q02, SKIP TO Q17; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q07 |
| 5 | In a domestic partnership |
| 6 | Widowed → IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AT Q02, SKIP TO Q17; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q07 |
| 88 | DK/Unsure |
| 89 | Refused |

Q05: May I please ask the age of your spouse/partner? (**RECORD EXACT AGE; LEAVE BLANK IF REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW**) _____

Q06: Does your spouse or partner consider him or herself Jewish?

- 1 Yes → GO TO Q08
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

CHILDREN

IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ATQ02, SKIP TO Q17; OTHERWISE TO Q07

Q07: For children under 18, in what religion are they being raised?

- 1 Jewish
- 2 Christian
- 3 Muslim
- 4 Islamic
- 5 Buddhist
- 6 No religion
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q08: For each child in your household under age 18, which describes the type of school they currently attend? Is it a ...? **READ LIST**

	Public School	Jewish Day School	Other Private School	Home Schooled	Not applicable	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First	1	2	3	4	5	88	89
Second	1	2	3	4	5	88	89
Third	1	2	3	4	5	88	89
Fourth	1	2	3	4	5	88	89
Fifth	1	2	3	4	5	88	89

Q09: For each child in the household, does that child currently attend or did they ever attend a Jewish pre-school?

	Yes	No	Not applicable	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First Child	1	2	5	88	89
Second Child	1	2	5	88	89
Third Child	1	2	5	88	89
Fourth Child	1	2	5	88	89
Fifth Child	1	2	5	88	89

IF YES AT Q09:

Q09A: Which one?

RECORD NAME: _____

Q10: For each child in your household have they ever attended a Jewish Day School?

	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First Child	1	2	88	89
Second Child	1	2	88	89
Third Child	1	2	88	89
Fourth Child	1	2	88	89
Fifth Child	1	2	88	89

Q11: Do you, or did your children, participate in any supplementary Jewish education?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → **GO TO Q13**
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q13
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q13

Q12: Where did they participate?

- 1 Temple/Synagogue
- 2 Other religious school
- 3 Jewish education private tutor
- 4 Other
- 88 DK/Unsure
- 89 Refused

Q13: Does any child in your household under age 18 have a learning disability?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure
- 89 Refused

Q14: For each child in your household under age 18, do they now, or have they ever attended, Jewish camps?

	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First Child	1	2	88	89
Second Child	1	2	88	89
Third Child	1	2	88	89
Fourth Child	1	2	88	89
Fifth Child	1	2	88	89

Q15: Do they now, or have they ever participated in, Jewish Youth Groups?

	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First Child	1	2	88	89
Second Child	1	2	88	89
Third Child	1	2	88	89
Fourth Child	1	2	88	89
Fifth Child	1	2	88	89

Q16: Are they now, or have they ever been, on an organized youth trip to Israel?

	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
First Child	1	2	88	89
Second Child	1	2	88	89
Third Child	1	2	88	89
Fourth Child	1	2	88	89
Fifth Child	1	2	88	89

Q17: And how many children from your household are currently away at college? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 None → **GO TO Q19**
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q19**
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q19**

Q18: How many attend a college in Northeast Ohio? **(IF NEEDED: Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland State University, John Carroll, Oberlin University, Cuyahoga Community College, Lorain Community College, Kent, Lakeland)**

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q19: How many children from your household age 18 and over have formed their own households?

- 1 None → GO TO Q21
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q21**
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q21**

Q20: What cities do they live in? (RECORD CITY NAMES)

- CITY 1: _____ **88 DK/Unsure; 89 Refused**
- CITY 2: _____ **88 DK/Unsure; 89 Refused**
- CITY 3: _____ **88 DK/Unsure; 89 Refused**
- CITY 4: _____ **88 DK/Unsure; 89 Refused**
- CITY 5: _____ **88 DK/Unsure; 89 Refused**

Q21: What is the highest level of education you completed...is it...? **READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 Less than high school
- 2 High school graduate
- 3 Some college
- 4 College graduate
- 5 Some post college
- 6 Post college graduate**
- 88 DK/Unsure → DO NOT READ**
- 89 Refused → DO NOT READ**

Q22: Could you please verify your 5-digit zip code for me?

RECORD 5-DIGIT ZIP CODE: _____

Q23: **RECORD GENDER FROM VOICE ONLY...DO NOT READ.**

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Q24: Are you employed full-time, employed part-time, not employed, retired, disabled, or some other employment status? (IF HAVE SPOUSE/PARTNER IN Q04...RESPONSE OF 1, 3 OR 5...ASK SAME OF THEM)

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Disabled	Other	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
Respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	88	89
Spouse/Partner	1	2	3	4	5	6	88	89

Q25: Have you, yourself, been unemployed in the last two years?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q26: What is, or was, your occupation? **(IF HAVE SPOUSE/PARTNER IN Q04...ASK SAME OF THEM)**

Respondent: _____

Spouse/Partner: _____

Q27: Which of the following describes your household income before taxes? **READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 Less than \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 to \$24,999
- 3 \$25,000 to \$49,999
- 4 \$50,000 to \$74,999
- 5 \$75,000 to \$99,999
- 6 \$100,000 or more
- 88 DK/Unsure → DO NOT READ**
- 89 Refused → DO NOT READ**

Q28: Which of the following statements best describes your household's current financial situation...would you say **(READ IN ORDER LISTED)**?

- 1 Can't make ends meet
- 2 Just managing
- 3 Comfortable
- 4 Very comfortable
- 5 Wealthy
- 88 DK/Unsure → DO NOT READ**
- 89 Refused → DO NOT READ**

MOBILITY/STABILITY

Next, I'm going to ask some questions about your household status.

Q29: How long have you lived in the greater Cleveland area? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 Less than 1 year
- 2 1 to less than 5 years
- 3 5 to less than 10 years
- 4 10 to less than 20 years
- 5 20 years or more
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q30: Do you currently own or have a mortgage on your home, rent your home, or have some other type of living arrangement?

- 1 Own/mortgage
- 2 Rent
- 3 Other (SPECIFY): _____
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q31: How long have you lived in your current residence? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 Less than 1 year
- 2 1 to less than 5 years
- 3 5 to less than 10 years
- 4 10 to less than 20 years
- 5 20 years or more
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q32: Do you, or other members of your household, spend more than three months of the year away from your present residence?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → **GO TO Q34**
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q34**
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q34**

Q33: And do you own that residence?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q34: In what country were you born? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES.**

- 1 United States → **GO TO Q36**
- 2 Some other country (SPECIFY): _____
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q36**
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q36**

Q35: How old were you when you came to the United States? (**LEAVE BLANK IF DK/REFUSED**)

(SPECIFY AGE): _____

IF OVER 18 WHEN CAME TO THE UNITED STATES, GO TO Q37

Q36: Did you spend your formative childhood years growing up in the greater Cleveland area?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

RELIGIOSITY

Q37: In your religious experiences, what Jewish affiliation do you most closely identify with...would you say...? **READ RESPONSES; USE GLOSSARY SHEET IF NECESSARY.**

- 1 Reform
- 2 Conservative
- 3 Orthodox
- 4 Reconstructionist
- 5 Just Jewish
- 6 Not practicing Jewish religion → **DO NOT READ**
- 88 DK/Unsure → DO NOT READ**
- 89 Refused → DO NOT READ**

Q38: Do you currently belong to a synagogue?

- 1 Yes → **GO TO Q40**
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure → GO TO Q40**
- 89 Refused → GO TO Q40**

Q39: Did you ever belong to a synagogue?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q40: Do *you* have any kind of physical, mental, behavioral, emotional or other health condition that limits basic daily activities and that has lasted at least 6 months or more?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q41: Does *any other member of your household* have any kind of physical, mental, behavioral, emotional or other health condition that limits basic daily activities and that has lasted at least 6 months or more?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q42: Do you now have primary responsibility for caring for a...?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Spouse				
Parent				
Adult child				
Other relative				

Q43: Do you anticipate, in the next five years, having primary responsibility for caring for a...?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Spouse				
Parent				
Adult Child				
Other relative				

Q44: Do you, or does any member of your household, use the services of a Jewish agency, organization or facility?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q45: Do you, or does any adult member of your household, currently attend a Jewish educational program or institution?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q45a: How many adults in your household have ever been to Israel? (CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: This includes traveled to Israel and lived in Israel.)

RECORD NUMBER: _____

Q46: If you or another member of your household needed social or healthcare services in the future, how likely might you or another member of your household be to use a Jewish agency, organization or facility for those services? Would you say....?

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Somewhat likely
- 3 Not very likely
- 4 Not at all likely
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q47: Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means extremely and 5 means not at all, as you think about the services offered by Jewish agencies and organizations, how well are they meeting your needs now? Again, 1 means extremely well and 5 means not well at all.

- 1 Extremely well
- 2
- 3 Moderately well
- 4
- 5 Not well at all
- 6 Do not use Jewish agencies or organizations
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q48: On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means extremely effective and 5 means not at all effective, how effectively do you feel that the Jewish Community Federation is serving the community?

- 1 Extremely effective
- 2
- 3 Moderately effective
- 4 Not at all effective
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q49: Again using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means extremely important and 5 means not at all important, as you consider your personal philanthropic decisions, how important is it that an organization have a Jewish affiliation?

- 1 Extremely important
- 2
- 3 Moderately important
- 4
- 5 Not at all important
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q50: And as you consider your personal volunteer commitments, how important is it that an organization have a Jewish affiliation? **(IF NEEDED, 1 MEANS EXTERMELY IMPORTANT AND 5 MEANS NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT)**

- 1 Extremely important
- 2
- 3 Moderately important
- 4
- 5 Not at all important
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

Q51: What is the most important issue facing the Cleveland Jewish community today?
(IMPORTANT TO PROBE FOR SPECIFICS...ANYTHING ELSE?)

Q52: We are doing this survey to help the Jewish community plan for future educational and social service needs. This short survey is the first piece of an ongoing study. May we call you again, as necessary, at a later time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 88 DK/Unsure**
- 89 Refused**

**THOSE ARE ALL OF MY QUESTIONS. I REALLY APPRECIATE YOUR
TIME...THANKS AND HAVE A GREAT EVENING!**

Appendix B.

The Number of Jews in Greater Cleveland

The 1996 Jewish Population Study of Greater Cleveland projected 81,500 Jewish individuals to be living in the Greater Cleveland area. Eight years later, based on the demographic characteristics of the sample selected for the 2004 study of Jewish Cleveland and selected other factors, there is no reason to change that estimate.

There are three different factors or data elements that suggest that there has been no substantial increase or decrease in the number of Jewish people in region.

First, the proportion of children in the 2004 sample matches closely with the number of children projected in 1996. In 2004, 22.4 percent of the people living in households with at least one Jewish adult were children under the age of 18. In 1996, 25 percent of the people were children 17 and younger. Given the sampling errors associated with both number there is an obvious decrease but it is within the sampling error associated with both studies. As the number of young Jewish children in the Greater Cleveland area has remained relatively constant, there is no evidence that the community is shrinking relative to the addition of people to replace those that are lost as a result of their life cycle. Further, the presence of a similar proportion of children indicates that there is a similar level of families in the community in their childbearing years and reproducing at a rate that is similar to what existed in the 1990s.

Second, the only data available within either the 1996 or 2004 surveys to measure out-migration from the Greater Cleveland area to other parts of the nation or abroad was a question dealing with where respondents' adult children now reside. In 1996, 42 percent of the respondents' adult children lived in the Greater Cleveland region. In 2004 the proportion of adult children living in the region was 41.1 percent. These numbers are actually identical given the sampling errors associated with both surveys. There is then no evidence that suggests there has been any change in migration patterns away from the Greater Cleveland region by adult children. This sign of stability underscores that the number of Jews in the area should be quite similar if not relatively identical to what was estimated in 1996.

Third, the lack of evidence of out-migration is matched by a lack of evidence to suggest there has been a large in-migration of people to the area. The US Census reports that from 2000 to 2003 there were a total of 10,759 foreign individuals who relocated to Ohio. There is no count available of the number of these people who were Jewish, but the relatively small number suggests that even if an appropriate proportion was Jewish, the total number of Jews in the area would have been changed at only a marginal level. Both the 1996 and 2004 surveys asked respondents how long they had lived in the Greater Cleveland area. In 1996, 14 percent of the respondents indicated they had lived in the region for five years or less. This declined to 3.1 percent in 2004, a figure more similar to Ohio's standing among the 50 states in terms of the proportion of immigrants that locate to the state. As a result, there is no available evidence to sustain a view that there

have been a substantial number of new Jewish immigrants to the area that would have changed a projection of the number of Jews in the Greater Cleveland community.

With a similar proportion of children in Jewish households, a similar level of adult children making their homes in the region, and evidence of on-going immigration, but at a relatively slower rate, there is no evidence to either suggest there are fewer Jews in Greater Cleveland, or substantially more than were here in 1996. It is therefore prudent for planning activities to proceed with confidence that the community has approximately 81,500 members and currently is not enjoying a large increase or suffering through a diminution in its numbers.

Appendix C.

Comparisons with Previous Surveys and Studies

The following tables compare the results of the 2004 Cleveland Jewish Population survey with the 1996 survey, the 2001 National Jewish Population Study, and Cuyahoga County, excluding the City of Cleveland.

Comparison of Selected Demographic Data

Age, Local Comparison

<i>Age of Household Members</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Jewish Population 1996</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County, excluding Cleveland¹</i>
0 to 5	6%	7%	7%
6 to 13	10%	12%	11%
14 to 18	7%	6%	6%
19 to 24	2%	5%	6%
25 to 34	5%	8%	13%
35 to 44	9%	14%	16%
45 to 54	16%	17%	14%
55 to 64	14%	11%	9%
65 to 74	14%	12%	8%
75 or older	17%	8%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

¹Source : 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder , Prepared by NODIS

Children under 18 constitute about 22.5 percent of the sample, less than the 24 percent for the general population, and less than the 25 percent from the 1996 sample. Within this cohort, children aged 6-13 represented the largest portion, similar to the distribution in the general population and to the 1996 projections. Adults over the age of 65 represent 32 percent of the sample, compared with 17 percent of the general population. The 1996 population projections for population 65 and over, which included an additional 1,000 in the 75+ category in order to account for the institutionalized population, was 20 percent. What is especially striking is the large increase in the 75+ age category from 1996 to 2004 Jewish population surveys. The age group of 75+ was the largest single cohort in 2004, followed by the 45-54 age group (the second half of the baby boom).

Age, National Comparison

Age of Household Members	Jewish Population Sample 2004	National Population Survey 2001
0-19*	23%	23%
20-29	4%	14%
30-39	6%	12%
40-49	12%	15%
50-59	17%	14%
60-69	13%	9%
70-79	15%	10%
80 or older	10%	4%

* Note Data in the national sample is for age 0-19; but data for the local sample was calculated for 0-18 so this age grouping and the 20-29 age grouping are not directly comparable.

Compared with the national survey data, the proportion of Jewish population under 20 is very similar (about 23 percent for both). However, when we look at the population 60+, the Cleveland sample is about 38 percent while the national sample is about 23 percent. About 25 percent of the Cleveland sample was 70+, compared with the national sample of 14 percent.

Income

<i>Household Income</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County, Excluding Cleveland¹</i>
Less than \$15,000	5%	12%
\$15k-\$24,999	9%	12%
\$25k-\$49,999	19%	29%
\$50k-\$74,999	19%	21%
\$75k-\$99,999	14%	12%
More Than \$100k	34%	14%
Total	100%	100%

¹Source: 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder, Prepared by NODIS

The largest portion of respondents, 34.4 percent, reported that they had household incomes of more than \$100,000. On the whole, respondents reported higher incomes than the County, with 48 percent reporting incomes over \$75,000, compared to 26 percent for the County, excluding the City of Cleveland.. Fourteen percent reported incomes under \$25,000, compared to 24 percent for the County, excluding the City of Cleveland.

These income figures are slightly higher than those reported in the national survey, which found that 22 percent had incomes under \$25,000 and 36 percent had incomes over \$75,000. However, it is important to note that the national survey was completed in August 2001, almost three years ago.

Home Ownership

<i>Home Ownership</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Jewish Population 1996</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County, excluding Cleveland¹</i>
Own	82%	78%	70%
Rent	16%	22%	30%
Other	2%	NA	NA

¹Source : 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder , NODIS, All occupied units

The Jewish population has a higher rate of homeownership than the County, excluding the City of Cleveland.. Compared with the 1996 Jewish population survey results, homeownership rates are higher (82% compared with 78%) and rental rates are lower (16% compared with 22%).

Employment

<i>Employment</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Jewish Population 1996</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County, excluding Cleveland¹ Population 16+</i>
Full Time	41%	50%	45%
Part Time	15%	16%	25%
Unemployed	7%	5%	30% ²
Retired	33%	20%	N/A
Disabled	1%	(included in retired)	N/A
Other	3%	9%	N/A
	100%	100%	100%

¹Source : 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder , NODIS

²This category includes all those not working, including retired, disabled and other.

Of respondents and their spouses or partners, 56 percent are employed full or part time. This is lower than the 70 percent for the County, excluding the City of Cleveland. Fully one-third of respondents and partners are retired.

Compared with the 1996 survey results, the 41 percent of adults employed full time in 2004 is almost 9 percent lower than the 50 percent reported in 1996. The part time employment rates were similar (15 percent in 2004; 16 percent in 1996). In 2004, 33 percent were retired, compared with 20 percent in 1996. These figures probably reflect the aging of the Jewish population.

These employment numbers are slightly lower than those reported in the national survey that found that 61 percent of Jewish adults were employed either full or part time. The 1996 survey found that Cleveland's numbers were slightly lower than the national at that time as well.

Education

<i>Education</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Jewish Population 1996</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County 25+ excluding Cleveland</i>
Post Graduate	37%	31%	12%
College Degree	32%	29%	19%
Some College	18%	19%	27%
High School Graduate	12%	19%	29%
Not a High School Graduate	1%	2%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%

¹Source: 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder, NODIS

Almost 69 percent of respondents have received a college degree. Over 36 percent of the respondents reported that they had completed post-graduate education. This is almost three times higher than the County population. In 2004, 32 percent reported that they held a bachelor's degree, a percentage that is higher than the rest of the County. Only 1.1 percent reported that they were not high school graduates.

The educational attainment of the Jewish population appears to be increasing. In 1996, 31 percent (compared with over 36 percent in 2004) of respondents reported having a master's degree, Ph.D. or other professional degree. Likewise, 29 percent reported having a bachelor's degree in 1996, compared with 32 percent in 2004.

Compared with the national survey results, Cleveland respondents have higher levels of educational attainment. The national survey reports that 55 percent of all Jewish adults had a college degree with 25 percent earning a graduate degree.

Marital Status

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Jewish Population Sample 2004</i>	<i>Jewish Population 1996</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County excluding Cleveland¹</i>
Married	63%	76%	47%
Remarried	6%	NA	NA
Divorced	6%	4%	12%
Single	10%	14%	33%
Partner	1%	NA	NA
Widowed	16%	6%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

¹Source: 2000 SF3 data from American Factfinder, NODIS

The Cleveland Jewish adult population has a higher rate of marriage than the County, excluding the City of Cleveland., a lower rate of divorce, a much lower rate of single adults, and a much higher rate of widowed adults.

Perhaps a more useful comparison is with the 1996 survey that found that 76 percent of all adults were married at the time of the survey. The 2004 marriage rate is 63 percent, which is 13 percent lower. The rate of single, never married adults was lower in the 2004 sample than in the 1996 survey. This may be because of the higher age of the 2004 sample. Especially in this category, it would be important to look at the rates by age.

Compared with national figures, Cleveland has a much higher rate of marriage (76 percent compared with 57 percent in the national survey), a lower divorce rate (6 percent compared with 9 percent), and a higher widowed rate (16 percent compared with 8 percent). Cleveland also has a much lower rate of single adults (10 percent compared with 25 percent nationally).

Comparison of Selected Issues: Cleveland 2004 and National 2001

(National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01, United Jewish Communities)

Intermarriage

Variations in Intermarriage		
	Percent Intermarried	
	Cleveland 2004	National 2001
All Adults	13%	31%
Men	18%	33%
Women	9%	29%
Education		
High school or below	8%	34%
College	13%	31%
Graduate	14%	27%

Clevelanders reported a much lower rate of intermarriage, 13 percent, than the national survey respondents, 31 percent. The rate was lower for men, women, and when examined by education level.

Jewish Education

Jewish Education by Age				
	Cleveland 2004*		National 2001	
	Jewish Day School or Yeshiva	Jewish Supplemental Education	Jewish Day School or Yeshiva	Jewish Supplemental Education
Children Age 6-17	34%	68%	29%	49%

*Cleveland sample includes those 18 and under

Cleveland respondents reported a higher rate of participation in both Jewish Day School and supplemental education than the national survey respondents. The rate for Jewish Day Schools was 5 percent higher and the rate for Supplemental Education was 19 percent higher.

Poverty

Poverty Among the Jewish Population		
Percent Living in Households Below Poverty Line		
	Cleveland 2004*	National 2001
Total	5	5
Age 65 and older	4	9
Immigrants since 1980	11	22
High school or below	7	12
Not employed	4	10
Single mothers	0	8

* Income reported as less than \$15,000.

Cleveland respondents reported incomes below \$15,000 (the closest measure we had for poverty) at a rate equal to the national rate. However, when we look at the factors of age, immigration, education and employment, the poverty rates for Cleveland are much lower than the national rates, in some cases by as much as or more than half.

Affiliation

Affiliation Among those Belonging to a Synagogue (%)		
	Cleveland 2004	National 2001
Reform	43%	39%
Conservative	38%	33%
Orthodox	15%	21%
Reconstructionist	1%	3%
Other	3%	4%

Of those who belong to a synagogue, a higher percentage of Cleveland respondents reported an affiliation with reform or conservative Judaism than the national survey, and a lower percentage reported an affiliation with orthodox or reconstructionist Judaism.

Visits to Israel

Visited Israel (%)		
	Cleveland 2004	National 2001
Total	63%	35%
In-married	67%	49%
Intermarried	33%	16%

A much higher percentage of Clevelanders reported having visited Israel than the national sample. This remained consistently higher, even when looking at those married to Jewish spouses and those intermarried.

Characteristics of Jewish Adults

Characteristics of Jewish Adults (%)				
	Cleveland 2004		National 2001	
	Elderly (Age 65+)	Adults under 65	Elderly (Age 65+)	Adults under 65
Live alone	41%	12%	33%	18%
Health conditions limits activities of someone in household	22%	7%	26%	12%
Belong to synagogue	60%	63%	43%	47%
Participate in adult Jewish education	21%	25%	22%	25%

A higher percentage, 41 percent, of Cleveland Jewish adults over age 65 reported that they live alone, compared with their national counterparts, 33 percent. A lower percentage, 12 percent, of adults under age 65 reported that they live alone. The percentages for adults reporting that health conditions limit activities of someone in the household were comparable for the Cleveland and national surveys, although Cleveland's percentages were slightly lower. A much higher percentage of Cleveland adults both over 65 and under 65 reported that they belong to a synagogue, 60 percent and 63 percent respectively, compared with 43 percent and 47 percent nationally. Comparable percentages reported that they participate in adult Jewish education.