

The 2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

Initial Highlights

Prepared for the
Jewish Federation of Cleveland
by:



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CONTENTS

- 2011 Greater Jewish Community Study
- Jewish Household and Population Estimates
- Geography
- Demography
- Vulnerable Populations and Human Services
- Intermarriage and Raising Children as Jews
- Jewish Education: Children
- Jewish Connections
- Israel and Jewish Identity
- Philanthropy

Jewish Federation of Cleveland

3

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**2011
GREATER CLEVELAND
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY**

2011 STUDY GOALS:

- Estimate the size of the Jewish community in the Greater Cleveland Study Area - Cuyahoga County plus portions of Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Portage and Summit Counties.
- Describe the characteristics, attitudes and behaviors of the Jewish community's population in 2011.
- Compare the findings in 2011 to the findings from previous studies.
- Provide a database to inform future policy and planning decisions in the Greater Cleveland Jewish community.

ABOUT THE STUDY

2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

7

- Interviewing occurred from March 28, 2011 through June 30, 2011.
- 85,317 different randomly generated telephone numbers were dialed.
 - 11,550 cell phone numbers were called using RDD (random digit dialing).
- Over 7,300 households - - including almost 6,000 non-Jewish households - - answered a two-to-three minute “screening” which determined whether there was an adult in the household who self-identified as Jewish.

ABOUT THE STUDY

2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

8

- The “screening” phase identified 1,393 Jewish households.
- 1,044 Jewish household respondents completed the entire survey – 75% of all eligible Jewish households.
- Of the 1,044 survey interviews, 65 were cell phone interviews, allowing us to reach a larger number of younger Jewish adults.
- The maximum survey sampling error for household data based on all 1,044 survey respondents is +/- 6.5% at the standard 95% confidence level.
- The screening response rate was 37% for the 2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study.

**JEWISH HOUSEHOLD
AND
POPULATION ESTIMATES**

JEWISH PERSONS

- **Adults (age 18+) who consider themselves Jewish.**
- **Children being raised as Jews.**

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

- **Households that include at least one self-identified Jewish adult.**

PEOPLE LIVING IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE:

- **Jewish persons, and**
- **Non-Jews (non-Jewish adults, as well as children who are not being raised as Jews).**

What is the Size of the Greater Cleveland Jewish Community?

11

80,800 Jewish Persons Live in Greater Cleveland*

Jewish Households	38,300
Jewish Persons*	80,800
All People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	98,300

*2011 estimate includes college students who live part of the year at a college or university outside of the Study area. The 1996 Study did not include those students.

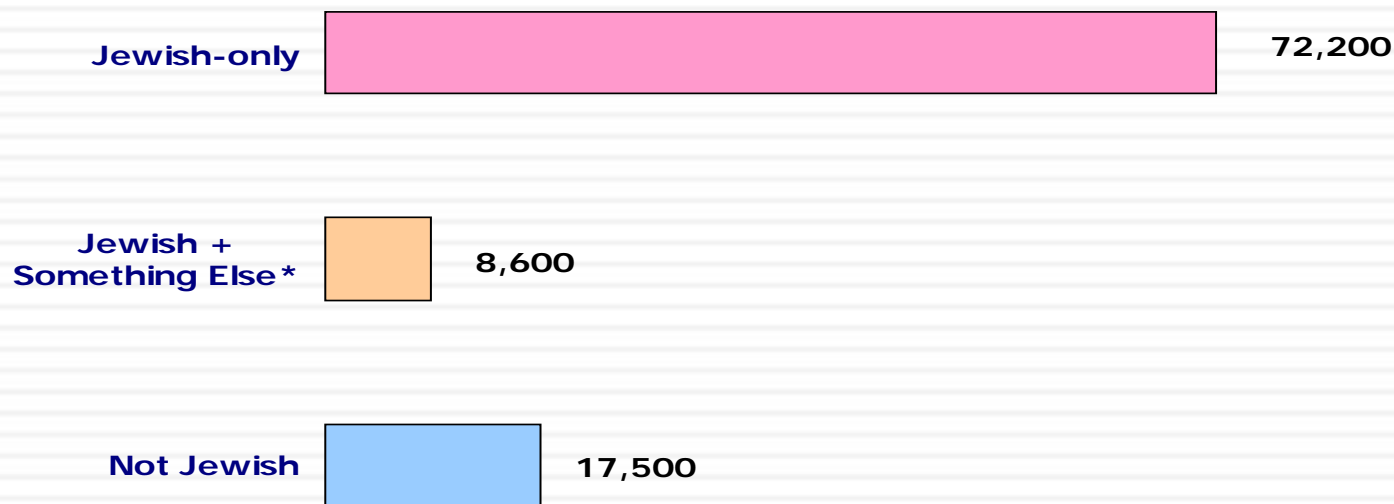
Estimate includes Jewish persons in institutional settings in the Greater Cleveland area who are reachable via a landline or cell phone.

Estimate of 80,800 is the statistically most likely estimate of the Jewish population of Cleveland. All survey-based estimates, Jewish or general, have a potential error; the 95% confidence interval for the estimate is from 74,900 Jews to 88,700 Jews - with 80,800 as the most likely number.

The Vast Majority of Greater Cleveland's Jewish Persons Are Jewish; Small Proportion Are Jewish + Something Else"

12

**Number of Unambiguously Jewish and
"Jewish + Something Else" Persons,
Greater Cleveland, 2011**



*Estimate includes both adults who self-identify as Jewish and something else (or other household adults defined by the respondent as Jewish and something else), plus all children being raised Jewish and something else/Jewish and another religion."

**Persons in Jewish Households: Jewish,
Jewish & Something Else and Non-Jewish Respondents,
Other Adults and Children**

Jewish Status	Respondents	Other Adults	All Children	Totals
Jewish (unambiguous)	29,500	26,300	16,400	72,200
Jewish and Something Else	3,800	2,400	2,400	8,600
Non-Jewish	5,000	9,400	3,100	17,500

High Proportion of “Jewish & Something Else” Persons Are Respondents in Non-Married Households

“Jewish & Something Else” Persons, Greater Cleveland,				
Type of Household	Respondents	Other Adults	All Children	Total
Inmarried Household	200	400	<100	700
Intermarried Household	1,200	1,300	1,200	3,700
Non-Married Households	2,400	700	1,100	4,200
Total	3,800	2,400	2,400	8,600

Due to rounding for presentation, numbers may not add precisely in this table or to other tables in this presentation; the correct rounded totals are always shown. All numbers in the 2011 Study are estimates rounded to the nearest hundred. The data are based on random sampling surveys, not a census of the total population, so any pretense of greater precision is unwarranted.

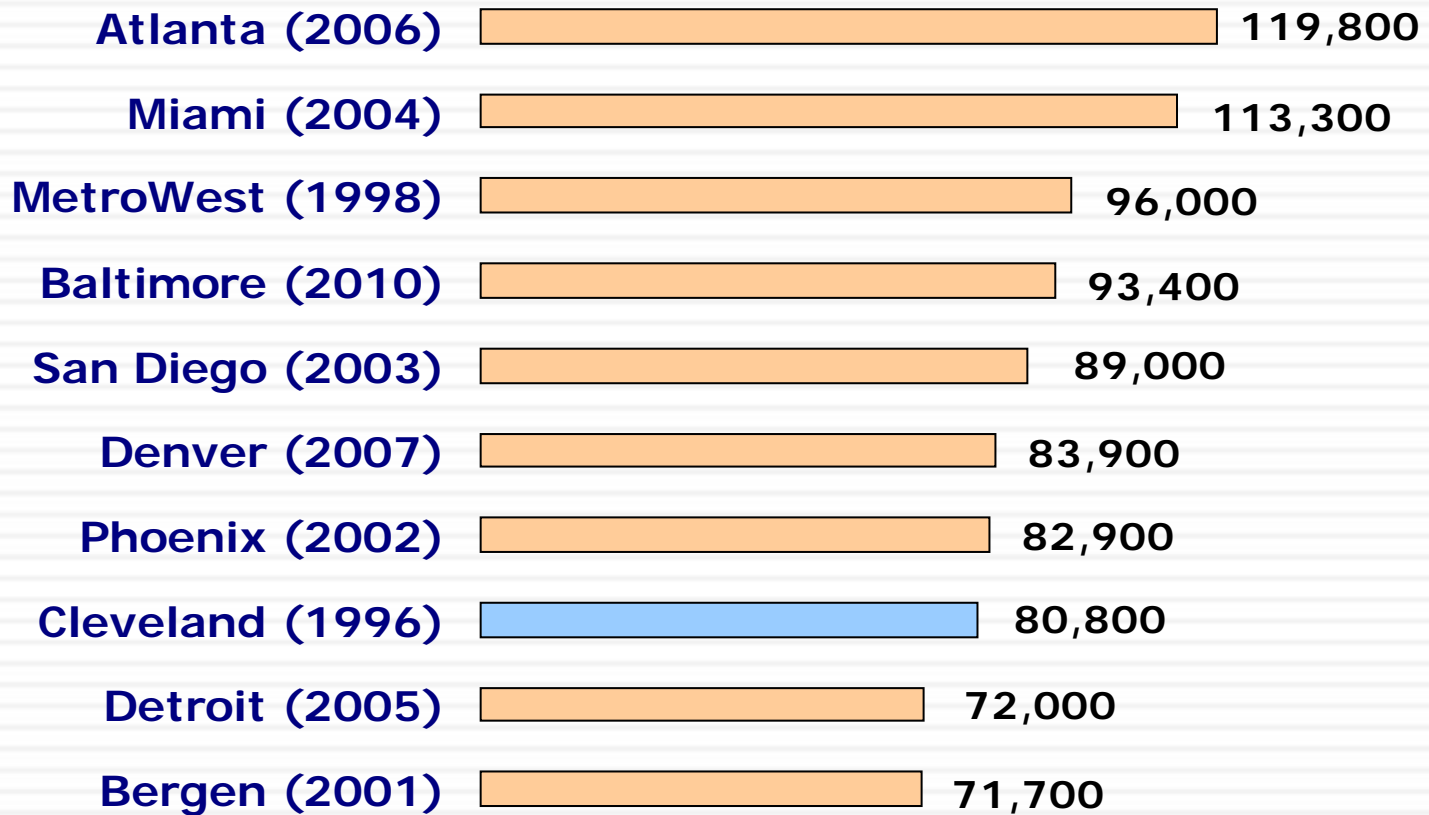
Two-of-Three “Jewish & Something Else” Respondents & Spouses Are Children of Inter-marriage

“Jewish & Something Else” Persons, Greater Cleveland, 2011		
Jewish Status of Parents	Respondents	Spouses
Intermarried – One Jewish Parent	2,400	900
Inmarried - Both Parents Jewish	400	600+
Neither Parent Jewish	600	<50
Total	3,400*	1,600*

* Insufficient data was reported by the survey respondent to determine the number of Jewish parents for a few respondents (estimated 400 respondents weighted) who were Jewish and something else, as well as for somewhat more spouses who were Jewish and something else. These data not shown in the chart.

Cleveland is the 18th Largest Jewish Community in the U.S.

Number of Jewish Persons in
Comparably-sized Communities



The Jewish Population of Greater Cleveland Has Probably Remained Constant or Declined Slightly Since 1996

	1996 Study	2011 Study	% Change 1996-2011
Jewish Households	33,700	38,300	+14%
Jewish Persons	80,500	80,800	+ <1%
All People in Jewish Households	88,300	98,300	+11%

In 1996, in addition to the 80,500 Jews residing in Jewish households, another 1,000 “institutionalized” Jews were estimated to be part of the reported Jewish total of 81,500.

Jewish Population Study Comparisons: 1996-2011

(A) Similarities between the studies

- The boundaries of the 2011 and 1996 geographic study areas are similar.
- The 2011 Study used a more sophisticated version of the random sampling method used in 1996; random cell phone interviews were added in 2011 (not necessary in 1996).

(B) Differences between the studies

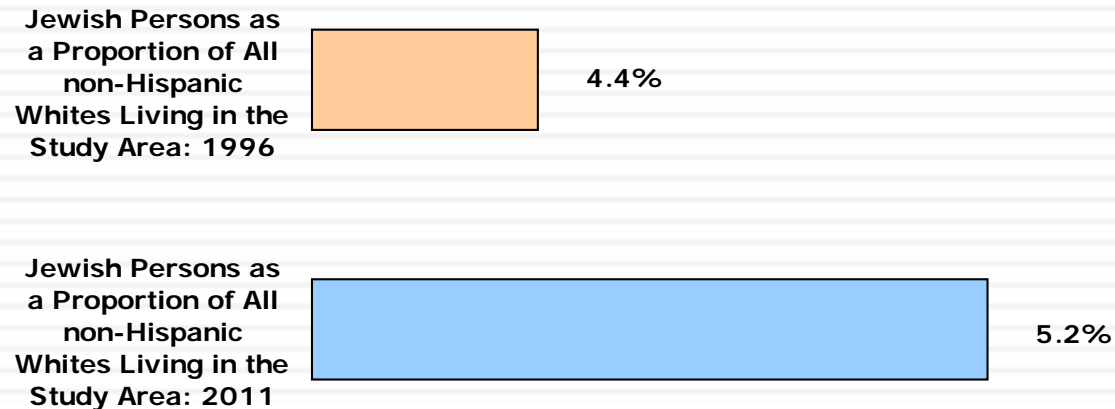
- In 1996 Jewish- born-or raised persons who no longer identified as Jews ("Jewish origin") were counted as Jews. They are not counted as Jews in 2011. The published 1996 report does not include an estimate of the number of "Jewish origin" persons counted as Jews -- there could have been several thousand.
- The 1996 Study did not include Jewish college students temporarily living outside of Greater Cleveland in the count of Jewish persons. The 2011 Study counts these Jewish college students as Jews living in Cleveland (approximately 2,500).
- It is possible that the 1996 estimate did not include people who are "Jewish and something else." In 2011, there were 8,600 such persons included in the Jewish population estimate.

Jewish Persons Have Increased Slightly as a Percentage of non-Hispanic Whites in the Greater Cleveland Study Area

20

The number of non-Hispanic Whites living in the 2011 Greater Cleveland Study Area decreased 15% from 1996 to 2011, while the number of Jews appears to have remained relatively constant. This difference may be attributable to Cleveland's strong Jewish community.

Jews in the Context of All non-Hispanic Whites Living in the Greater Cleveland Study Area: 1996 and 2011



Census/ACS estimates for the Study area: 1996: 1,833,194 "whites" of a total of 2,387,942 people in Cuyahoga County and portions of the other counties included in the Study.; 2011: 1,554,314 "white" of a total of 2,013,987 people in the same Study area.

Why is the estimate of the number of Jews unchanged since 1996 and so much higher than conventional wisdom?

21

- Sources of decline are highly visible to Federation leadership
 - Declines in general community, especially other whites
 - Declines in number of federation donors
 - Anecdotal information about children of donors leaving
- Sources of increase are not highly visible to leadership
 - Estimated increase in number of Orthodox persons (about 2,200 people)
 - Newcomers to Cleveland (approximately 2,700 respondents and 2,600 spouses/partners)
 - Returnees to Cleveland (about 1,900 respondents and 700 spouses/partners)
- Intermarried households (8,700) and unmarried households that are partially Jewish (2,400) are pretty disconnected.

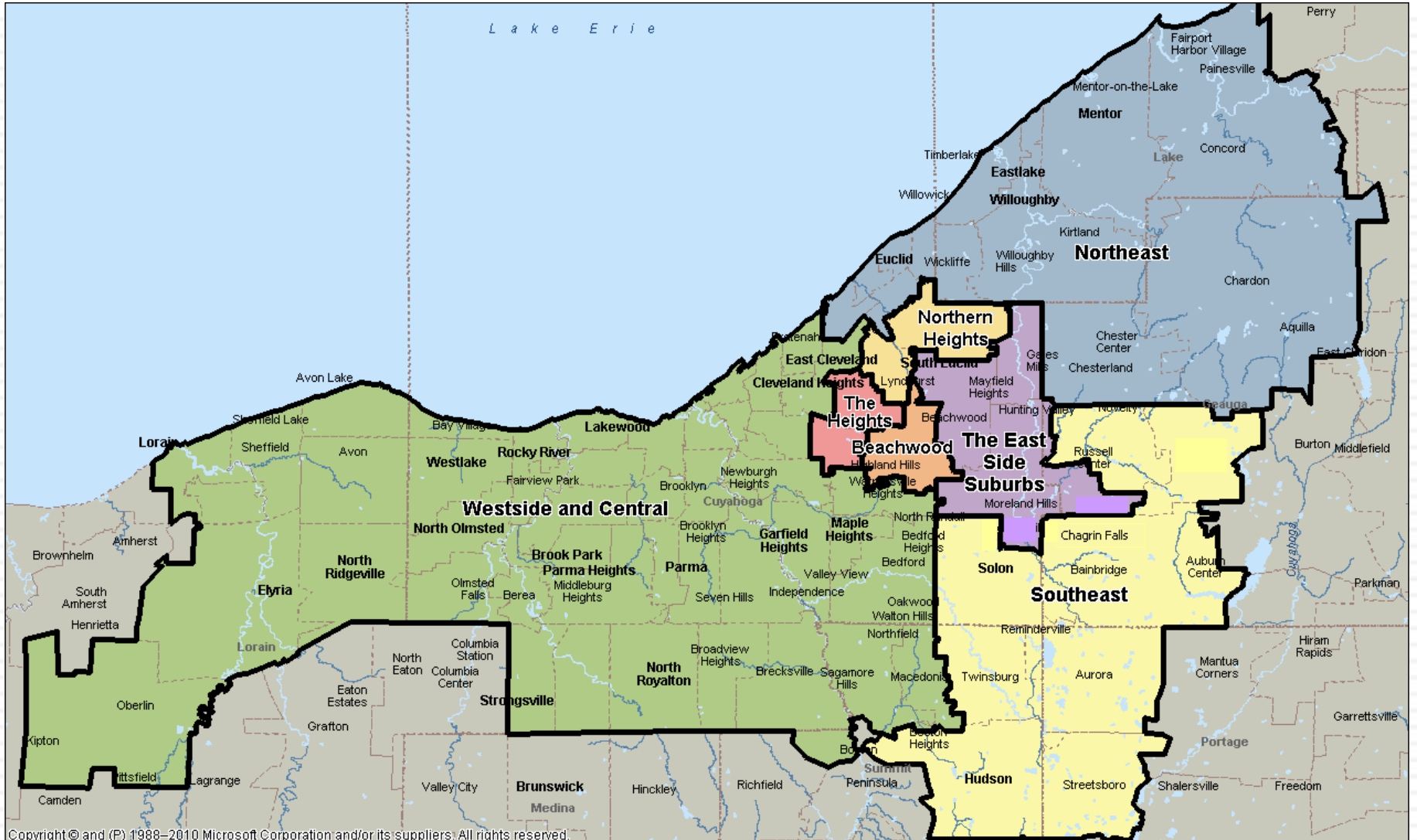


GEOGRAPHY

Greater Cleveland Jewish Geography

- Seven geographic sub-areas were defined for the 2011 Study.
 - **NORTHEAST** (Chardon, Chesterfield, Concord, Eastlake, Euclid, Fairport Harbor, Grand River, Kirtland, Kirtland Heights, Wickliffe, Willoughby, Willoughby Hills, Willowick)
 - **EAST SIDE SUBURBS** (Gates Mills, Hunting Valley, Moreland Hills, Orange, Pepper Pike and Woodmere)
 - **NORTHERN HEIGHTS** (Highland Heights, Lyndhurst, Mayfield, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, South Euclid)
 - **THE HEIGHTS** (Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, University Heights)
 - **BEACHWOOD**
 - **SOLON & THE SOUTHEAST SUBURBS** (Auburn, Aurora, Bainbridge, Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls, Glenwillow, Hudson, Macedonia, Novelty, Reminderville, Russell, Solon, South Russell, Streetsboro, Twinsburg)
 - **WESTSIDE & CENTRAL** (Avon, Avon Lake, City of Cleveland, Bay Village, Bedford, Bedford Heights, Berea, Bratenahl, Brecksville, Broadview Heights, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Heights, Brook Park, East Cleveland, Elyria, Fairview park, Garfield Heights, Independence, Lakewood, Maple Heights, Middleburg Heights, North Olmstead, North Randall, North Ridgeville, North Royalton, Olmstead, Olmstead Falls, Parma, Parma Heights, Rocky River, Seven Hills, Strongsville, Warrensville Heights, Westlake)

The Study Area and Sub-Areas: Greater Cleveland 2011



The Heights and Solon/Southeast Are the Largest Jewish Areas

- (1) The Heights communities constitute the largest area of Jewish residence with 22,200 Jewish persons living in 7,600 Jewish households.
- (2) Solon & the Southeast Suburbs include 15,300 Jewish persons in 6,500 households.
- (3) Beachwood alone has 10,700 Jewish persons.
- (4) The Northern Heights has 10,400 Jewish persons in 5,100 Jewish households.
- (5) The East Side Suburbs include 5,300 Jewish persons.
- (6) The Westside and Central area (a large geographic area) includes 11,900 Jewish persons in 7,700 households
- (7) The Northeast has 5,000 Jewish persons over a large geographic area, but few Jews per household (1.25).

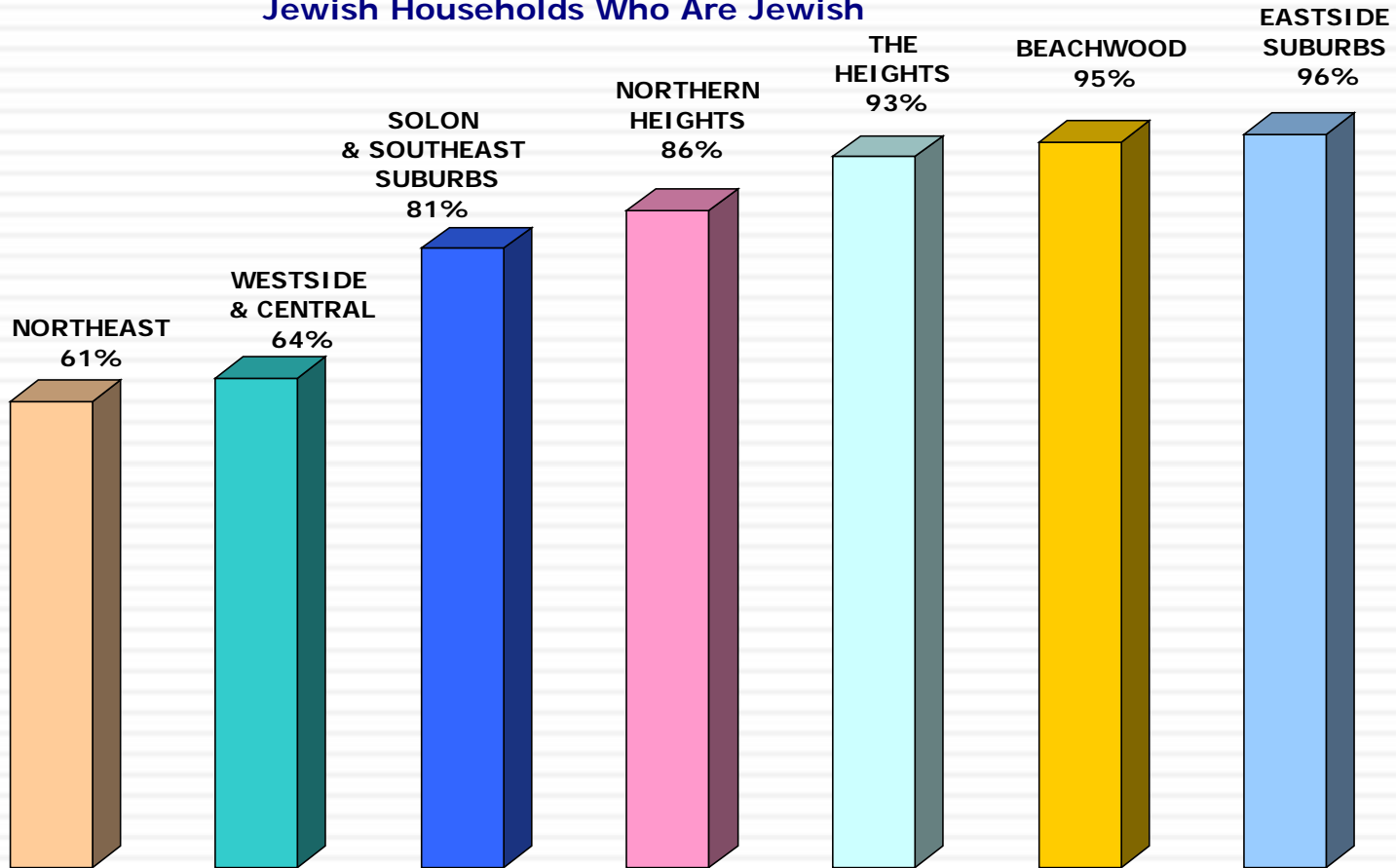
Jewish Growth and Decline: Geography, 1996 – 2011.

Geographic Area	Jewish Persons 1996	Jewish Persons 2011	Percent Change 1996-2011
THE HEIGHTS	23,100	22,200	- 4%
EAST SIDE SUBURBS	21,700	5,300	+ 44%
BEACHWOOD		10,700	
SOLON & SOUTHEAST SUBURBS		15,300	
NORTHERN HEIGHTS	17,000	10,400	- 39%
WESTSIDE & CENTRAL AREA	13,000	11,900	-8%
NORTHEAST	5,600	5,000	- 10%
TOTAL (may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation)	80,500	80,800	+ <1%

In 1996, The Heights was labeled "Inner Core;" Beachwood, the Eastside Suburbs and Chagrin Falls were combined as the "Outer Core;" The Westside & Central area was labeled as "Cleveland/Cuyahoga."

The Percent of All People Living in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish Ranges From 61% in the Northeast to 96% in the East Side Suburbs

Percent of All People Living in Greater Cleveland Jewish Households Who Are Jewish

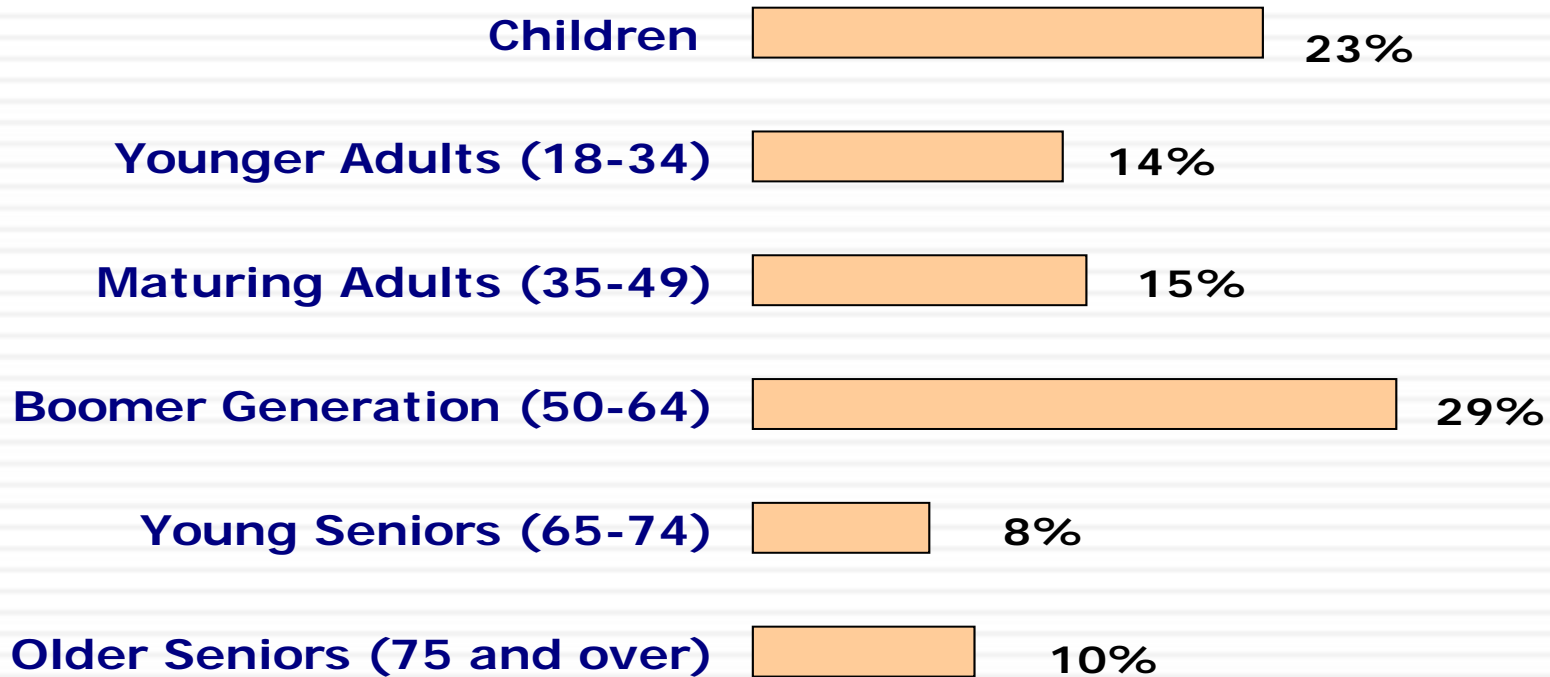




DEMOGRAPHY

23% of All Cleveland Jewish Persons are Children; 19% Are Jewish Seniors.

**Age of Jewish Persons in
Greater Cleveland Jewish Households**



Jewish Seniors are Older than in 1996, But the Jewish Senior Population Has Declined Numerically

15,000 Jewish seniors live in Greater Cleveland in 2011. In 1996, there were 16,500 Jewish seniors.

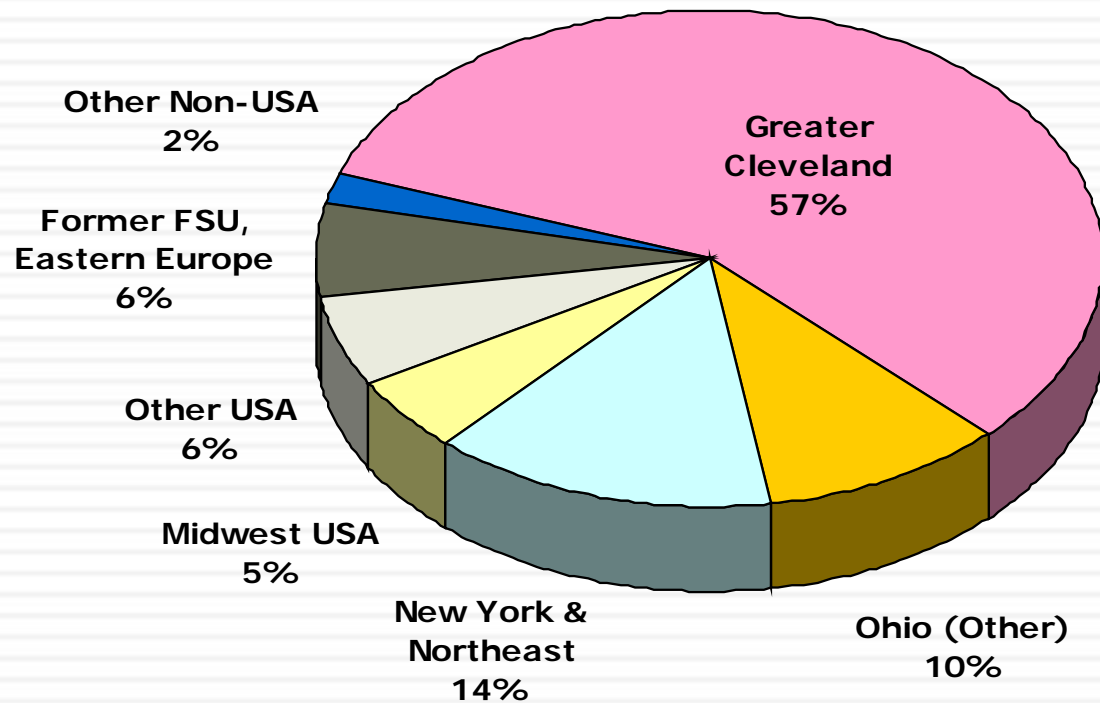
Jewish seniors tend to be older in 2011 than in 1996.

Age of Jewish Senior*	1996 Cleveland		2011 Cleveland	
	Number of Jewish Seniors	% of All Jewish Seniors	Number of Jewish Seniors	% of All Jewish Seniors
65 – 74	9,800	59%	6,700	45%
75 and over	6,700	41	8,400	55
Total	16,500	100%	15,000*	100%

*Numbers may not add precisely due to rounding. The 1996 report does not summarize the number of Jewish seniors 85 and older., so this important comparison cannot be presented. In 2011, of those Jewish seniors at least age 75, 5,400 were between 75 and 84 while 3,000 were age 85 or older. Non-Jewish seniors in Jewish households in 2011 total approximately 2,300 ; only 600 are age 75 or older.

57% of All Survey Respondents Were Born in Cleveland and Another 10% Elsewhere in Ohio

Place of Birth: All Survey Respondents



Returning Sons and Daughters: Family Reasons Critical

42

- Of all survey respondents born in Cleveland, the majority (73%) have always lived in Cleveland, but 27% report that they had not always lived in Cleveland.
- Of these approximately 5,900 returning sons and daughters, 67% had returned to Cleveland more than ten years before the survey.
- Another 33% (1,900 survey respondents) who had been born in Cleveland - but left the area - report that they returned to Greater Cleveland in the ten years preceding the survey.
- These relatively recent returnees (N=1,900) were asked why they moved back to Cleveland:
 - 70% report that they returned for family-related reasons;
 - 14% report they returned for health reasons; and
 - 15% returned for work-related reasons.
 - 1% cite miscellaneous reasons

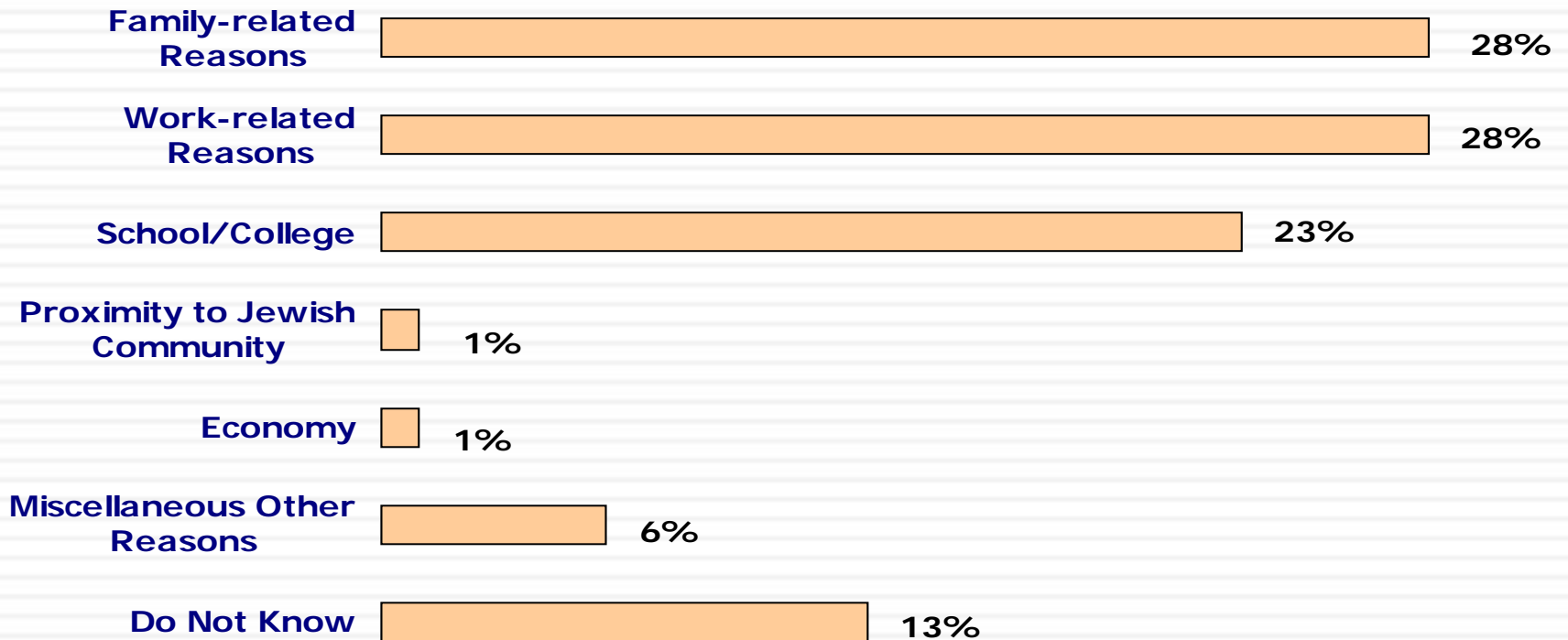
Newcomers: 2,700 Survey Respondents Not Born in Cleveland Report that They Moved to Cleveland in the Last Ten Years

Approximately 7% of all survey respondents report that they moved to Cleveland for the first time during the ten year period preceding the survey. But, as a percentage of all respondents NOT born in Cleveland, these 2,700 newcomers represent 17% of all non-Cleveland-born respondents.

Number of Years Respondent Has Lived in Greater Cleveland	All Survey Respondents	Respondents NOT Born in Cleveland
0 – 5 Years	4%	9.5%
6 – 10 Years	3	7.5
11 – 19 Years	8	19
20 – 40 years	17	39
At least 41 Years in Cleveland	11	25
Born in Cleveland (includes those who left and returned)	57	N/A
Total	100%	100%

Newcomers Not Born in Cleveland Report that They Moved to Cleveland for Family, School or Work

Major Reason Newcomer Respondents NOT Born in Cleveland Moved to the Area



9% of All Respondents Plan to Move Outside of the Greater Cleveland Area in the Next Three to Five Years

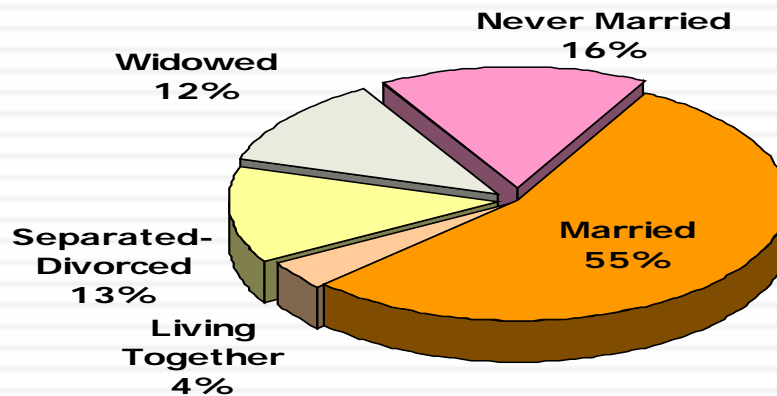
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- 26% of all survey respondents report that they are likely to move from their current residence in the next few years (definitely or probably).
- Of all respondents who may move, 33% plan to move outside of Greater Cleveland.
- Thus, overall, 9% of all survey respondents believe they are likely to move out of the Cleveland area within the next three to five years.
 - Respondents ages 18-34 (9%) and those 50-64 (13%) are the most likely to say that they plan to move outside the Cleveland area.
 - Only 5% of all survey respondents ages 35-49 and 4% of senior respondents expect to move outside of Cleveland.

Marital Status: 55% of Jewish Respondents Are Married

4% of Jewish survey respondents report living with a partner, 16% report never having been married, 13% are divorced or separated and 12% are widowed.

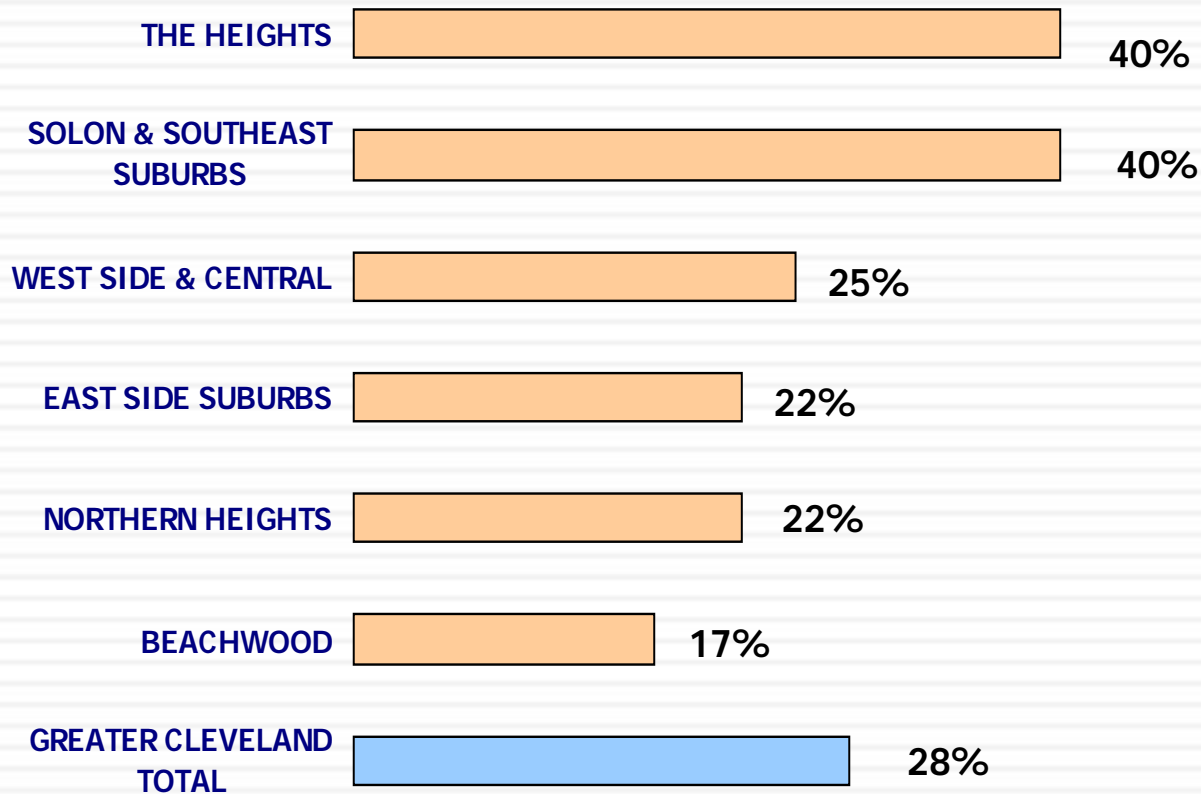
**Marital Status of Survey Respondents,
Cleveland 2011**



In 1996, data were collected and reported for all Jewish adults, while in 2011 (because of time limitations for the survey) only the marital status of survey respondents was asked. In 1996, an unusually high percentage of "Jewish adults" were reported as married: 76%, compared to the 1990 NJPS national estimate of 63%. In 2001, NJPS estimated that 57% of all Jewish adults were married, 9% divorced, 1% separated, 8% widowed and 25% never married (partner data not reported).


28% of Jewish Households in 2011 Include A Child Under 18 - 29% in 1996

Percentage of Households With Children Under Age 18



Average Household Size: 2.6 in 2011, 2.4 in 1996

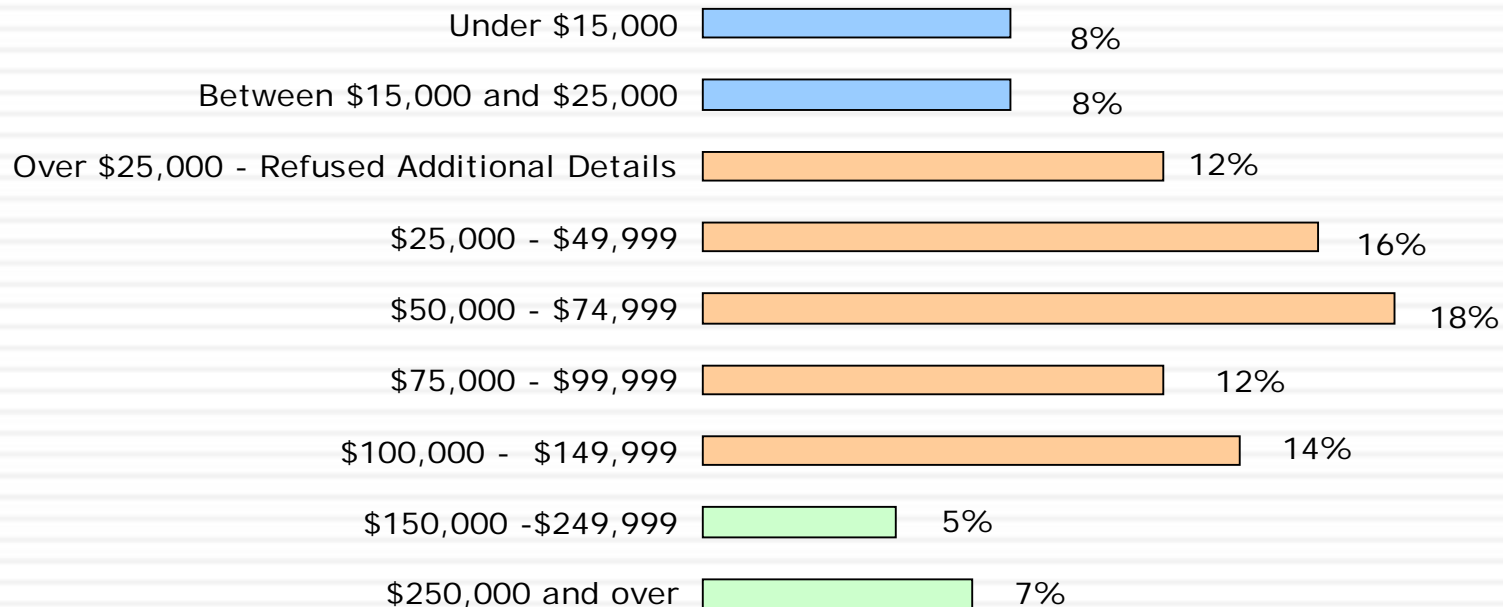
- Overall, household size patterns are similar in 2011 and 1996.
 - 24% of Jewish households in 2011 are one-person households compared to 20% in 1996.
 - Households with 3-4 members constitute 27% of total households in 2011 and 30% in 1996;
 - 11% of 2011 households include at least 5 persons (9% in 1996).



**VULNERABLE
POPULATIONS
and
HUMAN SERVICES**

Household Income: 16% Under \$25,000 Annually; 12%: \$150,000 and Above

**Annual Household Income:
2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study**



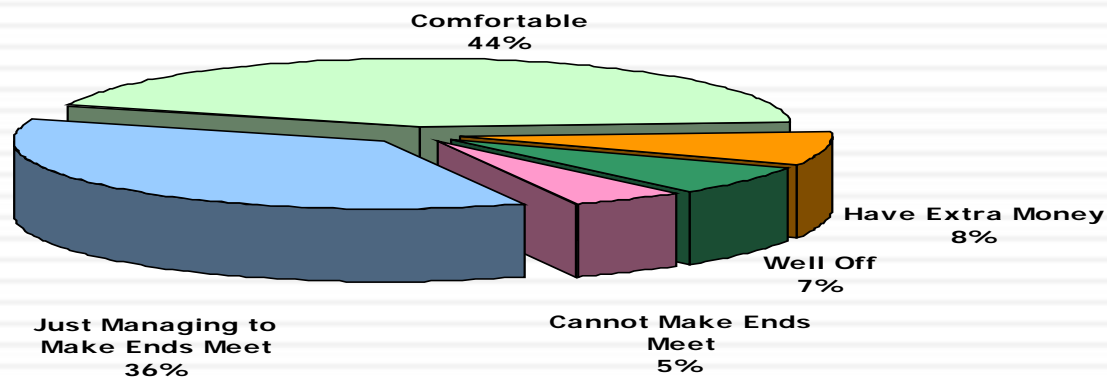
The percentages in the chart above reflect income patterns excluding those who totally refused to answer, but including those who responded that their household income was at least \$25,000 annually. In about 9% of all interviews (unweighted) respondents refused to answer any questions related to income.

In Greater Baltimore (2010), 12% of HH report incomes under \$25,000; 20% at least \$150,000.

41% of Greater Cleveland Jewish HHs Just Managing Financially

60

Respondent's Subjective Assessment of Household's Financial Status: Cleveland, 2011



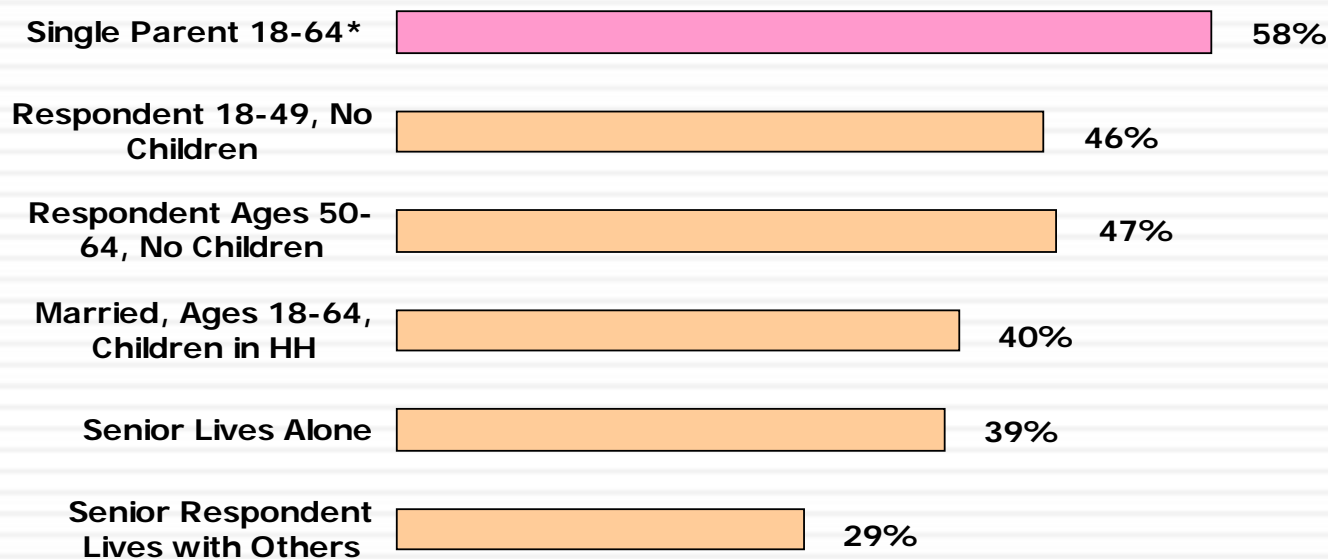
Question: "Which of these best describes your household's financial situation now?" In general, respondents are more likely to answer the subjective finances question than questions on income; only 5% of all respondents refused to answer the financial status question while 9% refused to provide any income information.

Greater Baltimore (2010) Jewish Community Study: 3% cannot make ends meet, 30% just managing.

Single Parent Households Feel the Most Financially Vulnerable

- 58% of single-parent households report that they currently are just managing (or cannot make ends meet). *

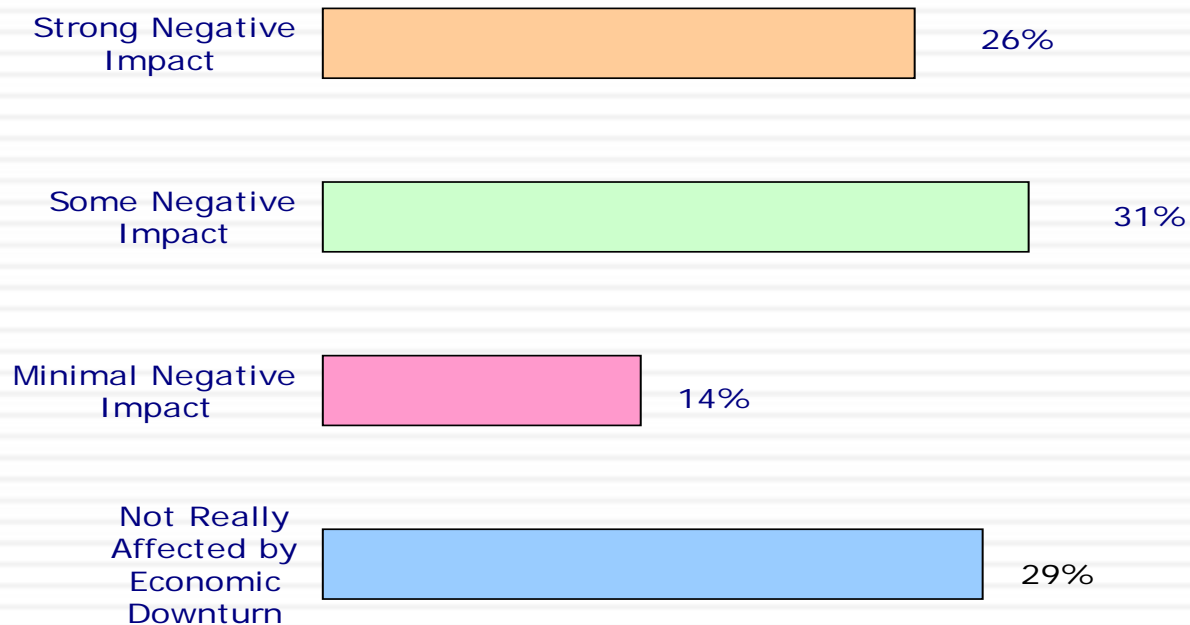
Percent of Jewish Households Which Report Just Managing Financially or Not Being Able To Make Ends Meet by Household Type



*Sample size is less than 30 interviews for single parent households, so considerable caution should be used when interpreting these results for current financial status of single parent households.

Well Over Half of All Cleveland Jewish Households Negatively Impacted by Economic Downturn

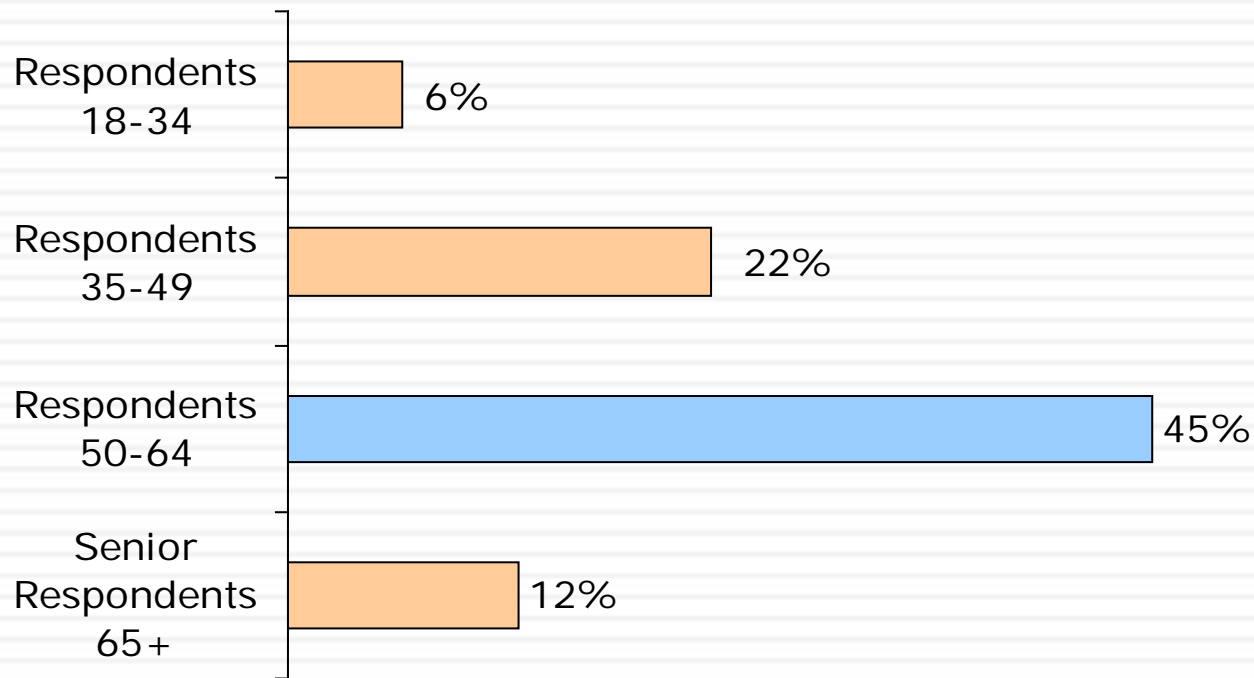
Percent of Greater Cleveland Respondents in 2011 Who Report Negative Consequence of Economic Downturn



Question asked: "In general, thinking about everything in your life, were you or your household negatively affected by the economic downturn during the past two years or not?" In Chicago's Jewish Community Study (2011), a similar question resulted in similar patterns; 21% of respondents reported a strong negative impact of the "economic downturn/recession" while another 35% reported some negative impact.

Cleveland Boomers (Ages 50-64) Hit Hardest by the Economic Downturn

**Percent of Greater Cleveland Respondents in 2011
Who Report STRONG NEGATIVE IMPACT of the Economic Downturn**



“Poverty” Comparisons: Baltimore, Chicago and Cleveland

Poverty in Greater Cleveland’s Jewish community is considerably higher than the rate found in recent studies by the JPAR team in Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Chicago.

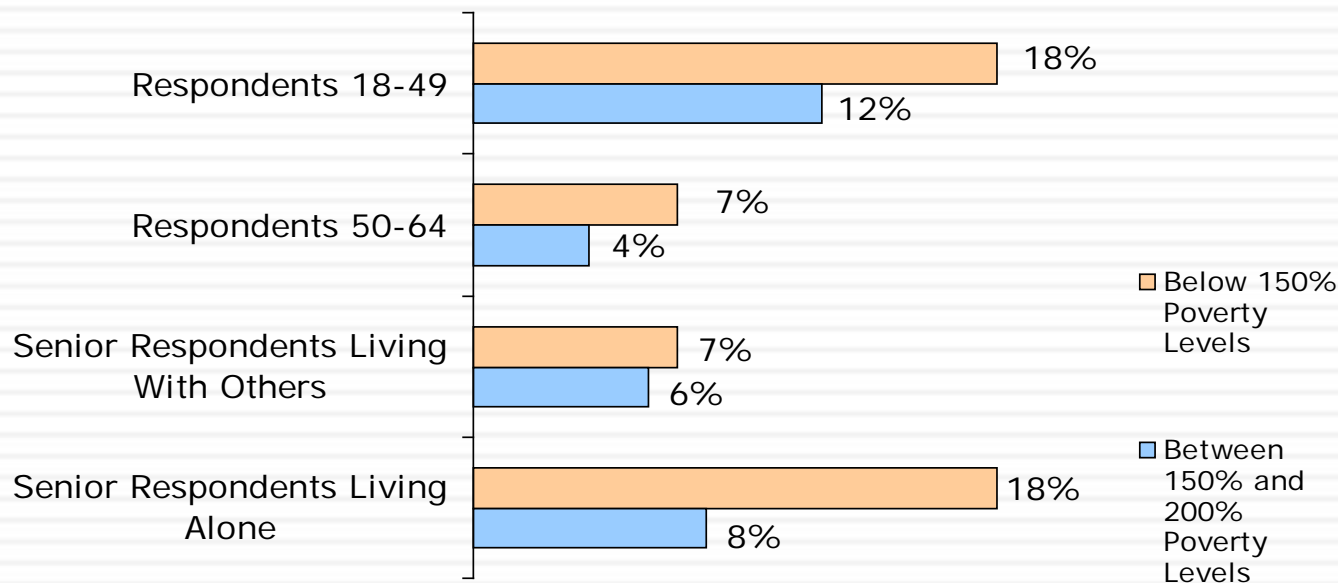
	Below 150% Poverty	Between 150% and 200% Poverty	Total Percent “Poor”
Greater Baltimore, 2010	5%	7%	12%
Metropolitan Chicago, 2011	7%	4%	11%
Greater Cleveland, 2011	12%	8%	19%*

When data on Cleveland Jewish households below 150% poverty (12% rounded) and between 150% poverty and 200% poverty (8% rounded) are combined, 19% of all Jewish households are below the 200% poverty level.

The refused income information rate was 13% in Baltimore, 20% in Chicago and 15% in Greater Cleveland. If households where all income information was refused were allocated proportionately to the “poverty data,” the percentage “poor” would increase in each community. However, data patterns indicate that the percentage “poor” presented as conservative estimates above should not be adjusted.

Jewish Seniors Living Alone and Younger Respondents Are Most Likely to be Under Poverty Guideline Levels

Percent of Households Below 150% and 200% Poverty Levels by Age of Respondent



Since there were only about 50 completed interviews with respondents ages 18-34, the small base makes estimates of poverty hazardous and potentially unreliable; their answers have been combined with respondents ages 35-49. Most of the 150% poverty cases are among those 18-34: 38% of the small number of respondents under age 35; another 12% of those 18-34 are between 150% and 200% poverty. Among those 35-49, the percentages are 11% below 150% and 10% between 150% and 200%.

Jewish Seniors Living Alone: At Risk?

70

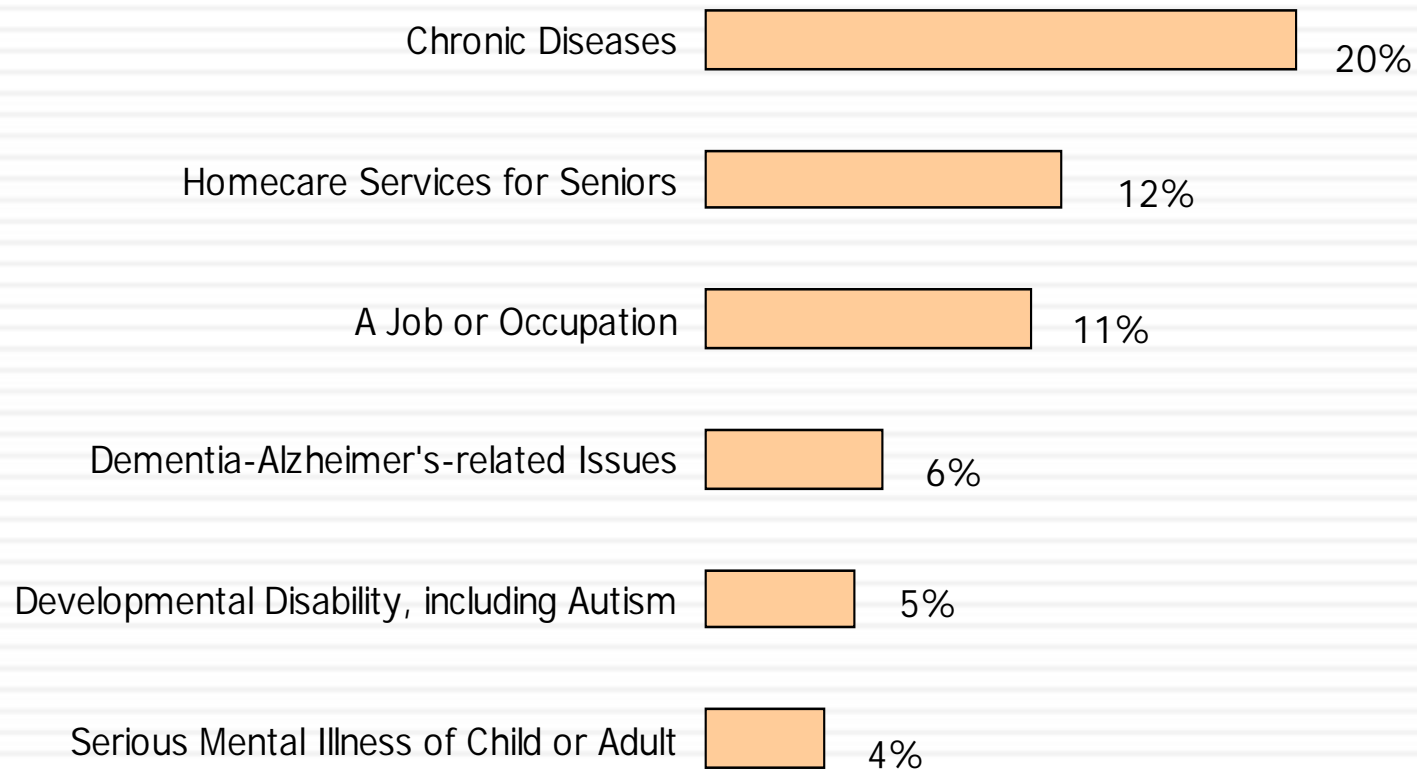
- Approximately 15,000 Jewish seniors live in Greater Cleveland; another 2,300 non-Jewish seniors live in Greater Cleveland Jewish households.
- 5,200 Jewish seniors - 35% of all Jewish seniors - live alone.
- 20% of all seniors age 70+ (estimated number is 1,700) report that they or someone in their household needs assistance with activities of daily life (seniors living alone similar data).
- Of the 5,200 Jewish seniors living alone, 38% do not have an adult child living in Greater Cleveland.

Question on need for assistance for activities of daily living only asked if respondent or spouse was 70 or older..

Summary: Percent of Respondents Seeking Human Services

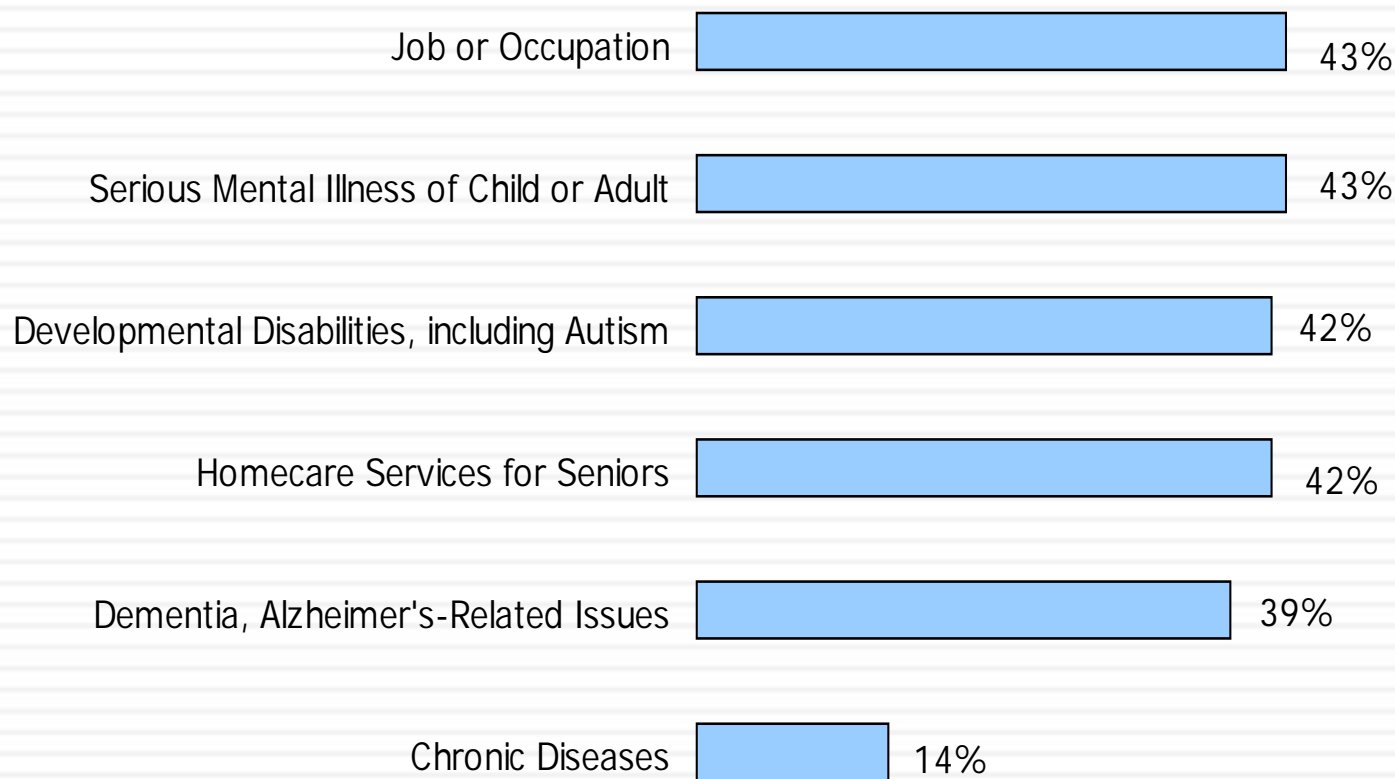
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Percent of 2011 Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Sought Assistance for:



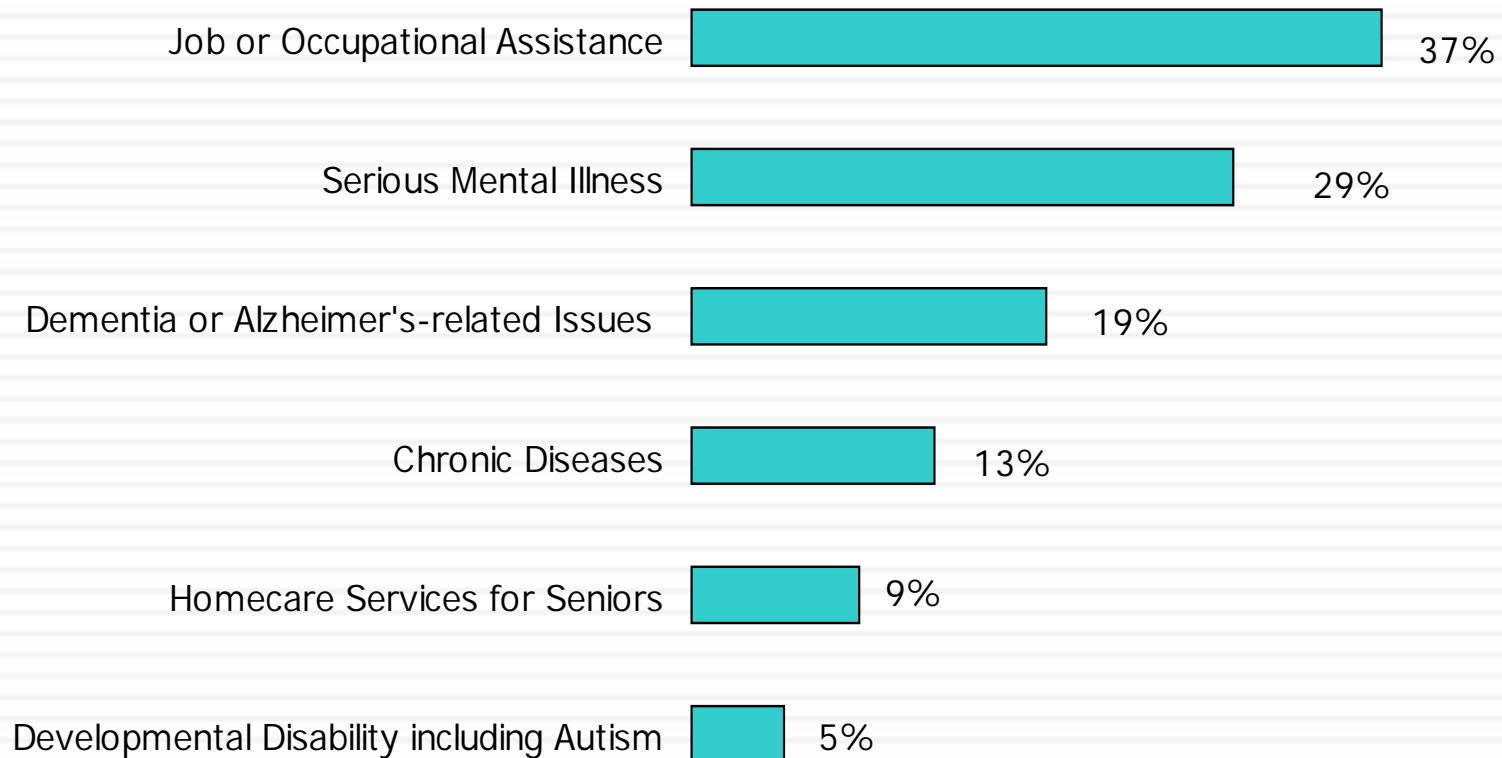
Summary: Use of a Jewish Agency for Getting Help

Percent of 2011 Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Report Contacting a Jewish Agency to Get Help for:



Summary: Percent Seeking Help or Assistance Who Say Getting Help Was "Very Difficult"

Percent of 2011 Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Report Getting Assistance Was Very Difficult for:





INTERMARRIAGE & RAISING CHILDREN AS JEWS

Intermarriage Definitions

Inmarried Couples

- Both spouses currently self-identify as Jewish

Intermarried Jewish Couples

- All married couples where a Jewish adult is married to a spouse who does NOT consider self Jewish.

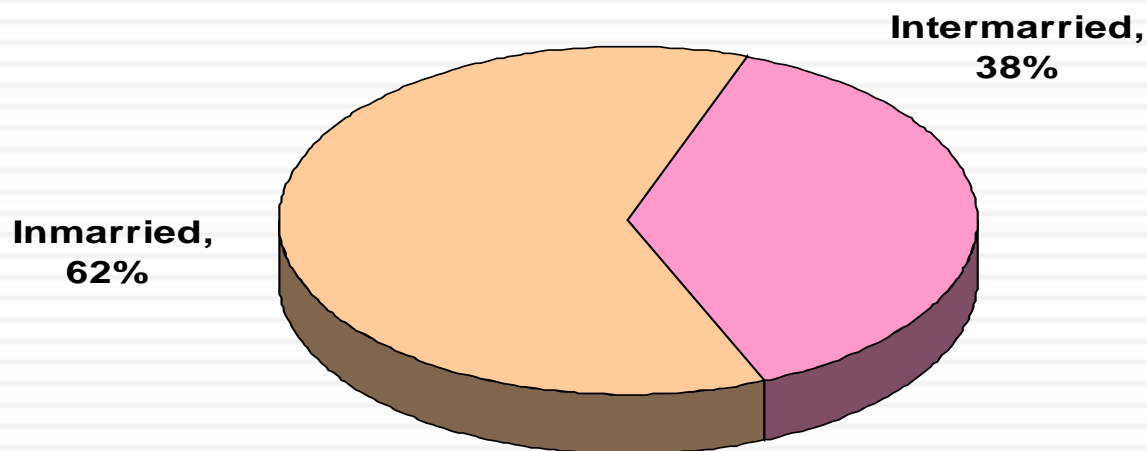
INTERMARRIAGE

2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

38% of Currently Married Couples are Intermarried*

82

Percent of Greater Cleveland Married Couples Who Are Inmarried/Intermarried: At Least One Adult Considers Self Jewish



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses only. The "couples" intermarriage rate does not include marriages of other adults in the household.

The 38% couples intermarriage rate equates to a 23% individual Jewish-born person rate.

Consider three couples: (a) one is intermarried, the other two are inmarried; (b) five Jewish persons, one non-Jewish person; (c) couples intermarriage rate is one-of-three = 33%; (d) of five Jewish persons, one is intermarried to a currently non-Jewish persons = 20% Jewish person intermarriage rate.

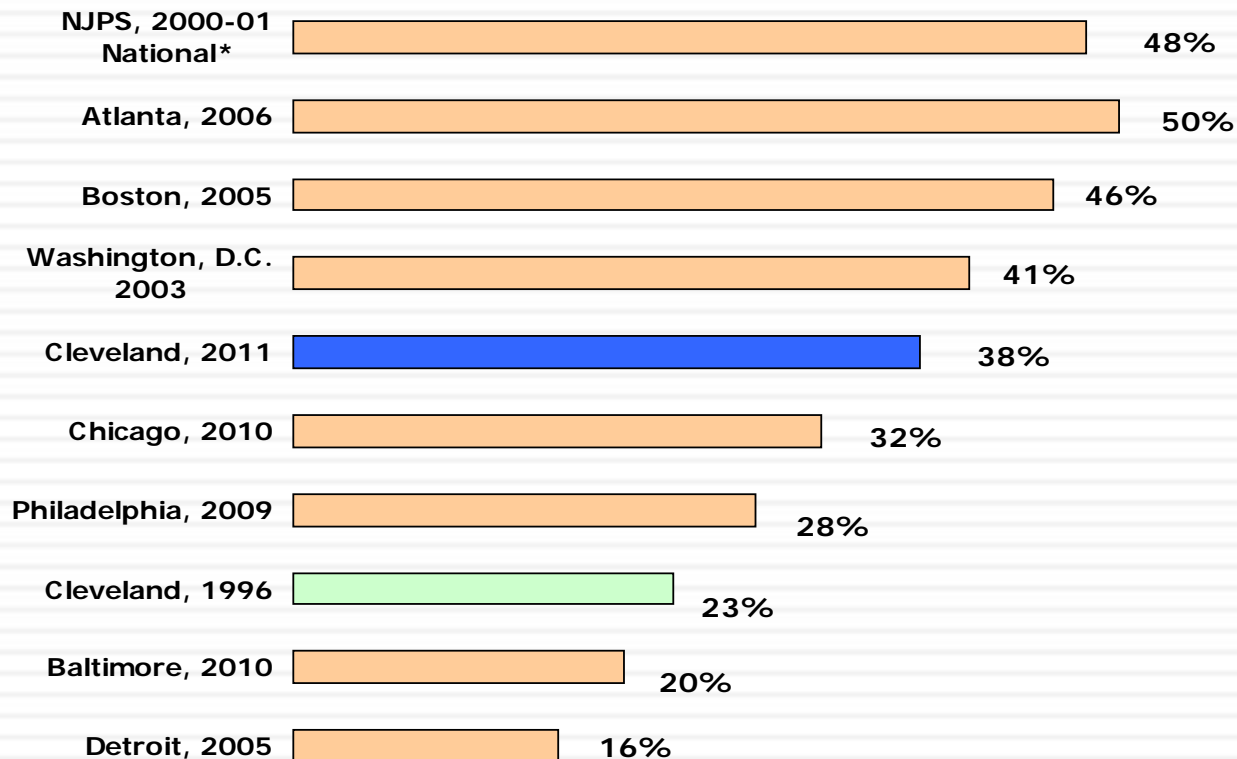
INTERMARRIAGE

2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

38% of Couples Intermarried 2011: 23% in 1996

83

Percent of Couples Who Are Intermarried



Cleveland individual intermarriage rate of 13% reported for 1996 study was converted to the 23% couples rate reported in chart above. Cleveland Jewish person intermarriage rates: 1996=13%, 2011=23%.

NJPS couples intermarriage data reported based on calculations by the North American Jewish Data Bank; see FAQ series publication re: intermarriage: <http://www.jewishdatabank.org/NationalReports.asp>.

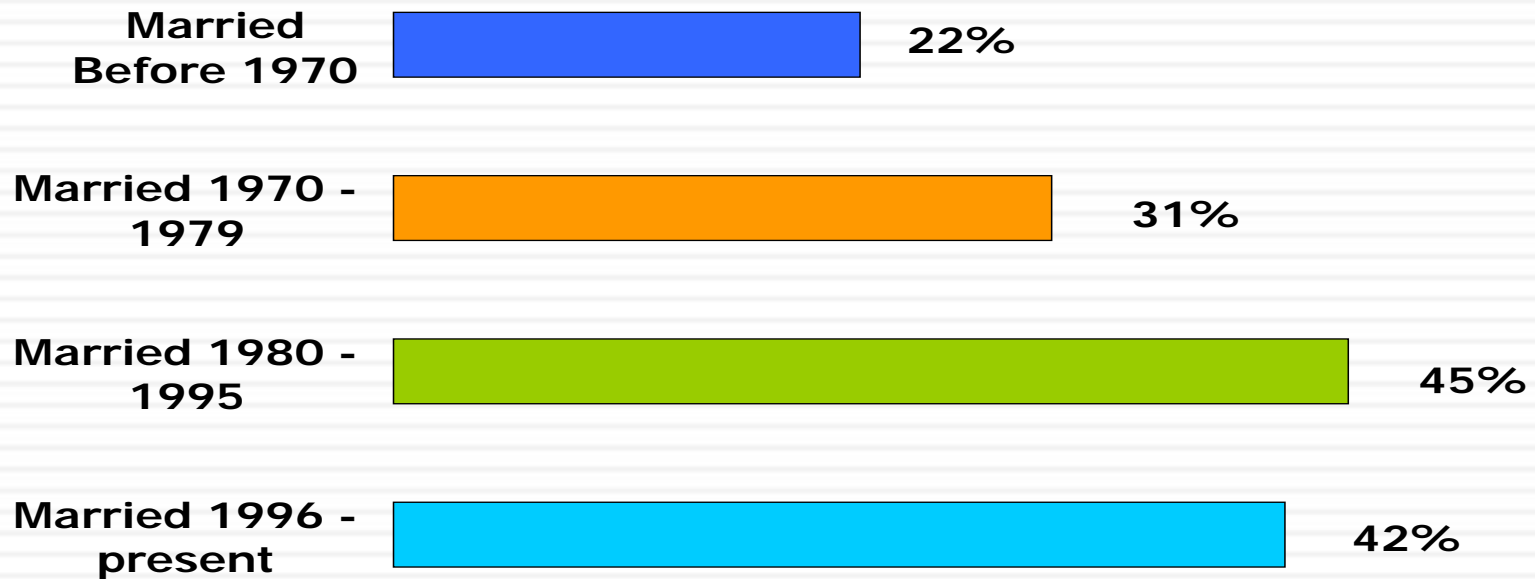
INTERMARRIAGE

2011 Greater Cleveland Jewish Community Study

42% of Couples Married since 1996 Are Intermarried

84

**% of Couples Which Are INTERmarried:
Cleveland, 2011**



*Only currently married respondent/spouse couples included in the analysis.

Just Under 22,000 Children Live in Cleveland Jewish Households

Age of Child	Estimated Number of Children*	% of Children
0 - 4	5,200	24%
5 - 9	5,600	26
10 - 12	3,700	17
13 - 17	7,200	33
Total	21,900*	100%

*For approximately 100-200 hundred children, age is not available; the total of 21,900 includes these children.

25% of Children Live in Intermarried Jewish Households

Type of Marriage	Number of Children	% of Children in Household Type
Inmarried Households	13,100	60%
Intermarried Households	5,600	25
All Other Households*	3,200	15
Total	21,900	100%

*"All Other Households" includes unmarried partners, divorced, separated, widowed, and never-married households. Totals may not add exactly due to rounding for presentation, as well as some minimal missing data.

One-of-Three Children in Intermarried Households Are Being Raised Jewish.

87

Jewish Raised Status	Inmarried Households	Intermarried Households	All Other Households	TOTAL: All Households
Jewish	98%	33%	52%	75%
Jewish & Something Else	<1%	22	35	11
Not Jewish, but No Religion	<1%	23	13	8
Other Religion	<1%	7	<1%	2
Undecided	1%	14	<1%	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

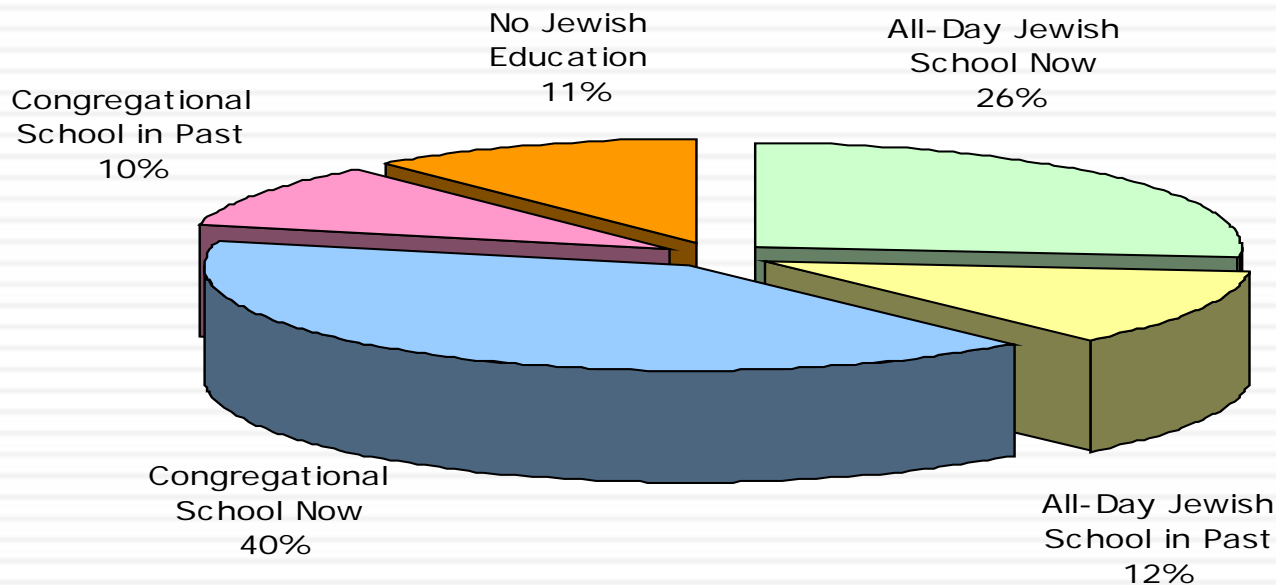
- The 2011 question asked for each child was whether they were being raised Jewish, Jewish and something else, not Jewish but without a religion, in another religion, or was their Jewish status undecided. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.



JEWISH EDUCATION: CHILDREN

Almost All Children Raised Jewish Have Had Some Jewish Education

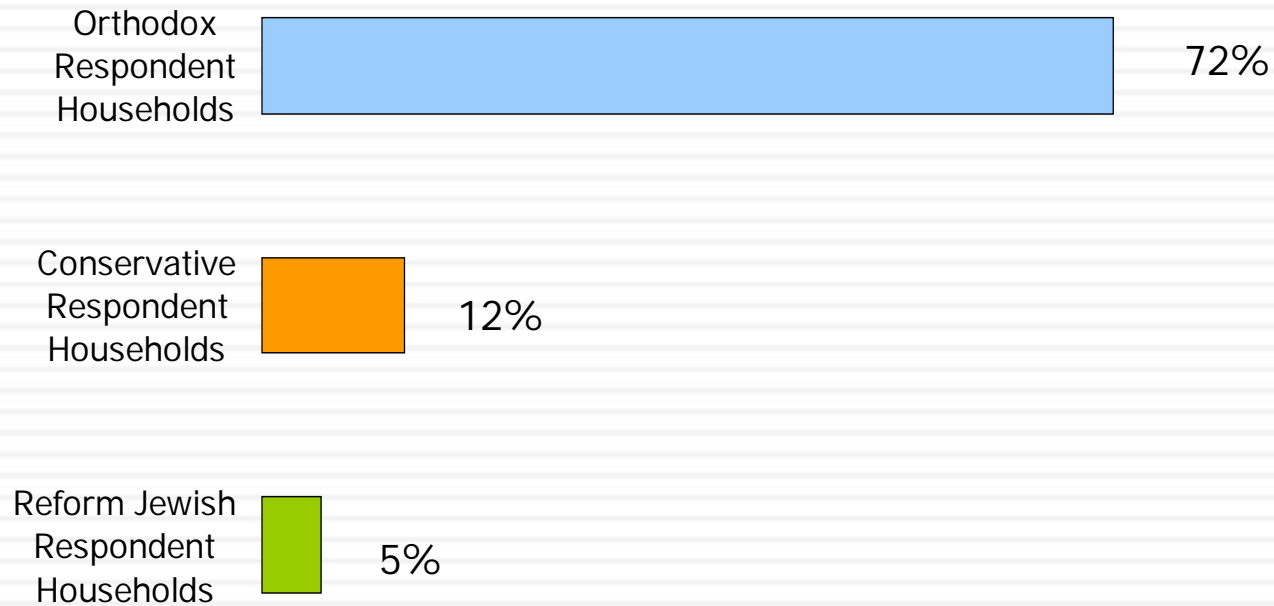
Jewish Education of Children Ages 5-17 Being Raised Jewish-only in Greater Cleveland



- *Among children being raised Jewish-and-something-else, 57% have never had any Jewish education. Only 3% are reported to attend a Jewish Day school now (none in the past), while 24% are enrolled in congregational education now and 16% in the past.

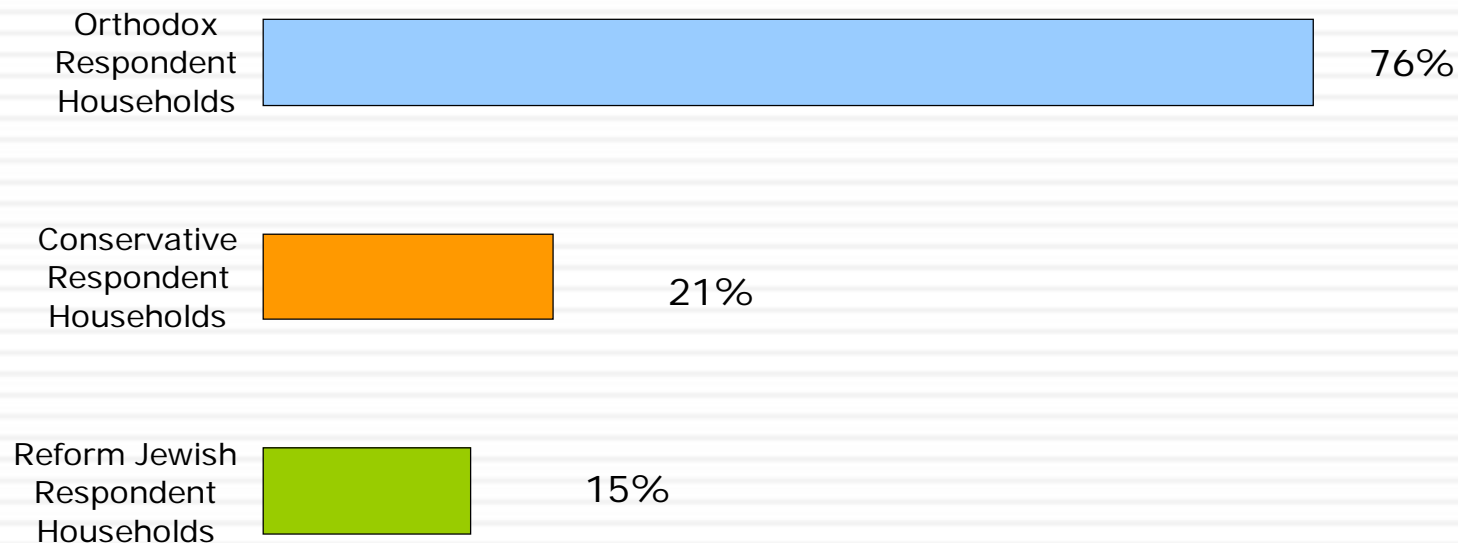
Reported Day School Enrollment Strongly Related to Denomination

% of Children Ages 5-17 Raised Jewish-only Currently Enrolled
in Fulltime Jewish Day School



Day School Enrollment - Currently or in Previous Years - Strongly Related to Denomination

% of Children Ages 5-17 Raised Jewish-only Enrolled
in Fulltime Jewish Day School Currently or In Past



One-of-three Households With Children Ages 7-17 Report a Child Had Attended a Jewish-Sponsored Overnight Camp

95

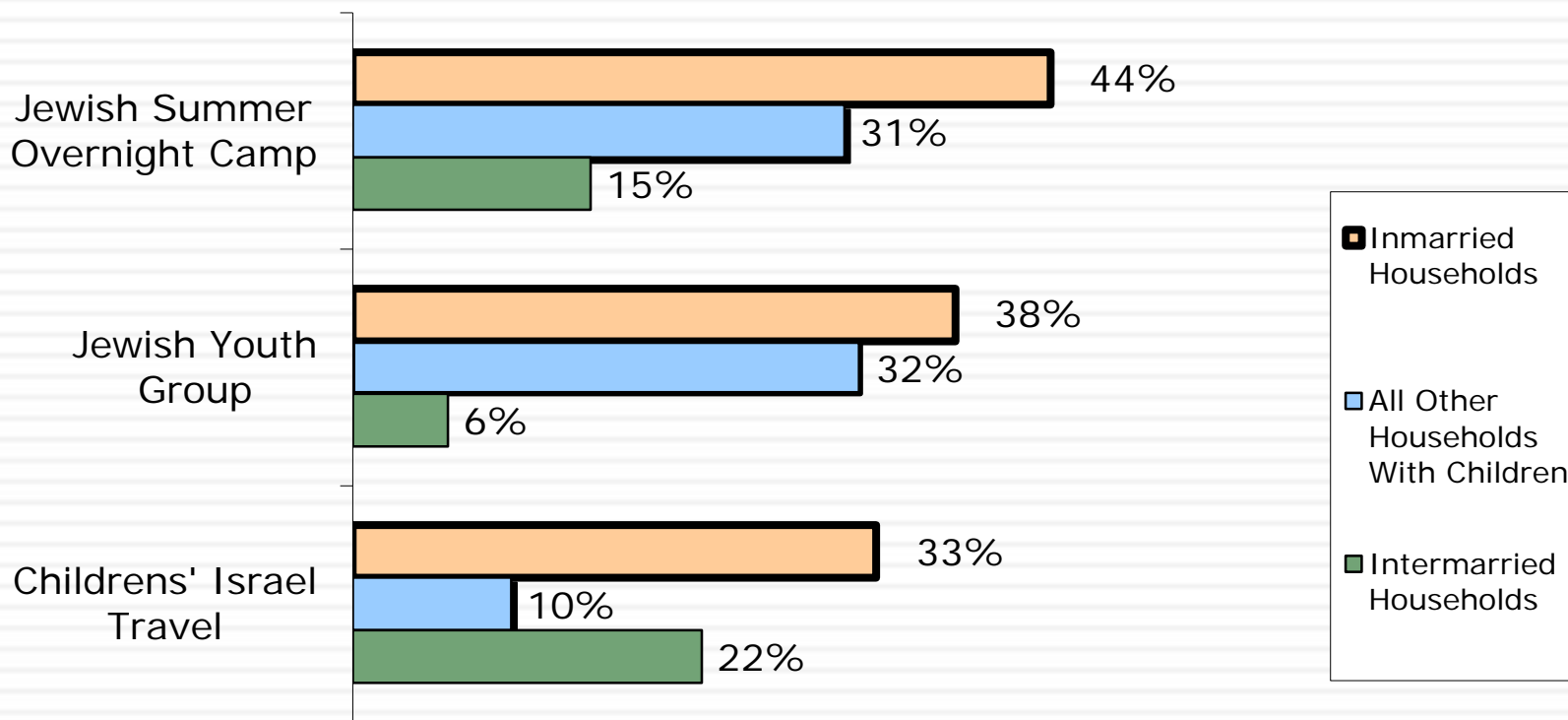
Informal Jewish Education Experiences: Households With Children Ages 7-17



- Question asked about whether any child in the household ages 7-17 had attended a Jewish-sponsored summer overnight camp, a Jewish youth group or had traveled to Israel.
- Another 2% of households with children ages 7-17 attended a "Jewish" overnight camp which was apparently not sponsored by a Jewish organization.

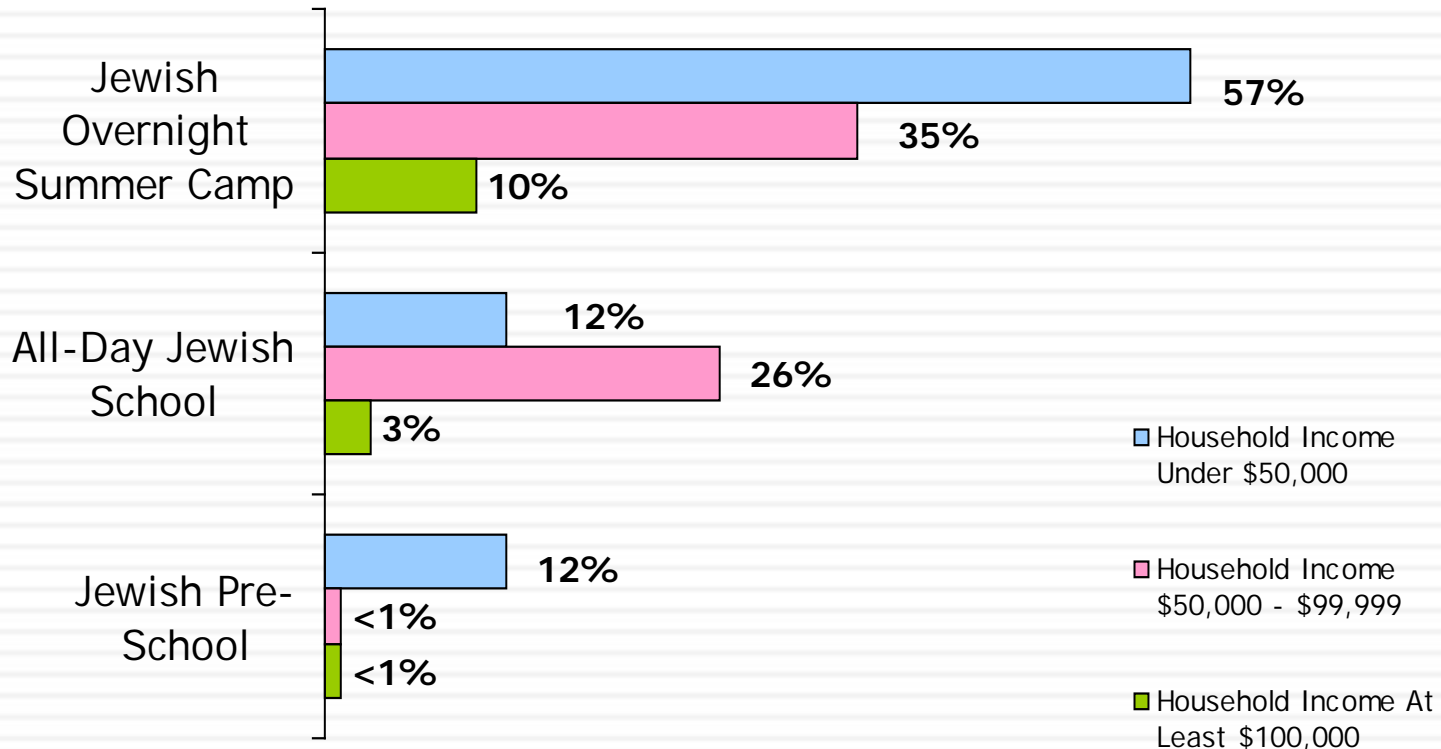
Informal Jewish Experiences of Children Vary by Marital Status of Respondents

Percent of Inmarried, non-Married and Intermarried Jewish Households with Children Engaging in Informal Jewish Experiences



Cost Issues are Significant for Lower Income Households Which Want to Send a Child to an Overnight Summer Camp

Percent of All Households with Children Which Report COST Prevented Them From Sending a Child to:



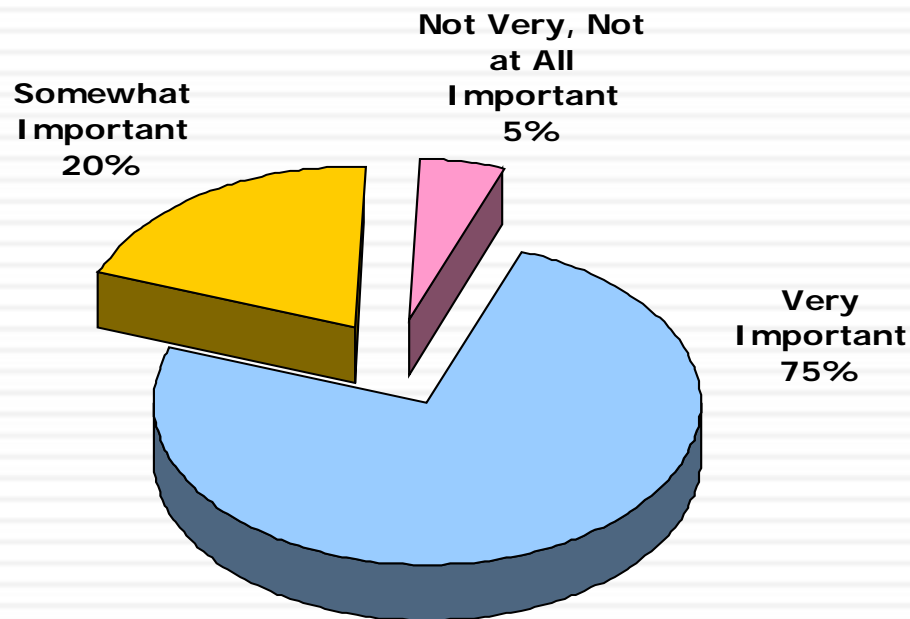


JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Being Jewish is Very Important to Seven-of-Ten Jewish Respondents in Greater Cleveland

Only 5% think that Being Jewish is not important.

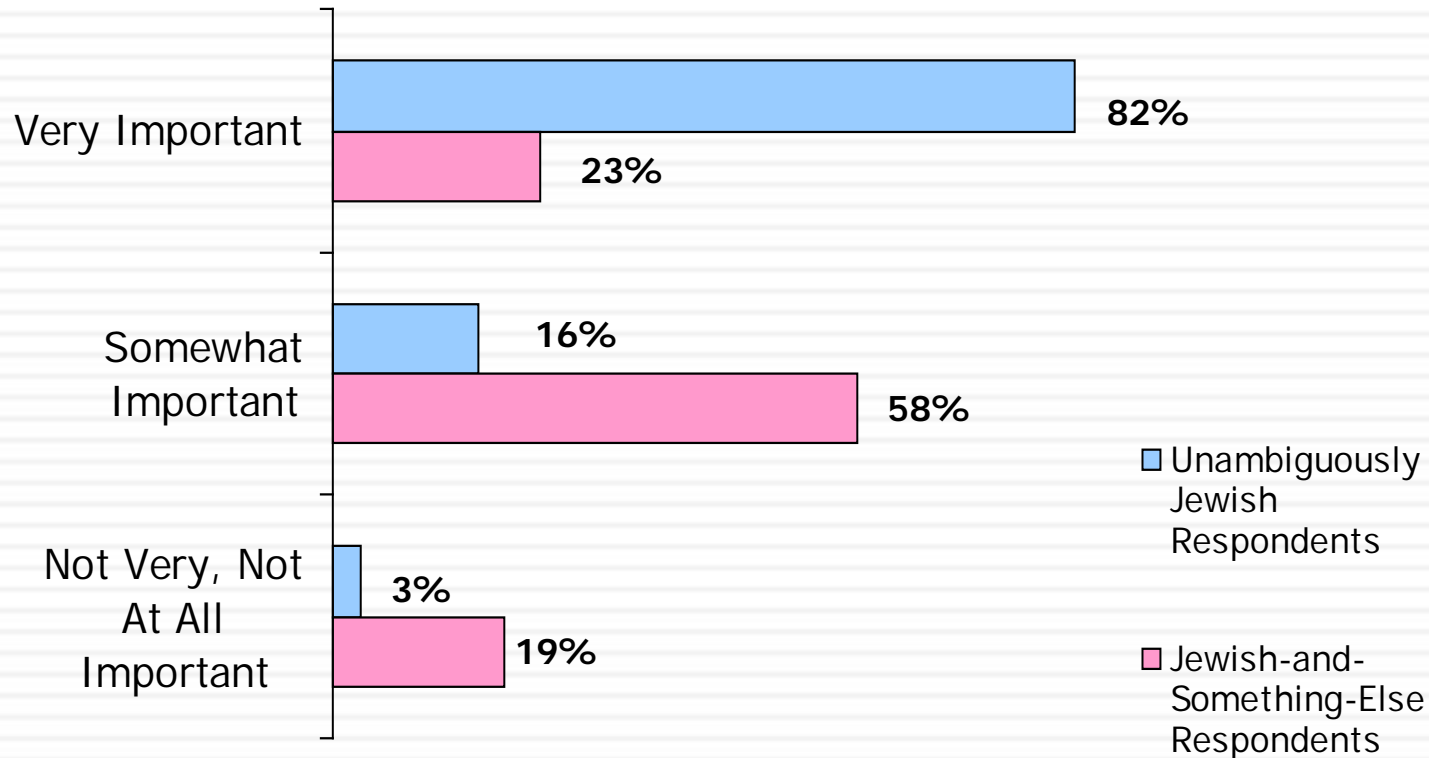
How Important Is Being Jewish to Jewish Respondents*



*A series of attitudinal and behavioral questions on connections to Jewish life were only asked of Jewish respondents, as well as the few Jewish-and-something else respondents. A limited number of questions were asked of both Jewish and non-Jewish respondents.

Being Jewish Very Important to 82% of Jewish Respondents, But Only to 23% of "Jewish + Something Else"

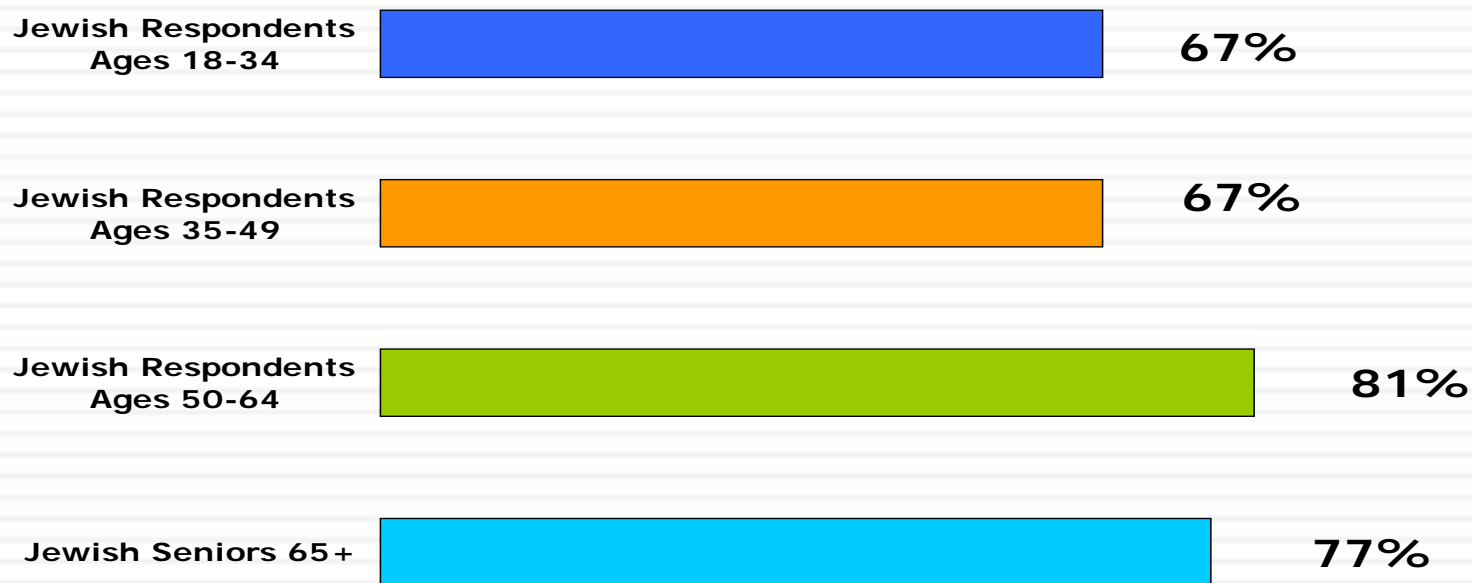
How Important is Being Jewish to Unambiguously Jewish Respondents and to Jewish-and-Something-Else Respondents



Younger Jewish Respondents Are Somewhat Less Likely to View Being Jewish as Very Important to Them

101

% of Jewish Respondents Who Say Being Jewish is Very Important

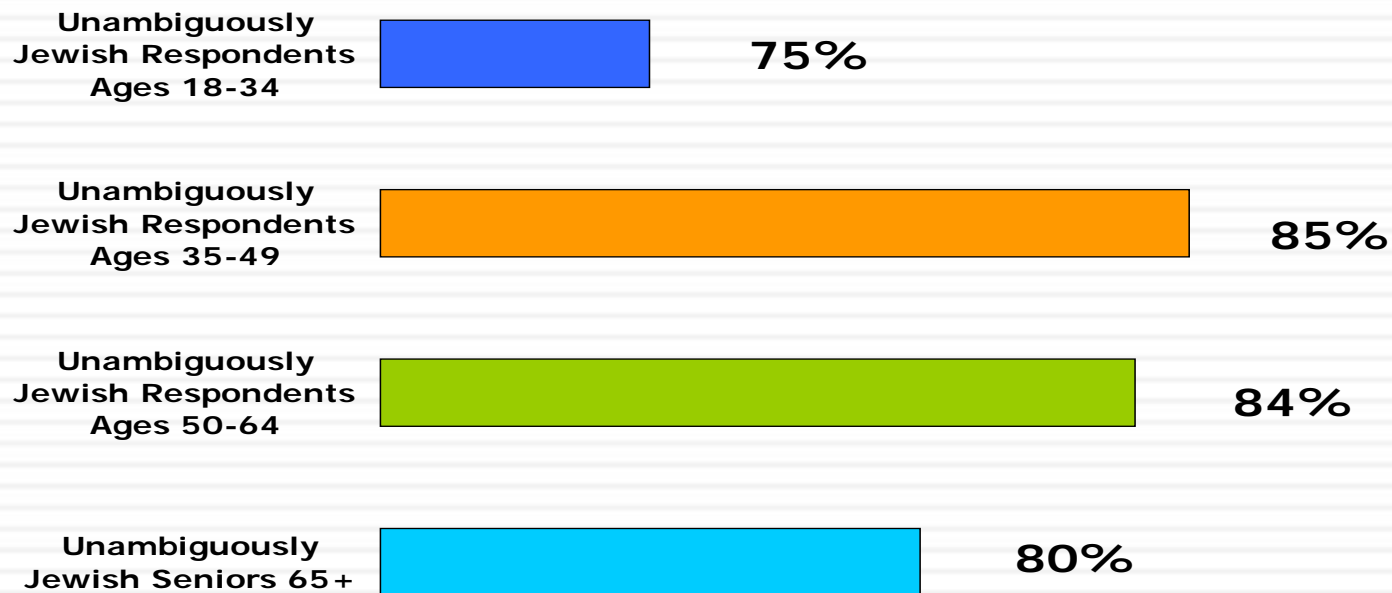


- *Caution is advised when interpreting the results for the youngest age cohort (ages 18-34) given the relatively small number of interviews (approximately 50) with respondents under age 35. At times, differences between the 18-34 and 35-49 age cohorts are significantly different enough to warrant separation, even given the relatively small sample size.

Younger Jewish Respondents Are Somewhat Less Likely to View Being Jewish as Very Important to Them

102

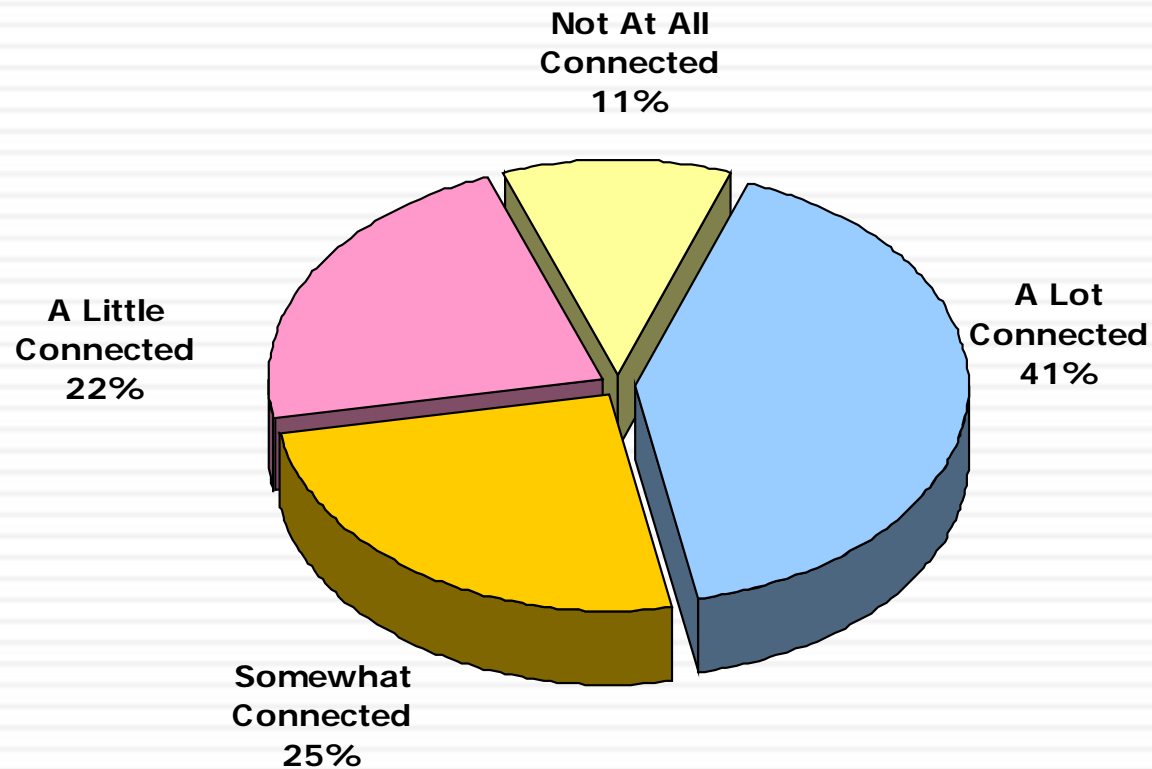
% of Unambiguously Jewish Respondents Who Say Being Jewish is Very Important



- *Caution is advised when interpreting the results for the youngest age cohort (ages 18-34) given the relatively small number of interviews (approximately 50) with respondents under age 35. At times, differences between the 18-34 and 35-49 age cohorts are significantly different enough to warrant separation, even given the relatively small sample size.

Four-of-ten Jewish Respondents Feels "A Lot" Connected to a Jewish Community in Greater Cleveland

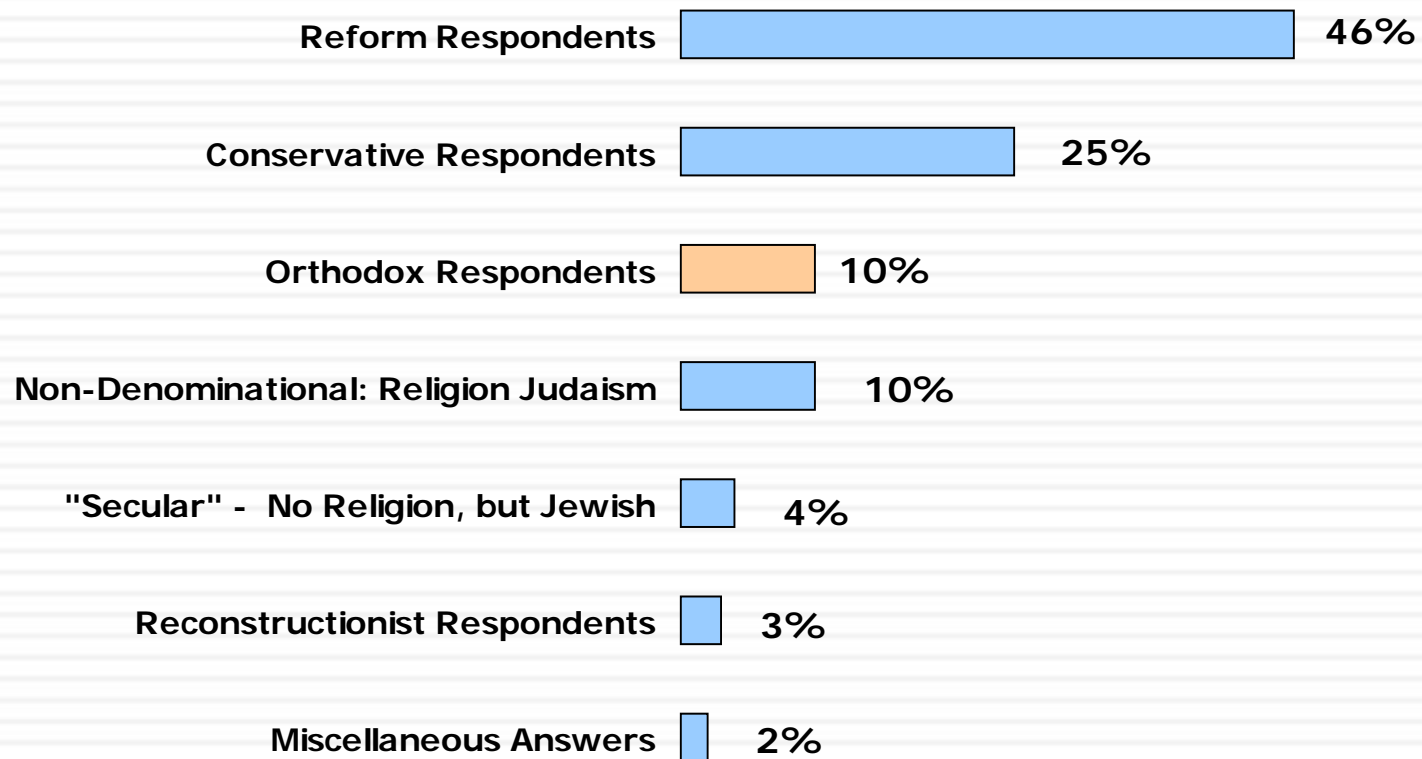
How Connected Do Jewish Respondents Feel to a Jewish Community in Greater Cleveland?



Almost Half of All Jewish Respondents Self-Identify as Reform

106

**Denomination of Jewish Respondents,
Greater Cleveland 2011**



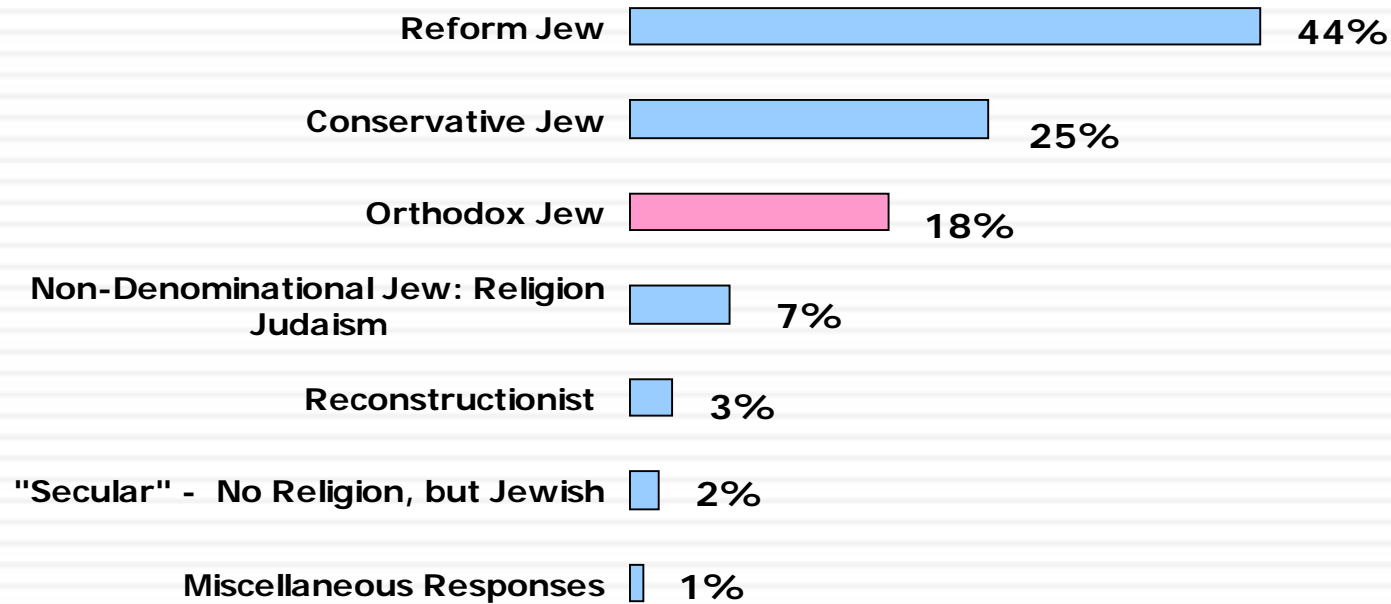
1996-2011: Respondent Jewish Denominational Identification Similar

Denomination of Respondent	Cleveland Jewish Respondents 1996	Cleveland Jewish Respondents 2011
Reform Jewish	49%	46%
Conservative Jewish	29	25
Orthodox Jewish	10	10
No Denomination – Religion Judaism	11	10
Secular – No Religion	N/A*	4
Reconstructionists	1	3
Miscellaneous Answers	N/A*	2
Total	100%	100%

*In 1996, respondents who replied “Don’t Know” to denomination were classified as the equivalent of “no denomination-religion Judaism [“just Jewish”]. In 1996, a secular Jewish category was not reported separately; in 2011, in addition to those respondents who self-identified as secular, no religion but Jewish, as well as those who volunteered “atheist Jew” were classified as Secular-No religion.

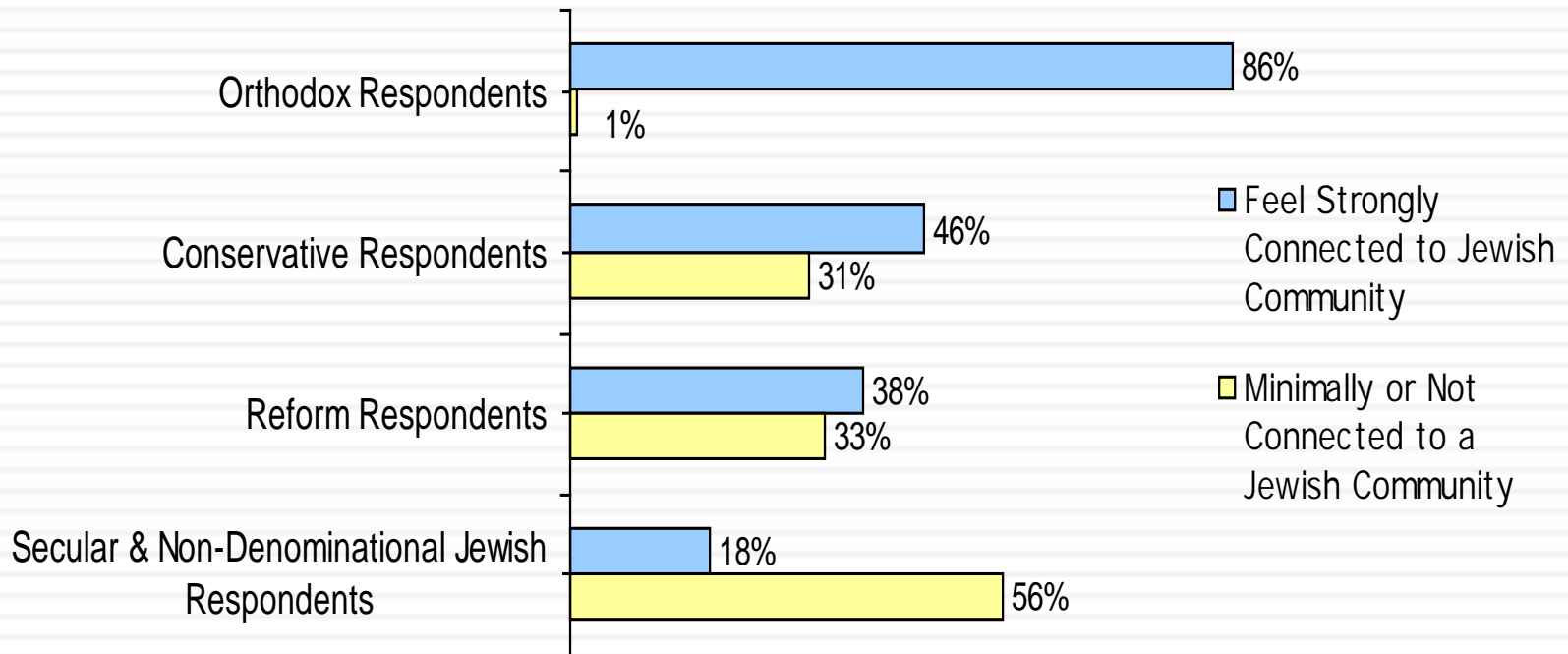
While 10% of Jewish Survey Respondents Identify as Orthodox , 18% of All Jewish Persons Live in an Orthodox-Respondent Household

Proportion of All Jewish Persons in Greater Cleveland Living in Households Where Respondent Self-Identifies As:



Denomination Strongly Shapes Feeling of Connection to Jewish Community in Greater Cleveland

% Jewish Respondents Who Feel Strongly Connected or Minimally/Not Connected to a Jewish Community in Cleveland

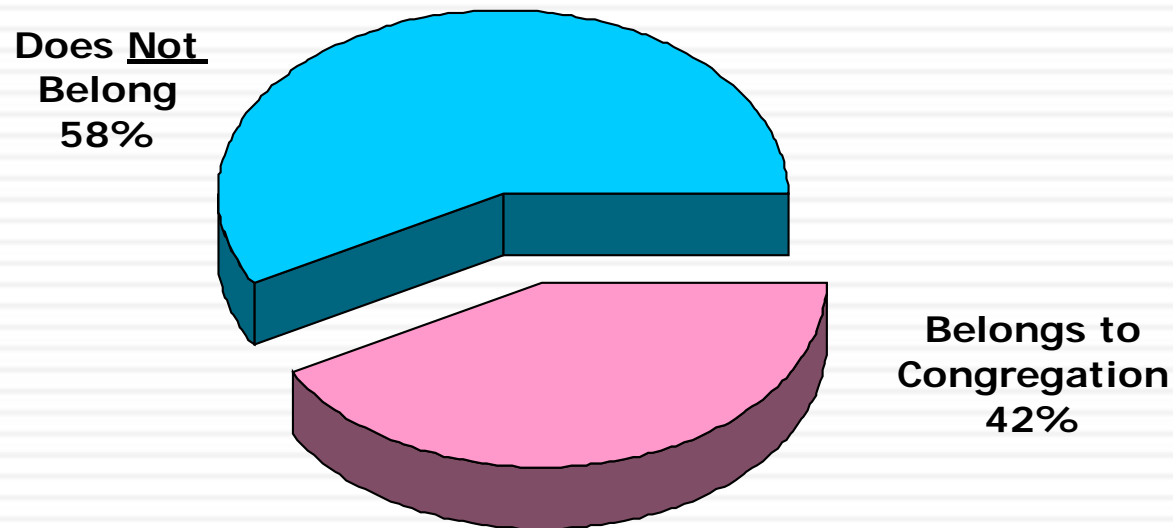


Note that “Conservative” includes Conservative Jews and Reconstructionist Jews, while Secular-No Religion Jews and Non-Denominational Jews have been combined because of sample size.

42% of All Respondents Report Household Synagogue Membership Compared with 52% in 1996

112

Percent of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households Which Report Belonging to a Synagogue or Temple, 2011



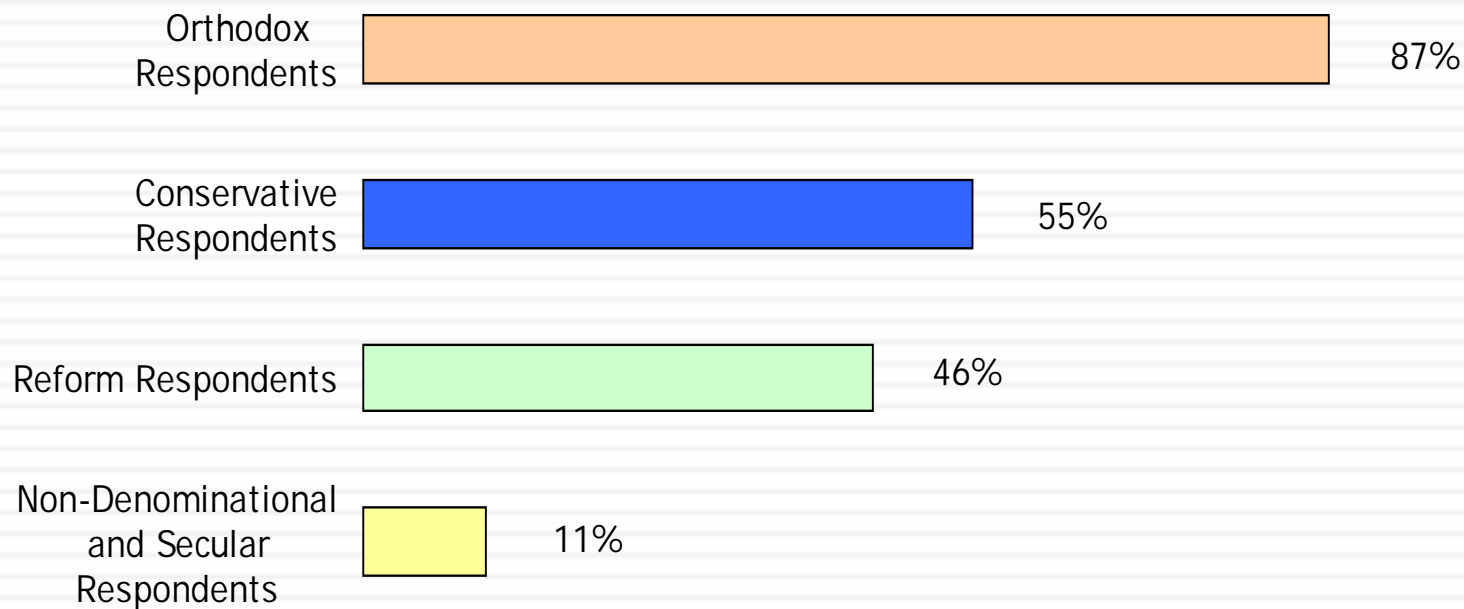
The sharp decline in synagogue/temple membership in Greater Cleveland from 1996 (52%) to 2011 (42%) parallels a similar pattern found in the UAI/JPAR studies of Greater Baltimore.

In the 1999 Jewish Community Study of Baltimore, a similar 52% reported synagogue membership, while by 2010 the percentage synagogue-affiliated declined to 46%.

Congregation Membership Strongly Related to Denominational Self-Identification

113

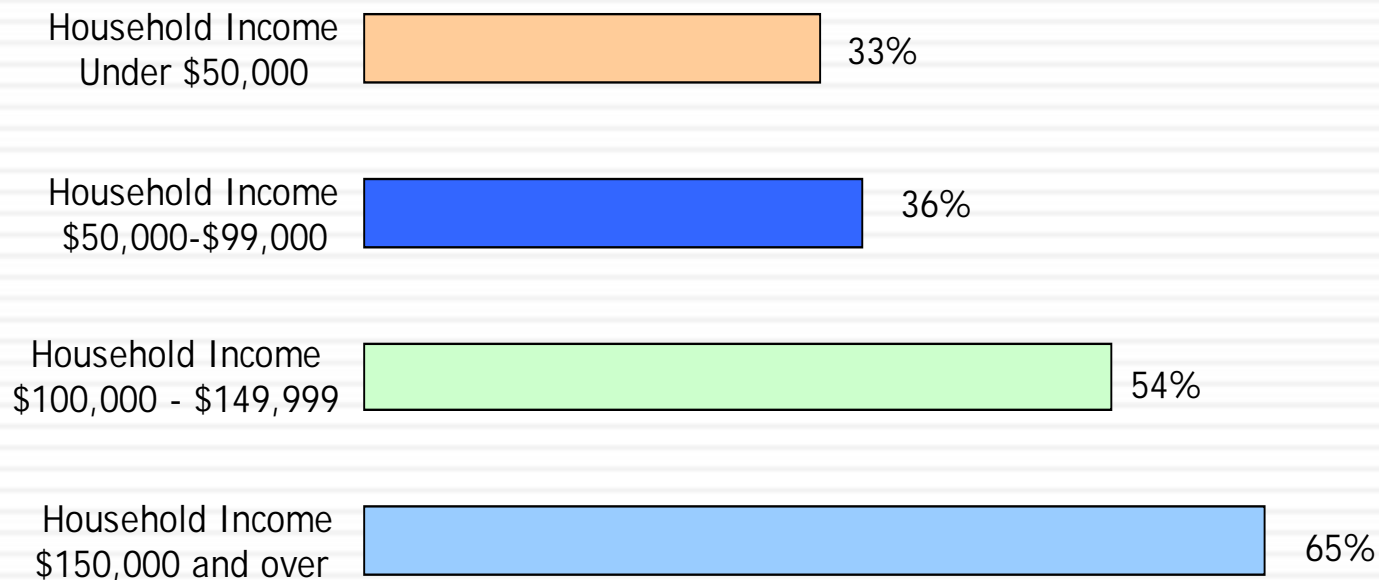
Percent of Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Report Household Membership in Synagogue, Temple, Havurah or Minyan, 2011



Congregation Membership is Strongly Related to Income

114

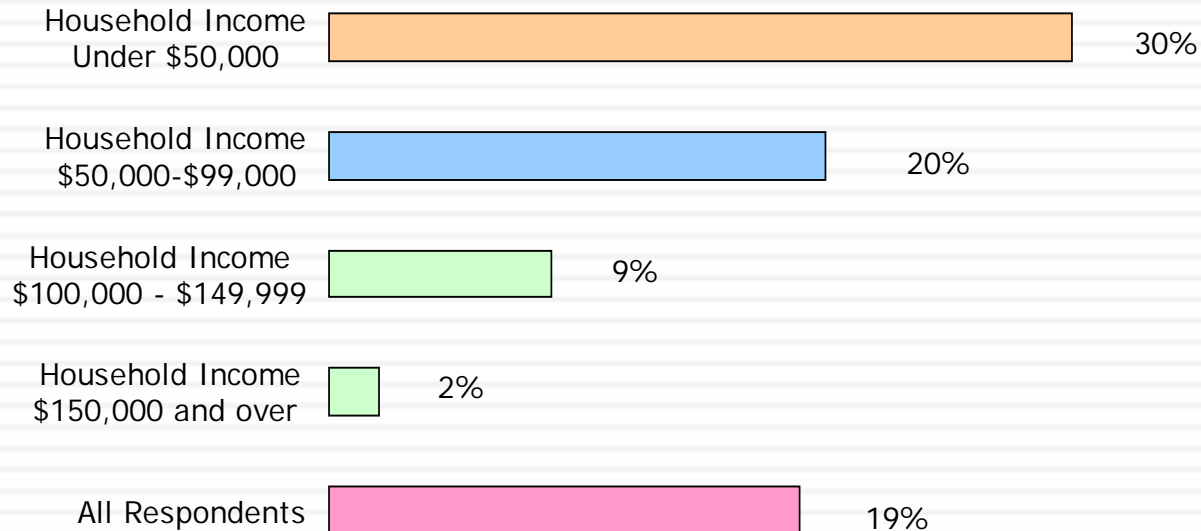
Percent of Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Report Household Membership in Synagogue, Temple, Havurah or Minyan, 2011



Cost Prevented Synagogue Membership for 30% of Lower Income HHs

Among the lowest income Greater Cleveland Jewish households, 30% report that cost had prevented synagogue or temple membership in the year or two preceding the survey.

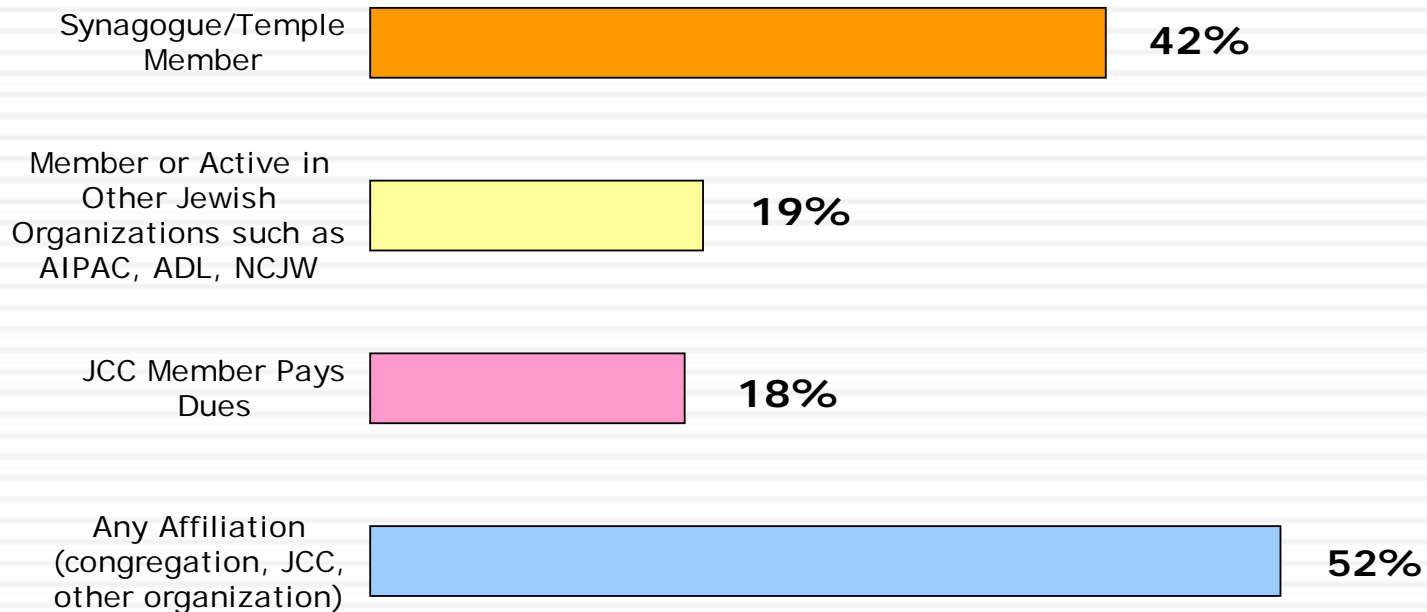
Percent of Greater Cleveland Respondents Who Report Cost Prevented Synagogue/Temple Membership in Past Year or Two



Just Over Half of Jewish Households Affiliated With a Jewish Organization

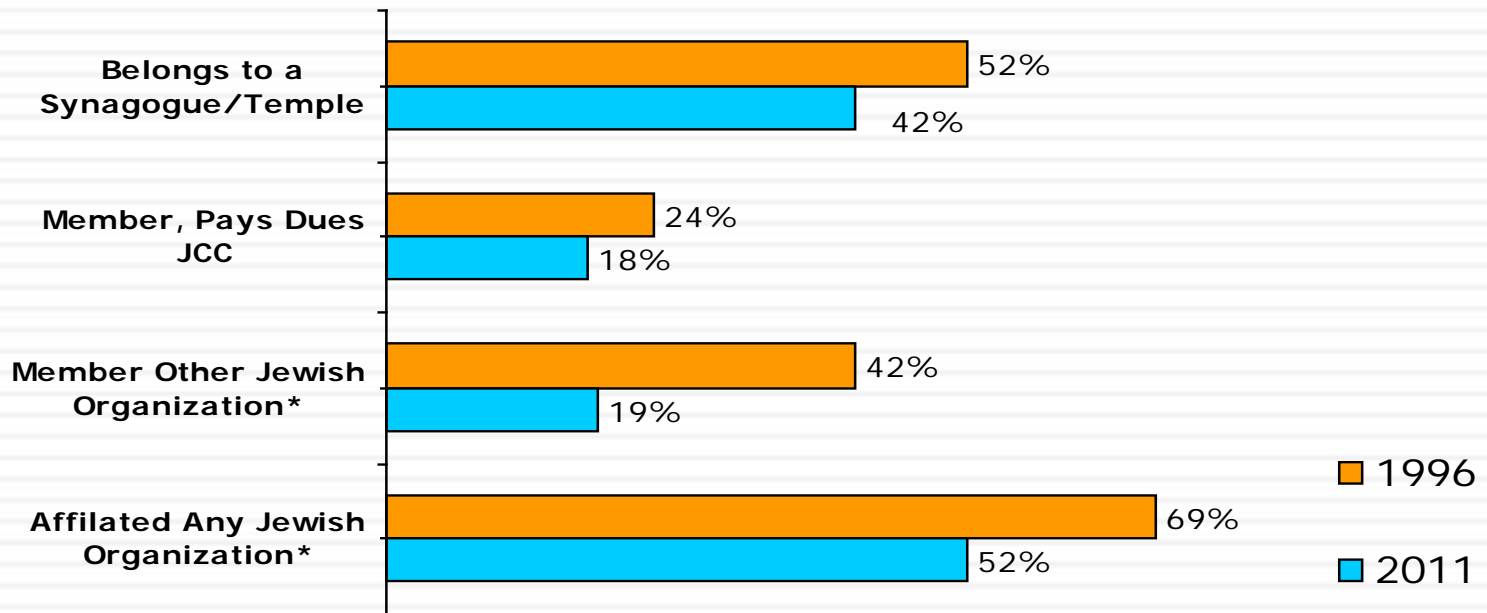
117

Percent of Jewish Households Which Are Affiliated With Jewish Communal Organizations



1996-2011: Affiliation With Jewish Organizations Appears to Have Declined Sharply

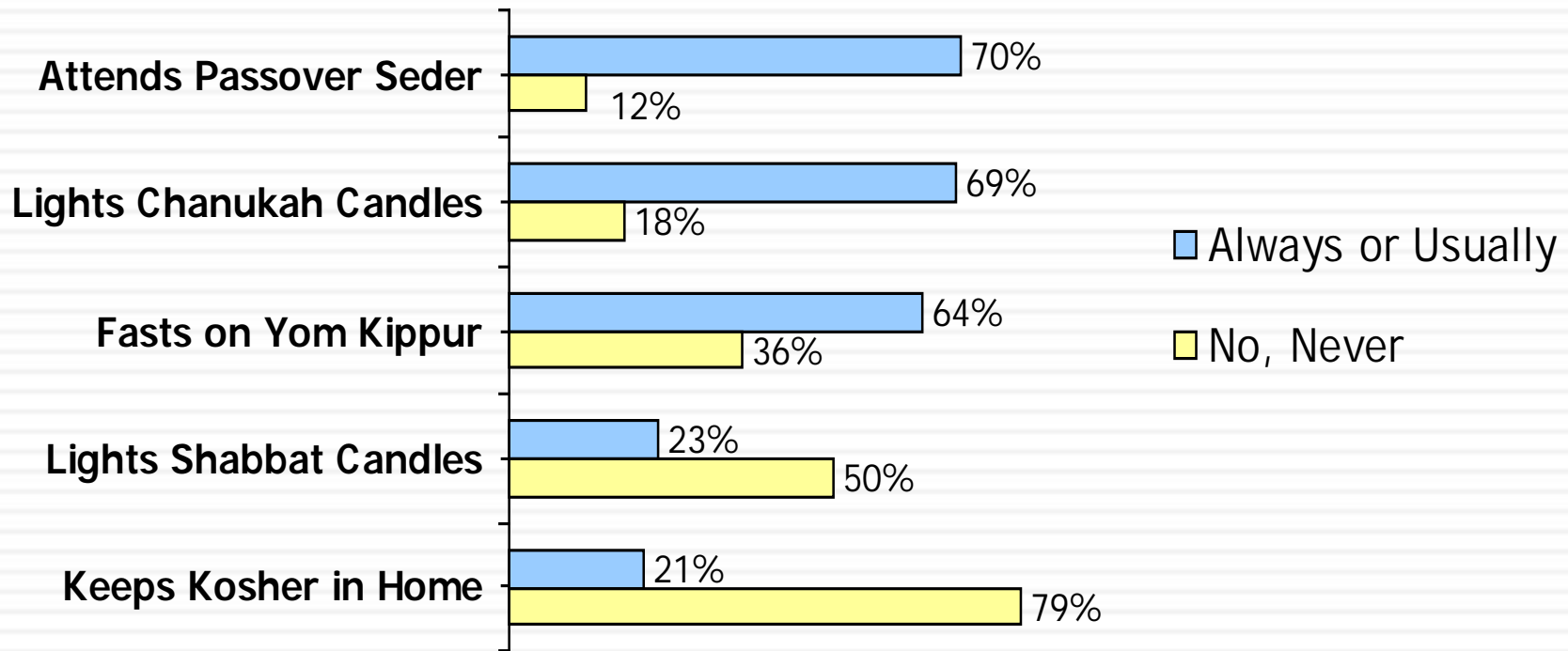
% of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households In Which A Household Member:*



*In 1996, respondents were asked if someone in their household paid dues to a synagogue, was a member of the Jewish Community Center, or paid dues to any Jewish organization other than a synagogue [which might have been answered “yes” if they were a member of a JCC; JPAR has created the “affiliated with any Jewish organization” variable from the unweighted 1996 data set, since the unweighted answers to the three component questions were fairly close to the weighted and reported data. The composite variable (“affiliated any Jewish organization”) eliminates any possible confusion between JCC membership and dues to a non-synagogue organization that is possible for 1996.

All Respondents: Five Traditional Indicators of Jewish Ritual Practice

% of Cleveland Interviews In Which Respondent:

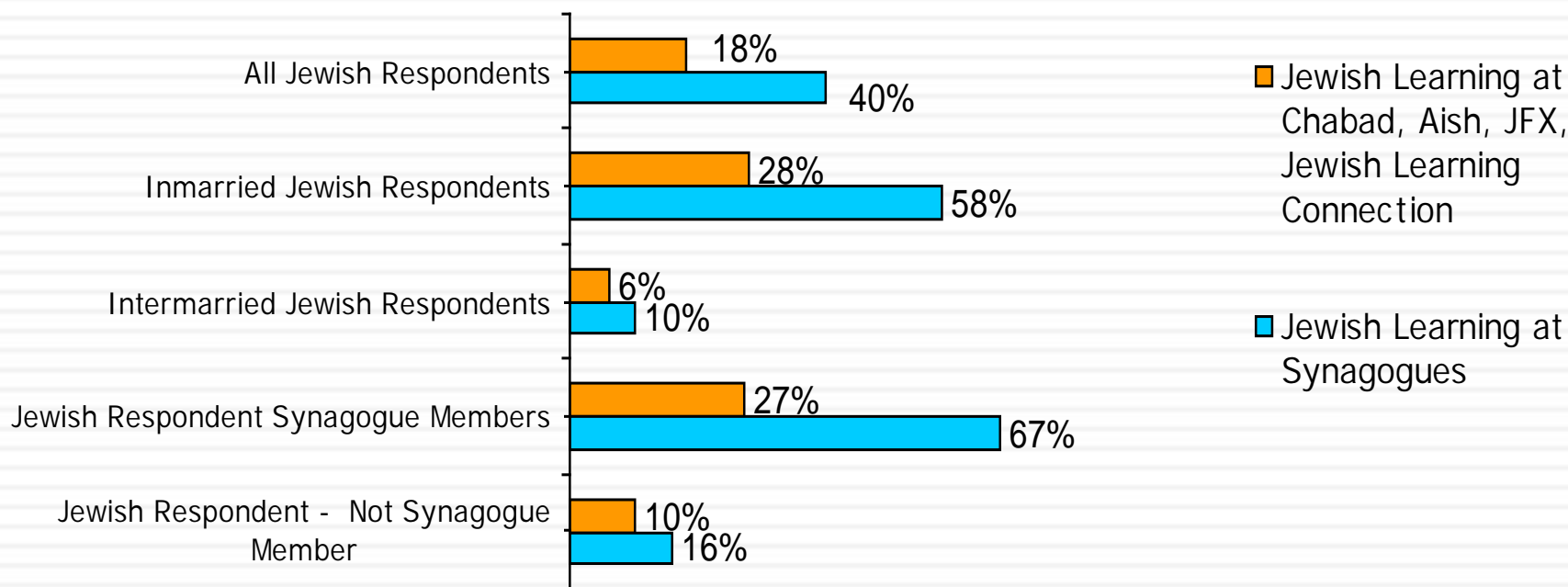


*In the Cleveland 2011 Study, the Questionnaire Committee decided to ask these questions of both Jewish and non-Jewish respondents – asking if the respondent, not a household member, practiced the five ritual items in the exhibit. This slide includes the answers of all respondents: Jewish and non-Jewish.

Seder/Chanukah candles/Shabbat Candles “always/usually.” Fasting Yom Kippur includes all-day and part-day fasting , plus those who report they cannot fast because of health reasons. Kosher only includes kosher-at-home without qualifications and a few vegetarian volunteered answers.

Adult Jewish Education Occurs in Synagogues and in Programs Run by Chabad, Aish, JFX and Jewish Learning Connection

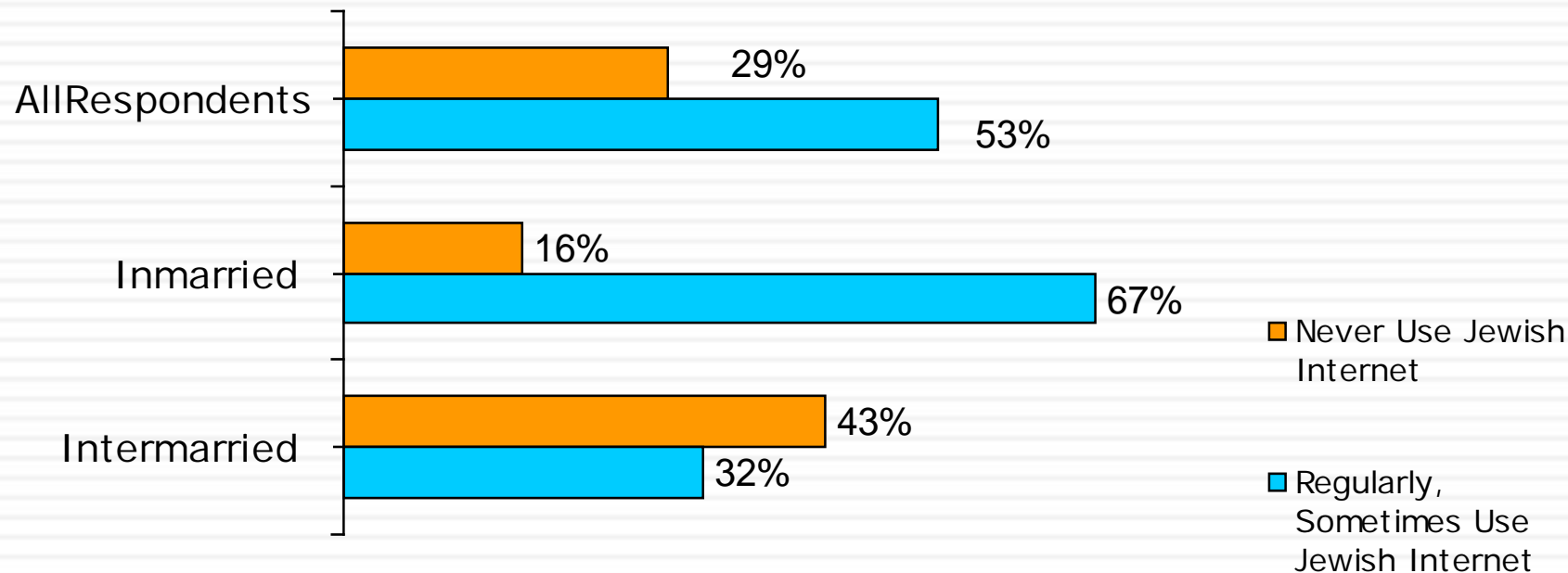
Jewish Education, Jewish Learning and Cultural Education at Synagogues and at Programs At Chabad, Aish, JFX and the Jewish Learning Connection



*Jewish respondent responses only are included in the exhibits on Jewish learning. The questions were also asked of non-Jewish respondents; 8% of non-Jewish respondents report Jewish study at Chabad, Aish, JFX, etc., while 12% report Jewish learning at synagogue programs.

About One-of-Three Intermarried Respondents Reports Using Internet for Access to Jewish Information, Websites

Internet Access for Jewish websites and Information
Use the Internet for Jewish Information

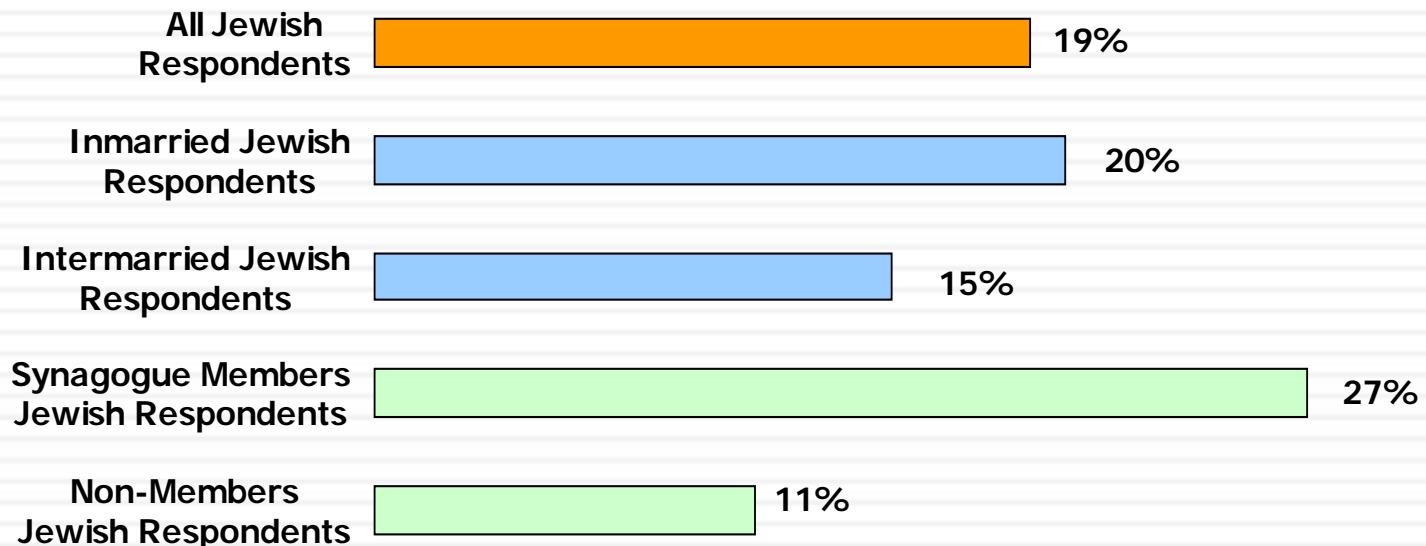


*Question on Jewish Internet use was only asked of Jewish respondents.

About One-of-Five Jewish Respondents Is Connected to a Virtual Social Networking Site or List Which Is "Jewish"

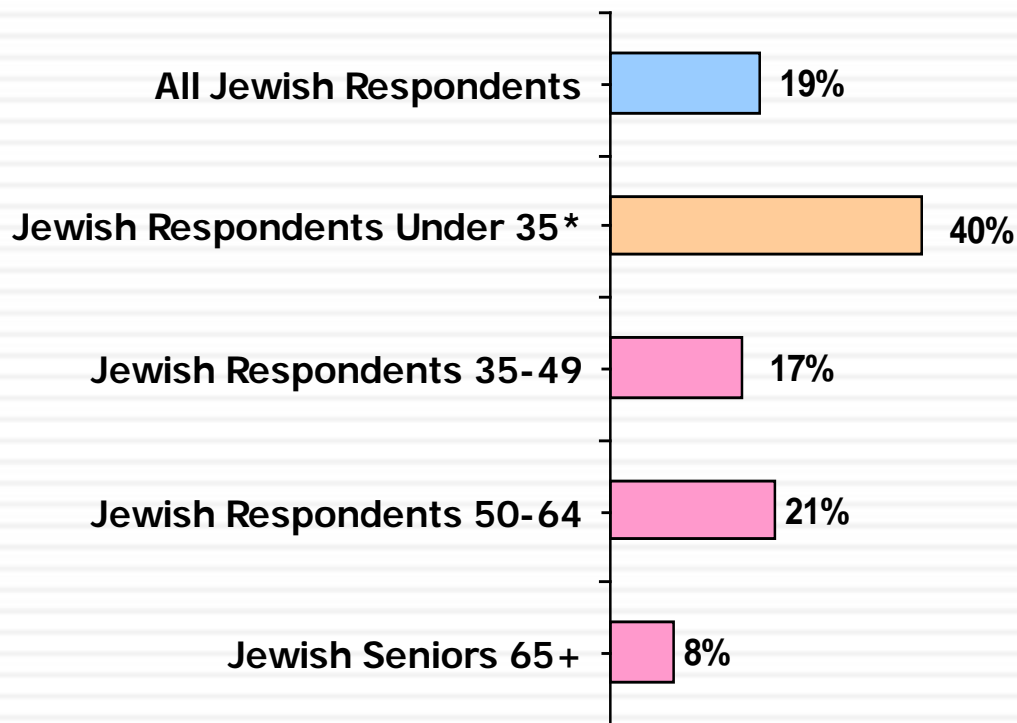
About one-of-five Jewish respondents reports participating in a virtual social networking site which is Jewish "in some way." Synagogue/temple members are much more likely to engage in Jewish social networking activities than are non-members.

Percent Jewish Respondents Using Social Networking via Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo, Google, etc., Which Is Jewish "In Any Way"



Virtual Social Networking by Age of Jewish Respondent:

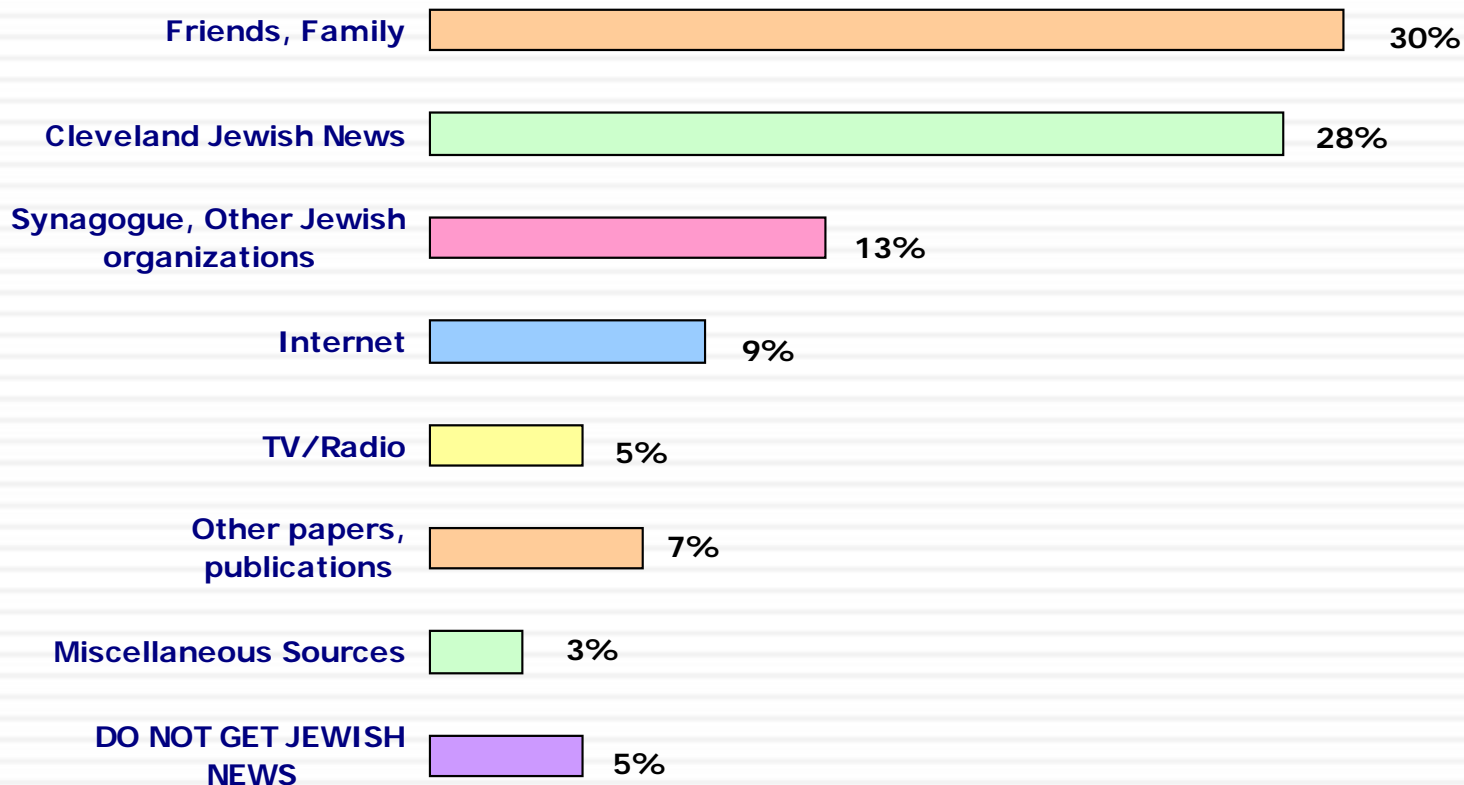
Proportion of Jewish Respondents Who Report Being Active in a Social Networking Website or Group that is "Jewish in Some Way."



*Even given the small sample size involved (approximately fifty Jewish respondents ages 18-34), the pattern is significant enough for the data to be presented without combining with Jewish respondents ages 35-49. Question only asked of Jewish respondents.

Friends, Family, *Cleveland Jewish News*, Synagogues Are The Major Source of Jewish News re: Cleveland

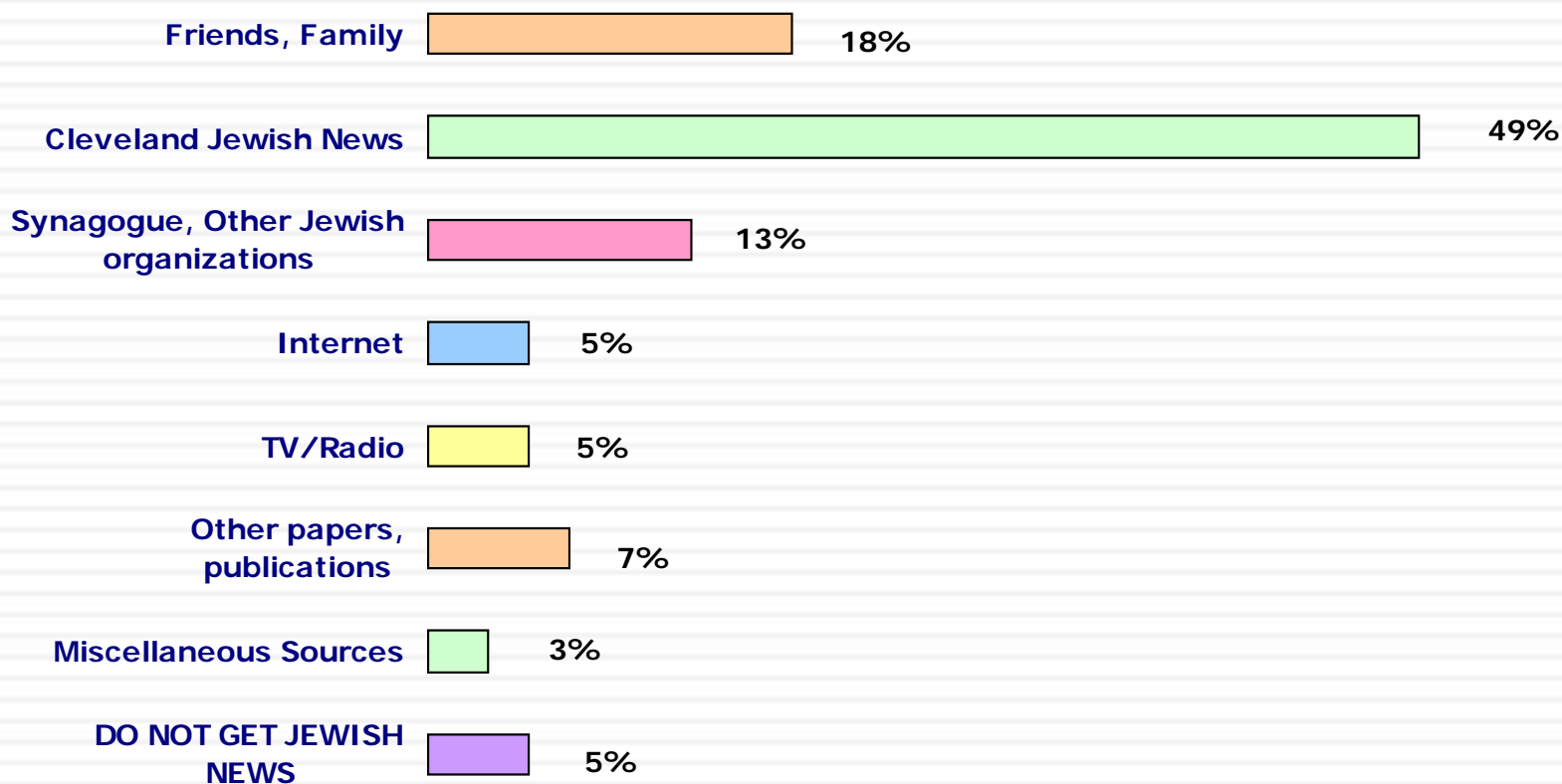
Single Most Important Source of Information on Cleveland Jewish Activities, Events and News



Among Seniors, the Cleveland Jewish News is the Dominant News Source on Cleveland Activities and Events

137

Seniors Only: Single Most Important Source of Information on Cleveland Jewish Activities, Events and News

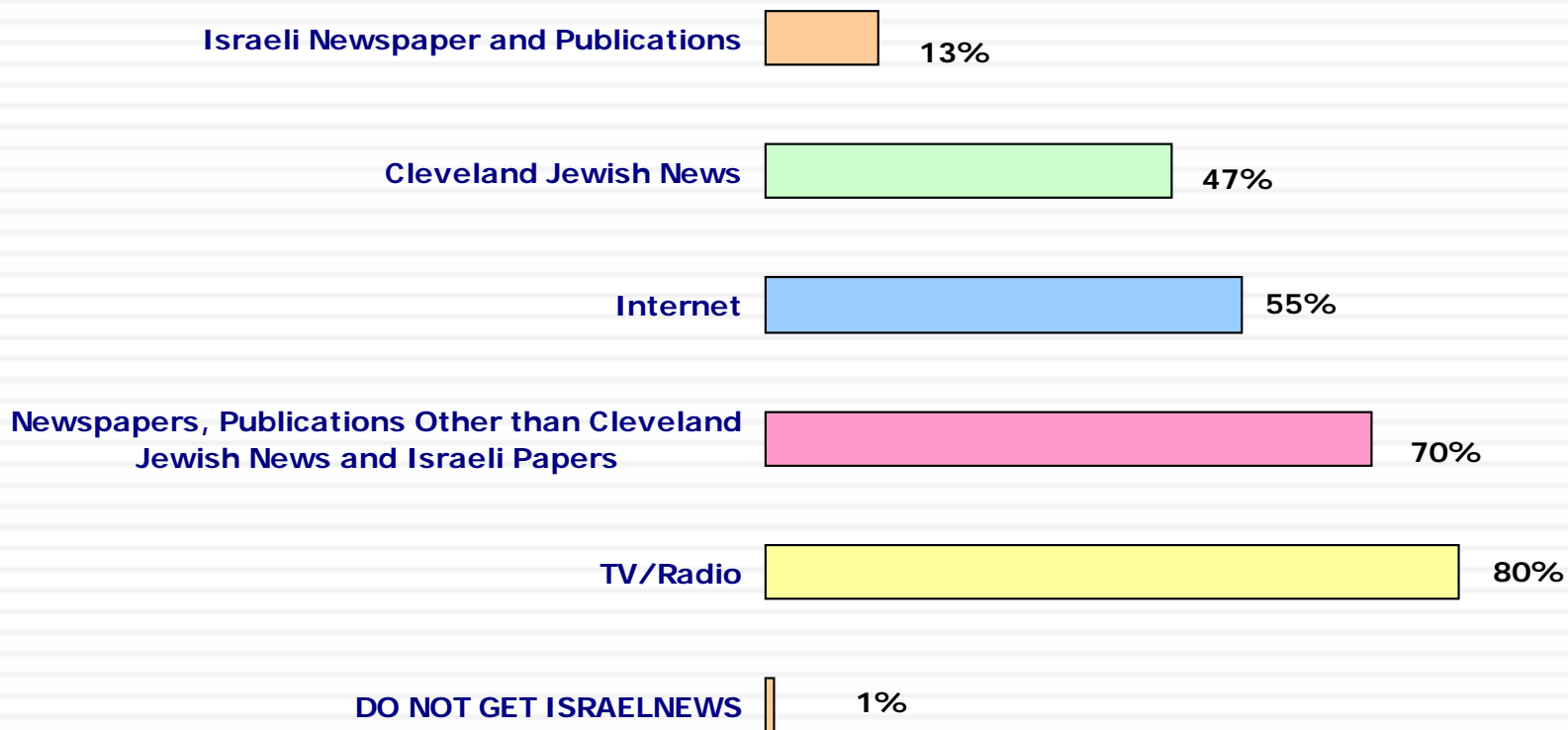




ISRAEL and JEWISH IDENTITY

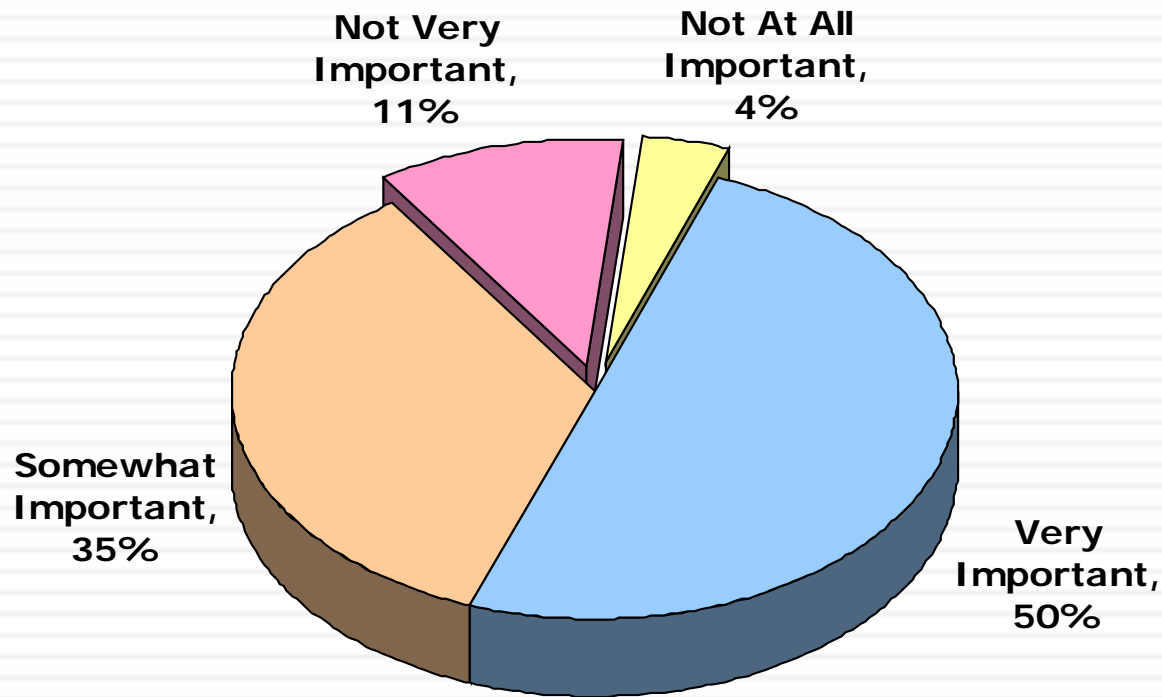
Multiple Sources of News on Israel

Percentage Reporting They Get News About Israel From



Half of Cleveland Jewish Respondents Feel Israel Is a Very Important Part of Their Jewish Identity

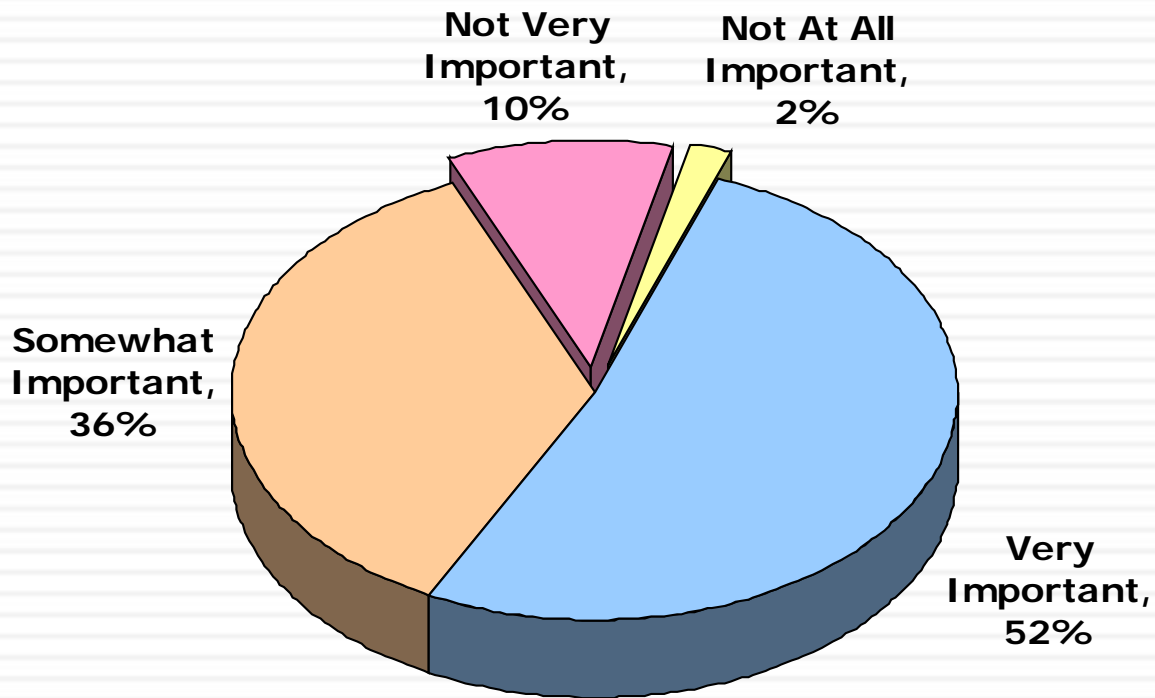
**Importance of Israel to Respondents' Jewish Identity,
Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents, 2011**



Questions on Israel attitudes in the Cleveland 2011 Jewish Population Survey were only asked of Jewish respondents.

Half of Cleveland Jewish Respondents Feel Israel Is a Very Important Part of Jewish Identity

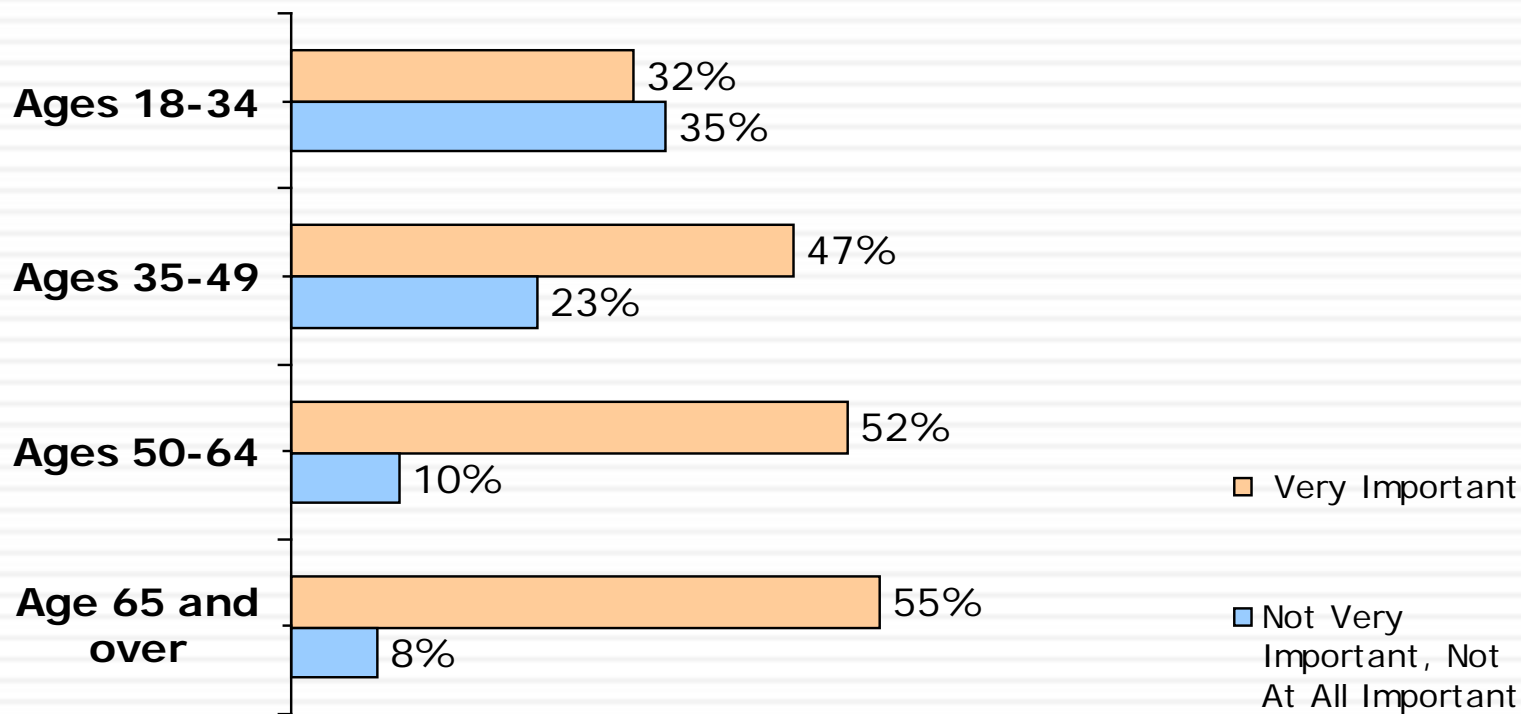
Importance of Israel to Respondents' Jewish Identity, Greater Cleveland Unambiguously Jewish Respondents, 2011



Questions on Israel attitudes in the Cleveland 2011 Jewish Population Survey were only asked of Jewish respondents.

Younger Jewish Respondents Less Likely to View Israel As An Important Part of Their Jewish Identity

Importance of Israel to Jewish Respondents' Jewish Identity, Greater Cleveland, 2011

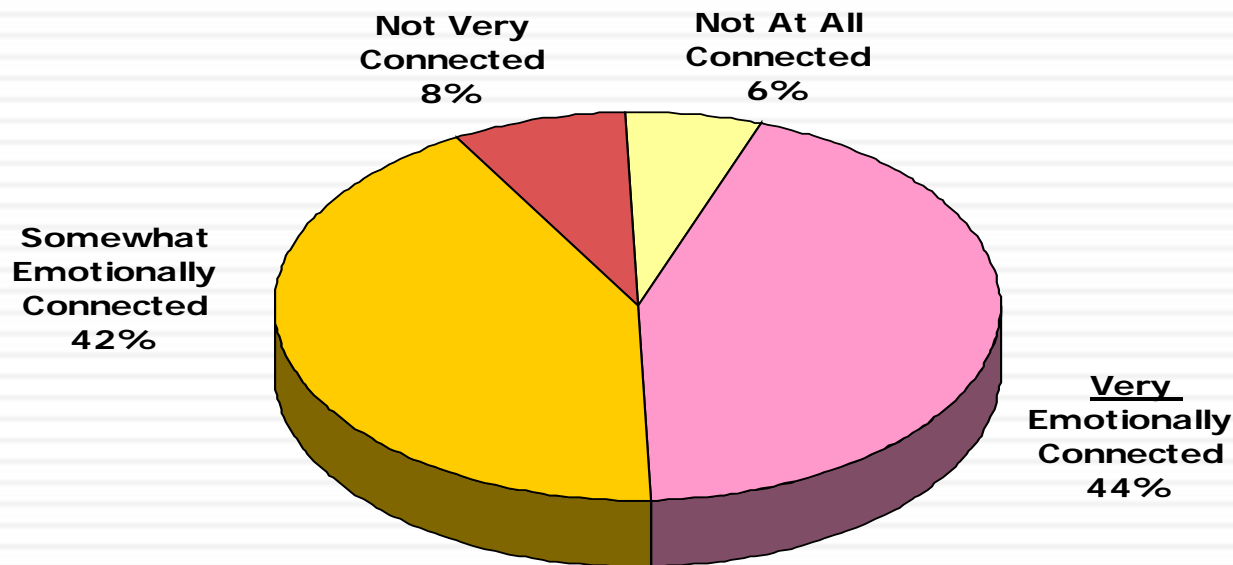


Very Strong Emotional Attachment to Israel in Cleveland Is Higher than Among U.S. Jews: 44% vs. 28%

144

44% of Greater Cleveland Jewish respondents report being very emotionally attached to Israel compared to 46% of Greater Baltimore Jews, 41% of Chicago Jews and 28% of US Jews (NJPS, 2001).

Level of Emotional Connection to Israel,
Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents, 2011

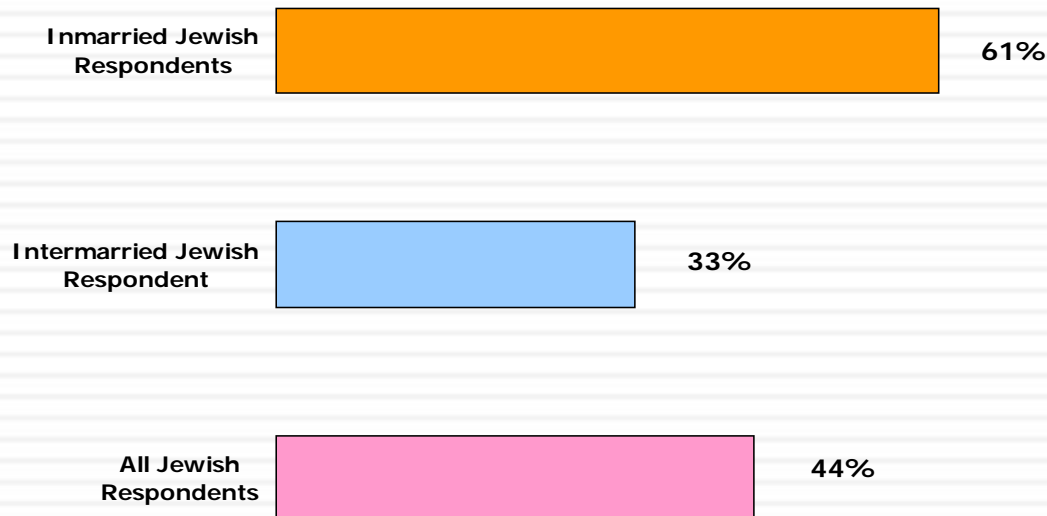


Questions on Israel attitudes in Cleveland 2011 Study were only asked of Jewish respondents.

One-of-three Intermarried Jewish Respondents Very Strongly Emotionally Attached to Israel

33% of Greater Cleveland intermarried Jewish respondents report being very emotionally attached to Israel compared to 13% of Greater Baltimore intermarried Jews and 20% in Chicago.

Percent of Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents Who Feel Very Strongly Emotionally Attached to Israel

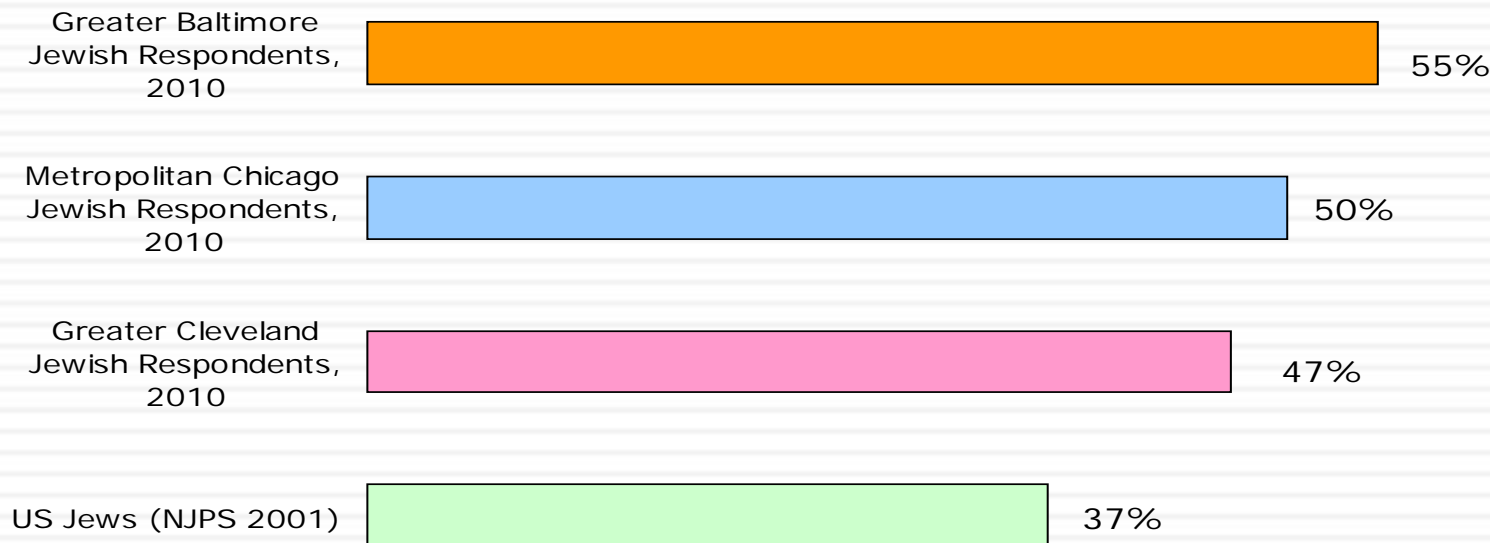


7% of Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents Report Having Lived in Israel – Another 40% Visited Israel

149

In comparison to the 47% of Cleveland Jewish adults who have ever been in Israel, 55% of Baltimore Jewish respondents and 50% of Metropolitan Chicago Jewish respondents and 37% of American Jews have been there.

Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Have Lived In or Visited Israel

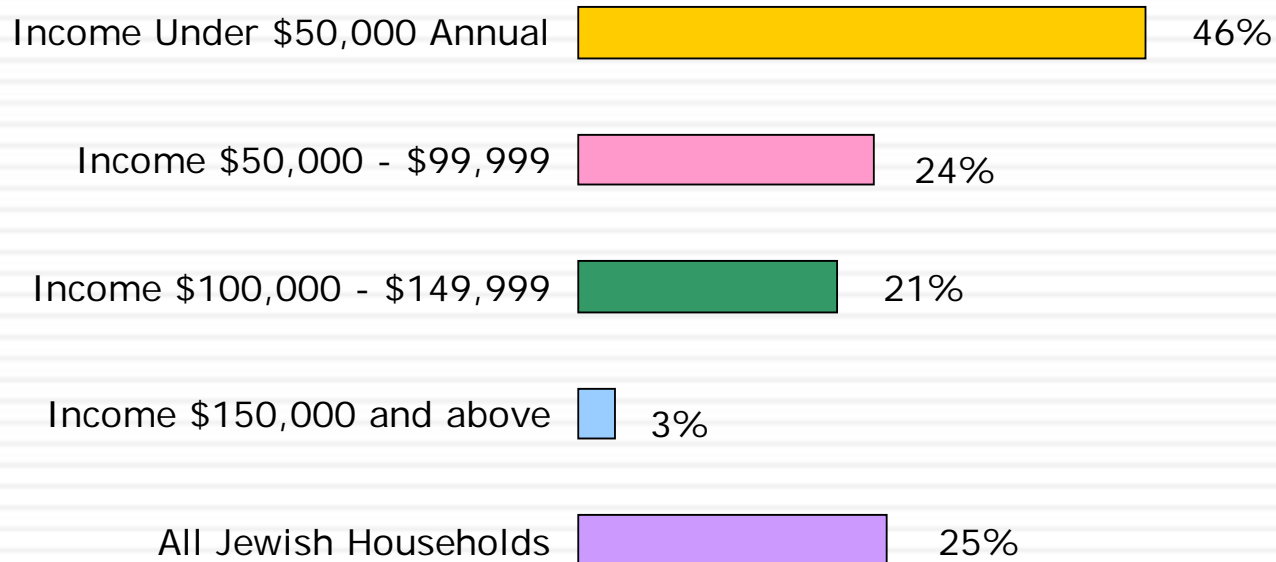


NJPS (National Jewish Population Survey) data for 2001 includes about 2% who were born in Israel in addition to the reported 35% who traveled to Israel.

Cost Prevents Israel Travel for One-of-Four Jewish HH

151

% of Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents Reporting Israel Travel
Was Prevented in Year or Two Preceding Survey
Because of Financial Cost



28% of Baltimore Jewish households reported that cost had prevented a family member from traveling to Israel (question not asked in Chicago, 2010 Study).

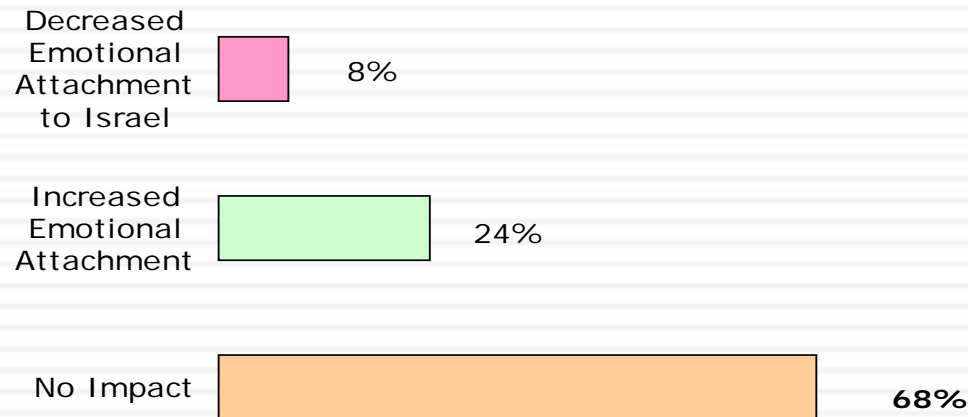
Respondent Reactions to Israeli Government Actions and Policies

152

A special question added to the Cleveland, 2011 Jewish Population Survey attempted to gauge the impact of "...the actions of policies of the current Israeli government..." on Jewish respondent emotional attachment to Israel.

The majority (68%) of Cleveland Jews report no impact on their attachment to Israel, while 24% report increased attachment.

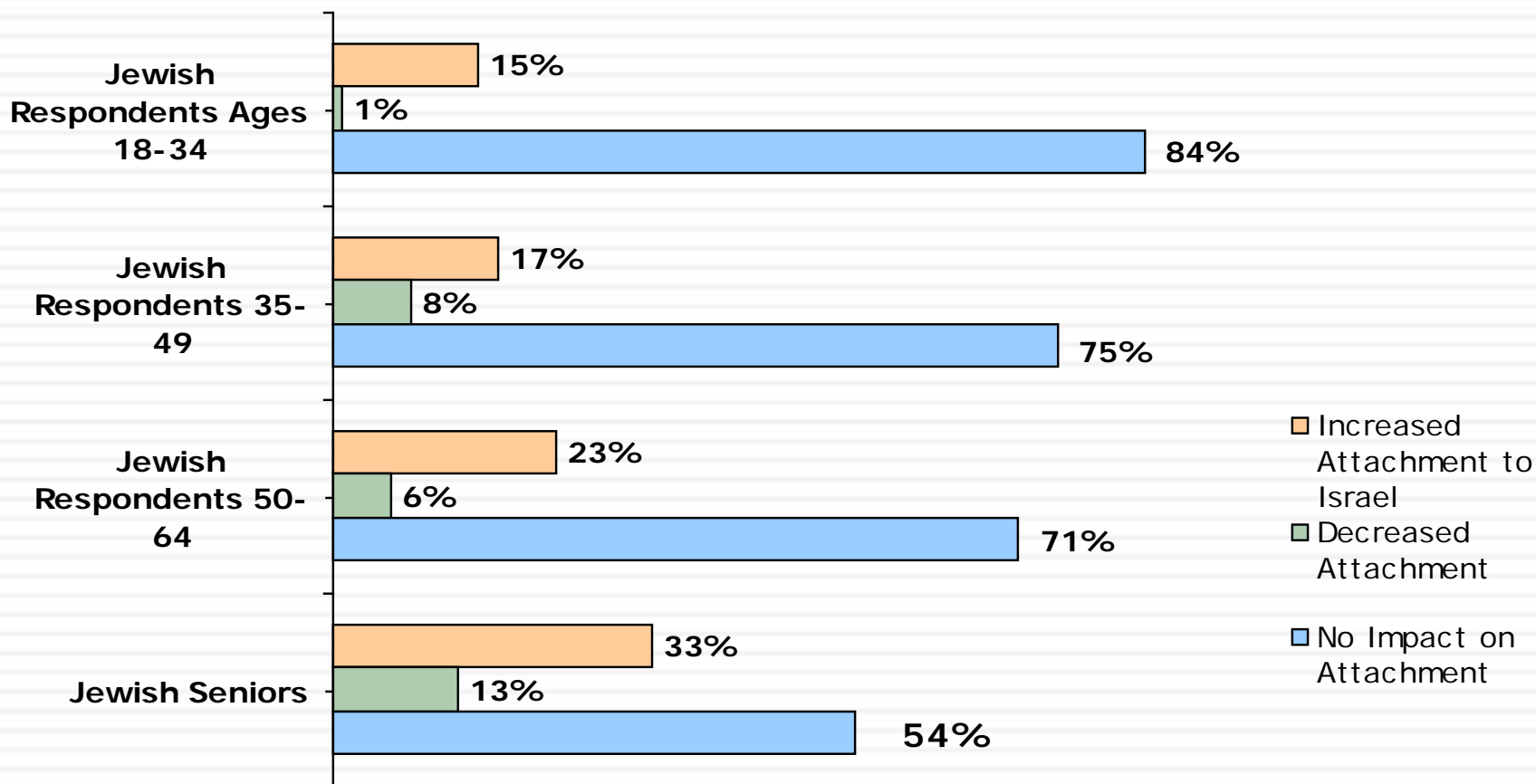
Impact of Actions and Policies of Current Israeli Government on Cleveland Jewish Respondents Attachment to Israel



Jewish Seniors Most Likely to Report Reactions to Current Government Policies and Actions in Israel

153

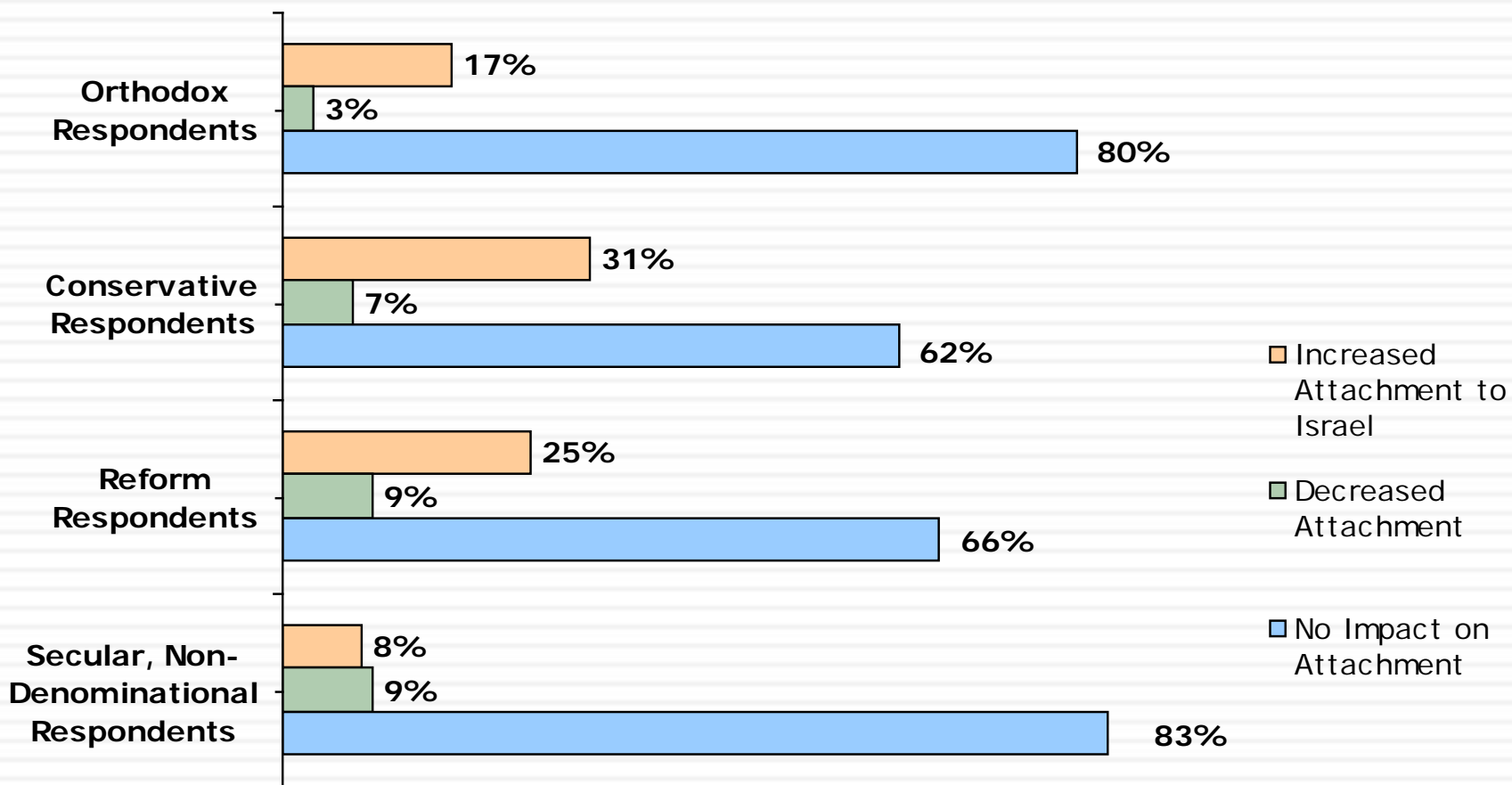
Impact of Current Israeli Government Policies on Respondents' Attachment to Israel



Reform and Conservative Jews Most Likely to Report Reactions to Current Israeli Government Actions, Policies

154

Impact of Current Israeli Government Policies on Respondents' Attachment to Israel

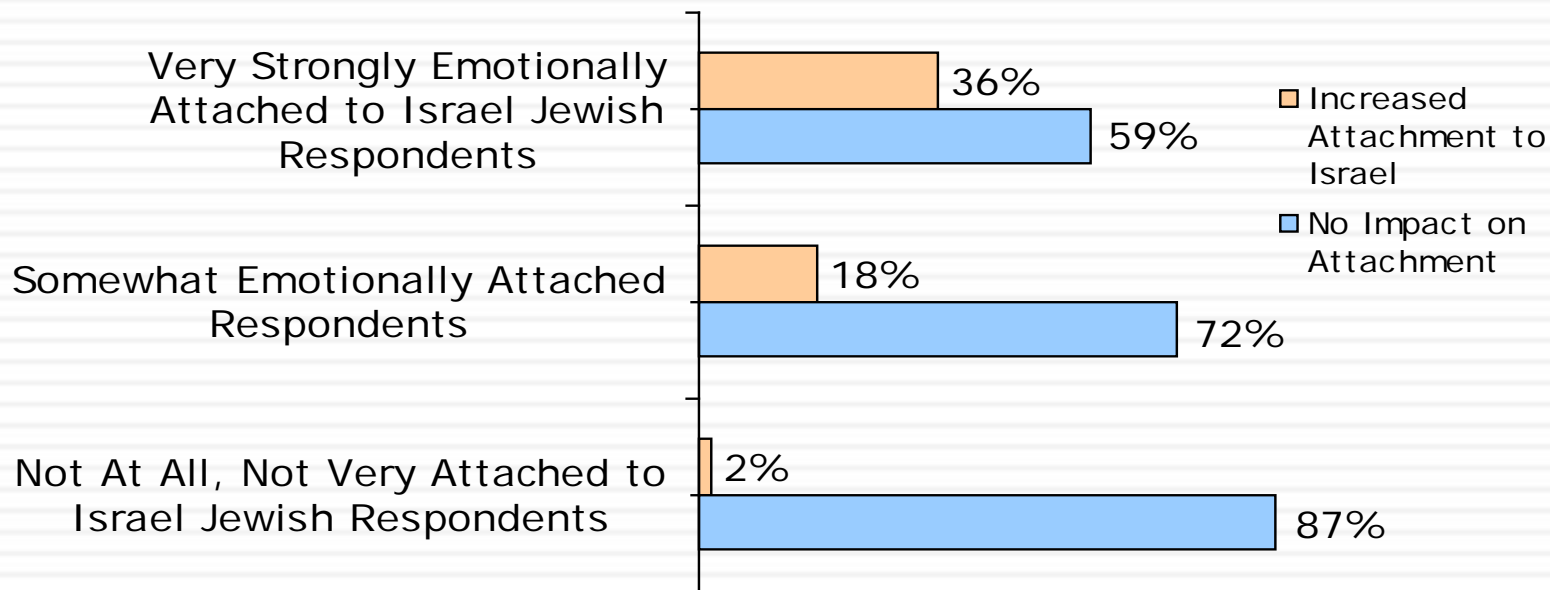


Reactions to Israeli Government Policies Vary by Respondents' Level of Emotional Attachment

155

36% of Jewish respondents who report being very strongly emotionally attached to Israel report that the policies and actions of the current Israeli government have increased their attachment to Israel - and another 59% report no impact.

Impact of Current Israeli Government Policies on Respondents' Attachment to Israel



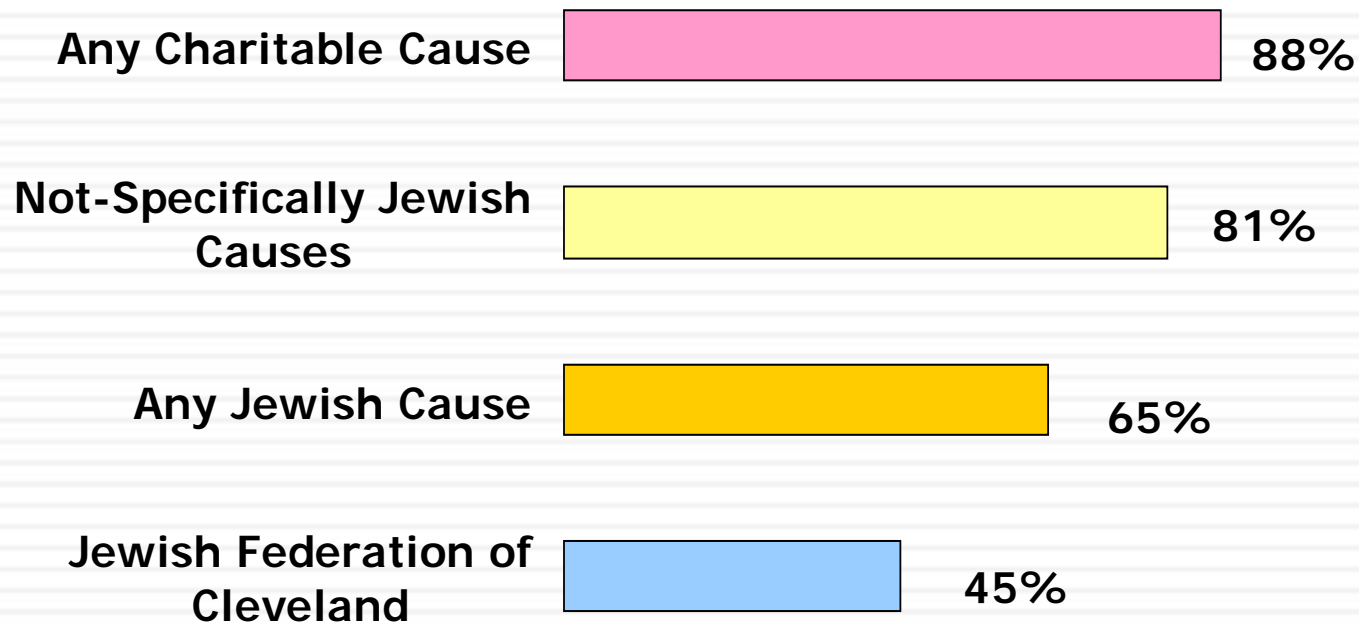


PHILANTHROPY

Jewish Greater Cleveland Households Are Charitable

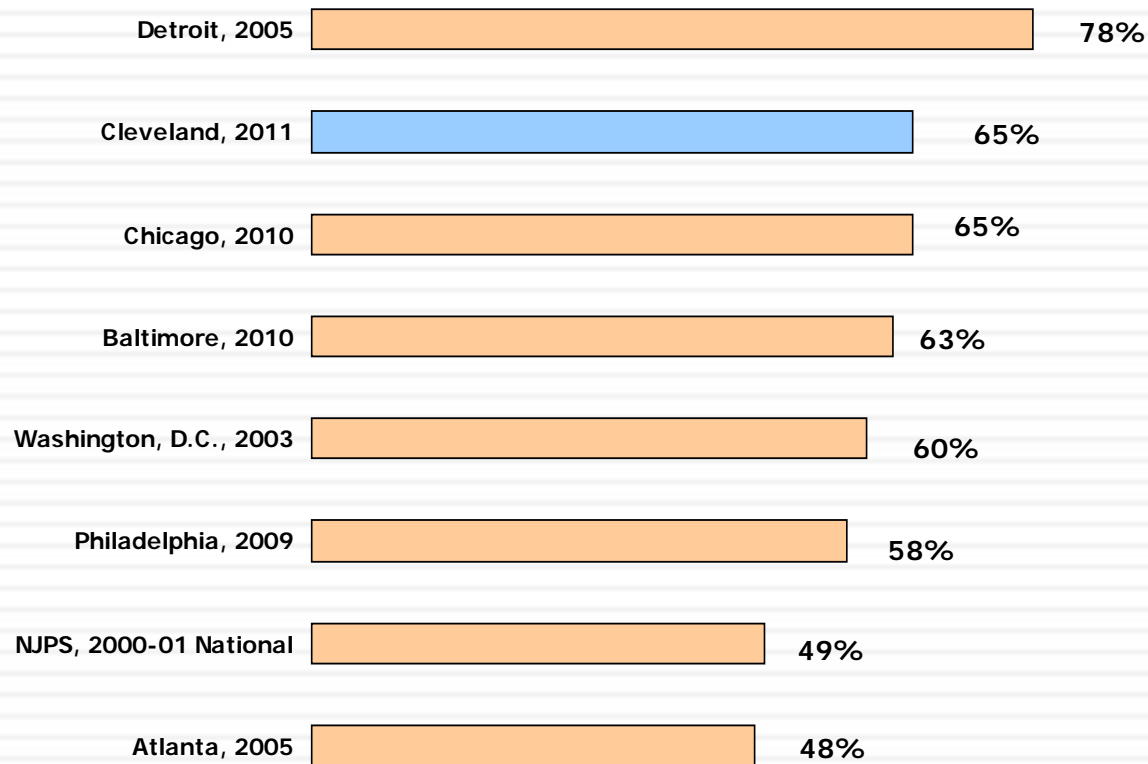
157

Percentage of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households
that Report They Contributed to:



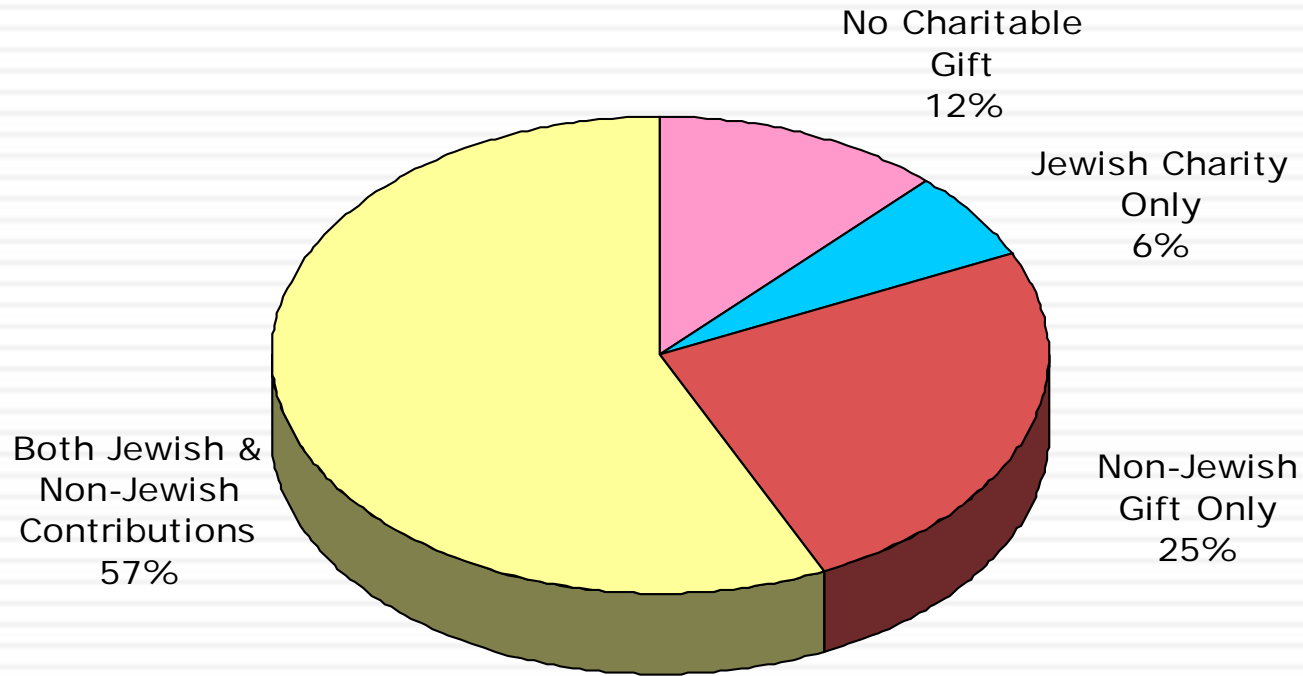
Cleveland Jewish Charitable Contributions Are Relatively High in Jewish Community Context

Percent of Jewish Households that Report Jewish Charitable Donations in Greater Cleveland and Other Jewish Communities



Over Half Donate to BOTH Jewish & Non-Jewish Charities

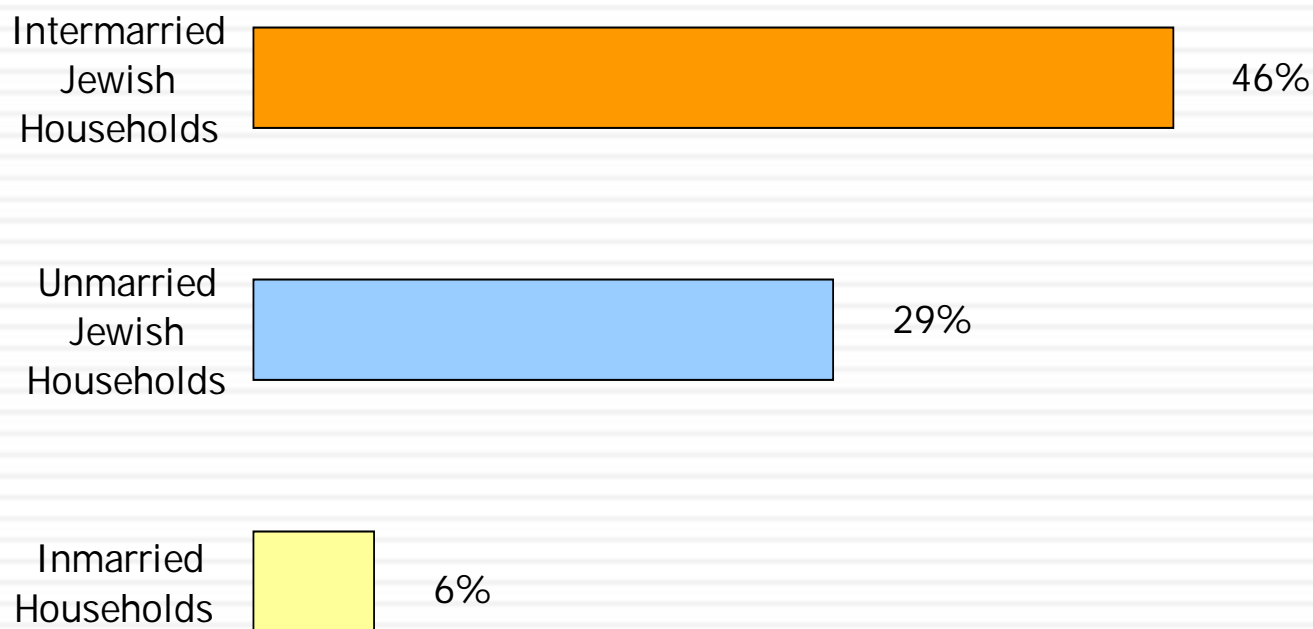
Greater Cleveland Jewish Households, 2011:
Reported Charitable Contribution Patterns



Just Under Half of All Intermarried Households Donate to Non-Jewish Causes Only

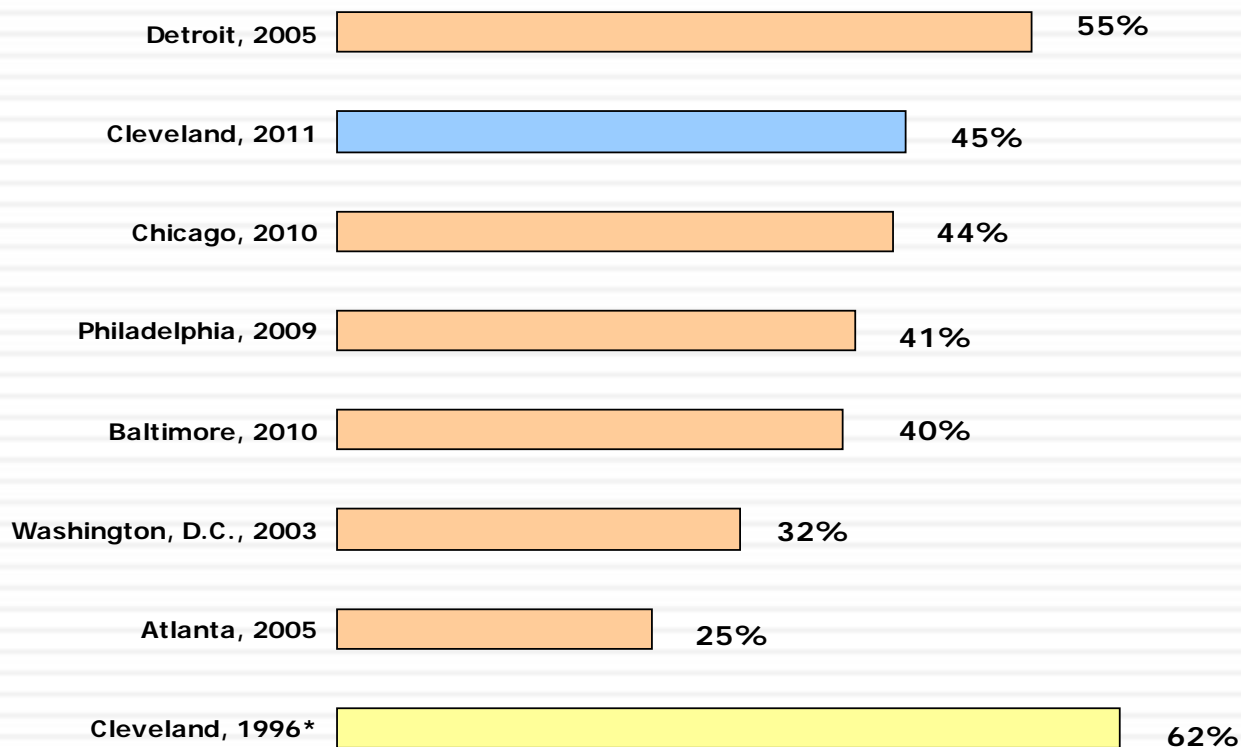
161

Percentage of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households Who Report Contributing to Non-Jewish Charities Only



Reported Giving to the Jewish Federation of Cleveland Is Similar to Most Comparable Cities

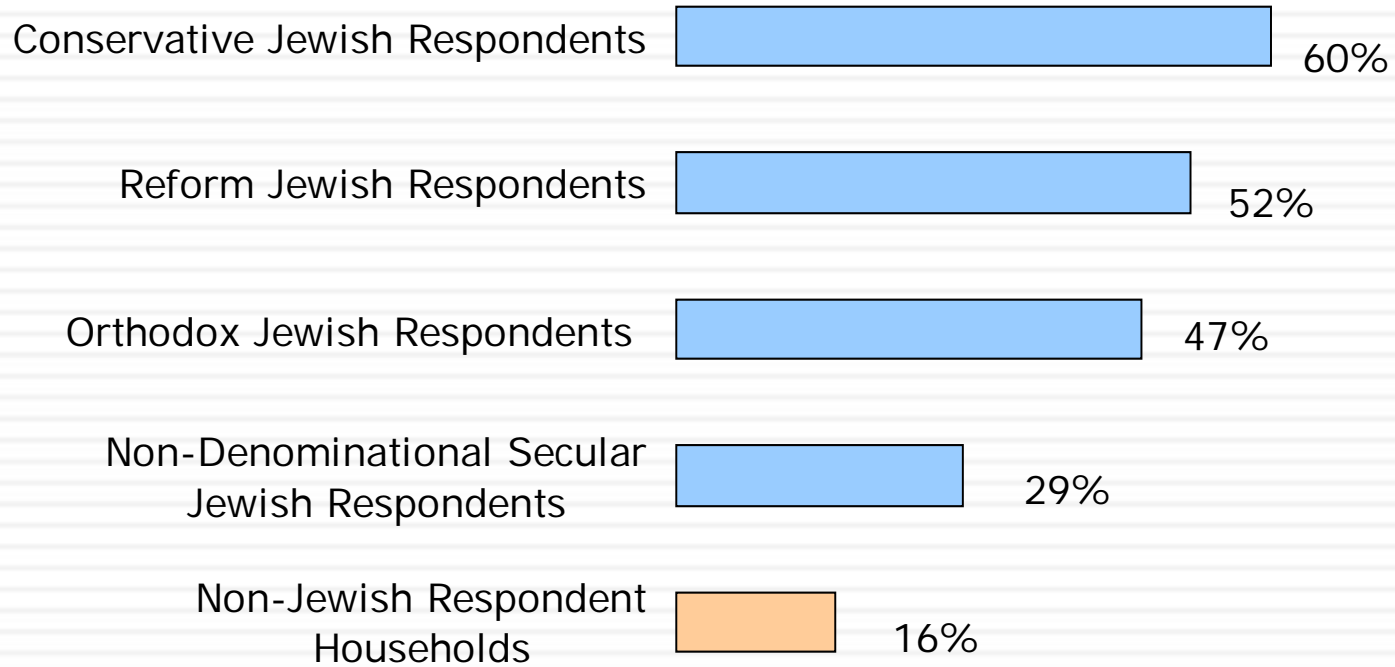
Percent of Jewish Households Reporting Federation Donations in Jewish Communities



1996 Report: "...62% of respondents believed that someone in their household had made a contribution to the Federation Jewish Welfare Fund (JWF) and/or United Jewish Appeal (UJA) in 1995."

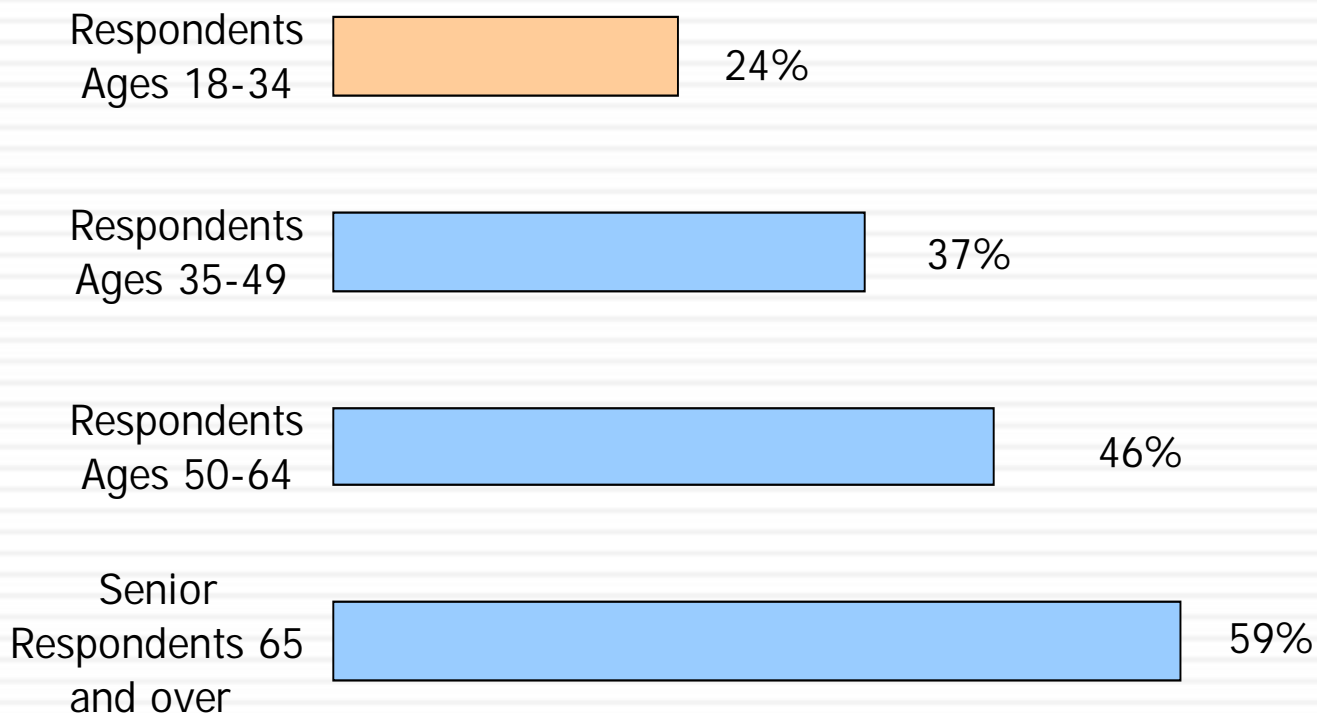
Non-Denom/Secular Jews and Non-Jewish Respondents are the Least Likely to Report a Gift to Federation

Percent of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households Reporting a Federation Donation, 2011



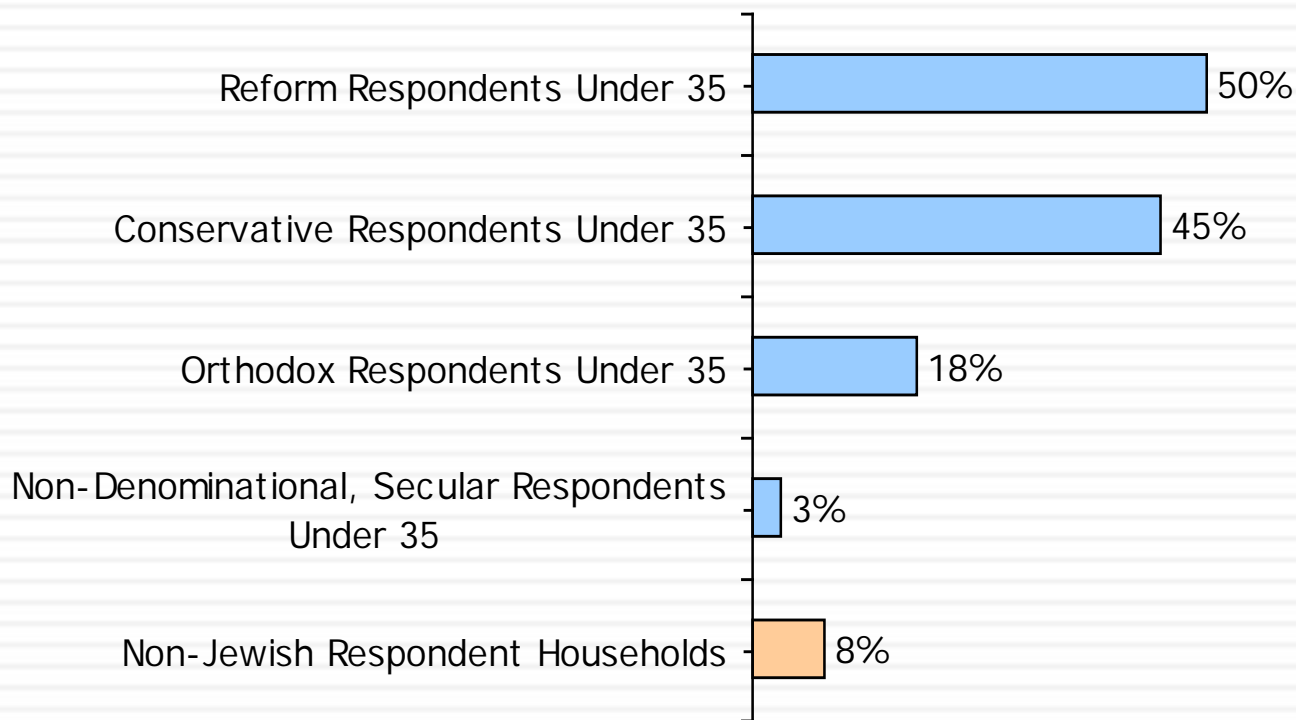
Younger Jewish Respondents Less Likely to Report Jewish Federation Contributions than Older Respondent Households

Percent of Greater Cleveland Jewish Respondents Reporting Their Household Made A Jewish Federation Donation, 2011



Conservative and Reform Jewish Respondents Are Essentially the Only Jewish Federation Contributors Among Young Respondents

Percent of Greater Cleveland Younger Jewish Respondents Who Report A Federation Charitable Contribution, 2011

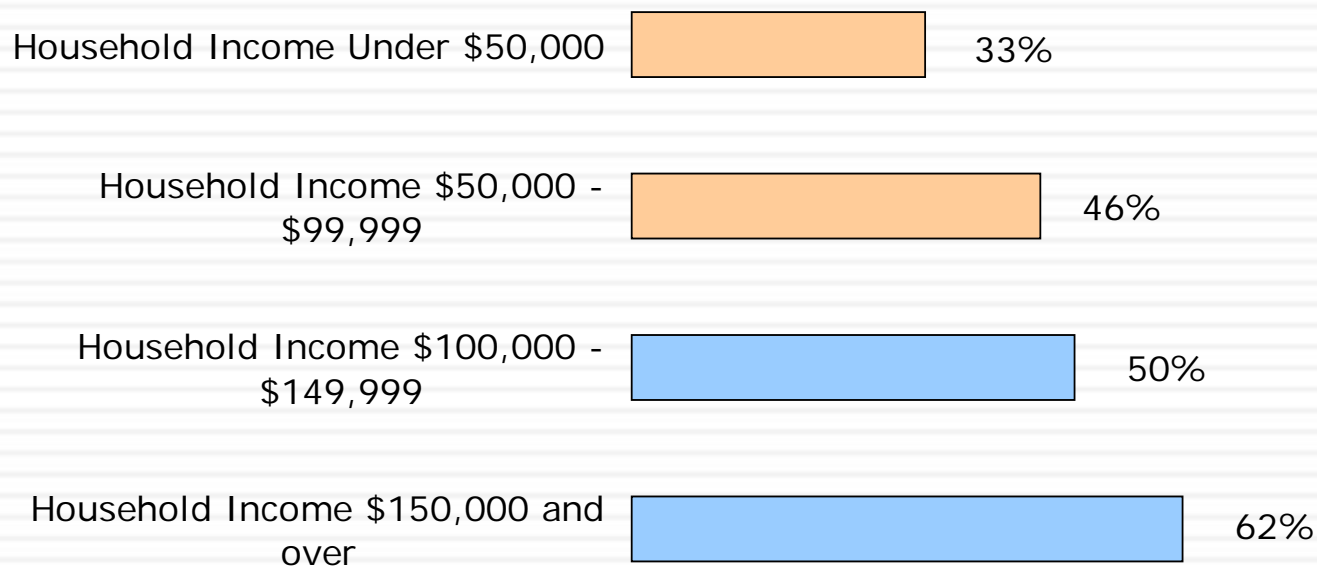


Jewish Federation Contributions and Household Income

166

Half of all Jewish households with incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000, and 38% of households with incomes of at least \$150,000, do NOT report a contribution to the Jewish Federation.

Percent of Greater Cleveland Jewish Households Reporting a Jewish Federation Donation



SUMMARY: BIG STORIES [in separate presentation, until reviewed]

167

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.