



JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY:

Columbus 2001

Executive Summary

June 21, 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2001 Columbus Jewish Population Survey assesses the demography, attitudes, perceived priorities and needs of a growing Columbus Jewish community. The study identifies a number of issues that will be important in the making of future policy decisions as agencies and synagogues prepare to respond to the needs of an **increasingly diverse and geographically dispersed Jewish community**.

Important **trends** identified through the survey focus on the areas of:

- **demographic change**
- **affiliation and engagement** of Jews in the community
- **communal needs and priorities**

Important **issues** identified through the survey include:

- The 42% **population growth** of the Columbus area Jewish community to 22,000 Jews from 15,600 in 1990
- The 79% **growth of areas located north and northwest** of the city of Columbus
- The **apparent inability of Jewish institutions to engage** a large portion of Columbus Jews
- Challenges to engagement and affiliation created by **geographic dispersion** and the **high cost of living Jewishly**
- The **disparity** between communal values, perceived priorities and current **funding initiatives**

The survey illustrates the need for Jewish communal institutions to recognize and respond to the unique perspectives of the distinct Jewish populations within the Jewish community that are interested in and willing to engage in Jewish life.

INTRODUCTION

The Columbus Jewish Federation, realizing that the best way to make informed policy decisions is by consulting accurate data, commissioned The Ohio State University Center for Survey Research to conduct a study assessing the demographics, attitudes and needs of the Columbus Jewish community. Funding for the project was provided by the Schottenstein / Diamond / Deshe / Hoffman families; The Wexner Foundation; the Columbus Jewish Foundation – comprised of funding from the Bertha Mayer & Moritz Mayer Testamentary Endowment Fund, the Richard A. Lieberman Testamentary Endowment Fund, the Bernard F. Master Endowment Fund and the Allen Blum Testamentary Endowment Fund; and the Columbus Jewish Federation.

This 2001 survey is the first such study of the Columbus Jewish community since 1990. The 1990 study was the first the community had ever conducted that gathered a truly random sample through random digit dialing (RDD). The current study, like the 1990 study, continues this methodology and further compares a random sample (RDD) with a sample gathered from mailing lists collected from agencies and synagogues (List). Utilization of both methods will allow for the creation of a comprehensive picture of the current dynamics of the community.

The study responds to the assumption that the Columbus area Jewish population has grown since 1990, during the same period in which the Columbus area population grew by about 11 percent. The 2001 Jewish community survey looked at the following regions:

- the Pickerington area in Fairfield County
- the Powell area in Delaware County
- Franklin County

Random digit dialing calls were made to 63,089 phone numbers,

- 1,129 Jewish households were identified
- Full interviews were completed for 369 of these households.

From a sample of 931 households drawn from the membership lists of the Columbus Jewish Federation, local religious congregations and Jewish community organizations

- Researchers completed 370 additional full interviews.

A household was considered Jewish if it had one adult who 1) considered him or her self to be Jewish, or 2) was raised Jewish, or 3) had a parent who was Jewish.

The survey was composed of over 300 questions and took about 35 minutes on average to administer.

The study results indicate that complex issues of access, affiliation and engagement in the community have not always been addressed by Columbus area Jewish institutions. The demographic and attitudinal data will assist the Columbus Jewish Federation and Jewish community agencies and synagogues as they conduct planning to better address the current realities.

By developing mechanisms to respond to the messages garnered from the survey, we can ultimately respond to changing societal challenges and build a strong future for the Jewish community.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE COLUMBUS JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

Several overriding themes emerge from the survey data. These issues will be important to consider in relation to future policy decisions.

Demographic Change:

- **The estimated size of the Columbus area Jewish community has increased substantially from previous estimates.**

The 2001 Columbus Jewish population survey found a scientifically based population estimate of 22,003 Jews as opposed to the 1990 estimated total of 15,600 Jews, representing a 41% growth rate.

- **Jewish population growth has increased rapidly in north and northwest areas.**

The Perimeter North region, which includes the fast-growing Dublin and Powell areas, had the largest growth with a 79% increase. The North/Other region, including the area surrounding Ohio State University, grew 44%. In the East/Southeast region, including New Albany and Gahanna, Jewish population grew 35%. The Jewish population in the Bexley area, including Berwick and Eastmoor, experienced the slowest rate of growth of all areas at 27 %, but continues to house the highest percentage of the Jewish community (30.9%).

Affiliation & Engagement:

- **Jewish institutions have not succeeded in engaging a large portion of Columbus Jews.**

Three distinct sub-populations appear to exist throughout the Columbus Jewish community. These groups include:

- the formally affiliated
- those who have rejected formal affiliation and have little desire to interface with the Jewish community
- the marginally connected who are open to possible engagement

These groups differ in the ways they view and participate in the community. A large percentage also formally affiliate, but exhibit few other indicators of engagement such as synagogue attendance or donating to Jewish causes. However, what motivates involvement in general cannot be easily classified through traditional measures of identity, affiliation or by where individuals live in the community. The survey results point to the need for Jewish institutions to transcend traditional views on what constitutes membership in the Jewish community by being responsive to the variety of ways in which people connect to the community.

- **Two factors that influence how individuals and families interface with the Jewish community are the high cost of living Jewishly and geography.**

Cost appears to play a prohibitive role for some Jews with regard to their ability to engage in Jewish activities or observance and particularly in their ability to travel to Israel. Nearly one in five Jewish adults reports that cost prohibits them from belonging to the JCC or a religious congregation. Interfaith families are less likely than fully Jewish households to connect to the community and raise

their children Jewishly. Geography also negatively impacts how families in outlying areas, such as Perimeter North, connect to community institutions centered in the Bexley area.

Communal Priorities:

- **The community, including the affiliated and non-affiliated, articulates serving the needs of the local Jewish poor and the elderly as top priorities.**

The Jewish community shares a commitment to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in the Columbus Jewish community, especially the poor and the elderly who need assistance in daily living. Other agreed upon priorities include combating anti-Semitism, rescue of persecuted Jews worldwide and addressing issues of general social justice. Differences in consensus exist on the level of emphasis that should be placed upon Jewish educational initiatives.

- **The Columbus Jewish community values connections to Israel and Jews worldwide, but favors funding local initiatives first.**

A large majority (more than 75%) of the Columbus Jewish population feels that Jews in the United States share a common destiny with Jews in Israel and elsewhere around the world. A majority also agree that American Jews have a responsibility to rescue Jews who are persecuted or in distress. A large majority acknowledges that Israel still needs the financial support of American Jews. At the same time, they perceive local needs as even more pressing. Within local priorities, there seems to be a disparity between where the community is currently directing a majority of its resources and what respondents perceive as needs and priorities.

- **Philanthropic Giving**

High median household incomes compared to the general community and low levels of current giving to the Jewish community suggest untapped potential and disengagement from the Jewish institutional structure. While over 60% of respondents who are aware of the Columbus Jewish Federation's activities have a favorable impression of the Columbus Jewish Federation, 47% of the Jewish community gives \$250 or more per year to non-Jewish causes and only 42% gives \$250 or more per year to Jewish causes.

RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY TRENDS & NEEDS

In order to fully understand the trends and needs identified by the study, it is important to consider the survey results and their implications within of each the theme areas.

Demographic Change:

Major Themes:

- **The estimated size of the Columbus area Jewish community has increased substantially from previous estimates.**
- **Jewish population growth has increased rapidly in the north and northwest areas.**

An estimated **22,000 Jews** live in the Columbus metropolitan area as compared to 15,600 estimated in 1990. In the study's target area, 3.0 percent of Columbus area households contain at least one Jewish member.¹ This represents a 30 percent increase over 1990 when 2.3 percent of all households had at least one Jewish member. An estimated **32,027 people** live in **11,878 households** in which **at least one person is Jewish**.

The **percentage** of households that are Jewish **varies by region** of the county. For survey purposes, the target area was divided into four regions, which are exactly as they were in 1990:

- Bexley region including Berwick and Eastmoor
- East/Southeast regions covering the eastern edge of Franklin County including New Albany and Gahanna and the Pickerington area in Fairfield County
- Perimeter North region including the northern suburbs of Hilliard, Dublin, Worthington, Westerville and the Powell area in Delaware County
- North/Other region including all other zip codes in Franklin County, not including students living on the OSU campus²

The Bexley region remains the most concentrated Jewishly populated area with 14.3% of households containing at least one Jewish member. About 3% of households in the Perimeter North region have at least one Jewish member. The East/Southeast and North/Other regions each represent 2% of the total area population.

Table 1 shows the population estimates for the target area and its regions for 1990 and 2001.

¹ The 1990 study included Delaware, Newark, and Lancaster in the target area. In principle, dropping these areas from this study should have a negligible impact since they are not thought to have very large Jewish populations.

² This includes approximately 900 students living around Ohio State University. These students were omitted from some tables in the 1990 study. Students living in campus-owned housing are excluded.

Table 1: Size and Distribution of the Target Area Jewish Population

REGION	1990		2001	
	Number	Percent Jewish Pop.	Number	Percent Jewish Pop.
All regions	15,600	100%	22,003	100%
Bexley region	5,370	34.4	6,794	30.9
North/Other	4,310	27.6	6,219	28.3
Perimeter North	3,040	19.4	5,456	24.7
East/Southeast	2,610	16.7	3,534	16.1
(Gahanna / New Albany area)**	n.a.	n.a.	1,002	4.6

** The Gahanna/New Albany area is part of the East/Southeast region. Information about this area in 1990 is not available.

Growth in the Jewish population appears to be **unevenly distributed** across the target area. Varying rates of growth have shifted the population among the regions as follows:³

- The Perimeter North region, the area of highest growth, experienced a 79% increase and grew from 19% of the Jewish population in 1990 to 25% in 2001.
- The East/Southeast region dropped slightly from 17% to 16% of the total Jewish population but grew 35%. A subsection of the East/Southeast region, the Gahanna-New Albany area, is home to about 5% of the Jewish population, slightly over 1000 people.
- The Bexley region grew 27%, but the proportion dropped from 34% of the Jewish population in 1990 to 31% in 2001.
- The proportion of the Jewish population living in the North/Other region remained steady at about 28%.

Up to 20% of respondents said they were likely to move in the next three years. Of these, 20% said they were likely to move to another state. Over 40 percent of respondents were born in Ohio.

Affiliation & Engagement:

Major Themes:

- **Jewish institutions have not succeeded in engaging a large portion of Columbus Jews.**
- **Two factors that influence how individuals and families interface with the Jewish community are the high cost of living Jewishly and geography.**

The study assessed multiple indicators of affiliation with the Jewish community, including:

- Traditional indicators of Jewish identity
- Religious observance
- Institutional affiliation
- Volunteerism and philanthropy

³ Lower levels of statistical precision for regions may affect this result. Smaller samples within regions increase the margin of error. The margin of error is smallest for the target area and largest for the Bexley region.

A comparison of two samples (random digit dialing (RDD) representing the entire Jewish community and agency list (List) representing households specifically known to Jewish institutions) shows similarities and differences that reflect a complexity which cannot be explained purely in terms of affiliation. These similarities and differences may have implications for the ways in which Jewish communal institutions work to engage and connect community members.

Further interpretation shows that **three subsets of Jewish population** exist:

- Those who have self-selected to become overtly connected to the Jewish community through formal affiliation with the traditional communal infrastructure
- Those who are currently marginally connected, or totally not connected, but who are open to possibly becoming engaged
- Those who have rejected formal affiliation and have little desire to interface with the Jewish community

Marked differences exist between the samples representing the entire Jewish community and the known households when looking at multiple criteria commonly used to gauge **Jewish identity**. Respondents from the known households tend to meet more of these criteria than do those from the broader Jewish community. At the same time, the broader Jewish community sample includes respondents who are also affiliated with specific Jewish institutions. However, on the whole, those from the known households are more likely than from the broader Jewish community sample:

- To say they consider themselves to be Jewish
- To have been raised Jewish, and to have a Jewish mother and father
- To have a spouse or partner who meets more of the identity criteria
- To have a spouse or partner who converted to Judaism

It is important to note, however, that religious observance and traditional practices alone **cannot be used as the only criteria to gauge engagement** with the Jewish community. A majority of households from both samples show measures of identification by doing some of these things, even if in less traditional fashion. Over 60% of households report always or usually lighting Hanukkah candles and attending a Passover Seder. Over 40% sometimes light Shabbat candles.

The **cost of living Jewishly** seems to create barriers to affiliation among portions of the Jewish community. The survey demonstrates a disconnect between a large affluent sector of the Jewish community and lower income households. Cost clearly plays a prohibitive role for nearly 20% of households with regard to their ability to formally affiliate with Jewish institutional activities. Respondents report that cost prohibits them from belonging to the JCC (18.2%) or a religious congregation (17.9%) and particularly from traveling to Israel (33.6%). Nearly one in ten respondents perceive cost as a barrier to keeping kosher, sending a child to Jewish summer camp, or sending a child to a Jewish day school.

Volunteerism is another indicator of engagement. By definition, those in the sample from the known households are more involved and volunteer with local congregations and Jewish organizations. More than 51% of the list sample has volunteered in the past year for a Jewish organization compared to a little over 26% of the general Jewish community. **An indication that people from the broader Jewish community have not been engaged is evident in the fact that a larger percentage (55.3%) of the broader Jewish community households that are not currently involved said they would volunteer if asked than known households (17.9%).** The fact that people from the broader Jewish community are most likely to volunteer for a Jewish organization if they live in Bexley, however, points to a geographic relationship to connectedness, because the majority of Jewish agencies are located near Bexley.

Households in the Perimeter North and North/Other regions seem to be the most disconnected in this respect. Nearly 50% of households in the Bexley area report having volunteered while less than 20% from the Perimeter North or the North/Other regions have volunteered.

Communal Priorities:

Major Themes:

- **The community, including the affiliated and non-affiliated, articulates serving the needs of the local Jewish poor and the elderly as top priorities.**
- **The Columbus Jewish community values connections to Israel and Jews worldwide, but favors funding local initiatives first.**

Identified Priorities

There is a fairly high degree of consensus in the community surrounding what respondents perceive as the proper priorities for funding within the community. There were no significant differences among the four regions, despite the fact that regions can be thought of as representing different life stages. For example, households in the Bexley region are more likely to be in the later stages of family life and to have children who have moved out on their own, as well as households with residents age 65 or older. On the opposite end of the spectrum, households in the North/Other region are more likely to be in the earliest stages of family life. This region has the highest proportion of households with residents ages 18 to 29 and also the highest proportion of households without children. While the Bexley and North/Other regions have similar proportions of single adult households, those single residents in the Bexley region are more likely to be 65 or older and those in the North/Other region are more likely to be under age 30.

Households in the Perimeter North and East/Southeast regions tend to be in the middle stages of family life. Both have high proportions of the residents in the 45 to 59 year age range and similar proportions of families with children. But, the East/Southeast region has more residents than the Perimeter North region who are age 65 or older; the Perimeter North region has more residents than the East/Southeast region who are under age 30.

Attitudinally, the Columbus Jewish community places a **high value on connecting to Israel** and Jewish communities worldwide. However, when asked to prioritize issues worthy of funding, **dealing with the vulnerable** in the Columbus Jewish community (most specifically the local poor and elderly) and **other issues of social justice locally** overwhelmingly comes out as **even more important**.

Table 8 (located in the Appendix) shows the priorities and their relative rankings based on their average scores.

The four highest priorities that Jews in the Columbus area would like the Columbus Jewish Federation to address include:

- meeting the needs of the **vulnerable** including **Jewish elderly**
- meeting the needs of the **local Jewish poor**
- **rescuing persecuted Jews** around the world
- and combating **anti-Semitism**

The next three priorities include:

- addressing issues of **social justice**
- **supporting synagogues** and their programs
- and supporting the people of **Israel**

The next five priorities are **support for** different forms of **Jewish education** including:

- day schools
- preschools
- after school programs
- camp programs
- and the needs of Jewish college students

The lowest ranked of the priorities was:

- supporting Jewish communities elsewhere around the world

Differences in consensus over priorities can often be explained by age. Older adults are more likely than young adults are to give higher rankings for combating anti-Semitism and dealing with social justice. Younger adults are more likely to give a higher ranking to supporting the needs of Jewish college students.

Identified Needs

The organized Jewish community currently provides a broad variety of services to respond to the needs of the Columbus Jewish community by providing a safety net for the vulnerable. Other services enrich the quality of life in the community by providing a uniquely Jewish response to the social, educational, cultural and physical needs by providing services that are not available elsewhere.

When asked what services are used and needed the most, community members mention

- **childcare and services for school-age children** most consistently
- Education/Job counseling, general counseling services, other services, and senior services are the next most commonly desired

Over 50% of those who need school age children's services in the Jewish community access these services through a Jewish agency. Over 40% of those who need receive education/job counseling and other related services. Over 30% of those in need of substance abuse and senior services receive services from a Jewish agency.

While those who utilize services generally report satisfaction with them, List respondents are much more likely to take advantage of services than respondents are from the broader Jewish community RDD sample. This once again indicates a level of disconnect with communal institutions among portions of the Jewish community.

Conclusion:

Using the results of the survey to inform future policy decisions will require Jewish community policy makers to balance the desires of the community with the measurable needs within the community. It will also require comparing what policy makers currently know to be true from their work within the community with the results and to use this combined lens to create ongoing strategies to address evolving social service and communal needs.

It is clear from the survey that there are at least two distinct Jewish subgroups within the Jewish community that are interested and willing to engage in Jewish life in personal and unique ways. It is the responsibility of Jewish communal institutions to begin to recognize and understand the unique perspectives of the various sectors, individuals and families in the Jewish community and to reach out to them in a way they can embrace.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Methodology

Random digit dialing (RDD) calls were made to 63,089 phone numbers, 1,129 Jewish households were identified, and full interviews were completed for 369 of these households. Researchers completed 370 additional full interviews from a sample of 931 households drawn from the membership lists (List) of the Columbus Jewish Federation, local religious congregations and Jewish community organizations. Between the two methodologies a total of 739 surveys were completed. A household was considered Jewish if it had one adult who 1) considered his or her self to be Jewish, or 2) was raised Jewish, or 3) had a parent who was Jewish.

Size, Geographic Distribution & Mobility

The current estimated population of the Columbus area Jewish community includes **22,000 Jews** accounting for 3.0 % of all Columbus households that contain at least one Jewish member. Including non-Jewish family members, an estimated **32,027 people** live in **11,878 households** in which **at least one person is Jewish**.

The **geographic distribution** of Jewish households among the various regions accounts for the following percentages of the overall Columbus area Jewish population:

- Bexley region, 31%
- North/Other region, 28%
- Perimeter North region, 25%
- East/Southeast region, 16%

Up to 20% of respondents said they were likely to move in the next three years. Of these, as measured from the RDD sample, 44% are likely to move to a location in the same city or town, 19% to a different city or town, 26% are likely to move to another state, and 1% to a different country. Over 40 percent of respondents were born in Ohio.

Age Distribution

Age distributions within the community vary according to region. In general, however, of those living in Jewish households

- 25.4% are under 18
- 13.9% are 18-24
- 26.7% are 25-44
- 26.1% are 45-64
- 7.9% are 65 and older.

In the North/Other and Perimeter North areas, the Columbus Jewish adult population is primarily 18-44 years old while in the Bexley and East/Southeast areas, the adult population is more likely 45 years old and older. This is consistent with 1990 data. The 45 and older age group represents the largest percentage overall. However, Bexley and the Perimeter North area each account for over 25% of the preschool aged children and have the highest concentration of school aged children ages 5 to 17. Perimeter North households account for over 31% of the school aged children while Bexley accounts for over 27%.

Educational Achievement

Over 87% of the Columbus Jewish population between ages 25 and 64 have at least a college degree. Over 50% of those who have a college degree have at least some graduate training.

Seventy eight percent of adult males and 68% of adult females received some Jewish education in grades 1-12. Over 90% of those children ages 5-17 from the RDD list have received a Jewish education and nearly 69% are currently receiving a Jewish education.

Employment Status & Occupation

About 80% of the Jewish males age 18 and older are employed. Approximately 72% of women 18 and older are employed. Over 90% of Columbus Jewish male population ages 25 to 64 years old is employed as well as over 82% of the females in this age range. Over 47% of the population work in professional and technical occupations.

Income

The before tax household income varies according to sample with over 34% of households from the Federation list reporting over \$100,000 of pre-tax income and only about 23% of households in the random sample reporting pre-tax income over \$100,000. Median household income reported for the RDD sample was over \$55,000 per year. Reported household income levels below \$55,000 per year break down as follows:

- 6% below \$15,000
- 12.5% below \$25,000
- 25.2% below \$40,000
- 36% below \$55,000

Household Composition

The average size of a Columbus Jewish household is 3.26 people. Although each region contains households of all types, household composition varies by regions. Households in the Bexley region are more likely to be in the later stages of family life, to have grown children living elsewhere and to have households with residents age 65 or older.

On the opposite end of the spectrum, North/Other region households are more likely to be younger and smaller with fewer children. This region had the highest percentage of single adult households, residents ages 18 to 29 and households with no children. While the Bexley and North/Other regions have similar proportions of single adult households, those single residents in the Bexley region are more likely to be 65 or older. In addition, households in the Bexley region are the least likely to have non-Jewish household members or be intermarried.

Households in the Perimeter North and East/Southeast regions tend to be in the middle stages of family life. Both have high proportions of residents in the 45 to 59 year age range and similar proportions of families with children. There are slight differences, however. The East/Southeast region has more residents than the Perimeter North region who are age 65 or older; the Perimeter North region has more residents than the East/Southeast region who are under age 30.

Marital Characteristics

Over 57% of the adult Jewish population sampled are married. Approximately **45% of marriages** in the general Columbus Jewish population are **interfaith**. This level is unchanged from the 1990 findings. In general, it is less likely that a child in the Columbus Jewish community from an interfaith marriage (35.7% RDD) will be raised Jewish than in a household where both parents are Jewish (71% RDD). Among those who were not raised Jewish almost 10% of the RDD sample and nearly 30% of the Federation List sample have converted to Judaism.

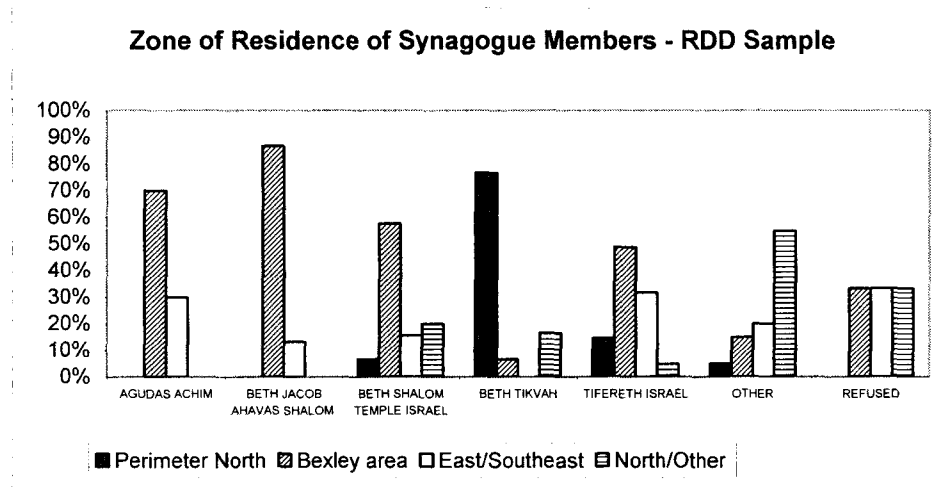
Slightly over 5% of respondents report living with someone as an unmarried couple. An additional 1.4% report living in a Lesbian/Gay relationship.

Religious Observance & Affiliation

A majority of Columbus Jewish residents observe a variety of religious rituals throughout the year, with the lighting of Hanukkah candles and attending of Passover seders being the most common observance. Twelve percent report never lighting Hanukkah candles and 14% report never attending a Passover Seder.

A large majority of Columbus Jewish residents do not buy kosher meat or use separate dishes for meat and dairy. However, the majority also never has Christmas trees.

Forty-seven percent of the RDD sample and 84.8 % of the List sample belongs to a synagogue. There is a positive relationship between the age of a respondent and whether or not they belong to a synagogue, with older respondents being more likely to belong. Residents from Bexley are the most likely to belong to a synagogue. The next highest levels of synagogue membership are among residents of the East/Southeast, with residents from the North Perimeter following closely. Zones of residence tend to impact which synagogue households belong to, as the following charts illustrate.



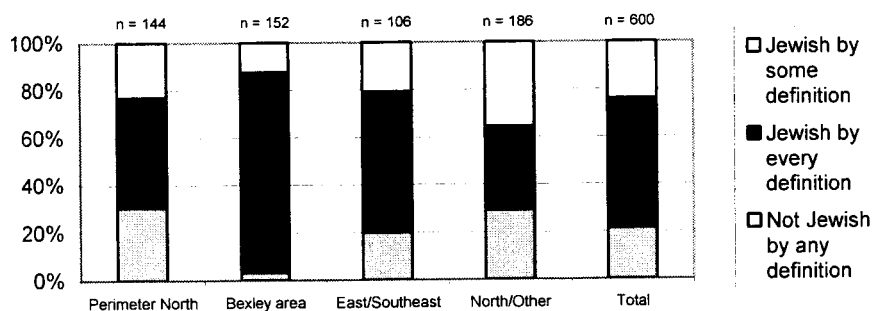
Most respondents attend the synagogue at least a few times a year, or on high holidays and special occasions. Over 90% of children currently age 5-17 and raised Jewish receives or has received a Jewish education. Nearly 69% are currently receiving a Jewish education. Over 42% of those receiving a Jewish education attend a one-day-a-week program. Over 15% currently attend a full-time Jewish day school or yeshiva.

Philanthropy & Volunteerism

More than 51% of respondents from the institutional list have volunteered in the past year for a Jewish organization compared to a little over 26% of the general Jewish community. There is a slight increase in the likelihood that a member of the Columbus Jewish community will volunteer as she or he becomes older. People who live in Bexley or the East/Southeast region are most likely to volunteer for a Jewish organization. **Nearly 70% of households donated money to a Jewish organization in the year 2000.**

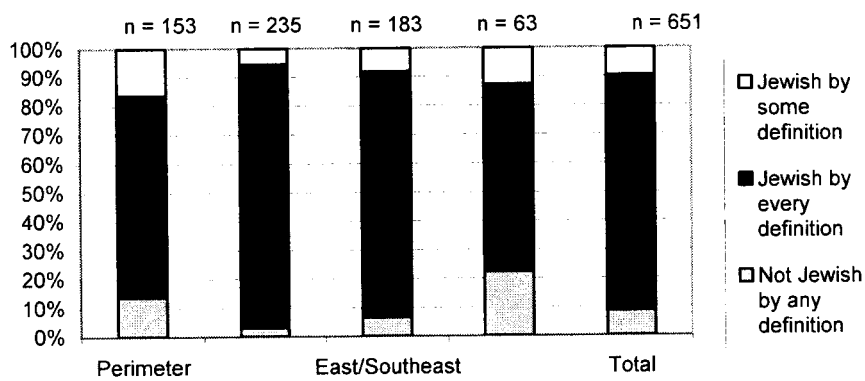
Appendix

Percent of RDD Respondents, Spouses, and Partners in Jewish Households That Are Jewish*



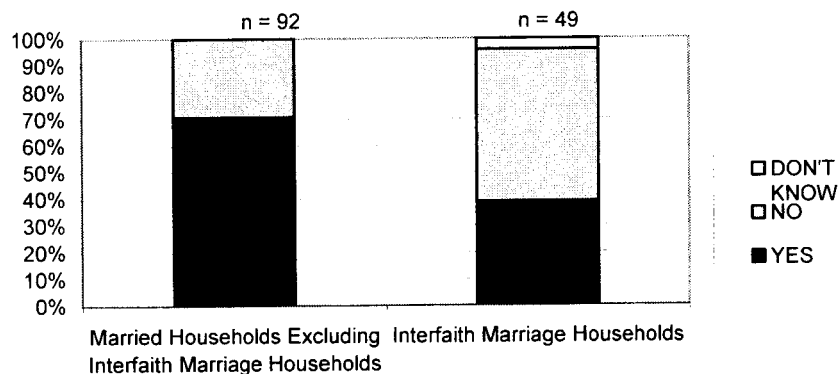
*Raised Jewish, Currently Jewish, Mother or Father

Percent of List Respondents, Spouses, and Partners in Jewish Households That Are Jewish*

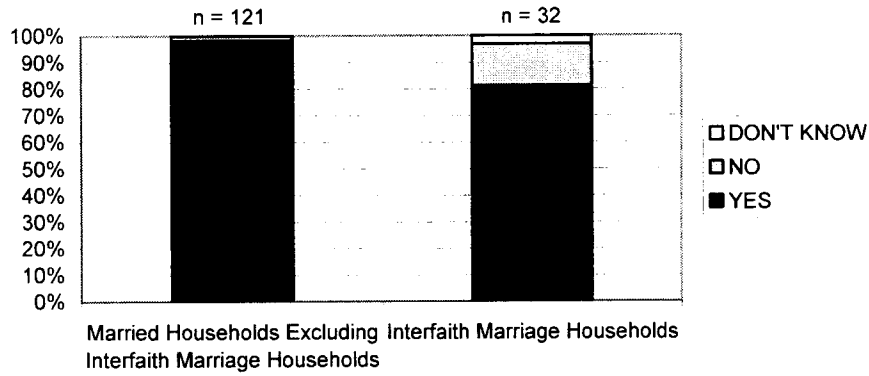


*Raised Jewish, Currently Jewish, Mother or Father Jewish

Percent of Children (RDD) Being Raised Jewish



Percent of Children (List) Being Raised Jewish



Ritual Observances - RDD Sample

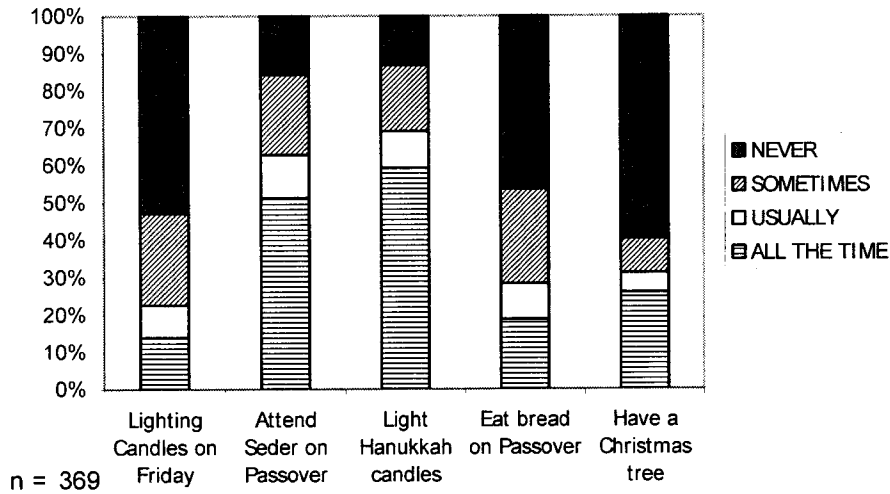


Table 8**Differences in Support for CJF priorities**

		Lowest Priority (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Highest Priority (5)	Mean
The Needs of the Jewish Elderly	RDD Sample	0.5%	2.2%	13.8%	27.4%	53.7%	4.4
	List Sample	1.1%	1.4%	10.0%	22.2%	64.1%	4.5
Needs of the Local Jewish Poor	RDD Sample	2.2%	2.2%	12.7%	23.0%	56.9%	4.4
	List Sample	1.4%	1.9%	12.4%	24.1%	59.5%	4.4
Rescuing Jews Around the World Who Are Persecuted	RDD Sample	3.0%	6.2%	15.5%	24.1%	48.0%	4.1
	List Sample	3.0%	6.0%	17.0%	26.0%	46.5%	4.1
Combating Anti-Semitism	RDD Sample	3.8%	7.1%	18.2%	21.4%	46.9%	4.0
	List Sample	4.1%	7.3%	18.9%	22.7%	46.2%	4.0
Dealing with Social Justice Issues	RDD Sample	3.3%	7.6%	26.6%	24.9%	35.2%	3.8
	List Sample	3.2%	7.0%	31.1%	24.6%	30.8%	3.8
Supporting Synagogues and their Programs	RDD Sample	5.2%	11.1%	31.2%	25.5%	23.9%	3.5
	List Sample	6.8%	8.4%	30.5%	24.1%	28.1%	3.6
Supporting the People of Israel	RDD Sample	7.6%	12.5%	30.4%	24.1%	21.7%	3.4
	List Sample	4.3%	12.7%	28.9%	23.5%	29.2%	3.6
Jewish Camp Programs for Children	RDD Sample	5.4%	16.6%	37.0%	20.7%	17.9%	3.3
	List Sample	6.2%	12.2%	32.4%	23.8%	23.0%	3.5
After School Jewish Education for Children	RDD Sample	6.0%	17.1%	35.8%	23.3%	15.5%	3.3
	List Sample	6.8%	12.2%	30.3%	24.3%	24.9%	3.5
Jewish Day School Education	RDD Sample	9.8%	19.8%	32.3%	18.8%	16.9%	3.1
	List Sample	8.1%	16.7%	29.2%	18.9%	25.1%	3.4
The Needs of Jewish College Students	RDD Sample	6.0%	19.8%	34.2%	24.9%	12.2%	3.2
	List Sample	9.7%	12.2%	34.6%	23.0%	18.1%	3.3
Jewish Preschool Education	RDD Sample	11.4%	18.5%	33.4%	17.1%	17.1%	3.1
	List Sample	8.4%	13.5%	31.9%	18.1%	26.0%	3.4
Supporting Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World	RDD Sample	7.1%	19.2%	32.8%	22.0%	14.9%	3.2
	List Sample	10.0%	20.3%	31.6%	20.3%	16.0%	3.1