

The Survey of Cleveland's Jewish Population, 1981 was completed with the help and cooperation of numerous agencies and individuals.

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# Foreword

1

## Introduction

The 1981 demographic survey by the Jewish Community Federation was undertaken to learn more about Cleveland's Jewish population: its number and its characteristics. It is hoped the results of the study will help Cleveland's Jewish agencies and institutions plan more effectively and creatively to meet changing needs. The results, part of which are presented here, reveal a vital, committed, and affiliated Jewish community, and provide insight into the community's changing demography and lifestyle.

The data confirm some generally held beliefs and contradict others. As expected, the study showed that Cleveland's Jews are highly affiliated and that a large proportion of Jewish youngsters receive some kind of Jewish education — a far higher proportion, in fact, than had been expected.

On the other hand, the statistics related to age distribution and to the reasons people move refuted some generally held notions. The age distribution of Cleveland's Jewish community is generally well balanced, with a healthy number of young adults, though there is a marked decrease in the proportion of children under 12. And, the proportion of elderly is not as large as had been assumed.

Perhaps more surprising, people are not leaving Cleveland in large numbers in search of sunshine. The working population tends to move because of job opportunities — whether those job opportunities are in the Sun Belt or elsewhere. Climate tends to be a more significant factor among 50-59-year-olds planning their retirement, but even in this group, climate is important to only about half of those planning to move. Of Cleveland Jewish offspring who have settled elsewhere, less than 40 percent live in the Sun Belt. In fact, 28 percent have remained in the Midwest (17 percent in Ohio).

One of the most striking findings of the study points to the radical change in the work status of women, especially mothers of young children. Only one-third of mothers of children under six years of age, and one-fifth of mothers of children ages 13-16, are full-time homemakers. This is undoubtedly having a profound impact on the family and requires special attention from planners of services.

As expected, Cleveland's Jewish population is still compact — highly concentrated in the core communities of Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, South Euclid, University Heights, Beachwood, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, and Pepper Pike. Jews who reside in the core communities tend to be more affiliated with Jewish institutions and more identified as Jews.

The question that remains unanswered, however, is whether Jews who want to be "less Jewish" move to the non-core areas, or whether Jews who move to the non-core areas then tend to become "less Jewish."

What follows is only a small sample of the wealth of material available from the study. The careful analysis of this material and the application of the findings to community planning will require ongoing efforts, as Cleveland's Jewish institutions study the findings and apply the data to their own particular situations. This booklet has been prepared as a way of beginning the process.

## The Method

Over the years many demographic techniques have been used to estimate Jewish populations, with nearly every method tried in Cleveland at one time or another. Today, techniques such as Yom Kippur school absentee count, formulas based on distinctive Jewish names, and estimates based on mortality rates obtained from vital statistics and cemetery records are no longer considered reliable. But demographers are never at a loss in coming up with new and better techniques. A new one now considered the most reliable, if not the simplest, is the random digit dialing (RDD) method. This was the method chosen for the 1981 survey of Cleveland's Jewish population.

Random digit dialing is a painstaking undertaking, which can be used only where there is a significant concentration of target samples. Even in the case of heavily concentrated Jewish areas, we figured a "hit" (Jewish household) took an average of 20 to 30 dialings (because of busy signals, no answers, and phone numbers being unassigned). In the areas outside the Jewish core communities, where scoring a "hit" would have been much more time-consuming, a combination of other methods was used.

The RDD work sheet uses lists of four-digit random numbers attached to phone exchanges of the area to be surveyed. These lists have columns with disposition headings. Every number must be called and the disposition recorded: not a working number, business, disconnected, non-Jewish household, etc. When the random number does lead to a Jewish household (or Jewish member of the household), the interviewer solicits the interview.

We had some apprehension that this extensive dialing might cause animosity in the non-Jewish community toward the Jewish Community Federation. Happily, this fear proved to be unfounded. The interviewers reported no unpleasant exchanges. In fact, the contrary happened. A number of non-Jews were concerned that the caller might be from a hate organization misrepresenting herself and asked questions to satisfy themselves that it was not so. One even called the Federation to make sure.

The RDD results consist of both the completed questionnaires and the disposition sheets, which give us the proportion of Jewish households in the dialed area.

In the non-core areas, the sample was obtained by compiling a list of names from a number of Jewish organizations, plus searching through local telephone books for likely Jewish names. From this list a sample was picked. Weighting was used to balance the merging of the two samples into one.

The questionnaire reflected all the areas considered important by the Federation's Population Research Committee. In order to get the best cooperation possible from the respondents, much consideration was given to brevity and avoidance of annoying questions. Partly for this reason, questions on income were not included. All the questions deemed important were compressed into a 10-to-12 minute interview. In all, 723 interviews were conducted.

## The Number of Jews in Greater Cleveland

The telephone exchanges used in the random digit dialing method are assigned to a geographic area slightly larger than the eight core communities. Four percent of the households with those exchanges fall outside the boundaries of these communities. Adding the populations of the eight communities and the adjacent areas where the phone exchanges extend, we arrived at a total population for the area of 270,000.

Of the households in this area, 22.5 percent were Jewish. (Twenty percent answered Jewish and 76 percent answered non-Jewish; of the remaining four percent who refused to answer, we established that 63 percent were Jewish.)

The core exchange area represents 85 percent of the Jewish population of Greater Cleveland. This proportion was arrived at by using various methods of estimating Jewish population and happens to coincide with the estimates used in previous surveys. The Jewish population of the core phone exchange area is 22.5 percent of 270,000, or 60,750. Since this 60,750 represents 85 percent of the Jewish population, the (unadjusted) Jewish population of Greater Cleveland is 71,471. The Jewish population of the eight core communities comprising 81 percent of the entire Jewish community is 57,892. The remaining 19 percent outside the core communities (four percent on the borders and 15 percent elsewhere) represents 13,579.

To the above figures we must make the following corrections: To the 71,471 we need to add 750 institutionalized Jews, making the figure 72,221. From this figure we need to subtract 2,126 non-Jewish individuals sharing households with Jews, according to the results of the survey. The actual estimate, then, of Cleveland's total Jewish population is 70,095.

## General Characteristics of Cleveland's Jewish Population

The geographic distribution of the Jewish population in Greater Cleveland reflects a consistent pattern of change. The core community has been moving east for many years — so much so that except in the Shaker Square area, there are just vestiges of the original Jewish population inside the City of Cleveland itself.

What we call today's Jewish core community today covers 28 square miles. We sometimes call the four older suburbs of Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, South Euclid, and University Heights Core Area I, and the newer suburbs of Beachwood, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, and Pepper Pike, Core Area II.

Once interviewers started calling outside the core area, for example in the City of Cleveland, they reported a new phenomenon: people saying "our name is Jewish but we are not;" "my grandfather was Jewish;" "my son-in-law, who lives here, comes from a Jewish family;" or some other indication of a tenuous Jewish connection.

As we progressed to places west, such as Lakewood, Rocky River, and Parma, another phenomenon cropped up: confusion about whether one was Jewish or not. Interviewers found a considerable increase in the proportion of intermarried couples and a significant number of cases where it was difficult to determine whether individuals should be considered Jewish. The instructions were that anyone who answered "yes" to "Are you Jewish?" was Jewish. But we came across a number of "yes and no," "yes, but..." and other variations on the theme. It was confusing enough for the interviewers to result in several interviews we could not use.

The interviews in the core communities had been so relatively simple — once connected to a Jewish household — that the change was startling. Even when the interviewer got past the Jewish/non-Jewish issue, there remained others, such as responses to "Do you consider yourself Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, or?..." Frequently, the answer would be an elaborate, philosophical explanation or justification. To the question of the children's Jewish education, there were answers like this one: "I always hoped that the children would ask for it....Their father doesn't believe in organized religion."

The distribution of the Jewish population in Cleveland is, therefore, not just a matter of so many Jews here and so many there. It has another important dimension: that of the kind of admixture in each area.

# Geographical Distribution

2

### How has the distribution of Jewish population changed since 1970?

Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, Core Area I lost 11 percent of its general population and its Jewish proportion diminished from 38 percent to 30 percent, as Core Area I dropped from 65.1 percent to 54.4 percent of Cleveland's Jewish population.

In the same period, Core Area II lost 3.2 percent of its population, while its Jewish proportion rose from 26.7 percent to 32.9 percent. The resulting increase in percentage of Cleveland's Jewish population was from 18.4 percent to 26.1 percent.

What we are seeing is a continuing shift from the older suburbs to the newer suburbs — eastward — spilling over to the adjacent areas.

Chart 1 presents, in summary form, comparable data for 1970 and 1980 on the distribution of the Jewish population.

## Chart 1: Distribution of Jewish Population 1970 and 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION		JEWISH POPULATION		PERCENT OF TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
<b>CORE AREA I</b>						
Cleveland Heights						
Shaker Heights	143,707	127,878	54,400	38,126	65.1	54.4
South Euclid						
University Heights						
<b>CORE AREA II</b>						
Beachwood						
Lyndhurst	57,452	55,609	15,350	18,319	18.4	26.1
Mayfield Heights						
Pepper Pike						
<b>East Side Other</b>						
Cleveland and West Side			12,750	10,184	15.3	4.8
<b>Outside Cuyahoga County*</b>			1,000	2,716	1.2	3.9
<b>Institutionalized Population **</b>				750		1.1
<b>Total Jewish Population</b>			83,500	78,095	100	100

\* No exact line was drawn outside Cuyahoga County to indicate where Jewish population is included. The number represents an estimated minimum.

\*\* No separate figure available from 1970 data.

### **How many individuals in each age range live in each area? How does age distribution vary from one area to another?**

Chart 2 presents the data on geographic distribution of age groups in raw numbers. Charts 3 and 4 present the data in percentages.

The Jewish population living outside Cuyahoga County appears to be relatively younger than the others, while Jewish population on the West Side and in Cleveland tends to be somewhat older. But the two core areas have a relatively similar distribution of age groups.

The dramatically decreasing number of children in the Jewish community can be seen in Chart 5. Presented are three groups, each representing a six-year age interval.

## Chart 2: Jewish Population Distribution by Geographic Area and Age Group

	AGES					TOTALS
	UNDER 18	18-22 & AWAY AT SCHOOL	23-49	50-64	65+	
Core Area I	9,015	3,603	13,161	7,057	5,290	38,126
Core Area II	3,914	2,551	4,822	4,452	2,580	18,319
E. Side Other	1,327		2,525	1,151	942	6,789
Cleve. & W. Side	413	339	1,338	793	512	3,395
Outside Cuyahoga County	865	221	1,038	554	38	2,716
Total Population In Age Group	15,534	7,558	22,884	14,007	9,362	69,345

In institutions	(Aged: mostly 75+)	700
	(All other ages)	50
	TOTAL:	70,095

### Chart 3: Jewish Population Distribution by Percentage within Geographic Area for Each Age Group

	AGES					TOTALS
	UNDER 18	18-22 & AWAY AT SCHOOL	23-49	50-64	65+	
Core Area I	23.6	9.5	34.5	18.5	13.9	100.0
Core Area II	21.4	13.9	26.3	24.3	14.1	100.0
East Side Other	19.5	12.4	37.2	17.0	13.9	100.0
Cleveland and West Side	12.2	10.0	39.4	23.3	15.1	100.0
Outside Cuyahoga County	31.9	8.1	38.2	20.4	1.4	100.0
All Areas	22.2	10.8	32.6	20.0	14.4	100.0

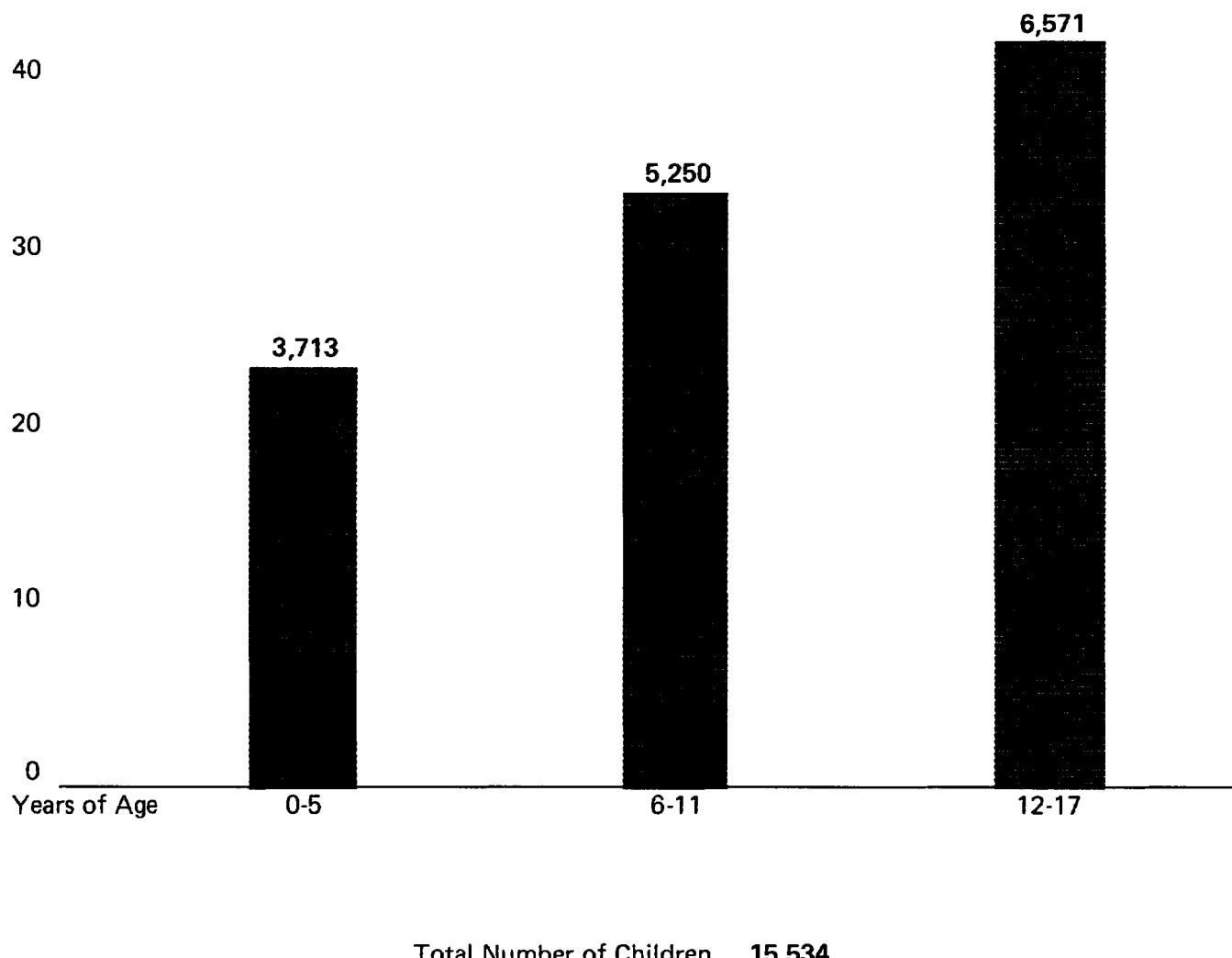
### Chart 4: Jewish Population Distribution by Percentage of Age Group for Each Geographic Area

	AGES					ALL AGES
	UNDER 18	18-22 & AWAY AT SCHOOL	23-49	50-64	65+	
Core Area I	58.0	47.7	57.5	50.4	56.5	55.0
Core Area II	25.2	33.7	21.1	31.8	27.5	26.4
East Side Other	8.5	11.2	11.0	8.2	10.1	9.8
Cleveland and West Side	2.7	4.5	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9
Outside Cuyahoga County	5.6	2.9	4.5	3.9	0.4	3.9
All Areas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Chart 5: Age Distribution of Children under 18

(by six-year intervals)

Percent



### Where do Orthodox Jews live? Reform Jews? Conservative Jews? Others?

The answer for each is everywhere, but in different ratios.

The largest proportion of Orthodox families resides in Cleveland Heights, where the Orthodox make up 16.9 percent of the city's Jewish population. The lowest proportion of Orthodox is in Shaker Heights: 2.3 percent.

Pepper Pike has the largest proportion of Reform families within its Jewish population, 68.7 percent, while University Heights has the lowest, 33.8 percent.

Conservative families make up 57 percent of the Jewish families in Beachwood, but only 21.4 percent of the Jewish families in Cleveland and the West Side.

The "other" category is largest in Cleveland and the West Side at 14.3 percent of the Jewish population, while it is negligible in places such as Mayfield Heights, University Heights, and Pepper Pike.

Overall, 46.9 percent of the families identified themselves as Reform Jews, 39.5 percent as Conservative, 8.9 percent as Orthodox, and 4.7 percent as other.

## Chart 6: Jewish Religious Denomination of Families by Geographic Area

(by percent)

	REFORM	CONSERVATIVE	ORTHODOX	OTHER	TOTALS
Cleveland Heights	40.4	33.7	16.9	9.0	100.0
Shaker Heights	64.4	27.6	2.3	5.7	100.0
Mayfield Heights	42.5	45.0	12.5	—	100.0
South Euclid	36.2	46.5	10.1	7.2	100.0
Lyndhurst	63.7	31.8	—	4.5	100.0
University Heights	33.8	54.5	11.7	—	100.0
Beachwood	34.1	57.0	7.6	1.3	100.0
Pepper Pike	68.7	25.0	6.3	—	100.0
East Side Other	53.8	33.3	8.6	4.3	100.0
Cleveland and West Side	57.2	21.4	7.1	14.3	100.0
Outside Cuyahoga County	62.1	27.3	4.5	6.1	100.0
Total All Communities	46.9	39.5	8.9	4.7	100.0

# Mobility

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## How rooted is our Jewish population?

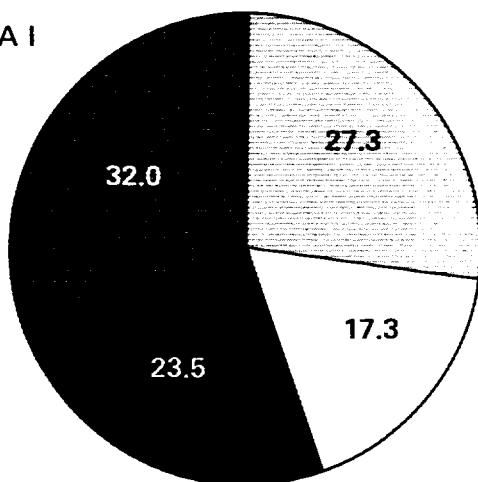
It is interesting to look at the relative stability of a population — to see how long people have lived in the area where they now reside.

Chart 7 shows in percentages the length of time the respondents have lived in their present communities. In Core Area I, 32 percent have lived there 20 or more years, while only 4.2 percent have lived in the areas outside Cuyahoga County that length of time. Accordingly, as seen particularly in the eastern suburbs, the newer the Jewish community, the larger the proportion of newcomers.

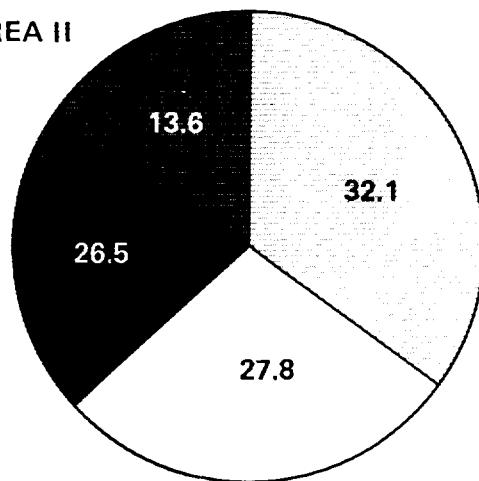
In the case of Cleveland and the West Side, the picture is of a less rooted Jewish population. As shown in other parts of this report, residents of Cleveland and the West Side are more likely to retire elsewhere and their children are more likely to settle elsewhere. It is more of a rotating population than a rooted one.

**Chart 7: Years of Residence in the Community**  
(by percent)

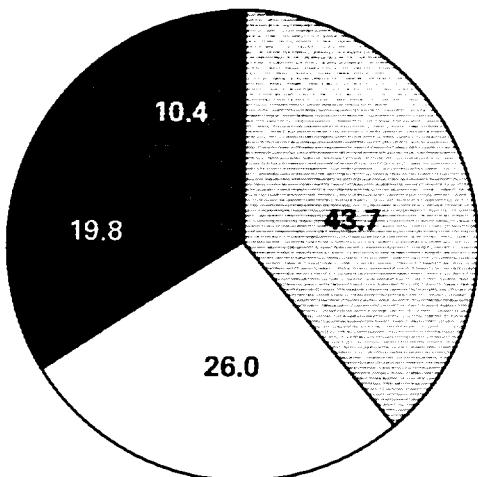
CORE AREA I



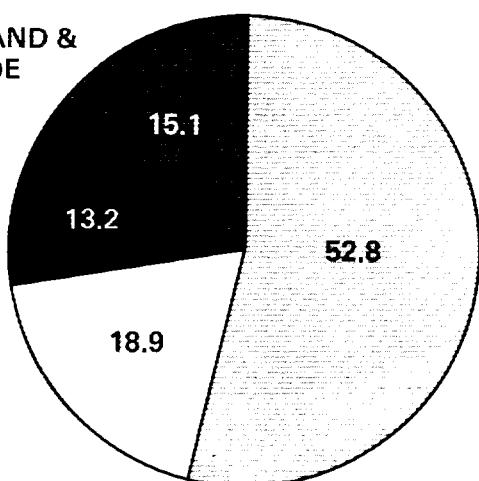
CORE AREA II



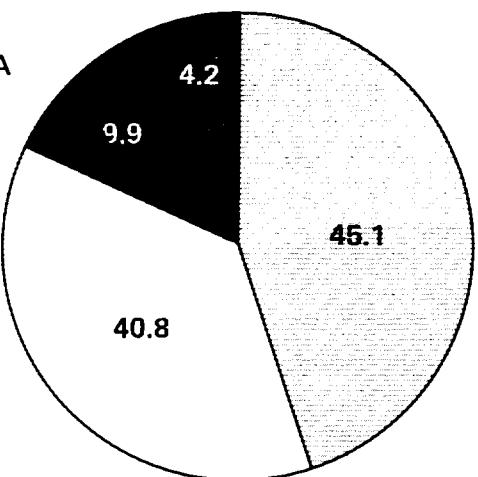
EAST SIDE  
OTHER



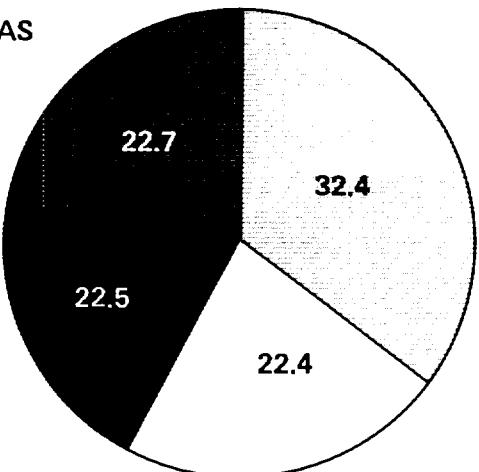
CLEVELAND &  
WEST SIDE



OUTSIDE  
CUYAHOGA  
COUNTY



ALL AREAS



[Hatched Box] = UNDER 5 YEARS    [White Box] = 5-10 YEARS    [Solid Black Box] = 11-20 YEARS    [Cross-hatched Box] = OVER 20 YEARS

## **How many Cleveland Jews are natives of Cleveland? Where did the rest come from?**

Of the adult Jewish population, 58.1 percent are Cleveland born. Another 26.5 percent were born elsewhere in the U.S. or in Canada. The remaining 15.4 percent were born abroad, 4.1 percent are from the Soviet Union — almost all arrivals since 1972.

Chart 8 shows breakdowns by core and non-core areas. Note that the non-core has a larger component of U.S./Canadian born and a considerably smaller component of people born abroad. It seems to indicate that foreign born Jews are more likely to look for a highly Jewish area to settle in than the U.S. born who move here.

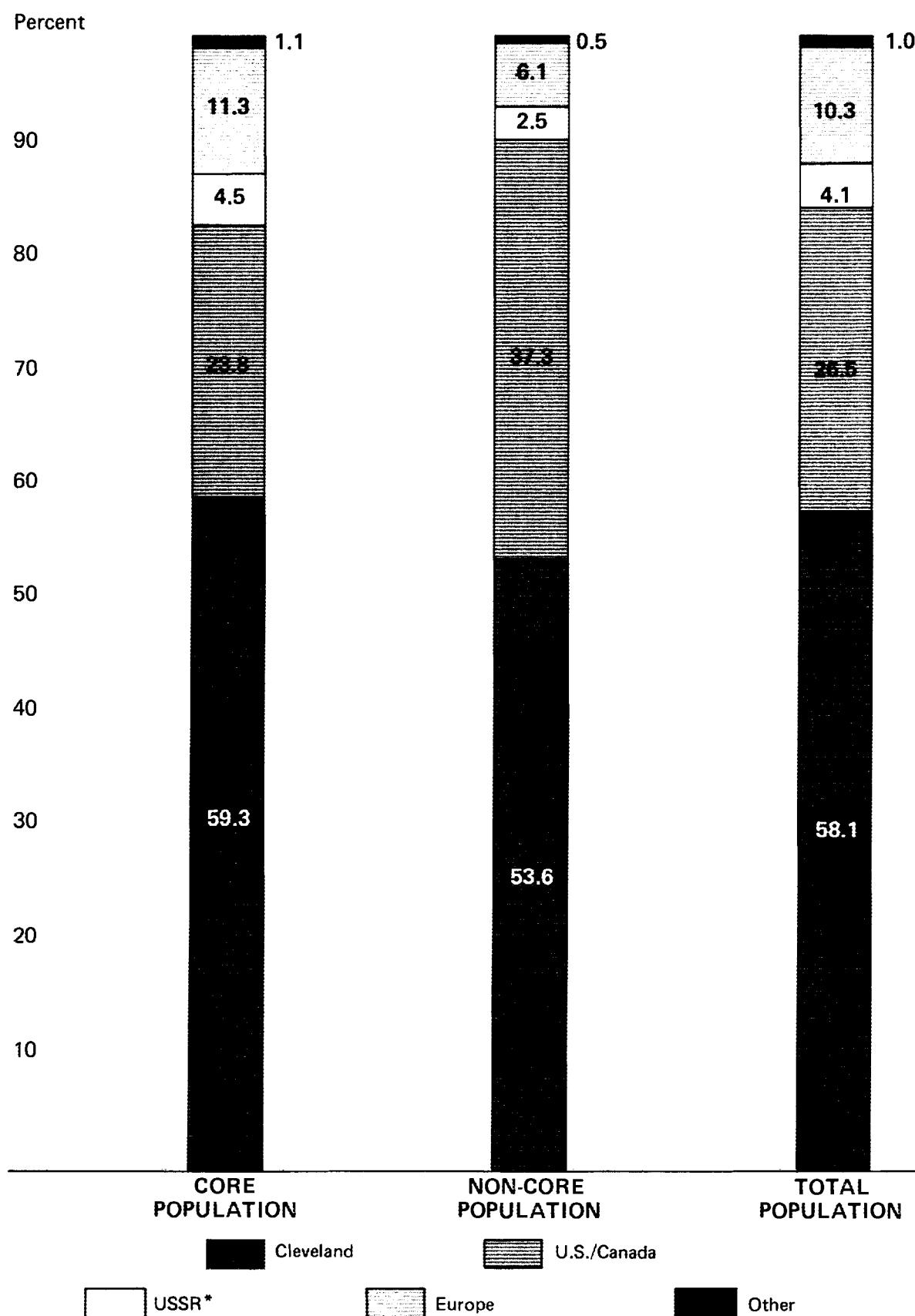
Another fact warranting attention is that 26.5 percent of Cleveland Jewish adults did move here from other places in the U.S. and Canada. That so many chose to settle in Cleveland is an encouraging statistic.

We asked the respondents who were native Clevelanders whether they have always lived in Cleveland. Eighty percent said yes. Of the 20 percent who had lived elsewhere, college (55 percent) and work opportunity (49 percent) were the overwhelming reasons. Military service ran third (25 percent).\* The length of time away ranged from one to 40 years.

In the 18-22 age group, considerably more than half are away at college. With so many young adults living away, a number of questions come to mind: Will they go on to jobs elsewhere? Will half of those who marry non-Clevelanders bring their spouses to settle in Cleveland? Will Cleveland as a city compete well in the job market?

\*Does not add up to 100 percent because one person may have lived elsewhere for several reasons.

## Chart 8: Where Born (Respondents and Spouses)



## What percentage of Jewish heads of households have plans to move? Where to? For what reasons?

Eighty-four percent of all respondents stated that they had no plans to move, 11.5 percent said they were considering moving within the next ten years, and 4.5 percent had plans to move within one year.

Chart 9 shows the ratios by geographic area. Cleveland and the West Side had the highest percentage of people planning to move, with 40.6 percent, while Core Area II had the lowest, with 11.1 percent.

Chart 10 shows the picture by age group and whether the moves are planned within or outside Cleveland. Of the 16 percent who are planning to move, 8.6 percent say they intend to move within the Cleveland area and 7.4 percent elsewhere. The most mobile group is the 18-to-29-year-olds, both for within Cleveland (19.5 percent) and elsewhere (15.6 percent). The most fixed is the 60-and-over group, with only 3.8 percent intending to move within Cleveland and 4.3 percent elsewhere.

Chart 11 shows the reasons given for wanting to move by age group. More suitable housing and work opportunity are the overwhelming reasons for the under 50-year-olds; climate and retirement for the over 50-year-olds.

It is worthy of note that in the entire survey we had one example of a Cleveland parent planning to move near children, but several children wanting to move away to be with their parents — "back home" as they put it. These are young families that moved here for training or jobs. The question is whether an equal number of young Clevelanders who moved elsewhere also have aspirations to come "back home."

## Chart 9: Planning to Move by Geographic Area (by percent)

	CORE I	CORE II	EAST SIDE OTHER	CLEVELAND & WEST SIDE	OUTSIDE GUYAHOGA	ALL AREAS
No plans to move	84.0	88.9	77.2	59.4	90.2	84.0
Within one year	4.7	1.2	3.5	21.9	4.9	4.5
Within 10 years	11.3	9.9	19.3	18.7	4.9	11.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Chart 10: Planning to Move within or outside the Cleveland Area, by Age Group (by percent)

	AGES				
	18-29	30-49	50-69	60+	ALL AGES
No plans to move	64.9	86.6	84.8	91.9	84.0
Within Cleveland	19.5	9.1	5.8	3.8	8.6
Outside	15.6	4.3	9.4	4.3	7.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>% of Age Group Planning to Move</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>

## Chart 11: Reasons Given for Planning to Move, by Age Group (by percent)

	AGES				
	18-29	30-49	50-69	60+	ALL AGES
More suitable housing	50.0	41.2	28.6	20.0	37.1
Retirement			33.3	20.0	10.3
Climate	10.0	14.7	52.4	53.3	26.8
Safety, better neighborhood	3.3	17.6		13.3	8.2
Proximity to family	10.0	2.9		20.0	5.2
Work opportunity	36.7	32.4	9.5		25.8
Health				13.3	2.1

Note that these percentages do not add up to 100 percent. That is because the same person may give more than one reason for planning move.

## Where do our grown children settle?

Of the households in the sample, 42 percent have grown children who have established their own homes. Of these, 69 percent have at least one child established in Cleveland and 61 percent have at least one settled elsewhere. Chart 12 gives the details.

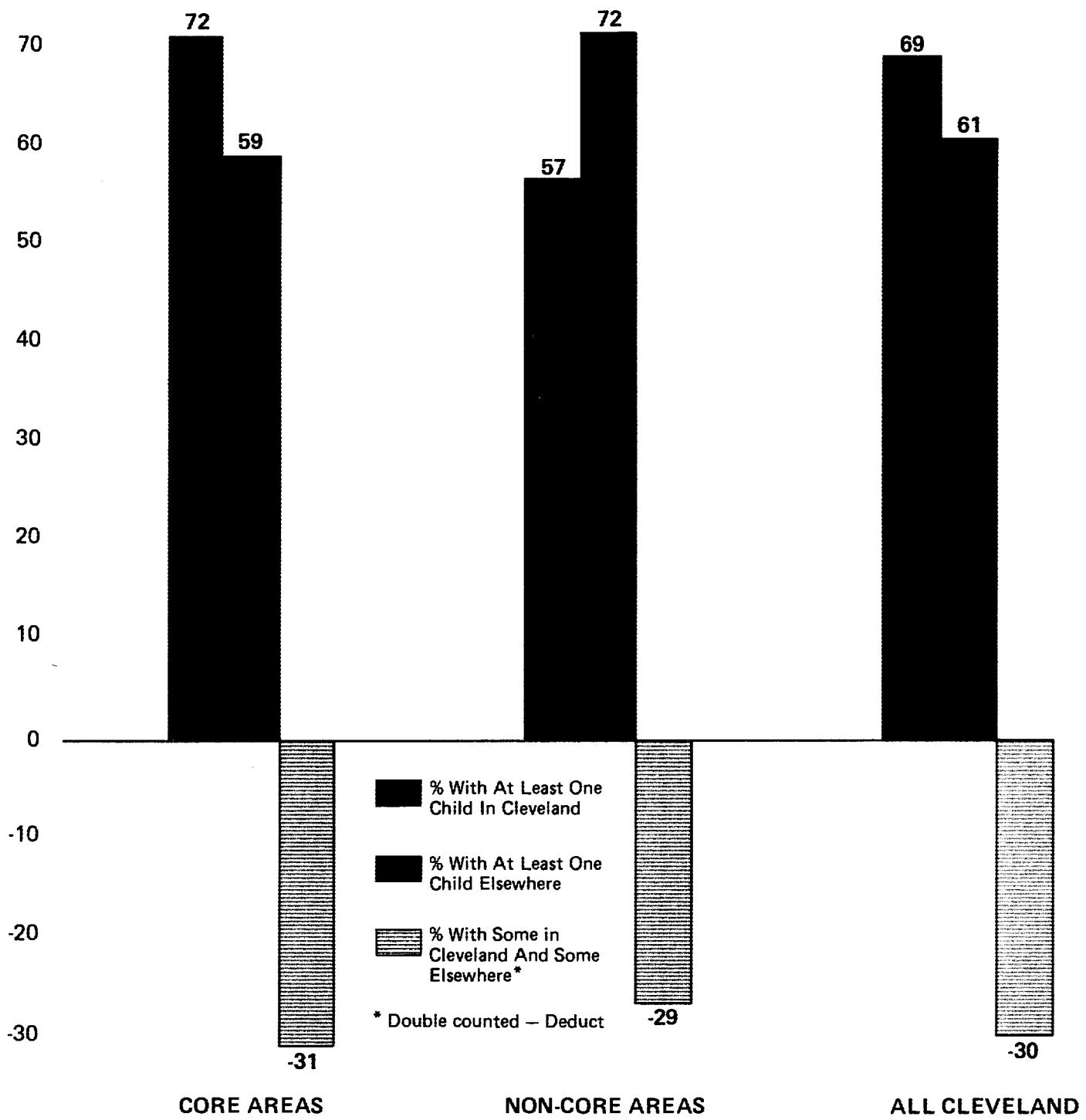
At this point in time, of all the children having their own homes, 51 percent are in Cleveland and 49 percent are elsewhere. Breaking the numbers down further, we find that in the core area 55 percent of children settle in Cleveland, while in the non-core areas only 37 percent settle in Cleveland. Chart 13 provides the details.

The grown children who settle away from Cleveland go everywhere. As the section on plans for moving demonstrates, the prime reason for moving among the working-age population is job opportunity. Chart 14 seems to confirm that. Although there is a popular belief that we lose the most people to the Sunbelt, the fact is that less than 40 percent of the children who have settled elsewhere have chosen the 14 Sunbelt states.

Thirty-one percent of Cleveland Jewish families with grown children have no grown children living in Cleveland.

## Chart 12: Percentages of Families with Grown Children Settled in Cleveland and Elsewhere

Percent



## Chart 13: Percentages of Grown Children Settled in Cleveland and Elsewhere

Percent

70

60

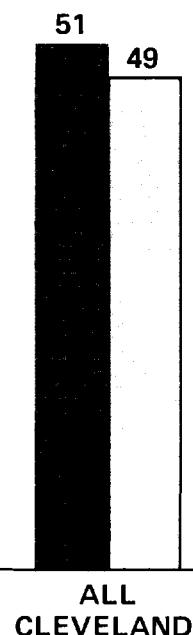
50

40

30

20

0

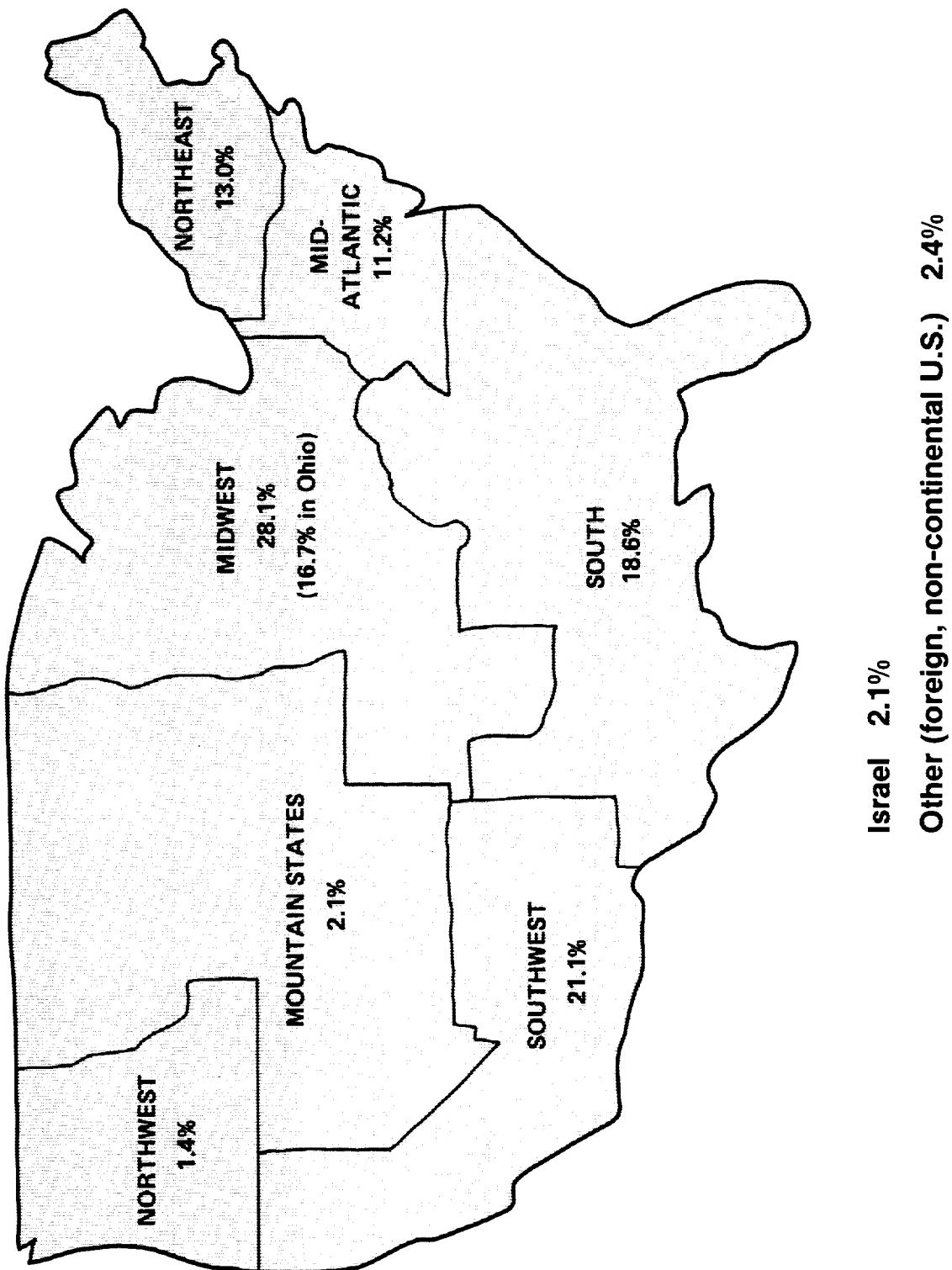


% Settled In Cleveland



% Settled Elsewhere

Chart 14: Locations of Grown Children  
Who Settled away from Cleveland



# The Family

4

## How large is the average Cleveland Jewish family?

The average size of the Cleveland Jewish family is 2.81 persons, but it varies from an average of 2.22 on the West Side to an average of 2.91 in Core Area II. Proportionately, there are more single-person households in what we call the East Side-Other area. This is probably due to large concentrations of single people in various apartment complexes. There are proportionately more large families (over five members) in Core Area II. The two-person household is the most prevalent in every area.

In the 1970 survey of the Jewish population, it was estimated that the average family size was 3.1. The new figure of 2.8 tends to support the impression that the Jewish birth rate has fallen and the extended family household is less common.

**Chart 15: Family Size by Geographic Area**  
 (by percent)

NUMBER IN FAMILY	CORE AREA I	CORE AREA II	EAST SIDE OTHER	CLEVELAND & WEST SIDE	OUTSIDE CUYAHOGA COUNTY	ALL AREAS
1	15.5	18.5	34.4	24.5	16.9	18.6
2	34.3	35.2	28.1	47.2	32.4	34.5
3	19.1	11.7	12.5	15.1	14.1	16.1
4	17.9	16.0	12.5	7.5	22.5	16.7
5	8.8	12.3	9.4	5.7	7.0	9.4
Over 5	4.4	6.3	3.1		7.1	4.7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average Family Size</b>	2.85	2.91	2.4	2.22	3.0	2.81

## What is the age distribution and marital status of heads of households?

Of all households reached in the survey, 68.8 percent were headed by married people, 10.6 percent were headed by single people (never married), 12.8 percent by widowed individuals, and 7.8 percent by separated or divorced persons. We define heads of household as both husband and wife in the case of married.

Chart 16 shows the marital status for each group and sex. We can see that the highest percentage of married individuals occurs in males aged 50 to 60 (92.4 percent), while the lowest percentage is women over 65 (48.3 percent). The highest ratio of divorced or separated individuals occurs in women aged 30 to 49 and the lowest ratio is for men aged 60 to 64. The "single" line shows what is commonly assumed: that women marry younger, but that eventually more women remain single than men.

Chart 17 shows how, within each marital status category, age and sex are distributed. Eighty-four percent of widowed persons are women. Note that in the separated or divorced category there are twice as many women as men, indicating that men remarry at a much greater rate than women.

## Chart 16: Marital Status of Jewish Heads of Household\* by Age and Sex

		SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED		SEPARATED OR DIVORCED		TOTALS	
Under 30	M	28.0		68.0		—		4.0		100.0	
	F	20.9		73.1		—		6.0		100.0	
30-49	M	7.2		88.5		0.5		3.8		100.0	
	F	2.8		88.9		0.9		7.4		100.0	
50-64	M	2.9		92.4		2.9		1.8		100.0	
	F	1.9		82.2		10.4		5.5		100.0	
65+	M	2.2		86.0		7.5		4.3		100.0	
	F	8.2		48.3		40.2		3.3		100.0	
All Ages	M	6.9		87.3		2.6		3.2		100.0	
	F	5.8		76.4		12.0		5.8		100.0	
	Both Sexes	6.3		81.5		7.6		4.6		100.0	
% of Households		10.6		68.8		12.8		7.8		100.0	

\* In the case of married, both husband and wife are defined as heads of household

## Chart 17: Age and Sex Distribution within Each Marital Status Category

	UNDER 30		30-49		50-64		65+		ALL AGES		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Single	20.9	20.9	19.4	8.9	7.5	4.5	3.0	14.9	50.8	49.2	100.0
Married	3.9	5.7	18.6	22.1	18.2	15.5	9.2	6.8	50.0	50.0	100.0
Widowed	—	—	1.2	2.5	6.2	21.0	8.6	60.5	16.0	84.0	100.0
Separated or Divorced	4.1	8.2	14.3	32.6	6.1	18.4	8.1	8.2	32.6	67.4	100.0
All Combined, Both Sexes	11.0		37.4		31.4		20.2		100.0		

## **How many of Cleveland's Jewish children live in one-parent households? How many of these households are headed by men? By women?**

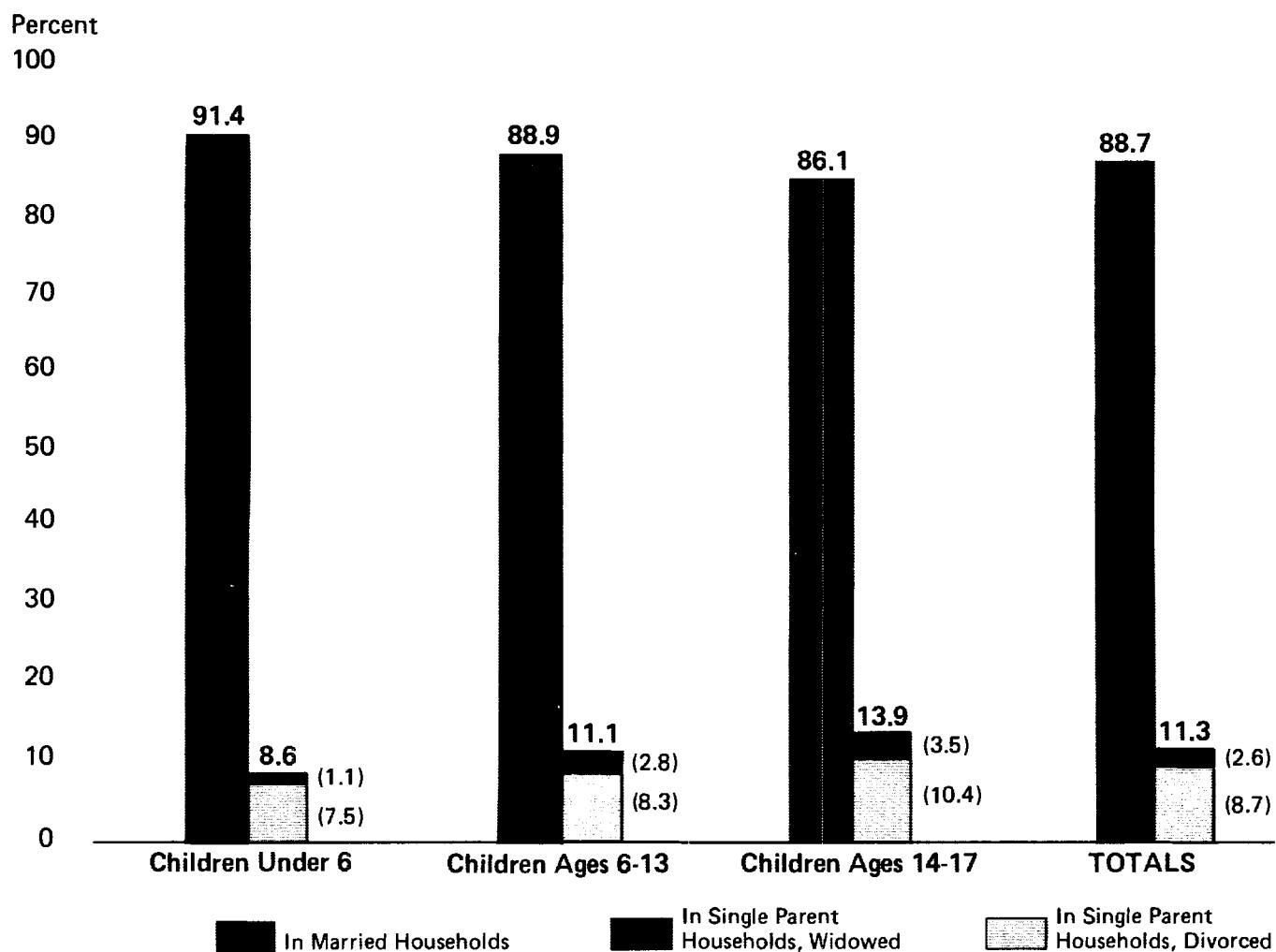
According to the survey, 11.3 percent (1,761) of Cleveland's Jewish children under 18 years of age live in one-parent households. Of these, one-fourth live with a widowed parent and three-fourths with a separated or divorced parent.

Of all households with children under 18 years of age, 12.9 percent (1,080) are one-parent households. The fact that these 12.9 percent of households contain only 11.3 percent of the children points out that single-parent households average fewer children.

Of the single-parent households, 19.2 percent are headed by men (207) and 80.8 percent by women (873). Twenty-four percent (208) of the women are full-time homemakers.

Of the working women, 62.5 percent are in clerical/technical jobs. The men are all in professions or business.

**Chart 18: Family Situations of Children under 18**  
(by percent)



**Chart 19: Estimated Number of Children under 18  
Living in One- and Two-Parent Households**

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN'S AGES			
	UNDER 6	6-13	14-17	ALL UNDER 18
Two-Parent	3,423	6,350	4,000	13,773
Total One-Parent (Widowed)	322	793	646	1,761
(Separated/Divorced)	(41)	(200)	(163)	(404)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>15,534</b>

## **What proportion of mothers of small children are full-time homemakers? Part-time workers? Full-time workers?**

Note the particularly significant column "at home." Only a third of the mothers of children under six, and a fifth of the mothers of 6-to-13-year-olds, are full-time homemakers. In fact, mothers of 6-to-13-year-olds constitute the lowest proportion at home of any group.

The present employment status of Jewish women, as illustrated in this chart, reflects the beginning of a dramatic change. We are seeing a new generation of women who do not interrupt work or career even during child-bearing years. Their participation in the work force conforms to an entirely new pattern in society in general and poses serious challenges to the community for adequate support services.

## Chart 20: Employment Comparison of Women, by Age of Children

(by percent)

	MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AGES 6-13	MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AGES 14-17	ALL MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18	WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18
<b>Full-time</b>	51.3	58.4	61.0	57.8	46.1
<b>Part-time</b>	10.1	14.9	13.0	12.8	8.5
<b>Retired</b>	—	0.4	3.3	1.3	15.1
<b>Unemployed</b>	2.5	1.4	—	1.0	0.5
<b>Student</b>	0.8	2.7	—	1.6	1.3
<b>At home</b>	35.3	21.3	22.1	24.7	27.2
<b>Other</b>	—	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

# Jewish Identity

5

## To what extent do the Jews of Cleveland belong to congregations? Other organizations? Travel to Israel?

The survey shows that 61.3 percent of all Jewish households belong to a synagogue or temple. It is an accepted fact, however, that the membership of a temple or synagogue is made up of two kinds of families: the permanent ones and those who belong only during their children's religious education. The 61.3 percent figure represents just one point in time. The figure would have been higher had we also included previous affiliation.

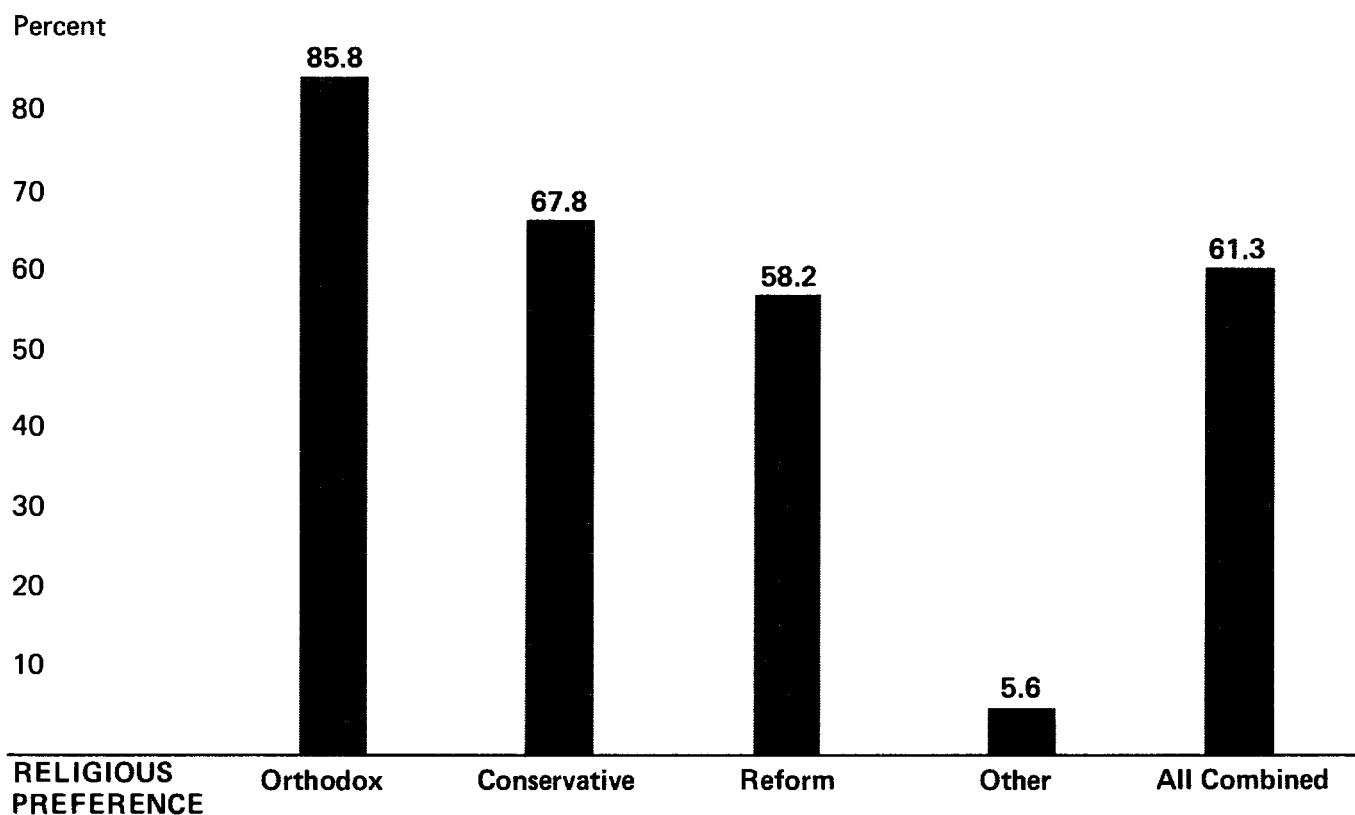
The rate of affiliation to a congregation varies with denominational identification. It goes from Orthodox, the highest, to Conservative, Reform, and "other."

Membership in organizations other than synagogues, analyzed by age group, was found to be highest between ages 40 and 64.

We also asked whether anybody in the household had visited Israel and, if not, whether they planned to visit Israel in the future. Of the 91 percent who responded, 38 percent said they or somebody in their household had been to Israel and another 30 percent said they planned to go. This leaves 32 percent who neither have been nor are planning to go — some because they are not able (ill health, lack of funds) and others because they are not interested.

## Chart 21: Membership in Synagogue or Temple by Religious Preference

(by percent)



AGE GROUP	BELONG TO NONE	BELONG TO 1 OR 2	BELONG TO 3 OR MORE
Under 30	59.7	33.3	7.0
30-39	45.4	38.1	16.5
40-49	30.3	35.2	34.5
50-64	24.4	47.9	27.7
65+	39.3	37.7	24.3
All Age Groups	38.0	37.7	24.3

## Chart 22: Percentage of Families with Membership in Jewish Organizations other than Congregations, by Age Group

### **What proportion of our children are getting a Jewish education? What type of education?**

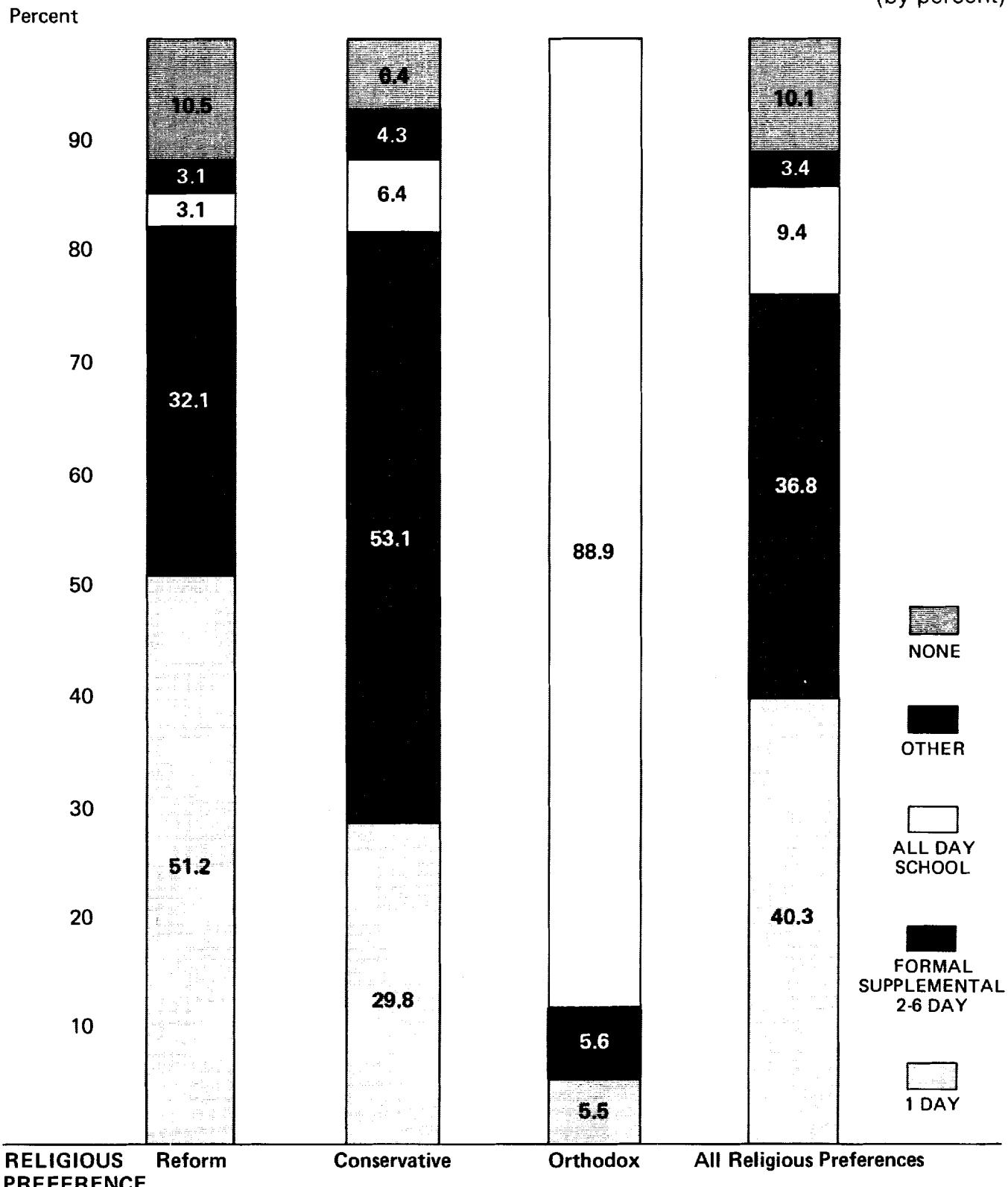
From responses to the questions on Jewish education for children ages six to 17, we find that 89.9 percent are now, or have been in the past, involved in some kind of program of Jewish education. When we break this data down by geographic area, the sample sizes become too small to make confident numerical estimates, but we can say that the highest percentage for participation in Jewish education is in Core Area II, and the lowest in the City of Cleveland and the West Side. As one would expect, the highest Jewish education rate is among the Orthodox, with a reported 100 percent, and the lowest among the "other" category, with a reported 42.9 percent.

There is a question as to what people report as Jewish education. Since we did not follow up the answers with further questions about the institutions where the children are getting their Jewish education, the results should be viewed with this in mind. For example, in the "one-day-per-week" category, there may be included informal programs such as regular cultural activities at the JCC. It is interesting to note that questions about plans to give Jewish education to children who are now under the age of six received a 97.8 affirmative response.

Note that none of the figures include children in families which answered "no" to the question, "Does the family consider itself Jewish?"

**Chart 23: Type of Jewish Education by Religious Preference  
Receiving at Present or Received in the Past —  
Children Ages 6 to 17**

(by percent)



## What is the incidence of intermarriage among the Jewish people of Cleveland?

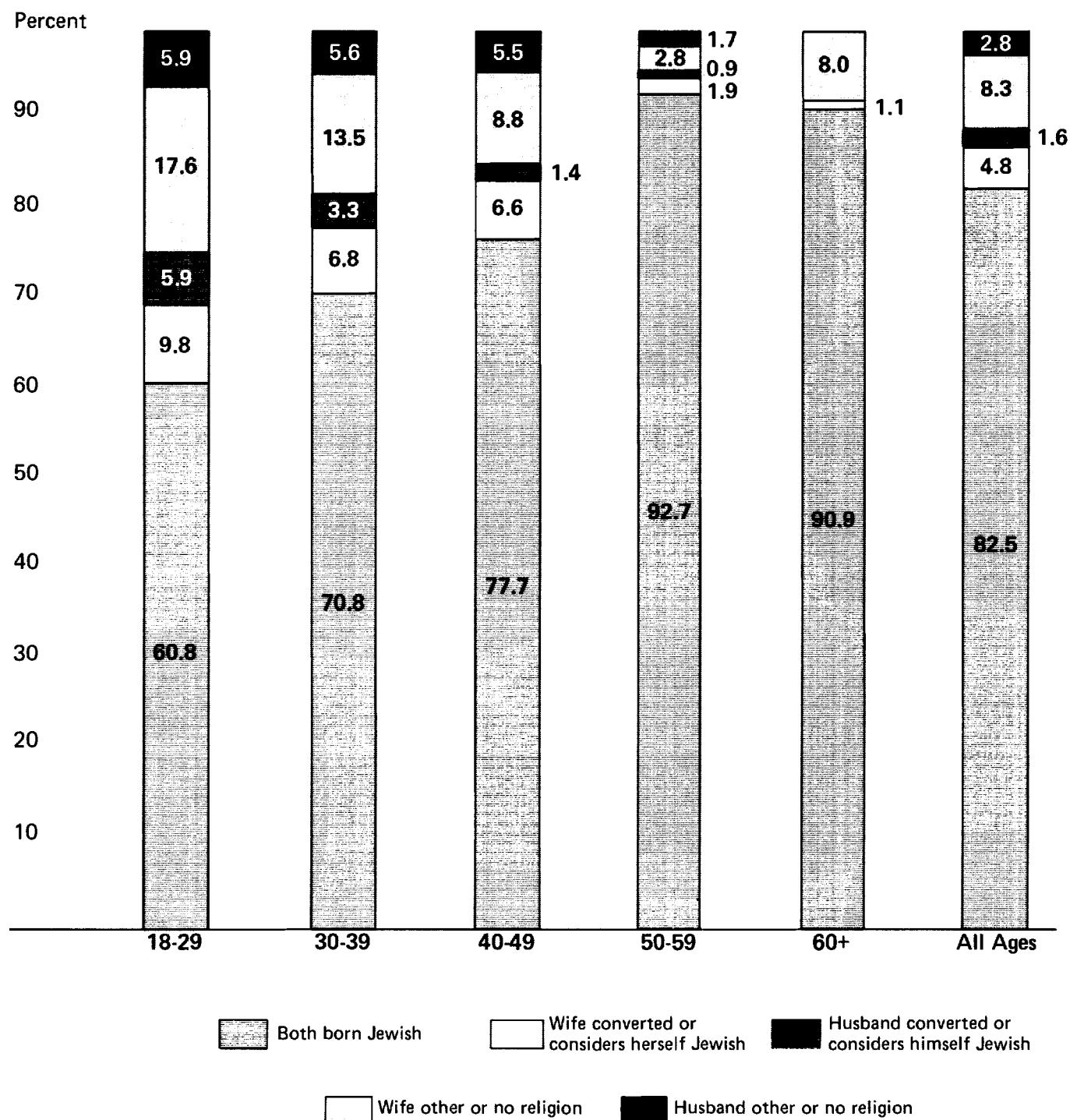
The incidence of intermarriage among all Cleveland Jewish persons now married is 17.5 percent. One-third of the non-Jewish partners have converted (some formally, some informally) and all in this group report their families to be Jewish. The remaining two-thirds, where one partner is Jewish and the other is not, constitute 11.1 percent of all couples. The interesting fact is that almost half in this group report their families to be Jewish, regardless of whether the Jewish or non-Jewish partner was the respondent.

As Charts 24 and 25 illustrate, the incidence of intermarriage varies significantly by age group and even more so by geographic area. In the age group 18 to 29, it is 39.2 percent; while in the above 50 age group, it is below 10 percent. In Core Area II it is below 10 percent, while in Cleveland and the West Side it is above 50 percent.

Chart 26 analyzes the incidence of intermarriage within the different branches of Judaism. It does not include the 5.9 percent of families where there is a Jewish partner but the family does not consider itself Jewish.

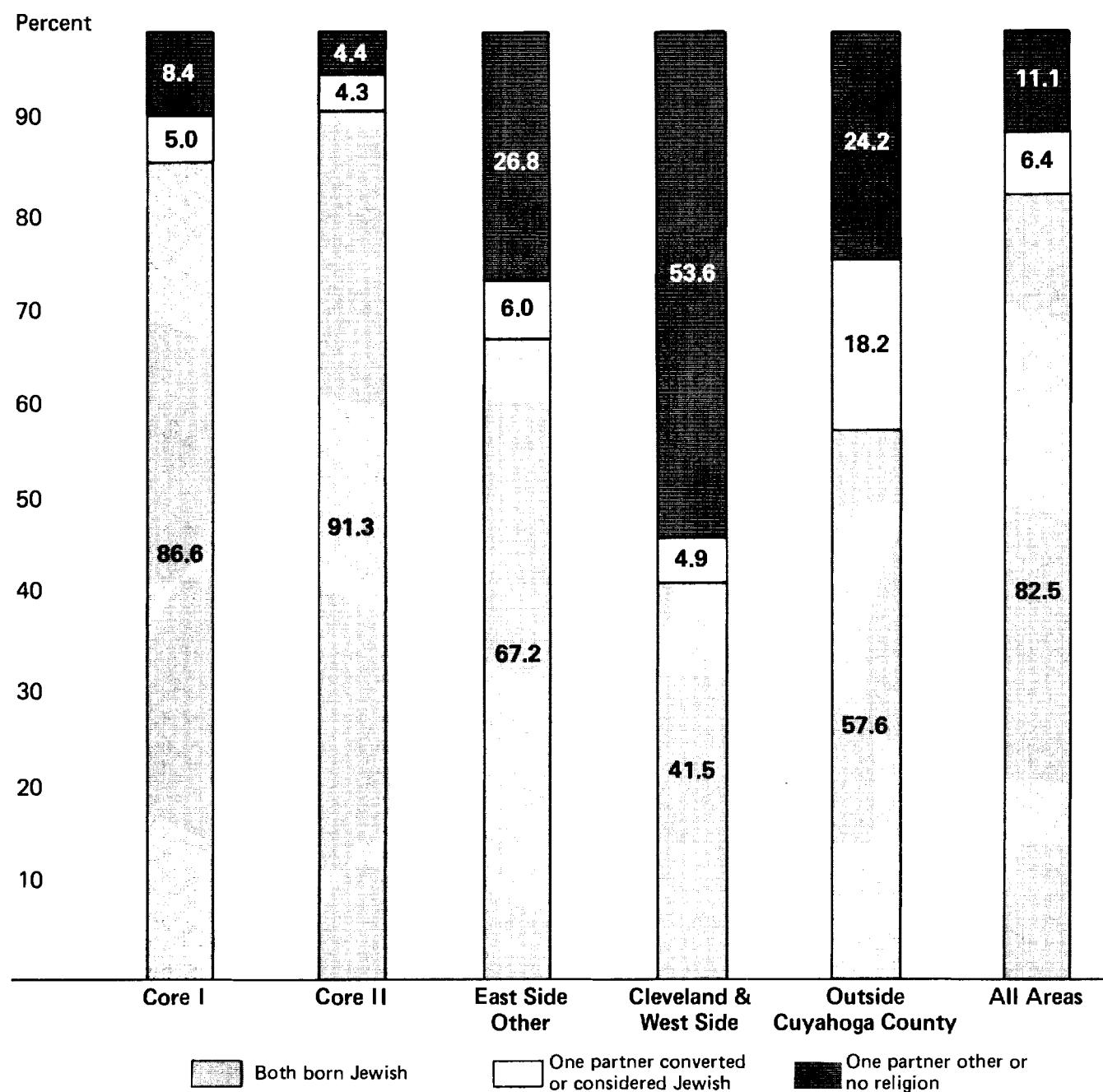
Note that Jewish men are more likely to intermarry than Jewish women. Three out of four of the intermarried in our sample involved a Jewish man and a non-Jewish woman. Nevertheless, the conversion rate of the non-Jewish partner is the same for men and women.

**Chart 24: Incidence of Intermarriage among All Jewish Persons Now Married, by Age Group**  
(by percent)

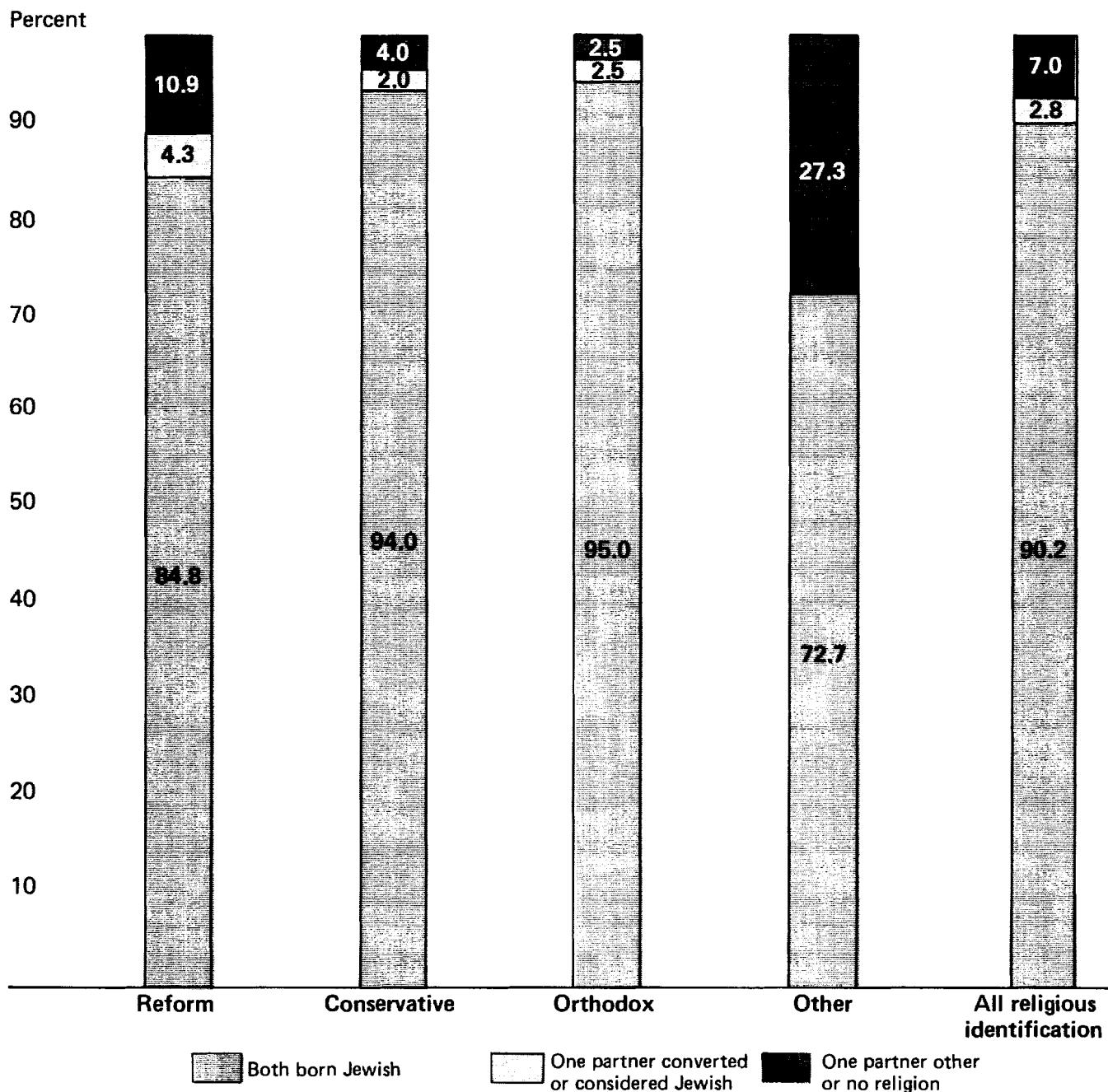


## Chart 25: Incidence of Intermarriage among All Jewish Persons Now Married, by Geographic Area

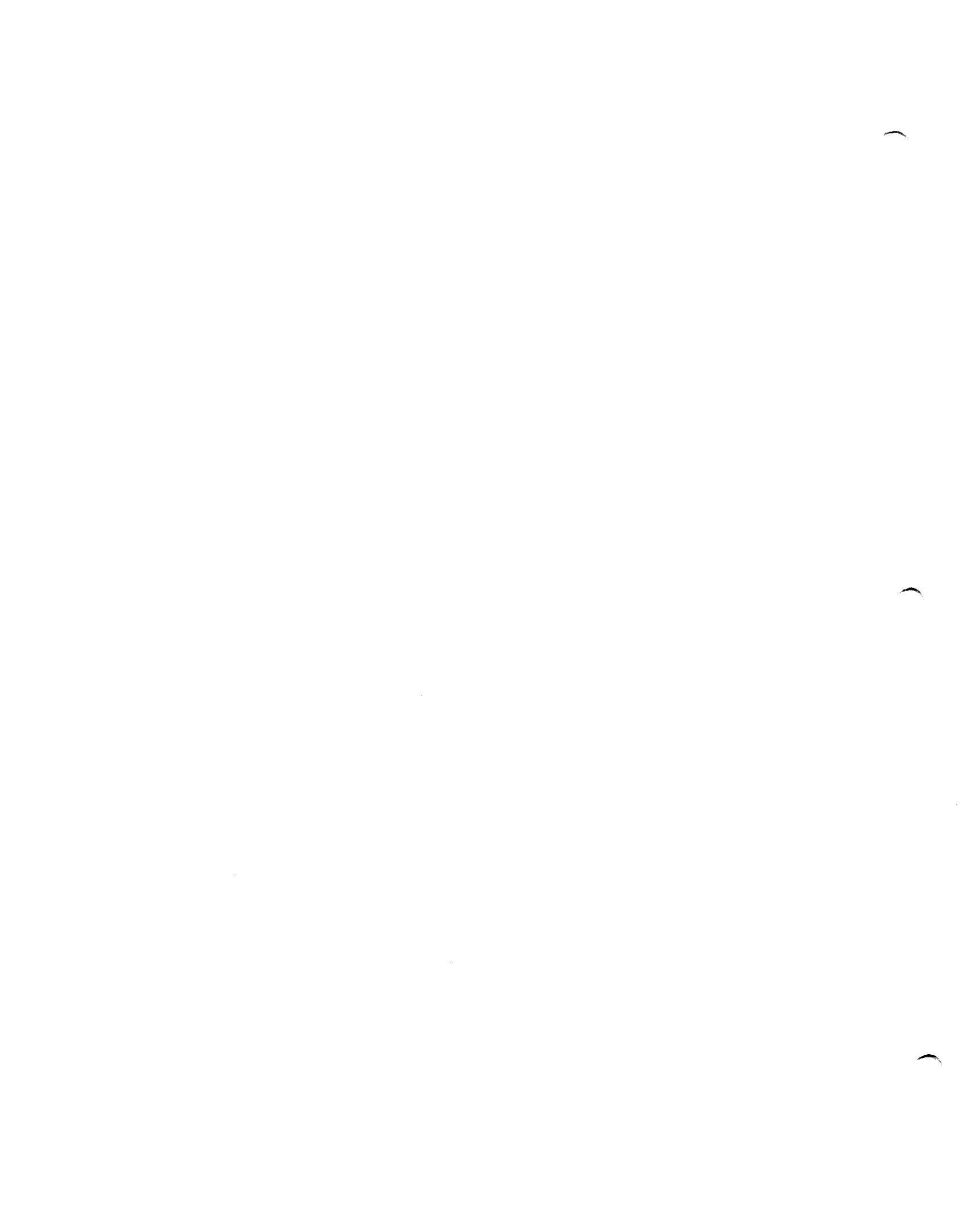
(by percent)



## Chart 26: Incidence of Intermarriage by Stated Religious Preference\*



\* Does not include 5.9% who do not identify themselves with any Jewish denomination. This group also answered "no" to "Does this family consider itself Jewish?"



# Work 6

## **What is the employment status of Jewish men and women in Cleveland? What proportion of them are self-employed?**

These data are related exclusively to heads of households. We define heads of households as both husband and wife in the case of married couples.

Although the employment picture is significantly different for men and women, since 46.6 percent of women are homemakers, the low unemployment rate is striking in both populations.

Chart 28 shows the self-employment ratio among working men and women by age group. The gap between men and women vis-a-vis self-employment is enormous and, unlike other differences between men and women, is not narrowing with time. What is interesting is that in the oldest group the gap is the smallest, in part probably due to the "mom and pop" store.

## Chart 27: Employment Status

(by percent)

	MEN	WOMEN	MEN & WOMEN
<b>Full-Time Employed</b>	77.8	27.7	51.0
<b>Part-Time Employed</b>	3.2	15.6	9.8
<b>Retired</b>	14.2	6.8	10.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	1.2	.5	.8
<b>Full-Time Student</b>	2.8	1.4	2.2
<b>At Home</b>	—	46.6	24.9
<b>Other</b>	.8	1.4	1.0
<b>TOTALS</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Chart 28: Percentage of Self-Employed by Sex and Age

AGE GROUP	MEN	WOMEN
<b>18-22</b>	0	0
<b>23-29</b>	29.5	2.6
<b>30-39</b>	40.6	18.3
<b>40-49</b>	56.3	13.3
<b>50-59</b>	57.9	19.1
<b>60-64</b>	47.8	10.0
<b>65-74</b>	51.6	19.4
<b>75+</b>	62.5	30.8
<b>All Ages</b>	49.8	15.5

## In what occupations are Cleveland Jews engaged?

The answer is "in all of them," but in different ratios than the non-Jewish population. Because the occupational picture is entirely different for men and women, we have analyzed them separately.

Among men, professionals constitute the largest category (28.7 percent). The self-employed business category is also quite substantial, at 21.2 percent. Another large segment is sales, with 14.4 percent. Management, middle management, investments, and advertising account for 15 percent; real estate for 4.9 percent; and the arts, 2.4 percent. Of the remaining segments, the largest is skilled workers (7.2 percent), with various occupations in offices, factories, government, and the service industries completing the picture.

Among women, the largest proportion is in secretarial and administrative office positions (17 percent), with another 10.6 percent in clerical and bookkeeping kinds of positions. Teachers of all levels account for 11.7 percent of Jewish working women; social workers, 5.7 percent; sales (mostly retail), 9 percent; nursing, lab technicians, and other health services, 7.9 percent; the arts, 4.2 percent; and semi-skilled, 7.2 percent.

The proportion of women in medicine and law is conspicuously small. It will be interesting to see this picture change in future studies, since current enrollments of Jewish women in medical and law schools are significantly higher than in the past.

## Chart 29: Distribution of Working Jewish Men and Women by Occupation

DESCRIPTION	PERCENT		DESCRIPTION	PERCENT	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Physicians (includes residents)	6.2	1.1	SALES – Insurance	2.2	1.1
Dentists	0.7	—	– Retail	3.1	7.2
Pharmacists, Podiatrists, Optometrists	1.3	—	– Wholesale Goods & Services	9.1	0.7
Veterinarians, Engineers, Architects, Physicists	4.4	—	REAL ESTATE – Builders, Developers	2.9	—
Attorneys	6.4	0.4	– Sales & Rental Agents	2.0	3.0
Accountants	4.2	2.3	HEALTH FIELD:	—	4.9
Investment Counselors & Stock Brokers	2.4	—	– Nurses, Physician Assistants, Hygienists, etc.	0.7	3.0
Clergymen	0.4	—	– X-ray, Lab & Medical Technicians	—	17.0
Teachers – college level	0.9	1.1	SECRETARIAL & ADMIN. OFFICE POSITIONS	—	17.0
– K-12 (public)	1.8	6.4	Bookkeepers	0.4	5.3
– non-public, play groups, physical fitness, specialties	0.4	4.2	GENERAL OFFICE: Clerks, Typists	0.4	5.3
Home Economists, Dieticians, Librarians, Guidance Counselors	0.7	2.3	SKILLED WORK: Welders, Machinists, Estimators, Meat Cutters, Cabinet Makers, etc.	7.5	2.3
Social Workers and Psychologists	0.4	5.7	COMPUTER FIELD	1.1	0.4
ARTS: Authors, Actors, Writers, Interior Decorators, Musicians, Film Makers	2.6	4.2	SEMI-SKILLED:	1.8	7.2
ADVERTISING AND MARKETING	4.0	3.4	Beauticians, Cashiers, Clothing Examiners, Hostesses, Hair Dressers, Taxi & Bus Drivers		
TOP MANAGEMENT	4.2	1.1	UNSKILLED LABOR:	0.4	1.5
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT	4.4	1.5	Factory Workers, Messengers, Packers, etc.		
OWN BUSINESS – Retail	9.1	2.6	MISCELLANEOUS	1.8	3.0
– Manufacturing	2.2	—	<b>TOTAL WORKING POPULATION</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
– Wholesale	5.1	—			
– Services	2.4	1.1			
– Unknown	2.4	0.7			

## In which industries do Cleveland's Jewish men and women work?

Having analyzed the information on employment by occupation, we need to present a classification by industry in order to complete the picture.

Chart 30 shows, by age group, the percentages of men and women working in each industry by two levels. The level is indicated by a code: Code 1 corresponds to clerical/technical and Code 2 to professional or executive.

Although the adult Jewish work force is composed of 61.5 percent men and 38.5 percent women, the ratio is quite different in some industries. The academic and religious field has 15.8 percent of working women and 4.9 percent of working men. Seemingly more balanced is the financial world, attracting 7.1 percent of working men and 6.3 percent of the women. But closer examination reveals that the women are mostly in the clerical/technical jobs and the men in the professional and executive positions.

The last column gives a summary by industry regardless of level, age, or sex. Mercantile, with 33.5 percent, has the largest percentage of working individuals. The next largest is professional services, with 14.5 percent.

It is interesting to compare generational differences. A comparison of the occupations of the 30-49 and the 50-64 age range indicates that there are many more young people, proportionately, in the health and social service field and in the professional and middle management levels of government. There appear to be significantly fewer young people in the construction and mercantile industries.

## Chart 30: Percent of Jewish People Employed in Various Industries by Age Ranges

INDUSTRY	CODE*	UNDER 30		30-49		50-64		65+		TOTALS			BY INDUSTRY
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL**	
Manufacturing	1	2.2	8.9	4.3	5.2	3.4	7.4	3.0	2.0	3.6	5.7	4.4	9.9
	2	13.1	—	10.8	0.7	9.0	—	2.0	—	8.7	0.3	5.5	
Mercantile	1	10.8	8.9	7.5	15.4	7.8	23.5	15.2	32.0	9.5	19.0	13.2	33.5
	2	19.6	6.7	22.0	5.9	30.9	13.6	34.4	12.0	27.6	8.9	20.3	
Social & Health Services	1	—	2.2	1.6	5.2	—	4.9	1.0	6.0	0.8	4.7	2.3	8.3
	2	8.7	17.8	3.2	14.7	0.6	6.2	3.0	4.0	2.8	11.1	6.0	
Financial	1	—	—	—	5.2	1.1	2.5	—	10.0	0.4	4.4	1.9	6.8
	2	2.2	—	7.5	1.5	8.4	4.9	4.1	—	6.7	1.9	4.9	
Communication	1	2.2	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.6	0.7	6.0
	2	4.3	6.7	6.5	9.6	5.6	2.5	1.0	—	4.9	5.7	5.3	
Government	1	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	4.9	5.1	8.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.4
	2	2.2	—	2.2	0.7	1.1	—	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.6	1.2	
Academic & Religious	1	4.3	4.4	—	2.9	1.1	1.2	—	2.0	0.8	2.5	1.5	9.2
	2	4.3	28.9	5.9	11.0	3.4	9.9	2.0	12.0	4.1	13.3	7.7	
Construction & Real Estate	1	2.2	2.2	—	3.7	0.6	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.5	1.9	7.2
	2	2.2	—	6.5	1.5	11.8	3.7	3.0	4.0	6.3	3.8	5.3	
Transportation & Travel	1	—	—	1.6	0.7	—	1.2	1.0	—	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.2
	2	—	2.2	—	0.7	0.6	—	1.0	—	0.4	0.6	0.5	
Professional Services	1	4.3	8.9	—	4.4	—	5.0	1.0	4.0	0.6	5.1	2.3	14.5
	2	15.2	—	19.9	6.6	14.0	3.7	19.2	—	17.4	3.8	12.2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Indicates level: 1 — corresponding to clerical/technical, 2 — to professional/executive

\*\* Composed of 51.5% men and 38.5% women