

Our

COMMUNITY

THE 2008 CINCINNATI JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY

Rich History... Strong Future



Jewish Federation
of Cincinnati

Community Briefing

September 9, 2008

The Jewish Foundation
of Cincinnati

Manuel D. & Rhoda
MAYERSON
FOUNDATION

The 2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

Ukeles Associates, Inc. (UAI)

Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph.D., President
Ron Miller, Ph.D., Research Director

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2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

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**ABOUT THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY**

Funders

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The Study Committee

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Dianne Rosenberg, Chair 2007

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Breta Cooper
Connie Hinitz
Phyllis Jackson
Rabbi Lewis Kamrass
Donald Kaplan
Dr. Neal H. Mayerson

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Pamela Saeks
Dr. Roger Selya
Phyllis Sewell
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Dr. David Varady

Ukeles Associates, Inc. (UAI)

Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph. D., *President*
Ron Miller, Ph.D., *Research Director*

International Communications Research, Inc. (ICR), Social Science Research Division

Melissa Herrmann, *Executive Vice-President*
David Dutwin, Ph. D., *Vice-President*
Bobbie Bregman, *Senior Project Director*

Marketing Systems Group - GENESYS Sampling Systems (MSG-GENESYS)

Dale W. Kulp, *President & CEO*
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2008 STUDY GOALS:

- Estimate the size of the Jewish community in the study area, which included:
 - Hamilton County, Ohio – the largest area of Jewish residence
 - Butler, Clermont, and Warren Counties in Ohio
 - Campbell and Kenton Counties in Northern Kentucky.
- Describe the Jewish community population's characteristics, attitudes and behaviors.
- Provide a data file to inform policy and planning decisions by the Cincinnati Jewish community.

THE LANDLINE TELEPHONE SURVEY

- Interviewing occurred from October 12, 2007 through February 24, 2008.
- The random sampling design was constructed to contact and interview Jewish households that are not actively involved in the Jewish community, as well as those that are already involved in Jewish communal life.
- Almost 100,000 different randomly generated telephone “landline” numbers were called (N=98,808).
- Over 25,600 households were contacted during the “screening” process designed to determine the household’s Jewish status.

- Approximately 12,500 non-Jewish households answered a brief two-to-three minute “screener” which indicated that no one in the household self-identified as Jewish.
- The screening response rate was 45%, a significantly higher rate than in many recent UAI and national Jewish population studies.
- 912 respondents in randomly-selected Jewish households completed the entire survey (71% of all eligible Jewish households).
- Data from the survey are accurate within a +/- 6.4% error range.

Randomly generated calls to cell phones could not be included in the telephone survey.

- Since many younger adults do not have landlines, an Internet survey, completed by 450 Jewish adults, was used to estimate the percentage of younger Jewish adults who are cell-phone-only and were not included in the landline calls.
- Cell-phone-only responses were given by:
 - 59% of single respondents ages 18-29;
 - 43% of married or living-together respondents ages 18-29;
 - 19% of single respondents ages 30-44; and,
 - 1% of couples ages 30-44.

THE STUDY

2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

- Adjustments to the landline-based data were made based on the proportion of Jewish households which could not have been reached because they were “cell-phone-only.”
- The landline interviews with unmarried Jewish respondents ages 18-29 (for example) were upwardly adjusted by a factor of 2.44 since the landline survey could reach only 41% of these households (59% were cell-phone-only).
- The revised weights have been built into the data file by UAI so the data file that will be transferred to the Jewish community reflects all Jewish households in the Greater Cincinnati area - both landline and cell-phone-only.

THE BIG STORIES

There is a substantial gap between the public perception of the size of the Cincinnati Jewish community and reality.

Perception

- There are about 18,000 - 20,000 Jews in Greater Cincinnati;
- The size of the Cincinnati Jewish community is declining.

Reality

- There are about 27,000 Jews in Greater Cincinnati;
- It is highly unlikely that the Jewish community is declining.

There is a substantial gap between the public perception of younger Jews in Cincinnati and reality.

Perception

- Young Jewish people leave Cincinnati and do not return;
- Few new young adults come to Cincinnati.

Reality

- At least 2,000 Jewish people who were born in Cincinnati moved away and returned; 56% of adult children of survey respondents live in Cincinnati.
- Among respondents under 40, 31% moved to Cincinnati in the past ten years.

But, there are some problems related to younger Jews in Cincinnati.

- There are fewer 30 to 39 year olds than any other ten-year cohort.
- More younger adults are “just managing” financially than any other cohort.

Cincinnati is a leader among midwestern, mid-sized Jewish communities in Jewish connections in several areas.

- The highest reported synagogue membership of any midwestern, mid-size Jewish community.
- The highest reported synagogue membership of intermarried households of any Jewish community in the United States.
- The highest reported percentage of respondents who visited Israel of any midwestern, mid-size Jewish community.
- The second highest reported percentage of households making a Jewish charitable contribution among midwestern, mid-size Jewish communities.

The Cincinnati Jewish community welcomes and connects: (a) interfaith families, (b) newcomers, and (c) younger Jews.

- 60% of interfaith families are raising their children Jewish; 38% belong to a congregation.
- 36% of newcomers feel strongly connected to the Cincinnati Jewish community.
- 42% of young adults feel very connected to Israel.

But:

Interfaith families are the least connected to Israel and are much less likely to involve their children in informal Jewish educational experiences.

JEWISH 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:

- **Jews, and**
- **Non-Jews – non-Jewish adults and children who are not being raised as Jews.**

*Approximately 2% of all Jewish adults consider themselves to be “Jewish and something else;” similarly, 2% of all children are being raised Jewish and something else. These individuals are included in the overall Jewish estimate.

What is the size of the Cincinnati Jewish community?

There are three answers:

- **12,500 households include at least one Jewish adult.**
- **27,000 Jewish persons live in these households.**
- **33,000 people (including 6,000 non-Jews) live in these Jewish households.**

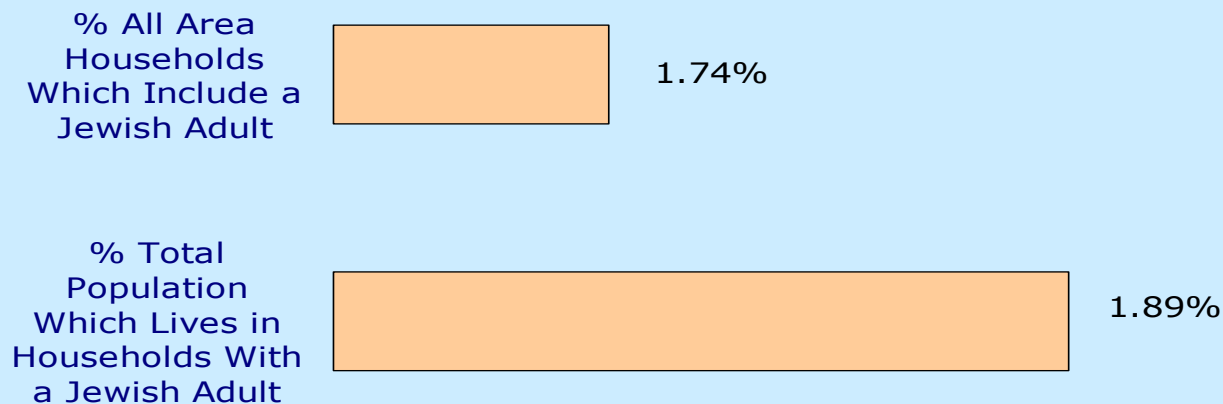
Jewish Households	12,500
Jewish Persons	27,000
All People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	33,000

JEWISH HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

The Jewish community of Greater Cincinnati represents under 2% of all households and people living in the six counties: Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties in Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky.

Jewish Proportion of Six-County Area Households and Total Residential Population: 2008*



*2008 total six-county household estimate used was 717,923 and total population was 1,750,414 based on Claritas, Inc. updates of U.S. census data provided to UAI by MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems, Inc.

Jewish estimates based on the 2008 Jewish Community Study of Greater Cincinnati: 12,500 households include a Jewish adult, and a total of 33,000 people live in these households.

Is the size of the Jewish community in Cincinnati smaller than it was twenty years ago, larger than twenty years ago, or has it stayed about the same?

Unfortunately, it is not possible to answer that question with certainty. The 1987 Cincinnati Jewish Population study estimated 10,200 Jewish households; the 2008 Study estimates 12,500 Jewish households.

Since 1987, Jewish community study research methods have improved so radically that direct comparisons with earlier studies are problematic.

On balance, it is highly likely that the Jewish community in Greater Cincinnati has remained relatively stable since 1987.

- Six geographic sub-areas of Jewish residence have been defined:
 - **Region 1: Downtown-Northern Kentucky** includes downtown Cincinnati (historically, the earliest area of Jewish settlement), the Eastside and Westside areas, and Northern Kentucky.
 - **Region 2: Hyde Park-Mt. Lookout-Oakley** includes Clifton, East Walnut Hills, Hyde Park, Mount Lookout, North Avondale, Norwood and Oakley – the areas where the earliest Jewish residents moved to after Downtown.
 - **Region 3: Amberley-Golf Manor-Roselawn** includes Amberley Village, Golf Manor, Pleasant Ridge and Roselawn, the next area of Jewish migration which became the center of Jewish life in Cincinnati.
 - **Region 4: Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery** includes Blue Ash, Evendale, Indian Hills, Kenwood, Madeira, Montgomery and Sharonville; it is the epicenter of the Jewish community in 2008, reflecting the historic northeastern migration of the Jewish community.
 - **Region 5: Loveland-Mason-Middletown** includes Landon, Loveland, Mason, Middletown, Morrow, Terrace Park, and West Chester.
 - **Region 6: Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading** includes all zip codes in or near these north-westerly communities.

*The zip codes of completed interviews in each of the areas are listed in the final slide of this presentation.

Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery has the most Jewish households, but it is far from the only significant Jewish residential area.

Cincinnati Sub-Area	Number of Jewish Households	Percent of Total
Region 1: Downtown, Northern Kentucky	700	5%
Region 2: Hyde Park, Mount Lookout, Oakley	1,800	15
Region 3: Amberley, Golf Manor, Roselawn	2,300	18
Region 4: Blue Ash, Kenwood, Montgomery	3,600	29
Region 5: Loveland, Mason, Middletown	2,500	20
Region 6: Wyoming, Finneytown, Reading	1,000	8
Other Areas, Unknown, Insufficient Data	600	5
Total Greater Cincinnati	12,500	100%

In this and subsequent tables, data may not add precisely due to rounding to simplify presentation. The total presented always reflects the actual estimated total or 100%, ignoring rounding "errors." In this table, percentages are based on the estimated number of Jewish households prior to rounding for presentation.

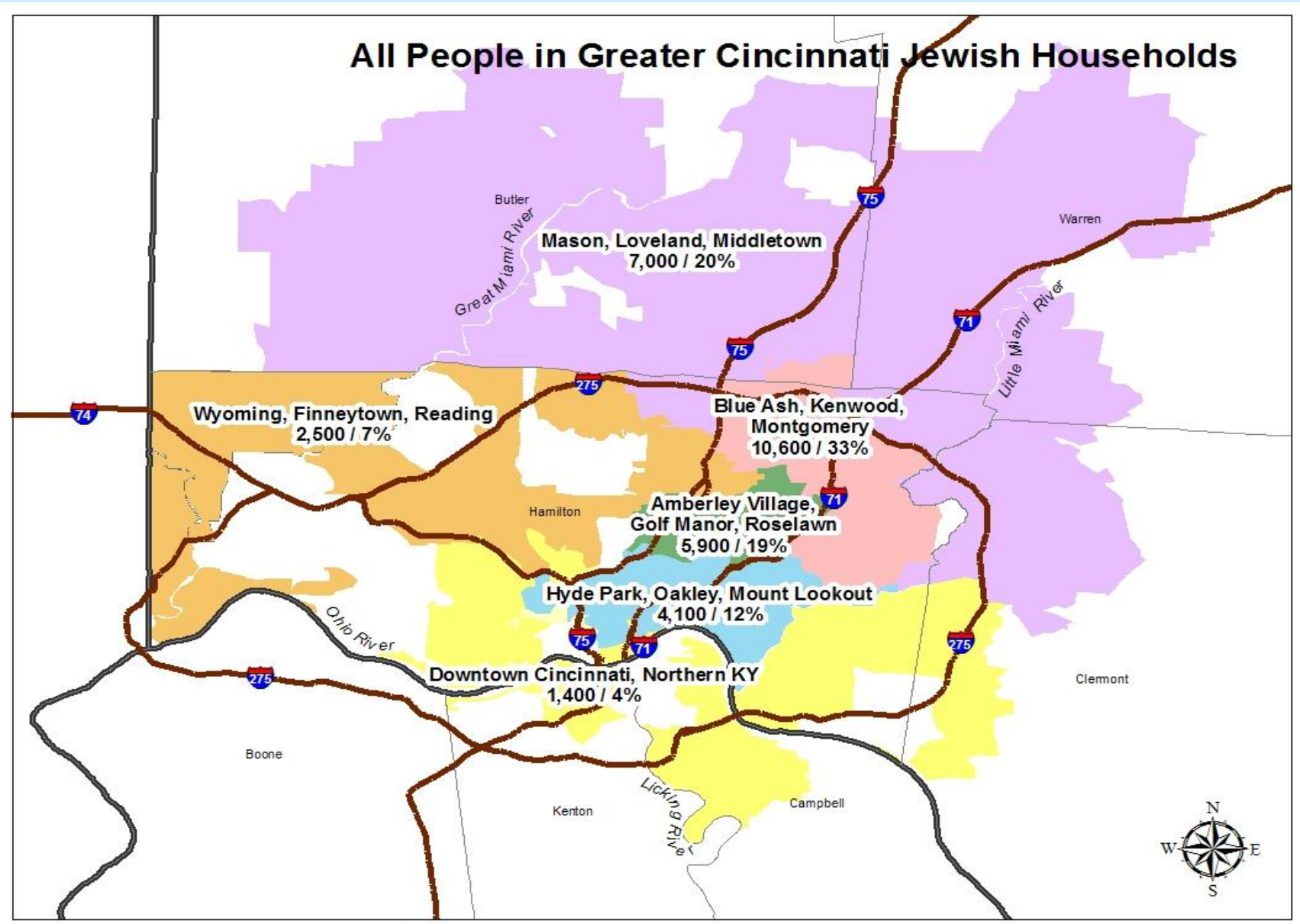
9,000 Jews reside in the region centered around Blue Ash, Kenwood and Montgomery.

At least 5,000 Jewish persons live in Hyde Park-Golf Manor-Roselawn, as well as in Loveland-Mason-Middletown.

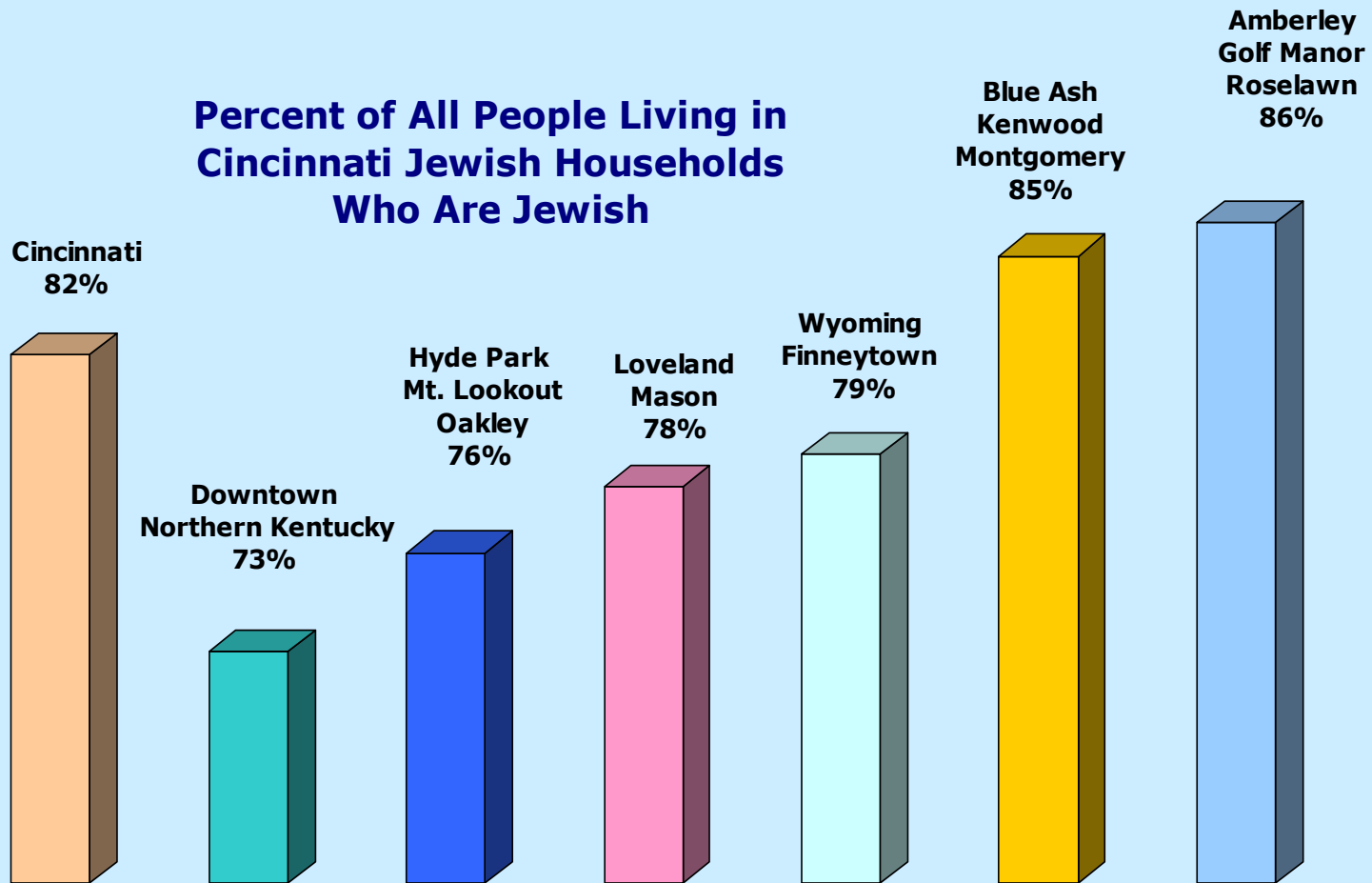
Cincinnati Sub-Area	Number of Jewish Persons	Percent of Total
Region 1: Downtown, Northern Kentucky	1,000	4%
Region 2: Hyde Park, Mount Lookout, Oakley	3,100	12
Region 3: Amberley, Golf Manor, Roselawn	5,100	19
Region 4: Blue Ash, Kenwood, Montgomery	9,000	33
Region 5: Loveland, Mason, Middletown	5,500	20
Region 6: Wyoming, Finneytown, Reading	2,000	7
Other Areas, Unknown, Insufficient Data	1,300	5
Total Greater Cincinnati	27,000	100%

Over 10,000 people (including 1,600 non-Jews) live in Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery Jewish households, while another 7,000 live in Loveland-Mason and almost 6,000 live in Amberley-Golf Manor-Roselawn.

Cincinnati Sub-Area	All People Living in Jewish Households	Percent of Total
Region 1: Downtown, Northern Kentucky	1,400	4%
Region 2: Hyde Park, Mount Lookout, Oakley	4,100	12
Region 3: Amberley, Golf Manor, Roselawn	5,900	18
Region 4: Blue Ash, Kenwood, Montgomery	10,600	32
Region 5: Loveland, Mason, Middletown	7,000	21
Region 6: Wyoming, Finneytown, Reading	2,500	8
Other Areas, Unknown, Insufficient Data	1,500	5
Total Greater Cincinnati	33,000	100%



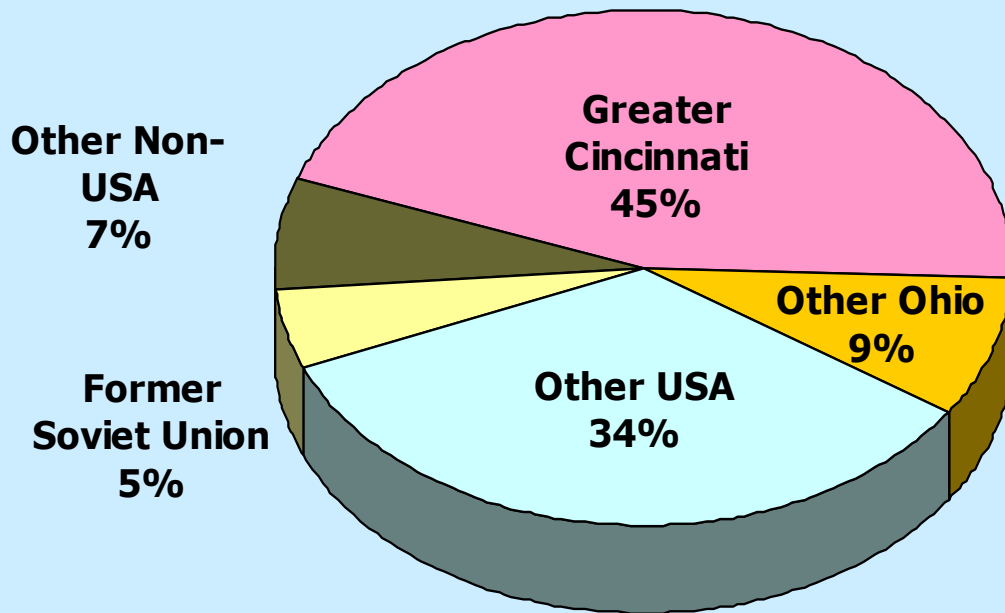
82% of all people living in Cincinnati Jewish households are Jewish (including a small percentage Jewish and something else).



DEMOGRAPHY

45% of survey respondents were born in the Greater Cincinnati area; 9% were born elsewhere in Ohio.

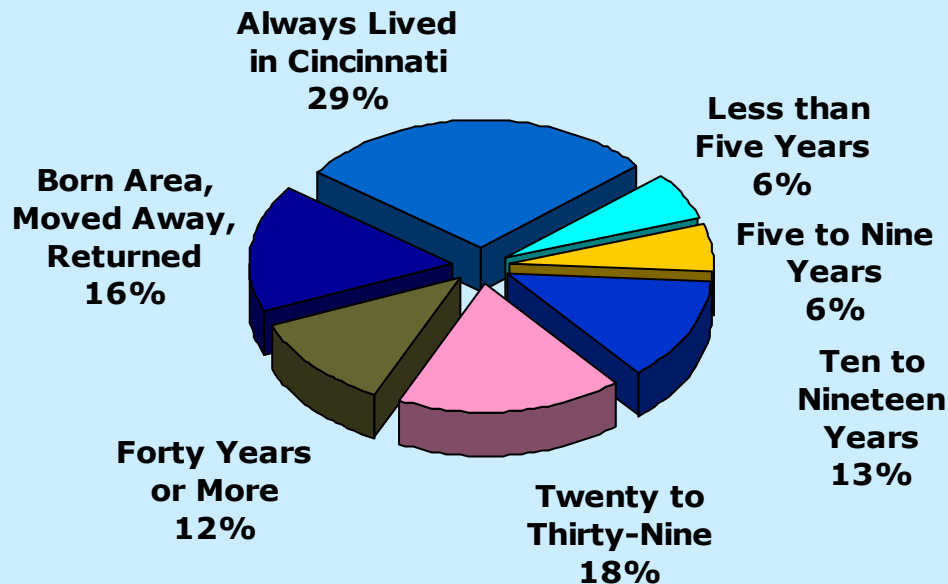
Place of Birth: Survey Respondents



12% of survey respondents are “newcomers” - they have moved to Cincinnati in the last ten years.

16% (over 2,000 respondents) had moved away, but then returned to Cincinnati.

**Years Respondent Has Lived in
Greater Cincinnati Area**



Survey respondents report that they (and their spouses-partners) have a total of 11,200 adult children who have established their own independent households.

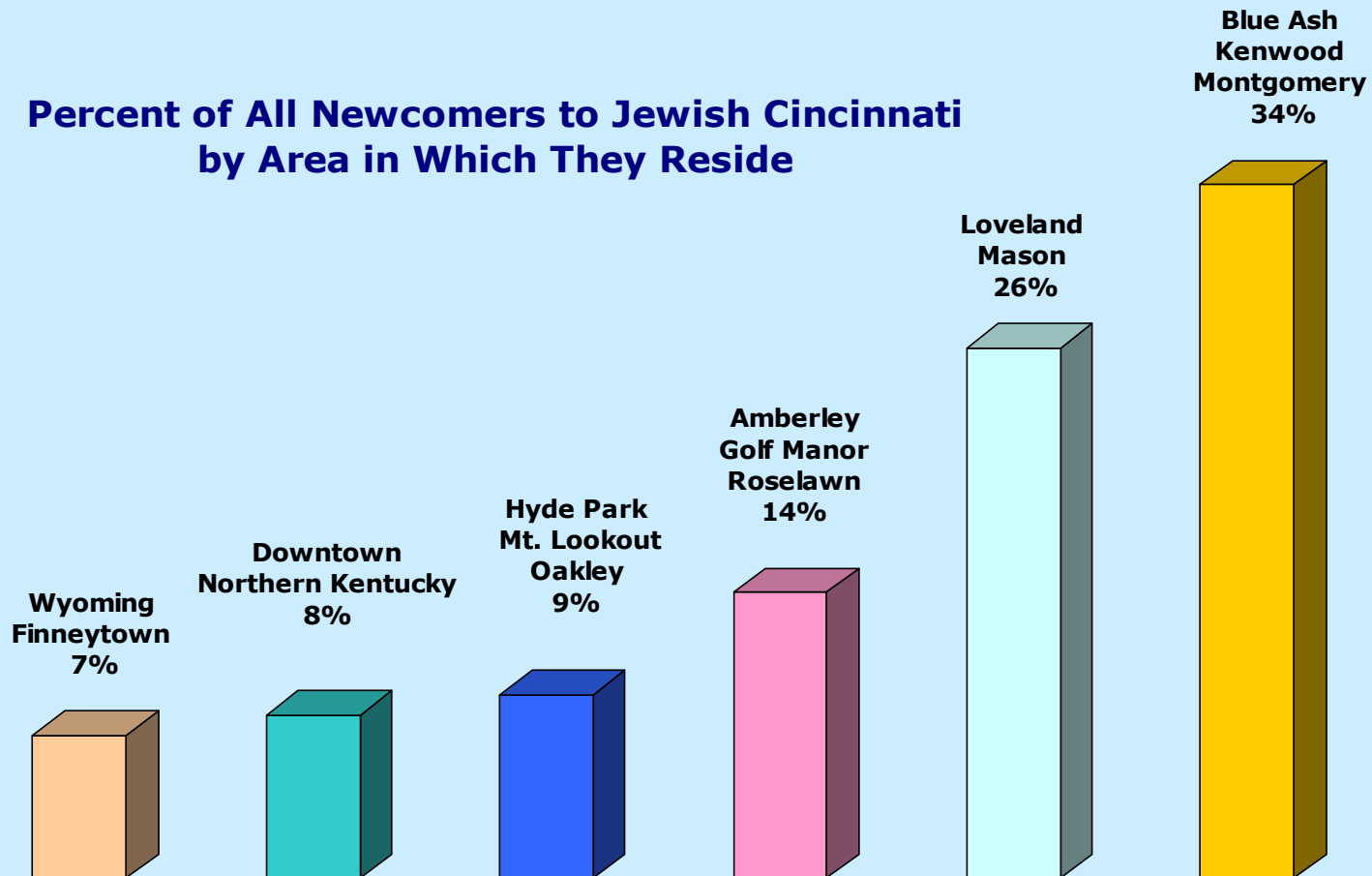
**Percent of 11,200 Adult Children of
Survey Respondents and Spouses-Partners
Who Have Established Their Own Households**



Question only asked if respondent was at least 40 years of age.

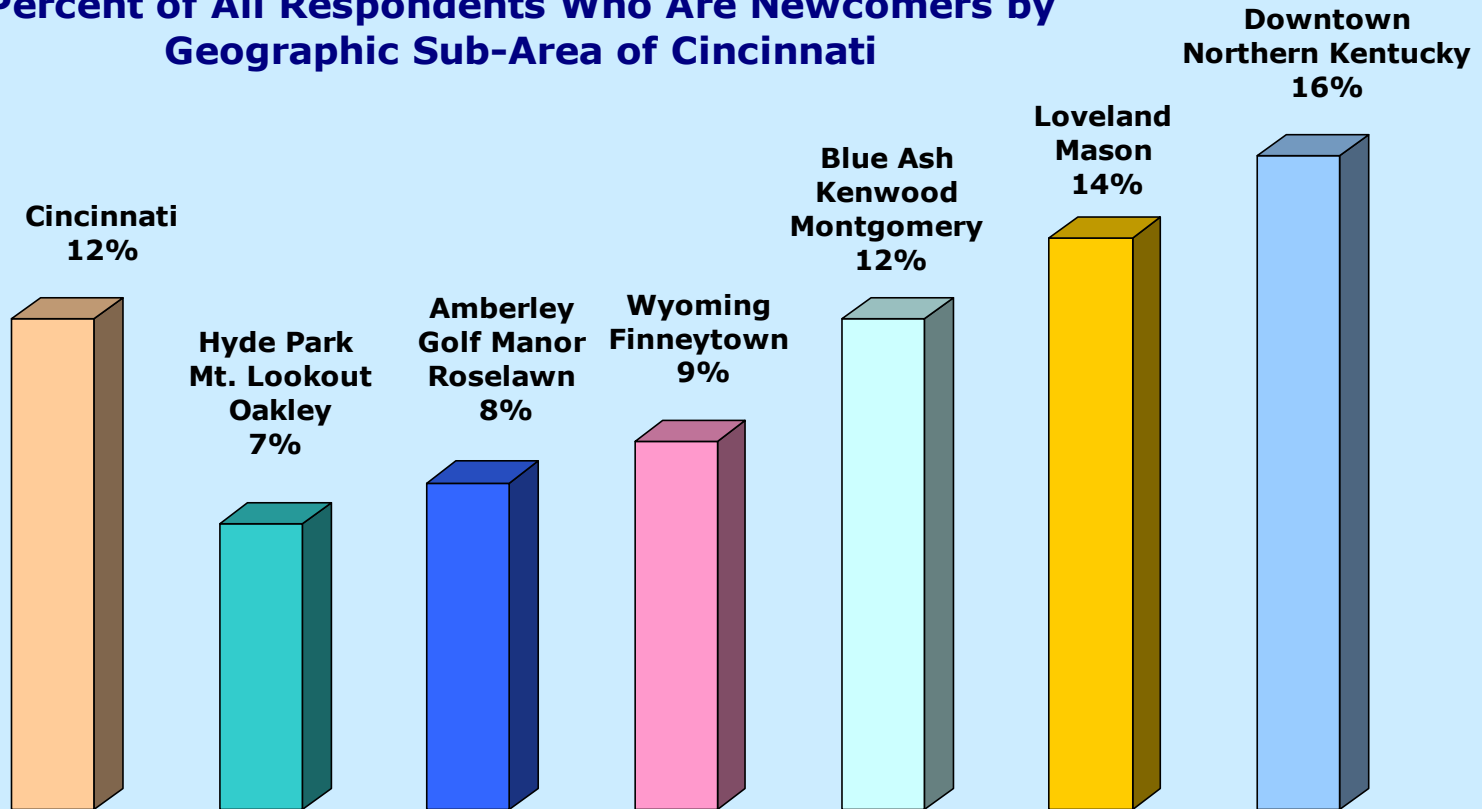
34% of all newcomers to the Cincinnati area currently live in Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery; 26% in Loveland-Mason.

**Percent of All Newcomers to Jewish Cincinnati
by Area in Which They Reside**



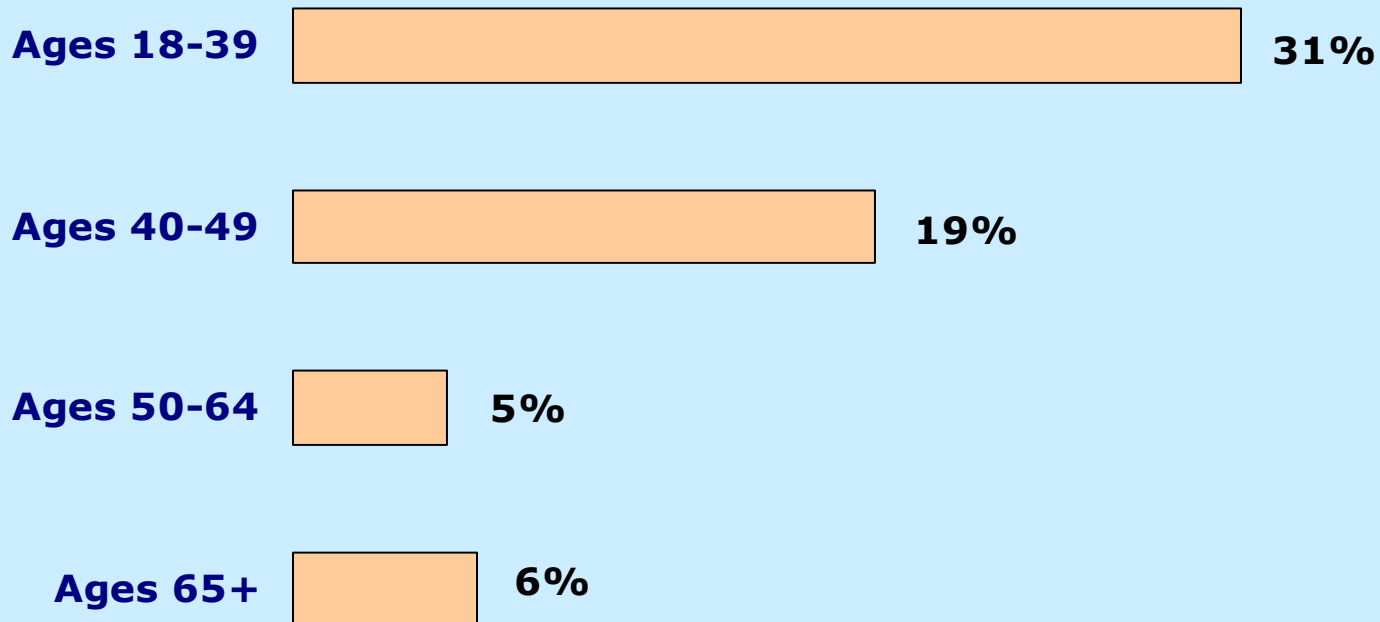
16% of survey respondents who live in the Downtown-Northern Kentucky area are newcomers, compared to 14% of Loveland-Mason and 12% of Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery respondents.

Percent of All Respondents Who Are Newcomers by Geographic Sub-Area of Cincinnati



31% of survey respondents under 40 have moved to Cincinnati recently.

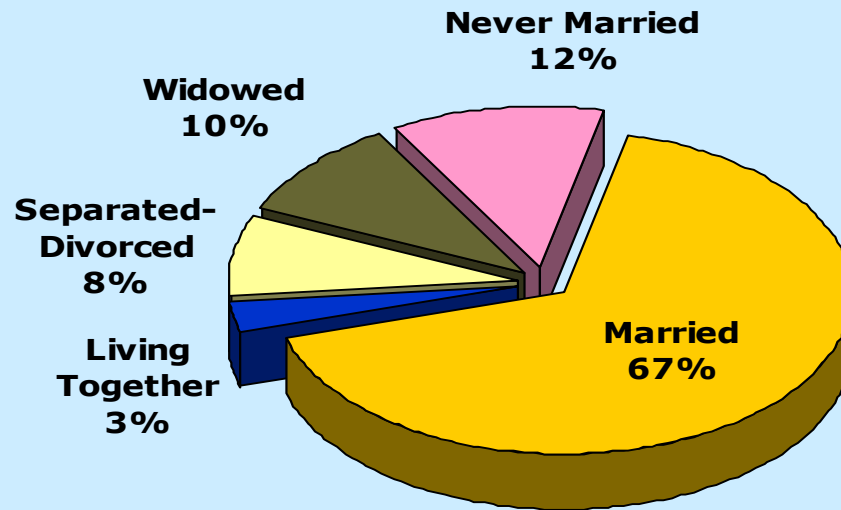
**Percent of Survey Respondents Who Are Newcomers -
Moved to Cincinnati in the 10 Years Before the Study by
Age of the Respondent**



67% of the survey respondents are married; another 3% are living with a partner.

12% of all respondents report never having been married (38% of respondents under age 40).

8% are divorced or separated; 10% are widowed (29% of respondents who are at least age 65).



An estimated 2.5% of all Greater Cincinnati Jewish households include a person who is gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender (GLBT) – 7% of households with a respondent under age 40.

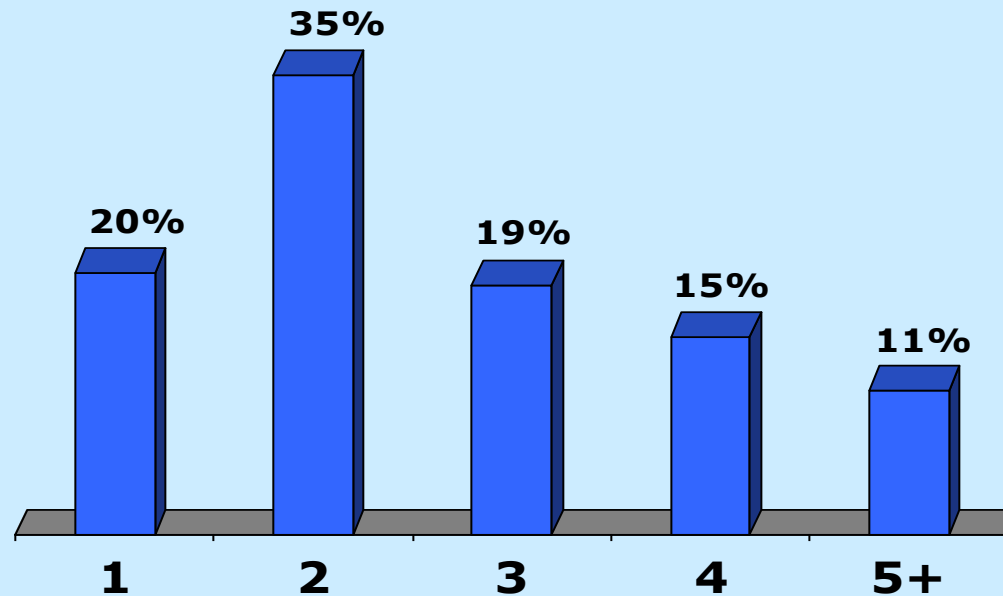
**GLBT Status of Jewish Households:
Cincinnati 2008 and Metro Denver/Boulder 2007**



Question asked in Cincinnati was modeled after question used in the UAI Jewish Community Study of Greater Denver/Boulder, 2007.

The average number of people living in Greater Cincinnati Jewish households is 2.6. Two, three, and four-person households account for 69% of all area Jewish households.

Number of People in Cincinnati Jewish Households: 2008



Senior households account for 36% of all Cincinnati Jewish households – “single” parents 3% - married with children 25%.

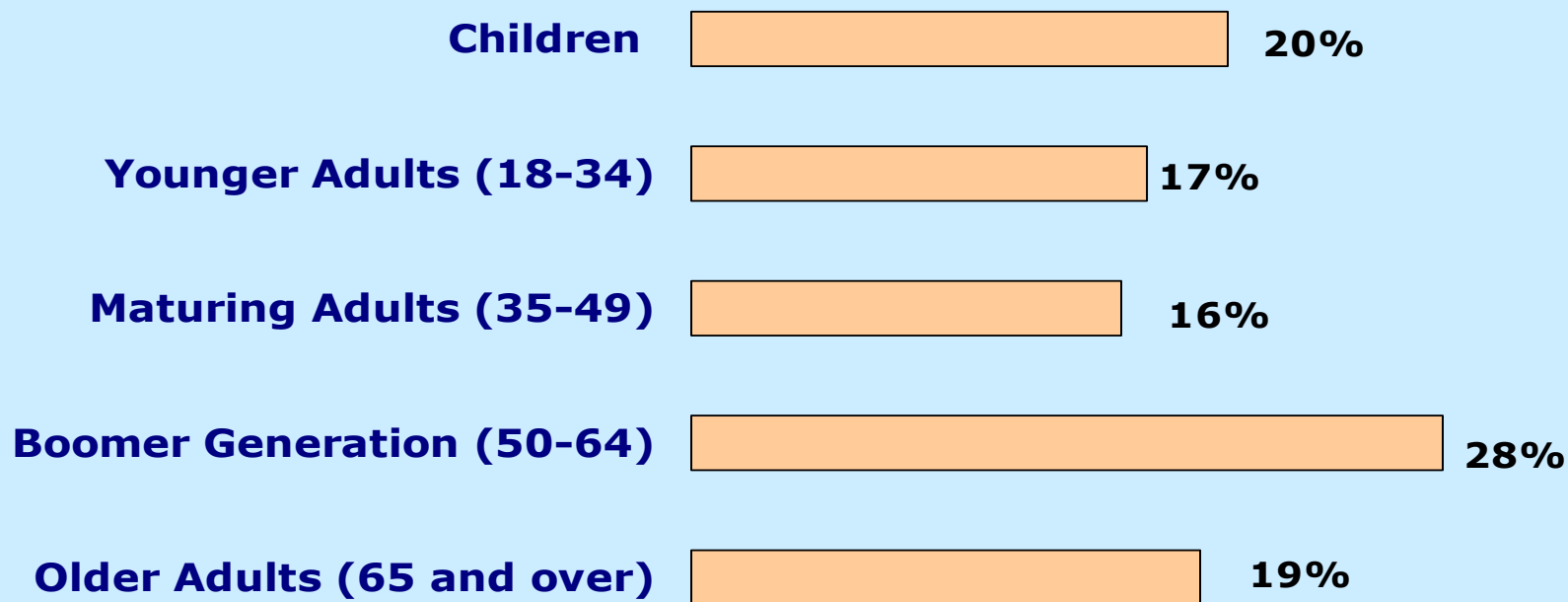
Household Composition	Number of Households	Percent
<u>No Children in Household (Adults Age 18-64):</u>		
Respondent Under Age 45, No Children	1,000	8%
Respondent 45-64, No Children in HH	3,400	27
<u>Children in Household (Adults Age 18-64):</u>		
Unmarried Parent, 18-64, Children in HH	400	3
Married, 18-64, Children in HH	3,200	25
<u>Senior Households (Any HH Member 65+):*</u>		
Age 65+ Person, Married or Lives w/Others	3,000	24
Respondent 65+, Lives Alone	1,500	12
TOTAL	12,500	100%

*“Unmarried parent” includes respondents who have never been married, and those who are divorced, widowed, or separated. In this table, “married with children” includes those adults “living” with another person. A few senior respondents with children have been placed in the 65+ “lives with others” category.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation purposes.

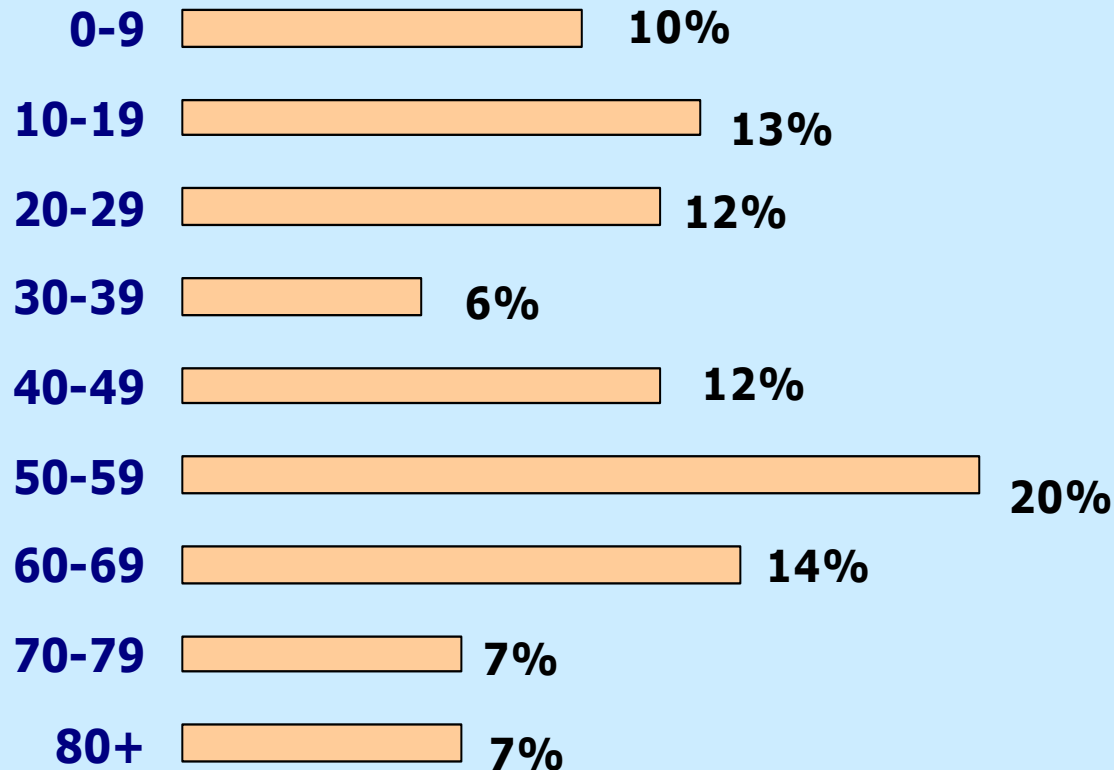
20% of all people living in Greater Cincinnati Jewish households are children, while 19% are seniors 65 and over.

**Age of All People in
Greater Cincinnati Jewish Households**



Decile comparisons, however, show a significant gap among 30-39 year olds in the Cincinnati Jewish community.

Decile Analysis: Age of All People Living in Cincinnati Jewish Households

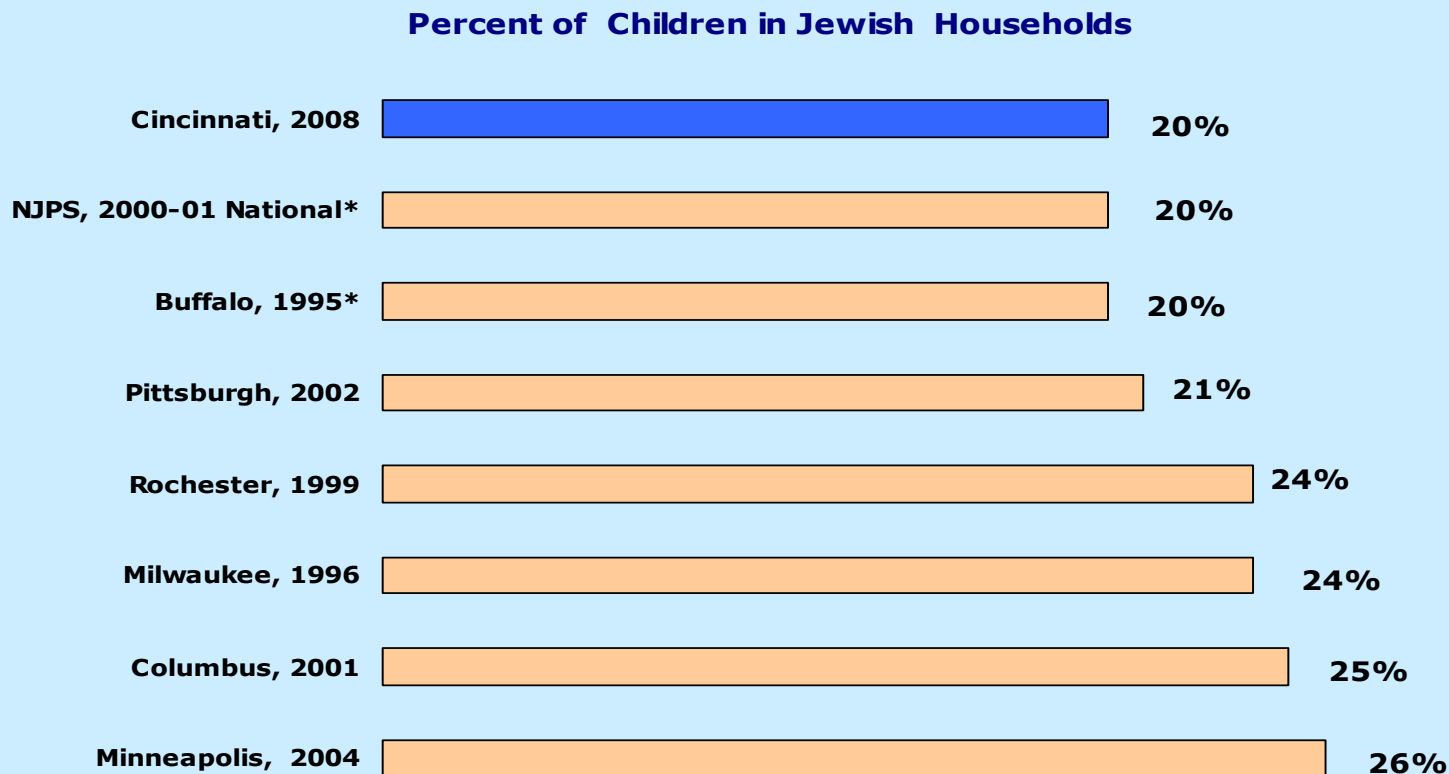


Approximately 6,600 children under age 18 live in Greater Cincinnati Jewish households.

Age of Child	Estimated Number of Children*	% of Children
0 - 4	1,400	21%
5 - 12	2,800	43
13 - 17	2,400	36
Total	6,600	100%

*For fewer than 100 children, age is not available.

The percentage of **children** in the Cincinnati Jewish community – 20% - is essentially the same as NJPS national data, as well as Buffalo and Pittsburgh, but slightly lower than in Rochester, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis.



*Base for Buffalo is Jewish persons only, while for all other communities the base is all people in Jewish households, including non-Jews.

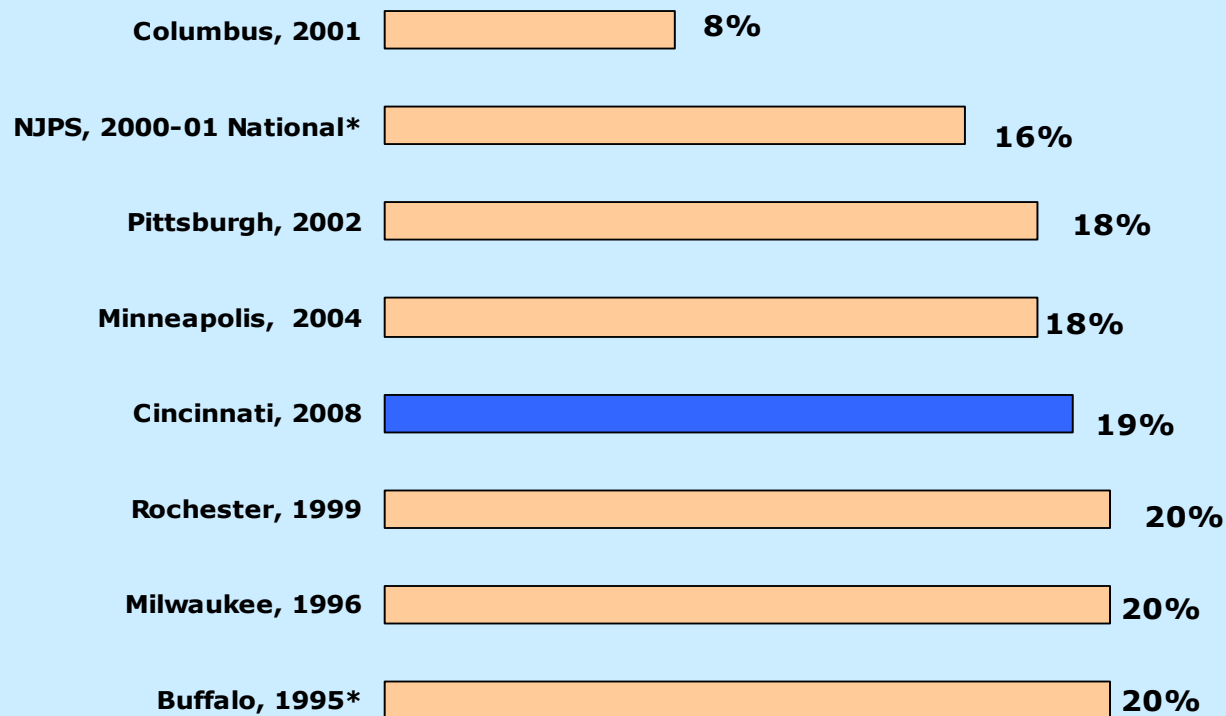
Over 6,000 seniors live in Greater Cincinnati Jewish households - half are at least 75.

Age of Adult	Estimated Number of Adults	% of All Adults
Under 65	19,900	77%
65 – 74	3,000	11
75 – 84	2,200	8
85 and over	900	4
Total	26,000*	100%

*For approximately 400 adults, age is not available; they are not included in this table. In all tables, numbers may not add precisely, nor percentages to 100% due to rounding for presentation purposes.

The percentage of **seniors** in the Cincinnati Jewish community is similar to most midwestern communities like Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

Percent of Seniors in Jewish Community Households



*Base for Buffalo is Jewish persons only, while for all other communities the base is all people in Jewish households, including non-Jews.

DEMOGRAPHY – EDUCATION

2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

Education levels are high. Four-of-ten Jewish household respondents and spouses have earned at least a Master's Degree.

25% of males and 9% of females have earned a doctorate or its equivalent (M. D., etc.)

Highest Degree	Male Respondents and Spouses	Female Respondents and Spouses	Total
Doctorate Level	25%	9%	16%
Masters Level	20	28	25
College Degree	34	37	35
Some College	10	16	14
High School or Less	11	9	10
Total	100%	100%	100%

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Employment status is strongly correlated with the age of the respondent and spouse/partner.

Reported unemployment was exceptionally low when the survey was completed.

Employment Status: Respondent (and Spouse)	Under Age 65	Age 65+	All Ages
Employed Fulltime	51%	11%	40%
Self-Employed	20	8	17
Employed Part-time	8	5	7
Student	3	<1%	2
Unemployed	2	<1%	1.5%
Disabled	2	<1%	1.5%
Homemaker	7	6	7
Retired	7	69	24
Total	100%	100%	100%

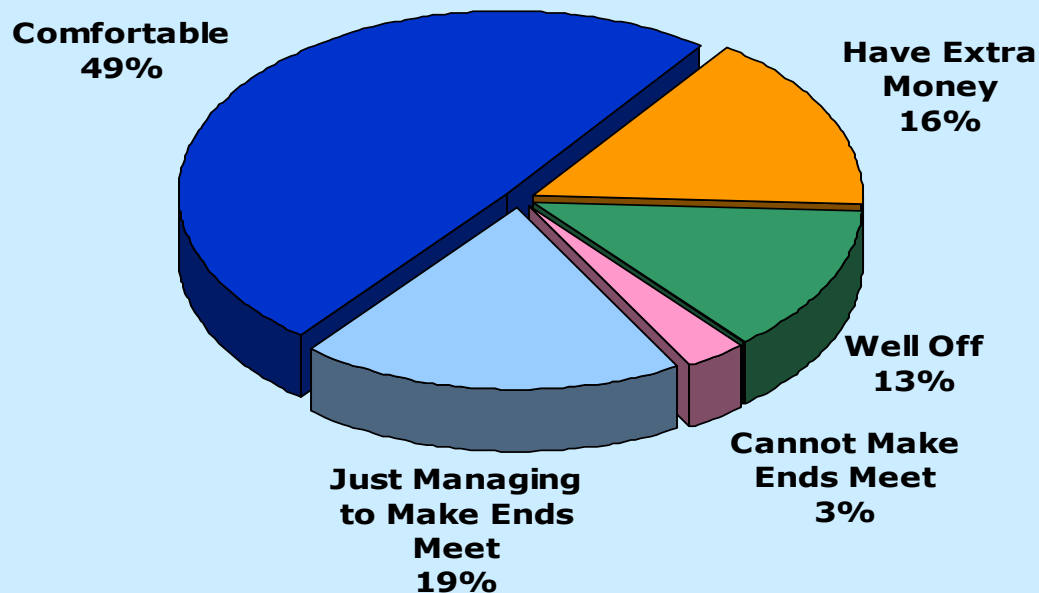
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

&

HUMAN SERVICES

One-of-five Cincinnati Jewish household respondents report that their household “cannot make ends meet,” or that they are “just managing” financially.

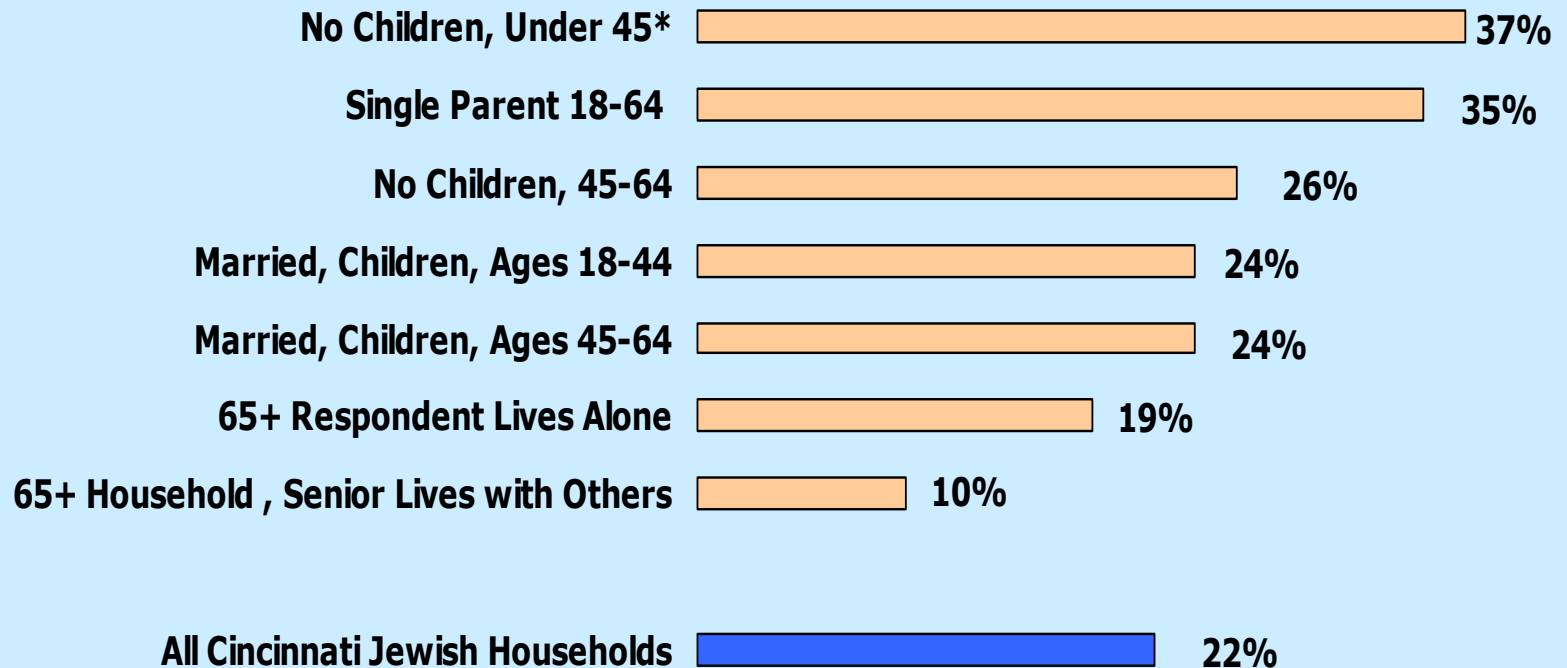
Respondent's Subjective Assessment of Jewish Household's Financial Status



In general, respondents are more likely to answer this question than questions on income. In the 2008 Cincinnati study, only 8% of all respondents refused to answer this question.

Younger households (as opposed to household with seniors) are more likely to say that they are “just managing” or “cannot make ends meet.”

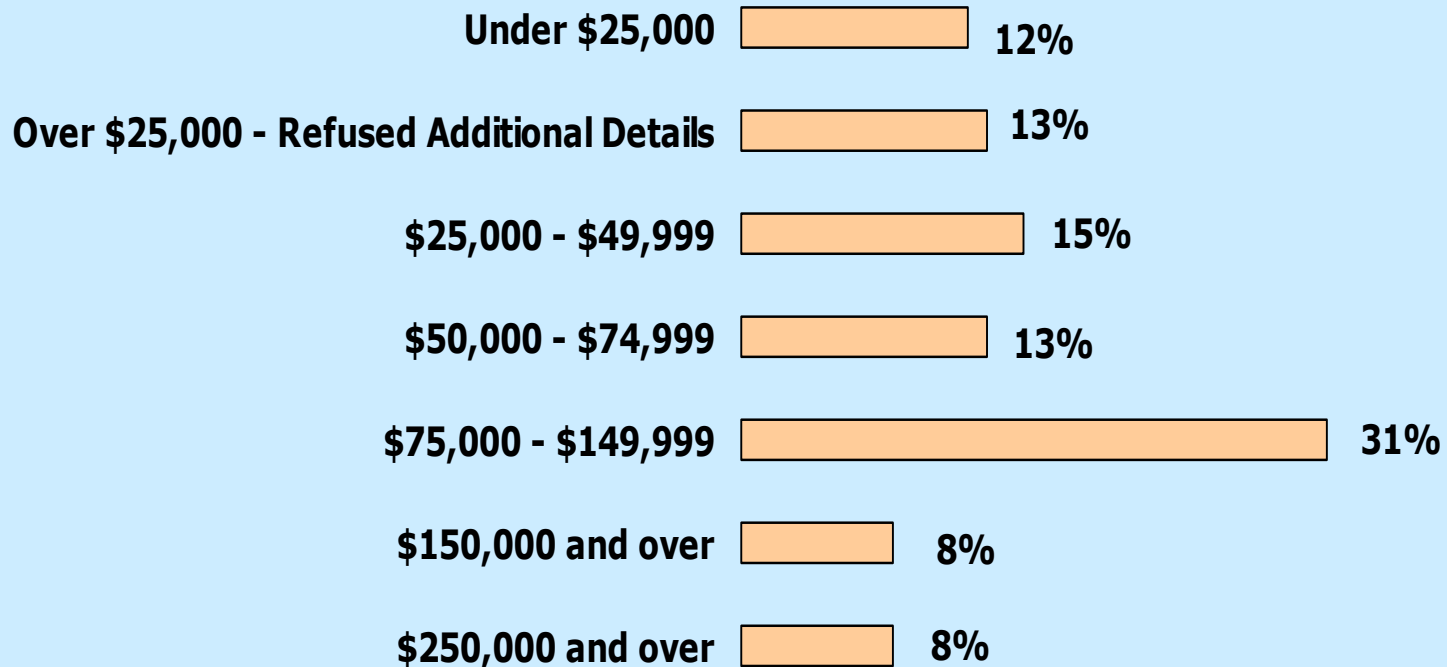
Percent of Jewish Households Which Report Just Managing Financially or Not Being Able To Make Ends Meet by Household Type



*Fewer than 10% of the under age 45, no children respondents indicated that they were fulltime students. Excluding them does not change significantly the data pattern presented above.

Household income varies significantly within the Jewish community.

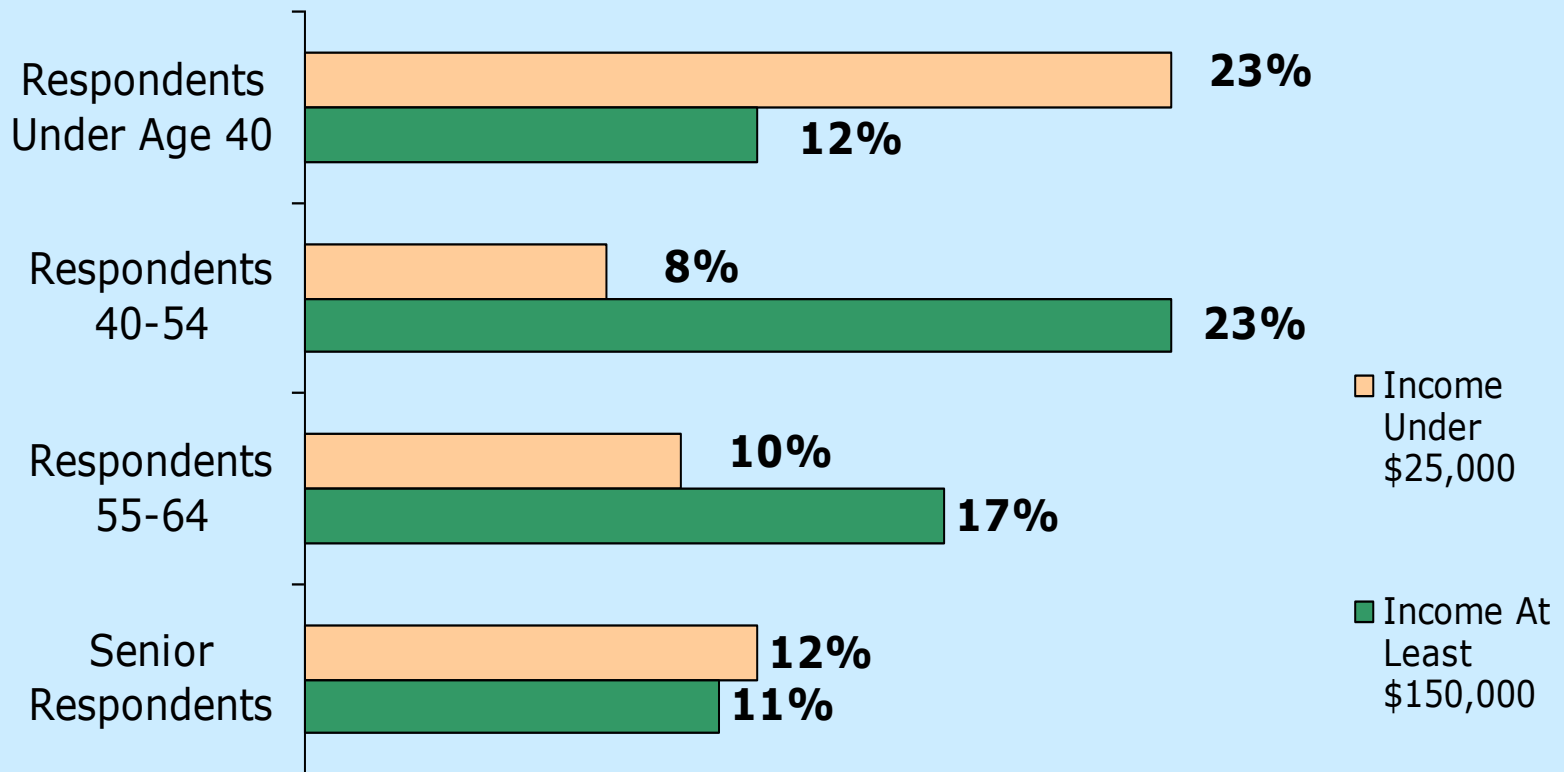
**Annual Household Income:
2008 Jewish Community Study of Cincinnati**



Higher refusals rates are common for questions on income; 14% of respondents refused to provide any information, while slightly fewer respondents would only say that their household income was over \$25,000 (they would not provide details). The percentages in the chart above reflect income patterns excluding those who totally refused to answer, but including those who responded at least \$25,000 annual income.

23% of younger survey respondents report household incomes under \$25,000, compared to less than half of that percentage in all other age groups.

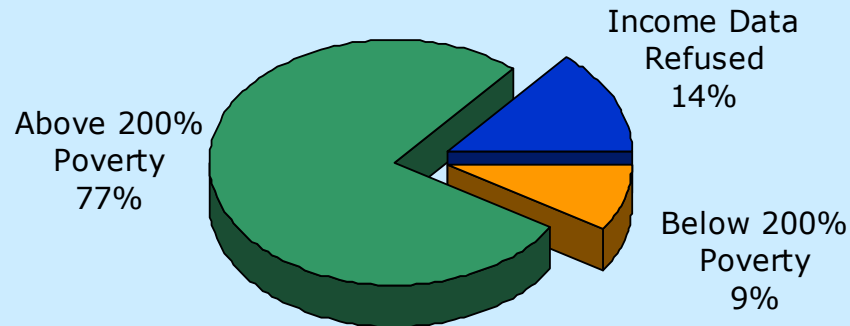
Percent of Households Reporting Incomes Under \$25,000 and At Least \$150,000 Annually by Age of Respondent



About 1,100 Jewish households (9%) fall below 200% of Federal poverty guidelines - e.g., \$27,000 for a two-person household.

These “poor” Jewish households are clearly at-risk economically.

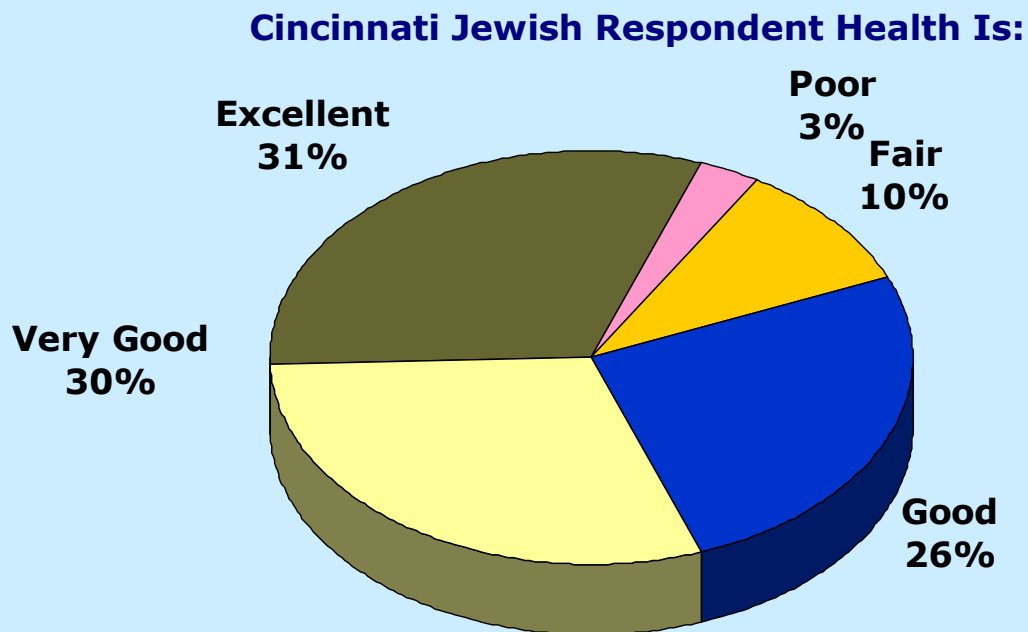
Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Households
Below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines



The 200% adjusted federal poverty level used is \$20,000 for a one-person household, \$27,000 for a two-person family, \$34,000 for a three-person household, \$41,000 for a four-person household, etc. 5% of all Jewish households with children fall below the 200% adjusted poverty level.

The 2008 survey included a standard question about the respondent's health: *"Would you say that in general your health is...."*

The vast majority of Jewish survey respondents report their health is excellent, very good, or good. Only 13% report "fair" or "poor" health.



Results from the Jewish community study are very similar to statewide data for Ohio published by the Centers for Disease Control.

	Jewish Survey Respondents	All Ohio Adults	Ohio non-Hispanic White Adults
Poor, Fair Health	13%	14%	13%
Good Health	26	30	30
Very Good, Excellent Health	61	56	57
Total	100%	100%	100%

Question used in the Cincinnati Jewish Community Study was identical to that used by CDC. See "Health Status Among Adults: State, 2002-2006 (Source BRFSS) in the [CDC website](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_data_for_all_ages.htm): http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_data_for_all_ages.htm

Older Jewish respondents are more likely to note that their health is poor or fair. 21% of senior Jewish respondents rate their health as only poor or fair.

	Younger Adults 18-44	Jewish "Boomers" 45-54	Jewish Seniors 65 and Over*
Poor, Fair Health	6%	10%	21%
Good Health	14	26	32
Very Good Health	28	29	32
Excellent Health	51	35	15
Total	100%	100%	100%

Senior Jewish respondents are more likely to report very good or excellent health compared to Ohio non-Hispanic whites (CDC data): 21% of Jewish senior respondents report poor or fair health compared to 28% of Ohio senior non-Hispanic whites; 47% of the Jewish seniors vs. 37% of the statewide comparative group report very good or excellent health.

When they want to go someplace to shop or for recreation, Jewish respondents in poor or fair health are more likely to either not be able to go, or to need family/friends to take them.

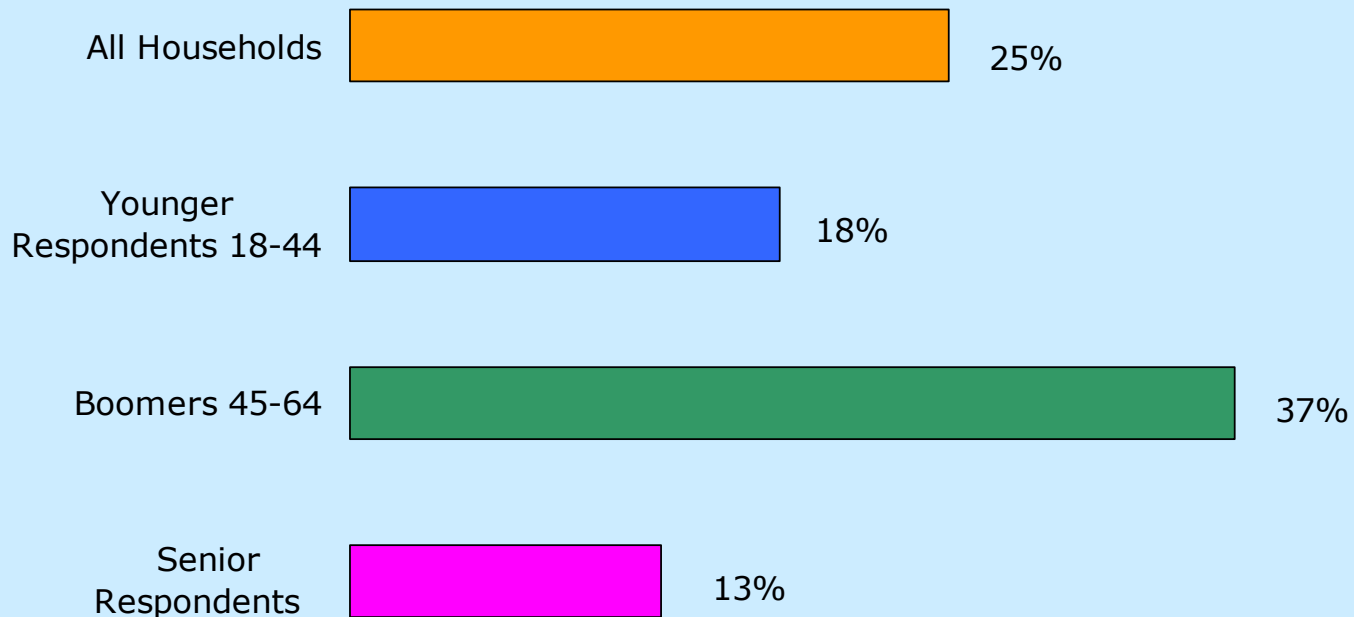
Mode of Transportation Used	Health Status of Jewish Respondent		
	Poor, Fair Health	Good, Very Good Health	Excellent Health
Cannot Go – No Transportation	5%	2%	0%
Family Member, Friend Drives	25	12	4
Transportation: Public or Organization	8	2	9
Drives Self or Walks	62	84	87
Total	100%	100%	100%

Another question asked survey respondents: "Do you or anyone else in your household currently have any kind of physical, mental or other health condition that limits education, employment, or daily activities, and has lasted for at least six months."

- 18% of all Jewish Cincinnati households report a household "disability" status;
- 29% of Jewish senior respondents report a household member (possibly themselves) with a "disabled" status for at least six months;
- Comparable numbers from NJPS 2000-01 are approximately 16% overall, 29% of senior respondents.

A question was designed to measure “caregiving” behavior needs: *“Do you or does anyone in your household currently have some responsibility for caring for an aging family member or friend?”*

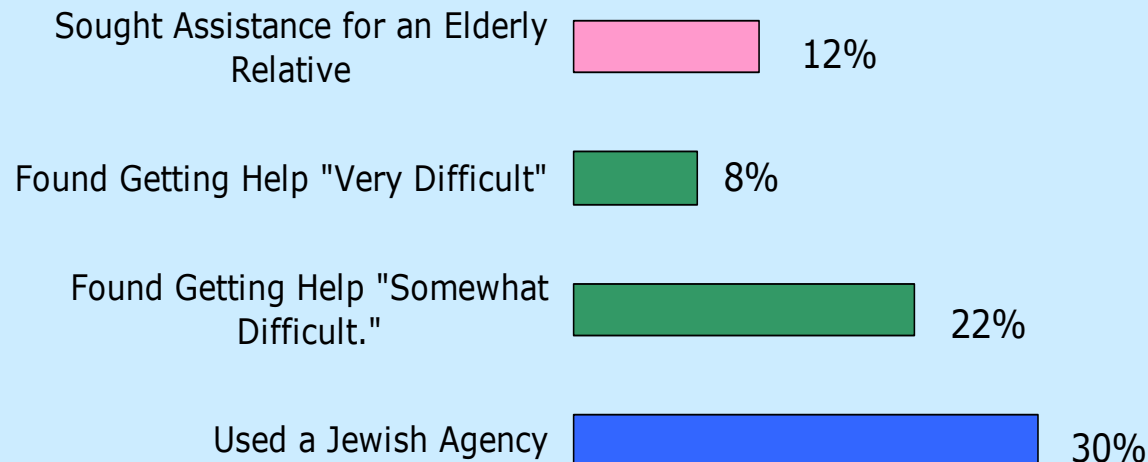
**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Someone in Household
is Currently Caring for An Aging Relative or Friend:**



Respondents were also asked: "In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek assistance for an elderly relative who lives in the Cincinnati area?"

- 12% report seeking assistance;
- 30% report some difficulty when seeking help;
- 30% of those seeking assistance contacted a Jewish agency.

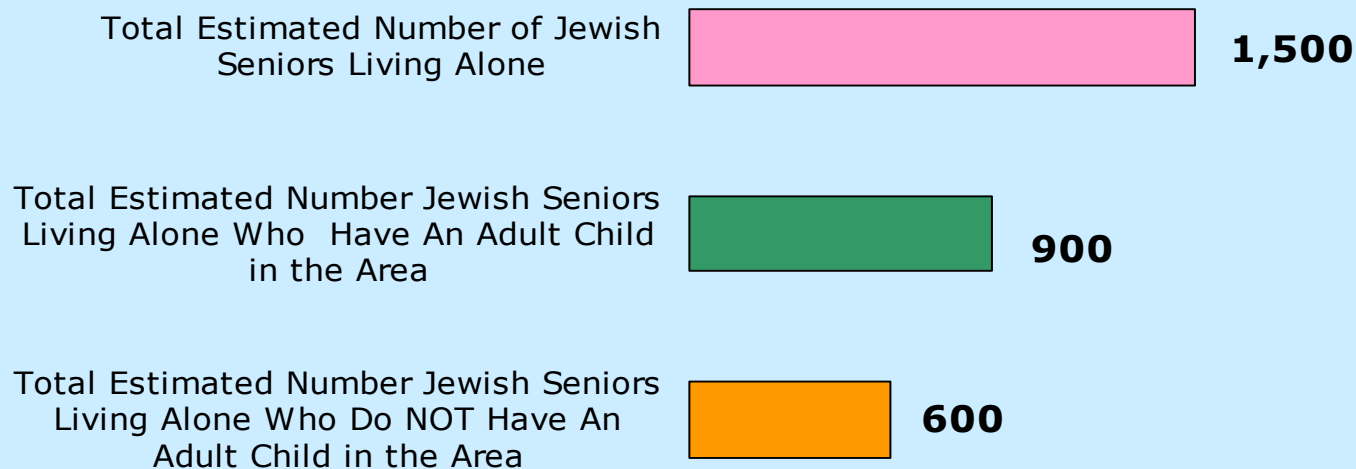
Percent of 2008 Cincinnati Jewish Households That:



An estimated 1,500 Jewish seniors in Cincinnati live alone and are potentially isolated.

An estimated 900 have an adult child living in the area, who might be able to provide assistance, as needed – while the other 600 do not have this potential support.

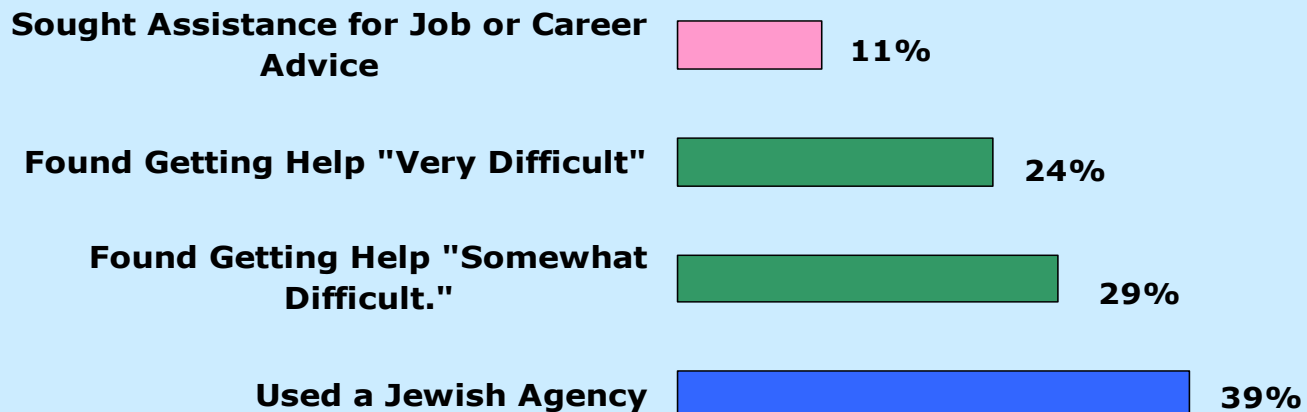
**Jewish Seniors 65+ Living Alone:
Greater Cincinnati, 2008**



Finally, respondents were also asked: "In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help in finding a job or choosing an occupation?"

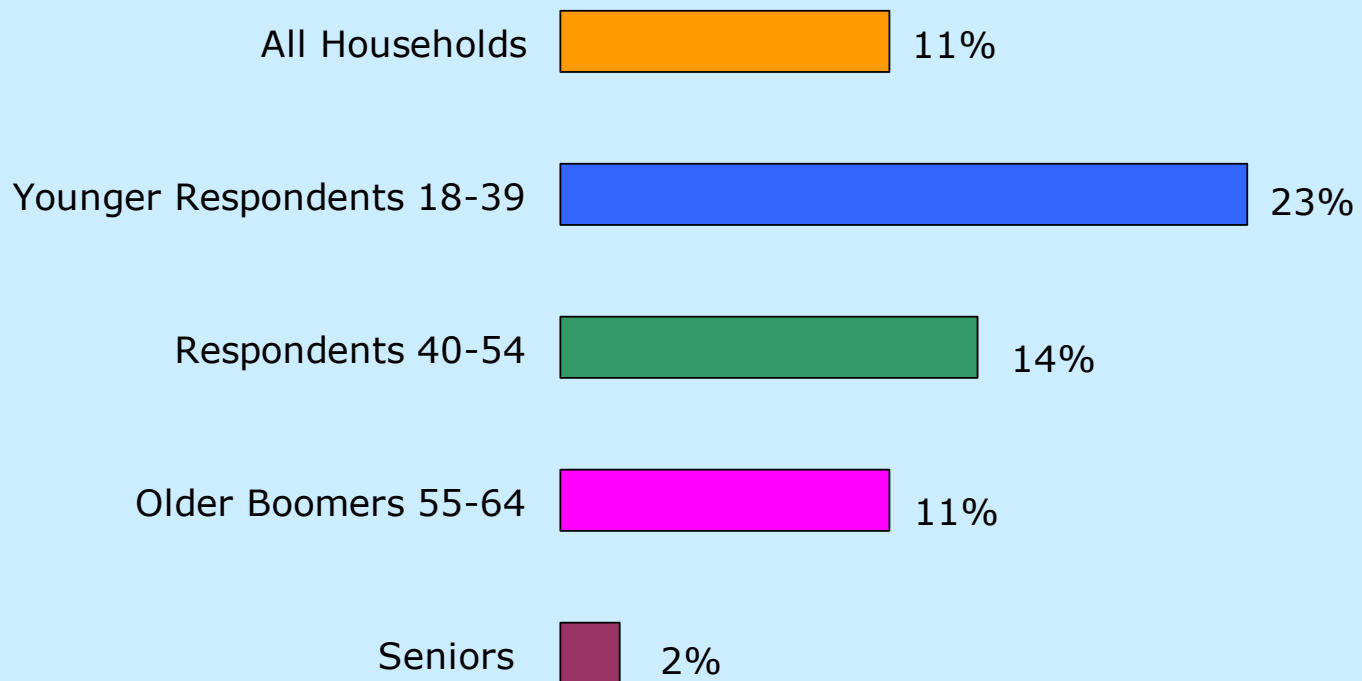
- 11% (1,300 households) report seeking assistance for jobs/careers;
- Over half report difficulty getting assistance;
- 39% report contacting a Jewish agency for assistance.

Percent of 2008 Cincinnati Jewish Households That Report Seeking Job/Career Assistance



Younger respondents were the most likely to report seeking job/career advice.

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Someone in Household Sought Job or Career Assistance in Year Before Survey: Greater Cincinnati



CHILDREN, MARRIAGE

&

**RAISING CHILDREN
AS JEWS**

81% of the 6,600 children living in Cincinnati Jewish households are reported being raised Jewish-only.

4% are being raised in a different religion. Another 8% are being raised "not Jewish," but without any religion.



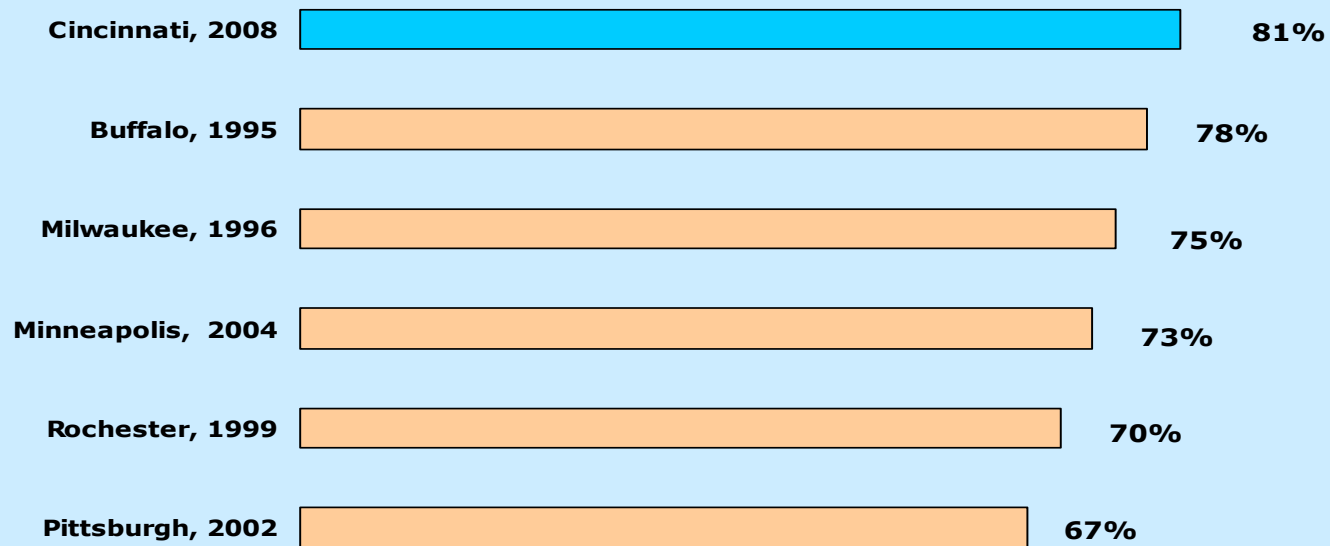
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation purposes. The percentage raised Jewish-only or Jewish-and-something-else rounds to 84%.

In all age groups, over three-of-four children are being raised as Jewish-only in Cincinnati Jewish families.

Jewish Raised Status	Children 0-4	Children 5-12	Children 13-17
Jewish-only	76%	81%	84%
Jewish-and-Something-Else	6	2	<1%
Undecided	4	5	3
Not Jewish, No Religion	9	7	8
In a Religion Other than Judaism	5	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

The percentage of children reported being raised Jewish-only in the Cincinnati Jewish community is somewhat higher than for similar midwestern communities like Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

Percent of Children Being Raised Jewish-only



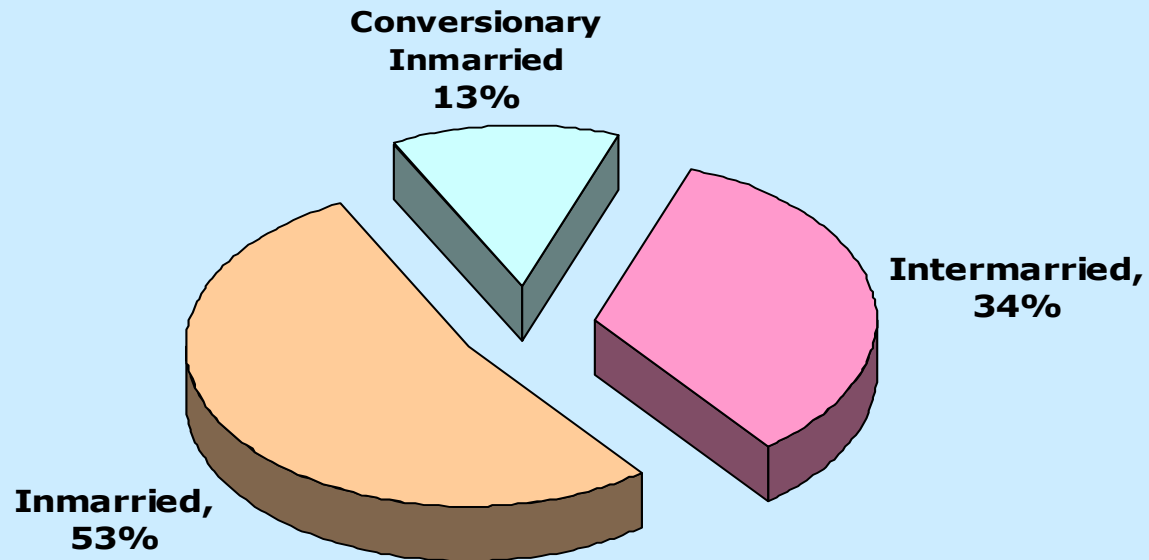
*Data on children raised Jewish-only not available for NJPS 2000-01 and Columbus.

INTERMARRIAGE

2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

About one-third of all Cincinnati married couples* are intermarried.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Married Couples Which Are Inmarried/Intermarried:



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses only, paralleling reporting in recent Jewish community studies and NJPS 2000-01. Data does not include marriages of other adults in the household other than respondent/spouse.

Inmarried Jewish Households

- Both spouses self-identify as Jewish; both have at least one Jewish parent.

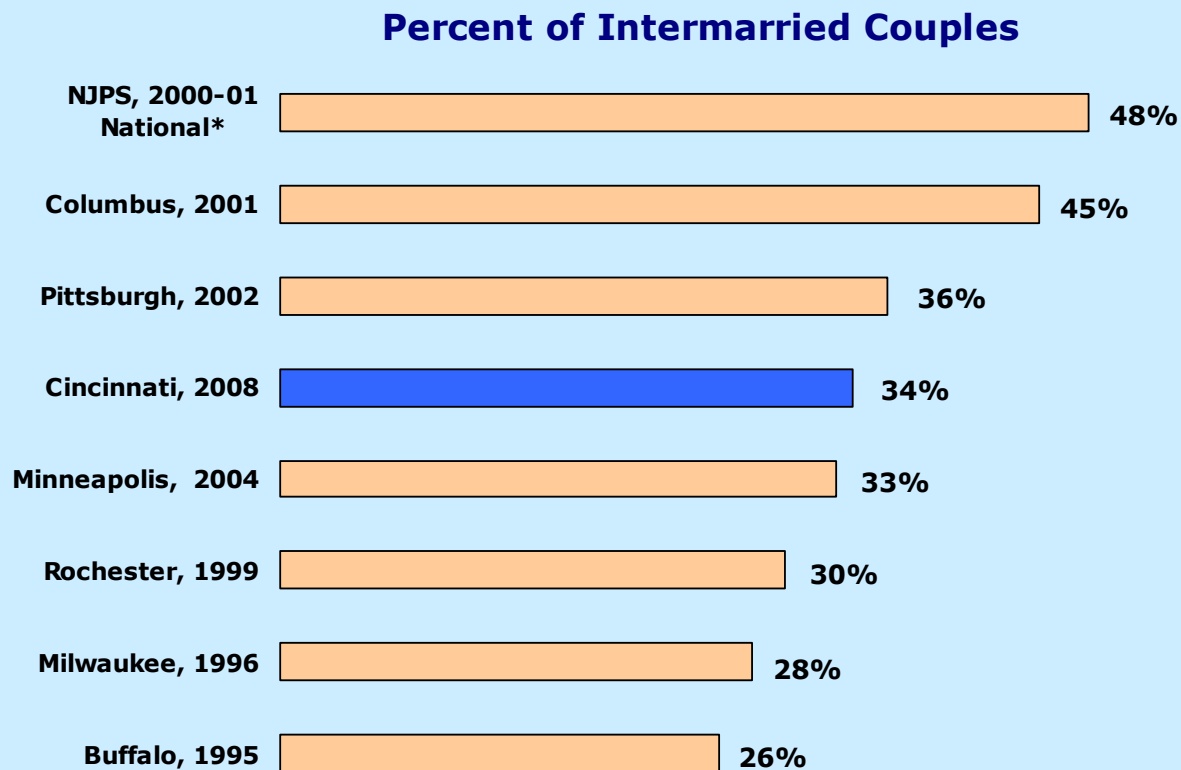
Conversionary Inmarried Jewish Households

- Jewish adult married to spouse who currently considers self Jewish (regardless of whether formal conversion occurred) – but spouse did not have a Jewish parent.

Intermarried Jewish Households

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

The overall intermarriage rate is similar to the results from studies in other midwestern communities like Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

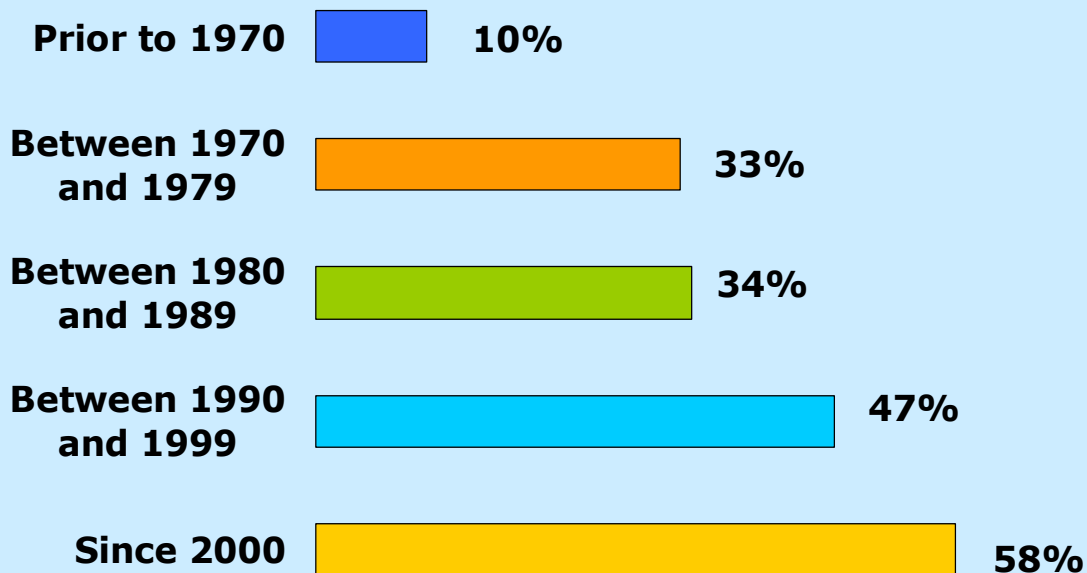


*NJPS data reported based on calculations by the North American Jewish Data Bank, in the FAQ series publication re: intermarriage: <http://www.jewishdatabank.org/NationalReports.asp>. The Rochester, Milwaukee and Buffalo studies were undertaken in the 1990s; the percentage intermarried would most likely be higher if a study were to completed in 2008.

Recent intermarriage rates are significantly higher than among earlier cohorts.

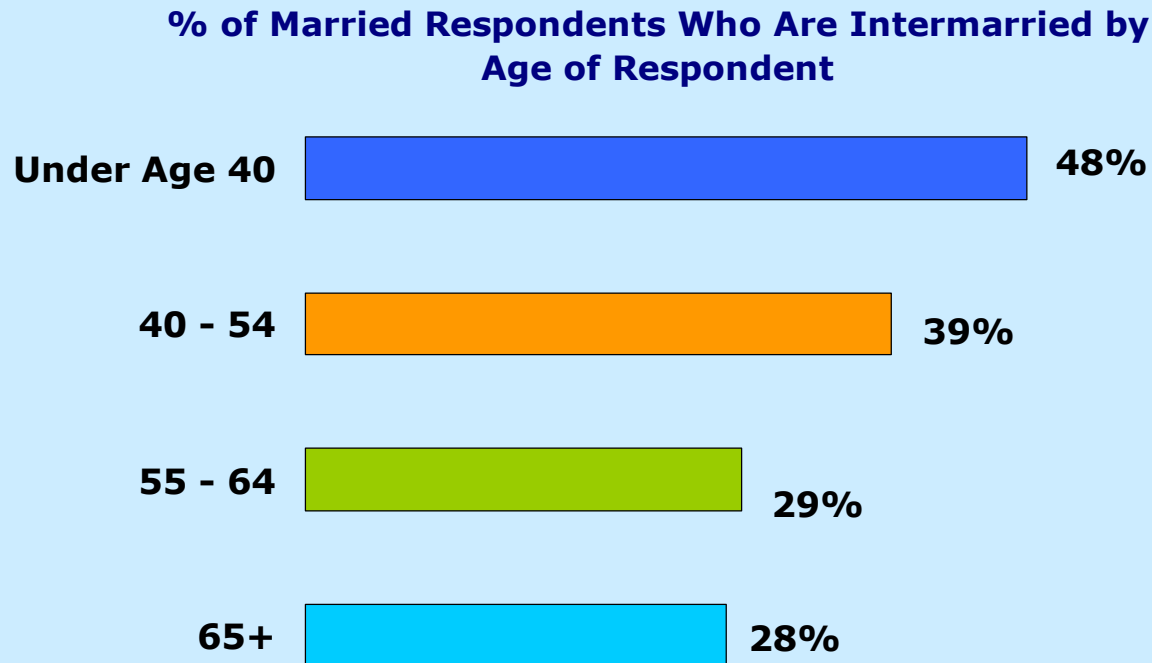
Almost six-of-ten Jewish household couples who were married since 2000 are intermarried.*

**% of Marriages During Time Period
Which Are Current Intermarriages**



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses only.

Younger respondents are more likely to be intermarried than older respondents, but fewer than half of all married respondents under age 40 are intermarried.*



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses. Please note that approximately half of all respondents under age 40 are not currently married; thus, the percentage of all respondents under age 40 who are intermarried is actually 24% (including the not-married). Of all respondents, not just the married respondents, the percentage intermarried is: under age 40: 24%, ages 40-54: 29%, ages 55-64: 22%, and age 65 and over: 15%.

30% of all children living in Cincinnati Jewish households live in intermarried households (2,000 children).

Type of Marriage	Number of Children	% of Children in Household Type
Inmarried Households	2,700	41%
Conversionary Inmarried	900	13
Intermarried Households	2,000	30
All Other Households*	1,000	16
Total	6,600	100%

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

60% of children in intermarried Cincinnati Jewish households are reported being raised Jewish-only, 7% Jewish-and-something-else.

98% of children in inmarried and inmarried conversionary Jewish households are reported being raised as Jewish-only.

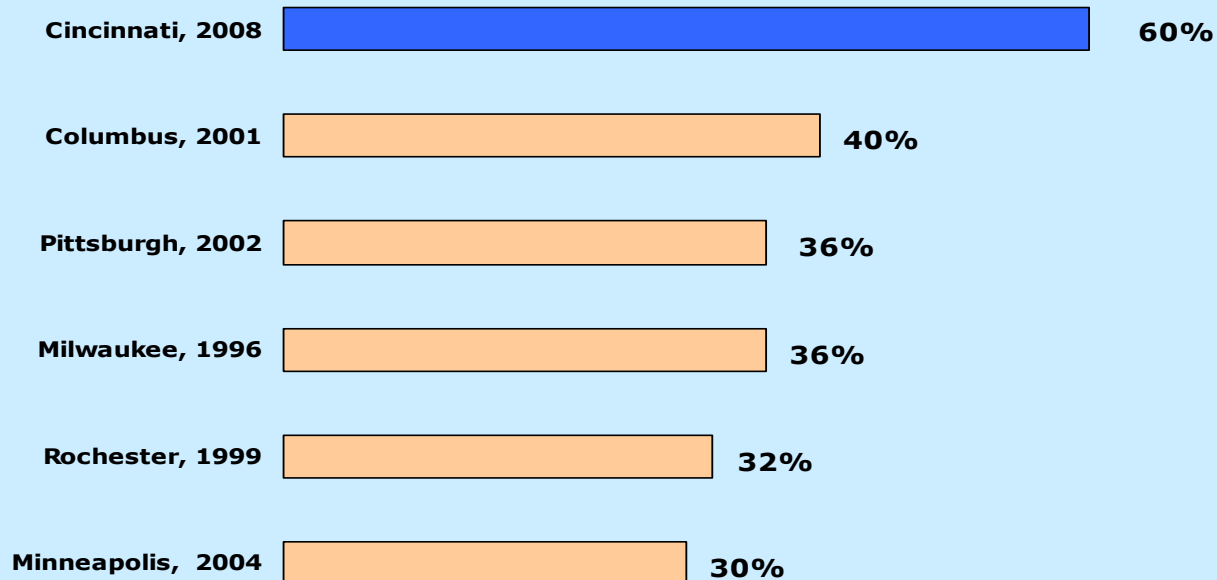
Jewish Raised Status	Inmarried Households	Inmarried Conversionary	Intermarried Households
Jewish	98%	98%	60%
Jewish & Something Else	-	-	7
Undecided	<1%	1	4
Not Jewish, No Religion	2	-	18
In a Religion Other than Judaism	-	1	11
Total	100%	100%	100%

Of the 1,000 children living in "other households" (unmarried partners, divorced, separated, widowed, and never-married households), 67% are being raised Jewish-only, 2% Jewish and something else, 16% have an undecided status, 11% not Jewish - no religion, and 4% in a religion other than Judaism.

60% of children in Cincinnati with intermarried parents are reported as being raised Jewish-only.

This is much higher than reported rates in comparable midwestern Jewish communities.

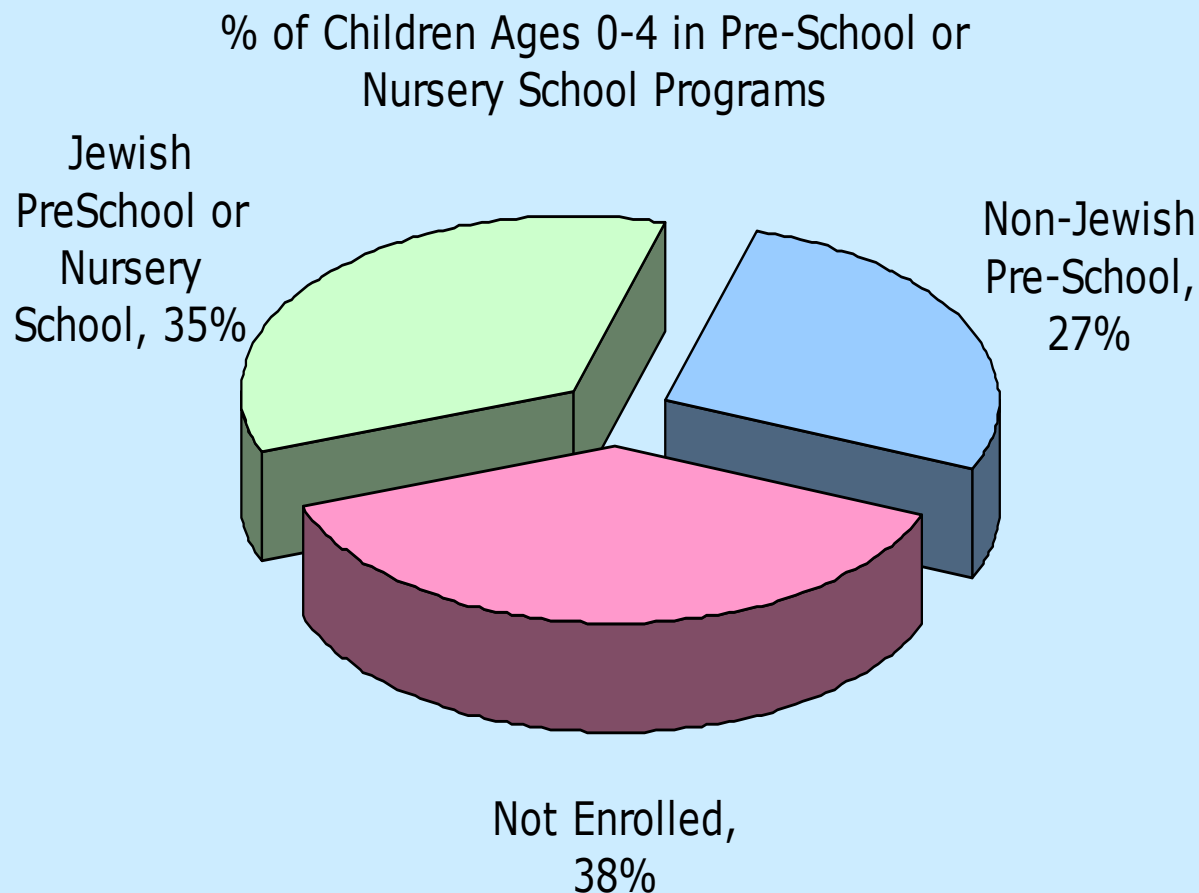
**Percent of Children With Intermarried Parents
Who Are Being Raised Jewish-Only**



*NJPS data not currently available for Jewish-only status; Buffalo data not available. For additional cities, and for the percentages raised "partially Jewish" see the FAQ series on intermarriage at the North American Jewish Data Bank: <http://www.jewishdatabank.org/NationalReports.asp>.

**JEWISH CONNECTIONS:
CHILDREN'S JEWISH
EDUCATION**

35% of children ages 0-4 in Greater Cincinnati Jewish households are reported currently enrolled in a Jewish preschool or nursery school program.



45% of children ages 0-4 with two Jewish parents attend a Jewish preschool/nursery school, compared to 21% of children in intermarried households.

Type of Pre-School	Children With Two Jewish Parents*	Children With Intermarried Parents
Jewish Pre-School or Nursery School	45%	21%
Non-Jewish Pre-School	12	41
Not Enrolled	43	38
Total	100%*	100%

*Inmarried and conversionary inmarried combined in order to have a sufficient sample size for analysis.

Among children ages 3 and 4, 55% are reported enrolled in a Jewish pre-school/nursery program, while 40% are in a non-Jewish pre-school.

Type of Early Childhood Program	Children Ages 0-2	Children Ages 3-4
Jewish Pre-School, Nursery School	20%	55%
Non-Jewish Pre-School	17	40
Not Enrolled	63	5
Total	100%	100%

64% of Jewish-raised 3 and 4 year olds attend a Jewish pre-school or nursery school program.

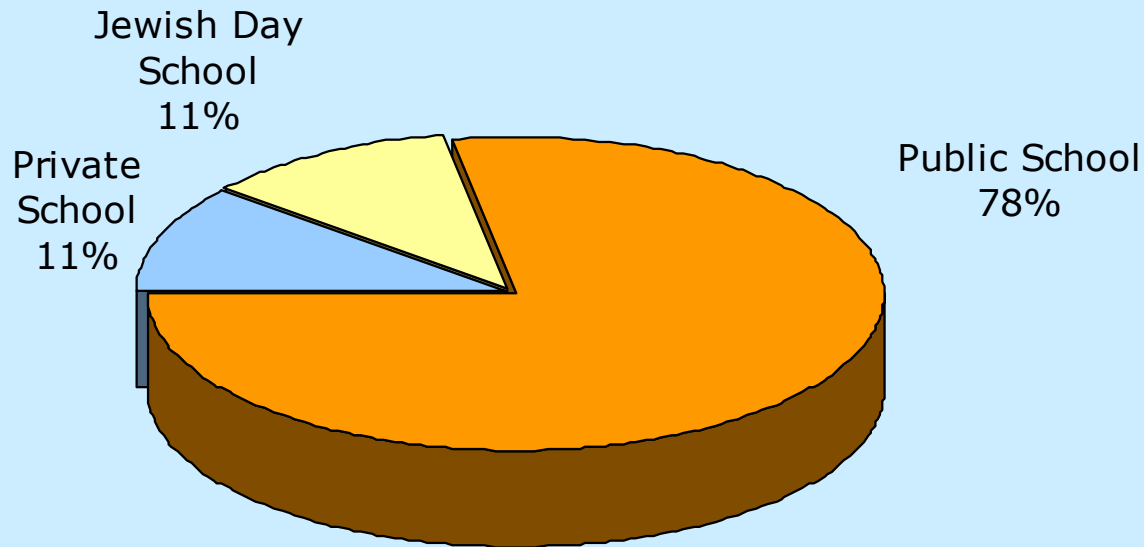
None of the children ages 3-4 whose "religious" status is "not Jewish" - undecided, no religion, or another religion - are reported enrolled in a Jewish early childhood educational program.

Children Ages 3-4 Being Raised		
Type of Pre-School, Nursery School Experience	Jewish or Jewish and Something Else*	"Not Jewish" (Undecided, No Religion or Other Religion)
Jewish Pre-School, Nursery, Day Care	64%	-
Non-Jewish Pre-School	31	100%
Not Enrolled Any Formal Program	6	-
Total	100%	100%

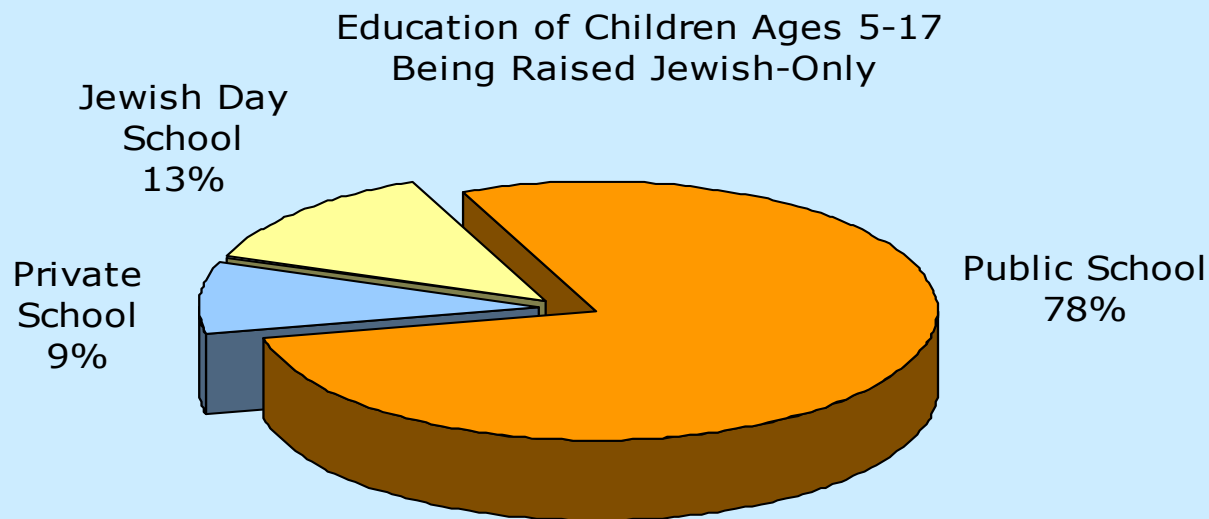
*Some caution advised in interpretation, since there are relatively few children ages 3-4 who are not being raised Jewish-only or Jewish-and-something-else. However, the general pattern is quite clear.

Of the 5,200 children ages 5-17 living in Cincinnati Jewish households, 11% are reported enrolled fulltime in a private non-Jewish school, 11% in a fulltime Jewish Day School, and 78% in public schools.

Reported Education of Children Ages 5-17 in
Cincinnati Jewish Households

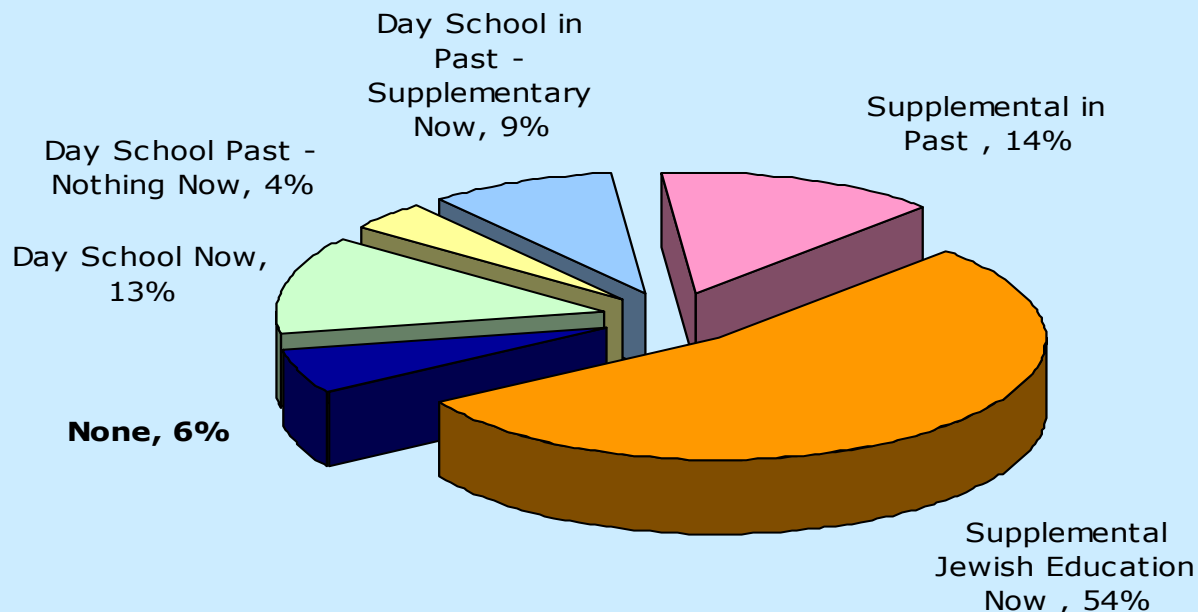


Among those 5-17 year olds raised Jewish-only, 78% are enrolled in public schools, 9% in private non-Jewish schools, and 13% are reported to be in a fulltime Jewish day school. None of the children being raised Jewish-and-something else, no religion, undecided, etc. are reported enrolled in a Jewish day school.



Almost 95% of children ages 5-17 being raised Jewish (including the few raised Jewish-and-something else) are reported to have had some Jewish education.

Jewish Education of Children Ages 5-17 Being Raised Jewishly in Cincinnati

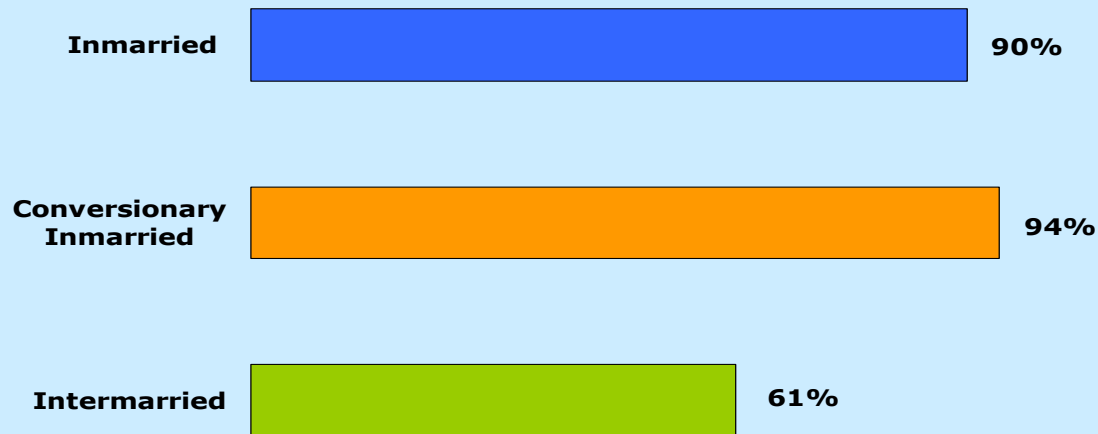


Comparable data combined for children being raised without a religion, in another religion, or "undecided (combined because of sample size) is 3% current congregational school, 17% congregational school in the past and almost 80% no Jewish education.

Parents were asked: "How important is it for your child/children to be knowledgeable about and appreciate Jewish beliefs and values?"

60% of the intermarried parents and 90% of inmarried respondents replied "very important."

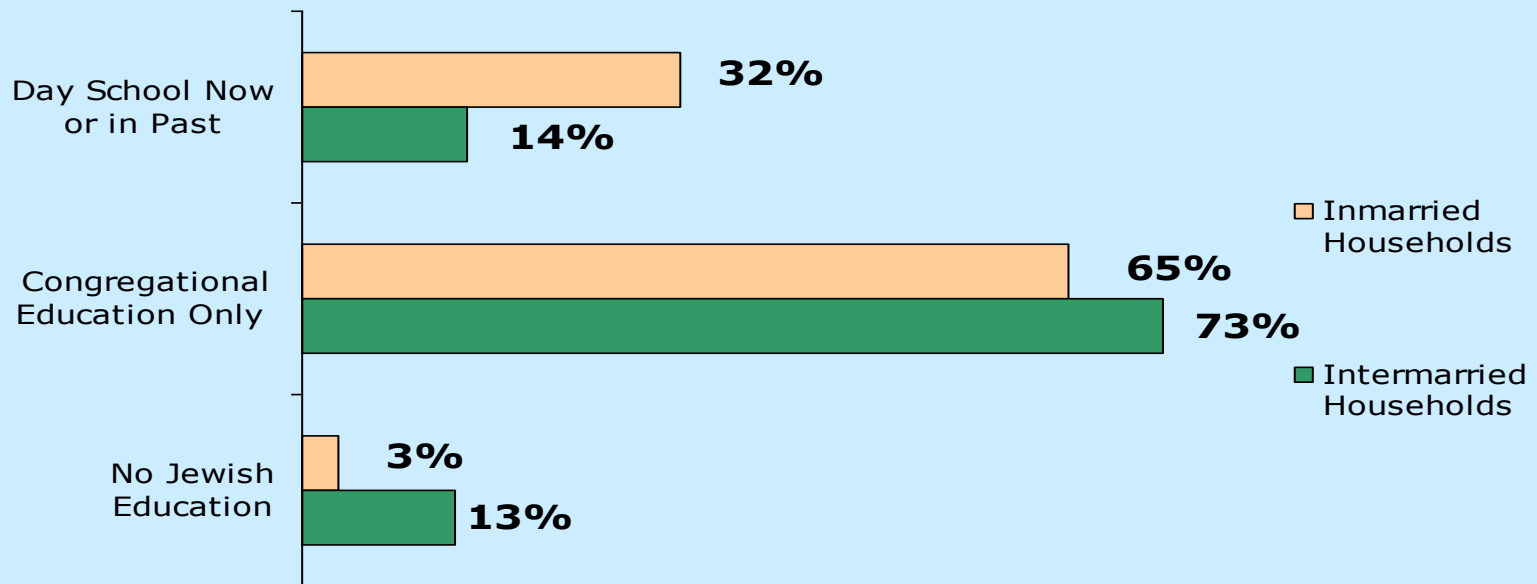
% of Respondents Who Think It Is Very Important for Children to Learn and Appreciate Jewish Values and Beliefs by Type of Marriage



*72% of respondents in unmarried households with respondents thought it was "very important."

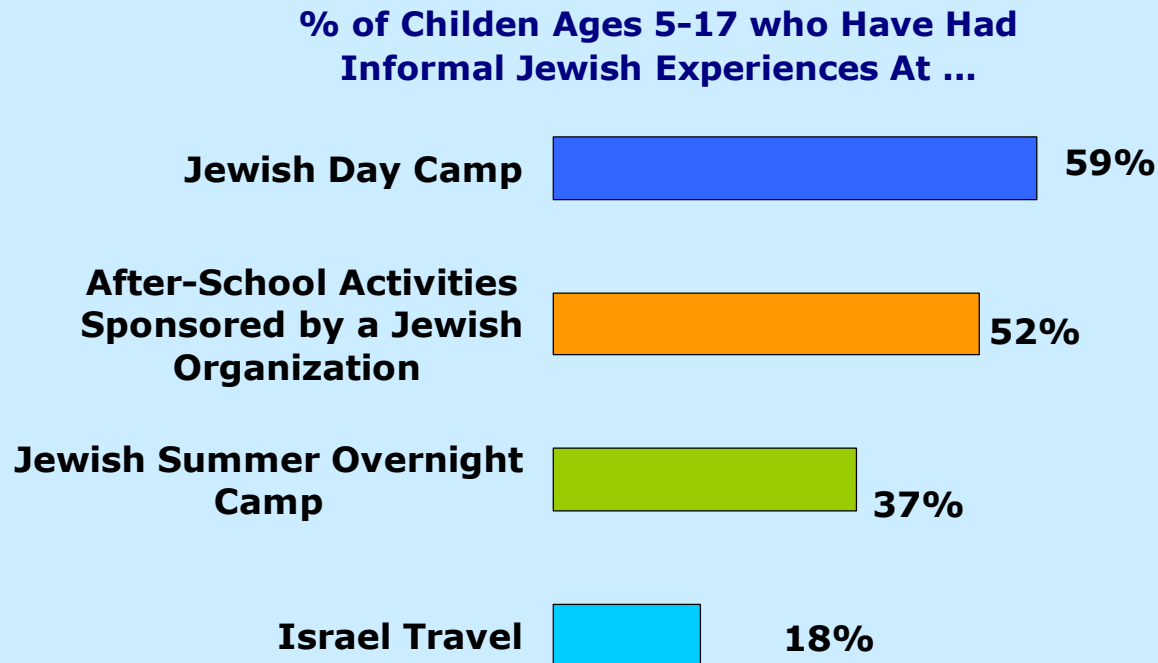
13% of children with intermarried parents who are being raised Jewish* are reported to have not had any Jewish education, compared to 3% of children with two Jewish parents.

Percent of Children With Inmarried and Intermarried Parents Who Have Had Formal Jewish Education



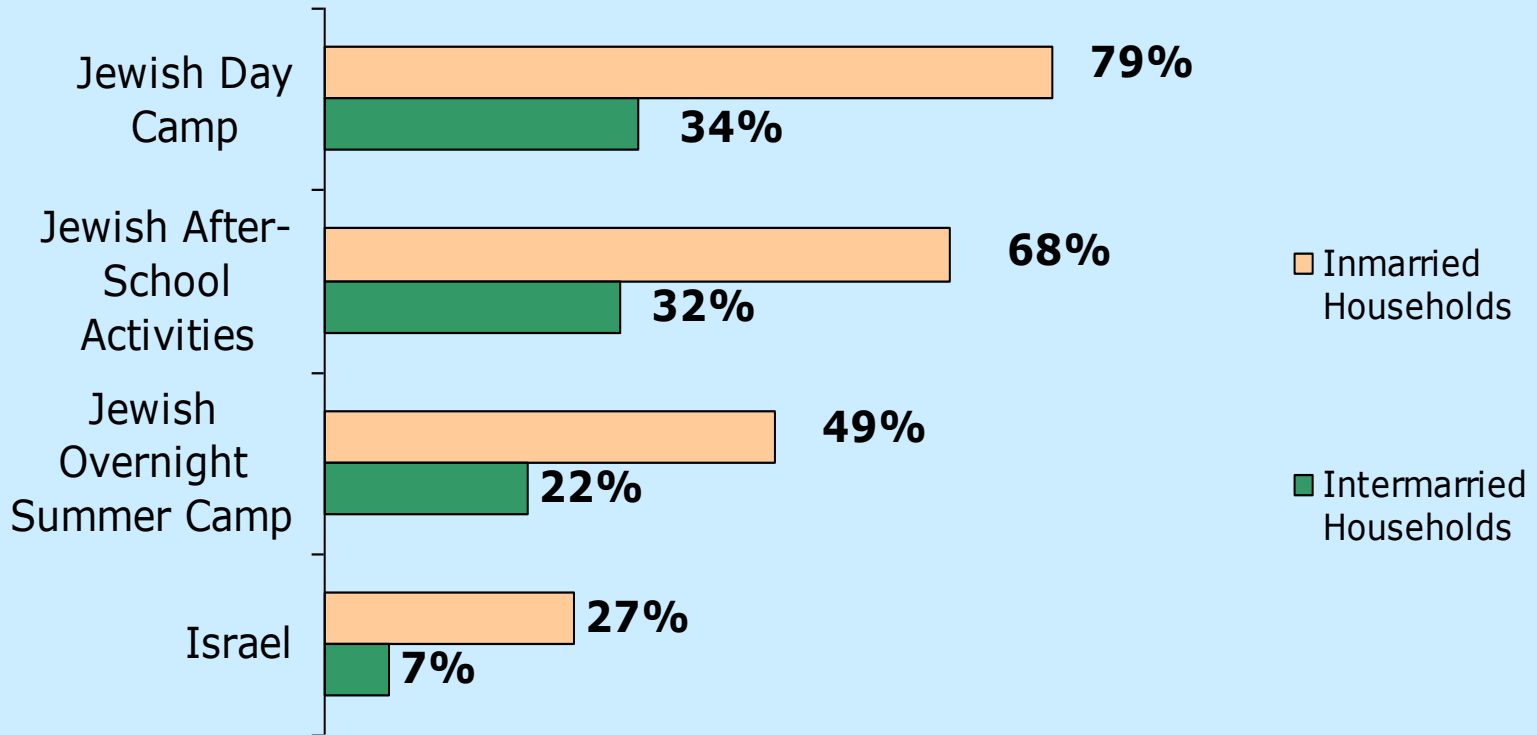
*In Cincinnati, two-thirds of all children with intermarried parents are being raised as Jewish (including a few Jewish-and-something-else). Among the one-third not being raised Jewishly (without a religion, in another religion, or "undecided"), 76% of the children are reported to have never had any Jewish education, while the others essentially had some congregational Jewish education.

Over half of children in Cincinnati Jewish households have gone to a Jewish day camp and/or participated in after-school activities sponsored by a Jewish organization.



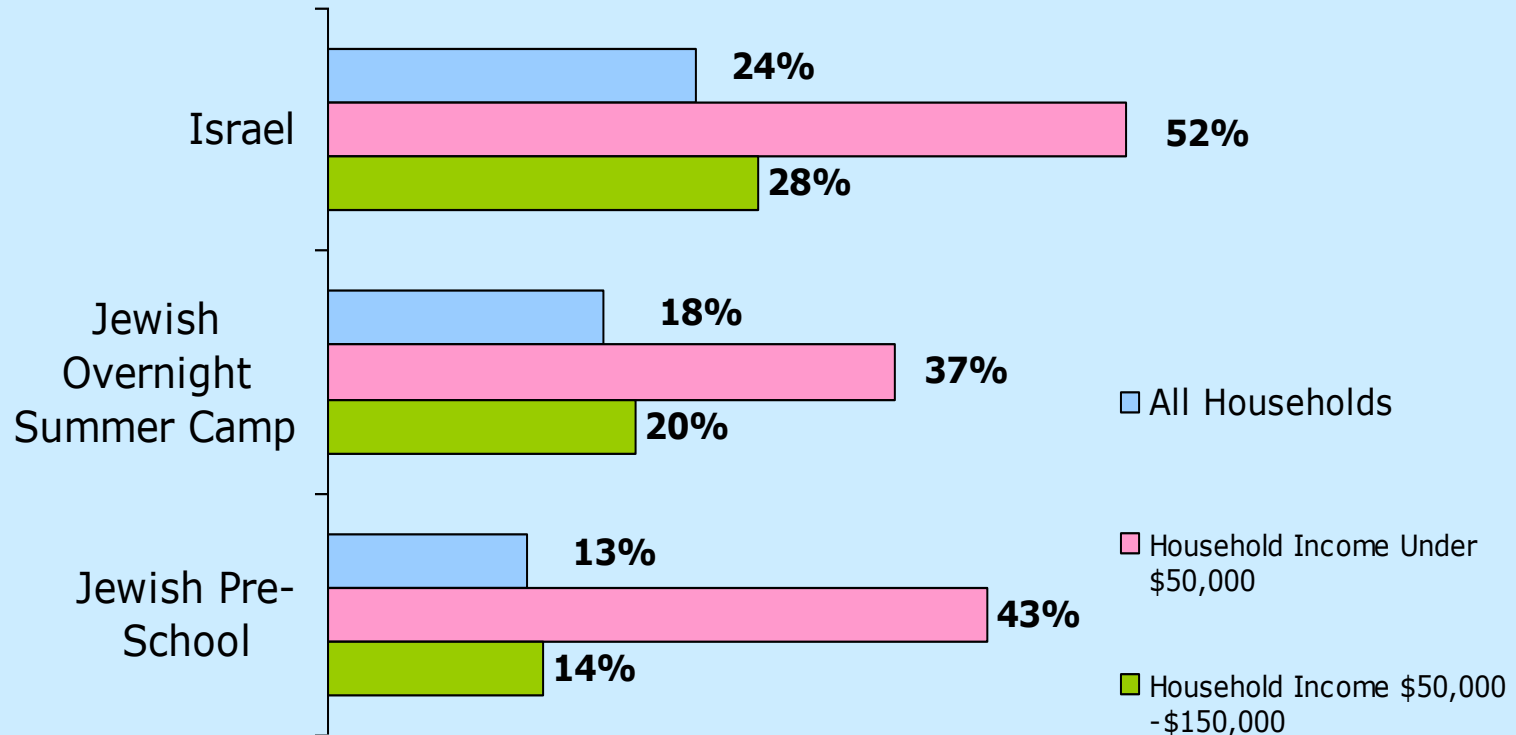
Children with intermarried parents are less likely to have participated in these informal Jewish learning experiences.

Percent of Inmarried and Intermarried Jewish Households with Children Engaging in Key Informal Jewish Experiences



The cost of participating in Jewish life appears to be a significant problem for families with children and incomes under \$50,000 (one-of-six households with children).

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

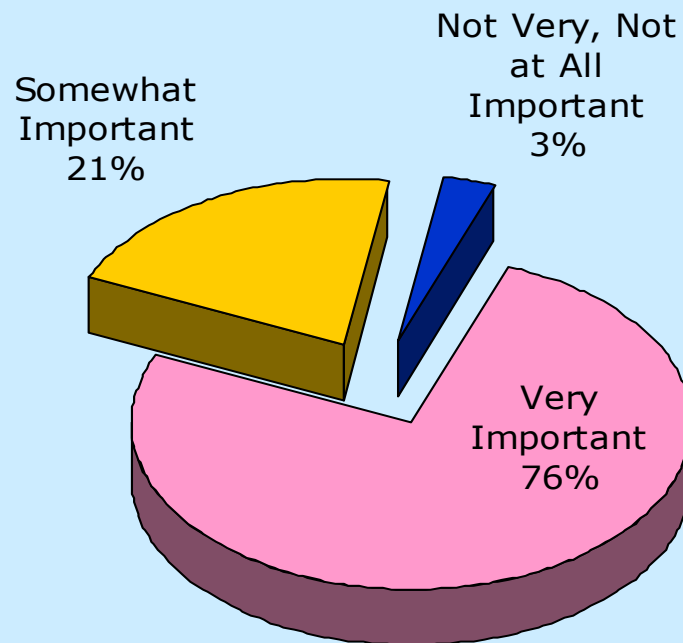


JEWISH CONNECTIONS: HOUSEHOLDS

Being Jewish is very important to three-of-four Jewish respondents in Greater Cincinnati.

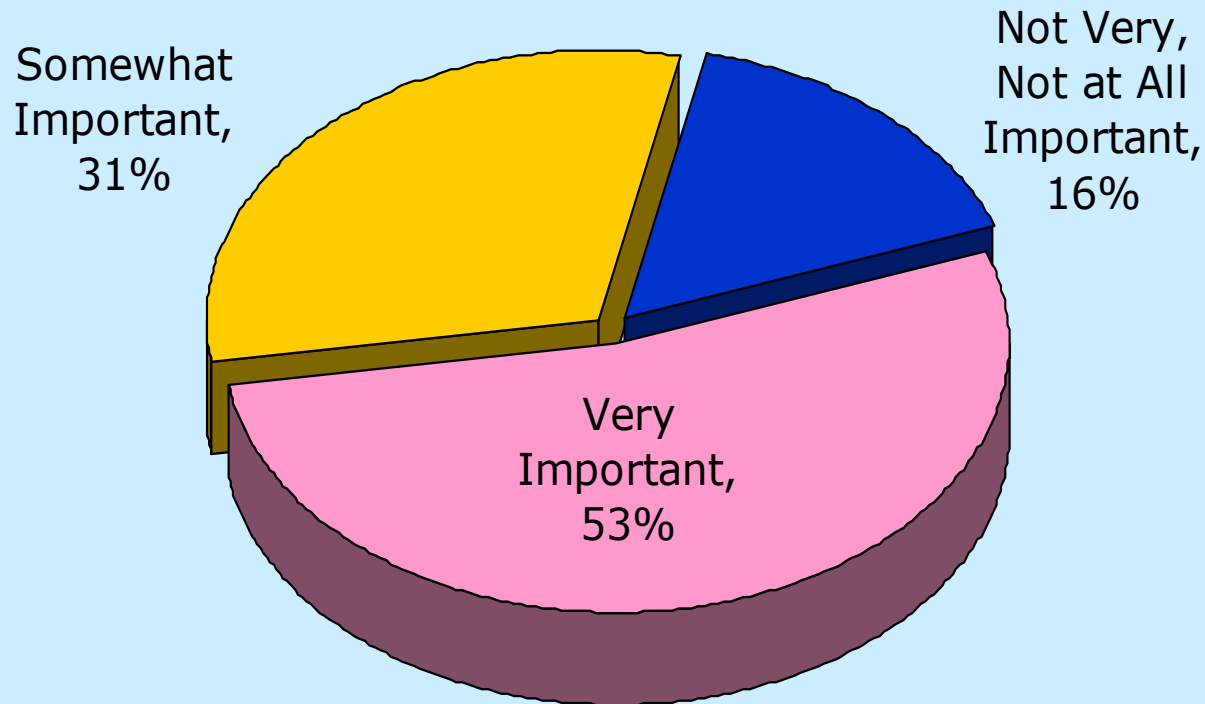
Only 3% think that being Jewish is not important.

How Important Is Being Jewish to Jewish Respondents



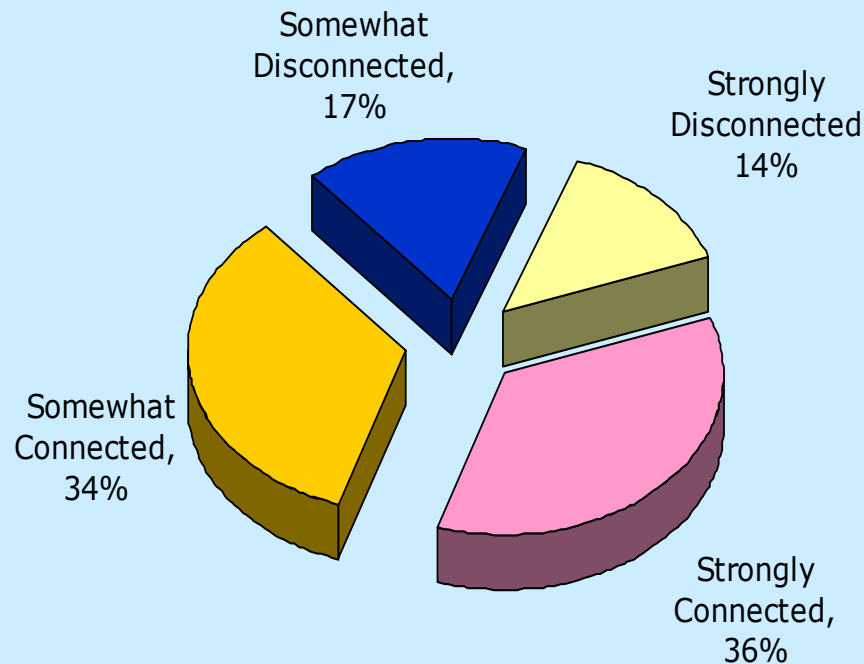
Being connected to a Jewish community in Cincinnati is seen as very important by 53% of Jewish respondents.

How Important Is It To Be Connected to a Jewish Community in Cincinnati:



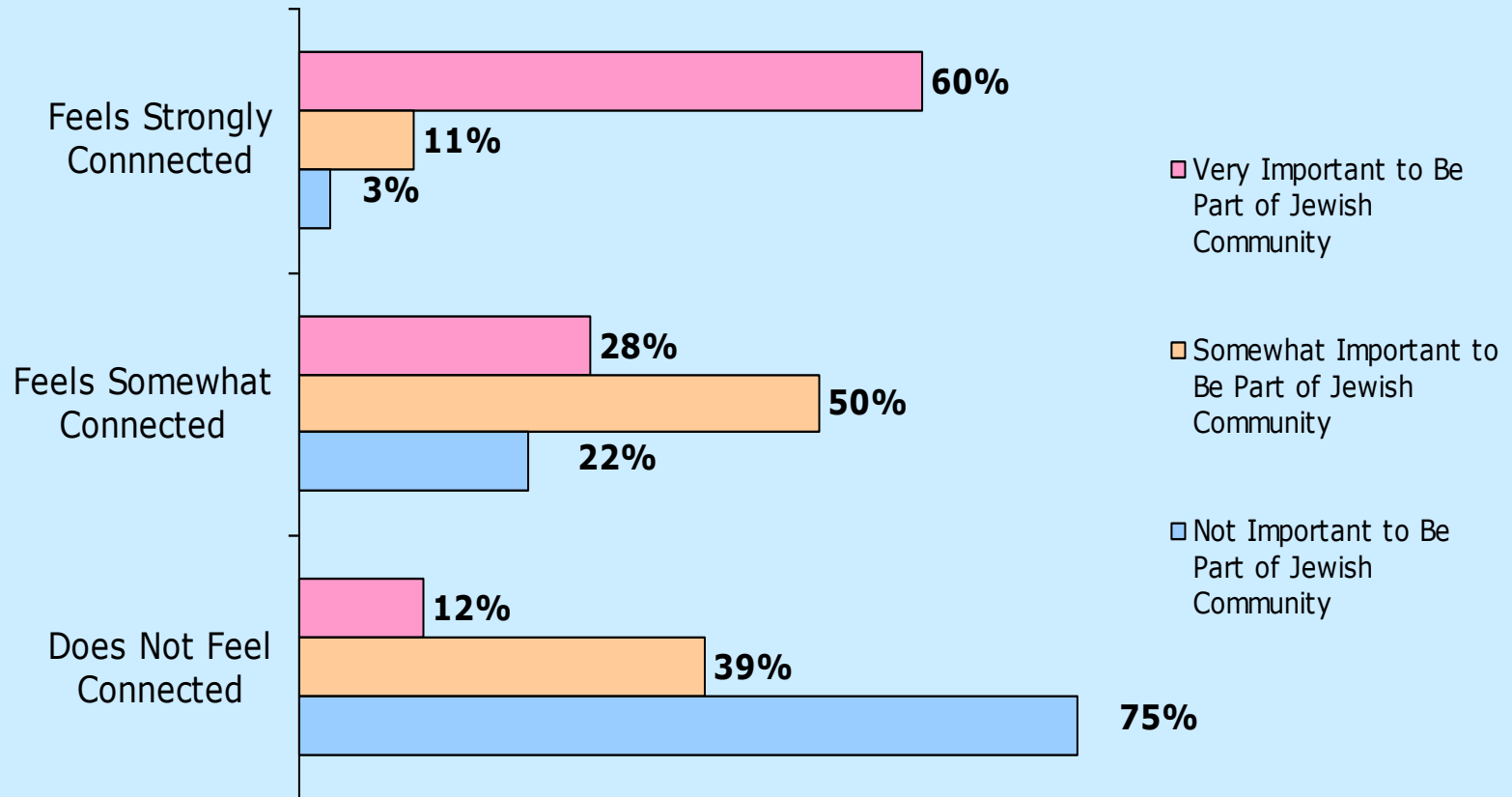
36% of Jewish respondents feel that they are strongly connected to the Cincinnati Jewish community.

Does Jewish Respondent Feel Connected to the Cincinnati Jewish Community?



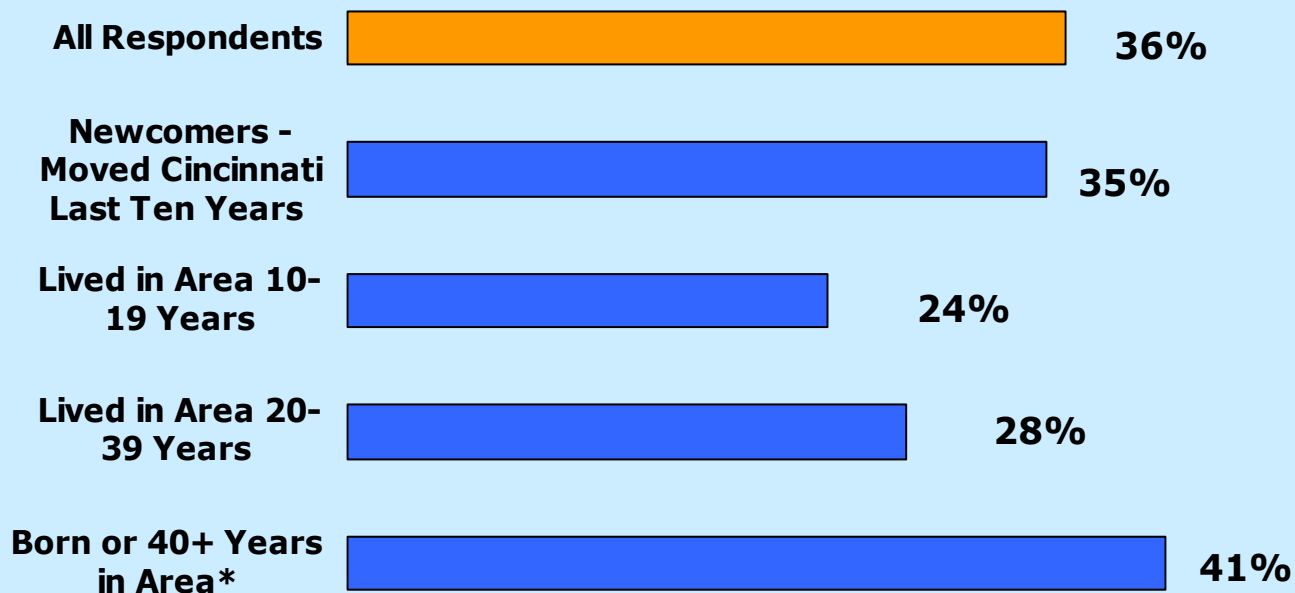
40% of respondents who feel it is very important to be part of a Jewish community do not feel strongly connected to the Cincinnati Jewish community.

Strength of Connection to Cincinnati Jewish Community by How Important It Is to Respondents to be Part of a Jewish Community



Newcomers report feeling connected to the Cincinnati Jewish community at higher rates than those in the community for 10-19 years.

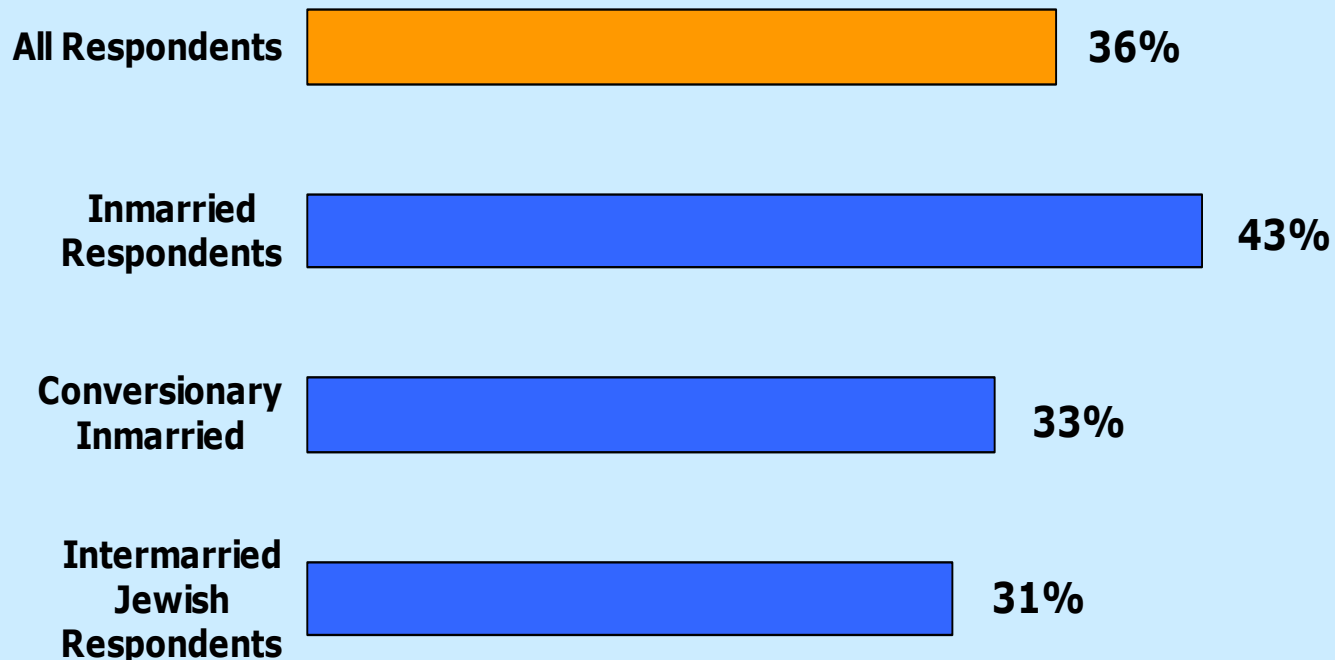
Percent of Respondents Who Strongly Agree That They Feel Connected to the Cincinnati Jewish Community



*Born or 40+ Years in Cincinnati includes respondents who were born in Cincinnati, moved away and then returned.

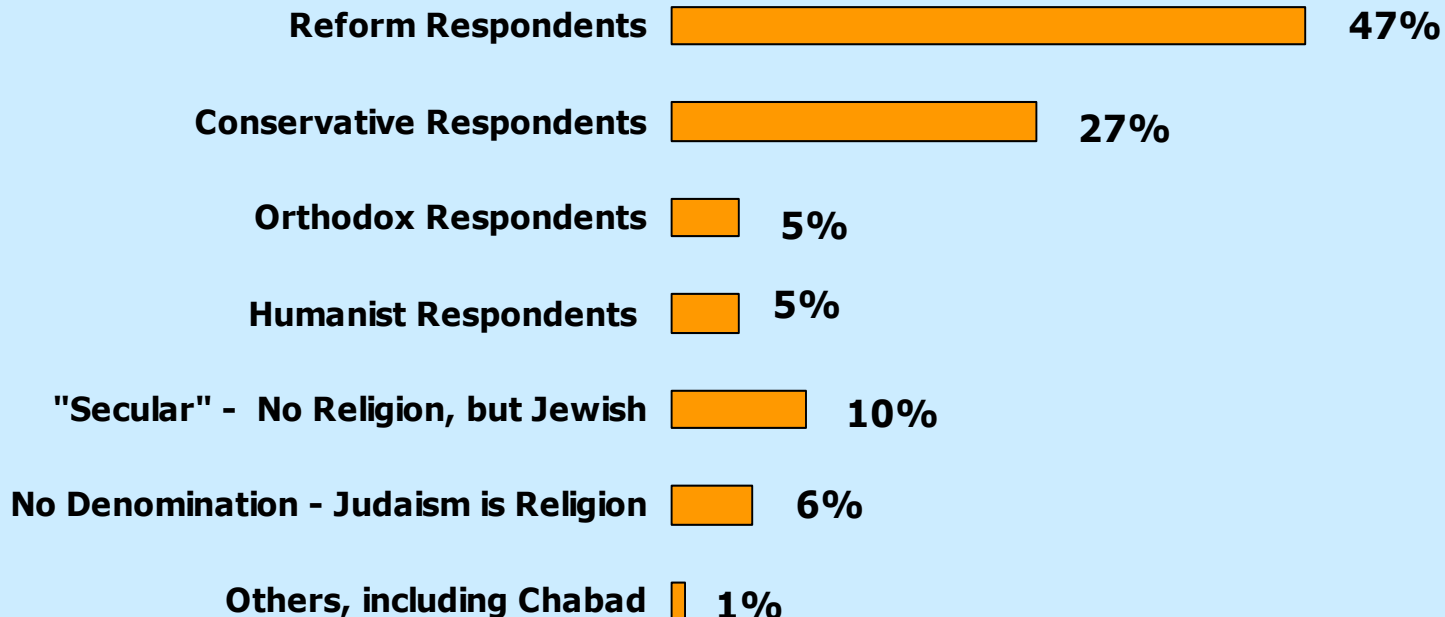
Intermarried Jewish respondents report relatively high rates of connection to the Cincinnati Jewish community.

Percent of Respondents Strongly Connected to the Cincinnati Jewish Community by Type of Marriage



47% of respondents identify as Reform, 27% as Conservative, 5% Orthodox, 5% as Humanists, and an additional 10% have been classified by UAI as “secular” Jews.*

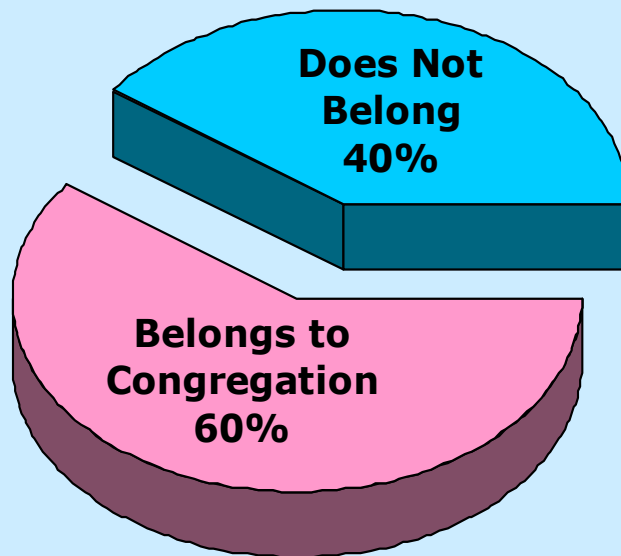
Denomination of Jewish Respondents, Cincinnati 2008



*In 2008, respondents labeled as “Humanists” self-identified with that movement; respondents labeled “Secular” Jews typically consider self Jewish but then say they do not have a religion (a few say Judaism is their religion, but their denomination is “secular.” A few “Traditional” Jews have been combined with the Orthodox, and a few Reconstructionists have been combined with the Conservatives for this table. Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

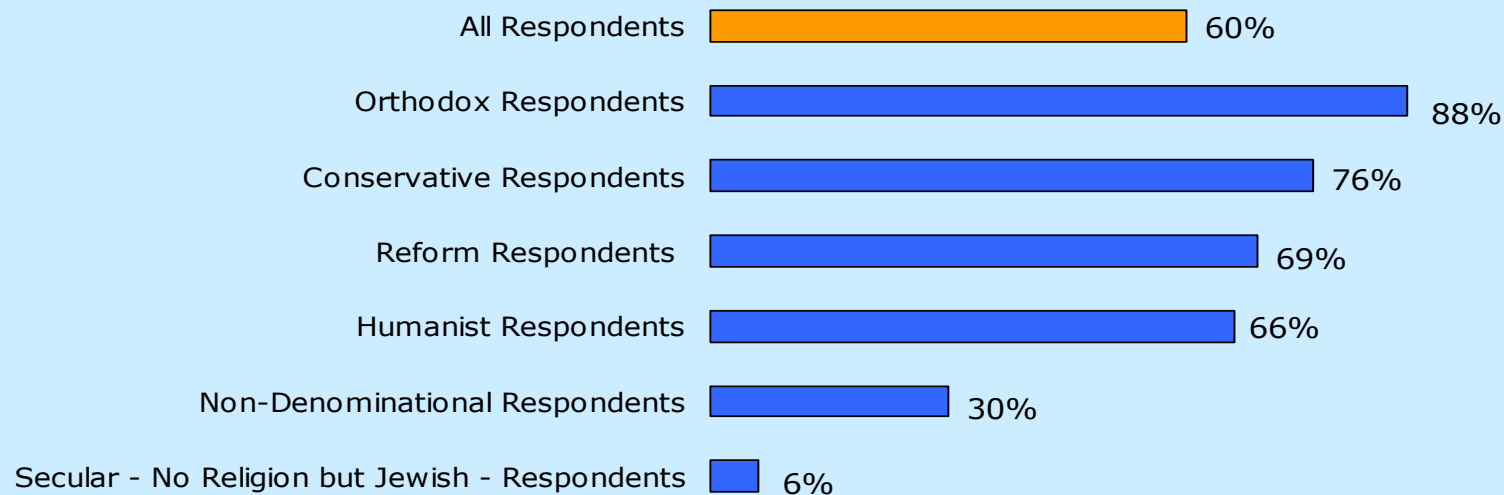
60% of 2008 Jewish survey respondents report that their household belongs to a Jewish congregation.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Households Which Report Belonging to a Synagogue or Temple: 2008



Denominational self-identification is strongly related to congregation membership: for example, 88% of Orthodox households compared to 6% of “secular” Jewish households report synagogue membership.*

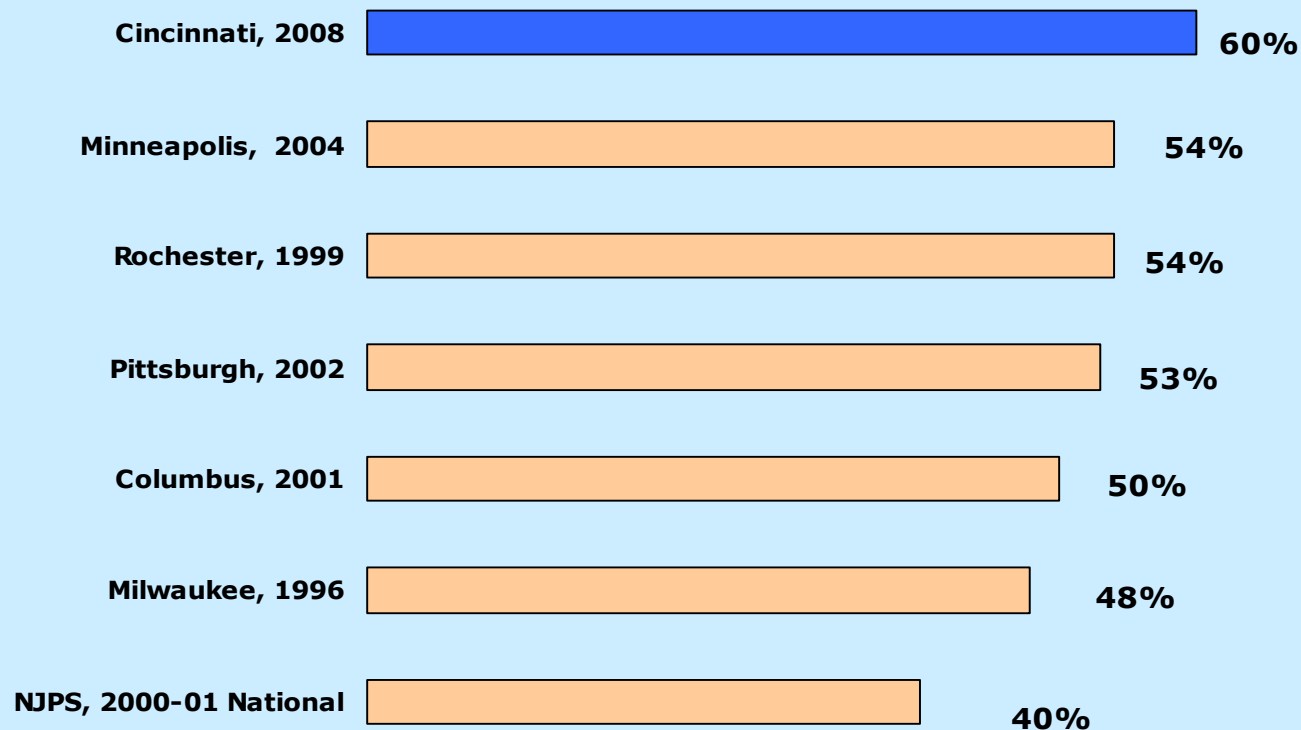
**Percent of Households Which Report
Congregation Membership, Cincinnati, 2008**



*Note: the number of interviews with Orthodox, Humanist, secular and non-denominational respondents is relatively small (between 40 and 50+), which can create considerable potential sampling error; therefore, all data presented by denomination should be interpreted cautiously. UAI has decided, however, to show congregational cross-tabulation analysis with these groups since the results, even with small sample sizes, are both appropriate and interesting.

The percentage of Greater Cincinnati Jewish household respondents who report synagogue membership is higher than in any other mid-sized Jewish community in the Midwest.

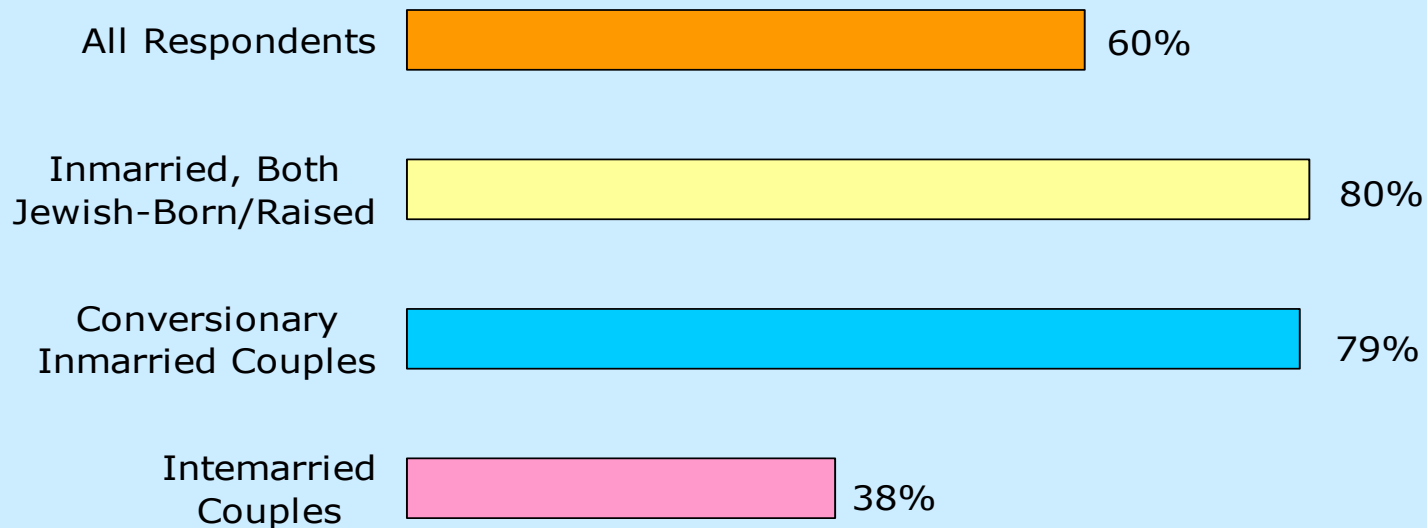
Percent of Households Which Report Synagogue Membership*



*Buffalo data not available. Reported synagogue membership is almost always reported at higher percentages than by synagogue/temple administrators and rabbis. In part, this may reflect "guilt" over-reporting; it may also reflect the difference between personal perceptions, high holiday attendance, and congregation membership lists.

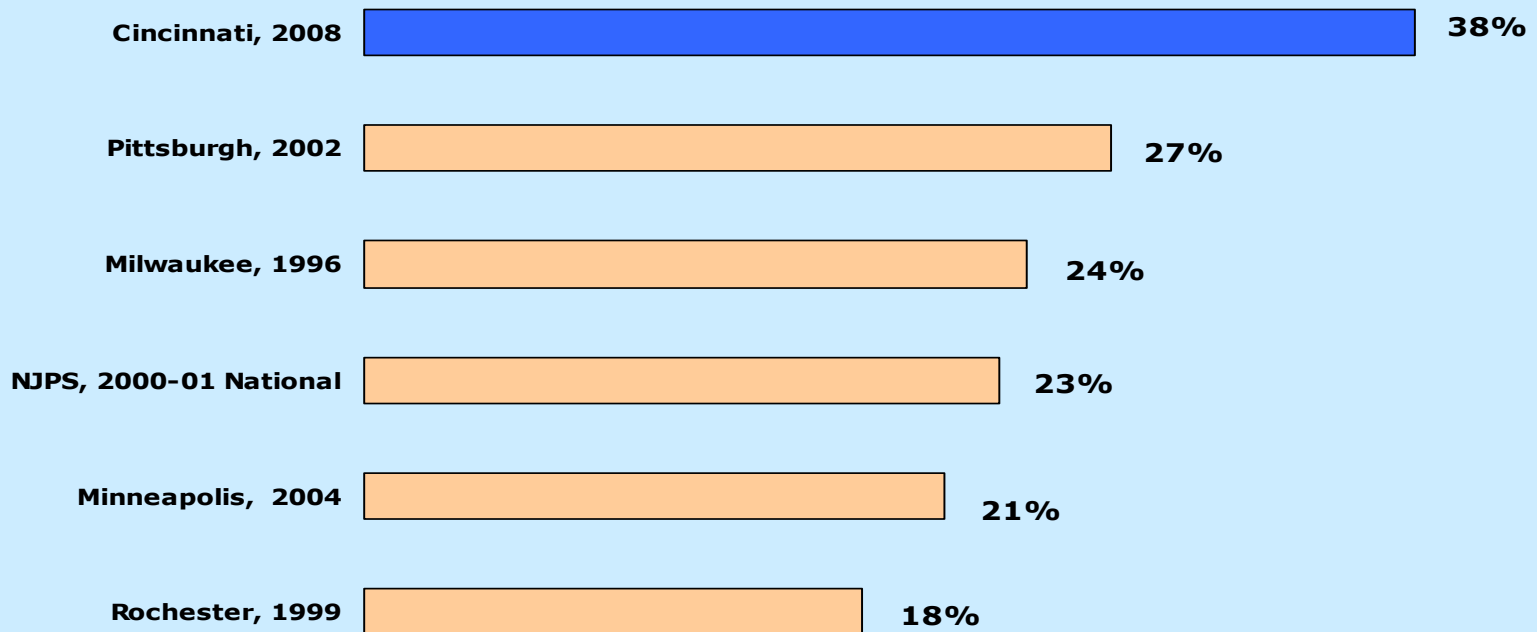
38% of intermarried Jewish households report synagogue membership in Cincinnati -- a Jewish community known for its reform Jewish tradition, and its welcoming attitude towards the intermarried.

**Percent of Respondents Who Report
Congregation Membership, Cincinnati 2008,
by Type of Marriage**



The percentage of **intermarried** couples who report synagogue membership in Greater Cincinnati is higher than rates reported in any other U. S. Jewish community.

Percent of Intermarried Couples Who Report Synagogue Membership



Buffalo, Columbus data not available. For a comparison of inmarried and intermarried couples synagogue membership rates (as well as the percentage of couples intermarried, the percentage of children with intermarried parents raised Jewish-only and partially Jewish) for over fifty Jewish communities with an RDD-based study, please see the North American Jewish Data Bank FAQ series, #2, Intermarriage Data: <http://www.jewishdatabank.org/NationalReports.asp>.

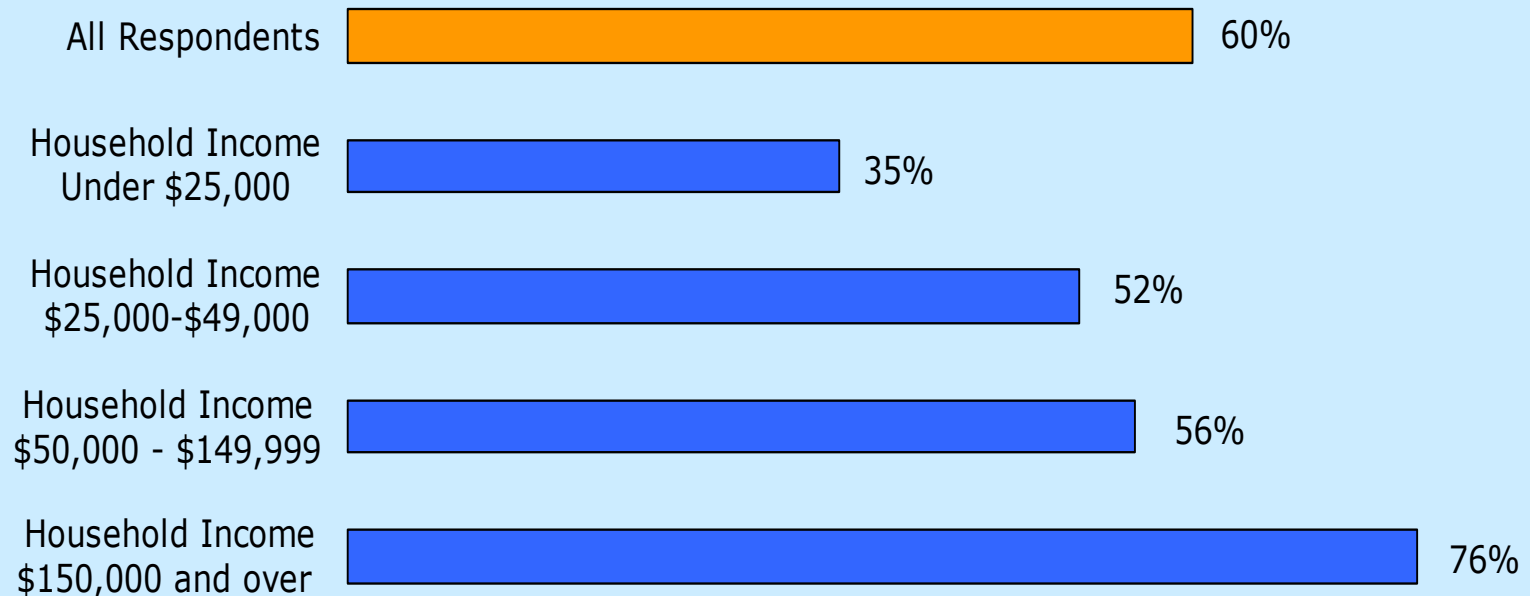
Half of newcomers to Cincinnati report belonging to a Jewish congregation.

Percent of Cincinnati Respondents Who Report Household Congregation Membership, 2008



Income is strongly related to congregation membership.

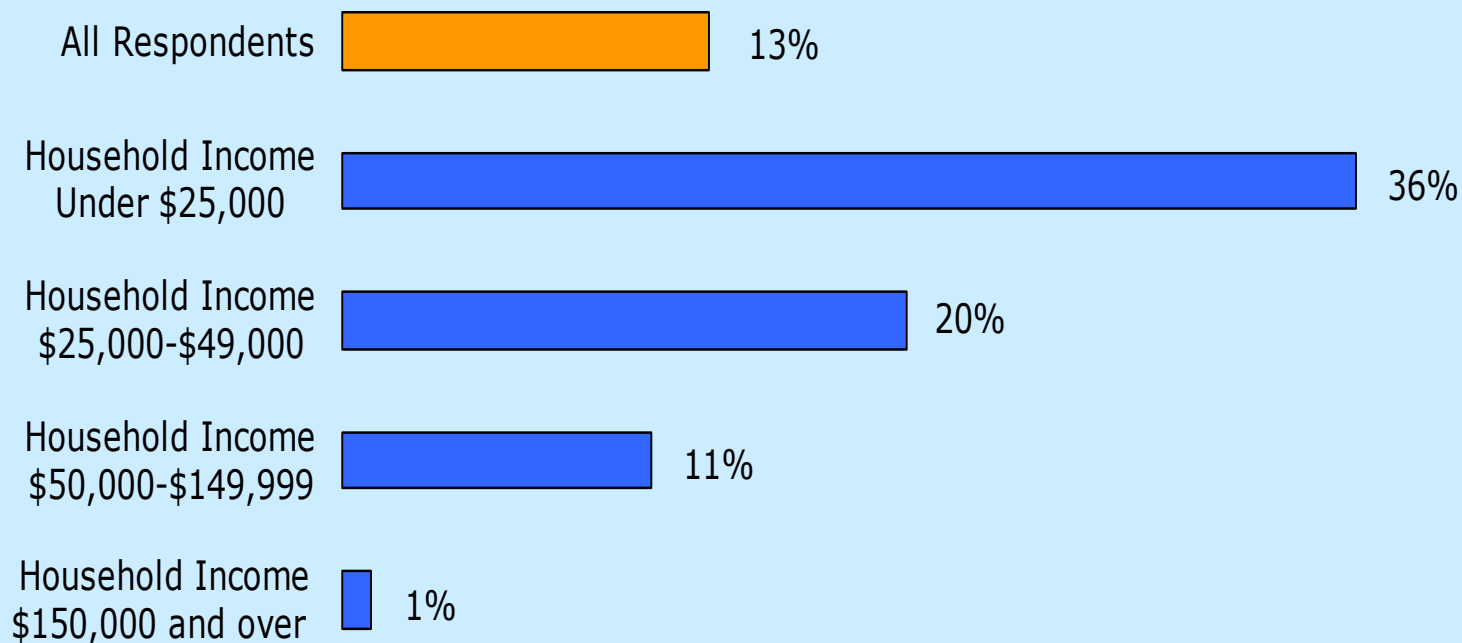
Percent of Cincinnati Respondents Who Report Household Congregation Membership, 2008



*Households which refused to report their income are excluded; in addition, households which only said that they had incomes of at least \$25,000 are also excluded from the chart. Both of these groups report relatively high congregation affiliation rates, approaching the rates of the more affluent households.

Among the lowest income households, 36% report that cost had prevented synagogue membership.

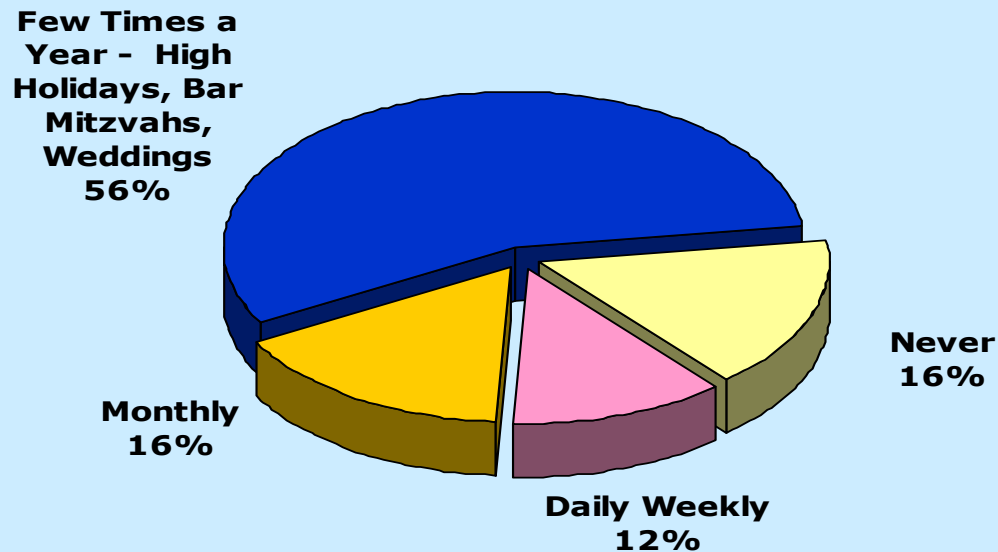
Percent of Respondents Who Report Cost Prevented Congregation Membership in Five Years Before Survey



The majority of Jewish households report attending services infrequently: 56% go on the High Holidays, for weddings or bar/bat mitzvah celebrations... 16% never attend at all.

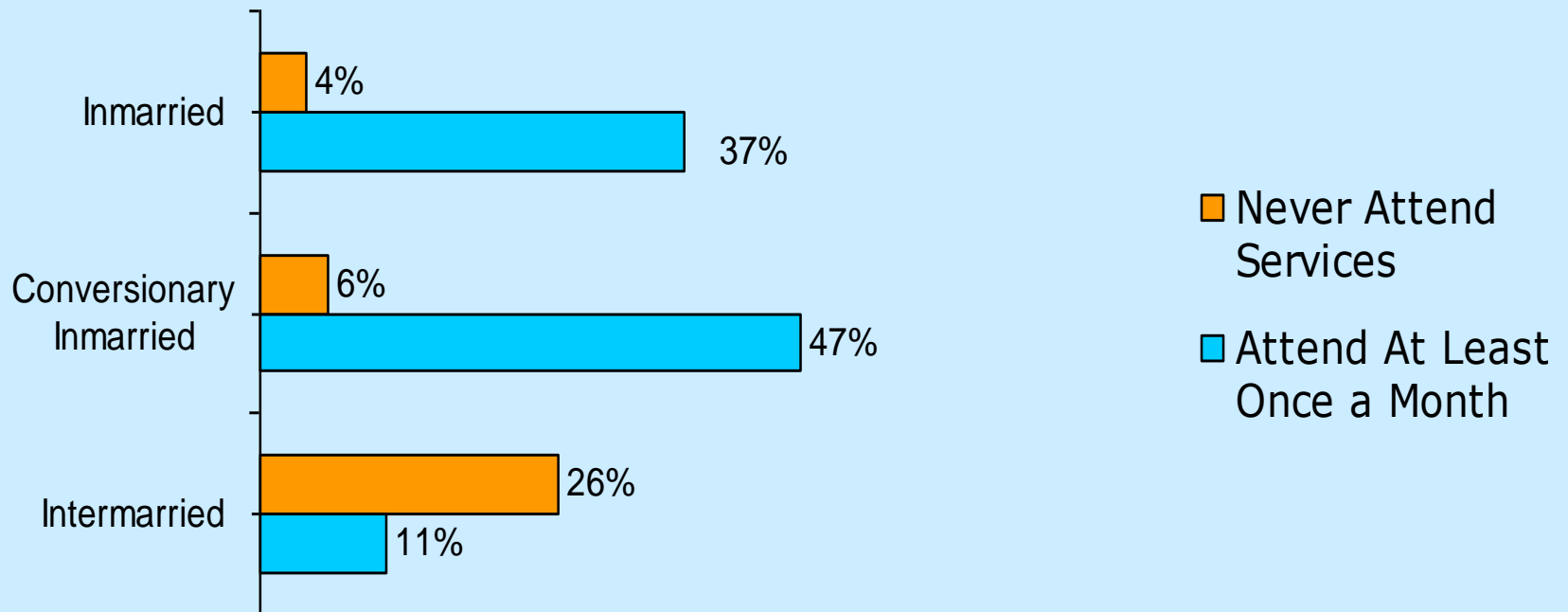
Just under three-of-ten respondents report a household member attends services on at least a monthly basis.

**Member of Cincinnati Jewish Household
Attends Jewish Religious Services:**



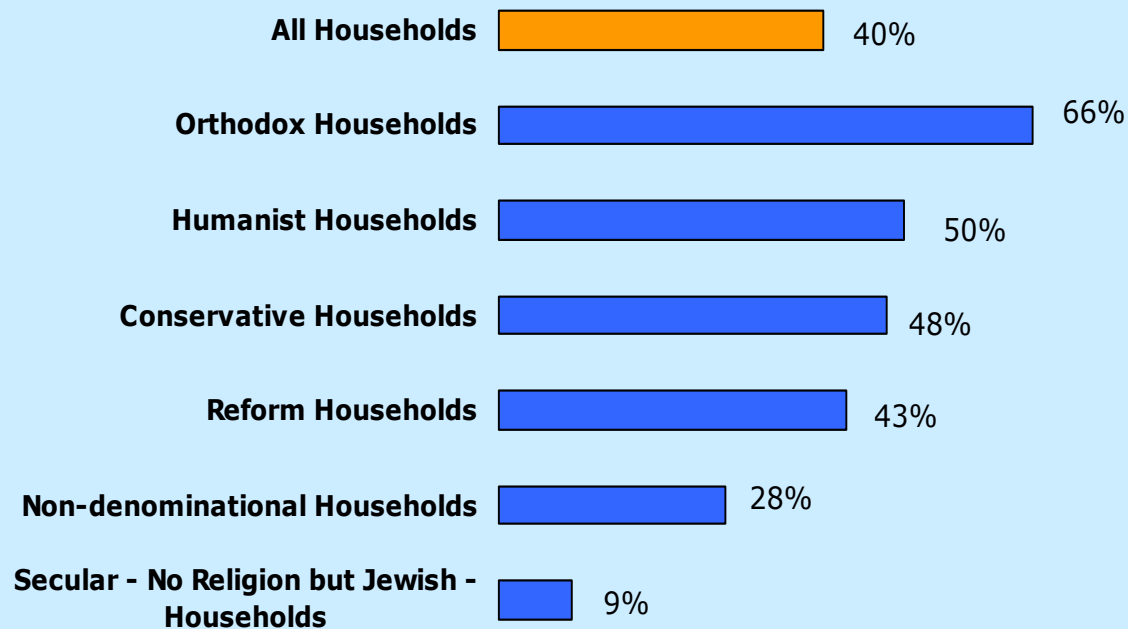
Intermarried Jewish household respondents report relatively lower services attendance for a member of their household. While 11% attend at least monthly, 26% never attend, and 63% attend a few times a year, or on High Holidays or for celebrations only.

% of Greater Cincinnati Jewish Households that:



Participation in organized Jewish study* is reported by 40% of all Cincinnati Jewish households, with highest study levels reported among the four major movements.

Percent of Households Which Report Jewish Study



*Question: "In the past three years, have YOU or any OTHER ADULT in the household engaged in Jewish Study with a group or organization?"

Almost two-thirds (63%) of Cincinnati Jewish households report attending a Jewish or Israel-focused cultural event, art event, festival or museum in the three years preceding the survey.

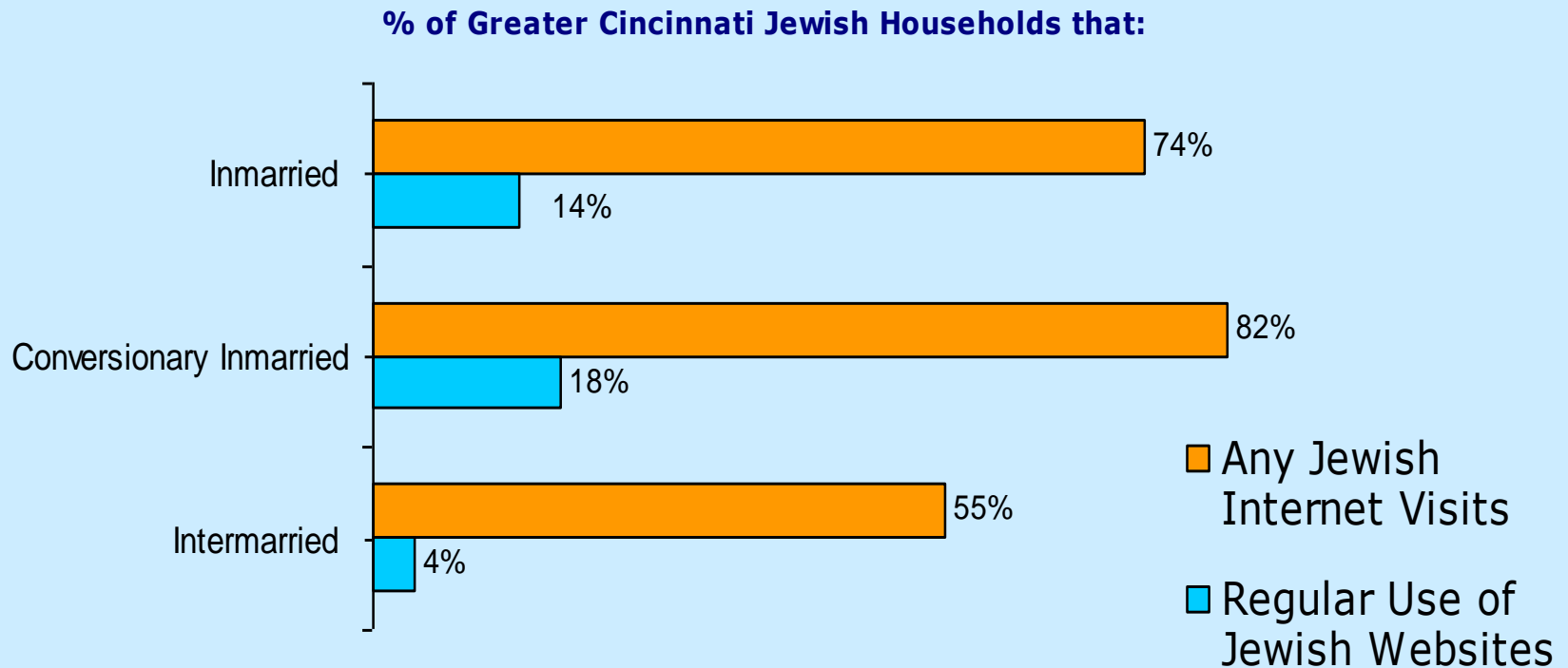
76% of Jewish congregation members report cultural event participation compared to 42% of non-members.

Percent of Households Where A Member Attended a Jewish or Israel-Focused Cultural Event, Art Event, Festival, Museum



Jewish web sites were visited by 61% of surveyed households, with 11% reporting regular Jewish site visits.

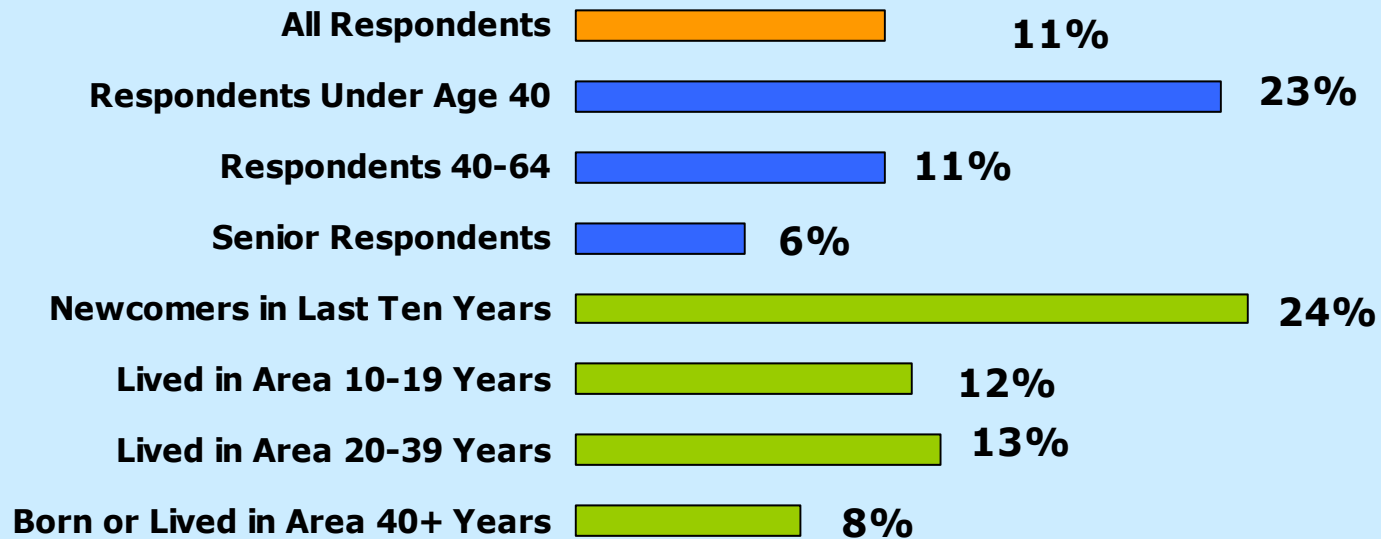
About half of all intermarried couples are reachable via the Internet, but regular Jewish website utilization is only 4%



Only 16% of all Jewish households do not use the Internet at all, and 23% visit only non-Jewish websites.

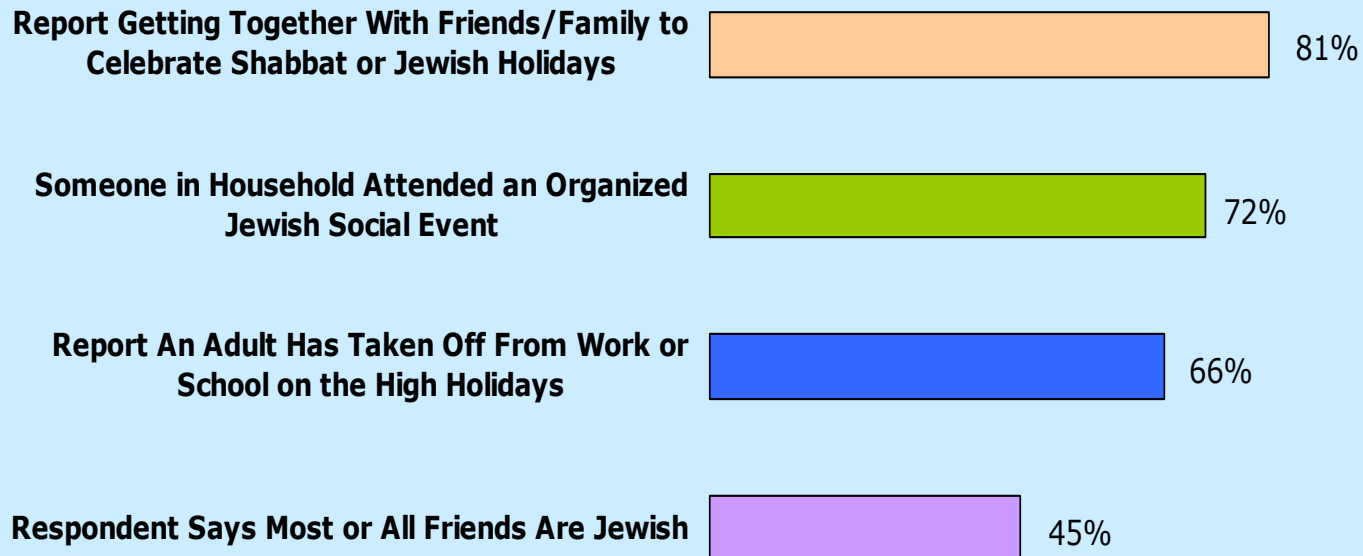
Younger respondents and newcomers (many of whom are younger) are more likely to report regular Jewish website exploration: 23% of those under age 40, compared to 11% of those 40-54 and 6% of seniors report regular Jewish web activity.

**Regular Access to Jewish Websites Reported by
Cincinnati Jewish Study Respondents, 2008**



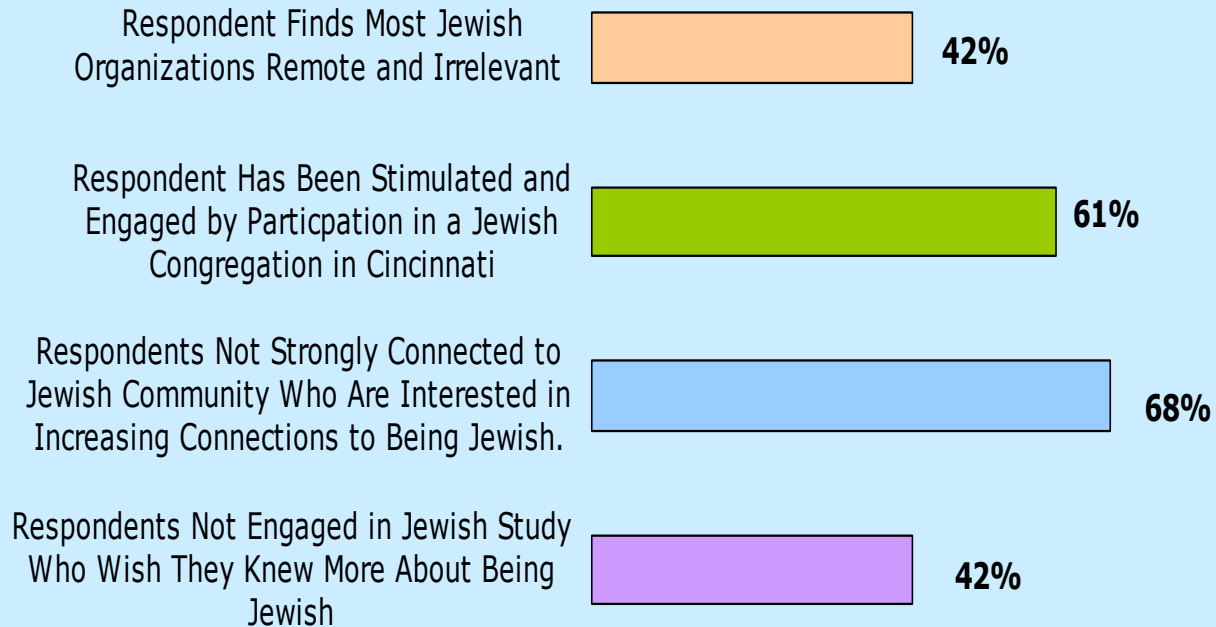
In general, there are many ways for Jewish households to connect to Jewish life – getting together with friends and family to celebrate Jewish holidays is cited by the vast majority. Only half say that most or all of their friends are Jewish.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Households:



While some respondents find Jewish organizations remote and irrelevant, even more find congregations stimulating and engaging, and a significant portion want to increase their connections to being Jewish, or to know more about being Jewish.

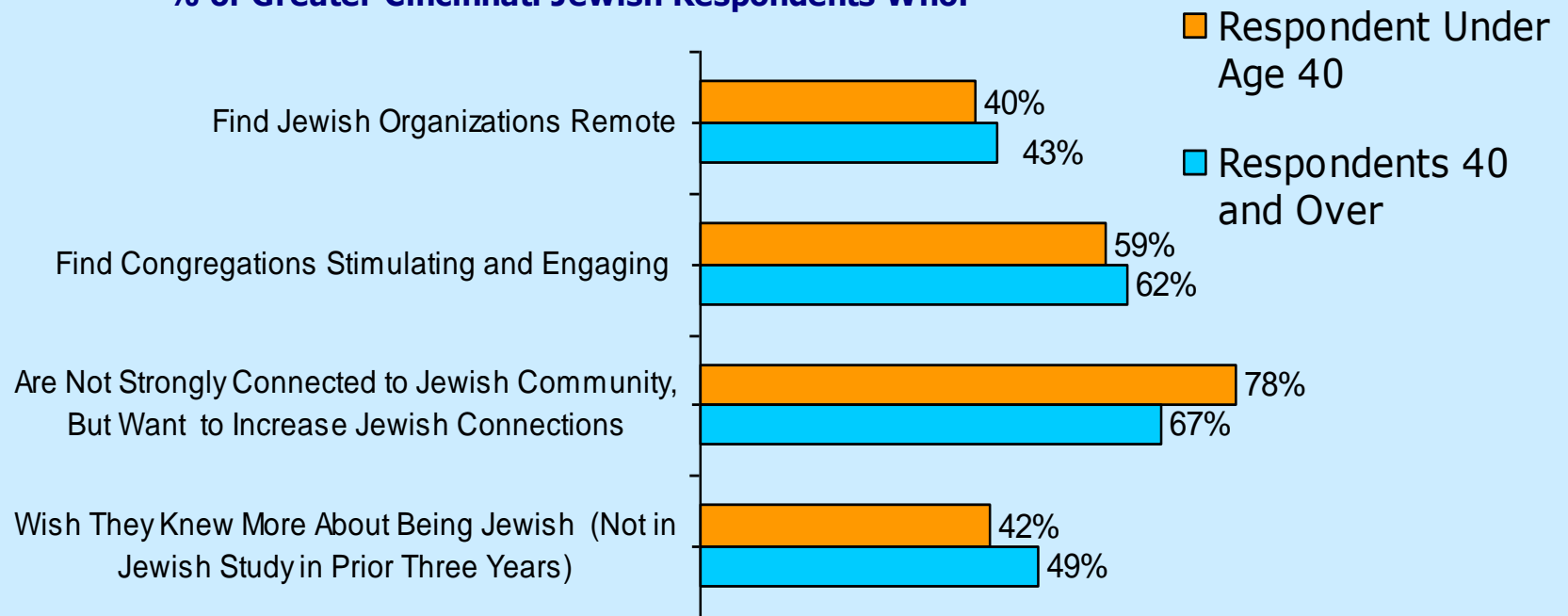
Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Households:



Age is not really related to the perception of Jewish organizations by respondents as remote or irrelevant.

While there is some indication that younger respondents wish they could increase Jewish connections, older respondents (not engaged in Jewish study) are slightly more likely to wish they knew more about being Jewish.

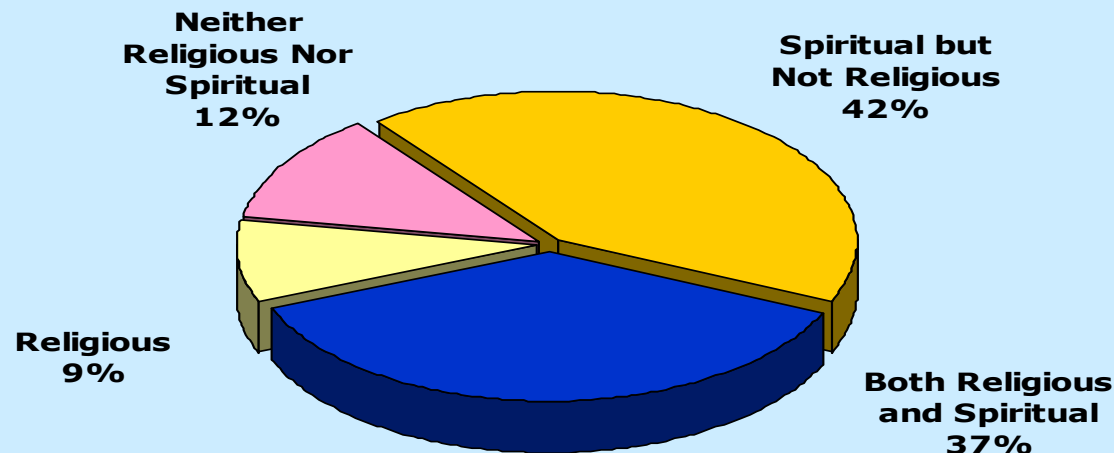
% of Greater Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who:



Jewish survey respondents were asked a question about their spiritual/religious views:

- 12% are neither spiritual nor religious;
- 43% say they are spiritual, but not religious;
- 37% say they are both spiritual and religious;
- 9% report they are religious (but not spiritual, by implication).

Spiritual/Religious Perspectives of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents: 2008



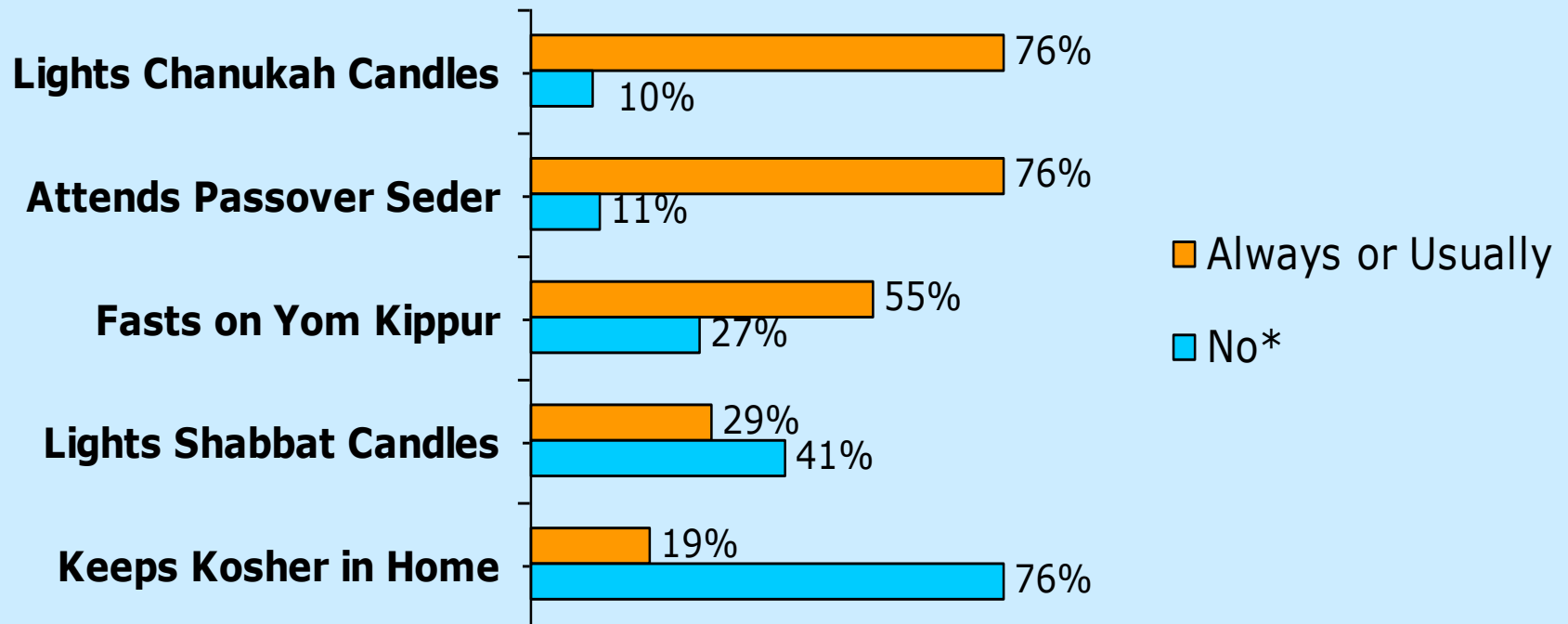
Spiritual/religious views are strongly related to whether the respondent thought that Jewish congregations in Cincinnati were stimulating and engaging.

- Spiritual respondents tend to be split over whether Jewish congregations are engaging/stimulating;
- Religious respondents (including religious and spiritual) tend to have positive reactions to Cincinnati Jewish congregations.

		Jewish Congregations in Cincinnati Are:			
Views		NOT Stimulating and Engaging	Stimulating and Engaging	Total	
Neither Religious Nor Spiritual		72%	28	100%	
Spiritual but Not Religious		54%	46	100%	
Religious and Spiritual		18%	82	100%	
Religious		14%	86	100%	

Traditional indicators of Jewish practice reflect considerable variation in the extent of Jewish ritual observance and participation – Chanukah candle lighting and Passover seder attendance are most likely to be reported, just as in every other Jewish community - keeping kosher the least reported.

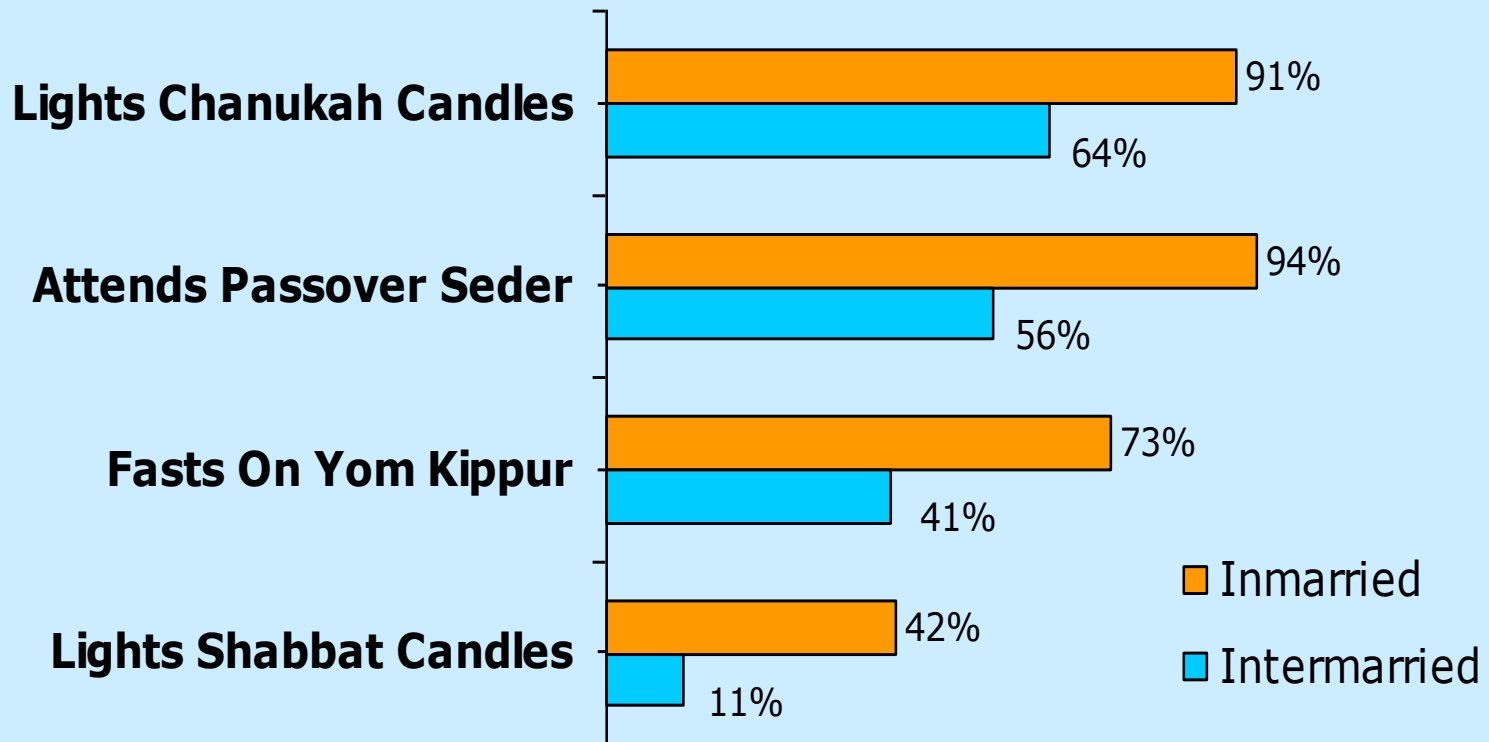
% of Cincinnati Jewish Households In Which A Household Member:



*"No" for candle lighting, seder attendance and fasting reflects "never" answers. "Sometimes" answers are not shown to simplify presentation. The question on keeping kosher utilized "yes," "qualified yes answer: such as "keep meat and dairy separate" and no/not kosher response categories. Only unambiguously "yes" answers to the question on keeping kosher at home are included in the 19% kosher; another 5% replied yes with some conditions.

Intermarried couples report significantly lower levels of Jewish ritual practice than do inmarried Jewish households.

% of Households In Which A Household Member Always/Usually:



Cincinnati Jewish households with children are more likely than adult-only households to practice Jewish rituals.

91% of households with children report lighting Chanukah candles while only 37% light Shabbat candles.

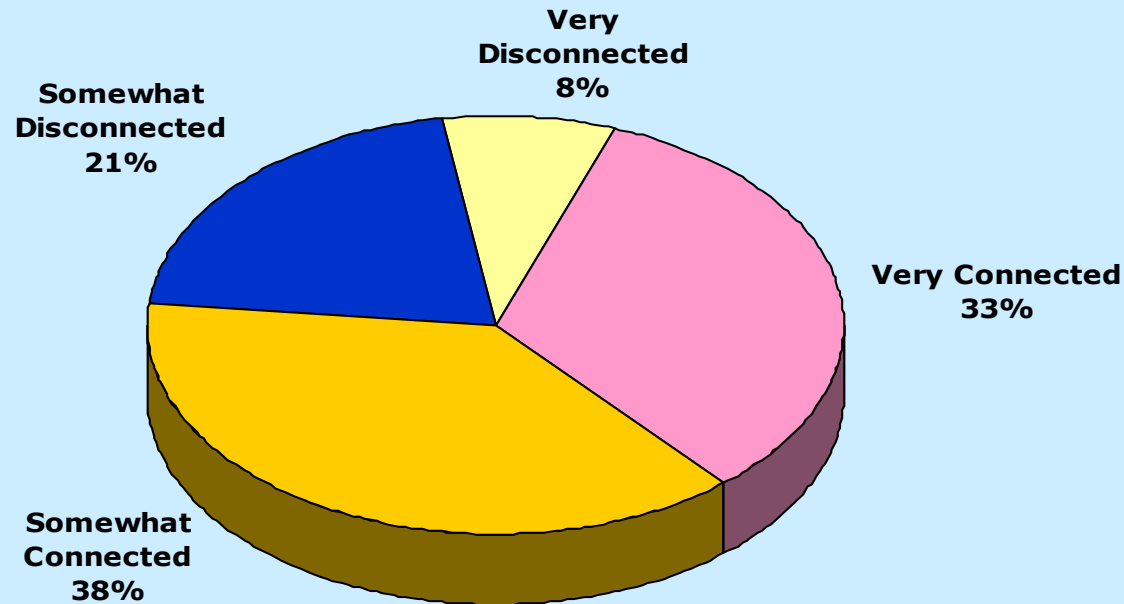
Jewish Ritual Observance	% Always/Usually	
	Households With Minor Children	Adults-Only Households
Light Chanukah Candles	91%	69%
Attend Passover Seder	87%	72%
Household Member Fasts on Yom Kippur	67%	51%
Light Shabbat Candles	37%	26%

ISRAEL

One-of-three (33%) of Cincinnati Jewish respondents reports that they are “very connected” to Israel.*

Nationally, 28% of NJPS 2000-01 Jewish respondents report feeling very emotionally attached to Israel.

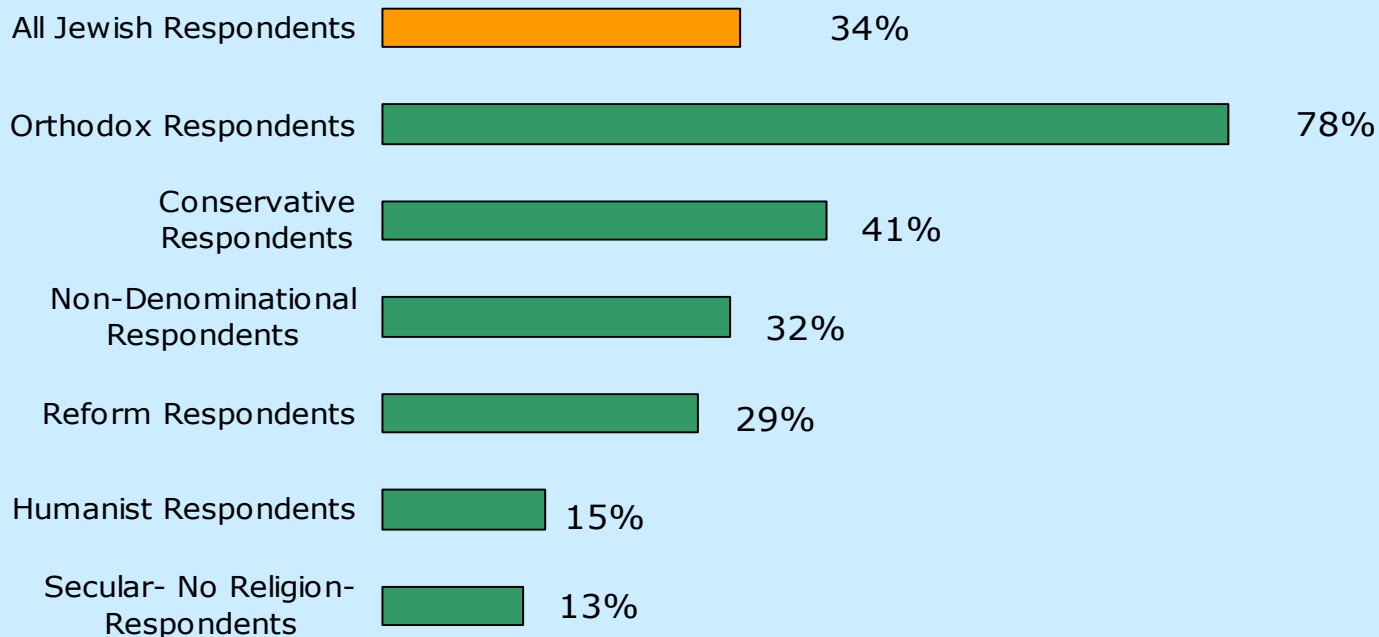
How Emotionally Connected to or Emotionally Disconnected from Israel Are Cincinnati Jewish Respondents: 2008?



*Note: the question typically asked is: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel...?” The Cincinnati Study committee requested that the language be more balanced, so the question asked was: “How emotionally connected to or emotionally disconnected from Israel are you?”

Orthodox respondents are most likely to report high levels of connection to Israel; Humanists and Secular Jews report much lower connection levels.

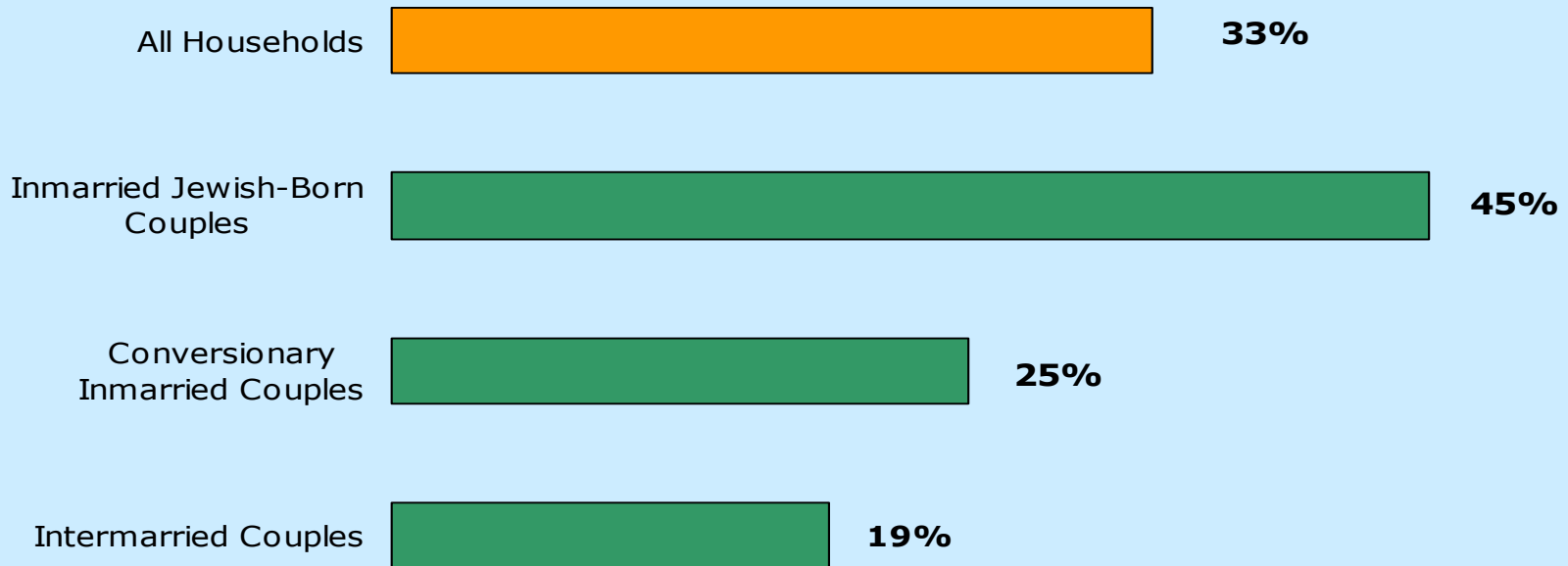
Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who Feel Very Connected to Israel by Denomination:* 2008



*As in all tables reflecting denomination, the number of interviews with Orthodox, Humanist, Secular and Non-denominational Jews is relatively small (between 40 and 50+ interviews), which creates the possibility of considerable sampling error. However, the patterns revealed are interesting, if only suggestive, and UAI has decided to keep the movements as separate as possible during analysis, rather than combine the Secular and the Humanists, for example.

Attachment to Israel is comparatively low (19%) among Jewish respondents in intermarried households, higher among inmarried Jewish couples.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who Feel Very Connected to Israel by Type of Marriage: 2008



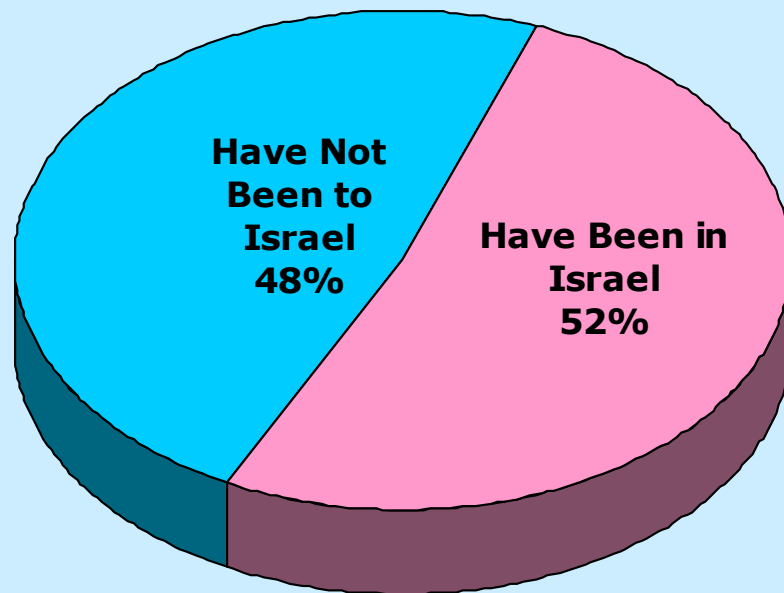
Emotional connection to Israel is higher among younger Jews in Cincinnati than among older Jewish respondents - an unusual pattern.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who Report Being Very Emotionally Connected to Israel, by Age: 2008



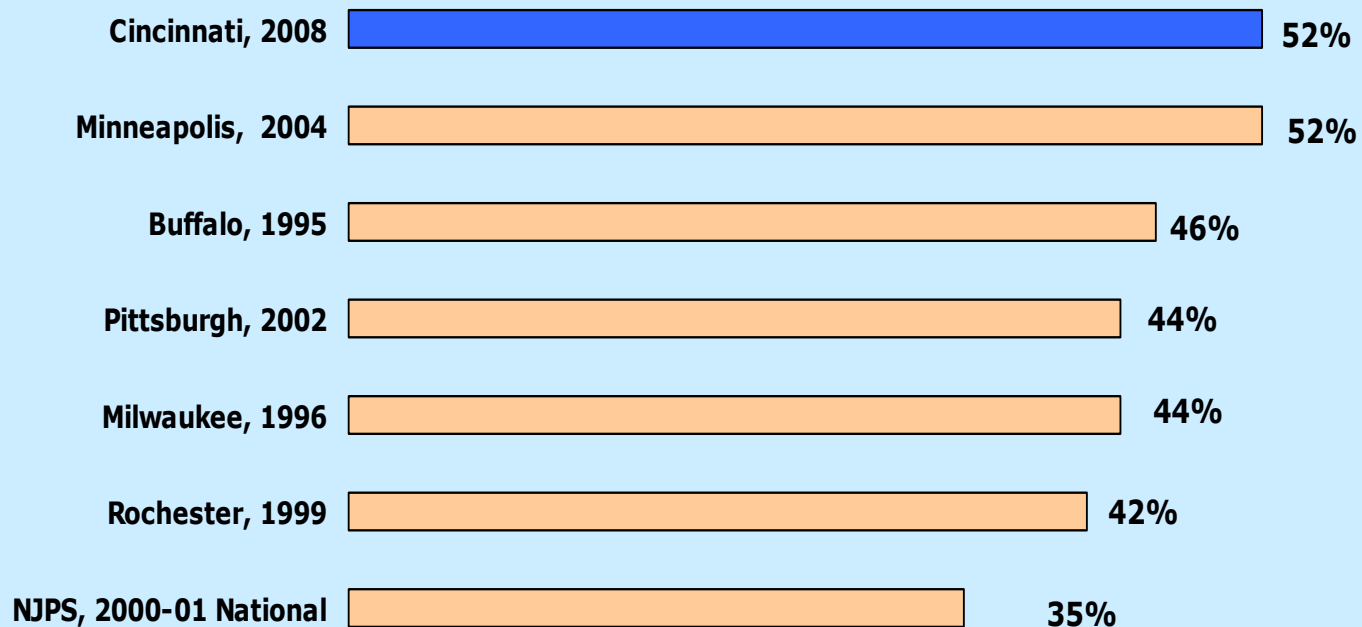
Half (52%) of Cincinnati Jewish survey respondents have been to Israel – compared to 35% of NJPS national respondents.

**Cincinnati Jewish Survey Respondents, 2008:
Travel to Israel**



On a comparative Jewish community basis, Cincinnati ranks quite high in terms of Israel visits by Jewish respondents/households.

Percent of Respondents/Household Members Who Have Visited Israel*

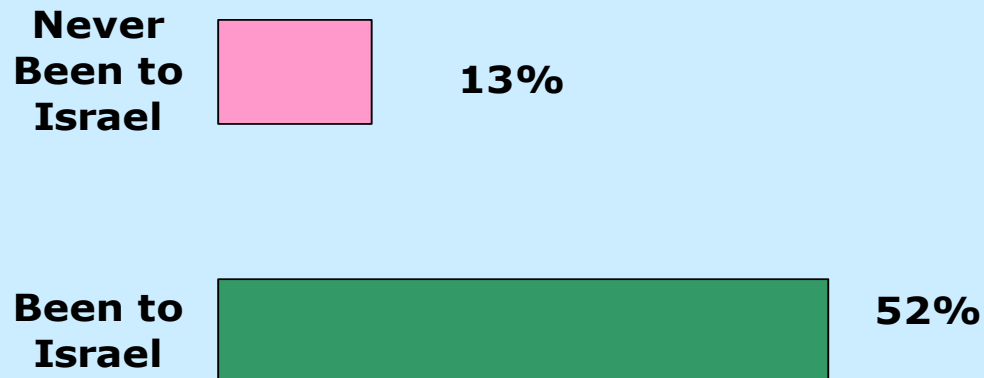


*Note: NJPS, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati data based on Jewish respondent answers about their own travel. In other communities, question asked whether any member of the household had visited Israel. Data for Buffalo not available.

Feeling emotionally attached to Israel is strongly related to having been in Israel:

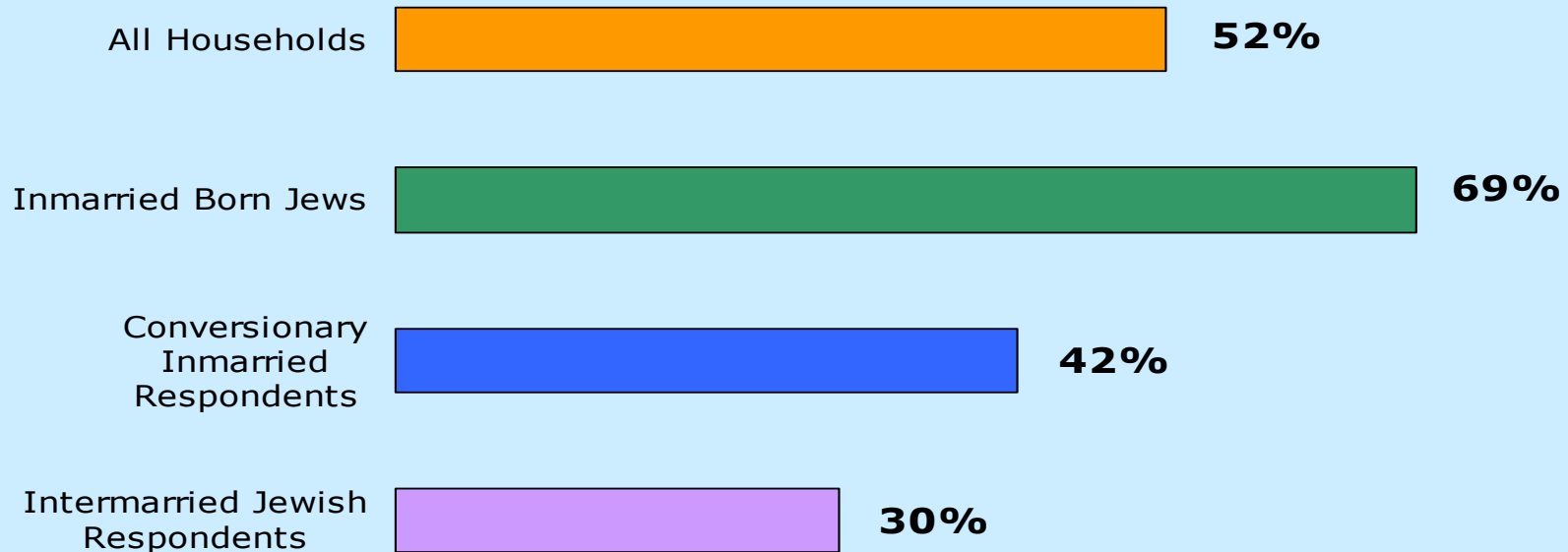
- 52% of Jewish respondents who have been to Israel report being very emotionally connected to Israel;
- In contrast, only 13% of Cincinnati Jews who have not been to Israel report being very connected.

**% of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who
Are Very Connected to Israel by Israel Travel**



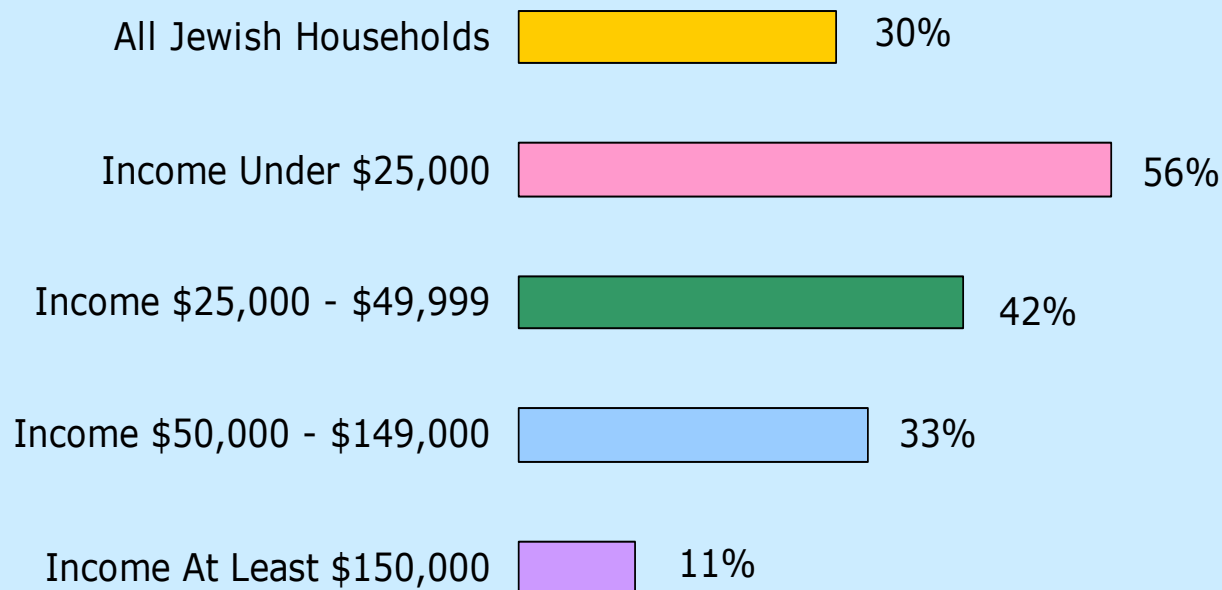
Travel to Israel is comparatively low among Jewish respondents in conversionary and intermarried Jewish households, but, travel to Israel is reported by 30% of all intermarried Jewish respondents.

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Respondents Who Report Israel Travel by Type of Marriage



The cost of Israel travel is noted as a major factor preventing trips there (for children or for adults) by 30% of all survey respondents, but by over half of all respondents with the lowest annual incomes.

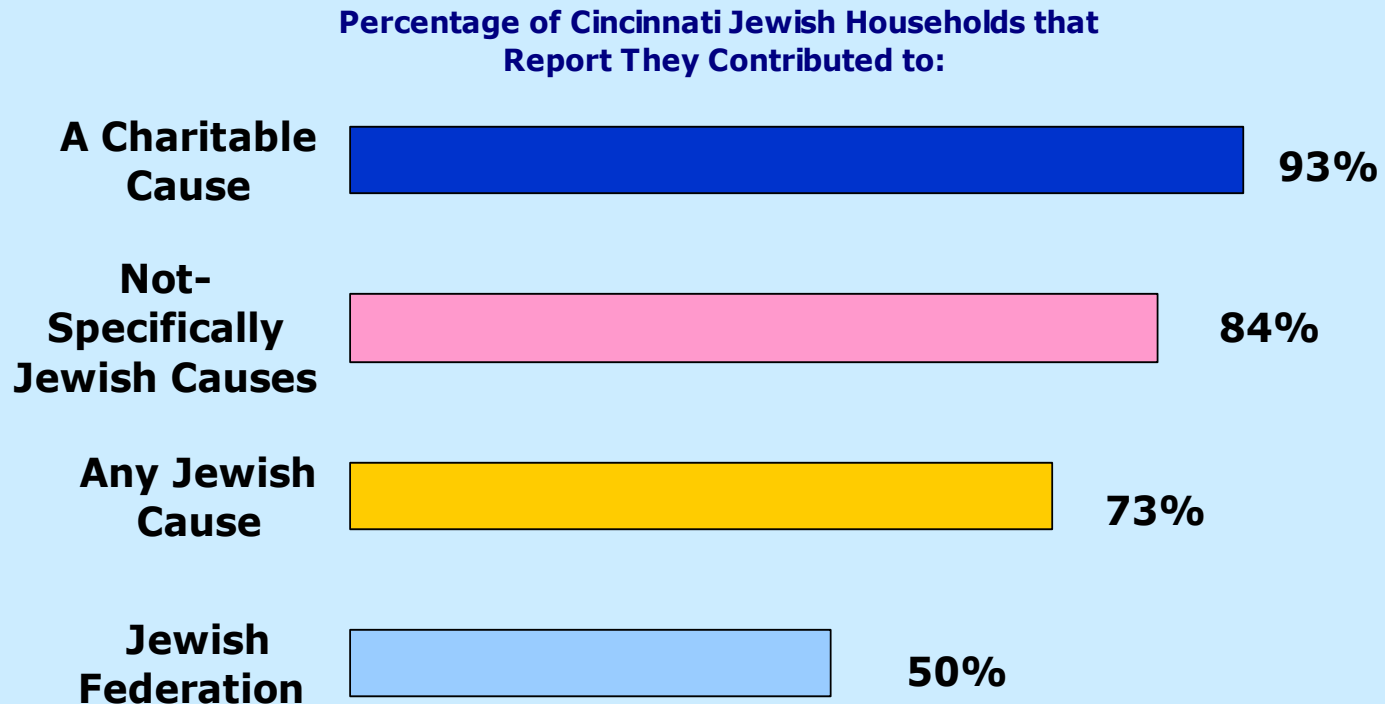
% of Cincinnati Jewish Households Reporting Israel Travel Was Prevented at Some Time in Five Years Preceding Survey Due to Cost Issues by Household Income



PHILANTHROPY

93% of Cincinnati Jewish households report contributions to charitable causes.

84% report that they have made a contribution to a non-Jewish charity in the past year, 73% to a Jewish charity, and 50% to the Jewish Federation.



Cincinnati's Jews report Jewish charitable gifts at rates similar to, or higher than, other midwestern Jewish communities.

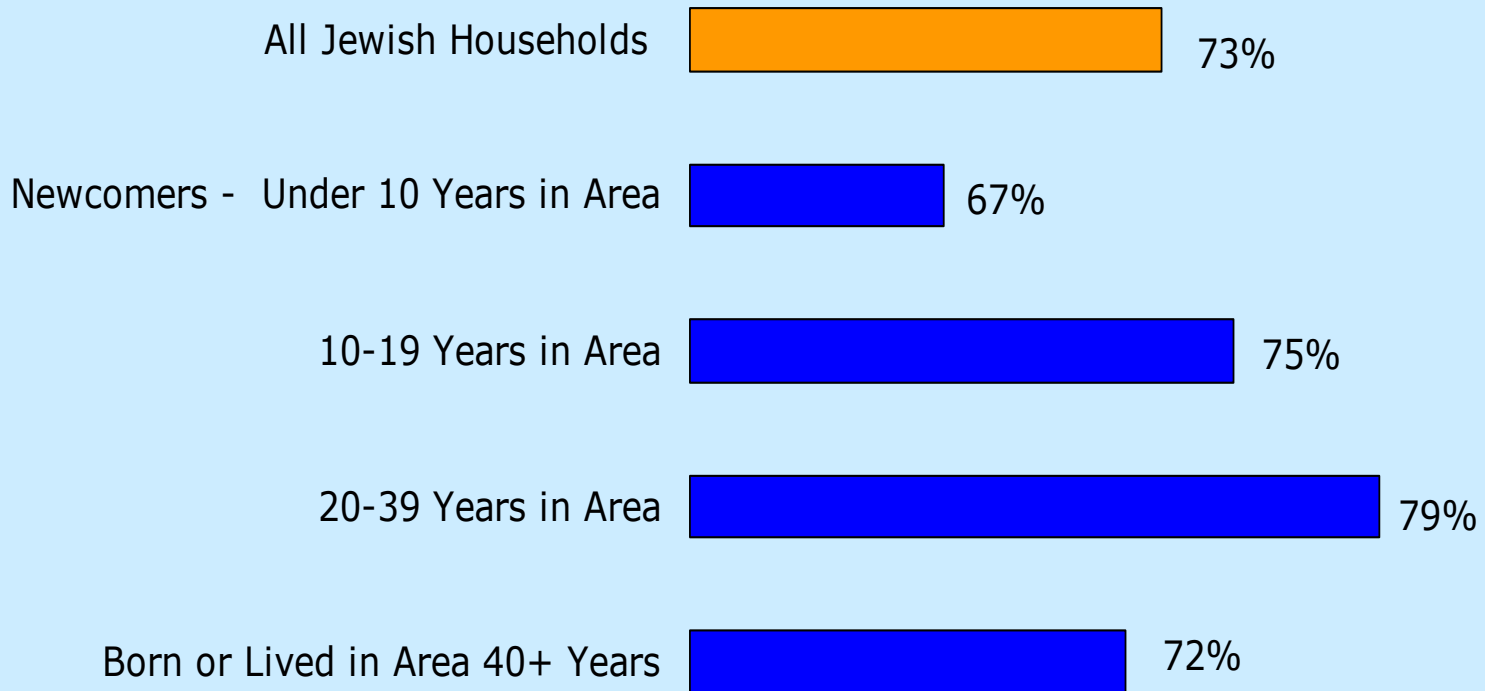
Percent of Jewish Households that Report Jewish Charitable Donations



Columbus data not available.

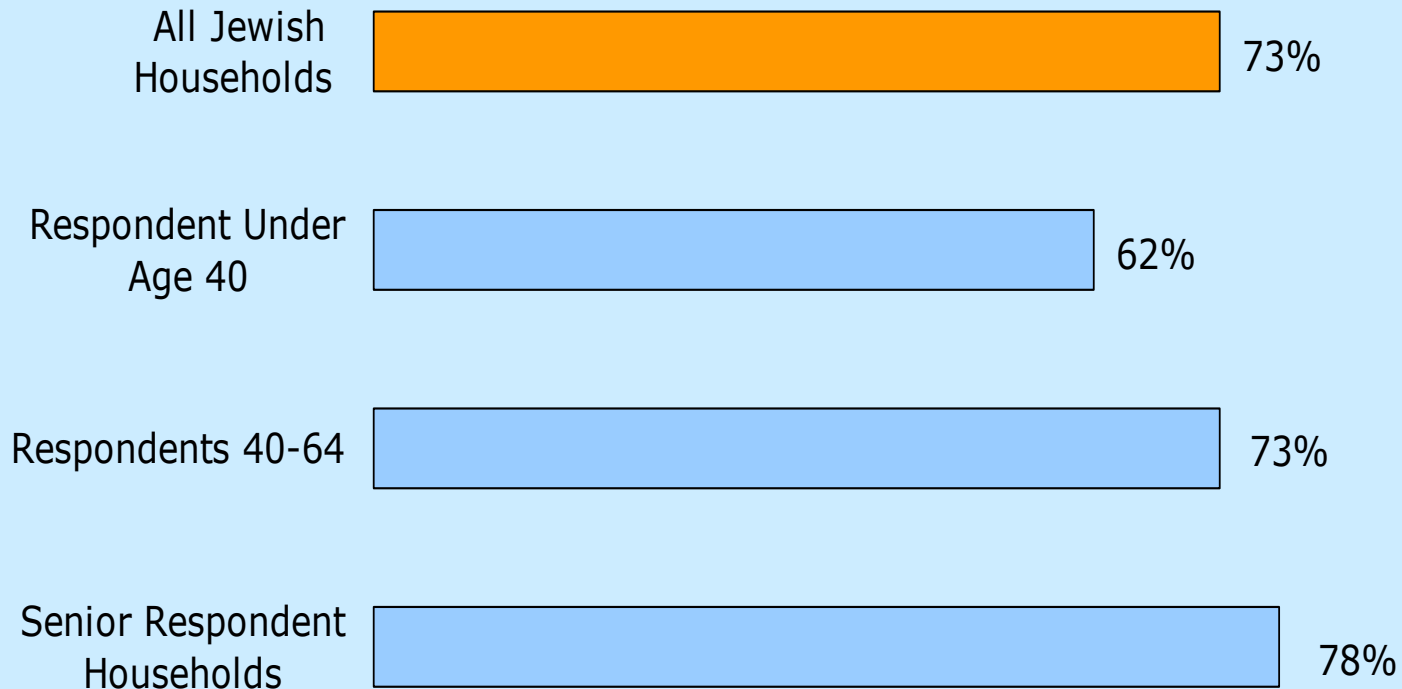
Once again, newcomers show significant involvement in Cincinnati Jewish life: 67% report a Jewish contribution.

Percentage of Cincinnati Jewish Households that Report Contributions to a Jewish Cause by Newcomer Status:



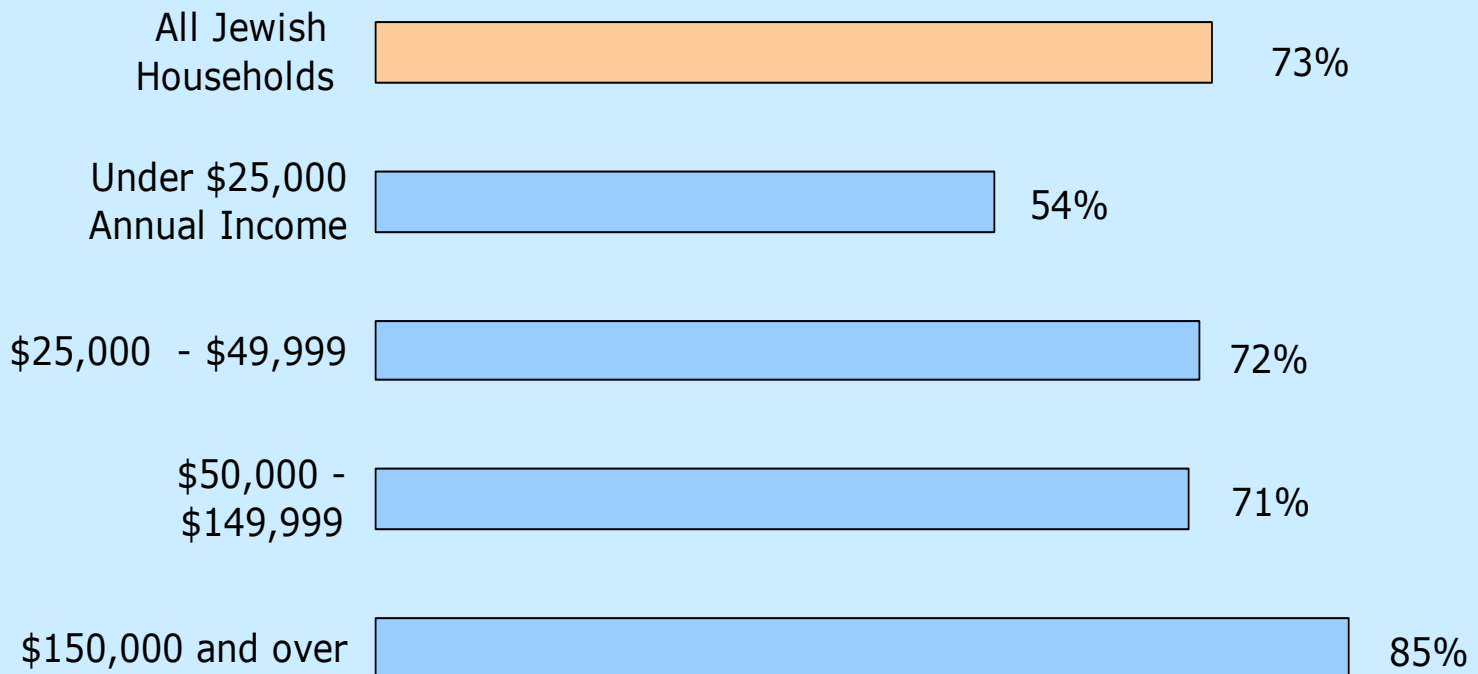
Similarly, significant proportions of younger respondents report Jewish charitable donations.

Percentage of Cincinnati Jewish Households that Report Contributions to a Jewish Cause by Age of Respondent:



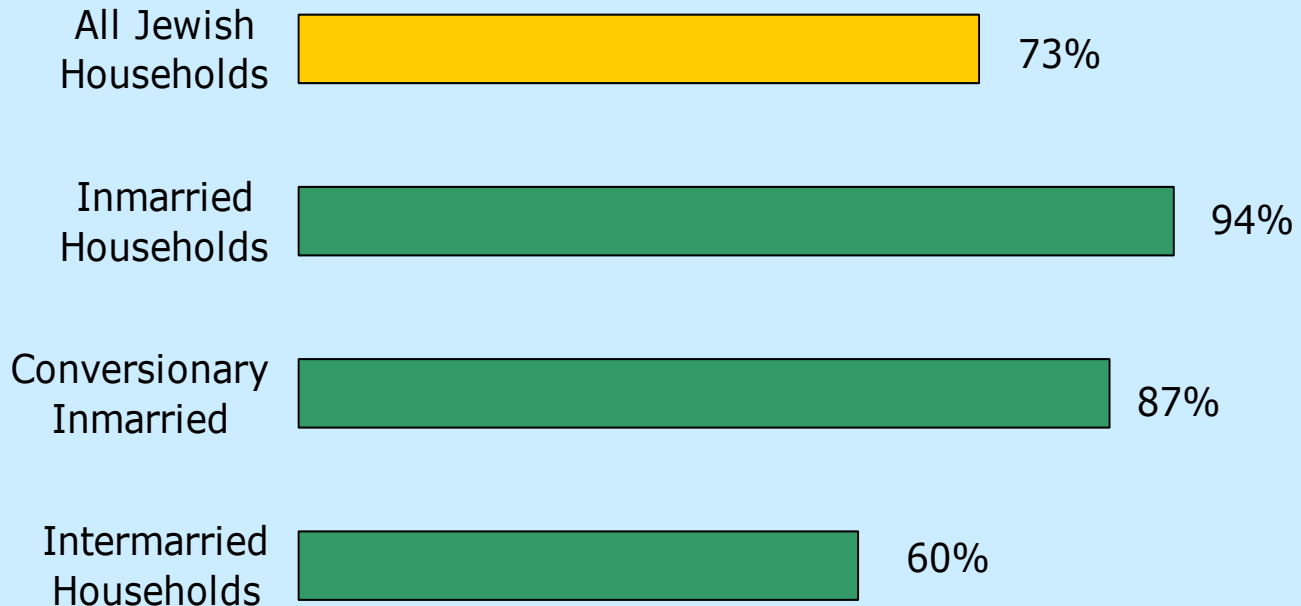
Household income is strongly related to Jewish charitable contributions – 85% of the highest income households report some Jewish charitable giving, compared to 54% of households with incomes under \$25,000.

Percentage of Cincinnati Jewish Households that Report Contributions to a Jewish Cause by Household Income



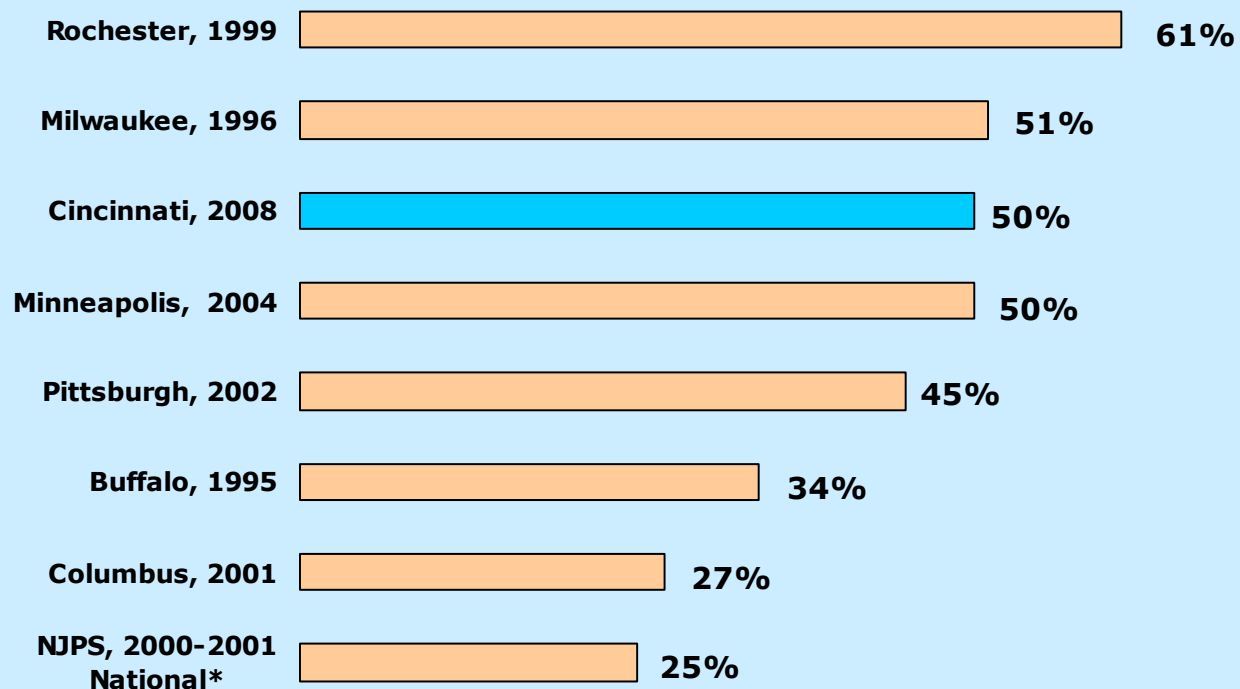
60% of intermarried Cincinnati Jewish households report a Jewish charitable contribution, compared to 94% of inmarried, born-raised Jewish couples.

% of Cincinnati Jewish Households Reporting a Jewish Charitable Donation by Type of Marriage



50% of Cincinnati’s Jewish households report a Jewish Federation of Cincinnati donation – lower than Rochester (1999 study), but the same as or higher than other mid-sized midwestern Jewish communities.

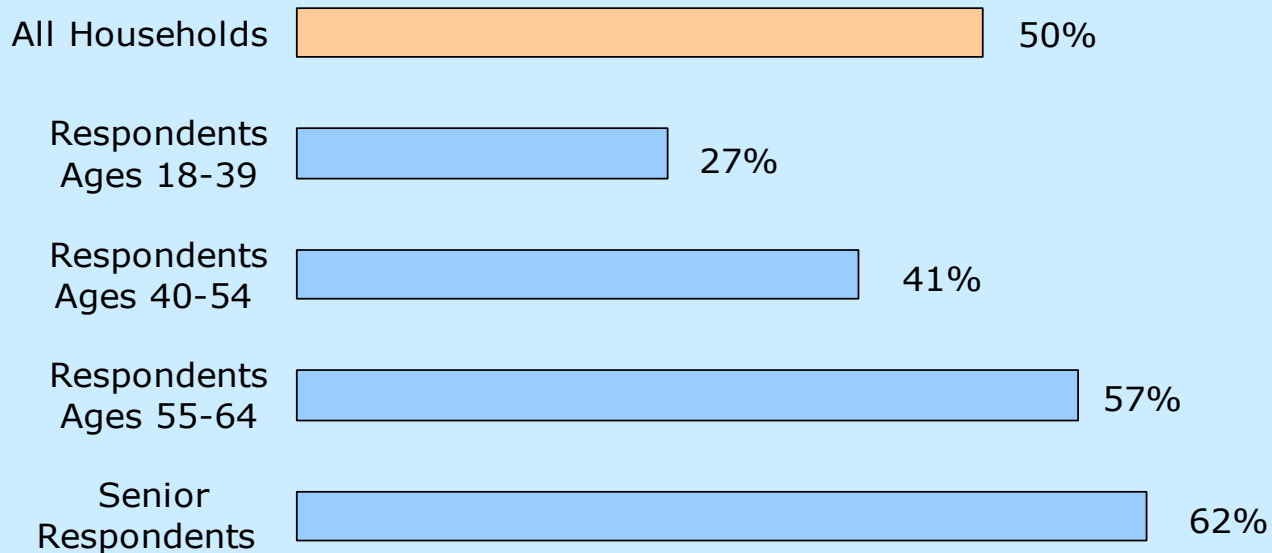
Percent of Jewish Households that Report a Local Jewish Federation Contribution



*NJPS 2000-01 question asked about any Jewish federation, not just local federation. The question was asked only of the more “strongly connected” Jewish households.

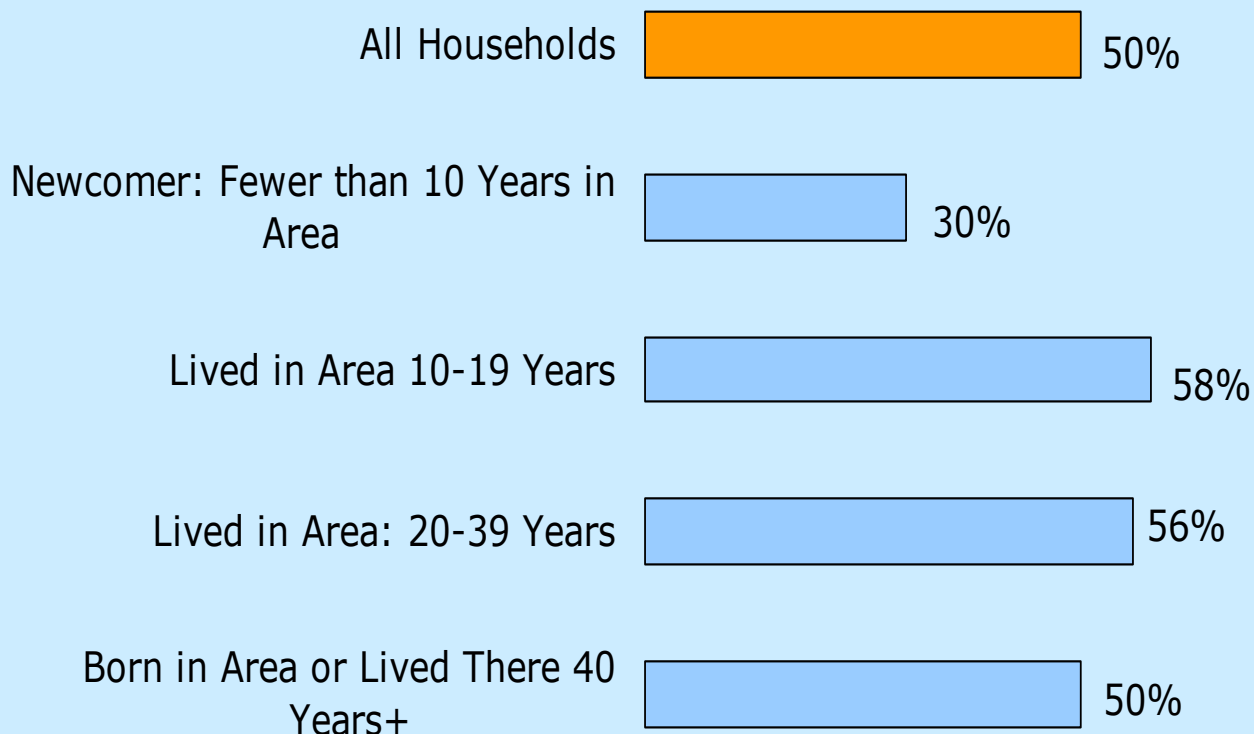
Age is an important factor shaping contributions to the Jewish Federation: 62% of seniors report that their household made a Federation donation in the year preceding the survey compared to only 27% of the younger cohort (ages 18-39).

Percent of Cincinnati Jewish Households Reporting a Jewish Federation Donation by Age of Respondent



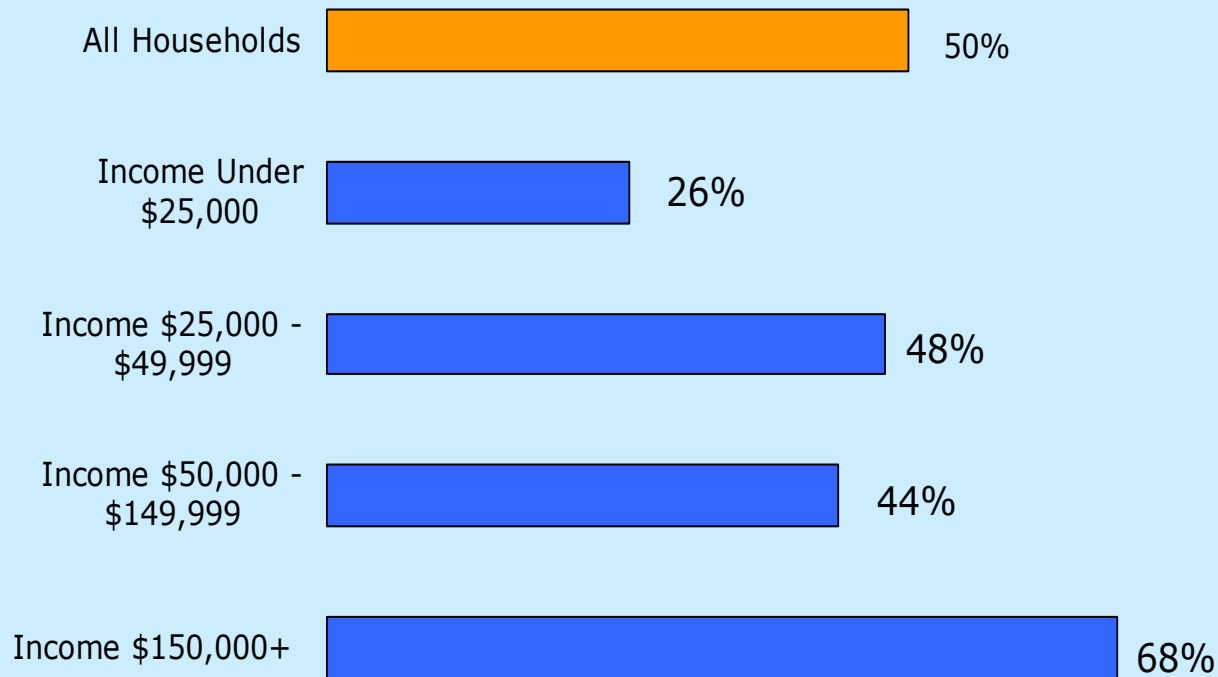
Newcomers have the lowest reported contribution rates to the Jewish Federation.

Percentage of Jewish Households Contributing to the Jewish Federation of Cincinnati by Newcomer Status:



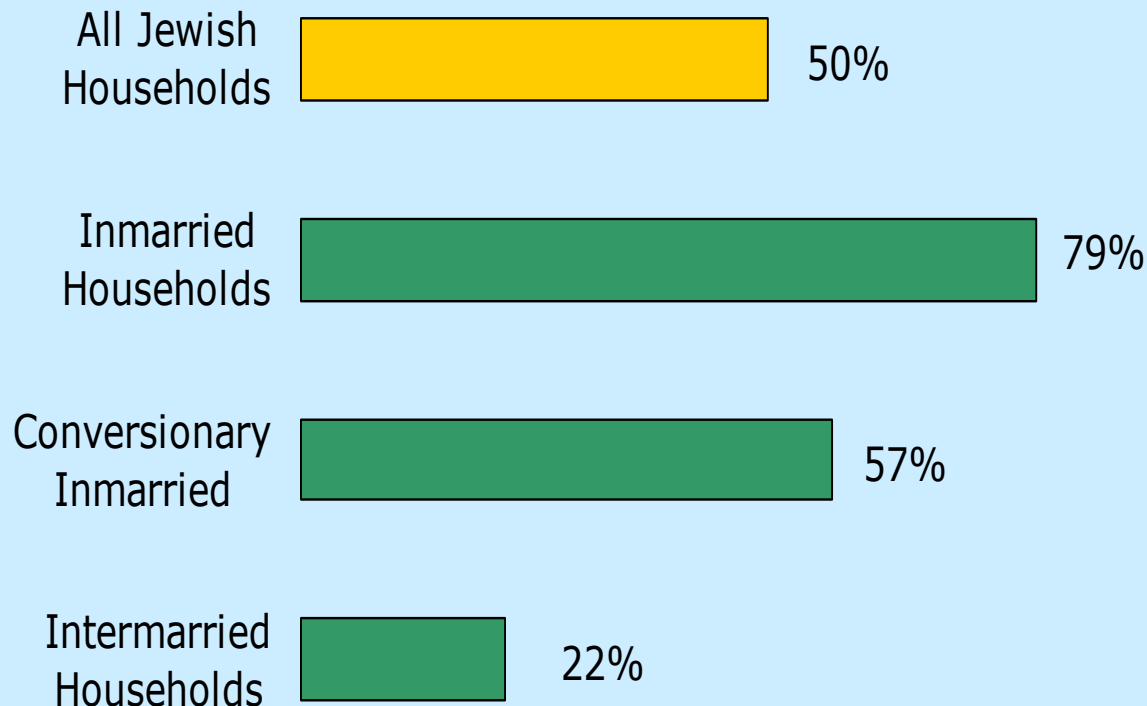
68% of households with annual incomes of \$150,000+ report a Federation gift – but only 44% of respondents with household incomes between \$50,000 and \$150,000 report a Jewish Federation donation.

Percentage of Jewish Households that Report Contributing to the Jewish Federation by Income



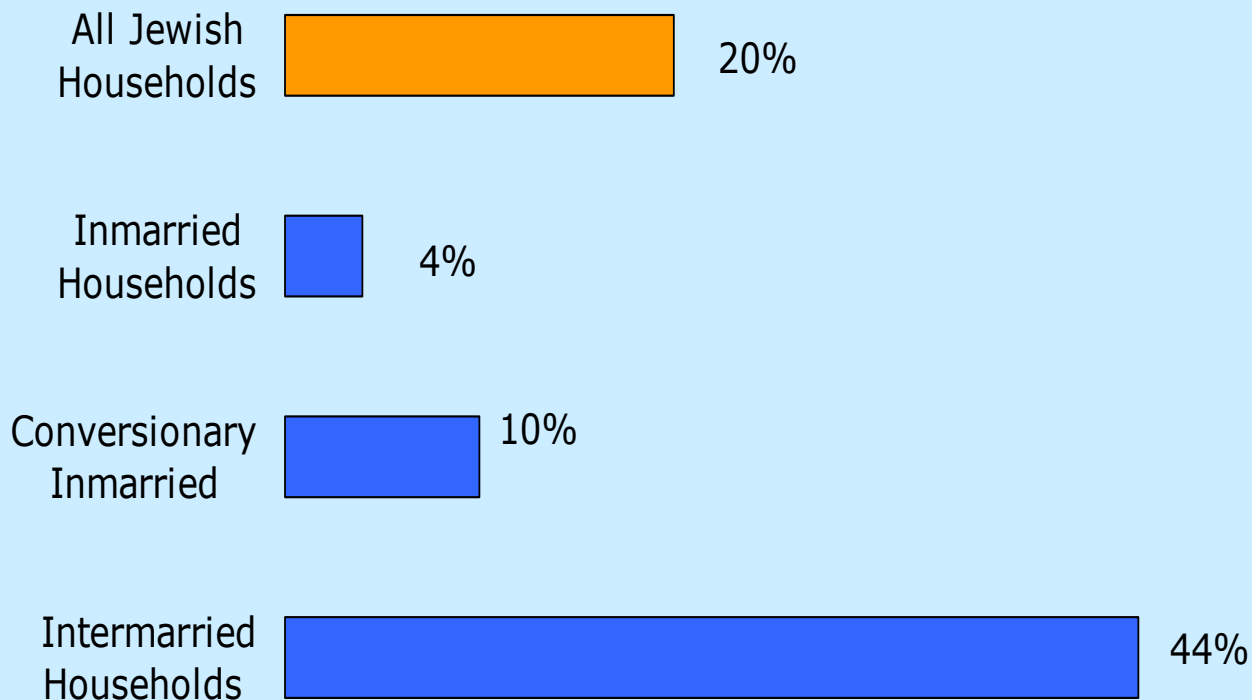
Relatively few intermarried households report a Jewish Federation of Cincinnati contribution.

% of Cincinnati Jewish Households Reporting A
Jewish Federation Donation



44% of intermarried households report non-Jewish charitable contributions only.

Percentage of Cincinnati Jewish Households that Contribute to Non-Jewish Charities Only by Type of Marriage



CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The Community Study is a Platform for Community Action.

It illuminates policy issues for further exploration, such as:

- Why are so many younger adults “just managing?”
- Is enough being done to combat the isolation of the approximately 600 senior adults living alone who do not have an adult child in the community?
- What can be done to help the large numbers of people with incomes of \$50,000 or less who report that cost is a significant barrier to participation in Jewish life?
- Why do more Jews feel that it is very important to be part of a Jewish community than the number who feel strongly connected?

RICH HISTORY – STRONG FUTURE.

Rich History:

- The historic home of American Reform Judaism.
- The 2nd Jewish Federation established in America.

Strong Future:

- A new centrally-located JCC.
- Effective programs to connect young Jewish adults and young families, to bring people to Israel, and to make intermarrieds and newcomers feel welcome.
- Increased commitment to collaboration among Jewish communal organizations and funders to address future challenges.

**ZIP CODES OF COMPLETED INTERVIEWS
BY GEOGRAPHIC SUB-COMMUNITY
IN GREATER CINCINNATI**

GEOGRAPHIC SUB-AREAS: ZIP CODES OF COMPLETED INTERVIEWS

2008 Cincinnati Jewish Community Study

Geographic Area	Zip Codes of Completed Interviews*
Region 1 Downtown, East Side, West Side, Northern Kentucky	41010 41011 41016 41017 41051 41075 41076 45202 45205 45211 45214 45223 45230 45238 45244 45245 45299
Region 2 Hyde Park, Oakley, Mount Lookout, East Walnut Hills	45206 45207 45208 45209 45210 45212 45217 45219 45220 45225 45226 45227 45229
Region 3 Amberley Village, Golf Manor, Roselawn,	45213 45216 45236* 45237
Region 4 Blue Ash, Kenwood, Montgomery	45236* 45241, 45242 45243 45249*
Region 5 Loveland, Mason, Middletown	45011 45013 45014 45034 45036 45039 45040 45044 45069 45071 45140 45150 45174 45246 45249*
Region 6 Wyoming, Finneytown, Reading	45030 45052 45215 45218 45224 45239 45240 45247 45251

*Zip codes listed are zip codes provided by respondent (one is a Post Office box) who completed survey interview. These randomly-based interviews represent the broader area defined. Zip codes followed by an asterisk are zip codes which cross geographic areas and have been allocated based on respondent answers to a follow-up question (question 3a). A few households reported living in zip codes 45236 and 45249 did not answer the follow-up question, so they are classified as missing, incomplete information, etc.