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The 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

SUMMARY REPORT

The 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

SUMMARY REPORT SLIDE SHOW

Ukeles Associates, Inc. (UAI)

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January 26, 2008

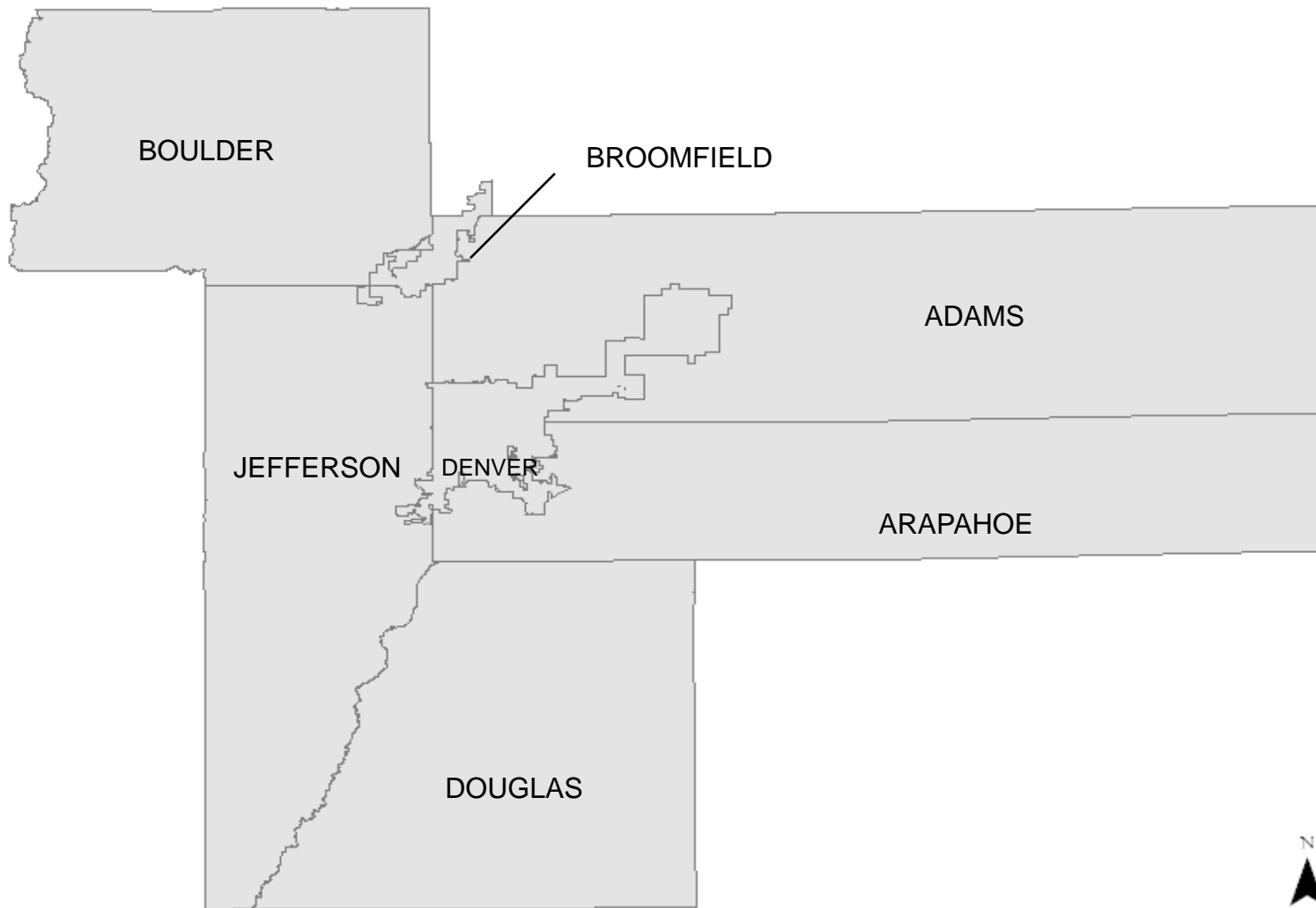


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ABOUT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY

The Seven-County Metro Denver/Boulder Area



Volunteers, Funders, and Staff

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Funders

Primary Funder:	Rose Community Foundation
Additional Funders:	Jay and Rose Phillips Family Foundation
	Sturm Family Foundation
	Weaver Family Foundation

Allied Jewish Federation

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STUDY GOALS

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

- Estimate the size of the seven-county Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community in 2007
- Describe Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community population characteristics
- Identify major trends since the 1997 study
- Trigger planning and action via R&D (Research & Development) teams in three major areas of community-building:
 - Engaging younger Jewish adults
 - Boomers
 - Growth and Dispersion.

THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

- Respondents in 1,399 randomly selected Jewish households completed the survey, which averaged approximately 25 minutes. 414 interviews in Boulder.
- Interviewing occurred from mid-April, 2007 through mid-July, 2007.
- The random sampling design was constructed to contact and interview respondents who were not actively involved in the Jewish community, as well as those already involved in Jewish communal life.
- 111,779 different randomly generated telephone “landline” numbers were called. Over 37,000 households were contacted in the “screening” process.
 - 1,933 Jewish households and over 16,000 non-Jewish households completed the screener.

- 72% of Jewish households identified during the screening phase completed the entire survey.
- Data from the survey are accurate within a +/- 5% error range.
- Randomly generated phone calls to cell phones could not be included in the telephone survey.
 - Since many younger adults only have cell phones, the number of younger Jewish adults reached via the landline calls was adjusted to reflect an estimate of the numbers of younger Jews who could not be reached via the landline calls.
- These adjustments were based on an Internet survey that UAI conducted in Metro Denver/Boulder.
 - The revised weights have been built into the data file.

1. The Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community in 2007 has grown significantly in the last ten years. The Jewish community of Metro Denver/Boulder is the 16th largest Jewish community in the United States (4th largest in the West).
2. Metro Denver/Boulder is home to many newcomers, especially among Jewish adults in their twenties and thirties.
3. There are more children than seniors in Jewish households in Metro Denver/Boulder.
4. Metro Denver/Boulder is a diverse Jewish community.
5. Economic hardship is a reality in the Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community and affects Jewish behaviors.

6. Many Jewish families include non-Jews as intermarriage has increased. Child-raising decisions among the intermarried are critical to the future of the Jewish community.
7. There are many ways to be Jewish: Jewish connections vary significantly from those that involve the majority to those that involve very few.
8. There are more Jewish households who are “baby boomers” than any other age group in Metro Denver/Boulder. Care-giving issues affect many Metro Denver/Boulder households, especially boomers.
9. The Denver/Boulder Jewish community continues to spread out into new geographic areas, while maintaining a significant presence in the historic core.

JEWISH HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

DEFINITIONS

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

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 10% of all Jewish adults consider themselves to be “Jewish and something else,” and 6% of all children are being raised Jewish and something else. These individuals are included in the overall Jewish estimate.

Of the 1,399 survey respondents, 122 did not view themselves as Jewish; the vast majority were married to a Jewish spouse.

What is the size of the Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community?

- **47,500 households include at least one Jewish adult.**
- **Almost 84,000 Jewish persons live in these households.**
- **Over 117,000 people (including 33,000 non-Jews) live in these Jewish households.**

Jewish Households	47,500
Jewish Persons*	83,900
All People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	117,200

*Jewish persons total includes both Jewish and Jewish and something else (10% of adults, 6% of children).

Metro Denver/Boulder is now the 16th largest Jewish community in the United States.

Rank	Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,412,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200
3	Chicago	270,500
4	Broward County	233,700
5	Washington (DC)	215,600
6	Boston	210,500
7	San Francisco	208,600
8	Philadelphia	206,100
9	South Palm Beach County	131,300
10	West Palm Beach County	124,250

Metro Denver/Boulder is similar in population size to historically important Jewish centers like Cleveland and Detroit, and similar to other rapidly growing Jewish communities in the West, like Phoenix and San Diego.

Rank	Community	Number of Jews
11	Atlanta	119,800
12	Miami	113,300
13	Metro West (NJ)	109,700
14	Baltimore	91,400
15	San Diego	89,000
16	Denver/Boulder	83,900
17	Greater Phoenix	82,900
18	Cleveland	81,500
19	Detroit	72,000
20	Bergen County (NJ) 2001	71,700
21	Las Vegas	67,500

The Jewish community in the seven-county Metro Denver/Boulder area has grown considerably since the 1997 study.

	1997	2007	% Increase
Jewish Households	32,100	47,500	+ 48%
Jewish Persons	63,300	83,900	+ 33%
All People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	78,500	117,200	+ 49%

*All household estimates for 1997 and 2007 in this table and subsequent tables are based on final estimates of total households from Claritas, Inc., provided to UAI by MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems, Inc. In 1997, there were six counties which encompassed the same area; Broomfield County was created in 2001.

The 2007 data estimates from MSG-GENESYS were adjusted by UAI based on the results of an Internet survey to younger Jewish adults which determined the percentages (within age and household status categories) which were cell-phone-accessible only "where they live."

JEWISH HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Since 1997, the Jewish community in Metro Denver/Boulder has grown at a faster rate than has the general community. Jewish households represent 4.6% of the total seven-county households in 2007, compared to 3.7% in 1997.*

	1997	2007	% Increase
Number of Jewish Households	32,100	47,500	48%
Total Metro Denver/ Boulder Households	868,300	1,032,200	19%
% Jewish Households of All Area Households	3.7%	4.6%	

The Jewish community's growth was also reflected in the number of Jewish persons and the total number of people living in Jewish households. While the total general population of the study area increased by 22% since 1997 (Claritas data), the number of Jewish persons increased 33% and the total number of people in Jewish households increased 49%.

JEWISH HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Since 1997, the Jewish community in Metro Denver/Boulder has grown at a faster rate than has the general community. Jewish persons represent 3.2% of the total seven-county population in 2007, compared to 2.9% in 1997.*

	1997	2007	% Increase
Number of Jewish Persons*	63,300	83,900	33%
Total Population Metro Denver/Boulder	2,162,500	2,638,700	22%
% Jewish Persons of Total Study Area Population	2.9%	3.2%	

*Jewish persons total includes both Jewish and Jewish and something else (10% of adults, 6% of children).

The Jewish community's growth was also reflected in the total number of people living in Jewish households. While the total general population of the study area increased by 22% since 1997 (Claritas data), the total number of people in Jewish households increased 49%.

Since 1981, the number of Jewish persons living in the seven-county area has more than doubled – a remarkable growth rate for a 26-year period.

	1981	1997	2007	% Increase 1981-2007
Jewish Households	18,700	32,100	47,500	+ 154%
Jewish Persons	38,600	63,300	83,900	+ 117%
All People in Jewish Households	42,600	78,500	117,200	+ 175%

*All estimates for 1997 and 2007 in this table and subsequent tables are based on UAI Jewish community study data. 1981 estimates are based on the survey report published for that study.

Since 1981, the number of adults living in Jewish households who do not consider themselves Jewish has increased steadily and significantly – from 4,000 in 1981 to 33,300 in 2007.

	1981	1997	2007
Jewish Persons*	38,600	63,300	83,900
Non-Jewish People in Jewish households	4,000	15,200	33,300
Percent Non-Jewish People in Jewish Households	9%	19%	28%

*Jewish persons total includes both Jewish and Jewish and something else (10% of adults, 6% of children); non-Jewish in this exhibit includes adults who do not consider themselves to be Jewish, and children who are not currently being raised as Jews: in a religion other than Judaism, non-Jewish and without any religion, and those children whose Jewish status is undecided.

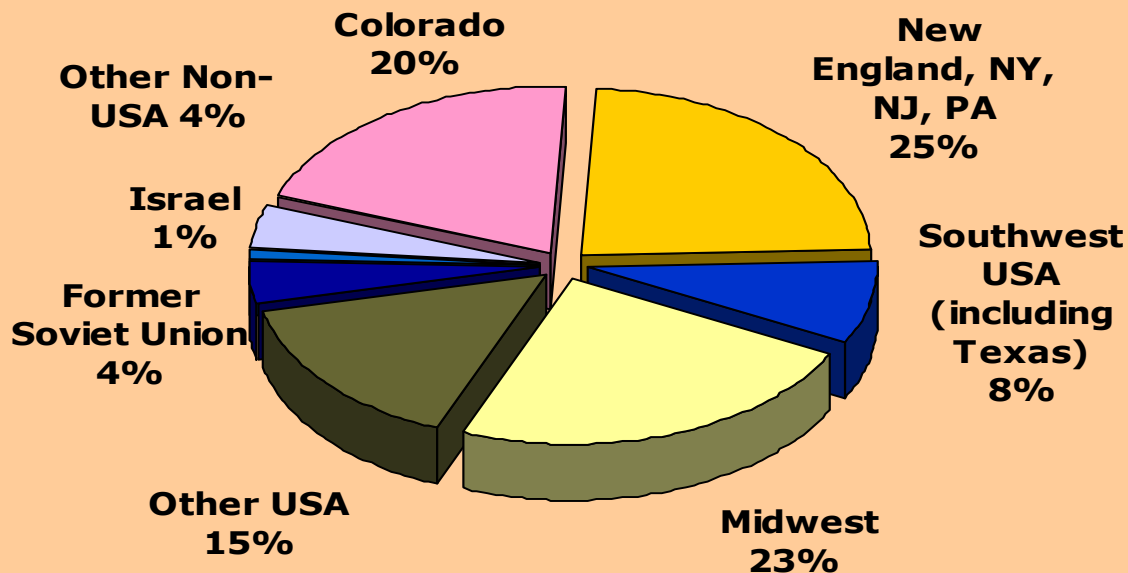
DEMOGRAPHY

Only 20% of survey respondents were born in Colorado.

25% were born in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

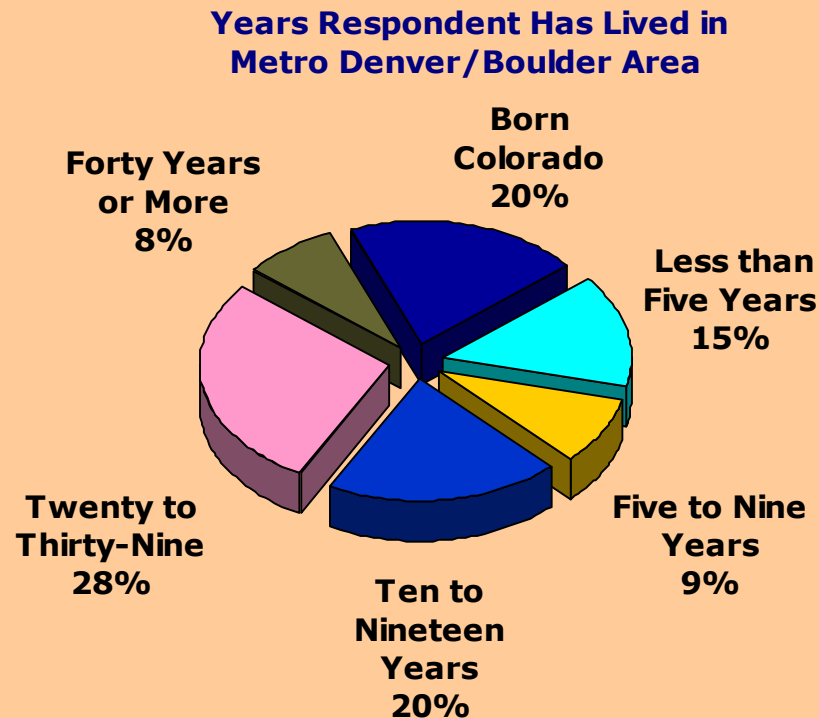
9% were born outside the United States (4% former Soviet Union nations, 1% Israel).

Place of Birth: Survey Respondents



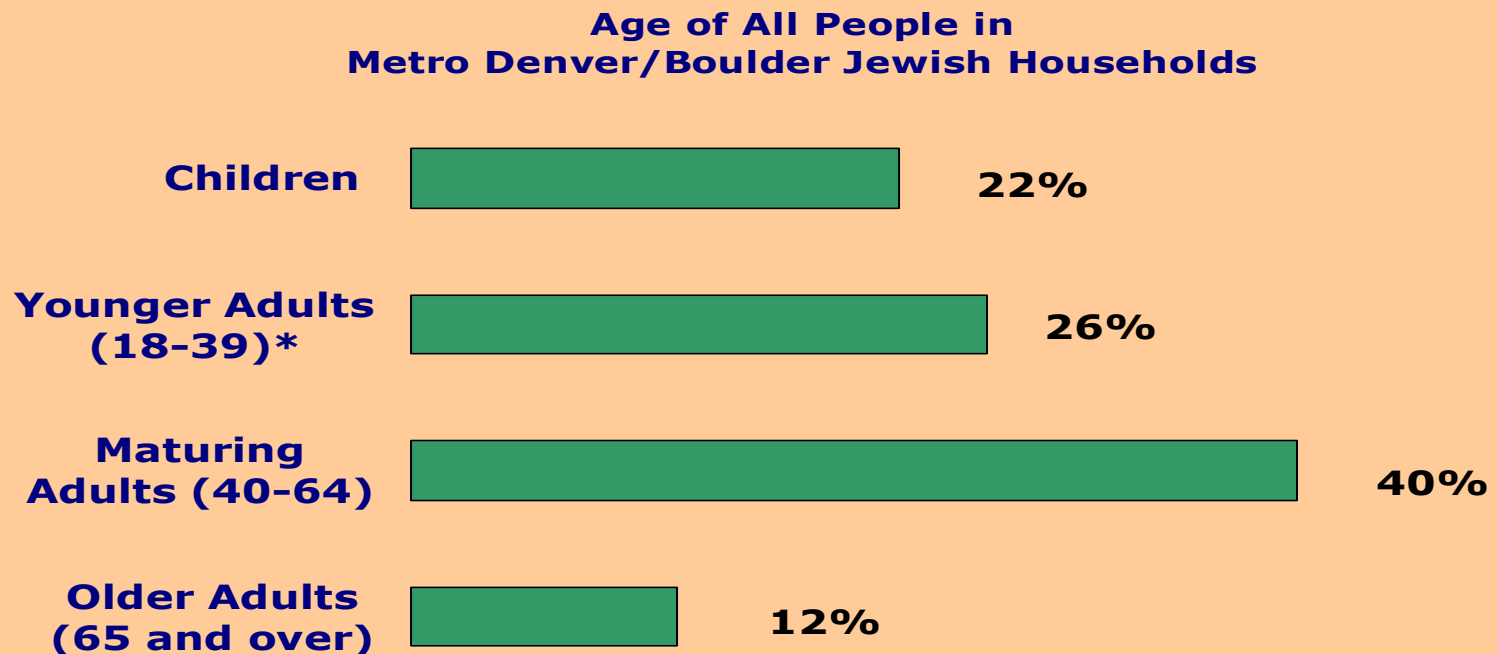
24% of survey respondents moved to the Metro Denver/Boulder area in the ten years preceding the survey; 46% of respondents under 40 are newcomers, compared with 16% of those 40 and over.

56% have lived in Colorado for 20 years or more or were born in Colorado.



12% of all people living in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households are 65 or over, while children account for 22% of the total population.

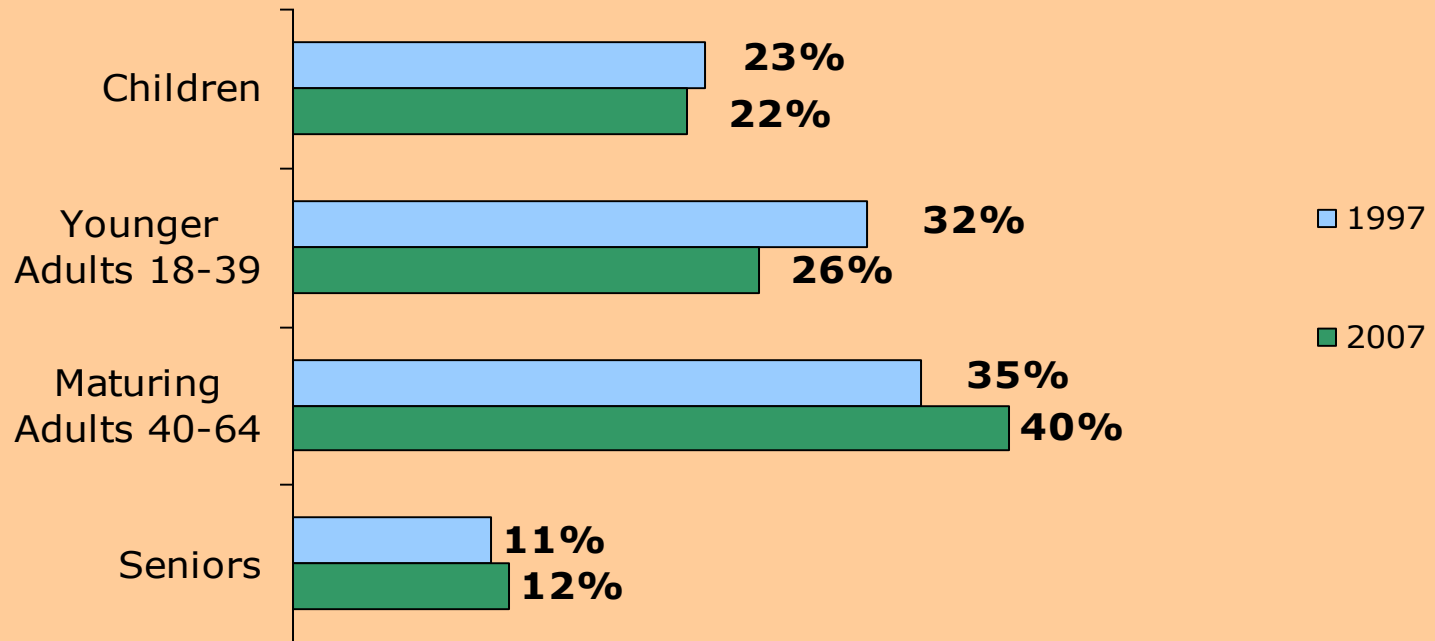
40% of all people in Jewish households are between 40 and 64.



*Despite the UAI adjustments for cell-phone-only-accessible Jewish households, younger adults are probably still undercounted in the survey, especially those who are single and/or newcomers to the region.

The 2007 Jewish household age distribution is similar to the 1997 survey data, particularly for the youngest and oldest groups.*

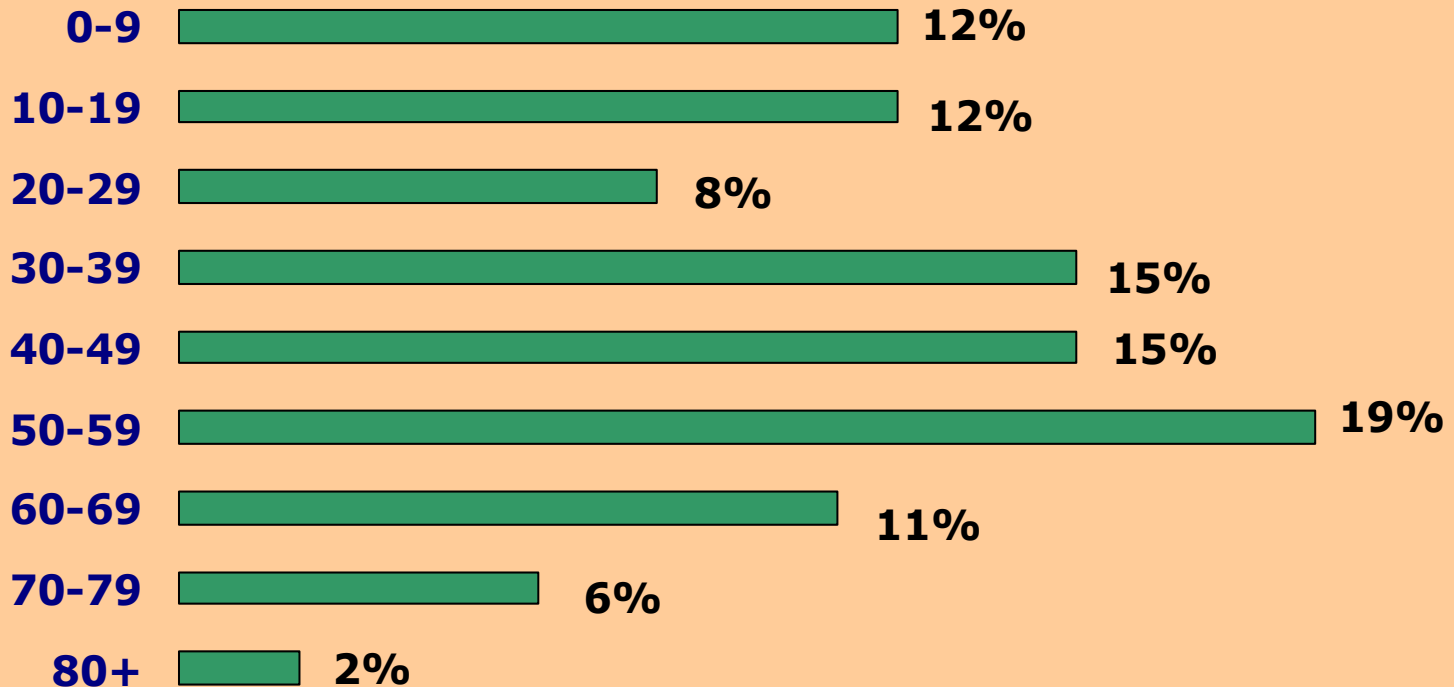
**Percent of All People in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households
by Age Categories: 1997 and 2007**



*The differences between 1997 and 2007 percentages for younger adults 18-39 and for maturing adults 40-64 probably reflect two major factors: (1) the maturing of the Baby Boomer generation over the past decade, and (2) the likely undercount of the younger adults, especially those who are single and/or newcomers to the region, even after the cell-phone-accessible-only weighting adjustments by UAI.

Decile comparisons clearly show a bulge in the number of people in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households from the “boomer” generation – the largest decile is from 50-59, right in the middle of the boomers.

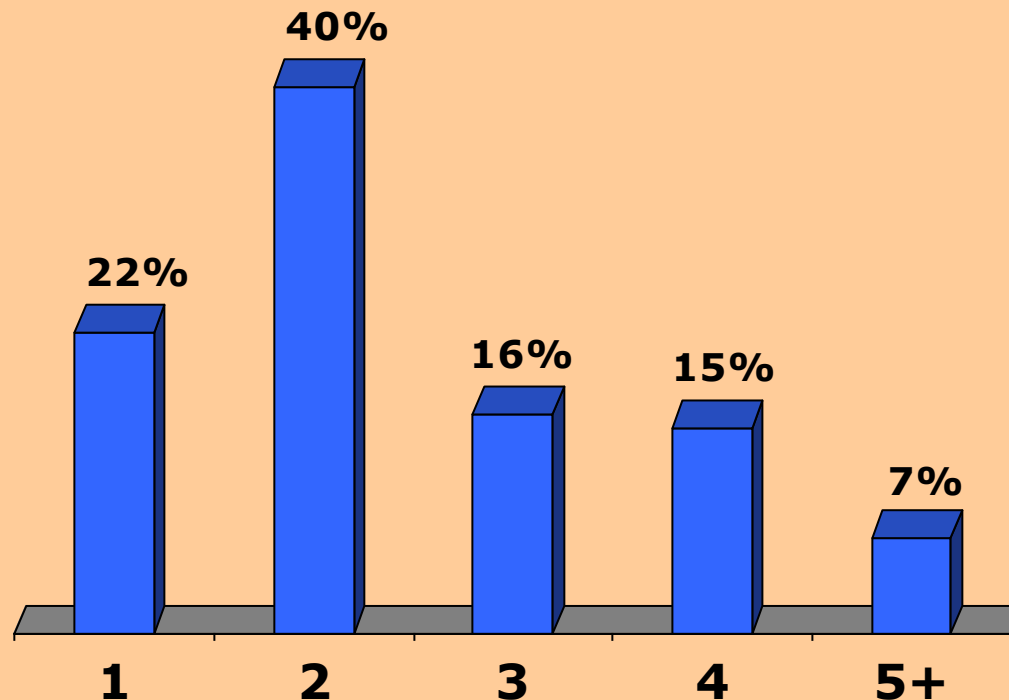
**Decile Analysis: Age of All People Living in
Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households**



*Despite the UAI adjustments for cell-phone-only-accessible Jewish households, younger adults ages 20-29 are probably still undercounted in the survey, especially those who are single and/or newcomers to the region. The cell phone adjustments were probably more successful among those 30-39.

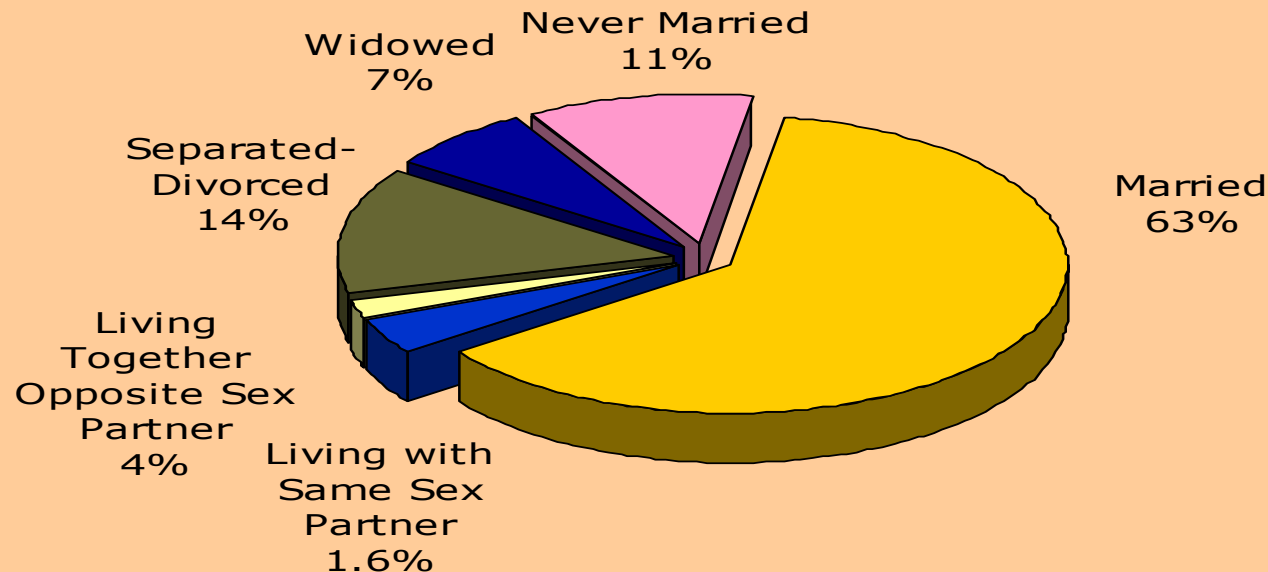
The average number of people living in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households is 2.5. Two, three, and four-person households account for 71% of all area Jewish households.

**Including Yourself, How Many People Usually
Live in Your Household?**



63% of the survey respondents were married at the time that they were interviewed; in 1997, 56% were married.

In 1997, only 2% of respondents reported living together, but in 2007, almost 6% of survey respondents are living with someone – 4% are living together with someone else of the opposite sex, while 1.6% are sharing their lives with a same-sex partner.



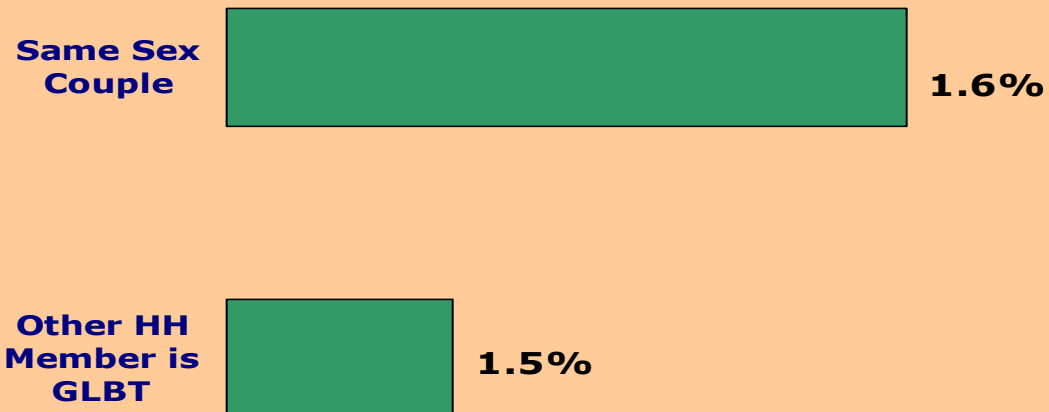
Male and female survey respondents have similar marital statuses, except that females are more likely to be widowed and male respondents are more likely to report living with a same sex partner.

Martial Status	Male Respondents	Female Respondents
Married	63%	63%
Living Together – Opposite Sex Partner	4	4
Living Together - Same Sex Couple	3	<1%
Separated/Divorced	15	13
Widowed	4	8
Never Married	11	11
TOTAL	100%	100%

In addition to the 700-800 households in which report the respondent reports living with a same sex partner, a similar number of households report a household member considers themselves to be gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender.

3% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households include a person who is gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender.

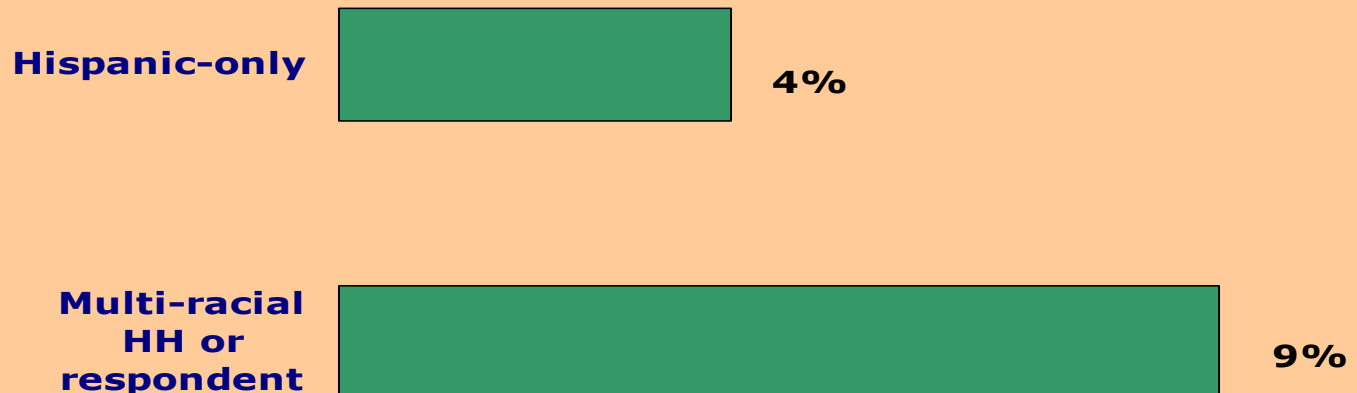
**GLBT Status of Jewish Households:
Metro Denver/Boulder, 2007**



While almost 85% of all Jewish household respondents report that their household is “white” ...

- **1,600** household respondents report that they are **Hispanic** and other household members (if any data reported) are also Hispanic;
- **in 4,300 households**, the respondent self-defines as **multi-racial**, or says that the household can best be defined as multi-racial.

**Hispanic and Multi-Racial Jewish Households:
% of All Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households,
2007**



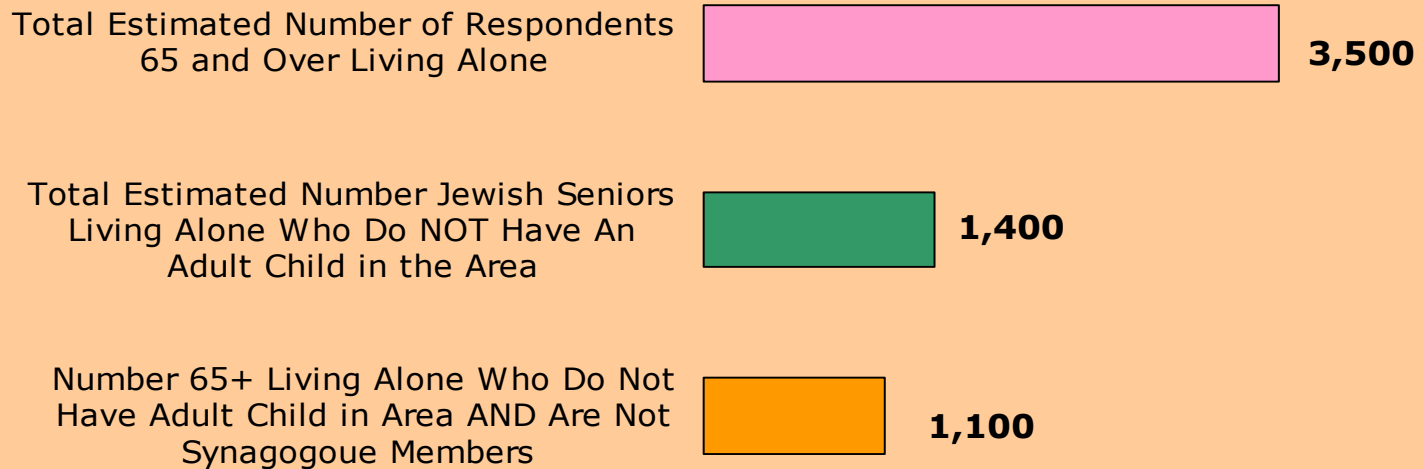
Households with children account for 30% of Jewish community households – the same percentage as boomers without children.

Household Composition	Number of Households	Percent
Currently Unmarried, <65, Children in HH*	1,500	3%
Married, 18-44, Children in HH	6,900	14
Married, Boomers (45-64), Children in HH	6,000	13
Boomers (45-64), No Children in HH	14,000	30
Younger Adults (18-44), No Children in HH	9,300	20
Respondent 65+, Lives with Others	4,900	10
Respondent 65+, Lives Alone	3,500	7
Miscellaneous, Unclassifiable	1,400	3
TOTAL	47,500	100%

*"Unmarried" includes respondents who have never been married, as well as those living with someone, and those who are divorced, widowed, or separated. The few respondents 65 or over with children in their household (HH) have been placed in the 65+ "lives with others" category.

While there are 3,500 potentially isolated seniors in Metro Denver/Boulder who live alone – an estimated 1,400 do not have an adult child living in the area

**Seniors 65+ Living Alone:
Metro Denver/Boulder, 2007**



Education levels are high.

Almost four-of-ten Jewish household respondents and spouses have earned at least a Master's Degree.

20% 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	20%	9%	14%
Masters Level	22	27	24
College Degree	37	37	37
Some College	9	17	13
High School or Less	12	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%

DEMOGRAPHY – EDUCATION

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Over half of females 65 and over have not earned a college degree compared to only 22% of younger females.

Older males are most likely to have earned a doctoral-level degree, but 30% of older male respondent/spouses do not have a college degree compared to 20% of those under age 65.

Highest Degree	Females 18-64	Females 65+	Males 18-64	Males 65+
Doctorate Level	9%	5%	19%	26%
Masters Level	28	19	24	10
College Degree	41	21	37	34
Some College	14	30	9	12
High School or Less	8	25	11	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The vast majority of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish household adults are employed or retired.

Reported unemployment is exceptionally low.

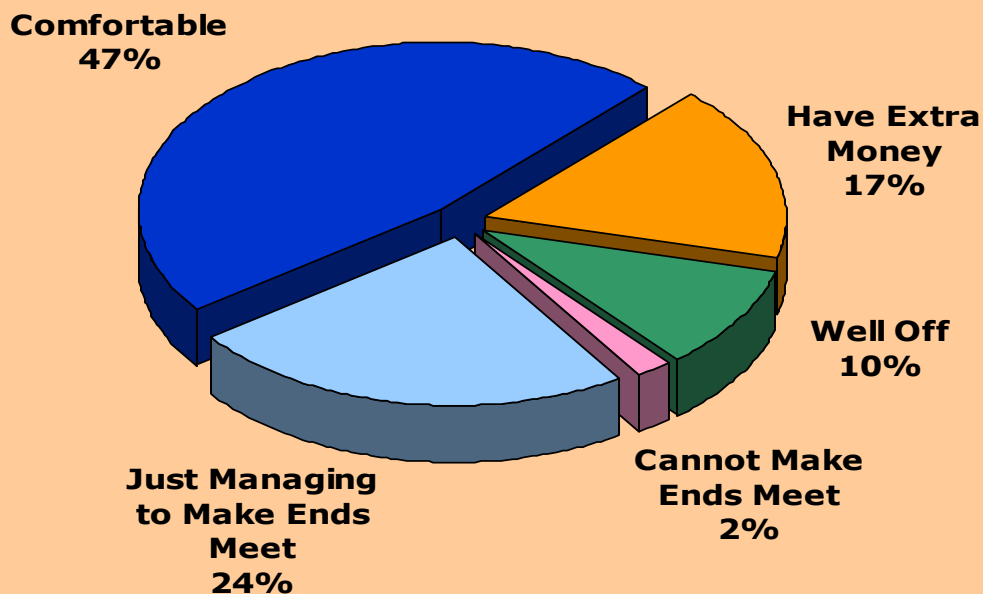
Employment Status: Respondent (and Spouse)	Under Age 65	Age 65+	All Ages
Employed Fulltime	54%	8%	46%
Self-Employed	22	16	21
Employed Part-time	8	7	8
Fulltime Student	2	<1%	2
Unemployed	2	<1%	2
Disabled	2	<1%	2
Homemaker	4	6	4
Retired	5	61	15
Other Responses	<1%	< 1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Among males, senior status reduces fulltime employment, but not self-employment.

Employment Status: Respondent (and Spouse)	Females 18-64	Females 65+	Males 18-64	Males 65+
Employed Fulltime	47%	5%	62%	11%
Self-Employed	18	7	27	27
Employed Part-time	14	11	2	3
Fulltime Student	1	<1%	2	<1%
Unemployed	4	<1%	1	1
Disabled	1	<1%	2	<1%
Homemaker	8	12	<1%	<1%
Retired	7	65	3	58%
Other Responses	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

One-out-of-four Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish household respondents report that their household “cannot make ends meet,” or that they are “just managing” financially.

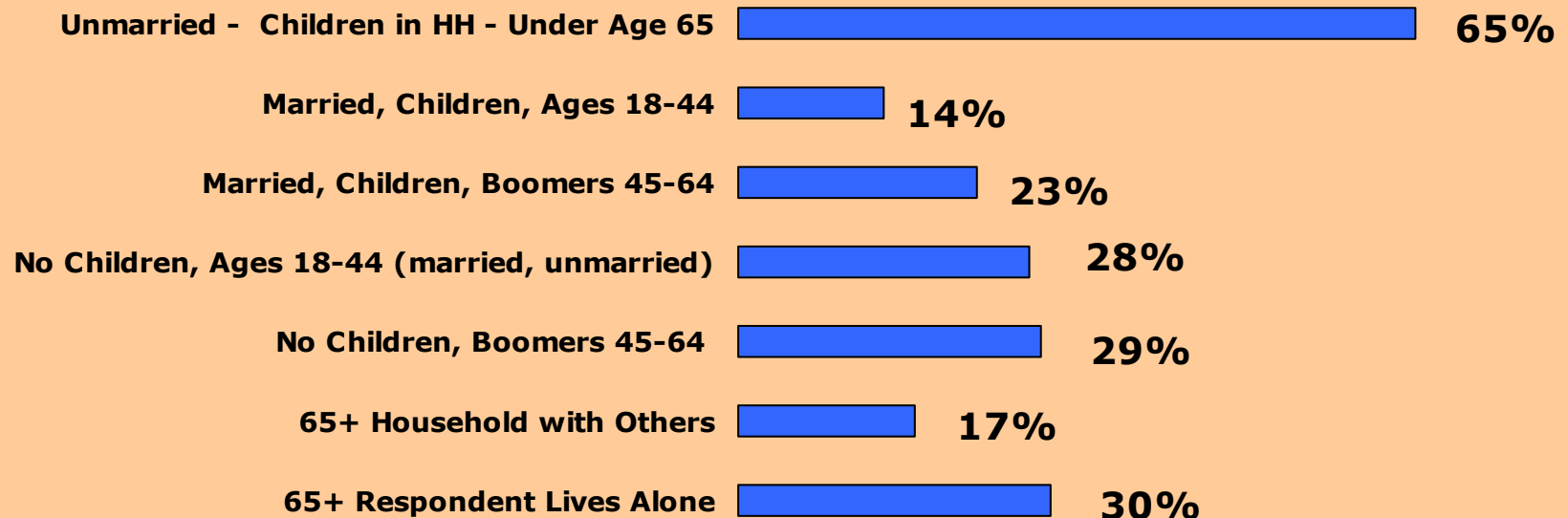
**Respondent's Subjective Assessment of
Jewish Household's Financial Status**



Significant differences exist among households in terms of subjective financial status.

- 65% of unmarried respondents with children report “just managing to make ends meet” (at best). They represent 1,000 of the most at-risk Jewish households in the community.

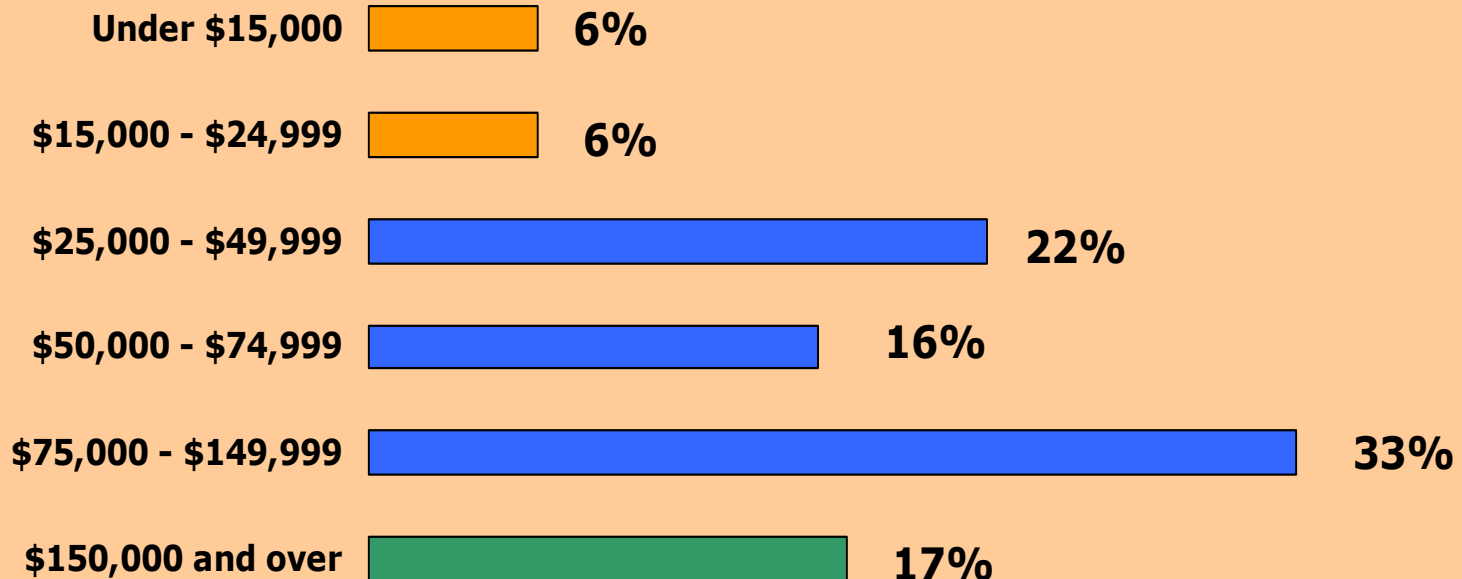
**Percent of Jewish Households Just Managing to
Make Ends Meet/Cannot Make Ends Meet by Household Type**



Household income also varies significantly within the Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish community:

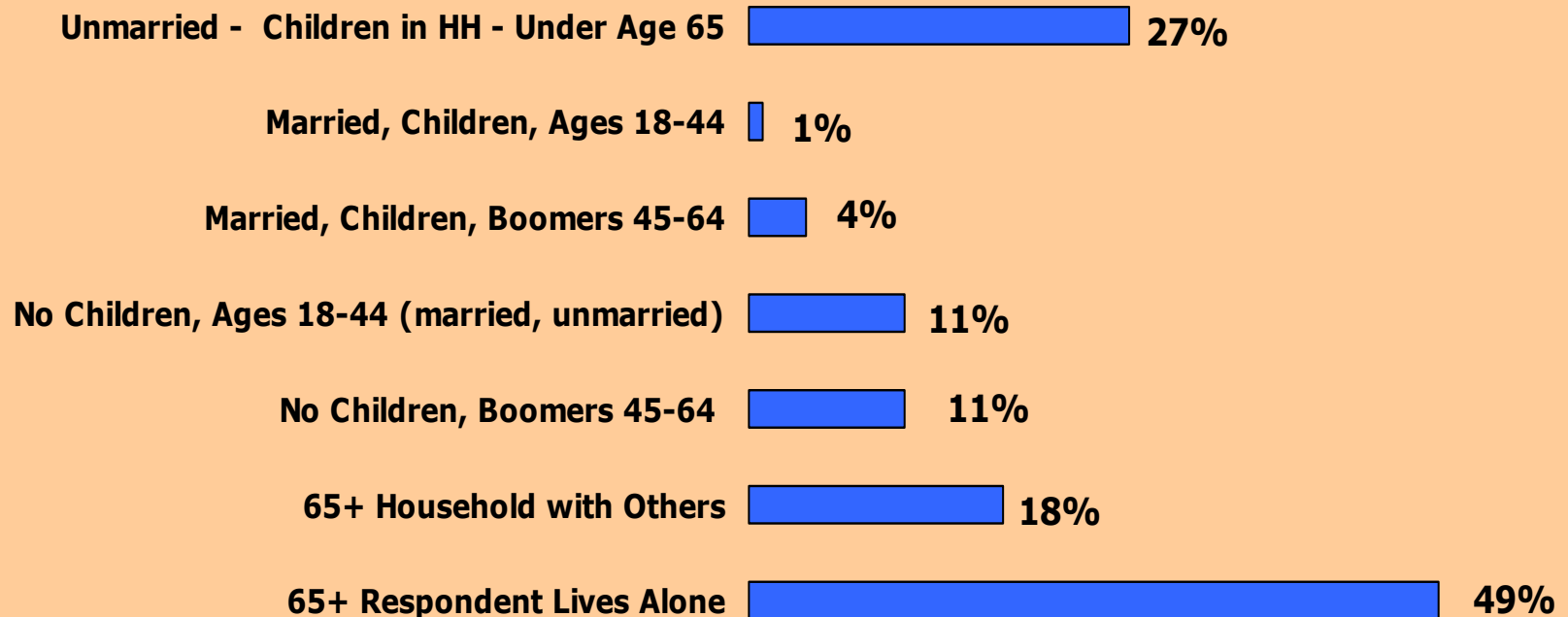
- 17% of Jewish households report annual incomes of at least \$150,000, while
- 12% of Jewish households report annual incomes of under \$25,000.

**Annual Household Income:
Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households**



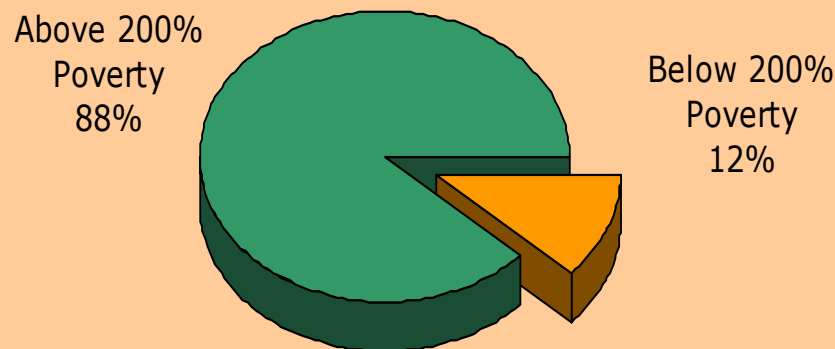
Unmarried parents and seniors living alone are much more likely to report household annual income below \$25,000.

**Percent of Jewish Households Which Report
Annual Income Under \$25,000 by Household Type**



Nearly 6,000 Jewish households (12%) 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 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households
Below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines

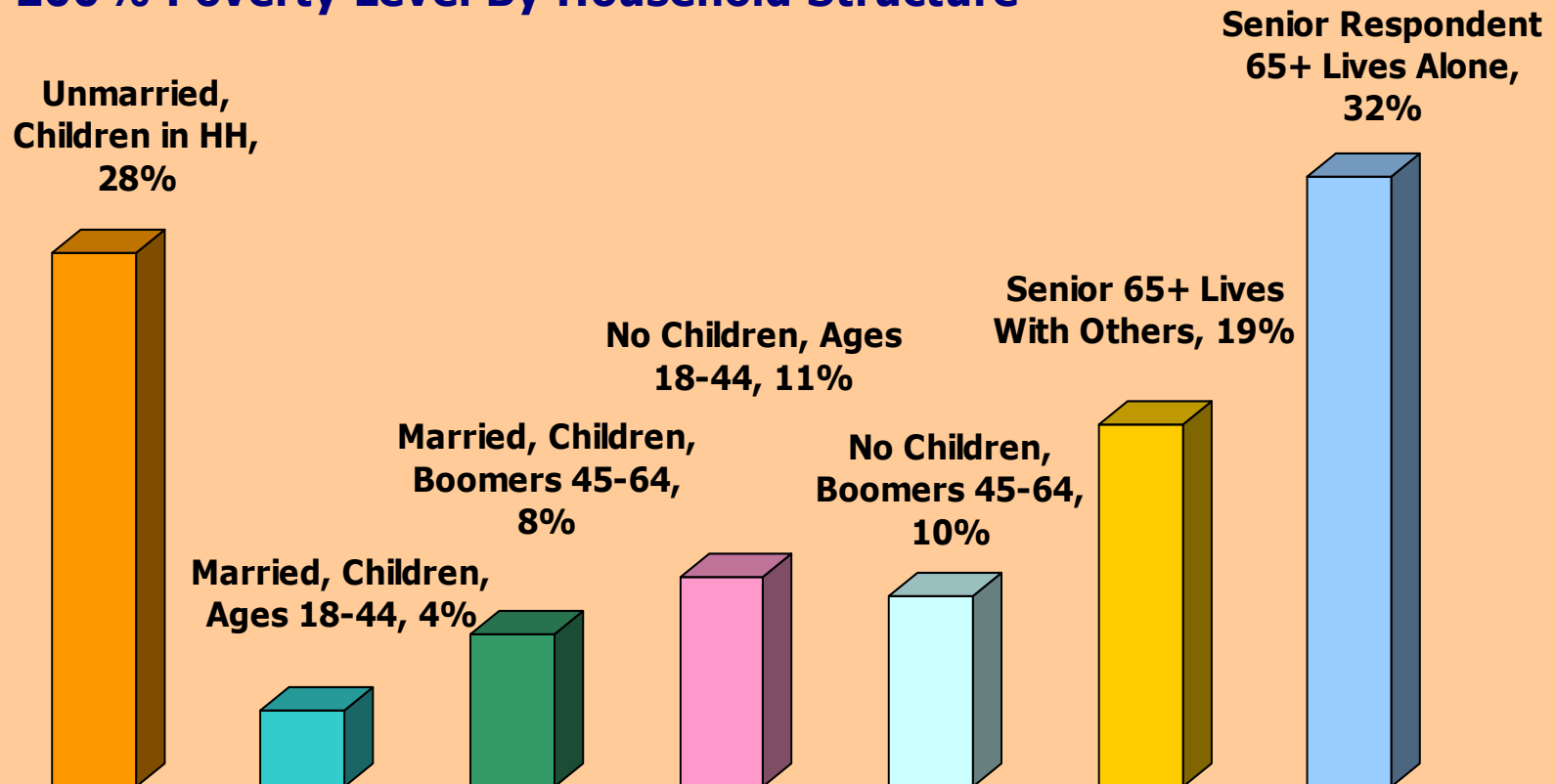


Households were classified as poor, below the 200% poverty level, based on reported incomes, except that a few households which would have been labeled as poor based on household size and income were redefined as not poor since they subjectively view themselves as having “extra money” or being “well off.” The vast majority (87%) of households defined as “poor” have household incomes below \$25,000, while another 12%-13% are between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

The 200% adjusted federal poverty level 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. 8% of all Jewish households with children fall below the 200% adjusted poverty level.

Approximately three-out-of-ten unmarried respondents with children – and the same percentage of seniors living alone – are below the 200% poverty level.

Percent of Jewish Households Below the 200% Poverty Level By Household Structure



CHILDREN, MARRIAGE

&

**RAISING CHILDREN
AS JEWS**

A child under age 18 lives in one-out-of-three Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households in 2007, the same percentage as in 1997.

Minor Children in Household?	Number Households 2007	Percent 2007	Percent 1997
Yes, Minor Children in Household	14,800	31%	31%
No Children	32,700	69	69
TOTAL	47,500	100%	100%

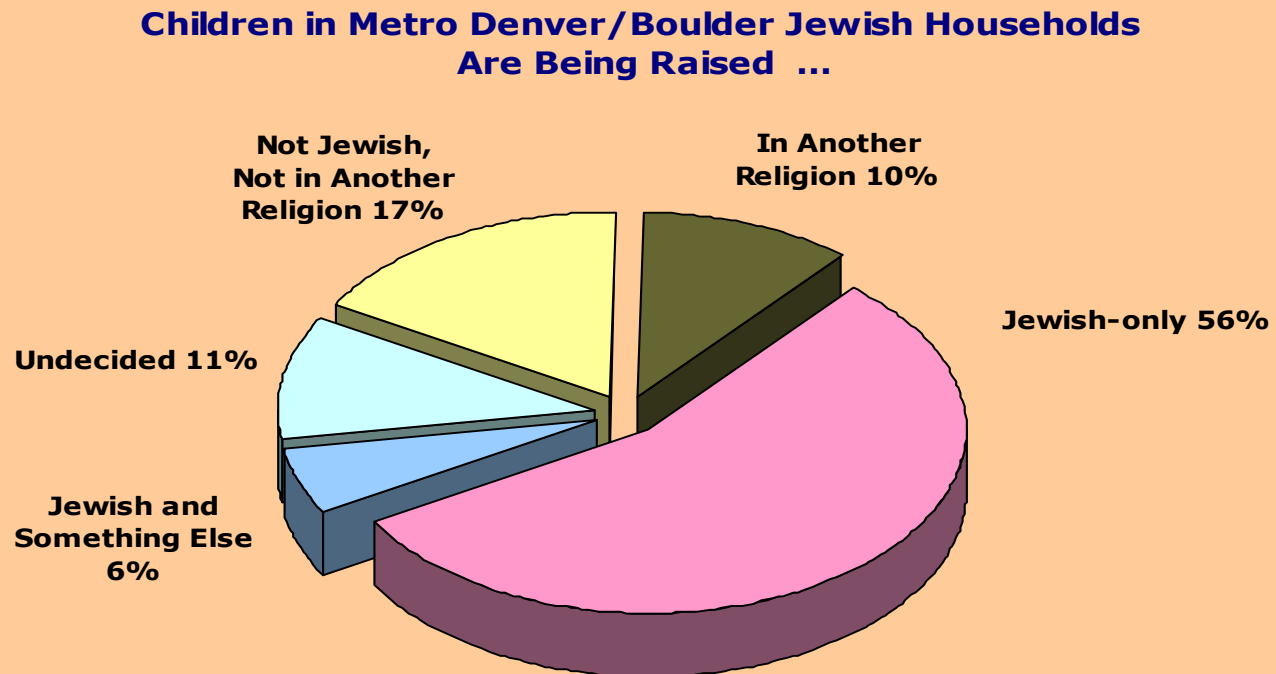
Approximately 25,000 children under age 18 live in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households – in 1997, there were 17,800 children in Jewish households.

Age of Child	Number of Children*	% of Children
0 - 2	3,700	15%
3 - 4	2,700	11
5 - 12	11,000	45
13 - 17	7,300	29
Total	24,700	100%

*For approximately 100 children, age is not available.

56% of these 25,000 children are being raised Jewish only, while another 6% are being raised Jewish and “something else.”

17% are not being raised Jewish, but are not being raised in another religion - - while 10% are being raised in a religion other than Judaism.



17% of children ages 0-2 and 25% of children ages 3-4, have a reported undecided "Jewish" status.

Among children ages 13-17, 27% are being raised "not Jewish, not in another religion."

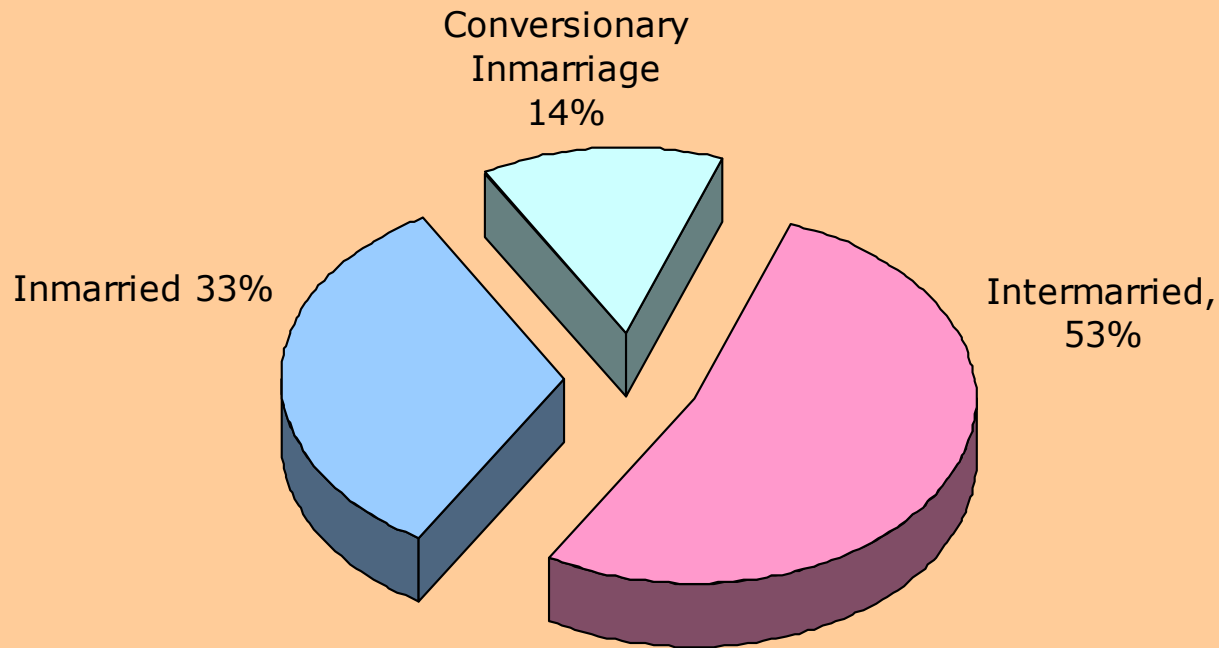
Jewish Raised Status	Children 0-2	Children 3-4	Children 5-12	Children 13-17
Jewish	51%	42%	62%	55%
Jewish & Something Else	12	5	6	2
Undecided	17	25	9	5
Not Jewish, Not in Another Religion	20	11	11	27
In a Religion Other than Judaism	<1%	17	12	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

INTERMARRIAGE

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Over half (53%) of currently married Metro Denver/Boulder couples* are intermarried.

Percent of Currently 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, This is the percentage of currently married respondent-spouse couples who are intermarried.

Inmarried Jewish Households

- Both spouses born Jewish, self-identify as Jewish;
- In a few marriages, one spouse was born Jewish and identifies as Jewish – while the other spouse was born Jewish, does not identify as Jewish, but does not identify with any religion.

Conversionary Inmarried Jewish Households

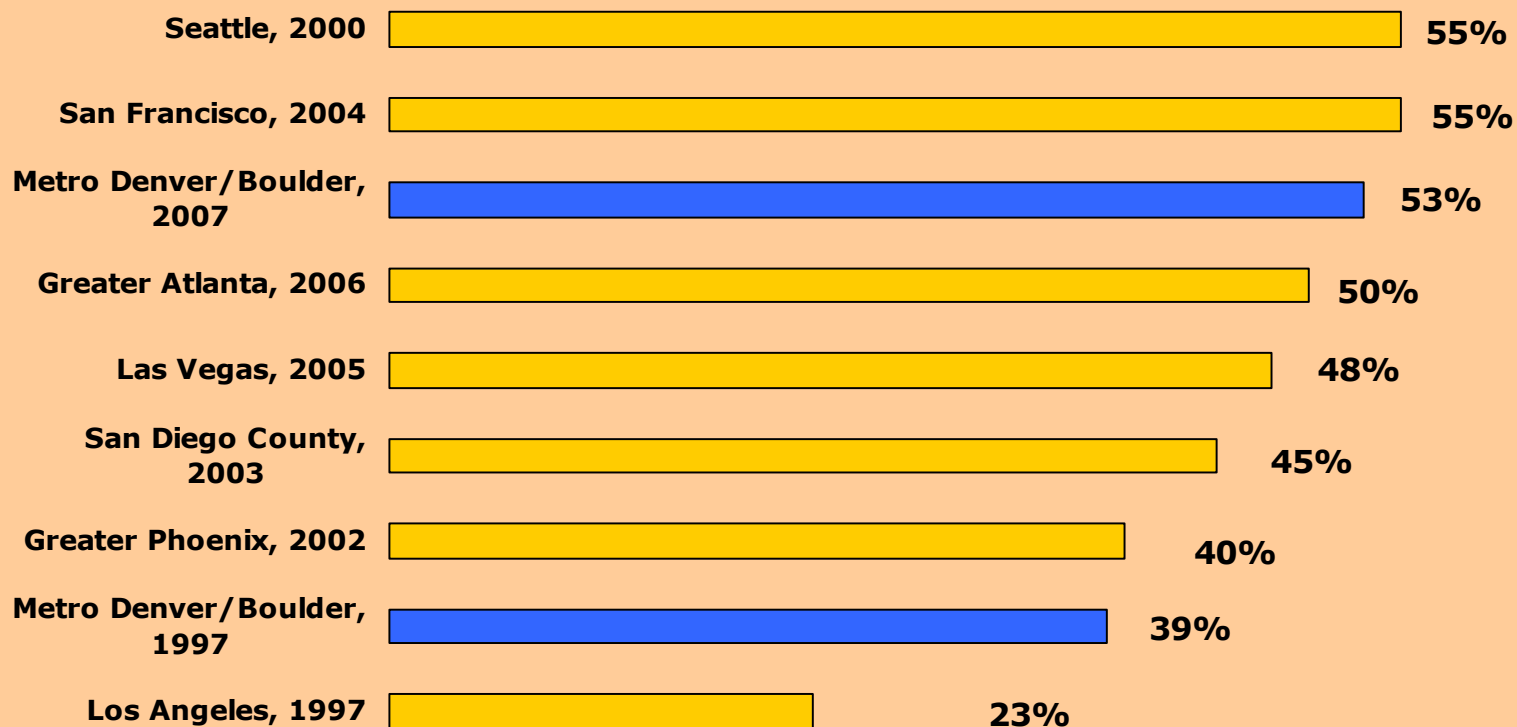
- Jewish adult married to spouse who did not have a Jewish parent, but the ...
- Non-Jewish born spouse currently considers self Jewish (regardless of whether formal conversion occurred).

Intermarried Jewish Households

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

The intermarriage rate for Metro Denver/Boulder increased from 39% in 1997 to 53% in 2007. But, the current intermarriage rate is similar to the results from recent studies in growing communities like Atlanta, Las Vegas, San Francisco and Seattle.

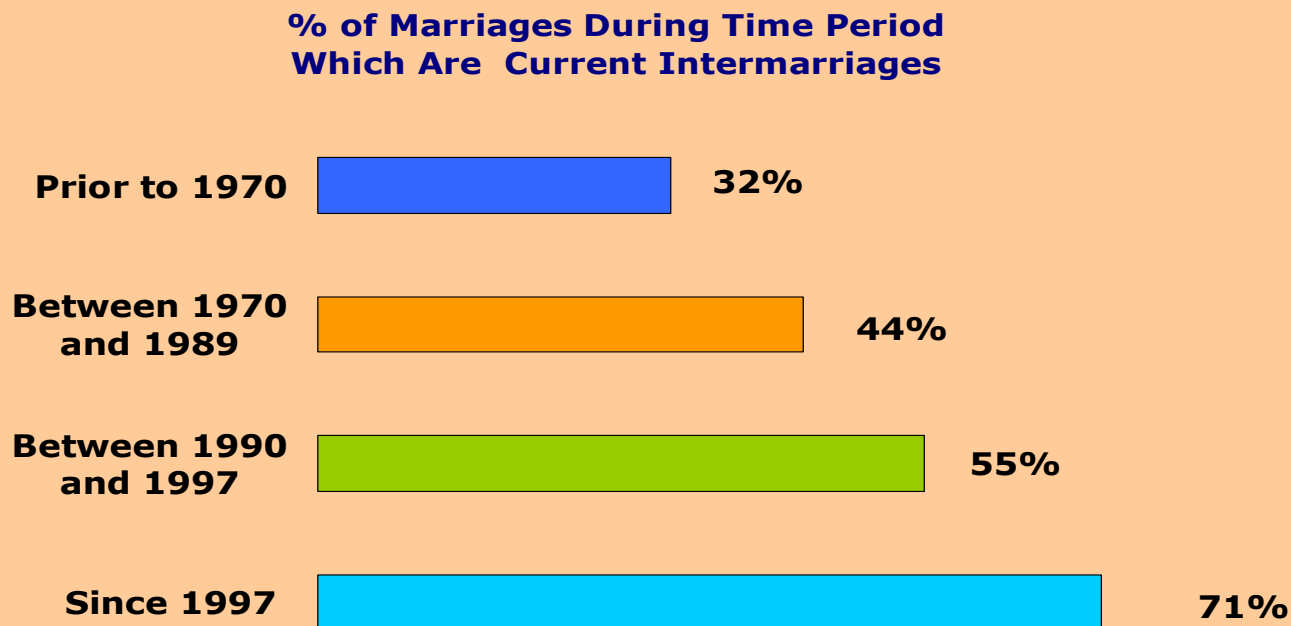
Percent of Intermarried Couples



*NJPS data recalculated by UAI to reflect intermarriage rates of couples. In Atlanta, a rapidly growing southeastern community which was studied by UAI in 1996 and 2006, the intermarriage rate for Jewish household couples increased from 37% in 1996 to 50% in 2006, a pattern remarkably similar to the Metro Denver/Boulder experience

Recent intermarriage rates are significantly higher than among earlier cohorts.

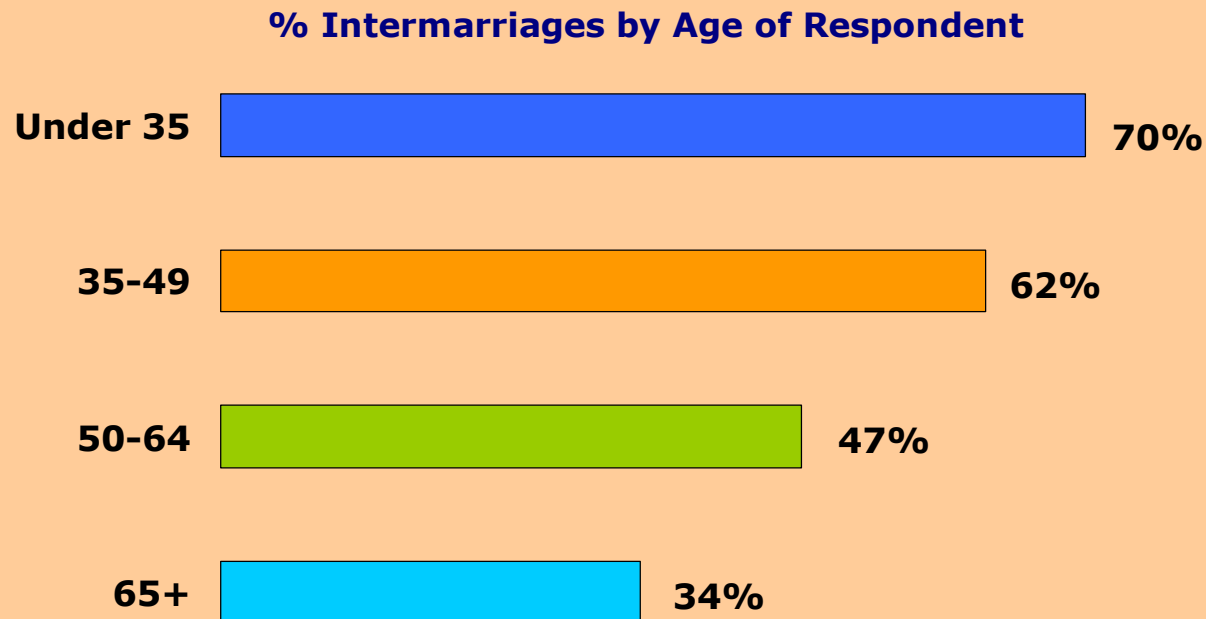
Over 70% of Jewish household couples who were married since the 1997 study are intermarried.*



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses.

Younger respondents are more likely to be intermarried than older respondents.

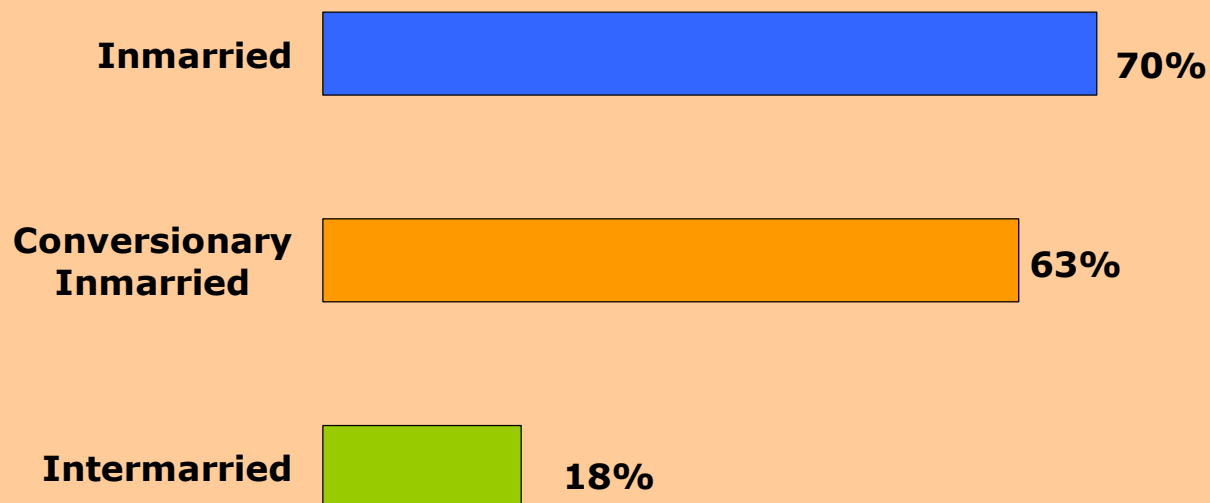
70% of respondents under 35 in Jewish households are intermarried.



*Intermarriage rate calculated for currently married respondents and spouses.

Among intermarried Jewish households, 2,900 (18%) are affiliated with a congregation and/or a Jewish Community Center (JCC).

**% of Households Which Are Formally Affiliated With a
Jewish Congregation and/or a Jewish Community
Center by Inmarriage-Intermarriage Status**



46% of all children living in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households live in intermarried households (11,400).

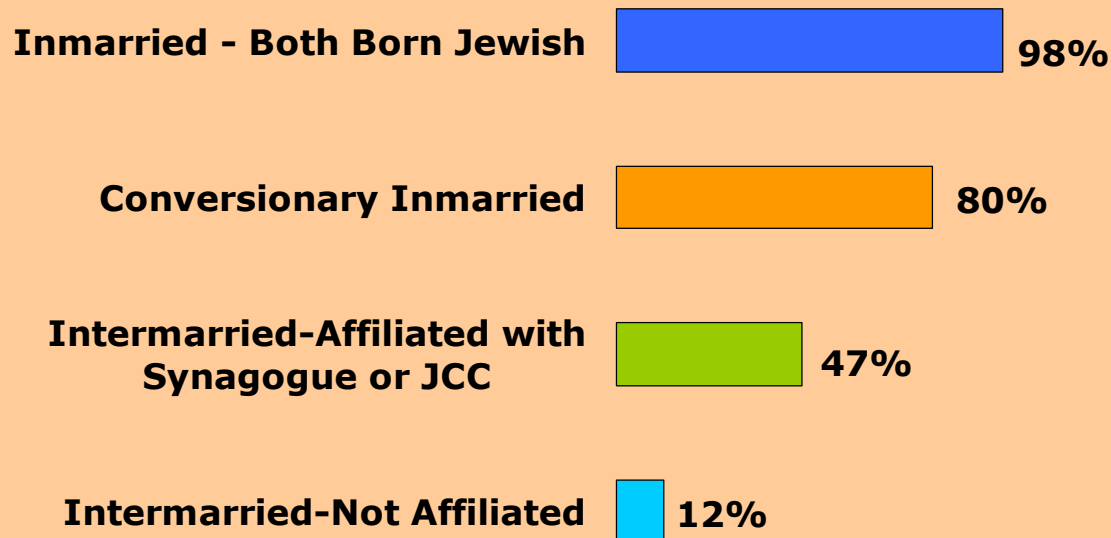
Of these, 9,300 live in households that are not formally affiliated with either a JCC or a synagogue/temple – 2,100 in intermarried households which belong to a congregation.

Type of Marriage	Number of Children	% of Children in Household Type
Inmarried Households	6,500	26%
Conversionary Inmarried	4,500	18
Intermarried Affiliated Households	2,100	8
Intermarried Non-Affiliated Households	9,300	38
All Other Households*	2,400	10
Total	24,800	100%

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

Intermarried Jewish households which are affiliated with either a synagogue or a Jewish Community Center (JCC) are much more likely to raise their children as Jews than those intermarried Jewish households which are not Jewish-affiliated.

**% Children Being Raised "Jewish-only" by
Intermarriage Status of Household**



*Data presented in this graph are for children raised Jewish only; data do not include those children being raised "Jewish and Something Else." The next slide presents data on raising children "Jewish and something else, " etc.

Intermarried Jewish households which are Jewish organization affiliated (synagogue/temple or JCC) almost never raise their children in a religion other than Judaism - but 22% of their children's religion status is "undecided."

Jewish Raised Status	Inmarried	Conversionary Household	Intermarried Affiliated	Intermarried NOT Affiliated
Jewish	98%	80%	47%	12%
Jewish & Something Else	<1%	1	7	12
Undecided	1	<1%	22	23
Not Jewish, Not in Another Religion	<1	8	22	36
In a Religion Other than Judaism	<1	11	1	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Thus, of the 24,800 children living in seven-county Jewish households, 18,000 are being raised as Jewish-only, Jewish and something else, or their status is undecided.

6,700 are being raised “non-Jewish.” Almost all reside in intermarried-not-affiliated Jewish households.

Type of Marriage	Number of Children Raised Jewish, Jewish and Something Else, or Undecided	Number of Children Being Raised Not Jewish*
Inmarried Households	6,600	<50
Conversionary Inmarried	3,600	900
Intermarried-Affiliated HH	1,600	500
Intermarried NOT Affiliated HH	4,400	5,000
Other Households**	2,000	400
Total	18,100	6,700

*“Not Jewish” includes not Jewish, but not in another religion and in a religion other than Judaism. These groups have been combined based on the analysis of behavioral patterns re: Jewish connections and disconnections. Numbers do not add precisely due to rounding for presentation. **“Other Households” can include unmarried partners, divorced, separated, widowed, and never-married households.

Intermarried-NOT-affiliated households are just as interested as intermarried-affiliated households in having children know and appreciate Jewish customs - but much less interested in their children feeling positive about being Jewish, understanding Tzedakah (Jewish charity), or being involved in activities with other Jewish children.

% Say It is Extremely or Very Important for Children to:	Inmarried & Conversionary Households*	Intermarried Affiliated	Intermarried NOT Affiliated
Know and Appreciate Jewish Customs and Beliefs	86%	53%	52%
Feel Positive About Being Jewish	88%	87%	61%
Understand Tzedakah, Jewish Charity	66%	51%	38%
Be Involved in Activities With Other Jewish Children	51%	26%	23%
Marry Another Jew	48%	14%	<1%

*Inmarried and Conversionary inmarried Jewish households have been combined for this analysis.

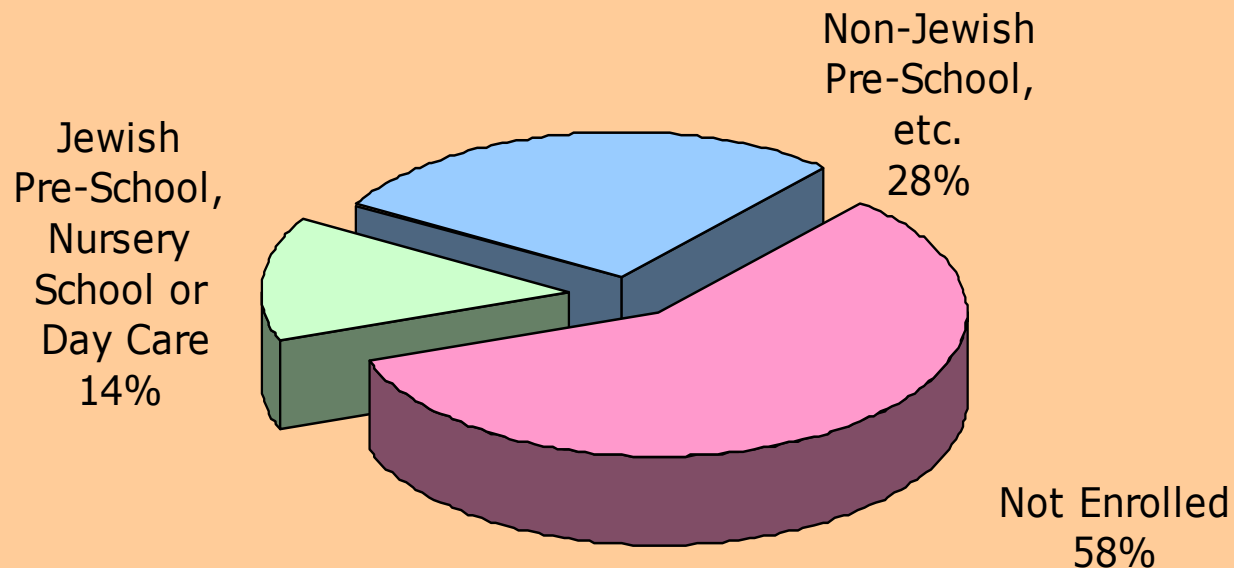
CHILDREN:

**JEWISH EDUCATIONAL
EXPERIENCES**

14% of children ages 0-4 in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households (over 800 children) are currently enrolled in a formal Jewish early childhood educational program.

28% are in a non-Jewish pre-school, nursery school or day care; 58% are not enrolled in any formal preschool or day care.

% of Children Ages 0-4 in Formal Pre-School,
Nursery or or Day Care Programs



35% of children ages 0-4 living in inmarried households attend a Jewish early education program, compared to 15% of the intermarried-affiliated and less than 1% of the intermarried-not-affiliated.

Type of Pre-School	Type of Jewish Household		
	Inmarried and Conversionary Inmarried*	Intermarried Affiliated*	Intermarried Not Affiliated
Jewish Pre-School, Nursery School, Day Care	35%	15%	<1%
Non-Jewish Pre-School	16	42	33
Not Enrolled	50	43	66
Total	100%*	100%	100%

*Inmarried and conversionary inmarried combined in order to have a larger sample size; sample size is small for the intermarried-affiliated, but the pattern is revealing. There are not enough interviews for type of Jewish household and Jewish-raised status to be cross-analyzed in one table. Percentages may not add to 100% precisely due to rounding for presentation.

Among children ages 3 and 4 being raised Jewish-only, about two-thirds are enrolled in a Jewish early childhood educational program.

Among children ages 0-2 being raised Jewish-only, fewer than 10% are enrolled in a Jewish early childhood educational program.

Type of Early Childhood Program	Age of Children Being Raised Jewish-Only	
	Child Ages 0-2	Child Ages 3-4
Jewish Pre-School, Day Care	8%	63%
Non-Jewish Pre-School	30	23
Not Enrolled	62	15
Total	100%*	100%

*Again, Jewish and something else not shown due to small sample size. Percentages may not add to 100% precisely due to rounding for presentation.

Less than 1% of the children ages 3-4 whose “religious” status is undecided are enrolled in a formal Jewish early childhood educational program.

58% of Jewish-raised 3 and 4 year olds attend Jewish pre-school, nursery school or a formal Jewish day care program.

	Children Ages 3-4 Being Raised		
Type of Pre-School, Nursery School Experience	Jewish*	Undecided	Not Jewish (No Religion or Other Religion)
Jewish Pre-School, Nursery, Day Care	58%	<1%	2%
Non-Jewish Pre-School	20	69	28
Not Enrolled Any Formal Program	22	31	70
Total	100%	100%	100%

*Includes Jewish and Jewish and something else.

In addition to the 800+ children ages 0-4 enrolled in a Jewish formal early childhood education program, another 600 children are enrolled in a playgroup where the majority of children are Jewish.

42% of children ages 0-4 being raised Jewish-only in Metro Denver/Boulder participate in either a formal Jewish early childhood educational experience or a Jewish playgroup.

	Children Ages 0-4 Being Raised		
Any Early Jewish Childhood Experience?	Jewish Only*	Undecided	Not Jewish (No Religion or Other Religion)
Yes, Jewish Formal Program or a Jewish Playgroup	42%	<1%	1%
No, Neither	58	100%	99
Total	100%	100%	100%

*Jewish and Jewish and something else not shown because of low sample size; about 14% of the small sample are enrolled in a Jewish early education experience.

Among children ages 3 to 4 being raised Jewish-only, about two-thirds are enrolled in a Jewish early childhood educational program, or in a Jewish playgroup.

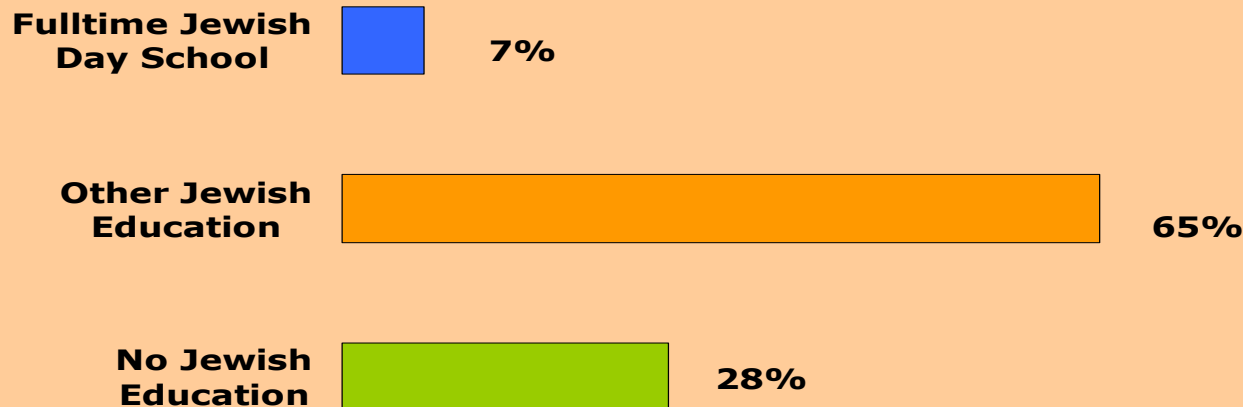
	Age of Children Being Raised Jewish-Only	
	Child Ages 0-2	Child Ages 3-4
Any Early Jewish Childhood Experience?		
Yes, Jewish Formal Program or a Jewish Playgroup	29%	65%
No, Neither	71	35
Total	100%*	100%

*Again, Jewish and something else not shown due to small sample size. Percentages may not add to 100% precisely due to rounding for presentation.

Respondents were asked whether and what type of Jewish education they expected their children currently 0-4 to have when they reach elementary school age.

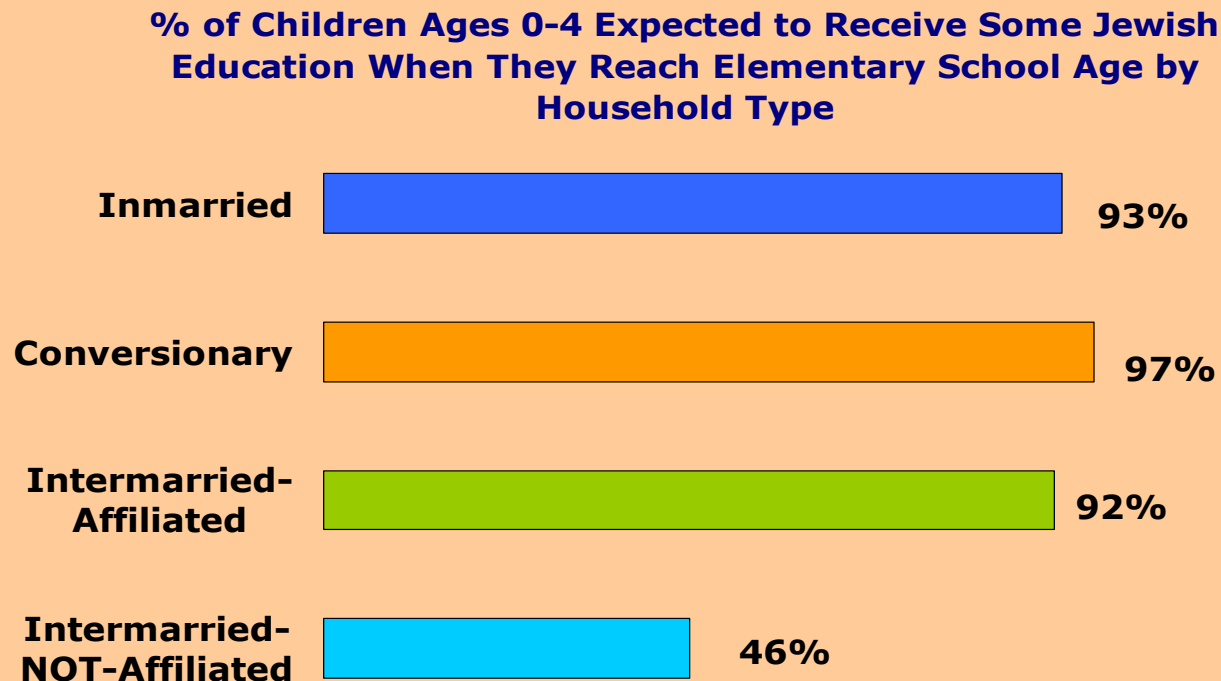
Only 7% (representing 400 children) thought that Jewish Day Schools would be their choice.

% of Children Ages 0-4 Expected to Receive Jewish Education When They Reach Elementary School Age



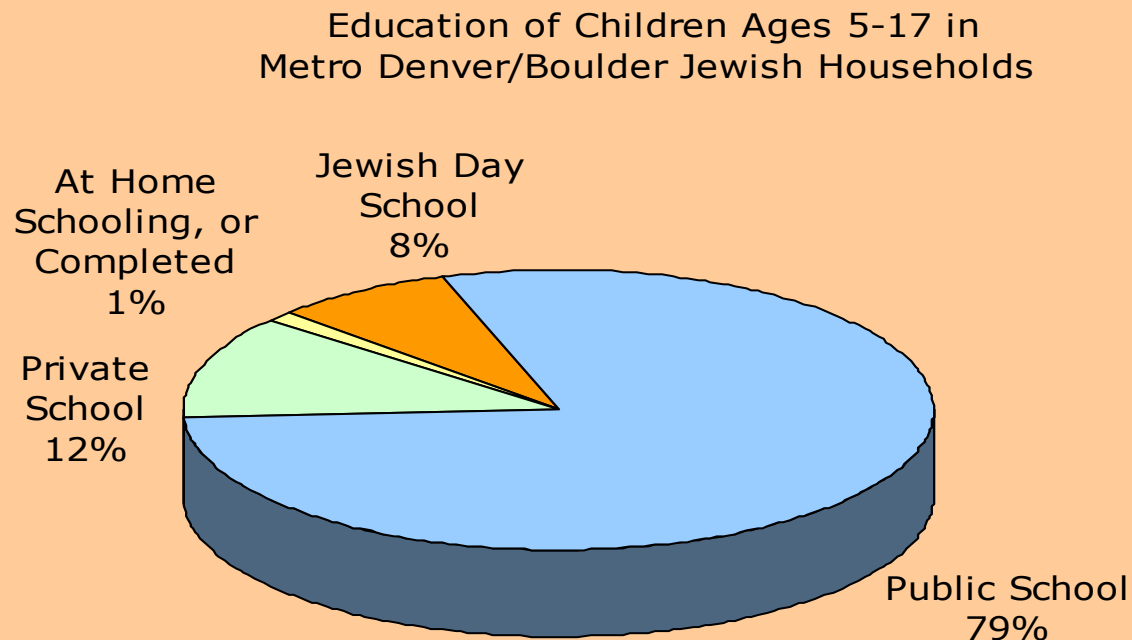
Please note that the percentage who might go to a Jewish day school is obviously not over-estimated. In general, survey respondents try their best to answer questions intelligently. Among inmarried Jewish households, the percentage probably going to a Jewish day school is 24%, but the absolute number is still low.

Less than half of children ages 0-4 now living in intermarried-NOT-affiliated Jewish households are projected to receive a Jewish education when they are elementary school age.



Please note that the percentage who might go to a Jewish day school is obviously not over-estimated. In general, survey respondents try their best to answer questions intelligently.

Of the 18,000+ children ages 5-17 living in Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households, 12% are reported enrolled fulltime in a private non-Jewish school, 8% in a fulltime Jewish Day School, and 79% in public schools.

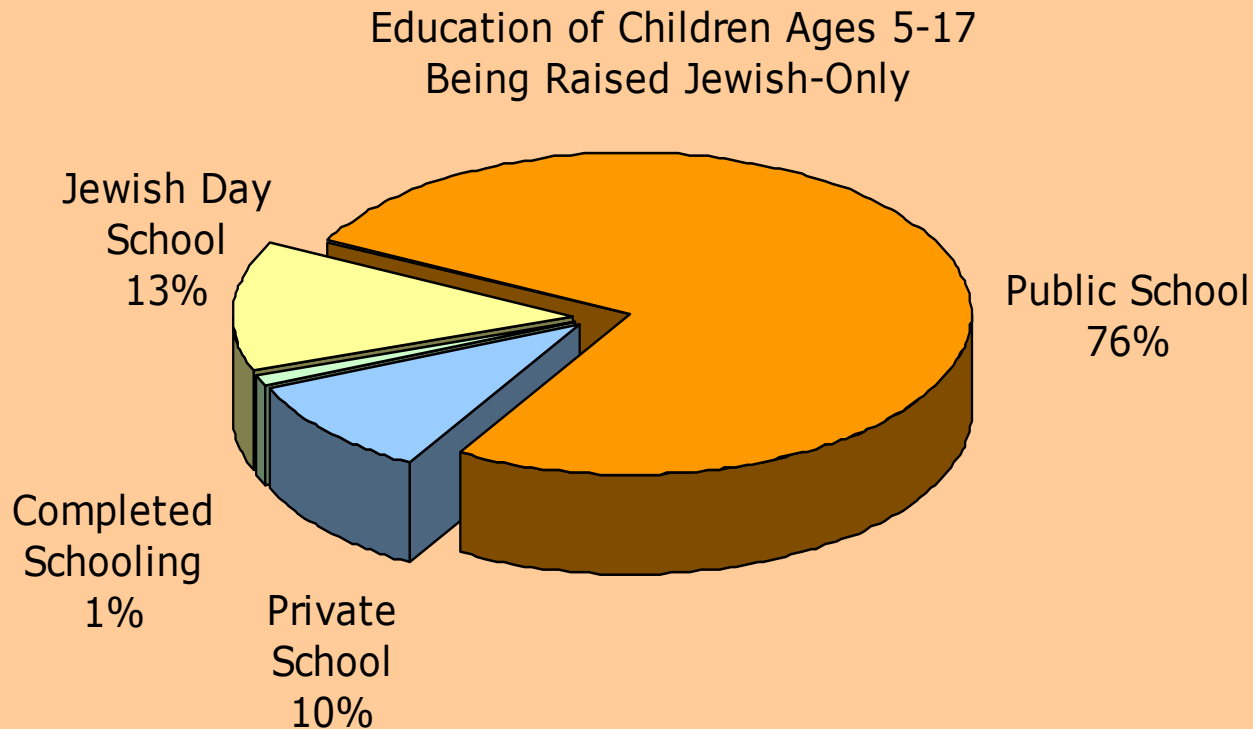


The total number of children reported to be in fulltime Jewish Day School from the survey is 1,400, considerably higher than the CAJE estimate of about 800. In most Jewish community studies, this "overestimate" occurs, most likely because of "guilt" responses. However, the "over-estimate" can also reflect confusion in the respondent's mind about what a fulltime Jewish day school means and the possibility of confusing prior year and current year.

JEWISH EDUCATION AGES 5-17

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Among those 5-17 year olds raised Jewish-only, 75% are enrolled in public schools, 10% are in private non-Jewish schools, and 13% are reported to be enrolled in fulltime Jewish schools.

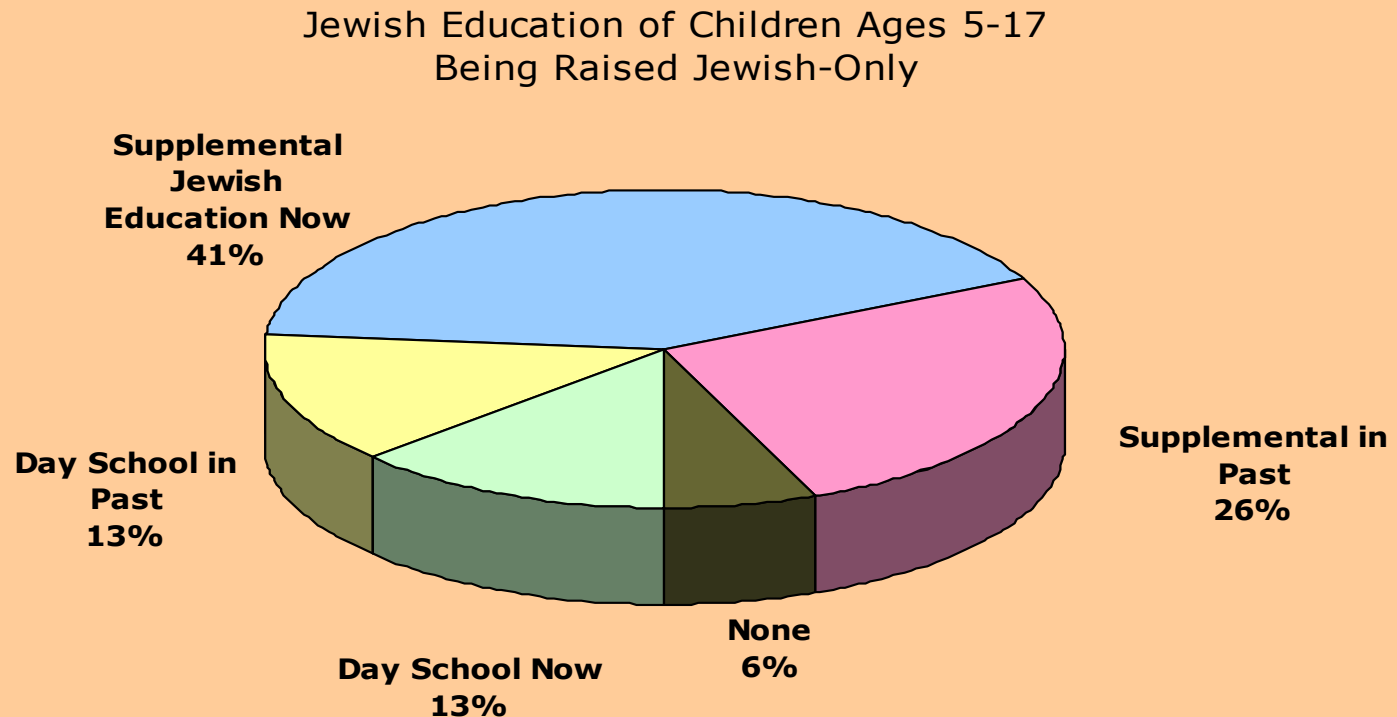


The total number of children reported to be in fulltime Jewish Day School from the survey is 1,400, considerably higher than the CAJE estimate of about 800. This "overestimate" probably reflects "guilt" responses, but can also be due to confusion in the respondent's mind about what a fulltime Jewish day school means, and the possibility of confusing prior year and current year enrollments..

JEWISH EDUCATION AGES 5-17

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

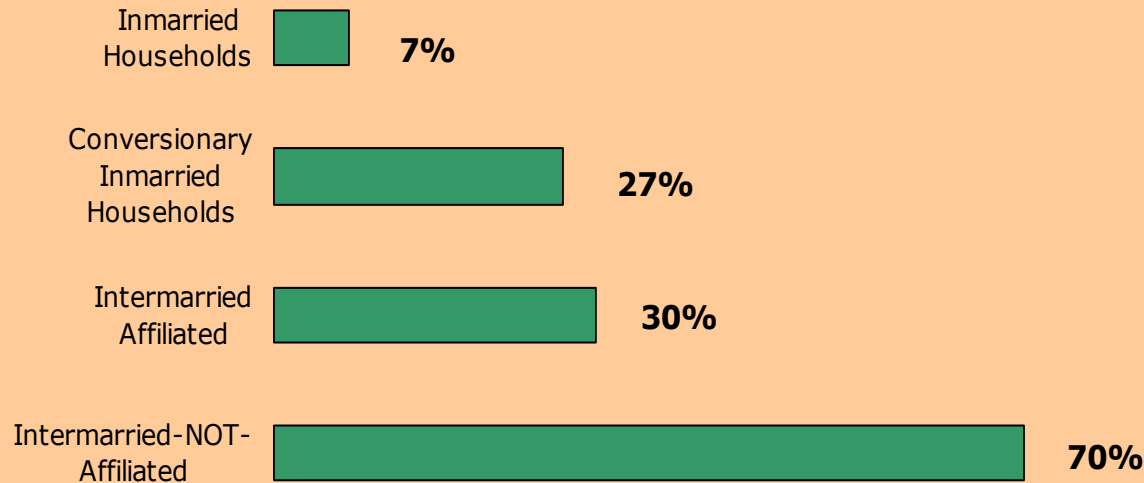
Over 90% of children ages 5-17 being raised Jewish-only have had some Jewish education (now or in the past); 13% are reported currently in a day school, 13% are reported as previously enrolled in a day school, and 67% have had some Jewish supplementary school education.



Intermarriage profoundly influences a child's Jewish education.

70% of school-age children in intermarried-not-affiliated Jewish households have not had any Jewish education.

**% of Children Ages 5-17 Who Have NOT Had Any Jewish Education:
Metro Denver/Boulder 2007**



INFORMAL JEWISH EXPERIENCES – CHILDREN AGES 5-17

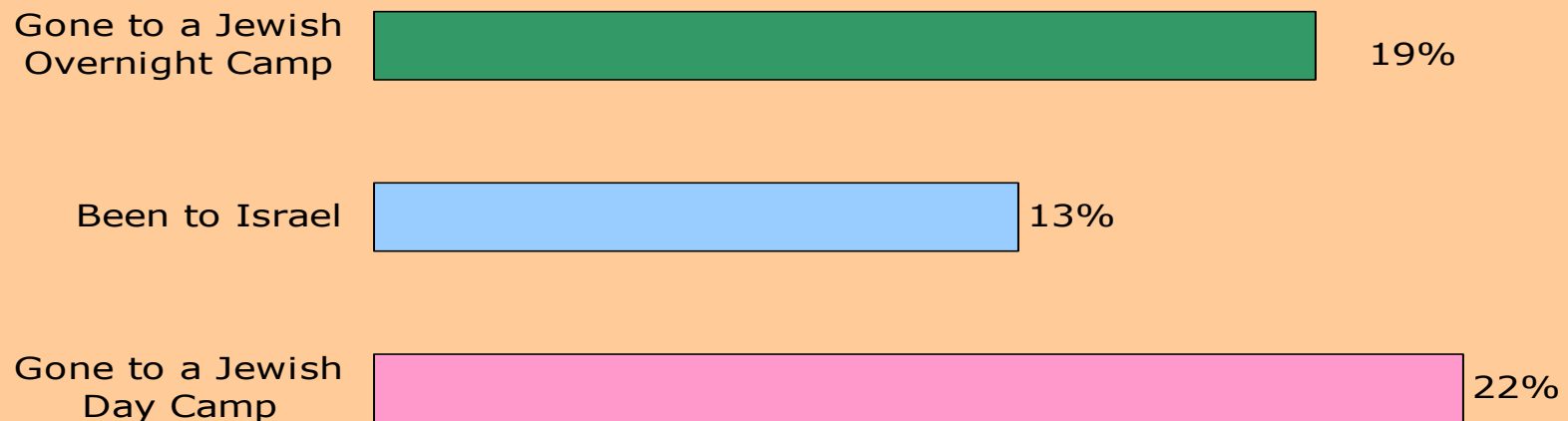
2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

19% of households with children ages 5-17 report that a child has gone to a summer overnight camp with mostly Jewish children or with Shabbat services or Jewish content.

In 1997, the percentage was 36%.

In 1997 and in 2007, 13% of households with children ages 5-17 reported that a child had visited Israel.

Has Any Child in Household Ages 5-17 Ever...

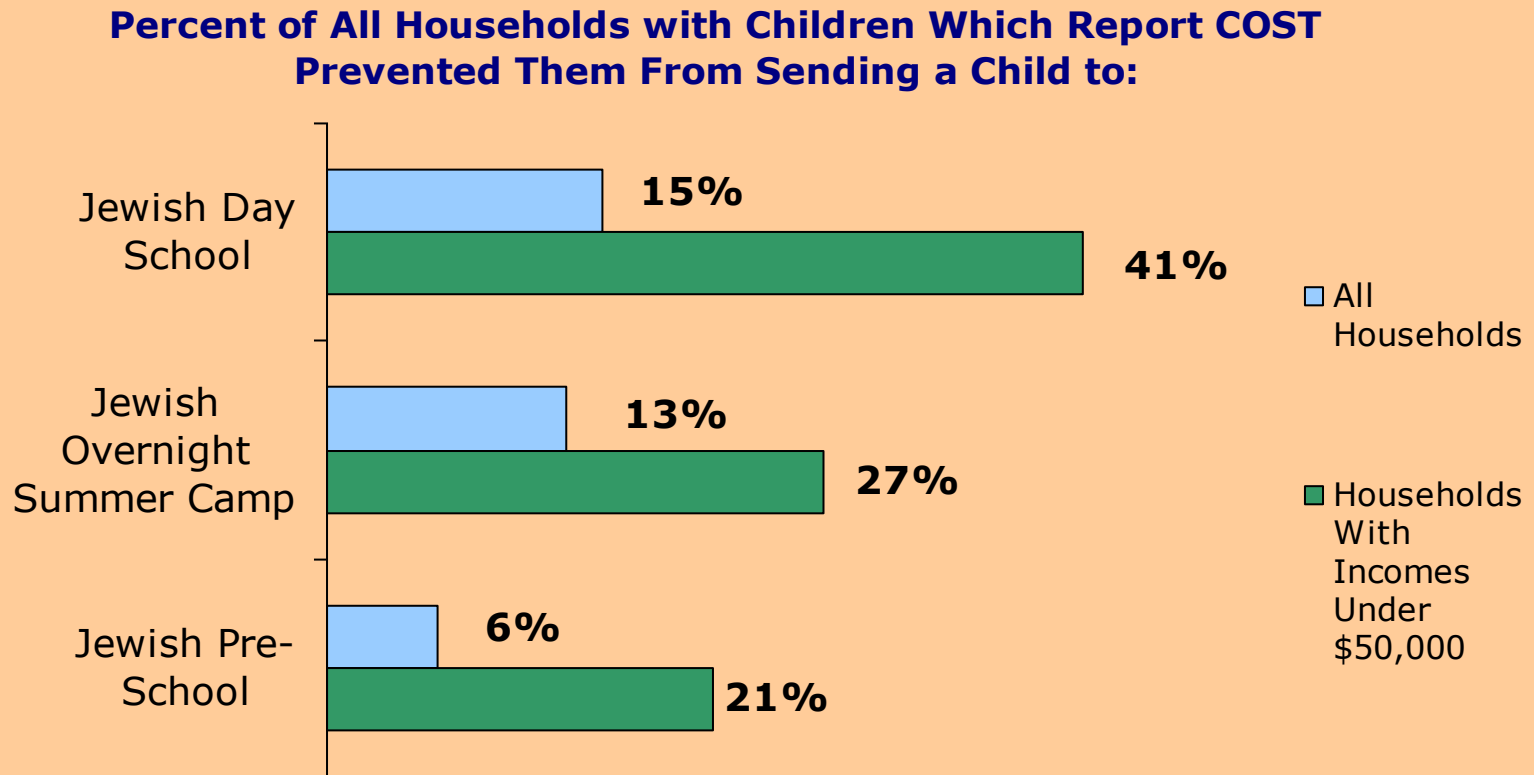


Children living in intermarried non-affiliated Jewish households have extremely low rates of Jewish informal experience participation.

Children in intermarried-affiliated households have relatively high informal experience rates, except for Israel travel.

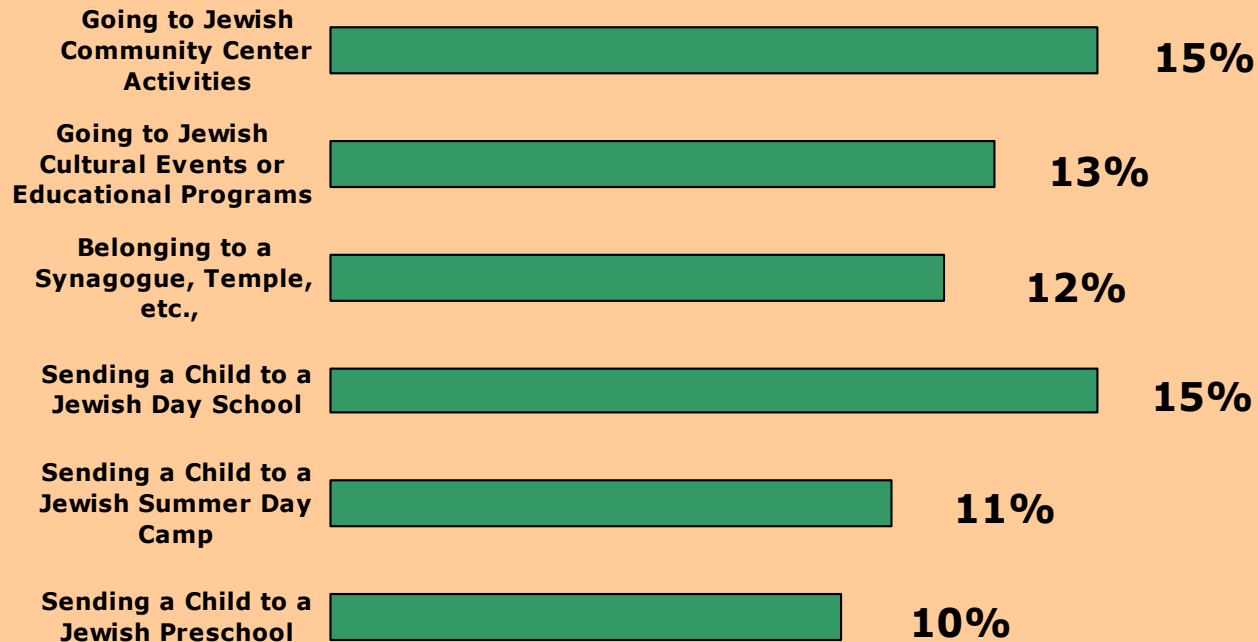
Type of Informal Experience: Any Child 5-17	Inmarried Household	Conversionary Household	Intermarried Affiliated	Intermarried NOT Affiliated
Jewish Summer Overnight Camp	43%	16%	24%	<1%
Jewish Day Camp	43%	20%	39%	2%
Israel Travel for Child in Household	30%	27%	6%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The cost of doing Jewish does not appear to be an overwhelming obstacle for most families with children - but it is an obstacle for less affluent households.



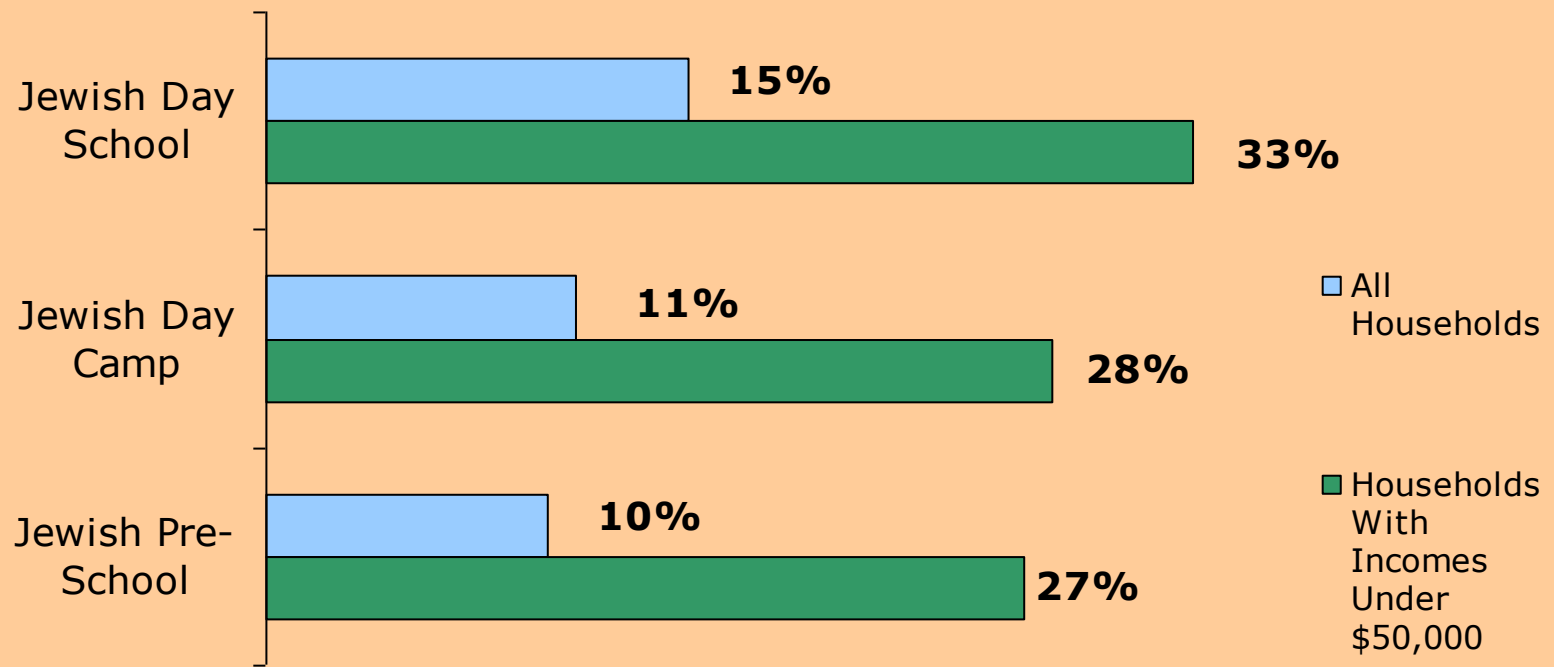
At most, one out of seven Jewish households reported significant travel-related problems; distance and travel are major barriers to Jewish life involvement for a minority of Jewish households.

Percent of All Households Which Report Travel Time, Distance or Traffic Issues Prevented Them From:

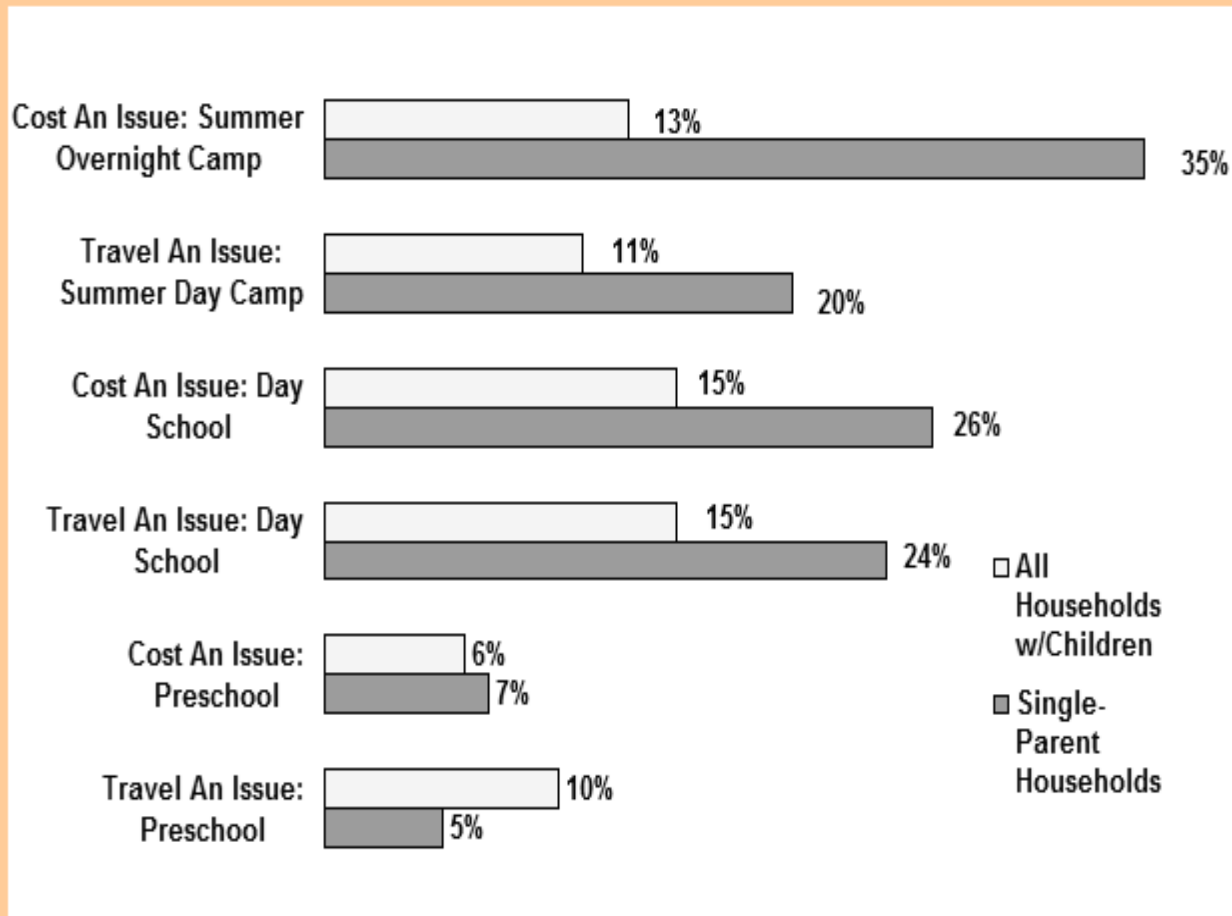


Significant travel-related problems are obstacles to Jewish experiences for children in households with incomes under \$50,000.

Percent of Households with Children Which Report Travel Time, Distance or Traffic Prevented Them From Sending a Child to:



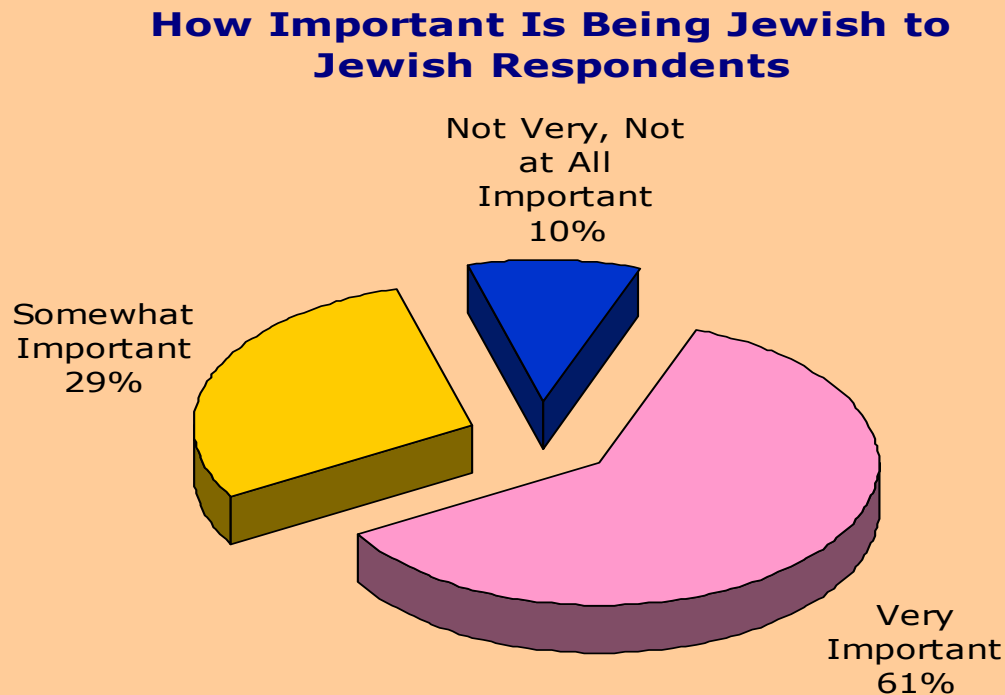
Single-parent households generally report cost and travel as obstacles to Jewish experiences for children at higher rates than all other households – but not for pre-school attendance.



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

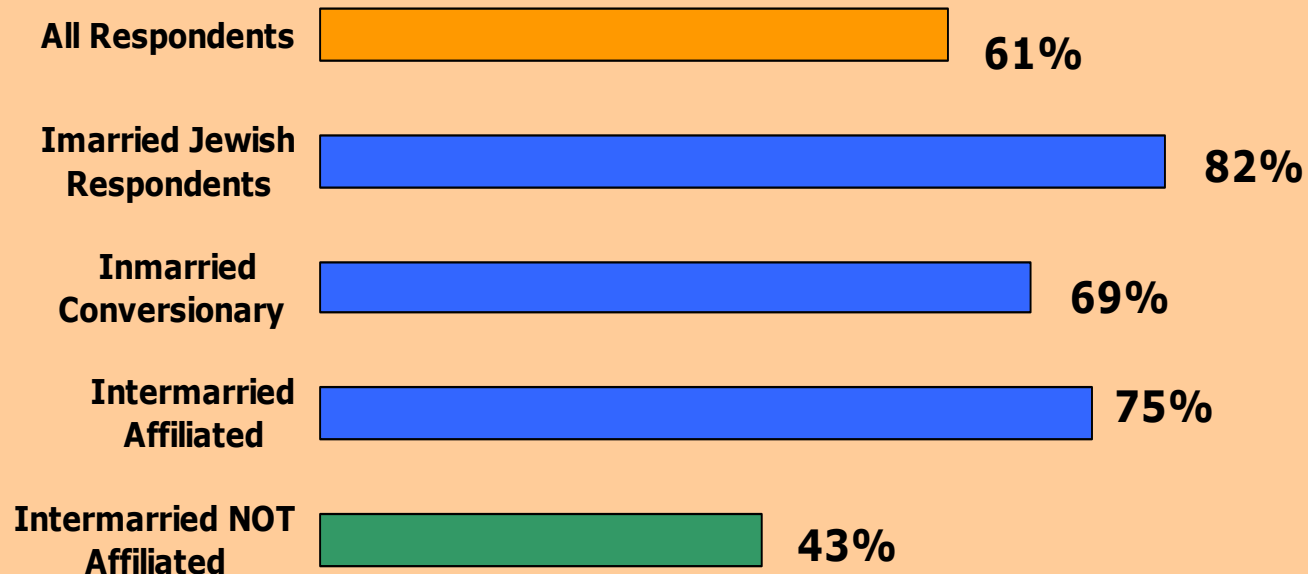
Being Jewish is very important to 61% of Jewish respondents in the Metro Denver/Boulder area. Only 10% respond that being Jewish was not important

In 1997, 65% replied “very important,” essentially the same as the 61% in the 2007 study.



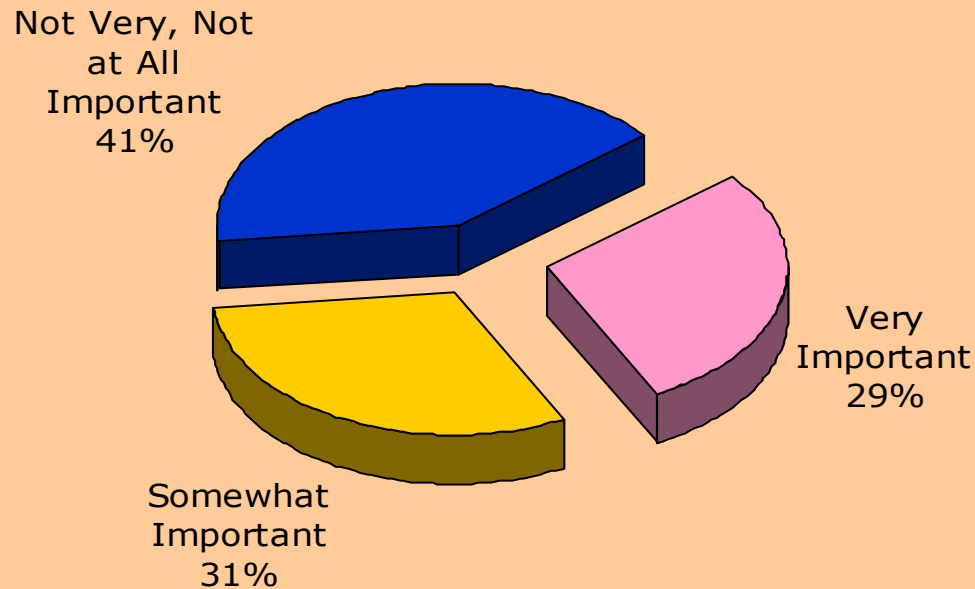
Jewish respondents (75%) in affiliated intermarried households view being Jewish as very important in a manner similar to inmarried and inmarried-conversionary respondents, but only 43% of non-affiliated intermarried Jewish respondents view being Jewish as very important.

Percent of Respondents Who Feel Being Jewish is Very Important



Being part of “your local Jewish community where you live” is very important to 29% of Denver/Boulder Jewish respondents, and somewhat important to another 31%.

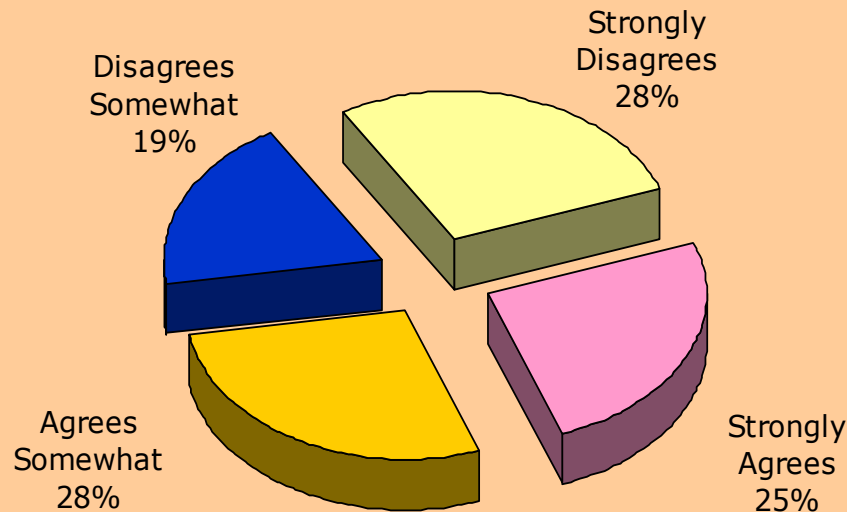
How Important Is Being Part of the Local Jewish Community to Jewish Respondents



Just over half - 53% - of Metro Denver/Jewish respondents feel that they are part of a local Jewish community.

Just under half - 47% - report that they do not feel part of a Jewish community in the Metro Denver/Boulder area.

**Does Jewish Respondent Feel Part of a Metro
Denver/Boulder Jewish Community?**



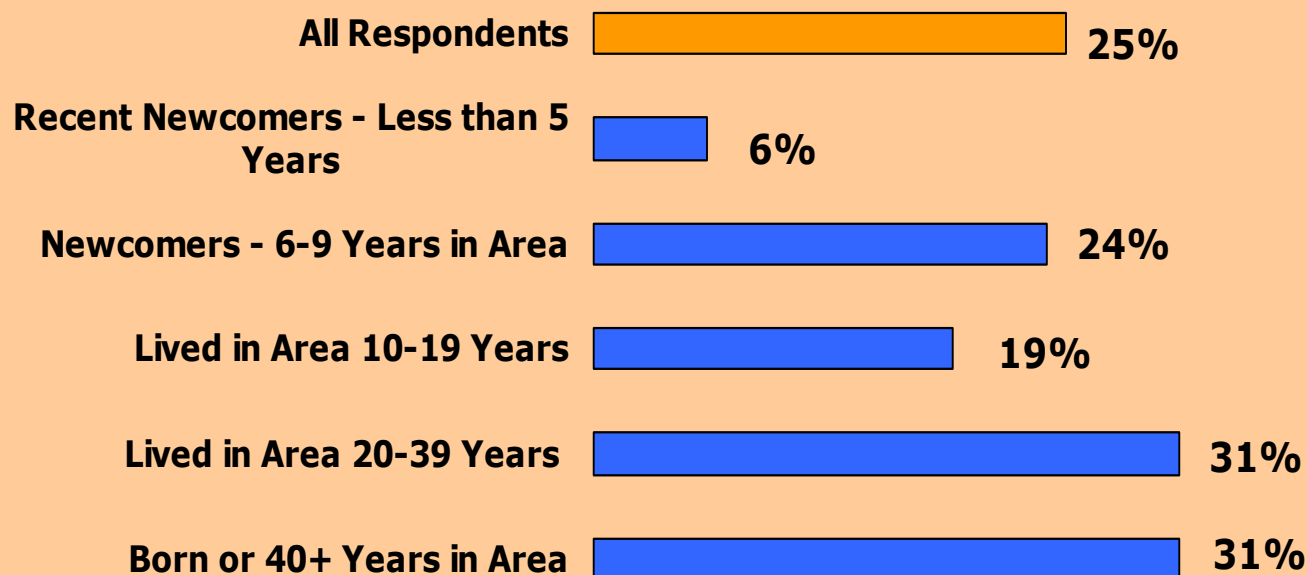
Jewish survey respondents in 1997 reported almost identical responses – about half felt part of a Jewish community, while another half did not.

**Feeling Part of Jewish Community in Metro Denver/Boulder:
Jewish Survey Respondents: 1997 and 2007**

Respondent Feels Part of Jewish Community	Strongly Agrees	Somewhat Agrees	Disagrees	Total
2007 Jewish Survey Respondents	25%	28	47	100%
1997 Jewish Survey Respondents	25%	29	45	100%

The most recent newcomers are least likely to feel part of a Jewish community in Metro Denver/Boulder – just as they were in 1997 – only 6% strongly agree that they feel part of the local Jewish community.

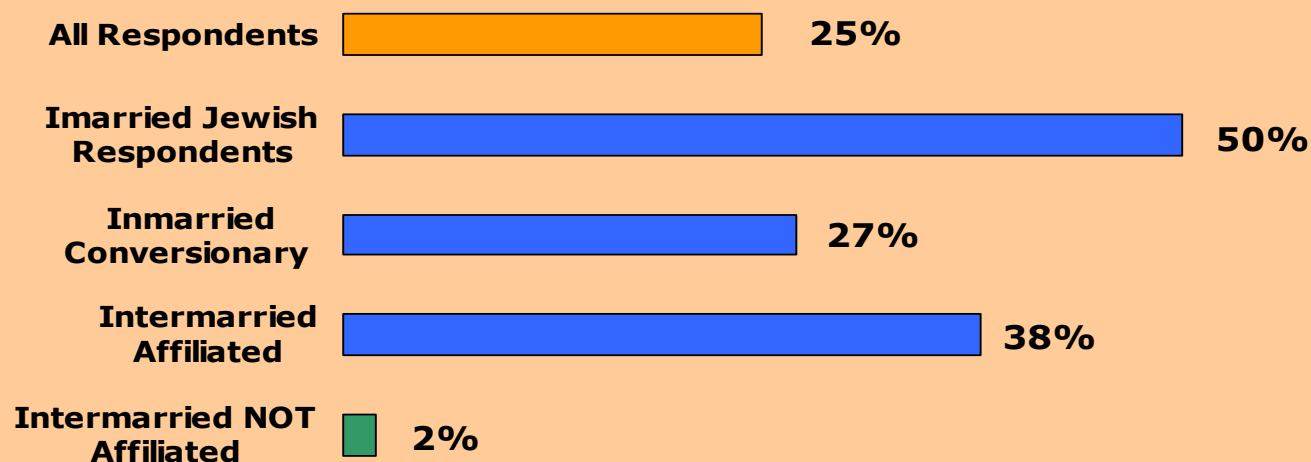
**Percent of Respondents Who Strongly Agree That They
Feel Part of a Jewish Community in the Metro/Denver Area**



While 38% of intermarried-affiliated Jewish household respondents strongly agree that they feel part of a local Jewish community, only 2% of the intermarried-not-affiliated feel the same level of Jewish communal connection.

50% of the inmarried (both Jewish born-raised) strongly agree that they feel part of a Jewish community.

**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Strongly Agree That They
Are Part of A Jewish Community Where They Live**



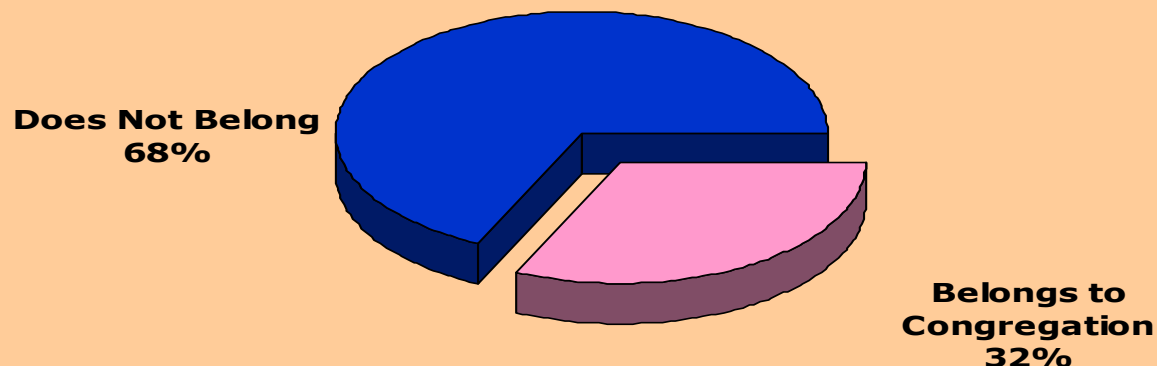
Jewish denominational identification in 2007 is very similar to 1997 patterns – Metro Denver/Boulder may be the only top 20 U.S. Jewish community in which this is true.

Denomination	Jewish Respondents 1997	Jewish Respondents 2007
Reform Jews	37%	39%
Conservative Jews	15	16
Traditional Jews	10	6
Reconstructionists	5	5
Orthodox Jews	3	2
Jewish Renewal	<1%	3
No Denomination Identification – Judaism is Religion	12	11
All Secular – Includes No Religion But Identifies as Jewish, Humanist, and Secular	17	16
Miscellaneous	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Just under one-third (32%) of all 2007 Jewish survey respondents report that their household belongs to a Jewish congregation. In 1997, a slightly higher percentage (37%) reported synagogue/temple membership.

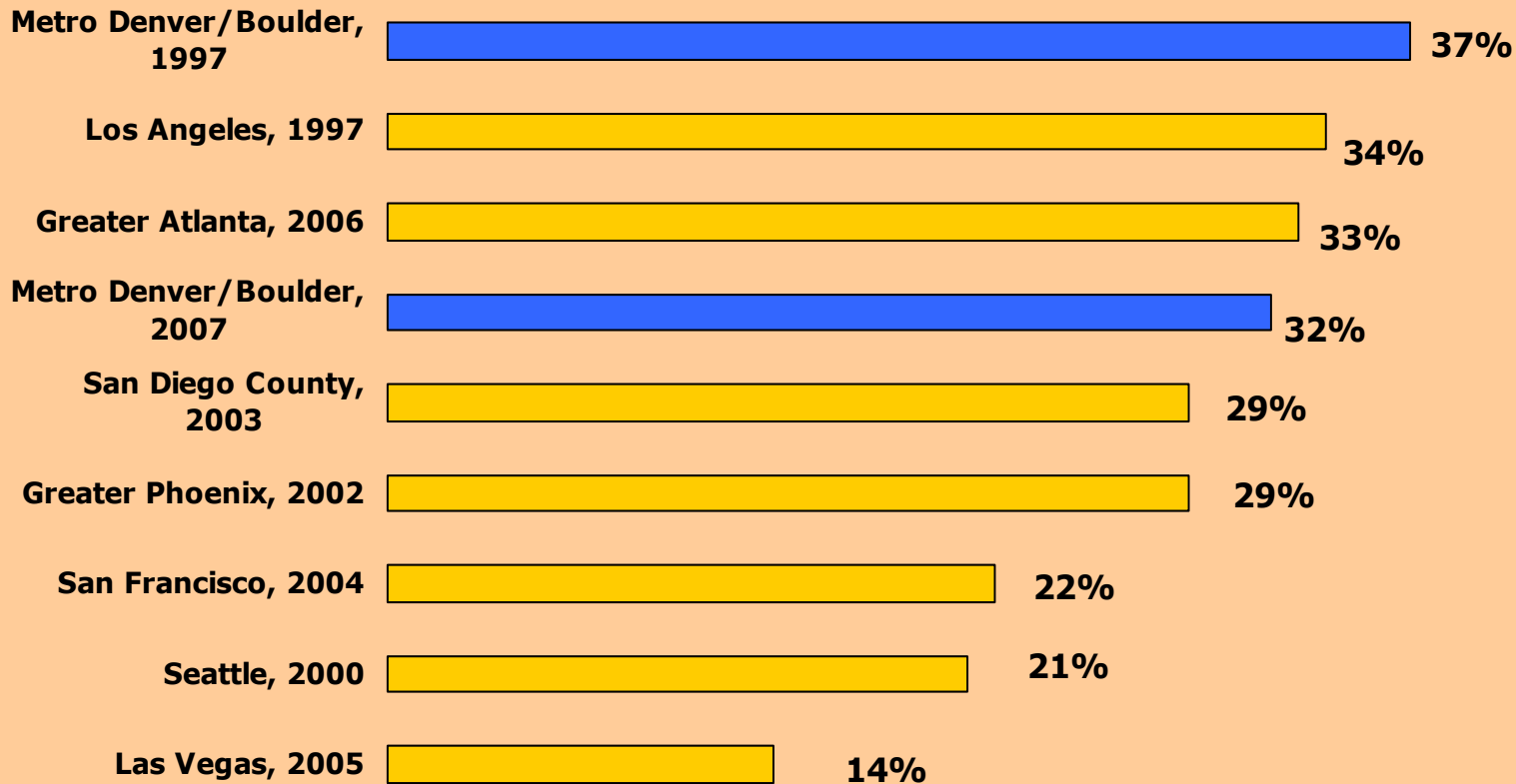
But, given the overall growth of the Jewish community, while approximately 11,000 households reported synagogue affiliation in 1997, the number increased to 15,000 in 2007.

**Percent of Jewish Households Which Report
Belonging to a Synagogue or Temple**



Compared to some other western U.S. Jewish communities, the Denver/Boulder congregation affiliation rate is high.

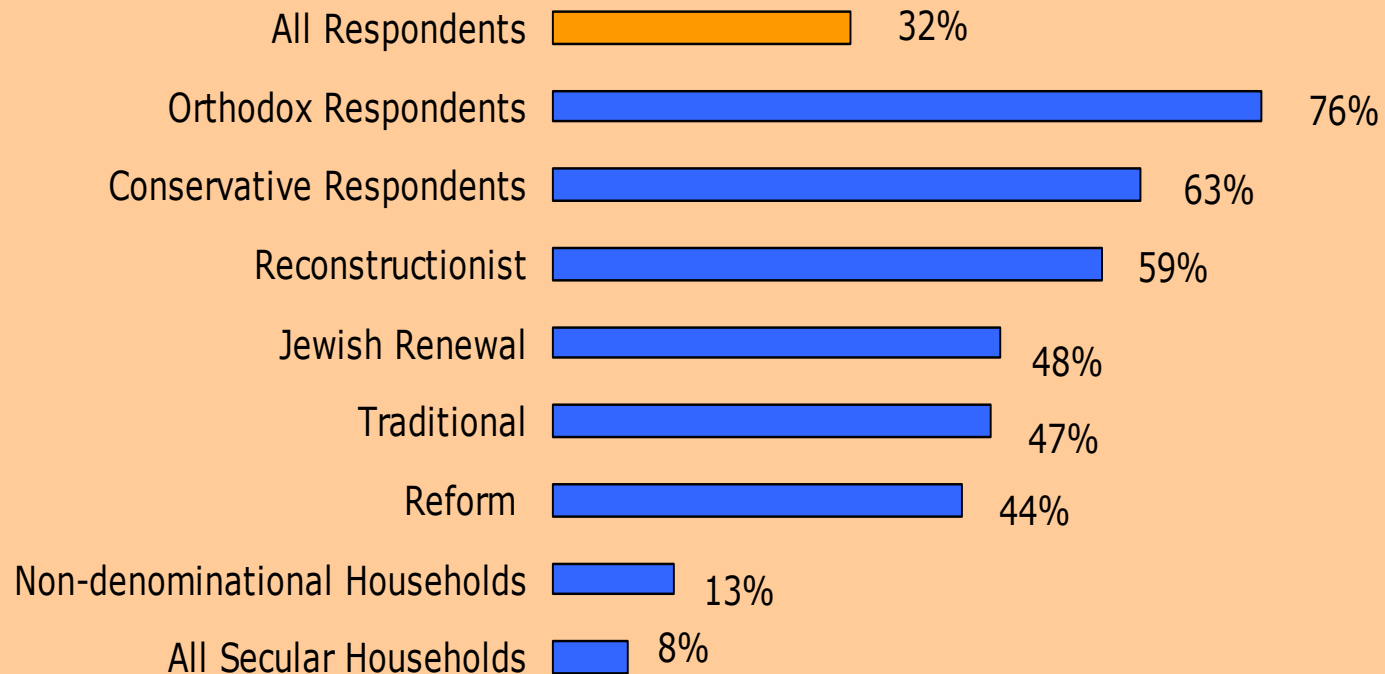
Percent of Households Which Are Congregation Members



*NJPS data recalculated by UAI to reflect household affiliation data. In Atlanta, a rapidly growing southeastern community which was studied by UAI in 1996 and 2006, the congregation affiliation rate declined from 37% in 1996 to 33% in 2007, a pattern remarkably similar to the Metro Denver/Boulder experience.

Denominational self-identification is strongly related to congregation membership: 76% of Orthodox households compared to 13% of non-denominational Jewish households report synagogue/temple membership.

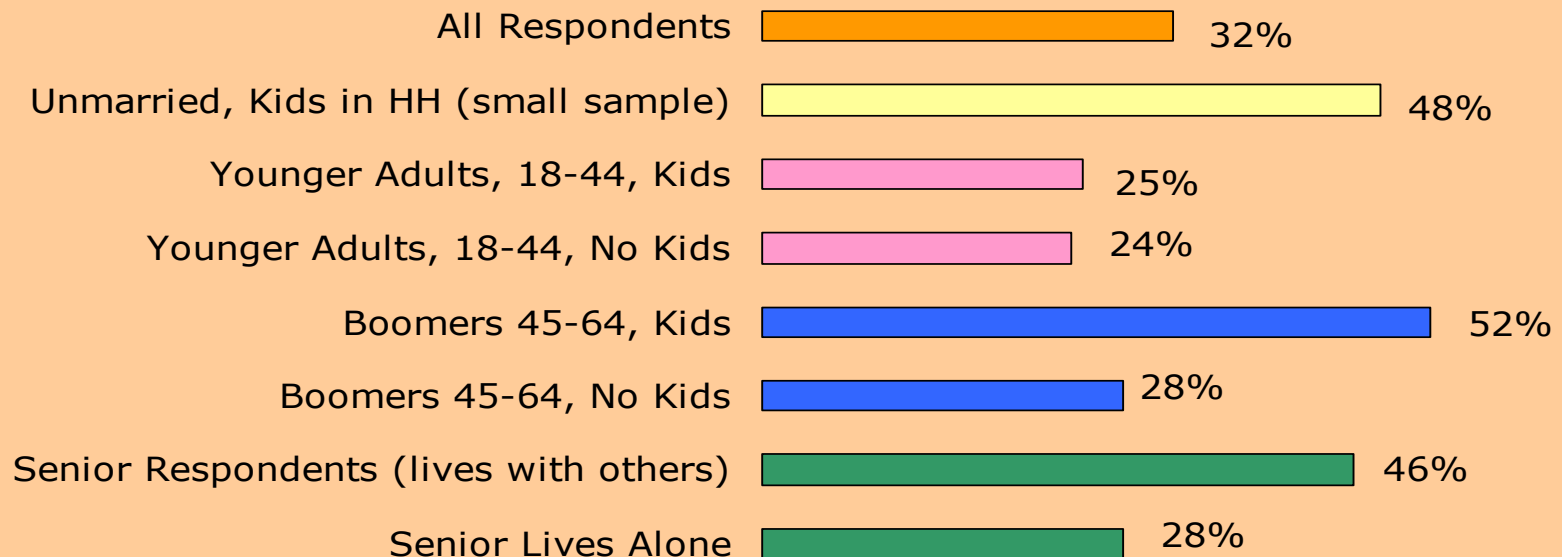
**Percent of Households Which Report
Congregation Membership, 2007**



Among younger respondents, the presence of children does not appear to make a difference in synagogue affiliation: 25% of those with children and 24% of those without children are Jewish congregation members.

Among Boomers, 52% with children and 28% of those without children report synagogue affiliation.

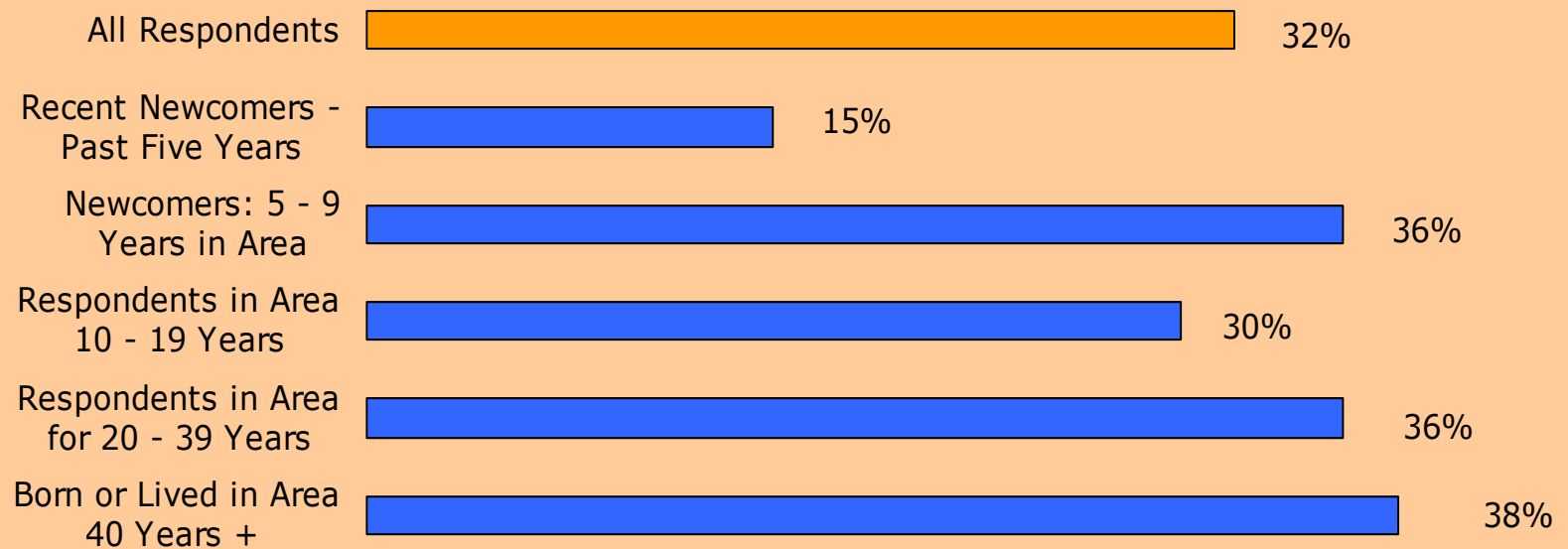
**Percent of Respondents Who Report
Congregation Membership, 2007**



Recent newcomers have the lowest congregation affiliation rates.

Only 15% of the most recent arrivals are synagogue-temple members.

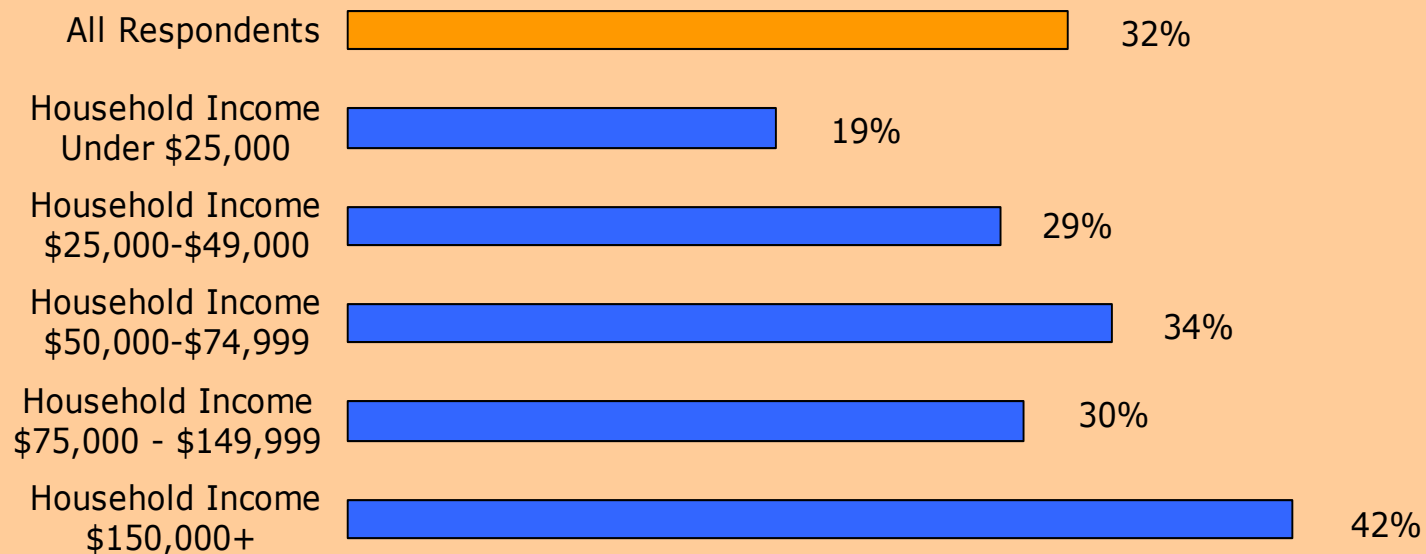
**Percent of Respondents Who Report
Household Congregation Membership, 2007**



Income is strongly related to congregation membership:

19% of respondents with incomes under \$25,000 are congregation members compared to 42% of those with minimum of \$150,000 annual incomes.

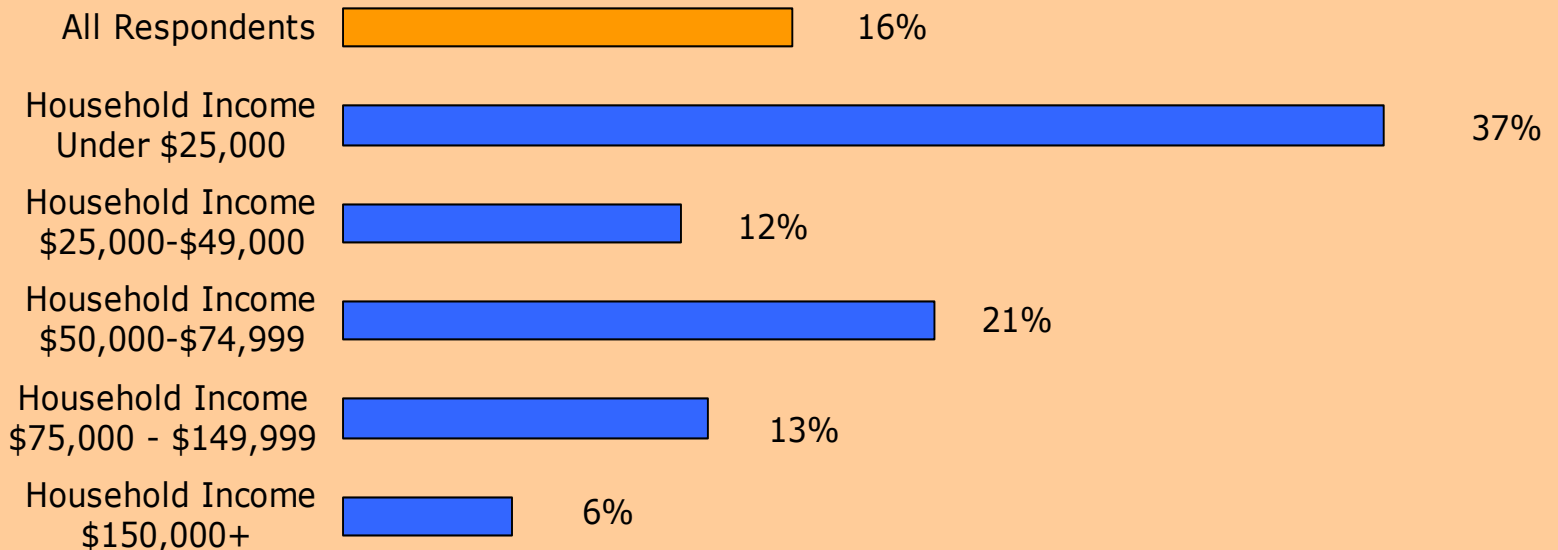
**Percent of Respondents Who Report
Congregation Membership, 2007**



16% of all Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households report that cost had prevented them from joining a synagogue at some time during the five years preceding the survey.

Among the lowest income households, 37% report that cost had prevented synagogue membership.

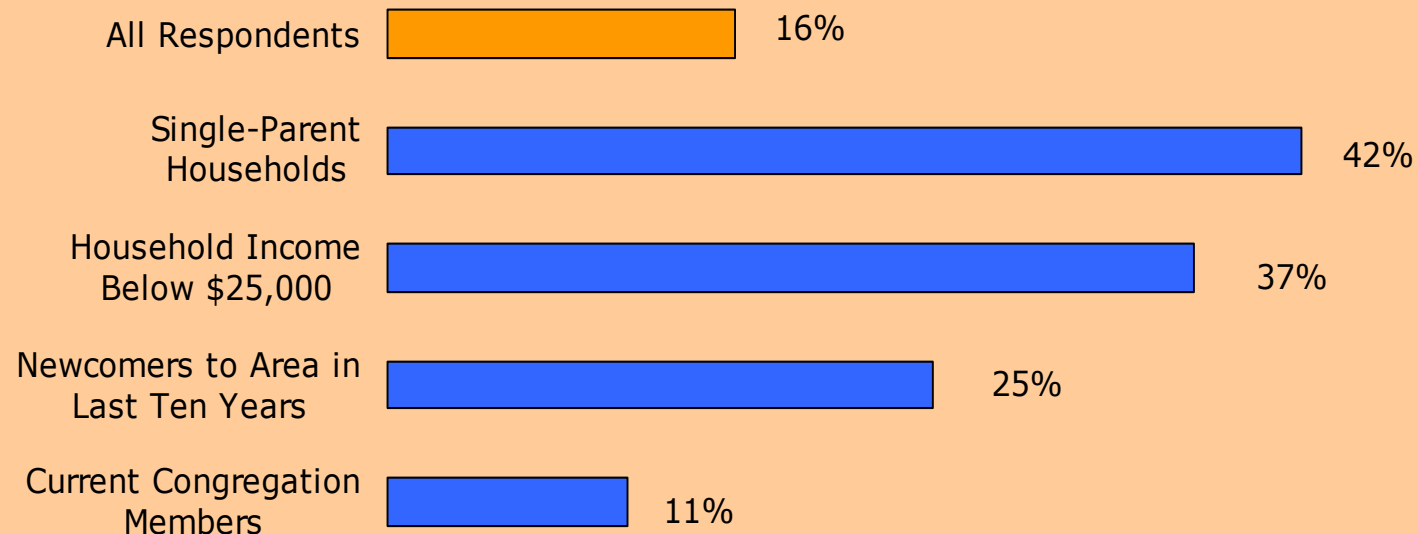
**Percent of Respondents Who Report Cost Prevented
Congregation Membership**



JEWISH CONNECTIONS: SYNAGOGUE COST PREVENTED MEMBERSHIP
2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

While 16% of all Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households report that cost had prevented them from joining a synagogue at some time during the five years preceding the survey, the percentage is much higher among single-parent households, lower income households, and newcomers.

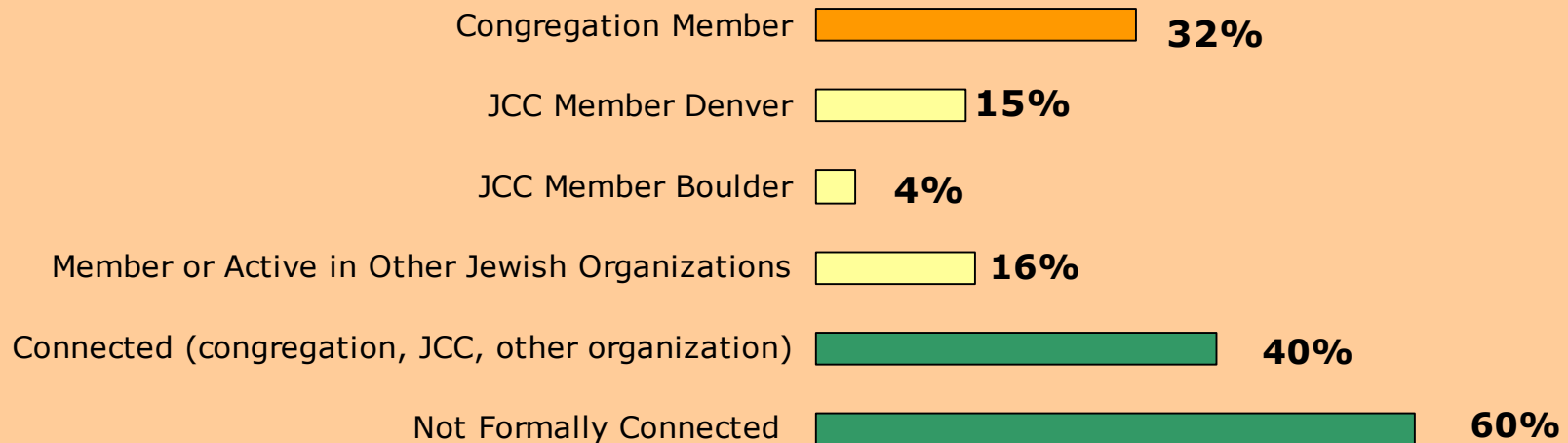
**Percent of Respondents Who Report Cost Prevented
Congregation Membership**



In addition to synagogue membership, Metro Denver Jewish households are formally affiliated with Jewish community centers and with other Jewish organizations.

40% of all Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households report at least one formal Jewish connection.

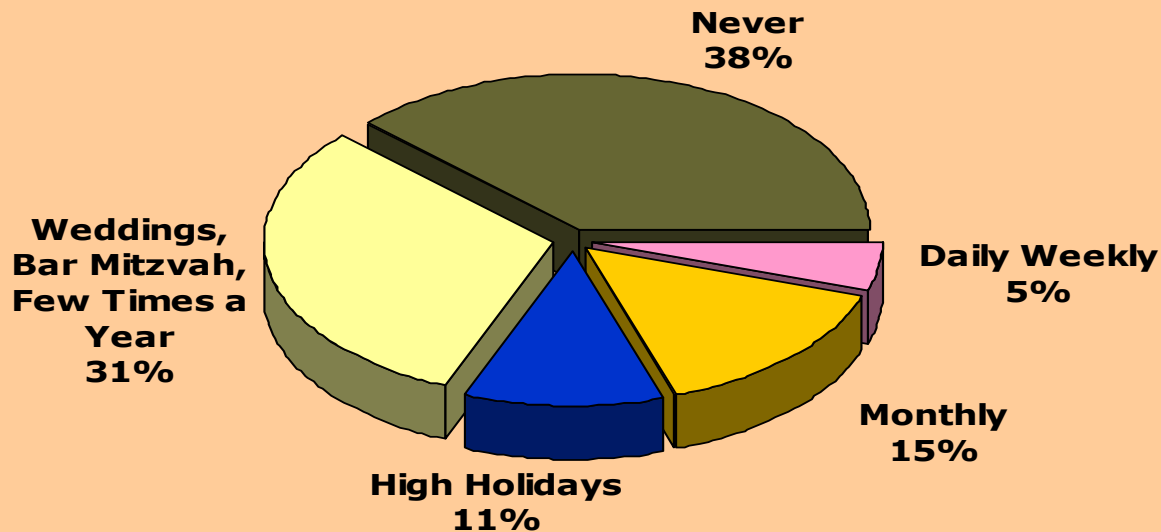
Percent of Jewish Households Which Are Affiliated With Jewish Communal Organizations



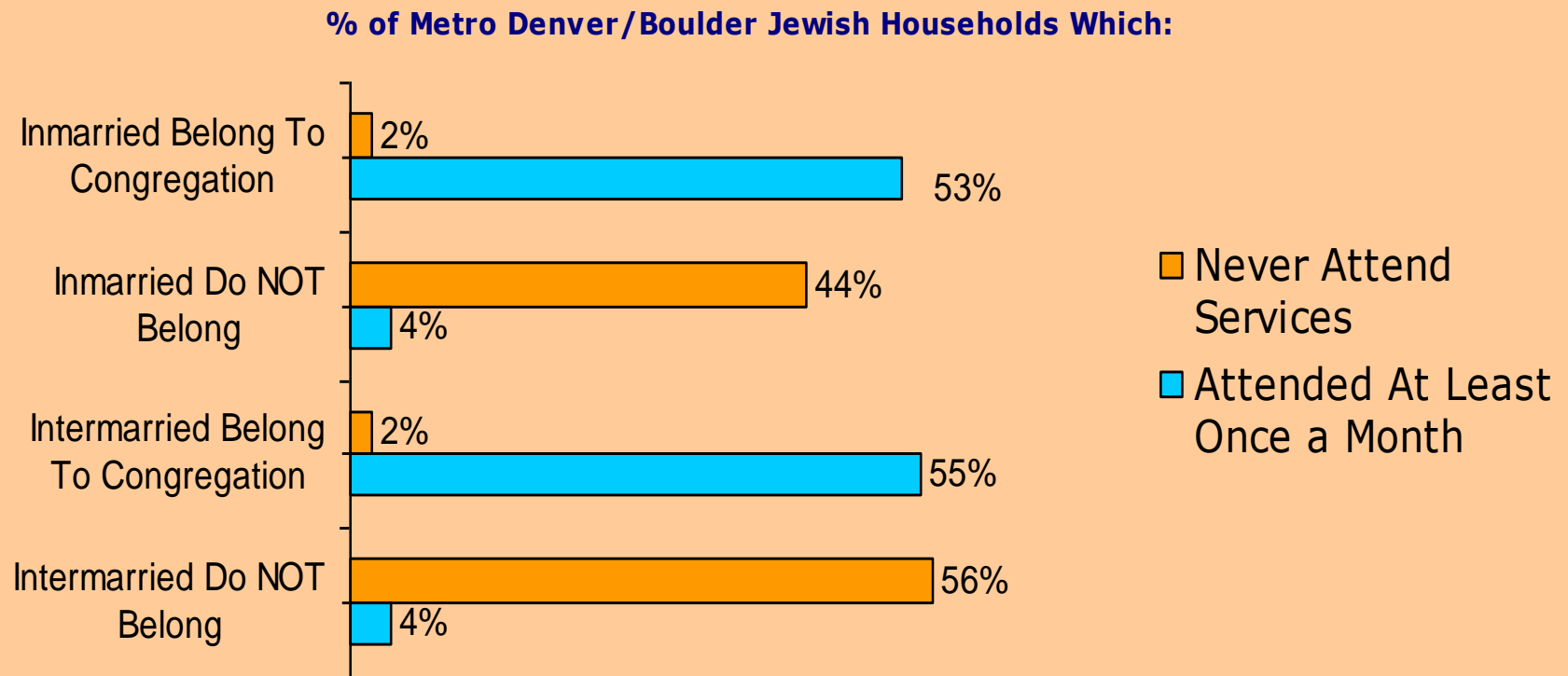
Religious service attendance is relatively infrequent for the vast majority of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households.

Just over one-out-of-five (20%) report monthly, weekly or daily attendance, while 38% “never” attend” services.

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



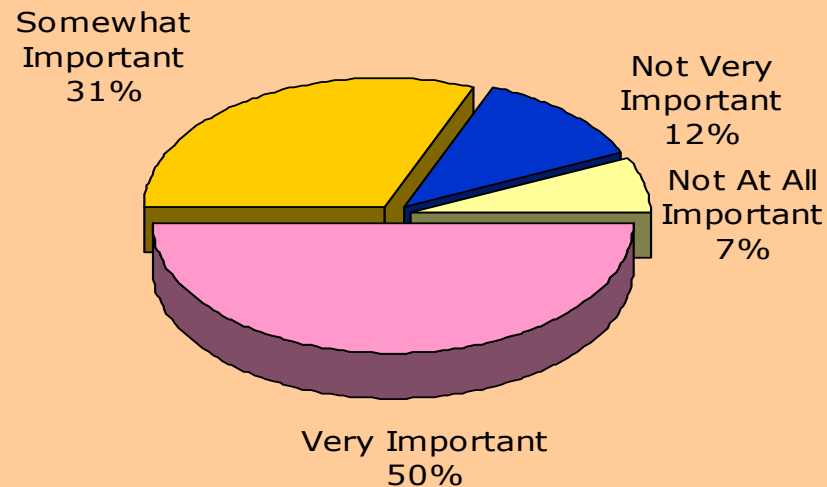
Intermarried-affiliated Jewish households report relatively high levels of religious service attendance; 45% report religious service attendance at least once a month.



50% of all Jewish respondents view the “spiritual side” of their life as very important, while another 31% view it as somewhat important.

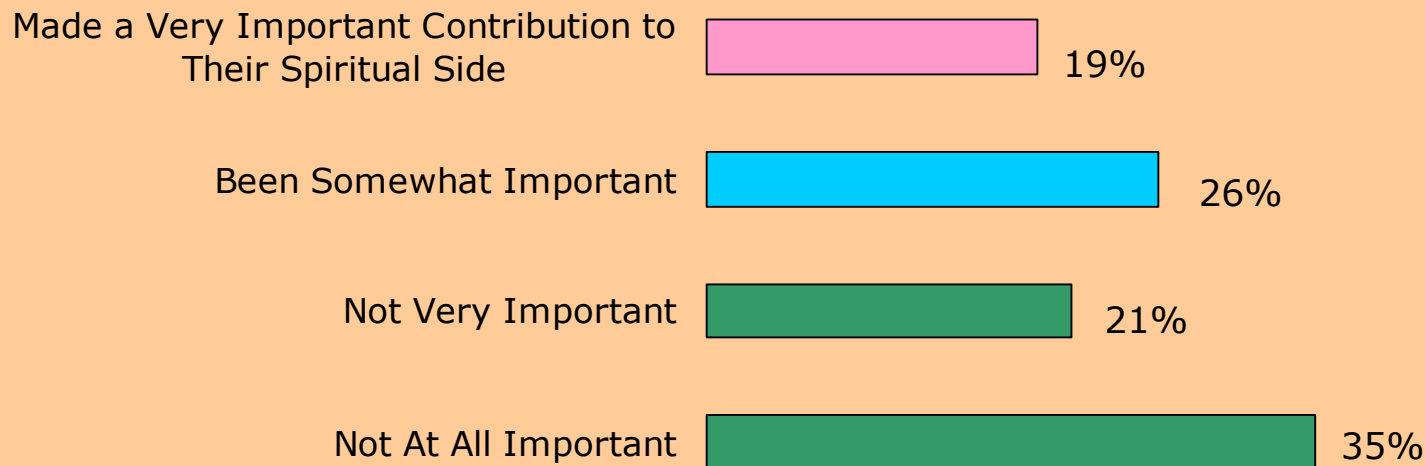
Only 19% respond that they view the spiritual side of their life as not very important, or not at all important.

**Jewish Respondent Views Spiritual Side
of Life As:**



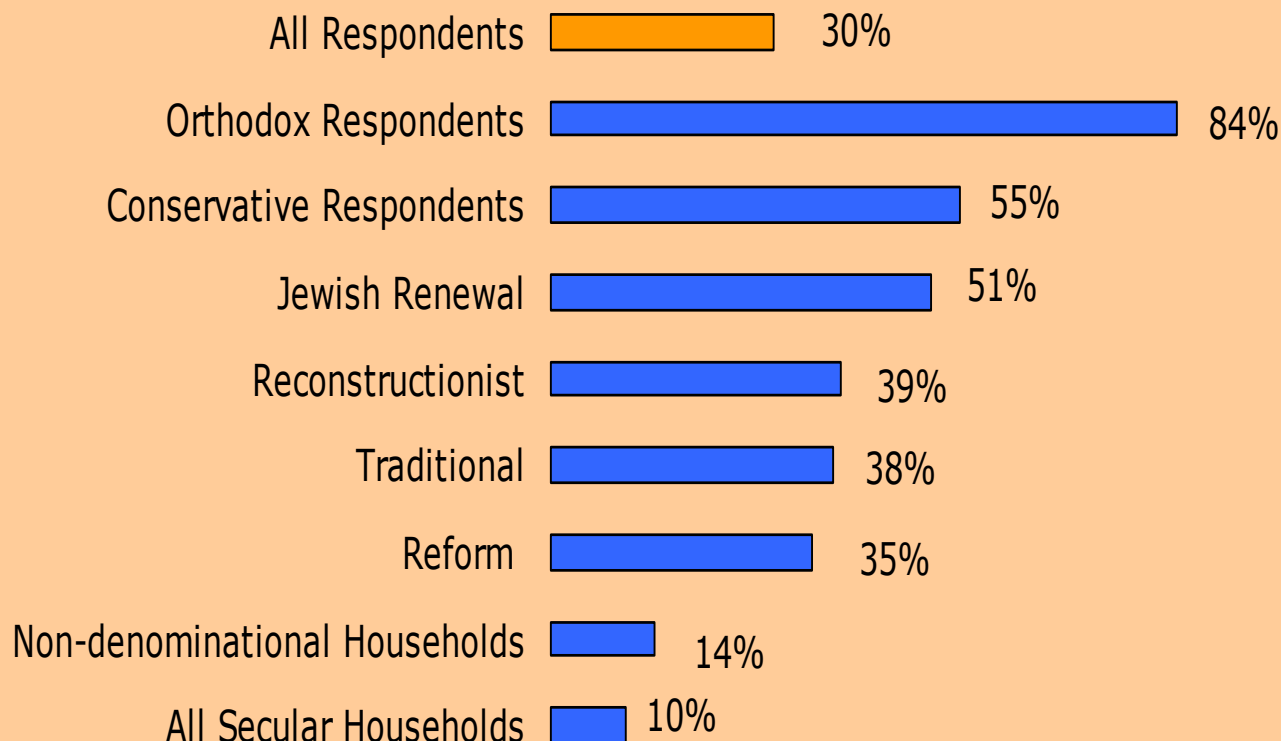
Among respondents who view their spiritual side as important to them, only 19% see Jewish congregations in the Metro Denver/Boulder area as having made a very important contribution to strengthening their spiritual life.

% of Survey Respondents Viewing Their Spiritual Side as Important Who Report Jewish Congregations Have:



Jewish study is reported by 30% of all Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households, but especially by Orthodox respondents.

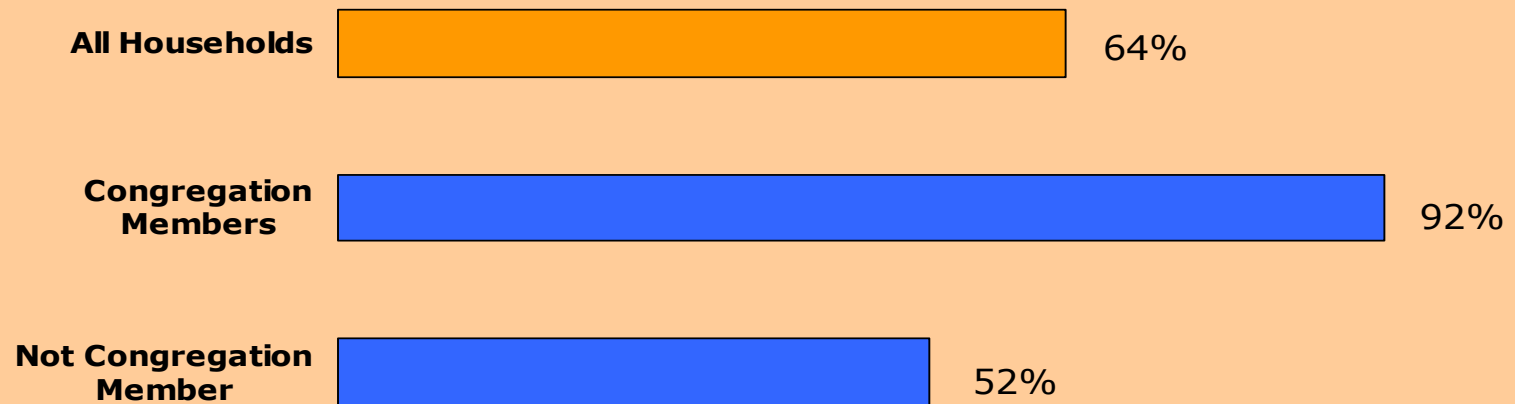
**Percent of Households Which Report
Jewish Study**



Almost two-thirds (64%) of seven-county Jewish households report attending a Jewish cultural event, a Jewish art event or a Jewish festival in the year preceding the survey.

Over 90% of Jewish congregation members report Jewish cultural event participation.

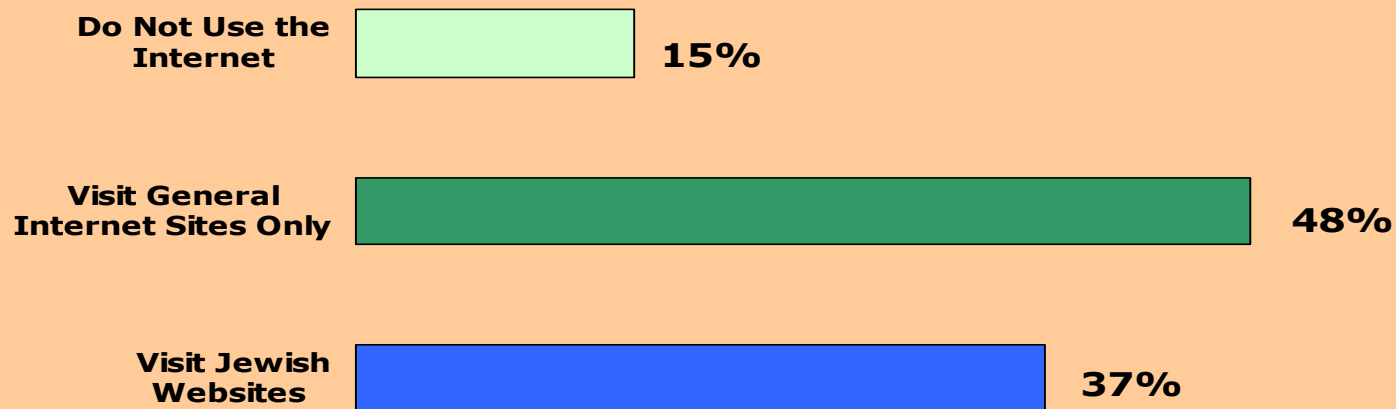
Percent of Households Where A Member Attended a Jewish Cultural Event, Art Event, Jewish Festival



Jewish web sites were visited by 37% of surveyed households, while another 48% report visiting other Internet sites exclusively.

Only 15% of all Jewish households report not using the Internet in the year preceding the survey - but that includes 51% of all households with incomes under \$25,000.

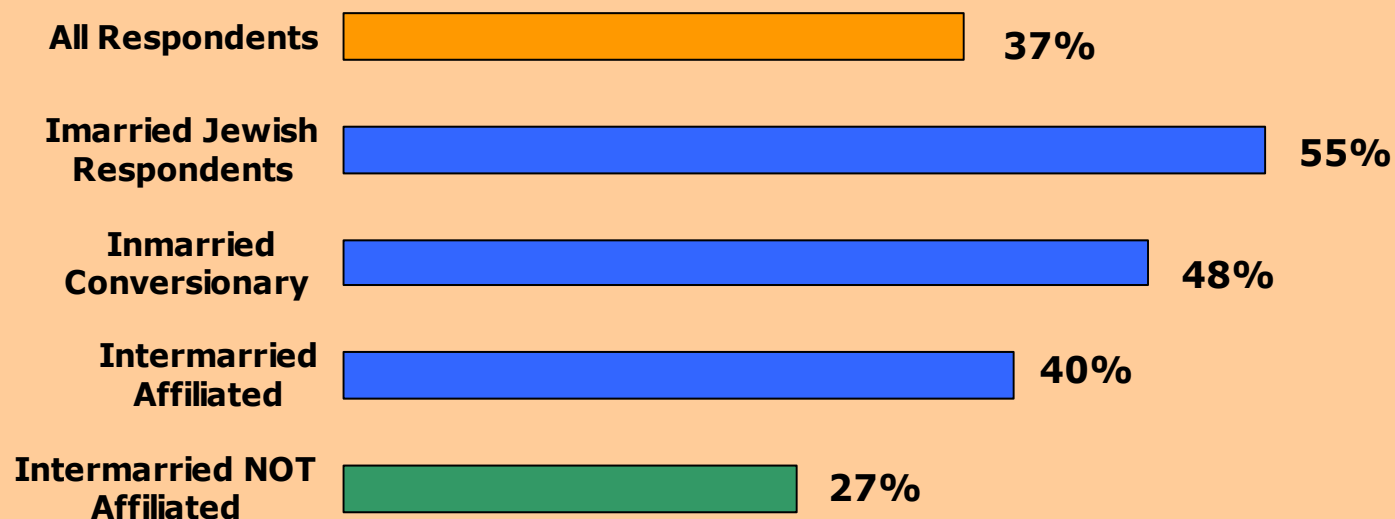
Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which:



Jewish web site exploration is reported by about half of all inmarried Jewish households - and by 40% of intermarried-affiliated households.

While only 27% of intermarried-not-affiliated respondents report Jewish website access, these 3,500 households are potentially reachable via Internet efforts.

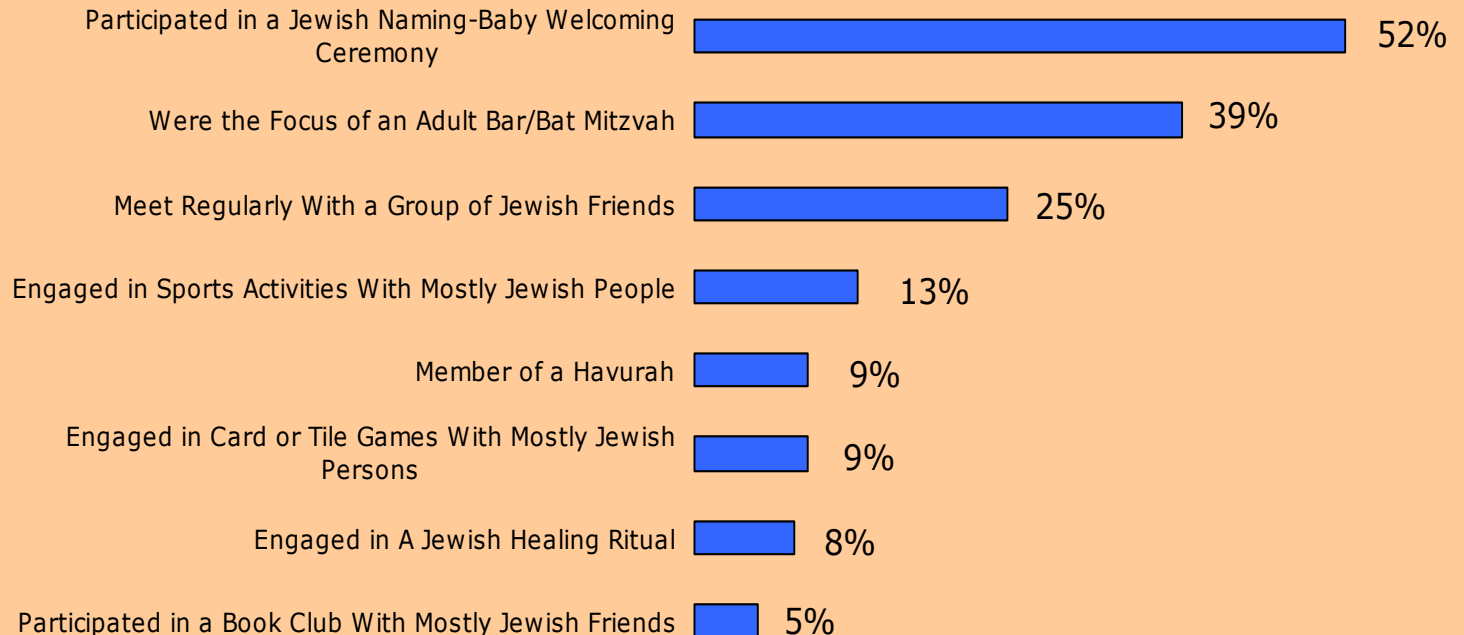
**Percent of Jewish Households Which Report Accessing
a Jewish Website**



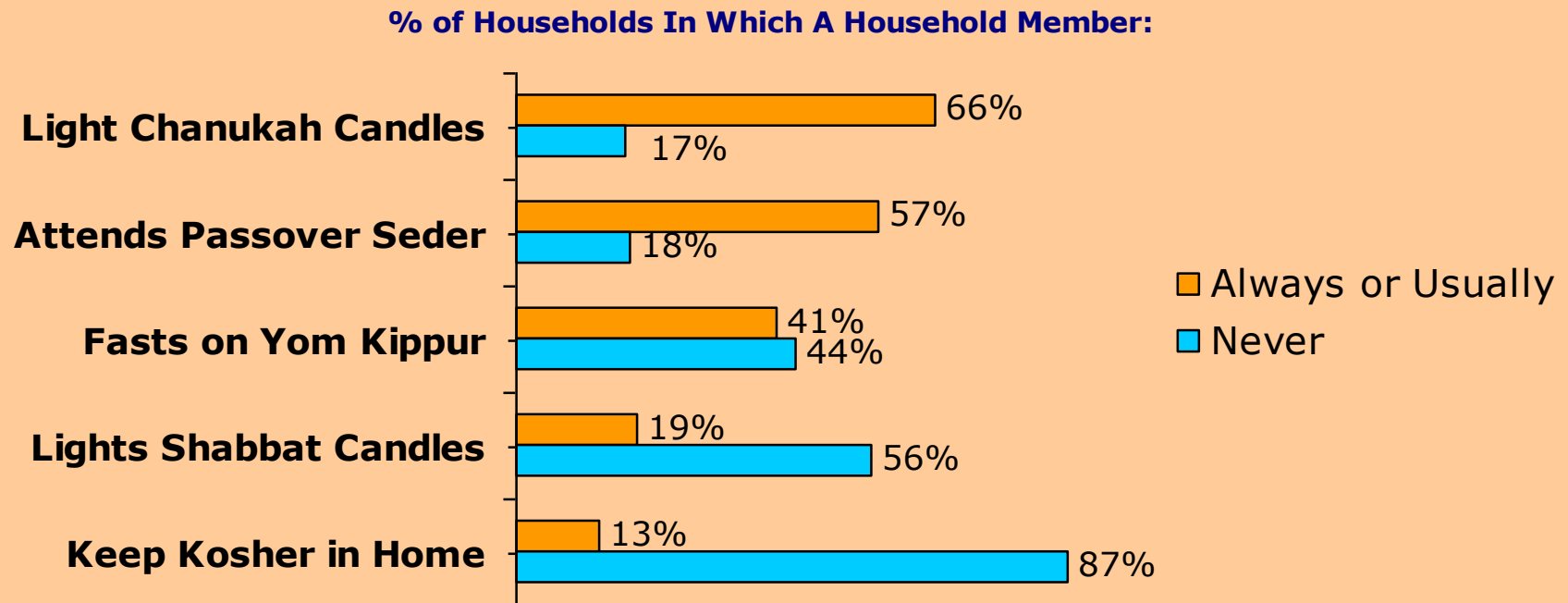
Jewish communal life has a rich, complex tapestry of Jewish behaviors, which are often beyond formal organizational walls.

Jewish naming/baby welcoming ceremonies, adult bar/bat mitzvahs, and informal meetings with a group of Jewish friends are the most commonly reported of these Jewish behaviors.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which:



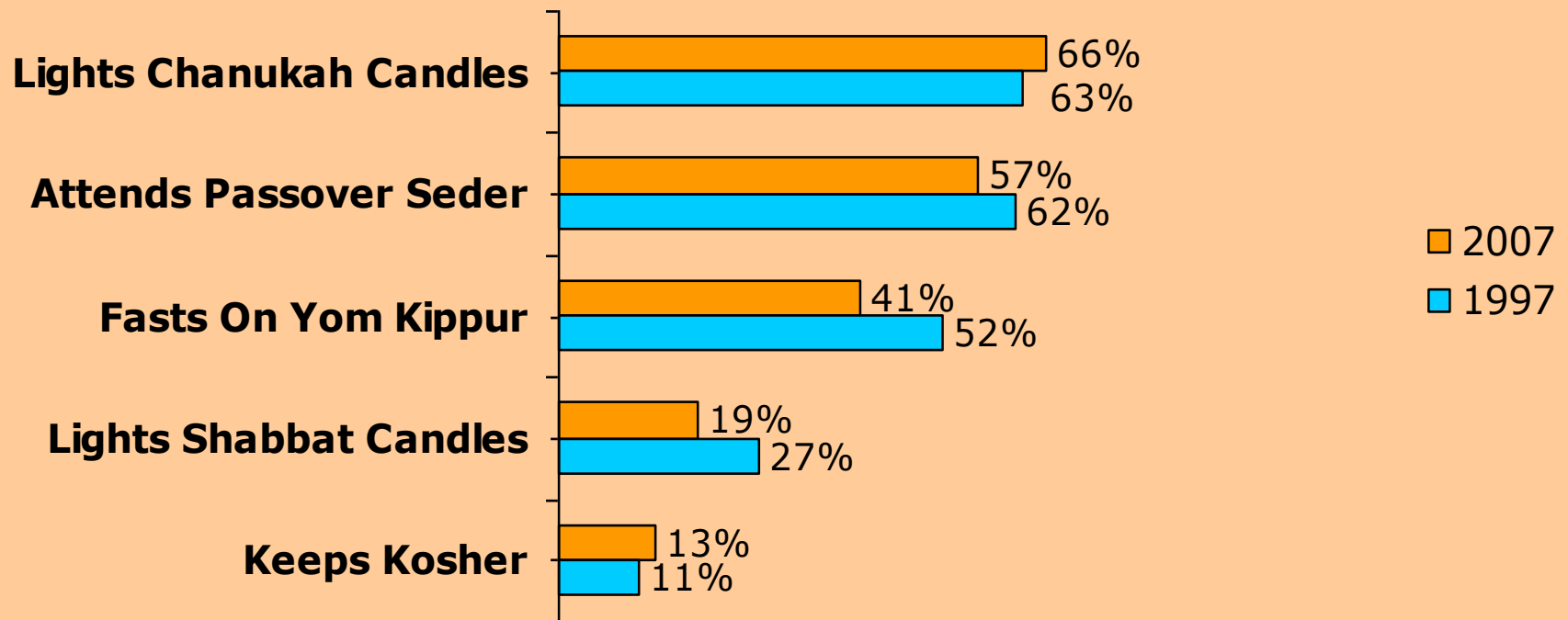
Traditional indicators of Jewish practice reflect differences in the extent of Jewish ritual observance and participation: 66% of Jewish households always/usually light Chanukah candles, while 19% always/usually light Shabbat candles.



*"Sometimes" answers are not shown to simplify presentation. The question on keeping kosher utilized a yes/no response only.

Compared to 1997, overall traditional Jewish ritual practice rates are not radically different, despite the increased percentage of intermarriages.

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

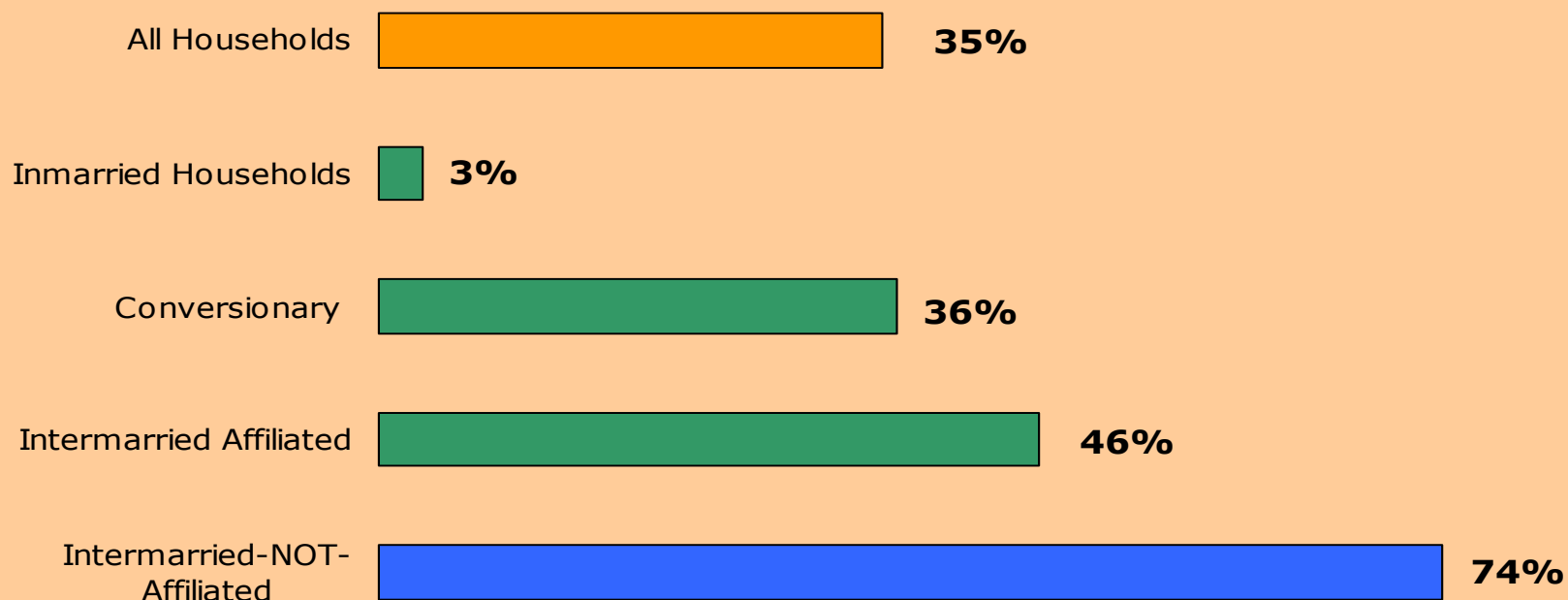


While Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households with children are more likely than adult-only households to practice Jewish rituals, only 21% light Shabbat candles, while 80% light Chanukah candles.

	% Always/Usually	
Jewish Ritual Observance	Households With Minor Children	Adults Only Households
Light Chanukah Candles	80%	59%
Attend Passover Seder	66%	53%
Light Shabbat Candles	21%	18%
Household Member Fasts on Yom Kippur	43%	39%

Christmas trees in Jewish Colorado households are not uncommon –they are found in only 3% of inmarried Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households, but in many intermarried Jewish households, especially the non-affiliated.

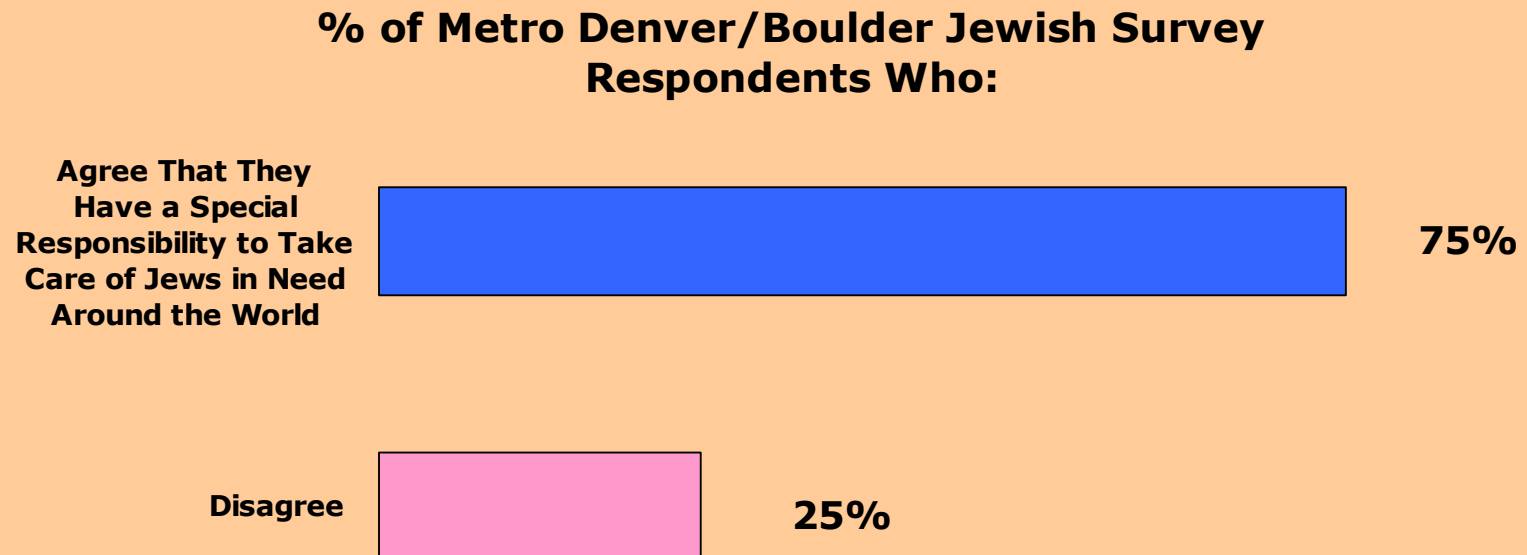
Percent of Jewish Households Which Report Having a Christmas Tree



JEWISH CONCERNS

75% of Jewish survey respondents agree with the statement that they have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world.

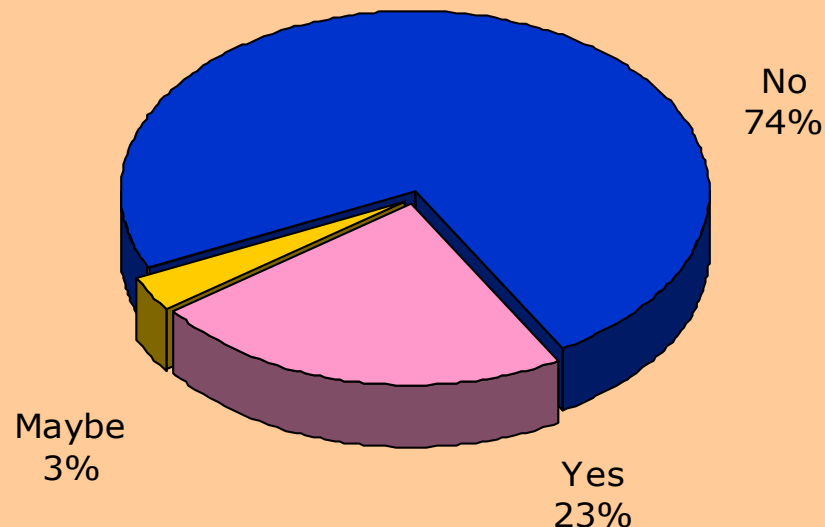
71% of NJPS 2000-01 Jewish respondents agreed with a similar statement.



Jewish respondents were asked if they personally experienced any anti-Semitism in the preceding year: 23% report "yes," 3% respond "maybe." In 1997, 28% reported "yes."

National NJPS 2001 Jewish respondent answers were similar to the Denver/Boulder patterns: 21% replied yes, 4% maybe.

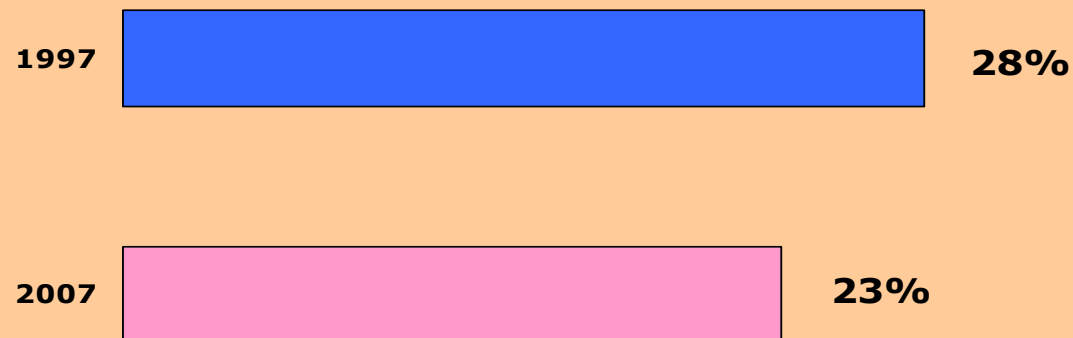
Did 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Personally Experience Anti-Semitism?



In 1997, while three questions were asked re: anti-Semitism, the key question was whether the Jewish respondent had personally seen or experienced anti-Jewish remarks in their neighborhood or where they worked.*

- 28% replied yes in 1997, they had personally experienced anti-Semitism.

**% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Survey
Respondents Who Experienced Anti-Semitism:**

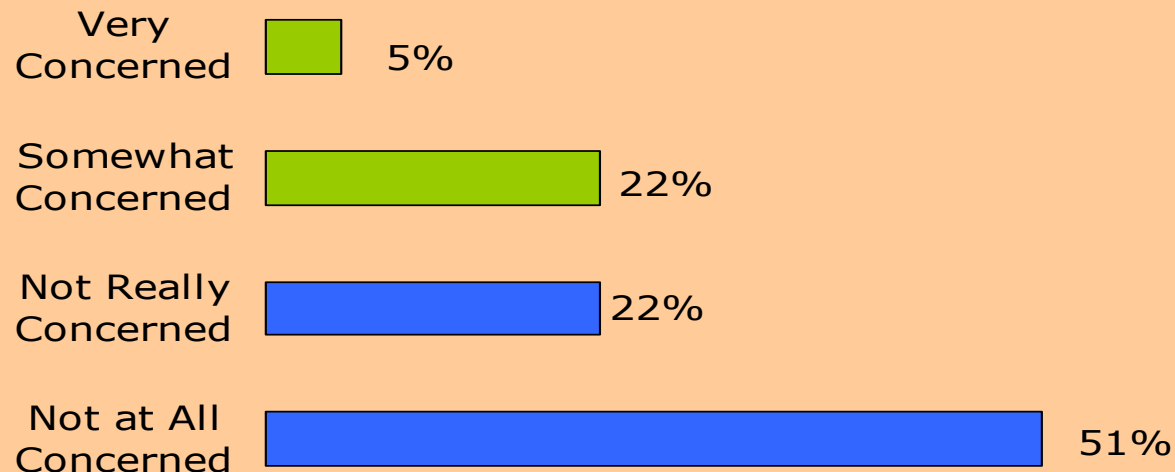


*The other questions in 1997 asked about anti-Semitism at a child's school or at social clubs. Combining these answers, 33% of all Jewish respondents in 1997 experienced some form of anti-Semitism.

Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish respondents were asked how concerned they were about security issues when they thought about going to a Jewish facility – like a JCC, a synagogue or temple, or a Jewish social service agency.

5% were very concerned with security, and another 22% were somewhat concerned. The vast majority were not concerned.

**Level of Concern of Jewish Respondents With
Security at Jewish Facilities**

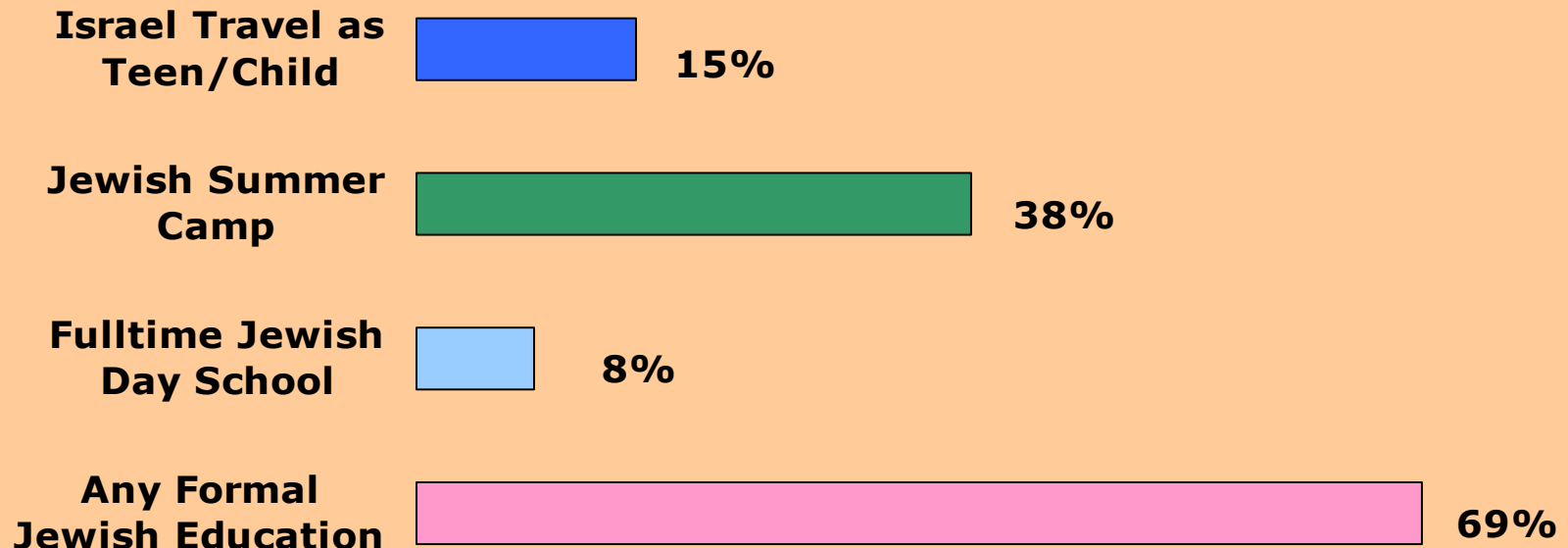


JEWISH CONNECTIONS

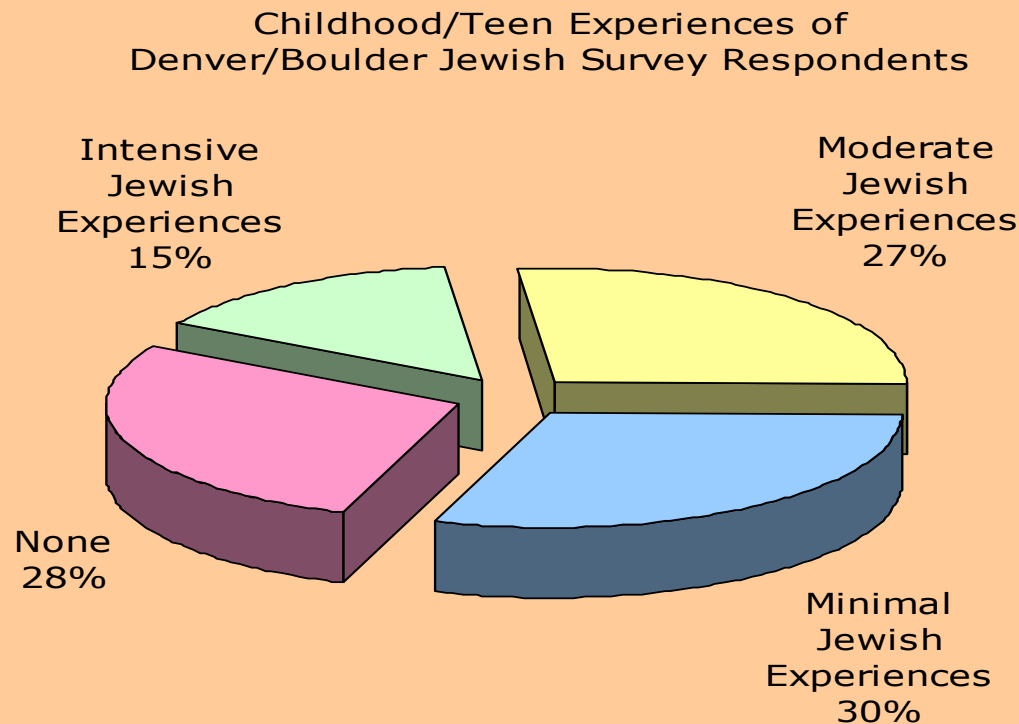
THE IMPACT OF A JEWISH CHILDHOOD

Most Denver/Boulder Jewish survey respondents had some formal Jewish education. A significant minority went to Jewish summer camp, and relatively few traveled to Israel or went to day school.

**Percent of 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder
Jewish Respondents With Jewish Experiences as a Teen:**



Most 2007 Jewish survey respondents had some Jewish experiences as a child or teen - only 28% had neither Jewish education nor Jewish summer camp nor Israel travel.

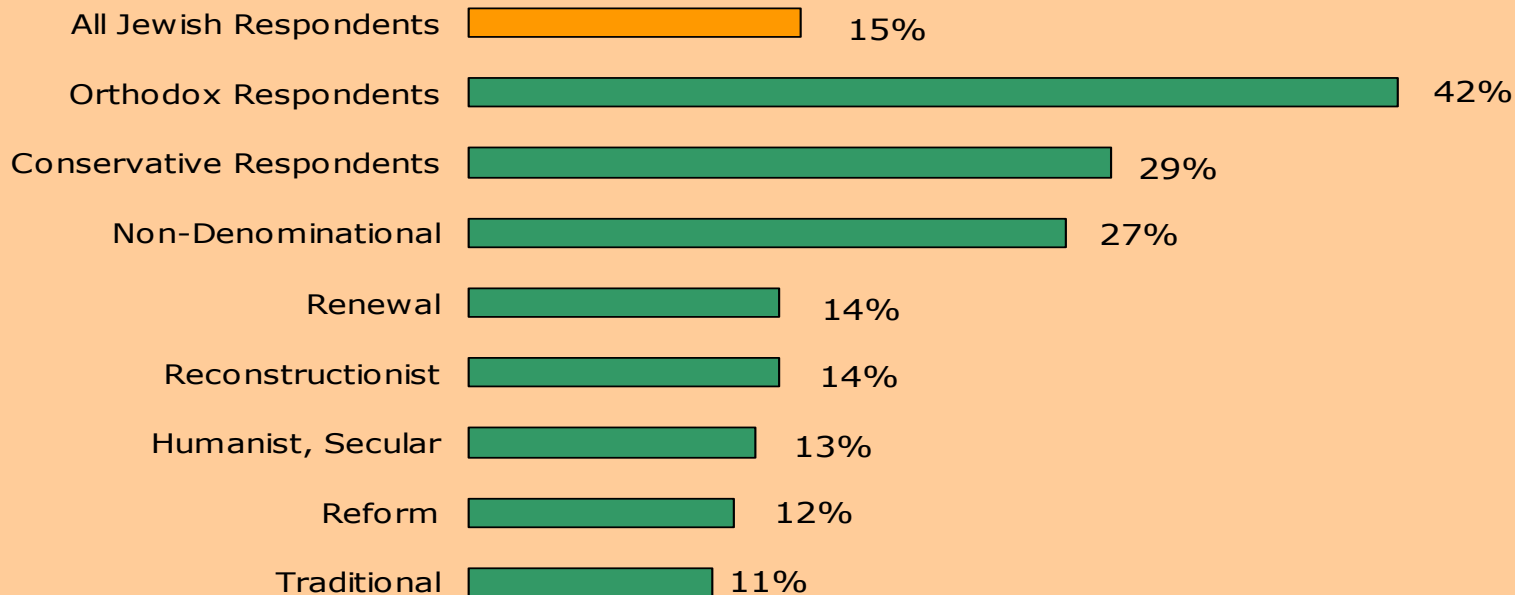


Minimal experience means only 1 experience: camp, Jewish education, or Israel. Moderate experience means 2 of the key variables: camp, Jewish education, Israel travel. Intensive Jewish experiences are either all three, or Jewish Day School attendance. All respondents who report Jewish day school attendance have been placed in this category.

Orthodox respondents (in 2007) are most likely to report having had intensive Jewish experiences: 42%; Conservative respondents are next most likely: 29%.

The “non-denominational” Jews who had intensive Jewish experiences (27%) as teens should most likely be labeled as post-denominational.

**Percent of Jewish Respondents With Intensive Jewish
Childhood/Teen Experiences**



71% of respondents with intensive Jewish youth experiences feel it is very important to be Jewish, compared to 50% of those without any Jewish childhood background.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Say Being Jewish is Very Important to Them:



82% of respondents with intensive Jewish youth experiences report that their household attends Jewish cultural events, compared to 55% of those without any Jewish childhood background.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Report Household Member Attended Jewish Cultural Event



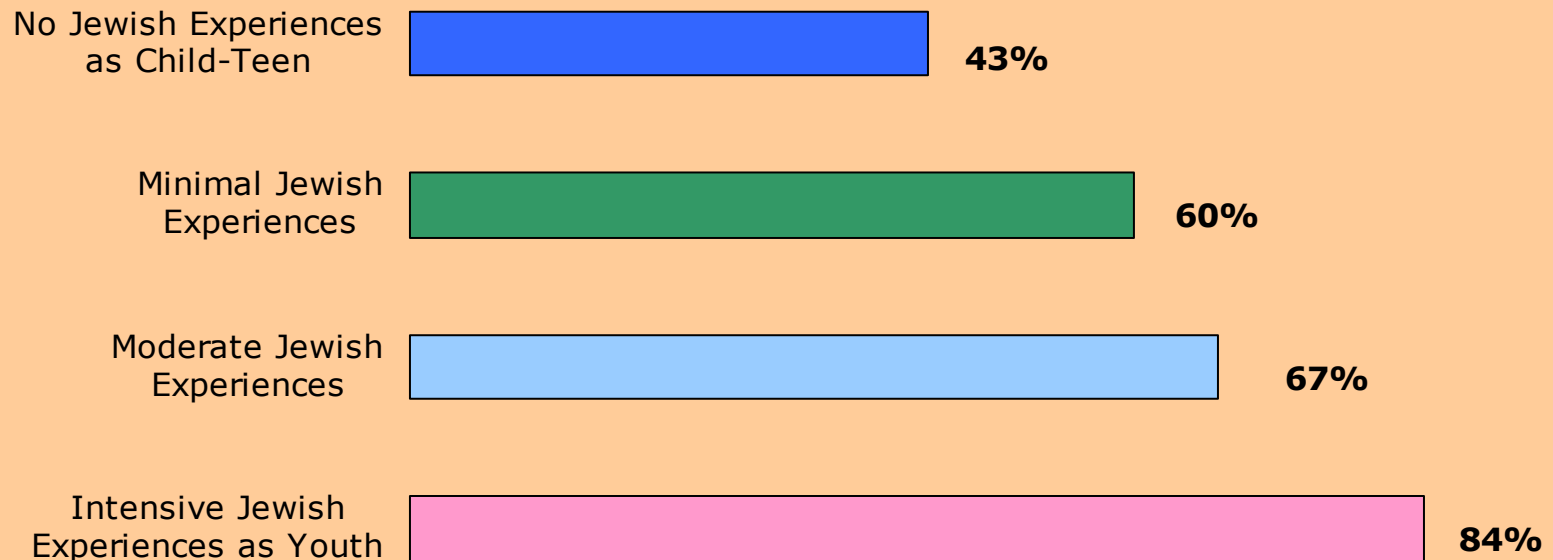
46% of respondents with intensive Jewish youth experiences report that their household is synagogue-affiliated, compared to 28% of those without any Jewish childhood background.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Report Household is a Synagogue/Temple Member



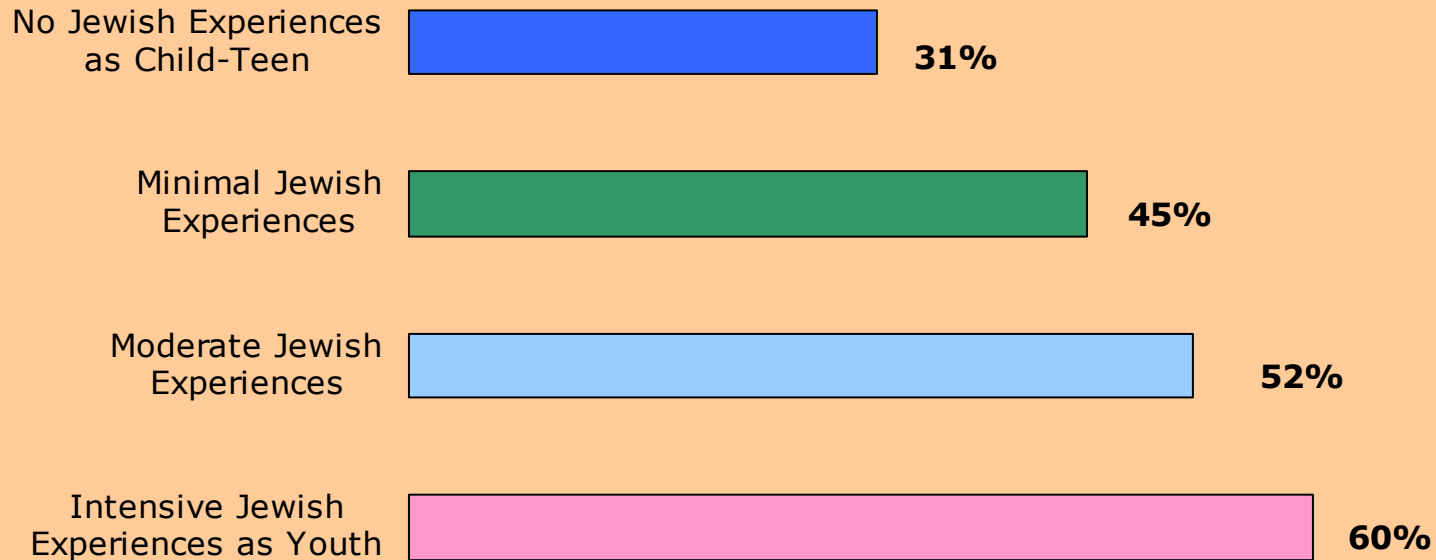
Passover seder attendance is strongly related to childhood Jewish experiences; those with intensive Jewish experiences are almost twice as likely as those without Jewish childhood/teen experiences to attend a seder as adults in 2007 - 84% vs. 43%.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Report
Always/Usually Attending Passover Seders



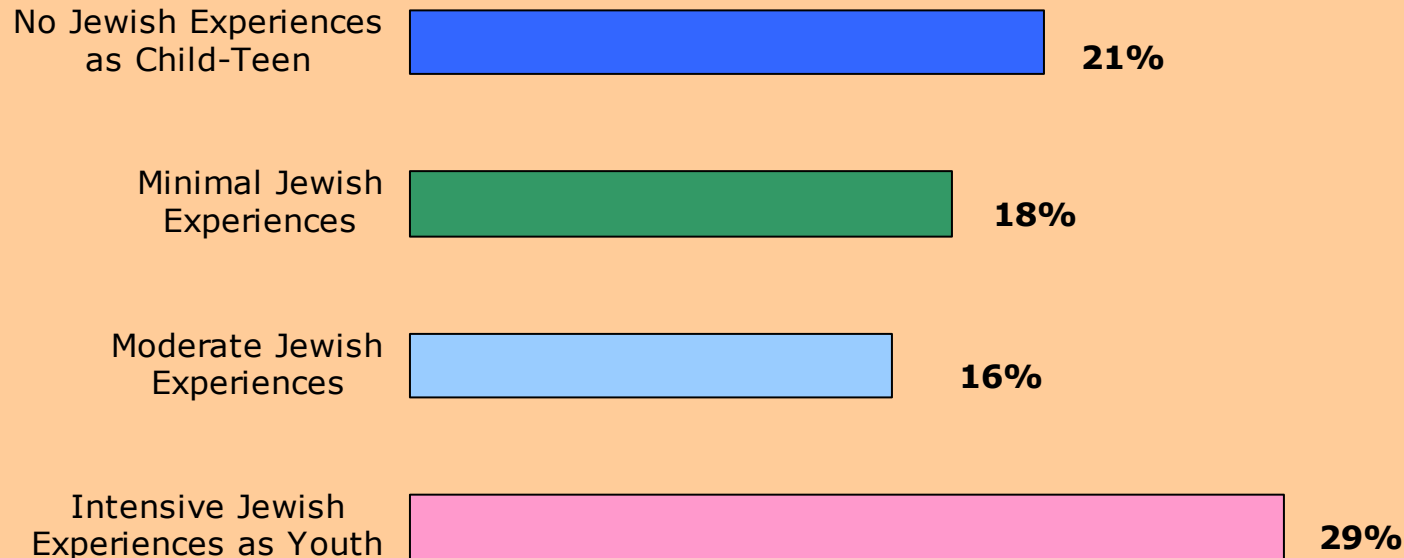
Fasting on Yom Kippur is strongly related to Jewish childhood/teen experiences. The linear pattern indicates (with many causal assumptions) the impact of a Jewish childhood on adult Jewish behaviors.

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Report
Always/Usually Fasting on Yom Kippur



Shabbat candle lighting is highest among those respondents with intensive experiences - but unlike the other Jewish practice indicators, the relationship of Jewish childhood experiences to Shabbat candle lighting is not linear.

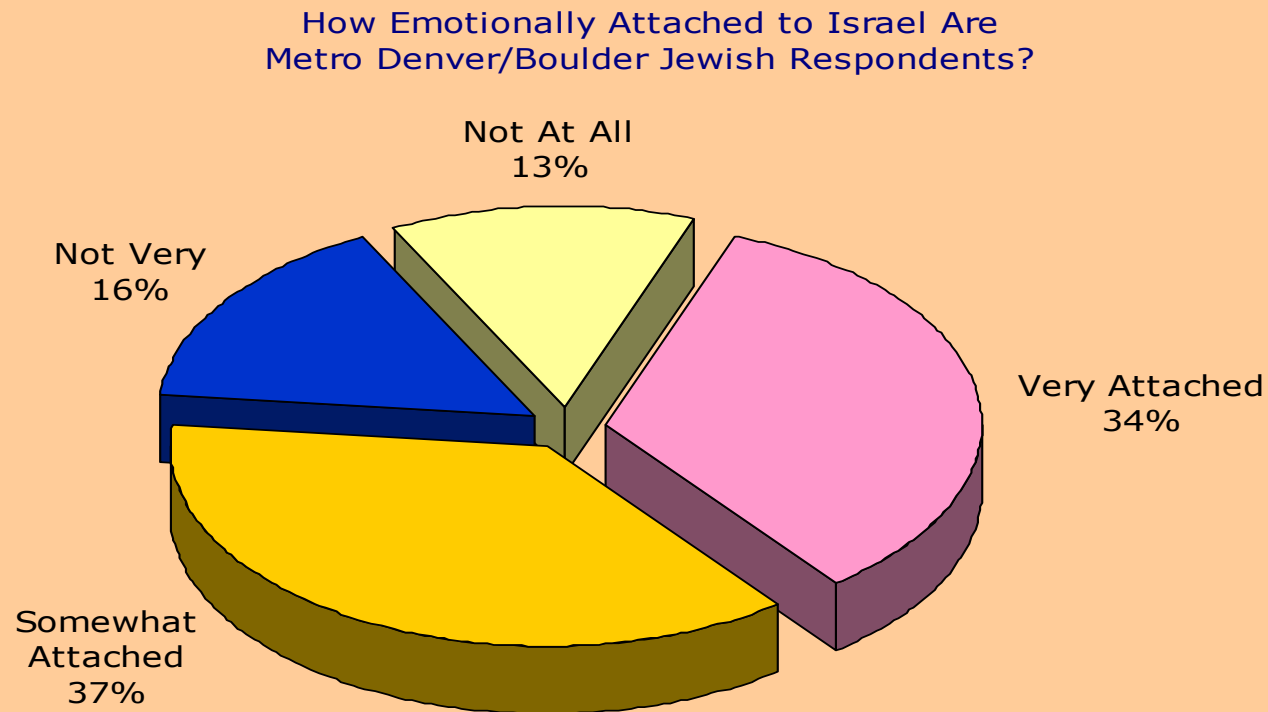
Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Respondents Who Report
Always/Usually Lighting Shabbat Candles



ISRAEL

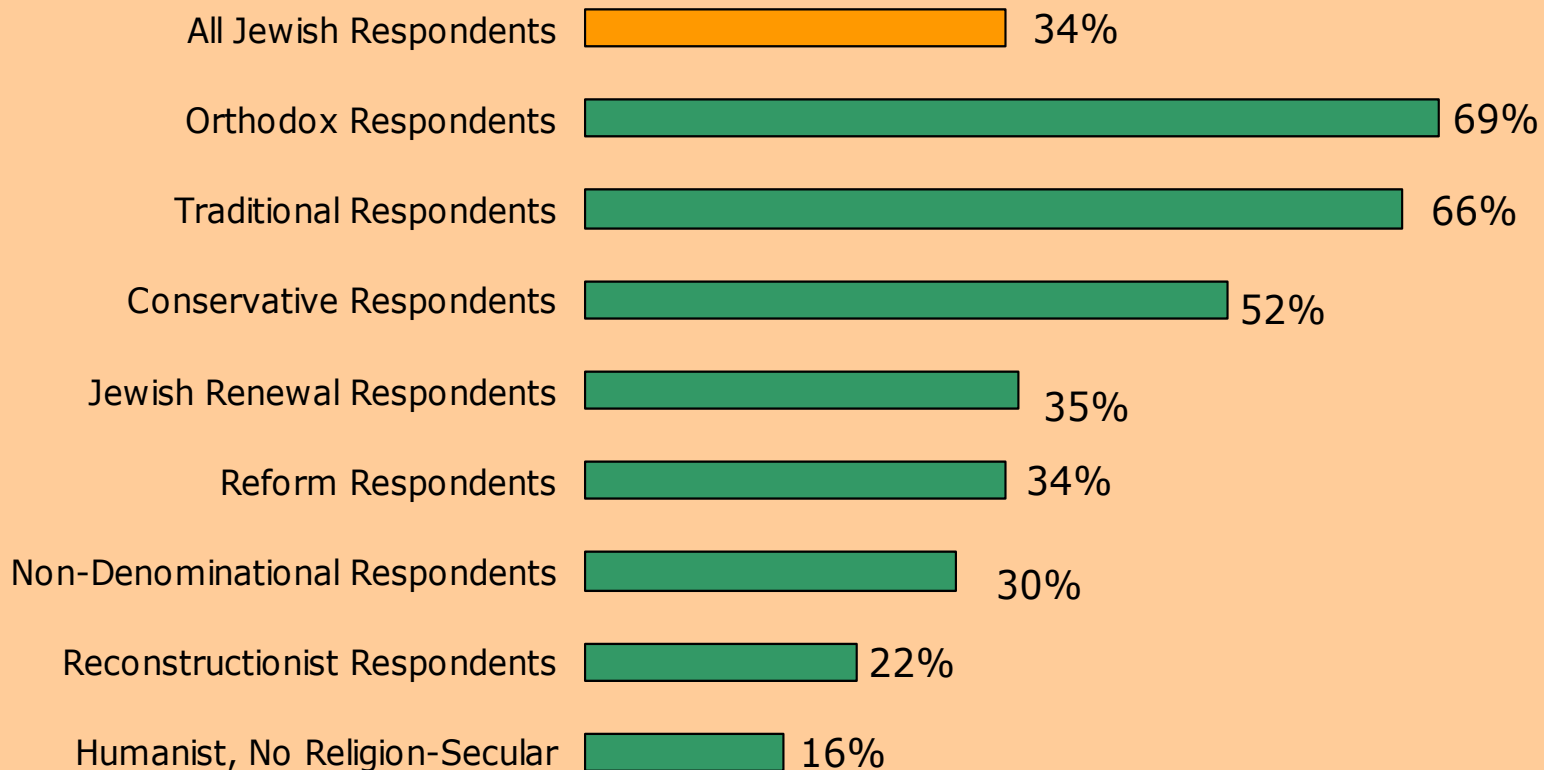
34% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish respondents report that they are “very emotionally attached” to Israel.

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



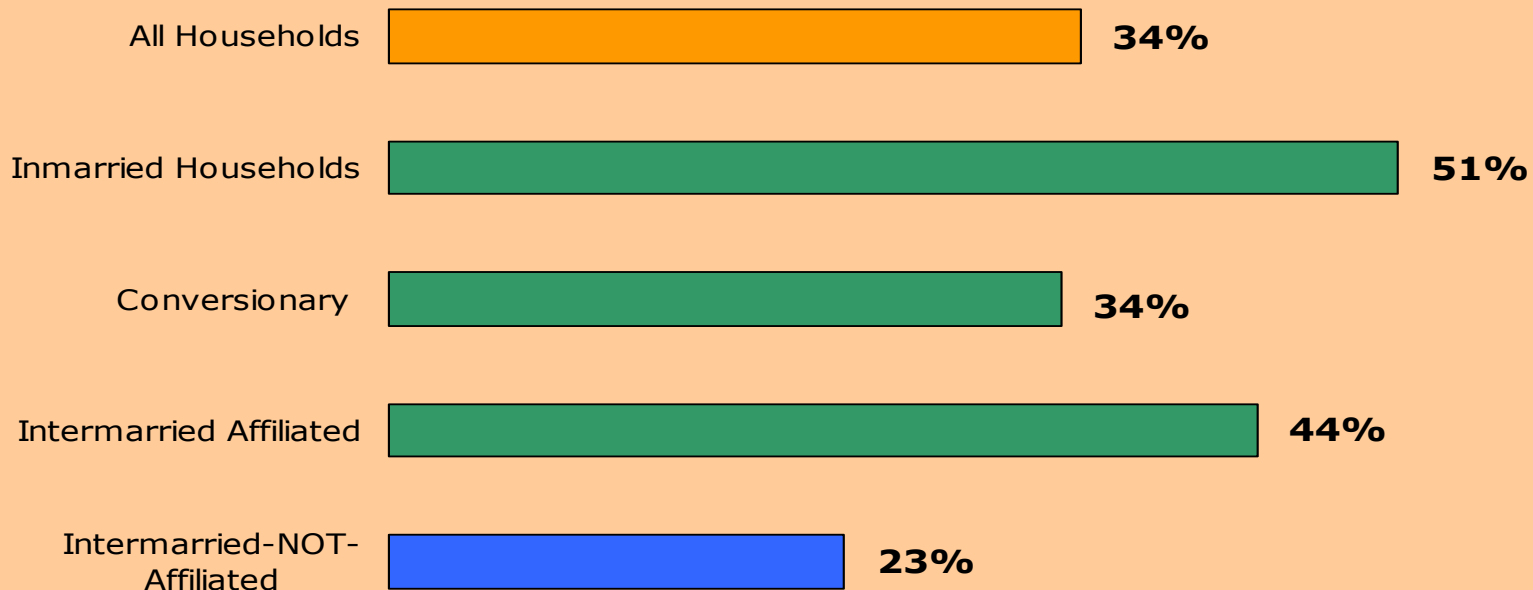
Orthodox, traditional and Conservative Jewish respondents are most likely to report high levels of emotional attachment to Israel.

**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Are
Very Emotionally Attached to Israel**



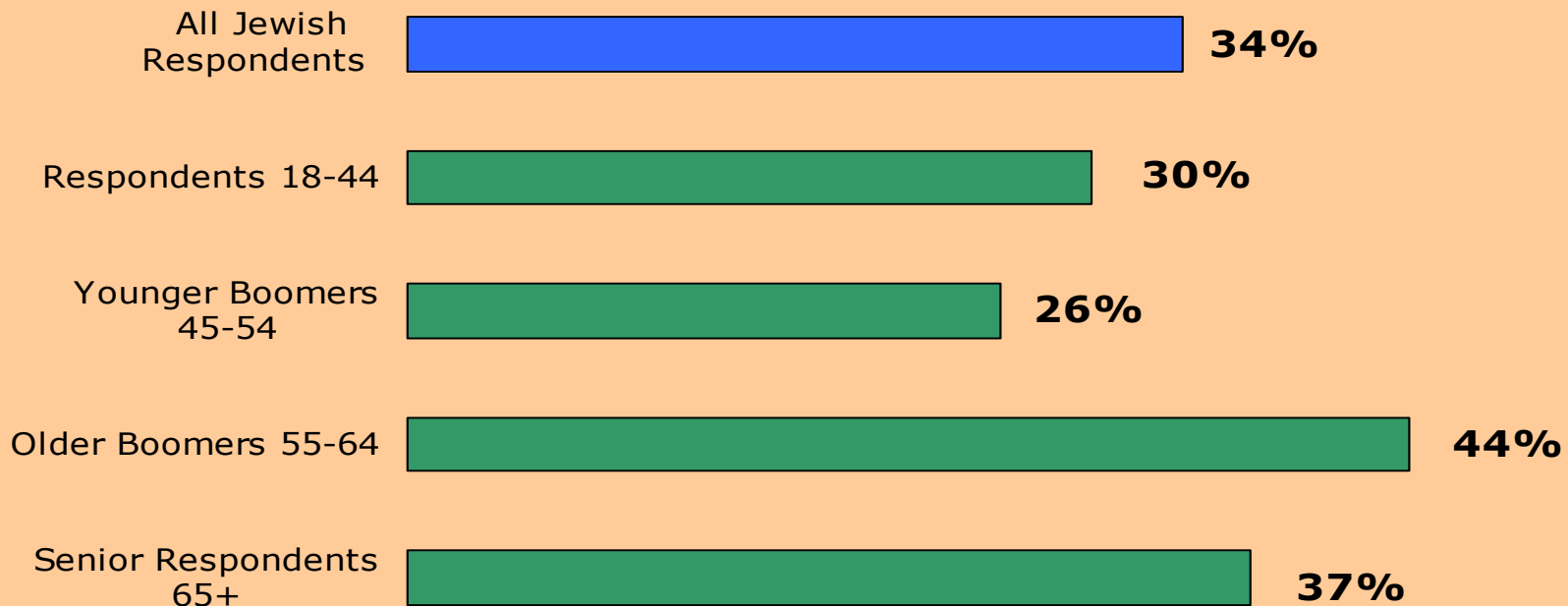
Attachment to Israel is comparatively low (23%) among Jewish respondents in intermarried-not-affiliated households, but higher among the intermarried-affiliated (44%) and inmarried Jewish households (51%).

**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Report
They are Very Emotionally Attached to israel**



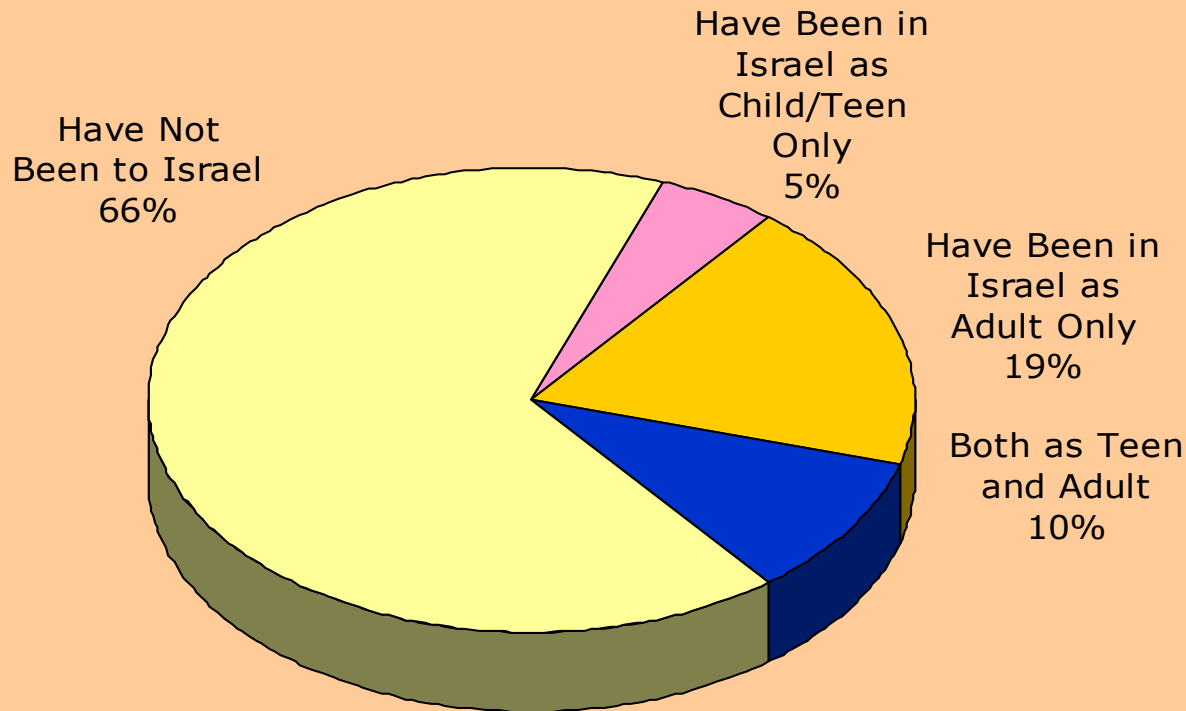
Emotional attachment to Israel exists among Jews in all age groups in Metro Denver/Boulder – unlike national data which shows emotional attachment higher among older Jews and detachment higher among younger Jews.

**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Report
Being Very Emotionally Attached to Israel:**



34% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish respondents have been to Israel – compared to 35% of NJPS respondents.

**Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Survey Respondents:
Travel to Israel**



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

- 57% of Jewish respondents who have been to Israel report being very emotionally attached to Israel;
- In contrast, only 22% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jews who have not been to Israel report being very attached to Israel.

% of Jewish Respondents Very Emotionally Attached to Israel

**Never
Been to
Israel**



22%

**Been to
Israel**

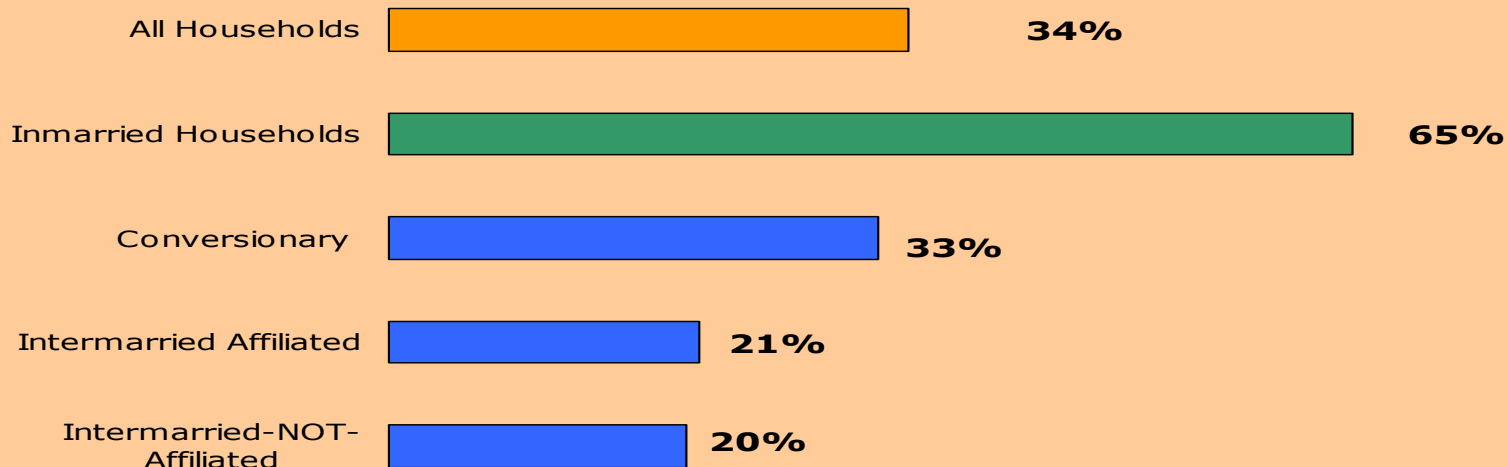


57%

Travel to Israel is relatively low among Jewish respondents in conversionary and intermarried-affiliated Jewish households.

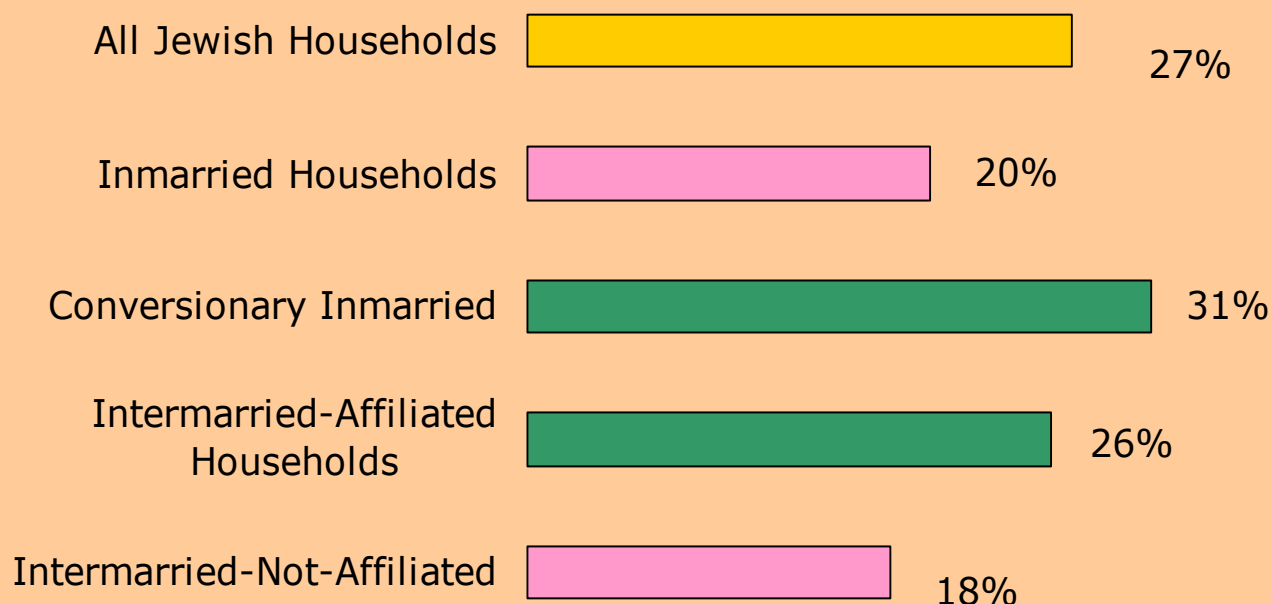
The percentage who report Israel travel among the intermarried-affiliated (20%) is much lower than the 44% who are very attached to Israel - they might be an untapped potential market for Israel missions.

Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Report Israel Travel



The cost of Israel travel is noted as a major factor preventing trips there (for children or for adults) by 31% of all survey respondents in conversionary-inmarried households and 26% in intermarried-affiliated households.

% of Jewish Households Reporting Israel Travel Prevented Due to Cost
at Some Time in Five Years Preceding Survey

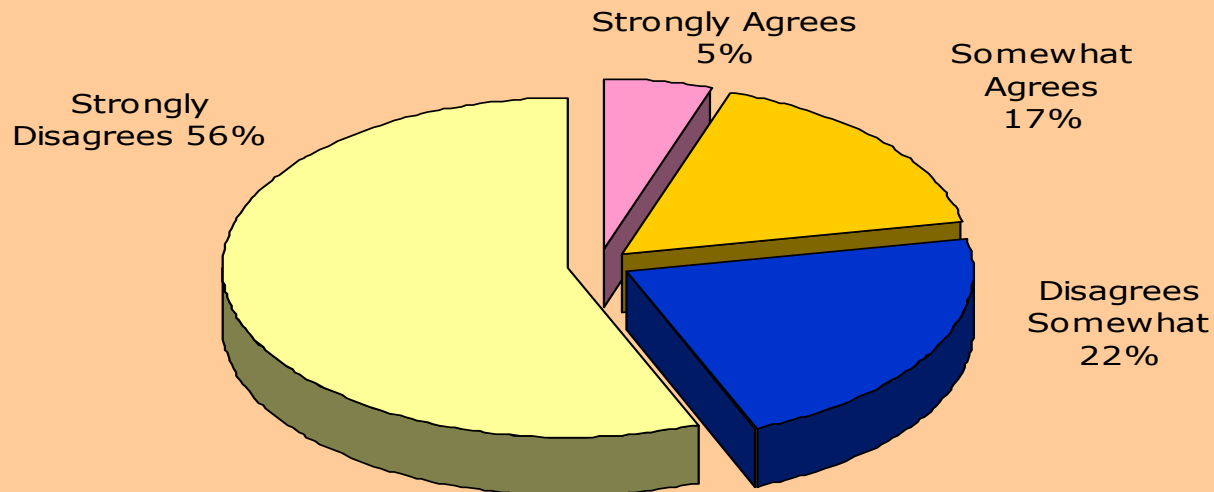


Respondents were also asked a question which specifically asked about Israel and the treatment of Palestinians:

Do you "...have a negative view of Israel because of the treatment of Palestinians in the territories?"

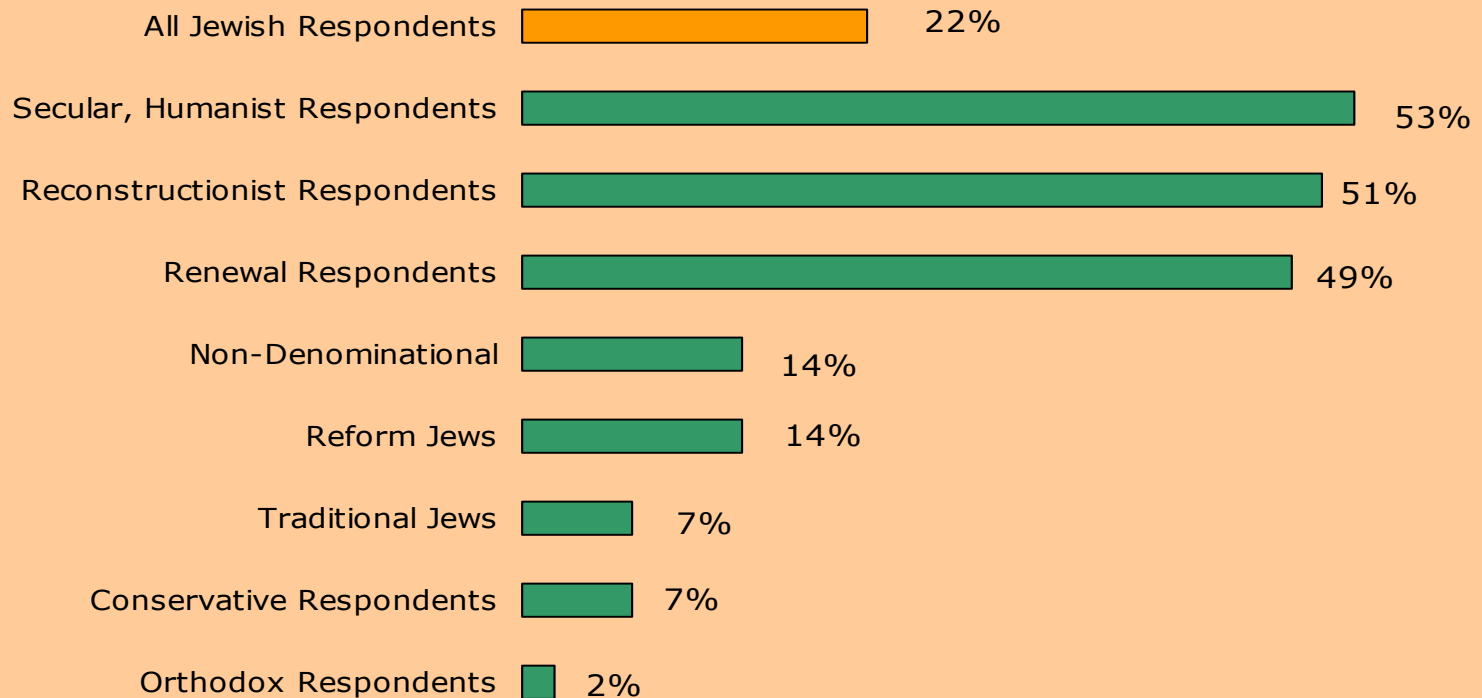
5% strongly agree, 17% somewhat agree, and 78% disagree.

Does Jewish Respondent Agree/Disagree That They Have a Negative View of Israel Because of the Treatment of Palestinians in the Territories.



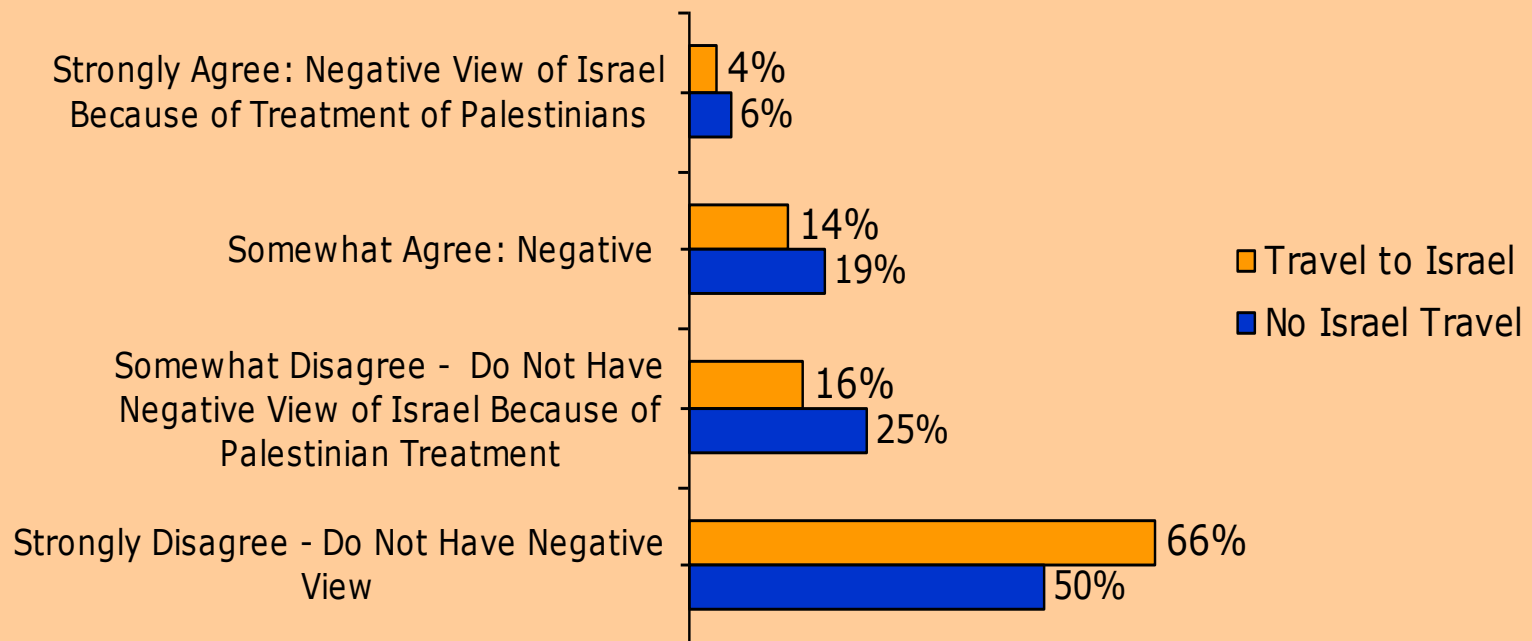
Negative views of Israel because of the treatment of Palestinians are strongest among Renewal, Reconstructionist, and Secular Jewish respondents - approximately half of each of these groups respond negatively to Palestinian treatment.

Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Strongly/Somewhat Agree That They Have A Negative View of Israel Because of the Treatment of Palestinians



Travel to Israel is not strongly related to reactions to the treatment of Palestinians in the territories.

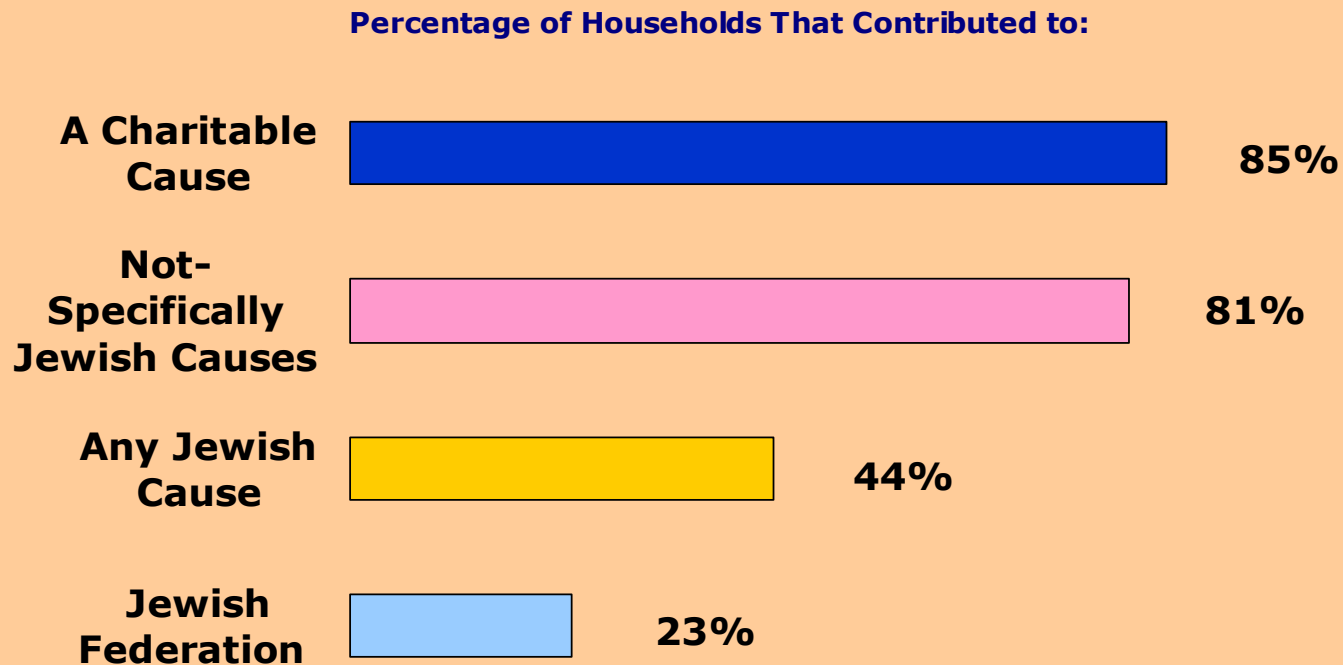
% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which:



PHILANTHROPY

In terms of actual charitable contributions, 85% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households report contributions to charitable causes.

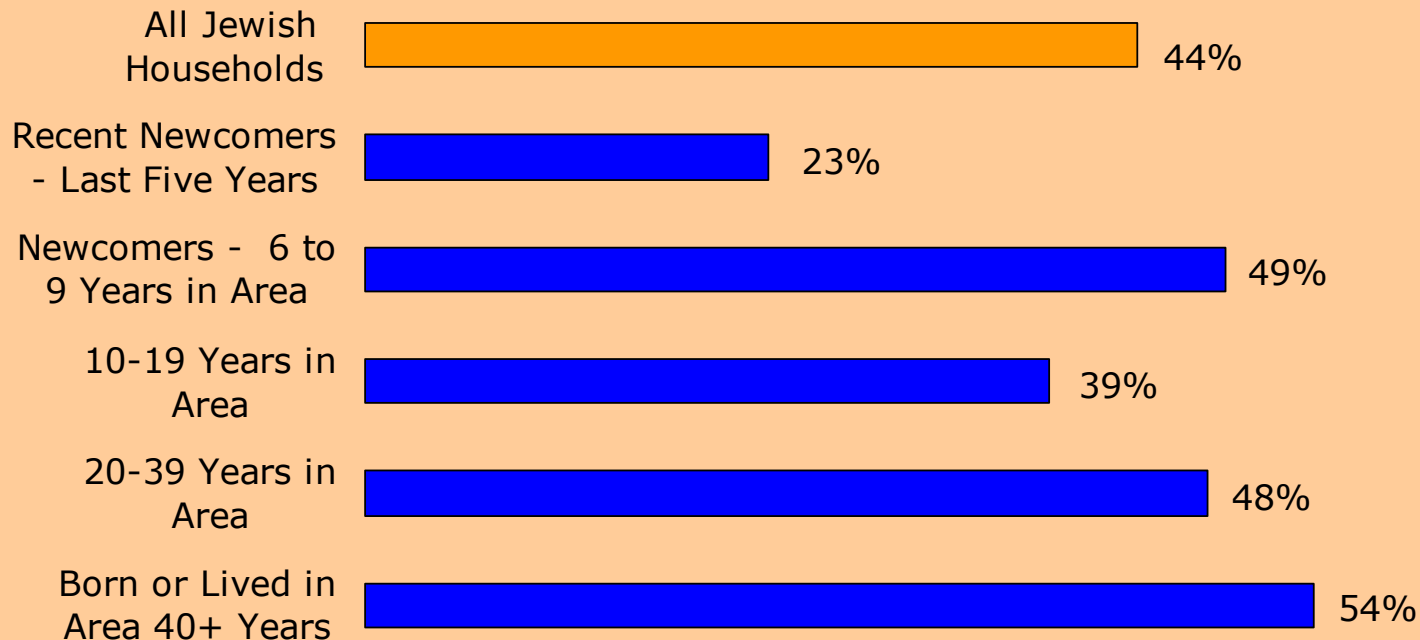
44% report that they have made a contribution to a Jewish charity, including 23% to the Allied Jewish Federation.



Recent newcomers are least likely to report Jewish charitable donations – fewer than one-in-four report a Jewish contribution.

Indeed, 31% of the most recent newcomers report no charitable donations at all, compared to 13% of all other Jewish households [not shown].

Percentage of Households that Report Contributions to a Jewish Cause:



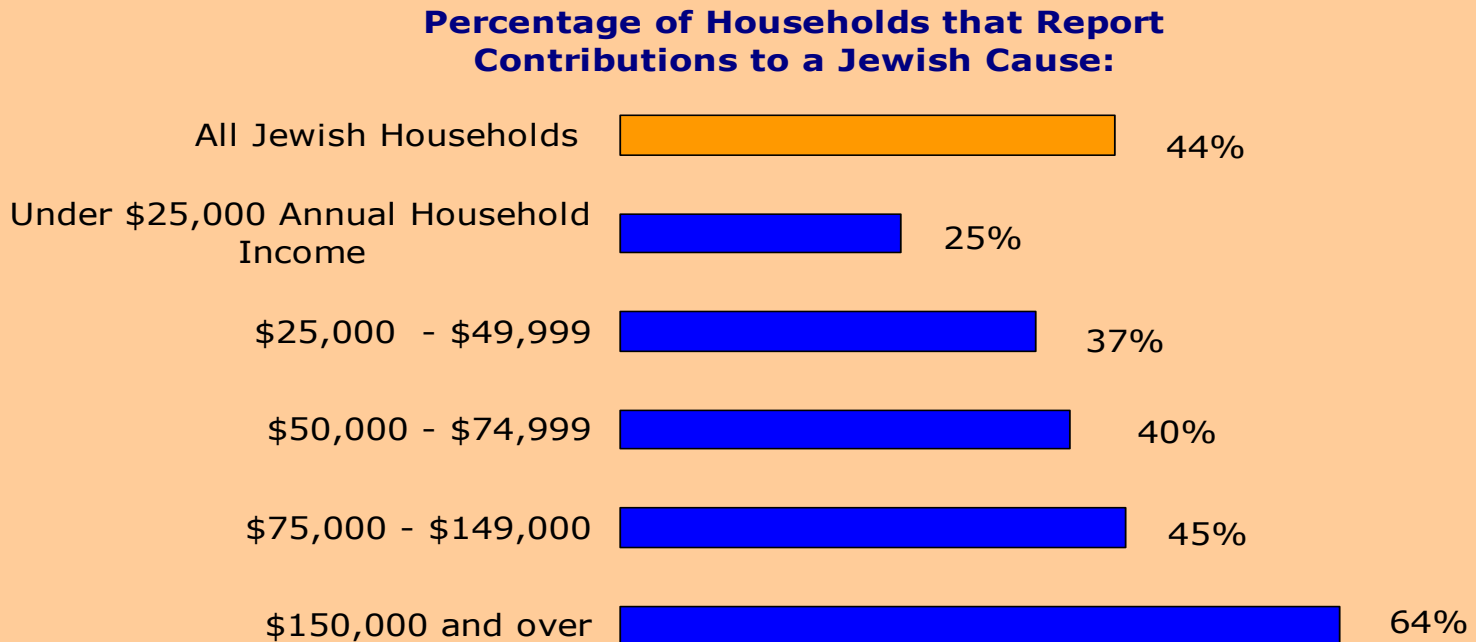
Younger respondents are somewhat less likely to report Jewish charitable donations than older respondents, but approximately half of all Boomer and senior households report Jewish charitable donations.

Percentage of Households that Report Contributions to a Jewish Cause:



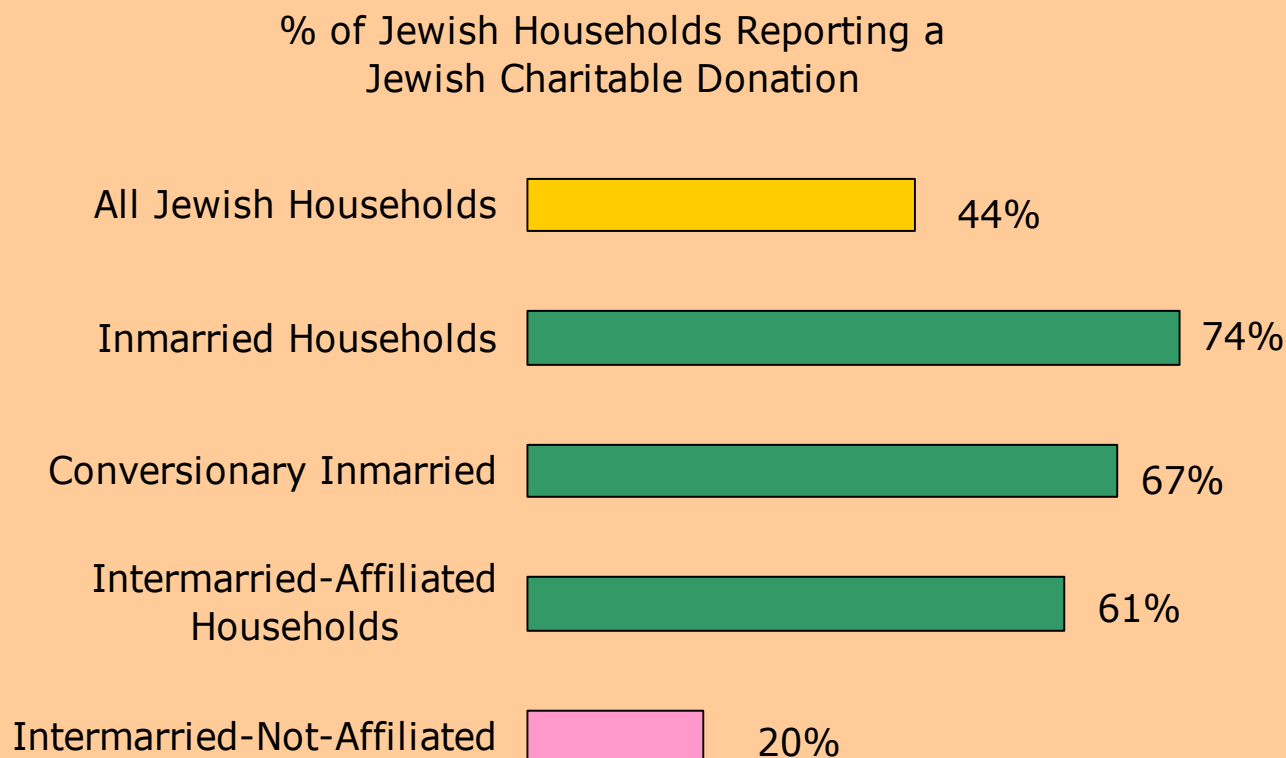
Household income is also related to Jewish charitable contributions – 64% of the most affluent compared to 25% of the least affluent households report some Jewish charity.

Note that one-out-of-three Denver/Boulder Jewish households with incomes of at least \$150,000 (about 2,400 households) do not contribute to Jewish causes.



Few intermarried-not-affiliated households report a Jewish contribution.

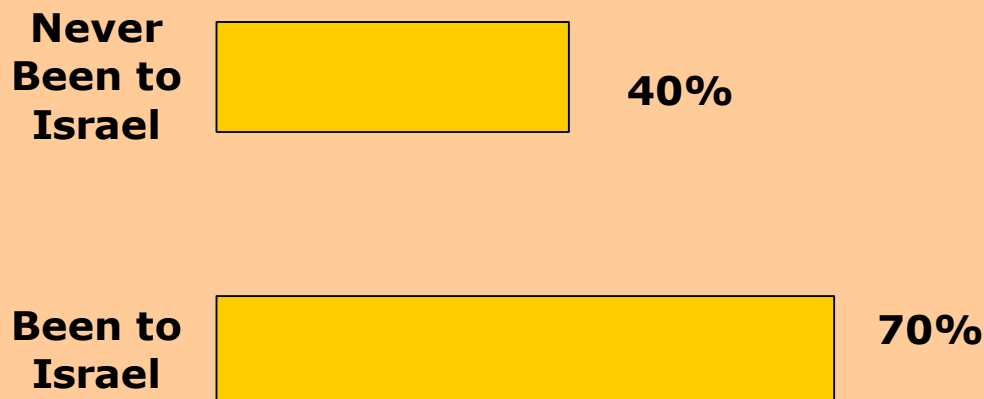
Excluding these households, approximately 70% of all other Jewish households make Jewish charitable donations.



Travel to Israel is strongly related to contributions to Jewish charities.

40% of Jewish respondents who have not been to Israel report a household contribution to a Jewish charity compared to 70% of Jewish respondents who have been to Israel.

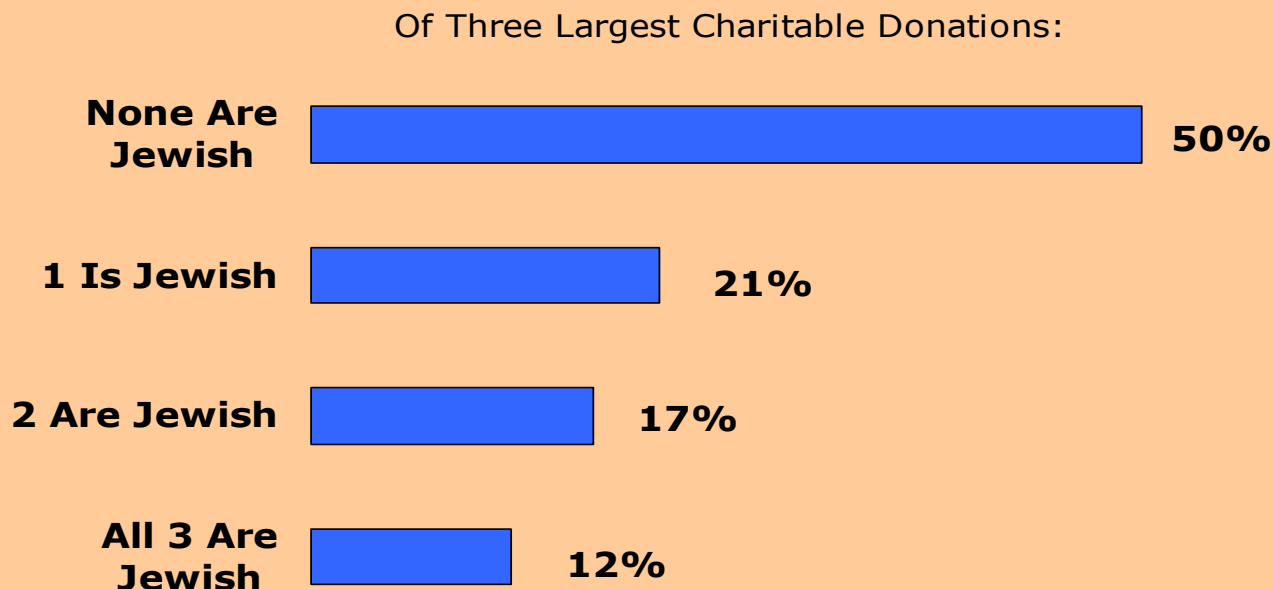
**% of Jewish Respondents Reporting
Jewish Charitable Donation**



Respondents were asked to think about the three charities to which they made their largest donations - and then to indicate how many were Jewish (without having to identify the charity).

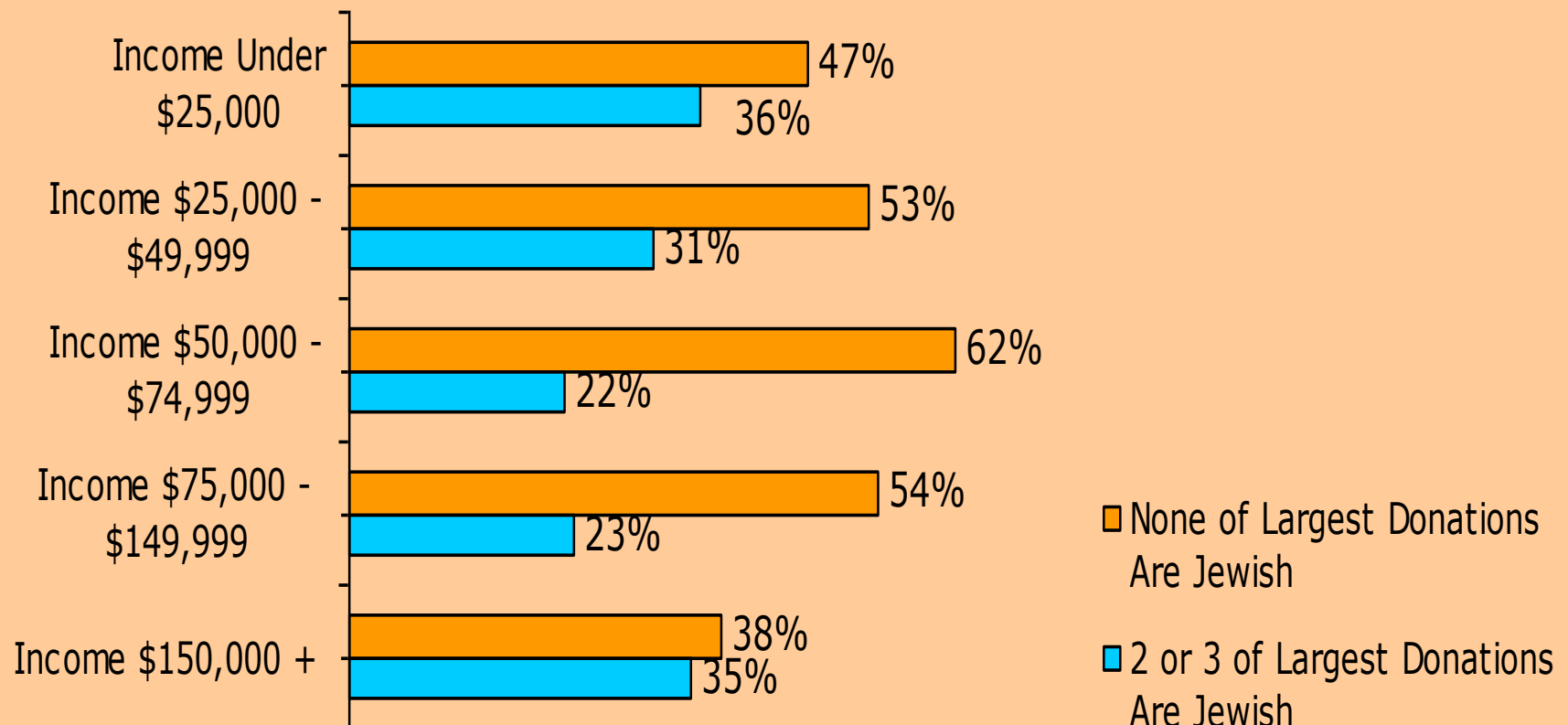
Half (50%) report that none of their three largest donations were to Jewish organizations.

12% said all three of their largest donations were to Jewish charitable organizations.



Among the most affluent Jewish households, 35% report that two or three of their largest charitable donations are to Jewish charities.

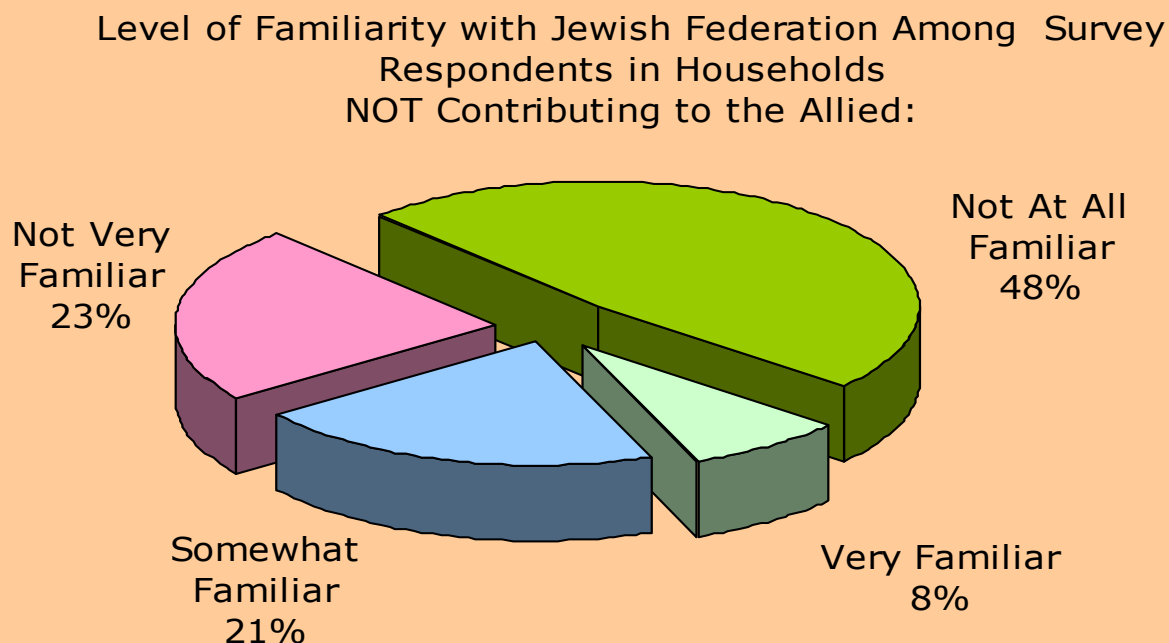
% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which:



23% of all households report a Federation contribution.

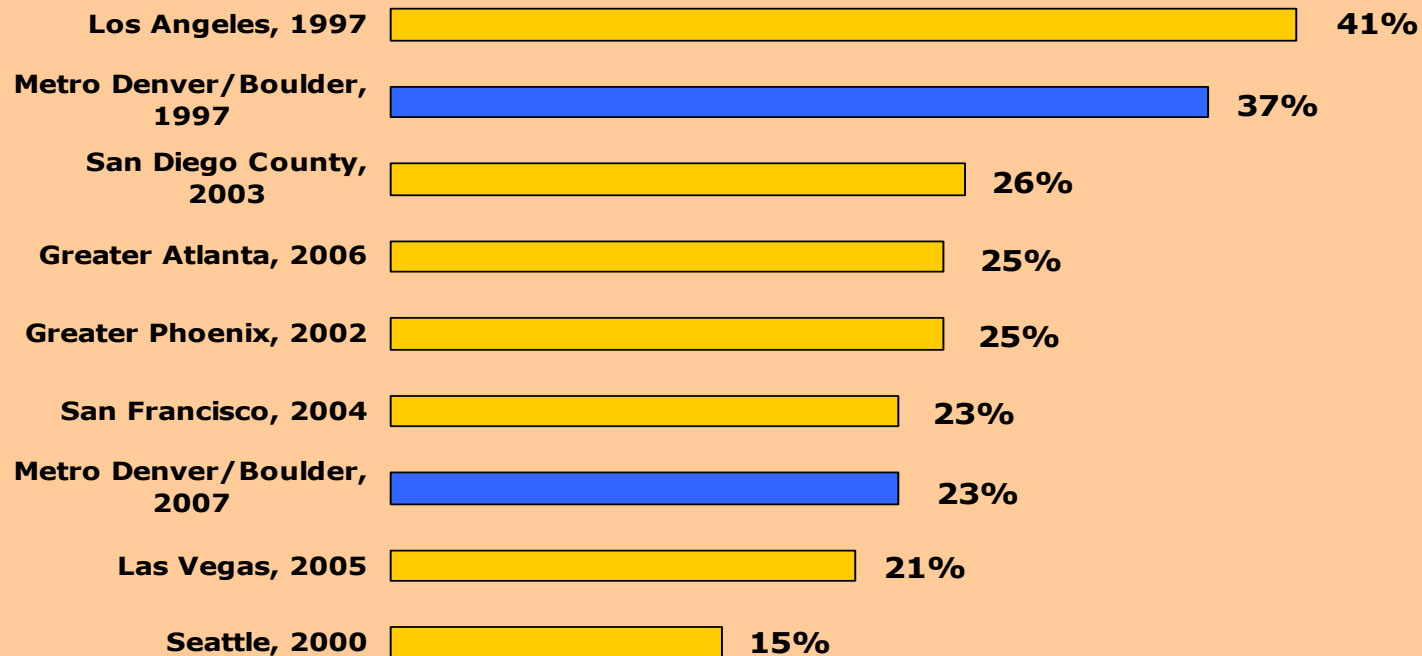
Respondents in Jewish households which did not contribute were asked how familiar they were with the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado.

Over 70% of non-donors - almost 25,000 Jewish households - report that they are relatively unfamiliar with the Allied.



The 23% of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households which contribute to the Allied Jewish Federation is similar to the results from recent studies in growing communities like Atlanta, Las Vegas, San Francisco and Seattle.

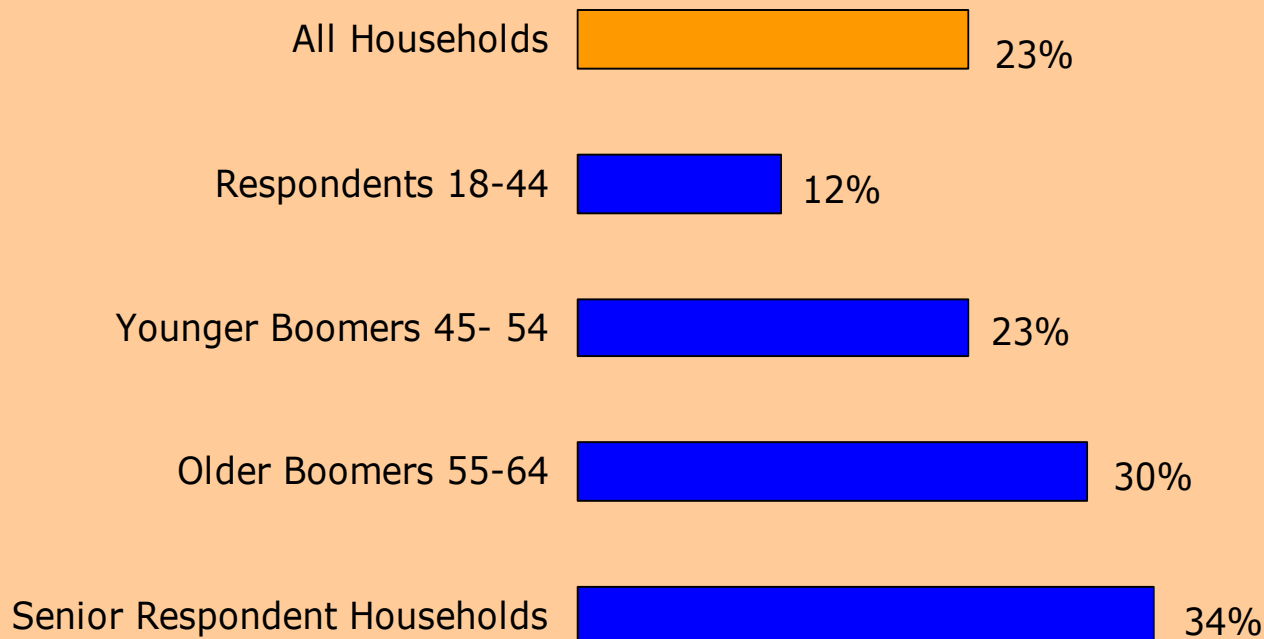
Percent Households Report Jewish Federation Donation



*NJPS data recalculated by UAI. In Atlanta, a rapidly growing southeastern community which was studied by UAI in 1996 and 2006, the Federation contribution rate decreased from 36% in 1996 to 25% in 2006, a pattern remarkably similar to the Metro Denver/Boulder experience.

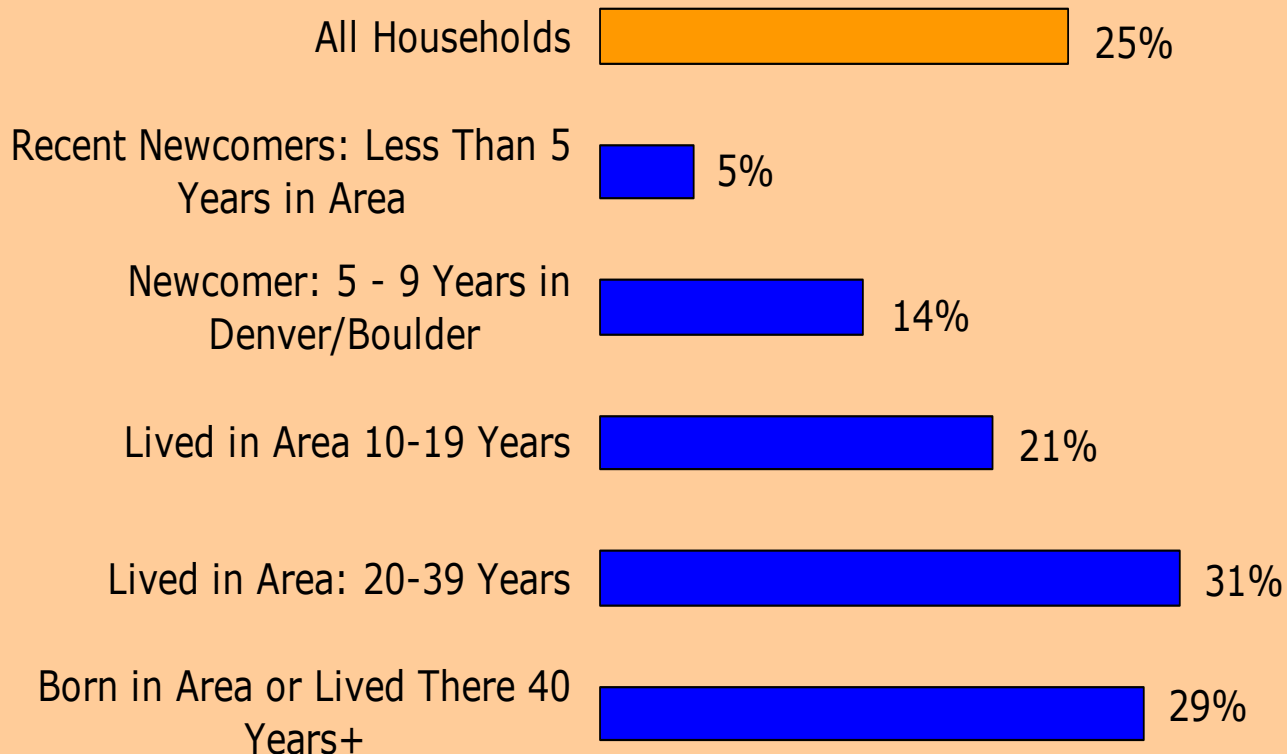
Age is an important factor shaping contributions to the Allied Jewish Federation: 34% of senior respondent Jewish households and 30% of older Boomers report a Federation gift. Only 12% of the younger cohort (ages 18-44) contributed to the Allied.

**Percentage of Households that Contributed
to the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado:**



Recent newcomers to Metro Denver/Boulder have the lowest reported contribution rates to the Allied Jewish Federation.

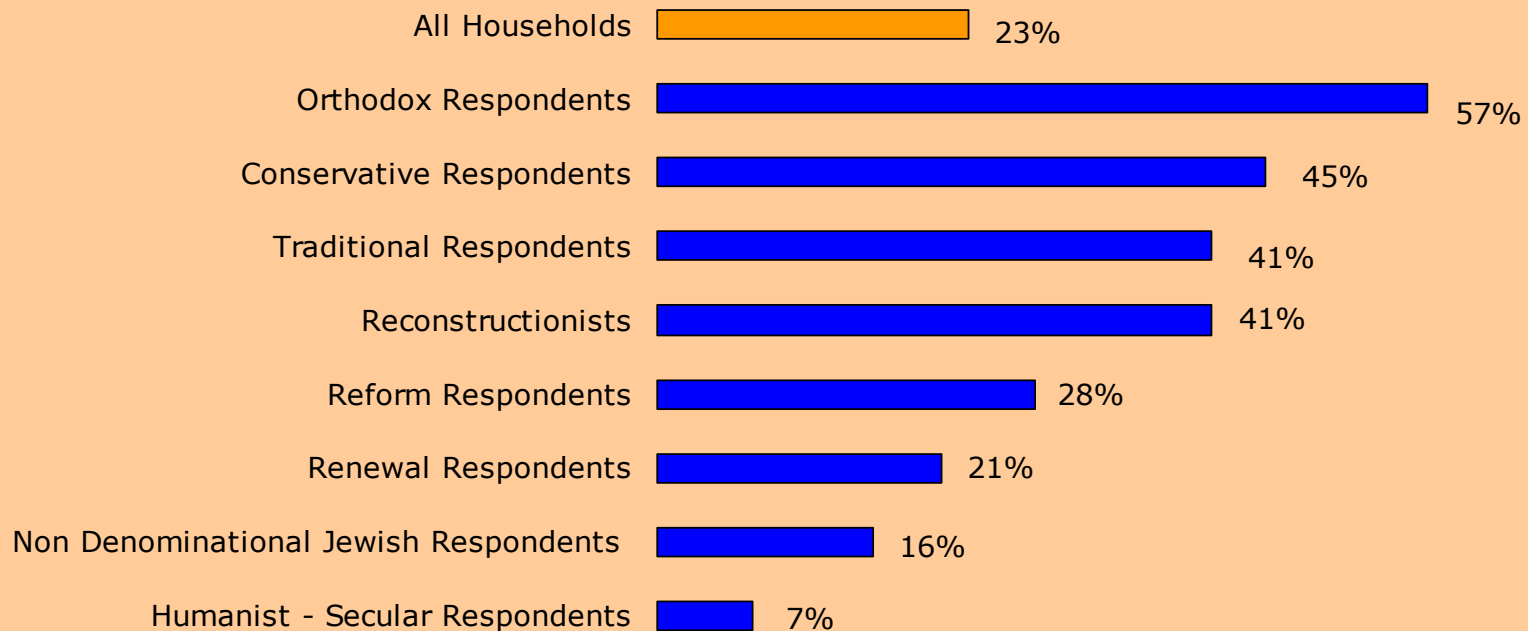
**Percentage of Households That Contributed
to the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado:**



Orthodox Jewish respondents (57%) are most likely to report household donations to the Allied Jewish Federation.

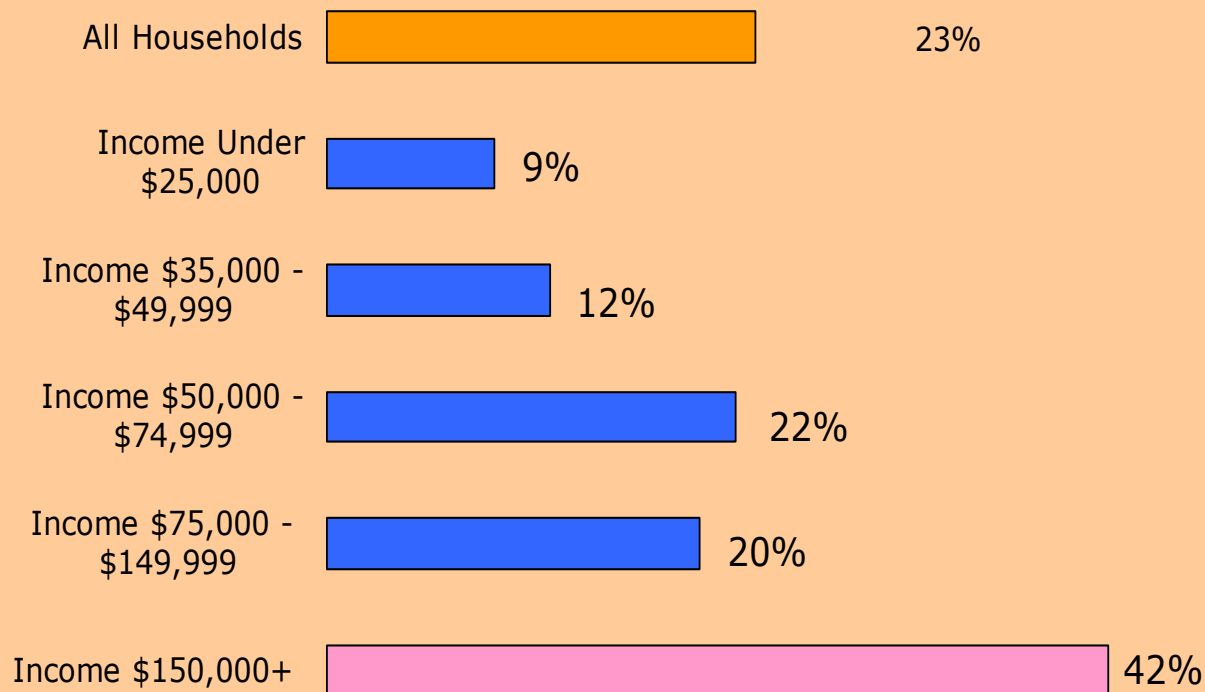
Federation contribution rates are lowest among non-denominational and secular-humanist Jewish households.

**Percentage of Households That Contributed
to the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado:**



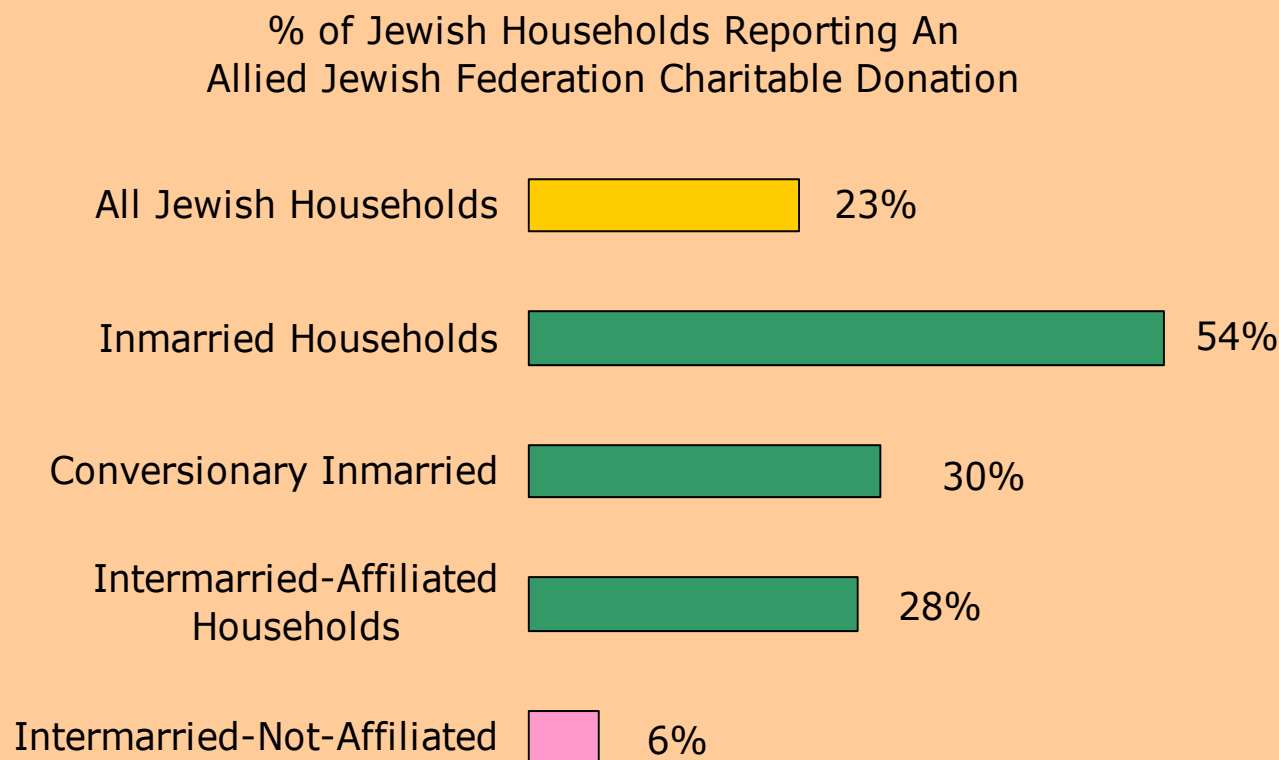
42% of households with annual incomes of \$150,000+ report a Federation gift - but there are 3,700 Jewish similarly affluent Jewish households in Metro Denver/Boulder who do not donate to the Allied .

**Percentage of Households that Contributed
to the Jewish Federation**



Few intermarried-not-affiliated households report an Allied Jewish Federation contribution

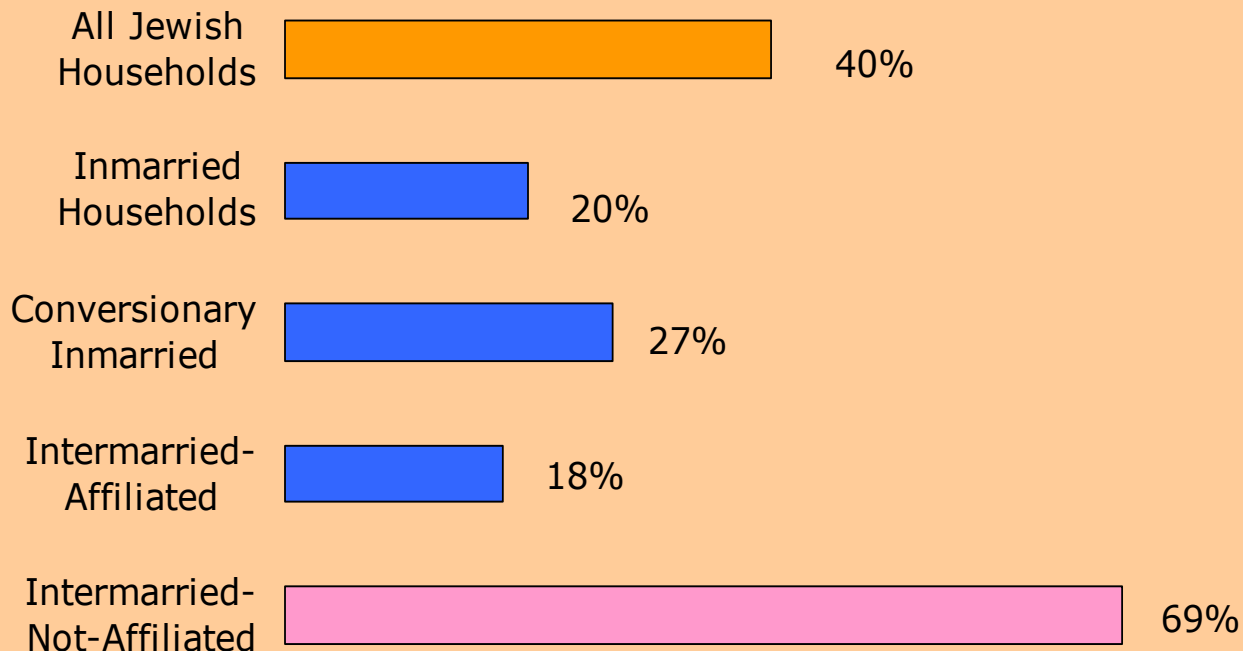
Excluding these households, approximately 44% of all other Jewish households report Allied donations.



40% of all seven-county Jewish households report charitable contributions to non-Jewish causes only.

69% of non-affiliated intermarried households report non-Jewish contributions only.

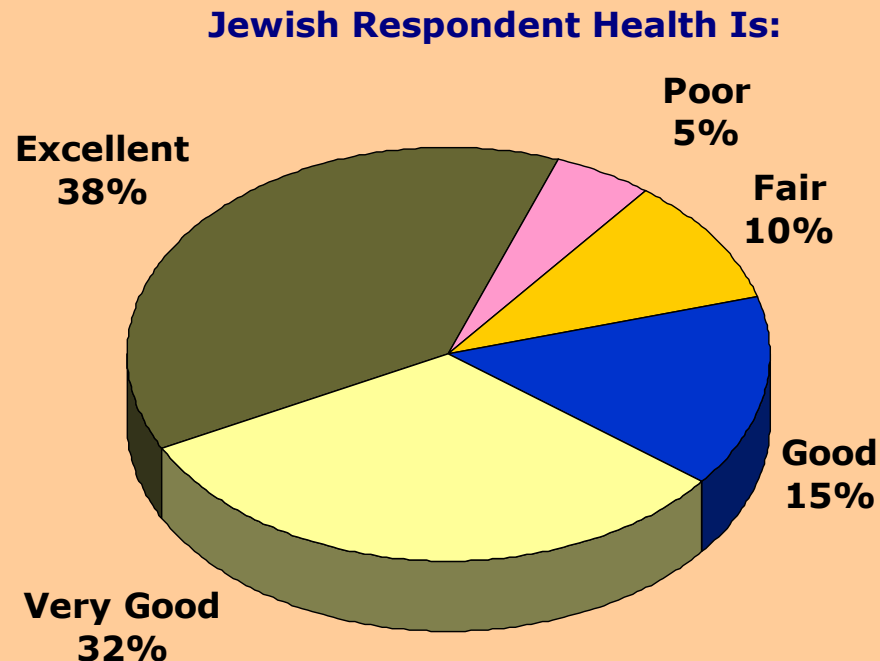
Percentage of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households that
Contribute to Non-Jewish Charities Only



**HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES
&
CAREGIVING**

The 2007 survey asked a standard question about the respondent's health: *"Would you say in general that your health is...."*

The vast majority of Jewish survey respondents report their health is excellent, very good, or good.



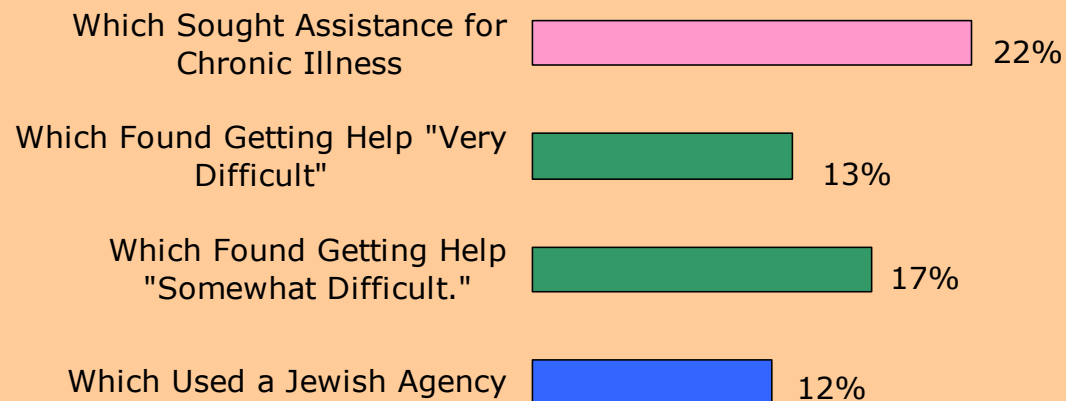
Older Jewish respondents are more likely to note that their health is poor or fair. Only 14% of seniors report that their health is excellent, while 11% rate their health as poor and 18% rate their health as fair.

	Age of Respondent			
	Younger Adults 18-44	Young Boomers 45-54	Older Boomers 55-64	Seniors 65 and Over
Poor, Fair Health	9%	12%	16%	29%
Good Health	9	12	16	31
Very Good Health	26	42	32	26
Excellent Health	56	33	36	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

A series of questions focused on other dimensions of human health issues. First, all survey respondents were asked whether they or anyone else in the household had sought help for a serious, chronic illness:

- 22% sought assistance (approximately 10,000 households);
- 13% reported that it was "very difficult" to get assistance, and another 17% reported "some difficulty."
- Of those seeking assistance, 12% used a Jewish agency.

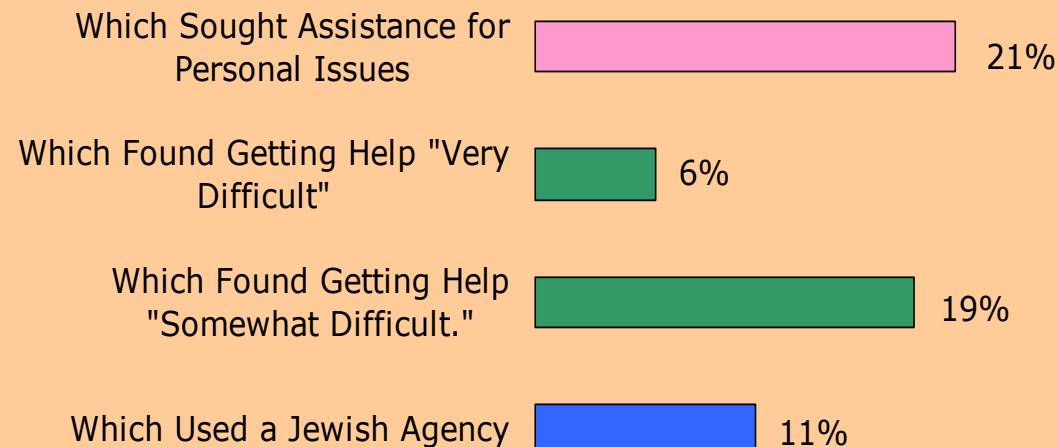
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



Survey respondents were also asked: *"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help in coping with depression, anxiety, stress, an eating disorder, emotional issues, relationship issues, or a drug or alcohol problem?"*

- 21% of Jewish households sought such help;
- 11% of these households report contacting a Jewish agency (1,000 households).

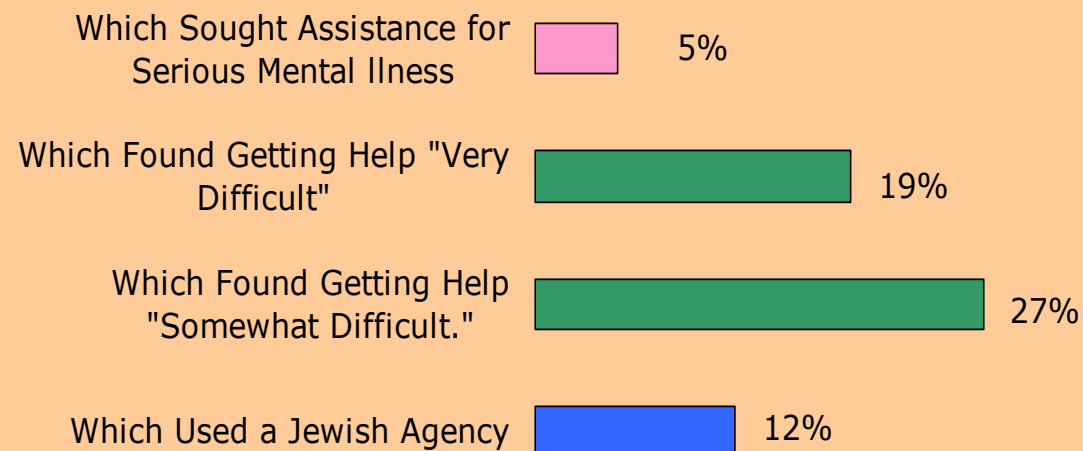
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help with a serious mental illness?"

- 5% sought help (2,400 households);
- Receiving help was moderately difficult: 19% found it very difficult to get help, while 27% found it somewhat difficult;
- 12% of households seeking help with serious mental illness report contacting a Jewish agency.

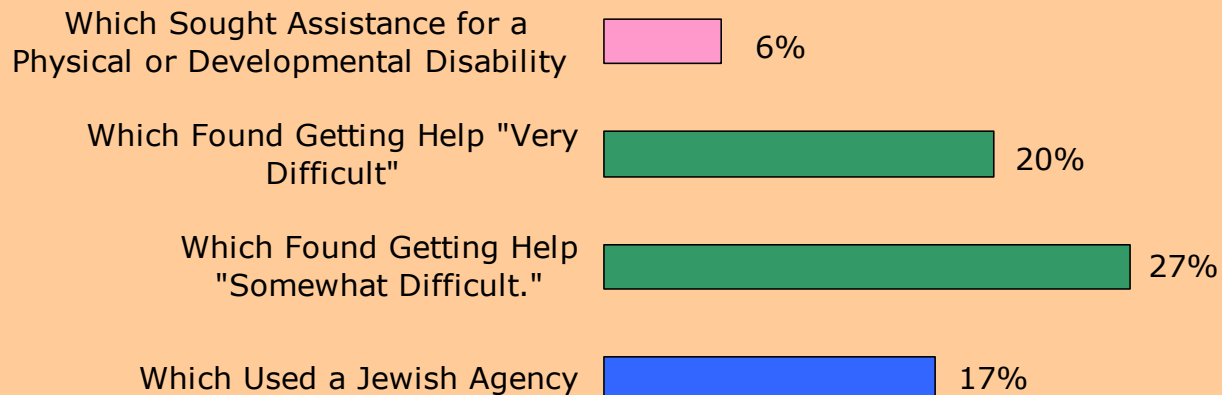
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help for a child or adult with a physical or developmental disability?"

- 6% (2,900 households) report seeking assistance;
- 20% found it very difficult to get help, while 27% found it somewhat difficult;
- 17% of households seeking help contacted a Jewish agency.

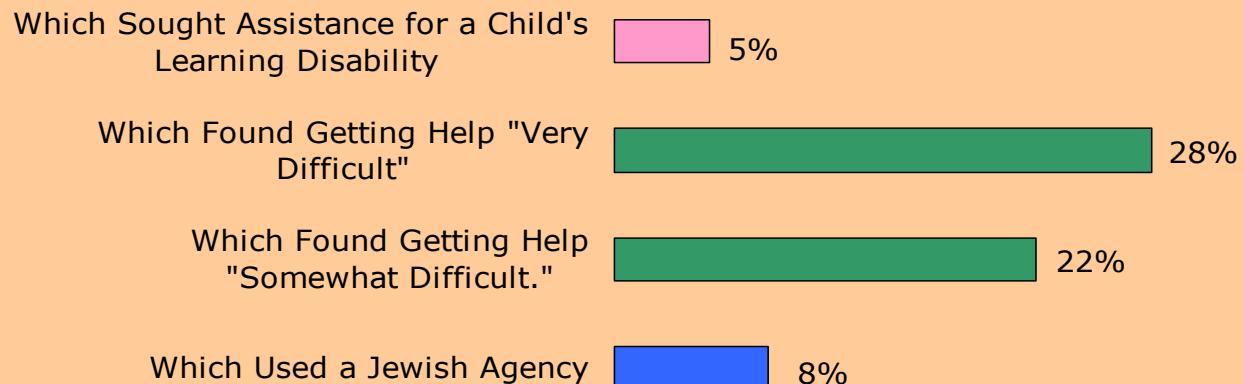
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help for a child's learning disability?"

- 5% report seeking assistance;
- 1,000 Jewish households found it difficult to get help: 28% found it very difficult and 22% found it somewhat difficult;
- 8% of households seeking help contacted a Jewish agency re: a child's learning disability.

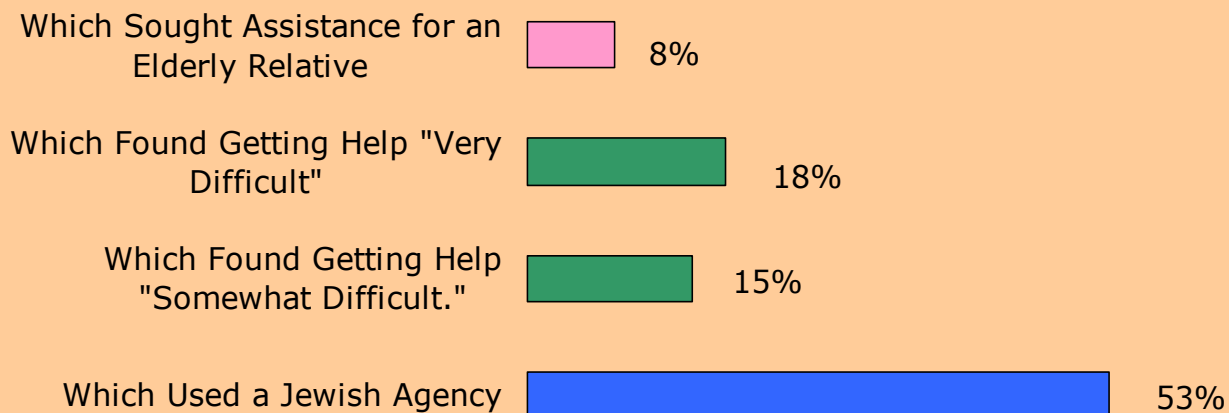
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help for an elderly relative who lives in the Metro Denver/Boulder area?"

- 8% report seeking assistance;
- Only one-in-three report some difficulty getting help;
- 53% (1,900 households) contacted a Jewish agency for assistance with an elderly relative.

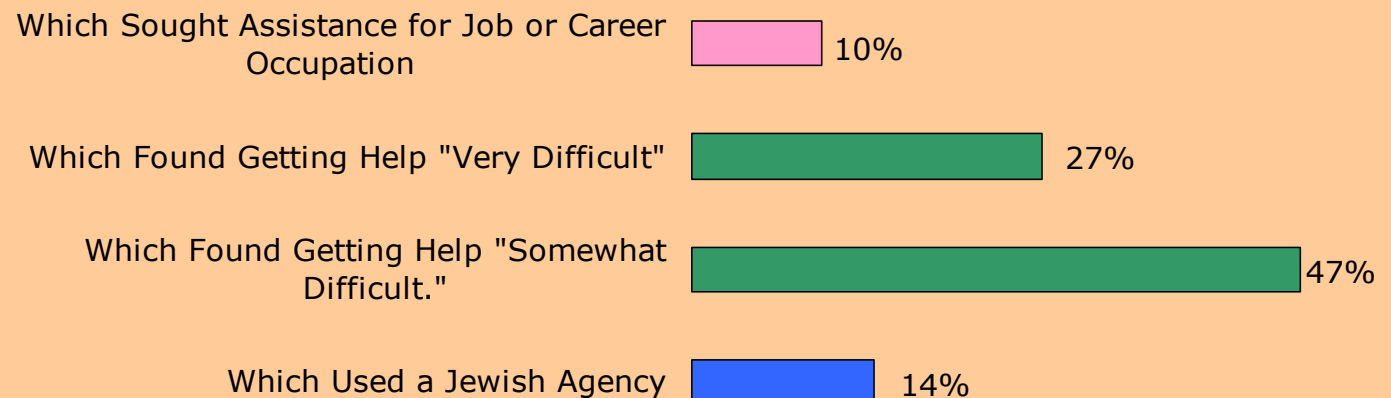
Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



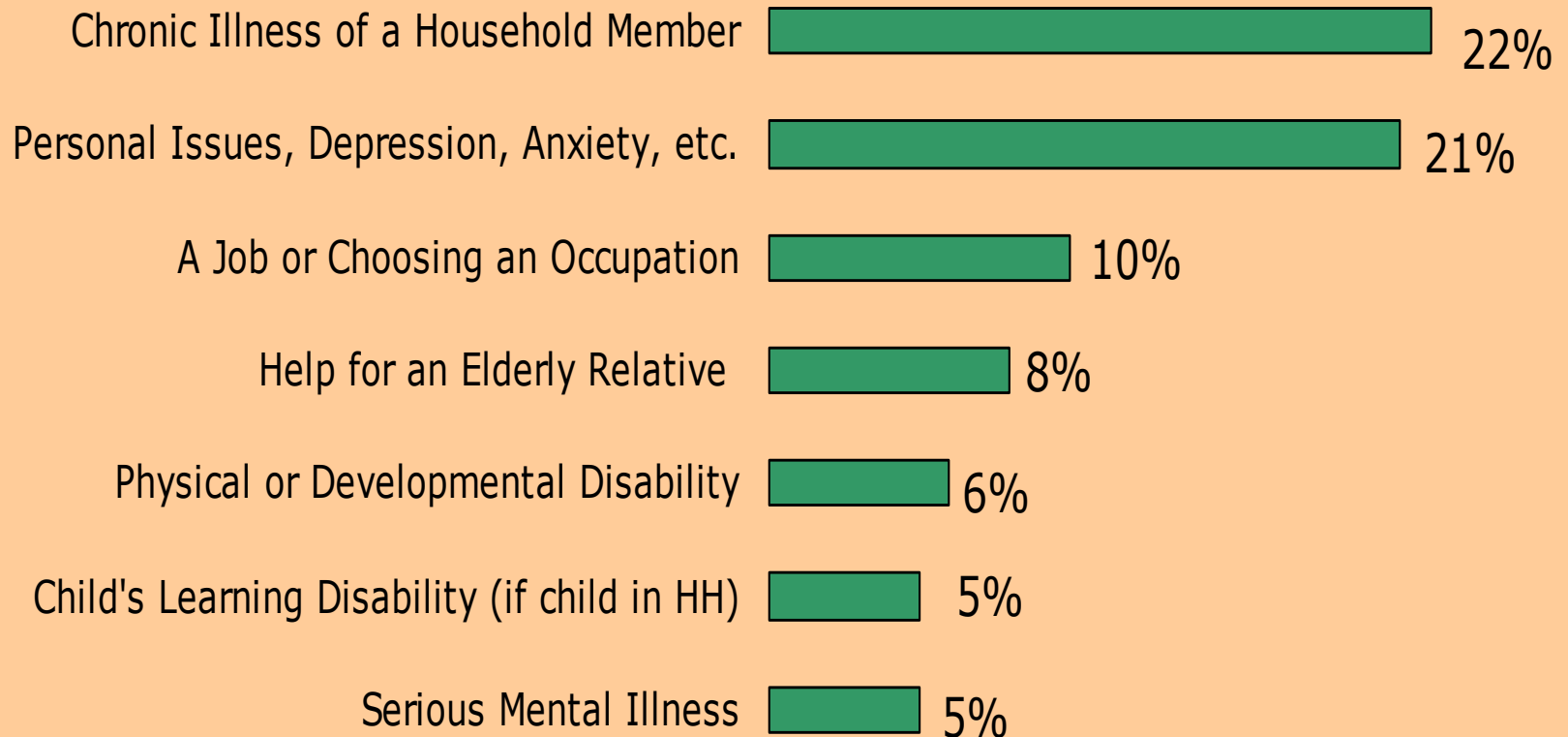
"In the past twelve months, did you or any member of your household seek help in finding a job or choosing an occupation?"

- 10% (4,800 households) report seeking assistance;
- Three-of-four had difficulty getting assistance;
- 14% (about 700 households) contacted a Jewish agency for assistance.

Percent of 2007 Denver/Boulder Jewish Households:



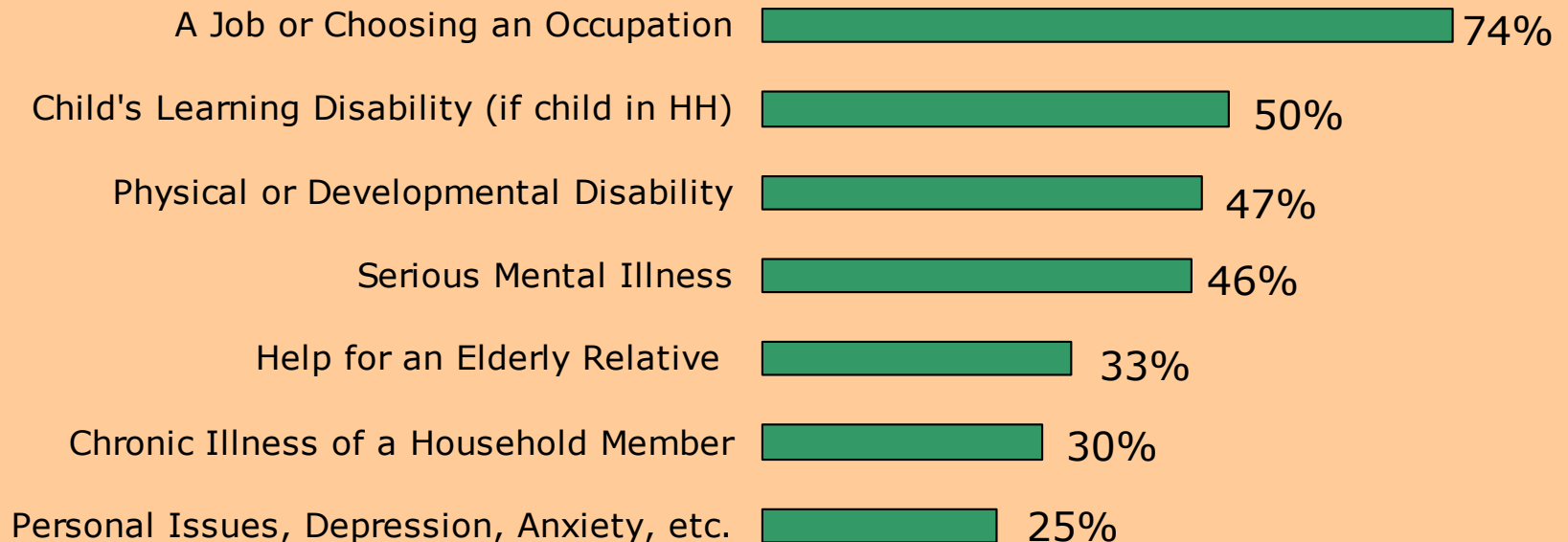
Percent of 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which Sought Assistance for:



In general, getting assistance was easiest for the most often cited help-seeking behaviors, such as chronic illness and emotional issues, depressions, etc.

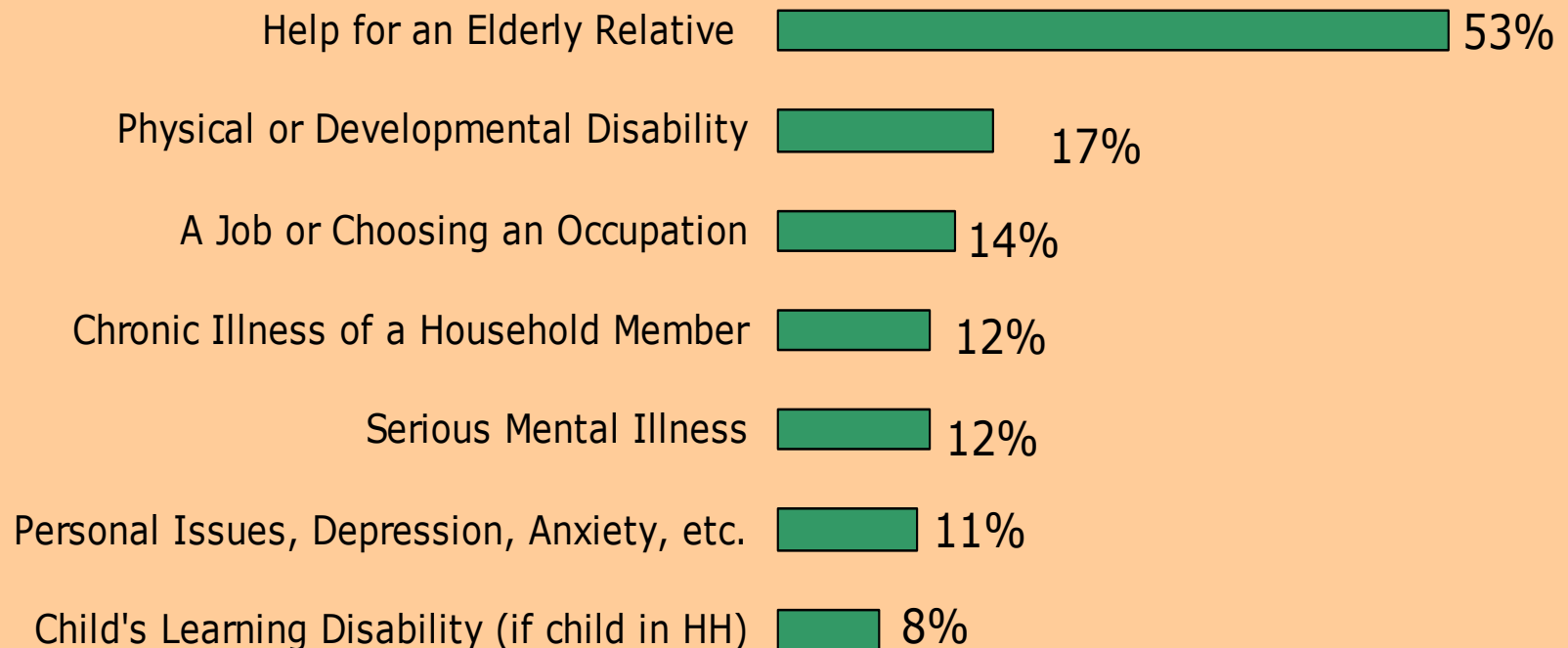
Job-seeking was the area where respondents reported the most difficulty getting assistance (74%).

Percent of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households Which
Reported Getting Assistance Was Very or Somewhat Difficult



Using a Jewish agency for assistance for an elderly is three times more likely than using a Jewish agency for any other human service topic included in the survey.

Percent of 2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Households
Which Used a Jewish Agency When Seeking Sought Assistance:

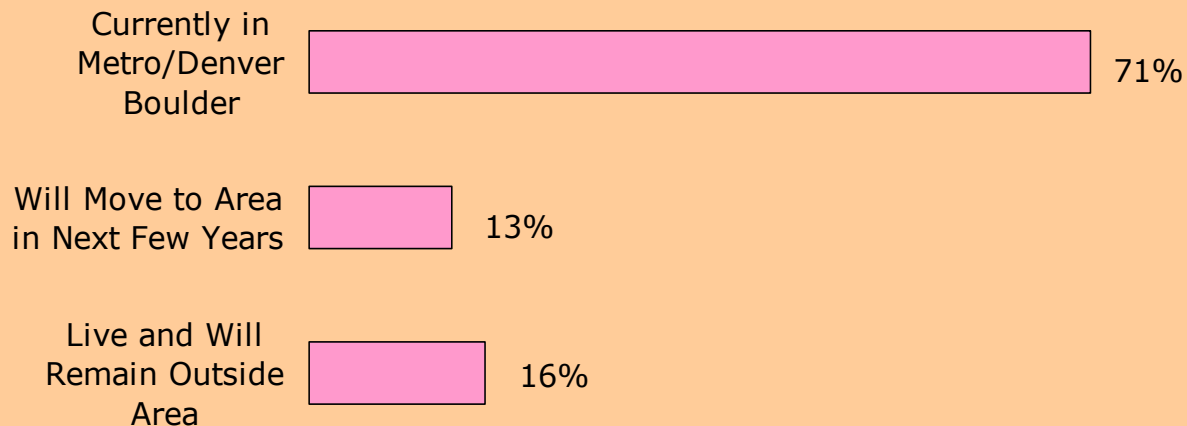


Survey respondents were asked a question designed to measure “caring” behavior needs.

- *“Are you – Is anyone in the household – currently responsible for caring for an aging family member or friend?”*

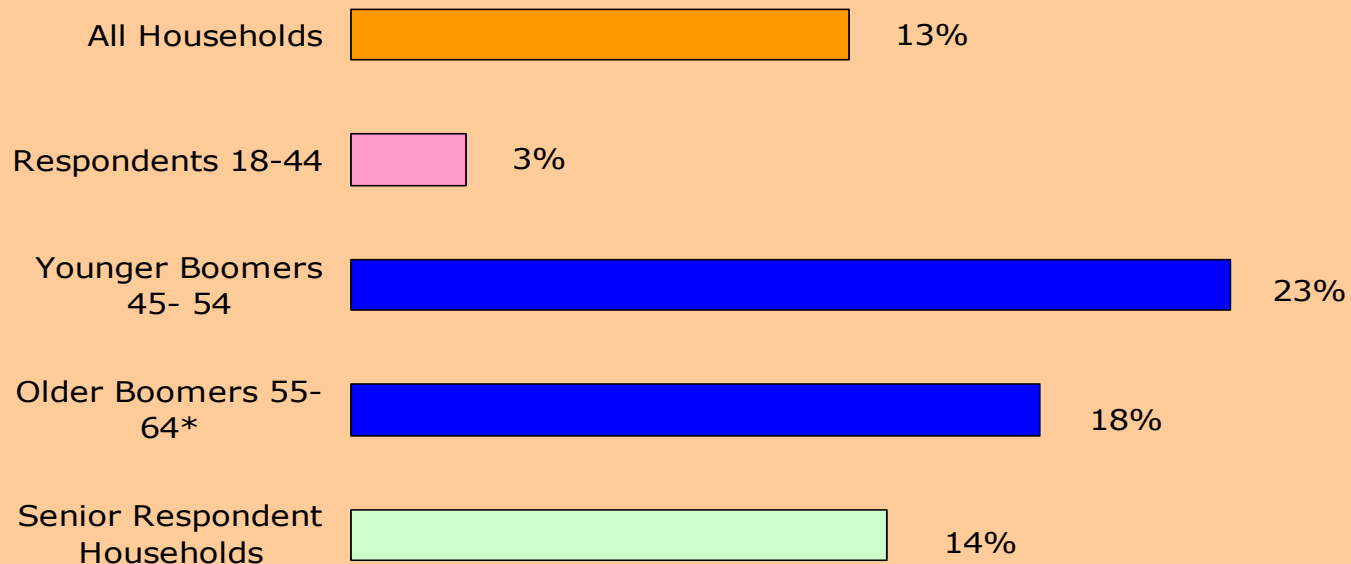
An estimated 5,900 Jewish households indicate that they have these responsibilities; 71% of the care-receiving persons live in the area now, and another 13% will most likely move into the area in the immediate future.

Area of Residence of Elderly Friend or Relative For Who Jewish Households Have Care Responsibility



Younger Boomers are most likely to be currently caring for an aging friend or family member; 23% of younger Boomers and 18% of older Boomers report current caring responsibilities.

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

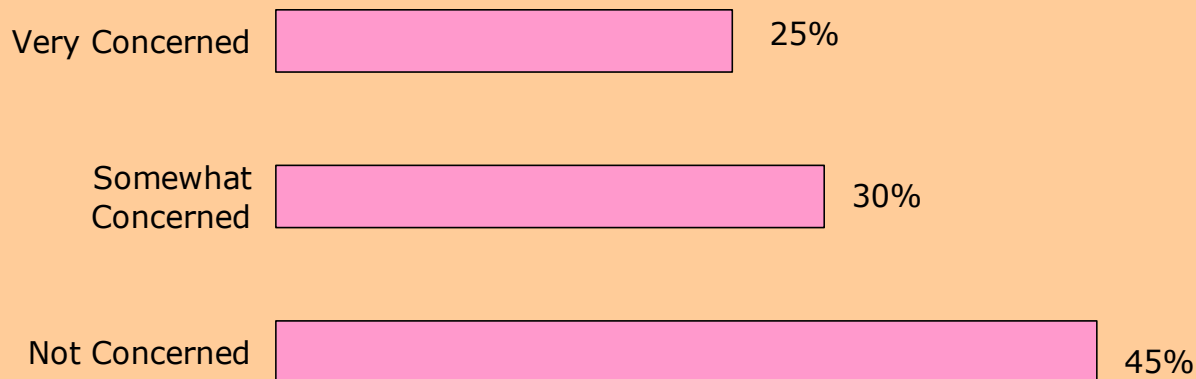


*The question on current care responsibilities for an aging person was modified only slightly from a question used in an Internet survey of all Boomers in the area (excluding Boulder) funded partially by the Rose Community Foundation, and conducted by . For Boomers ages 55-64, the study also found that 18% of Boomers in general (as with Jewish Boomers) had care responsibilities.

A second question asked respondents over age 40 how concerned they were about "...being able to take care of parents or other relatives who need help."

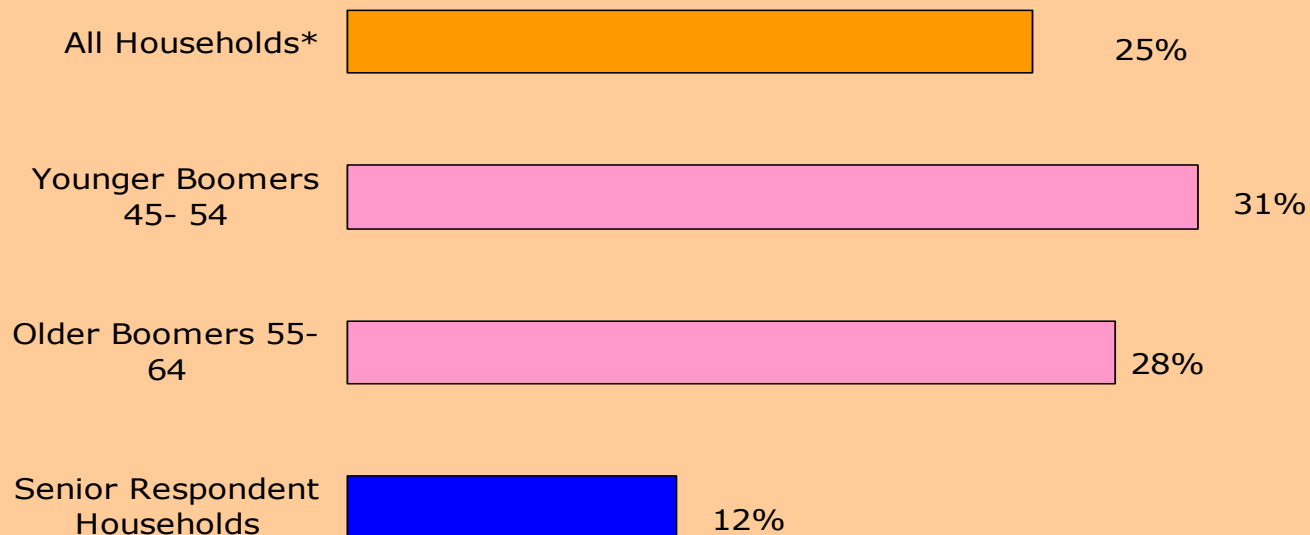
- 25% (approximately 8,500 households) report that they are very concerned;
- 30% are somewhat concerned;
- 45% are not concerned.

**Percent of Respondents Who Are Concerned About Taking Care of
Parents or Other Relatives Who Need Help**



Boomers are most likely to be very concerned about caring for a parent or relative in the future - 31% of younger and 28% of older Boomers express these serious caring concerns.

Percentage of Respondents Reporting That They are Very Concerned About Caring for a Parent or Relative in Future:

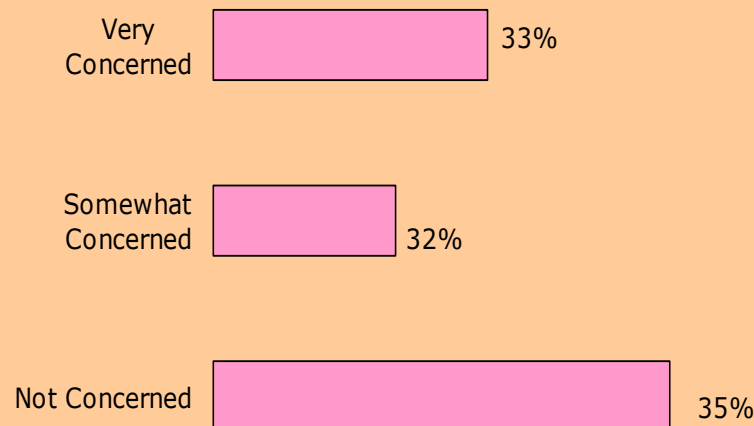


*This question was not asked if the respondent was under 40; thus, the younger respondent category is not shown.

A final question asked respondents over age 40 how concerned they were personally about being able to live independently in your own apartment when they get older.

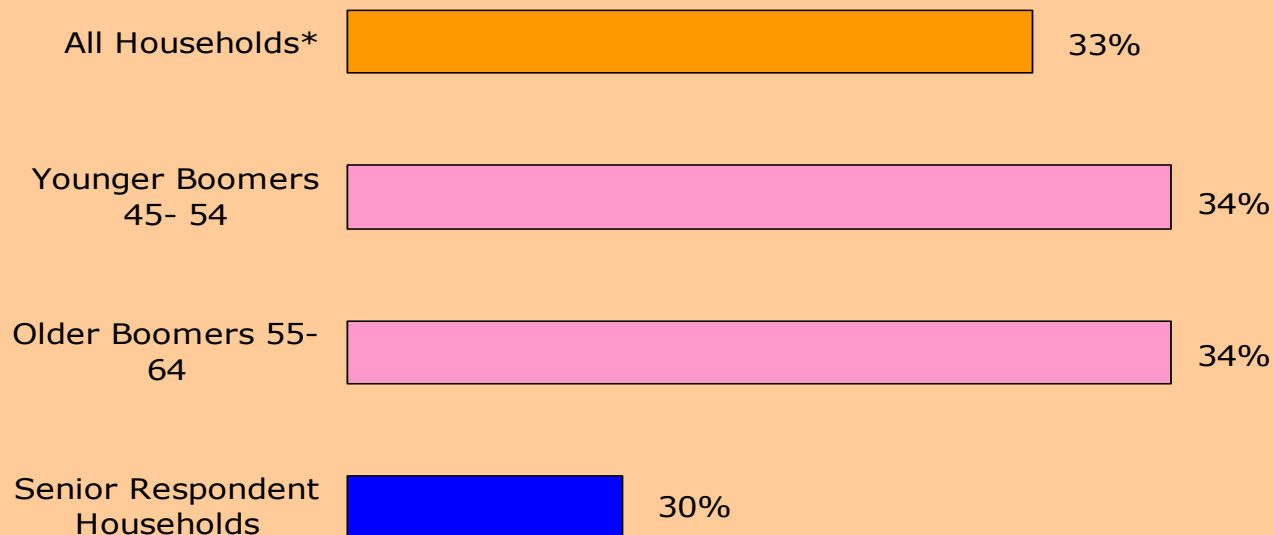
- One-third (11,400 respondents) are very concerned about their ability to live independently;
- Another third are somewhat concerned.

Percent of Respondents Who Are Concerned About Being Able to Live Independently In Their Own Space When They Get Older



Serious concern for respondents about their ability to live independently as they get older is not at all age related - one-third of all respondents, regardless of age, are very concerned.

Percentage of Respondents Reporting That They are Very Concerned About Being Able to Live Independently:

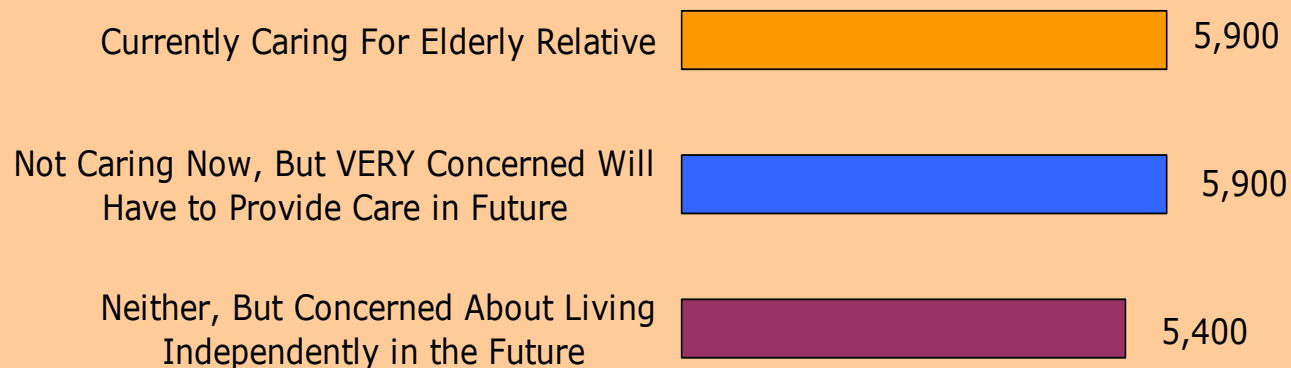


*This question was not asked if the respondent was under 40; thus, the younger respondent category is not shown.

The three questions were combined into one overall index measuring the extent of caregiving concerns: current care responsibilities for elderly relatives, serious concern about future care responsibilities for an aging parent/relative, and serious concern about their own living independence.

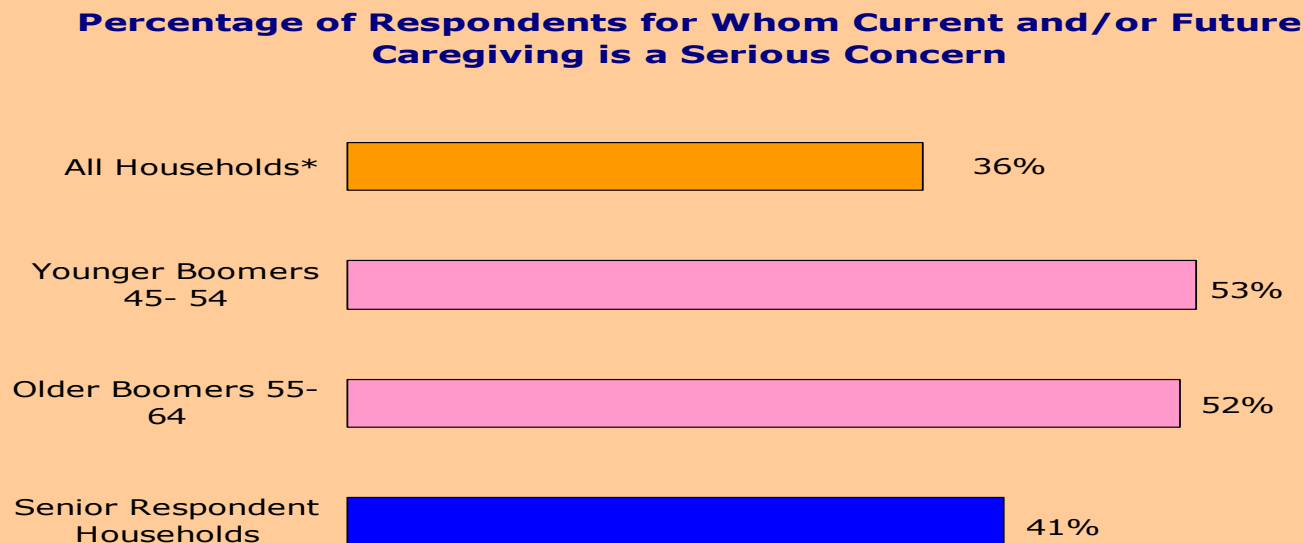
Serious care issues exist for a projected 17,200 households - 36% of all Denver/Boulder Jewish households.

Number of Jewish Households/Respondents With Current Care Responsibilities or Serious Concern About Future Caregiving



For over half of all Boomers, caregiving is a serious personal concern.

- For 5,600 younger Boomers, caregiving is a central concern. Some have current care responsibilities, others are very concerned about having to provide care in the future, and others are very concerned about their ability to live independently when they get older.
- 5,300 older Boomers have similar care issues and concerns.



*This question was not asked if the respondent was under 40; thus the younger respondent category is not shown.

GEOGRAPHY

BASIC NUMBERS

- Six geographic sub-areas were defined after data collection for the study, largely based on 1997 area definitions so that 1997-2007 comparisons are possible.
 - **Denver:** the City and County of Denver (including Stapleton) and Glendale
 - **South Metro:** Castle Rock, Centennial, Cherry Hills Village, Englewood, Greenwood Village, Highlands Ranch, Littleton, Parker, Sedalia and other communities in this area
 - **Boulder:** Boulder, Lafayette, Longmont, Louisville and Lyons
 - **North & West Metro:** Arvada, Broomfield, Edgewater, Evergreen, Golden, Lakewood, Morrison, Westminster, and Wheat Ridge
 - **Aurora**
 - **North and East Metro** is a newly defined area for the 2007 Jewish community study, reflecting recent growth there and probable future expansion. The area includes Brighton, Commerce City, Northglenn and Thornton.
- The areas were defined by grouping adjacent zip codes, and follow the 1997 definitions as much as possible;* the six sub-areas do not necessarily follow county lines.

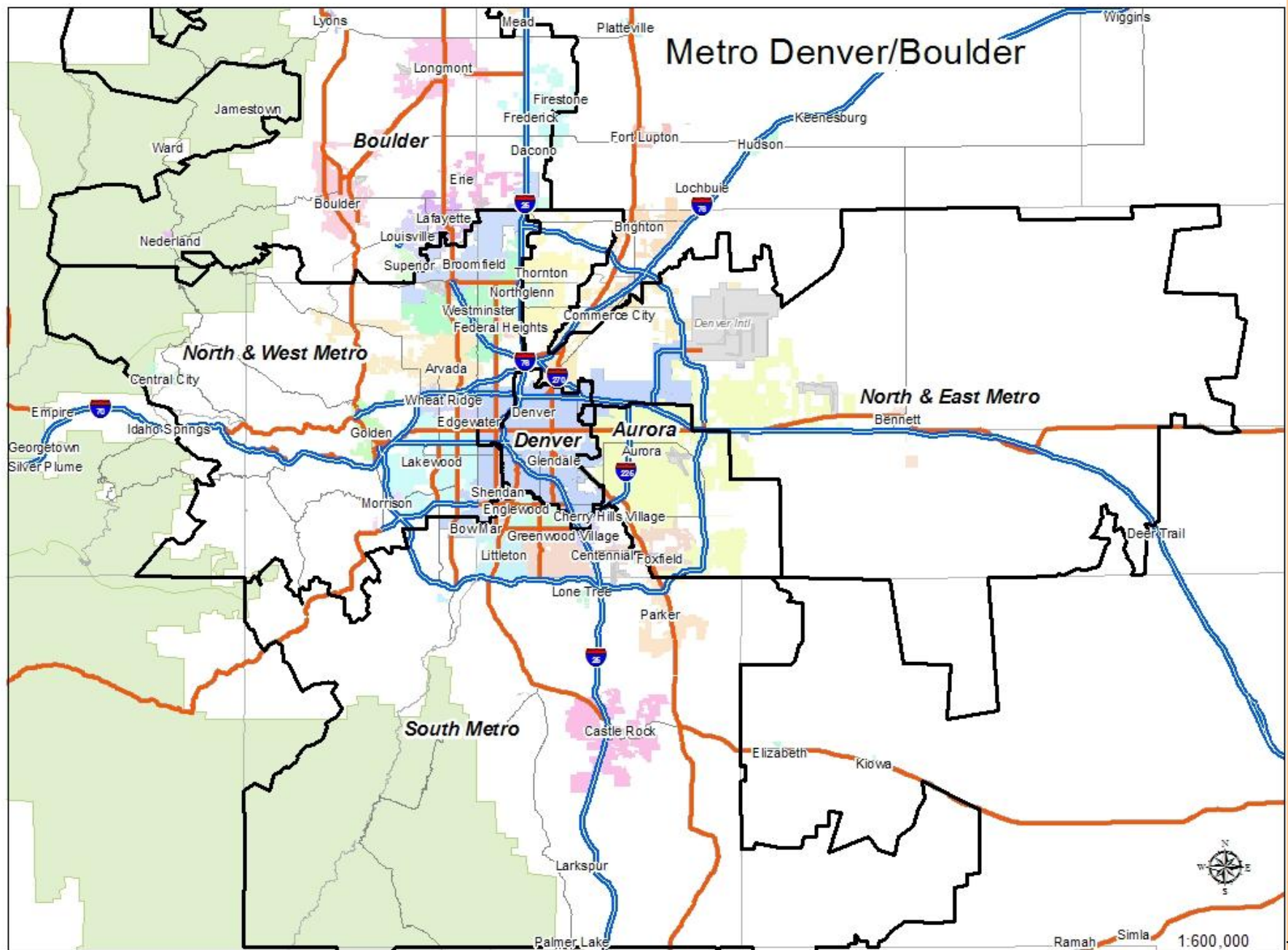
*The zip codes assigned to each of the areas are listed in the final slide of this presentation. Note that households in two zip codes (80020 and 80247) which crossed county and community lines were assigned to one of the two possible areas based upon respondent answers to county, community, etc.

GEOGRAPHIC SUB-AREAS: ZIP CODES OF COMPLETED INTERVIEWS

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Geographic Area	Zip Codes Included
DENVER	80202 80203 80204 80205 80206 80207 80209 80210 80218 80220 80222 80223 80224 80229 80230 80231 80237 80246 80247*
SOUTH METRO	80104 80106 80108 80109 80110 80111 80112 80113 80116 80118 80120 80121 80122 80123 80124 80125 80126 80127 80128 80129 80130 80134 80135 80138 80433
BOULDER	80020* 80026 80027 80301 80302 80303 80304 80305 80308 80323 80466 80501 80502 80503 80504 80516 80540
NORTH & WEST METRO	80002 80003 80004 80005 80007 80020* 80021 80031 80033 80211 80212 80214 80215 80219 80221 80226 80227 80228 80232 80234 80235 80236 80260 80401 80403 80439 80454 80465
AURORA	80010 80012 80013 80014 80015 80016 80017 80018 80047 80247*
NORTH & EAST METRO	80019 80022 80103 80136 80233 80238 80239 80241 80249 80602

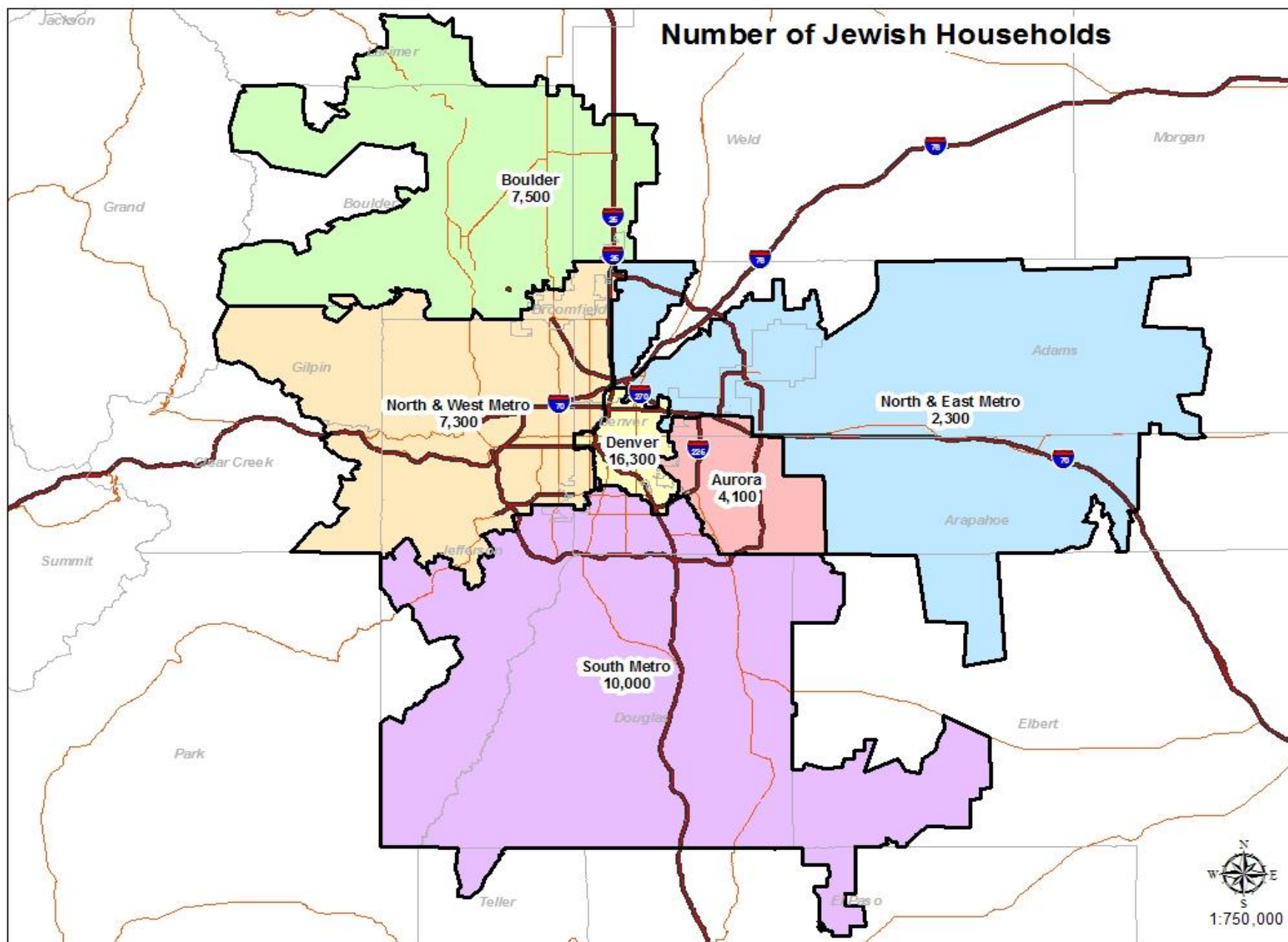
*Zip codes listed are zip codes with completed interviews; these randomly-based interviews represent the broader area defined in the accompanying maps. Zip codes followed by an asterisk are zip codes which cross geographic areas and have been allocated based on respondent answers re: county, community of residence. South Metro was labeled Englewood-Littleton-Douglas in 1997; North & East Metro was not identified as a separate area in 1997.



Denver and the adjacent South Metro area are the two largest Jewish sub-areas. Over half of all Jewish households live in these two sub-communities.

Geographic Sub-Area: 2007	Number of Jewish Households	Percent of Total
Denver	16,300	34%
South Metro	10,000	21
Boulder	7,500	16
North & West Metro	7,300	15
Aurora	4,100	9
North & East Metro	2,300	5
Total Seven Counties	47,500	100%

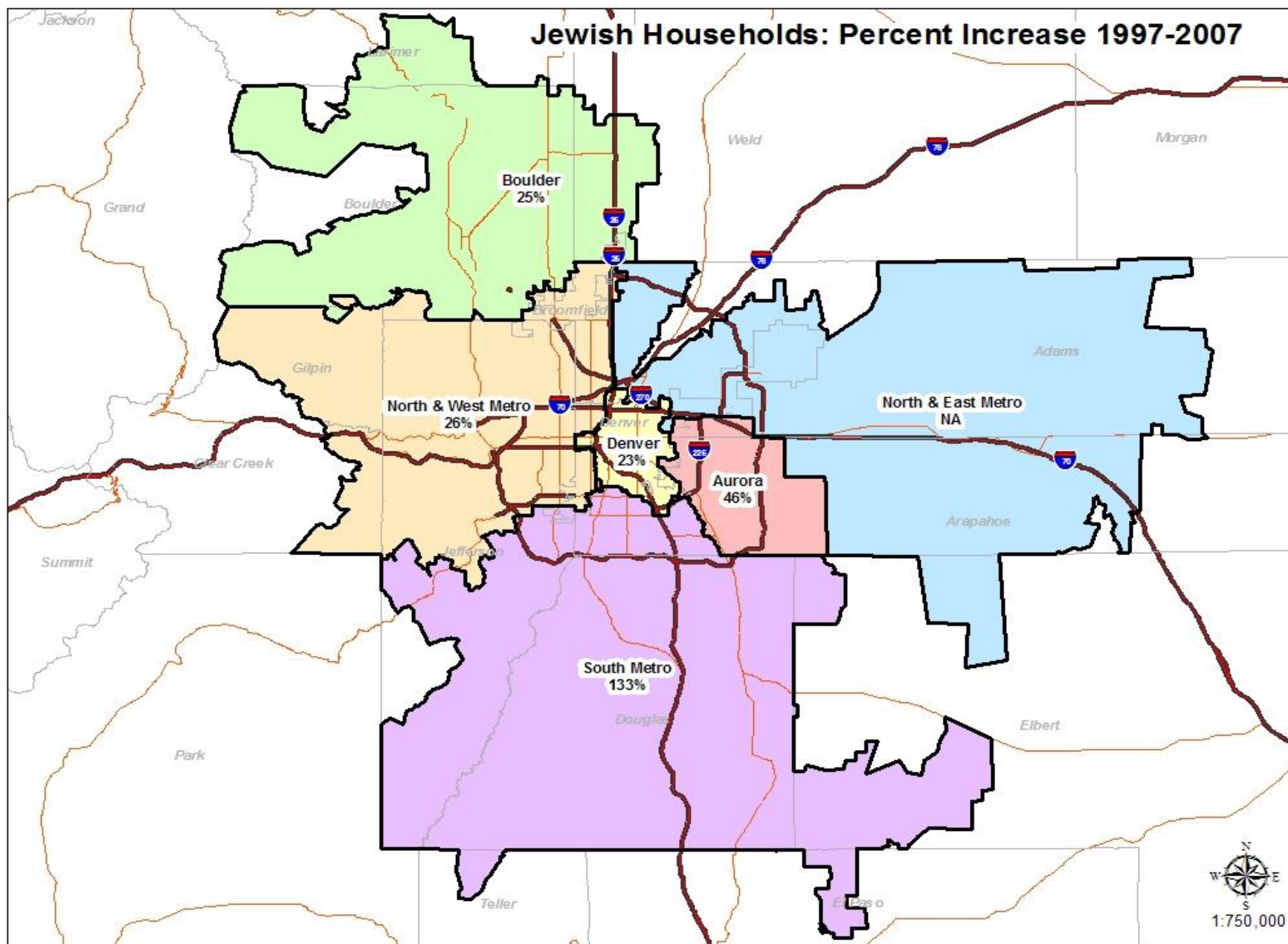
In this and subsequent tables, data may not add precisely due to rounding to simplify presentation. The total presented always reflects the actual estimated total or 100%, ignoring rounding "errors."



The geographic changes in the Metro Denver/Boulder area since 1997 have been dramatic:

- Denver has retained its role as the largest Jewish area.
 - But, while Denver accounted for 67% of all seven-county Jewish households in 1981, but the percentage declined to 41% in 1997, and to 34% by 2007.
- South Metro is now the second largest Jewish sub-community with 10,000 Jewish households. The number of Jewish households increased 133% since 1997, when South Metro was the fourth largest Jewish sub-area with 4,300 Jewish households.
- Boulder, North & West Metro, and Aurora's Jewish populations have continued to grow.
- North & East Metro was literally not even on the Jewish map in 1997.

Jewish Households: Percent Increase 1997-2007



Jewish Households: 1997 and 2007, Estimated Numbers and Percent Change

Geographic Sub-Area	Jewish Households 1997	Jewish Households 2007	Percent Change
Denver	13,200	16,300	23%
South Metro	4,300	10,000	133%
Boulder	6,000	7,500	25%
North & West Metro	5,800	7,300	26%
Aurora	2,800	4,100	46%
North & East Metro*	NA	2,300	NA
Total Seven Counties	32,100	47,500	48%

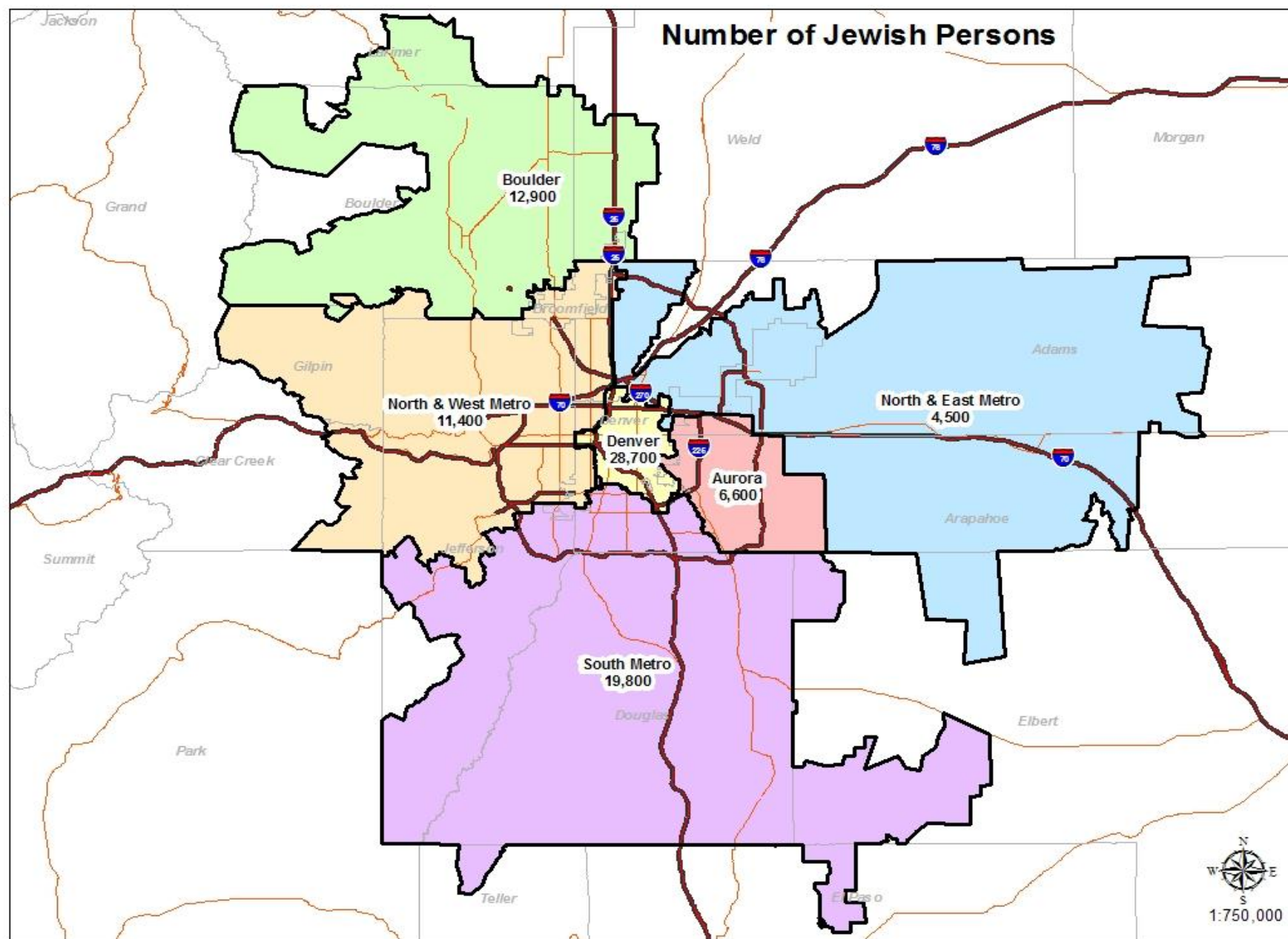
*The area designated in 2007 as North & East Metro was not defined as a separate area in 1997; given the growth of this portion of the seven-county area, it has been included in 2007 as baseline data for future studies. In 1997, the South Metro area was designated as Englewood, Littleton, Douglas.

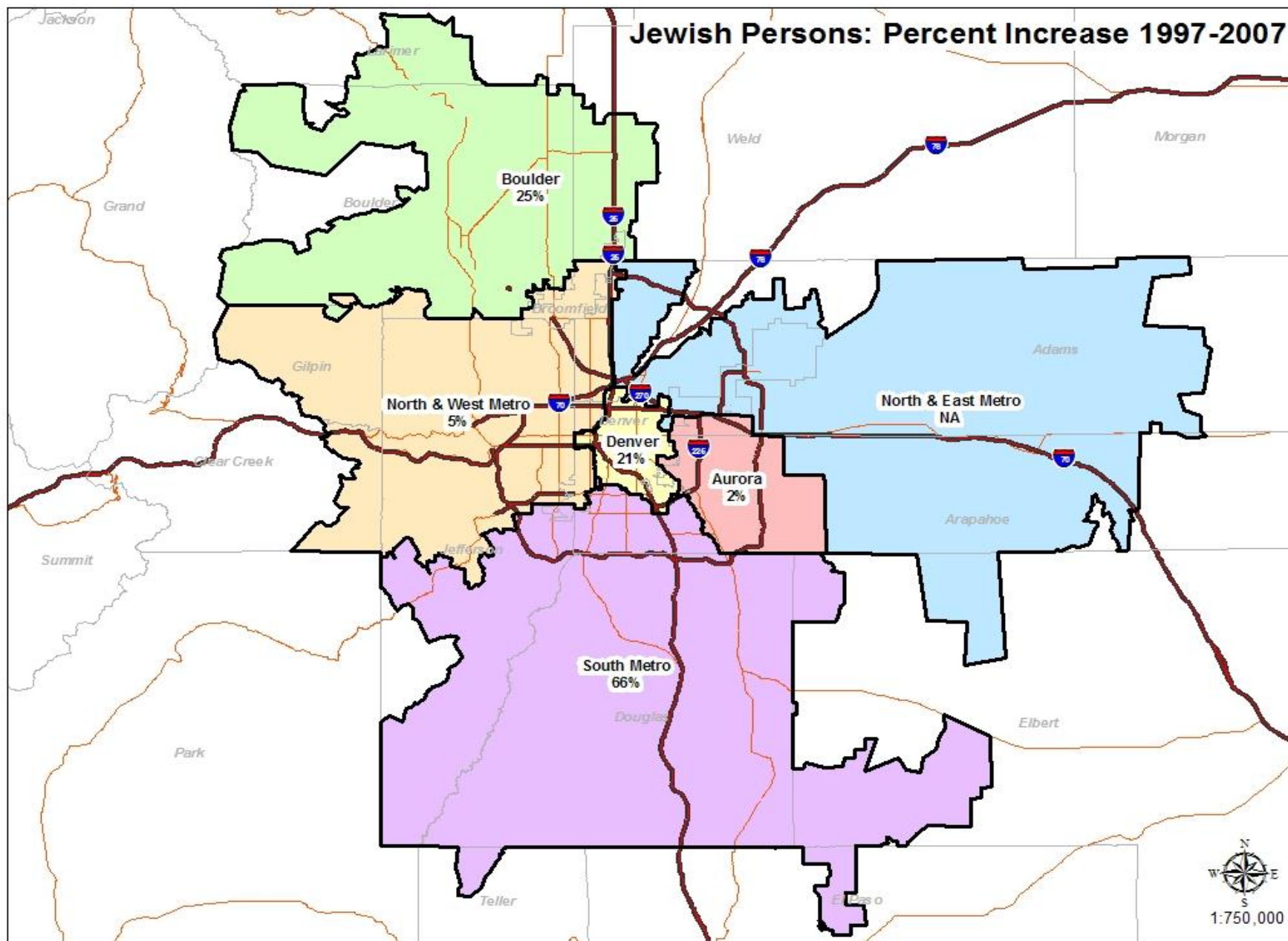
Denver is home to one-third of all Jewish persons living in the Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish area.

Almost one-of-four Jewish persons live in the South Metro area; about 15% in both Boulder and North & West Metro.

Geographic Sub-Area	Number of Jewish Persons	Percent of Total
Denver	28,700	34%
South Metro	19,800	24
Boulder	12,900	15
North & West Metro	11,400	14
Aurora	6,600	8
North & East Metro*	4,500	5
Total Seven Counties	83,900	100%

*The area designated as North & East Metro in 2007 was not defined as a separate area in 1997; given the growth of this portion of the seven-county area, it has been included in 2007 as baseline data for future studies.

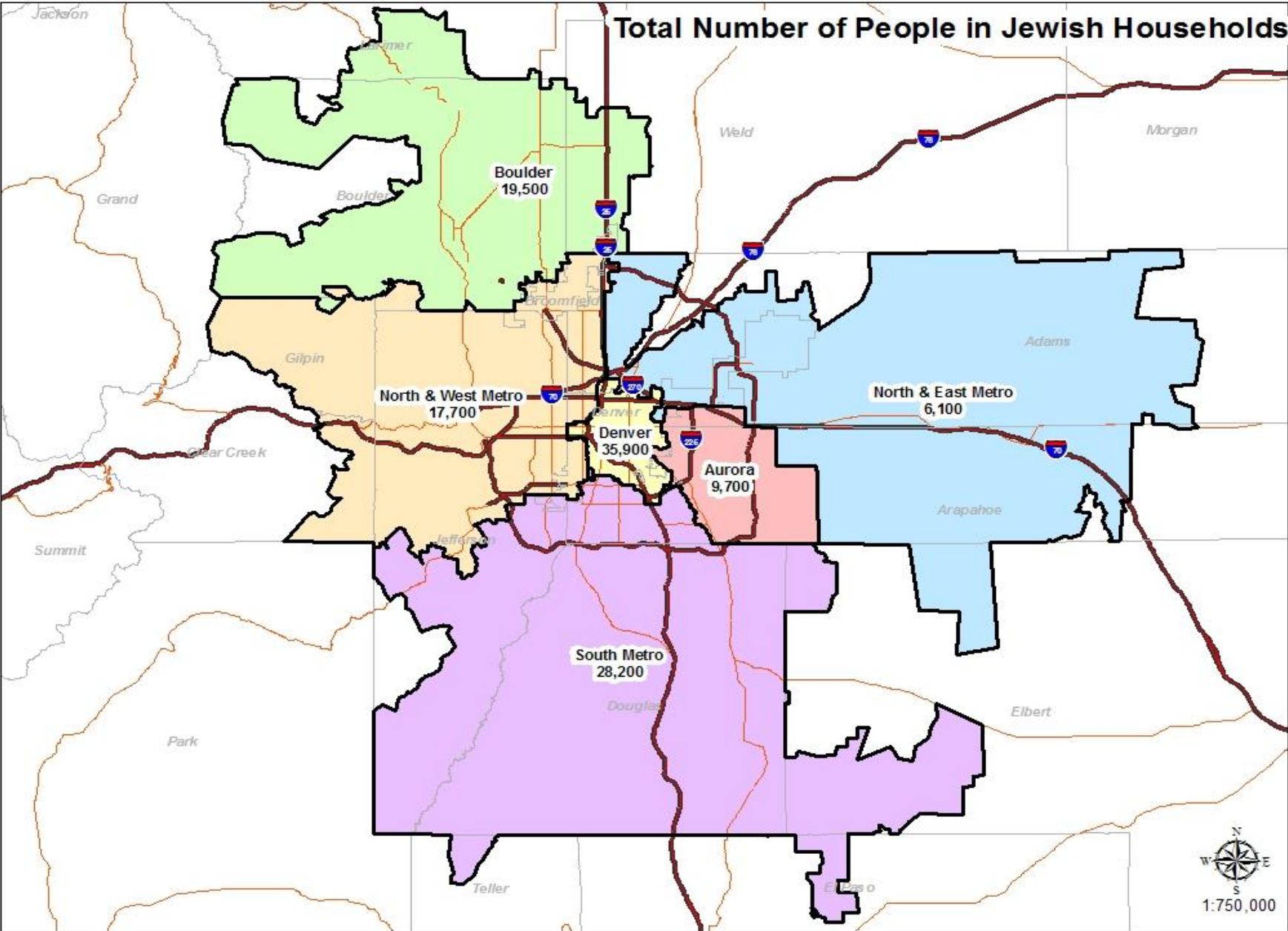




Since 1997, three areas have experienced significant growth in the number of Jewish persons: South Metro (increase 66%), Boulder (25% increase) and Denver (21%).

Geographic Sub-Area	Jewish Persons 1997	Jewish Persons 2007	Percent Change
Denver	23,700	28,700	21%
South Metro	11,900	19,800	66%
Boulder	10,300	12,900	25%
North & West Metro	10,900	11,400	5%
Aurora	6,500	6,600	2%
North & East Metro*	NA	4,500	NA
Total Seven Counties	63,300	83,900	33%

*Since the North & East Metro area was created for the 2007 study, comparisons with 1997 are indicated as N/A (not available). In 1997, the South Metro area was designated as Englewood, Littleton, Douglas.



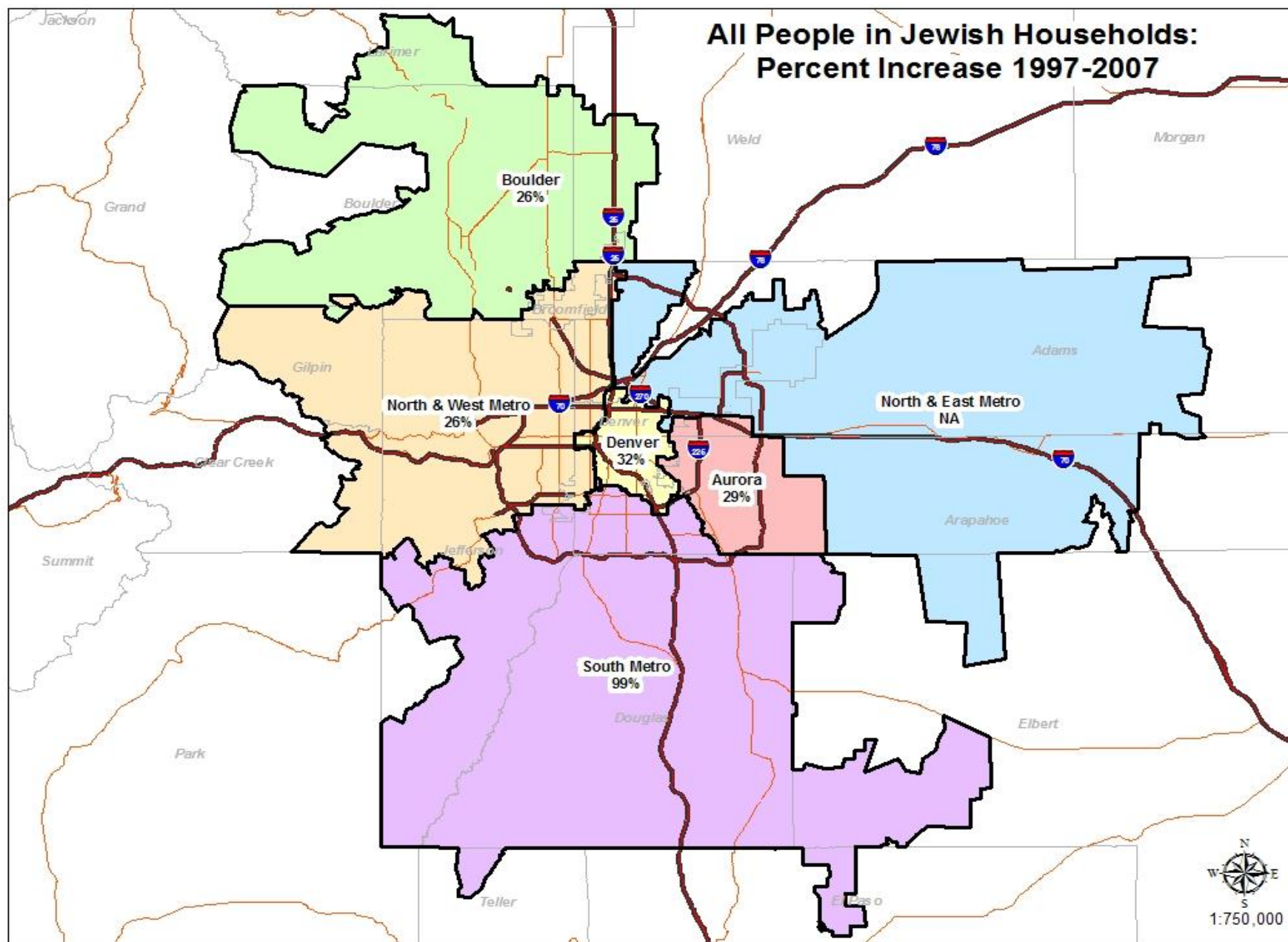
Denver and South Metro are closer in size in terms of the total number of people living in Jewish households than in terms of Jewish persons - since a higher proportion of Denver's Jewish household residents self-identify as Jews, or are children being raised as Jews.

Geographic Sub-Area	Total Number of People in Jewish Households	Percent of Total
Denver	35,900	31%
South Metro	28,200	24
Boulder	19,500	17
North & West Metro	17,700	15
Aurora	9,700	8
North & East Metro	6,100	5
Total Seven Counties	117,200	100%

South Metro has had the most significant growth in the total number of people living in Jewish households since 1997, almost doubling the 1997 number.

Geographic Sub-Area	Total Number of People in Jewish Households 1997	Total Number of People in Jewish Households 2007	Percent Change
Denver	27,200	35,900	32%
South Metro	14,200	28,200	99%
Boulder	15,500	19,500	26%
North & West Metro	14,100	17,700	26%
Aurora	7,500	9,700	29%
North & East Metro*	NA	6,100	NA
Total Seven Counties	78,500	117,200	49%

*Since North and East Metro is a newly identified area of Jewish residence for 2007, change data are not available. In 1997, the South Metro area was designated as Englewood, Littleton, Douglas.



GEOGRAPHY

DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

29% of children in Jewish households live in the South Metro zip codes, while 23% live in Denver.

Geographic Sub-area	Number of Children	% of Children in Geographic Area
Denver	5,700	23%
South Metro	7,200	29
Boulder	4,800	19
North & West Metro	3,500	14
Aurora	2,500	10
North & East Metro*	1,100	5%
Total	24,800	100%

*North and East Metro is included for the total number only; there are too few interviews in the area for a detailed analysis within North and East Metro. Percentages may not add precisely to 100% due to rounding.

29% of children in Jewish households live in the South Metro zip codes, while 23% live in Denver.

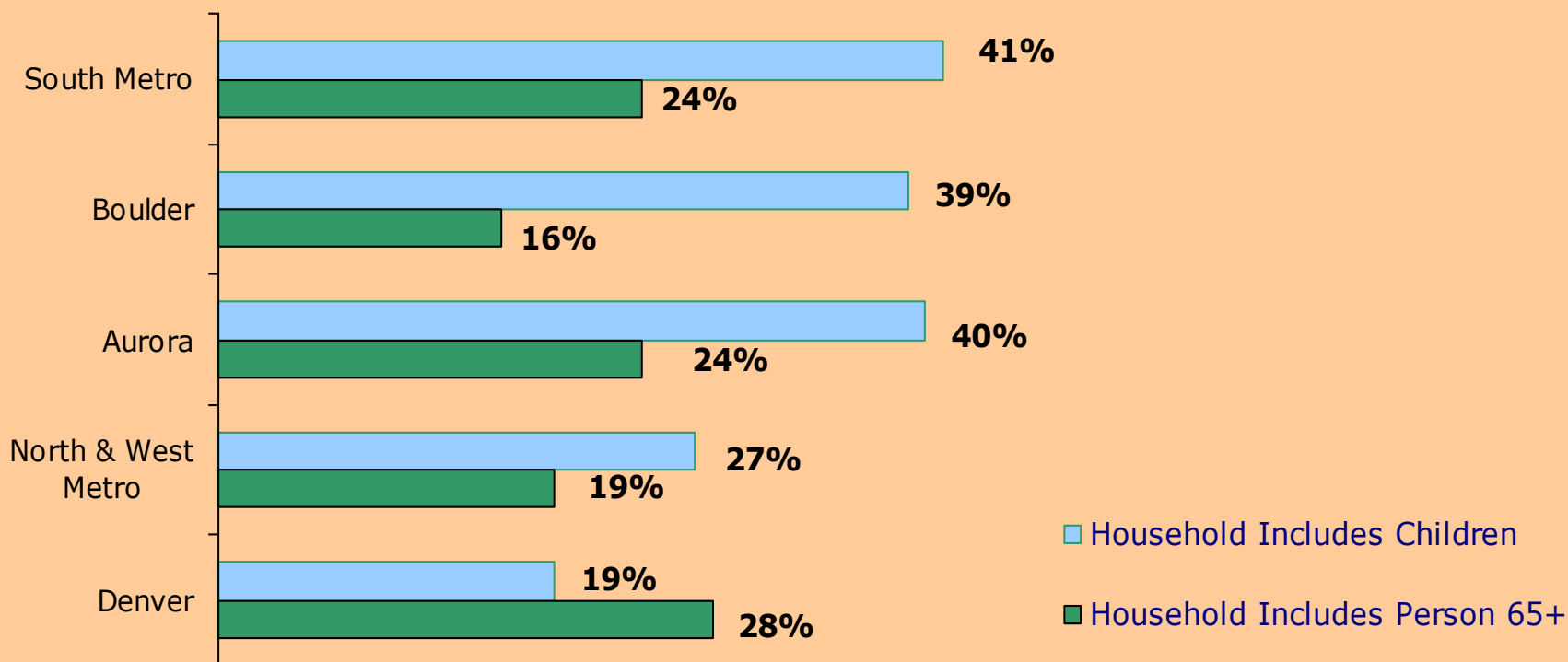
Geographic Sub-area	Ages 0-2	Ages 3-4	Ages 5-12	Ages 6-17	All Children
Denver	700	300	2,800	1,800	5,700
South Metro	1,000	800	3,200	2,200	7,200
Boulder	1,000	900	1,800	1,100	4,800
North & West Metro	400	400	1,500	1,200	3,500
Aurora	600	100	1,100	700	2,500
North & East Metro*	<50	200	700	200	1,100
Total	3,700	2,700	11,000	7,300	24,800

*North and East Metro is included in this table despite the low number of interviews in this area. Extreme caution should be used in interpreting any of the age-specific data in North & East Metro

GEOGRAPHY: CHILDREN & SENIORS IN HOUSEHOLDS

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

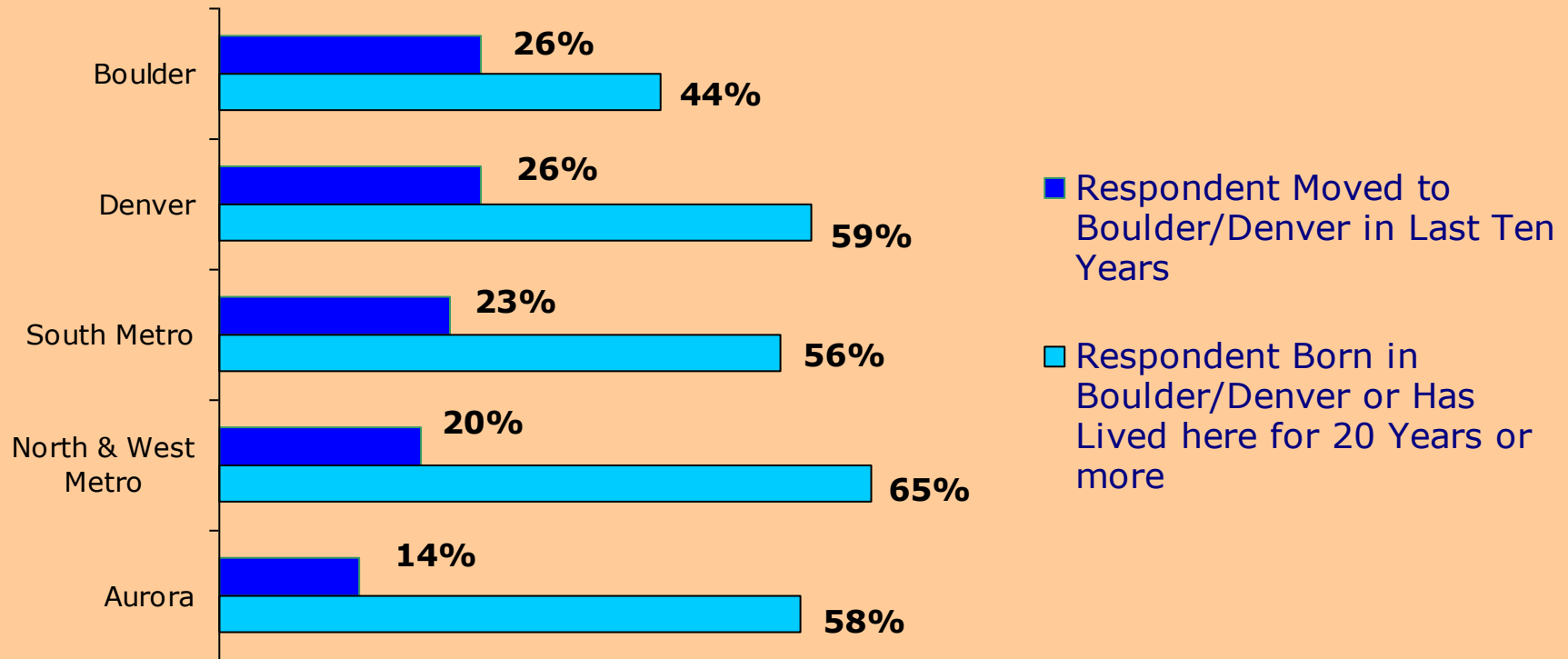
South Metro, Boulder and Aurora Jewish households are significantly more likely to include children and not seniors. Denver is the only area with more households that include a senior at least 65 years old than households with children.



*The area designated as North & East Metro in 2007 was not defined as a separate area in 1997; given the growth of this portion of the seven-county area, it has been included in 2007 as baseline data for future studies. There are too few interviews in this area for detailed population characteristics analyses.

26% of Boulder Jewish household respondents moved to Boulder/Denver in the last ten years.

Boulder also has the lowest percentage of longer-term residents who were born in the area or lived there for at least twenty years.

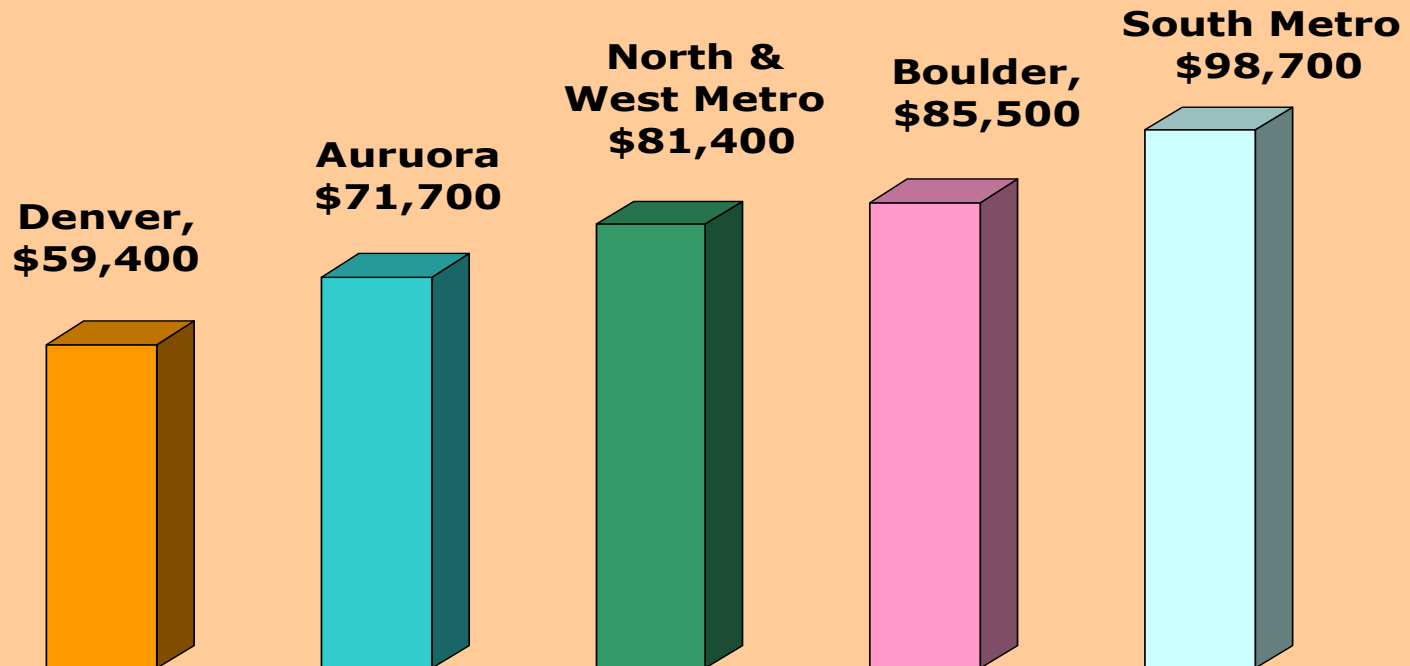


GEOGRAPHY: MEDIAN INCOME

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

The median income of Denver Jewish households is the lowest (\$59,400), while South Metro's median Jewish household income is the highest (\$98,700).

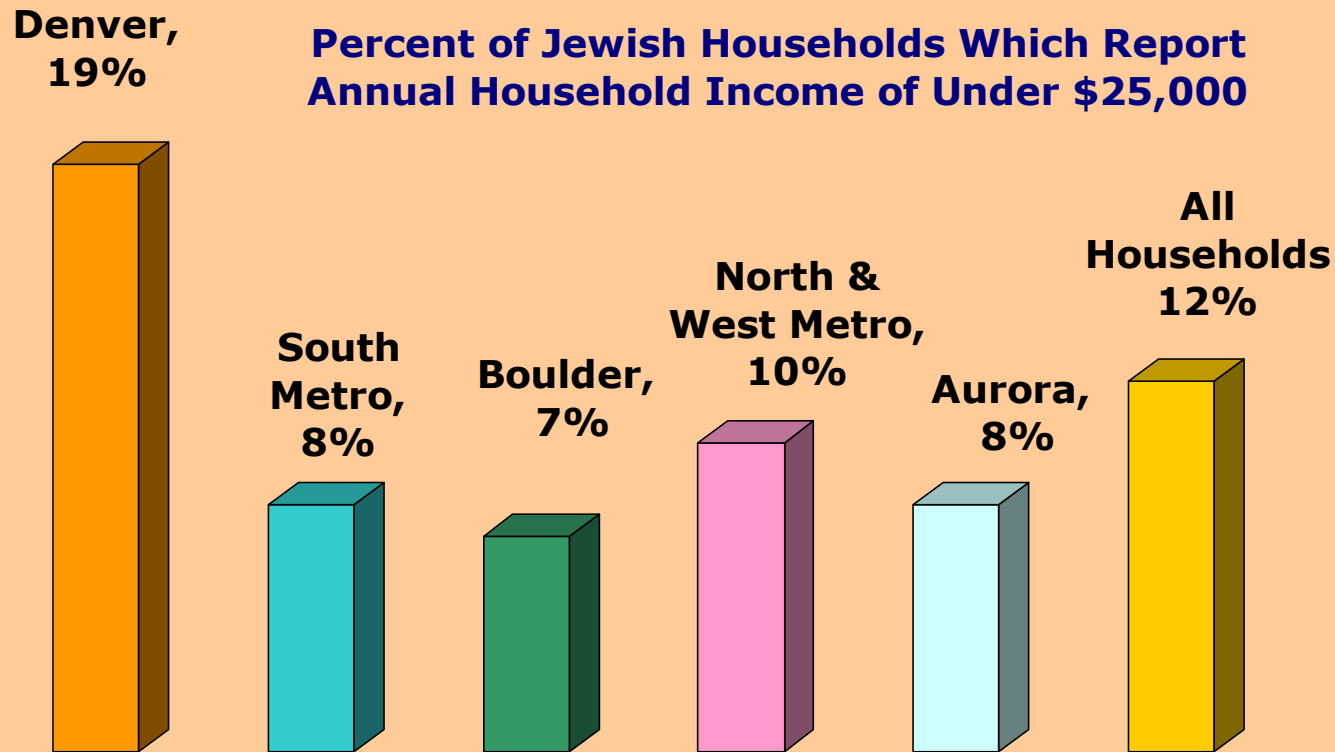
Median Income of Jewish Households



GEOGRAPHY: INCOME

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

Denver Jewish households are most likely to report annual incomes under \$25,000.



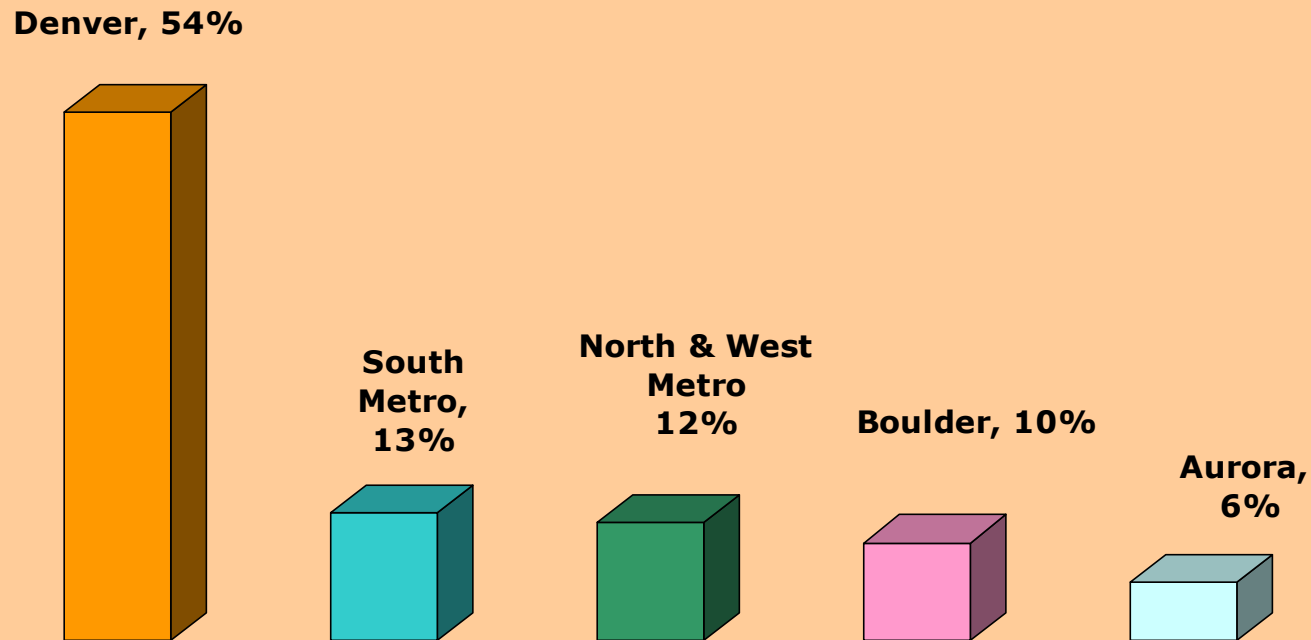
Detailed geographic analysis is possible only for the five largest sub-areas, given the relatively few interviews conducted in North & East Metro Denver. Population baseline estimates only are available for this newly emerging area. All households data include North & East Metro responses.

GEOGRAPHY: INCOME

2007 Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish Community Study

More than half of all Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households with incomes under \$25,000 reside in Denver.

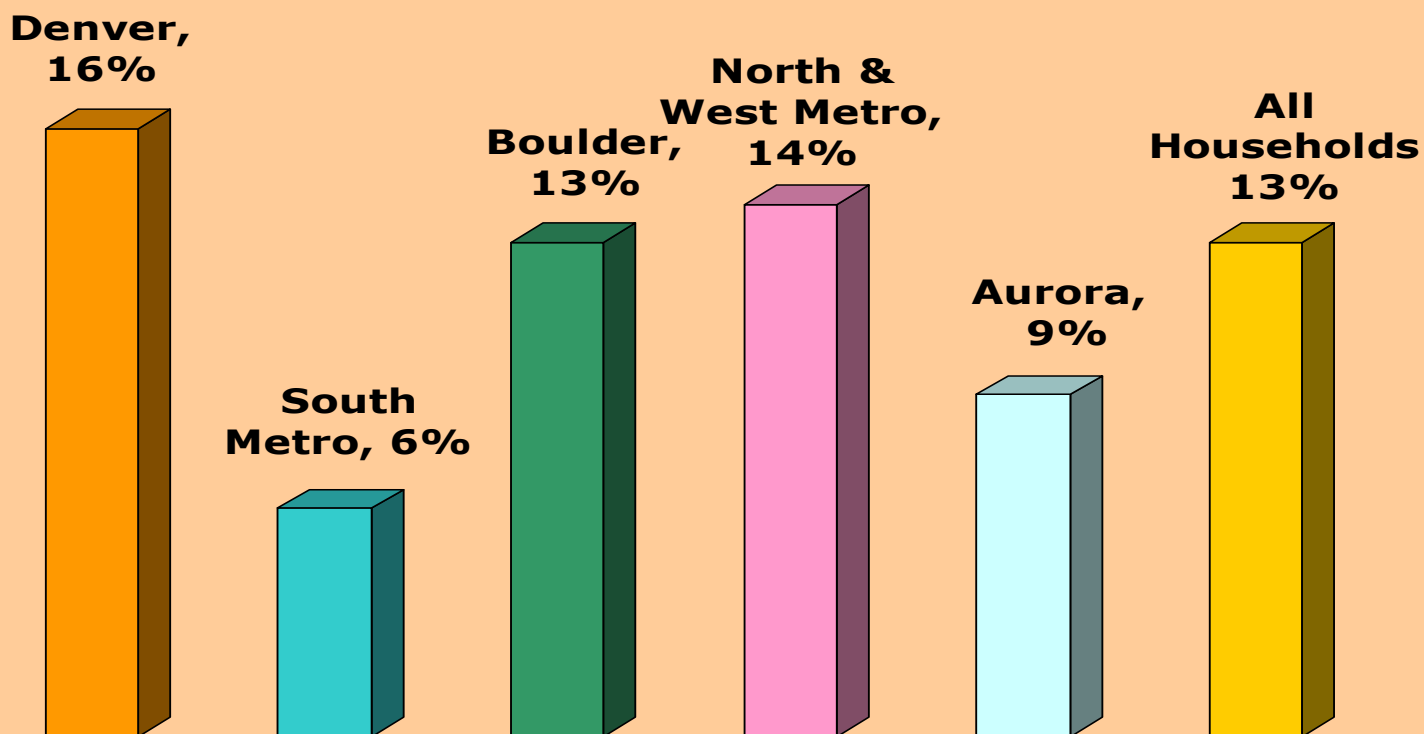
Of All Seven-County Jewish Households Which Report Incomes Under \$25,000, Proportion From Each Area



While, detailed geographic analysis is possible only for the five largest sub-areas, given the relatively few interviews conducted in North & East Metro Denver, 5% of all low income households live in that area.

Denver Jewish households are most likely to fall below the 200% poverty level – e.g., a two-person household has an annual income under \$27,000.

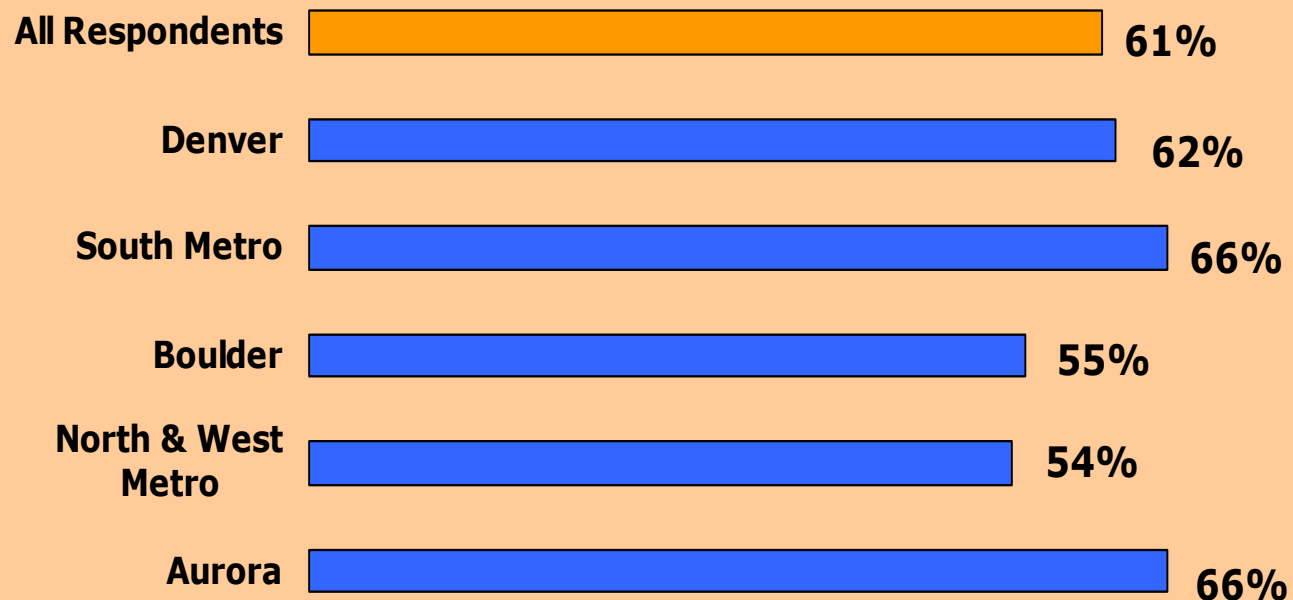
Percent of "Poor" Jewish Households by Area



Total households includes North & East Metro data; in this area, there are too few interviews for separate population characteristic analysis).

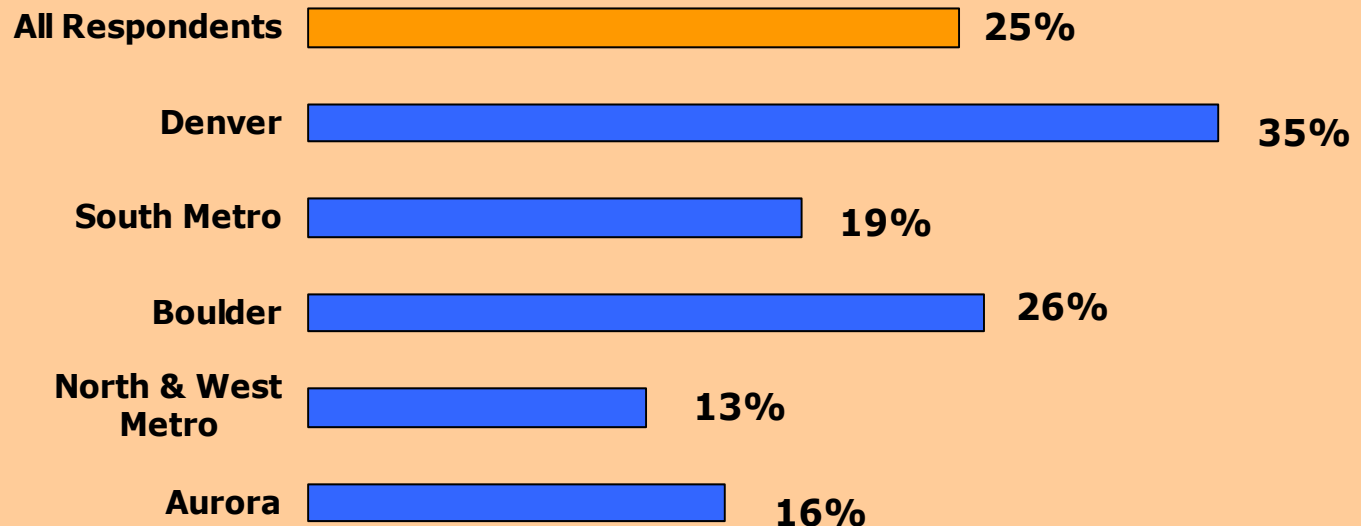
At least half of all Jewish survey respondents in each geographic study area view being Jewish as “very” important. Variations among areas are minimal.

**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Report
Being Jewish Is Very Important to Them**



Denver Jewish respondents (35%) are most likely to report feeling strongly connected to the Jewish community locally. Boulder Jewish respondents (26%) are next most likely to feel connected, while fewer than one-in-five respondents in the other study areas feels strongly connected.

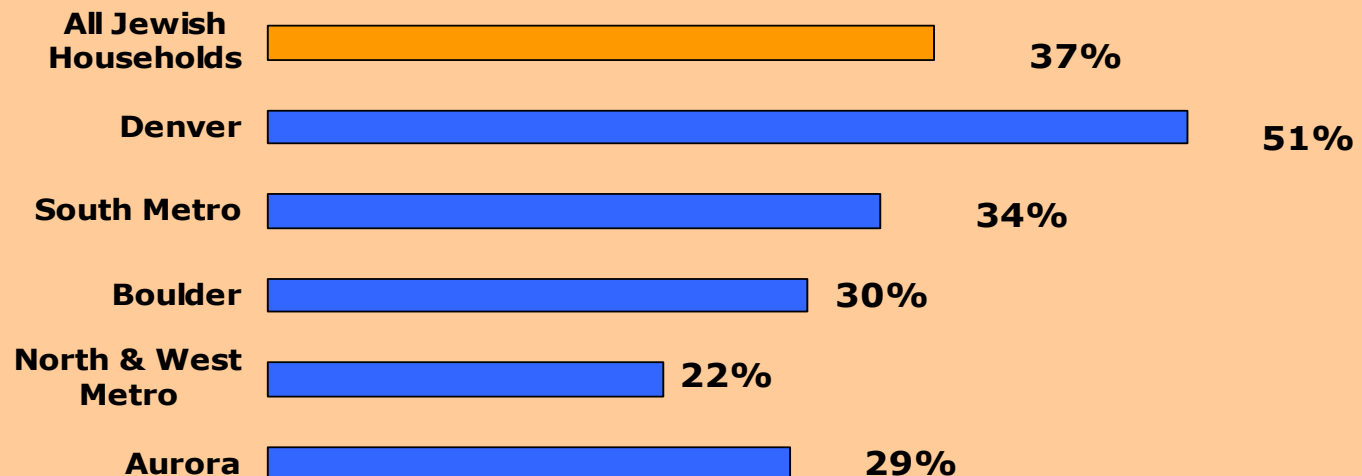
**Percent of Jewish Respondents Who Strongly Agree
That They Feel Part of a Jewish Community Locally**



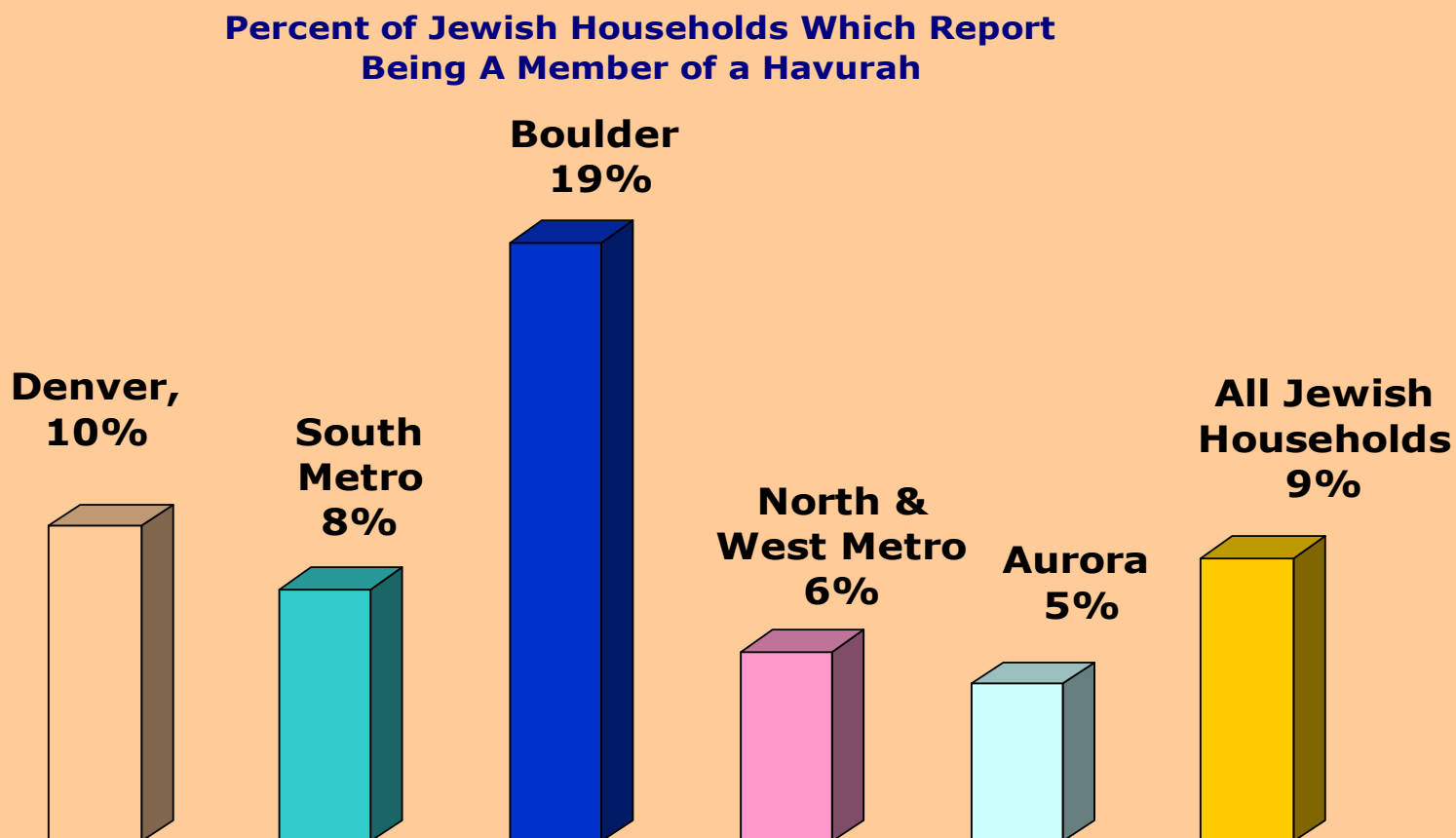
Half (51%) of Denver Jewish households are members of either a synagogue/temple or a Jewish Community Center (JCC).

South Metro (34%), Boulder (30%) and Aurora (29%) Jewish households are somewhat less affiliated than Denver households, but are more likely to be synagogue-JCC members than North & West Metro (22%) respondents.

**Percent of Jewish Households Which Are
Synagogue or JCC Affiliated by Geographic Area**



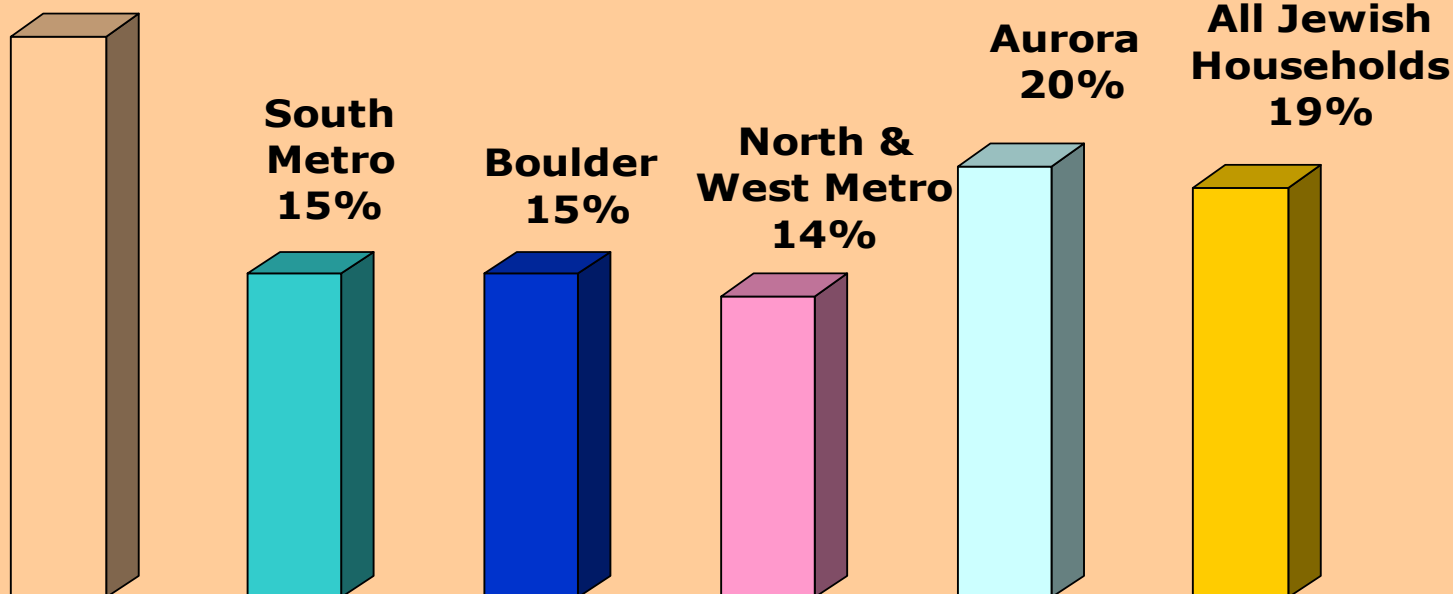
Boulder respondents are most likely to be active in a Havurah.



Shabbat candle lighting (always/usually) is highest in Denver (26%)

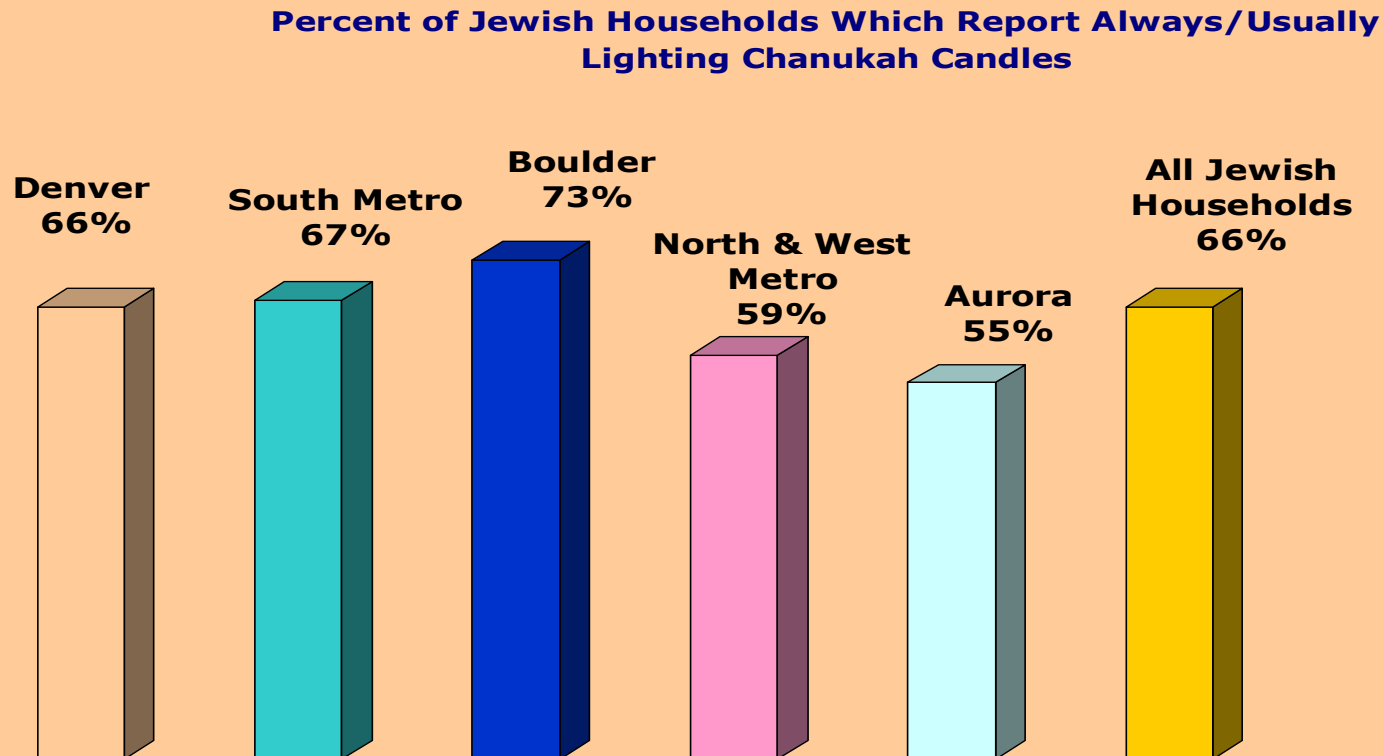
Percent of Jewish Households Which Report Always/Usually Light Shabbat Candles

Denver, 26%

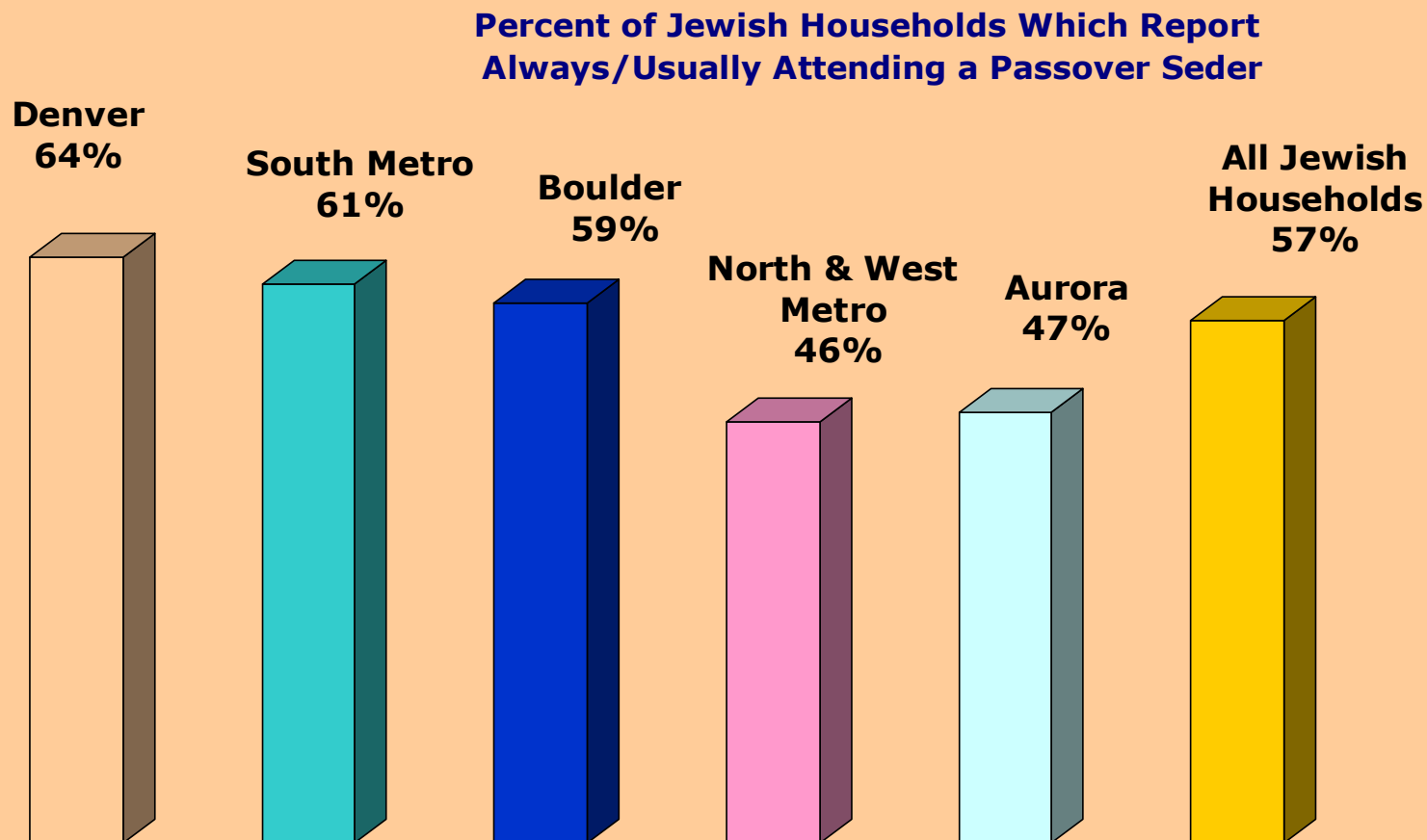


Chanukah candle lighting (always/usually) is consistently higher than Shabbat candle lighting.

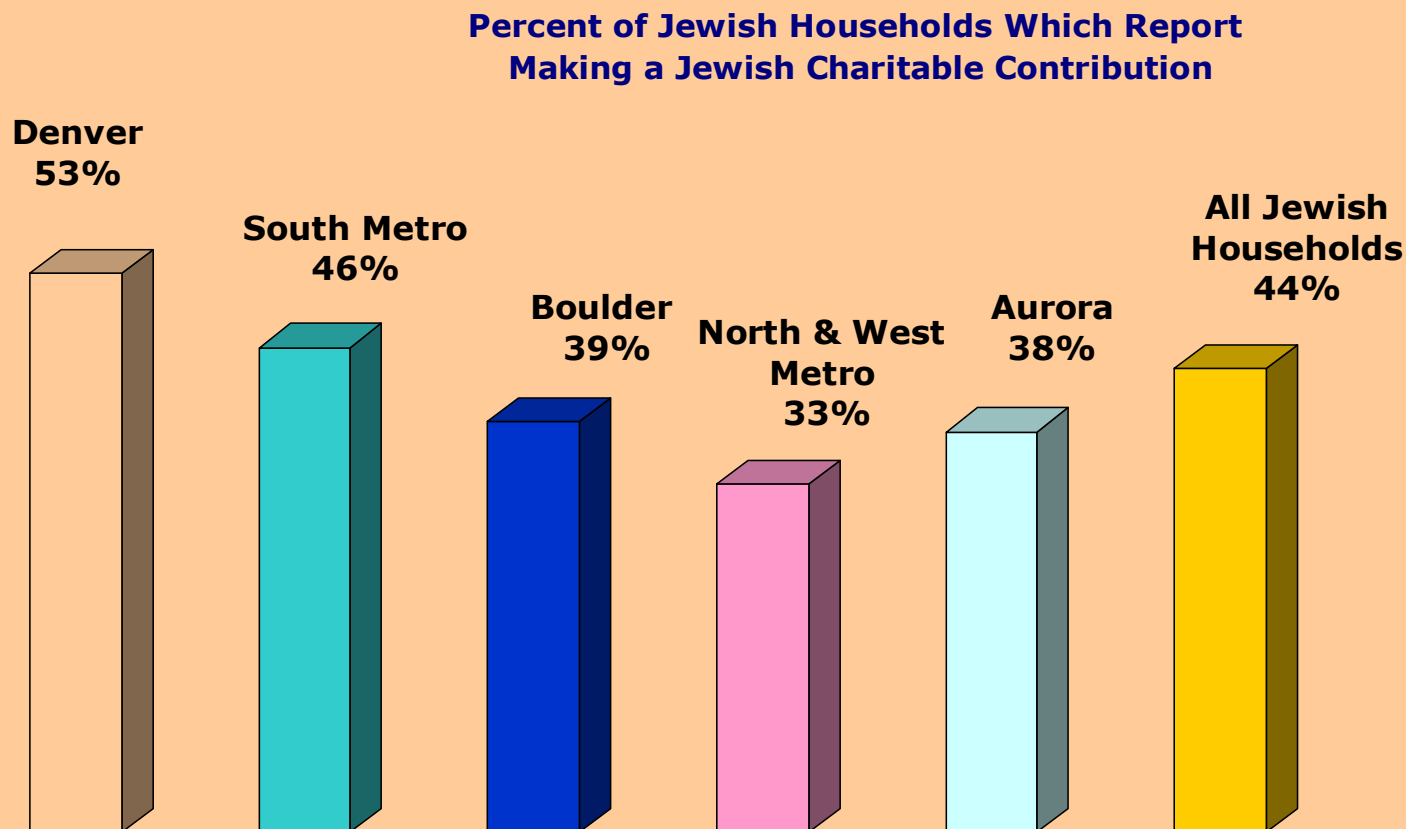
Boulder Jewish households (73%) are most likely to be engaged in this Jewish ritual celebration.



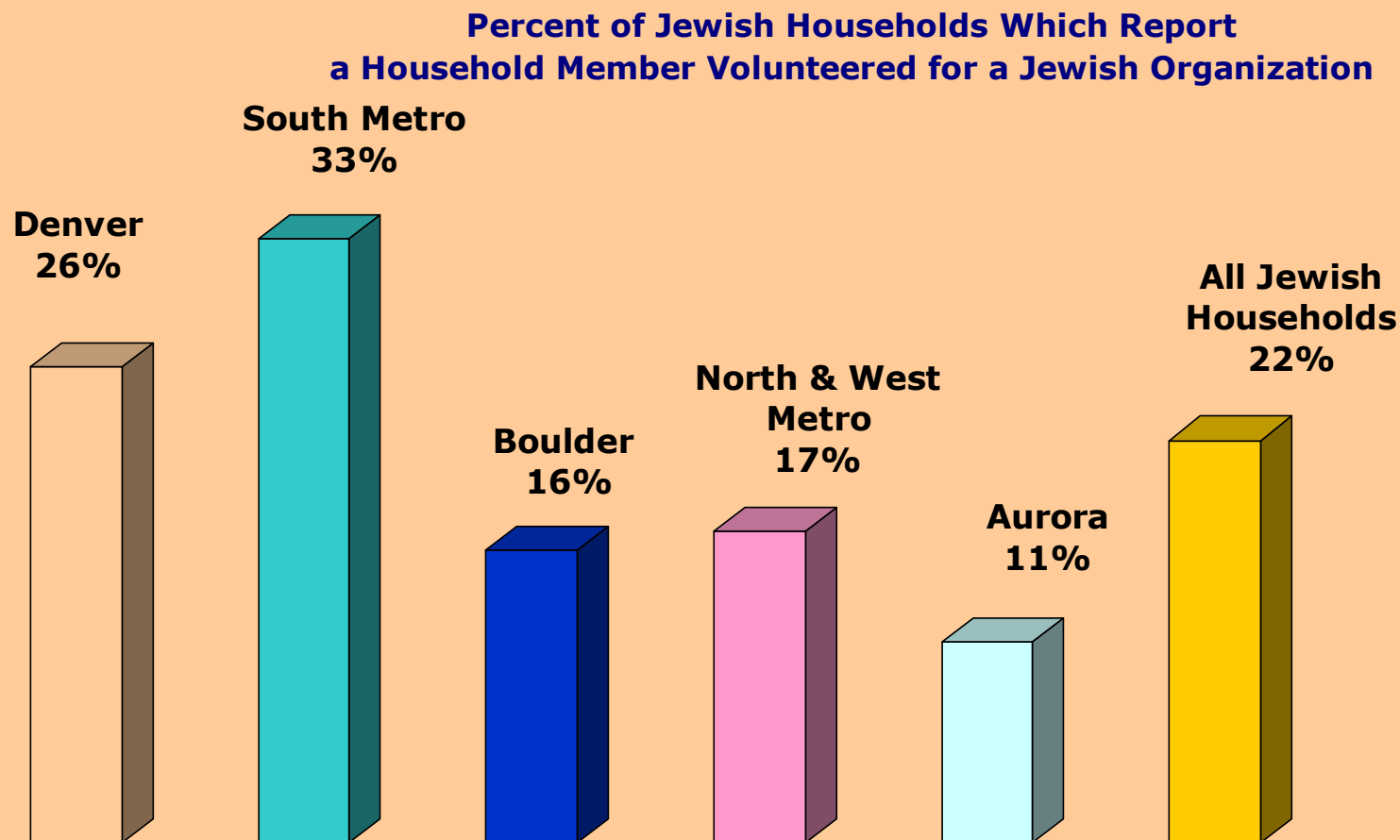
Passover seder attendance (always/usually) is lowest in North and West Metro (46%) and Aurora (47%) - the communities with the fewest number of Jewish households.



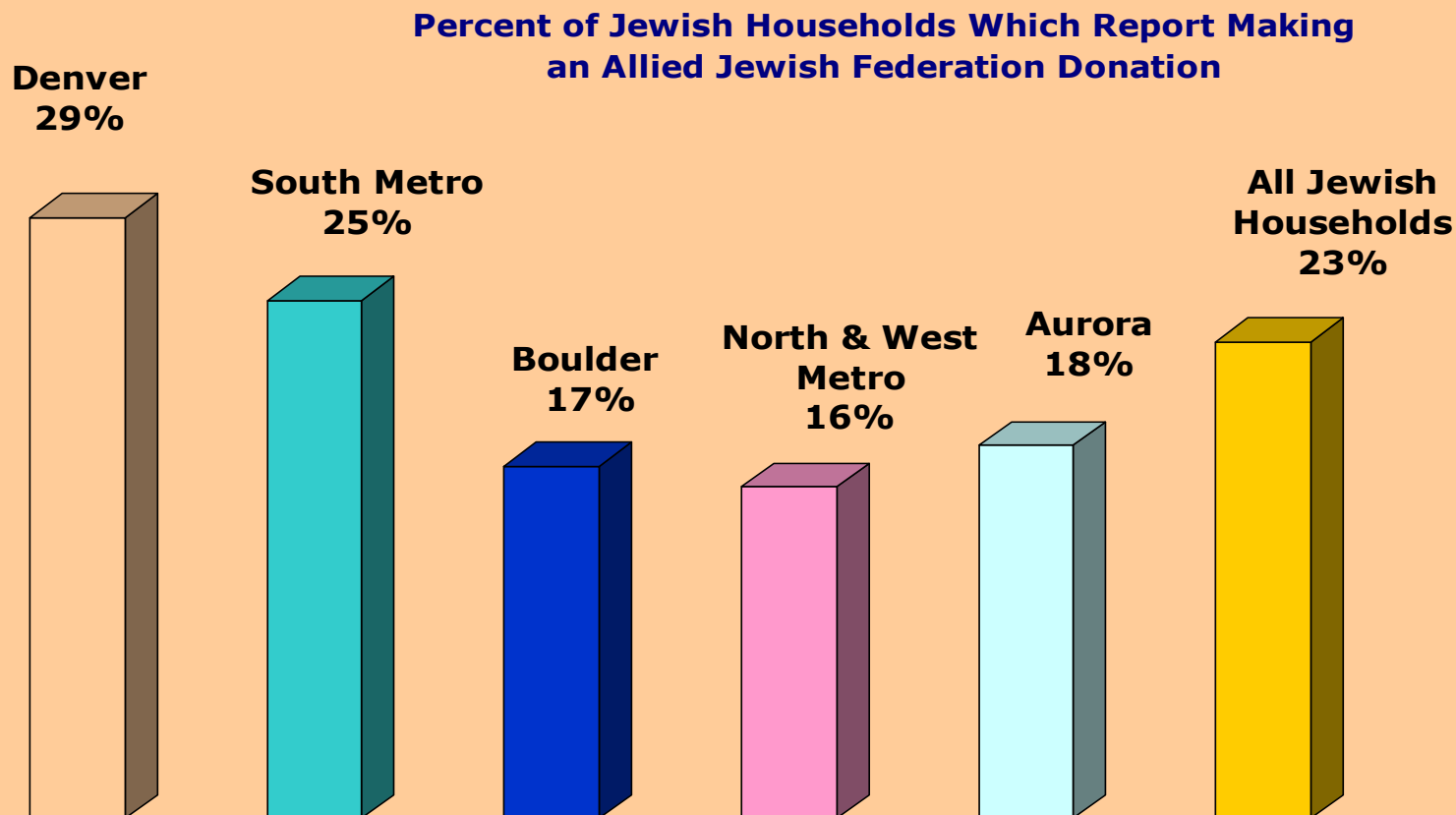
Jewish charitable donations - 44% overall - are slightly higher in Denver and South Metro, and slightly lower in Boulder, Aurora and North & West Metro



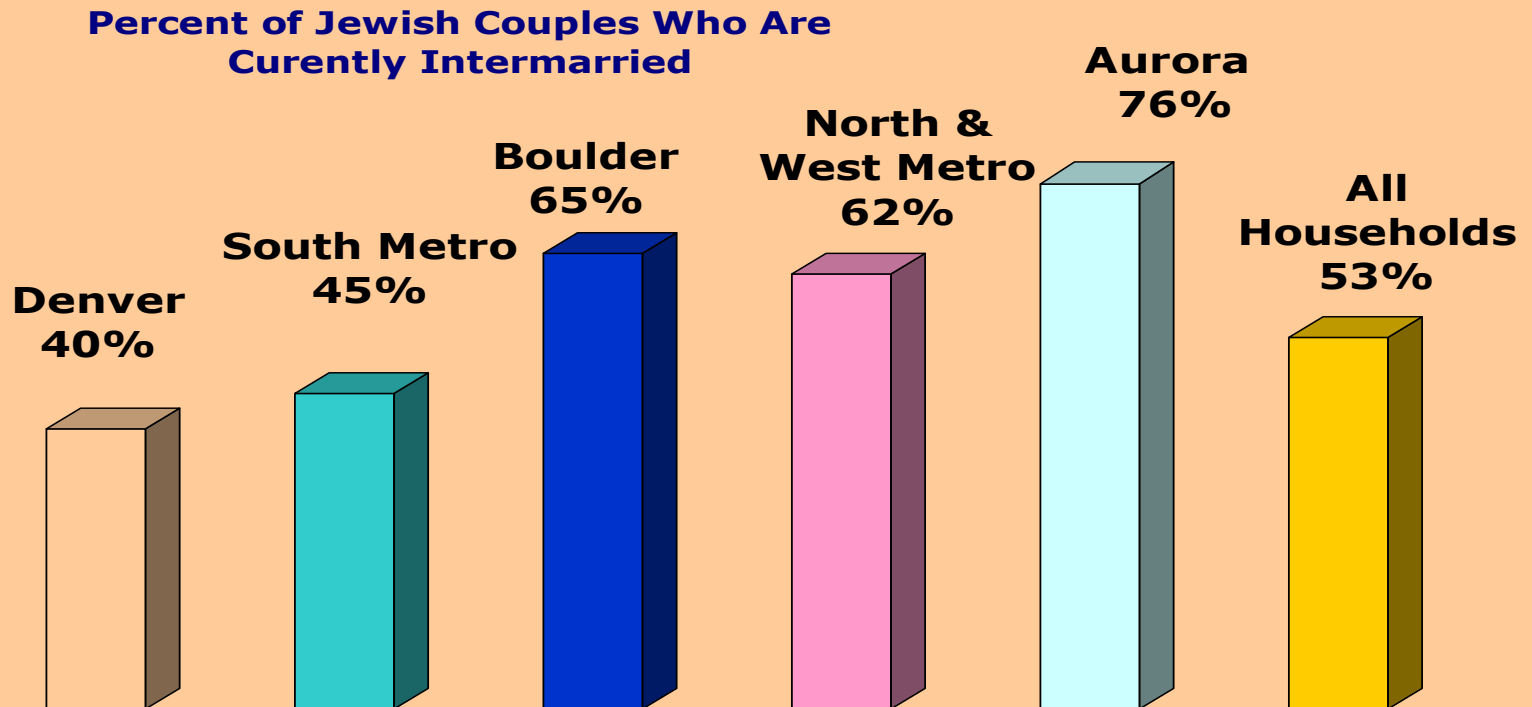
Volunteering for Jewish organizations is much higher in Denver and South Metro than in Boulder, etc.



Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado contributions are reported by 23% of all households. Once again, donations are slightly higher in Denver and South Metro, and slightly lower in Boulder, Aurora and North & West Metro.



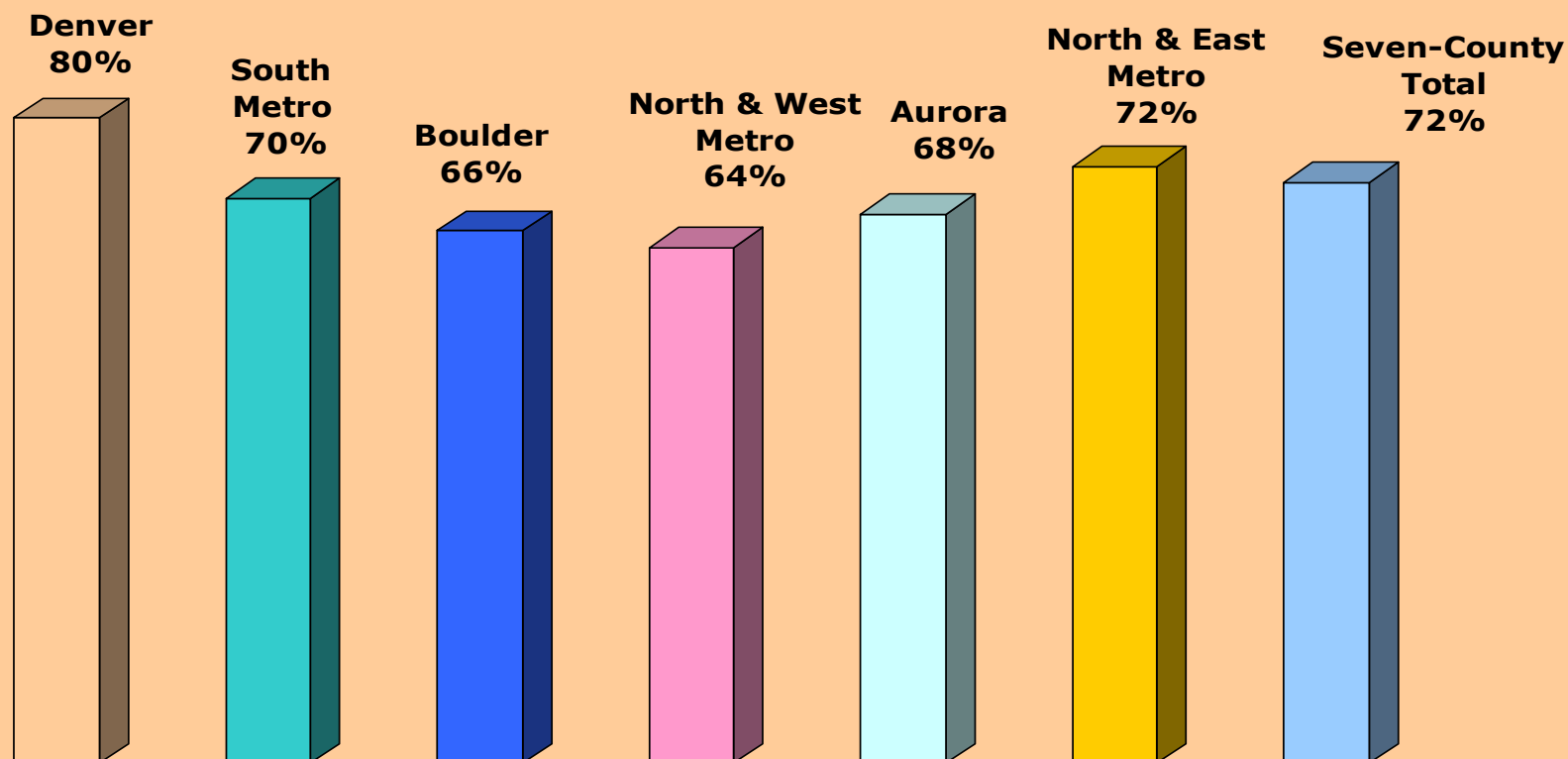
Intermarriage rates are lowest in Denver and in the South Metro area; they are much higher in Boulder, North & West Metro, and Aurora.



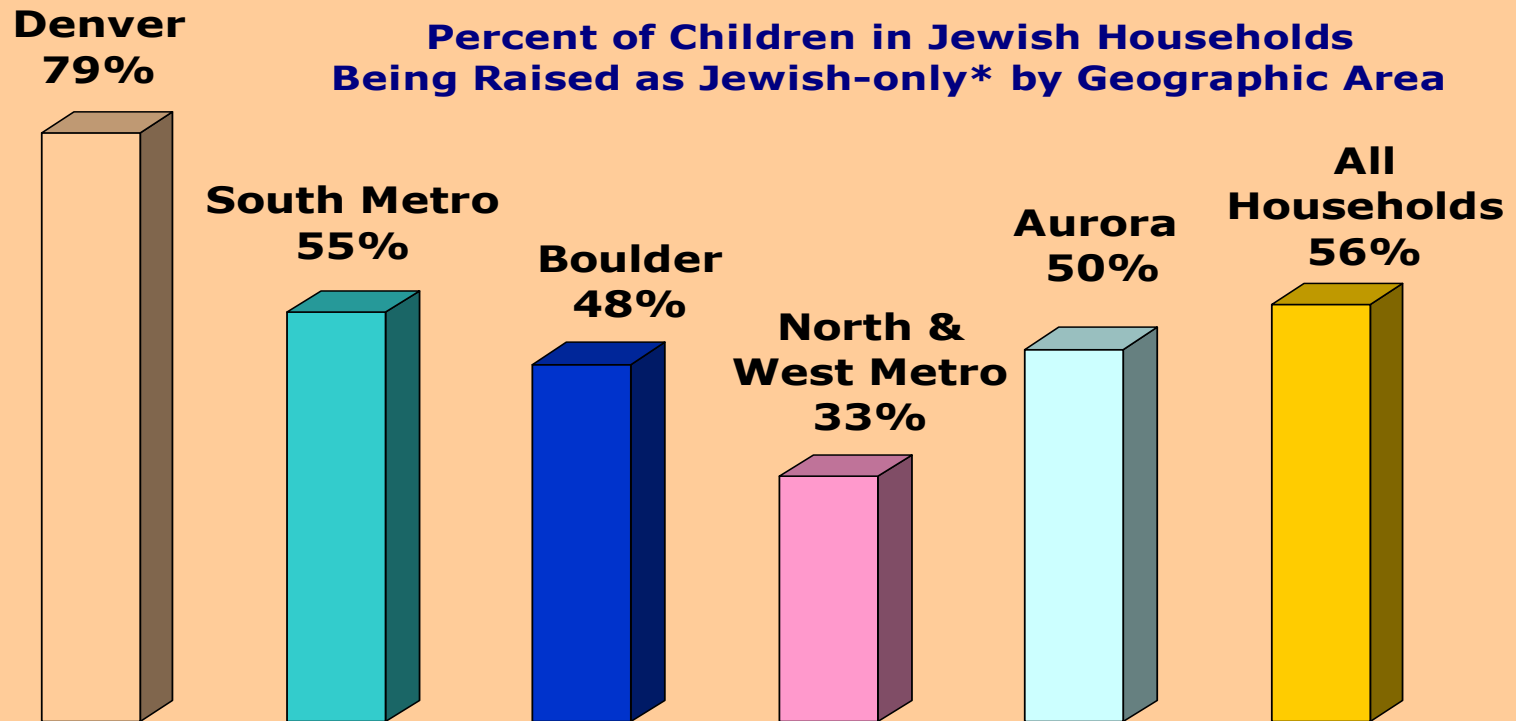
The Aurora intermarriage estimate should be interpreted cautiously since it is based on considerably fewer interviews (N=57 marriages) than the data for Denver, South Metro, Boulder and North & West Metro. In addition, given the relatively few interviews conducted in North & East Metro Denver, only Jewish population baseline estimates are available for this newly emerging area. Detailed analysis of population characteristics will not be presented.

In Denver, 80% of all people living in Denver Jewish households are Jewish (or Jewish and something else) – the highest proportion in Metro Denver/Boulder.

**Percent of People Living in Jewish Households
Who Are Viewed as Jewish by Respondents**



The percentage of children being raised “Jewish-only” varies considerably by area. Almost 80% of children living in Denver Jewish households are being raised as Jews, compared to 55% in South Metro, which has the most children.



*Includes children being raised only as Jews, and not those being raised as “Jewish and Something Else.” See the next slide for complete details. North and East Metro data are not included, given the relatively few interviews completed there.

In Denver, 79% of children are being raised Jewish-only while only 6% of children are being raised “not Jewish” (either without any religion or in a religion other than Judaism).

In South Metro, 55% are being raised Jewish-only, while 47% are being raised “not Jewish.” In Boulder, the comparable percentages are 48% Jewish-only, 26% “not Jewish.”

Children's Jewish Raised Status	Denver	South Metro	Boulder	North & West Metro	Aurora
Jewish	79%	55%	48%	33%	50%
Jewish & Something Else	2	2	11	16	<1%
Undecided	13	6	15	22	<1%
Not Jewish, Not in Another Religion	4	24	25	20	16
In a Religion Other than Judaism	2	13	1	9	31
Total (N=Number Children)	100% (N=5,700)	100% (N=7,200)	100% (N=4,800)	100% (N=3,500)	100% (N=2,500)

Of the 24,800 children in the seven-county area Jewish households, 15,300 are being raised as Jewish-only or Jewish and something else.

- For 2,700 children, their status is undecided.
- 6,700 are clearly being raised “non-Jewish.”

Geographic Sub-area	Children Raised Jewish-only or Jewish and Something Else	Children Whose Status Is Undecided	Children Being Raised “Non-Jewish”	Total
Denver	4,600	700	300	5,700
South Metro	4,100	400	2,700	7,200
Boulder	2,800	700	1,300	4,800
North & West Metro	1,700	800	1,000	3,500
Aurora	1,300	<50	1,200	2,500
Total*	15,300*	2,700*	6,700*	24,800*

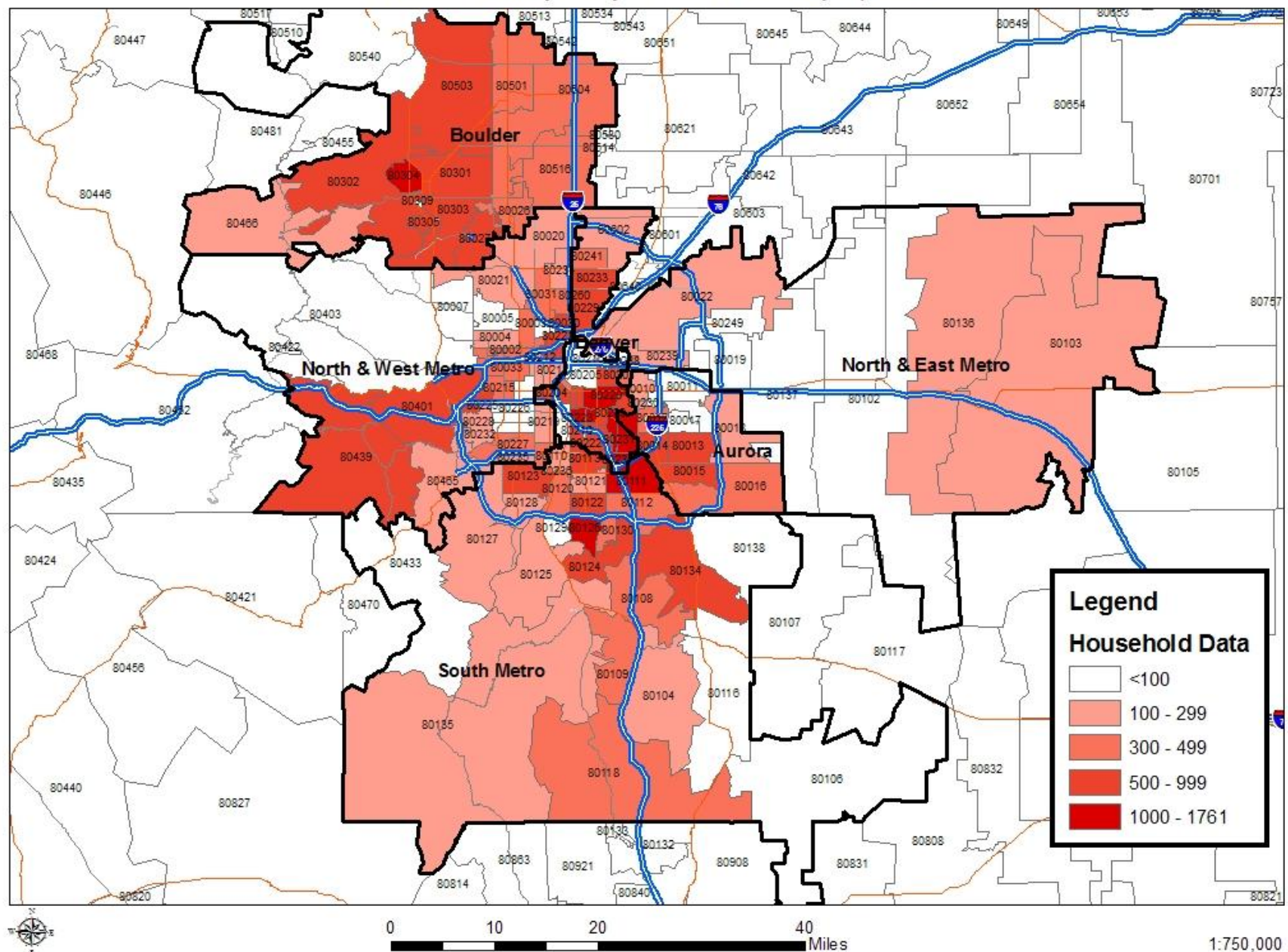
*Totals include children in North & East Metro (approximately 1,100), not shown. Not Jewish includes children being raised not Jewish (but not in another religion) and those being raised in a religion other than Judaism. These groups have been combined based on the analysis of behavioral patterns re: Jewish connections and disconnections.

Among intermarried households in Boulder, 1,100 children are being raised Jewish or Jewish-and-something-else, 1,200 non-Jewish, and for 600 children, their status has not yet been decided.

Intermarried Households Only				
Geographic Sub-area	Children Raised Jewish-only or Jewish and Something Else	Children Whose Status Is Undecided	Children Being Raised "Non-Jewish"	Total
Denver	400	700	300	1,300
South Metro	400	400	1,900	2,700
Boulder	1,100	600	1,200	2,900
North & West Metro	800	800	500	2,100
Aurora	400	<50	1,200	1,600
Total*	3,300*	2,600	5,400*	11,100*

*Totals include children in North & East Metro intermarried households (approximately 500), not shown. Numbers may not add precisely due to rounding. Not Jewish includes children being raised not Jewish (but not in another religion) and those being raised in a religion other than Judaism.

Jewish Community Study Household Data by Zip Code



POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Size and Growth

- Opportunity: There are more people to engage in being Jewish in exciting and meaningful ways, and the potential of more human and financial resources to meet the needs of the Jewish people.
- Challenge: The need to develop programs, services, and physical infrastructure that is appropriate for a community of 117,000 people.

2. Geographic Spread

- It is much more difficult to serve a dispersed population than a concentrated one
- The continuing strength of the historic core in central Denver means that its social and physical infrastructure needs to be maintained.
- At the same time, connection and service delivery strategies for new concentrations (e.g., South Metro) and dispersed populations.

3. Newcomers

- Today, as in 1997, welcoming and integrating newcomers is a major challenge. As a community with substantial numbers of natives and long-time residents, it is easy to overlook the newcomers. So many of the 20's and 30's in the Metro Denver/Boulder are newcomers that making progress on welcoming newcomers needs to be part of an overall plan to develop an age-appropriate place in Denver Jewish life for Jewish adults in their 20's and 30's.

4. Diversity

- The organized Jewish community needs to avoid stereotypes in thinking about who is “inside the tent.” Institutions, such as synagogues and schools, as well as other Jewish organizations, need to re-examine not only policies, but also practices, to make sure that implicit and explicit messages are welcoming to all who want to come.

5. Jewish Connections

- Given the diversity of ways to be Jewish, it is no longer meaningful to speak of one Jewish community. Metro Denver/Boulder should become a network of different kinds of vibrant, exciting Jewish communities with multiple points of entry. An essential element in community-building is the recognition that Jewish communal life has a rich, complex tapestry of Jewish behaviors, which are often beyond formal organizational walls.

6. Inter marriage

- A high rate of intermarriage is a fact of Jewish life in 2007. Building community with families that include non-Jews needs to be seen as an opportunity. Especially for the intermarried couples which have not yet decided whether or not to raise their children Jewish, the existence of friendly pathways into Jewish life can have a huge impact on their decision-making.

7. Economic Hardship

- *Community leaders need to carefully assess outreach to, and ability to help, those who are in economic hardship. Single parent families and seniors living alone need special attention.*
- *Lower income families clearly need help with the cost of being Jewish. In the expansion of summer camping, adequate subsidies need to be available so that children are not deprived of this critical Jewish identity-building experience.*

8. Children, Boomers & Seniors: the Need for Service

- *With large numbers of children, community leaders need to focus substantial energy on how they are being raised, and on the quality, quantity, variety, and cost of formal and informal Jewish education, especially on the critical early childhood years.*
- *The Jewish human service delivery system needs to plan for the much larger and more comprehensive senior care system that will be needed in the future. Boomers, who have more flexibility with their time, could provide a pool of talented and skilled volunteers, if they can be engaged in meaningful activity*

9. Care-giving

- The organized Jewish community needs to take a careful look at the quantity, quality, and access to care-giving support now and in the future. The R&D Task Force on Boomers is focusing on this issue.
- Given the large percentage of people who had difficulty getting assistance with job-seeking, it is possible that helping people with job-related concerns needs to be higher on the Jewish communal agenda.

Conclusion

- The dynamic emergence of Jewish Denver/Boulder as a premier American Jewish community defines the need to augment current activities which build Jewish community.
- Hopefully, this portrait of Metro Denver/Boulder Jewish households and the people living in them can help the continuing efforts of philanthropic and communal leadership in the seven-county area to build a stronger 21st century Jewish community.