

1997 GREATER DENVER / BOULDER JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & SELECTED EXHIBITS

DECEMBER 1997

STEERING COMMITTEE

Debra Herz, *Chair*

Rabbi Bruce Dollin, *Rocky Mountain Rabbinical Council*

Steven E. Gelfand, *President/CEO, Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado*

Donald L. Kortz, *President and CEO, Rose Community Foundation*

Lisa Farber Miller, *Program Officer, Rose Community Foundation*

Saul Rosenthal, *Council of Jewish Agency Executives*

Lawrence Adler

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Shere Kahn, *Director of Planning & Allocations, Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado, Project Manager for the Steering Committee*

RESEARCH TEAM

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Dr. Jacob B. Ukeles, President, *Project Director*

Dr. Ron Miller, UAI Research Director & Associate Professor of Sociology,
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Ms. Adele Simon, UAI Associate, *Qualitative Research Manager*

Ms. Susan Frisch, *Focus Group Coordinator*

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SUNDEL RESEARCH, INC., DENVER, CO: SURVEY FIELD WORK

Dr. Harvey Sundel, President

Mr. Joseph Mimari, Vice-President for Operations

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MARKETING SYSTEMS GROUP, MEDIA, PA: SAMPLING AND ESTIMATION

Mr. Dale Kulp, President

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Spring of 1996, four important groups --each committed to improving the quality of Jewish communal life in the Denver/Boulder area--came together to commission a community Study. The leadership of the groups--The Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado, The Council of Jewish Agency Executives, The Rocky Mountain Rabbinical Council and The Rose Community Foundation -- organized a Committee to guide the study, elicited proposals and selected Ukeles Associates Inc. of New York (UAI) to carry out the Study. A Rose Community Foundation grant funded the Study.

Why the Study was Done

The Jewish Community Study had two purposes:

- To develop a profile of the people of the Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community and to measure the changes since the Denver Jewish Population Study of 1981.
- To highlight the attributes of the Jewish community that need to be understood in order to build a better community in Greater Denver/Boulder.

While many communities have undertaken Population or Demographic Studies in order to fulfill the first purpose--developing a profile of the community--few have undertaken a community study aimed at fulfilling both purposes: developing a profile and supporting community-building.

This Report presents the key findings from the 1997 Jewish Community Study of Greater Denver/Boulder. The full data file, on which this Report is based and which contains nearly 400 variables describing the demographics, geography and Jewish identity of the community in detail, will be available to answer many questions both now and in the future.

How the Study Was Done

The Study included two kinds of research: quantitative and qualitative.

The quantitative data in this report are estimates based on 722 completed telephone interviews of an average length of 25 to 30 minutes, conducted between April and July, 1997. Because many of the interviews were with people in Jewish households identified completely at random, drawn from a sample of many thousands of households, both Jewish and non-Jewish, the quantitative information is statistically reliable. For most of the data in this report, the "true" number is within +/- 5% to 10% of the estimate¹.

¹An Appendix in the Final Report will include a more complete description of the quantitative methods used in the Study.

The qualitative information in this report is based on five focus groups involving 36 different individuals, held between October 5 and October 9, 1997. The focus groups were supplemented by in-depth telephone interviews. The qualitative information is **not** statistically reliable. Its purpose is to illuminate the issues under discussion and to add the human voice to the statistics.²

Definitions and Scope

- A Jewish household is defined as a household including one or more Jewish persons at least 18 years old.
- For the purposes of this report, a Jewish person is someone who:
 - Self-identifies as a Jew, *or*
 - Is a child being raised as a Jew
- The Greater Denver/Boulder Area includes the following six counties:
 - Denver
 - Boulder
 - Adams
 - Arapahoe
 - Douglas
 - Jefferson

²A more complete description of the qualitative methods used in the Study will be in an Appendix in the Final Report.

THE BASIC FINDINGS

- There are over 32,000 Jewish households in the six county Greater Denver/Boulder Area; over 78,000 people live in these households, including nearly 63,000 Jews.
- In other words, of the 78,000 people living in Jewish households, 80% are Jews; the other 20% are non-Jews (typically spouses and/or children who are not being raised as Jews).
- The average household size is 2.45 people, virtually the same as the size of households in the Greater Denver/Boulder Area general community.
- Jewish households represent 3.7% of all households in the Greater Denver/Boulder Area, an increase from 3.1% in 1981.
- The median age of the population in Jewish households is 37.
- The Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community has relatively few older persons: Only one out of nine people in Jewish households are over 65, one of the smallest percentages of any Jewish community in the United States.
- Only three out of ten households include one or more children under 18.
- The Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community also has many individuals who are divorced and not remarried in their forties or fifties. Those who have never married are most likely to be in their twenties or thirties.
- The median income of Jewish households is \$56,900; one in four households has an annual income of under \$25,000.
- Two out of five adults in Jewish households have a post-graduate degree.
- Three out of five adults in Jewish households are in professional or managerial occupations.

DRAMATIC GROWTH

The Jewish population of Greater Denver/Boulder has grown dramatically over the past sixteen years. The number of Jewish households has increased 70%, the number of people in Jewish households over 80%, and the number of Jewish people has increased over 60%. Over the same time period, the number of households in the Denver Metro Area general community has increased by 40%, and the population has increased 30%. By any measure, the growth in the Jewish community has been extraordinary and exceeded the expectations of most of those who were involved in the Study. Greater Denver/Boulder is now one of the 20 largest Jewish communities in the United States.

This growth has enormous implications for how the community is organized and how services are delivered. The infrastructure of the community -- its agencies, organizations, and services -- was designed for a much smaller, more centralized community. The community needs to think about the best way to manage this growth and to adjust the Jewish communal infrastructure to today's realities.

The location of the growth within the region is also important. When the Study was undertaken, three potential areas for major growth were expected: Boulder, the north and west (including the Boulder Corridor and the foothills of the mountains) and Douglas County. Expectations were met in the first two of these areas, but not in the third. Boulder has experienced the greatest Jewish growth--from about 800 Jewish households in 1981 to 6,000 in 1996. The growth in the area called North and West Metro Denver has also been substantial--an increase of roughly 40%

since 1981. Despite the fact that Douglas County is one of the fastest growing population centers in the country, it is not yet a significant center for Jews. It is estimated that only 500 Jewish households live in Douglas County. In the County, only about one household in one hundred is Jewish.

North and West Metro Denver, with its large, relatively unaffiliated, low-density Jewish population, represents a particular challenge to the community and its institutions. Despite the difficulties, it is important for the community to consider some form of outreach to this area.

BOULDER & DENVER

The growth in Boulder is particularly significant for community-building in the region. All of the qualitative research evidence suggests that Greater Denver and Boulder are perceived by Boulder residents as two Jewish communities, not one.

The Jewish population of Boulder is now so significant a portion of the regional Jewish population -- nearly 20% -- that the issue of the relationship between Boulder and Greater Denver needs to be addressed directly and energetically. Boulder is close enough geographically to Denver, yet distinct enough as a community, that the answer to the question of the appropriate relationship between Boulder and Denver is far from obvious.

BLANK

NEWCOMERS AND NATIVES

Half of the adults in the Jewish community came to the Denver/Boulder Area following 1981, when the last survey was done. Two out of five have come in the last ten years alone. Fewer than one in five were born in Colorado.

It appears that newcomers are being absorbed into the Jewish community very slowly. Of those who have come to the Denver/Boulder Area within the last ten years, only about one in ten agreed with the statement "I feel part of the Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community," compared with four in ten of those native to Colorado. Most newcomers were unfamiliar with basic Jewish communal structures. For example, only about 10% to 15% of the respondents who have moved to Denver in the last ten years were very familiar with the Allied Jewish Federation, or the Jewish Family Service, compared with nearly 50% to 60% of those who were born in Colorado. Newcomers were much more likely to give only to non-sectarian charities than to any Jewish causes.

Newcomers who participated in a focus group were frustrated at the lack of personal contact and follow-up when they did join a congregation, and expressed a desire for help in linking up with those already established in the community who might share similar needs and interests.

Even people who are relatively long-term residents in the Denver/Boulder area but who were not born in Colorado were less likely to feel part of the community and to be familiar

with its key organizations and institutions. In Atlanta, another community with both long-term residents and newcomers in the community, there was relatively little difference in familiarity with key institutions between those who were long-term residents (20+ years) and those born in Atlanta. The dividing line between "old Atlantans" and "new Atlantans" seemed to depend on how long one has lived in the community. In Greater Denver/Boulder there seems to be a significant difference between those who were born in Colorado and those who have moved here, no matter how long they have lived here. Those who were born in Colorado were twice as likely to be very familiar with key institutions than those who came more than twenty years ago.

The community faces a significant challenge in how to integrate so large a number of newcomers. In a relatively stable community, a modest Jewish "Welcome Wagon" program may suffice; in the Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community, much more is needed.

In addition, if it is true that the organized Jewish community is perceived by non-Colorado natives as being a Jewish community of, and for those who were born in Colorado, then a significant effort needs to be made to create opportunities for those who were not born in Colorado to play leadership roles in the community.

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

How well are Jews in Greater Denver/Boulder connected to Judaism and their own Jewishness and to the Jewish community?

Like other Western communities, levels of affiliation and observance are relatively low.

At the same time, seven out of ten all-Jewish households report that being Jewish is very important and five out of ten report that spirituality is important. 77% of 9,300 households with children were somewhat or very interested in becoming more involved with Jewish life, culture or religion, especially Jewish culture.

Both in the survey, and especially in focus groups, respondents resonated to the importance of spirituality in their lives. This term seems to mean different things to different people, ranging from "spirituality is a feeling of community, people you could rely on, that you could pray with, could laugh with, could rely on when parents die, in anything," to "spirituality is about reaching peace within myself and feeling some kind of meaning of the world, of myself, of my role in this world."

For most focus group participants spirituality is not identical to religious or institutional life.

These findings should stimulate community leadership to think about new models for enhancing the quality of Jewish life that build on positive feelings about being Jewish, about spirituality, and about Jewish culture.

The Denver Jewish community was one of the first in the United States to document the tremendous growth in intermarriage among

younger people. The 1981 Population Study found that approximately 56% of marriages involving a respondent under the age of forty were inter-marriages. The intermarriage rate for this age group today, 57%, is almost the same as it was in 1981.

On the other hand, the **overall** intermarriage rates increased from 30% in 1981 to 40% in 1997, reflecting a dramatic increase in the rate of intermarriage of those in their forties or older (from less than 15% in 1981 to more than 30% today).

CONCLUSIONS

Greater Denver/Boulder is one of the few communities in the United States (along with Atlanta and the San Francisco Bay Area) that is both a long-established Jewish community as well as a magnet for many new households. The older cities of the Northeast and the Midwest maintain relatively stable or declining populations; the newer communities of Florida and the Southwest are populated by newcomers. The Greater Denver/Boulder Jewish community has both "newcomers" and "natives" in the community.

In Baltimore or Chicago the structure and culture of the Jewish community is long-established, institutions have highly developed traditions of doing business and there are established norms of community responsibility. Community-building challenges in these communities revolve around opening leadership opportunities for the young and insuring that existing institutions are modernized and relevant to today's challenges and needs. In the newer communities such as San Diego, Las Vegas, or Sarasota, Florida where virtually every adult comes from someplace else, community needs to be created from the beginning.

In Greater Denver/Boulder, with both natives and newcomers, community-building is much more complex. How can existing institutions and ways of doing communal business be made inclusive and welcoming of newcomers while continuing to maintain the commitment, loyalty and involvement of natives?

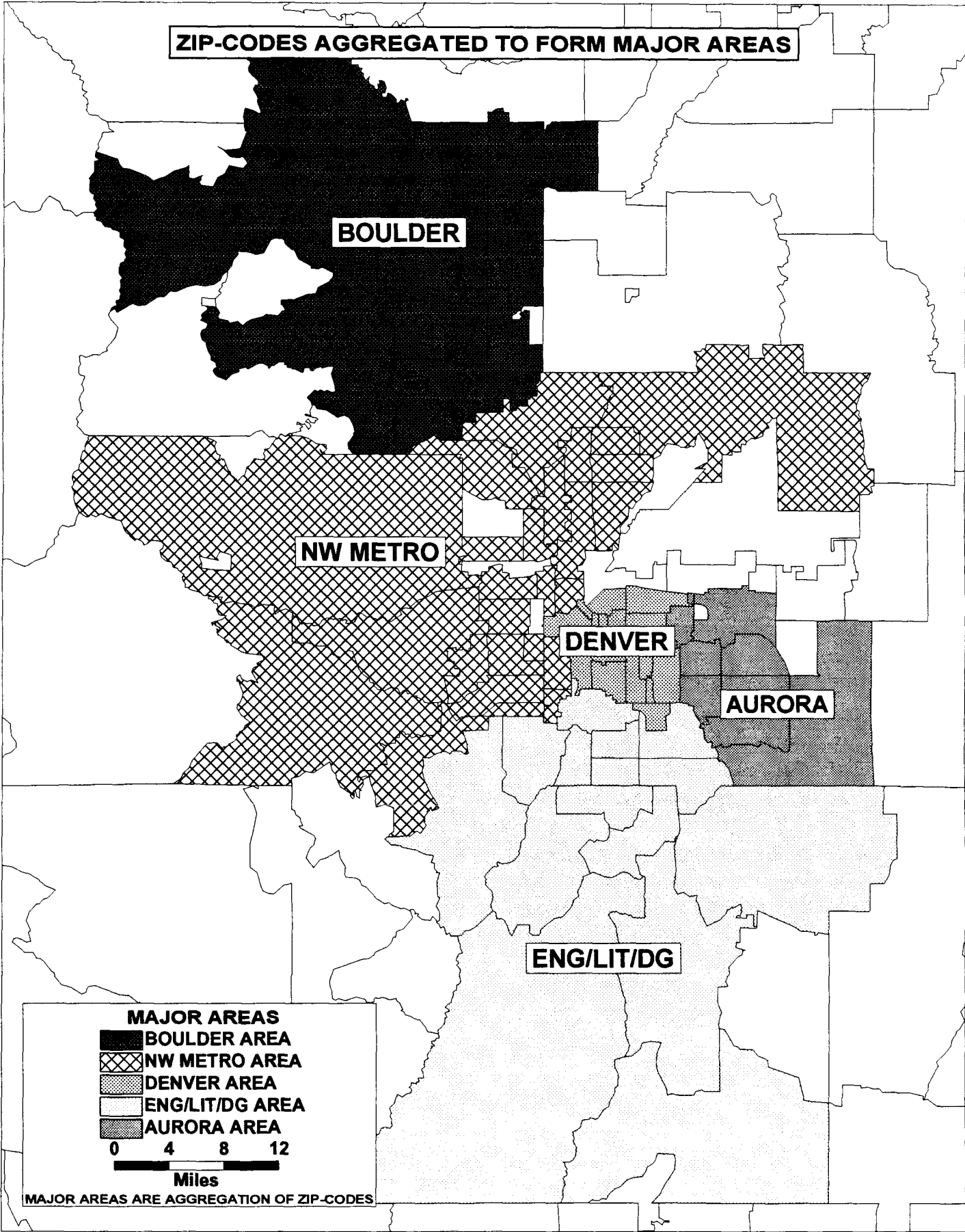
Yet the integration of newcomers and natives is not the only challenge to the Jewish community highlighted by the Study:

- The sheer growth in the size of the Jewish community challenges community leadership to re-think how community institutions and systems should be upgraded to the scale that is appropriate for a Jewish community of over 30,000 households.
- The dispersion of the Jewish community over a vast metropolitan area requires leadership to re-think the nature of the delivery system for Jewish communal service that has historically been relatively centralized. Given the extent of the growth in Boulder, the development of an appropriate regional framework is especially urgent.

* * * *

The Greater Denver/Boulder Area contains a diverse and exciting Jewish community with boundless potential. This portrait of its people can help inform the mission to strengthen and build that community.

ZIP-CODES AGGREGATED TO FORM MAJOR AREAS



BOULDER






NW METRO

DENVER

AURORA

ENG/LIT/DG

MAJOR AREAS

-  **BOULDER AREA**
-  **NW METRO AREA**
-  **DENVER AREA**
-  **ENG/LIT/DG AREA**
-  **AURORA AREA**

0 4 8 12

Miles

MAJOR AREAS ARE AGGREGATION OF ZIP-CODES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Exhibit 1 Jewish Households, People in Jewish Households, and Jewish People,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

	NUMBER
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	32,100
ALL PEOPLE IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	78,500
JEWISH PERSONS	63,000

Exhibit 2 Jewish Households and Households in the General Population,
Greater Denver/Boulder Area, 1997

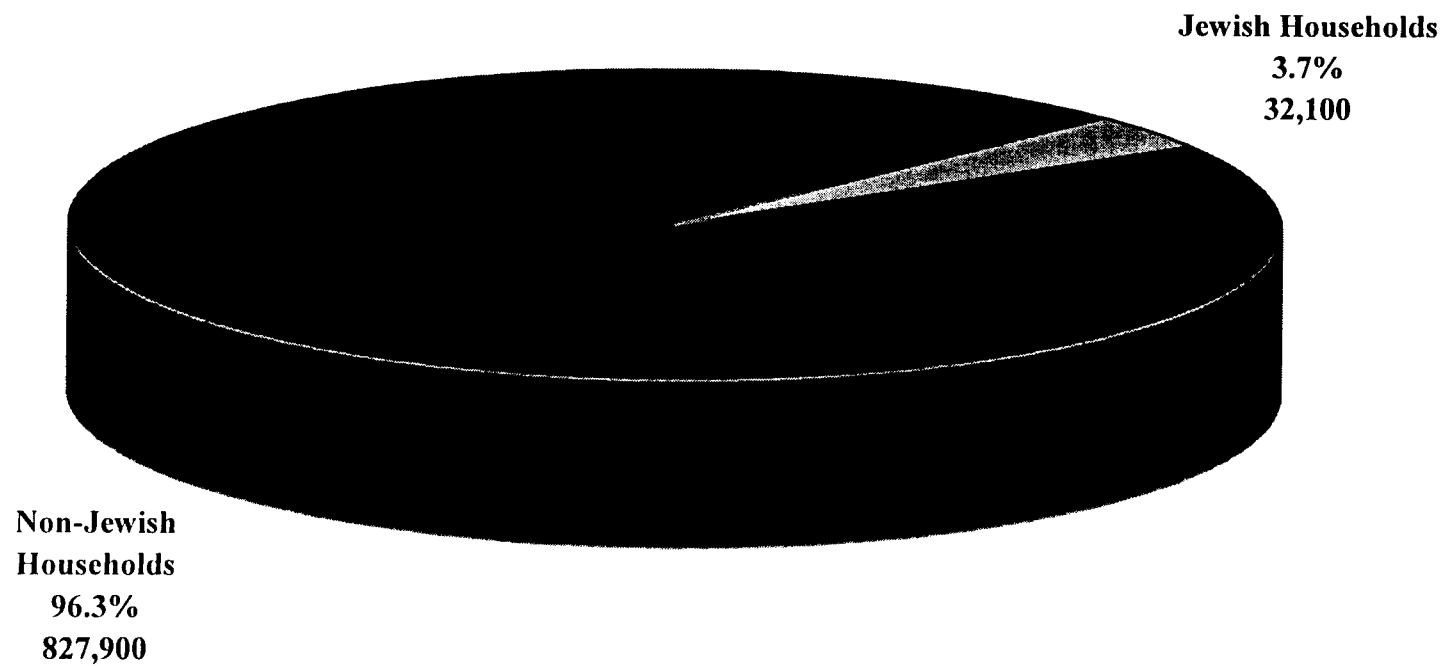


Exhibit 3 Change in Household Size, Jewish and General Community, Greater Denver/Boulder, 1981-1997.

Number of People in . . .			
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		HOUSEHOLDS IN THE GENERAL COMMUNITY	
1981	2.24	2.61	1980
1997	2.45	2.46	1996

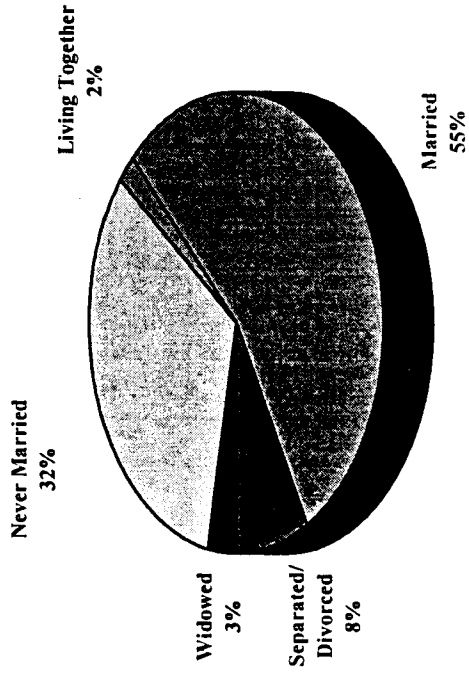
Exhibit 4 Household Structure, Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

HOUSEHOLD TYPE		NUMBER OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	%
SINGLES, NO CHILDREN	UNDER 35	5,100	16%
	35 TO 64	4,400	14
SINGLE ADULT UNDER 65 WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18		1,600	5
MARRIED, UNDER 65	CHILDREN UNDER 18	8,000	25
	ADULT CHILDREN ONLY	1,900	6
	NO CHILDREN	5,200	17
65 AND OVER	LIVING ALONE	2,100	7
	MARRIED OR LIVING WITH OTHERS	3,400	10
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS		200	*
TOTAL		32,100	100%

* less than 1%

Exhibit 5 **Marital Status, by Gender of Respondents**
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

Men



Women

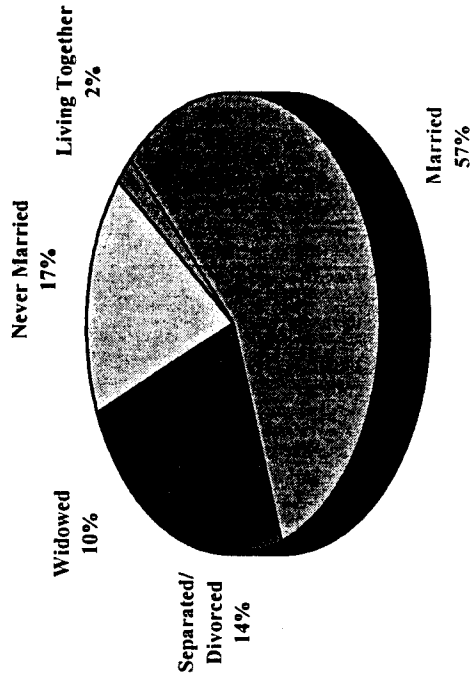


Exhibit 6 Age of Persons in Jewish Households, Greater Denver/Boulder (1997) and Jews in the Western Region (1990).*

	GREATER DENVER/BOULDER (1997)	US WEST REGION (NJPS, 1990)
17 AND UNDER	22%	24%
18 TO 39	32	33
40 TO 64	34	26
65 AND OVER	11	17
TOTAL	100%	100%

* Source: National Jewish Population Study, 1990

CHANGE, 1981 TO 1997

Exhibit 7 Jewish Households, People in Jewish Households, and Jewish Persons,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1981 to 1997

	1981	1997	CHANGE 1981-1997	% CHANGE 1981 to 1997
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	18,700	32,100	+13,400	+72%
ALL PEOPLE IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	42,600	78,500	+35,900	+84%
JEWISH PERSONS	38,600	63,000	+24,400	+63%

GEOGRAPHY

Exhibit 8 Definition of Sub-Areas, 1997

SUB-AREAS	PRIMARY JURISDICTIONS	ZIP CODES	
Denver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● City & County of Denver ● Glendale 	80201	80210
		80202	80218
		80203	80220
		80204	80222
		80205	80223
		80206	80224
		80207	80231
		80209	80237
		Boulder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Boulder ● Lafayette ● Longmont ● Louisville ● Lyons
80025	80304		
80026	80501		
80027	80503		
80301	80540		
80302			
North and West Metro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arvada ● Broomfield ● Edgewater ● Golden ● Lakewood ● Morrison ● Westminster ● Wheat Ridge 	80003	80228
		80004	80229
		80007	80232
		80020	80233
		80021	80234
		80030	80235
		80033	80236
		80211	80241
		80212	80401
		80215	80403
		80219	80439
		80221	80465
		80226	
80227			
Englewood/ Littleton/ Douglas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Castle Rock ● Cherry Hills Village ● Englewood ● Greenwood Village ● Highlands Ranch ● Littleton ● Parker ● Sedalia 	80104	80123
		80110	80124
		80111	80125
		80112	80126
		80118	80127
		80120	80134
		80121	80135
		80122	
Aurora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aurora 	80010	80014
		80011	80015
		80012	80016
		80013	80017

Exhibit 9 Jewish Households by Sub-Area, Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

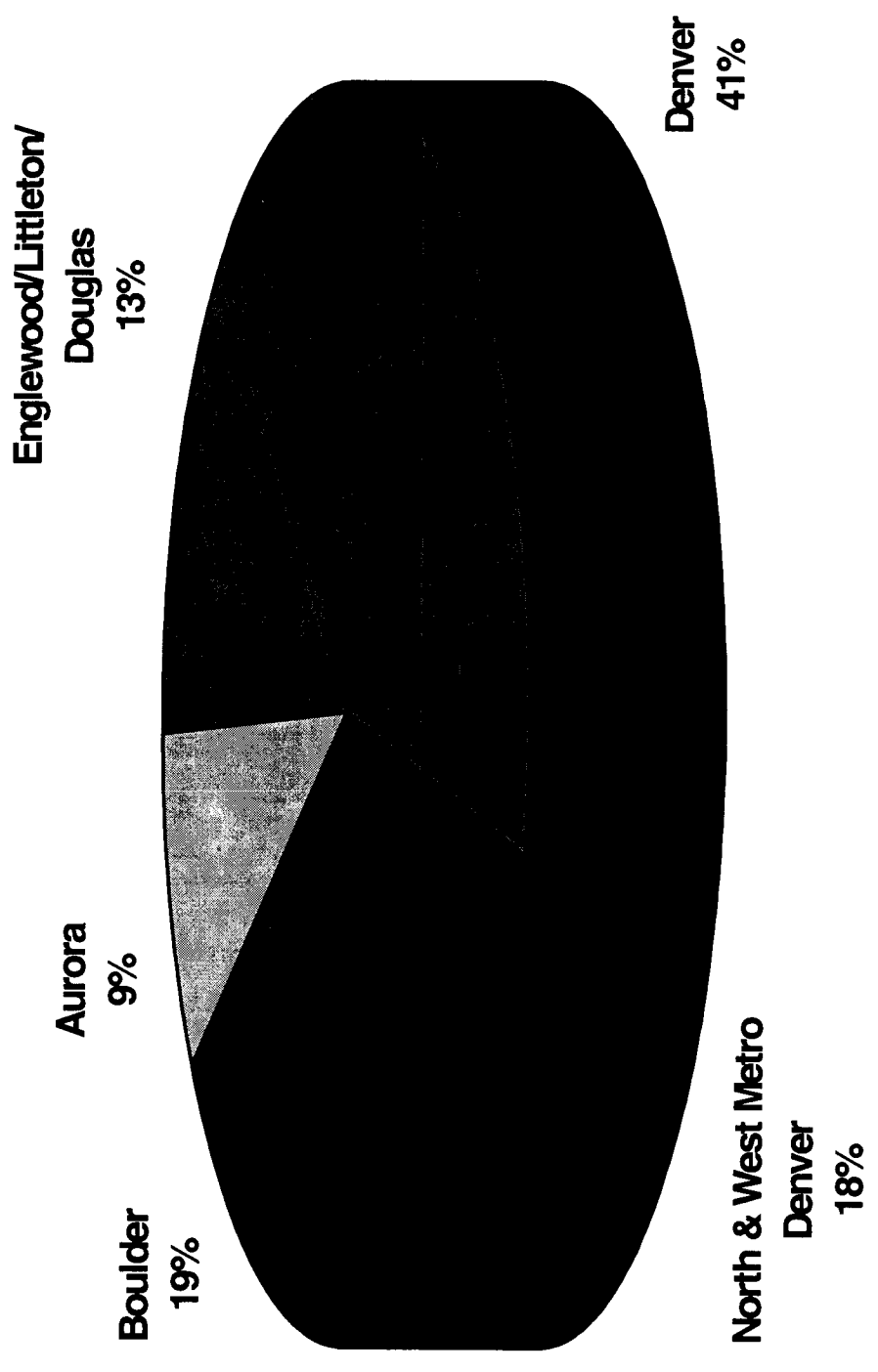


Exhibit 10 All-Jewish and Jewish/Non-Jewish Households, By Sub-Area,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH	TOTAL
DENVER	79%	21	100%
BOULDER	47%	53	100%
NORTH AND WEST METRO	58%	42	100%
ENGLEWOOD/ LITTLETON/ DOUGLAS	71%	29	100%
AURORA	73%	27%	100%
TOTAL	21,700 [68%]	10,300 [32%]	100%

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Exhibit 11 Growth 1981 - 1997 by Geographic Sub-Area

	No. OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		PERCENT OF TOTAL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
	1981	1997	1981	1997
DENVER	12,500	13,200	67%	41%
BOULDER	800	6,000	4	19
NORTH AND WEST METRO DENVER	1,400	5,800	7	18
ENGLEWOOD/ LITTLETON/ DOUGLAS	2,300	4,300	12	13
AURORA	1,700	2,800	9	9
TOTAL	18,700	32,100	100%	100%

NEWCOMERS AND NATIVES

Exhibit 12 Number of Years Respondent Has Lived in Greater Denver/Boulder Area

NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN GREATER DENVER/BOULDER	PERCENT
UNDER 5 YEARS	27%
6-10 YEARS	12
11-15 YEARS	7
16-20 YEARS	12
21+ YEARS	25
COLORADO BORN	18
TOTAL	100%

Exhibit 13 Household Structure, 1997: Newcomers, Longer Term Residents, Colorado Born

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	NEWCOMERS [1-10 YEARS IN AREA]	LONGER TERM RESIDENTS [11+ YEARS IN AREA]	COLORADO BORN
SINGLES, 18-34	30%	2%	18%
SINGLES, 35-64	14	12	18
MARRIED, 18-64, NO CHILDREN	20	16	8
MARRIED, 18-64, MINOR CHILDREN	18	34	23
65+ HOUSEHOLD	9	22	21
OTHER TYPES	9	14	12
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 14 Does Respondent Feel Part of the Jewish Community: 1997
 Newcomers, Longer Term Residents, Colorado Born

I FEEL PART OF THE GREATER DENVER/BOULDER JEWISH COMMUNITY	NEWCOMERS [1-10 YEARS IN AREA]	LONGER TERM RESIDENTS [11+ YEARS]	COLORADO BORN
STRONGLY DISAGREE	36%	16%	10%
DISAGREE	26	25	9
AGREE	27	28	40
STRONGLY AGREE	11	31	42
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 15 Familiarity with Jewish Organizations/Services, 1997
 Newcomers, Longer Term Residents, Colorado Born

PERCENT FAMILIAR WITH ORGANIZATION

JEWISH ORGANIZATION	NEWCOMERS [1-10 YEARS IN AREA]	LONGER TERM RESIDENTS [11+ YEARS IN AREA]	COLORADO BORN
JCC - JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER [DENVER]	58%	77%	90%
ALLIED JEWISH FEDERATION	31%	62%	84%
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE	38%	56%	76%
SHALOM PARK	21%	39%	70%
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE	60%	83%	91%

Exhibit 16

Contributions to Charities, 1996:
Newcomers, Longer Term Residents, Colorado Born

	TYPE CHARITY CONTRIBUTED TO BY DONATING HOUSEHOLDS		
TYPE OF CHARITY	NEWCOMERS [1-10 YEARS IN AREA]	LONGER TERM RESIDENTS [11+ YEARS]	COLORADO BORN
ONLY TO CAUSES THAT ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY JEWISH	74%	38%	30%
ALLIED JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CAUSES*	26%	62%	70%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

* Includes those who contributed to both Jewish and Non-Jewish cause.

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Exhibit 17 Importance of Jewish Connections to Jewish Respondents*:
by All Jewish/Mixed Jewish-Non-Jewish Households

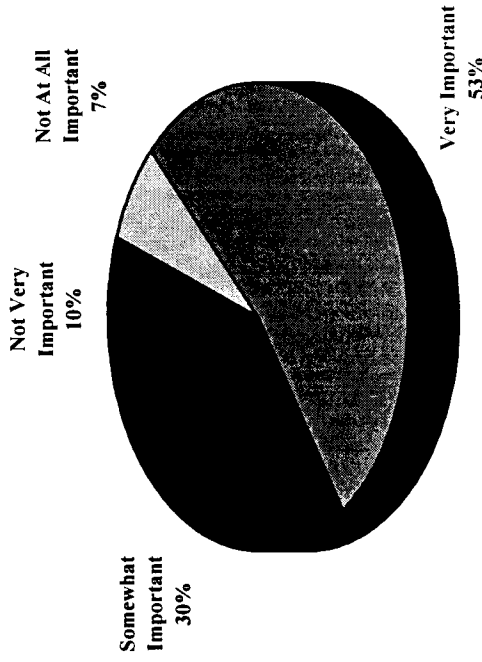
PERCENT SAYING ITEM IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THEM

JEWISH CONNECTION	ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE JEWISH	SOME MEMBERS JEWISH, SOME NON-JEWISH	ALL RESPONDENTS
BEING JEWISH	72%	47%	64%
ISRAEL	60%	46%	56%
SPENDING TIME WITH JEWISH FRIENDS	40%	13%	32%
HAVING CHILDREN MARRY JEWISH	51%	8%	39%
VOLUNTEER WORK FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATION	25%	6%	20%

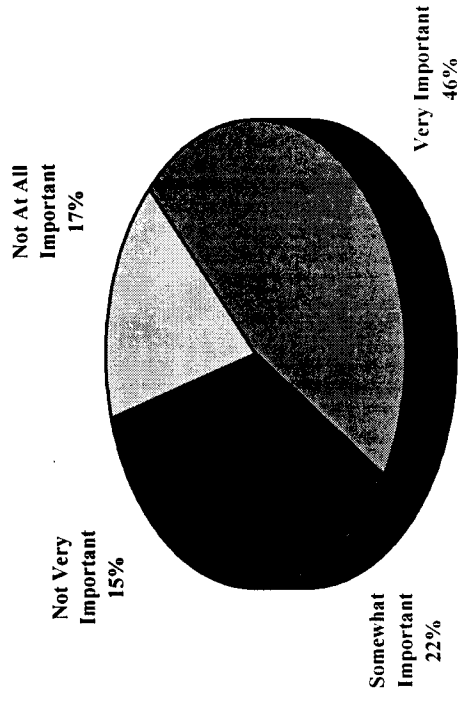
* Only Jewish respondents asked these questions.

Exhibit 18 How Important is Spiritual Side of Life for Respondents:
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

Respondents in All Jewish Households



Respondents in Combined Jewish/Non-Jewish Households



* All Respondents: Jewish and Non-Jewish asked question.

Exhibit 19 Contribution of Jewish Institutions to Respondent Spiritual Life*:
 By All-Jewish and Jewish/Non-Jewish Households

EXTENT TO WHICH JEWISH INSTITUTIONS HAVE STRENGTHENED RESPONDENT SPIRITUAL LIFE	ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE JEWISH	SOME MEMBERS JEWISH, SOME NON-JEWISH
A LOT	10%	8%
SOMEWHAT	26	23
A LITTLE	32	49
NOT AT ALL	31	20
TOTAL	100%	100%

* Asked only if spiritual side of life was very/somewhat important to respondent.

Exhibit 20 Denomination Self-Identification, Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997 & US West Region (NJPS, 1990)

	GREATER DENVER/BOULDER (1997)	US WEST REGION (NJPS, 1990)
ORTHODOX	4%	3%
TRADITIONAL	11	33%
CONSERVATIVE	18	
REFORM	44	40
RECONSTRUCTIONIST	6	23
NO DENOMINATION, MISCELLANEOUS	17	
TOTAL	100%	100%

Exhibit 21 Jewish Organizational Affiliation, Jewish Households,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

AFFILIATION STATUS		
NO JEWISH AFFILIATION		45%
JEWISH AFFILIATION		55%
MULTIPLE JEWISH AFFILIATIONS	29	
SYNAGOGUE ONLY	11	
JCC ONLY	9	
OTHER JEWISH ORGANIZATION ONLY	6	
TOTAL		100%

Exhibit 22 Affiliation Status by Newcomer Status

AFFILIATION STATUS	NEWCOMERS [1-10 YEARS]	LONGER TERM RESPONDENTS [11+ YEARS]	COLORADO BORN
NO JEWISH AFFILIATION	61%	41%	21%
MULTIPLE JEWISH AFFILIATIONS	18	32	47
SYNAGOGUE ONLY MEMBER	4	12	19
JCC ONLY	12	8	4
OTHER JEWISH ORGANIZATION ONLY	4	6	8
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 23 Jewish Observance, Greater Denver/Boulder (1997) and
US Western Region, (NJPS), 1990

	GREATER DENVER/BOULDER (1997)	US WEST REGION (NJPS 1990)
PASSOVER SEDER*	84%	81%
LIGHTS HANUKKAH CANDLES*	83%	70%
LIGHTS SABBATH CANDLES*	51%	35%
FASTS ALWAYS/USUALLY ON YOM KIPPUR	52%	36%

* Always, Usually, Sometimes combined.

INTERMARRIAGE

Exhibit 24 Intermarriage: Rates Based on Number of Marriages and on Number of Jewish Persons, Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

	PERCENT OF MARRIAGES	PERCENT OF JEWISH PERSONS
IN-MARRIED	47%	64%
“CONVERSIONARY”*	13	9
INTER-MARRIED	40	27
TOTAL	100%	100%

* In a “conversionary” marriage, a born Jew is married to someone who was not born Jewish, but now regards himself/herself as Jewish. A formal conversion may or may not have occurred.

Exhibit 25 In-Marriage Rate by Year of Respondents Marriage,
Greater Denver/Boulder Area, 1997

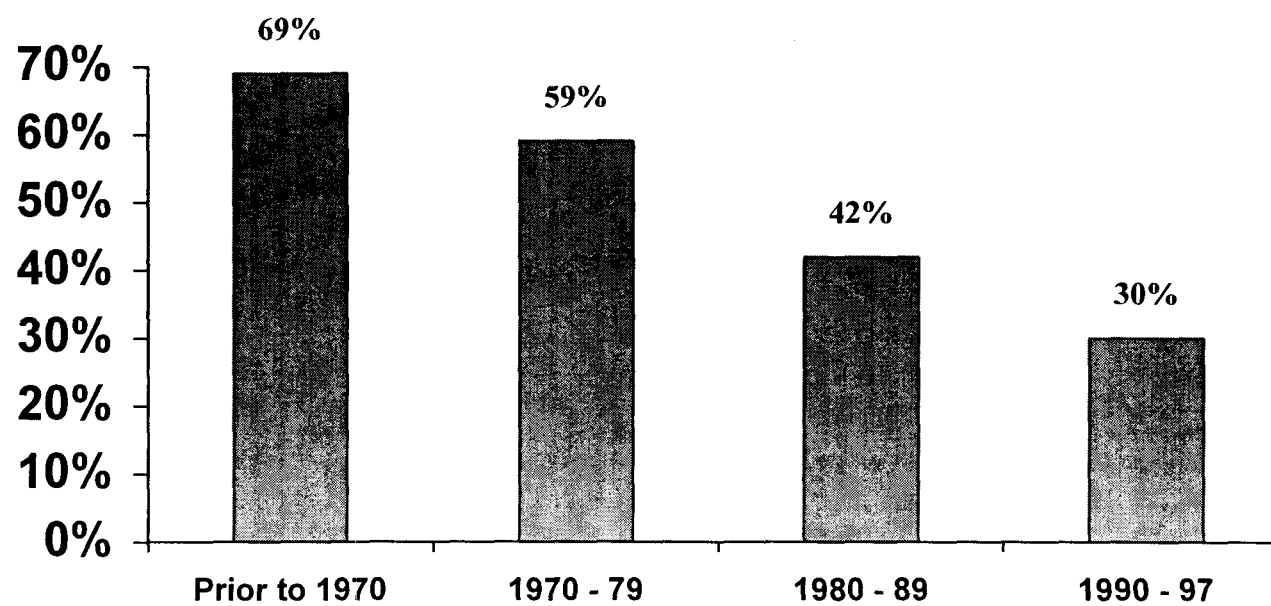


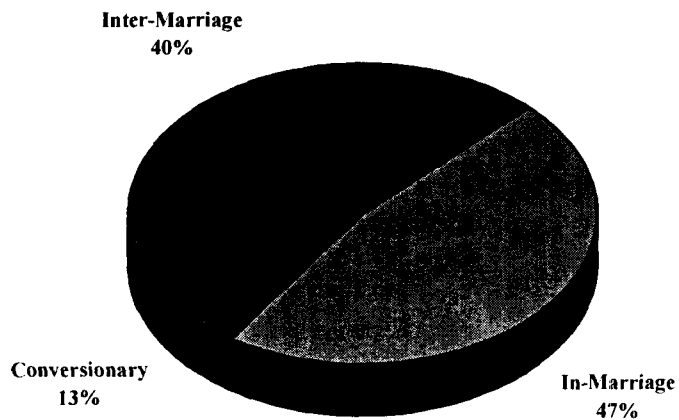
Exhibit 26

Are Children in Inter-Married Households Being Raised as Jews?
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

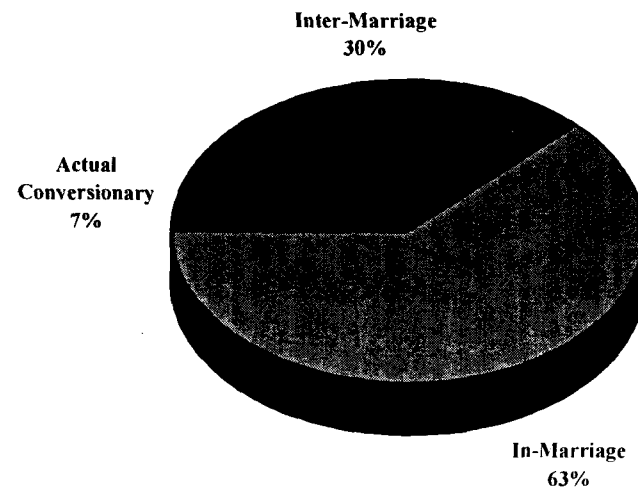
ARE CHILDREN BEING RAISED AS JEWISH?	IN-MARRIED	"CONVERSIONARY" MARRIAGES	INTER-MARRIAGES
YES, JEWISH	96%	89%	42%
JEWISH AND SOMETHING ELSE	1	6	15
NO, NOT JEWISH	3	5	44
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 27 In-Marriage & Inter-Marriage Status of Respondents,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1997

1997



1981



* In 1981 only marriages of born Jews to a non-born Jew who converted were called Conversionary marriages. In 1997, "Conversionary" marriages meant that the non-Jewish born spouse either formally converted or considered himself/herself Jewish.

Exhibit 28 Intermarriage by Age of Respondent,
Greater Denver/Boulder, 1981 and 1997

Percent Intermarried

	AGE		
	18 - 39	40 - 49	50
1981	56%	13%	13%
1997	57%	32%	34%

*1981 data combines 18-29 and 30-39 age categories for comparison with 1997 data.