A STUDY OF THE

GREATER HARTFORD

JEWISH POPULATION

1982

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GREATER HARTFORD JEWISH FEDERATION

Greater Hartford Jewish Population Study

Greater Hartford Jewish Federation

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This project was funded by the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation and the Endowment Fund of the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation.

FORWARD

The Board of Directors of the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation is very pleased to be able to present the results of the study of our Jewish population to the community.

The study was conducted after intensive discussion by our Community Planning Committee regarding future communal needs and the best methods for charting new directions. It was determined that a major population study was required in order to establish an objective base of information about our Jewish community.

In developing the questionnaire which forms the foundation of the study, all of our agencies were consulted as well as the Rabbinic Fellowship. Efforts were made to collect not only basic demographic data but insight also into attitudes about Jewish identity and religious practices, Jewish educational background, affiliation patterns and community identification. Wherever possible comparable information from other community studies was utilized to emphasize the special character of the Greater Hartford Jewish community and to lend more precision to our findings.

Thanks are due to many individuals for their dedication to this project during the past year. Arnold C. Greenberg served as chairman of the Community Planning Committee when this project was initially discussed and adopted. Arlene Neiditz, as co-chairperson of that Committee and chairperson of a special demographic study committee, worked tirelessly to define the objectives of the study and to secure the necessary funding from Federation and from the Federation Endowment Fund. Blanche Goldenberg and Peter Evans, as subsequent co-chairpeople of the study committee, have worked diligently with our consultant to shape this document and will be continuing to provide leadership as we begin to develop conclusions flowing from the data.

Throughout the project our Assistant Director, Dr. Jack Mayer, has provided major staff direction and support. Together with Staff Planning Associate Judy Silverman and Suburban Services Director Sharon Levinson, the Federation staff has seen this project to completion competently and effectively, all within an extremely condensed time period.

The study was conducted in two phases. Phase II required a large number of volunteer telephone interviewers recruited in large part by Dr. Susan Smerd, a member of our Planning Committee. Each of these volunteers deserves special thanks, and their names are listed separately.

Credit for the design and implementation of the study belongs to Dr. Mark Abrahamson of the University of Connecticut and the team which he assembled to complete the technical aspects. Throughout the course of this project, Prof. Abrahamson has been responsive to the community goals of the research and to the intricacies of community organization. On behalf of the community, we wish to express our sincere appreciation.

We believe the information contained in the report and further analysis to be extrapolated from the computer tapes will present us with a rich store of information about ourselves. This will be valuable for many years to come. How we use the information and what decisions we make as a result of these insights will be a test of our own vision. We are confident that the Greater Hartford Jewish community will meet these challenges with creativity and dedication.

Daniel M. Neiditz	Simon Konover	Don Cooper
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AUTHOR'S PREFACE
AND
HISTORICAL NOTE

The New England colonies, in general, were not receptive to Jews, or other non-Christians. This was particularly true in the province, and then colony, of Connecticut. Specifically, Jews were not permitted to become permanent residents of any Connecticut town unless they were formally accpeted by a majority of the townspeople. In Hartford, for example, the rule passed in 1661 stated that Jews had, "Liberty to sojourn in ye town for 7 months."[1]

Throughout the 18th century, the number of Jewish merchants temporarily traveling in Connecticut continuously increased. By the eve of the revolutionary war, both New York, to the South, and Newport and Providence, to the East, were major trading centers. Jewish merchants, who resided in these adjacent states, sold their wares in the growing cities of New Haven, Middletown and Hartford.

The Jewish merchants who stayed too long were fined. Although records indicate that the fines were modest, the social climate of Connecticut was not conducive to Jewish settlement. The few who did settle in Connecticut tended to inter-marry and assimilate. So inconspicuous were they that in 1818 a delegate to Connecticut's constitutional convention stated that there, "had never been any (Jews) in the state and probably never would be."[2]

The convention of 1818 adopted the previous Christian-only provision, and it was not actually deleted from the state's constitution until 1965. However, when German-Jewish immigrants in the 1840's became Connecticut's first permanent group of practicing Jews, the exclusionary provision was ignored, and Jewish congregations were recognized as legal corporate entities. The first temple to be chartered in Hartford was Temple Beth Israel, in 1843. (Among this first group of German Jews was Gershon Fox. He opened a small shop in Hartford, in 1847, that eventually grew into the area's leading department store chain.)

The largest increase in the Jewish population of Hartford and other Connecticut towns occurred as the result of Russian and other Eastern European immigration between the mid-1880's and World War One. While most of these immigrants settled in the largest cities, New Haven and Hartford, there was a sizeable movement to Colchester. With the aid of a loan from Baron de Hirsch, over 1,000 immigrant Jewish farmers settled in Colchester. Many of them soon quit working the land and began conspicuously Jewish-oriented businesses, such as kosher meat markets and Catskill-type hotels. From the 1920's through the 1950's, they attracted a large Jewish clientele from Hartford and throughout the state. Sizeable numbers of the Colchester settlers and their children also took up dairy and egg farming, moving into other east-of-Hartford towns, such as Hebron and Ellington, where they established the first synagogues in these towns.

By the mid-1930's, Sociologist Samuel Koenig estimated that there were 30,000 Jews in Hartford; between 15 and 20 percent of the total city population. Only New York and Atlantic City, by his figures, had proportionately larger Jewish populations. Throughout Connecticut, he observed

[1]Bernard Postal and Lionel Koppman, American Jewish Landmarks, Vol. 1, New York: Fleet Press, 1977, p. 28.

[2]Ibid., p. 31.

that Jews were concentrated in a few major occupations: trade and commerce; law, medicine, and dentistry. In addition, he noted that there were significant numbers of: tailors, painters, carpenters, and farmers.[3]

After World War Two the population composition of (the city of) Hartford slowly changed. New minority and ethnic groups, many of whom were non-white, entered and the more established ethnic groups, most of whom were white, moved to outlying towns. The out-migration exceeded the in-migration, however. During the 1960's, for example, out-migration exceeded in-migration by more than 24,000 persons. Jews in Hartford were part of this mini-exodus, leaving the city of Hartford in large numbers. (The marked decline in the city's Jewish population was noted in a series of articles in The Hartford Courant in January, 1974.)

At about the same time (specifically, in the Spring of 1972), the Hartford Jewish Federation (soon to become the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation) appointed a self-study committee to examine its geographical boundaries. This committee recognized that two adjacent towns -- West Hartford and Bloomfield -- had become the centers of the Jewish population. However, there also appeared to be growth further west, in the Farmington valley, and to the east, particularly in the South Windsor-Rockville (Vernon) area. The committee concluded that it was important for Jewish agencies and institutions to reach these outlying areas. However, the committee also recognized the limitations of its "impressionistic" information concerning the Jewish population in the Greater Hartford area.[4]

In the Spring of 1982, the Community Planning Committee of the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation (chaired by Arnold C. Greenberg) began to consider the need for more than impressionistic information concerning the large and dispersed population served by the Federation and its affiliated agencies. A sub-Committee on Demography (chaired by Arlene Neiditz) was specifically charged with examining the desirability and feasibility of a large-scale study.

Initial planning efforts were undertaken by the staff of Federation and there was extensive input from affiliated agencies. There was substantial consensus concerning the potential usefulness of reliable data on the age, sex, household structure, affiliations and identifications of the Jewish population.

During the summer of 1982 I was retained as a consultant, and advised the committee and Federation liaisons -- Jack Mayer, in particular -- about how to proceed. An important part of the initial effort involved systematic examination of other community's studies in order to take advantage of what they had learned, without repeating their mistakes.

In September of 1982, a concrete proposal was approved by the Planning Committee, and funding for the study was secured from both the Federation and its Endowment Fund. Peter Evans and Blanche Goldenberg were appointed to co-chair the Demography Study Committee and, along with Jack Mayer, provided indispensable help in completing this report. The vision and effort of these people, and many other dedicated volunteers and staff members, made this report possible. Any limitations in the design or execution of the research, however, are entirely my fault.

Mark Abrahamson

[3]Samuel Koenig, Immigrant Settlements in Connecticut, (Federal Writers' Project for the State of Connecticut), Hartford: Connecticut State Department of Education, 1938.

[4]Report, Self Study Committee, Hartford Jewish Federation, 1975.

PART ONE

An Overview of the Hartford Area and Its Towns

The first phase of our sample survey involved over 15,000 randomly dialed telephone calls to private residences in the 26 towns that comprise the Greater Hartford area. (The procedures which were utilized are described in methodological appendix one.) In 755 of the telephoned households, respondents identified one or more residents of the household as having a Jewish background -- which was employed as our definition of a Jew, in phase one.

From these phase one interviews we projected two estimates of the Jewish population of each town; one based upon the percentage of Jewish households, and one based upon the percentage of Jewish people, in the sample. The former projection is 27,980. The latter is 25,111. (Both of these procedures are described in methodological appendix two.) A variety of criteria were then examined -- relating to synagogue memberships, contributions to Federation, and so on -- by which the accuracy of each set of population estimates were assessed. In each instance, projections according to the percentage of people provided more accurate prediction of the criterion than did projections by households. Therefore, a total Jewish population of 25,111 is our single best estimate for the Hartford area (as of November, 1982.)

Given our confidence interval of about ± 3 percent, it would be more precise to state that our estimate is between about 24,350 and 26,000. However, given the household projection of nearly 28,000, we believe our best estimate of 25,111 is more likely too low than too high. Thus, it is probable that the true figure is between 25,000 and 26,000.

The following pages present a detailed description of the Jewish population of the 26 towns in the Greater Hartford area. Each town's total is projected by the percentage of Jewish people in the sample, and therefore, equals a total of 25,111. (A three percent margin of error must be assumed, but it should be recalled that the presented figures are more likely too low than too high if they are in error.)

Town: Avon

Total population in 1982: 12,153

Jewish population in 1982: 1,069

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 335

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 8.8%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 7%

Religiously mixed households: 21%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.47

Town: Berlin

Total population in 1982: 15,378

Jewish population in 1982: 154

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 41

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 1%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 3%, or less

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.75

Town: Bloomfield

Total population in 1982: 16,682

Jewish population in 1982: 3,437

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 1,343

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 18.4%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 17%

Religiously mixed households: 13%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.69

Town: Canton

Total population in 1982: 7,849

Jewish population in 1982: 181

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 101

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.3%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 71%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.33

Town: East Hartford

Total population in 1982: 51,930

Jewish population in 1982: 260

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 173

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .5%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 67%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.50

Town: East Windsor

Total population in 1982: 9,032

Jewish population in 1982: 27, or less

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 12, or less

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: less than 1%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: --

Religiously mixed households: --

Average size of non-mixed households: --

Town: Ellington and Tolland

Total population in 1982: 20,603

Jewish population in 1982: 453

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 146

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.2%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 11%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.38

Town: Enfield

Total population in 1982: 41,884

Jewish population in 1982: 335

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 134

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .8%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 50%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.50

Town: Farmington

Total population in 1982: 16,981

Jewish population in 1982: 713

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 226

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 4.2%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 28%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.38

Town: Glastonbury

Total population in 1982: 25,421

Jewish population in 1982: 737

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 278

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.9%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 7.7%

Religiously mixed households: 35%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.47

Town: Granby

Total population in 1982: 8,546

Jewish population in 1982: 51

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 32

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .6%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 60%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.0

Town: Hartford

Total population in 1982: 131,755

Jewish population in 1982: 1,897

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 1,060

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.4%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 36%

Religiously mixed households: 19%

Average size of non-mixed households: 1.76

Town: Manchester

Total population in 1982: 50,209

Jewish population in 1982: 1,556

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 558

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 3.1%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 17%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.16

Town: New Britain

Total population in 1982: 71,699

Jewish population in 1982: 1,147

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 607

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 1.6%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 33%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.75

Town: Newington

Total population in 1982: 29,619

Jewish population in 1982: 1,570

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 532

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 5.3%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 9%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.11

Town: Plainville

Total population in 1982: 12,710

Jewish population in 1982: 64

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 64

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .5%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 33%

Religiously mixed households: 67%

Average size of non-mixed households: 1.00

Town: Rocky Hill

Total population in 1982: 15,694

Jewish population in 1982: 392

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 209

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.5%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 19%

Religiously mixed households: 38%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.30

Town: Simsbury

Total population in 1982: 22,282

Jewish population in 1982: 980

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 336

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 4.4%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 32%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.71

Town: South Windsor

Total population in 1982: 17,646

Jewish population in 1982: 794

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 265

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 4.5%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 24%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.41

Town: Suffield

Total population in 1982: 9,471

Jewish population in 1982: 38

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 15

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .4%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 50%

Average size of non-mixed households: 4.00

Town: Vernon

Total population in 1982: 28,170

Jewish population in 1982: 817

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 300

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.9%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 6%

Religiously mixed households: 28%

Average size of non-mixed households: 3.31

Town: West Hartford

Total population in 1982: 60,769

Jewish population in 1982: 7,353

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 3,268

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 12.1%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 19%

Religiously mixed households: 18%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.45

Town: Wethersfield

Total population in 1982: 25,857

Jewish population in 1982: 388

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 174

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 1.5%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 8%

Religiously mixed households: 23%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.60

Town: Windsor

Total population in 1982: 25,960

Jewish population in 1982: 675

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 293

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: 2.6%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 10%

Religiously mixed households: 10%

Average size of non-mixed households: 2.44

Town: Windsor Locks

Total population in 1982: 11,605

Jewish population in 1982: 23

Households with one or more Jewish residents: 23

Percent of town's population that is Jewish: .2%

Percent of households containing Jewish persons that are:

One person households: 3%, or less

Religiously mixed households: 85%, or more

Average size of non-mixed households: n.a.

In order to provide more succinct descriptions of the Jewish population of the Hartford-area towns, the preceding information is summarized in the following two maps. The first is color coded (see the key under the map) to indicate the absolute size (in categories) of each town's Jewish population. The second map examines the size of each town's Jewish population relative to the town's total population; that is, map two indicates (in categories) the percentage of each town's population that is Jewish.

FIGURE ONE

The Jewish Population of Hartford Area Towns

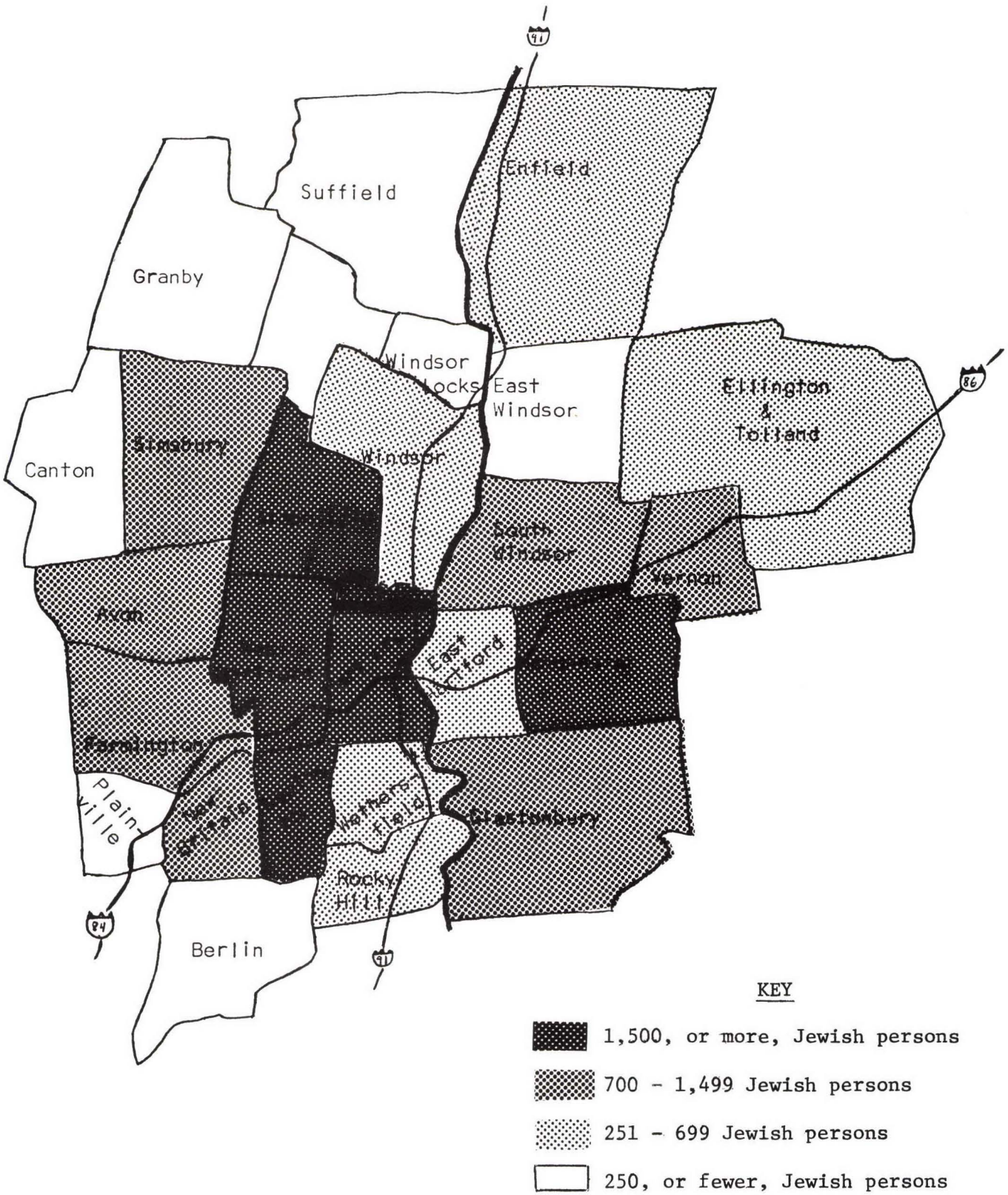
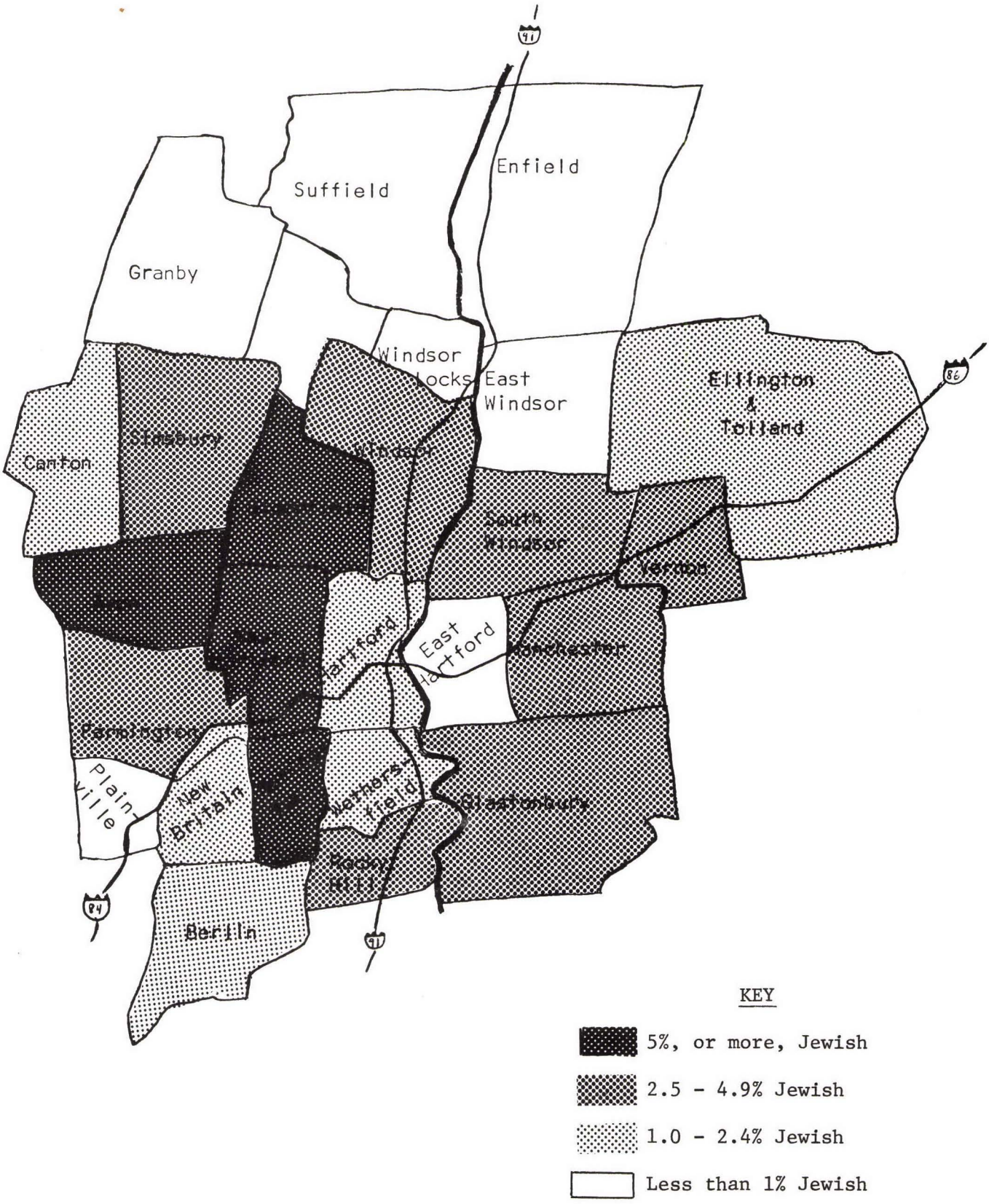


FIGURE TWO

The Jewish Population as a Percentage of Hartford Area Towns



Age

Our overview of the Hartford area Jewish population continues with an examination of its overall age distribution, in figure three, on the following page. This information on people's age was obtained from our phase two interviews -- the more lengthy interviews with persons of Jewish background, as identified in phase one.

Phase two completion rates were markedly lower in the city of Hartford (where there is a large elderly population); and in most towns, in one person households (many of whose occupants are elderly.) As a result, our phase two sample probably under-estimates the number of elderly persons (i.e. over 60 years of age) in the Hartford area. To correct for this likely under-count, we estimated the additional number of elderly persons who would have been interviewed if one-person households were successfully reached at the same rate as larger households; and the additional number who would have been interviewed if completion rates in Hartford were the same as in other towns. The distribution by age presented in figure three has been corrected by these additions, and represents the most defensible projections.

The age distribution, presented in figure three, can largely be explained as the result of fertility and mortality rates, both current and past. The distribution's peak, in the 30-39 age bracket, for example, is probably due in large measure to the post-World War Two "baby boom." The average age of this cohort is now about 31 years. The sharp decline between the number of persons ages 30-39 and ages 40-49 may be similarly attributed to the very low fertility rates during the depression decade prior to the war.

From category to category after ages 40-49, we would expect "natural" increases in mortality to result in gradual declines in size. The decline from the 50-59 age bracket to the 60-69 age bracket is very precipitous, however. It is likely due to a non-natural cause, namely, retirement-related relocation. Although no data were collected on persons who retired and left the area, it may be noted that fewer than one-third of the adults currently under 60 years are reasonably sure they will spend all of their retirement years in the Hartford area.

Widely varying perceptions of the age distribution of the Hartford area Jewish population could be anticipated because the age distributions of area towns are markedly different from each other. The elderly, in particular, tend to be highly concentrated in the towns of Bloomfield, Hartford and West Hartford. These three towns contain approximately 50 percent of the area's total Jewish population, but 75 percent of the over-60 population, and nearly 87 percent of the over-70 population. (Differences in the age distributions of Hartford area towns will be further examined in later sections of this report, focusing upon children and the elderly.)

In order to provide additional perspective on the Hartford area Jewish population, table one (on the following page) compares the Hartford area age distribution to that found in: the Rochester (N.Y.) area, Denver area, and Los Angeles area (all around 1980); and the Boston area (in 1975.)

For each category, the Hartford and Boston areas are nearly identical. Both differ from many other Northeastern cities, such as Rochester, in that they have relatively more young children (under age 9), and relatively fewer elderly persons (over age 60.)

FIGURE THREE

Age Distributions

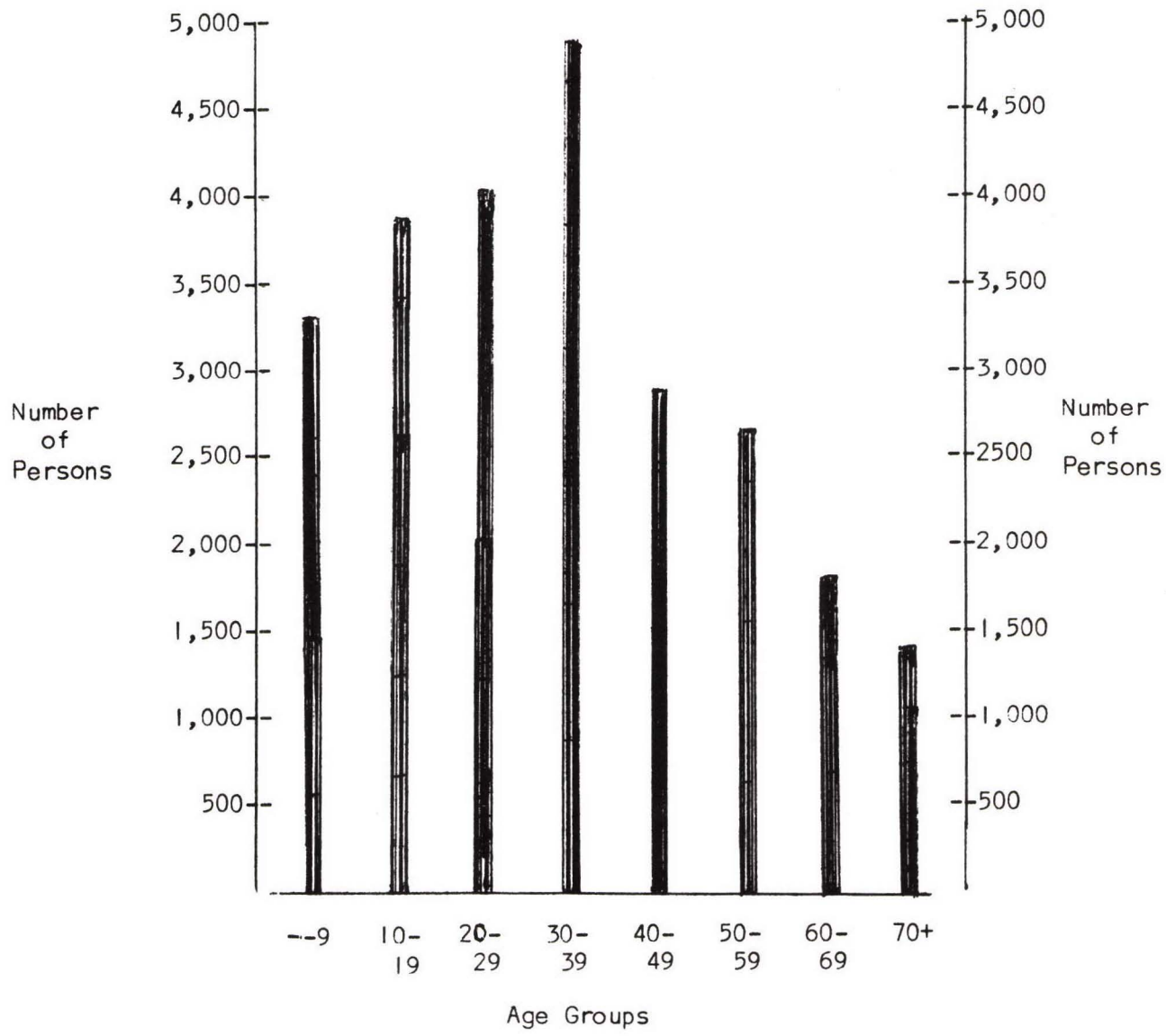


TABLE ONE

A Comparative View of Age Distributions

Percent age 9 and under in:		
	Hartford area --	13
	Rochester area --	7
	Denver area --	12
	Los Angeles area --	10
	Boston area --	12*
Percent ages 10 to 19 in:		
	Hartford area --	16
	Rochester area --	16
	Denver area --	12*
	Los Angeles area --	13*
	Boston area --	16*
Percent ages 20 to 39 in:		
	Hartford area --	36
	Rochester area --	23
	Denver area --	40*
	Los Angeles area --	34*
	Boston area --	36*
Percent ages 40 to 59 in:		
	Hartford area --	22
	Rochester area --	26
	Denver area --	21
	Los Angeles area --	26
	Boston area --	22*
Percent ages 60 and over in:		
	Hartford area --	13
	Rochester area --	27
	Denver area --	15
	Los Angeles area --	16
	Boston area --	13

*Figures by extrapolation. (Small differences should be disregarded.)

Cohesion

The final topic to be considered in this section concerns the degree to which people perceive a "sense of community" that unites all Hartford area Jews. Just over one-half of the people believe that there is a feeling of cohesion among Jews, regardless of where in the area they live. People who live east of the river, however, are less likely to perceive an overall sense of community.

Those persons who feel that there is no over-riding sense of cohesion also tend to feel that there is little sense of community on either side of the river, either. On this more focused question, differences between east and west towns tend to be relatively small. The responses to the question of Jewish cohesion are summarized below.

	Percentage who		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Question: There is a sense of community that unites all Hartford area Jews.	52.6	30.3	17.1
By Location:			
West	55.7	27.6	16.6
East	45.9	36.1	17.9

Persons who did not agree with the above question were asked whether they thought there was cohesion among Jews who lived east or west of the river.

	Percentage who		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Cohesion east of the river, according to:			
West residents	6.7	30	63.3
East residents	8	60	32
Cohesion west of the river, according to:			
West residents	27.7	29.2	43.1
East residents	30.6	32.7	36.7
Core residents*	25.7	30.6	43.8

In summary, about one-half of the people believe there is a sense of community that transcends town lines and the river. Just over one-fourth of the remaining people perceive a sense of community west of the river, but few believe there is much cohesion east of the river.

*Defined as residents of: Bloomfield, Hartford and West Hartford.

PART TWO

Religious Backgrounds and Practices

This section's analysis of religion begins with an examination of the backgrounds of persons who are currently heads of households. (Their children are examined in a separate section of this report.) In table one, on the following page, we focus upon family background. Here we are looking only at those adults who are now Jewish. (Data on the number of persons, in mixed households, who are not Jewish can be found in other sections of this report.)

In the core areas (Bloomfield, Hartford and West Hartford), in the east of the river towns, and in Avon and Farmington, well over 90 percent of the Jewish heads of households are themselves the children of two Jewish parents. Few come from religiously mixed households and few have converted as adults. In the remaining west of the river towns, two Jewish parents continues to be the over-riding pattern, but to a lesser degree.

Table two examines these adults' religious backgrounds in greater detail. The younger men (currently under 40), in particular, are seen typically to have been Bar Mitzvahs, and in many cases to have continued their religious studies after their Bar Mitzvahs. (In this table we are looking at all heads of households, regardless of their family backgrounds.)

In tables one and two, as well as many of those which follow, there are four groupings of towns which may require clarification. Specifically, the labels and groupings are as follows:

East -- towns of South Windsor, Vernon, Ellington and Tolland.

North-West -- towns of Windsor, Windsor Locks, Granby and Suffield.

South-East -- towns of East Hartford, Manchester and Glastonbury.

South-West -- towns of Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, New Britain and Newington.

TABLE ONE

Family Backgrounds of Current Jewish Heads of Households

	Percent =	
Entire Greater Hartford Area		
Both Parents Jewish	94.3	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	2.4	
Converted as Adult	3.3	(N= 334)
Avon - Farmington		
Both Parents Jewish	92.6	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	3.4	
Converted as Adult	3.4	(N= 21)
Bloomfield		
Both Parents Jewish	96.6	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	1.4	
Converted as Adult	2.0	(N= 27)
East		
Both Parents Jewish	92.1	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	5.3	
Converted as Adult	2.6	(N= 17)
Hartford		
Both Parents Jewish	99+	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	less than 1	
Converted as Adult	less than 1	
North-West		
Both Parents Jewish	82.0	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	9.0	
Converted as Adult	9.0	(N= 30)
Simsbury - Canton		
Both Parents Jewish	86.8	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	6.6	
Converted as Adult	6.6	(N= 31)
South-East		
Both Parents Jewish	96.6	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	0	
Converted as Adult	3.4	(N= 34)
South-West		
Both Parents Jewish	86.6	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	3.4	
Converted as Adult	10.0	(N= 143)
West Hartford		
Both Parents Jewish	97.2	
Raised Jewish in Mixed Family	1.8	
Converted as Adult	1.0	(N= 31)

TABLE TWO

Religious Backgrounds of Current Heads of Households

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Percent =
Parents were members of Synagogue	82.2
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	88.3
Currently 40 years or over	82.7
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	29.9
Currently 40 years or over	5.4
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	67.7
Currently 40 years or over	43.2
Avon - Farmington	
Parents were members of Synagogue	74.1
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	50
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	25
Currently 40 years or over	37.5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	83.3
Currently 40 years or over	60
Bloomfield	
Parents were members of Synagogue	75.1
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	97.2
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	33.3
Currently 40 years or over	5.8
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	64.8
Currently 40 years or over	44.8
East	
Parents were members of Synagogue	92.8
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	77.6
Currently 40 years or over	79.4
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	16.8
Currently 40 years or over	9.8
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	78.4
Currently 40 years or over	56.9

* Includes only persons who were Bar/Bat Mitzvah.

Hartford	Percent =
Parents were members of Synagogue	78.3
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	50
Currently 40 years or over	85.7
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	60
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	20
Currently 40 years or over	50
North-West	
Parents were members of Synagogue	83.2
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	50
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	50
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Simsbury - Canton	
Parents were members of Synagogue	86.3
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	79.5
Currently 40 years or over	83.4
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	28.4
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	66.7
Currently 40 years or over	50
South-East	
Parents were members of Synagogue	83.3
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	99+
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	33.3
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	70.1
Currently 40 years or over	33.3

*Includes only persons who were Bar/Bat Mitzvah.

South-West	Percent =
Parents were members of Synagogue	71.9
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	99+
Currently 40 years or over	83.2
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	18.2
Currently 40 years or over	less than 5
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	66.7
Currently 40 years or over	40
West Hartford	
Parents were members of Synagogue	88.7
Men who were Bar Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	90.1
Currently 40 years or over	77.2
Women who were Bat Mitzvah at age 13:	
Currently under 40 years	22.8
Currently 40 years or over	2.8
Adults post-Bar Mitzvah religious education:*	
Currently under 40 years	72
Currently 40 years or over	44.4

*Includes only persons who were Bar/Bat Mitzvah.

In table three we turn to the synagogue membership and practices of these heads of households. It may be noted, by comparing tables two and three, that these people seem less likely to belong to synagogues than their parents. However, the questions are not identical, so this conclusion does not necessarily follow. With respect to parents, we asked respondents if their parents were ever members while they were growing up. With respect to themselves, we asked respondents whether they now belonged to a synagogue.

The denomination of the synagogue to which people belong and their own-self concepts as Jews (reported in table four) are highly related to each other, as would be expected. Differences arise because of differential access -- for example, people think of themselves as conservative, but there is no conservative temple close to their home -- or because their self-concept (e.g. "secular") does not correspond with any synagogue's denomination.

Overall, about one-half of the heads of households attend religious services only a couple of times a year (for the High Holidays) or less (i.e. never.) At the other extreme, it is only in Hartford that more than one-fourth of the Jewish population attends services several times a month, or more.

The great majority of the adults in our sample never, in the past year, attended adult education activities, lectures or special programs in a synagogue or temple. There is a moderately strong relationship between attendance at adult education activities and frequency of attendance at religious services. Specifically, persons who never attend religious services almost never attend adult programs. However, among persons who attend services more frequently, only a very small percentage also attend adult programs. Thus, the clientele for adult education programs primarily consists of a small portion of the regular religious participants.

TABLE THREE

Current Synagogue Membership and Attendance

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Percent =
Members of a Synagogue	59.9
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	14.3
Conservative	49.6
Reform	36.1
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	24
High Holidays Only	28
Once a month, or less	28.9
2-3 times a month	9.6
Every week	9.5
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	64.3
1-2 times	18.1
More than 1-2 times	17.6
Avon - Farmington	
Members of a Synagogue	63
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	35.3
Conservative	11.8
Reform	52.9
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	33.3
High Holidays Only	33.3
Once a month, or less	22.2
2-3 times a month	7.4
Every week	3.7
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	81.5
1-2 times	11.1
More than 1-2 times	7.4
Bloomfield	
Members of a Synagogue	63.9
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	17.6
Conservative	63.7
Reform	18.7
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	22.9
High Holidays Only	27.8
Once a month, or less	34
2-3 times a month	8.4
Every week	7

*Includes only members.

Bloomfield cont.	Percent =
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	66.4
1-2 times	15.4
More than 1-2 times	18.1
East	
Members of a Synagogue	56.1
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	9.1
Conservative	54.5
Reform	36.4
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	14.6
High Holidays Only	41.5
Once a month, or less	26.8
2-3 times a month	9.8
Every week	7.3
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	67.9
1-2 times	9.8
More than 1-2 times	22.4
Hartford	
Members of a Synagogue	45.5
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	30
Conservative	40
Reform	30
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	39.1
High Holidays Only	26.1
Once a month, or less	4.3
2-3 times a month	8.7
Every week	21.7
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	73.5
1-2 times	17.8
More than 1-2 times	8.7

*Includes only members.

North-West	Percent =
Members of a Synagogue	45.5
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	16.7
Conservative	50
Reform	33.3
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	25
High Holidays Only	25
Once a month, or less	41.7
2-3 times a month	0
Every week	8.3
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	75
1-2 times	8.3
More than 1-2 times	16.7
Simsbury - Canton	
Members of a Synagogue	55.2
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	less than 5
Conservative	37.5
Reform	62.5
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	27.6
High Holidays Only	27.6
Once a month, or less	27.6
2-3 times a month	10.3
Every week	6.9
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	62.1
1-2 times	13.8
More than 1-2 times	24.1
South-East	
Members of a Synagogue	46.7
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	7.1
Conservative	78.6
Reform	14.3
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	32
High Holidays Only	23.8
Once a month, or less	23.8
2-3 times a month	13.3
Every week	6.7
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	52.3
1-2 times	23.8
More than 1-2 times	23.8

* Includes only members.

South-West	Percent =
Members of a Synagogue	62.5
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	10
Conservative	45
Reform	45
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	18.8
High Holidays Only	31.3
Once a month, or less	37.5
2-3 times a month	9.4
Every week	3.1
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	65.6
1-2 times	18.8
More than 1-2 times	15.6

West Hartford	
Members of a Synagogue	68.2
Type of Synagogue:*	
Orthodox	13.7
Conservative	46.6
Reform	39.7
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance in past year:	
Never	20.8
High Holidays Only	24.5
Once a month, or less	32.3
2-3 times a month	10.3
Every week	12.1
Adult Education Attendance (in a Synagogue) during the past year:	
Never	59.5
1-2 times	21.7
More than 1-2 times	18.8

*Includes only members.

In table four, on the following page, we examine current religious identity and practices. The denominational self-concepts, like synagogue memberships described in table three, favor conservative and reform. Many of the persons in the "other" category have no current religious affiliations or involvements, and hence, could not meaningfully describe themselves as Jews.

The question on keeping kosher refers explicitly to actions in the household and not to what people may do outside of their homes. The question was phrased in this manner to make it comparable to surveys in other communities. (A comparison of religious practices and backgrounds, in the Hartford area and elsewhere, is presented at the end of this section.)

The final question examined in table four refers to how much respondents believe that being Jewish effects their daily lives. The precise question we asked has been included in several studies of Jewish identity and it has been found to provide a meaningful measure of religious identity.

In table five, which immediately follows religious identity, the focus is upon Israel. The results show that about two-thirds of the Jewish population of the Hartford area believe that Israel's existence is essential for the continuation of American Jewish life, but only a small fraction (about 15 percent) are more concerned with needs in Israel than the American Jewish community with respect to their charitable giving. We did not include any questions relating to Israel's present political leaders or political policies because we felt they were unduly subject to frequent shifts in opinion. About 10 percent of all respondents nevertheless offered strongly negative evaluations of Begin and Sharon, and stated that their general attitudes toward Israel were adversely effected by the way Israel conducted its anti-PLO movement into Lebanon. By contrast, there were no similarly unsolicited expressions of support for Israel's actions, or for Begin or Sharon.

TABLE FOUR

Current Religious Identity and Practices

	Percent =
Entire Greater Hartford Area	
Denominational Self-Concept:	
Orthodox	6
Conservative	37.5
Reform	40
Secular	8
Other	8.5
Always Keep Kosher House	16.5
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."	
Agree	42.6
Disagree	53.1
Unsure	4.4
Avon - Farmington	
Denominational Self-Concept:	
Orthodox	3.7
Conservative	33.3
Reform	40.7
Secular	--
Other	22.2
Always Keep Kosher House	22.2
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."	
Agree	33.3
Disagree	59.3
Unsure	7.4
Bloomfield	
Denominational Self-Concept:	
Orthodox	8.4
Conservative	48.3
Reform	34.3
Secular	4.9
Other	4.2
Always Keep Kosher House	18.1
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."	
Agree	40.6
Disagree	51.3
Unsure	8.1

		Percent =
East		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	4.9
	Conservative	46.3
	Reform	34.1
	Secular	4.9
	Other	9.8
Always Keep Kosher House		12.2
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	36.6
	Disagree	61
	Unsure	2.4
Hartford		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	9.1
	Conservative	40.9
	Reform	18.2
	Secular	22.7
	Other	9.1
Always Keep Kosher House		28.6
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	45.7
	Disagree	49.9
	Unsure	4.3
North-West		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	8.3
	Conservative	16.7
	Reform	50
	Secular	16.7
	Other	8.3
Always Keep Kosher House		8.3
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	33.3
	Disagree	66.7
	Unsure	0

		Percent =
Simsbury - Canton		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	less than 5
	Conservative	39.3
	Reform	42.9
	Secular	7.1
	Other	10.7
Always Keep Kosher House		3.4
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	34.5
	Disagree	65.5
	Unsure	0
South-East		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	less than 5
	Conservative	37.5
	Reform	52
	Secular	10.5
	Other	0
Always Keep Kosher House		6.7
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	46.7
	Disagree	53.3
	Unsure	0
South-West		
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	3.1
	Conservative	28.1
	Reform	53.1
	Secular	3.1
	Other	12.5
Always Keep Kosher House		6.5
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	37.5
	Disagree	59.4
	Unsure	3.1

West Hartford		Percent =
Denominational Self-Concept:		
	Orthodox	8.4
	Conservative	38.3
	Reform	40.2
	Secular	7.5
	Other	5.6
Always Keep Kosher House		22.4
"Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."		
	Agree	48.6
	Disagree	45.8
	Unsure	5.6

TABLE FIVE

Attitudes Toward Israel

		Percent =
Entire Greater Hartford Area		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	67.7
	Disagree	25.3
	Unsure	6.9
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	14.8
	American Jewish Community	42.3
	Equally	37.7
	Unsure	5.3
Ever been to Israel		27.6
Avon - Farmington		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	51.9
	Disagree	37
	Unsure	11.1
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	30.8
	American Jewish Community	26.9
	Equally	34.6
	Unsure	7.7
Ever been to Israel		33.3
Bloomfield		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	72.3
	Disagree	16.9
	Unsure	10.8
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs of Israel	13.2
	American Jewish Community	36.1
	Equally	45.1
	Unsure	5.6
Ever been to Israel		21.6

		Percent =
East		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	73.2
	Disagree	19.5
	Unsure	7.3
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	14.6
	American Jewish Community	53.7
	Equally	29.3
	Unsure	2.4
Ever been to Israel		19.5
Hartford		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	60.9
	Disagree	30.4
	Unsure	8.6
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	26.1
	American Jewish Community	34.8
	Equally	34.8
	Unsure	4.3
Ever been to Israel		47.8
North-West		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	41.7
	Disagree	41.7
	Unsure	16.7
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	0
	American Jewish Community	50
	Equally	25
	Unsure	25
Ever been to Israel		25
Simsbury - Canton		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	65.5
	Disagree	34.5
	Unsure	0
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	17.2
	American Jewish Community	41.4
	Equally	31.0
	Unsure	10.3
Ever been to Israel		27.6

		Percent =
South - East		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	66.7
	Disagree	33.3
	Unsure	0
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs in Israel	13.3
	American Jewish Community	56.7
	Equally	23.3
	Unsure	6.7
Ever been to Israel		23.3
South - West		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	59.4
	Disagree	28.1
	Unsure	12.5
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs of Israel	3.2
	American Jewish Community	61.3
	Equally	32.3
	Unsure	3.2
Ever been to Israel		18.8
West Hartford		
Existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life:	Agree	74.8
	Disagree	18.7
	Unsure	6.5
Charitable giving -- More interested in:		
	Needs of Israel	16.2
	American Jewish Community	37.1
	Equally	43.8
	Unsure	2.9
Ever been to Israel		29

In order to visualize religious attitudes and practices in more perspective, it may be helpful to compare the Hartford area Jewish population to its recently studied counterparts in other urban areas.* Because the comparison area varies from issue to issue, these data will not be placed into a single table.

Denominational self-concept:	Hartford Area (%)	Rochester, N.Y. Area (%)
Orthodox	6	12
Conservative	38	36
Reform	40	42
Secular	8	5
Other	9	4

The preferences for reform and conservative are essentially the same in both communities. There are fewer orthodox self-concepts in the Hartford area, and correspondingly, more secular and "other" views.

	Hartford Area (%)	Rochester Area (%)	Boston Area (%)	Cleveland Area (%)
Synagogue Members (current)	60	68	41	61
Frequency of Attendance:				
Never	24	29	36	--
High Holidays Only	28	45	30	--
1-month, or less	29	16	20	--
2-3 month	10	8	8(est.)	--
Every week	10	2	6(est.)	--

Although persons in the Hartford area are not unusually likely to belong to synagogues, those who do belong exhibit an exceptionally high rate of attendance. There is a smaller percent in the Hartford area who never or rarely attend, and a larger percent who attend regularly, than in any of the other communities.

Question: "Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."

Percent who agree in:
Hartford Area - 43
Boston Area - 33

This difference is indicative of relatively strong Jewish identification in the Hartford area.

	Hartford Area	Rochester Area	Boston Area
Keep Kosher Home (%)	17	28	17

The above difference in keeping kosher may be due to the relatively greater concentration of the Rochester area's Jewish population; that is, more of the population has easy access to kosher stores and markets. The final two questions relate to feelings about Israel.

*The Cleveland study was conducted in 1981; Rochester in 1980; and Boston in 1975.

	Hartford Area	Boston Area
Question: "The existence of Israel is essential for continuation of American Jewish Life."		
% Agree:	68	62
Question: Charitable giving - "More interested in:		
Needs in Israel	15	21
American Jewish Community	42	39
Equally	38	37
Unsure	5	3

The previously noted high rate of synagogue attendance and strong Jewish self-identification in the Hartford area does not appear to be related to marked differences in attitudes toward Israel. (Rates of travel to Israel are also similar among communities.)

PART THREE

Residence and Mobility

In this section we examine the patterns of movement which have characterized the Greater Hartford Jewish population in the past, and which seem likely to characterize it in the future. We start at the beginning, with place of birth.

Approximately 44 percent of the Jewish population of the Hartford area was born in Connecticut. Just over one-half of this total was born in the Hartford area. The most sizeable group of migrants are from the metropolitan New York City area. Ex-New Yorkers form the largest percentage of the Jewish population east of the river, and in towns far to the west of Hartford. The largest percentage of foreign-born Jews is in Hartford. It is the only town in which more than 17 percent of the Jewish population is foreign-born. (All of the figures relating to place of birth are in the top panel of table one.)

It is in Bloomfield and West Hartford -- in that order -- that Jewish people have resided for the longest periods of time at their current addresses. Hartford has the highest percentage of newcomers (four years or less), however a majority of the Jewish population of every town, except Bloomfield, has been at its current address for 10 years or less. (The middle panel of table one presents a breakdown by years in current residence.)

The pattern of high mobility, indicated by the preceding figures, appears likely to continue based upon people's assessment of their likelihood of moving during the next three years. Overall, about one-third of the Hartford area Jewish population believes a move during the next three years is likely. In most of the towns a majority of those who expect to move also expect to move out of the town in which they now live. Only in the South-West towns (Newington, New Britain, Rocky Hill and Wethersfield) do most expectant movers plan to stay in the same group of towns. (Figures relating to expected moves are in the bottom panel of table one.)*

*The groupings of towns are as follows:
East: Ellington-Tolland, South Windsor and Vernon.
North-West: Granby, Suffield, Windsor and Windsor Locks.
South-East: East Hartford, Glastonbury and Manchester.
South-West: New Britain, Newington, Rocky Hill and Wethersfield.

TABLE ONE

Movement Patterns

Town/Area	Place of Birth (%)			
	Conn.	N.Y. Metro.	Other U.S.	Foreign
Avon - Farmington	37	26	22	15
Bloomfield	60	19	16	6
East	54	27	12	7
Hartford	39	17	17	26
North - West	25	17	42	17
Simsbury - Canton	35	31	21	14
South - East	27	50	23	0
South - West	47	19	28	6
West Hartford	48	18	19	16

	Years in Current Resident (%)			
	0 - 4	5 - 10	11 - 20	21 +
Avon - Farmington	22	52	19	7
Bloomfield	25	23	35	16
East	37	34	22	7
Hartford	57	9	17	17
North - West	42	33	17	8
Simsbury - Canton	45	41	14	0
South - East	50	27	17	7
South - West	31	34	16	19
West Hartford	33	26	20	22

	% who expect to move in next three years	% of expected movers who plan to remain in same town/area
Avon - Farmington	23	33
Bloomfield	30	27
East	32	36
Hartford	48	43
North - West	33	33
Simsbury - Canton	24	25
South - East	23	28
South - West	28	67
West Hartford	31	48

Presented on the following pages are several maps of the Hartford area which show, in more detail, patterns of past and future movement between towns and areas.

Figure one, on the next page, shows the origins and destinations of persons who moved more than 10 years ago. (Most of these moves occurred between 10 and 30 years ago.) As the arrows indicate, there was heavy movement out of Hartford, in all directions, but particularly to the west. The movement out of Bloomfield and West Hartford was also primarily to towns further west.

Figure two, which examines moves within the last 10 years, shows a continuation of the earlier trend, though at a reduced rate. An increasing number of Jewish persons also moved into the Hartford area from outside the area during this latter period. Thus, prior to 10 years ago towns outside of the "Jewish core" -- that is outside of Bloomfield, Hartford and West Hartford -- increased their Jewish populations by attracting from the core. In the last 10 years the movement of Jews from outside of the Hartford area has played a relatively more important role.

Figure three examines the effects of people's anticipated moves over the next three years. They suggest a reversal of the outflow from West Hartford to other Hartford area towns. However, in many of the towns which gained Jews from outside the area in the past decade, substantial numbers of those who anticipate moving expecc to leave the area. The impact of this exodus must be interpreted in relation to the figures in the bottom panel of table one -- the overall percent who expect to move. Thus, if over one-half of the expected movers in the East (South Windsor, Vernon, Ellington and Tolland) do leave the area it may have a real impact on these towns because nearly one-third of the Jewish population in these towns anticipates moving in the next three years.

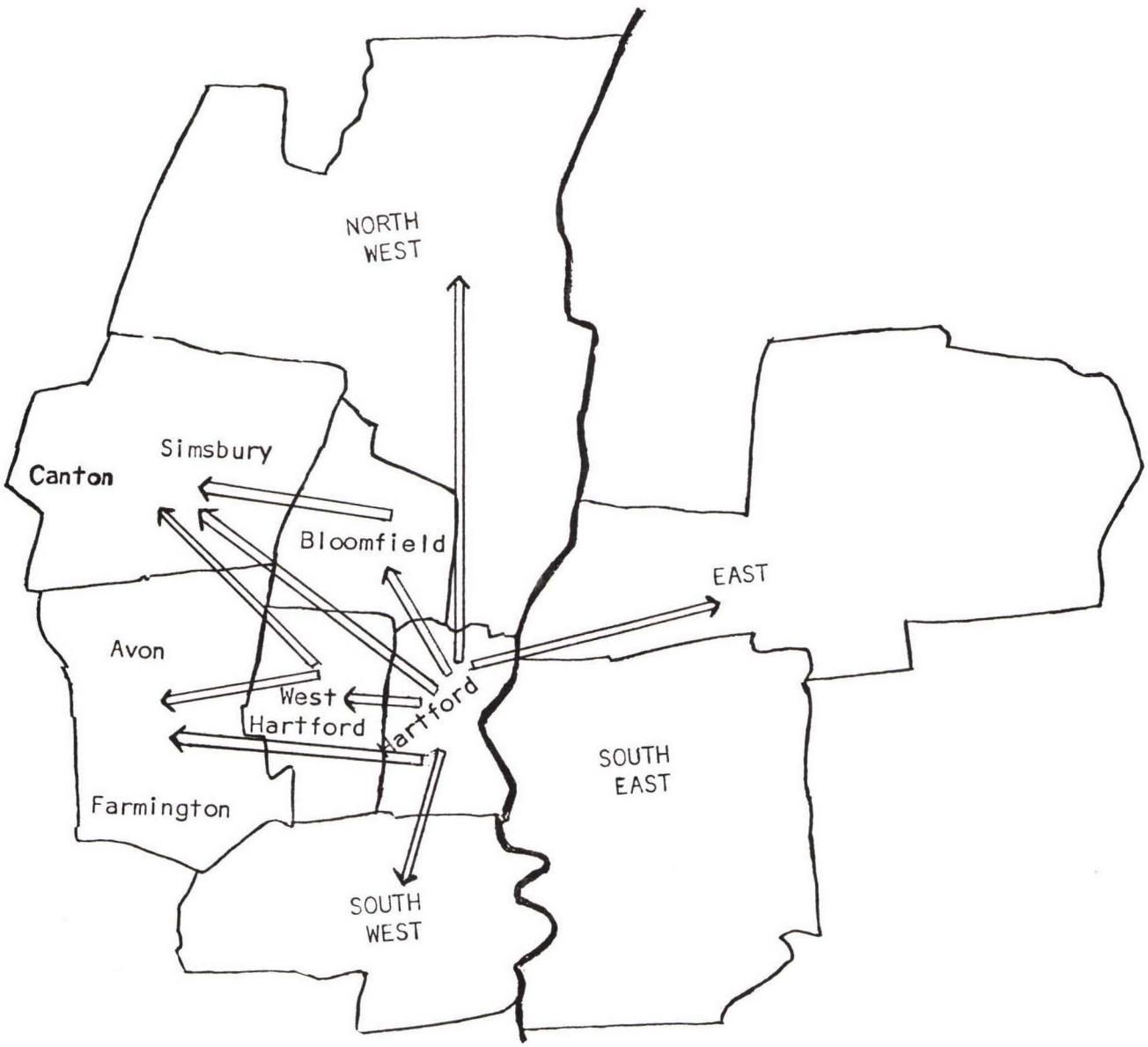
Figures one to three involve the following groups of towns:

1) North West: Granby, Suffield, Windsor and Windsor Locks.
2) Simsbury and Canton.
3) Avon and Farmington.
4) South West: New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield and Rocky Hill.
5) South East: East Hartford, Manchester and Glastonbury.
6) East: South Windsor, Vernon, Ellington and Tolland.

FIGURE ONE

Inter-Town/Area Movement Among Non-Recent Movers

(more than 10 years ago)



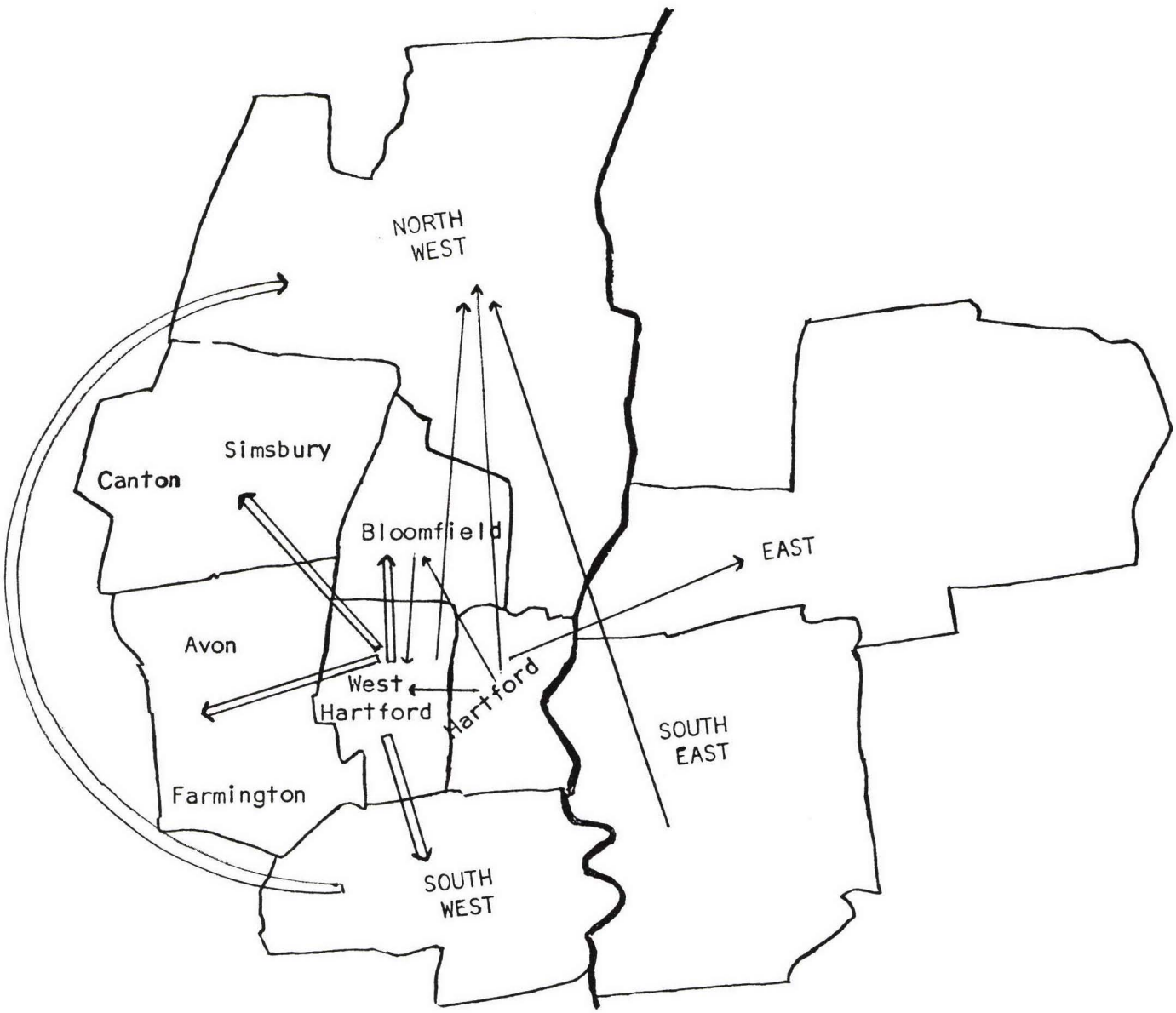
KEY

⟹ Direction of over 20% of movers.

FIGURE TWO

Inter-Town/Area Movement Among Recent Movers

(less than 10 years ago)



KEY

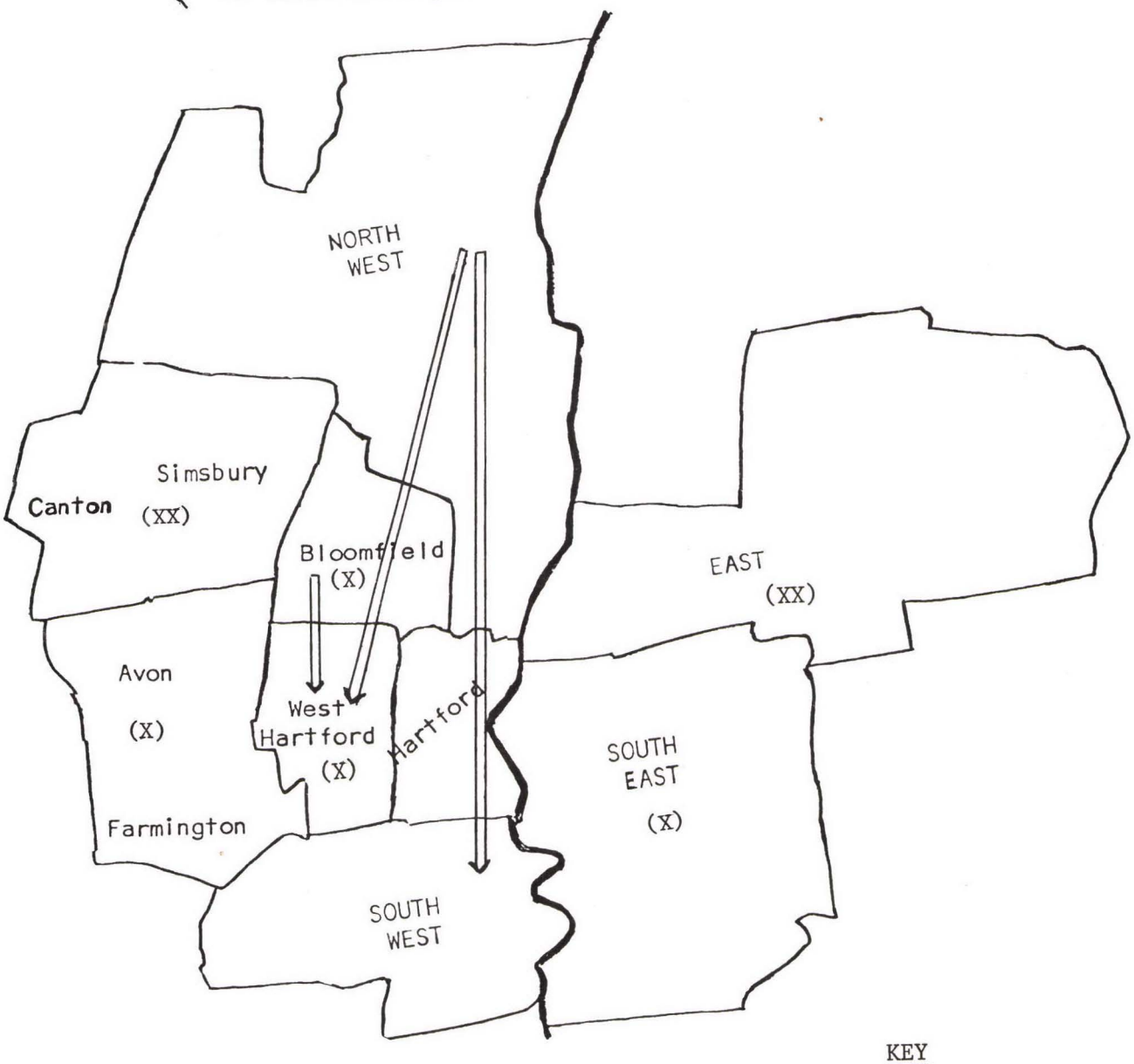
⟶ Direction of 10% to 20% of movers.

⟹ Direction of over 20% of movers.

FIGURE THREE

The Origins and Destinations

of Those who Expect to Move Within Three Years



KEY

⟹ Direction of over 20% of expected movers.

(X) 33% to 50% of expected movers plan to leave the Hartford Area.

(XX) Over 50% of expected movers plan to leave the Hartford area.

Expected Movers

Especially from a program planning perspective, it is important to know the characteristics of persons who expect to move within the next three years. The most salient characteristics of likely movers are summarized, for each town and group of towns, in table two.

All of the major differences between those likely to move and those likely to stay relate to age. In almost every town, or group of towns, the younger the ages of the heads of the household, the more likely they are to anticipate moving in the near future. Thus, persons under 30 tend to be more apt to expect to move than persons between 30 and 39 who, in turn, expect to move more often than persons between 40 and 49, and so on. These age differences are pronounced everywhere except in the South-East towns - East Hartford, Glastonbury and Manchester -- where age differences are in the same direction, but very small.

Corresponding with the younger age of expected movers, they tend to be more likely to have young children (under 10 years) than those who do not expect to move. In some towns these differences are very small, however, and in West Hartford they are reversed. Thus, in West Hartford, persons with young children are substantially less likely to expect to move.

Also corresponding with the younger age of expected movers, people who have been in their current residences for brief periods of time are more likely to anticipate moving soon. The longer the time people have been at their current addresses the less likely they are to expect to move in the next three years. This finding raises the possibility that people's plans may over-state the amount of moving that will actually occur. Specifically, relative newcomers to any place may be unhappy until they have had a chance to settle-in, or adjust. Perhaps some of these relative newcomers hope to move in response to their dis-satisfactions, but will adjust to their new place of residence before acting on the impulse to move. However, movement within the Hartford area has been so extensive in recent years that continued expectations to move should not be entirely discounted.

Those who expect to move soon, and those who do not, are essentially similar with respect to socio-economic status (i.e. education and occupation.) These characteristics are, therefore, not summarized in table two. However, this absence of status-related differences should be noted.

TABLE TWO

Characteristics of Expected Movers

	% Who Expect to Move Within Next Three Years
Avon - Farmington	
All Households	23
Persons under 40 years	33
Households with children under 10 years	43
Persons at current address 4 years or less	40
Bloomfield	
All Households	30
Persons under 40 years	71
Households with children under 10 years	48
Persons at current address 4 years or less	42
East	
All Households	32
Persons under 40 years	41
Households with children under 10 years	38
Persons at current address 4 years or less	40
Hartford	
All Households	48
Persons under 40 years	78
Households with children under 10 years	67
Persons at current address 4 years or less	62
North-West	
All Households	33
Persons under 40 years	50
Households with children under 10 years	67
Persons at current address 4 years or less	40

Characteristics of Expected Movers - 2 -

Simsbury - Canton	% Who Expect to Move Within Next Three Years
All Households	24
Persons under 40 years	38
Households with children under 10 years	50
Persons at current address 4 years or less	23
South-East	
All Households	23
Persons under 40 years	25
Households with children under 10 years	27
Persons at current address 4 years or less	40
South-West	
All Households	28
Persons under 40 years	35
Households with children under 10 years	29
Persons at current address 4 years or less	70
West Hartford	
All Households	31
Persons under 40 years	51
Households with children under 10 years	13
Persons at current address 4 years or less	54

Residences

The next sets of data to be examined in this section further describes the nature of the Jewish population's residential situation. The top panel of table three focuses upon types of residence within towns and areas. A majority of the Jewish households, it may be noted, reside in a house; and it is only in Hartford that fewer than two-thirds reside in a house. As would correspondingly be expected, a majority of Jewish families in every town, except Hartford, own rather than rent their residence. (These figures are in panel two of table three.)

In the Hartford area every religious group's rate of home ownership is high relative to other urban areas. Nevertheless, the rates for the Jewish population are extremely high, even for the Hartford area. To be specific, less than 40 percent of all non-Jewish Hartford area residences are owner-occupied. The rate in the Jewish population is approximately twice as high.

Finally, the bottom panel of table three indicates that, in every town and area, over 90 percent of the Jewish households have only one year-round residence. Many persons take vacations, but few spend more than a month in (the same) residence somewhere else every year.

TABLE THREE

Residences

Town/Area	Type of Residence (%)			
	House	Apartment	Condo.	Other
Avon - Farmington	70	7	22	0
Bloomfield	75	22	1	2
East	68	15	15	2
Hartford	57	39	4	0
North - West	83	17	0	0
Simsbury - Canton	83	3	14	0
South - East	80	13	7	0
South - West	72	6	19	3
West Hartford	78	19	3	1

	Ownership Status (%)		
	Own	Rent	Other
Avon - Farmington	82	11	7
Bloomfield	71	27	1
East	73	27	0
Hartford	44	48	9
North - West	83	17	0
Simsbury - Canton	90	10	0
South - East	83	17	0
South - West	84	13	3
West Hartford	67	22	10

	Only One Year-Around Residence
	%
Avon - Farmington	100
Bloomfield	91
East	95
Hartford	96
North - West	100
Simsbury - Canton	93
South - East	100
South - West	91
West Hartford	94

Comparisons

Our examination of residence and movement patterns concludes with a comparative analysis of the entire greater Hartford Jewish population. These figures, presented in table four, compare the Hartford area with the Rochester, Cleveland and Denver areas, wherever comparable data are available.

The relatively high rates of geographical mobility which seemed to characterize the Hartford area in our preceding analyses is more fully documented in these comparisons. While the percentage of Jews in the Hartford area who are foreign-born is typical, or average, a relatively high percentage of the Hartford area has moved from other parts of the country; and have moved to their current places of residence in the relatively recent past. In this respect, the Hartford area is mid-way between less-mobile Eastern and Midwestern areas and the more-mobile areas of the west. Further, people's plans are to continue to move at a high rate for this part of the country in particular; but they do not plan to move out of the Hartford area in excessive numbers.

The comparative figures presented in table four also highlight the previous contention regarding high rates of home ownership in the Hartford area Jewish community. Even when compared to the Rochester area -- where Jewish rates of home occupancy substantially exceed those of non-Jews -- the Hartford area rate continues to be relatively high. Ownership of a second home, by contrast, appears to be relatively low in the Hartford area.

TABLE FOUR

Residence and Movement Compared

	Hartford Area	Rochester Area	Cleveland Area	Denver Area
Place of Birth:				
In same state (%)	44	--	58	24
Outside U.S. (%)	13	15	15	14
Years in Current Residence:				
10 or less (%)	66	54	55	76
11 or more (%)	34	46	45	24
Expect to move in 3 years (%):	32	15	8*	--
Stay in same area (%):	68	65	72	--
Type of residence:				
House (%)	73	67		
Condominium (%)	8	3		
Apartment (%)	19	27		
Own second home elsewhere (%)	5	9		

*Estimated for this time interval.

PART FOUR

Education and Occupation

This section examines the education and occupation of the Jewish population in the Hartford Area and its constituent towns. Education and occupation have been termed "master statuses" in our society because they correlate highly with so many other characteristics. Education and occupation are, for this reason, the major components in measures of socio-economic status; and especially when combined, they provide the best indirect indicators of income. (Among whites, the correlation between income and education-occupation combined is about .50.)

Tables one and two both reflect the relatively high status of the Hartford area Jewish population. More specifically, nearly two-thirds are at least college graduates, and fewer than five percent have not completed high school. The median (i.e. mid-point) level of education is almost 14 years, nearly two years of college, compared to just over 12 years in the entire adult population of the United States. Correspondingly, the occupational statuses of the Hartford area include a disproportionately large percentage of high status occupations. About one-half of the Hartford area Jewish population are in professional or semi-professional occupations (including: physicians, dentists, lawyers, architects, engineers, accountants, etc.). This is about three times greater than the percentage found in the entire labor force. Not only high, but stable, income is associated with these occupations. Thus, unemployment in the Hartford area Jewish population was about four times lower than the national rate, and three times lower than the overall unemployment rate in Connecticut.

In discussing the status of Jews in particular towns or groups of towns, the relatively high status must be uniformly emphasized. There are some variations, though. In several areas educational and occupational statuses are extremely high (i.e. 50% or more of the Jewish population are at least college graduates and 50% or more are in professional or semi-professional occupations.) There are also a few "mixed" areas in which there are both relatively high percentages of such high status persons and also relatively high percentages of low status persons (i.e. 10% or more in blue collar or service occupations and 25% or more whose educational attainments include high school diplomas or less.) Finally, there are a few "medium" status areas in which neither extreme is found in large quantities. These towns and areas are described in figure one (which follows tables one and two.)

TABLE ONE

Education of Heads of Households

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Males (%)	Females (%)
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	5	3
High school graduate	12	17
High school and some college or vocation	12	25
College graduate	32	35
Post-graduate degree	39	21
Avon - Farmington		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	<1	<1
High school graduate	13	10
High school and some college or vocation	8	24
College graduate	38	38
Post-graduate degree	42	29
Bloomfield		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	4	3
High school graduate	19	34
High school and some college or vocation	19	25
College graduate	24	24
Post-graduate degree	33	14
East		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	3	<1
High school graduate	29	23
High school and some college or vocation	14	34
College graduate	29	26
Post-graduate degree	26	17
Hartford		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	14	<1
High school graduate	21	28
High school and some college or vocation	7	28
College graduate	14	11
Post-graduate degree	43	33
North-West		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	9	10
High school graduate	<1	<1
High school and some college or vocation	18	<1
College graduate	45	50
Post-graduate degree	27	40

Simsbury - Canton	Males (%)	Females (%)
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	4	5
High school graduate	8	14
High school and some college or vocation	8	14
College graduate	33	57
Post-graduate degree	47	10
South-East		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	5	4
High school graduate	5	15
High school and some college or vocation	11	27
College graduate	42	31
Post-graduate degree	37	23
South-West		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	4	4
High school graduate	13	11
High school and some college or vocation	9	19
College graduate	30	44
Post-graduate degree	43	22
West Hartford		
Highest educational level completed		
Less than high school (H.S.)	5	3
High school graduate	5	13
High school and some college or vocation	8	28
College graduate	37	40
Post-graduate degree	44	16

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TABLE TWO

Occupations of Heads of Households

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Males (%)	Females (%)
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	26	10
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	29	32
Manager (or director)	16	8
Store owner (or self-employed)	6	<1
Clerical and sales	14	39
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	6	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	4
Other	3	4
Unemployment rate *	2	3
Avon - Farmington		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	25	27
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	25	36
Manager (or director)	6	9
Store owner (or self-employed)	13	<1
Clerical and sales	19	18
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	6	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	0	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	0	9
Other	6	0
Unemployment rate *	6	<1
Bloomfield		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	30	3
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	10	33
Manager (or director)	18	4
Store owner (or self-employed)	6	<1
Clerical and sales	20	53
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	10	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	2	<1
Other	4	4
Unemployment rate *	<1	<1

* Unemployment is defined as not currently employed and having looked for work during the past four weeks. (Rate calculated as % of employed.)

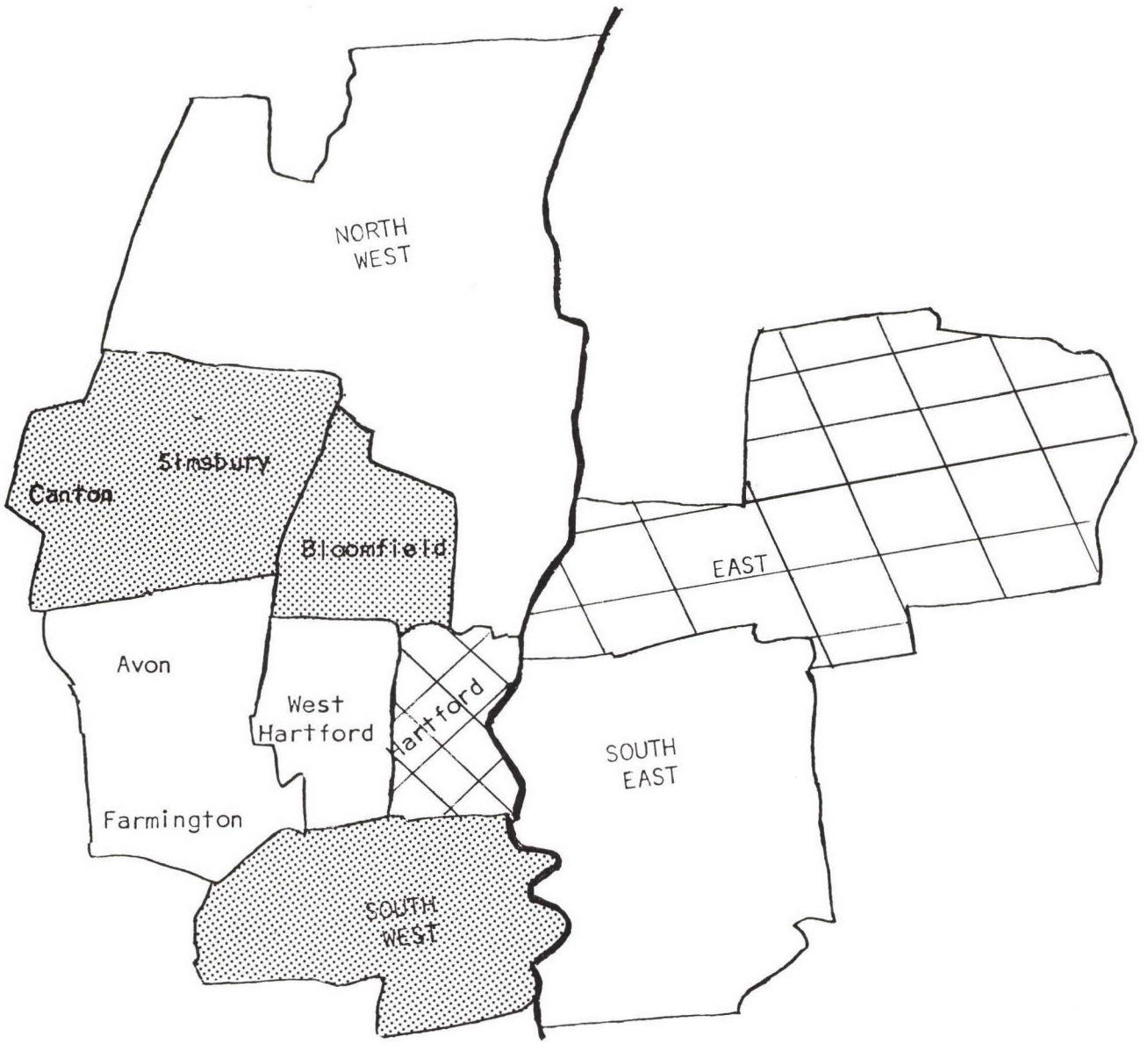
East	Males (%)	Females (%)
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	21	9
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	39	30
Manager (or director)	7	<1
Store owner (or self-employed)	4	9
Clerical and sales	14	30
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	11	13
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	4
Other	7	4
Unemployment rate *	10	4
Hartford		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	30	33
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	50	17
Manager (or director)	<1	9
Store owner (or self-employed)	<1	<1
Clerical and sales	10	25
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	10	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	9
Other	0	9
Unemployment rate *	<1	8
North-West		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	25	<1
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	63	25
Manager (or director)	13	<1
Store owner (or self-employed)	<1	<1
Clerical and sales	<1	75
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	<1	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	<1
Other	0	0
Unemployment rate *	<1	<1
Simsbury - Canton		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	20	8
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	25	42
Manager (or director)	35	17
Store owner (or self-employed)	5	0
Clerical and sales	10	25
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	5	8
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	<1
Other	0	0
Unemployment rate *	<1	<1

South-East	Males (%)	Females (%)
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	29	<1
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	29	72
Manager (or director)	24	9
Store owner (or self-employed)	6	<1
Clerical and sales	12	9
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	<1	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	9
Other	0	0
Unemployment rate *	<1	21
South-West		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	24	5
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	29	29
Manager (or director)	19	10
Store owner (or self-employed)	5	<1
Clerical and sales	15	52
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	5	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	5
Other	5	0
Unemployment rate *	< 1	<1
West Hartford		
Current occupations of employed persons		
Professional (physician, dentist, lawyer, etc.)	30	13
Semi-professional (social worker, teacher, etc.)	27	34
Manager (or director)	19	11
Store owner (or self-employed)	3	<1
Clerical and sales	17	34
Skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, etc.)	3	<1
Factory worker (unskilled or semi-skilled)	<1	<1
Service worker (waiter, bartender, etc.)	<1	5
Other	2	3
Unemployment rate *	2	3

*Unemployment is defined as not currently employed and having looked for work during the past four weeks. (Rate calculated as % of employed.)

FIGURE ONE

Socio-Economic Status of Areas



KEY

HIGH - Large numbers of high status persons; few low status persons.

MEDIUM - relatively few high or low status persons.

MIXED - Large numbers of high and low status persons.

Comparisons

In every metropolitan area where the socio-economic status of the local Jewish population has been compared to the entire local population, the relatively high status of the Jewish population has been re-affirmed. It may be instructive, therefore, to compare the socio-economic status of the Jewish populations across metropolitan areas. In order to make these comparisons, however, it was necessary to combine certain categories, which from study to study, are not completely identical. Small differences should therefore be disregarded; but even with this caveat, the relatively high socio-economic status of the Hartford area Jewish population seems undeniable.*

	Hartford (1982)	Boston (1975)	Denver (1981)	Rochester (1980)
Education Level: All high school grad, or less	18	31	10	36
Post-graduate degree	33	26	33	23

	Hartford (1982)	Boston (1975)	Denver (1981)	Cleveland (1981)
Occupations: Males				
Professional and semi-prof.	55	40	37	30
Managers and proprietors	22	27	28	30
Clerical and sales	14	21	26	17
Blue collar and service	7	11	7	10
Occupations: Females				
Professional and semi-prof.	42	36	33	27
Managers and proprietors	9	12	13	7
Clerical and sales	39	44	39	40
Blue collar and service	5	6	12	11

* Some differences also correlate with age. For example, older persons tend to have less formal education. The high educational attainments in Denver are, in part, due to the young age of its Jewish population.

PART FIVE

Marital Status and Children

This section of the Hartford Area study focuses upon the marital status of the Jewish population, inter-marriage, children and their religious education, and working women. Taken together, the tables presented in this section describe the past and future of Jewish families.

Table one, on the following pages, examines the marital status of persons of Jewish background (interviewed in phase two of the study.) Because marriage (and re-marriage) vary by age, the figures are presented separately for adult heads of household who are under 40 years (i.e. 18 to 39 years) and over 40 years.

For persons of all ages, the most common status is married for the first time, and Jewish spouses predominate in every situation. It is interesting to note that Jewish persons who live with another prior to marriage are about equally likely to select another who is Jewish. (This may suggest there will be no immediate increase in rates of inter-faith marriages.) Differences in all of these regards are marked from town to town, however. As might be expected, those towns with larger Jewish populations (such as Bloomfield and West Hartford) have higher rates of intra-Jewish marriage and intra-Jewish living together. (The notation "second marriage," in table one, subsumes both second and later marriages.)

Table two, which immediately follows table one, focuses upon children under age 18, by age categories. This table also includes an estimation of the number of households (containing married or unmarried persons) in which respondents thought they would be likely to have or adopt (additional) children in the next few (e.g. three) years. These figures provide one basis for future planning of child-related programs; but they should be interpreted in relation to people's moving plans, as described in part three of this report. For example, a relatively large number of children are expected in the North-West towns, but it should be recalled that a sizeable percentage of the younger residents of these towns plan to move to other West-of-the-river towns in the next few years.

TABLE ONE

Marital Status:
Persons of Jewish Background

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	23	7
Never married, but living with someone[1] (%)	4	-- [2]
Married, first marriage (%)	59	60
Married, second or later marriage (%)	6	18
Separated or Divorced (%)	8	7
Widowed (%)	<1	9

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	79
Spouse, first marriage	80
Spouse, second marriage (+)	73

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	91	9
Second marriage (+)	98	2

Avon - Farmington	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	8	0
Never married, but living with someone (%)	8	--
Married, first marriage (%)	59	79
Married, second or later marriage (%)	8	14
Separated or Divorced (%)	17	0
Widowed (%)	0	7

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	50
Spouse, first marriage	89
Spouse, second marriage	50

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	99+	<1
Second marriage	99+	<1

[1]The question asked was: "Have you, for the past year or more, lived with a man/woman (sex opposite of respondent) that you might someday marry, if all the conditions were right."

[2]Unreported; percentage always less than 3 percent in every town.

Bloomfield	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	23	3
Never married, but living with someone (%)	2	--
Married, first marriage (%)	46	56
Married, second or later marriage (%)	15	14
Separated or Divorced (%)	15	8
Widowed (%)	0	20

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	99+
Spouse, first marriage	88
Spouse, second marriage	81

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	97	3
Second marriage	85	15

East	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	12	6
Never married, but living with someone (%)	12	--
Married, first marriage (%)	52	66
Married, second or later marriage (%)	12	28
Separated or Divorced (%)	12	0
Widowed (%)	0	0

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	75
Spouse, first marriage	72
Spouse, second marriage	99+

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	83	17
Second marriage	99+	<1

Hartford	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	44	33
Never married, but living with someone (%)	0	--
Married, first marriage (%)	55	33
Married, second or later marriage (%)	0	17
Separated or Divorced (%)	0	8
Widowed (%)	0	8

Hartford continued

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	--
Spouse, first marriage	77
Spouse, second marriage	99+

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	85	15
Second marriage	99+	<1

North-West	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	4	0
Never married, but living with someone (%)	0	--
Married, first marriage (%)	96	100
Married, second or later marriage (%)	0	0
Separated or Divorced (%)	0	0
Widowed (%)	0	0

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	--
Spouse, first marriage	81
Spouse, second marriage	--

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	87	13
Second marriage	--	--

Simsbury - Canton	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	14	0
Never married, but living with someone (%)	0	--
Married, first marriage (%)	72	63
Married, second or later marriage (%)	7	37
Separated or Divorced (%)	7	0
Widowed (%)	0	0

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	--
Spouse, first marriage	71
Spouse, second marriage	20

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	80	20
Second marriage	99+	<1

South-East	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	20	0
Never married, but living with someone (%)	10	--
Married, first marriage (%)	50	50
Married, second or later marriage (%)	15	20
Separated or Divorced (%)	5	20
Widowed (%)	0	10

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	50
Spouse, first marriage	79
Spouse, second marriage	60

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	91	9
Second marriage	99+	∠1

South-West	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	24	0
Never married, but living with someone (%)	0	--
Married, first marriage (%)	65	85
Married, second or later marriage (%)	0	8
Separated or Divorced (%)	12	8
Widowed (%)	0	0

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	--
Spouse, first marriage	71
Spouse, second marriage	0

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	93	7
Second marriage	--	--

West Hartford	Under 40 yrs.	40 years or more
Current marital status, Persons of Jewish Background		
Never married, not living with someone (%)	32	5
Never married, but living with someone (%)	5	--
Married, first marriage (%)	57	48
Married, second or later marriage (%)	0	22
Separated or Divorced (%)	7	10
Widowed (%)	0	15

Religion of Other	% Jewish
Person living with, unmarried	99+
Spouse, first marriage	85
Spouse, second marriage	86

Origin of Spouse's Jewishness	% By Birth	% Conversion
First marriage	98	2
Second marriage	99+	<1

TABLE TWO

Present and Expected Children

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Number
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	1,649
Ages 5 to 9	1,680
Ages 10 to 14	1,961
Ages 15 to 18	1,798
	7,088
Children's ratio:* 28%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	1,129
Avon - Farmington	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	188
Ages 5 to 9	110
Ages 10 to 14	188
Ages 15 to 18	84
	570
Children's ratio:* 32%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	63
Bloomfield	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	108
Ages 5 to 9	189
Ages 10 to 14	270
Ages 15 to 18	279
	846
Children's ratio:* 25%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	100
East	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	272
Ages 5 to 9	138
Ages 10 to 14	255
Ages 15 to 18	136
	801
Children's ratio:* 39%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	69

*Percentage of the total Jewish population comprised of children to age 18.

Hartford	Number
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	115
Ages 5 to 9	5
Ages 10 to 14	30
Ages 15 to 18	5
	155
Children's ratio:* 8%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	138

North-West	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	76
Ages 5 to 9	5
Ages 10 to 14	31
Ages 15 to 18	31
	143
Children's ratio:* 18%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	121

Simsbury - Canton	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	70
Ages 5 to 9	95
Ages 10 to 14	176
Ages 15 to 18	61
	402
Children's ratio:* 35%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	93

South-East	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	218
Ages 5 to 9	201
Ages 10 to 14	422
Ages 15 to 18	160
	1,001
Children's ratio:* 39%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	101

*Percentage of the total Jewish population comprised of children to age 18.

South-West	Number
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	144
Ages 5 to 9	200
Ages 10 to 14	238
Ages 15 to 18	186
	768
Children's ratio:* 20%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	200
West Hartford	
Children to age 18	
4 years or under	458
Ages 5 to 9	747
Ages 10 to 14	351
Ages 15 to 18	473
	2,029
Children's ratio:* 28%	
Households likely to have children in the next three years:	244

* Percentage of the total Jewish population comprised of children to age 18.

Religious Education

Presented in table three are findings relating to the religious education of children, including the actual experiences of older children, and the likely future training of both very young children and those which are "expected" in the next few years. Because the religious background of parents makes some crucial differences in children's religious educations, all of the figures are presented according to whether or not both parents are Jewish by background.

By comparing children's parents' background to rates of inter-faith marriages (presented in table one) it can be seen that a relatively large percentage of children have a non-Jewish parent. (This figure, 24 percent, exceeds the rate of inter-marriage for either first or second marriages.) This relatively large figure is due primarily to the large number of children that tend to characterize mixed marriages between Jewish men and Catholic women -- a common form of inter-marriage in our sample. In our survey we asked the person of Jewish background about the religious training of all children, to age 18, in the respondent's household.

In mixed households as well as in non-mixed households it is typical for children to have been taught something about Jewish customs and holidays, or for parents to expect to teach them when they are old enough. It is formal religious instruction -- usually in a synagogue -- that most sharply differentiates between children in mixed and non-mixed households. In the former such instruction is very typical, but it is uncommon in the latter.

TABLE THREE

Religious Education of Children

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Parents' Religious Background: Jewish	Mixed
All children to age 18	76%	24%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	97	71
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	96	27
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	86	50
Avon - Farmington		
All children to age 18	88%	12%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	99+
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	$\angle 1$
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	67	--
Bloomfield		
All children to age 18	74%	26%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	77
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	88	33
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	75	71

* Refers to instruction of older children, and parents' intention with respect to very young children.

East	Parents' Religious Background: Jewish	Mixed
All children to age 18	63%	37%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	75
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	50
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	99+	67
Hartford		
All children to age 18	25%	75%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	99+
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	33
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	99+	99+
North-West		
All children to age 18	75%	25%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	<5
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	<5
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	99+	<5

*Refers to instruction of older children, and parents' intention with respect to very young children.

	Parents' Religious Background	
Simsbury - Canton	Jewish	Mixed
All children to age 18	80%	20%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	∠5
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	∠5
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	50	99+
South-East		
All children to age 18	80%	20%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	50
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	∠5
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	99+	99+
South-West		
All children to age 18	87%	13%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	71	99+
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	99+
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	99+	33

*Refers to instruction of older children, and parents' intention with respect to very young children.

West Hartford	Parents' Religious Background	
	Jewish	Mixed
All children to age 18	82%	18%
% children taught about Jewish customs and holidays (at home or in school)	99+	75
% children having formal religious instruction (in synagogue, religious school, or tutor)*	99+	∠5
In households likely to have children in next three years: % parents saying it will be very important for these children to learn about Jewish customs and holidays.	85	∠5

*Refers to instruction of older children, and parents' intention with respect to very young children.

Working Women

This section concludes with an examination of women's employment outside of the home in relation to their marital status and children. These figures are presented in table three, on the following pages.

Consistent with national rates, over one-half (56 percent) of all Jewish women in the Hartford area are gainfully employed, almost two-thirds (64 percent) on a full-time basis. Also consistent with national rates, the percent of women working declines (to 45 percent) with the presence of pre-school aged children, and part-time jobs for these mothers of young children are more common.

Women's employment patterns are sharply different from town to town, though. Particularly in more affluent towns, a smaller percentage of women work outside of the home, regardless of the presence of young children. Figures for towns and groups of towns are also presented in table four.

TABLE FOUR

Working Women

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Percent
Employment, all women	56
Full-time/Part-time*	64/36
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	75
Married	56
Separated-divorced	62
Widowed	10
Employment, with pre-school aged children	45
Full-time/Part-time*	48/52
Avon - Farmington	
Employment, all women	50
Full-time/Part-time*	55/45
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	--
Married	53
Separated-divorced	99+
Widowed	<5
Employment, with pre-school aged children	50
Full-time/Part-time*	67/33
Bloomfield	
Employment, all women	60
Full-time/Part-time*	72/28
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	61
Married	66
Separated-divorced	72
Widowed	29
Employment, with pre-school aged children	30
Full-time/Part-time*	67/33

*As percentages of those who are employed.

East	Percent
Employment, all women	64
Full-time/Part-time*	47/53
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	99+
Married	71
Separated-divorced	50
Widowed	--
Employment, with pre-school aged children	40
Full-time/Part-time*	50/50
Hartford	
Employment, all women	83
Full-time/Part-time*	60/40
Employment, by current marital status	
Never Married	99+
Married	67
Separated-divorced	99+
Widowed	5
Employment, with pre-school aged children	--
Full-time/Part-time*	--
North-West	
Employment, all women	33
Full-time/Part-time*	95+/ 5
Employment, by current marital status	
Never Married	33
Married	--
Separated-divorced	--
Widowed	--
Employment, with pre-school aged children	5
Full-time/Part-time*	--
Simsbury - Canton	
Employment, all women	60
Full-time/Part-time*	95+/ 5
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	99+
Married	75
Separated-divorced	5
Widowed	--
Employment, with pre-school aged children	25
Full-time/Part-time*	95+/ 5

*As percentages of those who are employed.

South-East	Percent
Employment, all women	44
Full-time/Part-time*	38/62
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	25
Married	50
Separated-divorced	50
Widowed	∠5
Employment, with pre-school aged children	43
Full-time/Part-time*	∠5/95+
South-West	
Employment, all women	78
Full-time/Part-time*	67/33
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	99+
Married	63
Separated-divorced	99+
Widowed	--
Employment, with pre-school aged children	99+
Full-time/Part-time*	33/67
West Hartford	
Employment, all women	41
Full-time/Part-time*	54/46
Employment, by current marital status	
Never married	75
Married	33
Separated-divorced	50
Widowed	20
Employment, with pre-school aged children	44
Full-time/Part-time*	∠5/95+

*As percentages of those who are employed.

Comparisons With Other Areas

The distribution of marital statuses in the Hartford area adult Jewish population is quite similar to that found in other communities. Comparisons are presented below.

Current Marital Status	Hartford Area	Rochester Area	Cleveland Area
Never Married	15	11	17
Living Together	2	1	
Married	72	71	69
Widowed	6	8	13
Separated - Divorced	8	3	8

The rate of intra-marriage in the Hartford area Jewish population appears to be relatively high, though comparative data are limited. In the Rochester area, 94 percent of first spouses are reported to be Jewish, compared to 80 percent in the Hartford area; but the authors of the Rochester study acknowledge their estimated rate is probably too high because of sampling limitations. (See Rochester study, page 10.) In Denver, by contrast, where sampling procedures resemble our own, only 62 percent of all marriages are reported to involve two Jewish (by birth) persons, and fewer than 25 percent of the non-Jewish spouses convert. In addition, among persons living together in the Denver area, only seven percent of all couples involve two Jewish persons compared to 79 percent in the Hartford area.

Women in the Hartford area are slightly more likely than their counterparts in other areas to work outside of the home, as indicated below.

Women's Employment	Hartford Area	Cleveland Area	Denver Area
Full-time	36	28	38
Part-time	20	16	17
Not working	44	56	45

For further comparison, 51 percent of all women in the nation were employed outside of the home in 1980 (and 50 percent of all married women.)

The presence of young children in the household is associated with the expected decline in Hartford area women's work outside the home. Nationally, about 42 percent of all women with children under three years are employed compared to 45 percent of Hartford area women with children under five years. In the Cleveland area Jewish community rates are much higher, as shown below.

Employment	Women with children under 6 in Cleveland	Women with children under 5 in Hartford
Full-time	51	22
Part-time	10	23
Not employed	39	55

While figures from Denver are not directly comparable, they appear to be inbetween the Hartford and Cleveland areas.

PART SIX

The Elderly

There are, of course, different conceptions of who are the elderly. Some people regard it as a stage in family or work cycles (e.g. retirement.) To others, the elderly are a particular age grouping, though there is no consensus concerning whether it begins at age 55, 60, 65 or 70. For planning purposes, however, it is important not only to examine older persons (regardless of the age grouping involved), but to look at "mid-life" people as well. While some of them will move out of the area and be replaced by others, the size and future plans of the mid-life population provide an indication of the nature of the elderly population in the future.

We begin, therefore, by examining persons aged 40 and over, in 10 year categories. In the entire Hartford Area, the approximate size of each age category is as follows:

Age Category	Number of Persons
40 - 49	2,724
50 - 59	2,603
60 - 69	1,875
70 plus	1,482

The small decline in size between the 40 - 49 category and the 50 - 59 category would be expected as a result of slowly increasing morality rates. The somewhat large decline in size between the 60 - 69 category and the 70 plus category would also be expected as a result of more rapidly increasing mortality rates. It is the sharp dip among 60 - 69 year olds that stands out. The decline of about 30 percent from 50 - 59 year olds to 60 - 69 year olds is much too large to be accounted for by increasing mortality alone.

Most characteristic of the 60 -69 year age category is that it is the time during which most people retire, and it is associated with relocation, particularly movement to warmer climates. The above figures suggest that substantial numbers of persons between the ages of 60 and 69 have left the Hartford area in the past; and our survey data suggest that they will continue to do so. Specifically, among adults aged 40 to 59, only about one-third say they expect to spend all their retirement years in the Hartford area. (Almost one-fourth are pretty sure they will not, and the rest are unsure.) Among adults under age 40, an even smaller percentage expect to retire in Hartford; but, as would be expected, a larger percentage are unsure.

In order to try to provide a glimpse into the future, it may be helpful to begin by examining mid-life adults (ages 40 - 59), and their expectations with regard to spending all of their retirement years in the Hartford area. Presented in table one are the number of persons aged 40 - 59 and their retirement plans, according to three geographical areas. (Core includes: Bloomfield, Hartford and West Hartford.)

TABLE ONE

Retirement Plans of Mid-Life Persons

Area	Number of Persons	Plan to Retire in Hartford Area		
		% Yes	% No	% Unsure
Core Towns	2,986	34	26	40
Other West Towns	1,455	31	19	50
East Towns	886	33	21	46

In attempting to project to the future, retirement plans are only one element in the equation. Movement before retirement and mortality rates must also be considered. It is not possible to project to the future with certainty, but we can offer an informed guess for the year 2002, based upon the following assumptions:

1) Movement out of the Hartford Area by current 40 - 59 year old residents will be relatively small in magnitude, and offset by movement into the area of an equal number of their contemporaries.
2) One-half of those 40 to 59 year olds whose retirement plans are now uncertain will remain in the Hartford Area.
3) Those 40 to 59 year olds who now expect to remain after retirement will remain, or be offset by others who now expect to leave.
4) The overall mortality rate for the 40 to 59 year cohort will be about 12 percent over the next 20 years (the current average rate for this cohort.)
5) There will be a 40 percent mortality rate among current 60 year and older persons (the average for this cohort) over the 20 year period.
6) Among persons 60 years or over, 89 percent will remain in the Hartford Area rather than move. (Among persons 60 and over, 82 percent do plan to spend all of their retirement years in Hartford, and 14 percent are still unsure.)

Based upon the preceding assumptions, projections of the elderly Jewish population to the year 2002 are presented in table two. Also included, for comparison purposes, is the elderly population as sampled in 1982.

TABLE TWO

The Elderly in 2002 and 1982

Area	Number of Elderly Jewish Persons	
	2002 (Projection)	1982 (Sample)
Core	2,770	2,392
Other West Towns	1,155	746
East Towns	587	219
Total:	4,503	3,357

If the projections in table two are accurate, the next two decades will witness an increase of nearly 35 percent in the number of elderly. The key question is whether a larger-than-assumed number of current 40 - 59 year olds will leave the Hartford area when they retire. Almost no matter how this key assumption is altered, however, our other assumptions still lead to the expectation of an increase in the number of elderly in 2002. (For example, if all the currently uncertain 40 to 59 year olds were to retire elsewhere, there would be no change in the number of elderly.)

Our attention turns now to the current elderly, and an examination of their current work and marital situations. These figures are presented in table three, on the following pages. Because sex differences are sometimes pronounced, all of the information is presented separately for males and females.

TABLE THREE

Employment and Marital Status of Persons 60 Years or More

Entire Greater Hartford Area	Males	Females
Total number of persons	1,465	1,892
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	15	2
% Clerical - sales	5	10
% Other occupations	13	6
% Retired or not employed	67	82
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	4	5
% Married	90	75
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	6	20
Avon - Farmington		
Total number of persons	46	68
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	--	--
% Clerical - sales	--	--
% Other occupations	--	--
% Retired or not employed	99+	99+
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	50
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	50
Bloomfield		
Total number of persons	219	348
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	13	--
% Clerical - sales	8	14
% Other occupations	8	5
% Retired or not employed	72	81
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	10	7
% Married	70	50
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	20	43
East		
Total number of persons	37	37
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	--	--
% Clerical - sales	--	--
% Other occupations	--	--
% Retired or not employed	99+	99+
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	99+
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	--

Hartford	Males	Females
Total number of persons	277	301
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	14	14
% Clerical - sales	14	14
% Other occupations	--	--
% Retired or not employed	71	71
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	18	17
% Married	77	75
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	5	8
North-West		
Total number of persons	93	94
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	33	--
% Clerical - sales	--	--
% Other occupations	--	--
% Retired or not employed	67	99+
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	99+
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	--
Simsbury - Canton		
Total number of persons	67	68
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	--	--
% Clerical - sales	25	--
% Other occupations	50	25
% Retired or not employed	25	75
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	99+
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	--
South-East		
Total number of persons	72	73
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	50	--
% Clerical - sales	--	--
% Other occupations	--	--
% Retired or not employed	50	99+
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	99+
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	--

South-West	Males	Females
Total number of persons	155	155
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	--	--
% Clerical - sales	--	25
% Other occupations	50	25
% Retired or not employed	50	50
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	--	--
% Married	99+	99+
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	--	--
West Hartford		
Total number of persons	499	748
Occupation - Employment:		
% Professional & semi-professional	15	4
% Clerical - sales	4	15
% Other occupations	8	--
% Retired or not employed	73	81
Current Marital Status:		
% Never married	6	8
% Married	88	59
% Widowed, Separated or Divorced	6	33

In order to provide additional information about older Jewish persons, our interview schedule also asked all respondents whether they had parents or grandparents who lived in the Hartford Area. Those who did were asked about the parents' or grandparents' living arrangements and needs for outside assistance (i.e. services provided by non-family members.) This information is presented for the Core, Other West and East towns in table four. (It should be noted that the median age of the parents and grandparents described in table four is about 65 years; but also included are an unknown number of persons under age 60.)

TABLE FOUR

Living Arrangements of Respondents' Parents and Grandparents in the Hartford Area

	Number	
Entire Greater Hartford Area		
Respondents with parents or grandparents in area	3,639 (36%)	
Place of residence of area parents or grandparents:		
With respondent	436	(12%)
In private home	2,952	(81%)
In institution	251	(7%)
In Hebrew Home & Hospital	193	
In Church-related Home	32	
In non-sectarian Home	27	
Non-institutionalized parents or grandparents in area who require regular (non-family) assistance	352 (10%)	
Type of assistance:[1]		
Meals on Wheels	78	
Nurse or nurse's aide	70	
Housekeeper	132	
Attendant	46	
Other	112	

[1]Includes up to two types of assistance per person.

Core	Number
Respondents with parents or grandparents in area	1,702 (31%)
Place of residence of area parents or grandparents:	
With respondent	226 (13%)
In private home	1,302 (76%)
In institution	174 (10%)
In Hebrew Home & Hospital	134
In Church-related Home	32
In non-sectarian Home	9
Non-institutionalized parents or grandparents in area who require regular (non-family) assistance	218 (11%)
Type of assistance:	
Meals on Wheels	31
Nurse or nurse's aide	49
Housekeeper	97
Attendant	31
Other	49

Other West	
Respondents with parents or grandparents in area	1,170 (39%)
Place of residence of area parents or grandparents:	
With respondent	90 (7%)
In private home	1,038 (89%)
In institution	42 (4%)
In Hebrew Home & Hospital	42
In Church-related Home	--
In non-sectarian Home	--
Non-institutionalized parents or grandparents in area who require regular (non-family) assistance	99 (8%)
Type of assistance:	
Meals on Wheels	30
Nurse or nurse's aide	21
Housekeeper	--
Attendant	15
Other	63

East	Number
Respondents with parents or grandparents in area	767 (44%)
Place of residence of area parents or grandparents:	
With respondent	119 (16%)
In private home	613 (80%)
In institution	35 (5%)
In Hebrew Home & Hospital	17
In Church-related Home	--
In non-sectarian Home	18
Non-institutionalized parents or grandparents in area who require regular (non-family) assistance	35 (5%)
Type of assistance:	
Meals on Wheels	17
Nurse or nurse's aide	--
Housekeeper	35
Attendant	--
Other	--

Comparisons With Other Metropolitan Areas

In describing the age distribution of the Greater Hartford Jewish population, we noted a rather pronounced dip in the number of persons between the ages of 60 and 69 years. The relatively small size of this age group (especially when compared to the number of 50 to 59 year olds) was attributed to retirement-related moves out of the Hartford area. A very similar pattern has been described in other metropolitan area studies, with the exception of Rochester (N.Y.) where there is no decline. In other communities where there is a similar decline, it has been similarly explained as due to out-migration at the time of retirement. Age distributions, for persons over 40 years, are summarized in table five.*

TABLE FIVE

Age Distributions of Jewish Populations

Age	Hartford	Boston	Denver	Los Angeles	Rochester
40-49	11	12	11	12	10
50-59	10	10	10	14	15
60-69	7	8	8	10	15
70+	6	5	7	7	12

The differences among Hartford and Boston and Denver, in particular, are very small, and should not be unduly stressed. They may be due to nothing more than sampling errors among the various studies. On the other hand, the Boston data seemed to suggest a relationship between out-migration at retirement and socio-economic status; and we have seen (page 56) that socio-economic status in the Hartford area Jewish population is relatively high. Thus, a higher amount of retirement-related movement may be characteristic of the Hartford area because of its general affluence.

Current marital statuses of persons over 60 vary little from area to area, ranging from 72 percent to 78 percent currently married. (It is 76 percent in the Hartford area.) Variations in the number of widowed seem primarily due to the relative number of persons over age 70 (thus it is substantially higher in Rochester than in Hartford or most other communities.) Very limited data are available with regard to elderly employment. In the Denver area, however, approximately 45 percent of adults over age 60 are working compared to 29 percent in the Hartford area.

*All studies involve metropolitan areas, and were conducted between 1980 and 1982, except Boston (1975.)

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX ONE:

Sampling and Interviewing

This study was conducted in two interdependent, but separate, phases. The first phase entailed random dialing and brief telephone interviews in order to ascertain the religious composition of the 26 towns which defined the Greater Hartford area. These calls were utilized to identify those households in which there was at least one person of Jewish background. Phase two entailed more lengthy telephone interviews conducted with pre-selected adults in the households known to include Jewish residents. For ease in presentation, each phase of the research will be described separately.

Phase One Sampling

A primary objective of phase one was to estimate the size of the Jewish population in each town; and by combining towns, to estimate the Jewish population of the entire Hartford area. In addition, phase one was intended to provide a representative sample of households to be interviewed in phase two. To maximize economic efficiency, both phases of the study relied upon telephone interviews.

The first three digits (i.e. the prefix, or exchange) dialed was determined by the distribution of prefixes, estimated from a random selection of columns in the telephone directories that served each of the 26 towns. From the selected columns, the number of times each prefix appeared in each town was tallied. Then, for each town, the proportion of telephone numbers beginning with each prefix was calculated.

In phase one each prefix was dialed, within each town, in approximate proportionality to its frequency-in-use. Because many telephone exchanges serve more than one town, but to varying degrees, it was not possible to dial every exchange in exact proportion to its frequency-in-use. However, discrepancies between actual frequencies-in-use and the proportions dialed in each town were typically very small. In 60 percent of the towns, the (actual minus dialed) discrepancy of every exchange was less than 10 percent. In all but two towns it was less than 20 percent. (In the towns where prefixes were disproportionately sampled, the percent Jewish associated with each prefix was noted. Where marked variations occurred, population estimates were adjusted by the prefix's actual frequency-in-use.)

To determine the frequency-in-use of each exchange by randomly selecting columns in telephone directories obviously excludes unlisted numbers. However, the telephone company assigns both listed and unlisted numbers from the same working blocks. (Working blocks involve five digit numbers; prefixes plus the first two digits.) The only difference between numbers occurs later, when only some are included in directories. A counting of listed numbers, therefore, simultaneously discloses the frequency-in-use of both listed and unlisted numbers.

Telephone calls to each town were, in sum, dialed on exchanges in approximate correspondence with the exchanges' frequency-in-use in the town. The last four digits of each telephone number were randomly generated. When people refused to provide information, a replacement number was randomly generated from the same exchange. These telephone sampling procedures are summarized in table one. It displays the exchanges that were dialed in each town, the percentage of calls to each town dialed on each exchange, and the percentage of the town's telephones served by the dialed exchanges.

TABLE ONE

Phase One Sampling*

Town	Exchanges in Sample (% calls)	% Town Covered
Avon	673(88), 677(12)	97
Berlin	828(95), 229(5)	80
Bloomfield	242(76), 243(22), 233(02)	98
Canton	693(100)	99+
East Hartford	528(48), 569(28), 289(24)	85
East Windsor	623(52), 289(26), 644(22)	99+
Ellington & Tolland	875(67), 872(33)	99+
Enfield	745(70), 749(30)	85
Farmington	673(64), 677(36)	99+
Glastonbury	633(83), 659(15), 646(2)	98
Granby	653(97), 658(3)	96
Hartford	242(23), 247(20), 527(17), 522(16) 243(13), 524(10), 233(7), 232(5)	65
Manchester	646(49), 649(47), 528(3)	80
New Britain	225(34), 828(33), 224(17), 229(15)	80
Newington	666(38), 561(29), 667(23)	97
Plainville	747(50), 793(50)	99+
Rocky Hill	563(58), 529(42)	99+
Simsbury	658(95), 653(5)	97
South Windsor	644(90), 528(10)	95
Suffield	668(100)	95
Vernon	872(55), 875(38), 649(7)	80
West Hartford	521(32), 232(22), 233(20), 561(15), 527(12)	84
Wethersfield	563(51), 529(46), 522(3)	89
Windsor	688(70), 243(19), 289(10), 241(1)	98
Windsor Locks	623(100)	87

*Approximately 15,200 telephone calls were completed to private (i.e. non-commercial) residences.

The exchanges sampled in every town, except Hartford, covered between 80 and over 99 percent of all telephones in the town. The average (i.e. mean) coverage was nearly 93 percent. Hartford presents a unique situation, though. It has an unequalled number of telephone exchanges (18), two-thirds of which are shared, in varying degrees, with other towns. To increase coverage in Hartford, without further deviating from proportional dialing in other towns, would have required an approximate doubling of the size of the phase one sample.

While our telephone sampling design rather completely covered the telephones in-use in almost every town, in close approximation to the frequency-in-use of the prefix, there is the question of whether groups of people who do not have telephones are excluded from the study. Of course they are; but Southern New England Telephone states that over 99 percent of all Connecticut households have a telephone. (This is the highest percentage of telephone ownership of any state in the United States.) In the Hartford area the percentage is probably slightly less, perhaps about 98 percent.

However, there are sizeable numbers of poor people, many of them recent migrants to the area, who tend not to be counted by any agency, including the comprehensive U.S. Census. These people are more likely not to have telephones, but because they do not appear in any population enumerations, they do not lower official estimates of telephone ownership.

In our study area, the greatest concentration of these "under-counted" people, without telephones, is probably in the city of Hartford. If we assume that relatively few persons of Jewish background are among this group, then the likely consequence is that we will slightly over-estimate the relative size of the Jewish population in the city of Hartford.

The number of telephone calls that were placed to each town in the sample initially varied according to our preliminary (i.e. pre-study) guess concerning the probable size of its Jewish population. The larger its estimated proportion, the greater the number of telephone calls that were made. The major consideration behind this strategy was the minimization of confidence intervals.[1] As the size of a random sample increases, the size of the confidence interval decreases. While we would always like to minimize the confidence interval, hence take a larger sample, diminishing returns markedly set in after a random sample reaches between about 300 and 500 elements. Further increases in sample size do not produce proportional reductions in the confidence interval.

Where diminishing returns in the size of a confidence interval makes further increases in sample size economically inefficient depends upon the distribution of the variable in question. If the variable (such as being Jewish) is almost never found in the (town's) population, the lower end of the confidence interval is necessarily very small, even in a tiny sample. (It can obviously never be less than zero.) Therefore, in those towns where we initially guessed the Jewish population to be one percent or less, sample size (i.e. number of phone calls) was set at about 400. It was adjusted upward in several instances to accommodate pecularities in between-town distributions of telephone exchanges. For example, Wethersfield and Rocky Hill

[1]The confidence interval refers to the size of the area above and below a sample value in which the true population value is expected to occur. Thus, if a sample mean (or average) is 12, and a confidence interval is ± 3, then we surmise that the population value is probably between 9 (i.e. 12 - 3) and 15 (i.e. 12 + 3), although 12 is our best guess.

are largely served by the same exchanges. Wethersfield is nearly twice as large as Rocky Hill, though. As a result, if 400 calls are to be made to Rocky Hill almost twice as many have to be made to Wethersfield.

In towns where the Jewish population was intially quessed to be larger, the sample size (i.e. number of calls) was increased accordingly. As a result of this strategy we estimate our confidence interval to be about ± 3 in every town, with the possible exception of Hartford. (The confidence level, for this study -- the probability that the confidence interval is large enough -- has been set at .95.)

Increasing the number of calls into towns with presumably larger Jewish populations serves, as previously described, optimally to minimize confidence intervals. In addition, it results in the identification of greater numbers of Jewish households, to be interviewed in phase two. Thus, this sampling strategy is also economical with respect to phase two.

The Phase One Interview

The telephone interview conducted in phase one was extremely brief; its typical duration was less than one minute. The interviewer noted the sex of the respondent and asked: how many persons (including children) now lived in the household; the respondent's religious background; whether the religious background of everyone in the household was the same; if not the same, what other backgrounds did people have; and the town in which the household was located. The interviewers identified themselves as, "Calling for the University of Connecticut, where we are conducting a very short sociological survey."

Based upon this introduction, the brevity of the actual interview, or both, refusal rates in phase one were very low; about eight percent overall. We have no information about these refusals, but from prior surveys in Connecticut we do know that Jewish persons do not seem to refuse to be interviewed at a rate that differs from other religious groups. It is probably reasonable for us to assume that the refusals in phase one did not seriously distort our population estimations.

In preparing the phase one interview form, the most critical question was how to ask people about their religion. We pre-tested a question on religious preference, but discarded it for two reasons. Most importantly, we wanted a broad definition that would enable us to include as Jews as many people as was (meaningfully) possible. An inclusive definition in phase one would enable us to obtain information (in phase two) about people who were Jewish, by birth or conversion, but no longer "felt" Jewish or overtly practiced Judaism. In addition, the question of religious preference seemed contentious to some, and ambiguous to others. (They responded to the preference question with a question of their own: "What does that mean?")

Another alternative was to follow Jewish law and designate persons as Jewish if they were the children of Jewish mothers. This did not appear to be a viable alternative for the phase one interview either, however, because in households comprised of un-related individuals it would obviously present a very difficult to answer, as well as highly obtrusive, question.

We finally decided to ask each respondent, "What is your own religious background? Would you describe your background as Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or something else?" We followed this question, in all households containing more than one person, with: "Are all the people in the household

from the same religious background as you?" If the answer was no, we asked, "What are the religious backgrounds of the other people in your household?" All of those households in which anyone was of Jewish background were re-phoned for a phase two interview.

In designating people as Jewish, by background, we only risked missing those persons who had converted to Judaism from something else. However, we can safely assume that almost all conversion occurs in relation to marriage to a Jewish person. Therefore, if a person who was now a practicing Jew answered Protestant or Catholic to our religious background question, it is extremely likely that someone else in the household would have a Jewish background; and as long as anyone in the household had a Jewish background, the household was re-called for a more extensive phase two interview.

In sum, our definition of a Jew is designed to be over - rather than under - inclusive; that is, to include as Jews those persons who no longer consider themselves to be practicing Jews. It is still likely, however, that we missed two very small categories of people: those who converted to Judaism independently of marital considerations, and those who converted in relation to marriage, but are no longer living with a person of Jewish background (and still consider their own background not to be Jewish.)

There were a total of 59 households in which there was a discrepancy between phase one and phase two responses with respect to any Jews in the household. In all of these cases, someone of Jewish background was identified in phase one, but the existence of such a person was denied in phase two. In many of these households the discrepancy in answers was due to misunderstandings in phase one. For example, grown children in some of these households -- where no one was Jewish -- had married someone who was Jewish, and moved away. The respondent, in phase one, counted the Jewish in-law as part of the family, even though we asked about household. There were also several households -- typically comprised of un-related persons -- in which a Jewish room-mate had moved out in the period between phases one and two.

In addition, we believe there were two other reasons for a few of the discrepant answers: 1) clerical error in recording the phase one telephone number, and 2) denials of Jewish background as a way of refusing to participate in the phase two interview.

In 15 of the 59 households it appears very likely that the phase one identification of a Jewish person was erroneous; that is, no such person should have been enumerated. If we assume that some discrepancies were clerical errors in recording telephone numbers, but that towns were correctly noted, then there may be as many as 44 households in which a person of Jewish background should be tallied in phase one only. Our population estimates, based upon phase one data, include these 44 households, but they are disregarded in our descriptions of phase two.

Phase Two

The more than 15,000 telephone calls to residential numbers and brief interviews conducted in phase one yielded 711 households in which one or more persons of Jewish background resided. Phase two of the study entailed a concerted effort to conduct a more lengthy interview with a pre-selected person in each of these households. The interviews, which averaged about 15 minutes in length, were conducted at overlapping times at different sites, by three different groups of interviewers:

1) Volunteers from the community, calling from the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation, between November 30 and December 15, 1982. They completed 223 interviews.
2) Professional interviewers, calling from the Sociology Department at the University of Connecticut, between December 12 and December 20, 1982. They completed 97 interviews.
3) Professional interviewers, calling from a public opinion research firm in Hartford, between December 16 and December 23, 1982. They completed 131 interviews.

All of the interviewers were specifically trained in: how to introduce themselves, what additional information could be provided to respondents, how to select an interviewee in each household, and how to follow the printed interview schedule. Training times varied according to the experience of each group of interviewers, but training sessions lasted an average of nearly two hours.

Rates of completion were somewhat lower at the third site (the private firm) than at either of the first two described above. This difference was due, in large part, to the timing of interviews. Specifically, site three was pressed into emergency service when phase one produced more Jewish households than expected, and interviewing at sites one and two fell behind schedule. As a result, site three interviews had to be conducted in a condensed time interval to avoid the vacations and disruptions associated with the Christmas-New Year break. Site three averaged about four call-backs to unreached numbers compared to about five and one-quarter call-backs at sites one and two. In addition, because site three interviews occurred closest in time to these holidays, it is likely that greater numbers of families had left the area for vacations, family visits, and the like.

However, it should be noted that the telephone numbers (from phase one) that were assigned to each site were randomly allocated. Lower completion rates associated with any site should not, therefore, result in the systematic loss of information by town, household composition, or the like.

The 451 completed interviews were conducted only with persons of Jewish background. In those households where there were two or more persons of Jewish background, each interviewer systematically alternated from the "man of the house" to the "woman of the house." No substitutions of one for the other were permitted unless there was no such person in the household, or that person could not be interviewed for the duration of the study (because of hospitalization, travel, or the like.) In households where only one person was Jewish, that person was interviewed regardless of sex; and that person's sex was disregarded by the interviewer with respect to selecting the next interviewee. (In other words, interviewers alternated the sex of respondents only in households where a choice could be made.)

The systematic selection of respondents increased the number of persons who could both not be reached and who refused to participate. (An interviewer could not substitute a willing female, for example, for an unwilling male.) However, to interview whoever answered the telephone or whoever was willing to be interviewed, would have introduced systematic biases into the sample.[2]

[2]It should be noted that in alternating only from "man of the house" to "woman of the house," two categories of people are under-represented among interviewees: elderly parents living with grown children, and adult children who still live with parents. However, while these persons are under-represented among interviewees, their numbers are accurately reflected by our total household enumeration.

The 711 households identified as containing one or more persons of Jewish background could all be placed into one of three categories at the end of phase two

1) Completed interviews (n = 451)
2) Unreached (n = 77)
3) Refusals (n = 183)

The unreached were persons who could not be interviewed despite at least three attempts to reach them, at varying times and on different days. (The average number of call-backs was about four and one-half.) The refusals were persons who refused to be interviewed, sometimes with explanations, and sometimes not.

Those prospective interviewees who either could not be reached or who refused can be examined in some detail because of information known about all the households from phase one of the research. It is most meaningful to compare the characteristics of persons in these categories with the characteristics of persons who completed interviews. The smaller the differences (in known characteristics) between those who completed interviews and those who did not, the more likely it is that the unreached and the refusals occurred by chance, and hence, did not bias the phase two sample.

Table two summarizes the characteristics of the unreached households. In order to provide a large enough pool of cases for meaningful comparisons, towns in which few interviews were attempted have been combined. (The South-West towns include: Plainville, New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, and Berlin. The Northern towns include: Granby, Suffield, Windsor, Windsor Locks, East Windsor and Enfield.)

Overall, 14.6 percent of the Jewish households, identified in phase one, could not be reached for a phase two interview. The rates, by town and area, sex, household size and composition are presented in table two.

Most of the variations in unreached rates are relatively small. The pair of towns with the highest rates, Avon and Farmington, appeared to have large numbers of persons away from home for an extended period. In some instances this information was provided by housekeepers or other family members. There were also a substantial number of cases in which the telephone -- which was working during the phase one interview in November -- was out of service. It is likely that these unreached numbers lead to an under-representing of relatively affluent households in these Farmington valley towns.

Differences in the unreached rates, by sex and household composition, are small and probably occurred by chance. Differences by household size, by contrast, appear to be more patterned. The larger the household size, the lower the unreached rate. This difference seems to be due to the fact that in larger households someone was more apt to be home when we called, and interviews with the desired respondent could be scheduled with another household member. As a result, our phase two sample probably under-represents persons living alone, (typically either young adults or the elderly.)

Refusal rates are summarized in table three. Differences are generally small, but again, a few differences are pronounced. Two differences are especially noteworthy. First, the high rate of refusals in Hartford. Our guess is that it is due to household size. Specifically, Hartford is more likely to be home to young adults, without children, and to the elderly -- both of which are associated with 1 or 2 person households where refusal rates were higher than in 3 or 4 person households.

The other markedly higher refusal rate was associated with religiously mixed households. In most of the mixed-refusal households, there was only one person of Jewish background, and several others who were not Jewish.

TABLE TWO

Unreached Households

By Town/Area	Unreached Rates* ($\bar{X}$ = .146)
Bloomfield	.088
West Hartford	.142
Hartford	.172
(South Windsor - Vernon - Tolland - Ellington)	.133
(East Hartford - Glastonbury - Manchester)	.083
Canton - Simsbury	.040
Avon - Farmington	.366
South - West Towns	.255
Northern Towns	.133
By Sex	
Male	.137
Female	.150
Household Size	
1	.222
2	.182
3	.105
4	.105
5+	.093
Composition	
Mixed	.176
All Jewish	.124

*Unreached = 77, Completions = 451. (Rate = Unreached/Completions + Unreached)

TABLE THREE

Refusal Rates

By Town/Area	Refusal Rates* ($\bar{X}$ = .289)
Bloomfield	.297
West Hartford	.243
Hartford	.500
(South Windsor - Vernon - Tolland - Ellington)	.278
(East Hartford - Glastonbury - Manchester)	.340
Canton - Simsbury	.324
Avon - Farmington	.333
South - West Towns	.327
Northern Towns	.316
By Sex	
Male	.308
Female	.281
Household Size	
1	.325
2	.342
3	.234
4	.229
5+	.350
Composition	
Mixed	.386
All Jewish	.262

*Refusals = 183, Completions = 451. (Rate = Refusals/Completions + Refusals)

When our interviewers reached the Jewish person and told him/her about the study's focus, they often received a vehement refusal to participate in anything Jewish. As a result, phase two of our study probably underrepresents persons of Jewish background who no longer feel any affinity for Judaism. These persons, as described in table four, were especially likely to live in towns with tiny Jewish populations.

Presented in table four is a further analysis of refusals, examining the effects of mixed households and also noting the kinds of reasons people gave for refusing. Most people who refused gave no reason. They simply hung up. When they offered an explanation, however, our interviewers usually recorded it. The major offered reasons fell into one of two categories:
1) Age, sickness, or both. To illustrate, nurses in one-person households reported that their patient (a Jewish person) was near death or too senile to answer questions. Other interviews were terminated by interviewers who realized the respondent could not understand the questions; one interviewee could not find her hearing aid, etc.
2) Distrust. Included in this category are people who claimed to be suspicious of all telephone surveys or who, after the first few questions, claimed the interview was too personal and were afraid to provide any additional information about themselves.

From table four the effects of mixed households on refusal rates in towns with very small Jewish populations can be easily inferred. It can also be seen that Jewish males in mixed households were more likely to refuse than Jewish females in mixed households.

With respect to any bias that may be introduced by these variations in refusal rates, it should be recalled that many of our descriptions of the Jewish population of the Hartford area are based upon phase one interviews, where refusal rates were very low.

The phase two interview was nine pages in length, and took an average of about 15 minutes to complete. The major sections of the interview focused upon: household mobility, current family and family background, education and occupation, attitudes toward various organizations, and religious practices.

TABLE FOUR

Analysis of Refusals

Percent of Refusers who:

By Town/Area	Are in Mixed Households	Refused Because of: Age - Illness	Distrust
Bloomfield	.105	.105	.140
West Hartford	.108	.162	.027
Hartford	.250	.083	----
(South Windsor - Vernon - Tolland - Ellington)	.400	----	----
(East Hartford - Glastonbury - Manchester)	.353	----	.059
Canton - Simsbury	.333	----	----
Avon - Farmington	.231	----	.077
South - West Towns	.412	----	----
Northern Towns	.833	----	.167
By Sex			
Male	.429	.054	.036
Female	.300	.123	.082
Household Size			
1	----	.259	----
2	.300	.065	.078
3	.269	----	.077
4	.212	----	.030
5+	.333	----	.095

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX TWO:

Population Projections

In this section we will describe the alternative procedures by which we attempted to estimate the Jewish population of the Hartford area, and its 26 constituent towns. We begin by clarifying the geographical area that was studied.

The Hartford Area

The boundaries of the area to be studied were initially defined by the 29 towns surrounding Hartford that are served by the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation. It was later reduced to 26 towns due to telephone sampling problems in three of the towns (East Granby, Somers, and Stafford.) Because of the inter-town distribution of telephone exchanges in these three towns, their inclusion would have necessitated more than 7,000 additional telephone calls in phase one. The additional cost of these calls simply created an insurmountable burden for the project's budget. Similar considerations led to the combining of two towns (Ellington and Tolland) into a single entity, for purposes of this study.

Neither the original 29 town cluster nor the revised group of 26 towns corresponds exactly with any conventional (e.g. census) designation of the Hartford area. It is smaller in size than either Hartford County or Hartford SMSA (standard metropolitan statistical area.) According to the 1980 census, Hartford County, for example, contained 807,766 persons while the Hartford area, as defined in this study, contained 741,345.

It is also comprised of a different grouping of people and towns. Specifically, the Hartford area, for purposes of this study, includes three towns, east of Hartford, that are not in Hartford County. Furthermore, we have excluded a half-dozen towns west of Hartford (such as Hartland and Southington) that are in Hartford County. The Hartford SMSA also includes several other towns south and east of Hartford (such as Bolton and Cromwell) that are not included in the Hartford area designation employed in this study.

The towns that comprise the Hartford area are shown in figure one. People who wish to examine our findings in relation to the total population of the area must remember to study the same area, and not make comparisons either to Hartford County or Hartford SMSA.

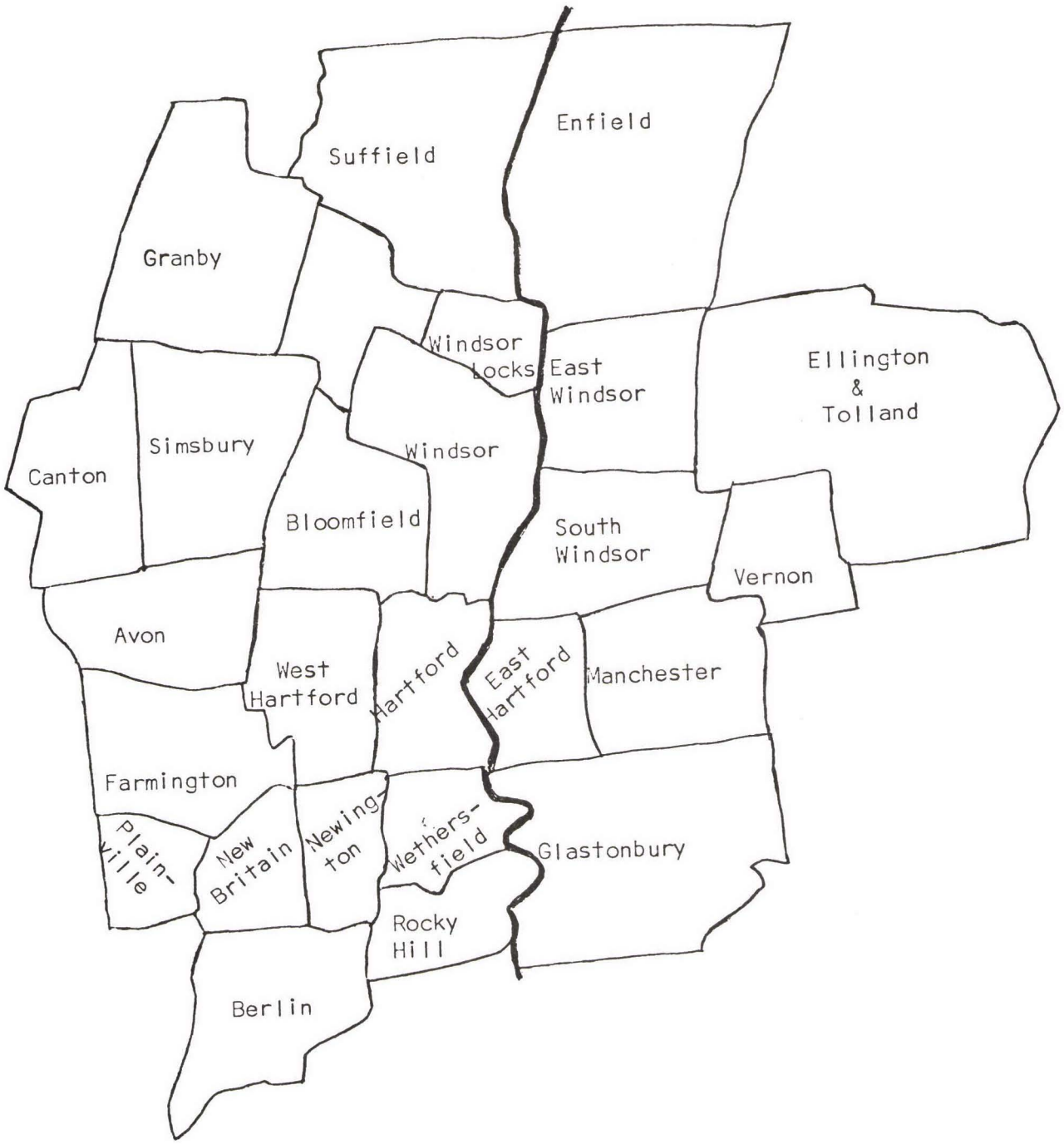
Population Projections

The most recent, complete demographic statistics for Hartford area towns is provided by the 1980 census. It refers to April 1, 1980, however, while our study was conducted during November and December, 1982. In the approximately two and one-half year interval between the census and this study, it is certain that some changes occurred in the population and households of Hartford area towns.

These changes must be estimated because inferences from our sample are based upon the assumption that the percentage of Jewish persons or households in each town is the same as the percentage of Jewish persons or households found in the sample of each town. Whether we analyze persons or households, figures that relate to the sample and to the towns' totals should refer to the same point in time.

FIGURE ONE

The Hartford Area



The simplest extrapolation of figures from April, 1980, to November, 1982, entails calculating rates of change prior to 1980 (specifically, 1970 to 1980) and assuming that changes continued at the same rate after 1980. It might be argued that the post-1980 recession slowed the rate of change. New housing starts were lower, the sales of existing homes were lower, and economic difficulties may have suppressed the formation of new households. Perhaps the extrapolated figures should, correspondingly, be adjusted downward. However, there is no correction formula that would not be totally arbitrary. Further, any adjustment would be trivial in its consequences because the Hartford area towns were relatively stable during the 1970's. To illustrate, eight of the towns in our sample declined in population during that decade, but their median decrease was only about 9 percent. Similarly, the 18 towns that grew in size experienced a median growth of only about 11 percent over the entire decade. Therefore, we assumed that both the total population and the total households in each town changed at the same rate between April, 1980 and November, 1982 that they had changed between 1970 and 1980.

The basic figures we worked from are presented in table one. The first two columns present the total number of persons and households, in each Hartford area town, according to the 1980 census. The third and fourth columns of table one present these figures extrapolated to November, 1982.

The number of persons with Jewish backgrounds, and the number of households in which they resided, according to our phase one sample, is described in table two. The first column indicates the number of calls that were placed to each town. The second column indicates the number of people whose religious backgrounds were noted (i.e. calls to households times household size.) Column three shows the number of households in each town in which at least one person of Jewish background resided. The fourth column indicates the total number of Jewish persons in those households, while the final column presents the average (i.e. mean) number of Jewish persons per household containing at least one Jewish person. It should be noted that these figures refer to Jewish backgrounds. Thus, we are counting persons who acknowledge a Jewish background, even if they no longer consider themselves Jewish. Correspondingly, we are not counting persons who describe their backgrounds as Protestant or Catholic, even if they have converted to Judaism.

To infer the Jewish population of each town from our sample figures, we could proceed in either of two ways:

1) Calculate the percentage of all households in the sample that contain one or more Jewish persons, then multiply the total number of households in the town by that percentage. (The resultant figure is an estimate of total households that are all, or partly, Jewish.) Finally, multiply the number of households by the average number of Jewish persons in such households.

2) Calculate the percentage of called persons in each town that are Jewish, then multiply this percentage by the total number of persons in the town. The resultant figure is an estimate of the town's Jewish population. (To estimate the number of Jewish households, divide the total Jewish population by the average size of such households.)

The first of these two approaches is recommended by the fact that telephone sampling selects households rather than individuals. It would therefore be reasonable to estimate the Jewish population working from households. Its disadvantage is that, in many towns, we have very few

TABLE ONE

Population and Households, 1980 and 1982

Town	1980 Population	1980 Households	1982 Population	1982 Households
Avon	11,201	3,950	12,153	4,661
Berlin	15,121	5,206	15,378	5,482
Bloomfield	18,608	6,366	18,682	6,651
Canton	7,635	2,745	7,849	2,997
East Hartford	52,563	19,842	51,930	20,199
East Windsor	8,925	3,140	9,032	3,313
Ellington and Tolland	19,405	6,183	20,603	6,554
Enfield	42,695	13,245	41,884	13,616
Farmington	16,407	6,042	16,981	6,664
Glastonbury	24,327	8,392	25,421	9.214
Granby	7,956	2,580	8,546	2,853
Hartford	136,392	51,026	131,755	50,363
Manchester	49,761	18,459	50,209	19,298
New Britain	73,840	28,539	71,699	28,824
Newington	28,841	10,228	29,619	11,159
Plainville	12,774	4,144	12,710	4,322
Rocky Hill	14,559	5,394	15,694	6,413
Simsbury	21,161	6,672	22,282	7,393
South Windsor	17,198	5,414	17,646	5,955
Suffield	9,294	3,195	9,471	3,393
Vernon	27,974	10,236	28,170	10,633
West Hartford	61,301	23,362	60,769	23,759
Wethersfield	26,013	9,469	25,857	9,800
Windsor	25,204	8,478	25,960	9,156
Windsor Locks	12,190	4,145	11,605	4,155

741 905

TABLE TWO

Unadjusted Sample (Phase One) Findings

Town	No. of Calls	No. of Persons Called	No. of Jewish Households	No. of Jewish Persons	Ave. Jewish House Size
Avon	489	1,562	43	137	3.19
Berlin	579	1,854	4	19	3.75
Bloomfield	1,001	3,123	225	575	2.56
Canton	372	1,106	14	25	1.79
East Hartford	598	1,642	6	9	1.50
East Windsor	305	710	0	0	--
Ellington and Tolland	376	1,289	9	28	3.11
Enfield	375	1,199	4	10	2.50
Farmington	635	1,900	25	79	3.16
Glastonbury	771	2,419	26	69	2.65
Granby	429	1,287	5	8	1.60
Hartford	1,060	3,090	41*	75*	1.79
Manchester	719	2,187	24	67	2.79
New Britain	387	1,047	9	17	1.89
Newington	401	1,221	22	65	2.95
Plainville	376	1,115	6	6	1.00
Rocky Hill	444	1,184	16	30	1.88
Simsbury	485	1,670	25	73	2.92
South Windsor	743	2,535	38	114	3.00
Suffield	425	1,237	2	5	2.50
Vernon	556	1,662	18	49	2.72
West Hartford	1,163	3,240	174	392	2.25
Wethersfield	679	1,966	13	29	2.23
Windsor	297	896	10	23	2.30
Windsor Locks	375	1,125	2	2	1.00

* Because of variations among telephone exchanges in the percentage of Jewish persons and households in Hartford, these figures must be adjusted downward in inferring the size of Hartford's Jewish population.

cases (i.e. Jewish households) with which to work. A slight difference in the number of cases -- due to sampling error -- can be highly consequential as a result.*

Differences in the estimates produced by each procedure are typically small, though projections based upon households (procedure one) are usually higher than estimates based upon persons (procedure two.) Overall, working from households leads to a Hartford-area projection of 27,980 Jewish persons compared to a projection of 25,101, by persons.

In order to decide which procedure's estimate is closer to the true figure, there are a variety of "predictive criteria" that can be employed. Specifically, some of the questions included in the phase two interview refer to phenomena that can be examined in relation to other sources of information. Included are the following:

1) Relatives in the Hebrew Home and Hospital. The phase two questionnaire asked respondents whether they had parents or grandparents in a Hartford area institution, and if so, the name of the institution. According to the Home's records, there are currently 183 residents of the home whose children live in the Hartford area. Our projected figures should approximate this total (if we make the likely assumption that we did not interview both the children and grandchildren of the same resident.)

2) Members of conservative temples in Manchester, South Windsor and Vernon. Our interview asked persons whether they belonged to a synagogue, and if so, its denomination; but not its name. West-of-the-river there are numerous synagogues, with members from numerous towns. Therefore, precise predictions could not be offered. In these three east-of-the-river towns, however, there are only two conservative synagogues, and it is likely that most people who belong to a conservative synagogue belong to one of these two. Over 80 percent of the members of these two synagogues reside in one of the three noted towns, a total of 445 members. There are also a few families and individuals in these towns who belong to a conservative synagogue in East Hartford or in Windsor. There may be a few others who maintain membership in more distant temples, but they are very few in number. Thus, we estimate that there are about 455 members of conservative synagogues who live in Manchester, South Windsor and Vernon.

3) These same three towns are served by only one reformed temple (Beth Hillel, in South Windsor.) It is likely that very few residents of these towns who belong to a reformed temple belong to any other one. Its total membership from these three towns is 98, including both individual and family members.

*If there were substantial differences between Jewish and non-Jewish household sizes, additional sub-projections would be required to offset different probabilities of having telephones. Census figures permit a comparison of 1 person versus 2-or-more person households among Jewish and non-Jewish households. Particularly in towns with larger estimated Jewish populations, these differences between sample and town households are not significant. The most relevant comparisons are presented below.

	Percent in 1 person households in:	
Town	Census	Jewish Sample Households
Bloomfield	20	17
Hartford	36	37
West Hartford	24	19

4) Contributions of $100, or more, to the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation. The phase two interview asked whether the respondent, or anyone else in the household, had contributed a total of $100, or more, to the Federation in the past year. Records from the Federation indicated that the greatest numbers of contributors lived in West Hartford (approximately 1,522 contributors) and Bloomfield (301.) We might reasonably expect to obtain higher numbers in our survey. Some persons may be embarrassed to admit they had not contributed. Others might say they did if they intended to contribute in the future. Still others might have given in the more distant past and believed, erroneously, that they had contributed in the past year. By contrast, there should be few persons who deny making a contribution. Thus, our figures might be expected to be somewhat inflated relative to Federation records.

In order to predict the previously described criteria, we begin by noting the number of households with the characteristic in question. This number is multiplied, in each town, by the ratio of the town's total Jewish population to the number of Jews in the sample from that town. (These numbers are presented in table two.) Because the information in question is from phase two interviews, however, the tallied numbers must also be weighted to compensate for Jewish people who were identified in phase one, but not further interviewed in phase two.

Our predictions, based upon a projection of persons (the second approach, as previously described) was in every case closer to the criteria than household projections. The latter set of estimates were consistently too high. Therefore, our population projections throughout this report are based upon a projection of persons. These projections, when judged against the previously described criteria, appear to be quite accurate. These estimates, and the criteria, are compared in table three.

TABLE THREE

Projections and Criteria

Criteria		Sample Projection	Approximate Actual Number
I Hebrew Home Residents' Families		193	183
II Conservative Temple Members - East		504	455
III Reform Temple Members - East		91	98
IV Federation Contributions:	West Hartford	1,588	1,522
	Bloomfield	436	301

In comparing sample projections with the "actual" numbers it should be recalled that most of the "actual" numbers are, in reality, only approximations. Synagogue membership lists are often out-of-date, for example; and Federation records are kept by place of contribution which is not necessarily place of residence. (Obvious business addresses were excluded from this count, but there were undoubtedly certain errors made in this counting

process, and we do not know where to place, in terms of residence, people who contributed from their offices.) When these unknown-in-size distortions are recognized, the most that can be reasonably expected of any projection is approximate congruence with the criteria.

With one exception, the above projections are within about 10 percent of the criteria. This is probably all that can be expected. We can also reasonably expect our estimates to be both above and below the various criteria, and they are. (If they were consistently above or below it would suggest that sample estimates involved a systematic over- or under-count of the Jewish population.) The only projection that is seriously "off the mark" is Federation contributions in Bloomfield, but we have already considered how such distortions might occur with that particular question.

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX THREE:

The DJNs

One favored technique for estimating the size of a local Jewish population is the "DJN." It involves counting and weighting the number of "Distinctive Jewish Names" that appear in local telephone directories. The obvious advantage of this technique is its simplicity. At little expense one can obtain telephone directories, count the indicated names, weight them by a previously established conversion and (presumably) estimate the Jewish population without having to take time-consuming and expensive sample surveys.

In this section we will describe DJN procedures, and then compare their estimates of the Hartford area Jewish population with the best estimates of our research. If the DJN estimates are reasonably accurate, they can be employed, in future years, to revise and update our 1982 figures.

DJN Lists

A 38-name DJN list was initially prepared from an analysis of the names of 118,000 donors to UJA across the country. These 38 names appeared to be the most common and distinctive Jewish names. In total, they accounted for just under 11 percent of all the 118,000 names in the national UJA file.

Because of problems that have been encountered with the 38-name list -- most serious are the large number of German names whose "bearers" may not be Jewish (e.g. Schwartz) -- at least two other lists have been prepared. One of them, which contains 35 names, is sometimes referred to as the Koh's list. Because the 35 and 38 DJNs are extremely similar -- three quarters of the Koh's list includes the same names -- the estimates derived from each cannot differ greatly. There is also an abbreviated DJN which more completely attempts to eliminate German names. Its 21 names account for just over six percent of the 118,000 names on the master list.

In the following pages we will present population estimates based upon both the 38-name and the 21-name DJN lists, and then compare them to the inferences drawn from our study. First, however, it may be helpful to note the assumptions which underly all of the DJN procedures.

DJN Assumptions

The most problematic assumption of any DJN list is that donors to UJA have names that are representative of any Jewish population, in entirety; for example, that "Rosenthal" appears as a name among all Hartford area Jews in the same proportion that it appears among donors to UJA. The nationality origins implied by names, however, are associated with numerous differences that may be relevant. To illustrate, German Jews immigrated to the United States about fifty years before Eastern European Jews. As a result of this "head start," the economic attainments of German Jews probably continue to exceed those of their Eastern European counterparts. As a result of differences in wealth, German Jews may be more likely to contribute to UJA. If so, Germanic names may be over-represented on DJN lists.

The second problematic assumption required by any DJN technique entails estimating the percentage of unlisted Jewish telephones. (Recall that step one involves counting the number of DJNs that are listed in local telephone directories.) The UJA "survey kit," prepared by Steven M. Cohen, recommends the assumption that 80 percent are listed. This may be a reasonable figure for the Hartford area. It is, for example, close to the estimate calculated for the Kansas City Jewish population. However, it is lower than estimates offered for New York, and far below the nearly 50 percent unlisted that was estimated for Los Angeles.

In utilizing any DJN listing in the Hartford area, it is important to correctly estimate the percentage of unlisted telephones because this percentage provides a weighting against which the listed totals are multiplied. We do know, in general, that unlisted numbers are more likely to characterize certain professionals (noteably physicians and dentists), women living alone, and new movers to the area. The greater the number of such persons, the higher the proportion of unlisted numbers.

The final step in calculating a Jewish population from DJNs entails an estimate of household size. The conventional DJN technique assumes 2.5 persons, per household or telephone. This is probably a reasonable estimate for most areas. In any case, the range of possible variation in average household size is small, hence, adjustments in this figure will not ordinarily be very consequential.

DJN Estimates

Presented in table one are the DJN tallies, by town, utilizing the 38-name list and employing all the conventional assumptions. It produces an absurdly high estimate of approximately 65,000 persons of Jewish background in the Hartford area.

The likely culprit in this highly inflated estimate is in column one, the DJN count. It almost certainly includes non-Jewish persons and provides figures that are multiplied beyond recognition. Therefore, it may be of more use to examine the abbreviated list of 21 names which excludes most of the distinctively German names. We have no reason to modify its recommended adjustment weight of 15.6 (as the second step.) However, we can try for greater accuracy in the subsequent step. Specifically, based upon the characteristics of the Jewish population, derived from our sample survey, we can guess that the conventional adjustment for unlisted numbers is probably too low. Given the number of professionals and the number of single women, as well as the higher unlisted estimates offered from Jewish studies in other metropolitan areas, we may surmise that 1.30 is probably a more realistic weight (in column three.) Finally, we do know, with greater certainty, that the average (mean) household size of the Hartford area Jewish population is about the recommended 2.5.

Presented in table two are the DJN tallies, by town, utilizing the 21-name list, and modifying the conventional weights as described in the preceding paragraph. Population estimates for most towns are quite similar to those obtained with the longer DJN list. (See table one.) The total Hartford area Jewish population, according to the modified and abbreviated DJN technique, is an even more ludicrous figure of 68,703.

It seems clear that DJN estimates cannot be brought to a reasonable level (i.e. even to "ballpark figures") by any kind of adjustments. They are simply much, much too high. Furthermore, even if DJN estimates of each town were dramatically reduced -- for example, divided by three -- they

TABLE ONE

Conventional DJN

Town	DJN's	Estimate total Jews listed (x9.4)	Including Unlisted (x1.25)	Households to people (x2.5)
Avon	59	555	694	1,735
Berlin	4	38	48	120
Bloomfield	242	2,275	2,844	7,110
Canton	16	150	188	470
East Hartford	63	592	740	1,850
East Windsor	1	9	11	28
Ellington - Tolland	35	329	411	1,028
Enfield	24	226	283	708
Farmington	75	705	881	2,203
Glastonbury	43	404	505	1,263
Granby	14	132	165	413
Hartford	206	1,936	2,420	6,050
Manchester	104	978	1,223	3,058
New Britain	107	1,006	1,258	3,145
Newington	103	968	1,210	3,025
Plainville	7	66	83	208
Rocky Hill	61	573	716	1,790
Simsbury	85	799	999	2,498
South Windsor	43	404	505	1,263
Suffield	16	150	188	470
Vernon	43	404	505	1,263
West Hartford	750	7,050	8,813	22,033
Wethersfield	28	263	329	823
Windsor	68	639	799	1,998
Windsor Locks	16	150	188	470
				65,022

TABLE TWO

Modified DJN

Town	DJN's	Estimate total Jews listed (x15.6)	Including unlisted (x1.30)	Households to people (x2.5)
Avon	41	640	832	2,080
Berlin	3	47	61	153
Bloomfield	145	2,262	2,941	7,353
Canton	9	140	182	455
East Hartford	38	593	771	1,928
East Windsor	1	16	21	52
Ellington - Tolland	18	281	365	913
Enfield	13	203	264	659
Farmington	49	764	994	2,484
Glastonbury	27	421	548	1,369
Granby	9	140	182	455
Hartford	141	2,200	2,859	7,149
Manchester	55	858	1,115	2,789
New Britain	76	1,186	1,541	3,853
Newington	65	1,014	1,318	3,296
Plainville	3	47	61	152
Rocky Hill	36	562	730	1,825
Simsbury	59	920	1,197	2,991
South Windsor	27	421	548	1,369
Suffield	13	203	264	659
Vernon	21	328	426	1,065
West Hartford	434	6,770	8,801	22,003
Wethersfield	15	234	304	761
Windsor	45	702	913	2,282
Windsor Locks	12	187	243	608
				68,703

would not accurately describe the relative size of the Jewish populations of the towns. In other words, even the Jewish population rankings of towns produced by DJN counts appears to be frequently in error.

The inability to use any DJN technique is unfortunate because it would provide a simple way to estimate future population changes. However, based upon the findings reported here, the use of any DJN technique in the Hartford area cannot be recommended.

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX FOUR:

The Questionnaire

ID# __ __ __ __ __

Introduction:

"Good evening. My name is --- and I am calling for the Judaic Studies program of the University of Connecticut. You may have read about the survey we are conducting among persons of Jewish background in the Hartford area. We are interested in some of their experiences and attitudes. This interview usually takes about 10 minutes.

I would like to speak to (the man of the house)

(or)

(the women of the house)

(or)

(a person in the house who has a Jewish background.)

Is that you? (INTERVIEWER: if sex matches)

(or)

May I speak to that person, please."

(INTERVIEWER: If respondent did not answer the phone, repeat first paragraph of introduction.)

Before we begin, I want to assure you that you will remain anonymous and that everything you tell me will be treated confidentially. Your telephone number was initially selected randomly. As soon as we record the information from this interview, the slip of paper containing your telephone number will be destroyed. So, it will never be possible to identify you or anyone in our sample.

I would like to begin now, if it's alright. Our first group of questions deal with housing and moving, both in the past and the future.

1) To begin, where were you born?

If U.S. note city, state _____

If not U.S. note country _____

2) For how many years have you lived at your current address? ____ (No. years)

3) Prior to ___ years ago, did you live in the Hartford area?

____ Yes ____ No
(skip to #5)

(if yes to #3)

4) In what town was that? _____ (Name of town)

5) Would you describe the place you live in now as:

___ A house ___ An apartment ___ A condominium Or ___ something else

6) Do you now:
___ Own the place you live in
___ Rent it, or
___ Live with others who own it or rent it

(IF ASKED: Own includes paying off a mortgage. Live with others applies only to extended family or non-relatives; it does not pertain to spouse or children.)

7) Do you consider this place:

___ Your only major residence; or

___ Do you also spend more than a month somewhere else every year

(IF ASKED: Somewhere else does not include vacations of a month or less. It includes one-month-plus vacations only to the same place of residence each year.)

8) Do you think it is likely that you will move anytime in the next three years?

___ Yes ___ No
(skip to #11)

(If yes to #8)

(IF ASKED: Likely means there is a 50-50 chance, or better, that you will move anytime in the next 3 years.)

9) Will you probably remain in the Hartford area? ___ Yes ___ No (___ Unsure)
(skip to next page)

(If yes to #9)

10) To what town, or towns, would you be most likely to move?

Towns: _____ _____

(If one town is mentioned, record one town. If two or more are mentioned, record only the first two that are mentioned.)

11) Finally, what about the future? Do you expect to spend all of your retirement years in the Hartford area?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

"Now we would like to turn to some questions dealing with your family background."

1) Can you tell me, please, in what year you were born? Year: _____

2) While you were a youngster, of elementary school age, were your parents, or the family you lived with, ever members of a synogague or temple?

____ Yes (members) ____ No

3) Were either or both of your biological parents Jewish? (IF ASKED: By birth or conversion)

____ Both ___ Mother only ___ Father only ___ Neither ___ Unsure (e.g. adopted)

4) Do you consider yourself to have a Jewish background because of the way in which you were raised? (IF ASKED: Due to the influence of Jewish people you were close to while growing up.)

____ Yes ____ No

5a) Were you a Bar/Bat Mitzvah at age 13?

___ Yes ___ No (skip to #7)

6a) Did you receive any post-Bar Mitzvah religious education; for example, confirmation or high school classes?

___ Yes ___ No

5b) Did you convert to Judaism as an adult? I mean, did you either decide that you would now be Jewish or go through a formal conversion.

Any conversion: ___ Yes ___ No

7) Do you now have any parents or grandparents, by birth or marriage, that live in the Hartford area for most of the year?

___ Yes ___ No (skip to bottom of page 4.)

8) Do any of them live with you, either permanently or for long periods of time?

____ No ____ Yes (If yes)

9) Please tell me who this includes. What is their relationship to you?

_____ _____ _____

10) Do any of your parents or grandparents live in a private house or apartment in the Hartford area, but not with you?

____ No (skip to #12) If yes, relationship:

Relationship: _____ _____ _____

If yes to 10) or 8)

11) Do any of these people require any regular care or assistance not provided by family members. I mean anything like a paid nurse or housekeeper, meals on wheels, or the like.

____ No ____ Yes

(Note first two types of care mentioned by respondent.)

Person (Relationship)	Type of Care #1	Type of Care #2
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

12) Do any of your parents or grandparents now live most or all of the time in an institution or home of any kind in the Hartford area?

___ No ____ Yes

Person (Relationship)	Name of Institution
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

"We are doing fine, so far. You know, you have an interesting background. I am enjoying this interview. Now we have some questions that deal with marriage and children."

1) To begin with, have you ever been married? ____ Yes ____ No (skip to #4)

2) Have you been married more than once? ____ Yes ____ No

3) What is your present marital status? Is it:
____ Married ____ Separated or divorced or ____ Widowed

4) Have you, for the past year or more, lived with a man/woman (INTERVIEWER: sex opposite of respondent) that you might someday marry, if all the conditions were right.

(IF ASKED: Excludes immediate family, such as siblings, and people who are just friends or happen to share an apartment for convenience.)

____ Yes ____ No(skip to #7)

5) Does the person you are married to/living with consider himself/herself to be Jewish?

____ Yes ____ No (skip to #7)

6) By birth ___ or by conversion ___. (Other _____.)

7) Now we would like to know about any children, 18 years of age or younger, that live in your household. We would like you to include your own children or grandchildren, or any other children that are living in your household, even if they are away for part of the year. Are there any children 18 or younger living in your household?

____ Yes ____ No (skip to page 6)

8) Please tell me the age and sex of each one that is 18 or less, starting with the oldest. (INTERVIEWER: Fill in first two columns of table below.)

Child#	Age	Sex	Relationship	Handicap	Customs		Instruction	
1	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
2	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
3	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
4	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
5	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
6	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N
7	___	___	_____	H	Y	N	Y	N

9) Please tell me your relationship to each; for example: mother/father, step-mother/step-father, guardian, etc. Lets start with the -- year old male/female. (INTERVIEWER: Read age and sex of oldest, proceed through list.)

10) Do any of these children require substantial help because of a severe mental or physical handicap. (Yes -- circle H; No -- leave blank.)

11) Have these children been taught about Jewish customs and holidays, either at home or in school? (Start with oldest -- Circle Y or N.)

12) Have these children received, or will they when they are old enough -- formal religious instruction in a synagogue, religious school, or from a tutor? (Start with oldest again.)

13) How likely do you think you are either to have or adopt (additional) children in the next few years? Would you say it was:

____ Likely ____ Unlikely or ____ Are you just unsure.

(skip to #15)

14) If you do, how important will it be to you for him or her to learn about Jewish customs and holidays? Will it be:

____ Very important ____ Somewhat important or ____ Unimportant

15) Finally, we would like to know about anyone else who now lives in this household: children over 18 even if they are away for part of the year; your brothers or sisters; other relatives or friends. Is there anyone else you have not yet mentioned who lives in this household?

(INTERVIEWER: Do not include parents, grandparents or children under 18 here. If respondent mentions any of these, re-check page 3, question 8 for parents and grandparents; and the table on page 5 for children under 18. Do not reprimand respondent, but place omitted information in the appropriate place.)

____ Yes ____ No
(skip to next page)

16) Will you please tell me the age and sex of each one, and your relationship to them. Let's start with the youngest person.

Person #	Age	Sex	Relationship
1	___	___	_____
2	___	___	_____
3	___	___	_____
4	___	___	_____
5	___	___	_____

"The next group of questions deal with education, work and leisure. Let's start with education."

1) How far have you gone in school? (INTERVIEWER: If response is unclear, ask.)

Respondent		Spouse/Live-with
____	Less than high school	____
____	High school graduate	____
____	H.S. grad + vocational school	____
____	H.S. grad + some college (inc. A.A.)	____
____	College graduate	____
____	Post-grad degree (M.A., Ph.D., M.D.)	____

(INTERVIEWER: Check page 5, question #3 for a spouse and #4 for person living with. If respondent is married, ask following question for spouse. If living with someone ask about that person. If there is neither, skip to question #3.)

2) What about the education of (your spouse/the person you are living with)? How far did he/she go in school? (INTERVIEWER: Mark right-hand column above.)

3) Are you currently employed? ____ Yes ____ No (IF ASKED: Includes self-employed. Excludes unpaid volunteers, unpaid family workers.)

4a) ___ Full-time or ____Part-time? (IF ASKED: Full-time = 35 hours/wk)

4b) Have you looked for work during the past four weeks? ___Yes ___No (skip to #6)

5) How would you describe your job? What exactly do you do? _____

6) What about (your spouse/the person you are living with)? Is he/she currently employed? ____ Yes ___ No

7a) ____ Full-time or ____ Part-time?

7b) Has he/she looked for work during the past four weeks? ____ Yes ____ No (skip to #9)

8) How would you describe his/her job? _____

9) Do you now have an individual or family membership in any type of athletic club or health facility? ____ Yes ____ No

10) Do you now have an individual or family membership in the Hartford Jewish Community Center? ____ Yes ____ No

11a) What is the single most important reason you belong to the Center? Which of the following would you emphasize: (check one)

___ Children's programs + classes
___ Athletic + recreational facilities
___ Classes or groups for yourself
___ To support the Center, or
___ For Jewish experiences

11b) What is the single most important reason you do not belong to the Center? Which of the following would you emphasize: (check one)

___ Its location
___ Hours
___ Policies
___ Membership fees
___ Facilities, or
___ Have you never thought about joining the Center

"We are getting close to finishing now. There are just two more parts to the interview, and neither is very long. The first part deals with your opinion of a number of agencies and organizations that are supported by the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation. I would like your opinion of the importance of each. By importance, I mean how great a loss there would be to the Hartford area Jewish population if this agency were not here.

After each agency I mention, please tell me whether you consider it to be: very important, somewhat important, or of very little or no importance. If you feel that you are not familiar enough with the agency to have an opinion, please let us know that too.

To begin, what about the Hebrew Home and Hospital? How important do you think this agency is? Would you say it was very important, somewhat important, of little or no importance, or are you too unfamiliar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital to say?

(INTERVIEWER: Ask about each agency listed below, note respondent's answer by circling alternative: Very Important = VI; Somewhat Important = SI; Very Little or No Importance = NI; Unfamiliar = Un.)

1)	Hebrew Home and Hospital	VI	SI	NI	Un
2)	Jewish Community Center (+ its camps)	VI	SI	NI	Un
3)	Paul and Bess Sigel Hebrew Academy	VI	SI	NI	Un
4)	Women's Jewish Service League	VI	SI	NI	Un
5)	Jewish Family Service	VI	SI	NI	Un
6)	Midrasha Community Hebrew High School	VI	SI	NI	Un
7)	Greater Hartford Jewish Federation	VI	SI	NI	Un
8)	Jewish Assoc. for Community Living	VI	SI	NI	Un
9)	Mt. Sinai Hospital	VI	SI	NI	Un
10)	Solomon Schechter Day School	VI	SI	NI	Un

11) Now we would like to hear some of your ideas about charitable giving. Jewish support has been given to many Jewish organizations and services both in the United States and Israel. Which are you personally more interested in -- the needs in Israel, or the work here in the American Jewish Community?

____ Israel ____ American ____ Equally ____ Unsure

12) Did you alone, or some combination of persons in this household, make a contribution of $100 or more to the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation this past year?

____ Yes ____ No (____ Refused to answer)

"Our last group of questions deal with religious practices and with Israel."

1) To begin, would you describe yourself as: ____ Orthodox ____ Secular, or
____ Conservative ____ Something else
____ Reform Describe _____

2) Do you always keep kosher in this household? ____ Yes ____ No

3) Do you belong to a synogague or temple, either as an individual or family member? ____ Yes ___ No (INTERVIEWER: Yes includes membership in 1 or more temples.)

4a) Would you describe this temple as: ___ Orthodox
___ Conservative
___ Reform
(INTERVIEWER: If respondent belongs to more than 1 temple, ask about the one he/she most often attends.)

4b) Do you or (your spouse/the person you live with) belong to the sisterhood or men's club of any synogague or temple?
____ Yes ____ No

5) During the past year, about how often did you attend any type of religious services in any Jewish congregation? Would you say:
___Never, or almost never ___High Holidays only ___Once a month, or less
___About 2-3 times a month ___Just about every week

6) What about adult education activities, lectures or special programs? About how often did you attend any of these in a synagogue or temple during the past year? Would you say: ___Never ___Once or twice during the year, or
___More than once or twice.

7) To what degree do you think there is a sense of community that unites Jews from all over the Hartford area? Would you say that there is a feeling of cohesion among Hartford area Jews, regardless of where in the area they live?
____ Yes ____ No (____ Unsure)

8a) In your experience, is there any agency, temple or organization that is especially effective in promoting this sense of community?
____ Yes ____ No (skip to #10)

9a) Which is that? _____

8b) What about west of the river? Do you think there is a pretty strong feeling of cohesion among Jews who live west of the river?
____ Yes ____ No (____ Unsure)

9b) What about those who live east of the river? Do you think there is a pretty strong feeling of cohesion among them?
____ Yes ____ No (____ Unsure)

10) Please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree -- whichever is closer to how you feel -- with this statement: "Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do." Do you: ___Agree or ___Disagree (___Unsure)

11) Our final two questions deal with Israel. First, how do you feel about the following: "The existence of Israel is essential for the continuation of American Jewish life." Do you tend to: ___Agree or ___Disagree (___Unsure)

12) Finally, have you ever been to Israel? ____ Yes ____ No

Thank you very much.