

The 2000  
Jewish Community Study of Greater Hartford

Summary Report



**Jewish  
Federation  
of Greater Hartford**

The Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

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# Introduction

**R**esearch and planning have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 45 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1982. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990, and another is being conducted in 2000-2001 by United Jewish Communities. This is the first comprehensive community study in Hartford since 1982.

Complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and its agencies. This report will assist the Jewish Federation, Jewish agencies, synagogues, and Jewish organizations in planning to build upon the community's strengths and to develop projects and programs to address its weaknesses. It will provide information that will help the community set priorities and will guide decision-making in the new millennium.

## Purpose of the Study

**T**hree major driving forces helped to define the need for, and the nature of, this study.

**First**, the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey and its report of significant rates of intermarriage and assimilation have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Hartford as

in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation, Federation agencies, synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs that contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for all Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

**Second**, this study provides data to assist in Federation's traditional role as a funder of social service agencies. Questions were asked that will assist the Jewish Federation and Jewish agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social services, including the Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Service, and the Hebrew Home and Hospital. Data were also collected to assist the Jewish day schools and the synagogues. This study has found that the population is diverse and that, with large numbers of both children and elderly, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to fine tune this network and to prioritize the services offered.

**Third**, while the Jewish Federation plays a central role in Jewish fund raising in Hartford, it was felt that the potential for increased giving clearly exists. Questions were designed to gather information helpful in enhancing financial resource development to help meet Jewish needs in Hartford, Israel, and around the world.

# Introduction

## The Telephone Survey Method

In total, the results in this report are based upon 763 15-20 minute telephone surveys conducted in May 2000. 216 telephone surveys were conducted via random digit dialing (RDD) and 547 were conducted via Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs).

In RDD surveys, random telephone numbers are generated by a computer. When an interviewer dialed these random numbers, there was no guarantee that a residence, let alone a Jewish residence, was reached. The introduction asked whether anyone in the household was Jewish. 95% of the respondents answered this question. In total, 9,000 different numbers had to be dialed almost 16,500 times to obtain 216 telephone interviews. This technique is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. The major advantage of this methodology is that it produces a random sample of Jewish households to be interviewed. It also has the advantages of generating a high response rate (in this case, 95% of potential respondents agreed to be interviewed), guaranteeing anonymity to respondents, and providing the ability to interview persons with unpublished telephone numbers.

After the completion of the RDD survey, an additional 547 telephone interviews were completed from DJN households listed in the current Hartford telephone directories. This greatly facilitated the project: one RDD

survey was completed every two hours; one DJN survey was completed every 40 minutes.

The RDD sample was compared to the DJN sample on a number of key factors. It was found (using chi-square tests) that these two samples did differ significantly on two variables: age of the head of the household and Jewish identification (Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Just Jewish). Weighting factors were developed to “correct” the biases introduced by DJN sampling.

Several meetings were held in which synagogue and agency lay leadership and professionals, Jewish Federation staff, and the Hartford Jewish Population Study Committee contributed to the development of the questionnaire.

Telephone interviewers were hired via an advertisement in the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger* and by word of mouth. All interviewers were themselves interviewed for the positions and attended a three-hour training session. All interviewers were members of the Jewish community. The telephone survey was conducted from the Jewish Community Center.

## Reliability of the Survey

The sample size is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the results as a whole is no greater than  $\pm 3.5\%$ .

# Introduction

## Use of this Report

**R**eaders are cautioned that not all of the data that justify some statements in this Summary Report are reproduced herein. Demographic data are easily misunderstood; the figures and tables should be examined carefully.

Most importantly, the most common errors in misinterpretation occur when readers do not concentrate on *the nature of the denominator used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 31% of *persons in Jewish households in the Core Area* are age 65 and over. Yet, 61% of *persons in Jewish households age 65 and over* live in the Core Area.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are given in terms of the number of *persons*, or vice versa.

A Jewish household is defined as any household containing one or more members who were born or raised Jewish or currently consider themselves to be Jewish. Many of the results in this report are presented for all persons in Jewish households. Other results are presented only for Jewish members of these households.

Crosstabulations by age are with the age of the head of the household when examining a variable such as synagogue membership, since it is the head of the household who is

instrumental in such a decision. Crosstabulations are with the age of the respondent when examining a variable in which the respondent is expressing an opinion, such as for the question on the perception of anti-Semitism.

Except as otherwise specified in this report, “elderly” refers to persons age 65 and over, and “non-elderly” refers to persons under age 65.

## Comparison Communities

**I**n many cases, this report compares Hartford with other American Jewish communities. The choice of comparison communities depended upon whether particular Jewish communities had recently completed studies and upon whether particular questions had been asked in a similar manner. Also, to be included in a particular comparison, a community had to have asked the question of the same set of persons in a household as Hartford. For example, if the question in Hartford was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other communities using this base could be included in the comparison. In many cases, we have chosen to compare Hartford with Buffalo, Columbus, Milwaukee, Rhode Island, Rochester, and Seattle because of their geographic proximity or population size. See the Main Report for a complete listing of the comparison communities for each topic. (NJPS refers to the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey.)

# Introduction

## Study Area

**T**he Jewish Federation serves 32 towns in the Hartford area, including all towns in Hartford County except East Hartland, Burlington, Bristol, and Marlborough. It also includes the western sections of Tolland County, including the towns of Somers, Ellington, Vernon/Rockville, Tolland, and Stafford Springs, as well as Meriden in northern New Haven County. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into five geographic areas: the Core Area, Farmington Valley, East of the River, South of Hartford, and the Windsor Area (see the map on the next page).

**❶ The Core Area.** 377 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06002, 06103, 06105, 06106, 06107, 06110, 06112, 06114, 06117, 06119, and 06120. It includes Bloomfield, Hartford, and West Hartford.

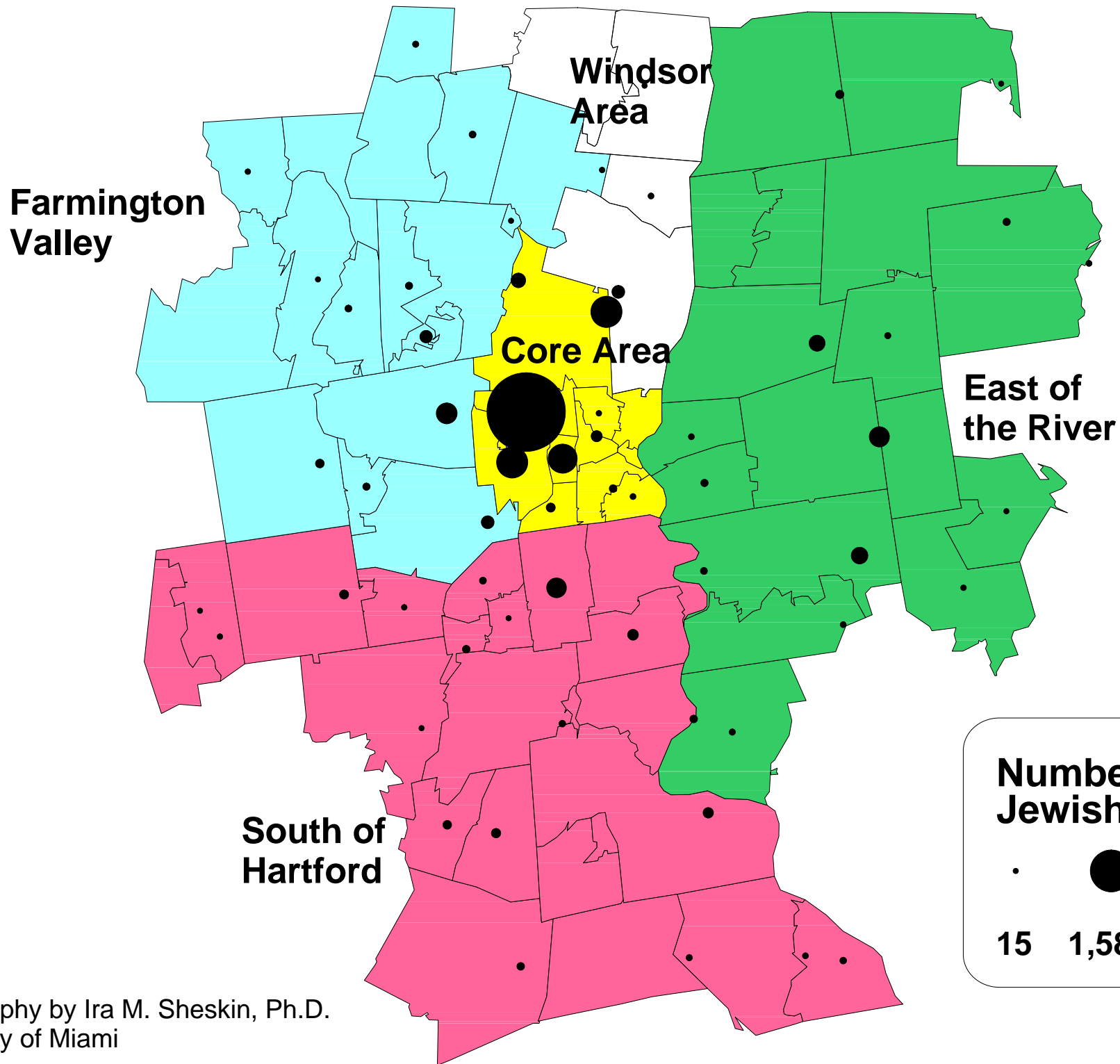
**❷ Farmington Valley (“Over the Mountain”).** 124 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06001, 06013, 06019, 06020, 06022, 06026, 06032, 06035, 06057, 06059, 06060, 06063, 06070, 06081, 06085, 06089, 06090, and 06092. It includes Avon, Burlington, Canton, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, New Hartford, North Canton, North Granby, Pleasant Valley, and Simsbury.

**❸ East of the River.** 123 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06016, 06029, 06033, 06040, 06043, 06066, 06071, 06073, 06074, 06082, 06084, 06088, 06108, 06118, 06232, 06238, 06248, and 06480. It includes Andover, Bolton, Broad Brook, Coventry, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Glastonbury, Hebron, Manchester, Portland, Somers, South Windsor, Tolland, and Vernon. (The “River” is the Connecticut River.)

**❹ South of Hartford.** 122 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06010, 06023, 06037, 06051, 06052, 06053, 06062, 06067, 06109, 06111, 06416, 06422, 06438, 06441, 06450, 06451, 06457, 06489, 06492, 06716, 06782, and 06786. It includes Berlin, Bristol, Cromwell, Durham, East Berlin, Haddam, Higganum, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Plymouth, Rocky Hill, South Meriden, Southington, Terryville, Wallingford, Wethersfield, Wolcott.

**❺ Windsor Area.** 17 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06095, 06096, and 06078. It includes Windsor, Windsor Locks, and Suffield. Because of the small sample size (17), in most cases, separate results cannot be presented for this geographic area.

*When this report refers to “Hartford,” reference is being made to the entire Greater Hartford area described above.*



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## Jewish Population Size

Approximately 36,935 persons live in 14,800 Jewish households in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. Of these 36,935 persons, 32,577 (88%) are Jewish. In addition, 200 Jews live in institutions and 1,600 Jews live in college dormitories. Thus, the total Jewish community numbers 38,735 persons, of which 34,377 are Jewish.

<b>TABLE 1</b> <b>CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
	<b>Number of Jewish Households *</b>	<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>Number of Persons in Jewish Households</b>	<b>Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households Who are Jewish</b>	<b>Number of Jews</b>
Core Area	7,080	2.3776	16,833	92.4%	15,554
Farmington Valley	2,500	2.8706	7,177	89.3%	6,409
East of the River	2,280	2.6222	5,979	80.7%	4,825
South of Hartford	2,540	2.3608	5,996	83.3%	4,995
Windsor Area	400	2.3760	950	81.9%	778
All	14,800	2.4960	36,935	88.2%	32,577

▣ Jews comprise 4% of the Hartford County population.

▣ The Jewish population of Hartford has not changed significantly during the 1990s. The apparent increase during the 1980s is in part due to a redefinition of the area served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.

▣ No scientific study was completed before 1982.

## Geographic Distribution

**T**able 2 shows the number and percentage of Jewish households in each of the five geographic areas in 1982, 1990, and 2000. The 1982 data are from the 1982 *Study of the Greater Hartford Jewish Population*. The 1990 data are derived from a special study based upon counts of distinctive Jewish name households in the telephone directories. (See the *Main Report* for more details on the 1990 methodology.)

Note that the 1982 data do not include six towns (Southington, Meriden, East Granby, Somers, Rockville, and Stafford Springs) that are included in the 1990 and 2000 data. This is a minor change as the mailing list for the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in 2000 contains only 172 households in those six towns combined. Also, for 1990 we were unable to obtain the telephone directories that covered two towns in Tolland County which are in East of the River. This may partially explain the percentage decline shown below for East of the River. Also, comparisons with the 1990 data should be tempered by the fact that 1990 employs a reliable, yet different, methodology. Despite these methodological differences, the general pattern of changes shown below is clear.

▣ From 1982-1990 the number of Jewish households increased by 5,500. (Further research is needed to discern if this is a true increase or if the estimate of 10,525 households in 1982 was too low.)

▣ From 1982-1990, relatively little change occurred in the geographic distribution of Jewish households. While East of the River shows a percentage decline, it shows no change in the absolute number of households.

▣ From 1990-2000, the number of Jewish households decreased by 7.5%. The number of Jewish households in the Core Area decreased by 21%, Farmington Valley increased by 22%, East of the River increased by 10%, and South of Hartford increased by 24%.

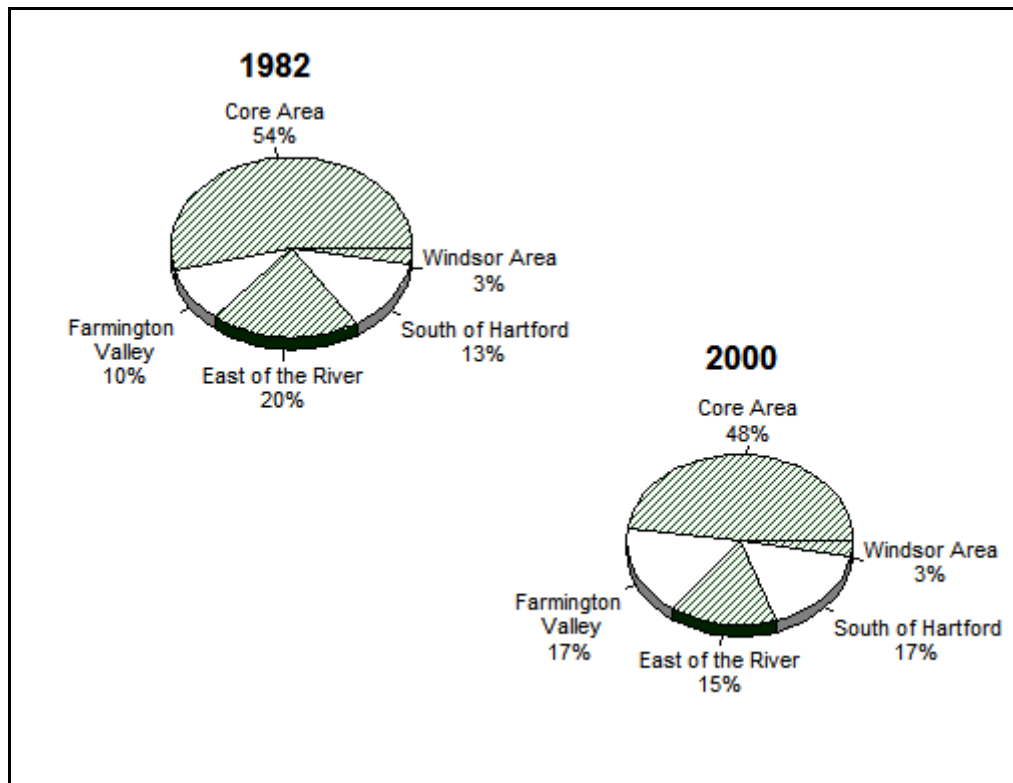
▣ From 1990-2000, the percentage of Jewish households in the Core Area declined from 56% to 48%. The percentage of Jewish households in Farmington Valley, East of the River, and South of Hartford each increased, and the percentage of Jewish households in the Windsor Area decreased.

# Geographic Distribution

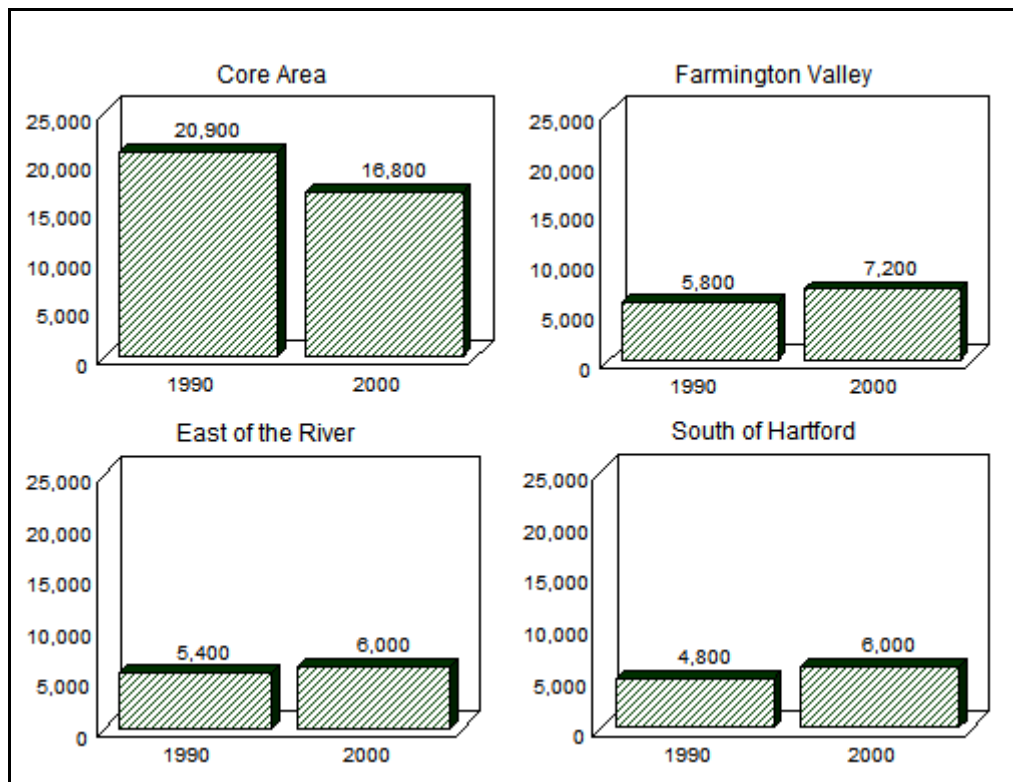
**TABLE 2  
DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Area	1982		1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Core Area	5,671	53.9%	8,933	55.8%	7,080	47.8%
Farmington Valley	1,030	9.8%	2,053	12.8%	2,500	16.9%
East of the River	2,116	20.1%	2,080	13.0%	2,280	15.4%
South of Hartford	1,377	13.1%	2,053	12.8%	2,540	17.2%
Windsor Area	331	3.1%	880	5.5%	400	2.7%
Total	10,525	100.0%	16,000	100.0%	14,800	100.0%

# Geographic Distribution



Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 1982-2000



Persons in Jewish Households, 1990-2000

## Geographic Profile - Place of Birth and Migration

Overall, 95% of persons in Jewish households in Hartford were born in the United States. 87% of persons were born in the Northeast; 4%, in the Midwest; 3%, in the South; and 1%, in the West. 55% of persons were born in Connecticut and 18%, in New York State. 7% of persons were born in Massachusetts; 2%, in New Jersey; and 2%, in Pennsylvania.

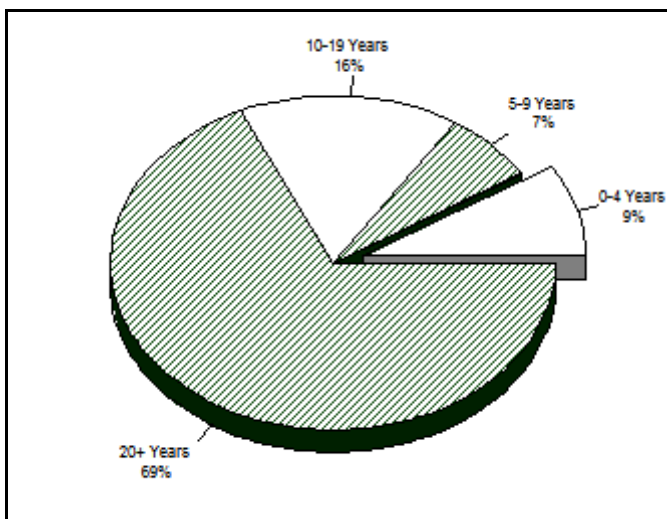
48% of persons were born in the local area. The 48% locally born is well above average among more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 55% in Milwaukee, 51% in Rochester, 50% in Rhode Island, 38% in Seattle, and 19% in Columbus. Persons who are born in an area generally feel more of an attachment to that area.

5% of persons were born outside the United States, including 3% born in Eastern Europe and 2% born in Western Europe. The 5% is the second lowest percentage among more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 10% in Milwaukee, 9% in Rhode Island, 8% in Rochester, 7% in Seattle, and 6% in Columbus.

2.5% (370 households and 925 persons) of Jewish households are from the former Soviet Union (FSU). According to data from Jewish Family Service, Hartford has resettled 1,780 persons from the FSU since 1988. Thus, either the telephone survey has underestimated this population, or many FSU Jews have moved out of Hartford.

4.2% (620 households) of households spend 4-7 months of the year outside the Hartford area, mostly in Florida.

39% of respondents have always lived in Hartford. 12% of respondents moved to Hartford from other parts of Connecticut; 35%, from other parts of the Northeast; 3%, from the Midwest; 6%, from the South; and 1%, from the West. 4% of respondents moved to Hartford from outside the United States.



Length of Residence in Hartford

9% (1,290 households) of Jewish households moved to Hartford within the past five years (*new households*). Another 7% of households arrived 5-9 years ago. 16% of households have lived in Hartford for 10-19 years, and 69%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*). An average of 250 Jewish households have moved into Hartford each year for the past five years.

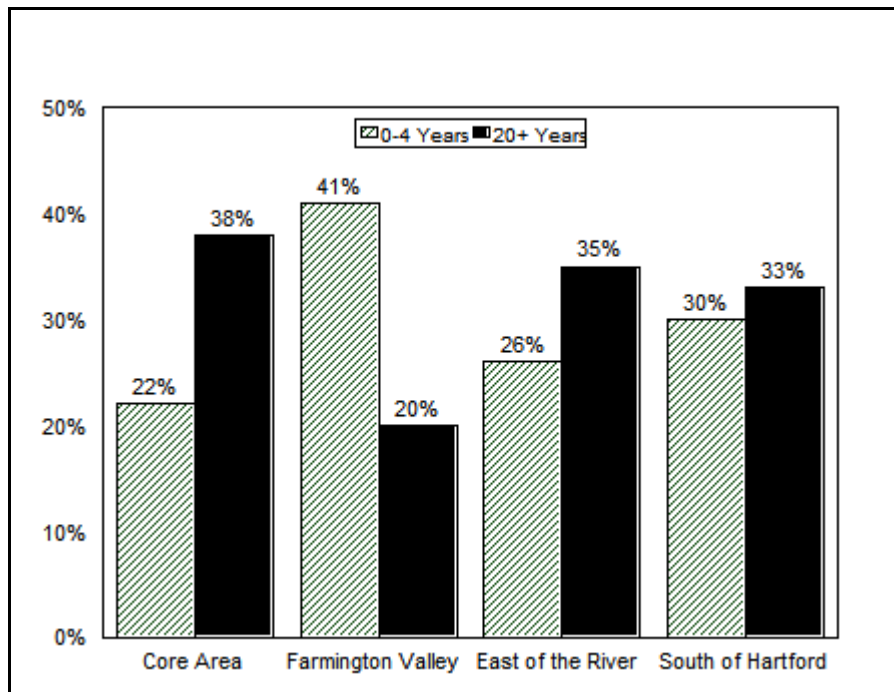
## Geographic Profile - Place of Birth and Migration

▣ Hartford has the second highest percentage of long-term households (69%) among 37 comparison communities. The 69% compares to 70% in Rochester, 68% in Milwaukee, 43% in Columbus, and 32% in Rhode Island. Hartford has the fifth lowest percentage of new households (9%) among 37 comparison communities. The 9% compares to 21% in Columbus, 10% in Milwaukee, 7% in Rhode Island, and 6% in Rochester.

▣ 28% of Jewish households are in their *current residence* for less than five years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 24%, for 10-19 years; and 34%, for 20 or more years. Hartford has the third lowest percentage of households in their current residence for less than five years among more than 25 comparison communities. The 28% compares to 55% in Seattle, 36% in Milwaukee, and 27% in Rochester.

▣ 83% of Jewish households own their own homes. The 83% is the sixth highest among 35 comparison communities and compares to 78% in Rochester, 77% in Rhode Island, 76% in Buffalo, and 72% in Milwaukee. Ownership is lowest for households under age 35 (66%), households age 75 and over (62%), non-elderly single households (56%), and households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (34%).

▣ Respondents were asked the probability that they would move within the next three years. 6% of reported that they will definitely move within the next three years; 10%, probably; 39%, probably not; and 40%, definitely not. 6% of respondents did not know if they would move in the next three years.



Length of Residence at Current Address

## Geographic Profile - Place of Birth and Migration

▣ The 15% definitely or probably moving is below average among 19 comparison communities. The 15% compares to 21% in Milwaukee and 17% in Rochester.

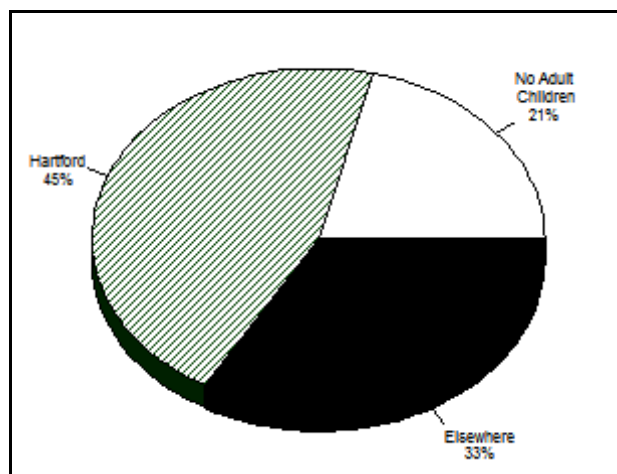
▣ 2.4% of respondents reported definite plans to move *out of Hartford* in the next three years. This implies a loss of an average of 120 Jewish households per year. Some portion of the 3.6% probably moving out of Hartford (about 180 households per year) will actually do so. An average of 250 Jewish households move into Hartford each year. These data support the contention that no significant change will be seen in the size of the Jewish population in Hartford in the next few years.

▣ Respondents age 50 and over who were still employed (or whose spouses were still employed) were asked if they planned to live in Hartford when they retire. 4,100 households are age 50 and over and are still employed. Of these, 28% reported that they will definitely stay; 30%, probably; 14%, probably not; 4%, definitely not; and 25% did not know their plans. Thus, 700 households may be lost to the community upon retirement.

▣ Overall, the Hartford Jewish community is relatively stable with low rates of in- and out-migration.

## Geographic Profile - Adult Children

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford age 50 and over were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes and whether any of these children live in Hartford. The existence of local children implies a support system in times of financial, health, or other crises. 79% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children who have established their own homes and 21% have no adult children who have established their own homes. 45% of households have at least one adult child living in Hartford; 33% have adult children none of whom live in Hartford. The 45% is average among 12 comparison communities and compares to 51% in Rochester and 50% in Milwaukee.

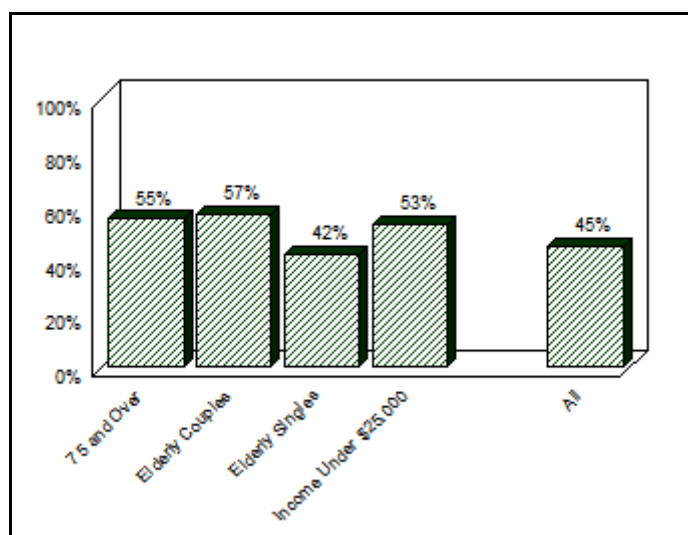


Location of Adult Children (Respondents Age 50+)

▣ 38% of *adult children* of respondents age 50 and over who have established their own homes have established those homes in Hartford. The 38% compares to 42% in Rochester.

▣ Of respondents age 75 *and over* with adult children who have established their own homes, 55% have at least one adult child living in Hartford.

▣ Of respondents age 50 and over with adult children who have established their own homes, 17% have at least one child living in Boston and 20% have at least one child living in New York.



Respondents Age 50+ with an Adult Child in Hartford

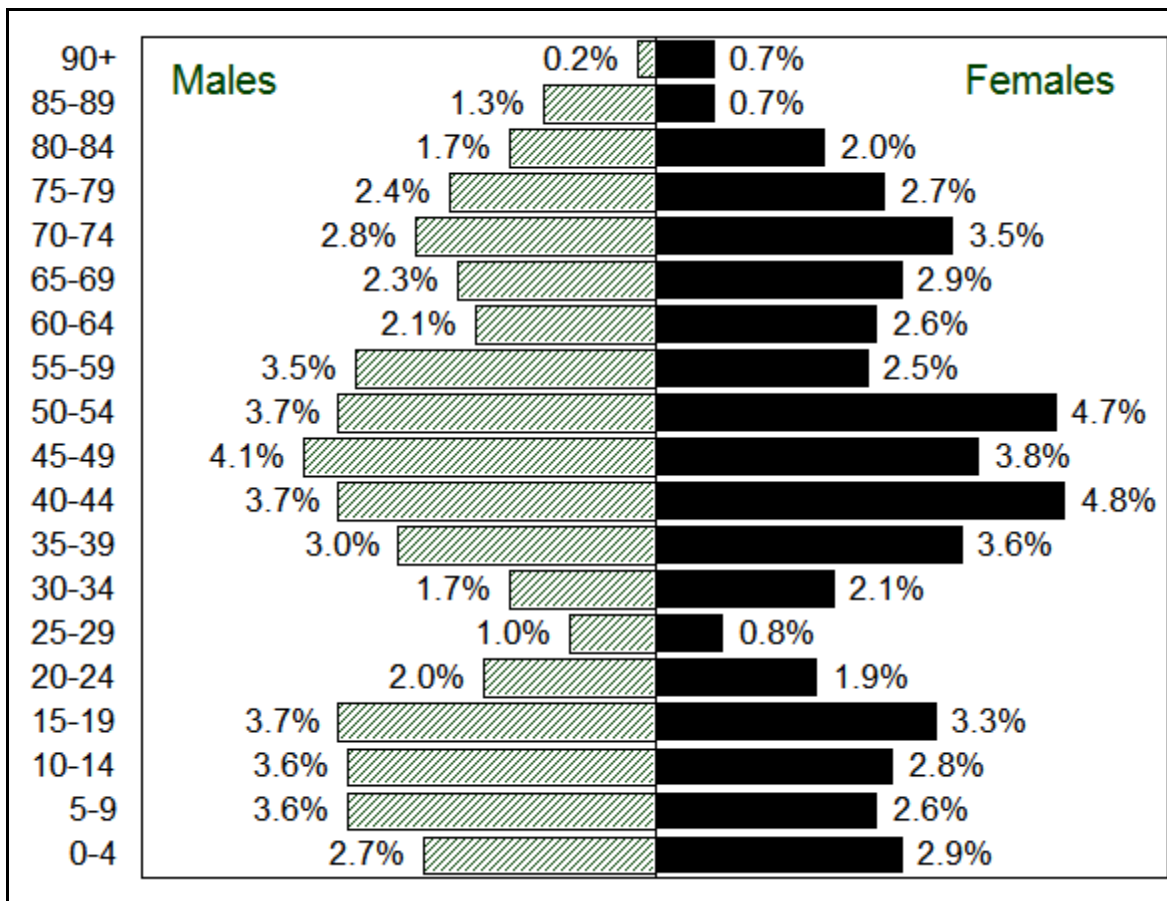


## Demographic Profile - Age

**T**he age/sex distribution of a community is among the most important demographic indicators of a community's needs. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy.

▣ Hartford has an average percentage of persons in Jewish households age 17 and under (22%) among more than 40 comparison communities. The 22% compares to 26% in Columbus, 24% in each of Milwaukee, Rochester, and Seattle, 20% in Buffalo, and 16% in Rhode Island. The 22% compares to 22% of all American Jews, 23% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Hartford County, and 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

▣ Hartford has an above average percentage of persons in Jewish households age 65 and over (23%) among more than 40 comparison communities. The 23% compares to 23% in Rhode Island, 20% in each of Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Rochester, and 10% in both Columbus and Seattle. The 23% compares to 15% of all American Jews, 14% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Hartford County, and 13% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).



Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

## Demographic Profile - Age

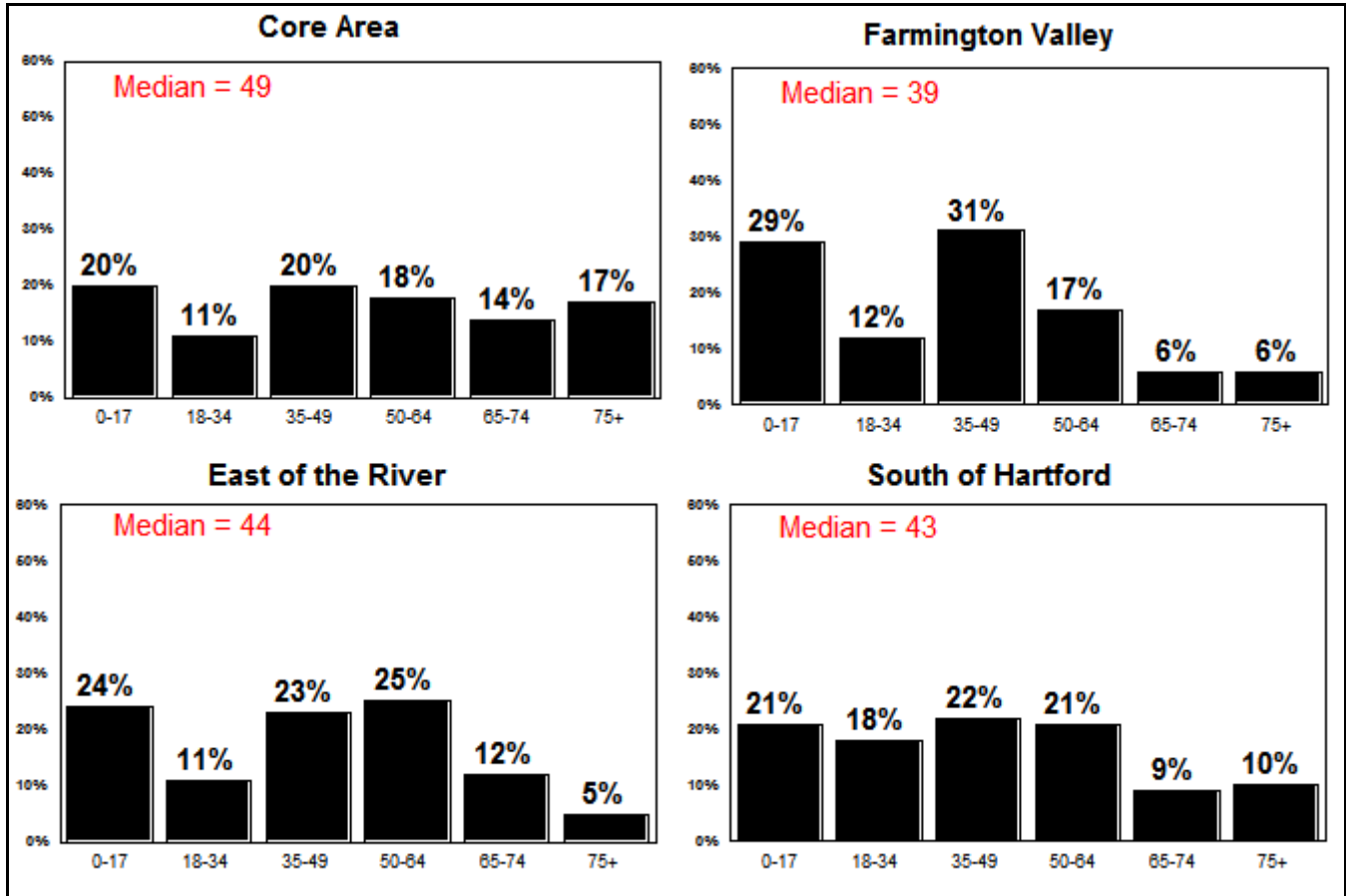
**TABLE 3**  
**AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION (Persons in Jewish Households)**

Age Group	Male	Female	All	# of Males	# of Females	# of Persons
0 - 5	3.1%	3.4%	6.5%	1,145	1,256	2,401
6 - 12	5.5	3.8	9.3	2,031	1,404	3,435
13 - 17	3.5	2.9	6.4	1,293	1,071	2,364
18 - 24	3.5	3.4	6.9	1,293	1,256	2,549
25 - 34	2.6	2.9	5.5	960	1,071	2,031
35 - 44	6.7	8.4	15.1	2,475	3,103	5,577
45 - 54	7.8	8.6	16.4	2,881	3,176	6,057
55 - 64	5.6	5.1	10.7	2,068	1,884	3,952
65 - 74	5.2	6.4	11.6	1,921	2,364	4,284
75 - 84	4.1	4.6	8.7	1,514	1,699	3,213
85 and over	1.6	1.4	3.0	591	517	1,108
Total	49.2%	50.9%	100.0%	18,172	18,801	36,971
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
75 and over	5.7	6.0	11.7	2,105	2,216	4,321
65 and over	10.9	12.4	23.3	4,026	4,580	8,606
60 and over	13.0	15.0	28.0	4,802	5,540	10,342
35 - 49	10.8	12.2	23.0	3,989	4,506	8,495
17 and under	12.1	10.1	22.2	4,469	3,730	8,200
18 and over	37.1	40.8	77.9	13,703	15,069	28,772
Median Age*	44.4	45.7	45.1	*Median age in years		

▣ 2,400 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households in Hartford [88% of whom (2,100 children) are being raised Jewish], as do 3,400 children age 6-12 [88% of whom (3,000 children) are being raised Jewish] and 2,400 children age 13-17 [83% of whom (2,000 children) are being raised Jewish]. 400 babies are born to persons in Jewish households each year, 350 of whom will be raised Jewish.

▣ 51% of persons in Jewish households are female, an average percentage among more than 40 comparison communities. The 51% compares to 53% in Rochester, 52% in each of Milwaukee, Rhode Island, and Seattle, 49% in Buffalo, and 44% in Columbus.

# Demographic Profile - Age



Age Distribution in Each Geographic Area

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA (Persons in Jewish Households)					
Geographic Area	Median Age (years)	Age 17 and Under	Age 35-49	Age 65 and Over	Age 75 and Over
Core Area	49.3	19.8%	20.3%	30.9%	17.4%
Farmington Valley	39.4	28.7%	30.9%	11.8%	5.5%
East of the River	44.1	24.0%	23.4%	16.8%	5.2%
South of Hartford	43.3	20.6%	21.6%	19.3%	10.0%
All	45.1	22.2%	23.0%	23.3%	11.7%

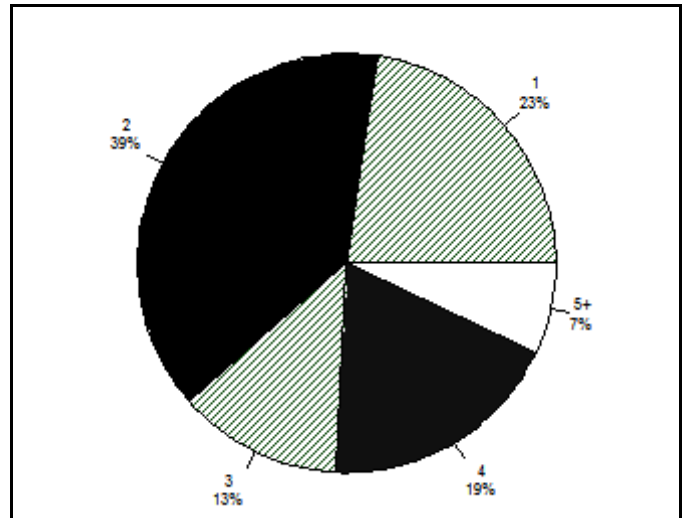
▣ 31% of persons in the Core Area are elderly, compared to 19% in South of Hartford, 17% East of the River, and 12% in Farmington Valley.

## Demographic Profile - Household Structure

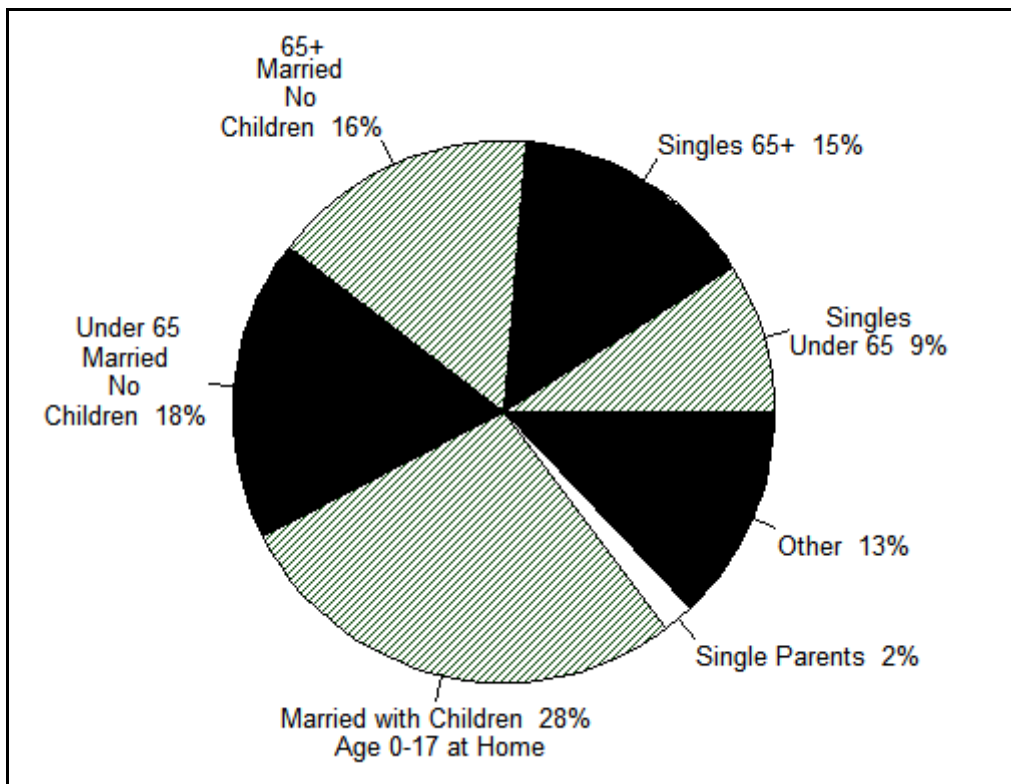
The average Jewish household size in Hartford is 2.5 persons. The 2.5 is about average among more than 40 comparison communities. The 2.5 compares to 2.7 in Buffalo, 2.6 in Columbus, 2.5 in Rochester, and 2.4 in both Milwaukee and Seattle.

▣ 23% of households are single person households. The 23% is about average among more than 30 comparison communities. The 23% compares to 31% in Seattle, 26% in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island, 23% in Columbus, and 22% in Rochester.

▣ The percentage of households containing four or more persons (26%) is the seventh highest of the comparison communities and compares to 26% in Rochester, 25% in Columbus, 24% in Milwaukee, and 21% in Rhode Island. The 26% compares to 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and 23% of all American Jewish households.



Household Size



Household Structure

# Demographic Profile - Household Structure

**TABLE 5  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE  
(Jewish Households)**

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
<b>SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Single Male under Age 65	4.4%	651
Single Female under Age 65	4.5	666
Single Male Age 65 - 74	1.3	192
Single Female Age 65 - 74	3.6	533
Single Male Age 75 and over	2.3	340
Single Female Age 75 and over	7.3	1,080
Single under Age 65	8.9	1,317
Single Age 65 and over	14.5	2,146
Single Age 75 and over	9.6	1,421
■ <b>Total Single Person Households</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>3,463</b>
<b>MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME</b>		
Married Couple under Age 35	1.2%	178
Married Couple Age 35 - 49	2.3	340
Married Couple Age 50 - 64	11.9	1,761
Married Couple Age 65 - 74	10.7	1,584
Married Couple Age 75 and over	7.4	1,095
■ <b>Total Married Couple Households—No Children at Home</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>4,958</b>
■ <b>Married Couple Households—Children (Age 0-17) at Home</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>4,085</b>
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>		
Single Parent with Child (Age 0-17) at Home	1.8%	266
Single Parent with Adult Child (18 and over) at Home	2.5	370
Persons of the Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters	1.7	252
Roommates	1.1	163
Married Couple with Adult Child (18 and over) at Home	6.9	1,021
Unmarried Couple with Child (Age 0-17) at Home	0.7	104
Other Household Structures	0.7	104
■ <b>Total Other Household Structures</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>2,279</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,800</b>
<b>Total Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home</b>	<b>30.1 %</b>	<b>4,455</b>
<b>With Jewish Children (Age 0-17) at Home</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>3,702</b>

## Demographic Profile - Household Structure

▣ The 34% married couples without children at home is above average among almost 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% compares to 35% in Rhode Island, 33% in Rochester, 32% in Milwaukee, and 25% in Seattle.

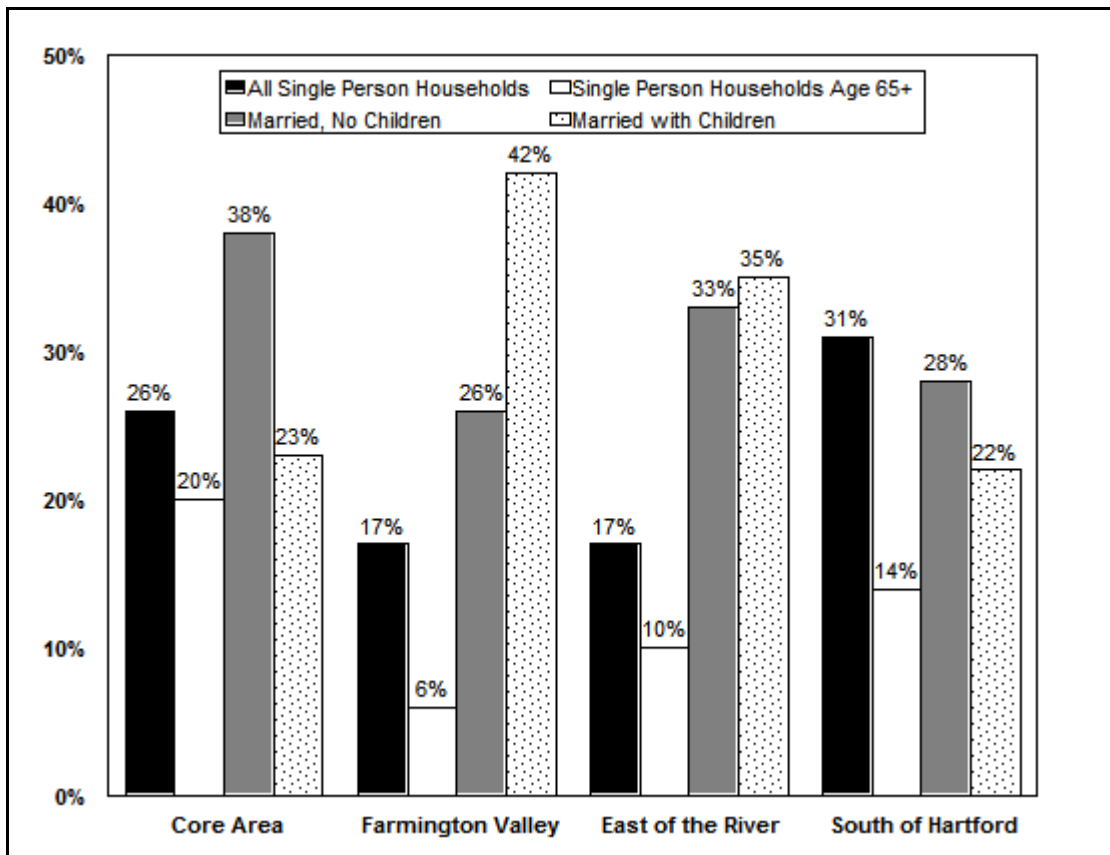
▣ The 28% married couples with children age 0-17 at home is about average compared to almost 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% compares to 30% in both Rochester and Seattle, 29% in Rhode Island, and 27% in Milwaukee.

▣ 49% of children live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) work full time. 73% of these households contain at least one child under age 13. The 49% is the fourth lowest of 20 comparison communities and compares to 64% in Rochester and 57% in Milwaukee.

▣ 5% of *children* live in single parent households. The 5% is about average among 17 comparison communities and compares to 7% in Rochester and 5% in Milwaukee. The 5% compares to 25% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

▣ 24% of children live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or is divorced and remarried. The 24% is about average among 17 comparison communities and compares to 26% in Milwaukee and 21% in Rochester.

▣ 25% of persons age 65 and over live alone. 33% of persons age 75 and over live alone.



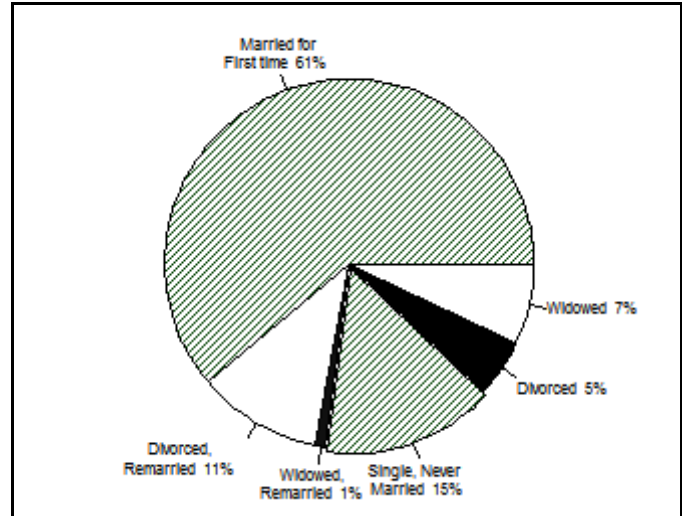
Household Structure by Geographic Area

## Demographic Profile - Marital Status

Compared to about 40 comparison communities, Jewish households in Hartford contain a very high percentage of adults who are currently married (73%), and an average percentage of adults who are single, never married (15%), currently widowed (7%), and currently divorced (5%).

Overall, 16% of adults *have been* divorced, 8% *have been* widowed, 85% *have been* married, and 12% *have been* married two or more times.

The divorce rate of 67 divorced persons per 1,000 married persons is below average among 40 comparison communities. The 67 compares to 166 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).



Marital Status

**TABLE 6: MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES**

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Married for First Time	29.3%	75.2%	64.6%	68.1%	70.4%
Single, Never Married	70.5	7.0	4.6	7.2	4.3
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	13.3	22.8	14.6	2.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	3.2
Currently Divorced	0.2	3.9	6.6	2.9	3.1
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	16.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 7: MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES**

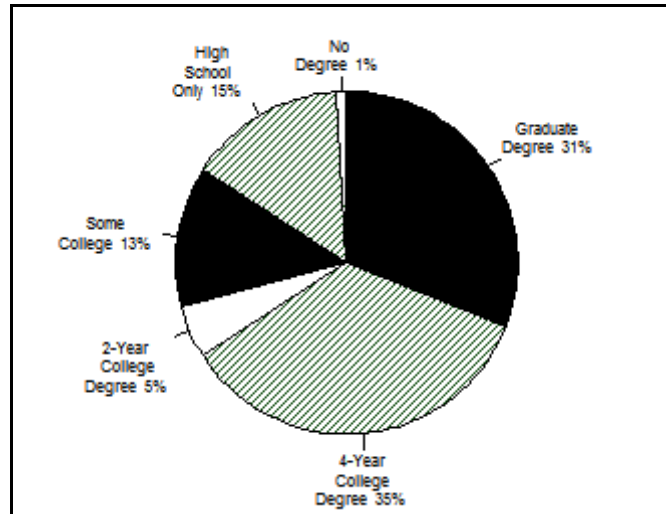
Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Married for First Time	32.5%	74.8%	61.3%	65.8%	39.3%
Single, Never Married	64.8	6.2	1.6	4.7	8.5
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	13.7	19.3	3.9	0.0
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.0	1.5
Currently Divorced	2.7	4.8	10.6	6.8	2.9
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	4.1	16.9	47.7
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Demographic Profile - Education Level

Of adults in Jewish households, 99% have a high school degree. 65% of adults have a degree from a four-year college, compared to 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish). 2% of adults have a medical or dental degree; another 4% have a law degree.

▣ 34% of adult males have a graduate degree, as do 28% of adult females. 71% of adult males have a four-year college degree or higher, as do 61% of adult females.

▣ The 65% with a four-year college degree or higher is the eleventh highest of more than 40 comparison communities. The 65% compares to 73% in Columbus, 69% in Buffalo, 65% in Rochester, 63% in Milwaukee, 57% in Seattle, and 55% in Rhode Island.



Education Level

**TABLE 8**  
**LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE, ADULT MALES**

Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
No Degree	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
High School	56.6	10.1	13.8	24.7	41.5
Graduated 2-year college	1.0	3.2	1.6	4.8	5.9
Graduated 4-year college	33.0	38.6	36.6	39.0	33.5
Graduate Degree	9.5	46.7	48.0	31.6	17.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 9**  
**LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE, ADULT FEMALES**

Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
No Degree	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	4.7%
High School	49.2	14.0	18.4	39.5	61.1
Graduated 2-year college	0.0	7.0	9.5	10.7	4.6
Graduated 4-year college	28.1	37.8	37.0	28.0	19.7
Graduate Degree	19.6	41.2	34.6	20.5	9.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

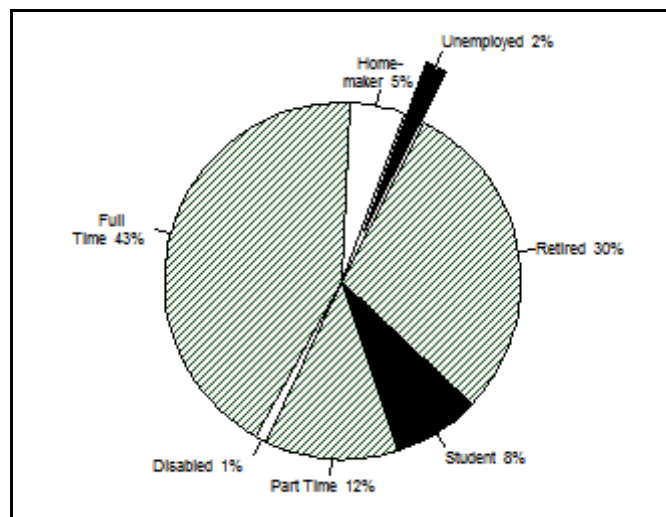


# Demographic Profile - Employment Status

The unemployment *rate* for Jewish adults in Hartford is 2.8% (calculated as a percentage of all persons in the labor force).

▣ The 30% of adults who are retired is the highest of any comparison community outside Florida. The 30% compares to 23% in Rochester, 22% in Buffalo, 20% in Milwaukee, 12% in Seattle, and 6% in Columbus.

▣ The 43% of adults employed full time is well below average among about 35 comparison communities. The 43% compares to 52% in Milwaukee and 48% in Rochester.



Employment Status

**TABLE 10: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE, ADULT MALES**

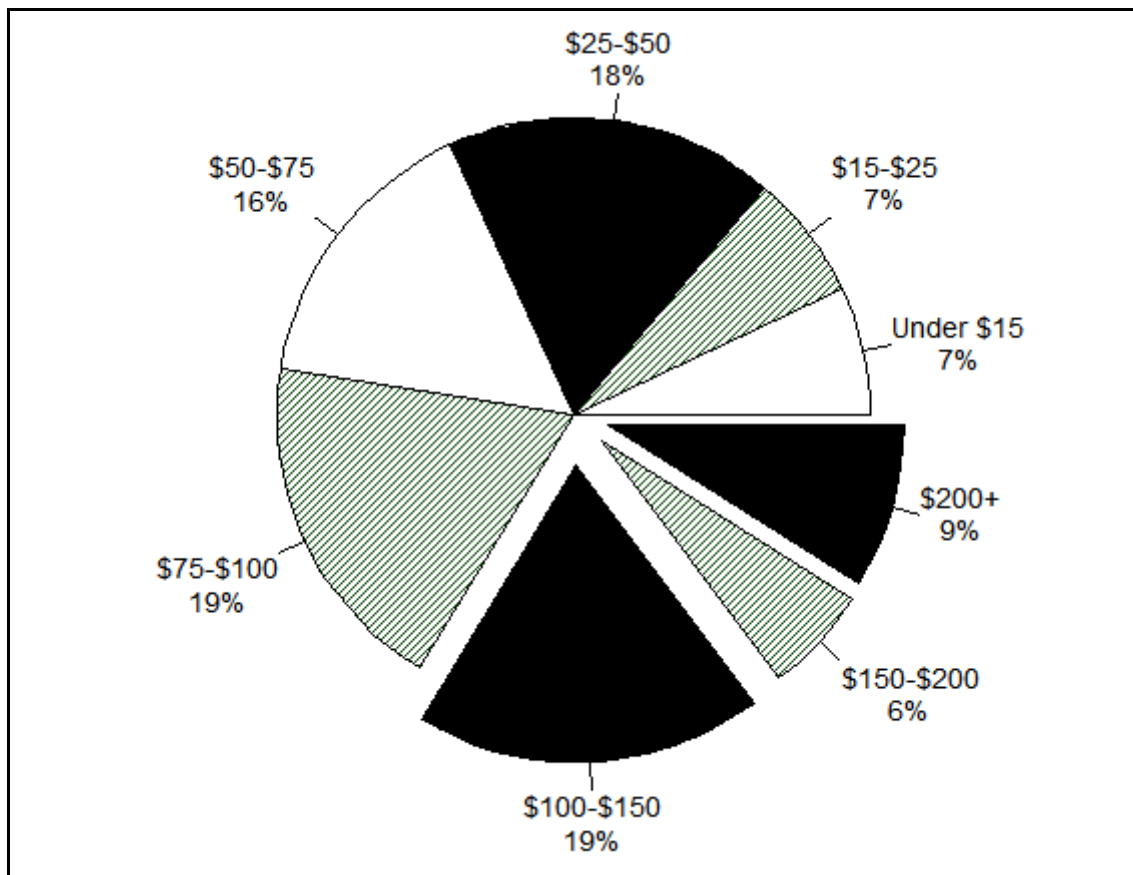
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Employed Full Time	39.5%	92.9%	74.1%	12.6%	7.5%
Employed Part Time	3.4	5.9	7.5	15.3	3.2
Retired	0.0	0.0	13.8	72.1	89.0
Disabled	2.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	3.1	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Student	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE, ADULT FEMALES**

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Employed Full Time	30.3%	47.2%	47.8%	8.0%	1.7%
Employed Part Time	11.1	29.9	22.4	5.3	0.8
Retired	0.0	1.2	19.7	84.1	93.1
Homemaker	6.3	17.6	6.2	2.4	4.5
Disabled	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	5.8	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0
Student	45.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Demographic Profile - Household Income

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked their annual household income before taxes in 1999. About 63 % of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 37% of the respondents is unknown. It should be emphasized that not all 37% represent refusals. In some cases, the household member interviewed (for example, an adult child) did not refuse, but simply did not know the amount.



Household Income (in thousands)

▣ The 1999 median household income of \$78,700 is the fourth highest among more than 40 comparison communities, after adjusting for inflation. The \$78,700 compares to \$41,900 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish). The \$78,700 compares to \$67,500 in Rochester, \$62,800 in Milwaukee, \$62,000 in Rhode Island, \$56,700 in Buffalo, and \$55,600 in both Columbus and Seattle.

▣ The 33 % of households earning an annual household income of \$100,000 and over is the third highest among about 35 comparison communities and compares to 28% in Rochester, 21 % in Milwaukee, and 4 % in both Rhode Island and Seattle.

## Demographic Profile - Household Income

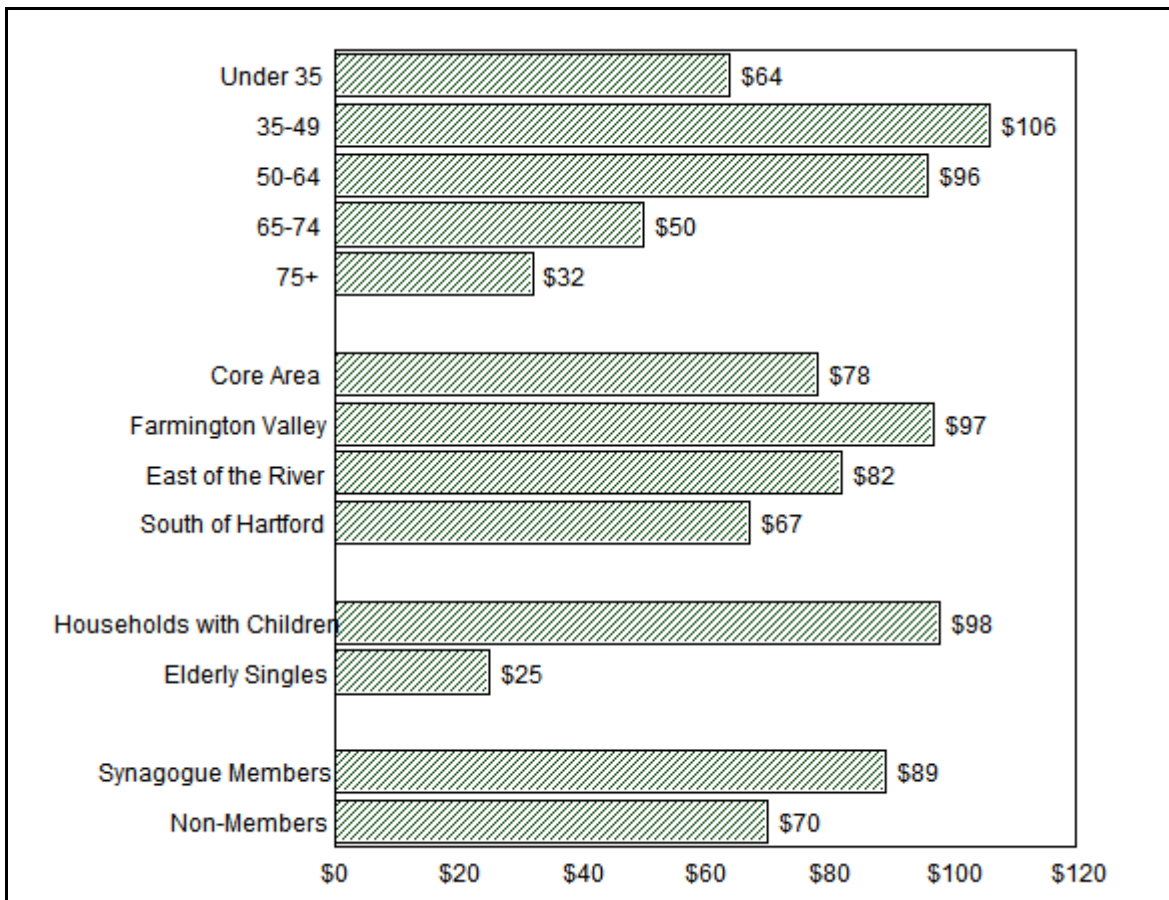
▣ The median household incomes for Orthodox Jews (\$47,900) and the Just Jewish (\$72,700) are significantly lower than the median household incomes for Conservative Jews (\$82,800) and Reform Jews (\$84,600).

▣ Households reporting relatively low household income levels were asked additional questions to determine if their households had household incomes below the Federal poverty levels for 1998. 1.1% (160 households) of households reported that their 1999 household incomes were below the poverty level.

▣ Almost 1,000 households have household incomes under \$15,000, including the 160 households with household incomes below the poverty level.

▣ The median housing value is \$197,700. This is the sixth highest of almost 20 comparison communities, after adjusting for inflation. It compares to \$167,000 in Milwaukee and \$138,600 in Rochester.

▣ The median housing value in Farmington Valley (\$267,700) is significantly higher than in the Core Area (\$201,000), East of the River (\$194,600), and South of Hartford (\$151,500).



Median Household Income (in thousands)

# Religious Profile - Jewish Identification

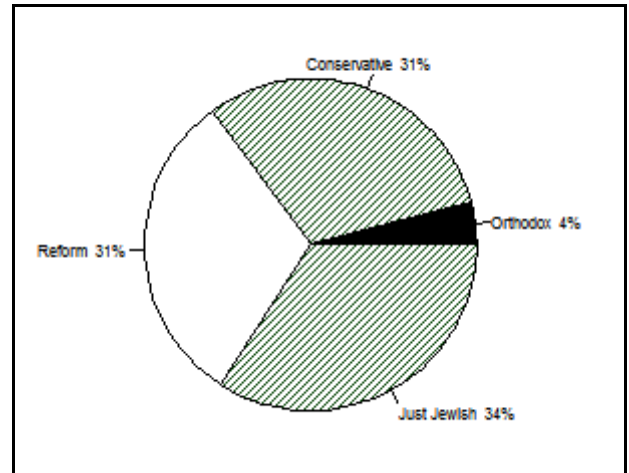
**R**espondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or “Just Jewish.” 4% (560 households) of respondents consider themselves Orthodox; 31% (4,600 households), Conservative; 31% (4,550 households), Reform; and 34% (5,100 households), Just Jewish.

▣ Of more than 40 comparison communities, the 4% Orthodox is about average. The 4% compares to 7% in each of Columbus, Rhode Island, and Seattle, 6% in both Buffalo and Rochester, and 3% in Milwaukee.

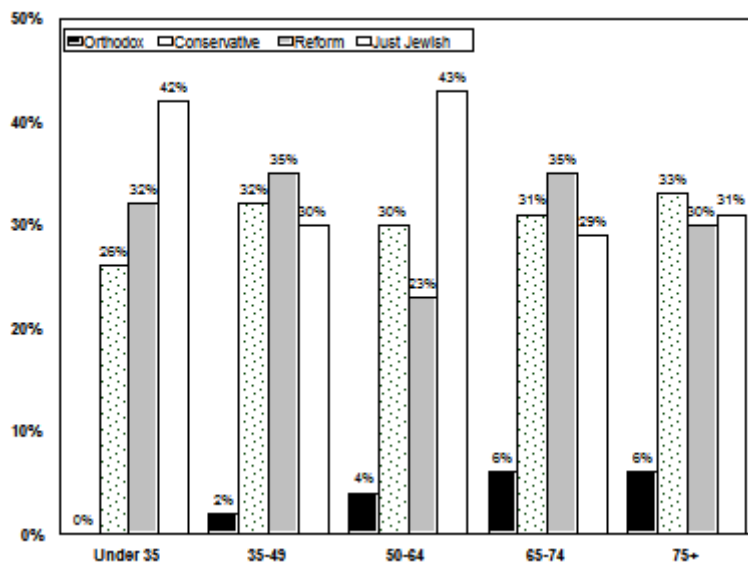
▣ Of more than 40 comparison communities, the 31% Conservative is about average. The 31% compares to 47% in Rhode Island, 34% in Buffalo, 32% in Columbus, 25% in Rochester, 24% in Milwaukee, and 17% in Seattle.

▣ Of more than 40 comparison communities, the 31% Reform is relatively low. The 31% compares to 41% in both Columbus and Rochester, 39% in Milwaukee, 33% in both Buffalo and Seattle, and 32% in Rhode Island.

▣ Of more than 40 comparison communities, the 34% Just Jewish is the fifth highest. The 34% compares to 43% in Seattle, 34% in Milwaukee, 29% in Rochester, 22% in Buffalo, 21% in Columbus, and 14% in Rhode Island.



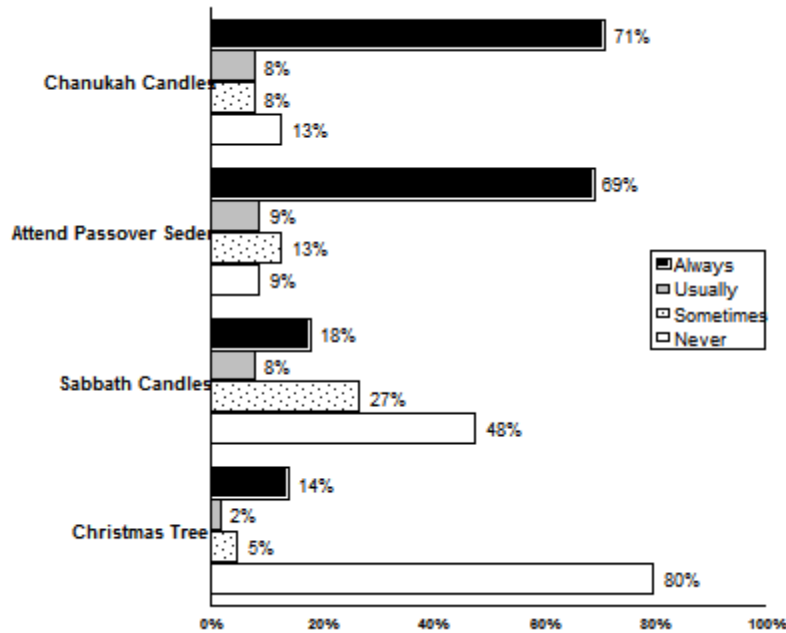
Jewish Identification



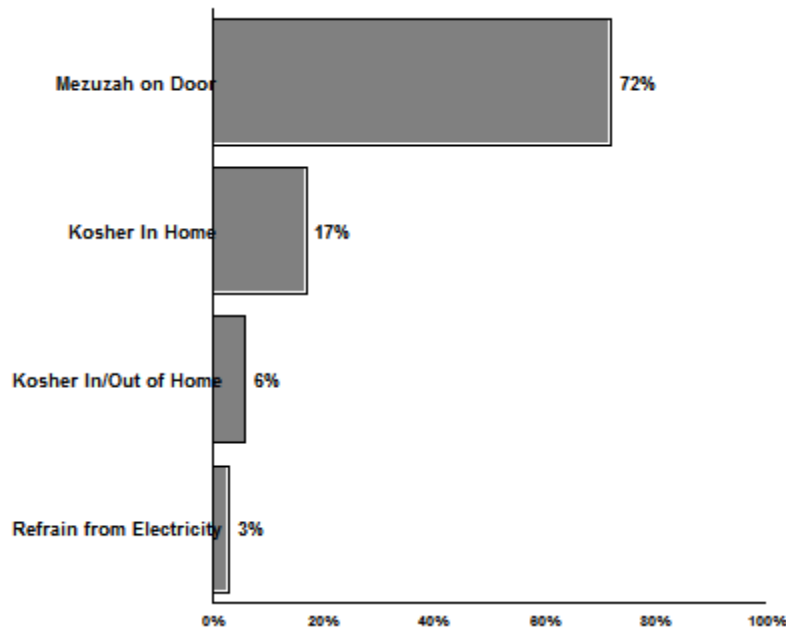
Jewish Identification by Age

## Religious Profile - Practices

About 87% of Jewish households in Hartford always/usually practice one or more of the following: light Chanukah candles, attend a Passover Seder, light Sabbath candles, keep kosher, or refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath. 91% always or usually follow one or more of these practices, or belong to a Jewish organization or synagogue, or donated to Jewish charities in the past year.



Religious Practices



Religious Practices

Among the comparison communities shown in the Main Report (some of which are shown in Table 12), Hartford has an above average percentage of always/usually lighting Sabbath candles, always/usually attending a Passover Seder, and having a mezuzah on the front door. Hartford has an average percentage of always/usually having a Christmas tree in the home and refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath. Hartford has the sixth highest percentage of always/usually lighting Chanukah candles and the seventh highest percentage of keeping kosher in the home.

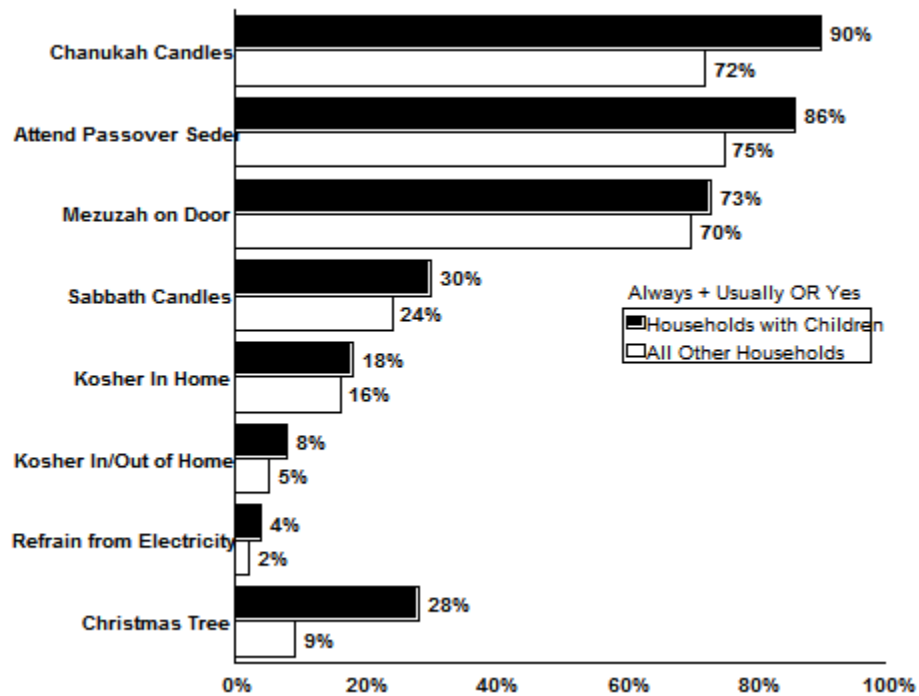
Having a Christmas tree in the home is a more common practice among younger households, among intermarried households, and among households with children. In households in which everyone is Jewish, only 7% always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree. Included in this total are some households containing Jews-by-Choice who are continuing a Christian practice.

# Religious Profile - Practices

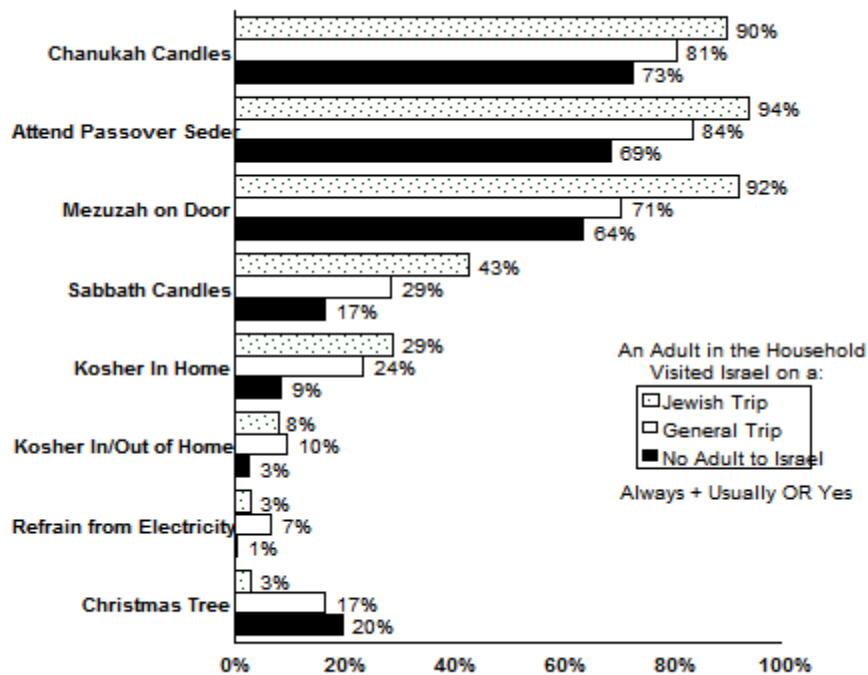
**TABLE 12**  
**RELIGIOUS PRACTICES COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**  
(Anyone in the Household)

		Percentage Yes		Percentage Always/Usually			
Community	Year	Mezuzah on Front Door	Kosher In Home	Passover Seder	Chanukah Candles	Sabbath Candles	Xmas Tree
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Rochester	1999	68%	22%	79%	80%	28%	16%
Milwaukee	1996	62%	13%	77%	70%	24%	18%
Atlanta	1996	61%	9%	76%	74%	21%	18%
Charlotte	1997	57%	8%	69%	73%	16%	27%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	23%	75%	80%	27%	24%
Las Vegas	1995	NA	8%*	67%	73%	21%	22%
Los Angeles	1997	63%	NA	74%	71%	26%	13%
Monmouth	1997	81%	26%	86%	87%	25%	11%
Orlando	1993	59%	9%	66%	74%	16%	22%
Richmond	1994	64%	9%	73%	71%	20%	21%
St. Louis	1995	76%	9%*	77%	72%	24%	15%
Wilmington	1995	60%	12%	74%	74%	19%	21%
Broward	1997	79%	16%	75%	74%	21%	10%
Miami	1994	76%	20%	77%	73%	29%	7%
Sarasota	1992	55%	5%	68%	59%	14%	11%
South Palm Beach	1995	84%	17%	79%	78%	23%	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	61%	10%	65%	67%	21%	20%
West Palm Beach	1999	81%	12%	79%	75%	17%	6%
Toronto	1990	NA	30%*	88%	73%	42%	6%
NJPS (US)	1990	NA	12%*	60%	57%	16%	28%
* "Always" buy kosher meat.      ▣ NJPS is the National Jewish Population Survey							

# Religious Profile—Practices



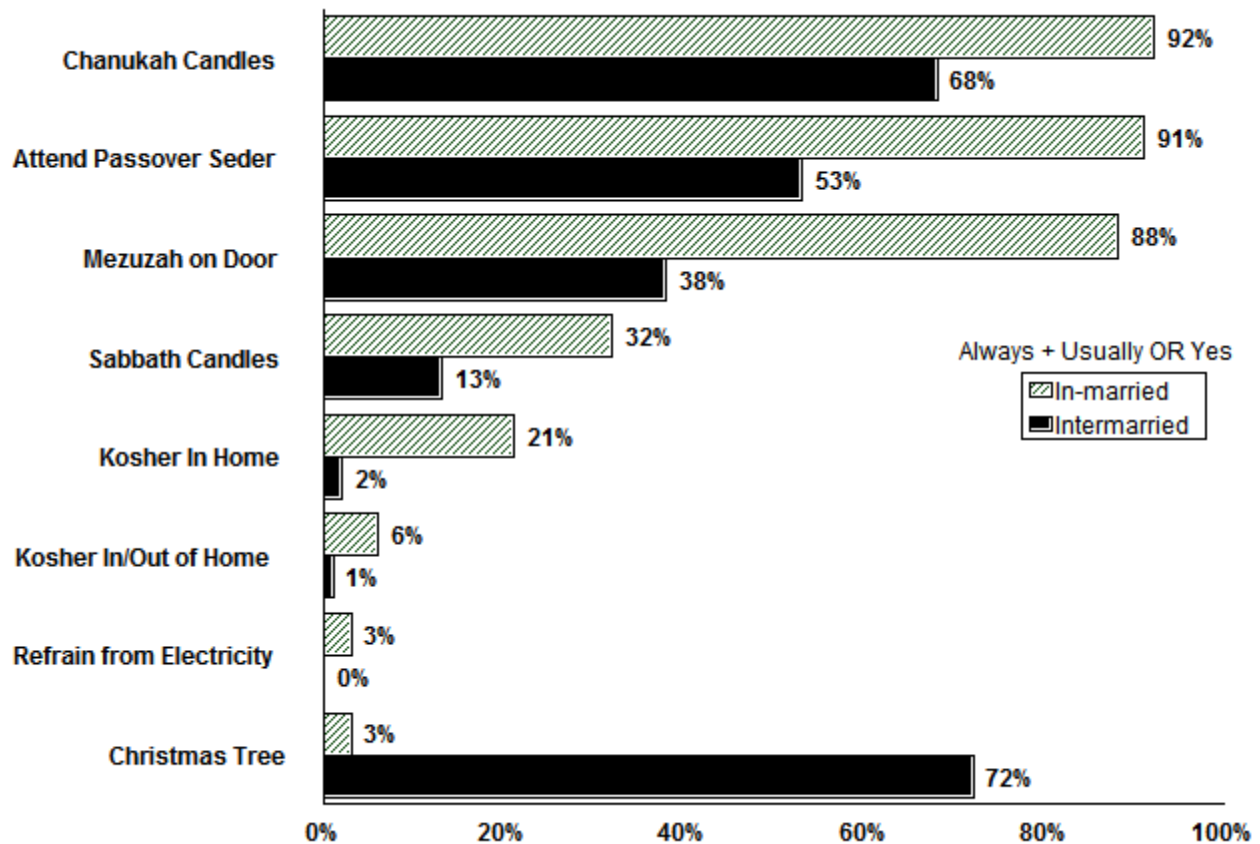
Religious Practices in Households with Children



Religious Practices by Trips to Israel

# Religious Profile—Practices

▣ Intermarried households (households in which one partner is Jewish and the other was neither born Jewish nor has converted) are much less likely to practice Jewish rituals than are in-married households (households in which both spouses were born Jewish). Conversionary in-married households (in-married households in which one spouse is a Jew-by-Choice) are *much* closer in practice to in-married households (in which both spouses were born Jewish) than to intermarried households. The sample size of conversionary in-married households is not large enough to include in the bar chart below.

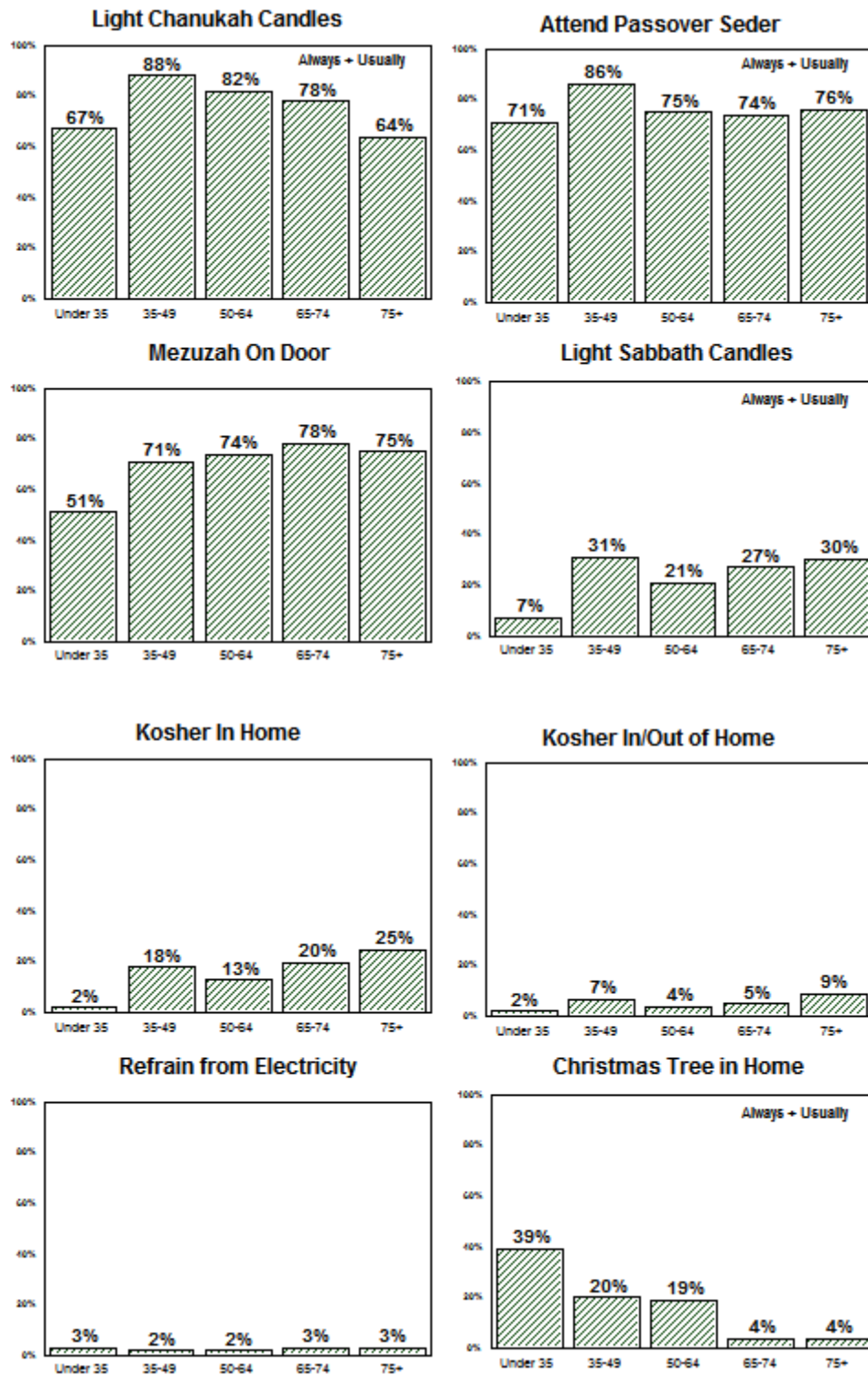


Religious Practices by Type of Marriage



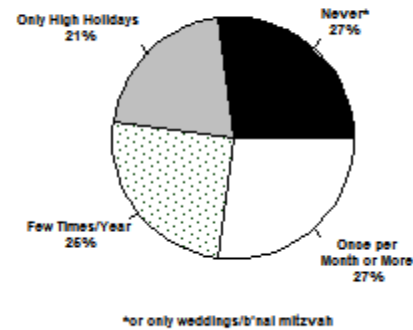
# Religious Profile—Practices

## Religious Practices by Age of Head of Household



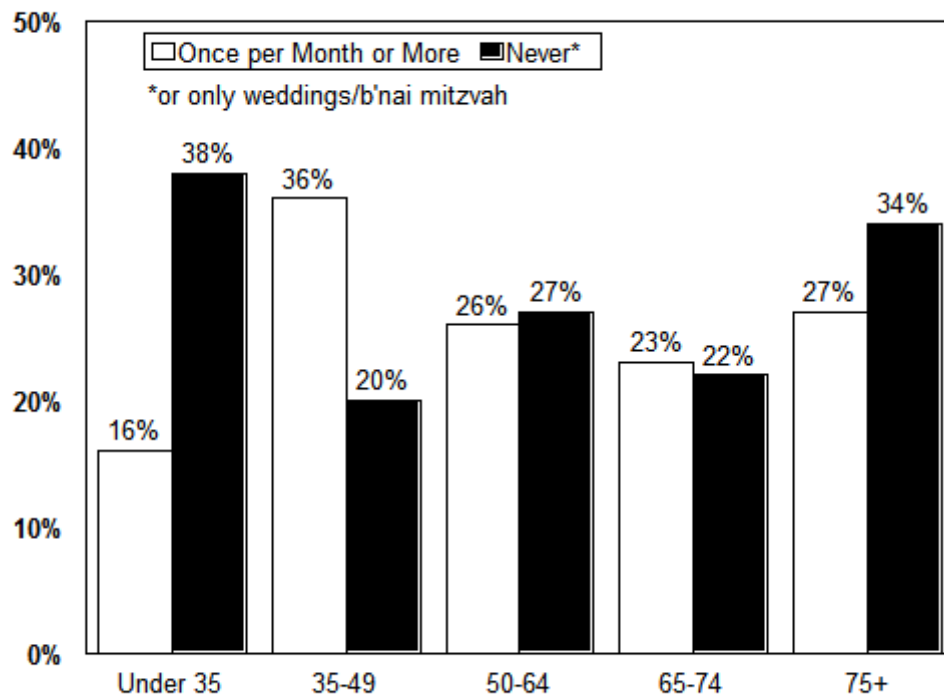
## Religious Profile - Synagogue Attendance

About 27% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford never attend synagogue services (or only do so for weddings/b'nai mitzvah), which is above average compared to about 40 comparison communities. The 27% compares to 26% in Milwaukee, 24% in Rochester, 17% in Seattle, 13% in Columbus, and 11% in Rhode Island. The percentage who attend once per month or more (27%) is the ninth highest among more than 40 comparison communities and compares to 28% in Buffalo, 26% in Rochester, 25% in Milwaukee, 22% in Seattle, and 19% in both Columbus and Rhode Island.



▣ 50% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend High Holiday services. **Synagogue Attendance**

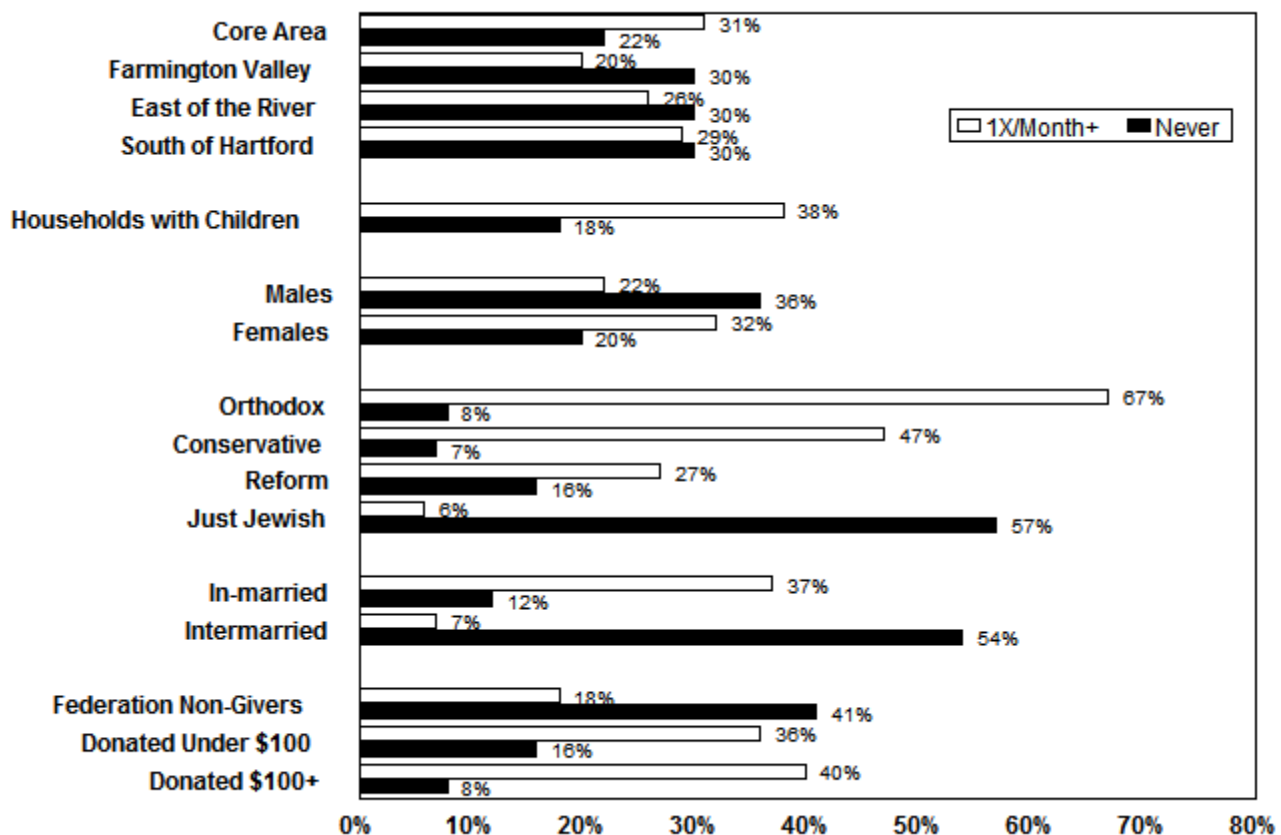
▣ Having visited Israel has a significant correlation with synagogue attendance.



Synagogue Attendance by Age

## Religious Profile - Synagogue Attendance

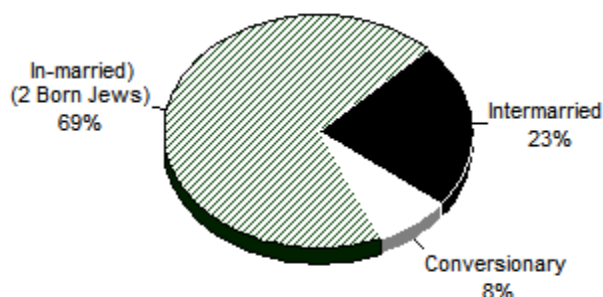
- ▣ Respondents in the Core Area (31%) are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more than are respondents in Farmington Valley (20%).
- ▣ Female respondents (32%) are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more than are male respondents (22%).
- ▣ Orthodox Jews (67%) are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more than are Conservative Jews (47%), Reform Jews (27%), or the Just Jewish (6%).
- ▣ Respondents within in-married households (37%) are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more than are respondents in intermarried households (7%).
- ▣ 18% of respondents in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year attend services once per month or more, compared to 36% of respondents in households who donated under \$100 and 40% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over.



Synagogue Attendance by Population Subgroups

## Religious Profile - Type of Marriage

Intermarriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in most American Jewish communities. As a result, it must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of “Jewishness” for intermarried and in-married couples are compared in this and other local community studies, intermarriage is affecting Jewish continuity.



Local community intermarriage rates are most often reported based on couples rather than individuals, as was done for the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS). As an illustration,

imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (not a Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of which is an intermarriage. In this example, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew. The *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.

Conversionary in-marriages are in-marriages between one person who was born Jewish and another who is a Jew-by-Choice. While halacha (Jewish law) makes no distinction between such unions and in-marriages between two born Jews, social scientists make a distinction in order to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

▣ The Hartford Jewish community contains 10,049 married couples. 69% (6,895 couples) are marriages which involve two born Jews (termed an “in-marriage”). 8% (835 couples) are marriages which involve one partner who is a Jew-by-Choice (termed a “conversionary” in-marriage). 23% (2,315 couples) are marriages in which one partner is Jewish and the other was neither born Jewish nor has converted (termed an “intermarriage”).

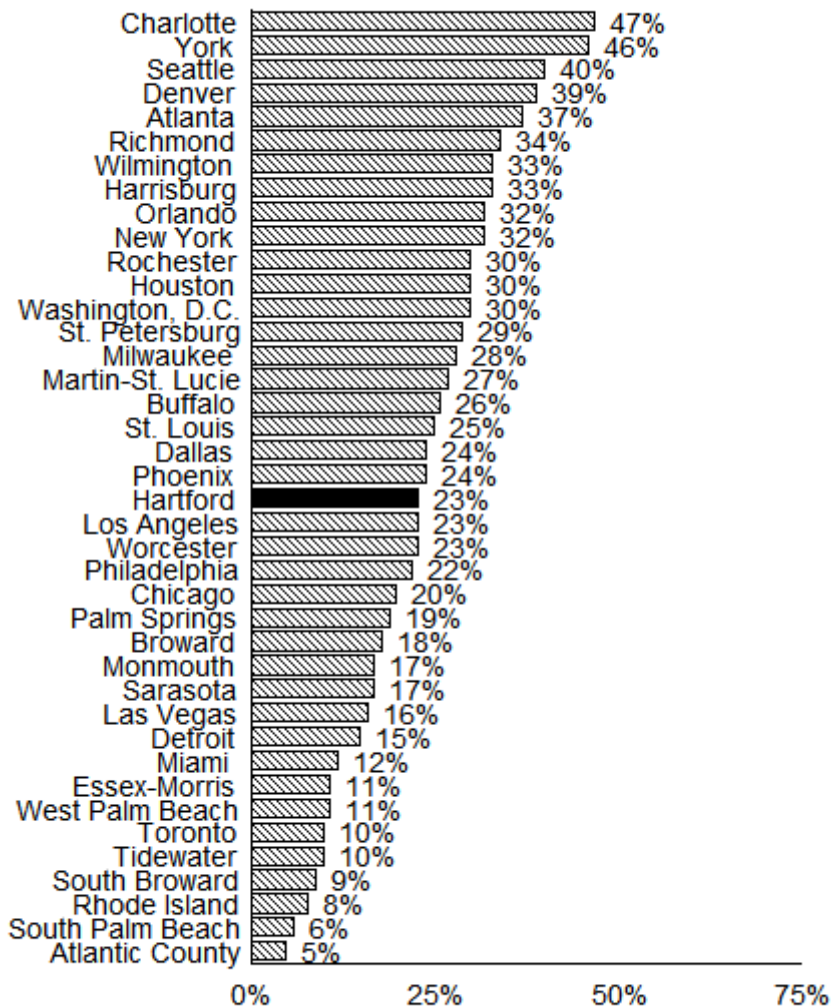
▣ The 23% *couples intermarriage rate* in Hartford is average among more than 40 comparison communities. The 23% compares to 40% in Seattle, 30% in Rochester, 28% in Milwaukee, 26% in Buffalo, and 8% in Rhode Island. The 23% compares to 45% for all American Jews (NJPS).

▣ In households with children, 55% of couples are in-married, 14% of couples are in conversionary in-marriages, and 31% of couples are intermarried.

▣ In households in which the respondent is Conservative, 7% of marriages are intermarriages. The comparable figures are 47% for the Just Jewish, 19% for the Reform, and 0% for the Orthodox.

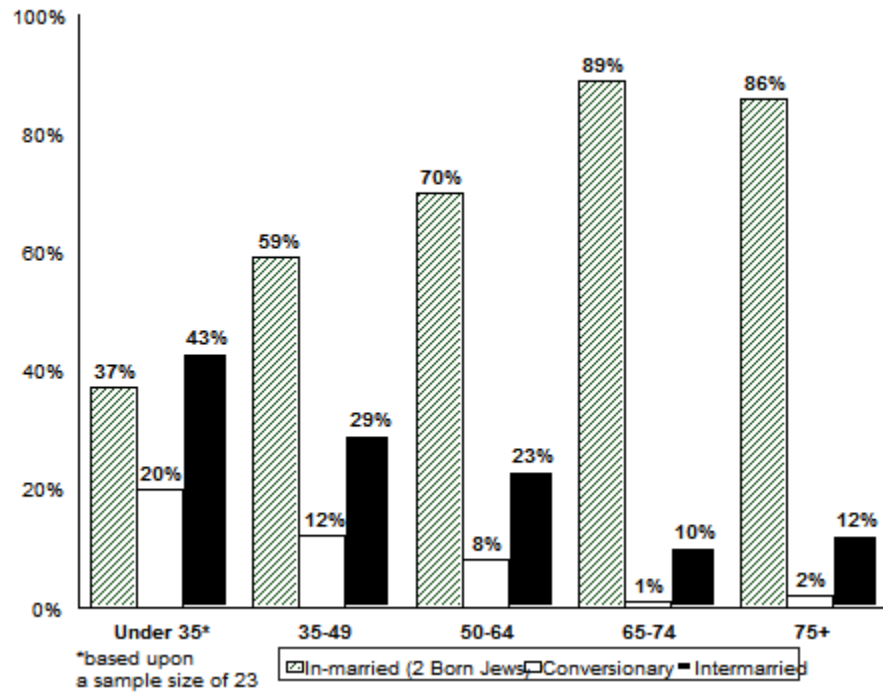
## Religious Profile - Type of Marriage

▣ While the *couples intermarriage rate* is 23%, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 13%. Since 28% of *Jewish* adults are not married and 13% of married *Jewish* adults are married to someone not currently *Jewish*, 9% of all *Jewish* adults (both married and single) in Hartford are married to someone who is not currently *Jewish*.

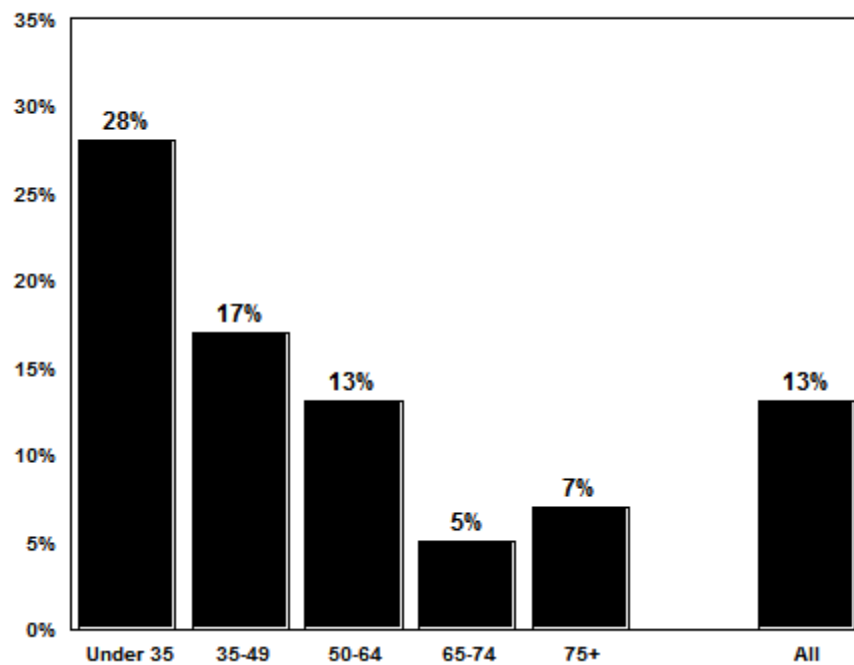


Couples Intermarriage Rate Comparison with Other Communities

# Religious Profile - Type of Marriage



Type of Marriage by Age (Couples Intermarriage Rate)



Individual Intermarriage Rate by Age

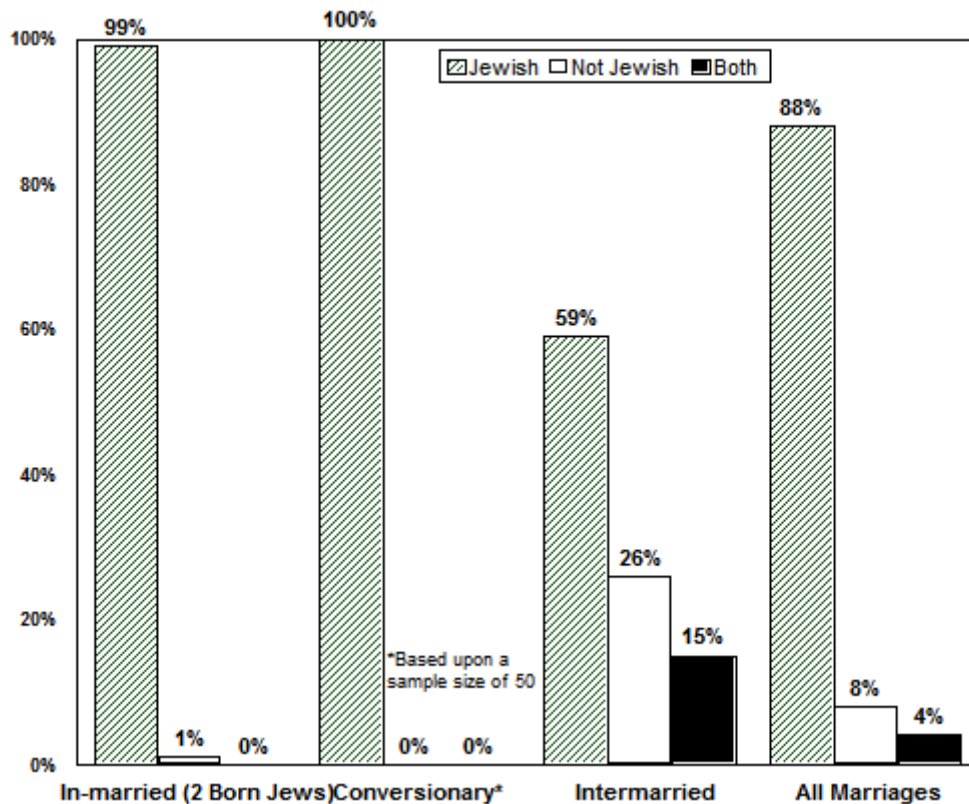
## Religious Profile - Type of Marriage

The conversion rate is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-marriages by the total percentage of marriages between born Jews and persons not born Jewish. For Hartford, the conversion rate is 27% ( $8.3\% / (8.3\% + 23.0\%)$ , where 8.3% is the percentage of conversionary in-marriages and 23.0% is the percentage of intermarriages.) Note that no question was asked concerning whether a formal conversion occurred. A person is defined in this study as a Jew-by-Choice (a “convert”) if he/she was not born Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish.

▣ The 27% conversion rate is well above average compared to other Jewish communities. The 27% compares to 47% in Rhode Island, 22% in Rochester, 15% in Seattle, 12% in Milwaukee, and 10% in Buffalo. The conversion rate of 27% is higher than the 6% nationwide rate (NJPS).

▣ 3.1% of all Jews in Hartford are Jews-by-Choice. The 3.1% is about average among 18 comparison communities and compares to 4.1% in Rochester and 2.3% in Milwaukee.

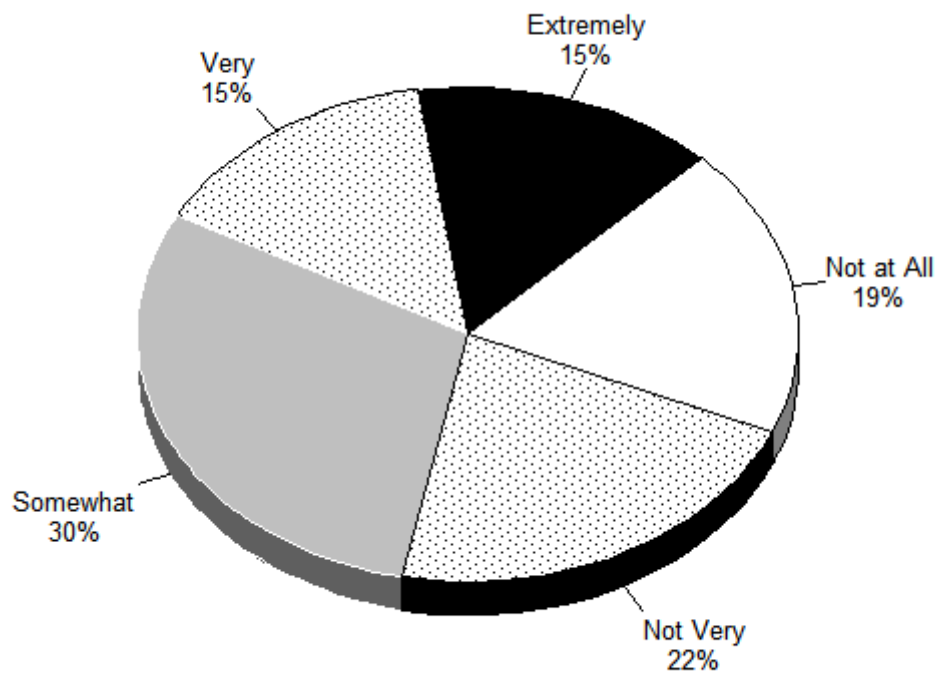
▣ 59% of children in intermarriages are being raised Jewish. Another 15% of such children are being raised in two religions (“both” in the chart below). Intermarried couples are significantly less likely to be involved in Jewish practices, belong to synagogues and other Jewish organizations, and donate to Jewish charities.



Religion of Children by Type of Marriage of Parents

## Religious Profile - Type of Marriage

**J**ewish respondents age 18-64 in Hartford who are currently single were asked: If you were to marry, how important would it be to you that the person be Jewish? Extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important? 30% responded either “extremely” or “very,” compared to 47% of respondents in Rochester.



If you were to marry, how important would it be to you that the person be Jewish?



## Religious Profile - Type of Marriage

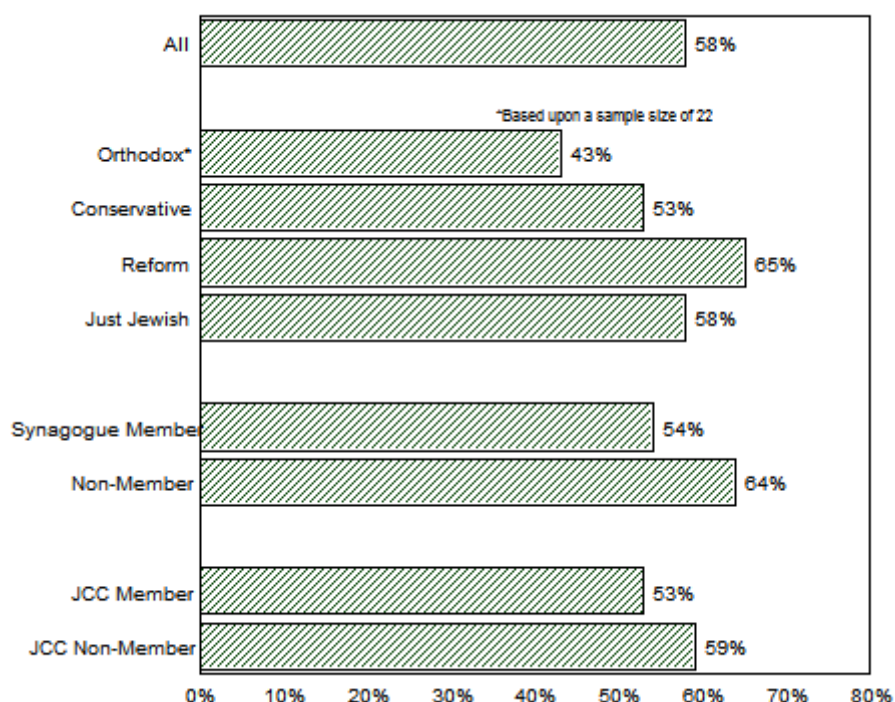
Of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Hartford, 79% have adult children who have established their own homes. 69% of respondents age 50 and over have one or more adult children who have established their own homes *and* are married.

Of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with a married child who has established his/her own home, 58% have an intermarried child. Thus, 40% (58% of 69%) of all households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have an adult child who has established his/her own home and is intermarried.

90% of intermarried households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with a married child have an intermarried child, compared to 54% of in-married households.

54% of synagogue member households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with a married child have an intermarried child, compared to 64% of non-member households.

43% of Orthodox households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with a married child have an intermarried child. This rises to 53% of Conservative households, 58% of Just Jewish households, and 65% of Reform households.



Households Age 50 and Over with a Married Child Who Is Intermarried

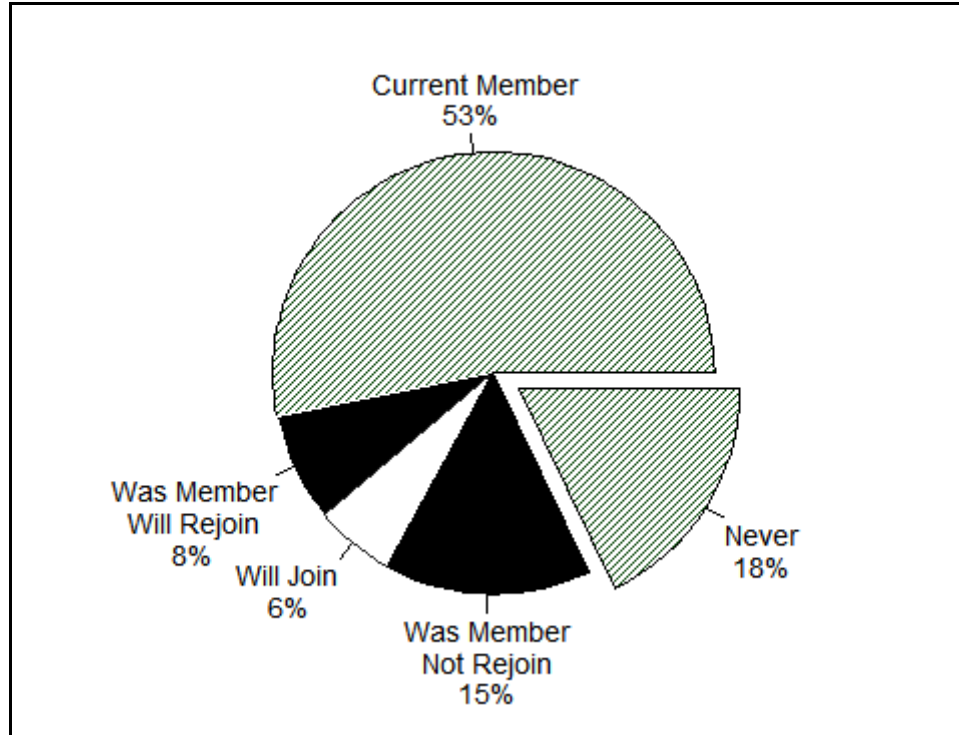
## Membership Profile

About 53% of Jewish households in Hartford *reported* current synagogue membership. The 53% is above average among more than 40 comparison communities and compares to 70% in Rhode Island, 54% in Rochester, 48% in Milwaukee, 46% in Columbus, 34% in Buffalo, and 33% in Seattle.

▣ Based upon a survey of Hartford synagogues, 48% of Jewish households actually belong to a synagogue. Community studies tend to overestimate synagogue membership for three reasons. First, many former synagogue members still attend synagogue services on the High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and will report membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues. An attempt was made to minimize this problem by asking if the household is “paying dues” to a synagogue. Second, even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain perceived stigma attached to saying that one is not a member. Third, synagogue members are more likely to have cooperated with the telephone survey.

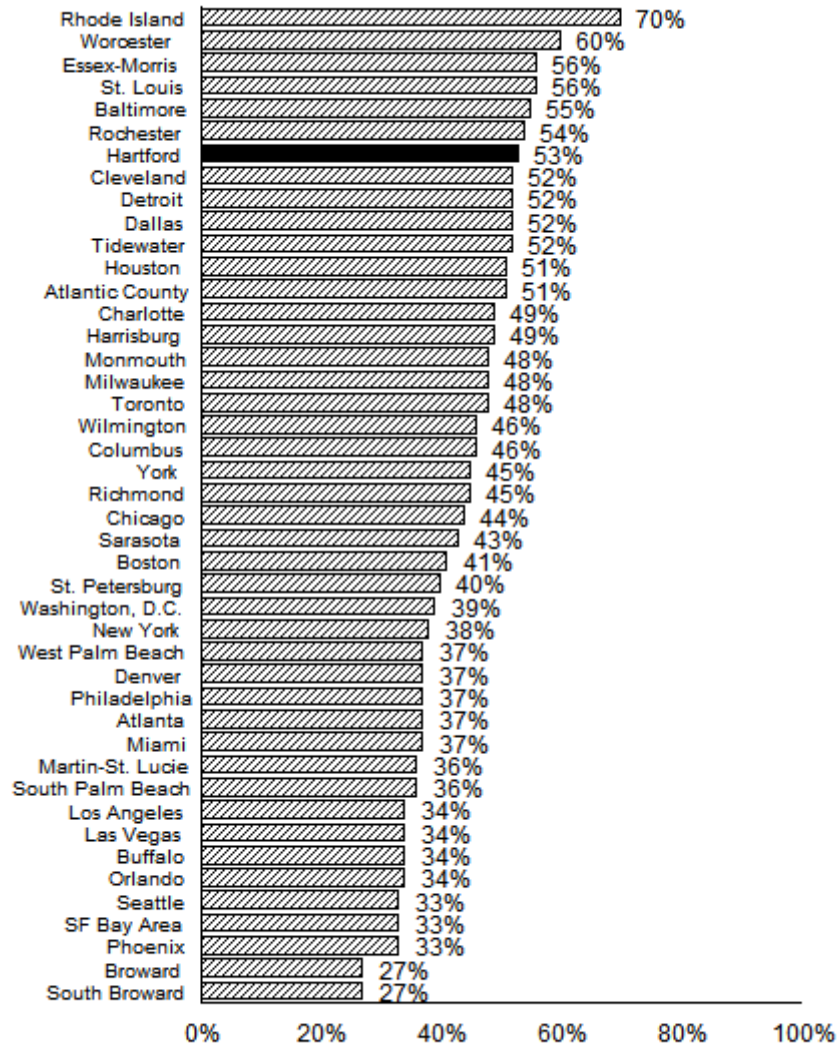
▣ 82% of households join a synagogue at some point in their adult lives. The 82% is above average among more than 20 comparison communities and compares to 77% in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

▣ Synagogue membership is 64% among households with children. The 64% is the second highest of more than 20 comparison communities and compares to 57% in Rochester and 56% in Milwaukee. 15% of households with children reported that their households will never join a synagogue.



Synagogue Membership

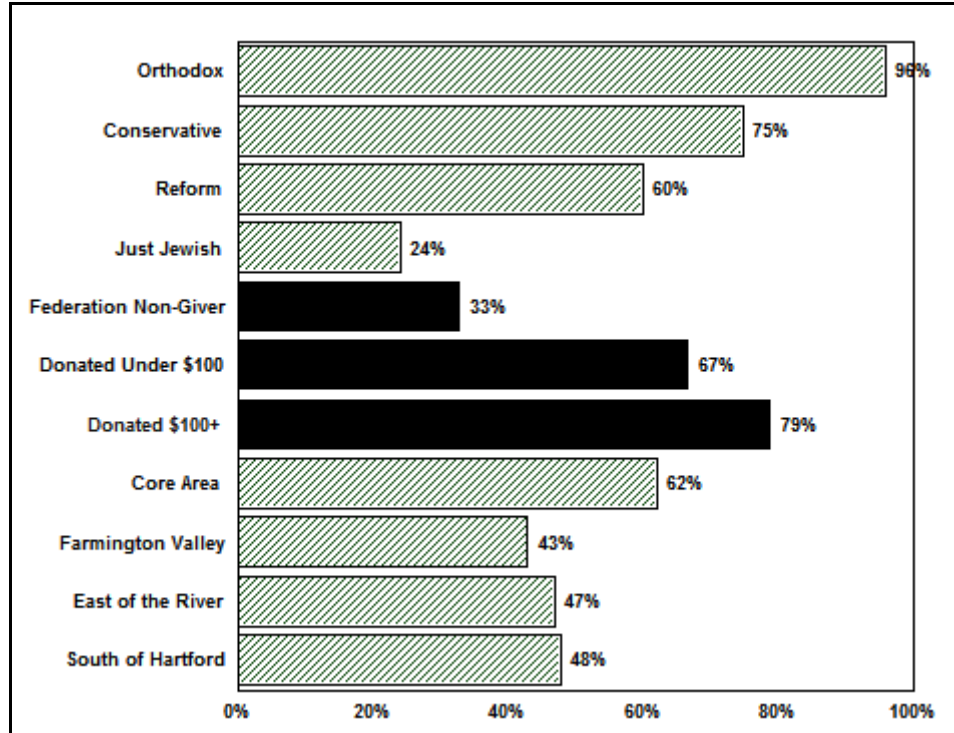
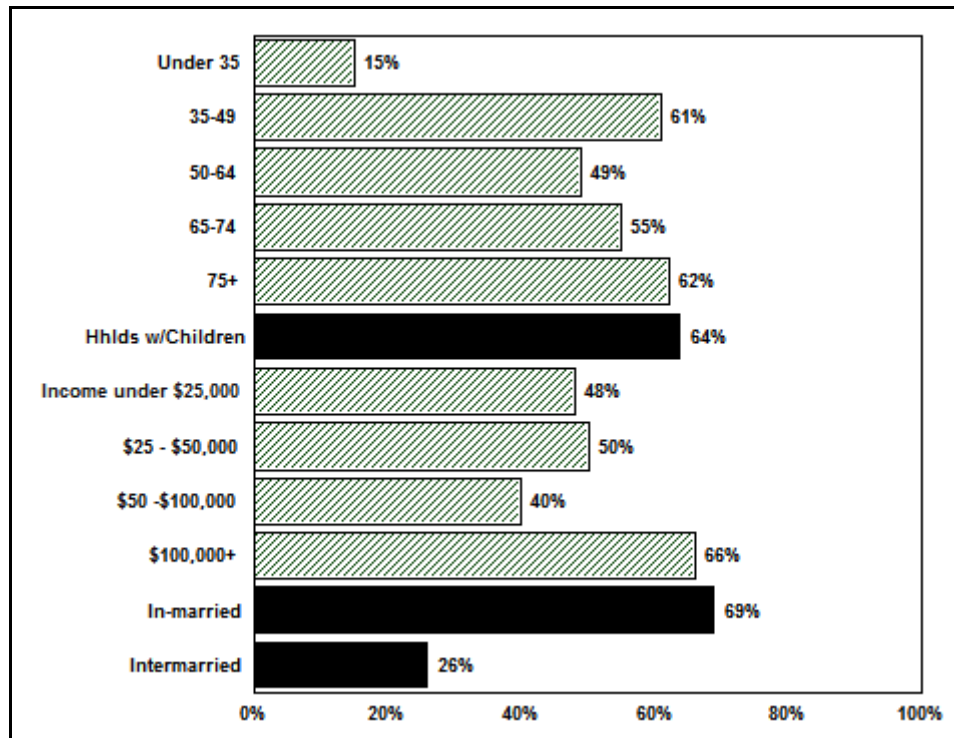
# Membership Profile



Synagogue Membership Comparison with Other Communities

# Membership Profile

Synagogue Membership by Population Subgroups



# Membership Profile

About 62% of Jewish households in Hartford are “associated” with the Jewish community in that they belong to a synagogue or the JCC or a Jewish organization. The 62% is the fourth highest of 23 comparison communities and compares to 65% in Rochester and 64% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 22% of households who *reported* that they are JCC members is above average among more than 30 comparison communities. The 22% compares to 28% in Rochester, 27% in Columbus, 24% in Milwaukee, and 17% in Seattle. Actually, according to data provided by the JCC, 14% of households are JCC members. A disparity of this kind in reported JCC membership is not unusual in Jewish demographic studies.

▣ 17% of households belong to both the JCC and a synagogue. 36% belong only to a synagogue. 5% belong only to the JCC. 42% belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue. The 42% is the second lowest of 22 comparison communities and compares to 44% in Milwaukee and 39% in Rochester.

▣ Synagogue membership is highest for households with household incomes of \$100,000 and over.

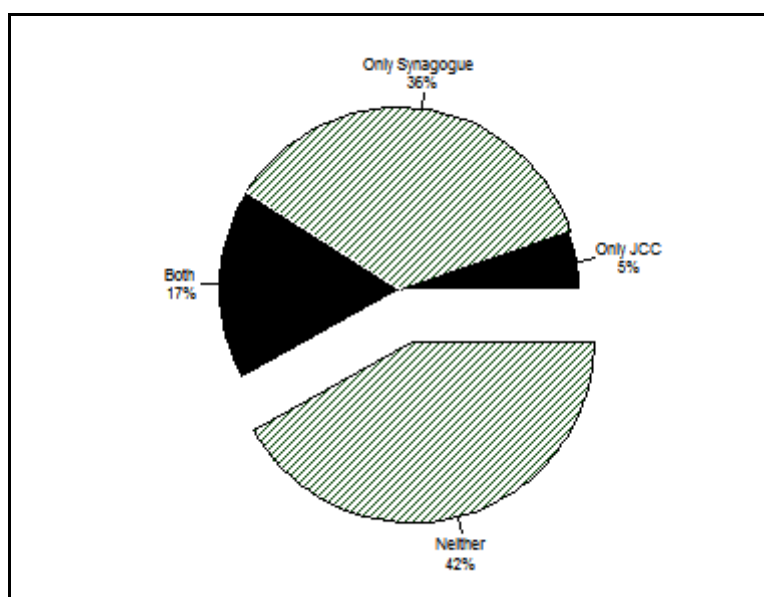
▣ Membership among in-married households is 69% for synagogues, 45% for Jewish organizations, and 32% for the JCC. Among intermarried households, the comparable figures are 26%, 2%, and 8%, respectively.

▣ 32% of households belong to a Jewish organization like B’nai B’rith or Hadassah.

▣ 10% of households who do not belong to the JCC nor to a synagogue *do* belong to a Jewish organization like B’nai B’rith or Hadassah.

▣ 26% of households have joined a fitness facility or health club (but not the JCC). 45% of households who join a fitness facility or health club join the JCC, compared to 61% in both Rochester and York (PA) (the only other communities for which this measure is available).

▣ 40% of households contain one or more persons who participated in an activity at the JCC in the past year. The 40% compares to 60% in Rochester and 47% in Milwaukee.



Overlap Between Synagogue and JCC Memberships

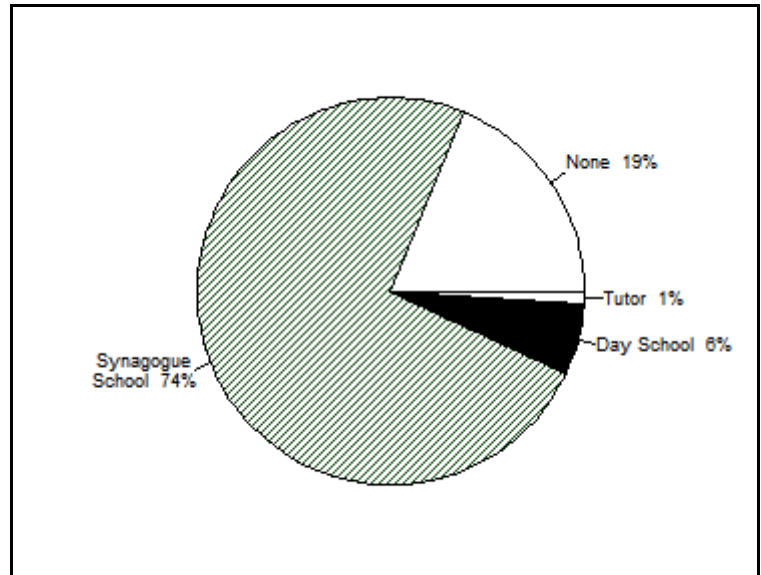
## Formal Jewish Education - Adults

About 82% of born Jewish adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Hartford received some formal Jewish education as children. The 82% is the fifth highest of 30 comparison communities and compares to 83% in Rochester, 82% in Rhode Island, 81% in Columbus, and 76% in Milwaukee. Females age 35 and over were less likely to receive a formal Jewish education than were males.

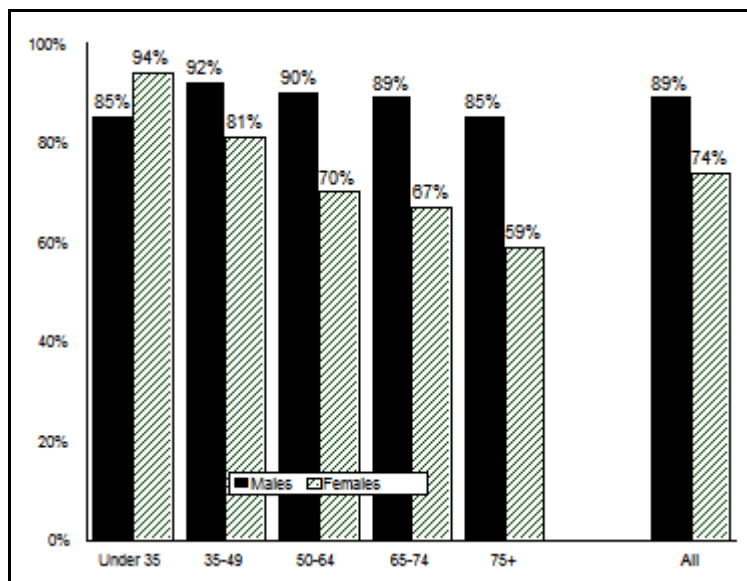
▣ 91% of Orthodox Jews, 88% of Conservative Jews, and 83% of Reform Jews received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to only 70% of the Just Jewish.

▣ 83% of born Jewish adults within in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, as did 83% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

▣ 84% of born Jewish adults in synagogue member households and 77% of born Jewish adults in synagogue non-member households received some formal Jewish education as children.



Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Adults



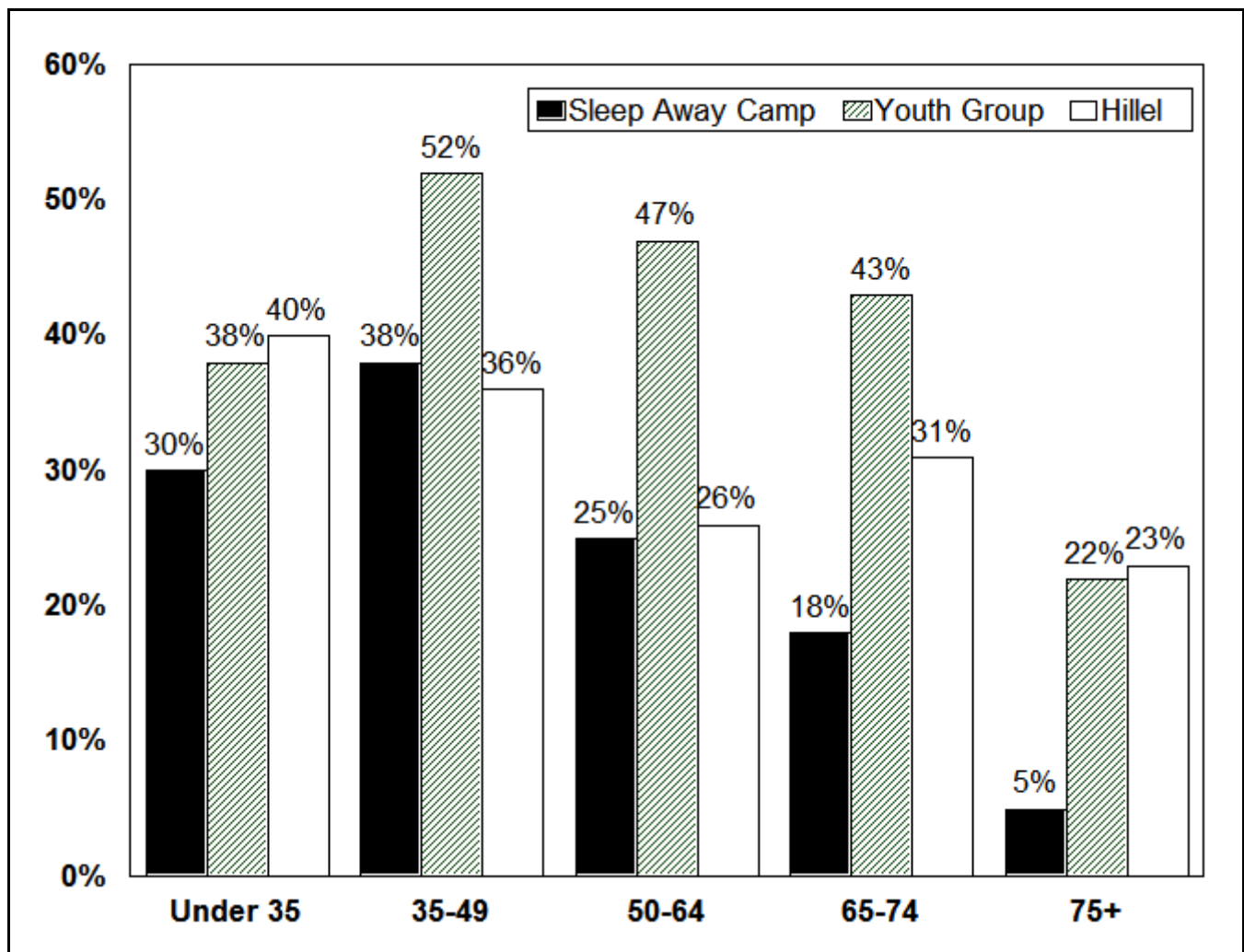
Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Adults by Age and Sex



## Informal Jewish Education - Adults

As more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging people to choose to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, three forms of informal Jewish education were examined—attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as children, attendance at a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and participation in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays). Overall, 25% of born Jewish adults attended Jewish sleep away camps as children, 42% attended Jewish teenage youth groups, and 31% attended Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

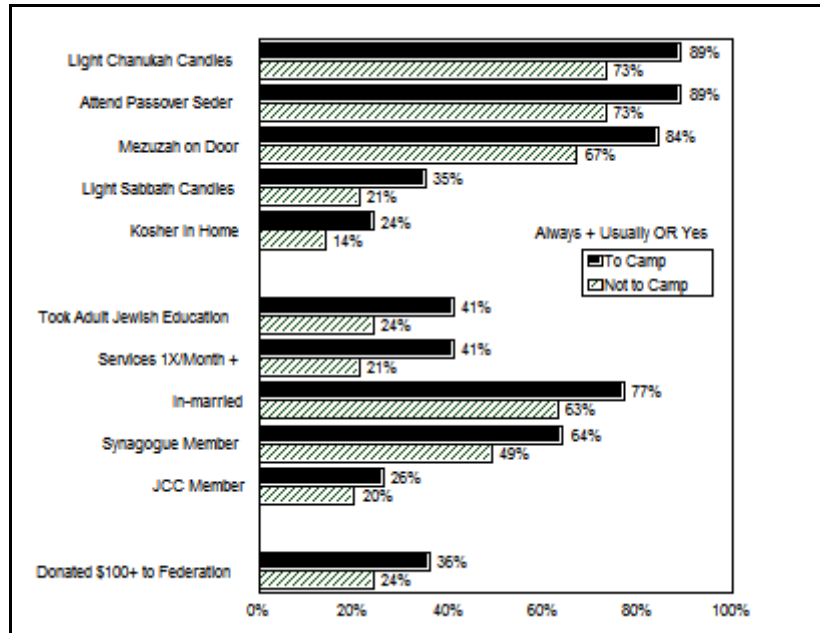
▣ Jewish sleep away camp and Jewish teenage youth group attendance is highest for born Jewish adults age 35-49. Hillel participation is highest for born Jewish adults under 35.



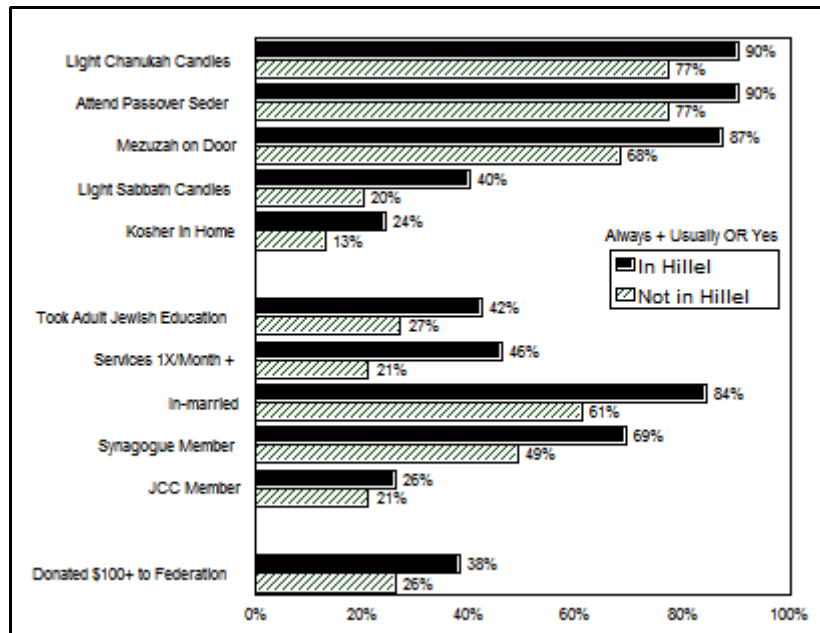
Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp, Jewish Teenage Youth Group, and College Hillel by Age

# Informal Jewish Education - Adults

All Jewish households in Hartford were classified as to whether any adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays), and attended a Jewish teenage youth group. All three of these forms of informal Jewish education are shown to be positively correlated with most measures of “Jewishness,” although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.



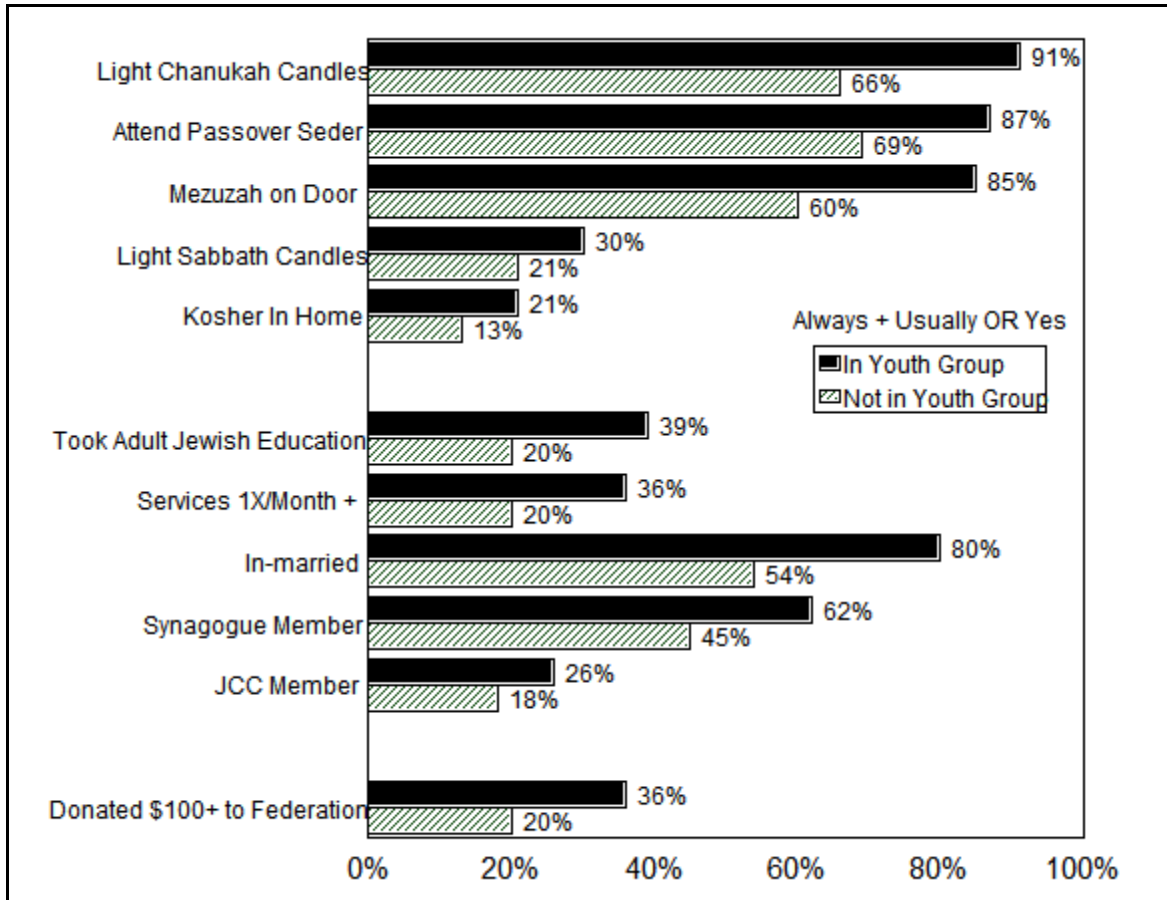
Attendance at Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child



Hillel Participation While in College



## Informal Jewish Education - Adults



Attendance at Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager

▣ 30% of Jewish respondents used the Internet in the past year for Jewish-related information.

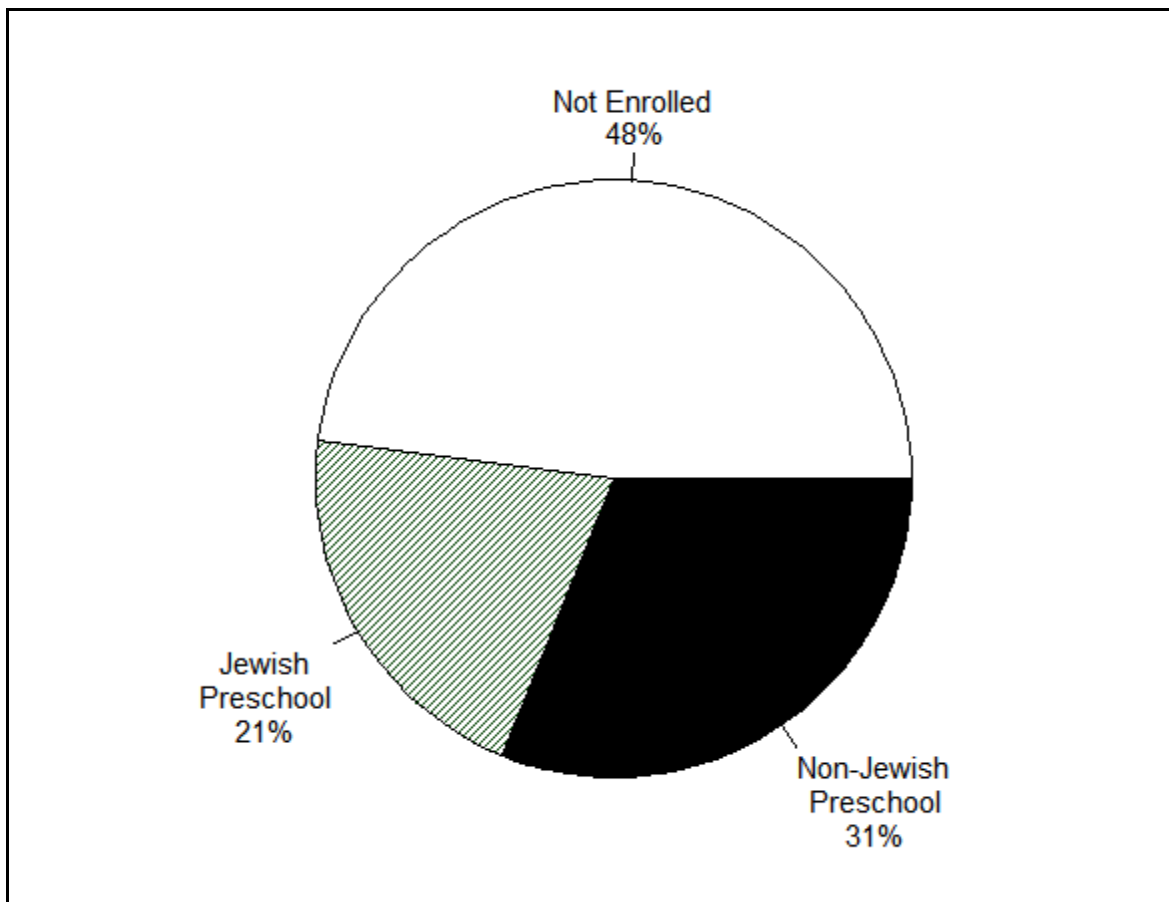
▣ 29% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

## Jewish Education – Preschool/Child Care

**A**bout 21% of Jewish children age 0-5 in Hartford are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care, 31% are enrolled in non-Jewish preschool/child care, and 48% are not enrolled in preschool/child care. Thus, 41% of children age 0-5 who are enrolled in preschool/child care are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care.

▣ The 41% of children in preschool/child care who are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care is the fifth lowest of 17 comparison communities and compares to 57% in Rochester and 55% in Milwaukee.

▣ Data provided by the Jewish preschools suggest that 588 Jewish children are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care. This includes 112 Jewish children in Conservative synagogue preschools, 178 Jewish children in Reform synagogue preschools, 90 in Jewish day school preschools, and 208 Jewish children in the preschool/child care at the JCC.



Preschool/Child Care Enrollment (Jewish Children Age 0-5)

## Jewish Education - Children

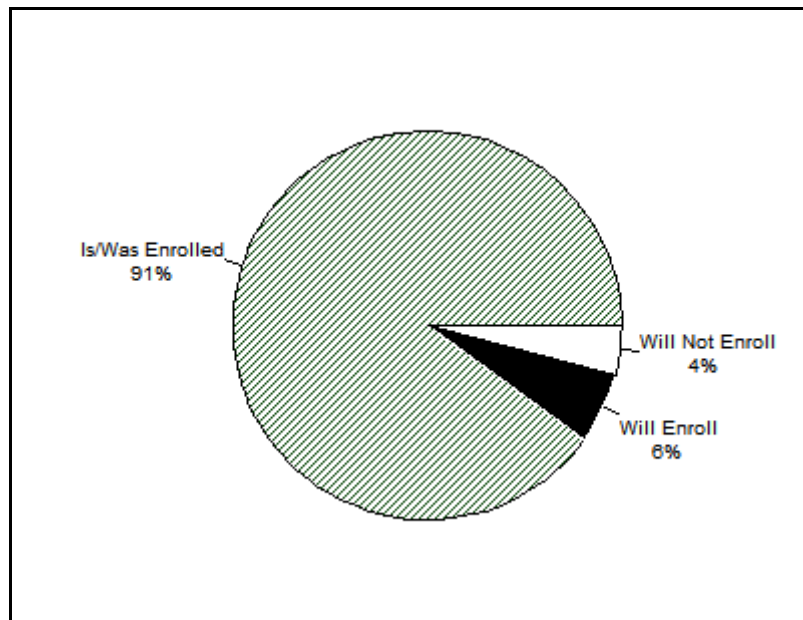
**D**ata provided by the Jewish day schools, synagogue schools, and Yachad suggest that 73 % of Jewish children age 6-12 in Hartford are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education, as are 33 % of Jewish children age 13-17. The 73% is well above average compared to more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 83 % in Milwaukee, 71 % in Rhode Island, and 62 % in Rochester. The 33 % is also well above average among more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 29% in Rochester and 28 % in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island.

▣ Data provided by the Jewish day schools and synagogue schools indicate that 1,901 Jewish children age 6-12 are currently enrolled in synagogue schools and 299 are enrolled in Jewish day schools. Thus, in total, 2,200 Jewish children age 6-12 are currently receiving some formal Jewish education.

▣ Data provided by the Jewish day schools, synagogue schools, and Yachad indicate that 550 Jewish children age 13-17 are currently enrolled in a synagogue school or Yachad and 91 Jewish children are enrolled in Jewish day schools. Thus, in total, 641 Jewish children age 13-17 are currently receiving some formal Jewish education.

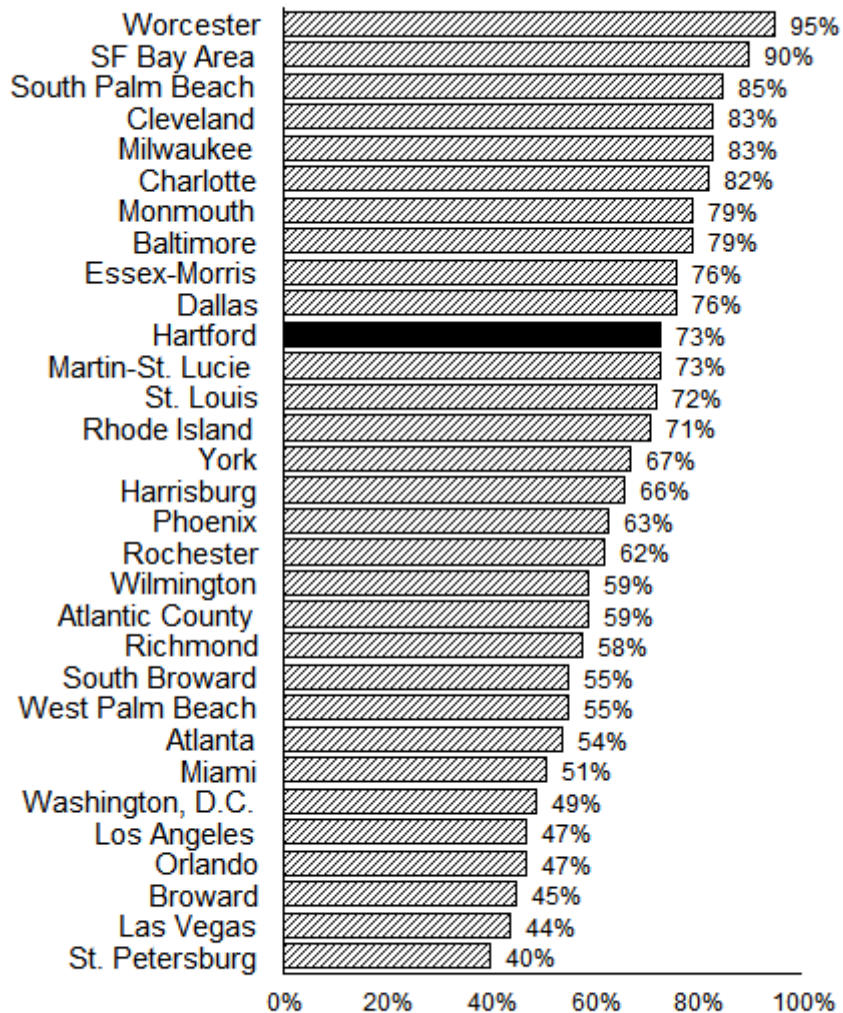
▣ 91% of Jewish children age 6-17 are either currently enrolled in formal Jewish education or were enrolled in the past. 6% of children will definitely or probably be enrolled in the future; 4% will not receive a formal Jewish education. The 4% is the lowest of about 20 comparison communities and compares to 12% in Rochester and 15% in Milwaukee.

▣ 1.7% of Jewish children have a physical, mental, or other health condition or a learning disability that prevents them from receiving a Jewish education.



Receipt of Any Formal Jewish Education by Children Age 6-17

# Jewish Education - Children



Jewish Children Age 6-12  
Currently Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education

## Jewish Education of Children - Day School

**A**bout 71% of Jewish children in Hartford who are in private school are enrolled in Jewish day school. According to the telephone survey, 11% of all Jewish children *age 6-12* are enrolled in a Jewish day school. Given that 3,030 Jewish children are age 6-12, this implies that 324 students age 6-12 are enrolled in Jewish day schools. Data provided by the Jewish day schools indicate that 299 students (10%) age 6-12 were enrolled this past academic year. The 299 students represent 14% of the 2,200 Jewish children age 6-12 *currently enrolled in Jewish education*.

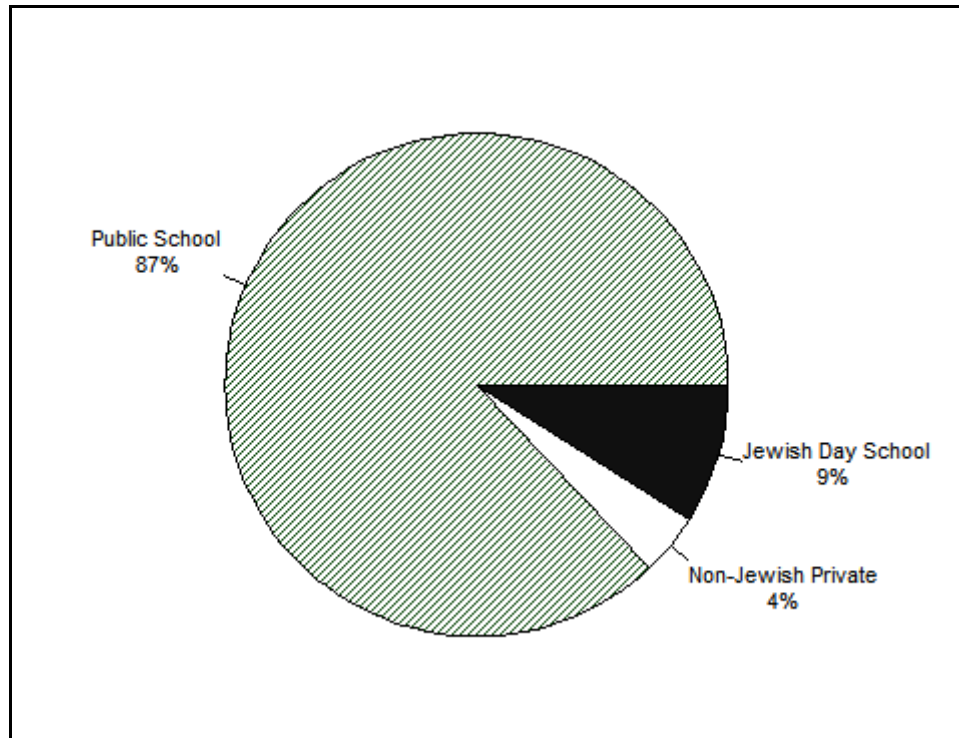
▣ Of all Jewish children *age 6-17*, 9% are enrolled in Jewish day school. The 9% is the fourth lowest among more than 20 comparison communities and compares to 26% in Rhode Island, 19% in Milwaukee, and 9% in Rochester.

▣ Respondents with Jewish children *age 0-17* (none of whom are currently enrolled in Jewish day school) were asked if they did or will seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to Jewish day school. 10% of *households with Jewish children age 0-17* currently have a child enrolled in Jewish day school. Another 4% of households (mostly households with Jewish teenagers) had sent a child to Jewish day school in the past. 2% of respondents reported that they will definitely send a child to Jewish day school in the future. Another 15% of respondents reported that they did or will seriously investigate sending a child to Jewish day school. 69% of respondents reported that they did not or will not seriously investigate sending a child to Jewish day school.

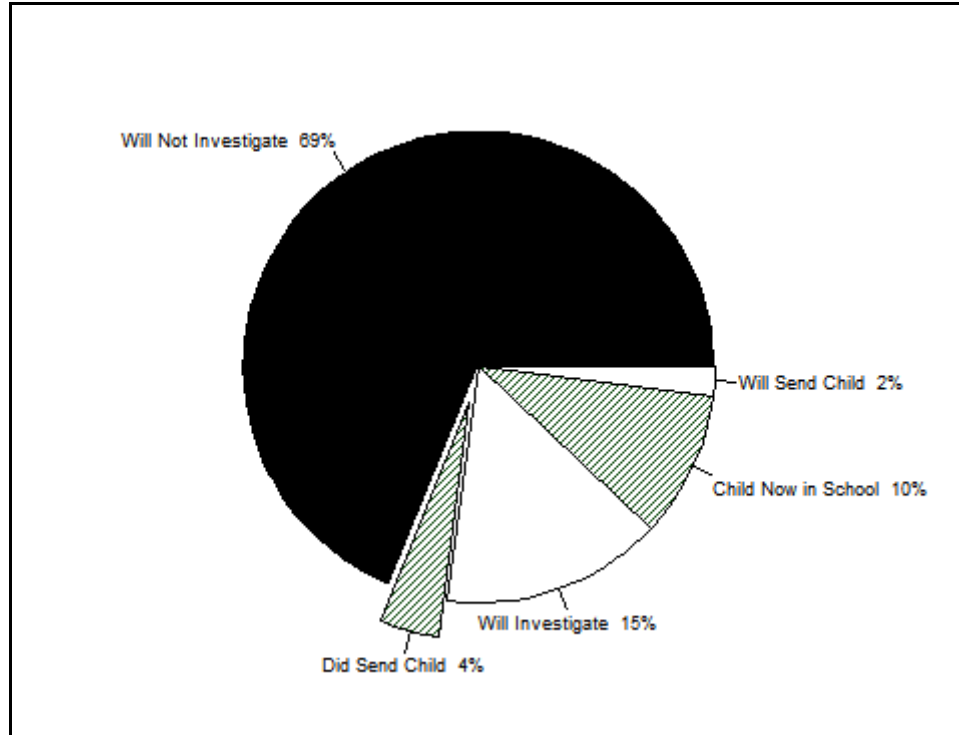
▣ The 69% who did not or will not seriously investigate sending their children to Jewish day school is about average among 13 comparison communities.

▣ Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford with Jewish children *age 0-17* (none of whom currently attend Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked the major reasons that they did not, will not, or might not send their child(ren) to Jewish day school. The most common response was belief in public schools (38%). This was followed by tuition cost (21%), distance from home to school (14%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (14%), and quality of education at other private or public schools (11%).

# Jewish Education of Children - Day School



Type of School Attended by Jewish Children



Seriously Investigate Jewish Day School

## Informal Jewish Education - Children

**A**bout 13% of Jewish children *age 0-17* attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (1999); 20% attended a non-Jewish day camp. Thus, 39% of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp.

▣ The 13% of Jewish children *age 0-17* who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer is the third lowest of 11 comparison communities. The 13% compares to 23% in Rochester and 17% in Milwaukee. The 39% of day camp attendees age 0-17 who attended a Jewish day camp is also the third lowest of 11 comparison communities and compares to 69% in Milwaukee and 58% in Rochester.

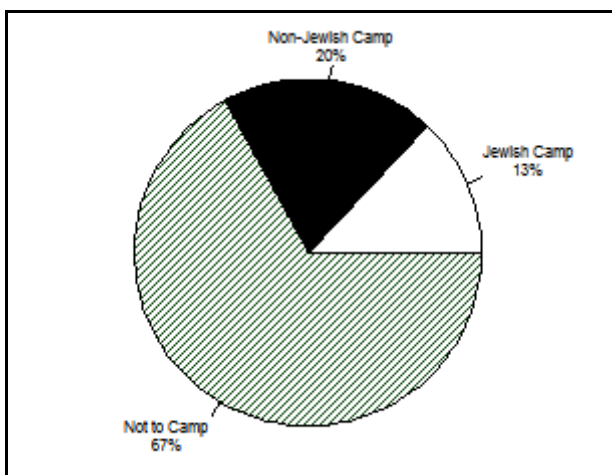
▣ Of the 555 Jewish children *age 0-17* who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer, 500 children attended the JCC day camp.

▣ 5% of Jewish children *age 0-17* attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer; 9% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp. Thus, 34% of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a sleep away camp this past summer attended a Jewish sleep away camp.

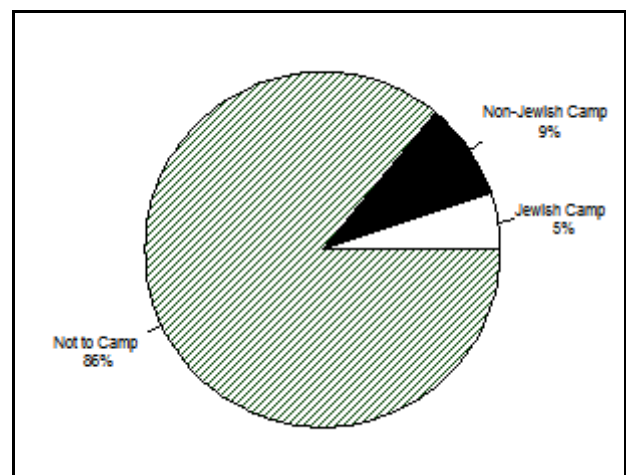
▣ The 5% of Jewish children *age 0-17* who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer is just below average among 12 comparison communities and compares to 14% in Rochester and 9% in Milwaukee. The 34% of sleep away camp attendees age 0-17 who attended a Jewish sleep away camp is the third lowest of 12 comparison communities and compares to 66% in Rochester and 62% in Milwaukee.

▣ 15% of Jewish children *age 13-17* attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer; 15% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp. Thus, 51% of Jewish children age 13-17 who attended a sleep away camp attended a Jewish sleep away camp.

▣ 32% (627 teens) of Jewish teenagers *age 13-17* are currently members of a Jewish teenage youth group. 50 Jewish teens are in Orthodox youth groups, 295 Jewish teens are in Conservative youth groups, 257 Jewish teens are in Reform youth groups, and 25 Jewish teens are in the non-denominational youth group.



Attendance at Day Camp  
by Jewish Children Age 0-17



Attendance at Sleep Away Camp  
by Jewish Children Age 0-17

## Familiarity with Jewish Agencies

**T**he Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and its family of agencies are very familiar to much of the Jewish community. Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked to report whether they were very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with each of eight agencies.

▣ 41 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 41 % are somewhat familiar, and 18 % are not at all familiar, with the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center (**JCC**). The 41 % very familiar is above average among more than 20 Jewish Community Centers. The 41 % compares to 59 % in Rochester and 49 % in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 3 % in Western Monmouth to 59 % in Rochester.

▣ 37 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 36 % are somewhat familiar, and 27 % are not at all familiar, with the **Hebrew Home and Hospital**. The 37 % very familiar with the Jewish nursing home is the fifth highest of 20 Jewish nursing homes. The 37 % compares to 45 % in Rochester and 31 % in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 6 % in South Palm Beach to 47 % in Harrisburg.

▣ 26 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 47 % are somewhat familiar, and 27 % are not at all familiar, with the **Jewish Federation** of Greater Hartford. The 26 % very familiar is about average among 22 comparison communities. The 26 % compares to 28 % in Milwaukee and 27 % in Rochester. The percentage very familiar varies from 8 % in Monmouth to 42 % in Dallas.

▣ 17 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 34 % are somewhat familiar, and 49 % are not at all familiar, with Jewish Family Service (**JFS**). The 17 % very familiar is about average among 20 comparison communities. The 17 % compares to 22 % in Rochester and 24 % in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 2 % in South Palm Beach to 39 % in York (PA).

▣ 19 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 38 % are somewhat familiar, and 44 % are not at all familiar, with the **Solomon Schechter** Day School. The 19 % very familiar is above average compared to seven other Jewish day schools in non-retirement comparison communities. The percentage very familiar varies from 1 % in Broward to 37 % in Harrisburg.

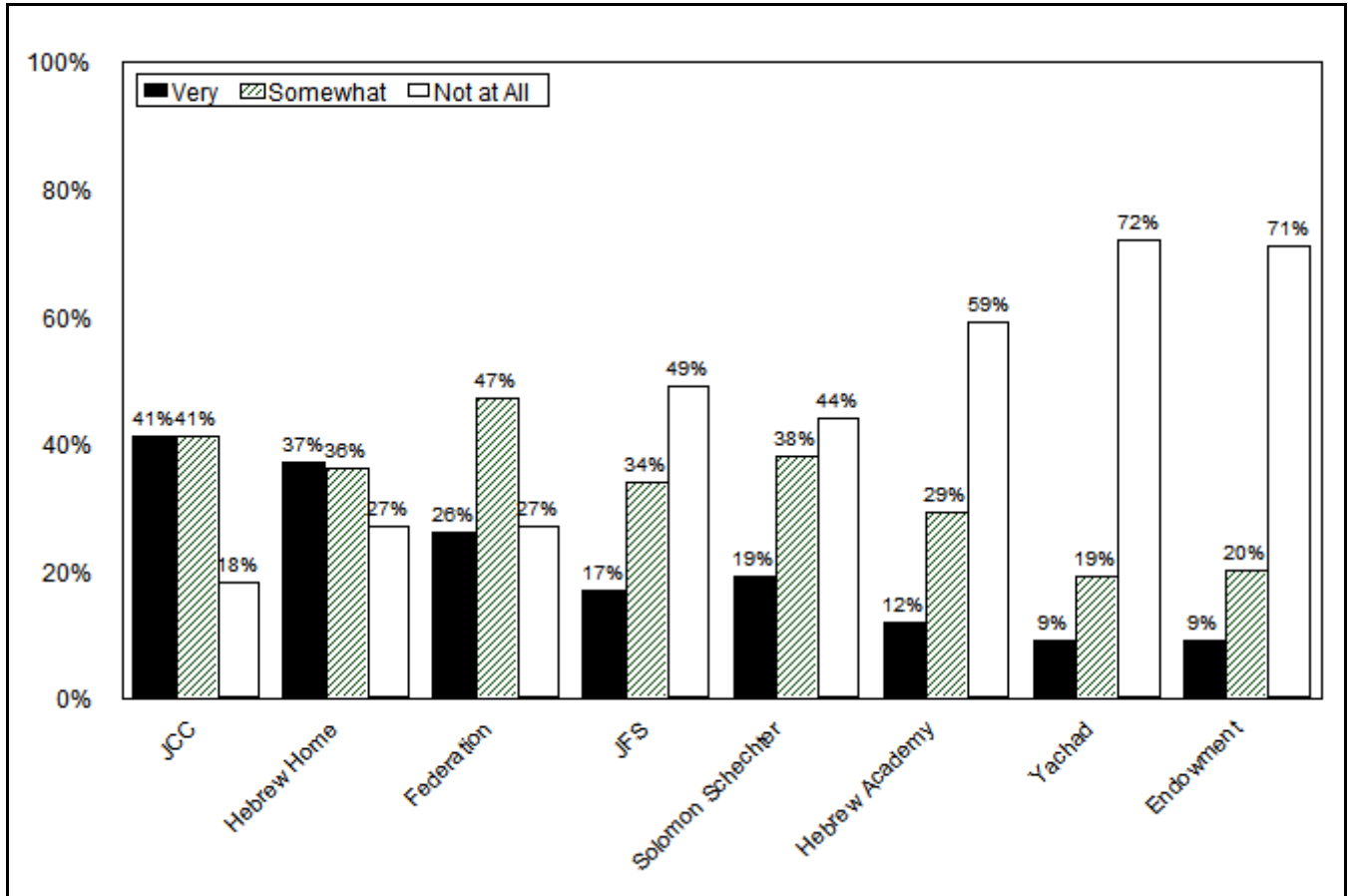
▣ 12 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 29 % are somewhat familiar, and 59 % are not at all familiar, with the **Hebrew Academy**. The 12 % very familiar is below average compared to seven other Jewish day schools in non-retirement comparison communities.

▣ 9 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 19 % are somewhat familiar, and 72 % are not at all familiar, with the **Yachad** Greater Hartford Community Jewish High School.

▣ 9 % of respondents reported that they are very familiar, 20 % are somewhat familiar, and 71 % are not at all familiar, with **The Endowment Foundation** of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc. The 9 % very familiar is the highest of five comparison communities.



## Familiarity with Jewish Agencies



Familiarity with Jewish Agencies (Respondent Only)

## Perception of Jewish Agencies

**R**espondents who are *very or somewhat familiar* with an agency were asked their perception of that agency. Some persons who were only somewhat familiar with an agency declined to provide their perception of that agency. Respondents were asked to rate each agency as excellent, good, fair, or poor. 83%-93% of respondents have a positive perception of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and its agencies.

▣ 41% rated the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center (**JCC**) as excellent (51% good, 8% fair, and 1% poor). The 41% excellent is above average among 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 63% in Columbus, 48% in Rochester, and 37% in Milwaukee. The percentage excellent varies from 14% in Western Monmouth to 63% in Columbus.

▣ 46% rated the **Hebrew Home and Hospital** as excellent (44% good, 7% fair, and 3% poor). The 46% excellent is above average among 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 52% in Rochester and 31% in Milwaukee. The percentage excellent varies from 17% in Baltimore to 66% in Harrisburg.

▣ 28% rated the **Jewish Federation** of Greater Hartford as excellent (62% good, 9% fair, and 2% poor). The 28% excellent is about average among 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Rochester and 21% in Milwaukee. The percentage excellent varies from 19% in Monmouth to 40% in York (PA).

▣ 33% rated the Jewish Family Service (**JFS**) as excellent (58% good, 6% fair, and 2% poor). The 33% excellent is about average among 27 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Columbus and 33% in each of Rochester and Milwaukee. The percentage excellent varies from 24% in Broward to 48% in York (PA).

▣ 38% rated the **Solomon Schechter** Day School as excellent (55% good, 7% fair, and less than 1% poor). The 38% excellent is about average among 15 Jewish day schools and compares to 40% in Columbus and 30% in Rochester. The percentage excellent varies from 19% in Richmond to 51% in Orlando.

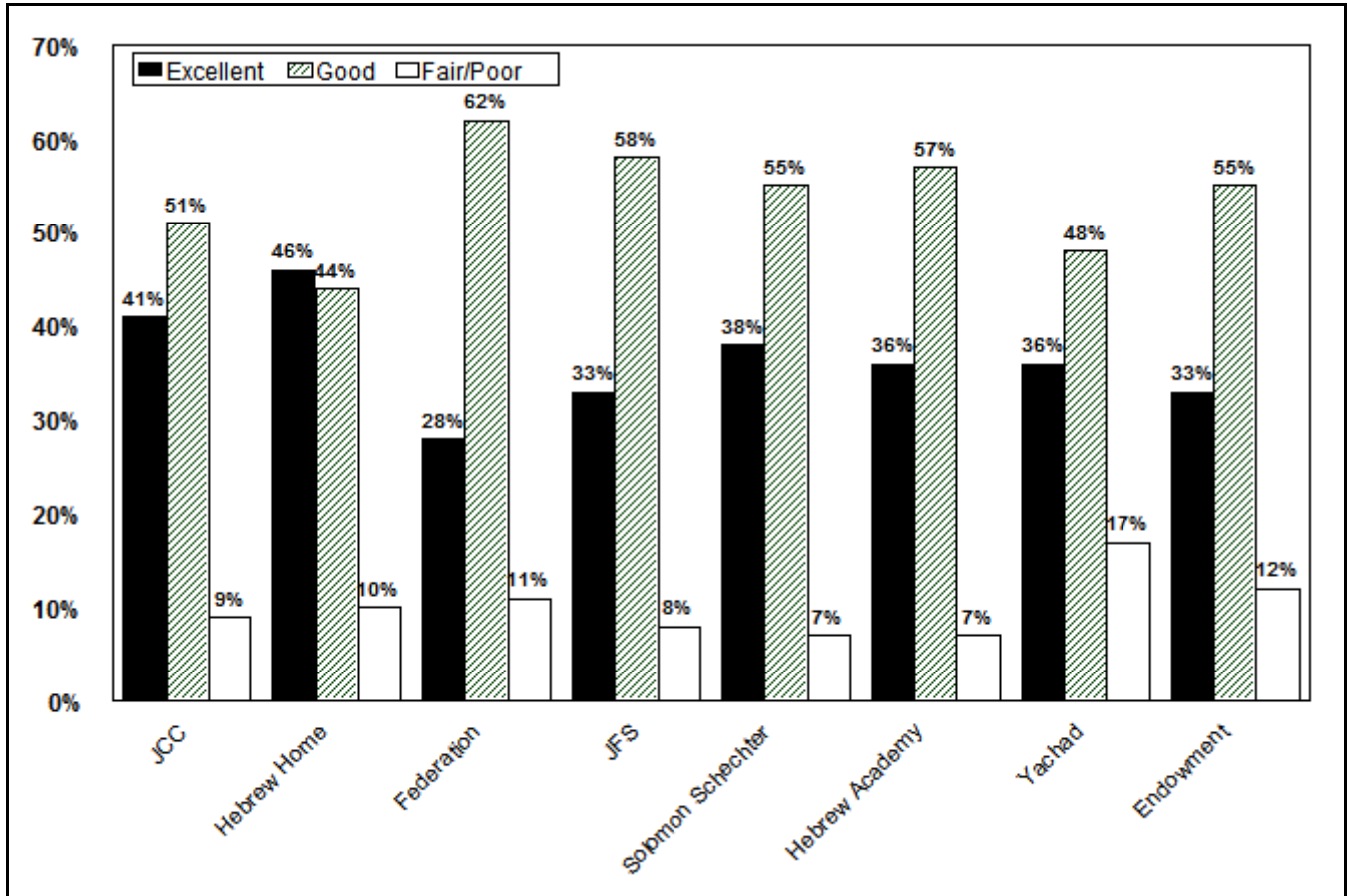
▣ 36% rated the **Hebrew Academy** as excellent (57% good, 7% fair, and 0% poor). The 36% excellent is about average among 15 Jewish day schools.

▣ 36% rated the **Yachad** Greater Hartford Community Jewish High School as excellent (48% good, 15% fair, and 2% poor).

▣ 33% rated **The Endowment Foundation** of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford as excellent (55% good, 11% fair, and 1% poor). The 33% excellent is about the same as the other three comparison Jewish communities.

▣ In summary, the ratings of the JCC and the Hebrew Home and Hospital are above average, and the other agencies are all about average, compared to other Jewish communities.

## Perception of Jewish Agencies



Perception of Jewish Agencies (Respondents Who Are Very or Somewhat Familiar)

## Social Service Needs

**A**lmost 2,200 Jewish households (15%) in Hartford contain one or more members who have some kind of physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more which limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. The 15% is above average among 27 comparison communities and compares to 17% in Rochester, 15% in Milwaukee, and 10% in Rhode Island.

▣ 5% (800 households) of households contain one or more members with a limiting condition who needs daily assistance. The 5% is about average among more than 20 comparison communities and compares to 5% in Milwaukee and 4% in Rochester.

▣ About 250 adults are disabled and cannot work.

▣ Almost 90 households have an adult disabled child living at home.

▣ 2.6% of households have a household member who needs assistance with an “activity of daily living” (getting around inside the home, eating, dressing, bathing or showering, using the bathroom, taking care of one’s appearance).

▣ 0.7% of households currently use respite care (where someone comes to the home to care for a health-limited person while the mobile family members tend to outside activities). Another 0.5% need such a service.

▣ 0.5% of households contain a single health-limited person living alone who uses a “telephone reassurance service” to make certain they are all right. Another 0.2% need such a service.

**W**hile the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked directly about their need for a variety of social services in the past year. When the household reported it needed a service, the respondent was asked if the service had been received. If the household received the service, the respondent was asked if the service had been received from a Jewish agency. In examining these results, the reader should remember that some respondents may feel uneasy admitting a need for some of these services. Thus, it is likely that the survey underestimates the actual need.

▣ The 12% of households who needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year is about average among 20 comparison communities. The 12% compares to 16% in Milwaukee and 13% in Rochester.

▣ The 5% of households who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation (job counseling) in the past year is about average among 17 comparison communities. The 5% compares to 6% in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

▣ The 18% of households who needed singles programs (among households with Jewish singles age 18-64) in the past year is about average among 13 comparison communities. The 18% compares to 19% in Rochester and 18% in Milwaukee.

# Social Service Needs

▣ The 13% of households who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities in the past year is the highest among nine comparison communities, although it is not significantly higher than most other communities. The 13% compares to 11% in Rochester and 7% in Milwaukee.

▣ The need for four social services for the elderly (home health care, transportation, meals on wheels, and senior day care) in the past year is about average among about 15 comparison communities. The need for nursing home care in the past year is above average among 13 comparison communities.

▣ Most Jewish households who sought social services in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources.

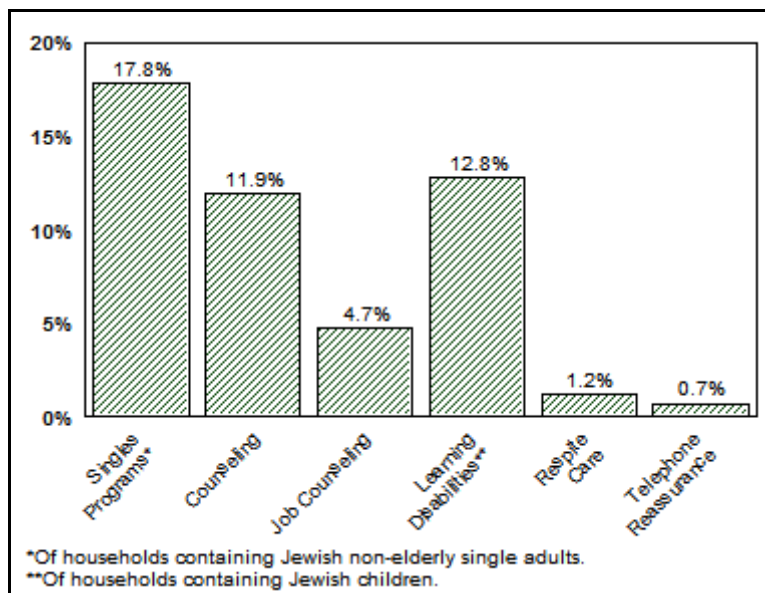
▣ Unlike most communities, Jewish singles were about as likely to attend non-Jewish programs as Jewish programs in the past year. (In most communities, singles were much more likely to attend Jewish singles programs.)

▣ 100 Jewish households had unmet needs for marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year; 280 households, for job counseling; 315 households, for singles programs; and 70 households, for programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities. 30 elderly households had an unmet need for home health care; 35 elderly households had an unmet need for senior transportation; and no elderly households had unmet needs for nursing home care, meals on wheels, or senior day care.

▣ 18% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 40-79 have an elderly relative who, in some way, depends upon the household for their care. In 14% of households, the relative lives within 100 miles of the respondent, and in 4% of households the relative lives beyond 100 miles. 100 miles is generally

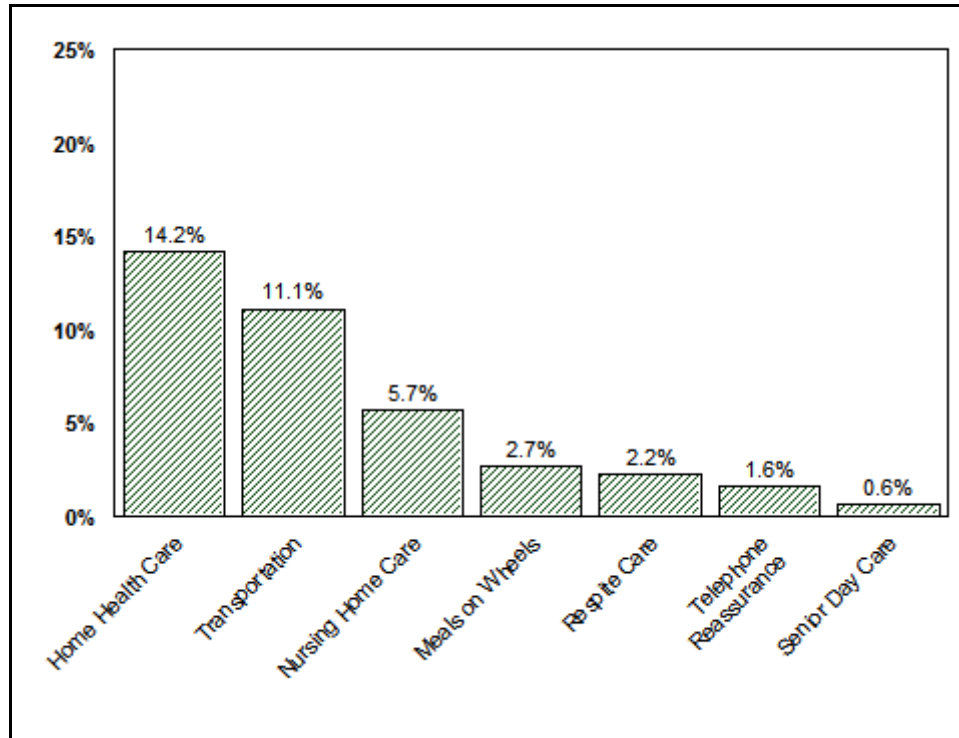
recognized as a distance past which it is difficult for a relative to provide significant in-person care on a regular basis.

▣ In 37% of Jewish households containing elderly members, the elderly member or members have long term care insurance that covers both in-home health care and a nursing home.

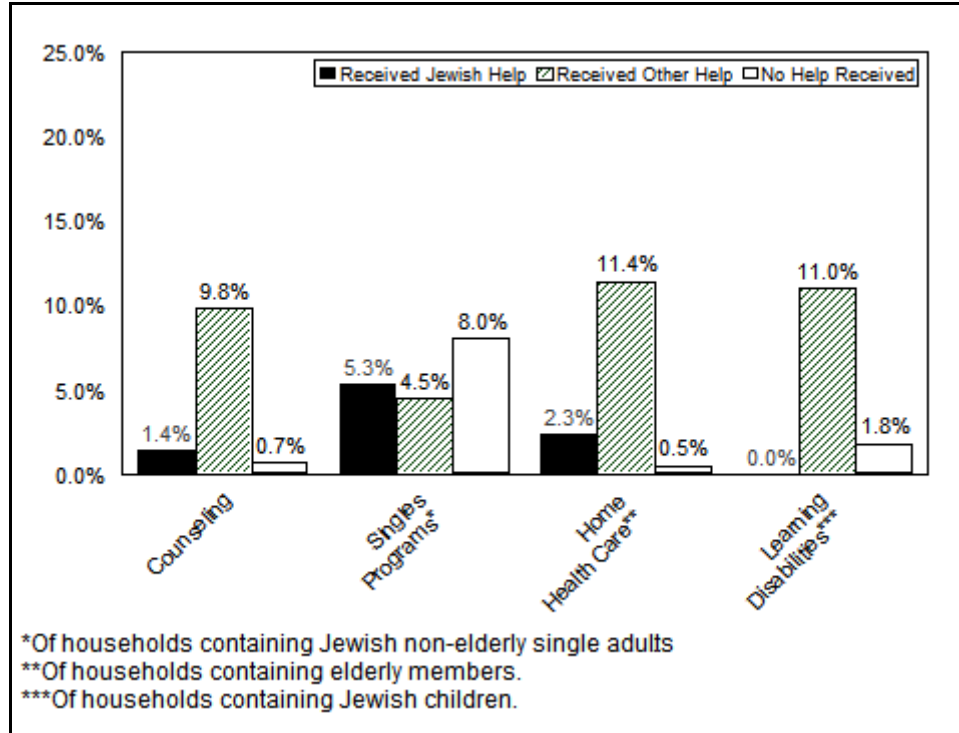


Need for Social Services

# Social Service Needs

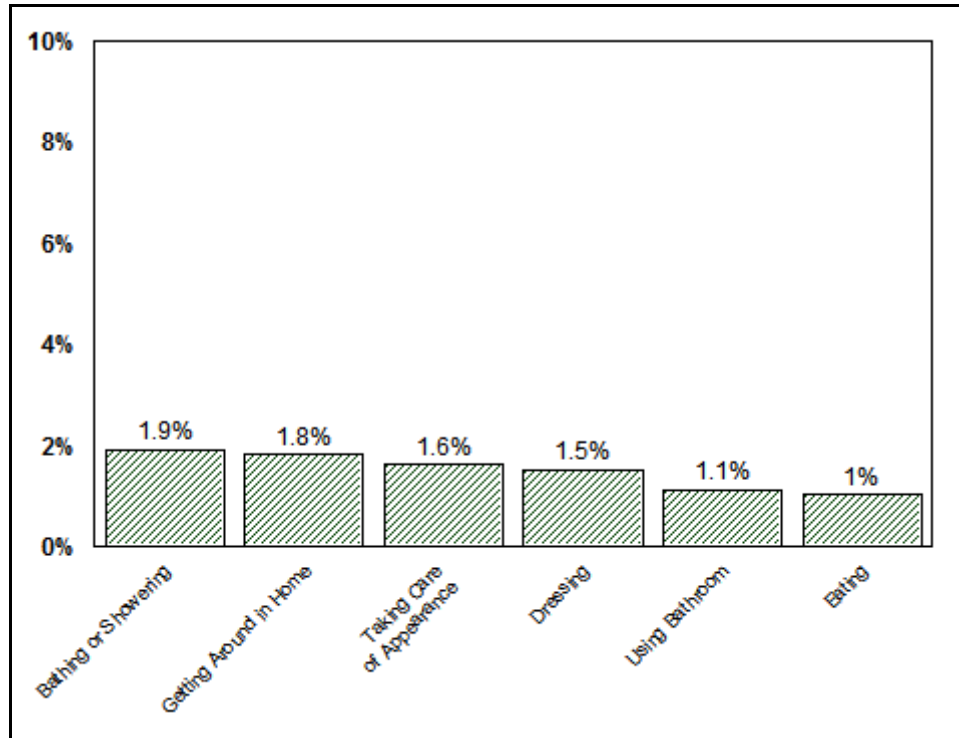


Need for Elderly Social Services  
in Households Containing Elderly Members

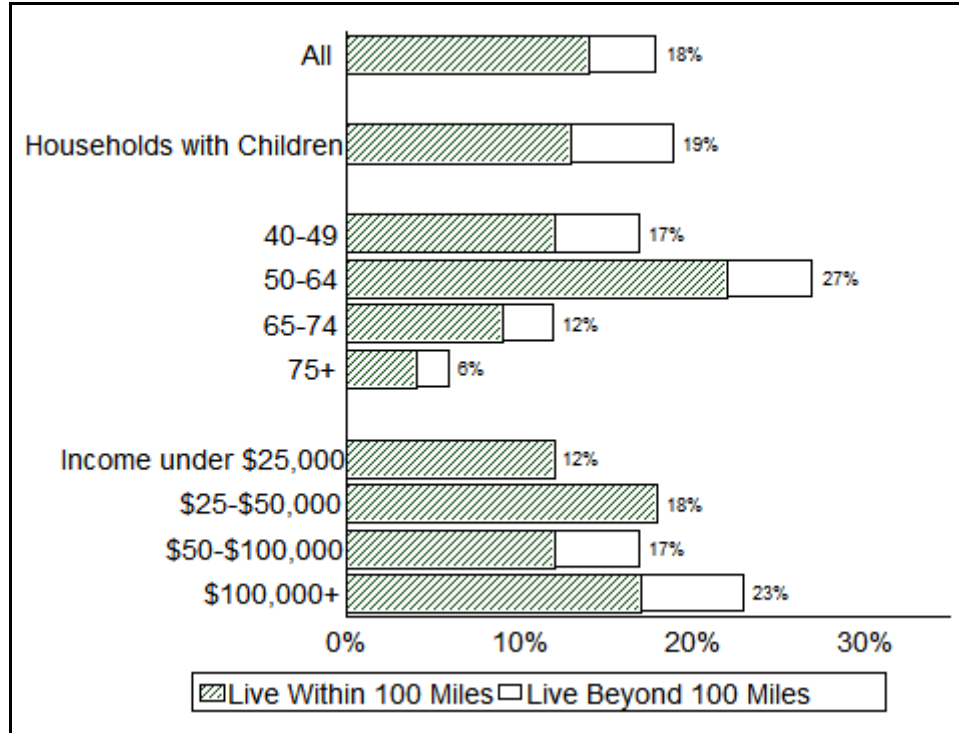


Disposition of Need for Selected Social Services

# Social Service Needs



Households Containing Members Who Needed Assistance with Activities of Daily Living



Households Caring for an Elderly Relative (Respondents Age 40-79)

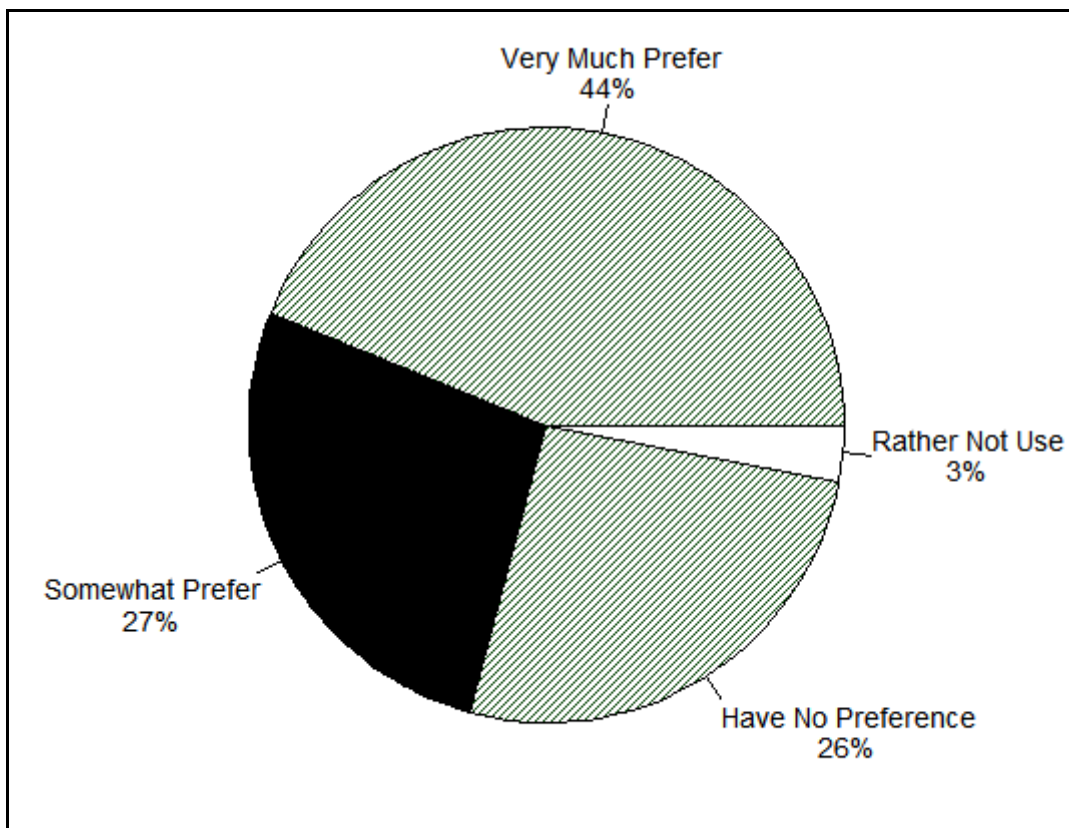
## Social Service Needs

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Hartford age 40 and over were asked if they would very much prefer, somewhat prefer, have no preference, or rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities if they (or their parents) needed a nursing home or adult living facility. The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities is higher in the Core Area (48%) than in South of Hartford (40%), Farmington Valley (39%), and East of the River (36%).

▣ The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities is higher for respondents age 40-49 (48%) than for respondents age 50-64 (43%), age 65-74 (41%), and age 75 and over (41%).

▣ 80% of Orthodox Jews and 64% of Conservative Jews would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, compared to 33% of Reform Jews and 29% of the Just Jewish.

▣ Only 27% of respondents in intermarried households would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, compared to 54% of respondents within in-married households. Of respondents in intermarried households, 40% have no preference, compared to 19% of respondents within in-married households.



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities  
(Respondents Age 40 and Over)



# Israel

The 43% of Jewish households in Hartford containing one or more members who visited Israel is above average among more than 35 comparison communities and compares to 46% in Buffalo, 44% in Milwaukee, 43% in Rochester, and 34% in Columbus. This study shows that having visited Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a significant positive correlation with levels of observance, “Jewishness,” membership, and philanthropy.

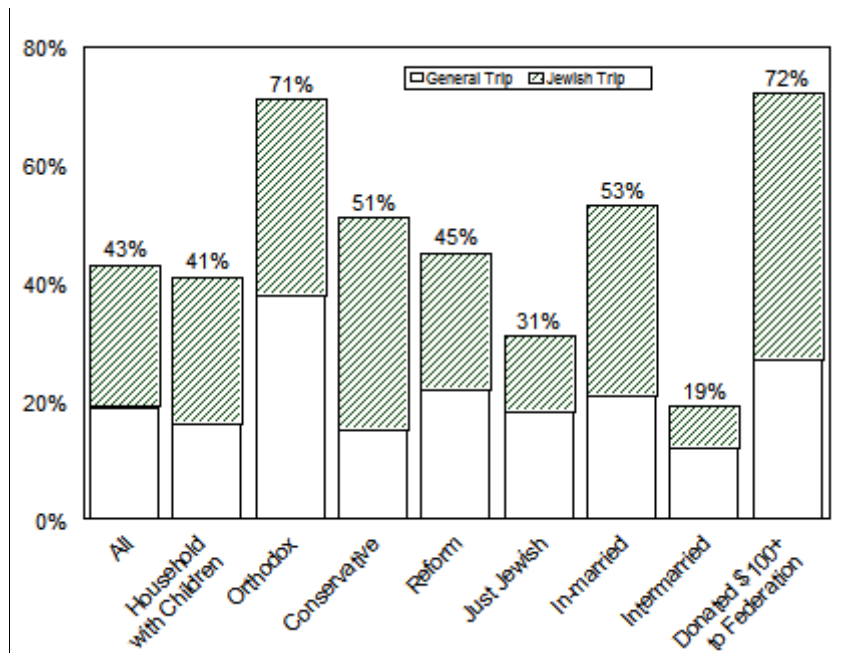
▣ 24% of households have had one or more member visit Israel on a Jewish trip. The 24% is the fifth highest of 19 comparison communities and compares to 26% in Rochester and 24% in Milwaukee.

▣ 12% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel, including 7% on a Jewish trip. The 7% is about average among 17 comparison communities and compares to 8% in Rochester and 7% in Milwaukee.

▣ 55% of households with children (whose children have not already visited Israel) would seriously investigate sending their teenagers (or children when they become teenagers) on a trip to Israel. Another 17% of households reported that they would definitely send their teenagers on a trip to Israel.

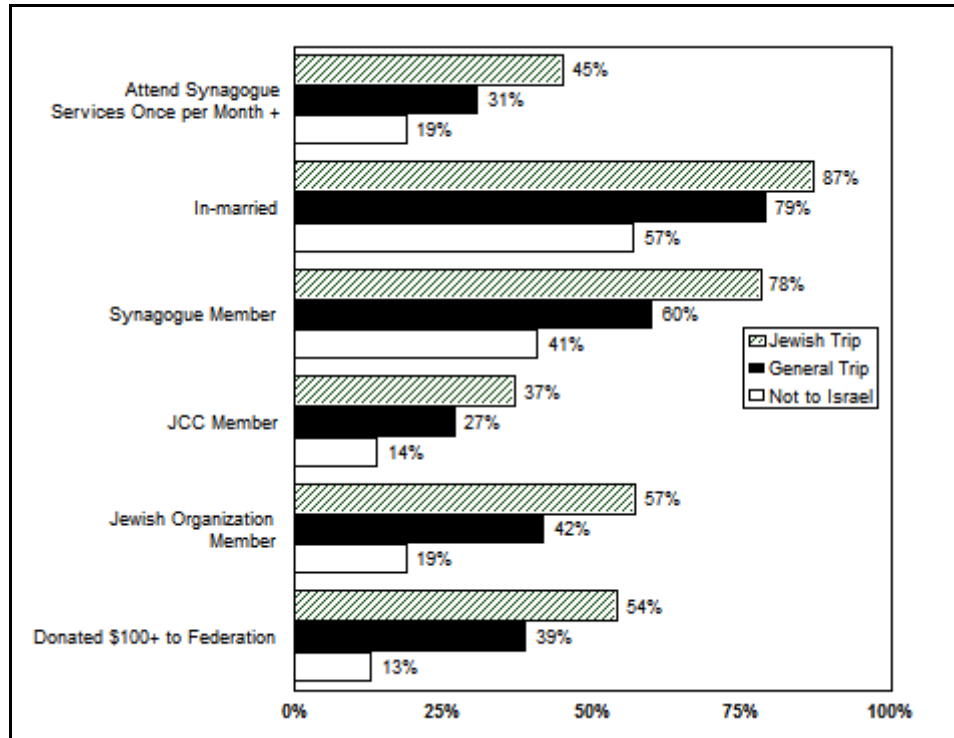
▣ Safety and cost are cited as the principal reasons for not sending teenagers on a trip to Israel.

▣ 12% of respondents reported that they are extremely attached to Israel; 27% are very attached; 46% are somewhat attached; and 15% are not attached. The 40% extremely or very attached is the sixth lowest of 17 comparison communities and compares to 44% in Milwaukee and 37% in Rochester.

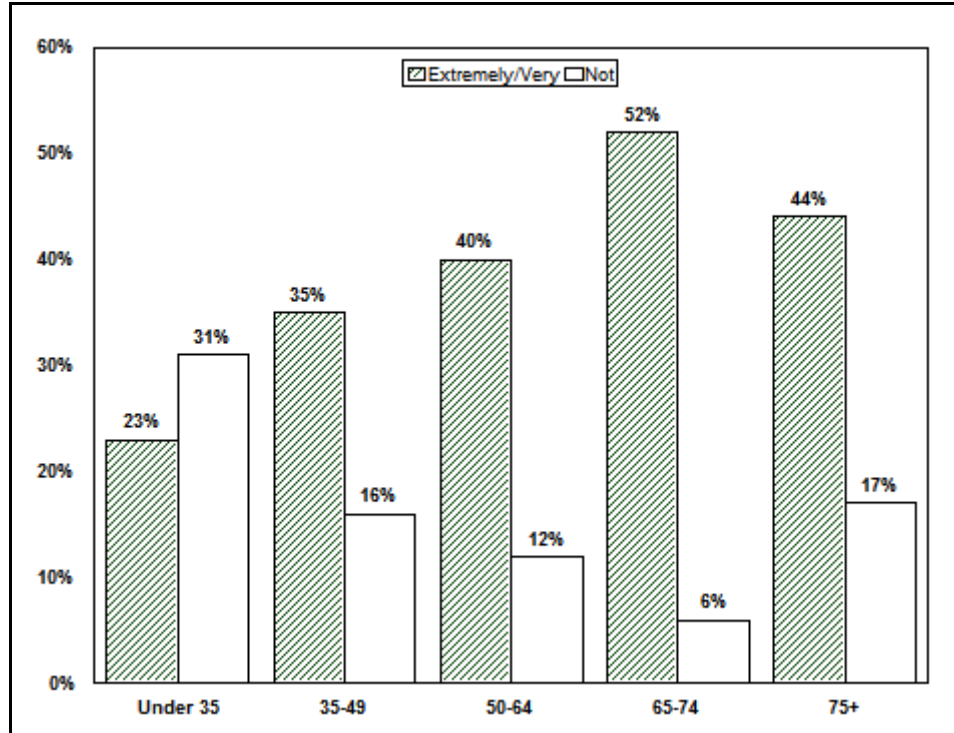


Households Containing a Member Who Visited Israel

# Israel

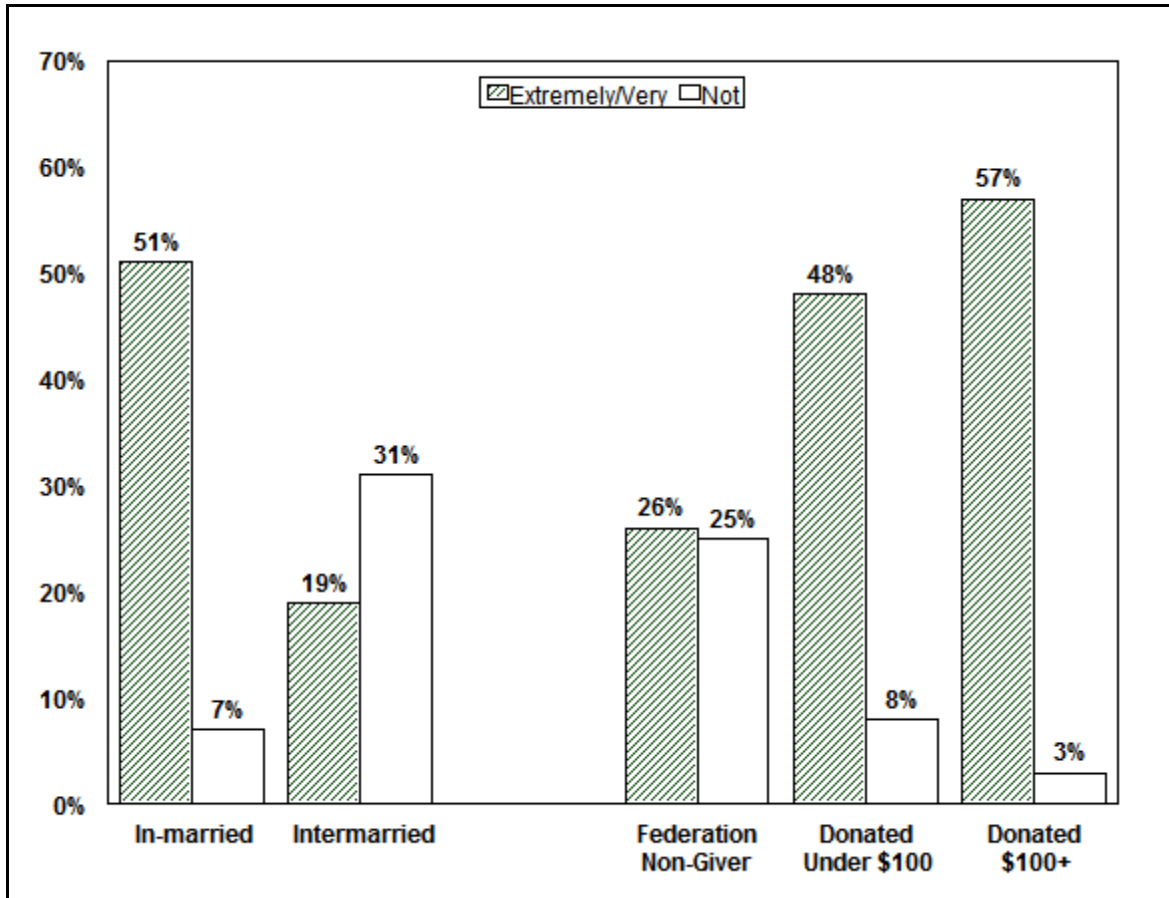


Correlations of Jewish Behavior with Trips to Israel



Emotional Attachment to Israel by Age (Respondent Only)

# Israel



Emotional Attachment to Israel by Type of Marriage and Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year (Respondent Only)

# Anti-Semitism

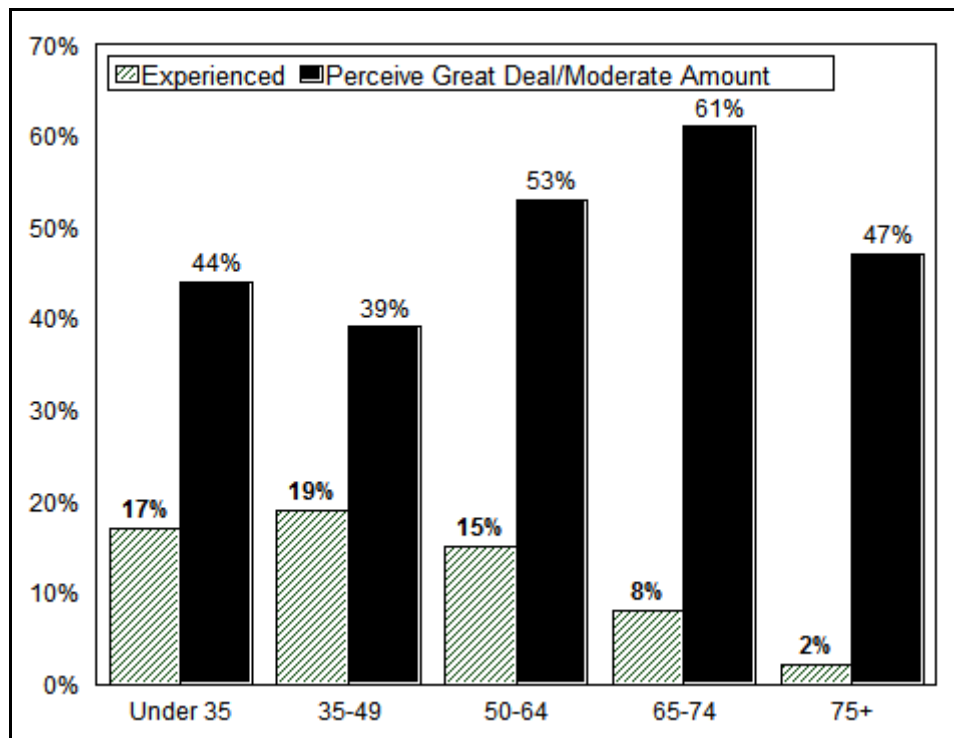
**A**nti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. The 13 % of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who reported that they experienced anti-Semitism in their local community in the past year is very low compared to about 25 comparison communities and compares to 24 % in Milwaukee and 19 % in Rochester.

▣ 13 % of households with Jewish children reported that at least one child age 6-17 has experienced anti-Semitism in the past year in Hartford. The 13 % is the second lowest of 11 comparison communities and compares to 17 % in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

▣ 6 % of respondents in Jewish households perceive “a great deal” of anti-Semitism exists in Hartford; 42 % perceive there is “a moderate amount”; 45 %, “a little”; and 7 %, “none at all.”

▣ The 48 % who perceive that a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in the local community is the seventh lowest of more than 25 comparison communities and compares to 58 % in Milwaukee, 57 % in Columbus, and 43 % in Rochester.

▣ The 6 % who perceive that “a great deal” of anti-Semitism exists in the local community is the second lowest of more than 25 comparison communities and compares to 18 % in Milwaukee, 11 % in Columbus, and 6 % in Rochester.



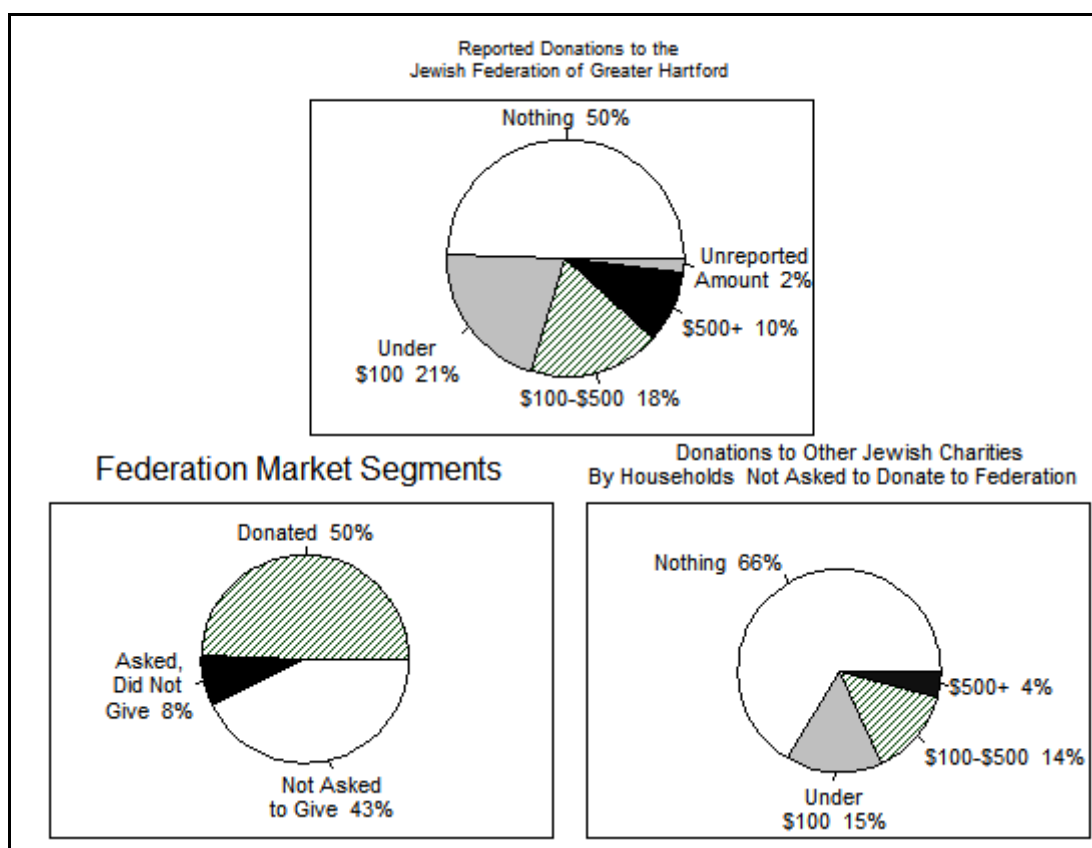
Experienced Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year  
and Perception of a Great Deal/Moderate Amount of Anti-Semitism by Age  
(Respondent Only)

# Philanthropic Profile

Overall, 91% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford *reported* that their households donated to some type of charity in the past year. 50% of respondents *reported* that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year (of whom only 48% reported the amount of the donation). 55% *reported* that their households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year; and 83% *reported* that their households donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.

▣ Data provided by the Jewish Federation indicate that 4,479 households (30%) actually donated in the past year, compared to the 50% found by the telephone survey. Such a disparity is not at all uncommon in Jewish community studies, as respondents often confuse donations to other Jewish organizations (particularly the JCC and JNF) with donations to the Jewish Federation. In Hartford, the disparity of 20 percentage points is about average among 16 comparison communities. The 20 percentage points compares to 28 percentage points in Rochester and 20 percentage points in Milwaukee.

▣ The 48% of respondents who *reported* that their households donated to the Jewish Federation and *reported* the amount of the donation is about average among 37 comparison communities. The 48% compares to 62% in Rochester, 51% in Milwaukee, and 39% in Columbus. The percentage varies from 25% in the San Francisco Bay Area to 62% in both Cleveland and Rochester.



Donations in the Past Year

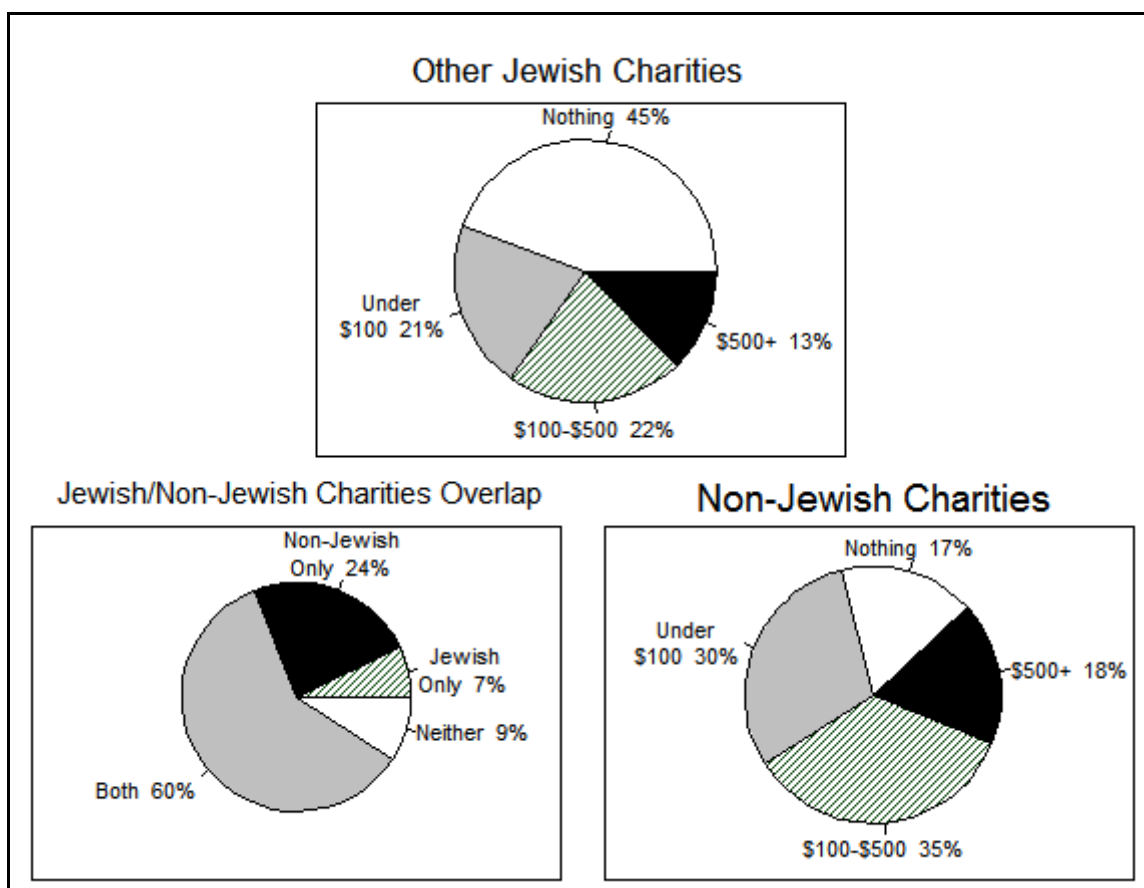
# Philanthropic Profile

▣ Of households asked to donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, 13% declined to do so. The 13% is the fourth lowest of 19 comparison communities and compares to 15% in Milwaukee and 11% in Rochester.

▣ 43% of respondents *reported* that their households were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. The 43% is the fifth lowest of 19 comparison communities and compares to 40% in Milwaukee and 30% in Rochester.

▣ The percentage not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year generally decreases with age, from 88% of households under age 35 to only 24% of households age 65-74.

▣ 2% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are under age 35, 27% are age 35-49, 24% are age 50-64, 25% are age 65-74, and 23% are age 75 and over. 28% of donors are households with children. 4% of donors are in residence for 0-4 years, while 78% are in residence for 20 or more years. 38% of donors earn \$100,000 and over. 5% of donors are Orthodox; 42%, Conservative; 32%, Reform; and 21%, Just Jewish.



Donations in the Past Year

# Philanthropic Profile

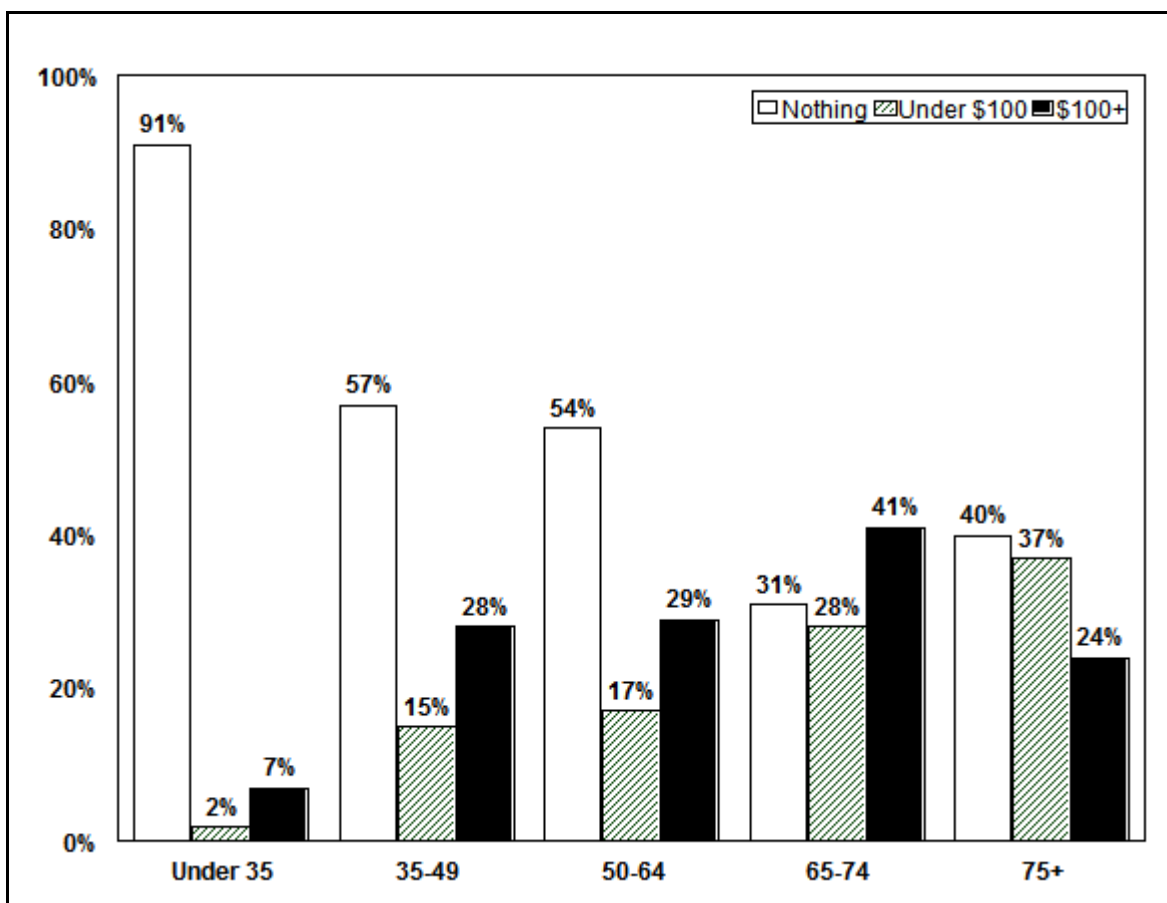
▣ 41% of households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over.

▣ 54% of JCC member households donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 21% of JCC non-member households.

▣ The 67% of respondents who *reported* that their households donated to Jewish charities (either the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities) in the past year is about average among almost 40 comparison communities. The 67% compares to 93% in Rhode Island, 75% in Rochester, 69% in Milwaukee, and 49% in Seattle.

▣ 76% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to other Jewish charities.

▣ The 83% of respondents who *reported* that their households donated to non-Jewish charities is the fourth highest of more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 92% in Rhode Island, 84% in Rochester, and 79% in Milwaukee.



Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year by Age

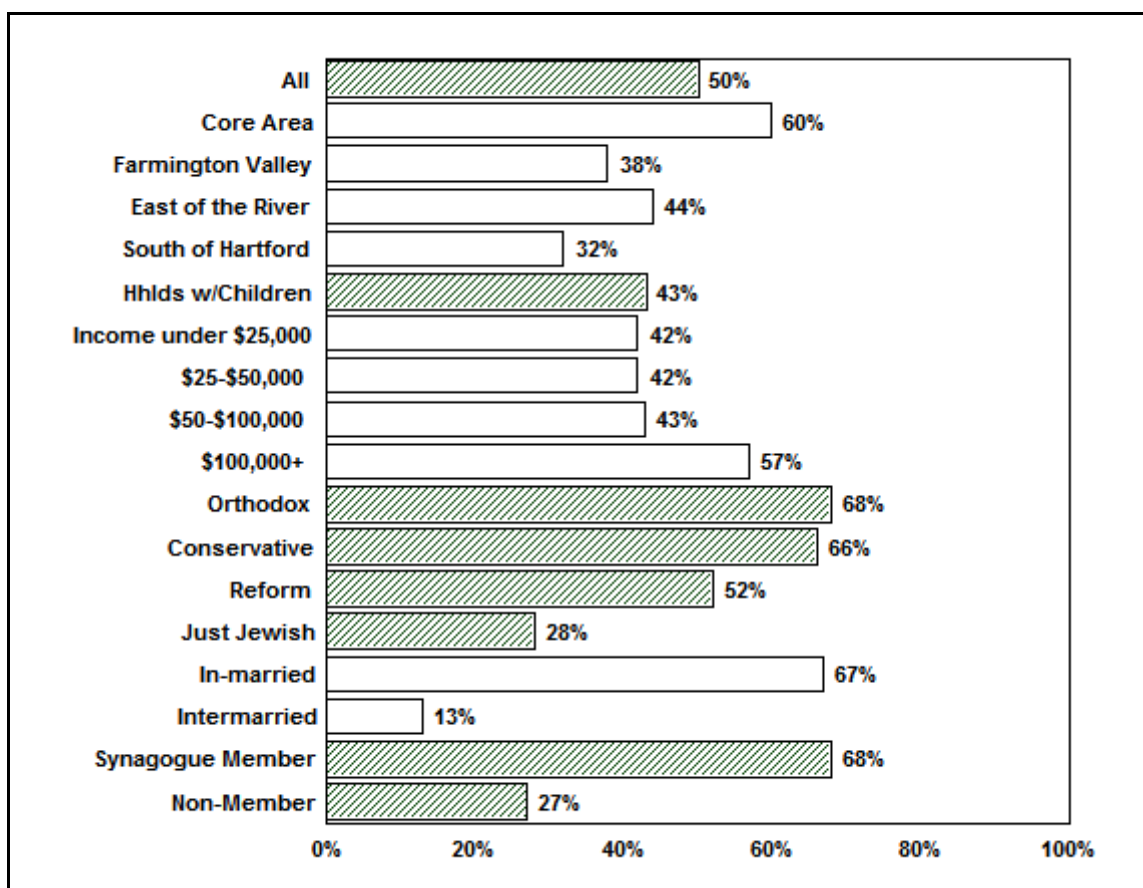
# Philanthropic Profile

▣ The 60% of respondents who *reported* that their households donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year is the seventh highest among 20 comparison communities. The 60% compares to 65% in Rochester and 61% in Milwaukee.

▣ Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to Jewish charities in the past year, 53% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.

▣ Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) received 61%.

▣ The number of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford decreased by almost 2,450 from 1990 to 2000, a phenomenon being experienced in most Jewish Federations across the country. The number of Jewish households decreased by 1,200 during this same time period.



Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year



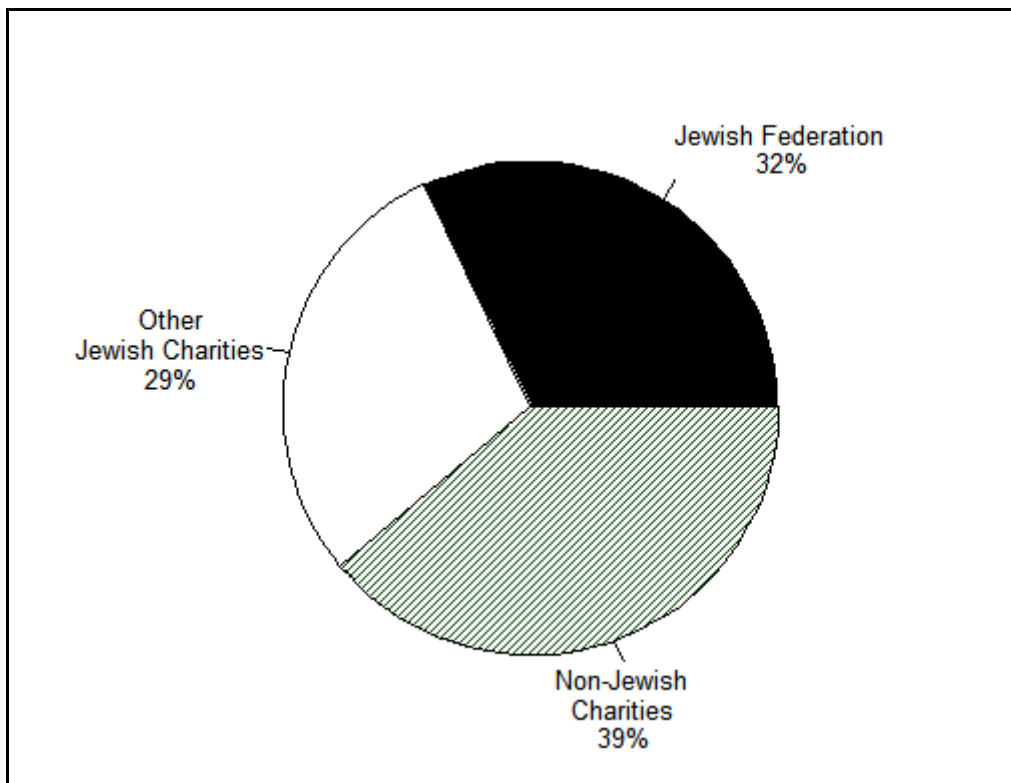
## Philanthropic Profile

▣ **Not adjusted for inflation**, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign has decreased from \$7,700,000 in 1990 to \$4,026,000 in 1995. From 1995 to 2000, the campaign increased from \$4,026,000 to \$6,000,000. The average donation *per household* decreased from \$481 in 1990 to \$405 in 2000. Thus, from 1990 to 2000 the average donation per household decreased by \$76 and the Annual Campaign decreased by \$1,700,000.

▣ The average per household donation to the Jewish Federation in the past year (\$405) is above average among more than 40 comparison communities.

▣ **Adjusted for inflation**, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign decreased by \$4,196,000 from 1990 to 2000. The average donation *per household* decreased by \$232.

▣ **Adjusted for inflation**, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign decreased by 41 % from 1990 to 2000. The number of Jewish households in Hartford decreased by 8 % during the same time period.



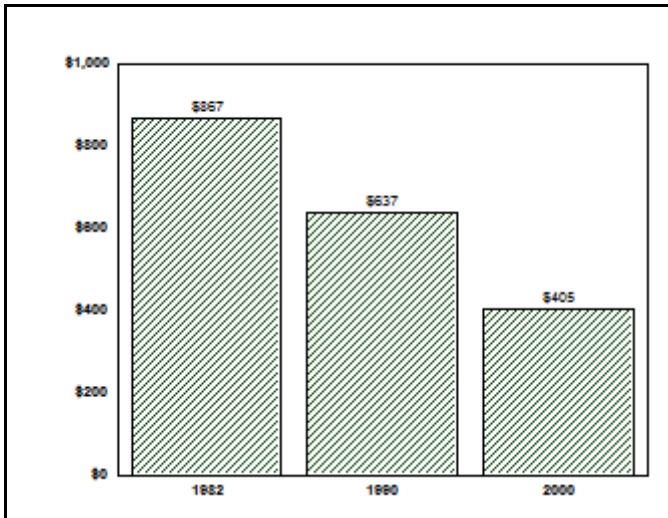
Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year

# Philanthropic Profile

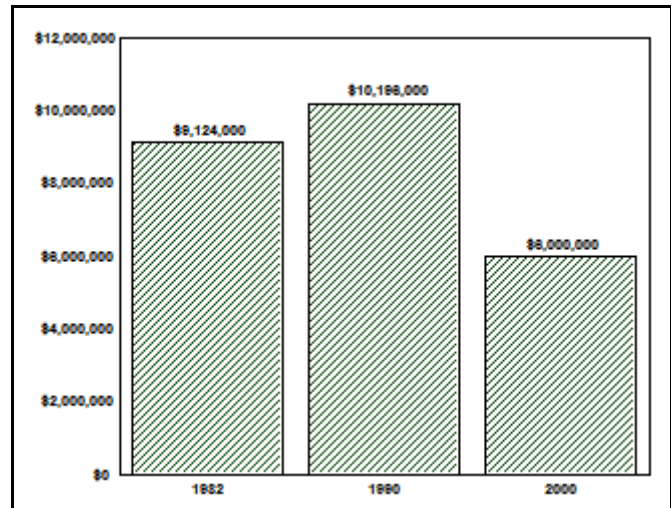
▣ 54% of all dollars donated to the 2000 Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign came from donations of \$10,000 and over. The 54% is below average among 40 comparison communities and compares to 72% in Columbus, 66% in Milwaukee, 64% in Rhode Island, 57% in Seattle, 54% in Rochester, and 23% in Buffalo.

▣ 2.2% of all donors to the Jewish Federation in the past year donated \$10,000 and over. The 2.2% compares to 3.9% in Milwaukee, 2.9% in Columbus, 2.3% in Seattle, 2.2% in Rhode Island, 1.9% in Rochester, and 0.9% in Buffalo.

▣ 10% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills. 75% of respondents age 50 and over have wills, but the wills contain no provisions for charities; 12% have wills with provisions for Jewish charities; and 3%, for non-Jewish charities. The 12% with provisions for Jewish charities in their wills is slightly above average among 15 comparison communities.



Average Per Household Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year (adjusted for inflation)

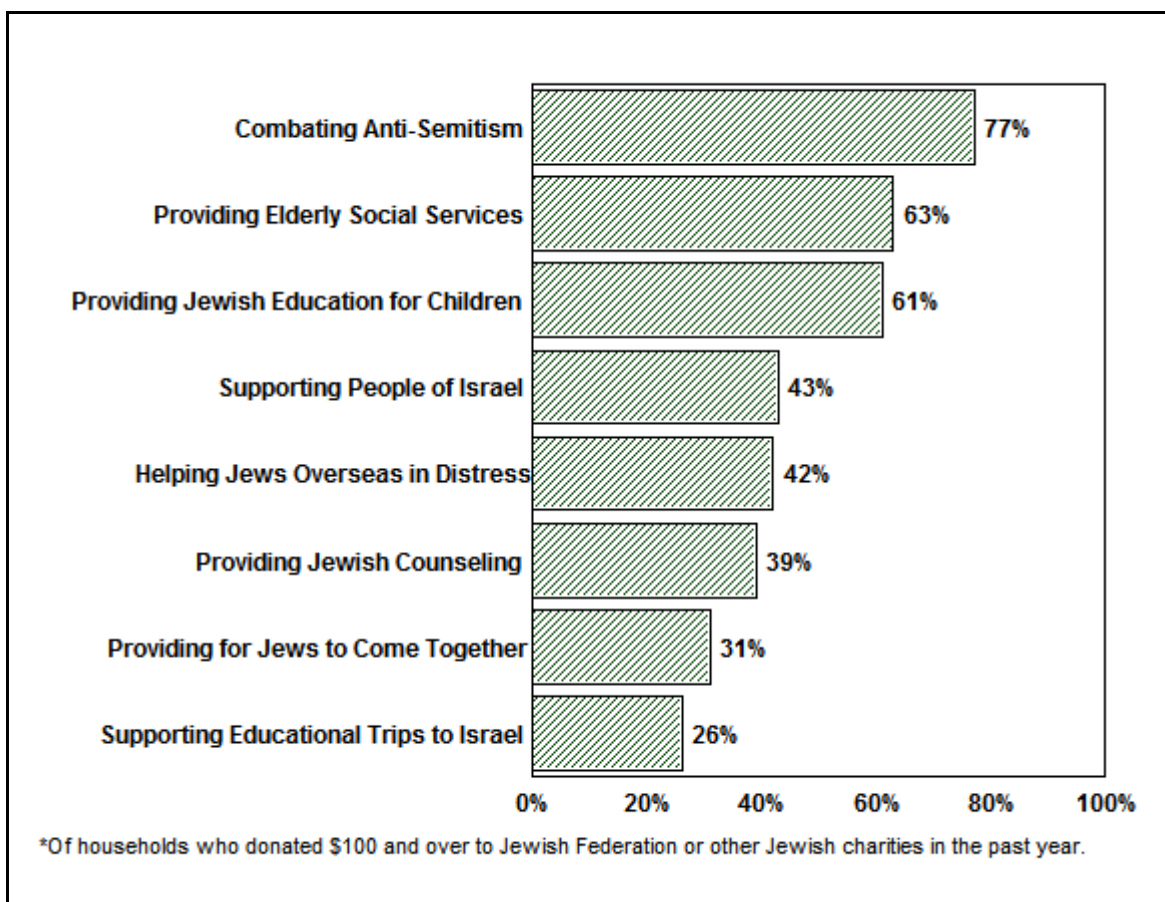


Jewish Federation Annual Campaign (adjusted for inflation)

## Philanthropic Profile

▣ Respondents who reported that their households donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or to other Jewish charities in the past year were asked how important each of eight factors shown in the bar chart below are as motivations to donate to Jewish causes. The scale used was very important, somewhat important, or not at all important. The bar chart shows the percentage who indicated that each factor was very important.

▣ Combating anti-Semitism, providing elderly social services, and providing Jewish education for children are the three most important motivations.



Percentage Indicating That Each Factor is “Very Important”

▣ In the past year, 35% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations and 45% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

# Summary

## Population Size

1. 36,935 persons live in 14,800 Jewish households in Hartford. 200 Jews live in institutions and 1,600 Jewish students live in dormitories, for a total Jewish community of 38,735 persons. 4,358 persons in Jewish households are non-Jews, implying that 34,377 Jews live in Hartford.
2. 48% of Jewish households (16,833 persons) live in the Core Area; 17% (7,177 persons) live in Farmington Valley; 17% (5,996 persons) live in South of Hartford; 15% (5,979 persons) live East of the River; and 3% (950 persons) live in the Windsor Area.
3. The population in Jewish households has decreased by 6% (from 39,280 persons to 36,935 persons) since 1990.
4. 4% of the population in Hartford live in Jewish households.
5. From 1990-2000, the number of persons in Jewish households in the Core Area declined by 4,058. Farmington Valley increased by 1,380 persons; East of the River, by 614; and South of Hartford, by 1,229 persons.

## Geographic Profile

6. 37% of Jewish households live in the top three zip codes of Jewish population (06117, 06002, and 06107).
7. 95% of persons in Jewish households were born in the United States. 87% of persons were born in the Northeast; 4%, in the Midwest; 3%, in the South; and 1%, in the West. 55% of persons were born in Connecticut and 18% were born in New York State. 7% of persons were born in Massachusetts; 2%, in New Jersey; and 2%, in Pennsylvania.
8. 370 Jewish households are from the former Soviet Union.
9. 4% of Jewish households live in Hartford for only 4-7 months of the year.
10. 39% (5,728 households) of *respondents* have always lived in Hartford. 51% of respondents have always lived in Connecticut. 86% of respondents derive from the Northeast; 3%, from the Midwest; 6%, from the South; and 1%, from the West. 4% of respondents moved to Hartford from an international location.
11. 9% of Jewish households moved to Hartford within the past five years. This means that an average of 250 Jewish households moved into Hartford each year during the past five years. 7% of Jewish households are living in Hartford for 5-9 years; 16%, for 10-19 years; and 69%, for 20 or more years.
12. Of households currently living in Farmington Valley, almost 1,000 households moved there from the Core Area. Of households currently living in the Core Area, more than 500 households moved there from Farmington Valley.
13. 28% of households have lived in their current residence for 0-4 years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 24%, for 10-19 years; and 34%, for 20 or more years.
14. 83% of Jewish households own their own homes.
15. 6% of Jewish households will definitely move within the next three years; another 10% will probably do so.

## Summary

16. 2.4% of Jewish households will definitely move out of Hartford within three years, which implies a loss of an average of 120 households per year. Some portion of the 3.6% “probably” moving out of Hartford (about 180 households per year) will actually do so. An average of 250 households move into Hartford each year. These data support the contention that no significant change will be seen in the size of the Jewish population in the next few years.
17. 21% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 45% have at least one adult child living in Hartford; and 33% have adult children none of whom live in Hartford.

### Demographic Profile

18. 23% (8,606 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over. Half of persons in Jewish households are age 45 and over.
19. 8,200 children under age 18 live in Jewish households, of whom 87% (7,100 children) are being raised Jewish.
20. 51% of persons in Jewish households are female.
21. The median age of persons in Jewish households in the Core Area is 49 years; in Farmington Valley, 39 years; East of the River, 44 years; and in South of Hartford, 43 years.
22. In the Core Area, 31% of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over; in Farmington Valley, 12%; East of the River, 17%; and in South of Hartford, 19%.
23. 43% of Jewish children live in the Core Area; 28%, in Farmington Valley; 15%, East of the River; 13%, in South of Hartford; and 1%, in the Windsor Area.
24. 61% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in the Core Area; 14%, in South of Hartford; 12%, East of the River; 10%, in Farmington Valley; and 4%, in the Windsor Area.
25. The average household size of Jewish households is 2.50 persons.
26. The most common household structures of Jewish households are married couples without children at home (34%, or 4,958 households), married couples with children age 0-17 at home (28%, or 4,085 households), and single person households (23%, or 3,463 households). 2% (266 households) of households are single parent households.
27. The Core Area is 23% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 38% married couples without children, and 26% single person households.
28. Farmington Valley is 42% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 26% married couples without children, and 17% single person households.
29. East of the River is 35% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 33% married couples without children, and 17% single person households.
30. South of Hartford is 22% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 28% married without children, and 31% single person households.
31. 25% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 33% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.
32. 5% of children in Jewish households live in single parent households.
33. 24% of children in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is currently divorced or is divorced and remarried.

## Summary

34. 49% of children in Jewish households live in households in which both parents work full time (or in single parent households in which the parent works full time).
35. 73% (20,888 persons) of adults in Jewish households are currently married; 27% (7,883 persons) are currently single, including 15% (4,345 persons) single, never married. 7% (2,100 persons) of adults are currently widowed and 5% (1,410 persons) are currently divorced. 8% of adults have been widowed and 16% have been divorced. 12% of adults are on their second (or higher) marriage. 85% of adults are either currently married or were married in the past.
36. Only 1% of adults in Jewish households do not have a high school degree. 15% of adults have graduated from high school or a technical or trade school and have not attended college; 13% of adults have had some college; another 5% have graduated from a two-year college. 65% of adults have graduated from a four-year college, including 31% who have a graduate degree. 2.3% of adults have a medical or dental degree; another 4.1% have a law degree. This implies that there are 547 doctors, 115 dentists, and 1,180 lawyers living in Jewish households in Hartford.
37. 43% of adults in Jewish households are employed full time, 30% (8,517 persons) are retired, 12% are employed part time, and 5% are homemakers. In addition, 8% (2,273 persons) of adults are students, 1.6% (460 persons) were unemployed at the time of the survey, and 0.9% are disabled. 0.2% of adults are full-time volunteers.
38. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$197,700. The median housing value is lowest in South of Hartford (\$151,500). Housing values are much higher in Farmington Valley (\$267,700), the Core Area (\$201,000), and East of the River (\$194,600)
39. The 1999 median household income of Jewish households is \$78,700. 7% (977 households) of households earned under \$15,000; 7%, 15,000-\$25,000; 18%, \$25,000-\$50,000; 16%, \$50,000-\$75,000; 19%, \$75,000-\$100,000; and 33%, \$100,000 and over.
40. 163 Jewish households live below the poverty level.

### Religious Profile

41. 4% (560 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford consider themselves Orthodox; 31% (4,615 households), Conservative; 31% (4,545 households), Reform; and 34% (5,090 households), Just Jewish.
42. 72% of Jewish households have a mezuzah on their front door.
43. 71% of Jewish households always light Chanukah candles (8%, usually; 8%, sometimes; 13%, never).
44. 69% of Jewish households always attend a Passover Seder (9%, usually, 13%, sometimes; 9%, never).
45. 18% of Jewish households always light Sabbath candles (8%, usually; 27%, sometimes; 48%, never).
46. 17% of Jewish households keep a kosher home. 6% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
47. 3% of respondents in Jewish households refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.

## Summary

48. 14% of Jewish households always have a Christmas tree in the home (2%, usually; 5%, sometimes; 80%, never).
49. 12% of respondents in Jewish households never attend synagogue services; another 15% attend only for special occasions (such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah ceremonies). 21% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays. 25% of respondents attend services a few times per year and 27% attend services once per month or more, including 9% who attend services once per week or more. 73% of respondents attend services on the High Holidays. 50% of synagogue non-members attend services on the High Holidays.
50. According to data provided by the synagogues, there were 203 Brit Milah/Bat Simcha ceremonies, 117 weddings, and 297 funerals in the Jewish community in the past year.
51. The Hartford Jewish community contains 10,049 married couples. 69% (6,895 couples) are marriages which involve two born Jews (termed an "in-marriage"). 8% (835 couples) are marriages which involve one partner who is a Jew-by-Choice (termed a "conversionary" in-marriage). 23% (2,315 couples) are marriages in which one partner is Jewish and the other was neither born Jewish nor has converted (termed an "intermarriage").
52. The conversion rate is 27% ( $8.3\% / (8.3\% + 23.0\%)$ , where 8.3% is the percentage of conversionary in-marriages and 23.0% is the percentage of intermarriages).
53. 11% of married couples in which the head of household is age 65 or over are intermarriages. 43% of married couples under age 35 are intermarried (based upon a sample size of only 23 married couples) and 29% of married couples age 35-49 are intermarried.
54. Of the 7,585 children living in Jewish households with a married couple, 2,181 children are being raised in intermarriages, 943 children are being raised in conversionary in-marriages, and 4,461 children are being raised in marriages in which both parents were born Jewish.
55. 59% of children being raised in intermarriages are being raised Jewish.
56. 30% of Jewish singles age 18-64 view it as extremely or very important to marry someone who is Jewish.
57. 88% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish.
58. 3.1% of Jews are Jews-by-Choice.
59. Of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with married adult children who have established their own homes, 58% have one or more children who are intermarried.

## Membership Profile

60. 53% of Jewish households *reported* current synagogue membership. According to data provided by the synagogues, 48% of Jewish households are synagogue members.
61. 18% of Jewish households have never been, and never will be, synagogue members; 15% were members in the past, but do not intend to join again in the future.
62. There are 32 synagogues in Hartford.
63. 32% of Jewish households contain an adult who is a member of some Jewish organization (excluding the JCC).
64. 22% of Jewish households *reported* JCC membership. According to data provided by the JCC, 14% of Jewish households are members.

## Summary

- 65. 26% of Jewish households contain a member who has joined a fitness facility or health club, but not the JCC.
- 66. The JCC has a 45% share of the market of Jewish households who belong to a fitness facility or health club.
- 67. 40% of Jewish households contain one or more persons who participated in an activity at the JCC in the past year.
- 68. Only 5% of Jewish households belong to the JCC, but not to a synagogue; 42% belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue; 17% belong to both the JCC and a synagogue; 36% belong to a synagogue, but not the JCC.
- 69. 62% of Jewish households are “associated” with the Jewish community in that they belong to a synagogue or the JCC or a Jewish organization.
- 70. 23% of respondents in Jewish households feel “very much a part of the Hartford Jewish community”; 30% feel “somewhat”; 26% feel “not very much”; and 21% feel “not at all,” a part of the Hartford Jewish community.
- 71. 91% of Jewish households are associated with the Jewish community (belong to the JCC or a synagogue or a Jewish organization), or always/usually practice a Jewish “home” ritual, or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Adults

- 72. 82% of born Jewish adults (89% of males; 74% of females) received some formal Jewish education as children.
- 73. 6% of born Jewish adults attended Jewish day school as children; 74% attended a synagogue school; less than 1% were educated in Israel; and 1% had a tutor.
- 74. 25% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children.
- 75. 31% of born Jewish adults who went to college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays).
- 76. 42% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish teenage youth group.
- 77. 30% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year.
- 78. 29% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Children

- 79. According to data from Jewish institutions, 588 Jewish children age 0-5 are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care.
- 80. According to data from Jewish institutions, 1,901 Jewish children are in synagogue schools prior to B’nai Mitzvah and 299 Jewish children are enrolled in Jewish day schools. 550 post-B’nai Mitzvah students are enrolled in synagogue schools or Yachad and 91 post-B’nai Mitzvah students are enrolled in Jewish day schools.
- 81. According to the telephone survey, 21% of Jewish children age 0-5 are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care; 31% are enrolled in non-Jewish preschool/child care; and 48% are not enrolled in preschool/child care. Thus, 41% of Jewish children age 0-5 who are enrolled in preschool/child care are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care.



## Summary

82. 86% of Jewish children age 6-12 are enrolled in public school, 4% are enrolled in non-Jewish private school, and 11% are enrolled in Jewish day school. Thus, 75% of Jewish children age 6-12 who are enrolled in private school are enrolled in Jewish day school.
83. 89% of Jewish children age 13-17 are enrolled in public school, 4% are enrolled in non-Jewish private school, and 7% are enrolled in Jewish day school. Thus, 61% of children age 13-17 who are enrolled in private school are enrolled in Jewish day school.
84. According to data provided by Jewish institutions, 73% of Jewish children age 6-12 and 33% of Jewish children age 13-17 are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education.
85. Overall, 91% of Jewish children age 6-17 are enrolled or have been enrolled in formal Jewish education. Another 6% of Jewish children have not yet been enrolled, but will definitely or probably be enrolled in the future. Thus, 97% of Jewish children age 6-17 will eventually receive some formal Jewish education. For 4% of Jewish children age 6-17, the parents have not yet enrolled the child in formal Jewish education and will definitely not or probably not do so.
86. Learning disabilities have prevented 78 Jewish children age 0-17 from receiving a Jewish education. Physical, mental, or other health conditions have also prevented 78 Jewish children age 0-17 from receiving a Jewish education. Due to the overlap between the two groups, in total, 121 Jewish children age 0-17 have been prevented from receiving a Jewish education.
87. 10% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a child enrolled in Jewish day school. Another 4% of households (mostly households with Jewish teenagers) had sent a child to Jewish day school in the past. 2% of respondents reported that they will definitely send a child to Jewish day school in the future. Another 15% of respondents reported that they did or will seriously investigate sending a child to Jewish day school. 69% of respondents reported that they did not or will not seriously investigate sending a child to Jewish day school.
88. The major reasons for not enrolling Jewish children in Jewish day school are: belief in public schools, tuition cost, distance from home to school, school is too religious for family/family is not religious, and quality of education at other private or public schools.
89. Of Jewish children age 6-12, 17% attended a Jewish day camp this past summer, 36% attended a non-Jewish day camp, and 48% did not attend a day camp. Thus, almost one-third of Jewish children age 6-12 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp.
90. Of Jewish children age 13-17, 15% attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer, 15% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp, and 70% did not attend a sleep away camp. Thus, about half of Jewish children age 13-17 who attended a sleep away camp this past summer attended a Jewish sleep away camp.
91. According to data provided by Jewish institutions, 32% of Jewish teenagers age 13-17 are members of a Jewish teenage youth group.

### Jewish Agencies

92. 41% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 41% are somewhat familiar, and 18% are not at all familiar, with the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center.
93. 37% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 36% are somewhat familiar, and 27% are not at all familiar, with the Hebrew Home and Hospital.

## Summary

94. 26% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 47% are somewhat familiar, and 27% are not at all familiar, with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.
95. 17% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 34% are somewhat familiar, and 49% are not at all familiar, with Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford.
96. 19% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 38% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar, with the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford.
97. 12% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 29% are somewhat familiar, and 59% are not at all familiar, with the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford.
98. 9% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 19% are somewhat familiar, and 72% are not at all familiar, with the Yachad Greater Hartford Community Jewish High School.
99. 9% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they are very familiar, 20% are somewhat familiar, and 71% are not at all familiar, with The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc.
100. Only 10% of respondents in Jewish households are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the agencies queried.
101. 83%-93% of respondents in Jewish households provided positive perceptions (excellent or good on a scale of excellent, good, fair, poor) of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and its agencies.
102. 41% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center perceive it as excellent (51%, good; 8%, fair; and 1%, poor).
103. 46% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital perceive it as excellent (44%, good; 7%, fair; and 3%, poor).
104. 28% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford perceive it as excellent (62%, good; 9%, fair; and 2%, poor).
105. 33% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford perceive it as excellent (58%, good; 6%, fair; and 2%, poor).
106. 38% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford perceive it as excellent (55%, good; 7%, fair; and less than 1%, poor).
107. 36% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford perceive it as excellent (57%, good; 7%, fair; and none, poor).
108. 36% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Yachad Greater Hartford Community Jewish High School perceive it as excellent (48%, good; 15%, fair; and 2%, poor).
109. 33% of respondents in Jewish households who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc. perceive it as excellent (55%, good; 11%, fair; and 1%, poor).

# Summary

## Social Service Needs

- 110. 15% of Jewish households contain a member who has some kind of physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more and which limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities, including 5% who contain a member who needs daily assistance.
- 111. 258 adults in Jewish households are disabled and unable to work, including 87 adult children who live with one or both parents.
- 112. In the past year, 12% of Jewish households needed marital, family, or personal counseling and 5% needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation.
- 113. In the past year, 18% of households containing single Jewish adults age 18-64 needed programs for singles.
- 114. In the past year, 13% of households with Jewish children needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities.
- 115. In the past year, 14% of Jewish households containing elderly members needed home health care, 11% needed senior transportation, 6% needed nursing home care, 3% needed meals on wheels, and 1% needed senior day care.
- 116. 3% of Jewish households contain a member who needs assistance with at least one activity of daily living (getting around inside the home, eating, dressing, bathing or showering, using the bathroom, or taking care of one's appearance).
- 117. 0.7% of Jewish households are currently using respite care and another 0.5% could use such a service.
- 118. 0.5% of Jewish households currently use a "telephone reassurance service," in which someone calls each day to make certain the household member is all right. Another 0.2% of households could use such a service.
- 119. 18% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 40-79 provide care for an elderly relative, including 14% who provide care for an elderly relative who lives within 100 miles.
- 120. For an adult care facility, 44% of respondents age 40 and over in Jewish households would very much prefer a Jewish-sponsored facility (27%, would somewhat prefer; 26%, would have no preference; and 3%, would rather not use a Jewish-sponsored facility).
- 121. In 37% of Jewish households containing elderly members, the elderly member or members have long term care insurance that covers both in-home health care and a nursing home.

## Israel

- 122. 43% of Jewish households contain one or more members who visited Israel, including 24% on a Jewish trip.
- 123. 12% of households with Jewish children have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.
- 124. Of households with Jewish children, 17% will definitely send their teenagers on a trip to Israel and another 55% will seriously investigate sending their teenagers on a trip to Israel.
- 125. Safety and cost concerns are the principal reasons households are reluctant to send their teenagers on a trip to Israel.

## Summary

126. 12% of respondents in Jewish households are extremely attached to Israel; 27%, very attached; 46%, somewhat attached; and 15%, not attached.

### Anti-Semitism

127. 13% of respondents in Jewish households experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year.  
128. 13% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 *reported* that at least one Jewish child age 6-17 in their household experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year.  
129. 6% of respondents in Jewish households perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Hartford (42%, a moderate amount; 45%, a little; 7%, none at all).

### Media

130. 20% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they always read the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger* (5%, usually; 31%, sometimes; 44%, never).  
131. 7% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they always read the Jewish Federation's *FYI* Quarterly Newsletter (4%, usually; 16%, sometimes; 73%, never).

### Philanthropic Profile

132. Overall, 91% of respondents in Jewish households *reported* that their households donated to one or more charities in the past year. 50% of respondents *reported* that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year; 55%, to other Jewish charities; and 83%, to non-Jewish charities. While 50% of households donated to the Jewish Federation, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation.  
133. 50% of respondents in Jewish households *reported* that their households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. 43% of respondents *reported* not being asked to donate and 8% *reported* that they were asked, but did not donate. Thus, 13% of *households asked to donate* by the Jewish Federation in the past year did not donate.  
134. The *reported* donating rate to the Jewish Federation is 50% of households. Actually, according to the Jewish Federation, 4,479 households (30%) donated in the past year. Such an overestimation is standard in Jewish community studies for reasons explained in the *Main Report*.  
135. 21% of Jewish households donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year and 18% donated \$100-\$500. 10% of households donated \$500 and over, including 6% who donated \$1,000 and over.  
136. 45% of Jewish households did not donate to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than the Jewish Federation) in the past year. 21% of households donated under \$100 and 22% donated \$100-\$500. 13% of households donated \$500 and over, including 7% who donated \$1,000 and over. Respondents were told to *exclude* membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases from their reported donations to other Jewish charities.

## Summary

137. 67% of Jewish households donated to some Jewish charity in the past year, be it the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities. 55% of households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, but did not donate to the Jewish Federation.
138. 17% of Jewish households did not donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year. 30% of households donated under \$100 and 35% donated \$100-\$500. 18% of households donated \$500 and over, including 9% who donated \$1,000 and over.
139. 7% of Jewish households donated only to Jewish charities in the past year; 24% donated only to non-Jewish charities; 60% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; and 9% did not donate to any charities.
140. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 32% were donated to the Jewish Federation; 29%, to other Jewish charities; and 39%, to non-Jewish charities.
141. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) received 61%.
142. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to Jewish charities in the past year, 53% were donated to the Jewish Federation.
143. The number of donations to the Jewish Federation decreased by almost 2,450 from 1990 to 2000. The number of Jewish households decreased by 1,200 during this same time period.
144. *Not adjusted for inflation*, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign has decreased from \$7,700,000 in 1990 to \$4,026,000 in 1995. From 1995 to 2000, the campaign increased from \$4,026,000 to \$6,000,000. The average donation *per household* decreased from \$481 in 1990 to \$405 in 2000. Thus, from 1990 to 2000 the average donation per household decreased by \$76 and the annual campaign decreased by \$1,700,000.
145. *Adjusted for inflation*, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign decreased by \$4,196,000 from 1990 to 2000. The average donation *per household* decreased by \$232.
146. *Adjusted for inflation*, the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign decreased by 41% from 1990 to 2000. The number of Jewish households in Hartford decreased by 8% during the same time period.
147. 10% of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households do not have wills. 75% of respondents age 50 and over have wills, but the wills contain no provisions for charities; 12% have wills with provisions for Jewish charities; and 3%, for non-Jewish charities.
148. In the past year, 35% of respondents in Jewish households volunteered for Jewish organizations and 45% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.
149. 76% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (22%, somewhat important; 2%, not at all important).
150. 63% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social services for the Jewish elderly” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (35%, somewhat important; 2%, not at all important).
151. 61% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing Jewish education for children” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (32%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).

## Summary

152. 43% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting the people of Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (54%, somewhat important; 3%, not at all important).
153. 42% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (53%, somewhat important; 5%, not at all important).
154. 39% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing Jewish individual and family counseling” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (48%, somewhat important; 13%, not at all important).
155. 31% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing opportunities for Jews to come together for social, recreational, and cultural activities” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (52%, somewhat important; 17%, not at all important).
156. 26% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting educational trips to Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (50%, somewhat important; 24%, not at all important).
157. 39% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to local needs.”
158. 24% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “had more say over how the money was spent.”
159. 18% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “were asked by a close friend.”
160. 6% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.”
161. 1% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “received more recognition for their gift.”

# Compared to Other Jewish Communities

*Compared to other Jewish communities, Hartford has:*

## Geographic Profile

1. An average level of geographic concentration of the Jewish population.
2. A well above average percentage of locally born persons.
3. The second lowest percentage of foreign born persons.
4. One of the lowest percentages of households in residence in the metropolitan area for less than five years.
5. The second highest percentage of households in residence in the metropolitan area for 20 or more years.
6. The third lowest percentage of households in their current residence for less than five years.
7. The highest percentage of households in their current residence for 20 or more years.
8. The sixth highest percentage of home ownership.
9. A below average percentage of households who will definitely or probably move within the next three years.
10. The fifth highest percentage of households with no plans to move within the next three years.
11. A relatively low percentage of households who will definitely leave the metropolitan area within the next three years.
12. The sixth lowest percentage of households who will definitely or probably leave the metropolitan area within the next three years.
13. The fifth lowest percentage of households who will definitely or probably move within the metropolitan area within the next three years.
14. An average percentage of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with adult children in the local area.

## Demographic Profile

15. An average percentage of persons in Jewish households age 17 and under.
16. An above average percentage of persons in Jewish households age 65 and older.
17. An average percentage of persons who are female.
18. An average average household size.
19. An average percentage of single person households.
20. The seventh highest percentage of households containing four or more persons.
21. An above average percentage of households who are married without children at home.
22. An average percentage of households who are married with children age 0-17 at home.
23. An average percentage of single parent households.
24. The second highest percentage of elderly female single person households among non-Florida communities.
25. The second lowest percentage of non-elderly single person households among non-Florida communities.

## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

26. The fourth lowest percentage of households with children in which both parents work full time (or of single parent households in which the parent works full time).
27. An average percentage of children who live in single parent households.
28. A below average percentage of children who are being raised in households in which an adult is currently divorced or is divorced and remarried.
29. An above average percentage of adults who are currently married.
30. An average percentage of adults who are single, never married.
31. An average percentage of adults who are currently divorced.
32. An average percentage of adults who are currently widowed.
33. A below average divorce rate.
34. The eleventh highest percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher.
35. The tenth highest percentage of adults with a graduate degree.
36. A well below average percentage of adults who are employed full time.
37. An average percentage of adults who are employed part time.
38. The highest percentage of adults who are retired among non-Florida communities.
39. The sixth highest median housing value.
40. The fourth highest median household income.
41. The third highest percentage of households who earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over.
42. The second lowest percentage of households who earn an annual income under \$25,000.

### Religious Profile

43. An average percentage of Orthodox Jews.
44. An average percentage of Conservative Jews.
45. A relatively low percentage of Reform Jews.
46. The fifth highest percentage of Just Jewish.
47. The sixth highest percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles.
48. A very low percentage of households who never light Chanukah candles.
49. An above average percentage of households who always/usually attend a Passover Seder.
50. A relatively low percentage of households who never attend a Passover Seder.
51. An above average percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door.
52. An above average percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles.
53. A below average percentage of households who never light Sabbath candles.
54. The seventh highest percentage of households who keep a kosher home.
55. An average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home.
56. An average percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.
57. An average percentage of households who practice at least one Jewish "home" ritual.
58. An average percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.
59. An above average percentage of respondents who never attend synagogue services.
60. The ninth highest percentage of respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more.
61. An average percentage of couples who are intermarried.



## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

- 62. An average percentage of intermarriage among couples under age 35.
- 63. A well above average percentage of conversion to Judaism among married couples.
- 64. A very high percentage of children being raised Jewish within intermarriages.
- 65. The fourth lowest percentage of Jewish children who are being raised in intermarriages.
- 66. An above average percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish.
- 67. A below average percentage of Jews who are Jews-by-Choice.

### Membership Profile

- 68. The eighth highest percentage of *reported* synagogue membership.
- 69. The second highest percentage of *actual* synagogue membership (based upon data provided by the synagogues).
- 70. The second lowest percentage of households who were synagogue members in the past and will join again in the future.
- 71. An average percentage of households who were synagogue members in the past and will not join again in the future.
- 72. A below average percentage of households who were not synagogue members in the past, but will join in the future.
- 73. A below average percentage of households who will never join a synagogue.
- 74. The third highest percentage of households with children who join a synagogue.
- 75. An average percentage of Orthodox synagogue memberships.
- 76. The seventh highest percentage of Conservative synagogue memberships.
- 77. The eighth lowest percentage of Reform synagogue memberships.
- 78. A below average percentage of Jewish organization membership.
- 79. A below average percentage of households who belong to a Jewish organization, but not to the JCC or a synagogue.
- 80. An above average percentage of *reported* JCC membership.
- 81. The sixth highest percentage of households who belong to both the JCC and a synagogue.
- 82. The second highest percentage of households who belong to a synagogue, but not the JCC.
- 83. An average percentage of households who belong to the JCC, but not a synagogue.
- 84. The second lowest percentage of households who belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue.
- 85. An average percentage of households who participated in an activity or program at the JCC in the past year.
- 86. The fourth highest percentage of “association.” (Association is defined as belonging to a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.)
- 87. An average percentage of households who either join something Jewish, always/usually practice a Jewish “home” ritual, or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Adults

- 88. The fifth highest percentage of adults who received some Jewish formal education as children.
- 89. A below average percentage of adults who attended Jewish day school as children.

## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

90. An average percentage of adults who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children.
91. An above average percentage of adults who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).
92. An above average percentage of adults who attended a Jewish teenage youth group.

### Jewish Education of Children

93. The fifth lowest percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 enrolled in preschool/child care who are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care.
94. The fourth lowest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 enrolled in Jewish day school.
95. The sixth highest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 enrolled in private school who are enrolled in Jewish day school.
96. A well above average percentage of Jewish children age 6-12 currently enrolled in formal Jewish education.
97. A well above average percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 currently enrolled in formal Jewish education.
98. The lowest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who will not receive any formal Jewish education.
99. The highest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who are currently enrolled or have been enrolled in formal Jewish education.
100. An average percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to Jewish day school.
101. The third lowest percentage of *Jewish children age 0-17* who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer.
102. The third lowest percentage of *day camp attendees age 0-17* who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer.
103. A below average percentage of *Jewish children age 0-17* who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer.
104. The third lowest percentage of *sleep away camp attendees age 0-17* who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer.

### Jewish Agencies

105. An above average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the JCC.
106. An above average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the JCC) perceiving the JCC as excellent.
107. The fifth highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish nursing home (Hebrew Home and Hospital).
108. An above average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital) perceiving the local nursing home as excellent.
109. An average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation.

## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

110. An average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation) perceiving the Jewish Federation as excellent.
111. An average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with Jewish Family Service.
112. An average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Jewish Family Service) perceiving Jewish Family Service as excellent.
113. A relatively high percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish day school (Solomon Schechter).
114. An average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School) perceiving the Jewish day school as excellent.
115. A below average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish day school (Hebrew Academy).
116. An average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Academy) perceiving the Jewish day school as excellent.
117. The highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish community foundation.
118. An average percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with The Endowment Foundation) perceiving the local Jewish community foundation as excellent.
119. The fifth lowest percentage of respondents who are not at all familiar with each and every one of the Jewish agencies queried.

### Social Service Needs

120. An above average percentage of households containing a health-limited member.
121. An average percentage of households containing a health-limited member who needs daily assistance.
122. An average percentage of households who needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year.
123. An average percentage of households who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year.
124. An average percentage of households containing single Jewish adults age 18-64 who needed singles programs in the past year.
125. The highest percentage of households containing Jewish children who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities.
126. An average percentage of households containing elderly members who needed home health care in the past year.
127. A slightly above average percentage of households containing elderly members who needed senior transportation in the past year.
128. An above average percentage of households containing elderly members who needed nursing home care in the past year.
129. An average percentage of households containing elderly members who needed meals on wheels in the past year.

## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

130. An average percentage of households containing elderly members who needed senior day care in the past year.

### Israel

131. An above average percentage of households containing a member who visited Israel.  
132. The fifth highest percentage of households containing a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.  
133. The fourth highest percentage of households containing members who visited Israel in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.  
134. An average percentage of households with Jewish children who have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.  
135. The lowest percentage of households with Jewish children (who have not already visited Israel) who would not seriously investigate sending their teenagers on a trip to Israel.  
136. An average percentage of respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel.

### Anti-Semitism

137. A very low percentage of respondents who have experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year.  
138. A below average percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who have experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year.  
139. A very low percentage of respondents perceiving that a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in the local community.

### Media

140. The lowest percentage of households always/usually reading the local Jewish newspaper (the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*).

### Philanthropic Profile

141. The fifth lowest percentage of households who *reported* not being asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year.  
142. The fourth lowest percentage of households who *reported* that they declined to donate when asked by the Jewish Federation in the past year.  
143. An average percentage of households who *reported* donating to the Jewish Federation in the past year.  
144. An above average per household donation to the Jewish Federation in the past year.  
145. An average percentage of donor households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year.  
146. A very low percentage of donor households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

## Compared to Other Jewish Communities

147. An average percentage of households who *reported* donating to Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) in the past year.
148. The third highest percentage of households who *reported* donating to other Jewish charities (excluding the Jewish Federation) in the past year.
149. The fourth highest percentage of households who *reported* donating to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
150. The sixth highest percentage of donor households who donated \$1,000 and over to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
151. The fourth lowest percentage of donor households who donated under \$100 to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
152. The seventh highest percentage of households who donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year.
153. An average percentage of households who donated only to Jewish charities in the past year.
154. The sixth highest percentage of households who donated only to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
155. The third lowest percentage of households who did not donate to any charities in the past year.
156. An average percentage of charitable dollars donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.
157. A slightly above average percentage of *Jewish* charitable dollars donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.
158. The third lowest percentage of charitable dollars donated to Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) in the past year.
159. A below average percentage of donors of \$10,000 and over to the 2000 Jewish Federation Annual Campaign.
160. A below average percentage of charitable dollars donated to the 2000 Jewish Federation Annual Campaign coming from donors of \$10,000 and over.
161. A slightly above average percentage of respondents age 50 and over who have wills with provisions for Jewish charities.

The *Main Report* contains a complete listing of all the Jewish communities to which Hartford is being compared in each of the above statements. For some statements, comparison is being made to less than ten other communities. In other cases, comparisons are being made to more than 40 other communities. All comparison communities have completed studies since 1982 and have included a random digit dialing (RDD) component in the sampling for the study.

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The most enjoyable part of my participation in this Jewish community study is the knowledge that I have played a role in assisting in the strengthening of an important Jewish community.

*L'dor V'dor*

*From Generation to Generation*

*Ira M. Sheskin*

March 2001

Adar 5761

## *Dedication*

I finish this report as my wife and I approach the thirtieth anniversary of when we met at a meeting to begin a UJA fund raising campaign at SUNY Buffalo. This report is dedicated to all the love, help, and support she has provided me over the past 30 years.