The 2000
Jewish Community Study of
Greater Hartford

Main Report

The Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

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L'dor V'dor
From Generation to Generation

Ira M. Sheskin
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Chapter 1
Introduction

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Purposes of the Study

This is the first report arising from the 2000 demographic study of the Jewish population of Hartford. The study commenced in March 2000 and was completed in December 2000. The need for such a study had been recognized for some time. The last previous full demographic study of this community was completed in 1982. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was engaged to undertake the effort, under the direction of 1) Risé Roth (Chair), Dane Kostin (Co-chair) and members of the Demographic Study Committee; and (2) Andy Paller, Associate Executive Director of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. This chapter outlines the purposes of the study.

Significant changes in both the American Jewish community and the Hartford Jewish community over the past decades present major challenges. Planning based upon sound information is vital. Research and planning have become essential components of the activities of the organized Jewish community in the United States. More than 45 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1982, covering almost 80% of American Jews. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990. Another national study is being conducted in 2000 by United Jewish Communities.

This report will assist the Federation, Jewish agencies, synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and to guide decision making in the 21st century.

In many ways, the term "Demographic Study" is a misnomer, for studies such as this one are actually designed to collect information on more than just strict "demographic" factors. Thus, this is called a "Community Study." This study has collected data about a broad range of demographic and geographic characteristics, religious involvement, service delivery, and campaign information. The relationship between the first three areas (demographic, geographic, and religious) and service delivery and campaign information are of particular importance, as are issues of Jewish continuity. More specifically, this study was designed to collect information on the following:

- ✦Population Size
- ✦Geographic Profile
- ✦Demographic Profile
- ✦Religious Profile
- ✦Membership Profile
- ✦Jewish Education
- ✦Jewish Agencies
- ✦Social Service Needs
- ✦Anti-Semitism
- ✦Israel
- ✦Readership of Jewish Newspapers
- ✦Philanthropy

Three 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 issues of Jewish continuity 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 of Greater Hartford, Federation agencies, synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs to 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 the Jewish 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 and educational services, including the Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Service, the Hebrew Home and Hospital, the Yachad Jewish Community High School, the Solomon Schechter Day School, and the Hebrew Academy. 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 is clearly extant. Questions were designed to gather information helpful in enhancing financial resource development by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc. to help meet Jewish needs in Hartford, Israel, and around the world.

Definition of the Study Area

The study area includes all of Hartford County (with the exception of the towns of East Hartland, Burlington, Bristol, and Marlborough). It also includes:

❶ the northern parts of Middlesex County, including the areas of Cromwell (06416), Durham (06422), Haddam (06438), Higganum (06441), and Middletown (06457);

❷ the western sections of Tolland County, including Andover (06232), Bolton (06043), Ellington (06029), Hebron (06248), Rockville (06066), Somers (06071), Tolland (06084), and Vernon (06066);

❸ the eastern part of Litchfield County, including New Hartford (06057), North Canton (06059), and Pleasant Valley (06063); and

❹ the northern part of New Haven County, including Wallingford (06492) and Meriden (06450, 06451).

Note that of the 763 interviews only 24 were completed in Middlesex County, 14 were completed in Tolland County, 2 in Litchfield County, and 21 in New Haven County. Thus, 92% of the interviews were completed in Hartford County.

Definition of the Geographic Areas

For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into four different geographic areas (see the map on the facing 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.

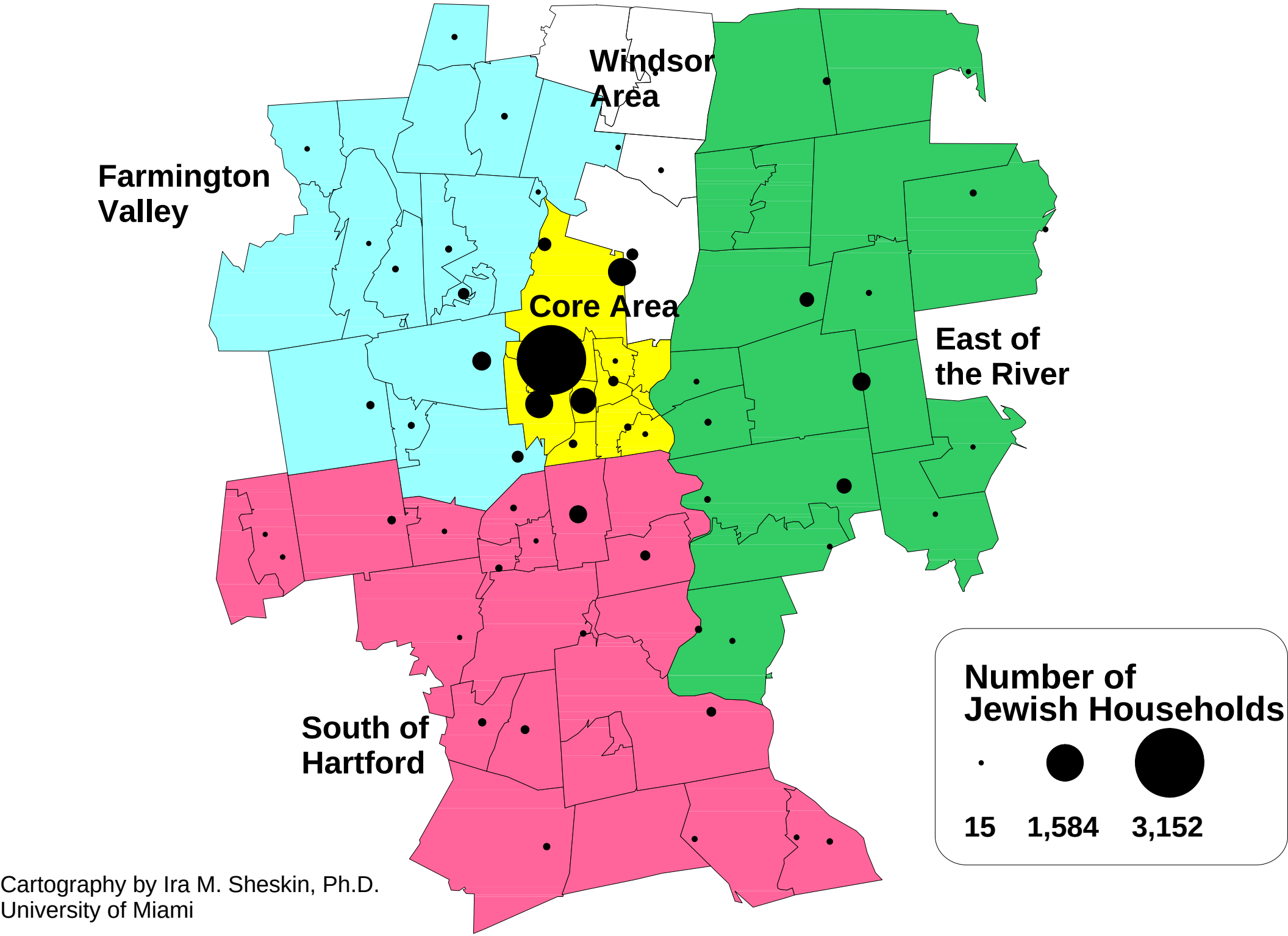
❷ **Farmington Valley ("Over the Mountain").** 124 interviews were completed in this area. It includes zip codes 06001, 06013, 06019, 06020, 06022, 06026, 06032, 06035, 06057, 06059, 06060, 06063, 06070, 06081, 06085, 06089, 06090, and 06092. It includes Avon, Burlington, Canton, East Granby, Farmington,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

Note that three zip code areas in which interviews were completed are not included in any of the above geographic areas: 06095 (Windsor), 06096 (Windsor Locks), and 06078 (Suffield). Since this area is located west of the River, it could not be placed in "East of the River." It is not "over the mountain," so it could not be placed in "Farmington Valley." In the mental map of Jews in Hartford, it is not part of the Core Area. Because only 17 interviews were completed in this area, an insufficient sample size exists to create a separate "Windsor Area." Thus, the Windsor Area only appears in tables in which we are examining how a variable is distributed among the various geographic areas. Given only 17 interviews, this report cannot show, for example, the percentage of *persons in the Windsor Area* who are age 65 and over, but can show the percentage of *persons age 65 and over* who live in the Windsor Area.

Thus, these 17 interviews are included when results are presented for the Hartford area as a whole, but are not included in any of the four geographic areas.



Cartography by Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.
University of Miami

DEFINITIONS

• Persons in Jewish Households

A Jewish household is defined as any household containing one or more members who were born or raised Jewish or currently considers himself/herself 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.

• Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent

Crosstabulations 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.

• Age Groups

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

Except as otherwise specified in this report, "children" refers to all persons age 0-17, and "adults" refers to all persons age 18 and over. Teenagers refer to all children age 13-17.

• Jewish Identification

With the exception of the section on the types of synagogues, when results are reported for "Orthodox," "Conservative," "Reform," or "Just Jewish" groups, reference is made to a person's "self-identification," not necessarily the type of synagogue membership.

• Types of Marriage

- **In-marriage**: An in-marriage is a marriage in which both spouses were born Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.
- **Conversionary In-marriage**: A conversionary in-marriage is a marriage in which one spouse was not born Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion), and the other spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish.
- **Intermarriage**: An intermarriage is a marriage in which one spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

• Jewish and General Trips to Israel

A "Jewish trip" to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, a synagogue, or a group such as B'nai B'rith. A "general trip" is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or a commercial company, or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

• Donation Market Segments

Respondents were asked if their households had donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. If they had not made a donation in the past year, they were asked if the Jewish Federation had contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their household for a donation. From these two questions, three "donation market segments" are developed:

- **Donated to Federation**: Includes households in which respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.
- **Asked, Did Not Give**: Includes households in which respondents reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year, but they declined to donate.
- **Not Asked**: Includes households in which respondents reported that their households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and that their households were not asked to donate in the past year.

• Median

The median is a measure of the "central tendency" of a distribution. For example, if the median age is 40, then half of the population is older than 40 and half is younger.

• NJPS, Essex-Morris

In a number of tables comparing the results of this study with other communities, reference is made to the Council of Jewish Federations' National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS), conducted in 1971 and 1990. As implied by the title, these were national studies of Jews in the United States.

In the tables comparing the Hartford results with other Jewish communities, "Essex-Morris" refers to the service area of the United Jewish Federation of MetroWest in northern new Jersey.

✔ This symbol preceding a paragraph in the text indicates that information appears in that paragraph which cannot be gleaned directly from the tables.

Comparisons with Other Communities

Whenever possible, comparisons are made to other Jewish communities. The community studies included in the "Comparison Tables" were completed over an 18-year period. The possibility exists that differences between Place A in 1982 and Place B in 2000 may not be due to spatial differences between Places A and B, but rather to the temporal differences in the surveys. Thus, the intermarriage rate in Place B may be higher than in Place A, not because of Place B's geographic location or demographic profile, but rather because the survey in Place B was completed 18 years later. Obviously, this is an extreme case since most comparisons in these tables are between surveys closer in time than the total 18-year span of this example.

To be included in the comparison tables, a community survey had to meet the following criteria:

❶ A random digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey had to be used for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by a particular community's Jewish Federation.

❷ The study had to be completed since 1980. A twenty-year span seemed reasonable. The oldest study that met the other criteria set forward in this section was completed in 1982.

❸ If a community completed two studies during this period, only the more recent results are shown.

❹ To be included in a particular table, a community had to have asked a question using wording similar to Hartford and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison.

❺ To be included in a particular table, a community had to have asked a 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 table.

❻ The community had to make the study report available to the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB) and/or United Jewish Communities (UJC).

We believe that because of the recency of the study, or because of geographic proximity, or because of a similar population size, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons: Buffalo (Jewish population: 26,000), Columbus (15,600), Milwaukee (21,300), Rhode Island (16,100), Rochester (21,000), and Seattle (29,300). Thus, these cities are bolded in the comparison tables and highlighted in the text.

The year indicated in the table for each study is the year that the telephone interviewing was completed.

The 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS) results are for Core Jewish households as defined in that study. Core Jewish households contain at least one person who is defined in that study as Jewish by religion, as a secular Jew, or as a Jew-by-Choice.

Over 100 "Comparison with Other Communities" tables are presented in this report. A brief summary of these comparisons appears in the *Summary Report*.

The data in each table is sorted on the column believed to be the most relevant to most readers. The heading on this column is italicized.

Comparisons with the 1982 Hartford Demographic Study

Throughout this report, comparisons are made with the 1982 Hartford demographic study. The 1982 study used a similar methodology. Nevertheless, some of the differences in the results between the two studies may be due to differences in the 1982 and 2000 questionnaires and differences in study methodologies. In some cases, the results from 1982 do not seem reasonable to this researcher. In general, the comparisons with 1982 should be treated with significant caution.

Chapter 2
Survey Methodology

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This study consisted of a telephone survey of 763 Jewish households in Hartford, a Mapping Project using Distinctive Jewish Names, and a Survey of Jewish Institutions.

Survey Instrument Design

The survey instrument was designed through a cooperative effort by the Hartford Jewish Population Study Committee, the staff of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, the directors of the major Jewish agencies, community rabbis, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami.

The RDD/DJN Telephone Survey

Consistent with most other Jewish demographic studies conducted in the United States in recent years, a random digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey, supplemented with a DJN (Distinctive Jewish Name) sample, was used. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. When done well, the response rate (the percentage of households who identify themselves as containing one or more self-defined Jewish persons who agree to be interviewed) is high. RDD also eliminates the necessity of compiling a list of Jewish households from which to sample.

The random digit dialing telephone survey proceeded as follows. For 53 of the three-digit telephone exchange codes (232, 233, 236, 523, 242, etc.) in the study area, four-digit random numbers were generated to produce 7-digit telephone numbers. These numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. in Fairfield, Connecticut. When an interviewer dialed a number, there was no guarantee that a residential household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. In fact, 9,000 different numbers were dialed almost 16,500 times to produce the 216 random digit dialed interviews. This is a yield rate of 2.4% (216/9,000). The remainder of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted numbers, changed to new numbers, businesses, no answer after at least four attempts, fax machines, or non-Jewish households.

Note that only 53 of the telephone exchange codes were surveyed using RDD. 95% of households on the Jewish Federation's mailing list have phone numbers with one of these 53 exchange codes. See the section "Estimating the Number of Persons in Jewish Households" below for further information on this issue.

Because there was no guarantee that a Jewish household had been reached, the first question asked after an introduction was: "Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish or is anyone currently Jewish?" If the answer was "yes," the interview continued. If the answer was "no," the non-Jewish interviewee was asked for the number of telephone numbers in the household (information needed for the population estimation procedure), thanked, and the interview was terminated.

An important aspect of this procedure is that it results in a fair share of interviews from households who are not listed in the telephone directory.

In Hartford, 3.4% of households do not have telephones. This percentage is probably lower, and negligible, for the Jewish population. Obviously, Jews without telephones could not be included in the study. In addition, persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, could not be interviewed, unless such persons had their own individual telephone numbers at bed side.

RDD and DJN Sampling

The sample is a combination of an RDD (random digit dialing, discussed above) sample and a DJN (Distinctive Jewish Name) sample of Jewish households from the telephone directory. In total, 763 interviews were conducted; 216 were developed through the RDD sample and 547 via the DJN sample.

RDD Sample

The RDD sample results are shown in **Table 2-1** for the 9,000 random digit dialed numbers. In total, 216 RDD interviews were completed with a 95% response rate. That is, of respondents willing to identify their households as Jewish, 95% cooperated with the survey.

Note that 42% of the calls went to non-Jewish households, another 18% of the numbers were disconnected, changed to unlisted numbers, or changed to other listed numbers; 21% of households were never home; 3% of the calls reached Jewish households; 7% reached business or government numbers; 7% reached fax machines; and 2% reached households who refused to respond to the screener. In total, the response rate on the screener (the introduction to the survey which determined if we were speaking with a Jewish household–see Appendix A) was 95%.

DJN Sample

After the completion of the RDD survey, an additional 547 surveys were completed from households with a distinctive Jewish name (DJN) listed in the current telephone directories covering the area. This greatly facilitated the project: one RDD survey was completed every two hours; one DJN survey was completed every 40 minutes.

The DJNs used in the telephone survey were: Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Goodman, Greenberg, Gross, Grossman, Jacobs, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, Stern, Weinstein, and Weiss.

The sample size is adequate so that we can be *95%* certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 763 surveys) is no greater than $\pm 3.5\%$. The sample size is also adequate so that we can be *99%* certain that the margin of error for the overall results is no greater than $\pm 4.7\%$. The 763 surveys represent about 5.2% of the 14,800 Jewish households in Hartford.

TABLE 2-1
RESULTS OF THE RANDOM DIGIT DIALING FOR THE 9,000 RANDOM NUMBERS

Result	Number	Percentage
RESPONDENTS IN NON-JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Non-Jewish respondents	3,774	41.9%
RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Completed survey	216	2.4%
Ineligible due to health reasons, Jewish but out of town, judged Jewish from answering machine	45	0.5%
Refused to complete survey	12	0.1%
Total Jewish respondents	273	3.0%
OTHER RESULTS		
Refusal from respondent, but do not know if respondent is Jewish (refusal on screener)	200	2.2%
Disconnected number, changed to unlisted number, or number has been changed	1,626	18.1%
Business or government number	630	7.0%
Answering machine, no answer, or busy phone after at least four attempts	1,911	21.2%
Fax machine	586	6.5%
Total	9,000	100.0%

Weighting of the Sample

A question was asked concerning the number of telephone numbers belonging to each household. Because households with multiple telephone numbers had more than one chance to be in the survey, they were given weights in the analysis. Households with two telephone numbers were given weights of 0.5. Households with three telephone numbers were given weights of 0.33.

As mentioned above, two sampling methods were utilized—random digit dialing (RDD) and Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN). The RDD sample was compared to the DJN sample on a number of key variables [geographic area, age of the head of the household, household size, household structure, marital status, length of residence, household income, home ownership, Jewish identification (Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Just Jewish), marriage type (in-married, conversionary in-married, intermarried), synagogue membership, JCC membership, familiarity with the Jewish Federation, visits to Israel, and contributions to the Jewish Federation]. It was found (using chi-square tests) that these two samples did differ significantly for age of the head of the household and Jewish identification. Thus, appropriate weighting factors were developed to correct this problem to the maximum extent possible.

Definition of an Eligible Household

For the purposes of this study, an eligible household was one that contained at least one person who was either currently Jewish or had been born or raised Jewish. Institutionalized persons who did not have their own telephone numbers were not interviewed. Persons in retirement communities, such as adult living facilities (ALFs), were interviewed if they had their own telephone numbers.

Definition of an Eligible Respondent

No procedure was used to select a person randomly within each Jewish household. Rather, an attempt was made to interview a Jewish person within each household who was 18 years of age or over. The only known bias resulting from this procedure was that 62.6% of respondents were female, whereas 52.3% of the adult population is female. Because all basic demographics and educational questions are asked about all adults in the household, this bias does not influence the results in any significant manner. In some cases, such as synagogue attendance, results are shown separately for males and females.

Any respondent age 18 or over who identified himself/herself as Jewish was interviewed. This type of self-definition is standard in Jewish community studies. In households containing non-Jewish members, the Jewish member was interviewed, if possible, because of the significant number of questions not applicable to non-Jews. For certain questions, such as emotional attachment to Israel, if the interviewee was not Jewish, the non-Jew was asked the question in a "proxy" manner for the Jewish spouse. 4.5% of the respondents were not Jewish.

Field Work

Paid workers from the Jewish community were used for the interviewing process. Interviewers were found via advertisements in the *Connecticut Jewish Ledge*r and by word of mouth.

Three three-hour training sessions were held at the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center on May 9-10, 2000. A training manual was provided to each worker prior to the training session. 31 persons worked on the survey. Workers were paid $9 - $11 per hour, depending on the time of day. Each worker averaged about 25 completions.

The survey commenced on May 11, 2000, and continued through May 18, 2000. To facilitate contacting respondents, each telephone number was dialed up to four times: once in the early evening, once in the later evening, once on a Sunday, and once during the day on a weekday. Interviewing was conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. No interviewing was done on Friday evening nor at any time on Saturdays.

The interviews averaged about 15-20 minutes each. The high response rate (95%) may be attributable, in part, to the effort made to convert refusals. Initial refusals were called back at least two more times. In some cases, Dr. Sheskin explained the purpose of the survey to reluctant respondents. Some of the high response rate may be attributable as well to the excellent publicity effort (see below) and to the promotional work of the Jewish agencies and synagogues.

Publicity

Stories about the survey appeared in the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*. A post card was sent to all households on the Jewish Federation mailing list. Bulletin advertisements and announcements were sent to all synagogues and Jewish organizations. Flyers were sent home with day school students. Posters about the survey were distributed throughout the community. The purpose of this publicity was to prepare potential respondents for the possibility that they might receive a telephone call, hopefully making them more receptive.

Ethics

Because respondents were contacted in the privacy of their homes and personal questions were asked, each interviewer was required to sign an "Ethics Statement," modified from the "Code of Professional Ethics and Practices" of the American Association of Public Opinion Research. To assure confidentiality, interviewers did not use their last names and respondents were not asked for their names or addresses.

Relationships Between Variables

An important distinction must be made between "correlation" and "cause and effect." Simply because one finds a correlation—a "relationship"—between two variables **does not necessarily imply** that one causes the other. Thus, because one finds a relationship between, for example, charitable giving and attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp while growing up, does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. That is, because those who attended Jewish sleep away camp are more likely to give charitable donations does not "prove" that attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp "causes" one to be more philanthropic. Also, it could be that higher income respondents are more likely to both be philanthropic and to have attended a Jewish sleep away camp. That is, the relationship shown between Jewish sleep away camp attendance and philanthropy could actually be a relationship between Jewish sleep away camp attendance and income and between philanthropy and income.

Creation Versus Collection of Data

Surveys often "create" data rather than collect it. That is, persons are asked to think about some issues that they have probably not thought about before in quite the same way (terms such as "definitely" and "very familiar"). Groups of people react to questions in varying ways. Thus, if one finds a significant difference between the responses of the elderly and the young, it may be due to real differences in attitudes between the two groups resulting from the different environments in which the two groups have matured, or it may be due to the greater experience of the elderly. On the other hand, the difference could very well be attributable to the varying manner in which persons of different ages respond to questions.

Reading the Tables

Percentage distributions for each question on the questionnaire are shown, along with selected crosstabulations by age, geographic area, sex, household structure, marital status, household income, synagogue membership, Jewish identification, and other variables.

In some tables, "don't knows" and missing values are included in the computations, and in some cases they are not included. This depends on whether the "don't know" is a statement of value or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond..

Two additional pieces of information are presented in each table: the **projected number** of Jewish households (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) and the **sample size**, or actual number of interviews obtained for a particular group.

Some percentages do not add to 100% because of rounding error. When reading the tables, percentages **add down** when the percent signs run across the top of the columns. The tables **add across** when the percent signs run down the first column.

Sample Size and Confidence Intervals

Since this study of the Hartford Jewish community is based on a sample of the total Jewish population, the resulting percentages are subject to *sampling error*. Sampling error is an estimate of random variation of a *sample statistic* around its true *population parameter*, which would be obtained if data were collected from every member of the entire Jewish population. Sampling error does not bias our estimates, but defines a *confidence interval* around each percentage.

For example, a sample size of 384 is needed so that one can be 95% (the "confidence level") certain that no reported percentage varies by more than ±5% (the "confidence interval"). That is, with 384 interviews, if 50% of respondents were to say that, for example, they have visited Israel, one could be 95% certain that if one asked every Jewish household in the area, the percentage of affirmative responses would lie between 45% and 55% of respondents.

Confidence intervals are widest around percentages that are near 50%. As percentages approach the extremes of 0% or 100%, the sampling error decreases and the width of the confidence interval narrows. For example, with a sample size of 384, if 90% of respondents said "yes" to a question, the margin of error would be ±2.9% rather than the ±5% mentioned above.

Table 2-2 indicates that, given a percentage from the survey sample, and the total number of cases on which the percentage is based, chances are that 95 times out of 100, the real population percentage (if the whole Jewish population was interviewed) would lie in the range defined by adding and subtracting the number indicated in body of the table to the percentage obtained from the sample.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Table 2-2**. Suppose that 26% of a particular group (Jewish non-elderly singles) indicated that they have visited Israel. Further suppose that the survey included 32 interviews with non-elderly singles. In **Table 2-2**, the row labeled "25% or 75%" would be consulted because 26% is closest to 25%. The column labeled as having a sample size of 25 would be consulted because 32 is closest to 25. The number at the intersection of the "25% or 75%" row and the sample size of "25" column is 17%. The conclusion is that we can be 95% certain that if we interviewed all Jewish non-elderly singles, the percentage who have been to Israel would lie between 9% and 43% (26% ± 17%). As implied by this example, the confidence interval around a percentage based upon a small sample can by very wide. Thus, because of limited sample sizes and the wide confidence intervals they imply, it is not always possible to show detailed analyses for every combination of variables that one might desire.

Table 2-3 allows us to compare percentages for two population groups. The table indicates the approximate size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a *statistically significant difference* exists between the two percentages. Each section of the table refers to different percentage levels.

As can be observed from **Table 2-3**, the size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a statistically significant difference exists is dependent upon two factors. First, the larger the sample size for each of the two groups, the smaller the difference in the percentages between the two groups must be to achieve statistical significance. Second, the closer the percentages are to 0% or 100%, the smaller the difference in the percentages between the two groups must be to achieve statistical significance.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Table 2-3**. Imagine that 45% of respondents under age 65 (Group 1) and 55% of respondents age 65 and over (Group 2) observe a particular ritual. Further assume that 400 interviews were conducted with Group 1 and 300 with Group 2. Consulting the final section of the table labeled "For Percentages around 50%," for a Group 1 sample size of 400 and a Group 2 sample size of 300, the two percentages must be 7.5% apart for one to conclude that the two percentages are "statistically significantly different." In this example, the two percentages (55% and 45%) are 10% apart. Thus, we can conclude (with 95% certainty) that, if we interviewed all Jewish households in Hartford, we would find that a higher percentage of persons age 65 and over observe this ritual.

A discussion of significance tests in conjunction with each table is not included in this report. While of use to social scientists in determining correlations, inclusion of these tests in the report would not be very informative for most readers.

TABLE 2-2
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS AROUND PERCENTAGES
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

Estimated Percentage	Sample Size												
	25	**50**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**200**	**250**	**300**	**400**	**500**	**750**	**900**	**1000**
2% or 98%	5 .6	4 .0	3 .2	2 .8	2 .3	2 .0	2 .8	1 .6	1 .4	1 .2	1 .0	0 .9	0.9
5% or 95%	8 .6	6 .2	5 .0	4 .4	3 .5	3 .1	2 .7	2 .5	2 .2	1 .9	1 .6	1 .4	1.4
10% or 90%	12.0	8 .5	6 .9	6 .0	4 .9	4 .2	3 .8	3 .5	3 .0	2 .7	2 .2	1 .9	1.9
20% or 80%	16.0	11.3	9 .2	8 .0	6 .5	5 .6	5 .1	4 .6	4 .0	3 .6	2 .9	2 .5	2.5
25% or 75%	17.3	12.2	10.0	8 .7	7 .1	6 .1	5 .5	5 .0	4 .3	3 .9	3 .2	2 .7	2.7
30% or 70%	18.3	13.0	10.6	9 .2	7 .5	6 .5	5 .8	5 .3	4 .6	4 .1	3 .3	2 .9	2.8
40% or 60%	19.6	13.9	11.3	9 .8	8 .0	6 .9	6 .2	5 .5	4 .9	4 .4	3 .6	3 .1	3.0
50%	20.0	14.1	11.5	10.0	8 .2	7 .1	6 .3	5 .8	5 .0	4 .5	3 .6	3 .2	3.1

Source: Adapted from: Moeher, Herman J. and McTavish, Donald G. *Descriptive Inferential Statistics*, 3rd edition. Boston: Allyn Bacon, 1988.

Table 2-3
Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Are Significantly Different (95% Confidence Level)

For Percentages around 5% or 95%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.5	--	--
800		2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.6	--	--
600			2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5	4.6	--	--
500				2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.7	--	--
400					3.0	3.3	3.7	4.8	--	--
300						3.5	3.9	5.0	--	--
200							4.3	5.3	--	--
100								6.1	--	--

For Percentages around 10% or 90%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	6.2	8.6	--
800		2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	6.3	8.7	--
600			3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.8	6.4	8.8	--
500				3.7	4.0	4.3	4.9	6.5	8.8	--
400					4.2	4.5	5.1	6.6	8.9	--
300						4.8	5.4	6.8	9.2	--
200							5.9	7.3	9.4	--
100								8.4	10.3	--
50									12.0	--

Table 2-3
Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Are Significantly Different (95% Confidence Level)

For Percentages around 20% or 80%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.2	6.1	8.3	11.5	16.2
800		3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.2	8.4	11.6	16.3
600			4.5	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.4	8.5	11.7	16.3
500				5.0	5.3	5.7	6.6	8.6	11.8	16.4
400					5.6	6.0	6.8	8.8	11.9	16.5
300						6.4	7.2	9.1	12.1	16.7
200							7.9	9.7	12.6	17.0
100								11.2	13.8	18.0
50									16.1	19.9
25										23.2

For Percentages around 30% or 70%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.9	7.0	9.5	13.1	18.5
800		4.5	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.1	7.1	9.6	13.2	18.6
600			5.2	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.4	9.8	13.4	18.7
500				5.7	6.0	6.6	7.6	9.9	13.5	18.8
400					6.4	6.9	7.8	10.1	13.6	18.9
300						7.4	8.2	10.5	13.9	19.5
200							9.0	11.1	14.4	19.5
100								12.9	15.8	20.6
50									18.4	22.8
25										26.6

Table 2-3
Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Are Significantly Different (95% Confidence Level)

For Percentages around 40% or 60%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.3	7.4	10.1	14.0	19.8
800		4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.6	10.2	14.1	19.9
600			5.5	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.9	10.4	14.3	20.0
500				6.1	6.5	7.0	8.1	10.6	14.4	20.1
400					6.8	7.4	8.4	10.8	14.6	20.2
300						7.9	8.8	11.2	14.9	20.5
200							9.7	11.9	15.4	20.9
100								14.0	16.9	22.1
50									19.7	24.3
25										28.4

For Percentages around 50%

Sample Size of Group 1	Sample Size of Group 2									
	1000	**800**	**600**	**500**	**400**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**25**
1000	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.6	10.3	14.3	20.2
800		4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.8	10.5	14.4	20.3
600			5.7	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.0	10.6	14.6	20.4
500				6.2	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	14.7	20.5
400					6.9	7.5	8.5	11.0	14.9	20.7
300						8.0	9.0	11.4	15.2	20.9
200							9.8	12.1	15.7	21.3
100								14.0	17.3	23.6
50									20.1	24.8
25										29.0

Estimating the Number of Persons in Jewish Households

This study employs two methodologies for estimating the size of the Jewish community in the 32-town area served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. The first method involves the use of random digit dialing (RDD) and is used to estimate the Jewish population of the 26 towns within Hartford County that are served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. (The four Hartford County towns not located within the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are East Hartland, Burlington, Bristol, and Marlborough.) The second method involves the use of distinctive Jewish names (DJNs) and is used to estimate the Jewish population of the 5-town area in the western part of Tolland County and in Meriden that is served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.

Estimating the Number of Persons in Jewish Households in the 26 Towns in Hartford County

1) Information obtained from www.census.gov was used to project the number of households in Hartford County in May 2000. About 316,783 households lived in Hartford County in May 2000. Information obtained from Survey Sampling, Inc. suggests that 30,038 households lived in the four towns that are in Hartford County, but are not in the Jewish Federation service area. Thus, 286,745 households live in the 26 towns within the service area. Of these, 276,996 households (96.6%) had telephones.

2) During the random digit dialing telephone survey, 6.75% (273/4,047) of the households reached contained one or more Jewish persons.

3) An adjustment was made for households that refused, after repeated calling, to indicate whether the household was Jewish. These telephone numbers were looked up in a reverse telephone directory and, on the basis of surname, given name, and address, a judgment was rendered as to whether the household was Jewish. 4.2% of the 117 households who refused to indicate whether they were Jewish were judged to be Jewish. With this information, the percentage of households in the study area with a Jewish member was adjusted from 6.75% to 6.68%.

4) An adjustment was made because not all of the telephone exchange codes in Hartford County were called. Rather, we called 53 exchange codes that contained 95% of the Jewish Federation's mailing list. (Had we called all exchange codes for the random digit dialing portion of the survey, only about ten of the 216 RDD surveys would have come from these exchange codes; thus, no accuracy was lost in this procedure.) The exchange codes we called contained about 67% of the listed telephone lines in the area. Figuring that 5% (100%-95%) of Jewish households would have been found in the 33% (100%-67%) of the numbers not dialed implies that 5.29% of all Hartford County households living in one of the 26 towns in Hartford County contain a Jew.

5) An adjustment was made for the fact that Jewish households in Hartford average 1.25 telephones each, while non-Jewish households average 1.20 telephones each. Thus, with RDD, there was a *slightly* greater probability of finding Jewish households. The final percentage of Jewish households was estimated as 5.08%.

6) The above indicates that there are 14,084 Jewish households in the 26-town area of Hartford County (5.08% of the 279,996 total households with telephones). Of these, 0.2% are Messianic, leaving 14,056 Jewish households.

7) The survey results indicate that the average household size of Jewish households in Hartford is 2.496. Multiplying this by the number of Jewish households (14,056) yields an estimate of 35,083 persons in Jewish households.

Thus, the 26-town area of Hartford County served by the Jewish Federation has about 14,000 Jewish households containing about 35,000 persons.

Estimating the Number of Persons in Jewish Households in the Six Towns Outside of Hartford County

In addition to the 26 towns in Hartford County, the Jewish Federation also serves five additional towns in the western portion of Tolland County (Somers, Ellington, Vernon/Rockville, Tolland, and Stafford Springs) and one town in northern New Haven County (Meriden).

No random digit dialing (RDD) was completed in these areas, so a procedure was used employing 31 of the 36 Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) used in the telephone survey:

8) For the areas surveyed in Hartford County, the telephone directories contains 1,935 households with one of 31 Distinctive Jewish Names (Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Greenberg, Grossman, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, and Weinstein). The RDD estimate of Jewish households for this area is 14,000.

9) 14,000 households divided by 1,935 DJN households in the telephone directories produces a "multiplier" of 7.235. We now assume that the 7.235 multiplier applies to the areas outside Hartford County in which we did not use RDD. 111 DJN households were found in the telephone directories in these areas (Tolland County and Meriden). 111 multiplied by 7.235 yields about 800 Jewish households.

10) The survey results indicate that the average household size of Jewish households in this part of Greater Hartford is 2.375. Multiplying this by the number of Jewish households (800) yields an estimate of 1,900 persons in Jewish households.

Thus, the six-town area outside of Hartford County served by the Jewish Federation has about 800 Jewish households containing about 1,900 persons.

Therefore, the 32-town service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford contains about 14,800 Jewish households with about 36,900 persons.

Note: Using the same DJN methodology, the four unsurveyed towns in Hartford County contain about 300 Jewish households; Wallingford in northern New Haven County contains about 370 Jewish households; and the Middletown area (in northern Middlesex County) contains about 850 Jewish households. These households are excluded from the counts in this report as they are not part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.

Other Data Collection Techniques

In addition to the telephone survey of 763 households, three other data collection projects were undertaken as part of this study.

DJN Mapping Project. An analysis of the size and geographic location of the Jewish population of Hartford was completed using telephone directories. This information provided data on the growth of the population *not obtainable* from the telephone survey. It also permits updating of the area's Jewish population size as new telephone directories are issued. A random sample of households with the 31 Distinctive Jewish Names was mapped for the current year and for a number of previous years. This produced the historical data on Jewish population shown in Chapter 3.

Post Card Migration Study. The post card mailed for publicity purposes was mailed with return address corrections requested. These post cards were analyzed and an origin/destination matrix developed to show migration patterns. These results are shown in Chapter 4.

Survey of Institutions. Brief surveys were administered to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, local synagogues, the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center, and the Jewish day schools to collect information on life cycle events, membership levels, enrollments, and donation levels. The results appear in Chapters 4, 6, 7, 8, and 14. These surveys can be repeated every few years at little or no cost.

Chapter 3
Size of the Jewish Population

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Chapter Summary

☞ This study finds that 36,935 persons live in 14,800 Jewish households in the 32-town area of Greater Hartford served by the Jewish Federation. (A Jewish household is defined as a household containing one or more self-defined Jewish persons.) 32,577 of the persons in Jewish households are Jewish.

☞ In addition to the 36,935 persons in Jewish households, about 1,600 Jewish students from outside the area live in dormitories in Hartford. Also, about 200 Jewish persons without their own telephone numbers live in nursing homes and other group facilities. Thus, the Hartford Jewish community numbers about 38,800 persons.

☞ About 5% of *households in Hartford County* contain one or more Jewish persons. About 4.2% of persons living in Hartford County live in Jewish households.

☞ In the Core Area, a total of 16,833 persons live in 7,080 Jewish households. 8% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 15,554 Jews in the Core Area.

☞ In Farmington Valley, a total of 7,177 persons live in 2,500 Jewish households. 11% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 6,409 Jews in Farmington Valley.

☞ East of the River, a total of 5,979 persons live in 2,280 Jewish households. 19% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 4,825 Jews East of the River.

☞ In South of Hartford, a total of 5,996 persons live in 2,540 Jewish households. 17% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 4,995 Jews in South of Hartford.

☞ The number of persons in Jewish households in the Hartford Jewish community appears to have increased during the 1980s, but declined by 6% during the 1990s. At the same time, the population has dispersed geographically, with a decline in the Core Area and increases in Farmington Valley, East of the River, and in South of Hartford.

Current Size of the Jewish Population

This study finds that 36,935 persons live in 14,800 Jewish households in the 32-town area served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford (**Table 3-1**). (A Jewish household is defined as a household containing one or more self-defined Jews.)

Of the 36,935 persons in Jewish households, 32,577 persons (88%) are Jewish. In addition to the 32,577 Jews, about 1,600 Jewish students from outside the Hartford area live in college dormitories in the Hartford area. Of the 334 Jewish residents of the Hebrew Home and Hospital, 178 do not have their own telephone numbers. Including Jews in other institutions, about 200 Jews live in non-household facilities. This yields a total Jewish population of almost 34,400.

Thus, the Hartford Jewish community numbers 38,735 persons, including non-Jewish members of Jewish households, Jews in institutions, and Jewish students in Hartford-area dormitories whose parents live outside the 32-town area.

✔ About 5% of *households in Hartford County* contain one or more Jewish persons. About 4.2% of persons living in Hartford County live in Jewish households.

In the **Core Area**, a total of 16,833 persons live in 7,080 Jewish households. 8% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 15,554 Jews in the Core Area.

In **Farmington Valley**, a total of 7,177 persons live in 2,500 Jewish households. 11% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 6,409 Jews in Farmington Valley.

East of the River, a total of 5,979 persons live in 2,280 Jewish households. 19% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 4,825 Jews East of the River.

In **South of Hartford**, a total of 5,996 persons live in 2,540 Jewish households. 17% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 4,995 Jews in South of Hartford.

In the **Windsor Area**, a total of 950 persons live in 400 Jewish households. 18% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, there are 778 Jews in the Windsor Area.

According to www.census.gov, Hartford County is 11.4% Black, 2.3% Asian, and 10.0% Hispanic.

TABLE 3-1
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763)

	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish	Number of Jews
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
Jewish Persons in Institutions without Their Own Telephone Numbers					200
Jewish Students from outside the Greater Hartford Area in College Dormitories					1,600
Total Number of Jews					34,377
Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students)					38,735

Changes in the Number of Persons in Jewish Households, 1880-2000

Table 3-2 shows the changes in the number of persons in Jewish households in Hartford since 1880. No scientific studies were done prior to 1982. From 1930-1980, the number of persons in Jewish households varied between about 23,360 and 30,000, although it is unclear from the historical sources whether "Hartford area" always was defined geographically as it is in this report. It is also unclear from the historical data, including that provided in the 1982 demographic study, whether the population figures included non-Jews in Jewish households.

The projection for 1990 is based upon counts of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in the 1990 telephone directories. The projection of household size for 1990 is based upon an interpolation between the average household size found in the current study and that found in the 1982 demographic study.

The 1982 study reported 25,500 persons in Jewish households. Assuming this number was accurate, the current study finds that the number of persons in Jewish households increased significantly during the 1980s to more than 39,000 in 1990. Note that the 1982 study area only included 26 of the 32 towns covered by the 1990 and the 2000 data. This may help explain a small part of the apparent increase in the Jewish population.

During the 1990s, this study finds a decline of 6% in the number of persons in Jewish households. This is not a significant decrease and may be within the margin of error of the methodology.

In 1980, 807,766 persons lived in Hartford County. The 1990 census reported 829,671, a 2.7% increase. In 1999, www.census.gov reports an estimated population of 851,783, a 2.7% increase since 1990.

Methodological Note: The 1982 and 2000 population estimates discussed in this section and the geographic distribution discussed in the next section are based upon random digit dialing telephone surveys conducted in those years. The 1990 estimates are based upon a count of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in the telephone directories.

The 2000 random digit dialing telephone survey estimated that 14,800 Jewish households live in Hartford. There are 1,935 residential listings in the 2000 telephone directories with one of 31 DJNs. Thus, 13% of the 14,800 estimated households have a DJN and are listed in the telephone directories.

The 1990 telephone directories had 2,058 residential listings with one of 31 DJNs. Applying the 13% factor estimated for 2000 yields an estimate of 16,000 Jewish households in 1990.

For further information on this topic, see Ira M. Sheskin, "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Fall, 1998 (Vol. 17, No. 1) pp. 97-116.

TABLE 3-2
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1880-2000

Year	Count of 31 DJNs	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage Increase or (Decrease)
1880				800	
1890				1,158	44.8%
1900				2,000	72.7%
1910				6,687	234.4%
1920				16,000	139.3%
1930				27,000	68.8%
1937				23,360	(13.5)%
1948				26,000	11.3%
1960				26,000	0.0%
1970				30,000	15.4%
1980				23,500	(21.7)%
1982		10,525	2.423	25,502	8.5%
1990	2,058	16,000	2.455	39,280	54.0%
2000	1,935	14,800	2.496	36,935	(6.0)%

Sources and Notes:
1880-1980: Marcus, Jacob Rader (1990). *To Count a People: American Jewish Population Data, 1586-1984* (New York: Lanham). Note that the geographic definition of Hartford is not clear from this source.
1982: Abrahamson, Mark (1982). *A Study of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community* (Hartford: The Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford). Note that the geographic definition of Hartford do not include six towns included in the 2000 and 1990 data.
1880-1980: Count of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs), number of households, and average household size are not available.
1990: Based upon a count of DJNs in the 1990 telephone directories.
2000: Based upon telephone survey of Jewish households.

Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community

Table 3-3 shows the number and percentage of Jewish households in each of the five geographic areas in 1982, 1990, and 2000. 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 in 2000 contains only 172 households in those six towns combined.

From 1982-1990 the number of Jewish households increased by almost 5,500, although note that the geographic area covered in 1990, as noted above, was larger than that covered in the 1982 study. Relatively little change occurred in the geographic distribution of Jewish households during this period. While East of the River shows a significant percentage decline, it shows no change in the absolute number of households. (Also, for 1990 we were unable to obtain telephone directories that covered two towns in Tolland County which are East of the River. This may partially explain the percentage decline East of the River.)

From 1990-2000, the number of Jewish households decreased by 1,200 (7.5%). The percentage of Jewish households living in the Core Area declined from 56% to 48%. The percentage of households living in Farmington Valley, East of the River, and South of Hartford each increased, and the percentage living in the Windsor Area declined.

Table 3-3
Distribution of Jewish Households

	1982		1990		2000	
Geographic Area	**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%

Sources:
1982: Abrahamson, Mark (1982). *A Study of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community* (Hartford: The Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford).
1990: Based upon a count of DJNs in the 1990 telephone directories.
2000: Based upon telephone survey of Jewish households.

Table 3-4 shows that the number of persons in Jewish households in the Core Area declined by 19% during the decade, with increases seen in South of Hartford (26%), Farmington Valley (24%), and East of the River (11%).

TABLE 3-4
REGIONAL CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Year	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage Change	Absolute Increase (Decrease)
CORE AREA					
1990	8,933	2.3386	20,891		
2000	7,080	2.3776	16,833	-19.4%	(4,058)
FARMINGTON VALLEY					
1990	2,053	2.8235	5,797		
2000	2,500	2.8706	7,177	23.8%	1,380
EAST OF THE RIVER					
1990	2,080	2.5792	5,365		
2000	2,280	2.6222	5,979	11.4%	614
SOUTH OF HARTFORD					
1990	2,053	2.3221	4,767		
2000	2,540	2.3608	5,996	25.8%	1,229

Note: This table assumes that household size in each geographic area is 1.64% lower in 1990 than in 2000. The 1.64% is derived from the relationship between the 2.455 for 1990 and the 2.496 for 2000 in **Table 3-2.**

Methodological Note: The 1982 and 2000 results discussed in this section are based upon random digit dialing telephone surveys conducted in those years. The 1990 estimates are based upon a count of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in the telephone directories.

A random sample of DJN households in the 1990 telephone directories was mapped and a proportional distribution among the geographic areas was developed based upon the proportion of DJN households in each area. Although a different methodology was used to develop the geographic distribution in 1990, this 1990 distribution seems reasonable given the findings for 1982 and 2000. However, small changes in the geographic distribution could very well be due to methodological differences.

For further information on this topic, see Ira M. Sheskin, "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Fall, 1998 (Vol. 17, No. 1) pp. 97-116.

Future Size of the Jewish Community

The future is unpredictable. If a major economic downturn occurs, the size of the Jewish community in Hartford may be affected negatively. Based upon the experience over the past decade, one might project that the size of the Jewish community of Hartford will continue to decline slightly. Based upon information presented in Chapter 4 on in-migration and out-migration, one might conclude that little change will occur in the size of the Jewish community in Hartford in the next few years.

Comparison with Other Metropolitan Areas

Data from the 2000 *American Jewish Year Book* can be used to compare the Jewish population of Hartford with that of other similar size communities (**Table 3-5**). The 32,800 Jews reported in the tables in this section exclude the college student population originating from outside Hartford.

Table 3-5
Jewish Communities of 25,000-50,000
(Jewish Persons)

Community	Jewish Population
Cherry Hill (NJ)	49,000
Dallas	45,000
Middlesex (NJ)	45,000
Houston	42,000
Pittsburgh	40,000
Northern Virginia	35,100
Morris (NJ)	33,500
Hartford	**32,800**
Minneapolis	31,500
Union (NJ)	30,000
Seattle	29,300
Buffalo	26,000
Portland	25,000

Source: Modified from the 2000 *American Jewish Year Book*.

According to the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS), 5.5 million Jews live in the United States. The 1999 *American Jewish Year Book* indicates that 6.1 million Jews live in the United States. This does not necessarily imply an increase. Rather, two different methodologies (one for the NJPS and one for the *American Jewish Year Book*) yield different results.

Table 3-6 shows the Jewish population in all Jewish communities in Connecticut. Over 108,000 Jews live in Connecticut. About 3.3% of the population of Connecticut are Jewish. 30% of Connecticut's Jews live in Hartford.

TABLE 3-6
JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN CONNECTICUT
(JEWISH PERSONS)

Community	Jewish Population
Bridgeport	13,000
Colchester	300
Danbury	3,200
Danielson	100
Greenwich	3,900
Hartford	**32,800**
Lower Middlesex County	1,600
Middletown	1,200
New Haven	24,300

Community	Jewish Population
New London	3,800
Stamford	9,200
Torrington area	580
Waterbury	4,500
Westport	9,100
Willimantic area	700
Other places	200
Total	108,480

Source: Modified from the 2000 *American Jewish Year Book*.

Chapter 4
Geographic Profile

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Chapter Summary

☞ The distribution of Jews among the zip code areas suggests that there is significant geographic concentration of the Jewish population in Hartford. About 40% of Jewish households live in the top three zip code areas for Jewish population and close to half live in the top five zip code areas.

☞ 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.

☞ About 370 Jewish households are from the former Soviet Union.

☞ 4% of Jewish households are part-year households (4-7 months of the year in Hartford).

Chapter Summary

☞ 39% (5,728 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford 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.

☞ 9% of Jewish households have moved to Hartford during the past five years. This means that 250 Jewish households moved into Hartford each year during the past five years. 7% of households are living here for 5-9 years; 16%, for 10-19 years; and 69%, for 20 or more years. The 9% of new households (0-4 years) is very low compared to other Jewish communities, although it is not significantly different from Milwaukee (10%), Rhode Island (7%), and Rochester (6%).

☞ 28% of Jewish households moved into their current residence within the past five years. This is the third lowest rate among the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 83% of Jewish households own their own homes, an above average figure for an American Jewish community.

☞ 6% of Jewish households reported that they will definitely move in the next three years either within Hartford or out of Hartford; another 10% reported they will probably do so. Persons under age 35 are much more likely to report definite or probable plans to move (40%) and only 7% of the elderly do so. 6% of households with children report they will definitely move in the next three years. 12% of households who moved into Hartford within the past five years report definite plans to move again within three years.

☞ 2.4% of Jewish households reported definite plans to move out of Hartford within three years, which implies a loss of 120 households per year. Some portion of the 3.6% "probably" moving out of Hartford (180 households per year) will actually do so. 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.

☞ 21% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 and 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.

Location of the Jewish Population

Table 4-1 shows the distribution of Jewish households in Hartford and the number of persons in Jewish households by zip code. Approximately 21% of Jewish households in Hartford live in 06117 (Core Area-West Hartford), 8% in 06002 (Core Area-Bloomfield), 8% in 06107 (Core Area-West Hartford), 7% in 06119 (Core Area-West Hartford), 5% in 06001 (Farmington Valley-Avon), 4% in 06040 (East of the River-Manchester), and 4% in 06111 (South-Newington).

The distribution of persons in Jewish households among the zip code areas suggests that there is an average level of geographic *concentration* of the Jewish population in Hartford. 37% of Jewish households live in the top three zip code areas in Hartford and 48% live in the top five zip code areas. Of the communities shown in **Table 4-3**, Hartford shows an average geographic concentration. The 37% compares to 58% in Milwaukee, 52% in Rochester, and 51% in Columbus.

The final column in **Table 4-1** shows the number of households living in Hartford on the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford mailing list as of July 2000. Overall, 9,993 Hartford households are on the Federation's mailing list within the 32-town Federation service area. This area contains 14,800 Jewish households. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list represents 67.5% of the community.

An important finding in **Table 4-2** is that, while more than 78% of Jewish households in the Core Area are on the list, such is the case for only 44% of Jewish households in South of Hartford.

Sample Size Warning: The sample sizes for all zip code areas below the first thick line in **Table 4-1** are very small. This does not affect the accuracy of *the number of Jewish households*. However, this table should be used only as a general guide to the approximate *number of persons in Jewish households* in each zip code below the first thick line. The sample sizes below the second very thick line are ten or less and little accuracy should be ascribed to *the persons in Jewish households* data below this line.

See Chapter 3 for more data on the geographic location of Jews.

TABLE 4-1
NUMBER OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

Zip	Geographic Area & Town Name & County*	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage of Jewish Households	Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	Households on Federation Mailing List
06117	Core Area West Hartford (H)	3,152	21.3%	2.68	8,448	22.9%	2,727
06002	Core Area Bloomfield (H)	1,125	7.6	1.92	2,160	5.8	886
06107	Core Area West Hartford (H)	1,125	7.6	2.40	2,700	7.3	750
06119	Core Area West Hartford (H)	1,036	7.0	2.16	2,238	6.1	725
06001	Farmington Valley Avon (H)	681	4.6	2.93	1,995	5.4	592
06040	East of the River Manchester (H)	651	4.4	2.37	1,543	4.2	416
06111	South of Hartford Newington (H)	636	4.3	2.79	1,776	4.8	349
06033	East of the River Glastonbury (H)	503	3.4	2.98	1,500	4.1	323
06074	East of the River S Windsor (H)	474	3.2	2.33	1,103	3.0	321
06070	Farmington Valley Simsbury (H)	414	2.8	2.61	1,082	2.9	314
06032	Farmington Valley Farmington (H)	340	2.3	2.32	790	2.1	257
06095	Windsor Area Windsor (H)	340	2.3	2.40	817	2.2	189
06089	Farmington Valley Weatogue (H)	326	2.2	2.95	961	2.6	91
06105	Core Area Hartford (H)	266	1.8	2.04	543	1.5	256
06067	South of Hartford Rocky Hill (H)	252	1.7	2.36	594	1.6	87
06457	South of Hartford Middletown (M)	237	1.6	2.56	606	1.6	43
06450	South of Hartford Meriden (NH)	192	1.3	1.48	285	0.8	99
06010	South of Hartford Bristol (H)	178	1.2	1.85	329	0.9	46

Table 4-1
Number of Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

Zip	Geographic Area & Town Name & County*	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage of Jewish Households	Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	Households on Federation Mailing List
06110	Core Area West Hartford (H)	178	1.2	1.83	325	0.9	119
06013	Farmington Valley Burlington (H)	163	1.1	2.68	436	1.2	21
06451	South of Hartford Meriden (NH)	163	1.1	1.99	324	0.9	99
06082	East of the River Enfield (H)	148	1.0	2.30	340	0.9	22
06492	South of Hartford Wallingford (NH)	118	0.8	3.50	414	1.1	18
06052	South of Hartford New Britain (H)	118	0.8	1.72	204	0.6	62
06106	Core Area Hartford (H)	118	0.8	2.27	269	0.7	56
06416	South of Hartford Cromwell (M)	118	0.8	2.47	292	0.8	43
06085	Farmington Valley Unionville (H)	104	0.7	3.40	352	1.0	40
06092	Farmington Valley W Simsbury (H)	104	0.7	4.19	434	1.2	111
06118	East of the River East Hartford (H)	104	0.7	2.00	207	0.6	89
06029	East of the River Ellington (T)	104	0.7	2.98	309	0.8	39
06109	South of Hartford Wethersfield (H)	89	0.6	1.66	147	0.4	106
06053	South of Hartford New Britain (H)	89	0.6	1.87	166	0.5	65
06019	Farmington Valley Canton (H)	89	0.6	3.89	345	0.9	38
06035	Farmington Valley Granby (H)	89	0.6	3.00	266	0.7	36
06037	South of Hartford Kensington (H)	74	0.5	3.67	272	0.7	18
06438	South of Hartford Haddam (M)	74	0.5	2.49	184	0.5	1

Table 4-1
Number of Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

Zip	Geographic Area & Town Name & County*	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage of Jewish Households	Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	Households on Federation Mailing List
06422	South of Hartford Durham (M)	59	0.4	2.75	163	0.4	3
06066	East of the River Vernon/Rockville (T)	59	0.4	2.42	143	0.4	167
06060	Farmington Valley North Granby (H)	59	0.4	3.61	214	0.6	14
06480	East of the River Portland (M)	59	0.4	3.33	197	0.5	15
06108	East of the River East Hartford (H)	44	0.3	2.28	101	0.3	35
06084	East of the River Tolland (T)	44	0.3	4.26	189	0.5	42
06096	Windsor Area Windsor Locks (H)	44	0.3	2.00	89	0.2	15
06114	Core Area Hartford (H)	44	0.3	2.02	90	0.2	16
06073	East of the River S. Glastonbury (H)	44	0.3	3.67	163	0.4	41
06441	South of Hartford Higganum (M)	44	0.3	2.00	89	0.2	1
06112	Core Area Hartford (H)	30	0.2	2.35	70	0.2	16
06063	Farmington Valley Pleasant Valley (L)	30	0.2	2.00	59	0.2	0
06026	Farmington Valley East Granby (H)	30	0.2	1.00	30	0.1	32
06062	South of Hartford Plainville ((H)	30	0.2	2.00	59	0.2	23
06782	South of Hartford Plymouth ((L)	30	0.2	1.00	30	0.1	0
06248	East of the River Hebron (T)	30	0.2	5.00	148	0.4	3
06081	Farmington Valley Tarriffville (H)	15	0.1	1.00	15	0.0	14
06022	Farmington Valley Collinsville (H)	15	0.1	4.60	68	0.2	20

TABLE 4-1
NUMBER OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

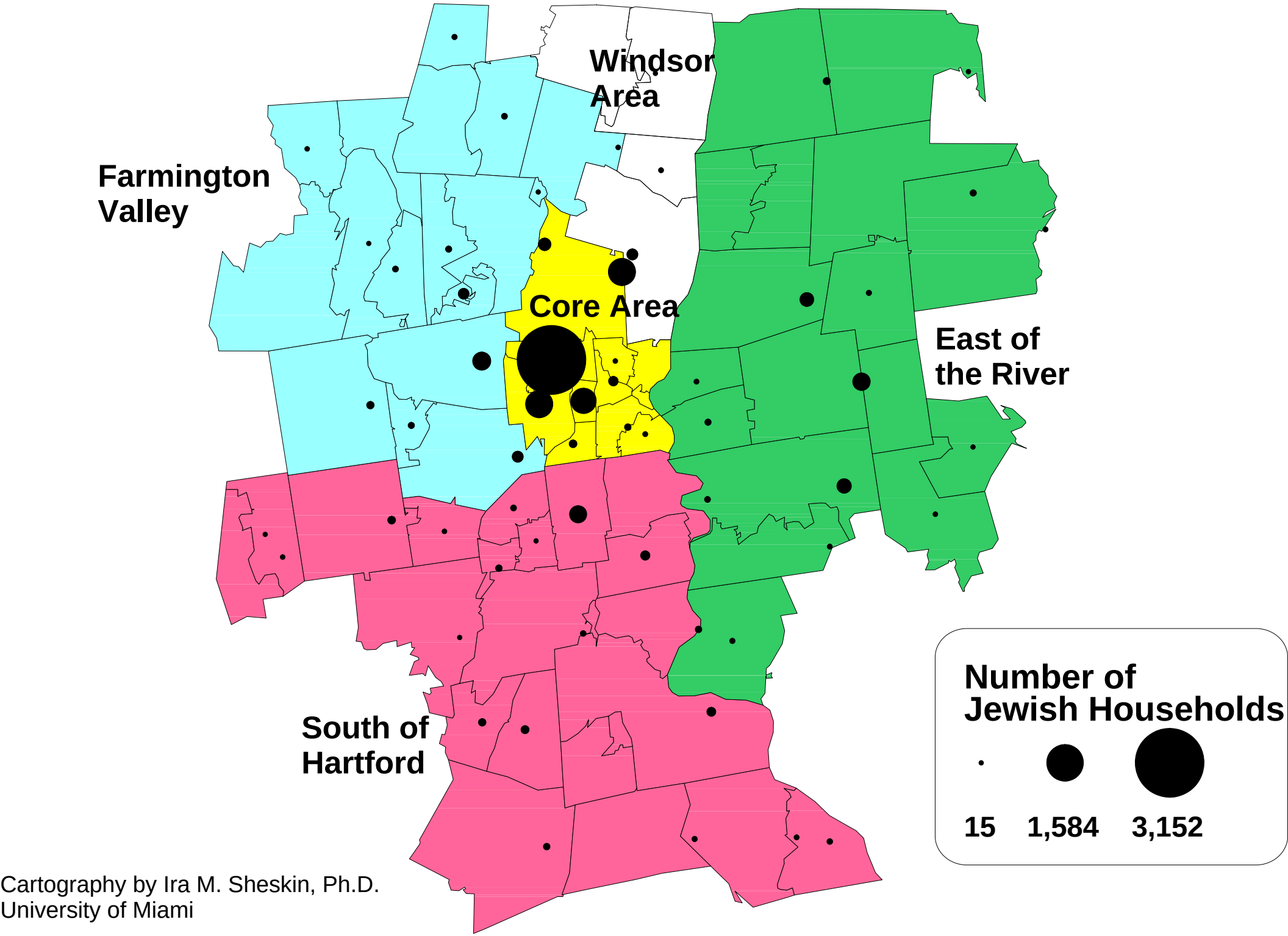
Zip	Geographic Area & Town Name & County*	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage of Jewish Households	Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	Households on Federation Mailing List
06078	Windsor Area Suffield (H)	15	0.1	3.00	44	0.1	16
06071	East of the River Somers (T)	15	0.1	4.00	59	0.2	6
06232	East of the River Andover (T)	15	0.1	2.00	30	0.1	3
06786	South of Hartford Terryville (L)	15	0.1	2.00	30	0.1	2
06051	South of Hartford New Britain (H)	15	0.1	1.00	15	0.0	13
06489	South of Hartford Southington (H)	15	0.1	2.00	30	0.1	37
06057	Farmington Valley New Hartford (L)	0					5
Total		14,800	100.0%	2.496	36,941	100.0%	9,993

County Codes: *H = Hartford, L = Litchfield, M = Middlesex, NH = New Haven, T = Tolland

TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS ON THE JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Households on Federation List	Percentage on Federation List
Core Area	7,080	5,551	78.4%
Farmington Valley	2,500	1,585	63.4%
East of the River	2,280	1,522	66.8%
South of Hartford	2,540	1,115	43.9%
Windsor Area	400	220	55.0%
Total	14,800	9,993	67.5%

Note: An additional 780 households are on the Jewish Federation mailing list, but have addresses in Central Connecticut outside of the study area.



Cartography by Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.
University of Miami

TABLE 4-3
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP THREE AND TOP FIVE ZIP CODES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

Community	Year	*Top 3 Zip Codes*	Top 5 Zip Codes
York	1999	79%	84%
South Broward	1990	59%	77%
South Palm Beach	1995	58%	72%
Milwaukee	1996	58%	71%
Harrisburg	1994	57%	72%
Rochester	1999	52%	66%
West Palm Beach	1999	51%	64%
Columbus	1990	51%	61%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	49%	69%
Charlotte	1997	48%	68%
Wilmington	1995	46%	60%
Richmond	1995	46%	57%
Monmouth	1997	44%	60%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**37%**	**48%**
Sarasota	1992	37%	53%
Miami	1994	35%	50%
Orlando	1993	26%	38%
Broward	1997	20%	32%
Phoenix	1983	20%	30%
Atlanta	1996	19%	29%
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	28%
Los Angeles	1997	11%	17%
New York	1991	8%	12%

PLACE OF BIRTH

Overall, 95% of persons in Jewish households in Hartford were born in the United States (**Table 4-4**). 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.

5% of persons in Jewish households were born outside the United States, mostly in European countries. 3% of persons were born in Eastern Europe and 2% were born in Western Europe. The 5% foreign born compares to 10% for all Americans as of 1997.

✔ 17,544 persons in Jewish households were born in Hartford.

✔ 0.1% of persons (37 persons) in Jewish households were born in Israel.

48% of Jewish persons in Hartford are locally born . This is well above average compared to other Jewish communities shown in **Table 4-5**. The 48% compares to 55% in Milwaukee, 51% in Rochester, 50% in Rhode Island, 38% in Seattle, and 19% in Columbus. The very high percentage of locally-born persons is important in understanding the attachment of Hartford Jews to the city and its institutions.

The 5% foreign born is the second lowest percentage compared to other Jewish communities shown in the table. The 5% compares to 10% in Milwaukee, 9% in Rhode Island, 8% in Rochester, 7% in Seattle, and 6% in Columbus.

75% of persons age 0-17 were born in Hartford (**Table 4-6**) . This declines to 55% of persons age 18-34, one-third of persons age 35-64, and 43% of persons age 65 and over.

The percentage who are foreign born is highest (15%) for persons age 75 and over.

✔ The 1982 Hartford demographic study only asked place of birth for *the respondent*, not for *all persons in Jewish households* as was done for this study. Thus, to make a comparison with 1982, a special analysis of the place of birth of the respondent was completed from the current data. In 1982, only 22% of respondents were born in Hartford, compared to 38% in the current study. In 1982, 13% of respondents were foreign born, compared to only 7% in the current study.

Note that this section shows place of birth of *all persons in Jewish households*. Later in this chapter, note that the section on "Previous Residence Prior to Hartford" is based only on *the respondent* and not *all persons in Jewish households*.

TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 1,910, PROJECTED NUMBER OF PERSONS = 36,935)

U.S. Locations	%
Hartford	47.5%
Western Connecticut*	5.3
Eastern Connecticut*	1.8
Total Connecticut	54.6
New York	18.2
Massachusetts	6.7
New Jersey	2.2
Pennsylvania	2.0
Illinois	1.3
Maryland/D.C.	1.1
Other U.S. Locations	8.5
TOTAL U.S.	**94.6%**
Northeast Total	86.7%
Midwest Total	3.7%
South Total	3.1%
West Total	1.1%

International Locations	%
Russia	1.4%
Germany	1.0
Israel	0.1
Canada	0.1
Other International Locations	2.6
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL	**5.3%**
Eastern Europe Total	3.0%
Western Europe Total	1.7%
South & Middle America Total	0.2%
Middle East Total	0.3%

*Eastern Connecticut includes all areas east of Hartford. Western Connecticut includes are areas west of Hartford.

Percentage of American Population Who Are Foreign Born			
1900	13.6%	1960	5.4%
1920	13.2%	1980	6.2%
1940	8.8%	1994	8.7%
		1997	9.7%

TABLE 4-5
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Locally Born*	U.S. Born (not Local)	Total U.S. Born	Foreign Born
Worcester	1986	76%	24	99%	1
Chicago	1990	61%	29	90%	10
Cleveland	1987	59%	28	87%	13
Milwaukee	1996	55%	35	90%	10
Rochester	1999	51%	41	92%	8
St. Louis	1995	51%	43	94%	6
Essex-Morris	1985	51%	41	92%	7
Baltimore	1985	50%	42	92%	8
Rhode Island	1987	50%	41	91%	9
HARTFORD	**2000**	**48%**	**47**	**95%**	**5**
Boston	1995	48%	43	91%	9
Harrisburg	1994	39%	56	95%	5
Wilmington	1995	39%[1]	55	94%	6
Toronto	1990	39%	20[2]	59%	41
Richmond	1995	38%	57	95%	5
Seattle	1990	38%[3]	55	93%	7
Washington, D.C.	1983	36%	56	92%	8
Los Angeles	1997	30%	49	79%	21
Dallas	1988	29%	63	92%	8
Atlanta	1996	26%	64	90%	10
SF Bay Area	1986	24%	62	86%	14
Miami	1994	22%	59	80%	20

TABLE 4-5
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Locally Born*	U.S. Born (not Local)	Total U.S. Born	Foreign Born
Charlotte	1997	21%	73	94%	6
Columbus	1990	19%	75	94%	6
Monmouth	1997	17%	77	94%	6
St. Petersburg	1994	14%	80	94%	6
Orlando	1993	14%	79	93%	7
Broward	1997	10%[4]	76	87%	13
South Broward	1990	7%[5]	75	82%	18
West Palm Beach	1999	5%[6]	88	93%	7
Sarasota	1992	5%	83	88%	11
Las Vegas	1995	4%	88	92%	8
South Palm Beach	1995	2%[7]	86	88%	12
Atlantic County	1985	NA		90%	10
New York	1991	NA		83%	17
NJPS	1971	NA		77%	23
U.S. Census	1997	NA		90%	10

Excludes 9% born in Philadelphia. [1]
[2] Canadian born.
[3] Born in the State of Washington, not just in Seattle.
[4] Excludes 5% born in Miami and 0.4% in Palm Beach County.
[5] Excludes 5% born in Miami.
[6] Excludes 1% born in Miami and 0.5% in South Palm Beach (Boca Raton/Delray Beach).
[7] Excludes 1% born in Miami, Broward, and other parts of Palm Beach County.

Table 4-6
Place of Birth by Age
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Location	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Hartford	74.7%	54.5%	32.3%	35.7%	44.1%	41.3%
Other Connecticut	5.4	6.2	8.1	8.5	7.2	7.2
Other Northeast	11.5	27.6	43.8	40.4	36.8	30.7
Midwest	2.4	2.4	4.9	5.5	1.1	4.7
South	3.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	1.7	0.9
West	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total U.S. Born	98.8%	96.0%	96.7%	92.2%	90.9%	85.1%
Total Foreign Born	1.2%	4.0%	3.3%	7.8%	9.1%	14.9%
Sample Size	388	223	400	414	230	242
Proj. # of Persons	8,200	4,580	8,495	7,055	4,284	4,321

Number of Jewish Households from the Former Soviet Union

Households were defined as former Soviet Union (FSU) households if their residence prior to Hartford was in one of the republics of the FSU (or households in which persons were born in the FSU and are under 60 years of age). Approximately 2.5% (370 households) of Jewish households in Hartford contain a Jew from the FSU. The interviewing team did not include any Russian language speakers. Only one interview with an FSU household was lost because of this problem.

According to data from Jewish Family Service, Hartford has resettled 1,780 persons from the FSU since 1988. The 370 households estimated from the telephone survey implies 925 persons. Thus, either the telephone survey has underestimated this population, or many FSU Jews have moved out of Hartford.

Months in Residence

Respondents in Jewish households were asked to report the number of months per year they spend in Hartford. **Table 4-7** indicates that 4% of Jewish households in Hartford live in Hartford for 4-7 months of the year. In total, 622 households are part-year households in that they spend less than eight months of the year in Hartford.

✔Of the 1,495 households who spend less than 12 months of the year in Hartford, 62% spend the remainder of the year in Florida (927 households) and 14% (209 households), along the New England coast. 24% of households go elsewhere or are simply on vacation in different places each year.

Table 4-7
Months in Residence
(Jewish Households)
(Sample Size = 763)

Months	Percentage	Number of Households
4 - 7	4.2%	622
8 - 9	2.3	340
10 - 12	93.5	13,838
Total	100.0%	14,800

Previous Residence Prior to Hartford

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked to name the state or country they resided in prior to Hartford. **Table 4-8** shows that 39% of respondents (5,728 households) 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.

Table 4-8
Place of Previous Residence
(Respondent Only)
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

U.S. Locations	%
Hartford	38.7%
Western Connecticut*	9.0
Eastern Connecticut*	3.4
Total Connecticut	51.1
New York	19.9
Massachusetts	7.3
New Jersey	2.1
Pennsylvania	2.0
Maryland and D.C.	2.0
Florida	1.6
Virginia	1.2
Illinois	1.0
Rhode Island	1.0
Ohio	0.9
Other U.S. Locations	5.8
Total U.S.	**95.9%**
Northeast Total	86.2%
Midwest Total	3.2%
South Total	5.5%
West Total	0.9%

International Locations	%
Russia	1.1%
Germany	1.0
Israel	0.2
Canada	0.5
Other International Locations	1.3
Total International	**4.1%**
Eastern Europe Total	2.0%
Western Europe Total	1.2%

Eastern Connecticut includes all areas east of Hartford. Western Connecticut includes are areas west of Hartford.

Note: This section shows place of previous residence of *respondents*. The section above on "Place of Birth" is in terms of *all persons in Jewish households*.

Length of Residence in Hartford

Table 4-9 shows that 9% of Jewish households (1,288 households) in Hartford have moved to Hartford within the past five years ("new households"). This translates to an average of 257 new households moving into Hartford each year. Another 7% of households arrived during the past 5-9 years. Thus, 16% of all households have lived in the area for fewer than ten years. 16% of households have lived in Hartford for 10-19 years, and 69% for 20 or more years ("long-term households").

The percentage of new households (9%) is one of the lowest among the 37 comparison communities shown in **Table 4-12**. The 9% compares to 21% in Columbus, 10% in Milwaukee, 7% in Rhode Island, and 6% in Rochester. The 69% of households in residence for 20 or more years is the second highest of the comparison communities and compares to 70% in Rochester, 68% in Milwaukee, 43% in Columbus, and 32% in Rhode Island.

Table 4-9 shows that the percentage in residence for ten or more years is lower for Farmington Valley (76%) than for the other three geographic areas (83%-87%). This difference is due to a much lower percentage in residence in that area for 20 or more years, suggesting that this is an area that contains more recent migrants to the Hartford area.

Table 4-10 also shows length of residence by geographic area, but the rows add to 100%. Thus, this table is useful for examining where new and long-term households have settled. 36% of new households have settled in the Core Area. Another 24% have settled in South of Hartford and 20% in Farmington Valley.

Of long-term households (20 or more years), 52% live in the Core Area, 13% in Farmington Valley, 16% East of the River, and 16% in South of Hartford.

Table 4-11 shows that 45% of new households have a head of household who is under age 35.

Table 4-9 also shows that 94% of elderly single households are long-term households, as is the case for 92% of elderly couple households. 12% of households with children are new households, but this is not much higher than the overall rate of 9%, indicating that there has been no significant recent influx of young families.

Table 4-9
Length of Residence in Hartford
(Jewish Households)

Variable	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	Total	10+ years	Sample Size	Proj. Number of Households
All	8.7%	6.8	15.7	68.8	100.0%	84.5%	763	14,800
Geographic Area								
Core Area	6.5%	6.2	12.1	75.1	100.0%	87.2%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	10.5%	13.2	23.7	52.6	100.0%	76.3%	124	2,500
East of the River	9.6%	4.8	16.3	69.2	100.0%	85.5%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	12.3%	4.4	17.5	65.8	100.0%	83.3%	122	2,540
Household Structure								
Household w/Children	11.8%	11.3	32.8	44.1	100.0%	76.9%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	10.6%	5.8	10.6	73.1	100.0%	83.7%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	18.3%	11.7	13.3	56.7	100.0%	70.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	3.3%	2.5	2.5	91.8	100.0%	94.3%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	3.1%	1.0	2.1	93.8	100.0%	95.9%	115	2,146

TABLE 4-10
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HARTFORD BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

Length of Residence (in years)	Core Area	Farming-ton Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total	Sample Size	Proj. Number of Hhlds
0 - 4	35.6%	20.3	16.9	23.7	3.4	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9	44.4%	33.3	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19	37.1%	25.7	16.2	19.0	1.9	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more	52.2%	13.0	15.6	16.2	3.0	100.0%	554	10,182

TABLE 4-11
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HARTFORD BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

Length of Residence (in years)	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	Sample Size	Proj. Number of Hhlds
0 - 4	44.8%	32.8	10.3	5.2	6.9	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9	17.4%	54.3	17.4	4.3	6.5	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19	2.8%	72.6	19.8	2.8	1.9	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more	4.8%	17.1	28.8	24.2	25.1	100.0%	554	10,182

Table 4-12
Length of Residence in Local Metropolitan Area
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

		Years			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Washington, D.C.	1983	48%	20	20	12
Dallas	1988	48%	23	18	11
Las Vegas	1995	41%	39		20
Tidewater	1988	34%	19	22	25
Orlando	1993	32%	20	30	18
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	32%	28	29	11
Phoenix	1983	32%	27	41	
Charlotte	1997	31%	21	20	29
Atlantic County	1985	28%	22	27	23
Atlanta	1996	27%	16	19	39
Boston	1995	27%	16	58	
South Palm Beach	1995	24%	28	42	5
Denver	1997	23%	14	19	44
Sarasota	1992	23%	22	41	14
West Palm Beach	1999	22%	20	37	19
Harrisburg	1994	21%	11	19	50
Essex-Morris	1985	21%	20	59	
Columbus	1990	21%	12	24	43
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	20	35	26
South Broward	1990	19%	21	45	16
Houston	1986	18%	18	64	

Table 4-12
Length of Residence in Local Metropolitan Area
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

		Years			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
New York*	1991	18%	12	20	49
Wilmington	1995	17%	11	14	58
Richmond	1994	15%	13	21	51
Broward	1997	15%	17	37	31
Monmouth	1997	13%	15	26	46
Worcester	1986	13%	12	75	
Detroit	1989	13%	87		
Miami	1994	12%	10	24	55
York	1999	11%	17	25	47
Milwaukee	1996	10%	10	13	68
HARTFORD	**2000**	**9%**	**7**	**16**	**69**
Baltimore	1985	9%	8	13	70
Rhode Island	1987	7%	10	51	32
St. Louis	1995	7%	12	9	70
Los Angeles	1997	7%	8	20	65
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15	70
NJPS	1990	24%	15	25	36

* In current county.

Previous Residence within Hartford

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who had moved from one neighborhood to another within Hartford were asked to name the neighborhood in which they previously resided. **Table 4-13** shows these results for each of the five geographic areas and is useful in examining the migration of Jewish households within Hartford.

The top section of the table shows the *percentage* of households in each geographic area who have moved within Hartford and the geographic areas from which they moved.. The bottom section o the table translates these percentages into *number* of households.

An example of the interpretation of this table is as follows: 1,863 Jewish households who have moved within Hartford currently live in Farmington Valley. 53% of these households (995 households) have moved to Farmington Valley from the Core Area, 9% (160 households) from East of the River, 16% (289 households) from South of Hartford, and 7% (129 households) from the Windsor Area. 16% of these households (289 households) moved from one place to another within Farmington Valley.

2,517 Jewish households have moved out of the Core Area to other parts of Hartford and 2,090 have moved into the Core Area from other parts of Hartford, for a net loss of 427 households.

912 Jewish households have moved out of Farmington Valley to other parts of Hartford and 1,574 have moved into Farmington Valley from other parts of Hartford, for a net gain of 662 households.

704 Jewish households have moved out of East of the River to other parts of Hartford and 1,304 have moved into East of the River from other parts of Hartford, for a net gain of 600 households.

1,249 Jewish households have moved out of South of Hartford to other parts of Hartford and 1,327 have moved into South of Hartford from other parts of Hartford, for a net gain of 78 households.

These data provide further evidence to support the general conclusion, discussed in Chapter 3, that the Core Area has declined as a percentage of the total Jewish population. Other changes to the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Hartford may be attributable to the movement of Jewish households in and out of Hartford.

Note that the data in the table refer to moves that have occurred over a long period of time. Some of the moves reported in the table may have occurred over the past few months; others may have occurred decades ago.

Table 4-13
Place of Previous Residence within Hartford by Geographic Area (Jewish Households)

Percentage of Jewish Households in Each Geographic Area Moving in from the Other Geographic Areas

	Jewish Households Currently Living in:			
Had a Last Previous Address in:	**Core Area**	**Farmington Valley**	**East of the River**	**South of Hartford**
Core Area	63.5%	53.4%	38.9%	47.5%
Farmington Valley	9.5	15.5	8.3	12.5
East of the River	7.1	8.6	22.2	7.5
South of Hartford	12.7	15.5	13.9	27.5
Windsor Area	7.1	6.9	16.7	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	63	44	39
Proj. Number of Households	5,727	1,863	1,676	1,831

Number of Jewish Households in Each Geographic Area Moving in from the Other Geographic Areas

	Jewish Households Currently Living in:				**Number of Households Who Have Left Each Area to Move to the Other Areas**
Had a Last Previous Address in:	**Core Area**	**Farmington Valley**	**East of the River**	**South of Hartford**	
Core Area	*3,637*	995	652	870	2,517
Farmington Valley	544	*289*	139	229	912
East of the River	407	160	*372*	137	704
South of Hartford	727	289	233	*504*	1,249
Windsor Area	407	129	280	92	908
Total	5,727	1,863	1,676	1,831	6,290
Number of Jewish Households Who Have Moved into Each Area from the Other Geographic Areas	2,090	1,574	1,304	1,327	*Italics indicate intra-area moves.

THE POST CARD MIGRATION STUDY

In a project that was separate from the telephone survey, a post card informing Jewish households in Hartford that they might receive a call was sent to the entire Jewish Federation mailing list. The post cards were sent so that if a person had moved and had a forwarding address, the post card would be returned to the Jewish Federation with a yellow label indicating the new address.

In some cases, the post card was returned without any forwarding address. When this happened, an attempt was made to find a new address for the household in the current print version of the telephone directory. 10,000 post cards were mailed to households within the 32-town service area of the Jewish Federation.

These are important data and should be used to supplement the information in the previous section moves of Jewish households within Hartford. While these data are *not* a random sample of Jewish households (as are the data in the previous section), they do represent a large number of *actual* moves that have taken place by Jewish households who are on the Jewish Federation's mailing list.

In all, we were able to establish zip codes of origin and destination for 680 households. 200 households moved out of the Hartford area, leaving the 480 households reported on in **Table 4-14**.

Intra-area moves are defined as moves within one of the five geographic areas. *Inter-area moves* are moves between the geographic areas.

Intra-area Moves. Table 4-14 shows that, of the 480 moves, 326 (68%) involved moves *within* one of the geographic areas.

Inter-area Moves. Table 4-15 shows that, of the 480 moves, 154 (32%) involved moves *between* geographic areas. Perhaps most important is that 44 Jewish households moved into the Core Area and 72 Jewish households moved out of the Core Area, supporting the general contention in Chapter 3 that the past decade has seen a decline in the number of households in the Core Area. The most important move would appear to be from the Core Area to Farmington Valley (40 households).

The movement into Farmington Valley (52 households) is significantly greater than the movement out of this area (28 households).

One problem with this analysis is that we do not know the time frame during which the above moves occurred. Some post offices maintain change of address information for six months; others for one year. Moves derived from post cards for which we found the address in a telephone directory could have taken place at any time.

TABLE 4-14
RESULTS OF THE POST CARD MIGRATION STUDY, ALL MOVES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

To:→ / ↓From:	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total
Core Area	*211*	40	8	23	1	283
Farmington Valley	21	*35*	1	4	2	63
East of the River	10	3	*50*	6	1	70
South of Hartford	10	8	5	*28*	2	53
Windsor Area	3	1	2	3	*2*	11
Total	255	87	66	64	8	480

Note: Intra-area moves are in italics.

TABLE 4-15
RESULTS OF THE POST CARD MIGRATION STUDY, INTER-AREA MOVES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

To:→ / ↓From:	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total
Core Area		40	8	23	1	72
Farmington Valley	21		1	4	2	28
East of the River	10	3		6	1	20
South of Hartford	10	8	5		2	25
Windsor Area	3	1	2	3		9
Total	44	52	16	36	6	154

Length of Residence at Current Address

Table 4-16 shows length of residence of Jewish households in Hartford at their current address. Overall, 28% of 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.

For comparison (**Table 4-17**), Hartford has the third lowest percentage of households in their current residence for 0-4 years, suggesting a relatively stable population. The 28% compares to 55% in Seattle, 36% in Milwaukee, and 27% in Rochester. The 34% of households in their current residence for 20 or more years is the highest shown in the table. The 34% compares to 29% in Rochester and 20% in Milwaukee.

In 1982, 60% of Jewish households in Hartford were in their current residence for less than ten years, compared to 42% in 2000. This indicates increasing levels of mobility.

The percentage of households in their current residence for less than five years is highest in Farmington Valley (41%), suggesting recent growth in this area. It is lowest in the Core Area (22%) (**Table 4-16**). The percentage of households in their current residence for 20 or more years is lowest in Farmington Valley (20%).

Table 4-16
Length of Residence at Current Address by Geographic Area (Jewish Households)

Length of Residence (in years)	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
0 - 4	22.4%	41.2%	26.2%	29.8%	27.8%
5 - 9	15.9	14.9	12.6	10.5	14.1
10 - 19	23.4	23.7	26.2	26.3	24.0
20 or more	38.3	20.2	35.0	33.3	34.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	377	124	123	122	763
Proj. # of Households	7,080	2,500	2,280	2,540	14,800

TABLE 4-17
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

		Years			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20 +**
Orlando	1993	55%	22	19	5
Atlanta	1996	55%	17	17	11
Seattle	1990	55%	45		
Charlotte	1997	54%	22	15	9
Washington, D.C.	1983	48%	20	20	12
Toronto	1990	45%	22	33	
Harrisburg	1994	41%	18	19	21
Sarasota	1992	41%	25	29	6
St. Petersburg	1994	39%	26	28	8
Richmond	1994	39%	23	21	16
Chicago	1990	38%	16	13	33
Milwaukee	1996	36%	22	22	20
South Palm Beach	1995	36%	28	34	2
Detroit	1989	36%	46		18
West Palm Beach	1999	35%	23	31	11
Wilmington	1995	35%	25	19	21
Baltimore	1985	35%	23	27	15
St. Louis	1995	34%	22	18	26
Miami	1994	33%	19	27	22
Los Angeles	1997	33%	19	23	24
Broward	1997	30%	21	32	17
HARTFORD	**2000**	**28%**	**14**	**24**	**34**
Cleveland	1996	28%	21	25	26
South Broward	1990	28%	22	40	10
Atlantic County	1985	28%	22	27	23
Rochester	1999	27%	19	24	29
Monmouth	1997	26%	21	26	27
Hartford	**1982**	**60%**		**40**	
NJPS	1990	43%	17	23	17

Home Ownership

Table 4-18 shows that 83% of Jewish households in Hartford own their own homes, with 17% being renters. Most observers agree that home ownership indicates a higher level of commitment to a local community. Examining home ownership among older households also provides guidance on the percentage of elderly persons who, because they will have homes to sell, might be able to afford unsubsidized nursing home beds. (See the "Housing Value" section in Chapter 5 for further information on this topic.)

Ownership rates (83%) are higher than for the American Jewish community (68%) and for all households (Jewish and non-Jewish) in Hartford County (60%) (**Table 4-19**). The 83% is the sixth highest among the comparison communities. The 83% compares to 78% in Rochester, 77% in Rhode Island, 76% in Buffalo, and 72% in Milwaukee. The 83% compares to 80% in Hartford in 1982.

Table 4-18 shows that ownership is 93% East of the River, 86% in Farmington Valley, 80% in the Core Area, and 79% in South of Hartford.

Home ownership rates are highest, at about 90%, for households age 35-74. They are lowest for households age 75 and over (62%) and households under age 35 (66%). The lower ownership rates for the youngest and oldest age groups is a typical pattern for a Jewish community.

Home ownership is lowest for non-elderly single households (56%) and elderly single households (61%). 95% of households with children and non-elderly couple households own, as do 85% of elderly couple households.

58% of single, never married households own, compared to 93% of currently married households. Two-thirds of widowed and divorced households own.

Households in residence for less than five years (59%) are least likely to own their own homes. 74% of households in residence for 5-9 years own, as do 91% of households in residence for 10-19 years and 86% of households in residence for 20 or more years.

Home ownership increases significantly with income, from 34% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 99% of households earning $100,000 and over.

Home ownership varies little among Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Jews, but synagogue member households (90%) are more likely to own than are non-member households (75%).

Table 4-18 Home Ownership (Jewish Households)			
Variable	**%**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
All	83.3%	763	14,800
Geographic Area			
Core Area	80.1%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	85.5%	124	2,500
East of the River	93.3%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	78.9%	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household			
Under 35	65.5%	42	1,290
35 - 49	92.0%	207	4,410
50 - 64	91.1%	218	3,715
65 - 74	88.1%	145	2,635
75 and over	61.7%	151	2,740
Household Structure			
Household w/ Children	93.6%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	96.1%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	55.9%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	84.5%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	60.8%	115	2,146
Marital Status of Respondent			
Currently Married	93.1%	524	10,035
Currently Widowed	68.7%	97	1,850
Currently Divorced	63.0%	51	1,040
Single, Never Married	58.3%	88	1,865

Table 4-18 Home Ownership (Jewish Households)			
Variable	**%**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
Length of Residence			
0 - 4 years	58.6%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	73.9%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	91.4%	119	2,324
20 or more years	85.5%	554	10,182
Household Income			
Under $25,000	33.9%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	74.7%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	86.8%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	98.8%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	84.0%	34	560
Conservative	88.2%	312	4,615
Reform	87.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	76.2%	203	5,090
Synagogue Membership			
Member	90.4%	453	7,900
Non-Member	75.0%	309	6,900

Table 4-19
Home Ownership
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
West Palm Beach	1999	91%
Monmouth	1997	89%
South Palm Beach	1995	86%
Essex-Morris	1998	85%
Broward	1997	85%
Hartford	**2000**	**83%**
Sarasota	1992	83%
South Broward	1990	82%
Hartford	**1982**	**80%**
Rochester	1999	78%
Cleveland	1996	78%
St. Petersburg	1994	78%
Richmond	1995	77%
Rhode Island	1987	77%
Buffalo	1995	76%
Wilmington	1995	76%
Charlotte	1997	75%
Miami	1994	75%
Dallas	1988	75%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	1985	74%
Harrisburg	1994	73%
Detroit	1989	73%
Milwaukee	1996	72%
St. Louis	1995	72%
Chicago	1990	70%
Washington, D.C.	1983	70%
Atlanta	1996	69%
Orlando	1993	69%
Worcester	1986	69%
Boston	1995	68%
SF Bay Area	1986	67%
Phoenix	1983	67%
Los Angeles	1997	65%
Baltimore	1985	65%
Toronto	1990	62%
New York	1991	54%
NJPS	1990	68%
U.S. Census (CPS)	1998	66%

Moving Plans

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked the probability that they would move within the next three years. For such a question, respondents are asked "prospective behavior." Some people have trouble projecting their behavior and unforeseen events may very well change a decision in the future.

6% of Jewish households (814 households) in Hartford reported that they will definitely move (**either within Hartford or out of Hartford**) within the next three years. 10% (1,436 households) of households reported probably, 39% reported probably not, and 40% reported definitely not. 6% of households did not know whether they would move (**Table 4-20**). Thus, 15% of Jewish households will definitely/probably move within the next three years. See the next section for an analysis of *where* people expect to move and the percentage who definitely plan to leave Hartford.

Table 4-21 shows that the 15% definitely/probably moving in Hartford is below average compared to other Jewish communities. The 15% compares to 21% in Milwaukee and 17% in Rochester.

The 40% definitely not moving is average among the comparison communities. The 40% compares to 41% in Rochester and 33% in Milwaukee.

Households in Farmington Valley (20%) are somewhat more likely to definitely/probably move than in the other three geographic areas (13%-17%) (**Table 4-20**).

The percentage definitely/probably moving is much higher for households under age 35 (40%). This declines to 21% of households age 35-49, 13% of households age 50-64, 8% of households age 65-74, and 6% of households age 75 and over.

33% of non-elderly single households will definitely/probably move. Only 5% of elderly single households will definitely/probably move; 53% will definitely *not* move.

Some evidence exists that households in residence for shorter periods are also more likely to have plans to move within the next three years. 30% of households in residence for less than ten years have plans to move, compared to 18% of households in residence for 10-19 years and 11% of households in residence for 20 or more years.

No significant relationship is seen between household income and the percentage of households definitely/probably moving.

Table 4-20
Moving Plans
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Projected # of House-holds
All	15.2%	5.5%	9.7	38.7	40.1	6.0	763	14,800
Geographic Area								
Core Area	13.0%	5.3%	7.7	38.1	40.9	8.0	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	20.3%	3.5%	16.8	35.4	40.7	3.5	124	2,500
East of the River	15.4%	8.7%	6.7	34.6	45.2	4.8	123	2,280
South of Hartford	16.6%	7.0%	9.6	45.2	33.9	4.3	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household								
Under 35	39.7%	12.1%	27.6	37.9	22.4	0.0	42	1,290
35 - 49	20.5%	7.0%	13.5	41.0	36.0	2.5	207	4,410
50 - 64	12.5%	3.6%	8.9	42.3	38.1	7.1	218	3,715
65 - 74	8.3%	5.0%	3.3	34.2	48.3	9.2	145	2,635
75 and over	5.6%	3.2%	2.4	34.7	50.0	9.7	151	2,740
Household Structure								
Household w/Child	17.6%	5.9%	11.7	42.0	38.0	2.4	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	19. 5%	7.8%	11.7	35.9	37.9	6.8	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	33.4%	6.7%	26.7	50.0	13.3	3.3	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	8.2%	4.9%	3.3	36.9	45.9	9.0	149	2,679
Elderly Single	5.1%	2.0%	3.1	30.6	53.1	11.2	115	2,146

TABLE 4-20
MOVING PLANS
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Variable	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Projected # of House-holds
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	32.2%	11.9%	20.3	33.9	33.9	0.0	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	28.2%	6.5%	21.7	39.1	26.1	6.5	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	17.9%	6.6%	11.3	38.7	36.8	6.6	119	2,324
20 or more years	11.0%	4.3%	6.7	39.0	43.4	6.5	554	10,182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under $25,000	16.0%	8.9%	7.1	30.4	44.6	8.9	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	22.7%	6.7%	16.0	32.0	42.7	2.7	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	15.9%	4.6%	11.3	49.7	30.5	4.0	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	13.4%	4.7%	8.7	36.0	47.7	2.9	200	4,945

RETIREMENT MOVING PLANS

✔ Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who are age 50 and over and who are still employed (or whose spouses are still employed) were asked if they planned to live in Hartford when they retire. 4,100 households are age 50 and over and still employed. Of these, 27.5% reported that they will definitely stay, 30.1% reported probably, 13.7% reported probably not, and 3.7% reported definitely not. 25.0% of respondents reported that they did not know their plans. Thus, 713 households may be lost to the Hartford Jewish community upon retirement. The 58% definitely/probably staying compares to 66% in Rochester.

TABLE 4-21
MOVING PLANS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Definitely* + *Probably*	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Atlanta	1996	31%	15%	16	33	30	6
Charlotte	1997	28%	13%	15	37	28	6
Denver	1997	27%	13%	14	30	42	0
Richmond	1994	24%	8%	16	38	33	5
Miami	1994	23%	9%	14	30	42	5
Orlando	1993	22%	10%	12	32	38	9
Milwaukee	1996	21%	9%	12	42	33	4
Wilmington	1995	21%	8%	13	36	38	5
Harrisburg	1994	20%	9%	11	41	35	4
Broward	1997	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5
Monmouth	1997	17%	6%	11	33	43	8
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	6%	10	34	47	3
York	1999	16%	5%	11	34	43	6
HARTFORD	**2000**	**15%**	**6%**	**10**	**39**	**40**	**6**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	6%	7	33	51	3
S Palm Beach	1995	12%	4%	8	29	56	3
Sarasota	1992	12%	4%	8	40	38	10
West Palm Beach	1999	8%	3%	5	32	55	5

Expected Destination for Movers

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford indicating that they either were **definitely/probably moving** within the next three years were asked where they expect to move. 84% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford do not expect to move. 4% expect to move within their current town; 3% plan to move to a different town in the Hartford area. 6.0% (888 households) are planning to definitely/probably leave the Hartford area in the next three years (**Table 4-22**).

Table 4-23 compares the above results with other communities. Hartford, with 84% saying that they have no plans (definitely not/probably not) to move, is the fifth highest of more than 30 communities shown in the table. The 84% compares to 81% in Rochester, 80% in Milwaukee, 73% in Rhode Island, and 48% in Columbus.

The percentage planning to definitely/probably move out of the metropolitan area (6%) is the sixth lowest in the table, and all six lower-ranked communities are Florida retirement communities. The 6% compares to 20% in Columbus, 9% in Rhode Island, 7% in Rochester, and 6% in Milwaukee.

The percentage planning to definitely/probably move within the metropolitan area (7%) is the fifth lowest among the comparison communities. The 7% compares to 23% in Columbus, 16% in Rhode Island, 9% in Rochester, and 13% in Milwaukee.

Relatively little variation is seen in the expected destinations of households moving by geographic area (**Table 4-22**).

✔ Households moving within Hartford were asked where they plan to move. Fewer than 15 responses were obtained, and no pattern could be discerned in such a small sample.

2.4% of households reported definite plans to move out of Hartford within three years. The percentage definitely moving out of the metropolitan area is relatively low compared to other Jewish communities (**Table 4-24**), which range from 1% to 7%. The 2.4% compares to 4% in Milwaukee and 1% in Rochester.

The 2.4% definitely moving out of Hartford within three years implies a loss of an average of 118 households per year. Some portion of the 3.6% "probably" moving out of Hartford (an average of 178 households per year) will actually do so. An average of 257 households move into Hartford each year. (See the section above on "Length of Residence in Hartford.") These data support the contention that no significant change will be seen in the size of the Jewish population of Hartford in the next few years.

TABLE 4-22
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Destination	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
Different Town in Greater Hartford	3.7%	2.8%	2.0%	4.5%	3.4%
Same Town in Greater Hartford	3.7	6.4	4.1	0.9	3.6
Other Connecticut	0.7	4.6	1.0	2.7	1.7
Other United States	2.7	3.7	5.1	7.3	4.2
Foreign	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't Know/Undecided	3.0	3.7	3.1	1.8	3.0
Not Moving	85.8	78.9	84.7	82.7	83.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	377	124	123	122	763
Projected # of Households	7,080	2,500	2,280	2,540	14,800

Table 4-23
Expected Destination for Movers
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Moving Out of Metro Area***	**Moving Within Metro Area**	**Don't Know**	**No Plans to Move**
Worcester	1986	23%	10	3	63
Essex-Morris	1985	21%	11	9	58
Columbus	1990	20%	23	9	48
Dallas	1988	16%	29	4	50
Baltimore	1985	13%	26	5	56
St. Louis	1995	13%	23	1	62
Atlanta	1996	13%	17	3	67
Chicago	1990	12%	28	3	57
Cleveland	1996	12%	23	2	63
Miami	1994	12%	7	4	77
Phoenix	1983	11%	26	3	60
Las Vegas	1995	10%	22	1	67
Harrisburg	1994	10%	7	3	80
SF Bay Area	1986	9%	31	6	55
Rhode Island	1987	9%	16	2	73
Atlantic County	1985	9%	13	11	67
Richmond	1994	9%	12	4	75
Washington, D.C.	1983	8%	19	27	45
Wilmington	1995	8%	11[1]	2	79
Orlando	1993	8%	9	4	79
York	1999	8%	4	4	84

Table 4-23
Expected Destination for Movers
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Moving Out of Metro Area***	**Moving Within Metro Area**	**Don't Know**	**No Plans to Move**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	7%	4	3	86
Rochester	1999	7%	9	2	81
Los Angeles	1997	7%	8	11	74
Hartford	**2000**	**6%**	**7**	**3**	**84**
Charlotte	1997	6%	16	5	73
Milwaukee	1996	6%	13	1	80
Monmouth	1997	6%	7	4	83
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	6	2	87
Broward	1997	5%	12[2]	1	82
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	8	3	84
South Broward	1990	2%	13	4	81
Sarasota	1992	2%	8	3	87
West Palm Beach	1999	2%	6	1	91
NJPS	1971	10%	5	2	83
NJPS	1990	14%	28[3]	3	55

[1]Includes 4% moving to Maryland or Pennsylvania.
[2]Includes 3% moving to Miami or Palm Beach County.
[3]Moving within the state of residence.

Table 4-24
Definitely Moving Out of Local Metropolitan Area
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
Atlanta	1996	7%
Wilmington	1996	5%
Harrisburg	1994	5%
Miami	1994	5%
Charlotte	1997	4%
Orlando	1992	4%
Milwaukee	1996	4%
York	1999	3%
Broward	1997	3%
Richmond	1994	3%

Community	Year	%
Hartford	**2000**	**2%**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2%
Monmouth	1997	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Rochester	1999	1%
West Palm Beach	1999	1%
Denver	1997	1%
South Palm Beach	1995	1%
Sarasota	1991	1%
NJPS*	1990	7%

*Very likely to move out of current state of residence.

Location of Adult Children

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Hartford were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, where these children live. The interest in this information is related to the support system that adult children can provide, particularly in times of poor health. Adult children living in Hartford conceivably will provide such a support system. The existence of adult children who settle in Hartford also implies the existence of multi-generational families. Such families usually show a greater level of attachment to the Jewish community.

Overall, 79% of Jewish households in Hartford 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 (**Table 4-25**).

The 45% of *households with local adult children* is average compared to other Jewish communities. The 45% compares to 51% in Rochester and 50% in Milwaukee (**Table 4-26**). This implies that 45% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

The percentage of households with local adult children is higher East of the River (52%) than in the other three geographic areas (40%-45%) (**Table 4-25)**.

The percentage with local adult children is 55% of households age 75 and over, compared to 49% of households age 65-74 and 36% of households age 50-64. 42% of elderly single households have local adult children.

The percentage with local adult children is lower for households earning an annual income of $50,000 and over (41%) than for households earning under $25,000 (53%) and households earning $25,000-$50,000 (63%).

✔ 38% of *all adult children* of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households who have established their own homes have established their homes in Hartford. Thus, 38% of the children of the Hartford Jewish community decide to live in Hartford when they move out of their parents' homes. The 38% compares to 42% in Rochester.

✔ Of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over and has adult children who have established their own homes, 16.7% have at least one child who lives in Boston, and 19.8% have at least one child who lives in New York.

Table 4-25
Location of Adult Children
(Respondent Age 50 and Over Only)

Variable	No Adult Children	Adult Child in Hartford	No Local Adult Child	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
All	21.3%	45.4	33.3	480	8,940
Geographic Area					
Core Area	21.0%	44.9	34.1	269	4,756
Farmington Valley	22.2%	40.0	37.8	55	1,046
East of the River	19.0%	52.4	28.6	79	1,421
South of Hartford	27.7%	41.5	30.8	77	1,457
Age of Respondent					
50 - 64	29.1%	36.1	34.8	210	3,611
65 - 74	15.1%	48.7	36.1	144	2,619
75 and over	16.7%	55.0	28.3	149	2,709
Household Structure					
Non-Elderly Couple	10.0%	51.3	38.8	94	2,038
Elderly Couple	4.1%	57.4	38.5	149	3,093
Elderly Single	31.3%	41.7	27.1	112	2,485
Household Income					
Under $25,000	27.7%	53.2	19.1	51	1,878
$25 - $50,000	13.7%	62.7	23.5	61	2,057
$50 - $100,000	25.0%	41.2	33.8	85	2,665
$100,000 and over	20.3%	40.5	39.2	98	2,343

Table 4-26
Adult Children in Local Area
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Age 50 and Over Only)

Community	Year	%
Baltimore	1985	55%*
Harrisburg	1994	52%
Rochester	1999	51%
Milwaukee	1996	50%
Charlotte	1997	49%
Monmouth	1997	49%

Community	Year	%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**45%**
York	1999	33%
Richmond	1994	30%
Broward	1997	30%
West Palm Beach	1999	23%
South Palm Beach	1995	18%

* Respondents age 45 and older.

Chapter 5
Demographic Profile

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In various places in this chapter, the cautious reader will notice small difference in the projected numbers of persons shown in the various tables. These differences are due to rounding error.

Chapter Summary

☞ 23% (8,606 persons) of the population in Jewish households in Hartford are age 65 and over. Half of the population are age 45 and older.

☞ 8,200 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households in Hartford, of whom 87% (7,100 children) are being raised Jewish. The other 1,100 children (13% of all children who live in households with at least one Jewish adult) are not being raised Jewish.

☞ The median age of the population in Jewish households in the Core Area is 49.3 years; East of the River, 44.1 years; South of Hartford, 43.3 years; and Farmington Valley, 39.4 years.

☞ 29% of the population in Jewish households in Farmington Valley are age 0-17, compared to 20% in the Core Area, 21% in South of Hartford, and 24% East of the River.

☞ 41% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in the Core Area, 25% in Farmington Valley, 18% East of the River, 15% in South of Hartford, and 2% in the Windsor Area.

☞ From 1982-2000, the number of persons age 0-19 in Jewish households increased by 1,900. The number of persons age 60 and over increased by 7,000.

☞ The average household size of Jewish households (2.50 persons) is about average among the comparison Jewish communities, as is the percentage of single person households (23%). The percentage of households containing four or more persons (26%) is the seventh highest among the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ The average household size of Jewish households is lowest in South of Hartford (2.36) and in the Core Area (2.38) and is highest East of the River (2.62) and in Farmington Valley (2.87).

☞ The most common Jewish household structures 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 with children age 0-17 at home.

☞ 5% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in single parent households. 24% of all children live in households in which one or more adults are currently divorced or have been divorced.

☞ The Core Area is 23% married with children age 0-17 at home, 38% married without children at home, and 26% single person households.

☞ Farmington Valley is 42% married with children age 0-17 at home, 26% married without children at home, and 17% single person households.

☞ East of the River is 35% married with children age 0-17 at home, 33% married without children at home, and 17% single person households.

Chapter Summary

☞ South of Hartford is 22% married with children age 0-17 at home, 28% married without children at home, and 31% single person households.

☞ Both parents work full time in 49% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 at home.

☞ 25% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 33% of persons age 75 and over live alone.

☞ 73% (20,888 persons) of adults in Jewish households are currently married; 27% (7,883 persons) are currently single, including 15% (4,345 persons) being 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.

☞ Only 1% of adults in Jewish households do not have a high school degree. 15% have graduated from high school or a technical or trade school and have not attended college; 13% 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.

☞ 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. The unemployment *rate* of 2.8% compares to 4.0% of all Americans and 3.4% for white Americans as of January 2000.

☞ The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is $197,700. The median value is highest in Farmington Valley ($267,700) and lowest in South of Hartford ($151,500).

☞ The median household income of Jewish households is $78,700. This is the fourth highest of the comparison communities. The percentage earning $100,000 and over (33%) is the third highest among the comparison communities.

☞ The median household income of Jewish households of $78,700 is much higher than the $56,600 for all Hartford households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

☞ 1.1% (163 households) of Jewish households live below the poverty level.

Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

The age/sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators **Table 5-1** shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Hartford.

2,401 children of preschool age (0-5) live in Jewish households in Hartford, comprising 7% of persons in Jewish households. There are 3,435 children of elementary school age (age 6-12) living in Jewish households in Hartford, comprising 9% of persons in Jewish households. There are 2,364 teenagers (age 13-17), comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households. 7% (2,549 persons) of the population in Jewish households are age 18-24; 6% (2,031 persons) are age 25-34; 15% (5,577 persons) are age 35-44; 16% (6,057 persons) are age 45-54; 11% (3,952 persons) are age 55-64; 12% (4,284 persons) are age 65-74; and 12% (4,321 persons) are age 75 and over. 28,772 persons in Jewish households are of voting age. 8,200 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households.

Of the comparison communities shown in **Table 5-2**, Hartford (22%) has an average percentage of the population in Jewish households age 17 and under. The 22% compares to 26% in Columbus, 24% in each of Milwaukee, Seattle, and Rochester, 20% in Buffalo, and 16% in Rhode Island. The 22% is not significantly different from that for all American Jews (22%), all residents of Hartford County (both Jewish and non-Jewish) (23%), and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) (26%).

Of the comparison communities shown in **Table 5-3**, Hartford (23%) has an above average percentage of the population in Jewish households age 65 and over. The 23% compares to 23% in Rhode Island, 20% in each of Rochester, Milwaukee, and Buffalo, and 10% in both Columbus and Seattle. The 23% is well above the percentage for all American Jews (15%), all residents of Hartford County (both Jewish and non-Jewish) (14%), and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) (12.7%). The 12.7% is expected to reach 16.4% by 2020, according to the Population Reference Bureau. According to the U.S. Census, it will reach 20.1% by 2030.

The percentage of the population in Jewish households age 17 and under (22%) has decreased from 28% in 1982 (**Table 5-2**). The percentage age 65 and over has increased from 11% to 23% (**Table 5-3**). Thus, the percentage of children has declined, while the percentage of elderly has more than doubled.

Only 1.8% of persons in Jewish households in Hartford are age 25-29, the lowest percentage of any of the five-year age categories (**Table 5-1**).

✔ The birth rate is 10.8 per thousand. That is, for every 1,000 persons in Jewish households in Hartford, 10.8 children are born each year. The birth rate in the United States is 16 per thousand. 400 babies are born to persons in Jewish households each year in Hartford, 350 of whom will be raised Jewish.

Note that this section presents results for the age and sex of *all persons in Jewish households*. This includes non-Jews living in households with at least one Jew. The following section entitled "Age Distribution of Jews" discusses the age of *Jews only*.

TABLE 5-1 AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION (PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS) (SAMPLE SIZE = 1,910)						
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**# of Males**	**# of Females**	**# of Persons**
0 - 4	2.7%	2.9%	5.6%	997	1,071	2,068
5 - 9	3.6	2.6	6.2	1,330	960	2,290
10 - 14	3.6	2.8	6.4	1,330	1,034	2,364
15 - 19	3.7	3.3	7.0	1,367	1,219	2,585
20 - 24	2.0	1.9	3.9	739	702	1,440
25 - 29	1.0	0.8	1.8	369	295	665
30 - 34	1.7	2.1	3.8	628	776	1,404
35 - 39	3.0	3.6	6.6	1,108	1,330	2,438
40 - 44	3.7	4.8	8.5	1,367	1,773	3,139
45 - 49	4.1	3.8	7.9	1,514	1,404	2,918
50 - 54	3.7	4.7	8.4	1,367	1,736	3,103
55 - 59	3.5	2.5	6.0	1,293	923	2,216
60 - 64	2.1	2.6	4.7	776	960	1,736
65 - 69	2.3	2.9	5.2	850	1,071	1,921
70 - 74	2.8	3.5	6.3	1,034	1,293	2,327
75 - 79	2.4	2.7	5.1	886	997	1,884
80 - 84	1.7	2.0	3.7	628	739	1,367
85 - 89	1.3	0.7	2.0	480	259	739
90 and over	0.2	0.7	0.9	74	259	332
Total	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%	18,137	18,801	36,935

TABLE 5-1
AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 1,910)

Age Group	Male	Female	All	# of Males	# of Females	# of Persons
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
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
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
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		

Note that **Table 5-1** shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households*. **Table 5-5** shows the age distribution of *Jews only*.

Table 5-2
Age 17 and Under
Comparison with Other Communities
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
Cleveland	1996	29%
Charlotte	1997	28%
Hartford	**1982**	**28%**
Harrisburg	1994	27%
Houston	1986	27%
York	1999	26%
Boston	1995	26%
Wilmington	1995	26%
Columbus	1990	26%
Monmouth	1997	25%
Atlanta	1996	25%
Richmond	1994	25%
Phoenix	1983	25%
Rochester	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Seattle	1990	24%
Tidewater	1988	24%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%
Denver	1997	23%
Orlando	1993	23%
Dallas	1988	23%
SF Bay Area	1986	23%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**22%**
Philadelphia	1997	22%
New York	1991	22%
Chicago	1990	22%
Worcester	1986	22%
St. Louis	1995	21%
Baltimore	1985	21%
Buffalo	1995	20%
Las Vegas	1995	19%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%
Los Angeles	1997	18%
Atlantic County	1985	18%
Miami	1994	17%
Rhode Island	1987	16%
Broward	1997	15%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Palm Springs	1998	12%
Sarasota	1992	11%
South Broward	1990	11%
West Palm Beach	1999	7%
South Palm Beach	1995	6%
Detroit	1989	26%*
Washington, D.C.	1983	26%*
NJPS	1971	32%*
NJPS	1990	22%
U.S. Census (CPS)	1998	26%

*Age 0-19

Table 5-3
Age 65 and Over
Comparison with Other Communities
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	1995	69%
West Palm Beach	1999	63%
Sarasota	1992	52%
Martin-St. Lucie	1998	48%
South Broward	1990	48%
Palm Springs	1998	47%
Broward	1997	46%
Miami	1994	31%
Atlantic County	1985	29%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%
Las Vegas	1995	25%
Detroit	1989	25%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**23%**
Rhode Island	1987	23%
Worcester	1986	22%
Los Angeles	1997	21%
Rochester	1999	20%
Philadelphia	1997	20%
Milwaukee	1996	20%
Buffalo	1995	20%
Monmouth	1997	19%
Cleveland	1996	18%
St. Louis	1995	17%
Baltimore	1985	17%

Community	Year	%
York	1999	16%
New York	1991	16%
Wilmington	1995	15%
Tidewater	1988	15%
Essex-Morris	1998	14%
Chicago	1990	14%
SF Bay Area	1986	14%
Phoenix	1983	13%
Harrisburg	1994	13%
Richmond	1995	13%
Atlanta	1996	12%
Orlando	1993	12%
Denver	1997	11%
Dallas	1988	11%
Hartford	**1982**	**11%**
Columbus	1990	10%
Seattle	1990	10%
Charlotte	1997	9%
Boston	1995	9%
Washington, D.C.	1983	8%
Houston	1986	7%
NJPS	1971	11%
NJPS	1990	15%
U.S. Census (CPS)	1998	13%

In 1996, a person reaching age 65 had an average life expectancy of 82.7 years. A child born in 1996 can expect to live 76.1 years.

Table 5-4
Percentage Female
Comparison with Other Communities
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	1985	56%
West Palm Beach	1999	55%
Broward	1997	55%
South Broward	1990	55%
South Palm Beach	1995	54%
Miami	1994	54%
Sarasota	1992	54%
Rochester	1999	53%
York	1999	53%
Atlanta	1996	53%
Philadelphia	1997	52%
Milwaukee	1996	52%
Wilmington	1995	52%
Richmond	1994	52%
St. Petersburg	1994	52%
Chicago	1990	52%
Seattle	1990	52%
Rhode Island	1987	52%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**51%**
Essex-Morris	1998	51%
Los Angeles	1997	51%
Cleveland	1996	51%
Las Vegas	1995	51%
Harrisburg	1994	51%
Orlando	1993	51%
Worcester	1986	51%
Baltimore	1985	51%
Phoenix	1986	51%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Charlotte	1997	50%
Monmouth	1997	50%
St. Louis	1995	50%
SF Bay Area	1986	50%
Buffalo	1995	49%
New York	1991	49%
Dallas	1988	49%
Washington, D.C.	1983	48%
Columbus	1990	44%
NJPS	1971	52%
NJPS	1990	50%
U.S. Census (CPS)	1996	51%

Table 5-1 also shows that 51% of the population in Jewish households are female. **Table 5-4** shows that the 51% is about average among the 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. 52% of all residents of Hartford County (both Jewish and non-Jewish) are female.

The median age for the male population is 44.4 years; for the female population it is 45.7 years. The median age of 45.1 years for both sexes combined compares to 33.4 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and 34.5 years for all residents of Hartford County (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

53% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female, compared to 59% of all Americans age 65 and over as of 1995. (The 53% for Hartford does not include persons in nursing homes.)

51% of persons age 75 and over are female, compared to 64% of all Americans age 75 and over as of 1995. (The 51% for Hartford does not include persons in nursing homes.)

48% of children age 0-4 in Jewish households are male. 51% of babies born in the U.S. are male.

52% of the adult population (age 18 and over) in Jewish households are female.

A very important finding about the age distribution is the relatively low percentages of persons age 20-34. (Note that respondents were told to include children who are temporarily away at college.) These data suggest that many college students do not return to Hartford upon graduation. (See the "Location of Adult Children" in Chapter 4.)

Age Distribution of Jews

Table 5-5, in contrast to **Table 5-1**, shows the age distribution of the 88% of the population in Jewish households in Hartford who are Jewish. In addition, the table shows the number of Jews and the number of non-Jews in each age category.

Hartford has 2,118 Jewish preschool age children (age 0-5), 3,030 Jewish children age 6-12, and 1,955 Jewish teenagers (age 13-17). Another 1,098 children (13% of all children who live in households with at least one Jewish adult) are not being raised Jewish.

Because most of the persons in Jewish households who are not Jewish are younger, the median age for Jews is 46.5 years, compared to 45.1 years for all persons in Jewish households. This difference is smaller than most other Jewish communities.

TABLE 5-5
AGE OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
(SAMPLE SIZE = 1,910)

Age Group	Percentage of Jewish Population	Number of Jews	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	% of Each Age Group That Is Jewish
0 - 4	5.6%	1,824	244	2,068	88.2%
5 - 9	6.1	1,987	303	2,290	86.8%
10 - 14	6.4	2,085	279	2,364	88.2%
15 - 19	6.6	2,150	435	2,585	83.2%
20 - 24	3.7	1,205	235	1,440	83.7%
25 - 29	1.8	586	79	665	88.2%
30 - 34	3.1	1,010	394	1,404	71.9%
35 - 39	6.2	2,020	418	2,438	82.8%
40 - 44	8.2	2,671	468	3,139	85.1%
45 - 49	7.7	2,508	410	2,918	86.0%
50 - 54	8.7	2,834	269	3,103	91.3%
55 - 59	6.2	2,020	196	2,216	91.1%
60 - 64	4.9	1,596	140	1,736	92.0%
65 - 69	5.5	1,792	129	1,921	93.3%
70 - 74	6.8	2,215	112	2,327	95.2%
75 - 79	5.4	1,759	125	1,884	93.4%
80 - 84	4.0	1,303	64	1,367	95.3%
85 - 89	2.1	684	55	739	92.6%
90 and over	1.0	326	6	332	98.1%
Total	100.0%	32,577	4,359	36,936	88.2%

TABLE 5-5 AGE OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS (SAMPLE SIZE = 1,910)					
Age Group	**Percentage of Jewish Population**	**Number of Jews**	**Number of Non-Jews**	**Number of Persons in Jewish Households**	**% of Each Age Group That Is Jewish**
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES					
0 - 5	6.5%	2,118	283	2,401	88.2%
6 - 12	9.3	3,030	405	3,435	88.2%
13 - 17	6.0	1,955	409	2,364	82.7%
18 - 24	6.6	2,150	399	2,549	84.4%
25 - 34	4.9	1,596	435	2,031	78.6%
35 - 44	14.4	4,691	886	5,577	84.1%
45 - 54	16.3	5,310	747	6,057	87.7%
55 - 64	11.0	3,583	369	3,952	90.7%
65 - 74	12.4	4,040	244	4,284	94.3%
75 - 84	9.4	3,062	151	3,213	95.3%
85 and over	3.1	1,010	98	1,108	91.1%
Total	100.0%	32,577	4,394	36,971	88.1%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES					
75 and over	12.5%	4,072	249	4,321	94.2%
65 and over	24.9%	8,112	493	8,605	94.3%
60 and over	29.8%	9,708	818	10,526	92.2%
35 - 49	22.1%	7,200	1,960	9,160	78.6%
17 and under	21.8%	7,102	1,098	8,200	86.6%
18 and over	78.2%	25,475	3,296	28,771	88.5%
Median Age (in years)	46.5				

Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Table 5-7 presents the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Hartford in each geographic area. While **Table 5-7** presents the age distribution in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-8** shows where the various age groups live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, note that while only 20% of *persons in the Core Area* are children age 0-17 (**Table 5-7**), 41% of *children* age 0-17 live in the Core Area (**Table 5-8**). As a second example, while 31% of persons in the Core Area are age 65 and over (**Table 5-7**), 61% of persons age 65 and over live in the Core Area (**Table 5-8**).

Table 5-6 provides a summary of the **Table 5-7** results. The Core Area, with a median age of 49.3 years, is demographically the oldest geographic area. East of the River (44.1 years) and South of Hartford (43.3 years) are the next oldest, followed by Farmington Valley (39.4 years). The percentage of children and the percentage of baby boomers (age 35-49) are highest in Farmington Valley. The percentage of elderly (age 65 and over) is 31% in the Core Area, 19% in South of Hartford, 17% East of the River, and 12% in Farmington Valley.

As shown in **Table 5-8**, 34% of preschool age children (age 0-5) in Jewish households live in the Core Area, 29% in Farmington Valley, 20% East of the River, and 17% in South of Hartford. 37% of children age 6-12 live in the Core Area, 27% in Farmington Valley, 18% East of the River, and 15% in South of Hartford. 53% of teenagers (age 13-17) live in the Core Area, 19% in Farmington Valley, 15% East of the River, and 13% in South of Hartford.

Table 5-8 has a special section at the bottom showing the distribution of *Jewish* children. 35% (739 children) of Jewish preschool age children (age 0-5) live in the Core Area, 30% (640 children) in Farmington Valley, 19% (392 children) East of the River, and 15% (322 children) in South of Hartford. 40% (1,209 children) of Jewish children age 6-12 live in the Core Area, 29% (873 children) in Farmington Valley, 16% (473 children) East of the River, and 13% (403 children) in South of Hartford. 55% (1,073 teens) of Jewish teenagers (age 13-17) live in the Core Area, 23% (450 teens) in Farmington Valley, 11% (219 teens) East of the River, and 11% (213 teens) in South of Hartford.

Table 5-6
Summary of Age Distribution in Each Geographic Area
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Geographic Area	Median Age (in 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%	10.2%
All	45.1	22.2%	23.0%	23.3%	11.7%

Table 5-7
Age Distribution in Each Geographic Area
(Persons in Jewish Households)

	Core Area		Farmington Valley		East of the River		South of Hartford	
Age Group	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
0 - 4	4.4%	741	8.0%	574	5.9%	353	6.3%	378
5 - 9	4.2	707	8.5	610	8.8	526	6.2	372
10 - 14	6.7	1,128	8.2	589	5.9	353	4.1	246
15 - 19	7.5	1,262	6.8	488	6.3	377	7.1	426
20 - 24	3.3	555	4.3	309	2.9	173	5.3	318
25 - 29	1.0	168	1.1	79	2.9	173	4.2	252
30 - 34	3.8	640	3.5	251	2.1	126	5.1	306
35 - 39	4.1	690	10.9	782	9.2	550	5.6	336
40 - 44	7.8	1,313	10.5	754	7.3	436	9.2	552
45 - 49	8.4	1,414	9.5	682	6.9	413	6.8	408
50 - 54	8.2	1,380	9.3	667	10.6	634	6.9	414
55 - 59	5.2	875	3.8	273	7.2	430	10.2	612
60 - 64	4.6	774	3.6	258	7.2	430	3.5	210
65 - 69	5.7	959	4.2	301	4.8	287	3.6	216
70 - 74	7.8	1,313	2.0	144	6.8	407	5.5	330
75 - 79	7.5	1,262	1.8	129	3.4	203	4.1	246
80 - 84	5.1	858	2.3	165	0.9	54	4.4	264
85 - 89	3.3	555	1.1	79	0.6	36	1.5	90
90 and over	1.5	252	0.3	22	0.4	24	0.2	12
Total	100.0%	16,833	100.0%	7,177	100.0%	5,979	100.0%	5,996

Table 5-7
Age Distribution in Each Geographic Area
(Persons in Jewish Households)

	Core Area		Farmington Valley		East of the River		South of Hartford	
Age Group	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Alternative Age Categories								
0 - 5	4.8%	808	9.5%	682	7.9%	472	6.8%	408
6 - 12	7.6	1,279	12.9	926	10.3	616	8.6	516
13 - 17	7.4	1,246	6.3	452	5.8	347	5.2	312
18 - 24	6.4	1,077	7.2	517	5.8	347	8.4	504
25 - 34	4.8	808	4.6	330	5.0	299	9.3	558
35 - 44	12.0	2,020	21.4	1,536	16.5	987	14.9	893
45 - 54	16.5	2,777	18.8	1,349	17.5	1,046	13.8	827
55 - 64	9.7	1,633	7.4	531	14.4	861	13.7	821
65 - 74	13.5	2,272	6.3	452	11.6	694	9.1	546
75 - 84	12.6	2,121	4.1	294	4.3	257	8.5	510
85 and over	4.8	808	1.4	100	0.9	54	1.7	102
Total	100.0%	16,833	100.0%	7,177	100.0%	5,979	100.0%	5,996
Cumulative Age Categories								
75 and over	17.4%	2,929	5.5%	395	5.2%	311	10.2%	612
65 and over	30.9%	5,201	11.8%	847	16.8%	1,004	19.3%	1,157
60 and over	35.5%	5,976	15.4%	1,105	24.0%	1,435	22.8%	1,367
35 - 49	20.3%	3,417	30.9%	2,218	23.4%	1,399	21.6%	1,295
0 - 17	19.8%	3,333	28.7%	2,060	24.0%	1,435	20.6%	1,235
18 and over	80.2%	13,500	71.3%	5,117	76.0%	4,544	79.4%	4,761
Median Age	49.3 years		39.4 years		44.1 years		43.3 years	
Sample Size	889		367		322		294	

TABLE 5-8
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Age Group	Core Area	Farming-ton Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of Persons
0 - 5	33.7%	28.6	19.7	16.9	1.1	100.0%	95	2,401
6 - 12	37.2%	26.8	17.9	14.9	3.3	100.0%	160	3,435
13 - 17	52.7%	19.2	14.8	13.3	0.0	100.0%	134	2,364
18 - 24	41.7%	20.3	13.5	19.6	4.8	100.0%	150	2,549
25 - 34	39.4%	16.3	14.6	27.2	2.4	100.0%	78	2,031
35 - 49	40.2%	26.1	16.5	15.2	1.9	100.0%	404	8,495
50 - 64	42.7%	17.0	21.2	17.4	1.7	100.0%	414	7,055
65 - 74	53.3%	10.6	16.4	12.8	7.0	100.0%	233	4,284
75 +	67.7%	9.1	7.3	14.2	1.7	100.0%	244	4,321
SUMMARY TABLE								
65 +	60.6%	9.8	11.8	13.5	4.3	100.0%	477	8,605
0 - 17	40.6%	25.1	17.5	15.0	1.7	100.0%	389	8,200
JEWISH CHILDREN								
0 - 5	34.9%	30.2	18.5	15.2	1.2	100.0%	83	2,118
6 - 12	39.9%	28.8	15.6	13.3	2.3	100.0%	142	3,030
13 - 17	54.9%	23.0	11.2	10.9	0.0	100.0%	117	1,955
Under 18	42.6%	27.6	15.3	13.2	1.2	100.0%	342	7,103

CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1982-2000

Table 5-9 shows the manner in which the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Hartford changed between 1982 and 2000. During this 18-year period, the number of persons increased by 11,435. The median age increased from 32.5 years in 1982 to 45.1 years in 2000.

The number of persons in the Jewish community age 0-19 years has increased by 1,900 in the past 18 years, with a significant increase in both children age 0-9 (1,043) and children age 10-19 (869).

The percentage of persons age 60 and over has increased from 13% in 1982 to 28% in 2000. The number of persons age 60 and over has increased by 7,000 persons. The number of persons age 20-39 has declined by 3,200 persons.

TABLE 5-9
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1982-2000
(PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

	1982		2000		1982-2000 Increase or (Decrease)
Age Group	%	Number	%	Number	
0 - 9	13%	3,315	11.8%	4,358	1,043
10 - 19	16	4,080	13.4	4,949	869
20 - 29	16	4,080	5.7	2,105	(1,975)
30 - 39	20	5,100	10.4	3,841	(1,259)
40 - 49	12	3,060	16.4	6,057	2,997
50 - 59	10	2,550	14.4	5,319	2,769
60 - 69	7	1,785	9.9	3,657	1,872
70 and over	6	1,530	18.0	6,648	5,118
Total	100%	25,500	100.0%	36,935	11,435
SUMMARY TABLE					
60 and over	13%	3,315	27.9%	10,305	6,990
19 and under	29%	7,395	25.2%	9,308	1,913
Median Age (in years)	32.5		45.3		12.8

Note: The 1982 demographic study report presented exact numbers of persons age 40 and over, but only percentages rounded to the nearest whole number for persons under age 40. Thus, the number of persons in the four age categories under age 40 should be treated with caution.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SYNAGOGUE AND JCC MEMBERS

Table 5-10 shows the age distribution of members and non-members of synagogues in Hartford (See **Table 7-1** for the percentage of *each age group* who join synagogues.)

Synagogue members and non-members show little difference in median age. 26% of members, compared to only 17% of non-members, are age 0-17. No difference exists in the percentage of elderly persons between synagogue members and non-members.

Of particular note is the very low percentage (1.6%) of persons age 25-34 among synagogue members.

Table 5-10 also shows the age distribution of members and non-members of the JCC. (See **Table 7-8** for the percentage of *each age group* who join the JCC.)

JCC members do not differ from JCC non-members in terms of median age. The 24% of JCC members who are age 0-17 is not significantly different from the percentage of non-members (21%). 31% of JCC members are age 65 and over, compared to 21% of JCC non-members. 17% of JCC members are age 75 and over, compared to 10% of JCC non-members.

Table 5-10
Age Distribution of Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Members
(Persons in Jewish Households)

	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center	
Age Group	**Member**	**Non-Member**	**Member**	**Non-Member**
0 - 4	5.1%	6.3%	8.0%	4.9%
5 - 9	7.4	4.4	5.0	6.4
10 - 14	8.9	3.0	7.1	6.3
15 - 19	8.4	5.1	6.8	6.9
20 - 24	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.8
25 - 29	0.5	3.8	0.7	2.2
30 - 34	1.1	7.5	1.3	4.5
35 - 39	5.8	7.8	6.7	6.8
40 - 44	9.3	7.4	9.5	8.2
45 - 49	9.5	5.8	9.5	7.5
50 - 54	7.6	9.7	4.1	9.7
55 - 59	5.0	7.5	3.1	7.1
60 - 64	4.2	5.3	3.0	5.2
65 - 69	3.9	6.9	5.9	4.9
70 - 74	6.8	5.7	8.2	5.9
75 - 79	5.7	4.0	7.8	4.1
80 - 84	4.0	3.2	5.9	3.0
85 - 89	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
90 and over	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5-10
Age Distribution of Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Members
(Persons in Jewish Households)

	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center	
Age Group	**Member**	**Non-Member**	**Member**	**Non-Member**
Alternative Age Categories				
0 - 5	6.3%	6.8%	8.5%	5.9%
6 - 12	11.7	5.9	8.4	9.5
13 - 17	8.0	4.1	7.2	6.0
18 - 24	7.7	5.8	7.1	6.9
25 - 34	1.6	11.2	2.0	6.7
35 - 44	15.0	15.2	16.2	15.0
45 - 54	17.1	15.5	13.6	17.2
55 - 64	9.2	12.8	6.1	12.2
65 - 74	10.7	12.6	14.2	10.8
75 - 84	9.7	7.2	13.7	7.0
85 and over	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Age Categories				
75 and over	12.7%	10.0%	16.7%	9.8%
65 and over	23.4%	22.6%	30.9%	20.6%
60 and over	4.4%	5.5%	3.3%	5.4%
35 - 49	24.6%	21.0%	25.7%	22.5%
17 and under	26.0%	16.8%	24.1%	21.4%
18 and over	74.0%	83.2%	75.9%	78.6%
Median Age	44.7 years	45.8 years	45.3 years	45.0 years
Sample Size	1,216	694	441	1,433
Proj. # of Persons	21,761	15,186	8,278	28,485

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 5-11 shows that the average household size for Jewish households in Hartford is 2.50 persons. This is about average among the comparison communities (**Table 5-12**). The 2.5 average household size in Hartford compares to 2.7 in Buffalo, 2.6 in Columbus, 2.5 in Rochester, and 2.4 in both Milwaukee and Seattle. The 2.50 average household size compares to 2.62 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Hartford. Jewish household size nationwide is also 2.5 persons as of 1990. The 2.5 average household size in Hartford (actually 2.496) compares to 2.423 in Hartford in 1982.

Table 5-11 shows that 23% of Jewish households in Hartford are single person households, 39% are two-person households, 13% are three-person households, 19% are four-person households, and 7% of households contain five or more persons. **Table 5-13** shows that the percentage of single person households (23%) is about average among the comparison Jewish communities. The 23% compares to 31% in Seattle, 26% in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island, 23% in Columbus, and 22% in Rochester. The 23% also compares to 23% for Jewish households nationwide and 26% for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

The percentage of Jewish households containing four or more persons (26%) is the seventh highest of the Jewish communities shown in **Table 5-13**. The 26% compares to 26% in Rochester, 25% in Columbus, 24% in Milwaukee, and 21% in Rhode Island. 23% of all U.S. Jewish households and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) contain four or more persons.

The 23% of Jewish households containing one person compares to 25% for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Hartford County. The 39% of households containing two persons compares to 33% for all households in Hartford County. The 26% of households containing four or more persons compares to 24% for all households in Hartford County.

Table 5-11 also shows household size by geographic area. Household size clearly reflects the age structure of the geographic areas: 2.38 persons per household in the Core Area, 2.87 persons in Farmington Valley, 2.62 persons East of the River, and 2.36 persons in South of Hartford. Thus, household size is highest in Farmington Valley. Children are a higher percentage of the population in Jewish households in Farmington Valley than in the other three geographic areas.

Single person households are more common in South of Hartford (31%) and in the Core Area (26%) than in Farmington Valley (17%) and East of the River (17%). Two-person households are most common in the Core Area (42%) and East of the River (39%). In Farmington Valley, 39% of households contain four or more persons.

TABLE 5-11
HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Household Size	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
1	25.9%	16.7%	17.3%	31.0%	23.4%
2	42.1	28.9	39.4	34.5	38.6
3	10.6	15.8	16.3	9.5	12.5
4	15.3	28.9	19.2	17.2	18.5
5	3.4	7.0	6.7	7.8	5.3
6 or more	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average	2.378	2.870	2.622	2.360	2.496
4 or more persons	21.5%	38.6%	25.9%	25.0%	25.6%
Sample Size	377	124	123	122	763
Projected Number of Households	7,080	2,500	2,280	2,540	14,800

✔ The average household size for Orthodox households is 2.52 persons; for Conservative, 2.66 persons; for Reform, 2.58 persons; and for Just Jewish, 2.26 persons. (Note that the Orthodox result is based upon a sample size of only 34.)

The average household size in the United States for all American households declined from 5.8 persons in 1790 to 4.9 persons in 1890, 3.3 persons in 1960, and 2.6 persons in 1998.

Table 5-12
Average Household Size
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

Community	Year	Average
New York	1991	2.9
Monmouth	1997	2.8
Charlotte	1997	2.7
Buffalo	1995	2.7
Wilmington	1995	2.7
Harrisburg	1994	2.7
Washington, D.C.	1983	2.7
York	1999	2.6
Cleveland	1996	2.6
Richmond	1994	2.6
Orlando	1993	2.6
Toronto	1990	2.6
Columbus	1990	2.6
Houston	1986	2.6
HARTFORD	**2000**	**2.5**
Rochester	1999	2.5
Essex-Morris	1998	2.5
Denver	1997	2.5
Atlanta	1996	2.5
St. Louis	1995	2.5
Chicago	1990	2.5
Detroit	1989	2.5
SF Bay Area	1986	2.5
Worcester	1986	2.5

Community	Year	Average
Baltimore	1985	2.5
Philadelphia	1997	2.4
Milwaukee	1996	2.4
Seattle	1990	2.4
Dallas	1988	2.4
Rhode Island	1987	2.4
Phoenix	1983	2.4
Las Vegas	1995	2.3
St. Petersburg	1994	2.3
Atlantic County	1985	2.3
Miami	1994	2.2
Tidewater	1988	2.2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.1
Los Angeles	1997	2.1
Palm Springs	1998	2.0
Broward	1997	2.0
Sarasota	1992	2.0
South Broward	1990	2.0
West Palm Beach	1999	1.9
South Palm Beach	1995	1.9
NJPS	1971	2.8
NJPS	1990	2.5
U.S. Census (CPS)	1998	2.6

TABLE 5-13
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*1*	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Broward	1997	35%	45	9	9	2	1	12%
Philadelphia	1997	32%	68					NA
South Broward	1990	31%	50	9	8	2	1	11%
Miami	1994	31%	42	12	10	4	2	16%
Seattle	1990	31%	37	32				NA
New York	1991	29%	34	16	14	5	3	22%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	36	15	15	4	2	21%
Dallas	1988	28%	34	13	20	5	1	26%
Denver	1997	28%	34	38				NA
South Palm Beach	1995	26%	65	5	4	1	0	5%
West Palm Beach	1999	26%	63	5	4	2	0	6%
Atlantic County	1985	26%	40	16	14	3	0	17%
Milwaukee	1996	26%	39	12	16	5	3	24%
Rhode Island	1987	26%	38	15	16	4	1	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	45	12	14	3	1	18%
Las Vegas	1995	24%	44	13	16	3		19%
St. Louis	1995	24%	36	19	15	4	1	20%
Richmond	1994	24%	34	17	16	7	2	25%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**23%**	**39**	**13**	**19**	**5**	**2**	**26%**
Sarasota	1992	23%	63	5	7	1	0	8%
Baltimore	1985	23%	35	17	15	9	0	24%
Columbus	1990	23%	34	18	16	7	2	25%

TABLE 5-13
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*1*	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Washington, D.C.	1983	23%	31	16	20	10	3	33%
Rochester	1999	22%	39	14	18	7	1	26%
Chicago	1990	22%	38	17	16	7		23%
Atlanta	1996	22%	37	17	17	6	1	24%
SF Bay Area	1986	22%	37	18	17	5	0	22%
York	1999	22%	35	17	18	7	1	26%
Houston	1986	22%	32	35		10		NA
Wilmington	1995	21%	34	16	20	7	2	29%
Cleveland	1996	20%	40	13	17	6	3	26%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	34	18	18	8	2	28%
Monmouth	1997	20%	34	12	22	7	4	33%
Charlotte	1997	20%	32	20	19	8	1	28%
Essex-Morris	1985	19%	30	16	24	9	2	35%
Orlando	1993	18%	39	19	17	5	2	24%
Phoenix	1983	17%	42	16	17	7	2	26%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	16%	66	8	6	4	1	11%
NJPS	1971	15%	31	16	24	11	5	40%
NJPS	1990	23%	36	18	15	5	3	23%
U.S. Census (CPS)	1998	26%	32	17	15	7	3	25%
Hartford County	1990	25%	33	18	15	6	3	24%

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

This section discusses *household* structure. For information on, say, the number of single *persons*, see the sections on "Marital Status" and "Single Persons."

Table 5-14 reports the structure of Jewish households in Hartford. This variable is a combination of age, sex, and the relationships of persons in the household to one another. The most common household structure is married couples without children at home (34%, 4,958 households). Most of these households are age 50 and over.

The 34% married couples without children at home is above average among the comparison communities. The 34% compares to 35% in Rhode Island, 33% in Rochester, 32% in Milwaukee, and 25% in Seattle (**Table 5-15**). The 34% compares to 28% for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 1997. 18% of households are married couples age 65 and over without children at home, which compares to 16% in Rochester and 15% in Milwaukee (**Table 5-16).** 14% of households are married couples age 35-64 without children at home, which is about average among the comparison communities.

The second most common household structure is married couples with children age 0-17 at home (28%, 4,085 households) (**Table 5-14**). The 28% is about average compared to other Jewish communities (**Table 5-15**). The 28% compares to 30% in Rochester and Seattle, 29% in Rhode Island, and 27% in Milwaukee. The 28% also compares to 25% for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

The third most common household structure is single person households (23%, 3,463 households), including 15% (2,146 households) who are elderly single households (**Table 5-14**), the majority of whom are elderly single female households. The imbalance between males and females for this age group is consistent with the findings of many demographic studies. 9% (1,317 households) of households are non-elderly single households. (See the "Marital Status" and "Single Persons" sections for the number of single *persons*.)

The percentage of single female households age 65 and over (11%) is one of the highest for a non-Florida community shown in the table and compares to 12% in Milwaukee and 10% in Rochester (**Table 5-16**).

The percentage of single person households under age 65 (9%) is one of the lowest for a non-Florida community. The 9% compares to 11% in Milwaukee and 10% in Rochester.

2% (266 households) of households contain a single parent with one or more children age 0-17 at home (**Table 5-14**). The 2% is about average compared to other Jewish communities, which range from 1%-6% (**Table 5-15**).

7% (1,021 households) of households contain a married couple with an adult child age 18 and over at home (**Table 5-14**).

TABLE 5-14 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS) (SAMPLE SIZE = 763)		
Household Structure	**Percentage**	**Number**
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
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
■ **Total Single Person Households**	23.4%	3,463
MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS–NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
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
■ **Total Married Couple Households—No Children at Home**	33.5%	4,958
■ **Married Couple Households—Children (Age 0-17) at Home**	27.6%	4,085
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
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
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	15.4%	2,279
Grand Total	100.0%	14,800
Total Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home	30.1%	4,455
With *Jewish* Children (Age 0-17) at Home	25.0%	3,702

TABLE 5-15
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (I)
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Married with Children at Home*	Single	Married, No Children at Home	Single Parent
Essex-Morris	1985	46%	19	27	4
Toronto	1990	40%	24	28	4
Charlotte	1997	38%	20	24	3
Harrisburg	1994	38%	20	29	1
Worcester	1986	38%	21	33	4
Baltimore	1985	36%	22	27	5
Richmond	1994	35%	24	26	2
Detroit	1989	35%	21	39	5
Wilmington	1995	34%	21	28	2
Chicago	1990	34%	33	29	4
SF Bay Area	1986	34%	28	28	5
Orlando	1993	33%	18	30	1
York	1999	32%	22	30	4
Monmouth	1997	32%	20	30	1
Atlanta	1996	32%	22	26	2
New York	1991	32%	29	26	6
Tidewater	1988	32%	24	42	2
Rochester	1999	30%	22	33	3
Boston	1995	30%	24	31	3
Seattle	1990	30%	31	25	3
Dallas	1988	29%	28	29	2
Rhode Island	1987	29%	26	35	3
HARTFORD	**2000**	**28%**	**23**	**34**	**2**
Denver	1997	27%	26	26	4
Cleveland	1996	27%	20	36	2

TABLE 5-15
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (I)
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Married with Children at Home*	Single	Married, No Children at Home	Single Parent
Milwaukee	1996	27%	26	32	3
Philadelphia	1997	26%	32	38	3
St. Louis	1995	25%	24	30	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	24	40	1
Los Angeles	1997	23%	39	33	4
Las Vegas	1995	21%	23	37	3
Miami	1994	20%	31	33	2
Broward	1997	14%	35	38	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	12%	16	64	3
South Broward	1991	12%	31	46	2
Sarasota	1992	11%	23	57	1
Palm Springs	1998	10%	29	58	4
West Palm Beach	1999	7%	26	58	1
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	26	62	1
NJPS	1971	49%	14	27	3
NJPS	1990	23%	26	25	2
U.S. Census (CPS)	1997	25%	25	28	9
U.S. Census	2000	24%	26	30	8
U.S. Census (CPS) (non-Hispanic Whites)	1995	26%	26	32	6

Note: Totals do not add to 100% because not all household structures are shown.

Note: The next table shows more detailed household structure categories.

✔ Of the 4,455 households with children age 0-17, 83.1% contain children being raised Jewish. Thus, 3,702 households in Hartford contain Jewish children. The 83% compares to 70% in Rochester, 78% in Broward, and 83% in West Palm Beach.

TABLE 5-16
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (II)
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year						
South Palm Beach	1995	51%	4	18	4	1	11
West Palm Beach	1999	46%	4	18	4	0	12
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	43%	5	5	6	1	19
Sarasota	1992	39%	4	13	6	0	18
South Broward	1990	32%	7	18	6	1	13
Broward	1997	28%	4	25	6	1	9
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	4	11	9	2	16
Miami	1994	20%	4	17	11	3	11
HARTFORD	**2000**	**18%**	**4**	**11**	**9**	**1**	**14**
Rochester	1999	16%	3	10	10	1	16
Monmouth	1997	15%	3	11	6	2	13
Milwaukee	1996	15%	3	12	11	4	14
Los Angeles	1997	13%	4	8	16	3	15
Wilmington	1995	13%	2	8	11	4	11
York	1999	11%	3	8	12	4	15
Orlando	1993	11%	1	4	13	4	15
Chicago	1990	11%	8		25	4*	14
Harrisburg	1994	10%	2	8	10	4	15
Richmond	1994	9%	3	8	13	4	12
Atlanta	1996	8%	1	8	14	5	13
Charlotte	1997	7%	2	4	15	4	12
NJPS	1990	11%	2	6	14	5	10

* Under age 40.

Note: Totals do not add to 100% because not all household structures are shown.

Note: The previous table uses less detailed household structure categories.

Table 5-17 shows the household structures in each geographic area. For simplicity, a few of the categories containing low percentages of households have been collapsed under the "Other Household Structures" heading.

The percentage of Jewish single person households by geographic area has been discussed above in the "Household Size" section. The percentage of elderly single households is highest in the Core Area (20%) and lowest in Farmington Valley (6%). 10% of households in the Core Area are single female households age 75 and over.

The Core Area is 23% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 38% married couples without children at home, and 26% single person households.

Farmington Valley is 42% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 26% married couples without children at home, and 17% single person households.

East of the River is 35% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 33% married couples without children at home, and 17% single person households.

South of Hartford is 22% married couples with children age 0-17 at home, 28% married couples without children at home, and 31% single person households.

For all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish), 93% of children lived in married couple households in 1950. This declined to 91% in 1960, 85% in 1970, 77% in 1980, 73% in 1990, and 68% in 1998.

TABLE 5-17
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Household Structure	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS				
Single Male under Age 65	3.1%	7.5%	0.9%	9.5%
Single Female under Age 65	3.1	3.3	6.4	7.7
Single Male Age 65 - 74	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.9
Single Female Age 65 - 74	4.7	2.6	1.9	4.3
Single Male Age 75 and over	3.4	0.0	0.9	3.5
Single Female Age 75 and over	10.0	3.3	5.5	5.1
Single Age 65 and over	19.7	5.9	10.2	13.8
■ **Total Single Person Households**	25.9%	16.7%	17.3%	31.0%
MARRIED COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME				
Married Couple under Age 35	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	3.5%
Married Couple Age 35 - 49	2.5	4.4	0.9	1.7
Married Couple Age 50 - 64	11.9	8.8	19.6	8.7
Married Couple Age 65 - 74	12.5	6.1	10.3	7.8
Married Couple Age 75 and over	10.0	6.1	1.9	6.1
■ **Total Married Couples—No Children at Home**	37.8%	26.3%	32.7%	27.8%
■ **Married Couples—Children (Age 0-17) at Home**	22.5%	42.1%	34.6%	21.7%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES				
Single Parent with Child (Age 0-17) at Home	1.3%	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%
Single Parent with Adult Child (18+) at Home	2.8	0.9	3.7	0.9
Persons of the Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters	1.6	0.9	2.8	1.7
Married Couple with Adult Child (18+) at Home	6.3	7.9	5.6	9.6
Unmarried Couple with Child (Age 0-17) at Home	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
Other Household Structures	2.8	4.3	4.2	3.1
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	12.9%	14.9%	15.4%	17.8%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home	24.7%	43.9%	37.4%	25.1%
With *Jewish* Children (Age 0-17) at Home	21.7%	39.6%	26.9%	18.2%
Sample Size	377	124	123	122
Projected Number of Households	7,080	2,500	2,280	2,540

Table 5-18 examines the geographic distribution of some household structures. While **Table 5-17** presents the household structure distribution in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-18** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, note that while 44% of *households in Farmington Valley* are households with children age 0-17 at home (**Table 5-17**), only 25% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in Farmington Valley (**Table 5-18**). As a second example, while 20% of *households in the Core Area* are elderly single households, 65% of *elderly single households* live in the Core Area.

Of non-elderly single households, 33% live in the Core Area, 33% in South of Hartford, and 20% in Farmington Valley.

47% of non-elderly married couples without children age 0-17 at home live in the Core Area. 60% of elderly couple households live the Core Area. 40% of households with children live in the Core Area and 25% live in Farmington Valley.

TABLE 5-18
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Household Structure	Core Area	Far-mington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Household w/Children	39.6%	24.8	19.3	14.4	2.0	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	47.1%	16.3	21.2	14.4	1.0	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	33.3%	20.0	11.7	33.3	1.7	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	59.5%	11.6	10.7	13.2	5.0	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	64.9%	7.2	10.3	16.5	1.0	100.0%	115	2,146

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Households with working parents are defined as households with children age 0-17 at home in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time. In Hartford, 49%(2,182 households) of Jewish households with children fit this definition (**Table 5-19**). 73% of these households contain at least one child age 0-12.

The 49% of households with working parents is the fourth lowest among the comparison communities. The 49% compares to 64% in Rochester and 57% in Milwaukee.

Table 5-20 shows that 5% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households in Hartford live in single parent households, compared to 7% in Rochester and 5% in Milwaukee. The percentage of children who live in single parent households varies from just 1% in St. Petersburg to 12% in West Palm Beach. These findings are in sharp contrast to the belief of many in the Jewish community that a high percentage of children in Jewish households live in single parent households. Note that 25% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) live in single parent households.

In Hartford, 24% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or is divorced and remarried. This percentage varies from 16% in Monmouth to 40% in South Palm Beach and compares to 26% in Milwaukee and 21% in Rochester.

If one assumes that few children age 0-17 live in single parent households due to widowship or having been born to an unwed mother, the following logic can be applied. In Hartford, 24% of children live in households in which an adult is currently divorced or in which an adult is divorced and remarried. Since 5% of children live in single parent households, 19% of children live in households in which an adult has been divorced and is currently remarried. Thus, about one in five children in Jewish households in Hartford have three or more parents.

TABLE 5-19
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FULL-TIME WORKING PARENTS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN)

			% of Households with Working Parent(s) in Which:	
Community	**Year**	***% of Households Containing Children Age 0-17 with Working Parent(s)***	**At Least One Child Is Age 0-12**	**All Children Are Age 13-17**
Boston	1995	75%	NA	NA
Sarasota	1992	70%	73%	27%
Rochester	1999	64%	80%	20%
Orlando	1993	61%	67%	33%
Los Angeles	1997	60%	45%	55%
Broward	1997	59%	79%	21%
Richmond	1994	59%	78%	22%
Chicago	1990	58%	NA	NA
Milwaukee	1996	57%	76%	24%
Wilmington	1995	57%	84%	16%
Atlanta	1996	55%	81%	19%
York	1999	53%	73%	27%
Charlotte	1997	51%	75%	25%
South Palm Beach	1995	51%	71%	29%
West Palm Beach	1999	50%	71%	29%
St. Petersburg	1994	50%	75%	25%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**49%**	**73%**	**27%**
Monmouth	1997	48%	69%	31%
Harrisburg	1994	48%	71%	29%
Miami	1994	43%	63%	37%

TABLE 5-20
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

% of Children Age 0-17 Living in a Single Parent Household

Community	Year	%
West Palm Beach	1999	12%
Broward	1997	11%
South Palm Beach	1995	10%
York	1999	9%
Rochester	1999	7%
Charlotte	1997	6%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**5%**
Atlanta	1996	5%
Milwaukee	1996	5%
Sarasota	1992	5%
Wilmington	1995	4%
Monmouth	1997	3%
Miami	1994	3%
Harrisburg	1994	2%
Richmond	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	1%
U.S.	1998	25%

% of Children Age 0-17 Living in a Household with One or More Adults Who Are or Have Been Divorced

Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	1995	40%
Orlando	1993	38%
Broward	1997	36%
York	1999	33%
Sarasota	1992	33%
Atlanta	1996	31%
Charlotte	1997	27%
Harrisburg	1994	27%
Milwaukee	1996	26%
Miami	1994	25%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**24%**
Richmond	1994	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%
Rochester	1999	21%
Wilmington	1995	21%
West Palm Beach	1999	18%
Monmouth	1997	16%

Living Arrangements of the Elderly

Table 5-21 shows the living arrangements of persons age 65 and over and age 75 and over in Jewish households in Hartford. Of persons age 65 and over, 63% are living with a spouse and 25% live alone. Only 10% of persons age 65 and over are living with children and/or grandchildren. Of persons age 75 and over, 55% are living with a spouse and 33% are living alone. 9% of persons age 75 and over are living with children and/or grandchildren.

The 25% of persons in Jewish households age 65 and over living alone is lower than the 30% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish). The 63% of persons age 65 and over living with a spouse compares to 55% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

Table 5-21
Living Arrangements of Elderly Persons
(Elderly Persons in Jewish Households)

Household Structure	% of Persons Age 65+	# of Persons Age 65+	% of Persons Age 75+	# of Persons Age 75+
Male Living Alone Age 65 - 74	2.3%	198		
Male Living Alone Age 75 and over	4.1	353	8.2%	354
Female Living Alone Age 65 - 74	6.4	551		
Female Living Alone Age 75 and over	12.5	1,076	25.1	1,085
Elderly Couple Age 65 - 74	33.5	2,883	9.7*	419
Elderly Couple Age 75 and over	25.6	2,203	45.1	1,949
Living with Non-Elderly Spouse	3.8	327	0.5	22
Living with Adult Children	0.8	69	1.5	65
Living with Adult Children and/or Grandchildren	9.0	775	7.2	311
Persons of the Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters	1.5	129	1.5	65
Roommates	0.8	69	1.0	43
Total	100.0%	8,606	100.0%	4,321
Total Elderly Living Alone	25.3%	2,177	33.3%	1,439
Sample Size	463		244	

* The respondent is age 75 or over but the spouse is age 65-74.

Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 5-22 shows the marital status of adults in Jewish households in Hartford. 73% (20,888 persons) of adults are currently married; 27% (7,883 persons) are currently single, including 15% single, never married (4,345 persons). 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.

Table 5-23 shows that Hartford has an above average percentage of currently married adults (73%) compared to other Jewish communities. Only nine communities have a higher percentage. The 73% compares to 73% in Rochester, 71% in Rhode Island, 70% in Milwaukee, and 63% in Columbus. It was 72% in Hartford in 1982.

The percentage of adults who are single, never married (15%) is about average among the comparison communities. The 15% compares to 30% in Columbus and 16% in each of Rochester, Milwaukee, and Rhode Island. The 15% also compares to 15% in Hartford in 1982.

The percentage of currently widowed adults (7%) is about average compared to other Jewish communities. The 7% compares to 9% in Rhode Island, 8% in Milwaukee, 7% in Rochester, and 2% in Columbus. The 7% compares to 6% in Hartford in 1982.

The percentage of currently divorced adults (5%) is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 6% in Milwaukee, 5% in Columbus, 4% in Rhode Island, and 3% in Rochester. The 5% compares to 8% in Hartford in 1982.

The *divorce rate* is calculated as the number of divorced persons per 1,000 married persons. The divorce rate of 67 for persons in Jewish households in Hartford is below average for a Jewish community. The 67 compares to 86 in Milwaukee, 79 in Columbus, 56 in Rhode Island, and 43 in Rochester. The 67 compares to 125 for all American Jews and 166 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish). The 67 has decreased from 111 in Hartford in 1982.

Thus, with the exception of the divorce rate, marital status in Hartford has not changed significantly since 1982. The divorce rate has declined significantly.

Compared to American Jews as a whole, adults in Jewish households in Hartford are much more likely to be married (by 73% to 64%), much less likely to be single, never married (by 15% to 22%), less likely to be divorced (by 5% to 8%), and about as likely to be widowed (by 7% to 6%).

Table 5-22 shows that the percentage of adults who are currently married is lowest in South of Hartford (64%). 9% of adults are currently widowed in the Core Area.

TABLE 5-22
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Marital Status	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
Married for First Time	59.8%	64.4%	65.2%	54.4%	60.8%
Single, Never Married	15.2	15.5	10.9	19.8	15.1
Divorced, Remarried	11.7	12.0	9.4	9.1	10.7
Widowed, Remarried	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
Currently Divorced	3.1	4.5	6.0	8.3	4.9
Currently Widowed	9.0	2.3	6.7	7.6	7.3
Separated	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Currently Married	72.6%	77.6%	76.1%	64.3%	72.6%
Currently Single	27.4%	22.4%	23.9%	35.7%	27.4%
Ever Divorced	14.8%	16.5%	15.4%	17.4%	15.6%
Ever Widowed	10.1%	3.5%	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%
Ever Married	84.8%	84.5%	89.1%	80.2%	84.9%
On Second or Higher Marriage	12.8%	13.2%	10.9%	9.9%	11.8%
Sample Size	728	264	248	237	1,511
Projected # of Adults	13,500	5,117	4,544	4,761	28,772

TABLE 5-23
MARITAL STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Widowed	Currently Divorced	Divorce Rate
Detroit	1989	82%	5	8	5	61
South Palm Beach	1995	80%	4	13	3	38
Sarasota	1992	79%	5	11	5	63
West Palm Beach	1999	76%	4	15	5	62
Cleveland	1996	76%	14	6	4	50
York	1999	75%	11	8	6	77
Harrisburg	1994	75%	15	6	4	53
St. Petersburg	1994	75%	10	8	6	80
Tidewater	1988	74%	9	10	6	81
Rochester	1999	73%	16	7	3	43
Monmouth	1997	73%	15	8	4	50
HARTFORD	**2000**	**73%**	**15**	**7**	**5**	**67**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	72%	16	6	7	97
Charlotte	1997	72%	17	5	6	83
Worcester	1986	72%	17	8	2	28
Hartford	**1982**	**72%**	**15**	**6**	**8**	**111**
Las Vegas	1995	71%	12	9	8	113
Richmond	1994	71%	19	8	4	56
South Broward	1990	71%	9	17	3	42
Rhode Island	1987	71%	16	9	4	56
Essex-Morris	1998	70%	19	7	5	71
Milwaukee	1996	70%	16	8	6	86
Wilmington	1995	70%	19	6	5	71

TABLE 5-23
MARITAL STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Widowed	Currently Divorced	Divorce Rate
St. Louis	1995	69%	20	6	5	72
Houston	1986	69%	21	6	4	58
Dallas	1988	69%	20	4	7	101
SF Bay Area	1986	69%	20	4	7	101
Orlando	1993	68%	22	6	4	59
Chicago	1990	68%	21	5	6	88
Baltimore	1985	68%	19	9	5	74
Miami	1994	67%	14	13	6	90
Philadelphia	1997	67%	18	9	6	90
Atlanta	1996	67%	22	6	5	75
Atlantic County	1985	67%	13	13	6	90
Broward	1997	65%	11	19	5	77
Boston	1995	65%	23	4	7	108
Palm Springs	1998	64%	13	13	10	156
Columbus	1990	63%	30	2	5	79
Phoenix	1983	63%	18	9	10	159
New York	1991	62%	23	8	7	112
Washington, D.C.	1983	61%	27	4	7	114
Los Angeles	1997	60%	21	9	9	150
NJPS	1990	64%	22	6	8	125
U.S. Census (CPS)	1997	60%	24	7	10	166
U.S. Census White Population (CPS)	1997	62%	21	7	10	161

Tables 5-24 and **5-25** show marital status by age group for adult males and adult females.

29% of adult males and 33% of adult females under age 35 are currently married. For both males and females, by age 35 well over 90% of adults have been married at least once.

Almost 90% of females age 35-49 are currently married. This declines to 83% of females age 50-64, 72% of females age 65-74, and only 41% of females age 75 and over.

For males, the pattern is similar, but less pronounced. The percentage of currently married males declines from close to 90% of males age 35-64 to 86% of males age 65-74 and 76% of males age 75 and over.

The percentage currently divorced is highest among males (7%) and females (11%) age 50-64. Almost 30% of males and females age 50-64 have been divorced.

48% of females age 75 and over are currently widowed, compared to only 16% of males. 49% of females and 20% of males age 75 and over have been widowed.

59% of females age 75 and over are currently single, compared to only 24% of males.

Generally, elderly males are more likely to remarry than are elderly females. Of males age 65-74, 18% are on their second or higher marriage, compared to only 6% of females. Of males age 75 and over, 6% are on their second or higher marriage, compared to only 3% of females.

TABLE 5-24
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES
(ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

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
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Currently Married	29.3%	88.5%	87.6%	85.7%	76.3%
Currently Single	70.7%	11.5%	12.4%	14.3%	23.7%
Ever Divorced	0.2%	17.2%	29.4%	17.5%	5.8%
Ever Widowed	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	7.1%	19.5%
Ever Married	29.5%	93.0%	95.4%	92.8%	95.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	13.3%	23.0%	17.6%	5.9%
Sample Size	102	187	197	102	119
Projected Number of Adults	2,253	3,989	3,436	1,921	2,105

For all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish), the median age at which males marry (1993) is 26.5 years; females, 24.5 years.

Table 5-25
Marital Status by Age for Adult Females
(Adult Females in Jewish Households)

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%
Currently Married	32.5%	89.0%	83.0%	71.7%	40.8%
Currently Single	67.5%	11.0%	17.0%	28.3%	59.2%
Ever Divorced	2.7%	18.5%	29.9%	10.7%	2.9%
Ever Widowed	0.0%	0.5%	6.5%	18.9%	49.2%
Ever Married	35.2%	93.8%	98.4%	95.3%	91.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	14.2%	21.7%	5.9%	1.5%
Sample Size	112	214	216	131	125
Projected Number of Adults	2,327	4,506	3,619	2,364	2,216

For all white men age 65 and over in the U.S. (1994), 78% are currently married, 5% have never been married, 13% are currently widowed, and 5% are currently divorced. For all white women age 65 and over in the U.S., 44% are currently married, 4% have never been married, 46% are currently widowed, and 6% are currently divorced.

The average age at widowship in the U.S. for women is 68.9 years; for men, 72.3 years. Women spend an average of 15.3 years as widows; men, 8.4 years.

Single Persons

Table 5-26 shows the number of single persons in Jewish households in Hartford by age and sex. 40% of single persons are under age 35, 12% are age 35-49, 13% are age 50-64, 12% are age 65-74, and 23% are age 75 and over.

For adults under age 50, about half of single persons are males and half are females. Only 41% of single persons age 50-64 are males, as are 28% of single persons age 65 and over.

Table 5-26
Age and Sex of Single Persons
(Single Persons in Jewish Households)

	Number of Single Persons		Percentage of All Single Persons		% of Singles Who Are Male
Age Group	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 35	1,593	1,571	20.1%	19.8%	50.3%
35 - 49	459	496	5.8%	6.3%	48.1%
50 - 64	426	615	5.4%	7.8%	40.9%
65 - 74	275	669	3.5%	8.5%	29.1%
75 and over	499	1,312	6.3%	16.6%	27.6%
Total	3,252	4,663	41.1%	58.9%	41.1%

LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

Only 1% of adults in Jewish households in Hartford 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% 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 (**Table 5-27**). This implies that there are 547 doctors, 115 dentists, and 1,180 lawyers living in Jewish households in Hartford.

The level of secular education in Hartford is well above average compared to other Jewish communities (**Table 5-28**). The 65% with a four-year college degree or higher is the eleventh highest among more than forty 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. The 65% in Hartford has not changed since 1982. The 31% with an advanced degree is the tenth highest among the comparison communities.

The percentage of adults with high school or less (16%) is much lower than for all American Jews (44%). The percentage of adults with only a four-year college degree (35%) is higher than for all American Jews (29%). The percentage of adults with an advanced degree (31%) is much higher than for all American Jews (22%). The percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher (65%) is also well above that for all American Jews (51%) and is much higher than the 26% for all Americans as of 1997.

The 1% of adults with less than a high school degree compares to 22% of all residents of Hartford County (both Jewish and non-Jewish). The 15% of adults with only a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school compares to 30% of all residents of Hartford County. The 13% of adults with some college compares to 16% of all residents of Hartford County. The 5% of adults with a two-year college degree compares to 7% of all residents of Hartford County. The 35% of adults with only a four-year college degree compares to 16% of all residents of Hartford County. The 31% of adults with a graduate degree compares to 10% of all residents of Hartford County. The 65% of adults with a four-year college degree or higher compares to 26% of all residents of Hartford County. Thus, Jews in Hartford are more educated than in most of the comparison Jewish communities, and they are much more educated than Hartford County residents in general. (Note that the data for all residents of Hartford County exclude persons age 18-24, and if these persons were excluded from the data on persons in Jewish households in Hartford, the differences would be even greater.)

The level of secular education for adults in Jewish households in Hartford has not changed significantly since 1982.

Table 5-27 shows that the percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher is highest in Farmington Valley (75%), followed by the Core Area (66%), East of the River (63%), and South of Hartford (55%).

TABLE 5-27
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Highest Degree Earned	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
Less Than High School	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
High School	14.4	10.7	14.1	14.8	14.2
Technical - Trade School	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.0
High School and Some College	12.8	8.4	15.3	17.6	13.3
Graduated 2-year College	4.6	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.0
Graduated 4-year College	28.8	36.1	24.0	24.9	29.6
Some Graduate School	4.0	4.5	6.6	3.1	4.5
Master's Degree	21.0	19.1	21.0	20.9	20.2
Doctorate	4.1	3.0	5.3	5.3	4.2
Nurse	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Medical Doctor	1.5	4.1	2.2	0.9	1.9
Dentist	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Law Degree	5.0	7.1	3.4	0.1	4.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4-Year College Degree or Higher	65.6%	74.8%	63.0%	55.4%	65.3%
Graduate Degree	32.3%	33.8%	31.9%	27.2%	30.8%
Sample Size	728	264	248	237	1,511
Projected Number of Adults	13,500	5,117	4,544	4,761	28,772

TABLE 5-28
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	High School or Less*	Some College/ 2-Year Degree	4-Year College Degree	Advanced Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree*
Denver	1997	26%		34	40	74%
Boston	1995	11%	16	33	40	73%
Columbus	1990	9%	19	33	40	73%
Washington, D.C.**	1983	15%	16	24	48	72%
Essex-Morris	1998	13%	16	36	35	71%
SF Bay Area	1986	15%	14	31	40	71%
Atlanta	1996	13%	17	41	29	70%
Buffalo	1995	19%	12	30	39	69%
St. Louis	1995	31%		38	31	69%
Charlotte	1997	12%	20	45	22	67%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**16%**	**18**	**34**	**31**	**65%**
Rochester	1999	16%	19	27	38	65%
Hartford	**1982**	**18%**	**17**	**32**	**33**	**65%**
Richmond	1994	16%	19	38	27	65%
Dallas	1988	34%		40	25	65%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	21	37	26	63%
Cleveland	1996	21%	19	29	31	60%
Harrisburg	1994	22%	18	32	28	60%
Chicago	1990	17%	23	35	25	60%
New York	1991	23%	19	27	32	59%
Houston	1986	16%	25	35	24	59%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	12	29	28	58%
York	1999	19%	23	34	24	58%
Seattle	1990	28%	15	33	24	57%

TABLE 5-28
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	High School or Less*	Some College/ 2-Year Degree	4-Year College Degree	Advanced Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree*
Rhode Island	1987	26%	20	25	30	55%
Wilmington	1995	22%	23	29	26	55%
Worcester	1986	45%		30	25	55%
Tidewater	1988	20%	25	34	21	55%
Monmouth	1997	21%	24	35	20	55%
Sarasota	1992	23%	24	33	20	53%
Miami	1994	30%	18	31	21	52%
Palm Springs	1998	21%	27	34	18	52%
Orlando	1993	20%	28	34	18	52%
Phoenix	1983	24%	25	33	17	50%
Baltimore	1985	31%	19	26	23	49%
St. Petersburg	1994	26%	26	30	18	48%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	28	30	17	47%
West Palm Beach	1999	29%	24	30	17	47%
South Palm Beach	1995	37%	23	28	12	40%
South Broward	1990	43%	18	21	16	37%
Atlantic County	1985	53%	12	22	12	34%
Broward	1997	41%	25	24	10	34%
Las Vegas	1995	47%	41		13	NA
NJPS	1971	46%	20	15	19	34%
NJPS	1990	44%	5	29	22	51%
U.S. Census (Hartford)	1990	52%	22	16	10	26%
U.S. Census	1997	49%	25	17	9	26%

*Includes technical or trade school.
**Age 25 and older.

The differences shown in **Table 5-29** between adult males and adult females are significant. 34% of adult males have a graduate degree, compared to only 28% of adult females. 71% of adult males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 61% of adult females.

TABLE 5-29
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY SEX
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Highest Degree Earned	Male	Female	All
Less Than High School	0.6%	1.5%	1.1%
High School	12.4	15.9	14.2
Technical - Trade School	1.0	1.0	1.0
High School and Some College	12.3	14.3	13.3
Graduated 2-year College	3.1	6.8	5.0
Graduated 4-year College	32.5	27.0	29.6
Some Graduate School	4.0	4.9	4.5
Master's Degree	18.1	22.2	20.2
Doctorate	5.6	2.9	4.2
Nurse	0.0	0.8	0.4
Medical Doctor	2.4	1.5	1.9
Dentist	0.9	0.0	0.4
Law Degree	7.3	1.3	4.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4-Year College Degree or Higher	70.8%	60.6%	65.3%
Graduate Degree	34.3%	27.9%	30.8%
Sample Size	715	797	1,512
Projected Number of Adults	13,703	15,069	28,772

Tables 5-30 and **5-31** show the relationship between age, sex, and education. Differences in education between adult males and adult females exist at all age levels. For adults under age 35, females are more likely to have a four-year college degree or higher than are males (by 48% to 43%), while the opposite relationship is seen for adults age 35 and over. For example, 85% of males age 50-64 have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 72% of females. Elderly females are the least educated group.

TABLE 5-30
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES
(ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Less Than High School	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
High School	17.6	5.0	6.8	15.2	27.3
Technical - Trade School	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.6
High School and Some College	39.0	4.8	4.9	7.6	13.6
Graduated 2-year College	1.0	3.2	1.6	4.8	5.9
Graduated 4-year College	25.4	34.6	33.5	34.3	32.7
Some Graduate School	7.6	4.0	3.1	4.7	0.8
Master's Degree	6.3	26.9	22.8	14.8	9.6
Doctorate	0.0	7.9	8.7	5.9	1.6
Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical Doctor	3.2	2.7	3.5	1.2	0.5
Dentist	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.7
Law Degree	0.0	8.7	11.7	9.7	2.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4-Year College Degree or Higher	42.5%	85.5%	84.6%	70.6%	50.8%
Graduate Degree	9.5%	46.9%	48.0%	31.6%	17.3%
Sample Size	102	187	197	102	119
Projected Number of Adults	2,253	3,989	3,436	1,921	2,105

TABLE 5-31
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES
(ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Less Than High School	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	4.7%
High School	14.4	10.2	7.7	22.1	36.3
Technical - Trade School	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	3.1
High School and Some College	34.8	3.8	9.1	16.4	21.7
Graduated 2-year College	0.0	7.0	9.5	10.7	4.6
Graduated 4-year College	21.8	32.7	30.4	24.7	17.3
Some Graduate School	6.3	5.0	6.6	3.2	2.5
Master's Degree	13.8	29.4	29.1	18.3	8.2
Doctorate	2.8	3.8	5.1	0.5	0.0
Nurse	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.7
Medical Doctor	2.6	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.0
Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4-Year College Degree or Higher	47.7%	78.9%	71.6%	48.4%	29.7%
Graduate Degree	19.2%	40.1%	34.4%	20.1%	8.2%
Sample Size	112	214	216	131	125
Projected Number of Adults	2,327	4,506	3,619	2,364	2,216

58% of adults in Jewish households age 65-74 have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

40% of adults in Jewish households age 75 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

Employment Status

Table 5-34 shows that 43% of adults in Jewish households in Hartford 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% were disabled. 0.2% of adults are full-time volunteers.

The unemployment rate is calculated as:

[% unemployed / (% unemployed + % employed full time + % employed part time)].

That is, the unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of all adults in the labor force. Calculated in this way, the unemployment rate in Hartford for adults in Jewish households is 2.8%. The 2.8% compares to 4.0% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and 3.4% of white Americans as of January 2000. The 2.8% unemployment rate in Hartford has not changed since 1982.

The 43% employed full time is well below average among the Jewish communities shown in **Table 5-32**. Of the 11 communities with lower percentages, nine are retirement communities. The 43% compares to 52% in Milwaukee and 48% in Rochester. The 12% employed part time is about average among the comparison communities. The 12% compares to 13% in Milwaukee and 12% in Rochester.

The low percentage of adults employed full time (43%) is clearly related to the large percentage of retirees. The 30% retired is the highest of the comparison communities outside of Florida, Las Vegas, and Palm Springs. The 30% compares to 23% in Rochester, 22% in Buffalo, 20% in Milwaukee, 12% in Seattle, and 6% in Columbus.

The median age of retirement for all Americans is 63 years.

Table 5-32
Employment Status
Comparison with Other Communities
(Adults in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	*Full Time*	Part Time	Retired	Home-maker	Student	Unem-ployed	Unemploy-ment Rate
Houston	1986	67%	8	9	11	3	3	4%
Denver	1997	63%	12	16	6	2	1	1%
Dallas	1988	63%	10	11	9	5	3	4%
Charlotte	1997	61%	11	9	11	5	1	1%
Tidewater	1988	60%	5	19	14	1	1	2%
Atlanta	1996	59%	10	13	8	8	2	3%
Richmond	1994	59%	10	14	8	7	1	1%
Orlando	1993	57%	8	17	8	7	3	5%
Harrisburg	1994	56%	11	15	9	6	2	3%
Milwaukee	1996	52%	13	20	7	6	1	1%
St. Louis	1995	52%	12	17	7	6	2	3%
Wilmington	1995	52%	9	19	7	10	1	2%
York	1999	51%	13	19	9	5	1	1%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%	16	19	7	4	2	3%
Cleveland	1996	50%	16	20	6	3	5*	3%
Baltimore	1985	50%	14	15	11	7	1	2%
Phoenix	1983	50%	11	21	13	2	3	5%
Monmouth	1997	50%	9	24	9	6	1	2%
SF Bay Area	1986	49%	14	13	10	9	5	8%
Rochester	1999	48%	12	23	7	6	1	3%
Boston	1995	48%	24	NA	NA	11	NA	NA
Worcester	1986	47%	16	13	16	5	1	2%

TABLE 5-32
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Full Time*	Part Time	Retired	Home-maker	Student	Unem-ployed	Unemploy-ment Rate
Los Angeles	1997	46%	11	21	7	9	3	3%
Las Vegas	1995	44%	9	38	4	2	2	4%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**43%**	**12**	**30**	**5**	**8**	**2**	**3%**
Miami	1994	43%	9	35	7	5	1	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	9	36	6	4	1	2%
Washington, D.C.	1983	41%	17	42				NA
Atlantic County	1985	38%	12	23	14	11	1	2%
New York	1991	37%	25	20	8	5	3	5%
Broward	1997	33%	6	51	5	3	1	2%
Palm Springs	1998	28%	9	52	4	2	2	5%
South Broward	1990	27%	9	47	12	2	2	4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%	6	63	2	2	0	1%
Sarasota	1992	23%	9	55	11	1	1	3%
West Palm Beach	1999	17%	7	69	4	1	1	0%
South Palm Beach	1995	14%	7	71	6	1	0	1%
Columbus	1990	80%		6	4	8	2	2%
Seattle	1990	72%		12	7	2	4	7%
Buffalo	1995	63%		22	6	7	3	4%
Hartford	**1982**	**NA**						**3%**
NJPS	1990	53%	10	14	9	8	3	4%
U.S. (BLS)	2000	NA						4%

*Includes disabled.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because "disabled" and "volunteer" are not shown.

Table 5-33 shows that 36% of adults in Jewish households in the Core Area are retired and only 39% are employed full time. Almost half of adults are employed full time in Farmington Valley, East of the River, and South of Hartford. Only 17% of adults in Farmington Valley are retired, as are 24% East of the River and 27% in South of Hartford.

TABLE 5-33
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Employment Status	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford
Employed Full Time	38.6%	49.8%	47.2%	46.2%
Employed Part Time	11.7	13.4	12.8	10.4
Retired	35.9	17.1	24.3	27.2
Homemaker	4.1	7.2	5.4	3.6
Disabled	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Unemployed	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Volunteer	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.2
Student	7.4	9.1	7.0	9.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	728	264	248	237
Projected # of Adults	13,500	5,117	4,544	4,761

Table 5-34 shows that, as expected, adult males are more likely to be employed full time than are adult females (by 55% to 32%), and adult females are more likely to be employed part time (by 17% to 7%) or to be homemakers (by 9% to 0%) than are adult males. 27% of adult males and 32% of adult females are retired.

TABLE 5-34
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX
(ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Employment Status	Male	Female	All
Employed Full Time	55.1%	31.9%	43.0%
Employed Part Time	6.8	17.0	12.1
Retired	27.0	32.1	29.6
Homemaker	0.1	8.8	4.6
Disabled	1.1	0.8	0.9
Unemployed	1.3	1.9	1.6
Volunteer	0.0	0.4	0.2
Student	8.6	7.2	7.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	715	797	1,512
Projected # of Adults	13,703	15,069	28,772

Tables 5-35 and **5-36** show employment status by age for males and females. The percentage employed full time is highest for males age 35-49 (93%). Of females in the same age bracket, only 47% are employed full time. 74% of males age 50-64 are employed full-time, compared to only 48% of females in the same age group. 52% of adult males and 46% of adult females under age 35 are students. 18% of females age 35-49 are homemakers.

28% of males and 13% of females age 65-74 and 11% of males and 3% of females age 75 and over are employed either full or part time. 13% of elderly adults in Jewish households in Hartford are in the labor force (employed either full or part time), compared to 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 1997.

✔ Of the 15,853 adults employed either part time or full time, 12.8% (2,029 persons) are employed in a high technology business or industry. This percentage reaches 18% in Farmington Valley. It is higher for adult males (17%) than adult females (9%).

TABLE 5-35
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES
(ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

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%
Sample Size	102	187	197	102	119
Projected # of Adults	2,253	3,989	3,436	1,921	2,105

TABLE 5-36
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES
(ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

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%
Sample Size	112	214	216	131	125
Projected # of Adults	2,327	4,506	3,619	2,364	2,216

Housing Value

The housing values shown in **Table 5-38** are based upon the respondents' perceptions and *may not* represent actual selling prices. Many respondents have a reasonable idea of the selling prices of similar houses in their neighborhoods. On the other hand, it is also possible that some respondents remember what they paid for their homes and are unaware of changes in the housing market. 14% of respondents were unable or unwilling to provide an answer. Only respondents who own their homes were asked to estimate the value.

Less than 1% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford own a residence that they would value under $50,000. 6% of respondents reported their housing values at $50,000-$100,000; 25%, at $100,000-$150,000; 40%, at $150,000-$250,000; 26%, at $250,000-$500,000; and 3%, at $500,000-$1,000,000.

The median housing value is $197,700, implying that half of homes are worth more than $197,700 and half are worth less than $197,700. The $197,700 is much higher than the $131,500 for all U.S. homes (both Jewish and non-Jewish) (**Table 5-37**). Direct comparisons with other communities (in the "Median Value at Time of Study" column) must be treated with caution, because the cost of living varies from community to community and because inflation makes comparisons across time difficult. Thus, the rightmost column is adjusted for inflation. On this basis, the median housing value in Hartford is the sixth highest compared to the other Jewish communities shown in the table. The $197,700 compares to $167,000 in Milwaukee and $138,600 in Rochester.

Significant differences in housing values are seen by geographic area. The median housing value is lowest in South of Hartford ($151,500). Median housing values are much higher in Farmington Valley ($267,700), the Core Area ($201,000), and East of the River ($194,600) (**Table 5-38**).

Households age 35-64 live in the most expensive housing with a median housing value of $218,000 (**Table 5-39**). The median housing value is lowest for households age 75 and over ($161,400) and households under age 35 ($148,400). (Note the small sample size for home owners under age 35.)

TABLE 5-37
MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Median Value at Time of Study	*Median Value Adjusted for Inflation**
Los Angeles	1997	$301,000	$319,200
Monmouth	1997	$207,500	$220,000
Chicago	1990	$166,100	$220,000
Atlanta	1996	$188,400	$206,000
Charlotte	1997	$190,900	$202,400
HARTFORD	**2000**	**$197,700**	**$197,700**
Sarasota	1992	$155,300	$190,000
Wilmington	1995	$155,900	$175,000
Milwaukee	1996	$153,000	$167,000
Richmond	1994	$140,600	$162,200
Harrisburg	1994	$134,900	$155,700
Orlando	1993	$125,400	$148,400
Miami	1994	$121,250	$140,000
Rochester	1999	$135,000	$138,600
West Palm Beach	1999	$123,800	$127,100
South Broward	1990	$93,800	$124,200
St. Petersburg	1994	$99,000	$114,200
South Palm Beach	1995	$93,900	$105,400
Broward	1997	$81,700	$86,600
U.S. Census	1997	$124,000	$131,500

* All figures are adjusted to 2000 dollars using the January National Consumer Price Index from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site.

Table 5-38
Housing Value by Geographic Area
(Jewish Households)

Housing Value	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
Under $50,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.4%
$50 - $100,000	3.3	1.2	5.9	16.5	5.7
$100 - $150,000	23.7	17.6	24.7	30.6	24.9
$150 - $250,000	45.0	28.2	43.5	34.1	39.8
$250 - $500,000	25.1	42.4	24.7	16.5	25.8
$500 - $1 million	2.8	10.6	1.2	0.0	3.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Value	$201,100	$267,700	$194,600	$151,500	$197,700
Sample Size	247	94	98	94	533
Projected # of Households	5,671	2,138	2,127	2,004	12,328

Table 5-39
Housing Value by Age of Head of Household
(Jewish Households)

Housing Value	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Under $50,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
$50 - $100,000	10.3	3.7	5.2	4.9	10.5
$100 - $150,000	41.0	17.1	17.9	37.8	35.1
$150 - $250,000	28.2	42.1	40.3	42.7	38.6
$250 - $500,000	20.5	32.3	31.3	13.4	15.8
$500 - $1 million	0.0	4.9	5.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Value	$148,400	$219,400	$216,700	$164,300	$161,400
Sample Size	26	170	176	101	72
Projected # of Households	845	4,057	3,384	2,321	1,691

Household Income

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked their household income before taxes in 1999. 63% of respondents answered this question by selecting from eight detailed categories (**Table 5-42**). The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 37% of respondents is unknown, although not all 37% represent refusals. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the household member did not refuse, he/she simply did not know the amount. 11% of respondents were not willing to tell us their household income in the detailed categories shown in the table, but would tell us if their household income was over or under $100,000. 42.9% of these respondents reported their household income was over $100,000, compared to 33.4% of respondents who answered the more detailed income question. This is an indication that the non-response on this question probably means that, had we obtained answers from all respondents, the household incomes reported in this section would be somewhat higher.

Overall, 7% (977 households) of Jewish households in Hartford earned under $15,000; 7% earned from $15,000-$25,000; 18% earned from $25,000-$50,000; 16% earned from $50,000-$75,000; 19% earned from $75,000-$100,000; and 33% earned $100,000 and over. The median household income is $78,700, implying that half of households earn over $78,700 and half earn under $78,700.

Table 5-40 shows median household income in Hartford compared to other Jewish communities. Direct comparisons with other communities (in the "Median Income at Time of Study" column) must be treated with caution because the cost of living varies from community to community and because inflation makes comparisons across time difficult. Thus, the rightmost column is adjusted for inflation. Hartford is a very high income area, with the fourth highest median household income ($78,700) of more than 40 comparison communities. The $78,700 is higher than the median household income for all American Jewish households of $55,500. 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 Seattle and Columbus. The median household income of $78,700 is much higher than the $56,600 for all Hartford County households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 1999.

Table 5-41 shows household income in Hartford compared to other Jewish communities by income category. The 33% of Jewish households in Hartford earning $100,000 and over is the third highest shown in the table and compares to 28% in Rochester, 21% in Milwaukee, and 4% in both Seattle and Rhode Island. The 33% compares to 20% of all Hartford County households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

The 13% of households earning under $25,000 is the second lowest shown in the table and compares to 53% in Rhode Island, 24% in Seattle, 21% in Milwaukee, and 17% in Rochester. The 13% compares to 21% for all Hartford County households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

TABLE 5-40
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Median Household Income at Time of Study	*Median Household Income Adjusted for Inflation***
Essex-Morris	1998	$91,000	$95,000
Washington, D.C.	1983	$47,300	$81,600
Monmouth	1997	$75,500	$80,000
HARTFORD	**2000**	**$78,700**	**$78,700**
Detroit	1989	$55,000	$76,600
Charlotte	1997	$69,400	$73,600
Tidewater	1988	$50,000	$72,900
Toronto*	1990	$55,000	$72,800
Atlanta	1996	$62,600	$68,400
Rochester	1999	$65,700	$67,500
Richmond	1994	$58,500	$67,500
Boston	1995	$60,000	$67,300
Wilmington	1995	$56,700	$63,600
Milwaukee	1996	$57,500	$62,800
New York	1991	$50,100	$62,800
Palm Springs	1998	$60,000	$62,600
Rhode Island	1987	$40,900	$62,000
Dallas	1988	$42,000	$61,200
Denver	1997	$56,900	$60,300
West Palm Beach	1999	$58,700	$60,300
Harrisburg	1994	$51,200	$59,100
St. Louis	1995	$52,100	$58,500
Sarasota	1992	$47,500	$58,000
York	1999	$56,300	$57,800
Baltimore	1985	$35,700	$57,100

TABLE 5-40
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Median Household Income at Time of Study	*Median Household Income Adjusted for Inflation***
Buffalo	1995	$50,500	$56,700
Seattle	1990	$42,000	$55,600
Columbus	1990	$42,000	$55,600
Los Angeles	1997	$52,000	$55,100
Worcester	1986	$35,700	$55,000
Las Vegas	1995	$48,400	$54,300
Orlando	1993	$45,700	$54,000
Philadelphia	1997	$50,000	$53,000
Miami	1994	$45,900	$53,000
Houston	1986	$33,000	$50,800
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	$48,400	$49,700
South Broward	1990	$36,700	$48,600
Atlantic County	1985	$30,000	$48,000
St. Petersburg	1994	$41,500	$47,900
South Palm Beach	1995	$42,400	$47,600
Phoenix	1983	$25,800	$44,500
Broward	1997	$40,100	$42,500
NJPS	1971	$12,360	$51,500
NJPS	1990	$41,900	$55,500
U.S. Census (CPS)	1999	$40,800	$41,900
U.S. Census (CPS) (Non-Hispanic Whites Only)	1999	$44,400	$45,600

Note: The "Year" indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The income data are generally for the previous year.

*in Canadian dollars
** All figures are adjusted to 2000 dollars using the January National Consumer Price Index from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site.

TABLE 5-41
HOUSEHOLD INCOME CATEGORIES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Less Than $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*
Essex-Morris	1998	22%	34	33	44
Palm Springs	1998	20%	25	21	34
HARTFORD	**2000**	**13%**	**18**	**36**	**33**
Monmouth	1997	13%	16	42	29
Charlotte	1997	10%	24	37	29
Rochester	1999	17%	21	34	28
Atlanta	1996	19%	20	38	23
Denver	1997	26%	23	28	23
Los Angeles	1997	27%	18	33	22
Richmond	1994	16%	26	37	21
Milwaukee	1996	21%	23	35	21
West Palm Beach	1999	15%	26	39	20
St. Louis	1995	21%	20	39	20
Detroit	1989	55%		35	20
Miami	1994	27%	27	26	20
Toronto*	1990	80%			20
York	1999	16%	28	37	19
Wilmington	1995	18%	26	38	18
Harrisburg	1994	20%	26	36	18
Philadelphia	1997	24%	26	32	17
Sarasota	1992	22%	32	30	16
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	30	25	15

TABLE 5-41
HOUSEHOLD INCOME CATEGORIES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Less Than $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*
Orlando	1993	23%	33	32	13
S Palm Beach	1995	26%	34	27	13
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%	39	35	12
Houston	1986	19%	42	27	12
Broward	1997	33%	28	28	11
Worcester	1986	33%	35	22	10
Washington, D.C.	1983	19%	35	37	9
South Broward	1990	35%	32	25	8
Atlantic County	1985	41%	33	17	8
Baltimore	1985	31%	40	22	6
Seattle	1990	24%	37	35	4
Rhode Island	1987	53%	31	12	4
Phoenix	1983	48%	38	12	
NJPS	1990	23%	32	24	21
U.S. Census (CPS)	1997	34%	30	27	9
Hartford County	1999	21%	23	36	20

* in Canadian dollars

Table 5-42 shows that the median household income is lowest in South of Hartford ($66,600) and highest in Farmington Valley ($97,000). 11% of households in the Core Area earn under $15,000. 48% of households in Farmington Valley earn $100,000 and over.

TABLE 5-42
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

1999 Income	Core Area	Farmington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	All
Under $15,000	10.8%	2.9%	1.5%	4.7%	6.6%
$15 - $25,000	6.7	7.2	1.5	10.5	6.6
$25 - $50,000	15.4	11.6	23.1	20.9	17.6
$50 - $75,000	15.4	13.0	15.4	20.9	16.3
$75 - $100,000	16.9	17.4	29.2	18.6	19.4
$100 - $150,000	20.5	20.3	15.4	19.8	19.1
$150 - $200,000	5.1	4.3	10.8	4.7	5.7
$200,000 and over	9.2	23.2	3.1	0.0	8.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$77,500	$97,000	$82,300	$66,600	$78,700
Sample Size	216	75	75	89	455
Proj. # of Households	7,080	2,500	2,280	2,540	14,800

Household income peaks in the 35-64 age range, with a median household income of $96,200-$106,000 (**Table 5-43**). Households under age 35 have a median household income of $64,300. Households age 75 and over earn about $18,000 less than households age 65-74.

The median household income of $50,000 for households age 65-74 compares to $23,753 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65-69 and $18,970 for all Americans age 70-74. The $31,800 median household income for households age 75 and over compares to $14,328 for all Americans age 75 and over.

TABLE 5-43
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

1999 Income	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Under $15,000	3.8%	1.4%	4.0%	10.7%	20.0%
$15 - 25,000	3.8	1.4	1.0	10.7	22.7
$25 - 50,000	20.8	8.5	15.8	28.6	26.7
$50 - 75,000	37.7	9.9	9.9	19.6	18.7
$75 - 100,000	20.8	25.5	22.8	8.9	9.3
$100 - $150,000	13.2	27.7	25.7	12.5	2.7
$150 - $200,000	0.0	10.6	6.9	5.4	0.0
$200,000 and over	0.0	14.9	13.9	3.6	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$64,300	$106,000	$96,200	$50,000	$31,800
Sample Size	38	142	130	71	84
Proj. # of Households	1,290	4,410	3,715	2,635	2,740

Median household income is highest for non-elderly couple households ($111,500) (**Table 5-44**). Median household income is $98,300 for households with children and $50,000 for elderly couple households. Elderly single households ($24,700) have the lowest median household income.

The $50,000 median household income for elderly couple households in Hartford compares to $26,917 for all American elderly couple households (both Jewish and non-Jewish).

TABLE 5-44
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

1999 Income	Household with Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under $15,000	0.7%	1.5%	7.7%	10.6%	23.6%
$15 - $25,000	0.7	0.0	2.6	12.1	27.3
$25 - $50,000	8.6	13.6	33.3	27.3	23.6
$50 - $75,000	11.8	10.6	25.6	22.7	18.2
$75 - $100,000	30.3	15.2	17.9	9.1	5.5
$100 - 150,000	24.3	39.4	12.8	12.1	1.8
$150 - 200,000	9.9	6.1	0.0	3.0	0.0
$200,000 and over	13.8	13.6	0.0	3.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$98,300	$111,500	$56,300	$50,000	$24,700
Sample Size	156	68	34	78	65
Proj. # of Hhlds	4,455	2,279	1,317	2,679	2,146

Not surprisingly, the median household income is much higher for households who own homes ($89,800) than for households who rent ($26,900) (**Table 5-45**).

TABLE 5-45
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TENURE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

1999 Income	Rent Home	Own Home	0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-19 Years	20+ Years
Under $15,000	29.9%	1.4%	14.3%	10.0%	2.9%	5.8%
$15 - $25,000	18.2	4.0	2.4	2.5	4.3	8.4
$25 - $50,000	24.7	16.1	14.3	17.5	4.3	21.5
$50 - $75,000	23.4	14.7	26.2	17.5	1.4	18.6
$75 - $100,000	2.6	23.3	11.9	27.5	20.0	19.3
$100 - 150,000	1.3	23.0	23.8	17.5	28.6	15.7
$150 - 200,000	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	5.1
$200,000 and over	0.0	10.6	7.1	7.5	24.3	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$26,900	$89,800	$68,100	$77,300	$129,900	$69,200
Sample Size	79	385	34	36	78	317
Proj. # of Hhlds	2,472	12,328	1,288	1,006	2,324	10,182

The median household income for Conservative Jews of $82,800 is not significantly different from the $84,600 for Reform Jews (**Table 5-46**). While the sample size is low, the median household income for Orthodox Jews is only $47,900. For the Just Jewish, the median household income is $72,700.

TABLE 5-46
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

1999 Income	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Under $15,000	6.7%	4.9%	8.1%	6.8%
$15 - $25,000	6.7	7.3	5.9	7.5
$25 - $50,000	40.0	14.6	14.8	19.0
$50 - $75,000	20.0	16.3	14.1	18.4
$75 - $100,000	0.0	22.0	18.5	20.4
$100 - $150,000	26.7	22.0	17.8	16.3
$150 - $200,000	0.0	4.9	7.4	5.4
$200,000 and over	0.0	8.1	13.3	6.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$47,900	$82,800	$84,600	$72,700
Sample Size	19	177	134	129
Projected # of Households	560	4,615	4,545	5,090

Table 5-47 shows that synagogue member households ($88,800) have a higher median household income than non-member households ($70,100). JCC member households ($83,200) have a higher median household income than JCC non-member households ($77,200).

TABLE 5-47
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

	Synagogue		Jewish Community Center	
1999 Income	**Member**	**Non-Member**	**Member**	**Non-Member**
Under $15,000	5.9%	7.3%	8.0%	6.3%
$15 - $25,000	6.4	6.8	5.7	6.9
$25 - $50,000	17.4	18.0	11.4	19.3
$50 - $75,000	11.0	22.3	19.3	15.7
$75 - $100,000	16.9	22.3	17.0	20.2
$100 - $150,000	21.5	16.5	20.5	18.4
$150 - $200,000	7.8	3.4	3.4	6.3
$200,000 and over	13.2	3.4	14.8	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	$88,800	$70,100	$83,200	$77,200
Sample Size	269	195	101	359
Projected # of Households	7,900	6,900	3,152	11,648

Households Living Below the Poverty Level

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who reported relatively low income levels were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had incomes below the Federal poverty levels for 1998. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household and, for one or two person households, whether the "householder" is under or over age 65.

Poverty Levels		
Household Size	**Age of Householder**	**1998 Poverty Level**
1	Under 65	$9,000
1	65 and over	$8,000
2	Under 65	$11,000
2	65 and over	$10,000
4	–	$17,000
5	–	$20,000

✔ 1.1% (163 households) of Jewish households in Hartford reported that their 1999 income was below the poverty level. Households containing only college students were not counted as living below the poverty level, regardless of income.

Note that an analysis was done of every household who reported an income below the poverty level to determine if the report of low income seemed reasonable given their other responses. If, for example, a respondent reported an income below $9,000, but that person was a 21-year old student living off campus, the low income probably would not indicate a household living below the poverty level.

✔ 11.8% of *all Americans* (both Jewish and non-Jewish) lived below the poverty level in 1999. This cannot be compared directly to the 1.1% above, since the 1.1% is of *households*.

Chapter 6
Religious Profile

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Chapter Summary

☞ 4% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (560 households) consider themselves Orthodox; 31% (4,615 households), Conservative; 31% (4,545 households), Reform; and 34% (5,090 households), Just Jewish.

☞ Compared to other Jewish communities, Hartford has an average percentage of Orthodox and Conservative Jews, a relatively low percentage of Reform Jews, and the fifth highest percentage of Just Jewish.

☞ Of the 7,100 Jewish children in the community, 5% (341 children) are being raised in households in which the respondent is Orthodox; 40% (2,854 children), in households in which the respondent is Conservative; 38% (2,663 children), in households in which the respondent is Reform; and 18% (1,242 children), in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish. 1,100 children are not being raised Jewish, mostly in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.

Chapter Summary

☞ The percentage Just Jewish is 42% for households in which the respondent is under age 35 and 30% for households in which the respondent is age 35-49.

☞ 72% of Jewish households have a mezuzah on their front door, 78% always/usually attend a Passover Seder, and 78% always/usually light Chanukah candles. Lighting Sabbath candles is always/usually practiced by 25% of Jewish households, keeping kosher in the home is practiced by 17%, and keeping kosher outside the home, by 6%. 20% of Jewish households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (predominantly in intermarried households).

☞ Compared to other Jewish communities, Hartford has an above average percentage of lighting Sabbath candles, attending a Passover Seder, and having a mezuzah on the front door. It has an average percentage of having a Christmas tree in the home and of refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath. It has the sixth highest percentage of lighting Chanukah candles and the seventh highest percentage of keeping kosher in the home.

☞ Jewish households with children are generally more likely to be performing all of the various religious practices discussed in this chapter.

☞ A trip to Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a significant positive correlation with level of observance.

☞ Having participated in various forms of informal Jewish education as a child (attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, attendance at a Jewish teenage youth group, and participation in Hillel while in college) is shown to have a strong correlation with adult Jewish behaviors. For example, 89% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child always/usually light Chanukah candles, compared to 73% of households in which no adult did so.

☞ Having attended Jewish day school as a child is also shown to have a correlation with adult Jewish behaviors. For example, 55% of households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child always/usually light Sabbath candles, compared to 23% of households in which no adult did so.

☞ 12% of respondents in Jewish households never attend synagogue services; another 15% attend services only for special occasions (such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah ceremonies). 21% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 25%, attend services a few times per year; 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 non-members of synagogues attend services on the High Holidays.

☞ The 27% of respondents who never attend services or who attend services only on special occasions is above average among the comparison communities. On the other hand, the 27% of respondents who attend services once per month or more the ninth highest among the comparison communities.

Chapter Summary

☞ Attendance at services once per month or more is highest for respondents age 35-49 (36%). Attendance once per week or more is highest for respondents age 65 and over (13%).

☞ 69% of marriages in Jewish households are marriages which involve two born Jews (termed an "in-marriage"). 8% are marriages which involve one partner who is a Jew-by-Choice (termed a "conversionary" in-marriage). 23% are marriages in which one partner is Jewish and the other was neither born Jewish nor is a Jew-by-Choice (termed an "intermarriage"). The conversion rate (the percentage of non-Jews converting upon marrying a Jew) is 27%.

☞ The 23% intermarriage rate in Hartford is about average compared to other Jewish communities and has not changed significantly since 1982.

☞ Intermarried households are much less likely to be performing Jewish religious practices than are in-married households. Conversionary in-married households are much more like in-married (two born Jews) than intermarried households.

☞ 96% of in-married households never have a Christmas tree in the home, compared to 19% of intermarried households.

☞ Of marriages in Jewish households in which the head of the household is age 65 and over, only 11% are intermarriages. On the other hand, 43% of marriages involving persons under age 35 are intermarriages, as are 29% of marriages involving persons age 35-49. 36% of marriages East of the River are intermarriages, compared to 29% in both Farmington Valley and South of Hartford and 14% in the Core Area.

☞ Many of the children of intermarriages are being lost to Judaism. Of the 7,585 children in the community being raised in *Jewish* households with a married couple, 29% (2,181 children) are being raised in intermarriages; 12% (943 children), in conversionary in-marriages; and 59% (4,461 children), in marriages in which both parents were born Jewish.

☞ 59% (1,296 children) of children being raised in intermarriages are being raised Jewish. The 59% is the sixth highest among the comparison communities.

☞ 30% of Jewish singles age 18-64 view it as extremely or very important to marry someone who is Jewish.

☞ 88% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish. 3.1% of Jews are Jews-by-Choice.

☞ Of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with married adult children, 58% have one or more children who are currently intermarried.

Jewish Identification

✔ Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or "Just Jewish." This is a self-definition and is not necessarily based on synagogue membership, ideology, or religious observance. In fact, discrepancies between self-identification and observance are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may define themselves as Orthodox or Conservative, but in another question report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may define themselves as Reform and then report that they "never" attend synagogue services. 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 (**Table 6-1**).

✔ 0.2% (30 households) of respondents volunteered the response "Messianic Jew." "Messianic Jews" were interviewed because they define themselves as Jewish and thus met the criteria to participate in the survey. This does not imply that this researcher, nor the Jewish community, considers persons so classified to be Jews.

✔ Classified under Conservative are 0.2% (30 households) of respondents who volunteered the response "Reconstructionist." Classified under Just Jewish are 0.3% (44 households) of respondents who volunteered the response "Jewish Renewal."

✔ If we assume that all *Jewish persons* in households in which the respondents identified themselves as, say, Orthodox, would identify themselves as Orthodox, then 4% of *Jewish persons* (1,412 persons) are Orthodox, 36% (11,907 persons) are Conservative, 33% (10,803 persons) are Reform, and 26% (8,587 persons) are Just Jewish. (Note that we may have interviewed a spouse who considers himself "Reform," whereas had we interviewed the other spouse, the response might have been "Conservative.") The percentages in this paragraph can be compared to those in the first paragraph of this section, which shows the percentage of *households*.

Tables 6-4 to **6-7** compare Jewish identification in Hartford with other Jewish communities. The first table presents the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish, and is ordered by the "Just Jewish" column. The other three tables order the communities by the percentage in each of the three major "movements." Of the more than 40 comparison communities, Hartford has an average percentage Orthodox. The 4% Orthodox compares to 7% in each of Seattle, Rhode Island, and Columbus, 6% in both Rochester and Buffalo, and 3% in Milwaukee (**Table 6-5**).

The 31% Conservative is about average compared to other Jewish communities. The 31% compares to 47% in Rhode Island, 34% in Buffalo, 32% in Columbus, 25% in Rochester, 24% in Milwaukee, and 17% in Seattle (**Table 6-6**).

The 31% Reform is relatively low compared to other Jewish communities. The 31% compares to 41% in both Rochester and Columbus, 39% in Milwaukee, 33% in both Buffalo and Seattle, and 32% in Rhode Island (**Table 6-7)**.

The 34% Just Jewish is the fifth highest among the comparison communities and compares to 43% in Seattle, 34% in Milwaukee, 29% in Rochester, 22% in Buffalo, 21% in Columbus, and 14% in Rhode Island (**Table 6-4**).

The percentage Orthodox (4%) is close to the national figure (6%); the percentage Conservative (31%) is about equal to the national figure (32%); the percentage Reform (31%) is lower than the national figure (36%); and the percentage Just Jewish (34%) is higher than the national figure (26%).

Comparing these results with 1982 is difficult because the question was asked differently in that year. Respondents were offered the choices "Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, secular, or something else." American Jews do not relate to the word "secular," and people are averse to referring to themselves as "something else." Thus, the major change between the two years, the increase in Just Jewish from 17% to 34%, may be the result of changing the question. This may also be the reason that we see a decline from 38% Conservative to 31% Conservative and a decline from 40% Reform to 31% Reform.

The percentage Orthodox is higher in the Core Area (6%) than in the other three geographic areas. It is 3% in South of Hartford (**Table 6-1**). Conservative Jews are 35% of respondents East of the River and 37% in the Core Area, but only 15% of respondents in Farmington Valley and 29% in South of Hartford. In Farmington Valley, 53% of respondents are Reform Jews, compared to 26%-28% in the other three geographic areas.

Table 6-2 also shows Jewish identification by geographic area, except that the rows add to 100%. The small sample size for Orthodox households means that the results should be treated with caution. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that **Table 6-1** indicates that 15% of *respondents in Jewish households in Farmington Valley* are Conservative, while **Table 6-2** shows that 8% of *respondents in Conservative Jewish households* live in Farmington Valley. **Table 6-2** shows that the Orthodox are concentrated in the Core Area. Conservative Jews are also concentrated in the Core Area, although 17% live East of the River and 16% live in South of Hartford. While 40% of Reform Jews live in the Core Area, 29% live in Farmington Valley. The Just Jewish are spread throughout the five geographic areas in generally the same proportions as the population as a whole.

✔ Of the 7,100 Jewish children in the community, 4.8% (341 children) are being raised in households in which the respondent is Orthodox; 40.2% (2,854 children), in households in which the respondent is Conservative; 37.5% (2,663 children), in households in which the respondent is Reform; and 17.5% (1,242 children), in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish. 1,100 children are not being raised Jewish, mostly in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.

✔ On average, 2.52 persons live in Orthodox households, 2.66 persons live in Conservative households, 2.58 persons live in Reform households, and 2.26 persons live in Just Jewish households.

The percentage of Orthodox respondents is slightly higher among the elderly (6%) than the non-elderly (3%) (**Table 6-1**). The percentage of Conservative respondents does not vary significantly among the age groups, ranging from 26%-33%, although it is lowest for respondents under age 35 (26%). 23% of respondents age 50-64 are Reform, compared to 30%-35% for the other age groups. The percentage Just Jewish is highest for respondents under age 35 (42%) and for respondents age 50-64 (43%). For the other age groups, 29%-31% are Just Jewish.

Table 6-3 also shows Jewish identification by age, but the rows add to 100%. 56% of Orthodox respondents are age 65 and over, but note the small sample size. 37% of Conservative respondents are age 65 and over, as are 38% of Reform respondents and 31% of the Just Jewish respondents.

Table 6-1 indicates that 28% of respondents in households with children consider themselves Just Jewish; 35%, Reform; 35%, Conservative; and 3%, Orthodox. Most non-elderly single respondents tend to identify as Just Jewish (58%), but note the small sample size. Respondents in elderly couple households and elderly single respondents tend to be evenly spread among the Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish groups.

Respondents in residence for less than five years are less likely to be Conservative and somewhat more likely to be Reform than are households in residence for 20 or more years, but note the small sample sizes of the 0-4 years and 5-9 years length of residence groups.

Within in-married households, 5% of respondents are Orthodox, 42% are Conservative, 32% are Reform, and 21% are Just Jewish. In intermarried households, 62% of respondents are Just Jewish. Although the sample size is small, note that 57% of respondents in conversionary in-married households are Reform.

Synagogue members are more likely to identify themselves as Orthodox (7%) than are non-members (0%). The same is true for Conservative Jews (44% to 17%). 34% of synagogue members, but only 27% of non-members, are Reform. The percentage Just Jewish is 15% among synagogue members, but is 57% among non-members.

JCC members are slightly more likely to identify themselves as Orthodox (7%) than are JCC non-members (3%). 43% of JCC members are Conservative, compared to 28% of JCC non-members. 28% of JCC members and 31% of JCC non-members are Reform. The percentage Just Jewish is only 22% among JCC members, but is 38% among JCC non-members.

Respondents in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year are much more likely to identify as Just Jewish (49%) than are respondents in households who donated under $100 (21%) and respondents in households who donated $100 and over (19%). Respondents in households who donated under $100 are most likely to identify as Conservative (39%) or Reform (31%). Among respondents in households who donated $100 and over, 33% identify as Reform and 45% identify as Conservative.

TABLE 6-1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Reform	Just Jewish	Total	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
All	3.8%	31.0	30.8	34.4	100.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	6.0%	37.1	25.8	31.1	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	0.0%	15.2	52.7	32.1	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	1.0%	35.0	28.2	35.9	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	2.7%	29.2	27.4	40.7	100.0%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	0.0%	26.4	31.9	41.7	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	2.1%	32.3	35.4	30.2	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	4.2%	29.7	23.0	43.0	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	5.9%	31.1	34.5	28.6	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	5.8%	33.3	30.0	30.8	100.0%	149	2,708
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household w/Children	2.5%	34.5	35.0	28.0	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	4.9%	26.5	26.5	42.2	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	1.7%	20.0	20.0	58.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	3.3%	35.0	35.8	25.8	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	7.1%	28.6	31.6	32.7	100.0%	115	2,146
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	5.2%	20.7	39.7	34.5	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	4.5%	25.0	22.7	47.7	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	1.9%	26.0	40.4	31.7	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	4.1%	34.1	28.2	33.6	100.0%	554	10,182

Table 6-1
Jewish Identification
(Respondent only)

Variable	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish	Total	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	4.8%	41.9	32.3	21.1	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	0.0%	27.0	56.8	16.2	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	0.0%	10.7	27.2	62.1	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	6.8%	43.9	34.1	15.2	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	0.3%	16.5	26.5	56.6	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	7.0%	42.7	28.0	22.4	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	2.9%	28.1	31.3	37.7	100.0%	580	11,648
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	2.4%	20.2	28.7	48.6	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	8.4%	38.9	31.3	21.4	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	3.4%	44.7	33.0	19.0	100.0%	219	4,240

TABLE 6-2
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Jewish Identification	Core Area	Farm-ington Valley	East of the River	South of Hartford	Windsor Area	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Orthodox	79.2%	0.0	4.2	12.5	4.2	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	57.0%	8.2	17.4	15.9	1.4	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	40.2%	28.9	14.2	15.2	1.5	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	43.2%	15.7	16.2	20.1	4.8	100.0%	203	5,090
All	47.9%	16.9	15.5	17.0	2.7	100.0%	763	14,800

✔A survey of the synagogues shows that 9% of synagogue members are members of Orthodox synagogues, 54% are members of Conservative synagogues, and 36% are members of Reform synagogues (**Table 7-6**). Excluding respondents identified in **Table 6-1** as Just Jewish shows that 5.8% identify as Orthodox, 47.3% Conservative, and 47.0% Reform. The differences between these results reflect the tendency for Orthodox and Conservative Jews to join synagogues at higher percentages than Reform Jews.

TABLE 6-3
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENT
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Orthodox	0.0%	16.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	9.2%	29.6	23.8	18.0	19.4	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	11.2%	32.7	18.5	20.0	17.6	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	13.1%	24.9	31.0	14.8	16.2	100.0%	203	5,090
All	10.8%	28.4	24.8	17.9	18.0	100.0%	763	14,800

TABLE 6-4
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	*Just Jewish*
Seattle	1990	7%	17	33	43
St. Petersburg	1994	3%	23	39	36
SF Bay Area	1986	3%	19	42	36
Orlando	1993	2%	33	30	35
HARTFORD	**2000**	**4%**	**31**	**31**	**34**
Broward	1997	4%	37	24	34
Milwaukee	1996	3%	24	39	34
Atlanta	1996	3%	29	34	33
Wilmington	1995	6%	32	29	33
Charlotte	1997	2%	26	40	32
Harrisburg	1994	10%	37	22	32
Miami	1994	9%	34	26	32
Denver*	1997	3%	15	37	30
Philadelphia	1997	4%	38	28	30
Richmond	1994	4%	37	29	30
South Broward	1990	5%	37	28	30
Rochester	1999	6%	25	41	29
Sarasota	1992	2%	23	47	29
Monmouth	1997	9%	37	26	28
Toronto	1990	10%	39	24	27
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	22	51	26
Los Angeles	1997	4%	28	40	26
West Palm Beach	1999	2%	39	34	25
York	1999	1%	24	48	25
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	41	28	25

Table 6-4
Jewish Identification
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	*Just Jewish*
Phoenix	1983	3%	26	49	23
Buffalo	1995	6%	34	33	22
New York	1991	13%	32	33	22
Washington, D.C.	1983	3%	35	38	22
Columbus	1990	7%	32	41	21
Boston	1995	3%	33	41	20
Houston	1986	5%	29	47	19
Detroit	1989	7%	42	34	18
Dallas	1988	4%	31	48	18
Hartford	**1982**	**6%**	**38**	**40**	**17**
St. Louis	1995	3%	21	60	16
Baltimore	1985	20%	35	29	16
Atlantic County	1985	6%	46	29	15
Rhode Island	1987	7%	47	32	14
Worcester	1986	6%	29	49	14
Palm Springs**	1998	6%	31	42	12
Tidewater	1988	7%	48	33	12
Cleveland	1996	10%	29	49	11
Essex-Morris	1998	7%	40	42	9
NJPS	1971	9%	56	24	11
NJPS	1990	6%	32	36	26

*12% indicated they are “traditional” and 5% indicated “Reconstructionist.”
**7% indicated they are “traditional.”

Table 6-5
Orthodox Identification
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	%
Baltimore	1985	20%
New York	1991	13%
Cleveland	1996	10%
Harrisburg	1994	10%
Toronto	1990	10%
Monmouth	1997	9%
Miami	1994	9%
Essex-Morris	1998	7%
Detroit	1989	7%
Seattle	1990	7%
Columbus	1990	7%
Tidewater	1988	7%
Rhode Island	1987	7%
Rochester	1999	6%
Palm Springs	1998	6%
Buffalo	1995	6%
South Palm Beach	1995	6%
Wilmington	1995	6%
Worcester	1986	6%
Atlantic County	1985	6%
Hartford	**1982**	**6%**
South Broward	1990	5%
Houston	1986	5%

Community	Year	%
Hartford	**2000**	**4%**
Broward	1997	4%
Los Angeles	1997	4%
Philadelphia	1997	4%
Richmond	1994	4%
Dallas	1988	4%
Denver	1997	3%
Atlanta	1996	3%
Milwaukee	1996	3%
Boston	1995	3%
St. Louis	1995	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	3%
SF Bay Area	1986	3%
Phoenix	1983	3%
Washington, D.C.	1983	3%
West Palm Beach	1999	2%
Charlotte	1997	2%
Orlando	1993	2%
Sarasota	1992	2%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
York	1999	1%
NJPS	1971	9%
NJPS	1990	6%

Table 6-6
Conservative Identification
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	1988	48%
Rhode Island	1987	47%
Atlantic County	1985	46%
Detroit	1989	42%
South Palm Beach	1995	41%
Essex-Morris	1998	40%
West Palm Beach	1999	39%
Toronto	1990	39%
Philadelphia	1997	38%
Hartford	**1982**	**38%**
Broward	1997	37%
Monmouth	1997	37%
Harrisburg	1994	37%
Richmond	1994	37%
South Broward	1990	37%
Baltimore	1985	35%
Washington, D.C.	1983	35%
Buffalo	1995	34%
Miami	1994	34%
Boston	1995	33%
Orlando	1993	33%
Wilmington	1995	32%
New York	1991	32%

Community	Year	%
Columbus	1990	32%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**31%**
Palm Springs	1998	31%
Dallas	1988	31%
Atlanta	1996	29%
Cleveland	1996	29%
Houston	1986	29%
Worcester	1986	29%
Los Angeles	1997	28%
Charlotte	1997	26%
Phoenix	1986	26%
Rochester	1999	25%
York	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Sarasota	1992	23%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
St. Louis	1995	21%
SF Bay Area	1986	19%
Seattle	1990	17%
Denver	1997	15%
NJPS	1971	56%
NJPS	1990	32%

TABLE 6-7
REFORM IDENTIFICATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	60%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%
Cleveland	1996	49%
Worcester	1986	49%
Phoenix	1983	49%
York	1999	48%
Dallas	1988	48%
Sarasota	1992	47%
Houston	1986	47%
Essex-Morris	1998	42%
Palm Springs	1998	42%
SF Bay Area	1986	42%
Rochester	1999	41%
Boston	1995	41%
Columbus	1990	41%
Charlotte	1997	40%
Los Angeles	1997	40%
Hartford	**1982**	**40%**
Milwaukee	1996	39%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%
Washington, D.C.	1983	38%
Denver	1997	37%
West Palm Beach	1999	34%
Atlanta	1996	34%

Community	Year	%
Detroit	1989	34%
Buffalo	1995	33%
New York	1991	33%
Seattle	1990	33%
Tidewater	1988	33%
Rhode Island	1987	32%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**31%**
Orlando	1993	30%
Wilmington	1995	29%
Richmond	1994	29%
Atlantic County	1985	29%
Baltimore	1985	29%
Philadelphia	1997	28%
South Palm Beach	1995	28%
South Broward	1990	28%
Monmouth	1997	26%
Miami	1994	26%
Broward	1997	24%
Toronto	1990	24%
Harrisburg	1994	22%
NJPS	1971	24%
NJPS	1990	36%

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Tables 6-8 to **6-20** examine seven Jewish religious practices, while **Tables 6-21** and **6-22** examine one Christian practice (having a Christmas tree), followed by persons in Jewish households. Some questions were asked with the responses "always," "usually," "sometimes," and "never" (Passover Seder, Chanukah candles, Sabbath candles). The ensuing discussion focuses on the percentage "always/usually" and the percentage "never." Other questions were asked with "yes" and "no" responses (mezuzah, kosher inside the home, kosher outside home, refrain from use of electricity on the Sabbath). On religious practice questions, some respondents may overstate their level of observance. The practices are discussed in the order of observance by Jewish households in Hartford.

Table 6-8 summarizes the overall findings. Rituals that require less frequent attention are more likely to be practiced by more Jewish households in Hartford. Practices that involve once per year rituals (light Chanukah candles, attend Passover Seder) are always/usually practiced by almost 80% of households. The activity that must be done only once every few years at most (when one moves into a new residence) is practiced by a large percentage of households, with 72% having a mezuzah on their front door. Lighting Sabbath candles, a once per week activity, is always/usually practiced by 25%; keeping kosher in the home, by 17%; keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 6%; and refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath, by 3%. Having a Christmas tree is always/usually practiced by 16% of households.

87% of households contain one or more persons who "always" or "usually" do *at least one* of the following:

❶ Light Chanukah candles
❷ Attend a Passover Seder
❸ Light Sabbath candles
❹ Keep kosher inside the home
❺ Keep kosher inside and outside the home
❻ Refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath

If putting a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list, the 87% increases to 91%.

The second part of **Table 6-8** shows the results for households with children. Like most other Jewish communities, levels of observance of Jewish religious practices are *higher* for households with children than for all households. Note, however, that for the mezuzah, keeping kosher, and refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath, the differences are not significant. In addition, 16% of all households always/usually have a Christmas tree, compared to 28% of households with children.

TABLE 6-8
SUMMARY FINDINGS ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES
FOR ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
(SAMPLE SIZE = 763, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 14,800)

Practice	Always or Yes	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Always + Usually or Yes
Light Chanukah Candles	70.5%	7.9	8.2	13.4	78.4%
Attend Passover Seder	68.9%	8.9	12.8	9.4	77.8%
Mezuzah on Front Door	72.0%				72.0%
Light Sabbath Candles	17.6%	7.7	26.5	48.2	25.3%
Kosher In Home	17.0%				17.0%
Kosher In/Out of Home	5.8%				5.8%
Refrain from Electricity	2.5%				2.5%
Have a Christmas Tree	13.7%	1.9	4.8	79.6	15.6%
FOR JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN (SAMPLE SIZE = 213, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 4,455)					
Light Chanukah Candles	85.8%	4.4	3.4	6.4	90.2%
Attend Passover Seder	80.9%	5.4	5.9	7.8	86.3%
Mezuzah on Front Door	73.3%				73.3%
Light Sabbath Candles	20.7%	8.9	32.5	37.9	29.6%
Kosher In Home	18.4%				18.4%
Kosher In/Out of Home	7.5%				7.5%
Refrain from Electricity	3.9%				3.9%
Have a Christmas Tree	25.0%	2.9	4.4	67.6	27.9%

Note: The results at the top of the table are for all households, including households with children. See the *Summary Report* for a comparison of households with children and households without children.

Light Chanukah Candles

Table 6-10 shows that 71% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles, the most practiced of the Jewish religious practices. 8% usually light Chanukah candles, 8% sometimes do, and 13% never do.

The percentage always/usually lighting Chanukah candles (78%) is the sixth highest among the more than 30 comparison communities shown in **Table 6-9.** The 78% compares to 80% in Rochester, 76% in Rhode Island, 70% in Milwaukee, 69% in Columbus, and 68% in Seattle. The 78% who always/usually light Chanukah candles is significantly higher than the 57% for all American Jews. The 13% who never light Chanukah candles is well below the 28% for all American Jews.

The percentage always/usually lighting Chanukah candles does not vary significantly by geographic area, ranging from 77%-82% (**Table 6-10**).

Only 67% of households under age 35 and 64% of households age 75 and over always/usually light Chanukah candles. Always/usually lighting Chanukah candles reaches 88% of households age 35-49.

Chanukah is a "child-oriented" activity. 90% of households with children always/usually light Chanukah candles. 83% of elderly couple households and 80% of non-elderly couple households always/usually light Chanukah candles, but only 56% of elderly single households and 59% of non-elderly single households do.

Orthodox (100%), Conservative (93%), and Reform (85%) Jews are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are the Just Jewish (56%).

Intermarried households (68%) are much less likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are in-married households (92%) or conversionary in-married households (90%).

Not surprisingly, 91% of synagogue member households always/usually light Chanukah candles, compared to 63% of non-member households. 89% of JCC member households always/usually light Chanukah candles, compared to 76% of JCC non-member households.

81% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 90% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip always/usually light Chanukah candles. Only 73% of households in which no adult visited Israel always/usually light Chanukah candles.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 89% to 73%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 90% to 77%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 91% to 66%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to always/usually light Chanukah candles than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 93% to 77%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-9
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Boston	1995	95%	95%		5	
Monmouth	1997	87%	82%	5	7	6
Rochester	1999	80%	72%	8	9	11
Harrisburg	1994	80%	71%	9	5	15
Worcester	1986	79%	72%	7	8	13
HARTFORD	**2000**	**78%**	**71%**	**8**	**8**	**13**
Detroit	1989	78%	78%		22	
Phoenix	1983	78%	78%		22	
S Palm Beach	1995	78%	70%	8	9	14
Rhode Island	1987	76%	69%	7	7	17
Dallas	1988	76%	68%	8	10	14
W Palm Beach	1999	75%	70%	5	10	16
Broward	1997	74%	68%	6	10	16
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17
Atlanta	1996	74%	66%	8	12	13
Orlando	1993	74%	64%	10	10	16

TABLE 6-9
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Las Vegas	1995	73%	70%	3	6	21
Charlotte	1997	73%	67%	6	10	17
Miami	1994	73%	65%	8	11	17
Toronto	1990	73%	65%	8	7	20
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	63%	10	9	17
St. Louis	1995	72%	65%	7	6	21
York	1999	71%	65%	6	11	18
Richmond	1994	71%	64%	7	12	16
Philadelphia	1997	71%	62%	9	13	17
Los Angeles	1997	71%	61%	10	12	17
New York	1991	70%	64%	6	9	22
South Broward	1990	70%	64%	6	8	22
Milwaukee	1996	70%	63%	7	11	19
Columbus	1990	69%	69%		31	
Seattle	1990	68%	53%	15	14	22
St. Petersburg	1994	67%	62%	5	10	23
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19
SF Bay Area	1986	64%	56%	8	15	21
Denver	1997	63%	63%		37	
Sarasota	1992	59%	48%	11	14	28
Cleveland	1996	NA	72%	14		15
Chicago	1990	NA	84%			16
NJPS	1990	57%	48%	9	15	28

Table 6-10
Light Chanukah Candles
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	78.4%	70.5%	7.9	8.2	13.4	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	77.8%	70.9%	6.9	7.8	14.4	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	80.7%	68.4%	12.3	11.4	7.9	124	2,500
East of the River	81.8%	73.1%	8.7	3.8	14.4	123	2,280
South of Hartford	77.2%	71.1%	6.1	8.8	14.0	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	67.2%	53.4%	13.8	13.8	19.0	42	1,290
35 - 49	88.0%	82.0%	6.0	6.5	5.5	207	4,410
50 - 64	82.1%	72.0%	10.1	6.0	11.9	218	3,715
65 - 74	77.5%	72.5%	5.0	7.5	15.0	145	2,635
75 and over	64.0%	56.0%	8.0	12.0	24.0	151	2,740
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	90.2%	85.8%	4.4	3.4	6.4	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	79.8%	68.3%	11.5	8.7	11.5	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	59.0%	42.6%	16.4	19.7	21.3	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	82.6%	76.0%	6.6	5.0	12.4	149	2,679
Elderly Single	56.1%	50.0%	6.1	13.3	30.6	115	2,146
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	560
Conservative	93.2%	90.8%	2.4	2.9	3.9	312	4,615
Reform	84.8%	73.5%	11.3	8.8	6.4	207	4,545
Just Jewish	55.9%	45.4%	10.5	14.0	30.1	203	5,090

Table 6-10
Light Chanukah Candles
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	92.3%	84.9%	7.4	3.8	3.8	384	6,883
Conversionary	89.8%	82.1%	7.7	5.1	5.1	45	854
Intermarried	68.0%	64.2%	3.8	8.5	23.6	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	91.4%	86.1%	5.3	5.0	3.6	453	7,900
Non-Member	63.0%	52.4%	10.6	11.9	25.1	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	88.9%	85.4%	3.5	4.2	6.9	171	3,152
Non-Member	75.6%	66.7%	8.9	9.1	15.3	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	72.7%	65.2%	7.5	9.4	17.9	420	8,495
On General Trip	80.6%	71.3%	9.3	7.8	11.6	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	89.9%	82.9%	7.0	5.7	4.4	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	89.0%	83.3%	5.7	4.8	6.2	255	4,618
No	73.4%	64.7%	8.7	9.7	16.9	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	89.8%	82.7%	7.1	4.6	5.6	234	8,732
No	77.0%	68.7%	8.3	9.6	13.4	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	90.6%	83.0%	7.6	5.2	4.2	405	7,548
No	66.4%	58.5%	7.9	11.1	22.5	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	92.5%	88.7%	3.8	1.9	5.7	66	1,169
No	77.2%	69.1%	8.1	8.7	14.1	697	13,631

ATTEND A PASSOVER SEDER

Attending a Passover Seder is the second most observed of the Jewish religious practices, with 69% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford indicating that they always do; 9%, usually; 13%, sometimes; and 9% never (**Table 6-12**).

The percentage always/usually attending a Seder (78%) is above average among the comparison Jewish communities (**Table 6-11**). The 78% compares to 79% in Rochester, 77% in Milwaukee, 75% in Columbus, and 63% in Seattle. It is higher than for American Jews as a whole (60%). The percentage who never attend a Seder (9%) is relatively low among the comparison communities.

The percentage always/usually attending at a Seder does not vary significantly by geographic area, except that it is somewhat lower in South of Hartford (74%) than in other three geographic areas (78%-81%) (**Table 6-12**).

The percentage always/usually attending a Seder is highest for households age 35-49 (86%) and lowest for households under age 35 (71%). Of households with children, 86% always/usually attend a Seder and 8% never do. Always/usually attending a Seder is 79% for elderly couple households, 77% for non-elderly couple households, 72% for elderly single households, and 66% for non-elderly single households.

More than 90% of Orthodox and Conservative Jews always/usually attend a Seder compared to 84% of Reform Jews and 57% of the Just Jewish. 91% of in-married households and 90% of conversionary in-married households always/usually attend a Seder, compared to only 53% of intermarried households. Of intermarried households, 27% never attend a Seder.

93% of synagogue member households always/usually attend a Seder, compared to only 61% of non-member households. 92% of JCC member households always/usually attend a Seder, compared to only 75% of JCC non-member households.

94% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip always/usually attend a Seder, compared to 84% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 69% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to always/usually attend a Seder than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 89% to 73%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to always/usually attend a Seder than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 90% to 77%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to always/usually attend a Seder than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 87% to 69%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to always/usually attend a Seder than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 85% to 78%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-11
ATTEND A PASSOVER SEDER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Toronto	1990	88%	82%	6	6	6
Baltimore	1985	86%	79%	7	8	6
Monmouth	1997	86%	77%	9	10	5
Essex-Morris	1998	84%	76%	8	9	7
Detroit	1989	84%	84%		16	
Boston	1995	82%	82%		18	
Worcester	1986	82%	78%	4	10	7
Phoenix	1983	81%	81%		19	
Atlantic County	1985	80%	73%	7	11	9
Rochester	1999	79%	70%	9	15	7
West Palm Beach	1999	79%	70%	9	13	8
South Palm Beach	1995	79%	65%	14	13	7
Dallas	1988	78%	71%	7	15	6
HARTFORD	**2000**	**78%**	**69%**	**9**	**13**	**9**
St. Louis	1995	77%	68%	9	13	11
Miami	1994	77%	67%	10	14	9
Milwaukee	1996	77%	65%	12	12	11
Atlanta	1996	76%	65%	11	14	11
Columbus	1990	75%	75%		25	
New York	1991	75%	67%	9	13	12

TABLE 6-11
ATTEND A PASSOVER SEDER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12
Broward	1997	75%	64%	11	16	8
Los Angeles	1997	74%	64%	10	14	12
Wilmington	1995	74%	64%	10	14	13
Philadelphia	1997	74%	63%	11	17	9
Richmond	1994	73%	63%	10	16	11
Palm Springs	1998	72%	72%		17	12
South Broward	1990	70%	56%	14	16	15
Washington, D.C.	1983	69%	51%	18	21	10
Charlotte	1997	69%	58%	11	20	11
Sarasota	1992	68%	54%	14	18	14
Las Vegas	1995	67%	59%	8	12	22
Orlando	1993	66%	54%	12	20	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%	54%	12	16	18
St. Petersburg	1994	65%	56%	9	16	19
SF Bay Area	1986	65%	53%	12	22	13
York	1999	64%	55%	9	20	16
Seattle	1990	63%	51%	12	25	12
Denver	1997	62%	62%		38	
Cleveland	1996	NA	76%	15		9
Chicago	1990	NA	93%			7
Buffalo	1995	NA	91%			9
NJPS	1990	60%	49%	11	19	22

The 1971 NJPS found that 83% of households "observed Passover."

TABLE 6-12 ATTEND A PASSOVER SEDER (ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)							
Variable	**Always + Usually**	**Always**	**Usually**	**Some-times**	**Never**	**Sample Size**	**Projected # of Households**
All	77.8%	68.9%	8.9	12.8	9.4	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	80.1%	72.3%	7.8	12.1	7.8	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	80.7%	69.3%	11.4	10.5	8.8	124	2,500
East of the River	77.6%	65.0%	12.6	12.6	9.7	123	2,280
South of Hartford	74.0%	67.0%	7.0	16.5	9.6	122	2,540
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	71.2%	61.0%	10.2	11.9	16.9	42	1,290
35 - 49	85.6%	78.6%	7.0	10.9	3.5	207	4,410
50 - 64	75.0%	67.9%	7.1	17.3	7.7	218	3,715
65 - 74	74.1%	65.8%	8.3	10.8	15.0	145	2,635
75 and over	76.0%	61.6%	14.4	12.0	12.0	151	2,740
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household w/Child	86.3%	80.9%	5.4	5.9	7.8	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	76.7%	66.0%	10.7	16.5	6.8	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	66.1%	57.6%	8.5	30.5	3.4	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	79.3%	69.4%	9.9	8.3	12.4	149	2,679
Elderly Single	72.1%	57.7%	14.4	15.5	12.4	115	2,146
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	96.0%	92.0%	4.0	4.0	0.0	34	560
Conservative	93.8%	88.5%	5.3	2.4	3.8	312	4,615
Reform	84.3%	74.0%	10.3	11.8	3.9	207	4,545
Just Jewish	57.0%	45.6%	11.4	23.7	19.3	203	5,090

Table 6-12
Attend a Passover Seder
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	91.0%	84.0%	7.0	6.7	2.2	384	6,883
Conversionary	89.7%	89.7%	0.0	7.7	2.6	45	854
Intermarried	53.3%	45.7%	7.6	20.0	26.7	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	92.5%	86.4%	6.1	6.1	1.4	453	7,900
Non-Member	61.2%	49.0%	12.2	20.5	18.3	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	91.6%	88.1%	3.5	4.9	3.5	171	3,152
Non-Member	74.6%	64.3%	10.3	14.5	10.9	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	69.4%	59.6%	9.8	18.4	12.2	420	8,495
On General Trip	83.9%	76.2%	7.7	6.9	9.2	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	94.2%	86.5%	7.7	3.8	1.9	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	88.6%	85.7%	2.9	7.1	4.3	255	4,618
No	73.3%	61.6%	11.7	15.3	11.4	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	89.7%	84.6%	5.1	7.2	3.1	234	8,732
No	77.4%	65.7%	11.7	15.3	11.4	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	87.3%	81.2%	6.1	8.8	4.0	405	7,548
No	69.1%	57.4%	11.7	16.6	14.3	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	84.9%	79.2%	5.7	3.8	11.3	66	1,169
No	77.7%	68.3%	9.4	13.4	8.9	697	13,631

HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR

Having a mezuzah on the front door is the third most observed Jewish religious practice, with 72% of Jewish households in Hartford responding affirmatively (**Table 6-14**). The 72% is above average among the comparison communities shown in **Table 6-13**. The 72% compares to 68% in Rochester and 62% in Milwaukee.

The percentage of households having a mezuzah is 79% in the Core Area, 70% in Farmington Valley, 65% East of the River, and 59% in South of Hartford (**Table 6-14**). Thus, unlike the previous practices, significant differences are evident by geographic area for the mezuzah.

The percentage of households having a mezuzah is much lower for households under age 35 (51%) than for households age 35 and over (71%-78%). Only 52% of non-elderly single households have a mezuzah, while 78% of elderly couple households and 73% of households with children do.

100% of Orthodox Jews and 91% of Conservative Jews have a mezuzah, compared to 79% of Reform Jews and only 47% of the Just Jewish.

Intermarried households (38%) are much less likely to have a mezuzah than are in-married households (88%). 85% of conversionary in-married households have a mezuzah.

Not surprisingly, 91% of synagogue member households have a mezuzah, compared to 50% of non-member households. 85% of JCC member households have a mezuzah, compared to 68% of JCC non-member households.

Only 64% of households in which no adult visited Israel have a mezuzah, compared to 71% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 92% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to have a mezuzah than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 84% to 67%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to have a mezuzah than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 87% to 68%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to have a mezuzah than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 85% to 60%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to have a mezuzah on the front door than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 85% to 71%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-13
HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	1995	84%
West Palm Beach	1999	81%
Monmouth	1997	81%
Broward	1997	79%
South Broward	1990	79%
Miami	1994	76%
St. Louis	1995	76%
Houston	1986	74%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**72%**
Rochester	1999	68%
Richmond	1994	64%
Dallas	1988	64%

Community	Year	%
Los Angeles	1997	63%
Milwaukee	1996	62%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
Atlanta	1996	61%
Harrisburg	1994	61%
St. Petersburg	1994	61%
York	1999	60%
Wilmington	1995	60%
Orlando	1993	59%
Charlotte	1997	57%
Phoenix	1983	57%
Sarasota	1992	55%

Table 6-14 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door (Jewish Households)			
Variable	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
All	72.0%	763	14,800
Geographic Area			
Core Area	79.3%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	69.9%	124	2,500
East of the River	65.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	59.1%	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household			
Under 35	50.8%	42	1,290
35 - 49	71.0%	207	4,410
50 - 64	74.4%	218	3,715
65 - 74	78.2%	145	2,635
75 and over	74.6%	151	2,740
Household Structure			
Household w/Children	73.3%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	69.9%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	51.7%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	78.3%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	69.8%	115	2,146
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	90.8%	312	4,615
Reform	78.8%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	46.5%	203	5,090

Table 6-14 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door (Jewish Households)			
Variable	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
Type of Marriage			
In-married	88.1%	384	6,883
Conversionary	84.6%	45	854
Intermarried	37.5%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership			
Member	90.8%	453	7,900
Non-Member	50.2%	309	6,900
JCC Membership			
Member	85.4%	171	3,152
Non-Member	68.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel			
No	64.2%	420	8,495
On General Trip	70.9%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	91.7%	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child			
To Sleep Away Camp	83.7%	255	4,618
No	66.7%	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel Participant	87.2%	234	8,732
No	68.1%	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
In Youth Group	84.8%	405	7,548
No	59.6%	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child			
In Day School	85.2%	66	1,169
No	70.7%	697	13,631

LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

Lighting Sabbath candles is the fourth most practiced of the Jewish religious practices, with 18% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford indicating that someone in their households always does so (**Table 6-16**). 8% of households usually light Sabbath candles, 27% sometimes do, and 48% never do. A significant difference exists between the percentage always/usually lighting Sabbath candles (25%) and the three practices discussed above (72%-78%). The level of observance is most likely lower because this ritual needs to be practiced once per week.

The 25% always/usually lighting Sabbath candles is above average among the more than 35 comparison communities shown in **Table 6-15**. The 25% compares to 31% in Rhode Island, 28% in Rochester, 24% in Milwaukee, 22% in Columbus, and 20% in Seattle. The percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles (25%) is higher than that found by the National Jewish Population Survey (16%). The percentage who never light Sabbath candles (48%) is below average among the comparison communities and is lower than that found by the National Jewish Population Survey (64%).

32% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles in the Core Area, compared to only 16% in Farmington Valley, and just over 20% both East of the River and in South of Hartford (**Table 6-16**).

The percentage always/usually lighting Sabbath candles is lowest for households under age 35 (7%) and highest for households age 35-49 (31%). Only 21% of households age 50-64 always/usually light Sabbath candles, but this rises to 28% of the elderly. 30% of households with children always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage always/usually lighting Sabbath candles is lowest for non-elderly single households (8%). The percentage always/usually lighting Sabbath candles for elderly couple households (28%) is not significantly different than that for elderly single households (26%).

Orthodox Jews (80%) are much more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are Conservative Jews (42%), Reform Jews (22%), or the Just Jewish (8%). 32% of in-married households and 36% of conversionary in-married households always/usually light Sabbath candles, compared to only 13% of intermarried households. 42% of synagogue member households always/usually light Sabbath candles, compared to only 6% of non-member households. 40% of JCC member households always/usually light Sabbath candles, compared to 21% of JCC non-member households.

43% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip always/usually light Sabbath candles, compared to 29% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip. Only 17% of households in which no adult visited Israel always/usually light Sabbath candles.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 35% to 21%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 40% to 20%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 30% to 21%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to always/usually light Sabbath candles than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 55% to 23%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-15
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Toronto	1990	42%	35%	7	20	38
Detroit	1989	33%	33%		67	
Phoenix	1983	33%	33%		67	
Essex-Morris	1998	32%	25%	7	26	40
Worcester	1986	32%	23%	9	28	40
Baltimore	1985	32%	23%	9	22	45
Rhode Island	1987	31%	24%	7	26	42
Miami	1994	29%	22%	7	21	50
Atlantic County	1985	29%	21%	8	17	53
Rochester	1999	28%	19%	9	30	42
Denver	1997	27%	27%		73	
Harrisburg	1994	27%	15%	12	28	46
Los Angeles	1997	26%	17%	9	26	48
HARTFORD	**2000**	**25%**	**18%**	**8**	**27**	**48**
Monmouth	1997	25%	16%	9	29	46
New York	1991	24%	19%	5	18	58
St. Louis	1995	24%	18%	6	22	54

TABLE 6-15
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
South Broward	1990	24%	17%	7	22	53
Dallas	1988	24%	16%	8	27	49
Milwaukee	1996	24%	15%	9	29	47
South Palm Beach	1995	23%	16%	7	28	49
Boston	1995	23%	23%		77	
Columbus	1990	22%	22%		78	
Palm Springs	1998	21%	21%		27	51
Broward	1997	21%	15%	6	28	52
Washington, D.C.	1983	21%	15%	6	22	58
St. Petersburg	1994	21%	14%	7	28	51
Atlanta	1996	21%	13%	8	26	53
Las Vegas	1995	21%	13%	8	17	63
Philadelphia	1997	20%	12%	8	26	54
Seattle	1990	20%	12%	8	25	55
Richmond	1991	20%	11%	9	31	49
Wilmington	1995	19%	12%	7	25	56
York	1999	18%	11%	7	30	52
West Palm Beach	1999	17%	12%	5	32	52
Charlotte	1997	16%	10%	6	27	56
Orlando	1993	16%	9%	7	29	54
SF Bay Area	1986	16%	9%	7	25	59
Sarasota	1992	14%	9%	5	25	60
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	8%	5	28	59
Cleveland	1996	NA	21%	35		44
Buffalo	1995	NA	56%			44
NJPS	1990	16%	11%	5	20	64

The 1971 NJPS found that 37% of households "observed the Sabbath."

Table 6-16
Light Sabbath Candles
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	25.3%	17.6%	7.7	26.5	48.2	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	32.3%	24.2%	8.1	27.0	40.7	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	15.9%	7.1%	8.8	29.2	54.9	124	2,500
East of the River	20.4%	13.6%	6.8	26.2	53.4	123	2,280
South of Hartford	22.5%	14.7%	7.8	23.3	54.3	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	6.8%	5.1%	1.7	20.3	72.9	42	1,290
35 - 49	30.5%	20.5%	10.0	31.0	38.5	207	4,410
50 - 64	21.4%	11.3%	10.1	26.8	51.8	218	3,715
65 - 74	26.5%	20.7%	5.8	28.9	44.6	145	2,635
75 and over	29.8%	24.2%	5.6	19.4	50.8	151	2,740
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	29.6%	20.7%	8.9	32.5	37.9	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	25.2%	12.6%	12.6	21.4	53.4	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	8.3%	5.0%	3.3	20.0	71.7	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	28.1%	23.1%	5.0	32.2	39.7	149	2,679
Elderly Single	25.8%	19.6%	6.2	14.4	59.8	115	2,146
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	80.0%	64.0%	16.0	12.0	8.0	34	560
Conservative	42.0%	28.0%	14.0	32.9	25.1	312	4,615
Reform	21.5%	13.7%	7.8	34.3	44.1	207	4,545
Just Jewish	7.5%	6.6%	0.9	15.8	76.8	203	5,090

Table 6-16
Light Sabbath Candles
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	32.4%	23.7%	8.7	34.9	32.7	384	6,883
Conversionary	35.9%	10.3%	25.6	30.8	33.3	45	854
Intermarried	13.2%	7.5%	5.7	14.2	72.6	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	41.9%	28.5%	13.4	32.4	25.7	453	7,900
Non-Member	5.8%	4.5%	1.3	19.6	74.6	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	40.3%	28.5%	11.8	27.1	32.6	171	3,152
Non-Member	20.9%	14.1%	6.8	26.5	52.6	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	17.1%	10.9%	6.2	24.7	58.2	420	8,495
On General Trip	28.7%	23.3%	5.4	31.0	40.3	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	42.7%	29.3%	13.4	26.8	30.6	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	34.8%	22.4%	12.4	31.4	33.8	255	4,618
No	21.2%	15.6%	5.6	24.2	54.6	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	39.8%	25.5%	14.3	29.1	31.1	234	8,732
No	19.5%	13.4%	6.1	27.3	53.3	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	30.3%	19.7%	10.6	33.0	36.7	405	7,548
No	20.5%	15.5%	5.0	19.9	59.6	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	54.7%	43.4%	11.3	13.2	32.1	66	1,169
No	22.7%	15.3%	7.4	27.6	49.6	697	13,631

KEEP KOSHER

Table 6-18 shows that 6% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford indicated that they keep kosher in and out of their homes and 11% do so only inside their homes. In total, 17% of households keep a kosher home. Note that respondents defined "kosher" in their own ways.

The 17% keeping a kosher home is the seventh highest among more than 25 comparison communities shown in **Table 6-16**. The 17% compares to 22% in Rochester and 13% in Milwaukee.

In 1982 in Hartford, 17% of respondents indicated that they always/usually/sometimes buy kosher meat. In 2000, 17% of respondents indicated that they keep a kosher home. Thus, although the question was asked differently in the 1982 Hartford study, it would appear that there is no diminution in the percentage who keep a kosher home.

The percentage keeping a kosher home is much higher in the Core Area (25%) than East of the River (13%), South of Hartford (10%), and Farmington Valley (4%) (**Table 6-18**). Keeping kosher outside the home shows a similar relationship, but at much lower levels of observance.

The percentage keeping a kosher home is highest for households age 75 and over (25%) and is lowest for households under age 35 (2%). 18% of households age 35-49 keep a kosher home, as do 20% of households age 65-74 and 13% of households age 50-64.

20% of elderly couple households, 22% of elderly single households, and 18% of households with children keep a kosher home. Only 3% of non-elderly single households keep a kosher home.

Orthodox Jews (84%) and Conservative Jews (34%) are much more likely to keep a kosher home than are Reform Jews (4%) or the Just Jewish (5%). 56% of Orthodox Jews keep kosher outside the home, as do 10% of Conservative Jews.

21% keep a kosher home within both in-married and conversionary in-married households. Only 2% keep kosher homes in intermarried households.

28% of synagogue member households keep a kosher home, compared to only 5% of non-member households. 32% of JCC member households keep a kosher home, compared to 13% of JCC non-member households.

29% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip keep a kosher home, compared to 24% of households in which and adult visited Israel on a general trip and 9% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to keep a kosher home than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 24% to 14%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to keep a kosher home than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 24% to 13%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to keep a kosher home than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 21% to 13%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to keep a kosher home than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 40% to 15%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-17
KEEP KOSHER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	*Total In Home*
Monmouth	1997	15%	11	26%
Harrisburg	1994	15%	8	23%
Rochester	1999	13%	8	22%
Miami	1994	8%	12	20%
Cleveland	1996	NA	NA	18%
Worcester	1986	12%	6	18%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**11%**	**6**	**17%**
Hartford	**1982**	**NA**	**NA**	**17%**
Philadelphia	1997	9%	8	17%
South Palm Beach	1995	11%	6	17%
Broward	1997	11%	5	16%
South Broward	1990	10%	5	15%
York	1999	8%	5	13%

TABLE 6-17
KEEP KOSHER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	*Total In Home*
Palm Springs	1998	NA	NA	13%
Denver	1997	NA	NA	13%
Milwaukee	1996	8%	5	13%
Wilmington	1995	7%	5	12%
West Palm Beach	1999	9%	3	12%
Tidewater	1988	5%	6	11%
Boston	1995	NA	NA	11%
Atlantic County	1985	NA	NA	10%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	4	10%
Richmond	1994	6%	3	9%
Washington, D.C.	1983	NA	NA	9%
Atlanta	1996	5%	4	9%
Orlando	1993	6%	3	9%
Charlotte	1997	5%	3	8%
Sarasota	1992	3%	2	5%

Note: In communities that have entries only in the rightmost column, respondents were only asked if they keep a kosher home.

TABLE 6-18 KEEP KOSHER (RESPONDENT ONLY)					
Variable	**In Home Only**	**In and Out of Home**	**Total In Home**	**Sample Size**	**Proj. # of Households**
All	11.2%	5.8	17.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	16.3%	8.5	24.8%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	3.5%	0.9	4.4%	124	2,500
East of the River	6.7%	5.8	12.5%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	6.1%	3.5	9.6%	122	2,540
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	0.0%	1.8	1.8%	42	1,290
35 - 49	10.9%	7.0	17.9%	207	4,410
50 - 64	8.9%	4.2	13.1%	218	3,715
65 - 74	15.0%	5.0	20.0%	145	2,635
75 and over	16.0%	8.8	24.8%	151	2,740
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household w/Children	10.9%	7.5	18.4%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	8.7%	3.9	12.6%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	0.0%	3.3	3.3%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	15.6%	4.1	19.7%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	13.3%	8.2	21.5%	115	2,146
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	28.0%	56.0	84.0%	34	560
Conservative	24.2%	9.7	33.9%	312	4,615
Reform	3.9%	0.5	4.4%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	3.5%	1.3	4.8%	203	5,090
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	15.0%	6.4	21.4%	384	6,883
Conversionary	17.9%	2.6	20.5%	45	854
Intermarried	1.0%	1.0	2.0%	101	2,311

TABLE 6-18 KEEP KOSHER (RESPONDENT ONLY)					
Variable	**In Home Only**	**In and Out of Home**	**Total In Home**	**Sample Size**	**Proj. # of Households**
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	18.7%	8.9	27.6%	453	7,900
Non-Member	2.3%	2.3	4.6%	309	6,900
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	22.9%	9.0	31.9%	171	3,152
Non-Member	7.8%	4.7	12.5%	580	11,648
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
No	6.2%	3.1	9.3%	420	8,495
On General Trip	13.4%	10.2	23.6%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	21.0%	8.3	29.3%	199	3,463
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Sleep Away Camp	13.4%	10.5	23.9%	255	4,618
No	10.0%	3.7	13.7%	508	10,182
ANY ADULT WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel Participant	14.9%	8.7	23.6%	234	8,732
No	8.9%	3.6	12.5%	442	4,292
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	13.3%	7.9	21.2%	405	7,548
No	8.8%	3.8	12.6%	358	7,252
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AS A CHILD					
In Day School	18.9%	20.8	39.7%	66	1,169
No	10.4%	4.5	14.9%	697	13,631

Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath

Refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath is the least observed Jewish religious practice, with 3% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford indicating that they do (**Table 6-20**). The 3% compares to 3% in Rochester and 2% in Milwaukee and is about average among the comparison communities shown in **Table 6-19**.

5% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath in the Core Area, compared to no more than 1% in the other three geographic areas (**Table 6-20**). No significant relationship is seen between refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath and age. 4% of respondents in households with children refrain.

Orthodox Jews (44%) are much more likely to refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath than are Conservative Jews (2%), Reform Jews (1%), and the Just Jewish (1%).

3% of respondents within in-married households refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, while none of the respondents in intermarried households or conversionary in-married households refrain.

4% of respondents in synagogue member households refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, compared to only 1% of respondents in non-member households. 4% of respondents in JCC member households refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, compared to 2% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

3% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, compared to 7% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip. Only 1% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath. These results reflect the tendency of Orthodox Jews to visit Israel on general trips.

Jewish sleep away camp attendance, Hillel participation, and Jewish teenage youth group attendance all have relationships in the expected direction with refraining from using electricity on the Sabbath.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath than are respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 11% to 2%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Overall, the differences among the different groups for this religious practice are not significantly different, with the exception of the Orthodox.

TABLE 6-19
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	%
Miami	1994	7%
Monmouth	1997	6%
Harrisburg	1994	4%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**3%**
Rochester	1999	3%
Philadelphia	1997	3%
Broward	1997	2%

Community	Year	%
Atlanta	1996	2%
Milwaukee	1996	2%
South Palm Beach	1995	2%
Richmond	1994	2%
West Palm Beach	1999	1%
York	1999	1%
Charlotte	1997	1%
Wilmington	1995	1%

TABLE 6-20 REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH (RESPONDENT ONLY)			
Variable	**Refrain from Using Electricity**	**Sample Size**	**Proj. # of Households**
All	2.5%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	5.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	0.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	1.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	0.9%	122	2,540
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	3.4%	42	1,290
35 - 49	2.0%	207	4,410
50 - 64	1.8%	218	3,715
65 - 74	3.3%	145	2,635
75 and over	3.2%	151	2,740
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	3.9%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	2.9%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	0.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	1.7%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	3.1%	115	2,146
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	44.0%	34	560
Conservative	1.9%	312	4,615
Reform	0.5%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	0.9%	203	5,090

Table 6-20
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Refrain from Using Electricity	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage			
In-married	2.9%	384	6,883
Conversionary	0.0%	45	854
Intermarried	0.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership			
Member	3.9%	453	7,900
Non-Member	1.3%	309	6,900
JCC Membership			
Member	4.1%	171	3,152
Non-Member	2.3%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel			
No	1.3%	420	8,495
On General Trip	7.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	2.5%	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child			
To Sleep Away Camp	4.3%	255	4,618
No	1.9%	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel Participant	4.1%	234	8,732
No	1.9%	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
In Youth Group	3.3%	405	7,548
No	2.0%	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child			
In Day School	11.3%	66	1,169
No	1.9%	697	13,631

Have a Christmas Tree in the Home

Table 6-22 shows that 14% of Jewish households in Hartford always have a Christmas tree in the home, 2% usually do, 5% sometimes do, and 80% never do.

Table 6-21 shows that the 20% who always/usually/sometimes have a tree is about average among the more than 30 comparison communities and is much lower than the National Jewish Population Survey (38%). The 20% compares to 23% in both Rochester and Milwaukee and 13% in Rhode Island.

34% East of the River, 27% in South of Hartford, and 23% in Farmington Valley always/usually/sometimes have a tree, compared to 12% in the Core Area (**Table 6-22**).

34% of households under age 35 always have a tree and 53% always/usually/sometimes have a tree. 27% of households age 35-49 always/usually/sometimes have a tree. 22% of households age 50-64 always/usually/sometimes have a tree, compared to only 6% of households age 65 and over.

32% of households with children always/usually/sometimes have a tree, as do 27% of non-elderly couple households. Elderly single households (4%) and elderly couple households (9%) are least likely to always/usually/sometimes have a tree.

0% of Orthodox Jews, 4% of Conservative Jews, 16% of Reform Jews, and 40% of the Just Jewish always/usually/sometimes have a tree.

Of intermarried households, 63% always have a tree, compared to 3% of in-married households. 10% of intermarried households usually have a tree, 9% sometimes do, and only 19% never do. Only 5% of in-married households always/usually/sometimes have a tree. Of conversionary in-married households, 18% always/usually/sometimes have a tree and 10% always do.

✔ Of households in which everyone is Jewish, 2.4% always have a Christmas tree, 0.4% usually do, 3.7% sometimes do, and 93.5% never do. (In some cases, one of the Jews is a Jew-by-Choice who is continuing a Christian practice.)

✔ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 65% also always light Chanukah candles and 23% never do. Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 12% always have a tree and 84% never do.

✔ Of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree, 56% always light Chanukah candles, 62% always/usually light Chanukah candles, and 24% never do.

9% of synagogue member households always/usually/sometimes have a tree, compared to 34% of non-member households. 6% of JCC member households always/usually/sometimes have a tree, compared to 24% of JCC non-member households.

4% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip always/usually/sometimes have a tree, compared to 21% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 27% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a tree than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 14% to 24%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a tree than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 9% to 27%. Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a tree than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 12% to 29%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are slightly less likely to always/usually/sometimes have a tree than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 17% to 21%. For both groups, about 13% always have a tree. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 6-21
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually* + *Sometimes*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
York	1999	33%	24%	5	4	67
Orlando	1993	32%	18%	4	10	68
Charlotte	1997	31%	23%	4	5	69
Harrisburg	1994	30%	21%	3	7	70
SF Bay Area	1986	30%	15%	3	11	70
Richmond	1994	29%	18%	3	8	71
Las Vegas	1995	27%	18%	4	5	73
Wilmington	1995	26%	19%	2	4	74
St. Petersburg	1994	26%	16%	4	7	74
Atlanta	1996	26%	16%	2	8	74

TABLE 6-21
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Always* + *Usually* + *Sometimes*	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25%	13%	5	7	75
Rochester	1999	23%	15%	1	7	77
Milwaukee	1996	23%	15%	3	6	77
Washington, D.C.	1983	23%	10%	3	10	77
St. Louis	1995	22%	13%	2	7	78
Essex-Morris	1998	21%	13%	2	5	79
Dallas	1988	21%	8%	4	9	79
HARTFORD	**2000**	**20%**	**14%**	**2**	**5**	**80**
Los Angeles	1997	20%	10%	3	7	80
New York	1991	19%	12%	2	5	81
Boston	1995	17%	17%			83
Sarasota	1992	17%	8%	3	6	83
Cleveland	1996	16%	10%	6		84
Baltimore	1985	16%	9%	2	5	84
Worcester	1986	16%	7%	3	6	84
Monmouth	1997	15%	9%	2	4	85
Atlantic County	1985	14%	9%	2	3	86
Broward	1997	14%	9%	1	4	86
Rhode Island	1987	13%	8%	2	3	87
Miami	1994	11%	5%	2	5	89
South Broward	1990	11%	5%	2	4	89
West Palm Beach	1999	10%	6%	0	4	90
Toronto	1990	10%	5%	1	4	90
South Palm Beach	1995	5%	3%	0	2	95
Columbus	1990	NA	23%		77	
NJPS	1990	38%	23%	5	10	62

Table 6-22
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	20.4%	13.7%	1.9	4.8	79.6	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	12.1%	7.5%	1.2	3.4	87.9	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	22.8%	12.3%	3.5	7.0	77.2	124	2,500
East of the River	33.7%	26.0%	4.8	2.9	66.3	123	2,280
South of Hartford	27.0%	17.4%	0.9	8.7	73.0	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	52.6%	33.9%	5.1	13.6	47.5	42	1,290
35 - 49	26.9%	17.9%	2.0	7.0	73.1	207	4,410
50 - 64	21.5%	16.7%	2.4	2.4	78.6	218	3,715
65 - 74	6.6%	3.3%	0.8	2.5	93.3	145	2,635
75 and over	6.4%	3.2%	0.8	2.4	93.5	151	2,740
Household Structure							
Household w/Child	32.3%	25.0%	2.9	4.4	67.6	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	27.2%	20.4%	3.9	2.9	72.8	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	15.0%	0.0%	0.0	15.0	85.0	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	9.1%	5.0%	0.8	3.3	90.9	149	2,679
Elderly Single	4.0%	1.0%	1.0	2.0	95.9	115	2,146
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	560
Conservative	4.4%	2.9%	1.0	0.5	95.7	312	4,615
Reform	16.2%	9.3%	2.0	4.9	83.8	207	4,545
Just Jewish	39.7%	27.9%	3.5	8.3	60.3	203	5,090

Table 6-22
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	4.5%	2.6%	0.0	1.9	95.5	384	6,883
Conversionary	18.0%	10.3%	2.6	5.1	82.1	45	854
Intermarried	80.8%	62.5%	9.6	8.7	19.2	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	8.7%	5.3%	0.6	2.8	91.4	453	7,900
Non-Member	34.1%	23.3%	3.8	7.0	65.8	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	6.3%	4.2%	0.7	1.4	93.8	171	3,152
Non-Member	24.2%	16.1%	2.5	5.6	75.8	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	26.9%	17.4%	2.8	6.7	73.1	420	8,495
On General Trip	20.7%	14.6%	2.3	3.8	79.2	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	3.8%	3.2%	0.0	0.6	96.2	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	13.9%	10.0%	1.0	2.9	86.2	255	4,618
No	23.5%	15.1%	2.8	5.6	76.5	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	8.6%	6.1%	1.0	1.5	91.3	234	8,732
No	27.0%	17.9%	2.8	6.3	73.0	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	11.5%	8.8%	1.5	1.2	88.4	405	7,548
No	28.6%	18.1%	2.6	7.9	71.4	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	16.8%	13.0%	1.9	1.9	83.3	66	1,169
No	20.7%	13.6%	2.1	5.0	79.3	697	13,631

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked how frequently they attend synagogue services. 12% of respondents never attend services; another 15% attend services only for weddings and B'nai Mitzvah (special occasions). 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 (**Table 6-23**). In the discussion below, "never attend" also includes respondents who attend services only on special occasions.

The percentage who never attend services in Hartford (27%) is above average among the comparison communities (**Table 6-24)**. The 27% compares to 26% in Milwaukee, 24% in Rochester, 17% in Seattle, 13% in Columbus, and 11% in Rhode Island. The percentage who never attend services in Hartford (27%) is lower than that found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (35%).

The percentage of respondents who never attend services (27%) has increased slightly in Hartford from 24% in 1982.

The 27% in Hartford who attend services once per month or more is the ninth highest among the comparison communities. The 27% compares to 28% in Buffalo, 26% in Rochester, 25% in Milwaukee, 22% in Seattle, and 19% in both Rhode Island and Columbus. The percentage who attend services at least once per month (27%) is also higher than that found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (21%).

Table 6-23 shows that only 20% of respondents attend services once per month or more in Farmington Valley, compared to 31% in the Core Area, 29% in South of Hartford, and 26% East of the River. In the Core Area, only 22% of respondents never attend services, compared to 30% in each of the other three geographic areas.

The percentage who never attend services is lowest for respondents age 35-49 (20%). 38% of respondents under age 35 and 34% of respondents age 75 and over never attend services. The percentage who attend services once per month or more is highest for respondents age 35-49 (36%) and lowest for respondents under age 35 (16%).

18% of respondents in households with children never attend services and 38% attend services once per month or more. In fact, respondents in households with children are the most likely group to attend services once per month or more, probably due to the need to attend monthly "family services" in many synagogues. 42% of respondents in non-elderly single households and 37% of respondents in elderly single households never attend services. Yet, 12% of respondents in elderly single households attend services weekly.

36% of male respondents never attend services, compared to 20% of female respondents. 22% of male respondents attend services once per month or more, compared to 32% of female respondents.

As expected, Orthodox Jews attend services much more frequently than the other three groups, with 67% attending once per month or more, compared to 47% of Conservative Jews, 27% of Reform Jews, and 6% of the Just Jewish. 8% of Orthodox Jews and 7% of Conservative Jews never attend services, compared to 16% of Reform Jews and 57% of the Just Jewish. Note that among the Just Jewish, 28% never attend services, even for weddings or B'nai Mitzvah.

16% of Conservative Jews attend services once per week or more, compared to 5% of Reform Jews and 1% of the Just Jewish. 50% of the Orthodox attend services once per week or more. Note the small sample size of Orthodox Jews.

54% of Jewish spouses in intermarried households never attend services, compared to only 12% of respondents within in-married couples. 7% of Jewish respondents in intermarried households attend services once per month or more, compared to 37% of respondents within in-married households and 50% of respondents in conversionary in-married households. 2% of respondents in intermarried attend services weekly, compared to 12% within in-married households.

As expected, respondents in synagogue member households are much more likely to attend services than are respondents in non-member households, with 47% of respondents in synagogue member households attending services once per month or more, compared to only 6% of respondents in non-member households. 94% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services on the High Holidays, compared to 50% of respondents in non-member households.

As expected, respondents in JCC member households are more likely to attend services than are respondents in JCC non-member households, with 34% of respondents in JCC member households attending services once per month or more, compared to only 26% of respondents in JCC non-member households. 89% of respondents in JCC member households attend services on the High Holidays, compared to 69% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (45%) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (31%). Only 19% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel attend services once per month or more. 34% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel never attend services, compared to 27% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 9% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 41% to 21%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 46% to 21%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 36% to 20%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 47% to 26%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

41% of respondents in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year never attend services, compared to 16% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 8% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 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.

TABLE 6-23
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Variable	Never	Special Occasions	Holidays	Holidays, Festivals	Holidays, Festivals, Sabbath	Holidays, Festivals, Sabbath, Weekdays	Holidays, Festivals, Sabbath, Weekdays, Several Times a Week	Daily	Several Times a Month	Several Times a Year	Total Number of Households	Total Number of Jewish Households
All	12.1%	14.5	21.0	25.0	10.5	8.2	7.2	1.5	26.6%	27.4%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA												
Core Area	11.3%	10.6	21.9	25.0	9.7	9.7	10.3	1.6	21.9%	31.3%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	12.3%	17.5	22.8	27.2	11.4	5.3	2.6	0.9	29.8%	20.2%	124	2,500
East of the River	12.6%	17.5	13.6	30.1	8.7	10.7	4.9	1.9	30.1%	26.2%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	13.0%	17.4	19.1	21.7	13.9	7.0	6.1	1.7	30.4%	28.7%	122	2,540
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD												
Under 35	18.9%	18.9	27.0	18.9	9.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	37.8%	16.3%	64	1,643
35 - 49	6. 8%	13.2	15.3	28.4	15.3	13.7	6.8	0.5	20.0%	36.3%	196	4,218
50 - 64	7. 9%	19.4	18.8	28.5	11.5	6.7	5.5	1.8	27.3%	25.5%	210	3,611
65 - 74	12.0%	10.3	29.9	24.8	7.7	5.1	8.5	1.7	22.3%	23.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	22.1%	11.5	20.5	18.9	4.9	5.7	13.1	3.3	33.6%	27.0%	149	2,708
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE												
Household w/Children	7.4%	10.9	15.3	28.7	15.8	14.4	6.9	0.5	18.3%	37.6%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	7. 7%	22.1	22.1	25.0	9.6	5.8	4.8	2.9	29.8%	23.1%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	21.7%	20.0	20.0	23.3	10.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	41.7%	15.1%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	14.9%	5.8	26.4	26.4	8.3	5.0	9.1	4.1	20.7%	26.5%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	17.7%	18.8	20.8	19.8	4.2	7.3	11.5	0.0	36.5%	23.0%	115	2,146
SEX OF RESPONDENT												
Male	18.8%	16.9	20.2	22.4	7.7	6.3	5.5	2.2	35.7%	21.7%	295	5,994
Female	7. 5%	12.8	21.5	26.5	12.5	9.8	8.5	1.0	20.3%	31.8%	468	8,806

Table 6-23
Synagogue Attendance

Variable	Never	Special Occasions	Once a Month	Several Times a Month	Once a Week	Several Times a Week	Daily	Sabbath Only	Holidays Only	Special Occasions Only	Mean	Median
Jewish Identification												
Orthodox	0. 0%	8.3	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	33.3	16.7	8. 3%	66.6%	34	560
Conservative	2. 4%	4.4	19.4	26.7	17.0	14.6	14.1	1.5	6. 8%	47.2%	312	4,615
Reform	5. 4%	10.3	23.5	33.8	14.2	7.8	4.4	0.5	15.7%	26.9%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	28.3%	28.3	19.9	17.3	1.8	3.1	0.9	0.4	56.6%	6. 2%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage												
In-married	3. 2%	8.4	22.2	29.6	13.8	11.3	9.3	2.3	11.6%	36.7%	384	6,883
Conversionary	5.3%	0.0	18.4	26.3	23.7	21.1	2.6	2.6	5. 3%	50.0%	45	854
Intermarried	25.2%	29.1	18.4	20.4	3.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	54.3%	6. 8%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership												
Member	2. 8%	3.6	17.3	29.3	17.3	14.0	12.8	2.8	6. 4%	46.9%	453	7,900
Non-Member	22.8%	27.0	25.1	19.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.0	49.8%	5. 5%	309	6,900
JCC Membership												
Member	5. 6%	4.9	25.9	30.1	7.0	14.7	10.5	1.4	10.5%	33.6%	171	3,152
Non-Member	14.0%	17.3	19.4	23.3	11.5	6.8	6.4	1.4	31.3%	26.1%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel												
No	17.6%	16.3	21.8	25.2	8.9	5.0	4.7	0.5	33.9%	19.1%	420	8,495
On General Trip	7. 0%	20.2	20.9	20.9	10.1	9.3	10.1	1.6	27.2%	31.1%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	3. 2%	5.7	18.4	27.8	15.2	15.2	10.8	3.8	8. 9%	45.0%	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child												
To Sleep Away Camp	4.3%	12.4	15.8	26.3	17.2	12.4	10.0	1.4	16.7%	41.0%	255	4,618
No	15.9%	15.4	23.3	24.1	7.4	6.5	6.1	1.3	31.3%	21.3%	508	10,182

Table 6-23
Synagogue Attendance

Variable	Never	Special Occasions	Once a Year	Twice a Year	Three or Four Times a Year	Monthly	Two or Three Times a Month	Nearly Every Week	Every Week	Several Times a Week	Daily	Sample Size	Population Number
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)													
Hillel Participant	3. 1%	6.6	15.3	29.6	17.9	16.8	8.2	2.6	9. 7%	45.5%		234	8,732
No	15.0%	17.6	21.9	24.4	8.7	4.8	6.6	1.0	32.6%	21.1%		442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager													
In Youth Group	4. 6%	9.5	20.8	29.4	13.1	10.4	10.7	1.5	14.1%	35.7%		405	7,548
No	19.2%	19.2	21.3	20.7	7.9	6.4	4.1	1.2	38.4%	19.6%		358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child													
In Day School	11.3%	11.3	13.2	17.0	5.7	20.8	20.8	0.0	22.6%	47.3%		66	1,169
No	12.2%	14.8	21.8	25.5	11.0	7.1	6.0	1.6	27.0%	25.7%		697	13,631
Donated to Federation in the Past Year													
Nothing	19.0%	22.1	19.3	21.8	7.6	5.1	4.5	0.6	41.1%	17.8%		346	7,430
Under $100	7. 7%	8.5	25.4	22.3	10.8	8.5	13.8	3.1	16.2%	36.2%		164	3,130
$100 and over	2. 2%	6.2	19.1	32.6	14.6	15.2	7.9	2.2	8. 4%	39.9%		219	4,240

TABLE 6-24
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*At Least Once Per Month*	Less Than Once Per Month	Only High Holidays	Never + Special Occasions
St. Louis	1995	31%	45	12	13
Dallas	1988	31%	45	12	10
Cleveland	1996	31%	32	16	23
Harrisburg	1994	30%	22	21	27
Las Vegas	1995	29%	32	11	28
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	28%	15	16	41
Buffalo	1995	28%	72		
St. Petersburg	1994	28%	23	17	32
HARTFORD	**2000**	**27%**	**25**	**21**	**27**
Rochester	1999	26%	27	24	24
New York	1991	26%	39	16	19
Chicago	1990	26%	58		16
York	1999	25%	27	20	28
Milwaukee	1996	25%	25	24	26
Los Angeles	1997	25%	23	23	29
Denver	1997	25%	21	22	32
Detroit	1989	25%	42		30
Charlotte	1997	24%	26	25	25
Monmouth	1997	24%	21	32	23
Sarasota	1992	24%	21	22	33
Seattle	1990	22%	55	6	17
Worcester	1986	22%	54	14	11
Toronto	1990	22%	51	18	9
Richmond	1994	22%	23	30	25
Miami	1994	22%	19	36	25

TABLE 6-24
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*At Least Once Per Month*	Less Than Once Per Month	Only High Holidays	Never + Special Occasions
South Palm Beach	1995	22%	19	36	24
Orlando	1993	21%	25	20	34
Essex-Morris	1985	21%	45	18	12
Wilmington	1995	21%	27	23	29
Palm Springs	1998	20%	47		33
Tidewater	1988	19%	81		
Rhode Island	1987	19%	48	21	11
South Broward	1990	19%	33	29	19
Atlanta	1996	19%	31	27	23
Columbus	1990	19%	12	56	13
Baltimore	1985	18%	50	22	10
West Palm Beach	1999	18%	18	35	29
Broward	1997	17%	20	31	32
Atlantic County	1985	15%	39	31	15
Washington, D.C.	1983	9%	61	14	16
Hartford	**1982**	**48%**		**28**	**24**
Boston	1995	45%		26	29
NJPS	1971	18%	25	28	27
NJPS	1990	21%	18	25	35

Results of Institutional Survey— Life Cycle Events in the Past Year

In addition to the telephone survey of 763 households, a survey was conducted of the 32 synagogues in Hartford. The synagogue surveys were generally completed by the executive director, the rabbi, the synagogue president, or some other member of the synagogue staff. The number of brit milah/bat simcha ceremonies, weddings, and funerals in Hartford in the past year performed by clergy from each synagogue was queried (**Table 6-25**).

Brit Milah/Bat Simcha. Recall that 400 babies are born in the Jewish community each year, of whom 350 will be raised as Jews. The data imply that, in the past year, for about half of the children a synagogue was contacted to help provide a brit milah or bat simcha ceremony. Of the 203 brit milah/bat simcha ceremonies, 36% were performed by Orthodox clergy; 19%, by Conservative clergy; 43%, by Reform clergy; and 1%, by non-denominational clergy.

Weddings. The data also show that 117 weddings were conducted by synagogue clergy in the past year. 9% of weddings were performed by Orthodox clergy; 31%, by Conservative clergy; and 60%, by Reform clergy.

Funerals. The data also show that 297 funerals were conducted in the past year by synagogue clergy. 20% of funerals were performed by Orthodox clergy; 43%, by Conservative clergy; and 37%, by Reform clergy.

Table 6-25
Results of Institutional Survey—Life Cycle Events in the Past Year

Synagogue	Brit Milah/ Bat Simcha	Wedding	Funeral
Orthodox Synagogues			
Beth David Synagogue	55	2	10
Chabad House of Farmington Valley	0	0	0
Chabad House of Greater Hartford	0	0	0
Congregation Agudas Achim	1	0	10
Congregation Knesseth Israel	1	0	1
Congregation Tephereth Israel	2	0	20
Sephardic Congregation of Connecticut	0	0	0
United Synagogues of Greater Hartford	2	3	3
Young Israel of Hartford	2	2	1
Young Israel of West Hartford	11	4	14
Total Orthodox	74	11	59

TABLE 6-25
RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL SURVEY—LIFE CYCLE EVENTS IN THE PAST YEAR

Synagogue	Brit Milah/ Bat Simcha	Wedding	Funeral
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES			
Beth El Synagogue	NA	NA	NA
Beth El Temple	10	7	18
Beth Hillel Temple	5	7	15
Congregation Adath Israel	2	3	6
Congregation Beth Ahm	1	0	4
Congregation B'nai Israel	6	4	9
Congregation B'nai Shalom	3	2	0
Congregation Tikvoh Chadoshah	4	2	7
Emanuel Synagogue	0	7	46
Temple Beth Shalom	3	2	0
Temple Beth Tefilah	2	2	3
Temple Beth Torah	2	0	2
Temple B'nai Abraham	1	0	7
Temple B'nai Israel	0	0	10
Total Conservative	39	36	127
REFORM SYNAGOGUES			
Congregation Beth Israel	24	18	50
Congregation Kol Haverim	10	1	10
Congregation P'nai Or	2	2	3
Farmington Valley Jewish Congregation-Emek Shalom	35	32	27
Greater Southington Jewish Congregation	3	2	0
Temple Beth Hillel	6	3	8
Temple Sinai	8	12	12
Total Reform	88	70	110
NON-DENOMINATIONAL SYNAGOGUES			
Kehilat Chaverim	2	0	1
Total Non-Denominational	2	0	1
Grand Total	203	117	297

Types 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. 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. 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. **Table 6-26** shows that 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 is average among the comparison communities (**Table 6-27**). 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% nationwide (NJPS).

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 consider 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).

The couples intermarriage rate has not changed significantly in Hartford since 1982 and the conversion rate has increased by five percentage points (**Table 6-27**).

Table 6-26 also illustrates that intermarriage is significantly higher among younger households. 37% of couples under age 35 involve two born Jews and 43% are intermarriages. (Note that only 23 married couples under age 35 were interviewed.) Of couples age 35-49, 29% are intermarried. The percentage intermarried declines to 23% of couples age 50-64. Of couples age 65 and over, 11% are intermarried.

The 43% of couples under age 35 who are intermarried is about average among the comparison communities (**Table 6-28**). The 43% compares to 36% in both Rochester and Milwaukee. These results should be treated with significant caution since they are based on a very small sample size in Hartford (23).

Line A of **Table 6-26** shows a higher conversion rate for couples under age 65 than for couples age 65 and over.

Line B of **Table 6-26** shows the percentage of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to someone **not *born* Jewish**. 46% of married Jews under age 35 are married to persons not born Jewish. This percentage decreases to 26% of married Jews age 35-49, 18% of married Jews age 50-64, and 7% of married Jews age 65 and over. Finally, note that while, in total, 23% of *marriages* are intermarriages and 8% are conversionary in-marriages, 19% of *married Jews* are married to someone not born Jewish.

Line C of **Table 6-26** shows the percentage of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to someone **not *currently* Jewish**. 28% of married Jews under age 35 are married to persons not currently Jewish. This percentage decreases to 17% of married Jews age 35-49, 13% of married Jews age 50-64, and 6% of married Jews 65 and over. Finally, note that while, in total, 23% of *marriages* are intermarriages, 13% of *married Jews* are married to someone not currently Jewish.

Thus, the *couples* intermarriage rate in Hartford is 23% and the *individual* intermarriage rate is 13%.

Line D of **Table 6-26** shows the percentage of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) married to **Jews-by-Choice**. In total, 6% of married Jews are married to Jews-by-Choice. The percentage married to Jews-by-Choice is 19% for married Jews under age 35. (Again note the small sample size for the under age 35 group). Only 9% of married Jews age 35-49 are married to Jews-by-Choice, as are 5% of married Jews age 50-64. Of married Jews age 65 and over, 1% are married to Jews-by-Choice.

✔ Since 28.2% of *Jewish* adults are not married and 13.0% of married Jewish adults are married to someone not currently Jewish, 9.3% of all Jewish adults (both married and single) in Hartford are married to someone who is not currently Jewish.

✔ Of intermarriages, 47% involve a non-Jewish male and a Jewish female and 53% involve a non-Jewish female and a Jewish male. Thus, currently males and females are intermarried at about the same rate. (These data were calculated only from the RDD sample, since the DJN sample is biased against intermarried households in which the male is not Jewish. See Chapter 2 for an explanation of the RDD and DJN sampling methods and the weighting factors used to adjust for the bias in the intermarriage rate introduced by the DJN sampling.)

TABLE 6-26
TYPES OF MARRIAGE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
(MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR LINES B, C, AND D)

Type of Marriage	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	All
In-married (2 Born Jews)	36.7%	59.0%	69.5%	88.8%	85.7%	68.6%
Conversionary	20.0	12.0	7.6	1.3	2.0	8.3
Intermarried	43.3	28.9	22.9	10.0	12.2	23.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Couples Sample Size	**23**	173	174	97	63	530
Projected # of Marriages	663	3,658	2,884	1,749	1,085	10,049
Line A: Conversion Rate: Percentage of married *couples* involving a born Jew and a person not born Jewish in which a conversion occurred (Jew-by-Choice)	31.6%	29.3%	24.9%	11.5%	14.1%	26.5%
Line B: Percentage of married Jewish *persons* married to someone *not born Jewish*	46.3%	25.7%	18.0%	6.0%	7.6%	18.6%
Line C: Individual Intermarriage Rate: Percentage of married Jewish *persons* married to someone *not currently Jewish*	27.6%	16.9%	12.9%	5.3%	6.5%	13.0%
Line D: Percentage of married Jewish *persons* married to a *Jew-by-Choice*	18.7%	8.8%	5.1%	0.7%	1.1%	5.6%

TABLE 6-27
INTERMARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples: *Inter-married*	In-married (2 Born Jews)	Conver-sionary In-married	Conversion Rate
Charlotte	1997	30%	47%	44	10	18%
York	1999	29%	46%	41	14	24%
Seattle	1990	25%	40%	53	7	15%
Denver	1997	26%	39%	48	14	25%
Atlanta	1996	23%	37%	56	6	14%
Richmond	1994	20%	34%	56	10	23%
Wilmington	1995	20%	33%	60	7	18%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	33%	56	11	25%
New York	1991	19%	32%	68		NA
Orlando	1993	19%	32%	59	9	22%
Rochester	1999	18%	30%	62	8	22%
Houston	1986	18%	30%	58	13	30%
Washington, D.C.	1983	18%	30%	70		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	29%	58	14	26%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	28%	68	4	12%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	27%	62	12	30%
Buffalo	1995	15%	26%	70	3	10%
St. Louis	1995	14%	25%	64	11	31%
Dallas	1988	13%	24%	68	9	27%
Phoenix	1983	13%	24%	66	10	29%
Cleveland	1996	13%	NA	NA	NA	NA
HARTFORD	**2000**	**13%**	**23%**	**69**	**8**	**27%**
Los Angeles	1997	13%	23%	71	6	21%
Worcester	1986	13%	23%	77		NA
Philadelphia	1997	12%	22%	73	5	19%
Hartford	**1982**	**12%**	**21%**	**71**	**6**	**22%**
Chicago	1990	11%	20%	74	6	23%

Table 6-27
Intermarriage
Comparison with Other Communities

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples:			Conversion Rate
			Inter-married	In-married (2 Born Jews)	Conver-sionary In-married	
Palm Springs	1998	10%	19%	81		NA
Broward	1997	10%	18%	78	4	19%
Monmouth	1997	9%	17%	81	3	15%
Sarasota	1992	9%	17%	78	5	23%
Las Vegas	1995	9%	16%	78	6	27%
Detroit	1989	8%	15%	78	7	32%
Miami	1994	6%	12%	83	5	28%
West Palm Beach	1999	5%	11%	86	3	23%
Essex-Morris	1986	5%	11%	86	3	21%
Toronto	1990	5%	10%	84	6	38%
Tidewater	1988	5%	10%	82	8	44%
South Broward	1990	5%	9%	88	3	25%
Rhode Island	1987	4%	8%	86	7	47%
South Palm Beach	1995	3%	6%	91	3	34%
Atlantic County	1985	3%	5%	93	3	35%
Houston	1986	NA	NA	71	NA	NA
NJPS	1971	9%	17%	83		NA
NJPS *	1990	28%	45%	53	3	6%
NJPS *(for 1985-1990 marriages)**	1990	52%	68%	29	3	4%

*These NJPS percentages, unlike almost all other NJPS data in this report, are based upon all NJPS interviews that contained a married couple, rather than upon Core Jewish households only. The much cited 52% figure for intermarriages between 1985 and 1990 if calculated only for Core Jewish households would be 43%.

TABLE 6-28
INTERMARRIAGE UNDER AGE 35
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	%	Sample Size
York	1999	74%	25
Richmond	1994	63%	41
West Palm Beach	1999	61%	19
Denver	1997	60%	NA
Broward	1997	57%	49
Wilmington	1995	55%	45
Orlando	1993	53%	64
Harrisburg	1994	52%	42
Martin-St. Lucie*	1999	51%	33
Atlanta	1996	51%	84
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	36
Sarasota	1992	46%	71
HARTFORD	**2000**	**43%**	**23**
Charlotte	1997	43%	57
Rochester	1999	36%	20
Milwaukee	1996	36%	41
Detroit	1989	36%	NA
Dallas	1988	34%	NA
Monmouth	1997	32%	59
South Palm Beach	1995	30%	27
South Broward	1990	28%	45
Los Angeles	1997	24%	NA
Miami	1994	18%	76
Atlantic County	1985	15%	NA

*Under age 50.

Table 6-29 shows that 36% of married couples East of the River are intermarried, compared to 29% in both Farmington Valley and South of Hartford and only 14% in the Core Area.

In households with children, 31% of couples are intermarried and 14% are conversionary in-married. In only 30% of marriages between a born Jew and a person not born Jewish (in which there are currently children age 0-17 at home) does a conversion take place. Only 11% of elderly couples are intermarried, compared to 29% of non-elderly couples.

Intermarriage is lowest for couples earning an annual household income under $25,000 (13%) and couples earning $100,000 and over (18%). It is one-third for households earning between $25,000 and $100,000.

Noting the small sample size, Orthodox couples report no intermarriage. 7% of Conservative couples, 19% of Reform couples, and 47% of Just Jewish couples are intermarried. 10% of couples who are synagogue members and 41% of couples who are non-members are intermarried. 7% of couples who are JCC members and 29% of couples who are JCC non-members are intermarried.

6% of married households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 15% of married households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 33% of married households in which no adult visited Israel.

15% of married households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are intermarried, compared to 28% of married households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

7% of married households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are intermarried, compared to 31% of married households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel.

13% of married households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are intermarried, compared to 35% of married households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager.

17% of married households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are intermarried, compared to 24% of married households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child. Note the small sample size for married households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

42% of married households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year are intermarried, compared to 8% of married households who donated less than $100 and 5% of married households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 6-29
TYPES OF MARRIAGE
(MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

	In-married					
Variable	**2 Born Jews**	**Conver-sionary**	**Inter-married**	**Total**	**Sample Size**	**Proj. # of Marriages**
All	68.6%	8.3	23.0	100.0%	530	10,049
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	81.3%	5.1	13.6	100.0%	252	4,713
Farmington Valley	59.6%	11.2	29.2	100.0%	98	1,950
East of the River	52.6%	11.8	35.5	100.0%	89	1,668
South of Hartford	57.4%	13.2	29.4	100.0%	80	1,487
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household w/Children	55.4%	13.6	31.0	100.0%	194	4,040
Non-Elderly Couple	63.7%	6.9	29.4	100.0%	114	2,261
Elderly Couple	87.5%	1.7	10.8	100.0%	148	2,652
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $25,000	81.3%	6.3	12.5	100.0%	18	542
$25 - $50,000	68.6%	0.0	31.4	100.0%	35	1,196
$50 - $100,000	53.2%	12.8	33.9	100.0%	123	3,768
$100,000 and over	70.0%	11.9	18.1	100.0%	188	4,532
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	100.0%	0.0	0.0	100.0%	17	332
Conservative	86.2%	6.6	7.2	100.0%	228	3,387
Reform	67.3%	14.0	18.7	100.0%	154	3,316
Just Jewish	48.5%	4.4	47.1	100.0%	127	3,014
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	80.1%	9.7	10.1	100.0%	335	5,879
Non-Member	51.9%	6.9	41.3	100.0%	194	4,170

Table 6-29
Types of Marriage
(Married Couples in Jewish Households)

Variable	In-married: 2 Born Jews	In-married: Conversionary	Inter-married	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Marriages
JCC Membership						
Member	89.0%	3.7	7.3	100.0%	127	2,452
Non-Member	61.5%	9.8	28.7	100.0%	394	7,597
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	57.3%	10.0	32.7	100.0%	292	5,737
On General Trip	78.8%	5.9	15.3	100.0%	98	1,869
On Jewish Trip	87.4%	6.3	6.3	100.0%	140	2,442
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child						
To Sleep Away Camp	77.1%	7.6	15.3	100.0%	210	3,738
No	63.4%	9.1	27.5	100.0%	320	6,310
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)						
Hillel Participant	83.5%	9.5	7.0	100.0%	190	3,467
No	61.3%	8.1	30.6	100.0%	309	5,989
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager						
In Youth Group	80.1%	7.2	12.7	100.0%	310	5,507
No	54.4%	10.2	35.4	100.0%	220	4,542
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child						
In Day School	74.5%	8.5	17.0	100.0%	58	1,015
No	67.8%	8.5	23.7	100.0%	472	9,034
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	47.1%	11.2	41.7	100.0%	221	4,753
Under $100	86.4%	5.7	8.0	100.0%	108	2,020
$100 and over	87.2%	7.8	5.0	100.0%	174	3,276

Importance of Marrying a Jew

Single Jewish respondents age 18-64 in Jewish households in Hartford 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?"

✔ Based on a sample size of 102, 15% of respondents said extremely important, 15% said very, 30% said somewhat, 22% said not very, and 19% said not at all important. Thus, 30% indicated it would be extremely or very important. The 30% compares to 47% in Rochester.

Religion of Children in Jewish Households

Table 6-30 reports the religion of children in Jewish households in Hartford by the type of marriage of adults. Note that respondents were responsible for classifying their children as Jewish, non-Jewish, or both Jewish and another religion.

In households in which both parents were born Jewish, the respondents indicated that almost 100% of the children were born Jewish and that 99% of the children are currently Jewish. But in households with an intermarriage, the respondents indicated that 57% of the children were born Jewish and 59% of the children are currently Jewish. In conversionary households, the respondents indicated that 90% of the children were born Jewish and 100% of the children are currently Jewish. In total, 86% of children with at least one Jewish parent in a two-parent household were born Jewish and 88% are being raised Jewish.

For 4% of children with at least one Jewish parent in a two-parent household, the respondents indicated that the children are being raised in two religions, one of which is Judaism. These 326 children are not included in the count of Jews in Hartford presented in Chapter 3, but are included in the count of persons in Jewish households.

In intermarried households, 15% of children are being raised both Jewish and another religion.

Of the 7,585 children being raised in households with a married couple, 29% (2,181 children) are being raised in intermarriages; 12% (943 children), in conversionary in-marriages; and 59% (4,461 children), in marriages in which both parents were born Jewish.

TABLE 6-30
RELIGION OF CHILDREN BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE OF PARENTS
(CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Religion of Child	In-married (2 Born Jews)	Conversionary In-married	Intermarried	All
Child Born Jewish	99.5%	90.4%	56.8%	86.1%
Child Not Born Jewish	0.5	9.6	32.3	10.8
Child Both Jewish and Another Religion	0.0	0.0	10.9	3.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Child Currently Jewish	98.6%	100.0%	59.4%	87.5%
Child Not Currently Jewish	1.4	0.0	25.8	8.2
Child Both Jewish and Another Religion	0.0	0.0	14.8	4.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	216	50	96	362
Projected # of Children	4,461	943	2,181	7,585

Table 6-31 indicates that in Harford the 59% of children in intermarriages being raised Jewish is very high compared to other communities. The 59% compares to 61% in Rhode Island, 44% in Columbus, 36% in Milwaukee, and 31% in Rochester.

TABLE 6-31
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Intermarried*	Conversionary In-married	In-married (2 Born Jews)
Cleveland	1996	66%	NA	NA
Miami	1994	65%	100%	99%
St. Louis	1995	65%	87%	99%
Atlantic County	1985	62%	100%	100%
Rhode Island	1987	61%	98%	NA
HARTFORD	**2000**	**59%**	**100%**	**99%**
Harrisburg	1994	57%	95%	99%
South Palm Beach	1995	54%	100%	100%
West Palm Beach	1999	48%	84%	100%
Sarasota	1992	47%	100%	100%
Atlanta	1996	47%	92%	99%
Philadelphia	1997	47%	54%	96%
Columbus	1990	44%	NA	NA
York	1999	43%	100%	99%
Broward	1997	43%[1]	100%	100%
Los Angeles	1997	43%	98%	99%
Denver	1997	42%	89%	96%
Phoenix	1983	42%	93%	91%
Orlando	1993	39%	94%	100%

TABLE 6-31
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Intermarried*	Conversionary In-married	In-married (2 Born Jews)
Chicago	1990	37%	NA	NA
Milwaukee	1996	36%	100%	99%
Wilmington	1995	36%	100%	100%
Richmond	1994	36%	100%	100%
Charlotte	1997	34%[2]	99%	100%
Rochester	1999	31%[3]	77%[4]	98%
Monmouth	1997	31%	100%	100%
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	100%	100%
Palm Springs	1998	19%[5]	NA	
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%[6]	100%	100%
Worcester	1986		91%	

[1] An additional 6% are being raised in two religions.
[2] An additional 20% are being raised in two religions.
[3] An additional 21% are being raised in two religions.
[4] An additional 5% are being raised in two religions.
[5] An additional 15% are being raised in two religions.
[6] Sample size is only 23. An additional 47% are being raised in two religions.

While **Table 6-31** shows the percentage of *children within each type of marriage* being raised Jewish, **Table 6-32** shows the percentage of *Jewish children* being raised within each type of marriage. (Note that the rows of this table add to 100%.)

Thus, **Table 6-31** shows that in Hartford 59% of children being raised in intermarriages are being raised Jewish, as are 100% of children in conversionary in-marriages and 99% of children within in-marriages. **Table 6-32** shows that 29% of Jewish children are being raised in intermarriages; 12%, in conversionary in-marriages; and 59%, within in-marriages. The 29% being raised in intermarriages is the fourth lowest among the comparison communities.

TABLE 6-32
JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE
(JEWISH CHILDREN)

Community	Year	*Intermarried*	Conversionary In-married	In-married (2 Born Jews)
York	1999	57%	16	27
Sarasota	1992	53%	14	33
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	45%	35	20
Wilmington	1995	44%	9	47
Rochester	1999	43%	11	46
Atlanta	1996	42%	6	52
Broward	1997	41%	7	52
Richmond	1994	39%	12	49
Charlotte	1997	38%	11	46
Milwaukee	1996	36%	6	58
Harrisburg	1994	35%	14	51
West Palm Beach	1999	34%	11	55
Orlando	1993	33%	9	57
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	23	47
HARTFORD	**2000**	**29%**	**12**	**59**
South Palm Beach	1995	28%	16	56
Monmouth	1997	20%	4	76
Miami	1994	20%	9	72

Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish

Table 6-33 shows the percentage of persons in Jewish households in Hartford who are currently Jewish. As the number of marriages between persons born Jewish and persons not born Jewish has increased, the population served by Jewish communal institutions has become increasingly diverse. The 88% in Hartford is above average and compares to 93% in Rhode Island, 84% in Buffalo, 83% in Milwaukee, 81% in Rochester, 77% in Columbus, and 71% in Seattle.
Note that respondents define themselves and the others in their households as either Jewish, not Jewish, or "both Jewish and some other religion." Doubtlessly, some of the persons described as born Jewish or currently Jewish are self-defined in that way. That is, not all persons defined as Jewish were born Jewish or went through a formal conversion.

✔100.0% of persons in households in which the respondent is Orthodox are Jewish, as are 97.1% of persons in households in which the respondent is Conservative and 91.6% of persons in households in which the respondent is Reform. Only 74.3% of persons in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish are Jewish.

Table 6-33
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Currently Jewish
Comparison with Other Communities
(Persons in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	1995	96%
West Palm Beach	1999	93%
Miami	1994	93%
Rhode Island	1987	93%
Cleveland	1996	91%
Worcester	1986	91%
Monmouth	1997	90%
St. Louis	1995	90%
Sarasota	1992	90%
Dallas	1988	90%
Broward	1997	89%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**88%**
Los Angeles	1997	88%
Palm Springs	1998	87%
Washington	1983	87%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86%
Philadelphia	1997	85%
Buffalo	1995	84%
Chicago	1990	84%
SF Bay Area	1986	84%
Milwaukee	1996	83%
St. Petersburg	1994	83%
Harrisburg	1994	82%
Rochester	1999	81%
Denver	1997	81%
Atlanta	1996	81%
Orlando	1993	80%
Wilmington	1995	79%
Richmond	1994	79%
Columbus	1990	77%
York	1999	76%
Charlotte	1997	73%
Seattle	1990	71%

JEWS-BY-CHOICE

Of all Jews in Hartford, 3.1% (1,009 persons) are Jews-by-Choice. That is, they were not born Jewish, but currently consider themselves to be Jewish. The survey did not ask whether a formal conversion occurred. The 3.1% compares to 4.1% in Rochester and 2.3% in Milwaukee (**Table 6-34**).

✔ 2.2% of persons age 0-17 are Jews-by-Choice, as are 3.6% of persons age 18-34, 5.7% of persons age 35-49, 3.8% of persons age 50-64, 1.0% of persons age 65-74, and 0.5% of persons age 75 and over.

TABLE 6-34
JEWS WHO ARE JEWS-BY-CHOICE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH PERSONS)

Community	Year	%
York	1999	9.7%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%
Richmond	1994	5.3%
Rochester	1999	4.1%
Orlando	1993	4.1%
Atlanta	1996	3.6%

Community	Year	%
Sarasota	1992	3.2%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**3.1%**
Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
Miami	1994	2.3%
West Palm Beach	1999	1.7%
South Palm Beach	1995	1.5%
Broward	1997	1.4%
Monmouth	1997	1.4%

INTERMARRIAGE AMONG ADULT CHILDREN

✔ Of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Hartford, 78.6% have adult children who have established their own homes (Chapter 4). 68.5% of respondents age 50 and over have one or more adult children who have established their own homes *and* are married.

Table 6-35 shows that, 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 68.5%) 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.

The percentage of households which have an intermarried adult child decreases with age, from 62% of households with respondents age 50-64 to 57% of households with respondents age 65-74 and 55% of households with respondents age 75 and over.

No consistent relationship is seen between intermarriage of adult children and household income of the parents.

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. Note the small sample size for Orthodox households.

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 age 50 or over with a married child have an intermarried child, compared to 64% of non-member households. 53% of JCC member households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with a married child have an intermarried child, compared to 59% of JCC non-member households.

✔ In total, 51.7% of *married adult children* (from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over) who have established their own homes are intermarried.

✔ Of households with intermarried adult children, 12.5% have no grandchildren. In 37.0% of households, all of the grandchildren are Jewish, and in 41.2%, some (or all) of the grandchildren are not Jewish. In 9.3% of households, the grandchildren are being raised in two religions.

Table 6-35
Intermarried Adult Children
(Households with Respondents Age 50 and Over with One or More Married Adult Children)

Variable	Have One or More Intermarried Children	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	57.8%	332	5,950
Age of Respondent			
50 - 64	61.7%	102	1,809
65 - 74	57.0%	114	2,047
75 and over	54.7%	115	2,094
Household Income			
Under $25,000	43.8%	34	726
$25 - $50,000	56.1%	46	1,648
$50 - $100,000	68.3%	53	1,684
$100,000 and over	62.2%	56	1,326
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	42.9%	22	309
Conservative	53.2%	156	2,077
Reform	64.9%	81	1,702
Just Jewish	58.3%	72	1,856
Type of Marriage			
In-married	53.6%	96	4,867
Intermarried	89.7%	26	952
Synagogue Membership			
Member	53.5%	217	3,516
Non-Member	63.6%	114	2,434
JCC Membership			
Member	52.5%	79	1,357
Non-Member	58.7%	249	4,593

Chapter 7
Membership Profile

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Chapter Summary

☞ 53% of Jewish households in Hartford *reported* current membership in a synagogue. A survey of the local synagogues indicates that *actually* 48% of households are synagogue members.

☞ The 53% *reported* synagogue membership is the eighth highest among 45 comparison communities.

☞ The 48% *actual* percentage of synagogue membership based upon a survey of the synagogues is the second highest among the comparison communities.

☞ 18% of Jewish households reported that they never were, and never will be, synagogue members. This is a below average percentage compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 64% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 reported that they are currently synagogue members. The 64% is the third highest compared to other Jewish communities. 15% of households with children reported that they have never joined, and will never join, a synagogue.

☞ Reported synagogue membership reaches 66% of Jewish households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over.

Chapter Summary

☞ Only 26% of intermarried households reported that they are synagogue members, compared to 69% of in-married households.

☞ Having visited Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a strong correlation with synagogue membership.

☞ Based upon information provided by the synagogues, 9% of Jewish households who belong to synagogues are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 54%, Conservative; and 36%, Reform.

☞ Jewish households who join the JCC or other Jewish organizations are also more likely to join a synagogue.

☞ 32% of Jewish households contain an adult who reported Jewish organization membership, a below average percentage compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 22% of Jewish households reported JCC membership. This is an above average percentage among the comparison communities.

☞ 40% of Jewish households contain one or more persons who have participated in activities sponsored by the JCC in the past year. This is an average participation percentage among the comparison communities.

☞ 45% of Jewish households who join a fitness facility or health club join the JCC.

☞ According to data from the JCC, Jewish JCC membership has increased by more than 20% since 1990.

☞ 62% of Jewish households are "associated" with the Jewish community in that they belong to a synagogue or the JCC or a Jewish organization. This is the fourth highest percentage among 23 comparison communities.

☞ Only 5% of Jewish households belong to the JCC, but not to a synagogue. 17% belong to both the JCC and a synagogue. 36% belong to a synagogue, but not to the JCC. 42% belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue. The 42% is the second lowest of all the comparison communities.

☞ 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.

☞ 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 ritual, or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 53% of Jewish households in Hartford reported *current* synagogue membership. **Table 7-2** shows that this *reported* percentage is the eighth highest among 45 comparison communities and only Worcester and Rhode Island are significantly higher. The 53% compares to 70% in Rhode Island, 54% in Rochester, 48% in Milwaukee, 46% in Columbus, 34% in Buffalo, and 33% in Seattle. The 53% is much higher than the 32% figure found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey. Reported synagogue membership has declined in Hartford since 1982 (60%).

Note that the actual percentage of synagogue membership, based upon information provided by the synagogues, is 48%. See "Results of Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership" below.

Table 7-1 shows that another 8% of Jewish households have been synagogue members of a synagogue in the past (since becoming adults) and plan to join again in the future. 15% of households have been synagogue members in the past, but will not join in the future; 6% have not been synagogue members in the past, but will join in the future; and 18% are not now, never have been (since becoming adults), and never will be, synagogue members. Thus, 82% of Jewish households in Hartford affiliate with a synagogue at some point during their adult lives.

Table 7-3 compares these lifetime synagogue membership patterns with other Jewish communities. The 8% of households who were synagogue members in the past and will join in the future is the second lowest percentage among the comparison communities shown in the table and compares to 7% in both Rochester and Milwaukee. The 15% of households who were synagogue members in the past and will not join again in the future is about average and compares to 13% in Milwaukee and 10% in Rochester. The 6% of households who were not synagogue members in the past, but will join in the future is below average and compares to 8% in Milwaukee and 5% in Rochester. The 18% of households who never were, and never will be, synagogue members is below average and compares to 23% in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

Table 7-1 shows that synagogue membership is 62% of Jewish households in the Core Area, compared to 47% East of the River, 48% in South of Hartford, and 43% in Farmington Valley. 26% of households in South of Hartford never were, and never will be, synagogue members.

Synagogue membership is only 15% among Jewish households under age 35. It reaches more than 60% among households age 35-49 and households age 75 and over. Almost 50% of households age 50-64 are current synagogue members, as are 55% of households age 65-74.

Of households age 35 and over, 14%-18% never have been, and never will be, synagogue members, compared to 34% of households under age 35.

The percentage who were synagogue members in the past and will not rejoin is more than 20% among households age 50 and over.

The percentage who have not been synagogue members, but will join in the future reaches 36% among households under age 35. It is only 7% among households age 35-49 and is less than 2% among households age 50 and over. In total, 48% of households under age 35 will join in the future.

64% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 are synagogue members. This percentage is the third highest among more than 20 Jewish communities. The 64% compares to 57% in Rochester and 56% in Milwaukee (**Table 7-4**).

Of households with children, 15% never were synagogue members and never will join a synagogue (**Table 7-1**). 62% of elderly couple households and 55% of elderly single households are currently synagogue members, as are 44% of non-elderly couple households. Synagogue membership is by far the lowest for non-elderly single households (20%). Only 11% of elderly couple households never join a synagogue, compared to 21% of elderly single households. 35% of non-elderly single households never were, and never will be, synagogue members.

Synagogue membership is lowest for households in residence for 0-4 years (25%). It increases to well over 50% for households in residence for a longer period. More than 20% of households in residence for less than ten years were not synagogue members in the past, but plan to join in the future. For households in residence ten or more years, 4% were not synagogue members in the past, but plan to join in the future.

Synagogue membership reaches 66% among households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over. Only 40% of households earning $50,000-$100,000 and 50% of households earning $25,000-$50,000 are synagogue members.

Synagogue membership is lower for households who identify with the less traditional branches of Judaism. 96% of Orthodox Jews, 75% of Conservative Jews, 60% of Reform Jews and 24% of the Just Jewish are synagogue members. 41% of the Just Jewish never were, and never will be, synagogue members. 5% of Conservative Jews never were, and never will be, synagogue members, as is the case for 7% of Reform Jews.

25% of the Just Jewish were synagogue members in the past, but will not join in the future.

Only 26% of intermarried households belong to a synagogue, compared to 69% of in-married households and 67% of conversionary in-married households. 44% of intermarried households never were, and never will be, synagogue members; for conversionary in-married households, this figure is 5%; for in-married households, 4%.

JCC member households (78%) are far more likely to join a synagogue than are JCC non-member households (47%). This is consistent with the notion that membership encourages membership (**Table 7-8**). Also note that only 6% of JCC member households never were synagogue members, and never will join a synagogue, compared to 21% of JCC non-member households (**Table 7-1)**

Jewish organization members (81%) are far more likely to join a synagogue than are Jewish organization non-members (41%). Again, this is consistent with the notion that membership encourages membership (**Table 7-8**). Also note that only 2% of Jewish organization members never were synagogue members, and never will join a synagogue, compared to 24% of Jewish organization non-members (**Table 7-1)**.

There is a significant relationship between synagogue membership and whether an adult in the household visited Israel. 60% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, and 78%, on a Jewish trip, belong to a synagogue, compared to only 41% of households in which no adult visited Israel. 3% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip never were, and never will be, synagogue members, compared to 15% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 25% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to join a synagogue than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 64% to 49%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to join a synagogue than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 69% to 49%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to join a synagogue than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 62% to 45%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to join a synagogue than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 72% to 52%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

A positive correlation exists between synagogue membership and the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 33% of non-givers are synagogue members, compared to 67% of households donating under $100 and 79% of households donating $100 and over. Of the non-givers, 30% never were, and never will be, synagogue members.

Table 7-1
Synagogue Membership
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Current Member	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
All	53.3%	7.9	15.3	5.8	17.7	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	61.7%	6.2	14.6	3.4	14.0	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	43.0%	8.8	21.1	11.4	15.8	124	2,500
East of the River	47.1%	11.8	14.7	6.9	19.6	123	2,280
South of Hartford	47.8%	7.8	12.2	6.1	26.1	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	15.3%	11.9	3.4	35.6	33.9	42	1,290
35 - 49	61.2%	9.0	6.5	7.0	16.4	207	4,410
50 - 64	49.4%	10.1	20.8	1.8	17.9	218	3,715
65 - 74	54.6%	6.7	22.7	0.0	16.0	145	2,635
75 and over	62.4%	2.4	20.8	0.8	13.6	151	2,740
Household Structure							
Household w/Child	63.5%	5.9	5.4	9.9	15.3	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	43.7%	15.5	20.4	3.9	16.5	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	20.0%	13.3	13.3	18.3	35.0	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	61.7%	9.2	18.3	0.0	10.8	149	2,679
Elderly Single	55.1%	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.4	115	2,146
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	25.4%	11.9	18.6	23.7	20.3	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	53.3%	6.7	4.4	20.0	15.6	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	63.2%	2.8	8.5	5.7	19.8	119	2,324
20 or more years	54.8%	8.7	17.3	2.2	17.1	554	10,182

Table 7-1
Synagogue Membership
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Current Member	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Household Income							
Under $25,000	48.2%	1.8	25.0	7.1	17.9	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	50.0%	7.9	13.2	5.3	23.7	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	40.1%	11.8	11.8	14.5	21.7	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	66.1%	9.4	10.5	3.5	10.5	200	4,945
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	96.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	560
Conservative	75.4%	7.2	8.7	3.9	4.8	312	4,615
Reform	59.6%	11.3	13.8	7.9	7.4	207	4,545
Just Jewish	23.6%	5.2	24.5	6.1	40.6	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	68.8%	9.3	14.1	3.5	4.2	384	6,883
Conversionary	66.7%	7.7	7.7	12.8	5.1	45	854
Intermarried	26.0%	7.7	16.3	5.8	44.2	101	2,311
JCC Membership							
Member	77.8%	5.6	7.6	2.8	6.3	171	3,152
Non-Member	46.5%	8.5	17.1	6.8	21.1	580	11,648
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	81.4%	6.2	9.0	1.4	1.9	453	4,706
Non-Member	41.1%	8.4	18.3	7.9	24.3	309	10,094
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	40.9%	9.8	18.1	6.2	24.9	420	8,495
On General Trip	60.2%	4.7	15.6	4.7	14.8	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	78.3%	5.1	8.3	5.7	2.5	199	3,463

Table 7-1
Synagogue Membership
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Current Member	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will Join in the Future	NOT a Current Member: Was NOT a Member in the Past — Will NOT Join in the Future	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	63.6%	10.0	10.5	7.2	8.6	255	4,618
No	48.8%	6.7	17.6	5.2	21.7	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	68.9%	8.2	12.2	6.1	4.6	234	8,732
No	48.9%	8.8	14.4	6.3	21.7	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	62.3%	10.0	14.9	4.9	7.9	405	7,548
No	44.9%	5.6	15.8	6.7	27.0	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	72.2%	7.4	7.4	5.6	7.4	66	1,169
No	51.8%	7.8	16.0	6.0	18.4	697	13,631
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	32.5%	9.6	18.1	9.3	30.4	346	7,430
Under $100	67.2%	7.6	16.8	1.5	6.9	164	3,130
$100 and over	79.3%	4.5	8.9	3.4	3.9	219	4,240

Table 7-2
Synagogue Membership
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Rhode Island	1987	70%
Worcester	1986	60%
Hartford	**1982**	**60%**
Essex-Morris	1998	56%
St. Louis	1995	56%
Baltimore	1985	55%
Rochester	1999	54%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**53%**
Cleveland	1996	52%
Detroit	1989	52%
Dallas	1988	52%
Tidewater	1988	52%
Houston	1986	51%
Atlantic County	1985	51%
Charlotte	1997	49%
Harrisburg	1994	49%
Monmouth	1997	48%
Milwaukee	1996	48%
Toronto	1990	48%
Wilmington	1995	46%
Columbus	1990	46%
York	1999	45%
Richmond	1994	45%

Community	Year	%
Chicago	1990	44%
Sarasota	1992	43%
Boston	1995	41%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%
Washington, D.C.	1983	39%
New York	1991	38%
West Palm Beach	1999	37%
Denver	1997	37%
Philadelphia	1997	37%
Atlanta	1996	37%
Miami	1994	37%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
South Palm Beach	1995	36%
Los Angeles	1997	34%
Las Vegas	1995	34%
Buffalo	1995	34%
Orlando	1993	34%
Seattle	1990	33%
SF Bay Area	1986	33%
Phoenix	1983	33%
Broward	1997	27%
South Broward	1990	27%
NJPS	1971	46%
NJPS	1990	32%

Table 7-3
Lifetime Synagogue Membership
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

			Was a Member in the Past		Was NOT a Member in the Past	
Community	**Year**	**Current Member**	**Will Join in the Future**	**Will NOT Join in the Future**	**Will Join in the Future**	***Will NOT Join in the Future***
Boston	1995	47%	26			37
Los Angeles	1997	34%	9	13	14	30
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	9	20	5	26
Orlando	1993	34%	15	15	11	25
Broward	1997	27%	11	32	6	24
Charlotte	1997	49%	7	10	10	24
Miami	1994	37%	11	23	6	24
Richmond	1994	45%	8	14	10	24
Dallas	1988	52%	7	14	5	24
Rochester	1999	54%	7	10	5	23
Milwaukee	1996	48%	7	13	8	23
Harrisburg	1994	49%	8	11	9	23
South Broward	1990	28%	11	34	7	19
HARTFORD	**2000**	**53%**	**8**	**15**	**6**	**18**
Sarasota	1992	43%	10	26	3	18
West Palm Beach	1999	37%	11	32	2	17
South Palm Beach	1995	36%	11	33	3	17
Monmouth	1997	48%	11	21	6	15
Baltimore	1985	55%	32			13
Atlantic County	1985	51%	38			11
Wilmington	1996	46%	20	11	13	10
Phoenix	1983	33%	28		39	

Table 7-3
Lifetime Synagogue Membership
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

			Was a Member in the Past		Was NOT a Member in the Past	
Community	**Year**	**Current Member**	**Will Join in the Future**	**Will NOT Join in the Future**	**Will Join in the Future**	***Will NOT Join in the Future***
Chicago	1990	44%	20		36	
Las Vegas	1995	34%	34		32	
Cleveland	1996	52%	21		27	
NJPS	1990	32%	19		49	

Table 7-4
Synagogue Membership in Households with Children
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households with Children)

Community	Year	%
Detroit	1989	80%
Hartford	**2000**	**64%**
Boston	1995	59%
Rochester	1999	57%
Monmouth	1997	57%
Charlotte	1997	56%
Milwaukee	1996	56%
Miami	1994	55%
Las Vegas	1995	50%
Richmond	1994	50%
St. Petersburg	1994	49%
New York	1991	49%

Community	Year	%
Los Angeles	1997	48%
Atlanta	1996	47%
York	1999	46%
Harrisburg	1994	43%
Orlando	1993	43%
Phoenix	1983	42%
Broward	1997	40%
West Palm Beach	1999	38%
South Palm Beach	1995	37%
Wilmington	1996	36%
Sarasota	1992	34%
NJPS	1990	35%

Profile of Synagogue Member Households

(Sample Size = 453, Projected Number of Households = 7,900)

While **Table 7-1** shows the percentage of *each population group* who belong to a synagogue, this section develops a profile of *households who belong to a synagogue*.

✡ 55% of synagogue member households live in the Core Area, 15% live in South of Hartford, 14% live in Farmington Valley, 13% live East of the River, and 3% live in the Windsor Area.

✡ 3% of the heads of households in synagogue member households are under age 35, 34% are age 35-49, 23% are age 50-64, 18% are age 65-74, and 22% are age 75 and over. Thus, 40% of heads of households are elderly. (For an age distribution of all persons in synagogue member households, see Chapter 5.)

✡ 36% of synagogue member households are households with children, 13% are non-elderly couples, 21% are elderly couples, 15% are elderly singles, and 3% are non-elderly singles. 13% are another household structure.

✡ 4% of synagogue member households are in residence for 0-4 years; 7%, for 5-9 years; 19%, for 10-19 years; and 71%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 12% of synagogue member households earn an annual income under $25,000, 17% earn $25,000-$50,000, 28% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 43% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 7% of respondents in synagogue member households are Orthodox; 44%, Conservative; 34%, Reform; and 15%, Just Jewish.

✡ 80% of married couples in synagogue member households are in-married, 10% are conversionary in-married, and 10% are intermarried.

✡ 32% of synagogue member households are JCC members and 48% are Jewish organizations members. 56% of synagogue member households are JCC participants.

✡ 34% of synagogue member households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 22%, on a general trip; and 44% contain no adult who visited Israel.

✡ 37% of synagogue member households contain an adult who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child; 38%, who participated in Hillel while at college; 57%, who attended a Jewish teenage youth group; and 11%, who attended a Jewish day school as a child.

✡ 69% of synagogue member households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, 8% were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation but declined to do so, and 23% were not asked. Thus, 90% of synagogue member households responded positively to a request for a Federation gift in the past year.

✡ 32% of synagogue member households did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, 26% donated under $100, 27% donated $100-$500, 5% donated $500-$1,000, and 10% donated $1,000 and over.

✡ 25% of synagogue member households did not donate to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than the Jewish Federation) in the past year, 24% donated under $100, 32% donated $100-$500, 9% donated $500-$1,000, and 12% donated $1,000 and over.

✡ 12% of synagogue member households did not donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year, 28% donated under $100, 38% donated $100-$500, 11% donated $500-$1,000, and 11% donated $1,000 and over.

Results of Synagogue Survey— Synagogue Membership

In addition to the telephone survey of 763 Jewish households, a survey was conducted of the 32 synagogues in Hartford. The synagogue surveys were generally completed by the executive director, the rabbi, the synagogue president, or some other member of the synagogue staff.

In the telephone survey, 53.3% of respondents reported that their households are currently paying synagogue dues. This implies that 7,888 households are synagogue members. According to the synagogue surveys, the actual number is about 7,162 households, or 48.4%. Thus, the telephone survey indicates that synagogue membership is 4.9% higher than the synagogue surveys suggest (**Table 7-7**).

Such a disparity (5%) is not at all uncommon in Jewish community studies (**Table 7-5**). Community studies tend to overestimate synagogue membership for three reasons. First, many former synagogue members still attend synagogue 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 was currently 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 synagogue member. Third, synagogue members are more likely to have cooperated with the telephone survey. The table shows that the 5% disparity is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 12% in Rochester and 0% in Milwaukee.

The 48% of households who are actually synagogue members is the second highest among 18 comparison communities and compares to 48% in Milwaukee and 42% in Rochester.

A significant problem existed in obtaining the information from the 32 synagogues. The overall level of cooperation in the community with this effort was quite positive. In some cases, however, synagogues were clearly uncertain about some of the information they provided, or, particularly with respect to the number of synagogue members in 1982 and 1990, they provided estimates. Some synagogues were unable to provide estimates for those years.

Note that the number of households who belong to a synagogue in Hartford has not changed significantly since 1982 (**Table 7-7**).

Of the 7,162 current synagogue member households, 9.3% belong to an Orthodox synagogue, 54.1% belong to a Conservative synagogue, 35.5% belong to a Reform synagogue, and 1.1% belong to the non-denominational synagogue. There are 10 Orthodox, 14 Conservative, 7 Reform, and 1 non-denominational synagogues.

The 9% membership in Orthodox synagogues is about average among more than 25 comparison communities (**Table 7-6**). The 9% compares to 16% in Rochester, 13% in Milwaukee, 12% in Rhode Island, and 8% in Buffalo. The 54% membership in Conservative synagogues is the eighth highest of the comparison communities and compares to 55% in Rhode Island, 36% in Rochester, 33% in Milwaukee, and 31% in Buffalo. The 36% membership in Reform synagogues is the eleventh lowest and compares to 53% in both Milwaukee and Buffalo, 48% in Rochester, and 31% in Rhode Island.

The 9% of households who belong to Orthodox synagogues has not changed significantly since 1982 (10%), but the percentage of households who belong to Conservative synagogues has decreased from 62% to 54%, while the percentage of households who belong to Reform synagogues has increased from 27% to 36%.

Orthodox synagogues average 83 households, ranging in size from 20 to 224. Conservative synagogues average 277 households, ranging in size from 44 to 1,020. Reform synagogues average 363 households, ranging in size from 35 to 1,200.

TABLE 7-5
COMPARISON OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED ON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SURVEY OF SYNAGOGUES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Survey of Synagogues	*Disparity*
Wilmington	1995	46%	29%	17%
Miami	1994	32%	18%	14%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	22%	14%
Rochester	1999	54%	42%	12%
Richmond	1994	45%	36%	9%
Atlanta	1996	37%	28%	9%
Broward	1997	20%	13%	7%
Charlotte	1997	49%	43%	6%
York	1999	45%	39%	6%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**53%**	**48%**	**5%**
Monmouth	1997	48%	44%	4%
Sarasota	1992	31%	27%	4%
South Palm Beach	1995	18%	15%	3%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2%
West Palm Beach	1999	19%	17%	2%
Orlando	1993	32%	31%	1%
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	-3%

Table 7-6
Denomination of Synagogue Member Households
Comparison with Other Communities
(Synagogue Member Households)

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conservative	Reform
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	21
Baltimore *	1985	37%	31	31
Miami	1994	22%	41	37
Harrisburg [1]	1994	19%	55	21
Rochester	1999	16%	36	48
South Broward	1990	16%	56	28
Los Angeles [2]	1997	14%	38	44
Milwaukee [1]	1996	13%	33	53
Broward	1997	12%	52	36
South Palm Beach	1995	12%	52	35
Rhode Island *	1986	12%	55	31
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	33
West Palm Beach	1999	10%	70	20
Hartford	**1982**	**10%**	**62**	**27**
HARTFORD	**2000**	**9%**	**54**	**36**
Richmond	1994	9%	50	41
Atlanta [3]	1996	8%	30	42
Buffalo [1] *	1995	8%	31	53
Atlantic County *	1985	8%	61	30
Boston [4]	1995	6%	44	44
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	54
Phoenix [5]	1983	5%	35	57
Orlando	1993	3%	61	36
Sarasota	1992	3%	34	63

Table 7-6
Denomination of Synagogue Member Households
Comparison with Other Communities
(Synagogue Member Households)

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conservative	Reform
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	65
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	100
York	1999	0%	30	70
NJPS	1971	20%	50	30
NJPS [6]	1990	14%	42	36

[1] In Harrisburg, 5% belong to a Reconstructionist synagogue; in Milwaukee, 1%; in Buffalo, 7%.
[2] In Los Angeles, 3% belong to a Reconstructionist synagogue and 2% to "other" synagogues.
[3] In Atlanta, 14% belong to a Traditional synagogue and 6% to a Sephardic synagogue.
[4] In Boston, 2% belong to a Reconstructionist synagogue and 4% to "other" synagogues.
[5] In Phoenix, 3% belong to a Traditional synagogue and 1% to "other" synagogues.
[6] In NJPS 1990, 2% belong to a Reconstructionist synagogue and 6% to "other" synagogues.

Source: Results are based upon a survey of the synagogues, querying synagogue membership.

*Results based upon the telephone survey.

Table 7-7
Results of Synagogue Survey—Number of Members

Synagogue	Open Since	Zip Code	# of Households 1982	1990	2000	90-00 Change
Orthodox Synagogues						
Beth David Synagogue	195 4	06119	NA	190	224	34
Chabad House of Farmington Valley[1]	1998	06089	0	0	0	0
Chabad House of Greater Hartford[1]	NA	06117	0	0	0	0
Congregation Agudas Achim	NA	06117	300	250	135	(115)
Congregation Knesseth Israel	190 6	06029	30	30	20	(10)
Congregation Tephereth Israel	192 5	06052	100	50	30	(20)
Sephardic Congregation of Connecticut	1925	06002	80	65	40	(25)
United Synagogues of Greater Hartford	1897	06117	150	100	60	(40)
Young Israel of Hartford	193 7	06119	35	50	32	(18)
Young Israel of West Hartford	196 8	06117	50	65	122	57
Total Orthodox			745	800	663	(137)
Conservative Synagogues						
Beth El Synagogue[2]	NA	06970	NA	NA	*75*	NA
Beth El Temple	195 3	06117	750	850	1,020	170
Beth Hillel Temple	195 2	06002	600	550	450	(100)
Congregation Adath Israel	194 8	06457	275	275	275	0
Congregation Beth Ahm	196 0	06095	100	100	80	(20)
Congregation B'nai Israel	191 3	06066	150	190	162	(28)
Congregation B'nai Shalom	195 5	06111	182	175	131	(44)
Congregation Tikvoh Chadoshah	194 2	06002	190	200	230	30
Emanuel Synagogue	192 1	06117	851	750	686	(64)
Temple Beth Shalom	194 6	06040	273	325	365	40
Temple Beth Tefilah	194 8	06118	100	80	60	(20)
Temple Beth Torah	195 9	06109	60	90	44	(46)

TABLE 7-7
RESULTS OF SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Synagogue	Open Since	Zip Code	# of Households 1982	1990	2000	90-00 Change
Temple B'nai Abraham[3]	188 9	06450	*188*	*188*	188	0
Temple B'nai Israel	189 8	06052	800	170	110	(60)
Total Conservative			4,519	3, 943	3,876	(67)
REFORM SYNAGOGUES						
Congregation Beth Israel	184 3	06119	1, 300	1, 500	1,200	(300)
Congregation Kol Haverim	198 6	06033	0	125	248	123
Congregation P'nai Or	200 0	06119	0	0	35	35
Farmington Valley Jewish Congregation-Emek Shalom	196 2	06070	200	300	425	125
Greater Southington Jewish Congregation[3]	198 5	06489	0	*35*	35	0
Temple Beth Hillel	196 4	06074	60	100	200	100
Temple Sinai[3]	196 0	06111	*400*	*400*	400	0
Total Reform			1,960	2, 460	2,543	83
NON-DENOMINATIONAL SYNAGOGUES						
Kehilat Chaverim	197 8	06119	40	100	80	(20)
Total Non-Denominational			40	100	80	(20)
Grand Total			7,264	7, 303	7,162	(141)

[1] Chabad has no paid membership and many participants are also members of another synagogue. Zeros have been entered in the table to avoid double counting.
[2] Multiple attempts to reach this synagogue were made, but no one was available. Fewer than 100 households belong to this synagogue. 75 was entered in the table as a reasonable estimate.
[3] 1982 and/or 1990 data were not available for these synagogues. For the purpose of analysis of synagogue membership change, the assumption was made that the membership in these synagogues did not change.

Note: Italicized numbers should be considered to be reasonable estimates.

Jewish Organization Membership

Table 7-8 is used with the next few sections. First, for comparison purposes, the synagogue membership data are repeated from **Table 7-1**. Second, the percentages belonging to a Jewish organization and the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center are shown. Third, the percentages who have participated in activities or programs at the JCC during the past year are shown. Fourth, the percentages who belong to some other fitness facility or health club are shown. Finally, the table shows the percentage who are "associated" with the Jewish community, that is, who belong to a synagogue, or a Jewish organization, or the JCC.

Table 7-8 shows that 32% of Jewish households in Hartford reported that an adult in the household currently belongs to a Jewish organization (excluding the Greater Hartford JCC), such as B'nai B'rith or Hadassah. **Table 7-9** shows that Hartford has a below average percentage of Jewish organization membership among the comparison communities. The 32% compares to 47% in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island, 36% in Seattle, 32% in Rochester, and 27% in Columbus. The percentage in Hartford (32%) is higher than that for U.S. Jews as a whole (27%).

10% of households who do not belong to the JCC or to a synagogue are Jewish organization members (**Table 7-10**). The 10% is below average among the comparison communities and compares to 21% in Milwaukee and 10% in Rochester.

Table 7-8 shows that Jewish organization membership is higher in the Core Area (41%) than East of the River (27%), South of Hartford (27%), and Farmington Valley (20%).

Of households under age 35, 5% are Jewish organization members. Of households age 35-64, 29% belong, as do 40% of households age 65-74 and 46% of households age 75 and over.

27% of households with children are Jewish organization members. Elderly couple households (43%) and elderly single households (45%) are much more likely to be Jewish organization members than are the other groups. Only 9% of non-elderly single households join.

Jewish organization membership is higher for households whose length of residence in Hartford is 20 or more years (34%) than for households in residence for shorter periods.

Jewish organization membership is 41% of households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over compared to 20%-25% of households earning less than $100,000.

Jewish organization membership is higher for households identifying as Orthodox (63%) or Conservative (51%) and lower for the Reform (30%) and the Just Jewish (14%).

Only 2% of intermarried households are Jewish organization members, compared to 45% of in-married households. Of conversionary in-married households, 28% are Jewish organization members.

Synagogue member households (48%) and JCC member households (52%) are more likely to join Jewish organizations than are synagogue non-member households (13%) and JCC non-member households (26%). These findings are consistent with the idea that membership encourages membership.

A strong correlation exists between Jewish organization membership and whether an adult in the household visited Israel. 57% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip belong to a Jewish organization, as do 42% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, compared to only 19% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to join a Jewish organization than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 40% to 28%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to join a Jewish organization than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 44% to 27%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to join a Jewish organization than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 41% to 23%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to join a Jewish organization than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 47% to 30%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Jewish organization membership rises significantly with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 14% of non-givers are members, compared to 40% of households donating under $100 and 57% of households donating $100 and over.

Table 7-8
Memberships
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Synagogue	Jewish Organization	JCC Member	JCC Participant	Other Fitness Facility	JCC Share of Market	Associated *	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	53.3%	31.7%	21.8%	40.1%	26.2%	45.4%	62. 4%	763	14,800
Geographic Area									
Core Area	61.7%	40.8%	34.8%	55.2%	22.3%	60.9%	73. 3%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	43.0%	19.6%	16.1%	34.9%	29.8%	35.1%	53. 5%	124	2,500
East of the River	47.1%	27.2%	4.9%	23.8%	23.2%	17.4%	51. 0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	47.8%	27.0%	8.8%	21.4%	34.0%	20.6%	53. 5%	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household									
Under 35	15.3%	5.3%	11.9%	17.2%	38.0%	23.8%	23. 7%	42	1,290
35 - 49	61.2%	28.8%	23.7%	43.7%	36.4%	39.4%	68. 2%	207	4,410
50 - 64	49.4%	28.6%	12.0%	36.4%	22.8%	34.5%	58. 9%	218	3,715
65 - 74	54.6%	39.5%	25.6%	43.6%	25.6%	50.0%	64. 2%	145	2,635
75 and over	62.4%	45.5%	33.1%	47.1%	6.3%	84.0%	74. 2%	151	2,740
Household Structure									
Household w/Children	63.5%	26.6%	22.2%	42.9%	34.4%	39.2%	70. 1%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	43.7%	32.4%	16.5%	36.6%	23.5%	41.3%	55. 3%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	20.0%	8.5%	1.7%	15.5%	21.8%	7.2%	26. 7%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	61.7%	42.9%	33.3%	48.3%	22.8%	59.4%	70. 2%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	55.1%	44.9%	26.8%	40.2%	10.0%	72.8%	69. 4%	115	2,146
Length of Residence									
0 - 4 years	25.4%	29.3%	19.3%	27.6%	28.3%	40.5%	44. 8%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	53.3%	15.6%	22.2%	40.9%	31.4%	41.4%	57. 8%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	63.2%	28.2%	21.2%	42.6%	40.7%	34.2%	67. 0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	54.8%	34.4%	22.2%	40.9%	21.7%	50.6%	64. 1%	554	10,182

Table 7-8
Memberships
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Synagogue	Jewish Organization	JCC Member	JCC Participant	Other Fitness Facility	JCC Share of Market	Associated *	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income									
Under $25,000	48.2%	23.2%	21.4%	31.6%	7.5%	74.0%	53. 6%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	50.0%	25.3%	13.5%	31.0%	13.3%	50.4%	58. 7%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	40.1%	20.4%	21.2%	39.5%	27.5%	43.5%	52. 0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	66.1%	41.1%	26.2%	43.1%	38.6%	40.4%	72. 1%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification									
Orthodox	96.0%	62.5%	40.0%	76.0%	20.0%	66.7%	96. 0%	34	560
Conservative	75.4%	51.0%	29.8%	52.7%	24.3%	55.1%	86. 0%	312	4,615
Reform	59.6%	29.6%	20.0%	38.2%	30.4%	39.7%	67. 6%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	23.6%	13.8%	14.2%	26.3%	23.0%	38.2%	33. 2%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage									
In-married	68.8%	45.2%	31.8%	55.9%	31.0%	50.6%	78. 9%	384	6,883
Conversionary	66.7%	28.2%	10.8%	33.3%	37.1%	22.5%	74. 4%	45	854
Intermarried	26.0%	1.9%	7.6%	14.3%	24.0%	24.1%	30. 5%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership									
Member	100.0 %	47.9%	31.8%	55.7%	25.4%	55.6%	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	0.0%	12.7%	10.4%	22.1%	26.5%	28.2%	19. 2%	309	6,900
JCC Membership									
Member	77.8%	51.7%	100.0 %	100.0 %	NA	NA	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	46.5%	25.8%	0.0%	23.2%	25.8%	0.0%	51. 6%	580	11,648
Jewish Organization Membership									
Member	81.4%	100.0 %	35.9%	63.1%	31.3%	53.4%	100.0%	453	4,706
Non-Member	41.1%	0.0%	15.4%	29.6%	23.9%	39.2%	45. 7%	309	10,094

Table 7-8
Memberships
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Synagogue	Jewish Organization	JCC Member	JCC Participant	Other Fitness Facility	JCC Share of Market	Associated *	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Any Adult Visited Israel									
No	40.9%	18.5%	14.0%	26.6%	22.8%	38.0%	49. 5%	420	8,495
On General Trip	60.2%	41.7%	26.6%	52.8%	29.8%	47.2%	73. 1%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	78.3%	56.5%	37.0%	62.3%	33.0%	52.9%	85. 4%	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child									
To Sleep Away Camp	63.6%	39.6%	26.1%	49.0%	31.8%	45.1%	71. 0%	255	4,618
No	48.8%	28.2%	19.8%	36.1%	23.5%	45.7%	58. 5%	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)									
Hillel Participant	68.9%	44.0%	26.3%	52.1%	33.8%	43.8%	78. 1%	234	8,732
No	48.9%	27.0%	20.5%	36.0%	26.0%	44.1%	58. 1%	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager									
In Youth Group	62.3%	41.4%	25.6%	48.9%	28.6%	47.2%	72. 1%	405	7,548
No	44.9%	22.5%	18.1%	31.6%	23.6%	43.4%	53. 1%	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child									
In Day School	72.2%	47.2%	45.3%	71.2%	43.3%	51.1%	84. 9%	66	1,169
No	51.8%	30.4%	19.7%	37.4%	24.9%	44.2%	60. 5%	697	13,631
Donated to Federation in the Past Year									
Nothing	32.5%	14.1%	8.6%	21.7%	25.4%	25.3%	39. 9%	346	7,430
Under $100	67.2%	40.2%	26.4%	46.2%	15.6%	62.9%	76. 5%	164	3,130
$100 and over	79.3%	57.1%	40.4%	65.3%	40.2%	50.1%	88. 8%	219	4,240

*Belong to a synagogue or the JCC or a Jewish organization.

Table 7-9
Jewish Organization Membership
Other Than a JCC or a Synagogue
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Worcester	1986	60%
South Palm Beach	1995	52%
Sarasota	1992	51%
Baltimore	1985	51%
Atlantic County	1985	50%
Detroit	1989	48%
West Palm Beach	1999	47%
Milwaukee	1996	47%
Rhode Island	1987	47%
Essex-Morris	1985	47%
Dallas	1988	46%
South Broward	1990	44%
Houston	1986	44%
Richmond	1994	43%
St. Louis	1995	43%
Cleveland	1996	42%
Harrisburg	1994	42%
Atlanta	1996	40%
Chicago*	1990	40%
Miami	1994	38%
SF Bay Area	1986	38%
Broward	1997	37%

Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%
Seattle	1990	36%
Boston	1995	35%
Wilmington	1995	35%
Washington, D.C.	1983	35%
Las Vegas	1995	34%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**32%**
Rochester	1999	32%
Phoenix	1983	32%
Orlando	1993	30%
Denver	1997	29%
York	1999	27%
Charlotte	1997	27%
Los Angeles	1997	27%
Columbus	1990	27%
New York	1991	26%
Philadelphia	1997	25%
NJPS	1990	27%

*Respondent only

Table 7-10
Jewish Organization Membership
Among Households Who Do Not Belong to a JCC or Synagogue
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Sarasota	1992	56%
West Palm Beach	1999	47%
South Palm Beach	1995	39%
Broward	1997	30%
Miami	1994	25%
Monmouth	1997	23%
Milwaukee	1996	21%
Wilmington	1995	16%

Community	Year	%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Atlanta	1996	15%
Orlando	1993	12%
York	1999	11%
Hartford	2000	**10%**
Rochester	1999	10%
Richmond	1994	10%
Harrisburg	1994	6%
Charlotte	1997	6%

Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-8 shows that 22% of Jewish households in Hartford reported membership in the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center. The 22% membership percentage is above average compared to more than 30 other Jewish communities (**Table 7-12**). The 22% compares to 28% in Rochester, 27% in Columbus, 24% in Milwaukee, and 17% in Seattle. The 22% is above the national figure of 17%.

The 21.8% of households who reported JCC membership implies that 3,226 Jewish households are JCC members. According to the JCC, the actual number is 2,055 Jewish households (13.9%) (**Table 7-11**). This type of overestimation of JCC membership is not at all unusual in Jewish community studies. Community studies tend to overestimate the percentage of a community belonging to a JCC for three reasons. First, many former JCC members still attend JCC activities and may 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 the JCC. Second, JCC members are more likely to cooperate with the study. Third, some persons, particularly those who have lived in an area with a synagogue that uses the term "Jewish community center" or "Jewish center" in its title, may confuse a Jewish Community Center with a synagogue. Thus, they may respond positively to the JCC question when, in fact, they are indicating synagogue membership.

Table 7-11 also shows that Jewish JCC membership increased by more than 20% from 1990 to 2000.

Table 7-8 shows that JCC membership, like synagogue membership, is highest in the Core Area (35%). Membership in Farmington Valley (16%), South of Hartford (9%), and East of the River (5%) is much lower.

JCC membership is about one-third for households age 75 and over. It runs about 25% for both households age 35-49 and households age 65-74. Only 12% of both households under age 35 and households age 50-64 belong.

22% of households with children belong to the JCC. Non-elderly single households (2%) are the least likely to join. 33% of elderly couple households join, as do 27% of elderly single households.

JCC membership shows no significant variation with length of residence or household income.

Membership is much lower for the Just Jewish (14%) than for the other groups. 40% of Orthodox Jews join, compared to 30% of Conservative Jews and 20% of Reform Jews.

32% of in-married households are JCC members, compared to only 8% of intermarried households and 11% of conversionary in-married households.

Households who are synagogue members (32%) and Jewish organization members (36%) are more likely to join the JCC than are households who are synagogues non-members (10%) and Jewish organizations non-members (15%).

Households in which an adult visited Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip (37%) are more likely to join the JCC than are households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (27%) and households in which no adult visited Israel (14%).

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to join the JCC than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 26% to 20%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to join the JCC than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 26% to 21%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to join the JCC than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 26% to 18%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child as a child are more likely to join the JCC than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 45% to 20%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

JCC membership rises significantly with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 9% of non-givers are members, compared to 26% of households donating under $100 and 40% of households donating $100 and over.

TABLE 7-11
NUMBER OF JCC MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS 1990-2000

Source of Membership	**1990**	**2000**
Jewish Membership from within Hartford County	1,640	1,975
Jewish Membership from outside Hartford County	50	80
Non-Jewish Membership	560	845
Total	2,250	2,900

The JCC began operations in 1928 on Ann Street. In 1935, it moved to Vine Street. In 1948, it moved to Asylum Street. In 1962, it moved to its current location on Bloomfield Avenue.

Source: Information provided by the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center.

Table 7-12
Jewish Community Center Membership
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	36%
Tidewater	1988	35%
Harrisburg	1994	31%
Rochester	1999	28%
York	1999	27%
Columbus	1990	27%
Cleveland	1996	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Richmond	1994	24%
St. Louis	1995	24%
Wilmington	1995	23%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**22%**
Detroit	1989	22%
Phoenix	1983	19%
Hartford	**1982**	**18%**
Essex-Morris	1985	17%
Orlando	1993	17%
Seattle	1990	17%
Sarasota	1992	16%

Community	Year	%
Monmouth [1]	1997	15%
Atlanta	1996	15%
Boston	1995	15%
New York	1991	15%
Baltimore	1985	15%
West Palm Beach [2]	1999	14%
Dallas	1988	13%
Los Angeles	1997	12%
South Broward	1990	12%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%
Atlantic County	1985	9%
Philadelphia	1997	8%
Miami	1994	8%
Broward [3]	1997	7%
South Palm Beach	1995	6%
NJPS	1990	17%

[1] 12% belong to a JCC in Monmouth County and 3% belong to a JCC outside Monmouth County.
[2] 8.7% belong to a West Palm Beach JCC and 5.1% to a JCC outside the West Palm Beach area.
[3] 3.5% belong to a Broward County JCC and 3.5% belong to a JCC outside Broward County.

Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-13 shows that 17% of Jewish households in Hartford belong to both the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center (JCC) and a synagogue. 36% of households belong only to a synagogue and 5% belong only to the JCC. 42% of households belong to neither organization. Recall as well that 78% of JCC members belong to a synagogue and 32% of synagogue members belong to the JCC.

These results indicate that, of the more than 20 comparison communities shown in the table, Hartford has the second lowest percentage of households (42%) who do not belong to either the JCC or a synagogue. The 42% compares to 44% in Milwaukee and 39% in Rochester.

The 17% who belong to both the JCC and a synagogue is the sixth highest among the comparison communities. The 17% compares to 21% in Rochester and 17% in Milwaukee.

The 36% who belong only to a synagogue is the second highest among the comparison communities and compares to 33% in Rochester and 32% in Milwaukee.

The 5% who belong only to the JCC is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 7% in both Rochester and Milwaukee.

TABLE 7-13
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JCC MEMBERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	Belong to Both JCC and Synagogue	Belong to Synagogue Only	Belong to JCC Only	*Belong to Neither*
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
Los Angeles	1997	4%	30	2	64
Miami	1994	6%	31	2	61
South Palm Beach	1995	3%	33	3	61
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
Atlanta	1996	11%	26	4	59
West Palm Beach	1999	9%	28	5	58
Phoenix	1983	11%	23	8	58
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
New York	1991	9%	29	6	57
South Broward	1990	8%	31	6	56
Sarasota	1992	12%	32	5	52
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
Boston	1995	9%	39	6	47
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
HARTFORD	**2000**	**17%**	**36**	**5**	**42**
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39
NJPS	1990	13%	18	3	65

Jewish Community Center Participation in the Past Year

Table 7-8 shows that 40% of Jewish households in Hartford reported that someone in their household participated in a Jewish Community Center (JCC) program in the past year. Almost twice as many households participate as join. Put another way, 18% of the community participated in JCC activities in the past year, but do not belong to the JCC.

The 40% JCC participation rate in the past year is about average compared to the other communities shown in **Table 7-14** and compares to 60% in Rochester and 47% in Milwaukee. The 1990 National Jewish Population Survey shows that 25% of U.S. Jewish households participated in a JCC activity in the past year. Thus, at 40%, Hartford is well above the national figure.

Table 7-8 shows that JCC participation rates are highest in the Core Area (55%) and Farmington Valley (35%). Only 24% of Jewish households East of the River and 21% in South of Hartford participated in the past year. Although no consistent relationship is seen with age, participation in the JCC in the past year was highest for households age 75 and over (47%) and lowest for households under age 35 (17%). 43% of households with children participated in the past year. Participation was lowest among non-elderly singles (16%).

JCC participation in the past year shows no significant variation with length of residence of five or more years (over 40%), although participation in the past year was much lower for households in residence for 0-4 years (28%).

JCC participation in the past year increases with increasing income, from about 32% of households earning an annual income under $50,000 to 43% of households earning $100,000 and over.

JCC participation in the past year was lower for households who are Just Jewish (26%) than for the Orthodox (76%), Conservative (53%), and Reform (38%) groups.

Only 14% of intermarried households participated in the JCC in the past year, compared to 56% of in-married households. Of conversionary in-married households, 33% participated in the past year.

Synagogue members (56%) were more likely to have participated in the JCC in the past year than were non-members of synagogues (22%). 23% of JCC non-members participated in the past year.

A significant difference in JCC participation in the past year is seen based upon whether an adult in the household visited Israel. 62% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 53% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip participated in the JCC in the past year, compared to 27% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to participate in the JCC in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 49% to 36%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to participate in the JCC in the past year than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 52% to 36%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to participate in the JCC in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 49% to 32%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to participate in the JCC in the past year than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 71% to 37%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

65% of households donating $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year participated in the JCC in the past year, compared to 46% of households donating under $100 and 22% of the non-givers.

Table 7-14
JCC Participation in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Detroit	1989	76%
Charlotte	1997	71%*
Rochester	1999	60%
St. Louis	1995	50%
Los Angeles	1997	49%
Milwaukee	1996	47%
Wilmington	1995	47%
Richmond	1994	46%
York	1999	44%
Cleveland	1996	44%
Harrisburg	1994	41%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**40%**
Orlando	1993	36%
Atlanta	1996	35%

Community	Year	%
Denver	1997	32%
New York	1991	29%
South Palm Beach	1995	27%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%
West Palm Beach	1999	26%
Monmouth	1997	24%
Miami	1994	24%
Philadelphia	1997	23%
South Broward	1990	22%
Sarasota	1992	19%
Broward	1997	12%
NJPS	1990	25%

*Three synagogues and the JCC are located on a "Jewish community campus." Thus, participation in a synagogue was counted as participation in the JCC.

JCC Share of the Fitness Facilities/Health Club Market

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who are not JCC members were asked if they are members of any other fitness facility or health club. **Table 7-8** shows that 26% of respondents reported that an adult in their household is a member of such a facility. The 26% compares to 17% in both Rochester and York, the only other communities to develop this measure.

The JCC has 45% of the market for fitness centers and health clubs [22%/(22%+26%]. The 45% compares to 61% in both Rochester and York, the only other communities to develop this measure. This section discusses the JCC share of the market for each population group.

The JCC share of the market is lowest East of the River (17%) and in South of Hartford (21%). It reaches 35% of households in Farmington Valley and 61% in the Core Area. The JCC share is lowest for households under age 35 (24%) and highest for households age 75 and over (84%). 39% of Jewish households with children who join a fitness center join the JCC. The JCC share is lowest for non-elderly single households (7%) and highest for elderly single households (73%) and elderly couple households (59%).

The JCC share is highest for households in residence for 20 or more years (51%), compared to households in residence for less than ten years (41%) or 10-19 years (34%).

The JCC share declines as household income increases, from 74% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 50% of households earning $25,000-$50,000, 44% of households earning $50,000-$100,000, and 40% of households earning $100,000 and over.

The JCC market share is higher for households in which the respondent is Orthodox (67%) or Conservative (55%) than for households in which the respondent is Reform (40%) or Just Jewish (38%).

The JCC share among in-married households is 51%, compared to only 24% among intermarried households.

The JCC market share is 56% for synagogue member households, compared to 28% for synagogue non-member households. The JCC market share is 53% for Jewish organization member households, compared to 39% of Jewish organizations non-member households.

A significant difference in JCC market share is seen based upon whether an adult in the household visited Israel. The JCC market share is 53% for households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 47% for households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, compared to 38% for households in which no adult visited Israel.

The JCC market share is virtually the same for households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (45%) and households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (46%).

The JCC market share is about the same (44%) for households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) and households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel.

The JCC market share for households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager (47%) is slightly higher than for households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager (43%).

The JCC market share for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child (51%) is higher than for households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child (44%). Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

The JCC market share for households donating $100 and over to Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year is 50%, compared to 63% for households donating under $100 and 25% for non-givers.

Association with the Jewish Community

While synagogue membership, JCC membership, and Jewish organization membership often imply different involvements in the Jewish community, it is instructive to examine overall "association." Households are defined as associated with the Jewish community (for the purpose of this analysis) if they belong to a synagogue or the JCC or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-8** shows that, by this definition, 62% of Jewish households in Hartford associate. This is the fourth highest percentage among the comparison communities shown in **Table 7-15** and compares to 65% in Rochester and 64% in Milwaukee.

Table 7-8 shows that association is much higher in the Core Area (73%) than in the other three geographic areas (51%-54%).

Association is much lower for households under age 35 (24%) than for the other age groups, which range from 59% to 74%.

70% of households with children associate, as do about 70% of elderly couple households and elderly single households. Only 27% of non-elderly single households associate.

Association generally increases with length of residence, from 45% of households in residence for 0-4 years to 58% of households in residence for 5-9 years, and about two-thirds of households in residence for ten or more years.

72% of households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over associate, compared to 52%-59% of the lower income groups.

Association is higher for households in which the respondent is Conservative (86%) than for households in which the respondent is Reform (68%). It is lowest for households in which the respondent is Just Jewish (33%) and highest for households in which the respondent is Orthodox (96%).

Only 31% of intermarried households associate, compared to 79% of in-married households. Of conversionary in-married households, 74% associate.

19% of synagogue non-members, 52% of JCC non-members, and 46% of Jewish organization non-members associate.

85% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip associate, as do 73% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, compared to only 50% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to associate than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 71% to 59%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to associate than are households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 78% to 58%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to associate than are households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 72% to 53%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to associate than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 85% to 61%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Association rises significantly with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 40% of non-givers associate, compared to 77% of households donating under $100 and 89% of households donating $100 and over.

Table 7-15
Association with the Jewish Community
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	65%
Milwaukee	1996	64%
South Palm Beach	1995	63%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**62%**
West Palm Beach	1999	62%
Monmouth	1997	62%
Sarasota	1992	62%
Boston	1995	61%
York	1999	60%
Richmond	1994	60%
Wilmington	1995	59%
Harrisburg	1994	59%
Charlotte	1997	57%

Community	Year	%
Denver	1997	55%
Miami	1994	53%
South Broward	1990	53%
New York	1991	51%
Broward	1997	50%
Atlanta	1996	50%
Philadelphia	1997	49%
St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Los Angeles	1997	46%
Orlando	1993	46%
NJPS	1990	40%

Feel a Part of the Hartford Jewish Community

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked: "How much do you feel like you are a part of the Hartford Jewish community? Would you say: very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?" **Table 7-16** shows that 23% of respondents feel "very much" a part of the Jewish community. 30% responded "somewhat;" 26%, "not very much;" and 21%, "not at all."

The results in this section report the percentage of respondents who "very much" or "somewhat" feel a part of the Hartford Jewish community.

Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is higher among respondents in the Core Area (67%) than in the other three geographic areas (40%-45%). Although no consistent relationship is seen with age, feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is highest for respondents age 65 and over (59%) and lowest for respondents under age 35 (31%). It ranges from 48% to 59% for the other age groups. 58% of respondents in households with children feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community. Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is lowest among non-elderly single households (24%).

Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community shows little variation with length of residence of five or more years, ranging from 51% to 56%. For households in residence less than five years, 35% feel a very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community increases with increasing income, from 43% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 48% of households earning $25,000-$100,000 and 62% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is lower for respondents who are Just Jewish (29%) than for Orthodox (91%), Conservative (75%), and Reform (54%) respondents.

Only 29% of respondents in intermarried households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to 69% of respondents in in-married households. Of conversionary in-married households, 53% of respondents feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community.

Respondents in households who are members of a Hartford Jewish institution are clearly more likely to feel a part of the Jewish community. Synagogue members (76%) are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are non-members of synagogues (27%). 84% of JCC members feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to

45% of JCC non-members. 79% of Jewish organization members feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to 41% of Jewish organization non-members.

Feeling very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is affected by whether an adult in the household visited Israel. 79% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 58% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to 41% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 66% to 47%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are respondents in households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 70% to 48%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 63% to 44%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community than are respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 80% to 51%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

78% of households donating $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community, compared to 68% of households donating under $100 and 33% of non-givers.

Table 7-16
Feel a Part of the Hartford Jewish Community
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	53.1%	22.8%	30.3	26.2	20.7	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	66.8%	30.7%	36.1	22.8	10.4	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	44.5%	21.8%	22.7	30.0	25.5	124	2,500
East of the River	40.8%	10.7%	30.1	27.2	32.0	123	2,280
South of Hartford	40.0%	12.2%	27.8	27.8	32.2	122	2,540
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	31.1%	6.8%	24.3	25.7	43.2	64	1,643
35 - 49	59.0%	27.4%	31.6	25.3	15.8	196	4,218
50 - 64	47.8%	18.4%	29.4	27.6	24.5	210	3,611
65 - 74	61.0%	26.5%	34.5	25.7	13.3	144	2,620
75 and over	57.5%	28.3%	29.2	26.7	15.8	149	2,708
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	57.6%	23.6%	34.0	22.2	20.2	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	51.0%	19.6%	31.4	28.4	20.6	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	23.8%	11.9%	11.9	32.2	44.1	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	61.5%	31.6%	29.9	26.5	12.0	149	2,679
Elderly Single	58.5%	22.3%	36.2	25.5	16.0	115	2,146
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	34.5%	12.1%	22.4	15.5	50.0	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	51.1%	20.0%	31.1	22.2	26.7	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	52.4%	23.8%	28.6	22.9	24.8	119	2,324
20 or more years	56.1%	24.1%	32.0	28.7	15.2	554	10,182
Household Income							
Under $25,000	43.4%	17.0%	26.4	34.0	22.6	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	48.0%	18.7%	29.3	26.7	25.3	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	48.4%	19.9%	28.5	29.1	22.5	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	61.8%	29.4%	32.4	22.9	15.3	200	4,945

Table 7-16
Feel a Part of the Hartford Jewish Community
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	91.3%	52.2%	39.1	8.7	0.0	34	560
Conservative	75.4%	38.2%	37.2	18.4	6.3	312	4,615
Reform	53.7%	20.7%	33.0	28.6	17.7	207	4,545
Just Jewish	29.3%	8.1%	21.2	33.8	36.9	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	69.4%	31.3%	38.1	18.7	11.9	384	6,883
Conversionary	52.5%	17.5%	35.0	30.0	17.5	45	854
Intermarried	28.7%	8.9%	19.8	39.6	31.7	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	76.3%	36.3%	40.0	17.5	6.2	453	7,900
Non-Member	26.6%	6.9%	19.7	36.4	37.0	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	84.0%	45.5%	38.5	12.6	3.5	171	3,152
Non-Member	45.2%	16.7%	28.5	29.5	25.2	580	11,648
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	78.9%	42.1%	36.8	14.4	6.7	453	4,706
Non-Member	41.3%	13.9%	27.4	31.7	27.0	309	10,094
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	40.8%	14.3%	26.5	32.0	27.2	420	8,495
On General Trip	58.2%	23.6%	34.6	25.2	16.5	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	78.8%	42.3%	36.5	12.8	8.3	199	3,463

Table 7-16
Feel a Part of the Hartford Jewish Community
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	66.0%	33.5%	32.5	21.1	12.9	255	4,618
No	47.4%	17.7%	29.7	28.4	24.2	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	70.0%	30.6%	39.4	18.1	11.9	234	8,732
No	47.7%	21.2%	26.5	28.8	23.5	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	62.8%	29.4%	33.4	22.1	15.0	405	7,548
No	43.9%	16.4%	27.5	30.1	26.0	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	80.4%	37.3%	43.1	13.7	5.9	66	1,169
No	51.0%	21.5%	29.5	27.2	21.8	697	13,631
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	33.2%	7.9%	25.3	33.5	33.2	346	7,430
Under $100	67.7%	32.3%	35.4	21.5	10.8	164	3,130
$100 and over	78.3%	42.5%	35.8	16.2	5.6	219	4,240

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity

For summarization purposes, **Table 7-17** first repeats the findings on the overlap between synagogue membership and JCC membership. It then repeats information from **Table 7-8** on memberships. The table also shows that 87% of Jewish households in Hartford always/usually practice some Jewish ritual (that is, "practice"), a result from Chapter 6. Also note that 67% donated to Jewish charities in the past year (including the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford), as discussed in Chapter 14.

The bottom of **Table 7-17** shows that 89% of households either practice some Jewish ritual or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. 89% also either practice some Jewish ritual or associate with the Jewish community (are a member of something Jewish). 77% either associate or donated. Most importantly, 91% of Jewish households in Hartford are doing something Jewish: they belong to something Jewish or always/usually perform some Jewish ritual or donated to Jewish charities in the past year.

Table 7-17
Memberships, Philanthropy, and Jewish Ritual Practice
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

Activity	%
Belong to the JCC and a Synagogue	16.9%
Belong Only to a Synagogue	36.3
Belong Only to the JCC	4.8
Belong to Neither a Synagogue nor the JCC	41.9
Total	100.0%
Synagogue Membership	53.3%
Jewish Organization Membership	31.7%
JCC Membership	21.8%
JCC Participation	40.1%
Associate (Synagogue, JCC, or Jewish Organization Member)	62.4%
Practice (Always/Usually Attend a Passover Seder, Light Chanukah Candles, Light Sabbath Candles, or Keep Kosher)	86.8%
Donated to a Jewish Charity in the Past Year	67.2%
Practice or Donated	89.3%
Practice or Associate	89.3%
Associate or Donated	77.0%
Associate, Practice, or Donated	91.3%

Table 7-18 shows that the level of practice (87%) (as defined in the section above) is about average among almost 20 comparison communities. The 87% compares to 88% in Rochester and 84% in Milwaukee.

The 91% who "associate, practice, or donated" implies that in Hartford only 9% of Jewish households do "nothing Jewish." The 91% is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in Milwaukee and 94% in Rochester.

TABLE 7-18
OVERALL CONNECTIONS TO JUDAISM
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	Practice	*Associate, Practice, or Donated*
South Palm Beach	1995	89%	97%
Monmouth	1997	93%	96%
Rochester	1999	88%	94%
West Palm Beach	1999	87%	93%
Miami	1994	86%	93%
Richmond	1994	86%	93%
Broward	1997	85%	92%
Milwaukee	1996	84%	92%
South Broward	1990	84%	92%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**87%**	**91%**
Atlanta	1996	86%	91%
Harrisburg	1994	86%	91%
Los Angeles	1997	83%	90%
New York	1991	83%	90%
Wilmington	1995	85%	88%
York	1999	77%	87%
Orlando	1993	81%	87%
Charlotte	1997	81%	86%
St. Petersburg	1994	76%	86%
NJPS	1990	64%	75%

Major Reason for Not Joining a Synagogue

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford are not current synagogue members were asked the major reason they do not belong. In interpreting the results, keep in mind that the question was asked as follows: "What is the major reason you have not joined a synagogue? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the local synagogues, you are not religious enough, you do not have children who need a religious education right now, or some other reason?"

"Not religious enough" (35%) is by far the most popular response. 14% responded cost, 12% indicated that they do not have children right now who need a Jewish education right now, and 12% indicated "quality of the local synagogues" and. (**Table 7-10**).

Table 7-10 compares these results with Westport, Broward, Charlotte, and Monmouth, the only other Jewish community studies to include this question.

TABLE 7-19
MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING A SYNAGOGUE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(SAMPLE SIZE = 453, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 7,900)

Reason	Westport 2000	Hartford 2000	Broward 1997	Charlotte 1997	Monmouth 1997
Not Religious Enough*	38.2%	**34.9**	34.7%	35.9%	27.2%
Quality of the Local Synagogues*	13.7	**11.6**	2.7	3.6	5.1
No Children Who Need a Religious Education Right Now*	11.8	**13.1**	11.2	11.0	21.4
Cost*	11.2	**14.4**	17.6	16.9	19.7
I am Single/Do Not Like to Go Alone	6.9	**2.1**	1.2	0.6	0.0
I Have No Interest	2.7	**2.4**	3.1	0.0	1.4
I Have No Connection to the Jewish Community	2.2	**0.3**	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do Not Need a Building to Pray	1.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intermarried	1.6	**1.1**	1.6	9.1	2.0
I am Moving	1.6	**0.7**	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Time	1.1	**0.8**	2.7	2.0	2.0
Just Moved Here	1.0	**1.8**	1.5	0.0	4.4
I am Changing Synagogues	0.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goes to Church	0.8	**0.0**	0.0	3.3	0.0
Distance from home*	0.0	**2.8**	5.8	3.0	4.8
Do Not Know	0.0	**9.1**	7.8	7.9	5.1
Disabled/Ill/Too Old	0.0	**3.2**	2.7	0.0	1.0
Intermarriage	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	2.0
We are Messianic	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	1.8	0.0
No Transportation	0.0	**0.5**	1.2	0.0	1.0
Other	4.8	**1.2**	6.2	6.9	4.9
Total	100.0%	**100.0**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Answers were read to the respondent.

Major Reason for Not Joining the JCC

Respondents who are not currently JCC members were asked the major reason they do not belong. In interpreting the results, keep in mind that the question was asked as follows: "What is the major reason you have not joined the Jewish Community Center? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the program, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?"

"No need for services offered" was the most popular reason, at 37%. This is the fourth lowest of 14 comparison Jewish communities (**Table 7-17**).

Distance from home was mentioned by 32%. The 32% is the highest of the 14 comparison Jewish communities. Cost was mentioned by 12%, the fourth lowest of the 14 comparison Jewish communities. A lack of time was mentioned by 4%. "Quality of the program," although it was one of the reasons suggested to the respondent, was selected by only 3%.

TABLE 20
MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE JCC

Community	Year	*No Need*	*Distance*	*Cost*	*Not Interested*	*Sick/Disabled*	*Lack of Quality*	*Other*	*Facility/Prog*
Broward	1997	54%	11	13	4	2	7	1	8
Los Angeles	1997	52%	12	7	5	1	2	2	19
Miami	1994	49%	11	14	7	4	2	3	10
Richmond	1994	48%	18	17	5	2	2	1	5
Monmouth	1997	47%	20	8	3	1	2	1	18
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	16	9	11	1	0	4	11
South Palm Beach	1995	45%	15	18	8	6	0	1	7
Milwaukee	1996	40%	13	21	7	2	8	2	7
Wilmington	1995	40%	23	12	7	2	3	2	11
HARTFORD	**2000**	**37%**	**32**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**8**
Charlotte	1997	37%	9	23	8	1	1	2	19
Harrisburg	1994	36%	20	18	7	1	1	2	11
St. Louis	1995	18%	22	18	16	1	1	0	24
Columbus	1990	17%	23	33	0	0	2	4	21

Chapter 8
Jewish Education

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Note that unlike all other chapters in this report, which present results for all *persons in Jewish households*, whether Jewish or not, this chapter presents results, for the most part, only for *adults who were born Jewish* and *children who are currently Jewish*. For the use of the Internet for Jewish related information and for attendance at an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, the results are based upon *adults who are currently Jewish*.

Chapter Summary

☞ 82% (89% of males; 74% of females) of all born Jewish adults age 18 and over in Hartford received some formal Jewish education as children. The 82% is the fifth highest among the comparison communities.

☞ 6% of born Jewish adults received Jewish day school education as children; 74% received a synagogue school education; less than 1% were educated in Israel; and 1% had a tutor.

☞ 25% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children, 31% of born Jewish adults who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays), and 42% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish youth group as teenagers.

☞ In the past year, 30% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish related information.

☞ In the past year, 29% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program.

☞ According to data provided by Jewish institutions, 588 Jewish children age 0-5 are enrolled in a Jewish preschool or child care program; 1,901 Jewish children are enrolled in a synagogue school prior to B'nai Mitzvah; and 299 Jewish children are enrolled in Jewish day school prior to B'nai Mitzvah. 550 post-B'nai Mitzvah students are enrolled in a synagogue school (including students enrolled in the Yachad Greater Hartford Community Jewish High School) and 91 post-B'nai Mitzvah students are enrolled in Jewish day school.

☞ According to the telephone survey, 21% of Jewish children age 0-5 are enrolled in a Jewish preschool or child care program, 31% are enrolled in a non-Jewish preschool or child care program, and 48% are not enrolled in a preschool or child care program. Thus, 41% of Jewish children who are enrolled in a preschool or child care program are enrolled in a Jewish preschool or child care program.

☞ 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 a private school are enrolled in Jewish day school.

☞ 9% of Jewish children age 6-17 are enrolled in Jewish day school. The 9% is the fourth lowest of the comparison communities.

☞ 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. The 73% and the 33% are both well above average compared to other Jewish communities.

Chapter Summary

☞ Overall, 91% of Jewish children age 6-17 are enrolled or have been enrolled in formal Jewish education. Another 6% of Jewish children age 6-17 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, the parents have not yet enrolled the child in formal Jewish education and will definitely not or probably not do so. The 4% is the lowest of the comparison communities.

☞ Learning disabilities have prevented 78 Jewish children age 0-17 from receiving a Jewish education. Physical, mental, or other health conditions also have 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.

☞ 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 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 schools.

☞ 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.

☞ 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.

☞ According to data provided by Jewish institutions, 32% of Jewish teenagers age 13-17 are members of a Jewish teenage youth group.

Formal Jewish Education of Adults

Table 8-1 shows that 82% of all born Jewish adults age 18 and over in Hartford received some formal Jewish education as children. **Table 8-2** shows that the 82% is the fifth highest of the comparison Jewish communities. The 82% compares to 83% in Rochester, 82% in Rhode Island, 81% in Columbus, and 76% in Milwaukee.

74% of born Jewish adults received a synagogue school education as children, 6% received Jewish day school education, 1% had a tutor, and less than 1% were educated in Israel (**Table 8-1**). The 6% who attended Jewish day school is below average among the comparison communities and compares to 7% in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island, 5% in Columbus, 4% in Rochester, and 9% found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (**Table 8-3**).

The percentage of born Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children is higher in South of Hartford (87%) and Farmington Valley (86%) and lower East of the River (81%) and in the Core Area (79%) (**Table 8-1**). This is an age-related finding. The Core Area shows higher levels of "Jewishness" for all measures discussed in Chapters 6 and 7. As shown in the next paragraph, older born Jewish adults were less likely to receive some formal Jewish education as children and, according to Chapter 5, are a significantly higher percentage of the Jewish population in the Core Area.

The percentage of born Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children *declines* with age, from 88% of born Jewish adults under age 50 to 80% of born Jewish adults age 50-64, 77% of born Jewish adults age 65-74, and 72% of born Jewish adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of born Jewish adults with Jewish day school education is much higher for adults under age 35 (12%) than for adults age 35-49 (7%) and adults age 50 and over (4%).

89% of born Jewish adult males received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to only 74% of born Jewish adult females.

Born Jewish adult females age 35 and over were much less likely to receive some formal Jewish education as children than were born Jewish adult males age 35 and over. For example, for born Jewish adults age 35-49, 92% of males, but only 81% of females, received some formal Jewish education as children. This pattern holds for each age group from age 35 and over, with the difference widening to 25 percentage points for born Jewish adults age 75 and over.

For born Jewish adults under age 35, 85% of males and 94% of females received some formal Jewish education as children, reversing the trend noted above for born Jewish adults who are age 35 and over.

Little difference is seen in the percentage of born Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children between Orthodox Jews (91%) and Conservative Jews (88%), but the percentage is lower for Reform Jews (83%) and the Just Jewish (70%).

20% of born Jewish adults who are Orthodox, 7% of born Jewish adults who are Conservative, 4% of born Jewish adults who are Reform, and 5% of born Jewish adults who are Just Jewish attended Jewish day school as children.

93% of born Jewish adults in conversionary in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 83% of born Jewish adults in both intermarried and in-married households. Note the small sample size for conversionary in-married households.

84% of born Jewish adults in synagogue member households received some formal Jewish education, compared to 77% of born Jewish adults in non-member households.

No significant difference is seen in the percentage of born Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children between born Jewish adults in JCC member households and JCC non-member households.

78% of born Jewish adults in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, or who donated under $100, received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 88% of born Jewish adults in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 8-1
TYPE OF FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS CHILDREN
(BORN JEWISH ADULTS)

Variable	Received Some Formal Jewish Education	Received No Formal Jewish Education	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Sample Size	Projected Number of Born Jewish Adults
			Attended a Synagogue School	Attended a Jewish Day School	Had a Tutor	Was Educated in Israel		
All	81.5%	18.5%	74.0	5.8	1.3	0.4	1,334	24,686
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
Core Area	79.3%	20.7%	70.7	7.4	1.1	0.1	689	12,441
Farmington Valley	86.0%	14.0%	79.5	5.4	0.2	0.9	223	4,221
East of the River	80.9%	19.1%	77.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	199	3,555
South of Hartford	87.3%	12.7%	78.6	4.8	3.3	0.6	194	3,777
AGE								
Under 35	89.1%	10.9%	76.0	11.9	0.0	1.2	191	3,678
35 - 49	86.8%	13.2%	79.2	6.5	1.0	0.0	324	6,739
50 - 64	80.4%	19.6%	75.5	3.7	0.7	0.6	364	6,147
65 - 74	77.0%	23.0%	71.8	3.4	1.5	0.3	220	3,974
75 and over	71.6%	28.4%	63.5	4.4	3.7	0.0	235	4,123
SEX								
Male	88.8%	11.2%	80.8	5.6	1.8	0.6	665	12,516
Female	73.8%	26.2%	67.0	5.9	0.8	0.2	669	12,170
AGE OF MALES								
Under 35	85.1%	14.9%	71.4	12.5	0.0	1.1	100	2,002
35 - 49	92.2%	7.8%	85.9	4.7	1.6	0.0	167	3,479
50 - 64	90.3%	9.7%	84.5	3.6	1.0	1.2	184	3,154
65 - 74	88.6%	11.4%	82.8	2.6	2.6	0.6	99	1,840
75 and over	84.5%	15.5%	73.3	6.6	4.7	0.0	116	2,040

Table 8-1
Type of Formal Jewish Education as Children
(Born Jewish Adults)

Variable	Received Some Formal Jewish Education	Received No Formal Jewish Education	Received Some Formal Jewish Education				Sample Size	Projected Number of Born Jewish Adults
			Attended a Synagogue School	Attended a Jewish Day School	Had a Tutor	Was Educated in Israel		
Age of Females								
Under 35	94.0%	6.0%	81.5	11.2	0.0	1.3	92	1,679
35 - 49	80.9%	19.1%	72.0	8.5	0.4	0.0	157	3,274
50 - 64	70.0%	30.0%	65.8	3.7	0.4	0.0	180	2,994
65 - 74	66.7%	33.3%	62.0	4.2	0.5	0.0	121	2,130
75 and over	59.2%	40.8%	54.1	2.3	2.8	0.0	119	2,093
Jewish Identification								
Orthodox	91.1%	8.9%	67.7	20.3	2.1	1.0	60	1,061
Conservative	88.4%	11.6%	80.6	6.6	1.1	0.1	599	8,640
Reform	83.3%	16.7%	77.6	4.0	1.4	0.3	366	7,628
Just Jewish	70.3%	29.7%	63.6	4.7	1.4	0.7	301	7,332
Type of Marriage								
In-married	83.3%	16.7%	75.8	6.2	0.9	0.4	887	15,601
Conversionary	93.0%	7.0%	79.5	11.4	2.1	0.0	60	1,061
Intermarried	82.6%	17.4%	73.4	7.3	0.9	1.1	113	2,543
Synagogue Membership								
Member	84.4%	15.6%	75.5	7.3	1.2	0.3	874	14,860
Non-Member	77.3%	22.7%	71.8	3.4	1.5	0.5	458	9,825
JCC Membership								
Member	81.7%	18.3%	69.4	11.9	0.4	0.0	331	6,097
Non-Member	81.2%	18.8%	75.2	3.9	1.6	0.5	976	18,589
Donated to Federation in the Past Year								
Nothing	77.6%	22.4%	70.0	5.2	1.8	0.7	533	11,059
Under $100	79.1%	20.9%	72.9	5.2	0.8	0.2	301	5,604
$100 and over	88.2%	11.8%	79.9	6.9	1.2	0.2	433	8,047

Table 8-2
Adults Who Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children
Comparison with Other Communities
(Born Jewish Adults)

Community	Year	%
Dallas	1988	87%
Richmond	1994	86%
Harrisburg	1994	85%
Rochester	1999	83%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**82%**
Charlotte	1997	82%
Boston	1995	82%
Rhode Island	1987	82%
Cleveland	1996	81%
Chicago	1990	81%
Columbus	1990	81%
Worcester	1986	81%
Atlanta	1996	80%
Wilmington	1995	80%
Baltimore	1985	78%

Community	Year	%
Essex-Morris	1998	77%
Monmouth	1997	77%
Las Vegas	1995	77%
Milwaukee	1996	76%
Miami	1994	75%
West Palm Beach	1999	73%
Broward	1997	73%
St. Louis	1995	73%
South Palm Beach	1995	72%
New York	1991	72%
Sarasota	1992	70%
Atlantic County	1985	70%
Los Angeles	1997	68%
South Broward	1990	67%
Orlando	1993	65%
NJPS	1990	74%

Table 8-3
Adults Who Attended Jewish Day School as Children
Comparison with Other Communities
(Born Jewish Adults)

Community	Year	%
Las Vegas	1995	17%
Harrisburg	1994	16%
New York	1991	15%
Miami	1994	14%
Los Angeles	1997	13%
Monmouth	1997	11%
Essex-Morris	1998	10%
Atlanta	1996	10%
South Palm Beach	1995	9%
Broward	1997	8%
Richmond	1994	8%
Tidewater	1988	8%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	1985	8%
Milwaukee	1996	7%
Rhode Island	1986	7%
Worcester	1986	7%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**6%**
Charlotte	1997	5%
Boston	1995	5%
Columbus	1990	5%
Rochester	1999	4%
West Palm Beach	1999	3%
Canadian Jews	1991	38%
NJPS	1990	9%

Informal Jewish Education of 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, the three forms of informal Jewish education examined below—attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as children, participation in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays), and attendance at a Jewish youth group as teenagers—are used in other chapters as variables to help explain differing levels of Jewish participation. The Summary Report contains a brief section that collates the information on the correlations of these types of informal Jewish education with Jewish identity measures. This section examines the percentage of various groups in Hartford who participated in each form of informal Jewish education (**Table 8-4**).

Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp. 25% of born Jewish adults in Hartford attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children. The 25% is about average among the 11 comparison communities and compares to 31% in Rochester and 28% in Milwaukee (**Table 8-5**). A Jewish sleep away camp was defined as one that has religious services or significant Jewish content.

The percentage of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children varies little by geographic area (**Table 8-4**).

The percentage of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children generally decreases with age. The percentage who attended is highest for born Jewish adults age 35-49 (38%) and born Jewish adults under age 35 (30%). It declines to 25% of born Jewish adults age 50-64, 18% of born Jewish adults age 65-74, and only 5% of born Jewish adults age 75 and over.

No significant difference is seen in attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as children between born Jewish adult males (24%) and born Jewish adult females (26%). However, born Jewish adult females age 35-49 (45%) were more likely to attend than were born Jewish adult males age 35-49 (30%).

34% of born Jewish adults who are Orthodox attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children, compared to 30% of born Jewish adults who are Conservative, 24% of born Jewish adults who are Reform, and 18% of born Jewish adults who are Just Jewish.

No significant difference is seen in the percentage who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children between born Jewish adults within in-married households and born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

28% of born Jewish adults in synagogue member households attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children, compared to 20% of born Jewish adults in non-member households.

30% of born Jewish adults in JCC member households attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children, compared to 23% of born Jewish adults in JCC non-member households.

24% of born Jewish adults in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year attended a Jewish sleep away camp as children, compared to 21% of born Jewish adults in households who donated under $100 and 29% of born Jewish adults in households who donated $100 and over.

Participated in Hillel. 31% of born Jewish adults in Hartford who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) while in college. The 31% is above average among the 11 comparison communities and compares to 32% in Milwaukee and 29% in Rochester (**Table 8-5**).

The percentage of born Jewish adults who participated in Hillel while in college is lowest in the Core Area (28%) and is higher in Farmington Valley (32%), South of Hartford (36%), and East of the River (38%) (**Table 8-4**). This is an age-related finding. The Core Area shows higher levels of "Jewishness" for all measures discussed in Chapters 6 and 7. As shown in the next paragraph, older born Jewish adults were less likely to participate in Hillel and, according to Chapter 5, are a significantly higher percentage of the Jewish population in the Core Area.

The percentage of born Jewish adults who participated in Hillel while in college is highest among born Jewish adults under age 35 (40%) and born Jewish adults age 35-49 (36%). The percentage who participated is lowest for born Jewish adults age 75 and over (23%). 26% of born Jewish adults age 50-64 participated in Hillel while in college, as did 31% of born Jewish adults age 65-74.

No significant difference is seen in participation in Hillel while in college between born Jewish adult females (32%) and born Jewish adult males (30%). Among born Jewish adults age 35-49, 32% of males participated, compared to 40% of females.

Among the elderly, 30% of born Jewish adult males participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 24% of born Jewish adult females. This pattern reverses among the non-elderly: 30% of born Jewish adult males participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 35% of born Jewish adult females.

47% of born Jewish adults who are Orthodox and 41% of born Jewish adults who are Conservative participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 29% of born Jewish adults who are Reform and only 19% of born Jewish adults who are Just Jewish.

34% of born Jewish adults within in-married households participated in Hillel while in college, compared to only 15% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

37% of born Jewish adults in synagogue member households participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 23% of born Jewish adults in non-member households.

34% of born Jewish adults in JCC member households participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 30% of born Jewish adults in JCC non-member households.

27% of born Jewish adults in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year participated in Hillel while in college, compared to 34% of born Jewish

adults in households who donated to the Jewish Federation.

Attended a Jewish Teenage Youth Group. 42% of born Jewish adults in Hartford attended a Jewish youth group as teenagers. The 42% is above average among the 13 comparison communities and compares to 47% in Milwaukee and 44% in Rochester **(Table 8-5)**.

The percentage of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish teenage youth group is lower in the Core Area (39%) than in the other three geographic areas (45%) (**Table 8-4**).This is an age-related finding. The Core Area shows higher levels of "Jewishness" for all measures discussed in Chapters 6 and 7. As shown in the next paragraph, older born Jewish adults were less likely to attend a Jewish teenage youth group and, according to Chapter 5, are a significantly higher percentage of the Jewish population in the Core Area.

The percentage of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish teenage youth group generally decreases with age. The percentage who attended is highest for born Jewish adults age 35-49 (52%). It then declines to 47% of born Jewish adults age 50-64, 43% of born Jewish adults age 65-74, and 22% of born Jewish adults age 75 and over. 38% of born Jewish adults under age 35 attended a Jewish teenage youth group.

Born Jewish adult females (45%) were more likely to attend a Jewish teenage youth group than were born Jewish adult males (39%).

66% of born Jewish adults who are Orthodox attended a Jewish teenage youth group, compared to 52% of born Jewish adults who are Conservative, 40% of born Jewish adults who are Reform, and only 30% of born Jewish adults who are Just Jewish.

46% of born Jewish adults within in-married households attended a Jewish teenage youth group, compared to only 31% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

47% of born Jewish adults in synagogue member households attended a Jewish teenage youth group, compared to 35% of born Jewish adults in non-member households.

47% of born Jewish adults in JCC member households attended a Jewish teenage youth group, compared to 40% of born Jewish adults in JCC non-member households.

38% of born Jewish adults in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year attended a Jewish teenage youth group, compared to 40% of born Jewish adults in households who donated under $100 and 50% of born Jewish adults in households who donated $100 and over.

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults
(Born Jewish Adults)

Variable	Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp	Participated in Hillel*	Attended a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Sample Size	Projected Number of Born Jewish Adults
All	24.8%	31.3%	42.0%	1,334	24,686
Geographic Area					
Core Area	24.3%	27.5%	38.9%	689	12,441
Farmington Valley	28.8%	32.3%	46.1%	223	4,221
East of the River	25.6%	37.9%	45.2%	199	3,255
South of Hartford	23.9%	36.3%	44.9%	194	3,777
Age					
Under 35	30.1%	40.0%	38.0%	191	3,678
35 - 49	37.6%	35.7%	51.9%	324	6,739
50 - 64	25.3%	25.6%	46.8%	364	6,147
65 - 74	17.7%	31.2%	43.4%	220	3,974
75 and over	5.2%	22.9%	21.7%	235	4,123
Sex					
Male	24.0%	30.2%	38.5%	665	12,516
Female	25.6%	32.4%	45.4%	669	12,170
Age of Males					
Under 35	31.7%	39.0%	33.9%	100	2,002
35 - 49	30.2%	31.5%	48.1%	167	3,479
50 - 64	28.4%	23.9%	41.4%	184	3,154
65 - 74	16.6%	33.6%	43.5%	99	1,840
75 and over	5.7%	25.9%	18.6%	116	2,040

Table 8-4
Informal Jewish Education of Adults
(Born Jewish Adults)

Variable	Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp	Participated in Hillel*	Attended a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Sample Size	Projected Number of Born Jewish Adults
Age of Females					
Under 35	28.3%	41.1%	42.9%	92	1,679
35 - 49	45.2%	39.9%	55.8%	157	3,274
50 - 64	22.1%	27.3%	52.2%	180	2,994
65 - 74	18.7%	28.7%	43.2%	121	2,130
75 and over	4.7%	19.6%	24.7%	119	2,053
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	33.5%	47.1%	65.5%	60	1,061
Conservative	30.4%	40.6%	51.8%	599	8,640
Reform	24.0%	28.9%	39.5%	366	7,628
Just Jewish	17.7%	18.6%	30.1%	301	7,332
Type of Marriage					
In-married	26.1%	34.2%	45.6%	887	15,601
Conversionary	30.7%	42.8%	42.0%	60	1,061
Intermarried	27.1%	14.7%	30.9%	113	2,543
Synagogue Membership					
Member	27.8%	36.7%	46.6%	874	14,860
Non-Member	20.4%	22.6%	35.3%	458	9,825
JCC Membership					
Member	30.2%	33.6%	47.1%	331	6,097
Non-Member	23.1%	30.4%	40.4%	976	18,589
Donated to Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	23.9%	27.4%	37.9%	533	11,059
Under $100	21.3%	33.5%	40.2%	301	5,604
$100 and over	28.8%	34.1%	50.1%	433	8,047

* Of born Jewish adults with some college education. The sample sizes and projected numbers of born Jewish adults for participation in Hillel (or an organization like Hillel) are all about 20% lower than shown because the question was not asked of born Jewish adults who did not attend college.

Table 8-5
Informal Jewish Education of Adults
Comparison with Other Communities
(Born Jewish Adults)

Community	Year	Attended a Jewish Day Camp	Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp	Participated in Hillel*	*Attended a Jewish Teenage Youth Group*
Boston	1995	35%		37%	55%
Charlotte	1997	31%	35%	27%	48%
Milwaukee	1996	27%	28%	32%	47%
Rochester	1999	31%	31%	29%	44%
Hartford	**2000**	**NA**	**25%**	**31%**	**42%**
Los Angeles	1997	NA	29%	NA	41%
Miami	1994	19%	19%	31%	36%
Monmouth	1997	24%	19%	28%	36%
Wilmington	1995	NA	26%	36%	36%
St. Louis	1995	NA	NA	NA	34%
S Palm Beach	1995	12%	17%	27%	31%
Broward	1997	17%	17%	23%	30%
New York	1991	30%		22%	28%
Atlanta	1996	NA	36%	NA	NA

*Of born Jewish adults with some college education.

Used the Internet for Jewish Related Information in the Past Year

Table 8-6 shows that 30% of Jewish respondents in Hartford used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year. No significant difference is seen by geographic area.

As expected, the use of the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year decreases significantly by age from 51% of respondents age 35-49 to only 6% of respondents age 75 and over. It is surprising that only 34% of respondents under age 35 used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year, although note the small sample size.

No significant difference is seen between male respondents (30%) and female respondents (31%) who used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year.

49% of respondents in households with children used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year. The percentage is lowest for respondents in elderly single households (3%) and is much higher for respondents in elderly couple households (17%). 28% of respondents in non-elderly single households and 34% of respondents in non-elderly couple households used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year.

Use of the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year increases from only 7% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 19% of households earning $25,000-$50,000, 35% of households earning $50,000-$100,000, and 47% of households earning $100,000 and over.

Orthodox Jews (44%) and Conservative Jews (39%) were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year than were Reform Jews (33%) and the Just Jewish (19%).

39% of respondents within in-married households used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year, compared to 24% of respondents in intermarried households, and 46% of respondents in conversionary in-married households. Note the small sample size for conversionary in-married households.

39% of respondents in synagogue member households used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year, compared to only 20% of respondents in non-member households.

36% of respondents in JCC member households used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year, compared to 29% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

37% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip used the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year, compared to 34% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 27% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 46% to 23%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year than were respondents in households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 48% to 27%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 39% to 22%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish related information in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 53% to 28%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Note that the respondent in 3.8% of the 763 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish households members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

Table 8-6
Used the Internet for Jewish Related Information in the Past Year and Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year (Jewish Respondent Only)

Variable	Used the Internet	Attended Adult Jewish Education	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	30.4%	29.3%	763	14,800
Geographic Area				
Core Area	30.2%	32.1%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	30.0%	27.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	32.7%	32.7%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	32.7%	23.7%	122	2,540
Age of Respondent				
Under 35	34.2%	12.3%	64	1,643
35 - 49	51.4%	37.7%	196	4,218
50 - 64	32.9%	26.7%	210	3,611
65 - 74	17.1%	38.1%	144	2,620
75 and over	5.7%	22.0%	149	2,708
Sex of Respondent				
Male	29.5%	21.7%	295	5,994
Female	31.0%	34.4%	468	8,806
Household Structure				
Household w/Children	48.7%	34.5%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	34.3%	26.5%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	28.3%	15.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	17.4%	33.6%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	3.2%	27.1%	115	2,146
Household Income				
Under $25,000	7.1%	14.3%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	19.2%	29.2%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	34.9%	26.7%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	46.7%	36.7%	200	4,945

TABLE 8-6
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR AND ATTENDED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION IN THE PAST YEAR (JEWISH RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Used the Internet	Attended Adult Jewish Education	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	44.0%	60.0%	34	560
Conservative	39.3%	40.8%	312	4,615
Reform	32.5%	31.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	19.4%	14.4%	203	5,090
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	39.2%	39.1%	384	6,883
Conversionary	46.2%	36.8%	45	854
Intermarried	23.7%	12.4%	101	2,311
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	39.2%	44.4%	453	7,900
Non-Member	20.3%	11.9%	309	6,900
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	36.2%	44.4%	171	3,152
Non-Member	29.1%	25.7%	580	11,648
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
No	26.5%	18.2%	420	8,495
On General Trip	34.1%	33.9%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	36.8%	52.9%	199	3,463
ANY ADULT ATTENDED JEWISH SLEEP AWAY CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Sleep Away Camp	45.9%	41.3%	255	4,618
No	23.1%	23.8%	508	10,182
ANY ADULT WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel Participant	48.4%	42.3%	234	8,732
No	27.2%	26.8%	442	4,292

Table 8-6
Used the Internet for Jewish Related Information in the Past Year and Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year (Jewish Respondent Only)

Variable	Used the Internet	Attended Adult Jewish Education	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager				
In Youth Group	39.1%	38.8%	405	7,548
No	21.7%	19.9%	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child				
In Day School	52.8%	49.1%	66	1,169
No	28.4%	27.6%	697	13,631

Attended an Adult Jewish Education Class or Program in the Past Year

Table 8-6 shows that 29% of Jewish respondents in Hartford attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year. About one-third of respondents in both the Core Area and East of the River attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to 27% in Farmington Valley and 24% in South of Hartford.

The percentage of respondents who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year shows no consistent relationship with age. Only 12% of respondents under age 35 attended, compared to 38% of respondents age 35-49. Respondents age 65-74 (38%) were much more likely to attend than were respondents age 50-64 (27%) and respondents age 75 and over (22%).

Only 22% of male respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to 34% of female respondents.

About one-third of respondents in both households with children and elderly couple households attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, as did 27% of respondents in both non-elderly couple and elderly single households. The percentage who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year is lowest for respondents in non-elderly single households (15%).

The percentage of respondents who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year increases from 14% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 28% of households earning $25,000-$100,000 and 37% of households earning $100,000 and over.

Orthodox Jews (60%) and Conservative Jews (41%) were more likely to attend an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year than were Reform Jews (31%) or the Just Jewish (14%).

39% of respondents within in-married households and 37% of respondents in conversionary in-married households attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to only 12% of respondents in intermarried households. Note the small sample size for conversionary in-married households.

44% of respondents in synagogue member households attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to only 12% of respondents in non-member households.

44% of respondents in JCC member households attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to 26% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

53% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year, compared to 34% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and only 18% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to attend an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 41% to 24%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to attend an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year than were respondents in households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 42% to 27%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to attend an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 39% to 20%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to attend an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 49% to 28%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Note that the respondent in 3.8% of the 763 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish households members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

Table 8-7 shows information on enrollments in adult Jewish education based upon data provided by surveys that were administered to local synagogues and the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center. 2,068 Jewish adults participated in Jewish educational classes or programs at 24 synagogues and 6,700 Jewish adults participated at the JCC. Note that these 8,768 participants are *not* unduplicated individuals. Given that 25,475 Jewish adults reside in Hartford implies a 34% participation rate (if unduplicated). The 34% compares to 39% in Rochester, 20% in West Palm Beach, 10% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in Broward. These data omit Jewish education programs sponsored by groups like Hadassah, B'nai B'rith, and Brandeis Women.

Note that the 29% of respondents from the telephone survey who reported that they attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year implies 4,336 attendees. Doubtlessly, in many households, more than one person attended such classes or programs in the past year and one person may have attended more than one class or program. Thus, the 29% of respondents who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year from the telephone survey and the 34% of Jewish adults who attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year from the survey of the synagogues and JCC are generally consistent with one another.

Results of Institutional Surveys— Jewish Education

Table 8-7 shows information on enrollments in Jewish education provided by surveys that were administered to local synagogues, the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center, and the three Jewish day schools. Included in the table are the number of adults enrolled in adult Jewish education classes or programs (discussed above), the number of Jewish children age 0-5 enrolled in preschool or child care programs, the number of Jewish children age 6-17 enrolled in synagogue schools and Jewish day schools, both pre- and post-B'nai Mitzvah, the number of B'nai Mitzvah held at each synagogue, the number of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended Jewish day camps this past summer, and the number of Jewish teenagers age 13-17 who are members of Jewish teenage youth groups.

These data are discussed in the appropriate sections of this chapter.

TABLE 8-7
RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL SURVEYS—JEWISH EDUCATION

Institution	Adult Jewish Education	Preschool/ Child Care	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School	Post-B'nai Mitzvah School	Number of B'nai Mitzvah	Day Camp	Teen-age Youth Group
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES							
Beth David Synagogue	60	0	0	3	8	20	0
Chabad House of Farmington Valley	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
Chabad House of Greater Hartford	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Congregation Agudas Achim	55	0	0	0	4	0	5
Congregation Knesseth Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Tephereth Israel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sephardic Congregation of Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Synagogues of Greater Hartford	6	0	11	3	2	0	0
Young Israel of Hartford	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Israel of West Hartford	400	0	0	15	9	25	45
Total Orthodox	571	0	46	21	24	45	50
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES							
Beth El Synagogue	NA	NA	45	22	NA	NA	NA
Beth El Temple	300	30	330	30	40	0	40
Beth Hillel Temple	50	25	70	14	15	0	25
Congregation Adath Israel	40	0	77	11	12	0	0
Congregation Beth Ahm	25	0	19	0	3	0	0
Congregation B'nai Israel	80	0	65	17	8	0	26
Congregation B'nai Shalom	4	3	16	5	6	0	24
Congregation Tikvoh Chadoshah	100	0	52	5	8	0	77
Emanuel Synagogue	250	34	117	58	20	0	61
Temple Beth Shalom	135	20	63	41	14	0	34

Table 8-7
Results of Institutional Surveys—Jewish Education

Institution	Adult Jewish Education	Preschool/ Child Care	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School	Post-B'nai Mitzvah School	Number of B'nai Mitzvah	Day Camp	Teen-age Youth Group
Temple Beth Tefilah	20	0	8	0	2	0	0
Temple Beth Torah	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
Temple B'nai Abraham	0	0	26	0	4	0	8
Temple B'nai Israel	18	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total Conservative	1,022	112	895	205	136	0	295
Reform Synagogues							
Congregation Beth Israel	250	90	244	135	35	0	55
Congregation Kol Haverim	40	50	161	61	25	0	12
Congregation P'nai Or	40	0	5	4	2	0	4
Farmington Valley Jewish Congregation-Emek Shalom	15	38	263	3	40	10	125
Greater Southington Jewish Congregation	10	0	5	0	3	0	2
Temple Beth Hillel	10	0	92	28	17	0	42
Temple Sinai	50	0	130	24	26	0	17
Total Reform	415	178	900	255	148	10	257
Non-Denominational Synagogues							
Kehilat Chaverim	60	0	60	6	14	0	25
Total Non-Denominational	60	0	60	6	14	0	25
Total in Synagogues	2,068	290	1,901	487	322	55	627

TABLE 8-7
RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL SURVEYS—JEWISH EDUCATION

Institution	Adult Jewish Education	Preschool/ Child Care	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School	Post-B'nai Mitzvah School	Number of B'nai Mitzvah	Day Camp	Teen-age Youth Group
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER							
Greater Hartford JCC	6,700	208				500	
JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS							
Solomon Schechter		40	184	33		0	
Hebrew Academy		50	115	29		0	
Hebrew High School		0	0	29		0	
Total in Jewish Day Schools		90	299	91		0	
OTHER							
Yachad				63			
Grand Total	8,768	588	2,200	641	322	555	627

Note: The following synagogues run their own post-B'nai Mitzvah programs: Beth Hillel Temple, Congregation Adath Israel, Congregation B'nai Israel, Emanuel Synagogue, Temple Beth Shalom, and Congregation Kol Haverim. The Yachad program had a total enrollment of 248 students. All but 63 students are reported on the line for the synagogue in which the students' families belong.

Jewish Children in Preschool/Child Care

Data provided by Jewish institutions in Hartford were used to estimate current enrollment in Jewish preschool and child care programs. **Table 8-7** shows that five Conservative synagogues and three Reform synagogues operate Jewish preschool programs, with a total enrollment of 290 Jewish children (112 children in Conservative synagogues and 178 children in Reform synagogues). Another 208 Jewish children are enrolled in a Jewish preschool or child care program at the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center. Two Jewish day schools also operate Jewish preschools with a total enrollment of 90 Jewish children. In total, 588 Jewish children are enrolled in Jewish preschool/child care programs.

2,118 *Jewish* children age 0-5 reside in Hartford (**Table 5-5**). Thus, the data provided by Jewish institutions suggests that 27.8% of *Jewish* children are enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program. Recall that an additional 283 children age 0-5 reside in Jewish households in Hartford, but are not being raised Jewish.

Table 8-8 shows that, according to the telephone survey, 21% of Jewish children age 0-5 in Hartford are enrolled in a Jewish preschool/child care program, 31% are enrolled in a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 48% are not enrolled in any preschool/child care program.

For a sample size of 83, the margin of error is ±9% (**Table 2-2**). Thus, the 21.3% result from the telephone survey is within the margin of error of the 27.8% result from the data provided by Jewish institutions.

Jewish preschool/child care programs have 41% of the market for Jewish children age 0-5. The 41% market share is the fifth lowest among the comparison communities and compares to 57% in Rochester and 55% in Milwaukee (**Table 8-9**). Note that the *% of Jewish Children in Preschool/Child Care Who Are Enrolled in a Jewish Preschool/Child Care Program* is calculated from small sample sizes.

Table 8-8
Jewish Children Enrolled in Preschool/Child Care Programs
(Jewish Children Age 0-5)

	Enrolled in a Preschool/Child Care Program		Not Enrolled in a Preschool/ Child Care Program		% of Jewish Children in Preschool/Child Care Who Are Enrolled in a Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Program		
	Jewish	Non-Jewish		Total		Sample Size	Projected Number of Jewish Children
All	21.3%	30.8	47.9	100.0%	40.9%	83	2,118

Table 8-9
Jewish Children in Preschool/Child Care Programs Who Are Enrolled in a Jewish Preschool/Child Care Program Comparison with Other Communities (Jewish Children Age 0-5)

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	80%
Monmouth	1997	76%
West Palm Beach	1999	72%
Miami	1994	62%
Rochester	1999	57%
Los Angeles	1997	56%
Milwaukee	1996	55%
South Palm Beach	1995	52%

Community	Year	%
Broward	1997	50%
Sarasota	1992	50%
Richmond	1994	49%
Harrisburg	1994	44%
Hartford	**2000**	**41%**
Wilmington	1995	36%
York	1999	31%
Orlando	1993	26%
Philadelphia	1997	25%

Type of School Attended by Jewish Children

Table 8-10 shows that 87% of Jewish children age 6-17 in Hartford are enrolled in public school, 4% are enrolled in non-Jewish private school, and 9% are enrolled in Jewish day school. Thus, Jewish day schools have 71% of the private school market for Jewish children age 6-17. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-12 enrolled in Jewish day school (11%) is higher than the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 (7%).

Data provided by the Jewish day schools (**Table 8-7**) indicate that 7.8% (390 children) of the 4,985 Jewish children age 6-17 are enrolled in Jewish day school, compared to 9.2% from the telephone survey (**Table 8-10**). The 9.2% result from the telephone survey is clearly within the margin of error of the 7.8% result from the data provided by the Jewish day schools.

That 10.7% of Jewish children age 6-12 are enrolled in Jewish day school implies that the Jewish day schools have 324 students age 6-12. According to the data provided by the Jewish day schools, the actual enrollment is 299 students, or 9.9% (**Table 8-7**). The 10.7% from the telephone survey is clearly within the margin of error of the 9.9% result from the data provided by the Jewish day schools.

The 71% market share is the sixth highest among the comparison communities shown in **Table 8-11**. The 71% compares to 83% in Milwaukee, 70% in Rochester, and 55% in Rhode Island.

The 9% of Jewish children age 6-17 enrolled in Jewish day school is the fourth lowest among the 25 comparison communities. The 9% compares to 26% in Rhode Island, 19% in Milwaukee, and 9% in Rochester. The 87% of Jewish children age 6-17 enrolled in public school is the highest of the comparison communities. The 87% compares to 87% in Rochester, 76% in Milwaukee, and 53% in Rhode Island.

Table 8-10
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children
(Jewish Children Age 6-17)

Variable	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish Private School	Public School	Total	% of Private School Students in Jewish Day School	Sample Size	Projected Number of Jewish Children
All	9.2%	3.8	87.0%	100.0%	70.8%	273	4,985
Age of Child							
6 - 12	10.7%	3.5	85.9%	100.0%	75.4%	148	3,030
13 - 17	6.8%	4.4	88.8%	100.0%	60.7%	125	1,955

TABLE 8-11
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17)

Community	Year	*Jewish Day School*	Non-Jewish Private School	Public School	% of Private School Students in Jewish Day School
Rhode Island	1986	26%	21	53	55%
Monmouth	1997	25%	3	72	89%
Miami	1994	24%	11	65	69%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	4	75	84%
Essex-Morris	1998	20%	5	75	80%
Los Angeles	1997	20%	15	65	57%
New York	1991	20%	80		NA
Las Vegas	1995	20%	16	64	56%
Milwaukee	1996	19%	4	76	83%
South Palm Beach	1995	19%	4	77	83%
Philadelphia	1997	18%	9	72	67%
Cleveland	1996	17%	20	63	46%
Richmond	1994	16%	14	70	53%
St. Louis	1995	16%	17	67	48%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	13	71	55%
Detroit	1989	16%	NA	NA	NA
Broward	1997	13%	11	76	54%
Charlotte	1997	11%	18	71	38%
Denver	1997	10%	NA	NA	NA
HARTFORD	**2000**	**9%**	**4**	**87**	**71%**

TABLE 8-11
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17)

Community	Year	*Jewish Day School*	Non-Jewish Private School	Public School	% of Private School Students in Jewish Day School
Rochester	1999	9%	4	87	70%
Washington, D.C.	1983	9%	14	77	39%
West Palm Beach	1999	8%	4	87	66%
Phoenix	1983	8%	NA	NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	6%	25	69	19%
NJPS	1990	17%	6	77	74%
All American Children in Elementary School*	1996	12%		88	NA
All American Children in Secondary School*	1996	9%		91	NA

*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1996.*

Change in Jewish Day School Enrollment 1982-2000

Table 8-12 shows the changes in Jewish day school enrollment in the three Jewish day schools in Hartford from 1982-2000 based upon data provided by the schools. Note that the reported enrollments include children enrolled in the Jewish preschools.

Enrollment in the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford increased from 58 students in 1982 to 240 students in 1990, but remained relatively stable over the past decade.

Enrollment in the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford has remained constant at approximately 200 students for the past 18 years.

The Hebrew High School of New England opened in 1996 and currently has 29 students.

The increase in Jewish day school enrollment over the past 18 years is consistent with national trends.

Table 8-12
Results of Institutional Survey—Jewish Day School Enrollment 1982-2000
(Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Jewish Day Schools	Date Opened	1982	1990	2000
Solomon Schechter	1971	58	240	257
Hebrew Academy	1940	212	205	194
Hebrew High School	1996	0	0	29
Total		270	445	480

Note: Includes preschool enrollment.

Current Enrollment by Jewish Children in Formal Jewish Education

This section discusses current enrollment in formal Jewish education by Jewish children in Hartford based upon data provided by the survey of synagogues and Jewish day schools.

Jewish Children Age 6-12 (Pre-B'nai Mitzvah).

23 synagogues (2 Orthodox, 13 Conservative, 7 Reform, and 1 non-denominational) operate synagogue schools for Jewish children age 6-12 (pre-B'nai Mitzvah) (**Table 8-7**).

According to data provided by the synagogues, 1,901 Jewish children age 6-12 are enrolled in a synagogue school. Of Jewish children age 6-12 who are enrolled in a synagogue school, 2% are enrolled in an Orthodox synagogue school, 47% are enrolled in a Conservative synagogue school, 47% are enrolled in a Reform synagogue school, and 3% are enrolled in the non-denominational synagogue school.

In addition to the 1,901 Jewish children age 6-12 enrolled in synagogue schools, according to data provided by the Jewish day schools, 299 Jewish children age 6-12 are enrolled in either the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford or the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford, for a total of 2,200 Jewish children age 6-12 receiving some formal Jewish education.

Of Jewish children age 6-12 who are enrolled in formal Jewish education, 13.6% are enrolled in Jewish day school and 86.4% are enrolled in a synagogue school.

A total of 3,030 Jewish children age 6-12 reside in Hartford (**Table 5-5**). Of these 3,030 Jewish children, 73% (2,200 children) are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (**Table 8-7**). Recall that an additional 405 children age 6-12 reside in Jewish households in Hartford, but are not being raised Jewish (**Table 5-5**).

The 73% of Jewish children age 6-12 currently enrolled in formal Jewish education is well above average among the comparison communities (**Table 8-13**). The 73% compares to 83% in Milwaukee, 71% in Rhode Island, and 62% in Rochester.

9.9% of the 3,030 Jewish children age 6-12 are enrolled in Jewish day school and 62.7% are enrolled in a synagogue school (**Table 8-7**). 27.4% of Jewish children age 6-12 are not currently enrolled in any formal Jewish education.

Jewish Children Age 13-17 (Post-B'nai Mitzvah).

20 synagogues (3 Orthodox, 10 Conservative, 6 Reform, and 1 non-denominational) have students enrolled in their own synagogue schools for Jewish children age 13-17 (post-B'nai Mitzvah) and/or in the community-wide Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School (**Table 8-7**).

According to data provided by the synagogues, 487 Jewish children age 13-17 are enrolled in synagogue schools. Of Jewish children age 13-17 who are enrolled in a synagogue school, 4% are enrolled in an Orthodox synagogue school, 42% are enrolled in a Conservative synagogue school, 52% are enrolled in a Reform synagogue school, and 1% are enrolled in the non-denominational synagogue school. An additional 63 Jewish children are enrolled in Yachad, for a total of 550 children enrolled in a synagogue school or Yachad.

In addition to the 550 Jewish children age 13-17 enrolled in synagogue schools or Yachad, 91 Jewish children age 13-17 are enrolled in either the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford, the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford, or the Hebrew High School of New England, for a total of 641 Jewish children age 13-17 receiving some formal Jewish education.

Of Jewish children age 13-17 who are enrolled in formal Jewish education, 14.2% are enrolled in Jewish day school and 85.8% are enrolled in a synagogue school or Yachad.

A total of 1,955 Jewish children age 13-17 reside in Hartford (**Table 5-5**). Of these 1,955 Jewish children, 33% (641 children) are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education (**Table 8-7**). Recall that an additional 409 children age 13-17 reside in Jewish households in Hartford, but are not being raised Jewish (**Table 5-5**).

The 33% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently enrolled in formal Jewish education is well above average among the comparison communities (**Table 8-13**). The 33% compares to 29% in Rochester and 28% in both Milwaukee and Rhode Island.

4.7% of the 1,955 Jewish children age 13-17 are enrolled in Jewish day school and 28.1% are enrolled in a synagogue school or Yachad (**Table 8-7**). 67.2% of Jewish children age 13-17 are not currently enrolled in any formal Jewish education.

The final column in **Table 8-13** shows the "retention rate" in Jewish education after B'nai Mitzvah. In Hartford, this "retention rate," the percentage of students who continue their formal Jewish education after their B'nai Mitzvah, is 45% (33%/73%). The 45% is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 47% in Rochester, 39% in Rhode Island, and 34% in Milwaukee.

TABLE 8-13
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH CHILDREN)

Community	Year	*Pre-B'nai Mitzvah Age 6-12*	Post-B'nai Mitzvah Age 13-17	Retention Rate
Worcester	1986	95%	51%	54%
SF Bay Area	1986	90%	42%	47%
South Palm Beach*	1995	85%	33%	39%
Cleveland	1987	83%	49%	59%
Milwaukee*	1996	83%	28%	34%
Charlotte*	1997	82%	55%	67%
Monmouth*	1997	79%	37%	47%
Baltimore	1985	79%	37%	47%
Dallas	1988	76%	43%	57%
Essex-Morris	1985	76%	28%	37%
HARTFORD*	**2000**	**73%**	**33%**	**45%**
Martin-St. Lucie*	1999	73%	0%	0%
St. Louis	1995	72%	52%	72%
Rhode Island	1986	71%	28%	39%
York*	1999	67%	30%	45%
Harrisburg*	1994	66%	22%	33%
Phoenix	1983	63%	32%	51%
Rochester*	1999	62%	29%	47%
Wilmington*	1995	59%	34%	58%
Atlantic County	1985	59%	19%	32%
Richmond*	1995	58%	15%	26%
South Broward	1990	55%	23%	42%
West Palm Beach*	1999	55%	18%	33%

Table 8-13
Jewish Children Currently Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Children)

Community	Year	*Pre-B'nai Mitzvah Age 6-12*	Post-B'nai Mitzvah Age 13-17	Retention Rate
Atlanta*	1996	54%	25%	46%
Miami*	1994	51%	24%	47%
Washington, D.C.	1983	49%	15%	31%
Los Angeles	1997	47%	27%	57%
Orlando*	1993	47%	9%	19%
Broward*	1997	45%	16%	36%
Las Vegas	1995	44%	33%	75%
St. Petersburg*	1994	40%	23%	58%
Columbus	1990	57%		NA
Boston	1995	56%		NA
New York	1991	56%		NA
Phoenix	1983	45%		NA
Sarasota*	1992	26%		NA
NJPS	1990	50%		NA

* These percentages are based upon actual enrollments in Jewish schools (as provided by the schools) divided by the estimated number of Jewish children in the community (from the telephone surveys). (In the other communities, percentages are based upon the telephone survey data, asking respondents if each child is currently enrolled in formal Jewish education.)

B'nai Mitzvah

According to data provided by the synagogues, 322 Jewish children became B'nai Mitzvah in Hartford in the past year: 7.5% in an Orthodox synagogue, 42.2% in a Conservative synagogue, 46.0% in a Reform synagogue, and 4.3% in a non-denominational synagogue (**Table 8-7**). According to the telephone survey, 423 Jewish children age 13 reside in Hartford, suggesting that about 75% of Jewish children age 13 become B'nai Mitzvah.

Receipt of Any Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children

Table 8-14 shows that 91% of Jewish children age 6-17 in Hartford are currently enrolled in or have been enrolled in formal Jewish education. Another 6% of Jewish children age 6-17 have not yet been enrolled in formal Jewish education, 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, the parents have not yet enrolled the child in formal Jewish education and will definitely not or probably not do so (**Table 8-14**).

The 4% of Jewish children age 6-17 who have not yet been enrolled in formal Jewish education and will definitely not or probably not be enrolled is the lowest of the comparison communities (**Table 8-15**). The 91% of Jewish children age 6-17 who are currently enrolled or have been enrolled in formal Jewish education in the past is the highest among the comparison communities and compares to 82% in Rochester and 81% in Milwaukee.

No significant difference is seen in the propensity to enroll a child in formal Jewish education between Jewish children age 6-12 (95%) and Jewish children age 13-17 (98%). 5% of Jewish children age 6-12 are likely to receive no formal Jewish education, compared to 2% of Jewish children age 13-17.

Table 8-14
Receipt of Any Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children
(Jewish Children Age 6-17)

		Child Has Not Yet Been Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education				
Variable	Child Is/Has Been Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education	Child Definitely or Probably Will Be Enrolled in the Future	Child Will Definitely Not or Probably Not Be Enrolled in the Future	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of Jewish Children
All	90.8%	5.7	3.5	100.0%	273	4,985
Age of Child						
6 - 12	86.5%	8.9	4.6	100.0%	148	3,030
13 - 17	97.7%	0.6	1.8	100.0%	125	1,955

Table 8-15
Receipt of Any Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Children Age 6-17)

Community	Year	*Child Is/Has Been Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education*	Child Has Not Yet Been Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education: Child Definitely or Probably Will Be Enrolled in the Future	Child Has Not Yet Been Enrolled in Formal Jewish Education: Child Will Definitely Not or Probably Not Be Enrolled in the Future
HARTFORD	**2000**	**91%**	**6**	**4**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	88%	6	6
Cleveland	1996	88%	12	
York	1999	85%	4	10
Monmouth	1997	85%	9	7
Richmond	1994	83%	3	14
Rochester	1999	82%	6	12
St. Petersburg	1994	82%	6	12
Milwaukee	1996	81%	4	15
Los Angeles	1997	80%	5	15
Miami	1994	80%	9	12
Charlotte	1997	78%	11	11
South Palm Beach	1995	74%	14	12
Boston	1995	74%	8	18
Wilmington	1995	70%	5	25
West Palm Beach	1999	68%	5	28
Harrisburg	1994	67%	9	24
Atlanta	1996	65%	35	
Broward	1997	64%	8	29
Orlando	1993	50%	18	32
Sarasota	1992	46%	16	38

Conditions Preventing Jewish Children from Receiving a Jewish Education

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who reported that they have a child with a learning disability or a health-limited child (with a physical, mental, or other health condition) were asked if this condition has prevented the child from receiving a Jewish education.

✔ 1.1% (78 Jewish children) of the 7,100 Jewish children age 0-17 have a learning disability that has prevented them from receiving a Jewish education.

✔ 1.1% (78 Jewish children) of the 7,100 Jewish children age 0-17 have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has prevented them from receiving a Jewish education.

✔ Due to the overlap between the two groups, 1.7% (121 Jewish children) of Jewish children age 0-17 are prevented from receiving a Jewish education due to a learning disability **and/or** a physical, mental, or other health condition.

Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford 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 **(Table 8-16)**. 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% of respondents who did not or will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to Jewish day school is about average among the 13 comparison communities (**Table 8-17**). The 69% compares to 75% in Rochester and 56% in Milwaukee.

Table 8-16
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to Jewish Day School
(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)
(Sample Size = 189, Projected Number of Households = 3,702)

Schooling Pattern	%
Currently Have Child(ren) in Jewish Day School	10.3%
Did Send Child(ren) to Jewish Day School *in the Past*	4.3
Will Definitely Send Child(ren) to Jewish Day School	1.7
Did/Will Seriously Investigate Sending Child(ren) to Jewish Day School	14.9
Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Child(ren) to Jewish Day School	68.8
Total	100.0%

Table 8-17
Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to Jewish Day School
Comparison with Other Jewish Communities
(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Community	Year	%
West Palm Beach	1999	78%
St. Petersburg*	1994	76%
Rochester	1999	75%
Wilmington*	1995	72%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**69%**
Richmond*	1994	68%
Orlando*	1993	66%

Community	Year	%
Harrisburg*	1994	61%
Broward	1997	56%
Monmouth	1997	56%
Milwaukee	1996	56%
Charlotte	1997	50%
South Palm Beach	1995	41%

*Question was "seriously consider" rather than "seriously investigate."

Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to Jewish Day School

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. Possible responses were not read to the respondent. Rather the question was open-ended whereby the respondent had to compose his/her own response.

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 us/we are not religious (14%), and quality of education at other private or public schools (11%) **(Table 8-18)**.

Note that respondents could provide more than one "major reason." (This explains why the responses in **Table 8-18** total more than 100%.)

Table 8-18
Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to Jewish Day School
(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Did Not and Will Not Enroll Children in Jewish Day School)
(Sample Size = 151, Projected Number of Households = 3,099)

Reason	%
Belief in Public Schools	37.8%
Tuition Cost	21.3%
Distance from Home to School	14.1%
School is Too Religious for Us/We Are Not Religious	13.8%
Quality of Education at Other Private or Public Schools	11.3%
Don't Know	9.8%
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools	7.9%
Intermarriage	2.7%
Special Learning Needs	1.0%
Belief in Home Schooling	0.4%

Day Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Table 8-19 shows that 13% of Jewish children age 0-17 in Hartford attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 1999) and 20% attended a non-Jewish day camp. **Table 8-20** shows that the 13% is the third lowest among the comparison communities and compares to 23% in Rochester and 17% in Milwaukee.

The percentage of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer is higher for Jewish children age 6-12 (17%) than for Jewish children age 0-5 (12%) and Jewish children age 13-17 (8%) (**Table 8-19**).

39% of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp. The 39% is the third lowest among the comparison communities and compares to 69% in Milwaukee and 58% in Rochester (**Table 8-20**).

79% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attended a day camp attended a Jewish day camp, compared to 32% of Jewish children age 6-12 and 36% of Jewish children age 13-17 (**Table 8-19**). Note that the *Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Day Camp* is calculated from small sample sizes.

According to data provided by the synagogues and the Jewish Community Center (JCC), 55 Jewish children attended Jewish day camps at synagogues and 500 Jewish children attended day camp at the JCC this past summer (**Table 8-7**). The 555 children who attended a Jewish day camp is 7.8% of the 7,100 Jewish children in Hartford. The telephone survey results indicate that 12.9% of Jewish children attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (**Table 8-19**). The 12.9% result from the telephone survey is not within the margin of error of the 7.8% result from the data provided by Jewish institutions.

Table 8-19
Day Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer
(Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Variable	Attended a Day Camp: Jewish	Attended a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend a Day Camp	Total	Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Day Camp	Sample Size	Projected Number of Jewish Children
All	12.9%	20.4	66.7	100.0%	38.7%	356	7,100
Age of Child							
0 - 5	11.7%	3.1	85.3	100.0%	79.1%	83	2,118
6 - 12	16.5%	35.5	48.0	100.0%	31.7%	148	3,030
13 - 17	8.4%	14.9	76.6	100.0%	36.1%	125	1,955

Table 8-20
Day Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Community	Year	Attended a Day Camp: *Jewish*	Attended a Day Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend a Day Camp	Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Day Camp
Charlotte	1997	26%	8	66	76%
Rochester	1999	23%	17	60	58%
West Palm Beach	1999	21%	12	67	65%
Monmouth	1997	18%	24	58	44%
Milwaukee	1996	17%	8	75	69%
Richmond	1994	17%	10	73	63%
Wilmington	1995	15%	15	70	50%
South Palm Beach	1995	14%	20	66	42%
Hartford	**2000**	**13%**	**20**	**67**	**39%**
Essex-Morris	1986	11%	30	59	27%
Broward	1997	9%	15	77	37%

Sleep Away Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer

Table 8-21 shows that 5% of Jewish children age 0-17 in Hartford attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer (the summer of 1999) and 9% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp. **Table 8-22** shows that the 5% is below average compared to other Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Rochester and 9% in Milwaukee.

The percentage of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer is higher for Jewish children age 13-17 (15%) than for Jewish children age 6-12 (1%) (**Table 8-21**).

34% of Jewish children age 0-17 who attended a sleep away camp this past summer attended a Jewish sleep away camp. The 34% is the third lowest among the comparison communities and compares to 66% in Rochester and 62% in Milwaukee (**Table 8-22**).

9% of Jewish children age 6-12 who attended a sleep away camp this past summer attended a Jewish sleep away camp, compared to 51% of Jewish children age 13-17 (**Table 8-21**). Note that the *Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp* is calculated from small sample sizes.

Table 8-21
Sleep Away Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer
(Jewish Children Age 0-17)

	Attended a Sleep Away Camp		Did Not Attend a Sleep Away Camp		Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp	Sample Size	Projected Number of Jewish Children
Variable	Jewish	Non-Jewish		Total			
All	4.6%	9.0	86.4	100.0%	33.8%	356	7,100
Age of Child							
0 - 5	0.0%	0.0	100.0	100.0%	0.0%	83	2,118
6 - 12	1.1%	11.5	87.4	100.0%	8.7%	148	3,030
13 - 17	15.1%	14.7	70.1	100.0%	50.7%	125	1,955

Table 8-22
Sleep Away Camp Attendance by Jewish Children This Past Summer Comparison with Other Communities (Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Community	Year	Attended a Sleep Away Camp: *Jewish*	Attended a Sleep Away Camp: Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend a Sleep Away Camp	Percentage of Campers Who Attended a Jewish Sleep Away Camp
Rochester	1999	14%	7	79	66%
Charlotte	1997	9%	3	88	76%
Wilmington	1995	9%	4	87	67%
Milwaukee	1996	9%	5	87	62%
West Palm Beach	1999	8%	3	90	73%
Los Angeles	1997	8%	3	90	72%
Richmond	1994	8%	11	80	42%
Hartford	**2000**	**5%**	**9**	**86**	**34%**
Broward	1997	5%	4	92	56%
Essex-Morris	1986	5%	33	62	13%
Monmouth	1997	4%	3	93	56%
South Palm Beach	1995	2%	4	95	33%

Membership in Jewish Teenage Youth Groups

According to data provided by the synagogues, 32.1% (627 teenagers) of the 1,955 Jewish children age 13-17 in Hartford are currently members of a Jewish teenage youth group (**Table 8-7**). **Table 8-23** shows that the 32% compares to 50% in Milwaukee and 17% in Rochester.

18 synagogues (2 Orthodox, 8 Conservative, 7 Reform, and 1 non-denominational) operate teenage youth group programs (**Table 8-7**). Of the 627 Jewish children age 13-17 who are members of a Jewish teenage youth group, 8.0% are in an Orthodox youth group, 47.0% are in a Conservative youth group, 41.0% are in a Reform youth group, and 4.0% are in the non-denominational youth group.

Table 8-23
Membership in Jewish Teenage Youth Groups
(Jewish Children Age 13-17)

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	78%
York	1999	61%
Harrisburg	1994	53%
Milwaukee	1996	50%
Richmond	1994	50%
Monmouth	1997	45%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%

Community	Year	%
Hartford	**2000**	**32%**
Broward	1997	21%
South Palm Beach	1995	20%
Rochester	1999	17%
Orlando	1993	16%
West Palm Beach	1999	12%

Chapter 9
Jewish Agencies

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Chapter Summary

☞ 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 (JCC). The 41% very familiar is above average compared to other JCCs.

☞ 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. The 37% very familiar with the Jewish nursing home is the fifth highest of the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 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. The 26% very familiar is about average compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 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 (JFS). The 17% very familiar is about average compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 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. The 19% very familiar is relatively high compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 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. The 12% very familiar is below average compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 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 Jewish Community High School.

☞ 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. The 9% very familiar is the highest of the five comparison Jewish communities.

☞ Only 10% of respondents in Jewish households are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the eight agencies queried. The 10% is the fifth lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 83%-93% of respondents in Jewish households provided positive perceptions (excellent or good on a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor) of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and its agencies.

Chapter Summary

☞ 41% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center as excellent (51% good, 8% fair, and 1% poor). The 41% excellent is above average among the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 46% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Hebrew Home and Hospital as excellent (44% good, 7% fair, and 3% poor). The 46% excellent is above average among comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 28% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford as excellent (62% good, 9% fair, and 2% poor). The 28% excellent is about average among comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 33% of respondents in Jewish households perceived Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford as excellent (58% good, 6% fair, and 2% poor). The 33% excellent is about average among comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 38% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford as excellent (55% good, 7% fair, and less than 1% poor). The 38% excellent is about average among comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 36% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford as excellent (57% good, 7% fair, and none poor). The 36% excellent is about average among comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 36% of respondents in Jewish households perceived the Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School as excellent (48% good, 15% fair, and 2% poor).

☞ 33% of respondents in Jewish households perceived The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc. as excellent (55% good, 11% fair, and 1% poor). The 33% excellent is about the same as the three comparison Jewish communities.

Familiarity with Jewish Agencies

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked if they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with each of the eight agencies listed in **Table 9-1**. An overall conclusion is that the Jewish Federation and its agencies are relatively well known in Hartford. The Jewish Community Center and the Hebrew Home and Hospital have the highest profiles. Only 18% of respondents are not at all familiar with the JCC. The Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School and The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation are the least well known of the agencies.

Table 9-1
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies
(Respondent Only)
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

Agency	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total
Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center	41.4%	40.8	17.8	100.0%
Hebrew Home and Hospital	36.5%	36.1	27.4	100.0%
Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford	26.0%	46.5	27.4	100.0%
Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford	17.3%	34.1	48.6	100.0%
Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford	18.6%	37.6	43.9	100.0%
Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford	11.9%	29.1	59.0	100.0%
Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School	9.0%	18.8	72.2	100.0%
The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc.	9.4%	20.0	70.6	100.0%

10% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the eight agencies queried. The 10% is the fifth lowest among 18 Jewish communities. The 10% compares to 6% in Milwaukee and 3% in Rochester (**Table 9-2**).

TABLE 9-2
RESPONDED "NOT AT ALL FAMILIAR"
WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION AND ALL AGENCIES QUERIED
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	Number of Agencies Queried	Percentage
Monmouth	1997	4	37%
Broward	1997	10	31%
South Palm Beach	1995	7	28%
West Palm Beach	1999	8	22%
Sarasota	1992	3	20%
South Broward	1990	7	19%
Wilmington	1995	5	18%
Orlando	1993	6	17%
St. Petersburg	1994	5	16%
Atlanta	1996	4	15%
Miami	1994	6	13%
Charlotte	1997	5	12%
Harrisburg	1994	6	11%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**8**	**10%**
Richmond	1994	7	8%
York	1999	3	7%
Milwaukee	1996	5	6%
Rochester	1999	7	3%

Perception of Jewish Agencies

Table 9-3 shows respondents' **perceptions** of the eight Jewish agencies. Note that **only respondents who reported that they are very familiar or somewhat familiar with each agency were asked to provide a perception**. Note as well that some of the respondents who perceived the agencies have used their services recently, while others have not. Also, many respondents who reported that they are only "somewhat familiar" with an agency were unable to provide a perception of that agency. For all agencies, 83%-93% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford provided a perception on the positive side (excellent or good) of the four-point scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor.

The Hebrew Home and Hospital, the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center, and the Solomon Schechter Day School have the highest percentages of excellent perceptions.

Table 9-3
Perception of Jewish Agencies
(Respondent Only)

Agency	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Jewish Community Center	40.7%	50.6	8.1	0.7	91.3%	550	10,300
Hebrew Home and Hospital	46.2%	43.8	6.8	3.2	90.0%	477	8,835
Jewish Federation	27.6%	61.7	8.7	2.0	89.3%	438	8,110
Jewish Family Service	33.4%	58.3	5.8	2.4	91.7%	291	5,224
Solomon Schechter Day School	38.3%	54.7	6.6	0.4	93.0%	327	5,846
Hebrew Academy	36.2%	56.8	7.0	0.0	93.0%	213	3,804
Yachad Jewish Community High School	35.5%	47.7	14.8	2.0	83.2%	147	2,590
The Endowment Foundation	33.1%	54.7	10.8	1.4	87.8%	148	2,620

Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center

Familiarity with the Jewish Community Center

Table 9-4 shows that 41% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford 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). Note that this question produces an overestimation of the true level of familiarity. Some respondents provide "false positive" responses to this question, because they confuse JCCs with synagogues and the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford.

Table 9-5 shows that the 41% very familiar with the JCC is above average compared to more than 20 comparison JCCs. The 41% compares to 59% in Rochester and 49% in Milwaukee. The 18% not at all familiar is the seventh lowest of the comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Milwaukee and 5% in Rochester.

Table 9-4 shows that 55% of respondents are very familiar with the JCC in the Core Area; 38%, in Farmington Valley; 25%, East of the River; and 22%, in South of Hartford.

The percentage very familiar is lowest for respondents under age 35 (28%), but it shows no consistent relationship with age.

28% of non-elderly single respondents and 36% of elderly single respondents are very familiar, compared to 45% of respondents in the other household structures.

The percentage very familiar increases with length of residence, from about one in four respondents in households in residence for less than ten years to 38% of respondents in households in residence for 10-19 years and 46% of respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years.

The percentage very familiar with the JCC increases with household income, from 33% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $50,000 to 53% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over. Only 13% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over are not at all familiar with the JCC.

Orthodox Jews (57%) and Conservative Jews (53%) are more likely to be very familiar than are Reform Jews (44%) and the Just Jewish (28%). Respondents within in-married households (56%) are much more likely to be very familiar with the JCC than are respondents in intermarried households (21%). 30% of respondents in intermarried households are not at all familiar with the JCC.

Respondents in synagogue member households (51%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in non-member households (30%).

Not surprisingly, respondents in JCC member households (71%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (34%). (Note that not all JCC members are very familiar with the JCC because sometimes the respondent is not the family member who uses the JCC.)

62% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip are very familiar, compared to 48% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 31% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 31% of respondents in households who did not donate are very familiar, compared to 46% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 58% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 26% of respondents in households who did not donate are not at all familiar, compared to 14% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 7% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-4
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER HARTFORD JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER (RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	41.4%	40.8	17.8	100.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	55.2%	36.0	8.8	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	38.4%	47.3	14.3	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	25.2%	49.5	25.2	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	22.4%	40.5	37.1	100.0%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	28.0%	42.7	29.3	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	50.0%	39.1	10.9	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	38.9%	42.6	18.5	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	44.4%	31.6	23.9	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	36.1%	48.4	15.6	100.0%	149	2,708

TABLE 9-4
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER HARTFORD JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER (RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	45.3%	40.9	13.8	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	44.6%	38.6	16.8	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	28.3%	41.7	30.0	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	44.9%	39.0	16.1	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	36.1%	43.3	20.6	100.0%	115	2,146
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	23.7%	25.4	50.8	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	27.3%	43.2	29.5	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	37.7%	48.1	14.2	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	46.0%	40.7	13.3	100.0%	554	10,182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $25,000	32.1%	42.9	25.0	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	32.9%	47.9	19.2	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	42.4%	41.1	16.6	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	52.6%	34.5	12.9	100.0%	200	4,945
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	56.5%	39.1	4.3	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	53.1%	36.7	10.1	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	43.6%	40.6	15.8	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	28.4%	44.1	27.5	100.0%	203	5,090

Table 9-4
Familiarity with the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center (Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage						
In-married	55.7%	35.3	9.1	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	26.3%	52.6	21.1	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	21.0%	49.5	29.5	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	51.4%	38.2	10.4	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	30.0%	43.9	26.1	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	70.8%	27.8	1.4	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	33.7%	44.2	22.0	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	30.7%	45.4	23.9	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	47.7%	37.7	14.6	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	61.8%	32.5	5.7	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	30.6%	43.1	26.3	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	45.8%	40.5	13.7	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	58.1%	34.6	7.3	100.0%	219	4,240

TABLE 9-5
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rochester	1999	59%	36	5
York	1999	56%	36	9
Richmond	1994	52%	36	12
Charlotte	1997	51%	34	15
Cleveland	1996	50%	39	11
Milwaukee	1996	49%	37	14
Wilmington	1995	48%	30	22
HARTFORD	**2000**	**41%**	**41**	**18**
Atlanta	1996	39%	38	23
St. Louis	1995	38%	44	18
South Dade (Miami)	1994	33%	45	22
Orlando	1993	33%	40	27
North Dade (Miami)	1994	22%	46	32
Monmouth	1997	20%	29	52
South Palm Beach	1995	19%	39	42
Miami Beach[1]	1994	18%	40	42
South Broward	1990	18%	31	51
Sarasota	1992	17%	41	42
West Palm Beach (Kaplan)	1999	16%	43	41
Broward (Posnack)	1997	11%	30	59
Broward (Soref)	1997	6%	21	73
W Palm Beach (Boynton)	1999	6%	20	74
Western Monmouth[1]	1997	3%	9	88
Denver	1997	72%		28

[1] Not a full service facility.

Perception of the Jewish Community Center

Table 9-6 shows that 41% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Center) perceive the JCC as excellent, 51% as good, 8% as fair, and none as poor. Thus, 91% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the JCC and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions of the JCC. Of respondents who are very familiar with the JCC, 47% perceive it to be excellent, 44% good, 8% fair, and 1% poor.

✔ 70% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of the JCC.

Table 9-7 shows that the 41% excellent perceptions of the JCC is above average among 30 comparison communities. The 41% compares to 63% in Columbus, 48% in Rochester, and 37% in Milwaukee.

Table 9-6 shows that excellent perceptions of the JCC are highest in the Core Area (46%) and East of the River (40%). 37% of respondents in Farmington Valley and 28% of respondents in South of Hartford provided excellent perceptions.

Excellent perceptions increase with age, from 37% of respondents under age 35 to 46% of respondents age 75 and over. Although the sample size is small, 21% of respondents in non-elderly single households have excellent perceptions, compared to more than 40% of respondents in the other household structures.

No consistent relationship is seen between excellent perceptions of the JCC and length of residence or household income.

Although the sample size is small, Orthodox Jews have the highest percentage of excellent perceptions (50%) of all the Jewish identification groups.

Respondents within in-married households (45%) are more likely to have excellent perceptions than are respondents in intermarried households (29%).

43% of respondents in synagogue member households have excellent perceptions, compared to 37% of respondents in non-member households.

51% of respondents in JCC member households have excellent perceptions, compared to 37% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Excellent perceptions increase with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 34% of respondents in households who did not donate and 42% of respondents in households who donated under $100 have excellent perceptions of the JCC, compared to 48% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

Table 9-6
Perception of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the JCC Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	40.7%	50.6	8.1	0.7	91.3%	550	10,300
Very Familiar	46.7%	44.4	8.1	0.8	91.1%	314	5,686
Geographic Area							
Core Area	45.9%	45.1	8.2	0.8	91.0%	313	5,644
Farmington Valley	36.9%	57.1	6.0	0.0	94.0%	91	1,864
East of the River	40.0%	53.3	6.7	0.0	93.3%	76	1,318
South of Hartford	28.1%	56.1	14.0	1.8	84.2%	61	1,256
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	36.6%	53.7	7.3	2.4	90.3%	36	896
35 - 49	38.1%	53.1	8.8	0.0	91.2%	163	3,502
50 - 64	40.4%	50.5	7.3	1.8	90.9%	146	2,400
65 - 74	42.7%	47.6	9.8	0.0	90.3%	105	1,802
75 and over	45.5%	46.8	6.5	1.3	92.3%	100	1,700
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	40.5%	51.9	7.6	0.0	92.4%	168	3,471
Non-Elderly Couple	40.3%	48.6	8.3	2.8	88.9%	83	1,586
Non-Elderly Single	20.6%	67.6	11.8	0.0	88.2%	34	741
Elderly Couple	41.9%	52.3	5.8	0.0	94.2%	109	1,895
Elderly Single	50.0%	37.1	11.3	1.6	87.1%	76	1,329
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	50.0%	45.8	4.2	0.0	95.8%	19	535
5 - 9 years	22.2%	74.1	3.7	0.0	96.3%	26	597
10 - 19 years	45.8%	44.6	9.6	0.0	90.4%	90	1,823
20 or more years	40.2%	50.5	8.4	0.9	90.7%	415	7,354

Table 9-6
Perception of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the JCC Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income							
Under $25,000	47.1%	47.1	5.9	0.0	94.2%	38	1,185
$25 - $50,000	31.3%	60.4	8.3	0.0	91.7%	53	1,617
$50 - $100,000	36.9%	55.0	7.2	0.9	91.9%	126	3,770
$100,000 and over	42.3%	48.9	8.0	0.7	91.2%	160	3,729
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	50.0%	45.0	5.0	0.0	95.0%	27	443
Conservative	38.7%	51.8	8.9	0.6	90.5%	251	3,698
Reform	42.5%	48.4	8.5	0.7	90.9%	156	3,378
Just Jewish	39.7%	51.6	7.9	0.8	91.3%	113	2,771
Type of Marriage							
In-married	44.8%	46.4	8.3	0.4	91.2%	312	5,552
Conversionary	29.6%	63.0	7.4	0.0	92.6%	32	597
Intermarried	28.6%	68.3	1.6	1.6	96.9%	58	1,391
Synagogue Membership							
Member	42.7%	48.3	8.7	0.3	91.0%	369	6,334
Non-Member	37.2%	53.9	7.2	1.7	91.1%	181	3,966
JCC Membership							
Member	51.1%	39.1	9.8	0.0	90.2%	158	2,936
Non-Member	36.7%	54.8	7.5	0.9	91.5%	387	7,365
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	34.2%	55.6	8.6	1.6	89.8%	202	4,326
Under $100	41.6%	51.5	6.9	0.0	93.1%	129	2,338
$100 and over	48.1%	43.0	8.9	0.0	91.1%	192	3,646

TABLE 9-7
PERCEPTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JCC ONLY)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
Columbus*	1990	63%	31	5	1	94%
South Palm Beach	1995	57%	39	3	1	96%
York	1999	53%	36	8	3	89%
St. Louis	1995	49%	45	6	1	94%
West Palm Beach (Kaplan)	1999	49%	44	6	2	93%
Rochester	1999	48%	44	6	2	92%
South Dade	1994	47%	46	4	2	93%
Charlotte	1997	47%	44	7	2	91%
South Broward	1990	45%	49	3	4	94%
SF Bay Area*	1986	44%	47	9	0	91%
Broward (Posnack)	1997	43%	48	7	3	91%
Orlando	1993	42%	45	10	4	87%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**41%**	**51**	**8**	**1**	**91%**
Dallas*	1988	40%	52	7	3	92%
Richmond	1994	39%	50	9	2	89%
Sarasota	1992	37%	53	7	4	90%
Milwaukee	1996	37%	50	10	3	87%
Wilmington	1995	37%	47	14	2	84%
Essex-Morris*	1985	36%	51	9	4	87%
Broward (Soref)	1997	35%	55	7	3	90%
Monmouth	1997	34%	52	12	3	86%

TABLE 9-7
PERCEPTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JCC ONLY)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
West Palm Beach (Boynton)	1999	34%	51	12	3	85%
Worcester*	1986	33%	56	11	1	89%
Baltimore*	1985	32%	61	6	1	93%
East Bay, CA*	1988	30%	53	17	0	83%
North Dade (Miami)	1994	27%	57	12	4	84%
San Jose, CA*	1988	26%	46	22	6	72%
Miami Beach[1]	1994	23%	56	14	7	79%
Atlanta	1996	21%	59	15	5	80%
Western Monmouth[1]	1997	14%	65	14	7	79%

[1]Not a full service facility.
*Respondents were asked the "perception" question without having been asked the familiarity question.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Hebrew Home and Hospital

Familiarity with the Hebrew Home and Hospital

Table 9-9 shows that 37% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they are very familiar, 36% are somewhat familiar, and 27% are not at all familiar, with the Hebrew Home and Hospital.

Table 9-8 shows that the 37% very familiar is the fifth highest of the comparison communities. The 37% compares to 45% in Rochester and 31% in Milwaukee. The 27% not at all familiar compares to 28% in Milwaukee and 13% in Rochester. The high level of familiarity may, in part, be related to the location of this agency on the same campus with the Jewish Federation and the JCC.

Table 9-9 shows that the percentage very familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital is 48% in the Core Area, compared to 25%-28% in the other three geographic areas.

The percentage very familiar is lowest for respondents under age 35 (16%). It rises to 47% of respondents age 65-74. 52% of respondents under age 35 are not at all familiar.

Respondents in households with children (30%) are least likely to be very familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital. 52% of respondents in elderly couple households and 37% of respondents in the other household structures are very familiar.

The percentage very familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital shows a significant relationship with length of residence, increasing from 9% of respondents in households in residence for 0-4 years to 45% respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years. 69% of respondents in households in residence for less than five years are not at all familiar, compared to 17% of respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years. Note the small sample sizes for 0-4 years and 5-9 years.

The percentage very familiar shows no significant variation with household income.

Orthodox Jews (48%) and Conservative Jews (44%) are more likely to be very familiar than are Reform Jews (37%) and the Just Jewish (29%). 37% of the Just Jewish are not at all familiar, compared to 25% of Reform Jews, 21% of Conservative Jews, and 4% of Orthodox Jews.

42% of respondents within in-married households are very familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital, compared to about 25% of both respondents in intermarried households and conversionary in-married households (although note the small sample size of conversionary households). 21% of respondents within in-married households are not at all familiar, compared to 44% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (42%) are much more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in non-member households (31%). Only 19% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 37% of respondents in non-member households.

44% of respondents in JCC member households are very familiar, compared to 35% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

50% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip are very familiar, compared to 42% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 29% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel. 33% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are not at all familiar, compared to 29% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 13% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 26% of respondents in households who did not donate are very familiar, compared to 48% of respondents in households who donated. 40% of respondents in households who did not donate are not at all familiar, compared to 20% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 12% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-8
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH NURSING HOME
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Harrisburg	1994	47%	30	22
Rochester	1999	45%	43	13
Cleveland (Menorah Park)	1996	38%	45	17
Richmond	1994	38%	34	28
HARTFORD	**2000**	**37%**	**36**	**27**
Wilmington	1995	35%	36	30
Cleveland (Montefiore)	1996	34%	43	23
Milwaukee	1996	31%	41	28
St. Louis	1995	25%	45	30
Charlotte	1997	23%	32	45
Miami	1994	20%	35	45
Atlanta	1996	18%	21	60
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	29	54
South Broward	1990	15%	36	49
West Palm Beach	1999	11%	26	64
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	18	76

Table 9-9
Familiarity with the Hebrew Home and Hospital
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	36.5%	36.1	27.4	100.0%	763	14,800
Geographic Area						
Core Area	47.6%	35.6	16.7	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	27.7%	42.0	30.4	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	27.9%	31.7	40.4	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	25.2%	35.7	39.1	100.0%	122	2,540
Age of Respondent						
Under 35	16.0%	32.0	52.0	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	34.0%	38.7	27.2	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	38.0%	34.4	27.6	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	47.0%	29.9	23.1	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	41.0%	42.6	16.4	100.0%	149	2,708
Household Structure						
Household with Children	29.6%	39.9	30.5	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	35.6%	34.7	29.7	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	37.3%	23.7	39.0	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	52.1%	26.9	21.0	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	37.5%	46.9	15.6	100.0%	115	2,146
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	8.6%	22.4	69.0	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	15.9%	29.5	54.5	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	24.5%	38.7	36.8	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	44.9%	37.7	17.4	100.0%	554	10,182
Household Income						
Under $25,000	41.1%	23.2	35.7	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	37.8%	20.3	41.9	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	35.8%	34.4	29.8	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	39.5%	39.5	20.9	100.0%	200	4,945

Table 9-9
Familiarity with the Hebrew Home and Hospital
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	47.8%	47.8	4.3	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	44.2%	34.5	21.4	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	37.1%	38.1	24.8	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	28.5%	34.2	37.3	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	41.9%	37.3	20.8	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	23.7%	44.7	31.6	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	24.8%	31.4	43.8	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	41.9%	39.3	18.8	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	30.7%	32.4	36.9	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	43.8%	43.8	12.5	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	35.0%	34.0	31.1	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	28.9%	38.2	32.9	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	41.9%	29.5	28.7	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	50.3%	36.3	13.4	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	25.9%	34.1	39.9	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	47.7%	32.3	20.0	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	48.0%	40.2	11.7	100.0%	219	4,240

Perception of the Hebrew Home and Hospital

Table 9-10 shows that 46% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital) perceive the Hebrew Home and Hospital as excellent, 44% as good, 7% as fair, and 3% as poor. Thus, 90% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions.

✔ 60% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of the Hebrew Home and Hospital.

Table 9-11 shows that the 46% excellent perceptions of the Hebrew Home and Hospital is above average among 20 Jewish nursing homes. The 46% compares to 52% in Rochester and 31% in Milwaukee.

Table 9-10 shows that excellent perceptions of the Hebrew Home and Hospital do not vary significantly by geographic area, age, or household structure. Note that 85% of respondents in elderly households have excellent or good perceptions.

Among respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years, 45% have excellent perceptions. (Note that the sample size is too small to show results for respondents in households in residence for 0-4 years or 5-9 years.)

No consistent relationship is seen between excellent perceptions of the Hebrew Home and Hospital and household income or Jewish identification. Respondents within in-married households and respondents in intermarried households do not differ significantly in their excellent perceptions.

43% of respondents in synagogue member households have excellent perceptions, compared to 52% of respondents in non-member households.

40% of respondents in JCC member households have excellent perceptions, compared to 48% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Excellent perceptions show no significant relationship with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 48% of respondents in households who did not donate and 43% of respondents in households who donated under $100 have excellent perceptions of the Hebrew Home and Hospital, compared to 48% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-10
Perception of the Hebrew Home and Hospital
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	46.2%	43.8	6.8	3.2	90.0%	477	8,835
Very Familiar	49.6%	39.4	7.5	3.5	89.0%	278	4,989
Geographic Area							
Core Area	46.2%	41.5	8.1	4.3	87.7%	284	5,135
Farmington Valley	47.5%	45.8	5.1	1.7	93.3%	66	1,316
East of the River	49.0%	44.9	2.0	4.1	93.9%	62	1,067
South of Hartford	42.6%	53.7	3.7	0.0	96.3%	59	1,186
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	50.0%	46.4	0.0	3.6	96.4%	23	623
35 - 49	44.2%	52.5	3.3	0.0	96.7%	126	2,651
50 - 64	49.5%	39.2	9.3	2.1	88.7%	130	2,142
65 - 74	47.5%	37.5	11.3	3.8	85.0%	104	1,778
75 and over	42.7%	42.7	6.7	8.0	85.4%	94	1,640
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	43.8%	51.2	4.1	0.8	95.0%	129	2,656
Non-Elderly Couple	51.7%	40.0	8.3	0.0	91.7%	70	1,307
Non-Elderly Single	45.7%	48.6	2.9	2.9	94.3%	34	749
Elderly Couple	45.7%	43.2	7.4	3.7	88.9%	104	1,782
Elderly Single	43.8%	35.9	10.9	9.4	79.7%	78	1,414
Length of Residence							
10 - 19 years	53.4%	43.1	3.4	0.0	96.5%	61	233
20 or more years	45.1%	43.5	7.9	3.5	88.6%	391	358

Table 9-10
Perception of the Hebrew Home and Hospital
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Hebrew Home and Hospital Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income							
Under $25,000	36.4%	54.5	6.1	3.0	90.9%	36	1,131
$25 - $50,000	32.4%	52.9	11.8	2.9	85.3%	41	1,228
$50 - $100,000	57.5%	35.6	5.7	1.1	93.1%	100	3,048
$100,000 and over	44.3%	50.0	4.1	1.6	94.3%	142	3,419
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	50.0%	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0%	24	359
Conservative	49.0%	40.8	7.5	2.7	89.8%	226	3,249
Reform	40.7%	48.8	6.5	4.1	89.5%	125	2,711
Just Jewish	47.8%	42.5	7.1	2.7	90.3%	100	2,482
Type of Marriage							
In-married	46.3%	44.3	7.4	2.0	90.6%	261	4,473
Conversionary	42.3%	53.8	0.0	3.8	96.1%	28	563
Intermarried	42.9%	57.1	0.0	0.0	100.0%	46	1,081
Synagogue Membership							
Member	42.7%	46.4	6.9	4.0	89.1%	322	5,469
Non-Member	51.6%	39.9	6.5	2.0	91.5%	155	3,365
JCC Membership							
Member	40.4%	50.5	6.4	2.8	90.9%	128	2,391
Non-Member	48.3%	41.4	6.9	3.4	89.7%	345	6,382
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	47.7%	42.4	6.6	3.3	90.1%	165	3,472
Under $100	43.2%	45.5	6.8	4.5	88.7%	113	2,022
$100 and over	47.6%	42.8	6.9	2.8	90.4%	179	3,339

Table 9-11
Perception of the Jewish Nursing Home
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Nursing Home Only)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
Harrisburg	1994	66%	33	1	1	99%
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	35	5	2	94%
Worcester*	1986	57%	37	4	3	94%
Charlotte	1997	57%	36	6	1	93%
West Palm Beach	1999	56%	41	3	0	97%
Dallas*	1988	56%	41	4	0	97%
Rochester	1999	52%	41	6	1	93%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**46%**	**44**	**7**	**3**	**90%**
St. Louis	1995	46%	43	8	3	89%
Essex-Morris (Home #1)*	1985	41%	49	3	7	90%
Miami	1994	39%	52	5	4	91%
South Broward	1990	39%	45	12	3	84%
Richmond	1994	38%	52	8	1	90%
Essex-Morris (Home #2)*	1985	33%	52	8	7	85%
Atlanta	1996	32%	58	8	2	90%
South Palm Beach	1995	32%	40	17	11	72%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	51	13	6	82%
Wilmington	1995	30%	49	16	5	79%
Baltimore (Home #1)*	1985	19%	72	9	0	91%
Baltimore (Home #2)*	1985	17%	61	16	6	78%

* Respondents were asked the "perception" question without having been asked the familiarity question.

Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

Familiarity with the Jewish Federation

Table 9-12 shows that 26% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they are very familiar, 47% are somewhat familiar, and 27% are not at all familiar, with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. Note that this question produces an overestimation of the true level of familiarity. Some respondents provide "false positive" responses to this question, because they confuse the Jewish Federation with the JCC, the Jewish National Fund, and other organizations.

Table 9-13 shows that the 26% very familiar with the Jewish Federation is about average compared to other Jewish communities. The 26% compares to 28% in Milwaukee and 27% in Rochester.

Table 9-12 shows that the percentage very familiar with the Jewish Federation is highest in the Core Area (32%) and Farmington Valley (26%). It is considerably lower in South of Hartford (18%) and East of the River (16%).

The percentage very familiar does not vary significantly with age, although it is lowest for respondents under age 35 (11%).

Only 24% of respondents in households with children are very familiar and 26% are not at all familiar. More than one in three respondents in elderly couple households are very familiar, compared to only 19% of respondents in elderly single households. Only 18% of respondents in non-elderly single households are very familiar.

The percentage very familiar with the Jewish Federation increases with length of residence, from only 12% of respondents in households in residence for 0-4 years to 29% of respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years. 62% of respondents in households in residence for 0-4 years and 50% of respondents in households in residence for 5-9 years are not at all familiar, compared to only 22% of respondents in households in residence for ten or more years.

The percentage very familiar is much higher for respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (36%) than for respondents in households earning under $100,000 (16%-19%). 36% of respondents in households earning under $50,000 are not at all familiar, whereas only 18% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over are not at all familiar.

Conservative Jews (36%) and Orthodox Jews (32%) are more likely to be very familiar with the Jewish Federation than are Reform Jews (28%) and the Just Jewish (14%). 43% of the Just Jewish are not at all familiar, compared to 22% of Reform Jews, 17% of Conservative Jews, and 5% of Orthodox Jews.

38% of respondents within in-married households are very familiar with the Jewish Federation, compared to only 8% of respondents in intermarried households. 17% of respondents within in-married households are not at all familiar, compared to 45% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (36%) are much more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in non-member households (15%). Only 14% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 43% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (48%) are much more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (20%). Only 11% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 31% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (43%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (33%) and respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (17%). 36% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are not at all familiar, compared to 22% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 11% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Not surprisingly, familiarity increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 12% of respondents in households who did not donate are very familiar, compared to 31% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 48% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 44% of respondents in households who did not donate are not at all familiar, compared to 19% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 5% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. (Recall that the level of familiarity reported is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent was not the household member who donated, which helps to explain the result that people claim to be donating $100 and over, but are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation. Another part of the explanation is that respondents were asked about familiarity with the Jewish Federation first. Later they were asked if they donated to "Federation/UJA.")

Table 9-12
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	26.0%	46.5	27.4	100.0%	763	14,800
Geographic Area						
Core Area	32.4%	45.0	22.6	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	25.7%	49.6	24.8	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	16.2%	49.5	34.3	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	18.3%	43.5	38.3	100.0%	122	2,540
Age of Respondent						
Under 35	10.7%	38.7	50.7	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	28.8%	49.2	22.0	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	25.3%	48.8	25.9	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	31.0%	42.2	26.7	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	27.3%	47.9	24.8	100.0%	149	2,708
Household Structure						
Household with Children	23.6%	50.2	26.1	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	26.0%	51.0	23.0	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	18.3%	31.7	50.0	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	37.8%	38.7	23.5	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	18.6%	54.6	26.8	100.0%	115	2,146
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	12.1%	25.9	62.1	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	18.2%	31.8	50.0	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	25.7%	51.4	22.9	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	28.5%	49.5	22.0	100.0%	554	10,182
Household Income						
Under $25,000	16.1%	48.2	35.7	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	19.2%	43.8	37.0	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	19.1%	48.0	32.9	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	35.5%	46.5	18.0	100.0%	200	4,945

Table 9-12
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	31.8%	63.6	4.5	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	36.4%	47.1	16.5	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	28.4%	49.8	21.9	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	14.0%	43.0	43.0	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	37.5%	45.9	16.6	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	22.5%	47.5	30.0	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	7.6%	47.6	44.8	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	35.7%	50.6	13.8	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	14.9%	42.1	43.0	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	47.9%	41.0	11.1	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	20.3%	48.2	31.4	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	16.6%	47.4	36.1	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	33.1%	45.4	21.5	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	43.3%	45.9	10.8	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	11.9%	44.2	43.9	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	30.8%	50.0	19.2	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	47.5%	47.5	5.0	100.0%	219	4,240

Table 9-13
Familiarity with the Jewish Federation
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Dallas	1988	42%	46	12
Philadelphia	1997	37%	46*	18
Harrisburg	1994	36%	40	24
Richmond	1994	33%	39	28
Wilmington	1995	32%	36	32
Miami	1994	29%	46	25
Milwaukee	1996	28%	44	28
Rochester	1999	27%	47	26
York	1999	27%	40	33
HARTFORD	**2000**	**26%**	**47**	**27**
Charlotte	1997	26%	36	37
Atlanta	1996	26%	45	29
St. Louis	1995	23%	44	33
South Broward	1990	21%	36	43
Sarasota	1992	20%	46	35
West Palm Beach	1999	18%	38	44
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	33	50
Orlando	1993	15%	34	50
Broward	1997	12%	39	49
South Palm Beach	1995	11%	34	55
Monmouth	1997	8%	27	65
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	5%	31	64
Denver	1997	54%		46
Palm Springs	1998	52%		48

*Includes the responses “not too familiar” and “somewhat familiar.”

Perception of the Jewish Federation

Table 9-14 shows that 28% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford) perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent, 62% as good, 9% as fair, and only 2% as poor. Thus, 89% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation, 39% perceive it to be excellent, 52% good, 7% fair, and 3% poor.

✔ 55% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of the Jewish Federation.

Table 9-15 shows that the 28% excellent perceptions is about average among 20 comparison communities. The 28% compares to 34% in Rochester and 21% in Milwaukee. Only two communities have a higher percentage of respondents indicating that the Jewish Federation is either excellent or good.

Table 9-14 shows that excellent perceptions are higher East of the River (36%) than in the other three geographic areas (25%-28%).

Excellent perceptions of the Jewish Federation are higher among respondents in elderly households (about one-third) than among respondents under age 65 (less than one in four). Respondents in non-elderly households are much less likely to have excellent perceptions (20%-25%) than are respondents in elderly couple households (35%) and elderly single households (35%).

No consistent relationship is seen between excellent perceptions and length of residence or household income.

34% of Conservative Jews have excellent perceptions, compared to about 25% of the Orthodox, Just Jewish, and Reform. Note the small sample size for the Orthodox.

Little variation in excellent perceptions is seen between respondents within in-married households and respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households and non-member households do not differ significantly in their perceptions of the Jewish Federation. Respondents in JCC member households and respondents in JCC non-member households do not differ significantly in their perceptions of the Jewish Federation.

Excellent perceptions show a significant relationship with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 17% of respondents in households who did not donate provided excellent perceptions of the Jewish Federation, compared to one-third of respondents in households who donated. (Recall that the perception of the Jewish Federation reported is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent was not the household member who donated, which helps to explain why households report donations of $100 and over, but 8% of the respondents in these households have a negative perception of the Jewish Federation.)

Table 9-14
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Federation Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	27.6%	61.7	8.7	2.0	89.3%	438	8,110
Very Familiar	38.6%	51.9	7.0	2.5	90.5%	197	3,474
Geographic Area							
Core Area	27.7%	59.9	9.4	3.0	87.6%	246	4,463
Farmington Valley	24.6%	64.9	7.0	3.5	89.5%	64	1,256
East of the River	36.0%	56.0	8.0	0.0	92.0%	65	1,108
South of Hartford	25.5%	66.0	8.5	0.0	91.5%	54	1,056
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	18.5%	70.4	11.1	0.0	88.9%	24	607
35 - 49	23.4%	66.4	7.5	2.8	89.8%	110	2,347
50 - 64	25.0%	63.5	6.3	5.2	88.5%	127	2,107
65 - 74	33.8%	60.6	5.6	0.0	94.4%	92	1,571
75 and over	35.8%	47.8	16.4	0.0	83.6%	85	1,479
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	22.0%	67.0	9.2	1.8	89.0%	119	2,411
Non-Elderly Couple	25.0%	63.3	5.0	6.7	88.3%	69	1,304
Non-Elderly Single	20.0%	60.0	20.0	0.0	80.0%	21	436
Elderly Couple	35.1%	58.4	6.5	0.0	93.5%	99	1,708
Elderly Single	34.7%	44.9	20.4	0.0	79.6%	59	1,070
Length of Residence							
10 - 19 years	21.0%	64.5	11.3	3.2	85.5%	67	1,372
20 or more years	27.6%	62.9	7.6	1.8	90.5%	343	6,059
Household Income							
Under $25,000	37.0%	44.4	18.5	0.0	81.4%	28	940
$25 - $50,000	20.6%	73.5	5.9	0.0	94.1%	41	1,217
$50 - $100,000	31.6%	59.2	7.9	1.3	90.8%	89	2,757
$100,000 and over	26.4%	65.5	4.5	3.6	91.9%	132	3,196

Table 9-14
Perception of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Federation Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	25.0%	68.8	6.3	0.0	93.8%	22	344
Conservative	33.6%	56.9	7.3	2.2	90.5%	205	3,004
Reform	23.6%	66.1	8.7	1.6	89.7%	130	2,799
Just Jewish	23.9%	61.4	11.4	3.4	85.3%	79	1,932
Type of Marriage							
In-married	28.2%	61.2	7.3	3.4	89.4%	255	4,544
Conversionary	8.7%	87.0	4.3	0.0	95.7%	29	514
Intermarried	25.6%	74.4	0.0	0.0	100.0%	39	865
Synagogue Membership							
Member	29.1%	61.1	8.2	1.6	90.2%	313	5,387
Non-Member	24.2%	63.7	9.7	2.4	87.9%	125	2,724
JCC Membership							
Member	29.6%	57.4	11.1	1.9	87.0%	127	2,398
Non-Member	26.7%	63.5	7.8	2.0	90.2%	306	5,621
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	17.0%	66.0	11.3	5.7	83.0%	119	2,482
Under $100	31.0%	59.8	9.2	0.0	90.8%	111	2,027
$100 and over	34.2%	57.4	7.7	0.6	91.6%	188	3,601

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

TABLE 9-15
PERCEPTION OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH JEWISH FEDERATION ONLY)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
York	1999	40%	54	5	2	94%
St. Louis	1995	39%	49	10	2	88%
West Palm Beach	1999	37%	56	5	3	93%
Sarasota	1992	37%	53	7	4	90%
South Broward	1990	36%	51	11	3	87%
Rochester	1999	34%	56	8	2	90%
Harrisburg	1994	34%	55	10	1	89%
Miami	1994	33%	53	9	5	86%
Charlotte	1997	31%	55	12	1	86%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	53	13	4	84%
South Palm Beach	1995	30%	56	9	5	86%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**28%**	**62**	**9**	**2**	**89%**
Broward	1997	28%	58	9	5	86%
Richmond	1994	28%	55	14	4	83%
Wilmington	1995	26%	58	12	5	84%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%	56	15	6	79%
Orlando	1993	23%	53	16	8	76%
Atlanta	1996	22%	65	11	2	87%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	59	14	6	80%
Monmouth	1997	19%	66	9	6	85%

Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford

Familiarity with Jewish Family Service

Table 9-16 shows that 17% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they are very familiar, 34% are somewhat familiar, and 49% are not at all familiar, with Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford (JFS).

Table 9-17 shows that the 17% very familiar with JFS is about average among the more than 20 Jewish communities shown in the table. The 17% compares to 24% in Milwaukee and 22% in Rochester. The 49% not at all familiar compares to 35% in Rochester and 34% in Milwaukee.

Table 9-16 shows that the percentage very familiar with JFS is much higher in the Core Area (23%) than East of the River (15%), Farmington Valley (14%), and South of Hartford (6%). 62% in South of Hartford are not at all familiar with JFS.

The percentage very familiar is lower for respondents under age 35 (8%) and for respondents age 75 and over (13%) than for respondents in the intermediate age groups (18%-22%). The percentage not at all familiar is highest for respondents under age 35 (72%).

Respondents in elderly couple households (23%) are more likely to be very familiar, and respondents in elderly single households (12%) are less likely to be very familiar, with JFS than are the other household structures. 48% of respondents in households with children are not at all familiar with JFS. 55% of respondents in elderly single households and 58% of respondents in non-elderly single households are not at all familiar.

The percentage very familiar is highest for currently married respondents (20%) and lowest for single, never married respondents (9%). 65% of single, never married respondents are not at all familiar with JFS.

The percentage very familiar with JFS shows no significant relationship with length of residence, although it is significantly lower for respondents in households in residence for 0-4 years (7%) than for respondents in households in residence longer (16%-19%).

The percentage very familiar shows no consistent relationship with household income; however the percentage not at all familiar is much lower for respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (39%) than for respondents in the other income groups (over 50%).

About 23% of Orthodox and Conservative Jews are very familiar with JFS, compared to 18% of Reform Jews and 11% of the Just Jewish. 62% of the Just Jewish are not at all familiar with JFS.

Respondents in intermarried households (7%) show a much lower percentage very familiar with JFS than respondents within in-married households (24%). 37% of respondents within in-married households are not at all familiar, compared to 67% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (24%) are more likely to be very familiar with JFS than are respondents in non-member households (10%). 40% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 58% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (27%) are more likely to be very familiar with JFS than are respondents in JCC non-member households (15%). 33% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 52% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

4% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are very familiar, compared to 18% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 26% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 10% of respondents in households who did not donate and 22% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are very familiar, compared to 27% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 63% of respondents in households who did not donate and 39% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are not at all familiar, compared to 30% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

Table 9-16
Familiarity with Jewish Family Service
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	17.3%	34.1	48.6	100.0%	763	14,800
Geographic Area						
Core Area	22.8%	37.0	40.2	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	14.3%	33.9	51.8	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	15.4%	30.8	53.8	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	6.1%	32.2	61.7	100.0%	122	2,540
Age of Respondent						
Under 35	8.1%	20.3	71.6	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	19.4%	36.1	44.5	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	18.4%	41.1	40.5	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	22.4%	30.2	47.4	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	13.1%	33.6	53.3	100.0%	149	2,708
Household Structure						
Household with Children	18.2%	34.0	47.8	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	15.8%	41.6	42.6	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	15.0%	26.7	58.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	22.7%	31.1	46.2	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	12.4%	33.0	54.6	100.0%	115	2,146
Marital Status of Respondent						
Currently Married	19.8%	34.7	45.4	100.0%	524	10,035
Currently Widowed	14.5%	36.1	49.4	100.0%	97	1,850
Currently Divorced	12.8%	38.3	48.9	100.0%	51	1,040
Single, Never Married	9.4%	25.9	64.7	100.0%	88	1,865

Table 9-16
Familiarity with Jewish Family Service
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	6.8%	25.4	67.8	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	15.9%	22.7	61.4	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	17.9%	31.1	50.9	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	18.8%	36.9	44.3	100.0%	554	10,182
Household Income						
Under $25,000	17.9%	26.8	55.4	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	13.5%	29.7	56.8	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	15.1%	33.6	51.3	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	21.4%	39.9	38.7	100.0%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	21.7%	52.2	26.1	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	23.7%	36.7	39.6	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	17.8%	37.1	45.0	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	10.5%	27.6	61.8	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	24.0%	39.0	37.0	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	12.8%	30.8	56.4	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	6.7%	26.7	66.7	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	23.9%	36.2	39.9	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	10.0%	31.6	58.4	100.0%	309	6,900

Table 9-16
Familiarity with Jewish Family Service
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
JCC Membership						
Member	27.1%	39.6	33.3	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	14.8%	33.0	52.1	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	13.9%	28.4	57.6	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	17.7%	41.5	40.8	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	25.5%	41.4	33.1	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	9.5%	28.0	62.5	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	22.1%	38.9	38.9	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	27.0%	42.7	30.3	100.0%	219	4,240

TABLE 9-17
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
York	1999	39%	36	26
Cleveland	1996	32%	49	19
Richmond	1994	29%	40	31
Harrisburg	1994	26%	37	38
Milwaukee	1996	24%	43	34
Rochester	1999	22%	43	35
Charlotte	1997	22%	35	44
Atlanta	1996	20%	38	42
Miami	1994	19%	39	42
HARTFORD	**2000**	**17%**	**34**	**49**
Orlando	1993	17%	42	41
Wilmington	1995	17%	33	51
St. Louis	1995	16%	40	41
Sarasota	1992	15%	36	48
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	33	52
South Broward	1990	12%	34	54
Monmouth	1997	10%	28	61
Broward	1997	6%	25	69
West Palm Beach	1999	5%	18	77
South Palm Beach	1995	2%	14	83
Denver	1997	52%		48
Palm Springs	1998	47%		53

Perception of Jewish Family Service

Table 9-18 shows that 33% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Jewish Family Service) perceive JFS as excellent, 58% as good, 6% as fair, and 2% as poor. Thus, 92% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the JFS and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with JFS, 47% perceive it to be excellent, 48% good, 4% fair, and 2% poor.

✔ 35% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of JFS.

Table 9-19 shows that the 33% excellent perceptions is about average among more than 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 33% compares to 35% in Columbus and 33% in both Milwaukee and Rochester. Only three communities have a higher percentage responding either excellent or good.

Table 9-18 shows that excellent perceptions are lower in South of Hartford (7%) than in the other three geographic areas (more than one-third).

Excellent perceptions show no consistent relationship with age. Little significant variation in excellent perceptions is seen by household structure, marital status, length of residence, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage, or synagogue membership.

Respondents in JCC member households (27%) are less likely to provide an excellent perception than are respondents in JCC non-member households (36%).

Excellent perceptions show a significant relationship with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 22% of respondents in households who did not donate have excellent perceptions of JFS, compared to 40% of respondents in households who donated.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-18
Perception of Jewish Family Service
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	33.4%	58.3	5.8	2.4	91.7%	291	5,224
Very Familiar	46.6%	47.6	3.9	1.9	94.2%	129	2,273
Geographic Area							
Core Area	37.4%	54.0	6.5	2.2	91.4%	171	3,063
Farmington Valley	36.1%	61.1	0.0	2.8	97.2%	39	789
East of the River	36.4%	57.6	6.1	0.0	94.0%	45	719
South of Hartford	7.1%	78.6	10.7	3.6	85.7%	34	628
Age of Respondent							
35 - 49	28.4%	66.2	4.1	1.4	94.6%	80	1,644
50 - 64	31.9%	62.3	2.9	2.9	94.2%	95	1,539
65 - 74	45.5%	40.9	9.1	4.5	86.4%	58	971
75 and over	35.5%	51.6	12.9	0.0	87.1%	42	680
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	33.3%	60.0	2.7	4.0	93.3%	84	1,632
Non-Elderly Couple	26.2%	71.4	2.4	0.0	97.6%	48	912
Non-Elderly Single	28.6%	61.9	9.5	0.0	90.5%	22	472
Elderly Couple	42.1%	44.7	10.5	2.6	86.8%	50	850
Elderly Single	36.7%	46.7	13.3	3.3	83.4%	39	664
Marital Status of Respondent							
Currently Married	33.3%	59.5	4.8	2.4	92.8%	251	3,702
Currently Widowed	37.9%	48.3	10.3	3.4	86.2%	27	617
Currently Divorced	26.3%	57.9	10.5	5.3	84.2%	19	417
Single, Never Married	31.8%	63.6	4.5	0.0	95.4%	29	488
Length of Residence							
10 - 19 years	36.1%	58.3	2.8	2.8	94.4%	43	794
20 or more years	33.5%	57.0	7.3	2.2	90.5%	229	3,966

Table 9-18
Perception of Jewish Family Service
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income							
Under $25,000	52.9%	47.1	0.0	0.0	100.0%	19	595
$25 - $50,000	26.3%	68.4	5.3	0.0	94.7%	23	673
$50 - $100,000	28.3%	58.5	7.5	5.7	86.8%	65	1,880
$100,000 and over	39.5%	56.6	3.9	0.0	96.1%	90	2,069
Jewish Identification							
Conservative	34.0%	58.5	5.3	2.1	92.5%	142	2,059
Reform	33.8%	57.5	7.5	1.3	91.3%	85	1,783
Just Jewish	35.2%	55.6	3.7	5.6	90.8%	51	1,183
Type of Marriage							
In-married	32.6%	59.1	5.3	3.0	91.7%	166	2,898
Conversionary	20.0%	73.3	6.7	0.0	93.3%	19	309
Intermarried	34.8%	65.2	0.0	0.0	100.0%	23	505
Synagogue Membership							
Member	33.6%	56.4	6.0	4.0	90.0%	200	3,270
Non-Member	32.6%	61.8	5.6	0.0	94.4%	91	1,954
JCC Membership							
Member	27.1%	60.0	8.6	4.3	87.1%	83	1,542
Non-Member	35.9%	57.5	4.8	1.8	93.4%	207	3,677
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	21.5%	64.6	7.6	6.3	86.1%	93	1,817
Under $100	42.1%	54.4	3.5	0.0	96.5%	75	1,327
$100 and over	38.5%	54.9	6.6	0.0	93.4%	113	2,073

Table 9-19
Perception of Jewish Family Service
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with JFS Only)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
York	1999	48%	44	5	2	92%
Worcester*	1986	42%	52	5	3	94%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	41	13	4	83%
West Palm Beach	1999	40%	54	3	3	94%
Dallas*	1988	39%	53	6	2	92%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46	11	4	85%
SF Bay Area*	1986	38%	50	0	12	88%
Richmond	1994	37%	49	11	3	86%
Harrisburg	1994	36%	56	8	1	92%
St. Louis	1995	36%	49	12	2	85%
South Broward	1990	36%	45	12	7	81%
Columbus*	1990	35%	53	12	0	88%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**33%**	**58**	**6**	**2**	**92%**
Rochester	1999	33%	56	9	3	89%
Milwaukee	1996	33%	55	11	2	88%
San Jose, CA*	1988	33%	50	17	0	83%
Wilmington	1995	32%	57	8	2	89%
Miami	1994	32%	53	13	2	85%
Orlando	1993	32%	48	11	9	80%
Essex-Morris*	1985	31%	61	8	0	92%
Baltimore*	1985	30%	54	13	0	84%
Monmouth	1997	29%	56	8	8	85%
South Palm Beach	1995	28%	50	12	10	78%
Sarasota	1992	27%	45	14	13	72%
Atlanta	1996	26%	61	11	2	87%
East Bay, CA*	1988	25%	75	0	0	100%
Broward	1997	24%	61	7	7	85%

*Respondents were asked the "perception" question without having been asked the familiarity question.

Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford

Familiarity with the Solomon Schechter Day School

Table 9-21 shows that 19% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they are very familiar, 38% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar, with the Solomon Schechter Day School.

Table 9-20 shows that the 19% very familiar is relatively high among the comparison Jewish day schools. (Note that the comparisons with the schools in the Florida retirement communities are not meaningful, as communities in which more than half the population are elderly will naturally show a lower level of familiarity with an agency that delivers services to households with children.) The 19% compares to 17% in Rochester. The 19% also compares to 12% for the Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford.

Table 9-21 shows that the percentage very familiar with Solomon Schechter is higher in the Core Area (23%) than in Farmington Valley (19%), East of the River (14%), and South of Hartford (10%).

The percentage very familiar is low among respondents under age 35 (12%), but rises considerably among respondents age 35-49 (30%). Note the small sample size for respondents under age 35.

The percentage very familiar with Solomon Schechter is 27% of respondents in households with children. 32% of respondents in households with children are not at all familiar with Solomon Schechter.

The percentage very familiar shows no consistent relationship with length of residence.

The percentage very familiar with Solomon Schechter increases with household income, from only 5% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 30% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

Only 8% of the Just Jewish and 17% of Reform Jews are very familiar, compared to 30% of Conservative Jews and 27% of Orthodox Jews.

26% of respondents within in-married households, compared to 10% of respondents in intermarried households, are very familiar with Solomon Schechter.

Respondents in synagogue member households (26%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in non-member households (9%). 30% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 60% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (28%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (16%). 30% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 48% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (32%) are much more likely to be very familiar with Solomon Schechter than are respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (19%) and respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (12%). 52% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are not at all familiar, compared to 43% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 25% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 11% of respondents in households who did not donate are very familiar, compared to 17% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 33% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 56% of respondents in households who did not donate are not at all familiar, compared to 41% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 26% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-20
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Harrisburg	1994	37%	37	26
Richmond (Rudlin Torah Academy)	1994	21%	30	50
HARTFORD (Solomon Schechter)	**2000**	**19%**	**38**	**44**
Rochester	1999	17%	34	49
Orlando	1993	15%	30	55
Charlotte	1996	15%	28	57
Richmond (Jewish Community Day)	1994	14%	23	64
HARTFORD (Hebrew Academy)	**2000**	**12%**	**29**	**59**
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	22	72
Broward (David Posnack)	1997	5%	17	78
West Palm Beach	1999	4%	10	86
Broward (Brauser Maimonides)	1997	1%	4	95

Table 9-21
Familiarity with the Solomon Schechter Day School
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	18.6%	37.6	43.9	100.0%	763	14,800
Geographic Area						
Core Area	22.7%	38.5	38.8	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	18.6%	42.5	38.9	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	14.4%	37.5	48.1	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	10.4%	33.0	56.5	100.0%	122	2,540
Age of Respondent						
Under 35	12.0%	22.7	65.3	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	29.7%	44.8	25.5	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	17.3%	40.7	42.0	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	13.7%	35.0	51.3	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	11.5%	33.6	54.9	100.0%	149	2,708
Household Structure						
Household with Children	27.2%	40.6	32.2	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	14.9%	41.6	43.6	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	10.0%	41.7	48.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	15.8%	38.3	45.8	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	5.2%	32.0	62.9	100.0%	115	2,146
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	10.3%	15.5	74.1	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	11.6%	30.2	58.1	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	28.3%	35.8	35.8	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	17.6%	41.5	40.9	100.0%	554	10,182

Table 9-21
Familiarity with the Solomon Schechter Day School
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income						
Under $25,000	5.4%	30.4	64.3	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	16.2%	39.2	44.6	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	14.5%	39.5	46.1	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	30.2%	39.0	30.8	100.0%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	27.3%	54.5	18.2	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	29.6%	41.3	29.1	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	17.2%	41.4	41.4	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	8.3%	29.3	62.4	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	26.3%	41.2	32.5	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	30.8%	35.9	33.3	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	9.5%	32.4	58.1	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	26.1%	43.8	30.1	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	9.4%	30.7	59.9	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	27.6%	42.1	30.3	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	16.0%	36.3	47.7	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	12.4%	35.3	52.4	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	19.2%	37.7	43.1	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	31.8%	43.3	24.8	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	11.0%	32.9	56.1	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	16.8%	42.7	40.5	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	32.6%	41.6	25.8	100.0%	219	4,240

Perception of the Solomon Schechter Day School

Table 9-22 shows that 38% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School) perceive Solomon Schechter as excellent, 55% as good, 7% as fair, and less than 1% as poor. Thus, 93% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with Solomon Schechter, 54% perceive it to be excellent, 43% good, 4% fair, and 0% poor.

✔ 40% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of Solomon Schechter.

Table 9-23 shows that the 38% excellent perceptions is about average among 15 Jewish day schools and compares to 40% in Columbus and 30% in Rochester. The 38% also compares to 36% for the Hebrew Academy.

Little significant variation in excellent perceptions is seen by geographic area, age, household structure, length of residence, household income, or type of marriage (**Table 9-22**).

45% of Conservative Jews have excellent perceptions, compared to 28% of Reform Jews.

42% of respondents in synagogue member households have excellent perceptions, compared to 30% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households and respondents in JCC non-member households do not differ significantly in their perceptions of Solomon Schechter.

Excellent perceptions show a significant relationship with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 48% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over have excellent perceptions, compared to only 32% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 34% of respondents in households who did not donate.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-22
Perception of the Solomon Schechter Day School
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	38.3%	54.7	6.6	0.4	93.0%	327	5,846
Very Familiar	53.9%	42.6	3.5	0.0	96.5%	149	2,525
Geographic Area							
Core Area	40.7%	51.7	7.6	0.0	92.4%	184	3,189
Farmington Valley	39.1%	58.7	2.2	0.0	97.8%	50	1,010
East of the River	36.8%	60.5	2.6	0.0	97.3%	49	834
South of Hartford	33.3%	48.5	15.2	3.0	81.8%	39	713
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	22.7%	54.5	22.7	0.0	77.2%	21	475
35 - 49	34.8%	60.0	5.2	0.0	94.8%	123	2,532
50 - 64	44.3%	50.8	3.3	1.6	95.1%	90	1,361
65 - 74	41.2%	50.0	8.8	0.0	91.2%	49	773
75 and over	45.5%	48.5	6.1	0.0	94.0%	44	709
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	35.1%	58.8	6.1	0.0	93.9%	129	2,532
Non-Elderly Couple	36.8%	60.5	2.6	0.0	97.3%	45	838
Non-Elderly Single	30.0%	60.0	5.0	5.0	90.0%	21	435
Elderly Couple	41.0%	53.8	5.1	0.0	94.8%	53	852
Elderly Single	57.9%	26.3	15.8	0.0	84.2%	25	428
Length of Residence							
10 - 19 years	38.0%	52.0	10.0	0.0	90.0%	56	1,114
20 or more years	36.6%	57.1	5.8	0.5	93.7%	250	4,223

Table 9-22
Perception of the Solomon Schechter Day School
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Solomon Schechter Day School Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income							
$25 - $50,000	32.1%	57.1	7.1	3.6	89.2%	34	913
$50 - $100,000	33.8%	55.4	10.8	0.0	89.2%	76	2,170
$100,000 and over	38.9%	56.7	4.4	0.0	95.6%	111	2,439
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	40.0%	50.0	10.1	0.0	90.0%	16	230
Conservative	45.2%	46.8	8.1	0.0	92.0%	179	2,719
Reform	27.8%	69.6	2.5	0.0	97.4%	82	1,758
Just Jewish	38.8%	51.0	8.2	2.0	89.8%	47	1,087
Type of Marriage							
In-married	35.3%	58.8	5.9	0.0	94.1%	196	3,371
Conversionary	45.8%	54.2	0.0	0.0	100.0%	29	516
Intermarried	51.9%	44.4	3.7	0.0	96.3%	28	606
Synagogue Membership							
Member	41.9%	51.1	6.5	0.5	93.0%	242	4,091
Non-Member	30.0%	62.5	7.5	0.0	92.5%	85	1,759
JCC Membership							
Member	39.5%	51.3	9.2	0.0	90.8%	91	1,662
Non-Member	38.3%	55.3	5.9	0.5	93.6%	233	4,130
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	34.0%	55.3	10.6	0.0	89.3%	108	2,078
Under $100	31.5%	59.3	7.4	1.9	90.8%	72	1,205
$100 and over	48.1%	50.0	1.9	0.0	98.1%	133	2,294

TABLE 9-23
PERCEPTION OF THE JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JEWISH DAY SCHOOL ONLY)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
Orlando	1993	51%	43	5	1	94%
South Palm Beach	1995	46%	44	8	2	90%
Worcester (Solomon Schechter)*	1986	44%	47	7	0	91%
Broward (David Posnack)	1997	43%	48	8	1	91%
West Palm Beach	1999	42%	53	5	0	95%
Columbus*	1990	40%	40	16	4	80%
Harrisburg	1994	39%	52	8	2	91%
Charlotte	1997	39%	51	7	3	90%
HARTFORD (Solomon Schechter)	**2000**	**38%**	**55**	**7**	**0**	**93%**
HARTFORD (Hebrew Academy)	**2000**	**36%**	**57**	**7**	**0**	**93%**
Richmond (Jewish Community Day School)	1994	36%	47	14	4	83%
Worcester (Yeshiva Academy)*	1986	31%	52	8	9	83%
Rochester	1999	30%	51	15	4	81%
Broward (Brauser Maimonides)	1997	21%	61	14	4	82%
Richmond (Rudlin Torah)	1994	19%	52	22	7	71%

*Respondents were asked the "perception" question without having been asked the familiarity question.

Bess and Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy of Greater Hartford

Familiarity with the Hebrew Academy

Table 9-24 shows that 12% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford 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.

Table 9-20 shows that the 12% very familiar is below average compared to other Jewish day schools. (Note that the comparisons with schools in the Florida retirement communities are not meaningful, as communities in which more than half the population is elderly will naturally show a lower level of familiarity with an agency that delivers services to households with children.) The 12% very familiar compares to 17% in Rochester. The 12% also compares to 19% for the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Hartford.

Table 9-24 shows that the percentage very familiar with the Hebrew Academy is 16% in the Core Area and 12% in Farmington Valley, compared to 8% in South of Hartford and 6% East of the River.

The percentage very familiar shows no consistent relationship with age, although it is highest for respondents age 35-49. Only 5% of respondents under age 35 are very familiar.

16% of respondents in households with children are very familiar, and 52% are not at all familiar, with the Hebrew Academy. No consistent relationship is seen with length of residence.

The percentage very familiar with the Hebrew Academy increases with household income, from 7% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 18% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

Orthodox Jews (52%) and Conservative Jews (18%) are more likely to be very familiar than are Reform Jews (9%) and the Just Jewish (5%). 17% of respondents within in-married households, but only 5% of respondents in intermarried households, are very familiar with the Hebrew Academy.

Respondents in synagogue member households (17%) are more likely to be very familiar with the Hebrew Academy than are respondents in non-member households (6%). 48% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 71% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (21%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (9%). 43% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 63% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (19%) and respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (17%) are more likely to be very familiar with the Hebrew Academy than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (7%). 67% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are not at all familiar, compared to 57% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 42% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 8% of respondents in households who did not donate are very familiar, compared to 15% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 17% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 70% of respondents in households who did not donate are not at all familiar, compared to 53% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 43% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-24
FAMILIARITY WITH THE HEBREW ACADEMY
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	11.9%	29.1	59.0	100.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	15.8%	34.4	49.8	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	12.4%	24.8	62.8	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	5.7%	24.8	69.5	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	7.8%	23.5	68.7	100.0%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	5.3%	24.0	70.7	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	17.2%	34.4	48.4	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	11.7%	29.6	58.6	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	11.1%	27.4	61.5	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	8.2%	25.4	66.4	100.0%	149	2,708

Table 9-24
Familiarity with the Hebrew Academy
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Structure						
Household with Children	16.3%	31.5	52.2	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	10.9%	32.7	56.4	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	5.0%	21.7	73.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	11.8%	31.1	57.1	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	5.2%	24.7	70.1	100.0%	115	2,146
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	8.6%	8.6	82.8	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	13.6%	15.9	70.5	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	7.5%	33.0	59.4	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	13.1%	32.0	54.9	100.0%	554	10,182
Household Income						
Under $25,000	7.1%	21.4	71.4	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	9.6%	28.8	61.6	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	10.5%	31.6	57.9	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	18.0%	33.1	48.8	100.0%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	52.2%	30.4	17.4	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	17.5%	36.4	46.1	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	8.9%	31.2	59.9	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	5.2%	20.5	74.2	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	16.6%	35.7	47.7	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	17.9%	30.8	51.3	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	4.8%	18.1	77.1	100.0%	101	2,311

Table 9-24
Familiarity with the Hebrew Academy
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Synagogue Membership						
Member	17.4%	34.6	48.0	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	5.8%	22.9	71.3	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	21.4%	35.9	42.8	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	9.4%	27.3	63.3	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	7.1%	26.0	66.9	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	17.1%	26.4	56.6	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	19.1%	38.9	42.0	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	8.2%	22.2	69.6	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	15.3%	31.3	53.4	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	16.9%	39.9	43.3	100.0%	219	4,240

Perception of the Hebrew Academy

Table 9-25 shows that 36% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Academy) perceive the Hebrew Academy as excellent, 57% as good, 7% as fair, and none as poor. Thus, 93% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the Hebrew Academy and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the Hebrew Academy, 52% perceive it to be excellent, 45% good, 3% fair, and none poor.

✔ 26% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of the Hebrew Academy.

Table 9-23 shows that the 36% excellent perceptions is about average among 15 Jewish day schools and compares to 38% for the Solomon Schechter Day School.

Few conclusions can be drawn from the data in **Table 9-25** about variations among the different demographic groups. 35% of respondents in households with children have excellent perceptions. Conservative Jews (36%) are more likely to have excellent perceptions than are Reform Jews (21%).

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-25
Perception of the Hebrew Academy
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Hebrew Academy Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	36.2%	56.8	7.0	0.0	93.0%	213	3,804
Very Familiar	52.1%	45.1	2.8	0.0	97.2%	91	1,542
Geographic Area							
Core Area	37.0%	55.6	7.4	0.0	92.6%	135	2,386
Farmington Valley	29.2%	70.8	0.0	0.0	100.0%	27	536
East of the River	43.8%	50.0	6.3	0.0	93.8%	23	359
South of Hartford	38.1%	47.6	14.3	0.0	85.7%	26	472
Age of Respondent							
35 - 49	35.7%	60.0	4.3	0.0	95.7%	72	1,530
50 - 64	23.7%	71.1	5.3	0.0	94.8%	57	844
65 - 74	48.1%	40.7	11.1	0.0	88.8%	36	569
75 and over	48.0%	44.0	8.0	0.0	92.0%	34	547
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	35.3%	57.4	7.4	0.0	92.7%	72	1,490
Non-Elderly Couple	24.0%	72.0	4.0	0.0	96.0%	30	557
Elderly Couple	39.3%	53.6	7.1	0.0	92.9%	39	615
Elderly Single	55.6%	27.8	16.7	0.0	83.4%	22	390
Length of Residence							
10 - 19 years	29.6%	66.7	3.7	0.0	96.3%	31	588
20 or more years	33.3%	58.1	8.5	0.0	91.4%	169	2,831
Household Income							
$25 - $50,000	45.0%	45.0	10.0	0.0	90.0%	24	6,570
$50 - $100,000	37.2%	55.8	7.0	0.0	93.0%	48	1,428
$100,000 and over	34.5%	58.2	7.3	0.0	92.7%	66	1,431

Table 9-25
Perception of the Hebrew Academy
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Hebrew Academy Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	71.4%	21.4	7.1	0.0	92.8%	19	316
Conservative	36.1%	57.8	6.0	0.0	93.9%	118	1,816
Reform	21.4%	71.4	7.1	0.0	92.8%	43	929
Just Jewish	40.6%	50.0	9.4	0.0	90.6%	31	704
Type of Marriage							
In-married	35.0%	61.0	4.0	0.0	96.0%	128	2,198
Synagogue Membership							
Member	38.5%	55.4	6.2	0.0	93.9%	167	2,855
Non-Member	30.2%	60.5	9.3	0.0	90.7%	46	943
JCC Membership							
Member	39.0%	54.2	6.8	0.0	93.2%	67	1,304
Non-Member	35.4%	57.5	7.1	0.0	92.9%	145	2,476
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	37.9%	53.4	8.6	0.0	91.3%	68	1,289
Under $100	32.4%	62.2	5.4	0.0	94.6%	48	808
$100 and over	40.0%	54.3	5.7	0.0	94.3%	89	1,543

Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School

Familiarity with the Yachad Jewish Community High School

Table 9-26 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they are very familiar, 19% are somewhat familiar, and 72% are not at all familiar, with the Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School. The Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School is a supplemental school, not a Jewish day school.

The percentage very familiar with Yachad is higher in the Core Area (12%) and Farmington Valley (10%) than East of the River (5%) and in South of Hartford (4%).

The percentage very familiar is highest for respondents age 35-49 (17%). It is 18% among households with children.

The percentage very familiar shows no consistent relationship with length of residence.

The percentage very familiar is highest for respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (16%).

26% of Orthodox Jews and 14% of Conservative Jews are very familiar, compared to 10% of Reform Jews and 3% of the Just Jewish.

Respondents in intermarried households (1%) show a lower percentage very familiar than respondents within in-married households (16%). 60% of respondents within in-married households are not at all familiar, compared to 88% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (16%) are more likely to be very familiar with Yachad than are respondents in non-member households (1%). 58% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 88% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (18%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (7%). Only 58% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 76% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Only 4% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are very familiar, compared to 13% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 17% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of

Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 5% of respondents in households who did not donate and 11% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are very familiar, compared to 16% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 84% of respondents in households who did not donate and 71% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are not at all familiar, compared to 52% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-26
FAMILIARITY WITH THE YACHAD JEWISH COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	9.0%	18.8	72.2	100.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	11.9%	21.1	67.0	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	9.8%	18.8	71.4	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	4.8%	18.3	76.9	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	3.5%	15.8	80.7	100.0%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	5.3%	13.3	81.3	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	17.2%	25.0	57.8	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	8.0%	19.1	72.8	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	4.3%	17.2	78.4	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	4.1%	13.1	82.8	100.0%	149	2,708
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	17.7%	25.1	57.1	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	3.9%	17.6	78.4	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	1.7%	10.0	88.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	5.0%	20.2	74.8	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	1.0%	10.4	88.5	100.0%	115	2,146
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	8.6%	8.6	82.8	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	9.1%	15.9	75.0	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	11.4%	20.0	68.6	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	8.5%	20.0	71.5	100.0%	554	10,182

Table 9-26
Familiarity with the Yachad Jewish Community High School
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Income						
Under $25,000	3.6%	5.4	91.1	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	2.7%	24.7	72.6	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	6.6%	22.5	70.9	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	16.3%	23.8	59.9	100.0%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	26.1%	39.1	34.8	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	14.1%	25.2	60.7	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	9.9%	19.8	70.3	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	2.6%	10.5	86.9	100.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage						
In-married	15.5%	24.9	59.5	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	7.7%	30.8	61.5	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	1.0%	11.4	87.6	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	15.7%	25.8	58.4	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	1.3%	10.7	88.0	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	17.9%	24.1	57.9	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	6.6%	17.5	75.8	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	4.2%	14.5	81.3	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	13.1%	18.5	68.5	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	17.2%	29.9	52.9	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	4.9%	11.6	83.5	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	10.8%	18.5	70.8	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	16.3%	31.5	52.2	100.0%	219	4,240

Perception of the Yachad Jewish Community High School

Table 9-27 shows that 36% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Yachad Greater Hartford Jewish Community High School) perceive Yachad as excellent, 48% as good, 15% as fair, and 2% as poor. Thus, 83% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with Yachad and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with Yachad, 44% perceive it to be excellent, 43% good, 9% fair, and 4% poor.

✔ 18% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of Yachad.

Few conclusions can be drawn from the data in **Table 9-27** about variations among the different demographic groups.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-27
Perception of the Yachad Jewish Community High School
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with Yachad Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	35.5%	47.7	14.8	2.0	83.2%	147	2,590
Very Familiar	44.4%	42.6	9.3	3.7	87.0%	71	1,194
Geographic Area							
Core Area	35.3%	48.5	13.2	2.9	83.8%	84	1,488
Farmington Valley	35.3%	35.3	23.5	5.9	70.6%	22	376
East of the River	38.9%	44.4	16.7	0.0	83.3%	24	393

Table 9-27
Perception of the Yachad Jewish Community High School
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with Yachad Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Age of Respondent							
35 - 49	35.7%	42.9	19.6	1.8	78.6%	60	1,240
50 - 64	33.3%	51.9	11.1	3.7	85.2%	41	595
65 - 74	28.6%	50.0	21.4	0.0	78.6%	19	296
75 and over	41.7%	50.0	8.3	0.0	91.7%	18	273
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	35.0%	46.7	16.7	1.7	81.7%	68	1,320
Length of Residence							
20 or more years	30.8%	52.6	15.4	1.3	83.4%	108	1,723
Household Income							
$50 - $100,000	43.3%	43.3	13.3	0.0	86.6%	34	914
$100,000 and over	37.0%	41.1	19.6	2.2	78.1%	55	1,325
Jewish Identification							
Conservative	42.9%	42.9	12.5	1.8	85.8%	84	1,253
Reform	23.7%	55.3	18.4	2.6	79.0%	40	844
JCC Membership							
Member	44.2%	41.9	11.6	2.3	86.1%	47	937
Non-Member	29.7%	50.0	17.6	2.7	79.7%	99	1,645
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	26.7%	50.0	20.0	3.3	76.7%	36	664
Under $100	36.0%	56.0	4.0	4.0	92.0%	34	548
$100 and over	41.4%	39.7	17.2	1.7	81.1%	71	1,264

The Endowment Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Inc.

Familiarity with The Endowment Foundation

Table 9-28 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford 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.

Table 9-29 shows that the 9% very familiar is the highest of the five comparison communities. The 9% compares to 7% in Milwaukee. The 71% not at all familiar compares to 76% in Milwaukee.

Table 9-28 shows that the percentage very familiar with The Endowment Foundation is much higher in the Core Area (14%) than in the other three geographic areas (5%-6%).

The percentage very familiar is highest for respondents age 65-74 (14%) and lowest for respondents under age 35 (1%). Respondents in elderly couple households (15%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in the other household structures.

The percentage very familiar shows no consistent relationship with length of residence, although it is higher for respondents in households in residence for 20 or more years (11%).

The percentage very familiar is lowest for respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 (2%). 16% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over are very familiar.

26% of Orthodox Jews and 14% of Conservative Jews are very familiar, compared to only 8% of Reform Jews and 6% of the Just Jewish.

Respondents in intermarried households (1%) are less likely to be very familiar than are respondents within in-married households (15%). 60% of respondents within in-married households are not at all familiar, compared to 86% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (14%) are more likely to be very familiar with The Endowment Foundation than are respondents in non-member households (4%). 59% of respondents in synagogue member households are not at all familiar, compared to 84% of respondents in non-member households.

Respondents in JCC member households (21%) are more likely to be very familiar than are respondents in JCC non-member households (7%). 48% of respondents in JCC member households are not at all familiar, compared to 77% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Only 3% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are very familiar with The Endowment Foundation, compared to 13% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 20% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

The percentage very familiar increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. Only 4% of respondents in households who did not donate and 10% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are very familiar, compared to 20% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over. 84% of respondents in households who did not donate and 71% of respondents in households who donated under $100 are not at all familiar, compared to 45% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 9-28
FAMILIARITY WITH THE ENDOWMENT FOUNDATION
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	9.4%	20.0	70.6	100.0%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	13.9%	23.7	62.5	100.0%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	5.4%	18.8	75.9	100.0%	124	2,500
East of the River	5.8%	18.3	76.0	100.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	5.3%	13.2	81.6	100.0%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	1.3%	12.0	86.7	100.0%	64	1,643
35 - 49	9.4%	18.3	72.3	100.0%	196	4,218
50 - 64	9.9%	22.2	67.9	100.0%	210	3,611
65 - 74	13.7%	27.4	59.0	100.0%	144	2,620
75 and over	9.8%	17.2	73.0	100.0%	149	2,708

Table 9-28
Familiarity with The Endowment Foundation
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Household Structure						
Household with Children	8.4%	16.7	74.9	100.0%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	9.0%	24.0	67.0	100.0%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	6.7%	15.0	78.3	100.0%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	15.3%	25.4	59.3	100.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	7.2%	19.6	73.2	100.0%	115	2,146
Length of Residence						
0 - 4 years	6.8%	8.5	84.7	100.0%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	0.0%	11.4	88.6	100.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	6.6%	18.9	74.5	100.0%	119	2,324
20 or more years	11.1%	22.7	66.2	100.0%	554	10,182
Household Income						
Under $25,000	1.8%	16.1	82.1	100.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	11.0%	17.8	71.2	100.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	5.3%	18.4	76.3	100.0%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	15.8%	21.1	63.2	100.0%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification						
Orthodox	26.1%	13.0	60.9	100.0%	34	560
Conservative	13.5%	21.3	65.2	100.0%	312	4,615
Reform	8.0%	26.4	65.7	100.0%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	5.7%	14.0	80.3	100.0%	203	5,090

Table 9-28
Familiarity with The Endowment Foundation
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Type of Marriage						
In-married	14.9%	24.7	60.4	100.0%	384	6,883
Conversionary	2.6%	15.4	82.1	100.0%	45	854
Intermarried	1.0%	13.3	85.7	100.0%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership						
Member	14.3%	26.4	59.3	100.0%	453	7,900
Non-Member	3.9%	12.6	83.5	100.0%	309	6,900
JCC Membership						
Member	20.8%	31.3	47.9	100.0%	171	3,152
Non-Member	6.5%	17.0	76.5	100.0%	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel						
No	3.4%	15.6	81.0	100.0%	420	8,495
On General Trip	13.2%	23.3	63.6	100.0%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	20.4%	28.0	51.6	100.0%	199	3,463
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	3.7%	12.2	84.1	100.0%	346	7,430
Under $100	9.9%	19.1	71.0	100.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	20.1%	34.6	45.3	100.0%	219	4,240

TABLE 9-29
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Very Familiar*	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
HARTFORD	**2000**	**9%**	**20**	**71**
Milwaukee	1996	7%	17	76
Worcester	1986	5%	19	75
South Palm Beach	1995	2%	9	89
Broward	1997	2%	6	92

Perception of The Endowment Foundation

Table 9-31 shows that 33% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with The Endowment Foundation) perceive The Endowment Foundation as excellent, 55% as good, 11% as fair, and 1% as poor. Thus, 88% of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with The Endowment Foundation and were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with The Endowment Foundation, 44% perceive to be excellent, 49% good, 6% fair, and 2% poor.

✔ 18% of respondents felt qualified to provide a perception of The Endowment Foundation.

Table 9-30 shows that the 33% excellent perception is about the same as the other three Jewish communities shown in the table. The 33% compares to 31% in Milwaukee.

Few conclusions can be drawn from the data in **Table 9-31** about differences between different demographic groups.

Note that in the "perception" sections of this chapter, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as length of residence 0-4 years) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 9-30
Perception of the Jewish Community Foundation
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondents Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Jewish Community Foundation Only)

Community	Year	*Excellent*	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good
South Palm Beach	1995	35%	53	7	5	88%
Hartford	**2000**	**33%**	**55**	**10**	**1**	**88%**
Broward	1997	32%	55	11	2	87%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	60	8	2	91%

Table 9-31
Perception of The Endowment Foundation
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Endowment Foundation Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	33.1%	54.7	10.8	1.4	87.8%	148	2,620
Very Familiar	43.9%	48.5	6.1	1.5	92.4%	66	1,162
Geographic Area							
Core Area	41.0%	44.0	13.0	2.0	85.0%	100	1,742
Age of Respondent							
35 - 49	27.3%	69.7	3.0	0.0	97.0%	33	694
50 - 64	37.8%	53.3	4.4	4.4	91.1%	45	754
65 - 74	29.7%	54.1	16.2	0.0	83.8%	37	609
75 and over	35.7%	42.9	21.4	0.0	78.6%	28	441
Household Structure							
Household w/Children	30.3%	66.7	3.0	0.0	97.0%	33	658
Non-Elderly Couple	45.5%	40.9	4.5	9.1	86.4%	22	460
Elderly Couple	28.9%	52.6	18.4	0.0	81.5%	38	638
Elderly Single	31.6%	47.4	21.1	0.0	79.0%	19	320
Length of Residence							
20 or more years	32.8%	53.6	12.0	1.6	86.4%	125	2,075
Household Income							
$50 - $100,000	36.0%	52.0	12.0	0.0	88.0%	25	656
$100,000 and over	35.8%	54.7	5.7	3.8	90.5%	53	1,259
Jewish Identification							
Conservative	37.8%	52.4	8.5	1.2	90.2%	82	1,125
Reform	15.6%	65.6	18.8	0.0	81.2%	32	720
Just Jewish	34.6%	57.7	3.8	3.8	92.3%	26	605

Table 9-31
Perception of The Endowment Foundation
(Respondent Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Endowment Foundation Only)

Variable	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
Synagogue Membership							
Member	33.6%	54.3	11.2	0.9	87.9%	116	1,893
Non-Member	31.3%	56.3	9.4	3.1	87.6%	32	729
JCC Membership							
Member	33.9%	51.6	14.5	0.0	85.5%	62	1,154
Non-Member	32.9%	56.5	8.2	2.4	89.4%	85	1,456
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	22.6%	61.3	9.7	6.5	83.9%	31	650
Under $100	33.3%	59.3	7.4	0.0	92.6%	27	506
$100 and over	38.8%	49.4	11.8	0.0	88.2%	85	1,466

Chapter 10
Social Service Needs

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Chapter Summary

☞ 15% of Jewish households in Hartford contain a member who has some kind of limiting physical, mental, or other health condition, including 5% who contain a member who needs daily assistance. The 15% is above average among the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ 258 adults in Jewish households are disabled and unable to work, including 87 adult children who live with one or both parents.

☞ In the past year, 12% of Jewish households needed marital, family, or personal counseling.

☞ In the past year, 5% of Jewish households needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation.

☞ In the past year, 18% of households containing single Jewish adults age 18-64 needed programs for singles.

☞ In the past year, 13% of households containing Jewish children needed programs for a Jewish child with learning disabilities.

☞ 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.

☞ 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).

☞ 0.7% of Jewish households are currently using respite care and another 0.5% could use such a service.

☞ 0.5% of Jewish households are currently using a "telephone reassurance service," in which someone calls each day to make certain that the household member is all right. Another 0.2% of households could use such a service.

☞ 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.

☞ Of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 40 and over, if adult care facilities were needed for the respondents or their parents, 44% would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, 27% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, 26% would have no preference, and 3% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities.

☞ 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.

Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions

Table 10-1 shows that 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that one or more household members have some kind of physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and which limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. This translates to 2,161 households. (Each respondent defined "physical, mental, or other health condition" for himself/herself.) Included in the 15% are 5% (799 households) of respondents who reported that a household member needs daily assistance with their condition.

The 15% of Jewish households in Hartford containing a health-limited member is above average among the Jewish communities shown in **Table 10-2** and compares to 17% in Rochester, 15% in Milwaukee, and 10% in Rhode Island.

The 5% of Jewish households in Hartford containing a health-limited member who needs daily assistance is average among the Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Milwaukee and 4% in Rochester.

Table 10-1 shows that the percentage of Jewish households containing a health-limited member is somewhat higher in the Core Area (17%) and East of the River (16%) than in both Farmington Valley and South of Hartford (11%).

20% (438 households) of elderly single households contain a health-limited member, including 7% (152 households) in which the member needed daily assistance. 23% (622 households) of elderly couple households contain a health-limited member, including 8% (222 households) containing a member who needs daily assistance. 7% (325 households) of households with children contain a health-limited member.

Almost one-third of households (606 households) earning an annual income under $25,000 contain a health-limited member, including 6% (108 households) containing a member who needs daily assistance.

✔ Included in the 9.2% of households containing a health-limited member who needs no daily assistance are 1.5% (222 households) of households containing a health-limited member who needs assistance on a weekly basis.

✔ In 13.2% of households, the health-limited member is an adult, and in 1.4% of households, the health-limited member is a child age 0-17. 5.0% of households with Jewish children contain a health-limited child, including 4.1% containing a child who needs daily assistance.

TABLE 10-1
HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING A HEALTH-LIMITED MEMBER
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

	Health-Limited Member in Household				
Variable	**No Daily Assistance Needed**	**Needs Daily Assistance**	**Total**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
All	9.2%	5.4	14.6%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	10.9%	5.9	16.8%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	6.1%	4.4	10.5%	124	2,500
East of the River	8.7%	6.8	15.5%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	7.9%	3.5	11.4%	122	2,540
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	3.4%	3.9	7.3%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	6.8%	3.9	10.7%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	11.7%	0.0	11.7%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	14.9%	8.3	23.2%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	13.3%	7.1	20.4%	115	2,146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under $25,000	25.5%	5.5	31.0%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	10.7%	13.3	24.0%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	7.9%	3.3	11.2%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	5.2%	2.3	7.5%	200	4,945

TABLE 10-2
HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING A HEALTH-LIMITED MEMBER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Needs Daily Assistance**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	6%
Broward	1997	21%	7%
South Palm Beach	1995	20%	7%
Rochester	1999	17%	4%
York	1999	17%	9%
Sarasota	1992	17%	4%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	8%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**15%**	**5%**
Miami	1994	15%	7%
West Palm Beach	1999	15%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	5%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	5%
Monmouth	1997	14%	4%
South Broward	1990	13%	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	12%	5%
Wilmington	1995	12%	5%
Tidewater	1988	12%	NA
Richmond	1994	11%	3%
Orlando	1993	10%	4%
Rhode Island	1987	10%	NA
Atlantic County	1985	10%	2%

TABLE 10-2
HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING A HEALTH-LIMITED MEMBER
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**Needs Daily Assistance**
Charlotte	1997	9%	3%
Boston	1995	9%	NA
Dallas	1988	9%	NA
Baltimore	1985	8%	2%
St. Louis	1995	6%	1%
Essex-Morris	1985	4%	1%

DISABLED ADULTS

Chapter 5 shows that 0.9% (258 adults) of all adults in Jewish households in Hartford are disabled and consequently unable to work. The nature of the disability was not solicited.

PARENTS WITH ADULT DISABLED CHILDREN AT HOME

0.59% (87 households) of Jewish households in Hartford contain an adult disabled child who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents. The nature of the disability was not solicited.

The 0.59% does not include adult disabled children in group homes.

Disability rates nationally have been declining. Source: *Research Highlights in the Demography and Economics of Aging* (March, 1999) (published by the National Institute on Aging).

Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year

While the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents 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 (**Table 10-3).** 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.

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling. 11.9% (1,761 households) of Jewish households in Hartford needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year. Most households who needed counseling received it, with 1.4% (207 households) receiving counseling from Jewish agencies or a rabbi and 9.8% (1,450 households) receiving counseling from non-Jewish agencies or private practitioners. 0.7% (104 households) of households needed counseling and did not receive it. Thus, the majority of Jewish households (88%) received marital, family, or personal counseling from non-Jewish agencies or private practitioners (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-4 shows that the 12% who needed counseling is average among the comparison communities. The 12% compares to 16% in Milwaukee and 13% in Rochester. Two patterns repeat consistently in most of the communities shown in the table. First, most households who needed counseling received it. Second, most households who received counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation. 4.7% (696 households) of households needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year ("job counseling"). None received job counseling from Jewish agencies. 2.8% (414 households) of households received job counseling from outside the Jewish community. 1.9% (281 households) of households needed job counseling and did not receive it (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-5 shows that the 5% who needed job counseling is average among the comparison communities. The 5% compares to 6% in both Milwaukee and Rochester. The low percentages in the Florida communities are reflective of the high number of retirees in these communities. The 5% in Hartford is the lowest of the non-Florida communities. The general pattern is that most job counseling was received outside the Jewish community.

Singles Programs. 17.8% (701 households) of households containing single Jewish adults age 18-64 needed programs for singles in the past year. 8.0% (315 households) of single Jewish adults age 18-64 did not attend such programs. 5.3% (209 households) of single Jewish adults age 18-64 attended Jewish programs and 4.5% (177 households) attended non-Jewish programs. Thus, unlike the other services discussed in this chapter, there is a tendency to use Jewish programming for singles programs (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-6 indicates that the 18% is an average need for singles programs (among households containing a single Jewish adult age 18-64) compared to other Jewish communities. The 18% compares to 19% in Rochester and 18% in Milwaukee. The 8% who did not attend is also about average. The pattern that most Jewish household members who attended singles programs attended Jewish-sponsored programs is shown to be the case for all the comparison communities. However, in the other communities, single Jewish adults were much more likely to attend Jewish-sponsored programs than non-Jewish ones, while in Hartford, they were as likely to use non-Jewish programs as Jewish programs.

Learning Disabilities. 12.8% (473 households) of households containing Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities in the past year. 1.8% (66 households) of households needed help and did not receive it. The other 11.0% (407 households) of households received help from non-Jewish agencies. The Hartford Jewish community does not currently offer social service programs for learning disabled children (**Table 10-3)**. (Note that the survey did not inquire concerning the nature or degree of the learning disability.)

Table 10-7 shows that the 13% who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities is the highest of the comparison communities, although it is not significantly higher than most other communities shown in the table. The 13% compares to 11% in Rochester and 7% in Milwaukee. In all of the comparison communities, households who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities enrolled the children in programs offered outside the Jewish community. Also, in all of the communities, most households needing programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities were enrolled in such programs.

See Chapter 8 for the extent to which learning disabilities prevent children from receiving a Jewish education.

Need for Selected Social Services for the Elderly in the Past Year

The need for five social services was examined for Jewish households in Hartford containing elderly members (age 65 and over).

Home Health Care. 14.2% (843 households) of households containing elderly members needed home health care in the past year. 0.5% (30 households) of households needed home health care and did not receive it. Almost all home health care that was received was provided through non-Jewish agencies, with 11.4% of households (677 households) receiving home health care from non-Jewish agencies and 2.3% (137 households) from Jewish agencies (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-8 shows that the 14% who needed home health care is average compared to other Jewish communities. The 14% compares to 16% in Rochester and 14% in Milwaukee. The general pattern is that most households who needed home health care received it and most received it from non-Jewish agencies.

Senior Transportation. 11.1% (659 households) of households containing elderly members needed senior transportation in the past year. 0.6% (36 households) of households needed senior transportation, but did not receive it. 9.8% (582 households) received senior transportation from non-Jewish agencies and 0.7% (42 households) from Jewish agencies (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-9 shows that the 11% who needed senior transportation is slightly above average compared to other Jewish communities. The 11% compares to 15% in Milwaukee and 11% in Rochester. The pattern that most people who needed senior transportation received it holds for all of the communities shown in the table, with most receiving senior transportation from agencies outside the Jewish community.

Nursing Home Care. 5.7% (338 households) of households containing elderly members needed nursing home care in the past year, with 4.0% (237 households) receiving nursing home care from non-Jewish agencies and 1.7% (101 households) from Jewish agencies. All households who needed nursing home care received it (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-10 shows that the 6% who needed nursing home care is above average compared to other Jewish communities, which range from 1%-10%. The 6% compares to 5% in Milwaukee and 3% in Rochester. The general pattern is that most households who needed nursing home care received it and most received it from non-Jewish agencies.

Meals on Wheels. 2.7% (160 households) of households containing elderly members needed meals on wheels in the past year, with 1.7% (101 households) receiving the meals from non-Jewish agencies and 1.0% (59 households) from Jewish agencies. All households who needed meals on wheels received this service (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-11 shows that the 3% who needed meals on wheels is average compared to other Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Milwaukee and 2% in Rochester. The provision of meals on wheels in almost all of the communities was divided between Jewish and non-Jewish agencies and most people who needed meals on wheels received this service.

Senior Day Care. 0.6% (36 households) of households containing elderly members needed senior day care in the past year, with all of them receiving senior day care from non-Jewish agencies (**Table 10-3)**.

Table 10-12 shows that the 1% who needed senior day care is comparable to other Jewish communities, which range from 1% to 4%. The 1% compares to 2% in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

Table 10-3
Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year

Social Service	Did Not Need Help	Received Jewish Help	Received Other Help	No Help Received	Total	Total Needing Help
For All Households (Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)						
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	88.1%	1.4	9.8	0.7	100.0%	11.9%
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	95.2%	0.0	2.8	1.9	100.0%	4.7%
For Households Containing Single Jewish Adults Age 18-64 (Sample Size = 209, Projected Number of Households = 3,937)						
Programs for Singles	82.3%	5.3	4.5	8.0	100.0%	17.8%
For Households Containing Jewish Children (Sample Size = 181, Projected Number of Households = 3,702)						
Programs for Children with Learning Disabilities	87.2%	0.0	11.0	1.8	100.0%	12.8%
For Households Containing Elderly Members (Sample Size = 326, Projected Number of Households = 5,935)						
Home Health Care	85.5%	2.3	11.4	0.5	100.0%	14.2%
Senior Transportation	88.9%	0.7	9.8	0.6	100.0%	11.1%
Nursing Home Care	94.3%	1.7	4.0	0.0	100.0%	5.7%
Meals on Wheels	97.3%	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0%	2.7%
Senior Day Care	99.4%	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0%	0.6%

TABLE 10-4
NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Counseling*	Received Jewish Counseling	Received Other Counseling	No Counseling Received
Boston	1995	34%	3	11	20
York	1999	19%	2	14	2
Charlotte	1997	17%	2	14	2
New York	1991	17%	17		
Los Angeles	1997	16%	2	12	2
Milwaukee	1996	16%	3	12	0
Harrisburg	1994	16%	2	14	0
St. Louis	1995	15%	1	14	1
Rochester	1999	13%	1	11	2
HARTFORD	**2000**	**12%**	**1**	**10**	**1**
Richmond	1994	12%	1	8	2
Wilmington	1995	11%	1	2	8
Monmouth	1997	10%	1	8	1
Miami	1994	9%	3	5	1
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	2	6	2
Worcester	1986	9%	9		
Broward	1997	8%	1	5	2
West Palm Beach	1999	6%	1	4	1
South Palm Beach	1995	6%	1	4	1
South Broward	1990	5%	2	2	1
NJPS	1990	12%	2	9	1

TABLE 10-5
NEED FOR JOB COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Job Counseling*	Received Jewish Job Counseling	Received Other Job Counseling	No Job Counseling Received
Boston	1995	21%	2	6	13
St. Louis	1995	18%	1	17	1
Los Angeles	1997	12%	1	5	6
New York	1991	11%	11		
Charlotte	1997	10%	0	5	6
Wilmington	1995	8%	0	5	4
Monmouth	1997	7%	0	4	3
Richmond	1994	7%	0	3	3
Worcester	1986	7%	7		
Rochester	1999	6%	1	3	2
Milwaukee	1996	6%	2	2	2
HARTFORD	**2000**	**5%**	**0**	**3**	**2**
Miami	1994	4%	1	1	2
Broward	1997	4%	0	2	2
South Broward	1990	3%	0	1	2
West Palm Beach	1999	2%	0	1	1
South Palm Beach	1995	1%	0	1	1
NJPS	1990	12%	1	10	1

TABLE 10-6
NEED FOR SINGLES PROGRAMS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS AGE 18-64)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Singles Programs*	Attended Jewish Singles Programs	Attended Other Singles Programs	No Singles Programs Attended
Charlotte	1997	27%	18	3	6
Monmouth	1997	23%	8	1	14
York	1999	22%	9	0	13
South Palm Beach	1995	22%	8	5	10
Broward	1997	21%	10	4	8
Rochester	1999	19%	8	1	10
HARTFORD	**2000**	**18%**	**5**	**5**	**8**
Milwaukee	1996	18%	15	1	3
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	7	2	10
West Palm Beach	1999	17%	8	1	7
Richmond	1994	17%	6	2	8
Miami	1994	13%	6	2	5
Harrisburg	1994	12%	4	2	6

TABLE 10-7
NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Learning Disabled Programs*	Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs	No Learning Disabled Programs Attended
HARTFORD	**2000**	**13%**	**0**	**11**	**2**
Rochester	1999	11%	0	9	2
West Palm Beach	1999	10%	0	9	1
Broward	1997	9%	0	6	3
Monmouth	1997	8%	0	6	2
Milwaukee	1996	7%	1	6	1
Charlotte	1997	6%	0	4	2
Richmond	1994	6%	0	6	0
South Palm Beach	1995	4%	0	4	0

TABLE 10-8
NEED FOR HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Home Health Care*	Received Jewish Home Health Care	Received Other Home Health Care	No Home Health Care Received
Monmouth	1997	17%	0	14	2
Rochester	1999	16%	1	14	1
Wilmington	1995	16%	0	16	0
York	1999	15%	0	14	1
Broward	1997	15%	0	13	1
S Palm Beach	1995	15%	0	14	1
HARTFORD	**2000**	**14%**	**2**	**11**	**1**
Milwaukee	1996	14%	1	11	1
W Palm Beach	1999	11%	0	10	0
Richmond	1994	11%	2	9	1
St. Louis	1995	10%	1	9	1
Charlotte	1997	6%	0	6	0
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	0	5	0
Harrisburg	1994	3%	0	3	0

TABLE 10-9
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Senior Transportation*	Received Jewish Senior Transportation	Received Other Senior Transportation	No Senior Transportation Received
Wilmington	1995	15%	3	10	3
Milwaukee	1996	15%	6	9	1
York	1999	13%	0	13	0
Los Angeles	1997	12%	2	7	3
HARTFORD	**2000**	**11%**	**1**	**10**	**1**
Rochester	1999	11%	2	8	1
Monmouth	1997	10%	0	7	4
Broward	1997	9%	1	7	1
Miami	1994	9%	2	6	2
Charlotte	1997	8%	2	6	0
St. Louis	1995	8%	8		
Richmond	1994	6%	3	3	1
South Palm Beach	1995	5%	1	4	1
West Palm Beach	1999	3%	0	2	1
New York	1991	3%	1	1	0

TABLE 10-10
NEED FOR NURSING HOME CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Nursing Home Care*	Received Jewish Nursing Home Care	Received Other Nursing Home Care	No Nursing Home Care Received
York	1999	10%	0	8	2
Los Angeles*	1997	7%	1	3	3
HARTFORD	**2000**	**6%**	**2**	**4**	**0**
Milwaukee	1996	5%	2	3	1
Wilmington	1995	4%	0	4	1
Rochester	1999	3%	1	2	0
Broward	1997	3%	0	3	0
Monmouth	1997	3%	0	3	1
South Palm Beach	1995	3%	0	3	0
Charlotte	1997	2%	0	2	0
Richmond	1994	2%	1	0	1
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	1	1	1
West Palm Beach	1999	1%	0	1	0

*Los Angeles asked: "senior residential housing, residential care, or a skilled nursing facility?"

43% of the elderly will use a nursing home at some point in their lives, according to data in *Time* Magazine, August 20, 1999.

The percentage of Americans age 65 and older residing in nursing homes fell from 4.6% in 1985 to 4.2% in 1995, with the sharpest decline among persons 85 and older. 1.4 million Americans were in nursing homes in 1995. Reasons for the decline include alternatives such as home-delivered care and assisted living. The declining disability rates among older Americans may also have played a role (www.brandeis.edu).

TABLE 10-11
NEED FOR MEALS ON WHEELS FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Meals on Wheels*	Received Jewish Meals on Wheels	Received Other Meals on Wheels	No Meals on Wheels Received
Monmouth	1997	4%	0	2	1
Wilmington	1995	4%	2	1	1
St. Louis	1995	4%	4		
HARTFORD	**2000**	**3%**	**1**	**2**	**0**
Broward	1997	3%	1	1	1
Milwaukee	1994	3%	1	2	0
Rochester	1999	2%	1	1	0
Los Angeles	1997	2%	1	1	0
Miami	1994	2%	1	1	0
West Palm Beach	1999	1%	0	0	0
Charlotte	1997	0%	0	0	0

TABLE 10-12
NEED FOR SENIOR DAY CARE IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Community	Year	*Total Needing Senior Day Care*	Received Jewish Senior Day Care	Received Other Senior Day Care	No Senior Day Care Received
Wilmington	1995	4%	2	1	1
St. Louis	1995	4%	1	2	0
Richmond	1994	3%	1	0	2
Rochester	1999	2%	1	1	0
Monmouth	1997	2%	0	1	1
Milwaukee	1996	2%	0	2	0
HARTFORD	**2000**	**1%**	**0**	**1**	**0**
West Palm Beach	1999	1%	0	1	0
Broward	1997	1%	0	1	0
Charlotte	1997	1%	0	0	1
South Palm Beach	1995	1%	0	1	0
St. Petersburg	1994	1%	0	0	0

NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS IN THE PAST YEAR

Tables 10-13, 10-14, and **10-15** show the percentage of various population groups in Jewish households in Hartford who needed each of nine social services in the past year.

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling. The need for marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year was higher in Farmington Valley (22%) than in the other three geographic areas. 21% of households with children needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year, as did 25% of non-elderly single households, compared to 5% or less of the other household structures (**Table 10-13**).

26% of households in which the respondent is currently divorced expressed a need for counseling, compared to 11% of households in which the respondent is currently married and 17% of households in which the respondent is single, never married. 6% of households in which the respondent is widowed expressed a need, although note the small sample size for this group. The need for marital, family, or personal counseling does not vary significantly with household income. 14% of intermarried households expressed a need for marital, family or personal counseling, compared to 9% of in-married households.

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation. The need for job counseling was highest in Farmington Valley (11%). Not surprisingly, it was lowest among elderly households (0%). No significant relationship is seen between the need for job counseling and marital status, household income, or type of marriage (**Table 10-13**).

Singles Programs. **Table 10-14** shows little variation among the geographic areas in the need for singles programs, except that the need was lowest East of the River (10%). Respondents in non-elderly single households (25%) expressed a greater need than respondents in households with children (11%). The need for singles programs was lowest for households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (9%).

Learning Disabilities. For Jewish children with learning disabilities, little difference is seen in the need for programs by geographic area, except in South of Hartford, where only 4% of households expressed a need for such programs. The need for programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities shows no meaningful relationship with household income (**Table 10-14**).

See Chapter 8 for the extent to which learning disabilities prevent children from receiving a Jewish education.

Social Services for the Elderly. **Table 10-15** shows the percentage of various population groups who needed each of five social services in the past year in households containing elderly members. Relatively little difference was seen among the geographic areas, although there was a higher level of need for senior transportation in the Core Area (14%) and for nursing home care East of the River (13%). The need for social services was higher among elderly single households than among elderly couple households. Needs were also generally greater for households earning an annual income under $25,000 than for households earning $25,000 and over.

Table 10-13
Need for Counseling in the Past Year
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Job Counseling	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	11.9%	4.7%	763	14,800
Geographic Area				
Core Area	9.3%	4.3%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	21.9%	10.6%	124	2,500
East of the River	13.5%	3.8%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	7.8%	1.7%	122	2,540
Household Structure				
Household with Children	20.6%	6.9%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	4.9%	1.9%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	25.0%	8.3%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	3.3%	0.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	5.1%	0.0%	115	2,146
Marital Status of Respondent				
Currently Married	10.6%	4.6%	524	10,035
Currently Widowed	6.0%	1.2%	97	1,850
Currently Divorced	25.5%	6.4%	51	1,040
Single, Never Married	16.5%	8.3%	88	1,865
Household Income				
Under $25,000	10.7%	3.6%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	13.3%	2.7%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	14.5%	7.2%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	15.1%	5.2%	200	4,945
Type of Marriage				
In-married	9.0%	5.1%	384	6,883
Conversionary	12.8%	5.1%	45	854
Intermarried	14.3%	4.8%	101	2,311

Table 10-14
Need for Singles Programs and Learning Disability Programs in the Past Year

Variable	Programs for Single Jewish Adults Age 18-64	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households	Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	17.8%	209	3,937	12.8%	181	3,702
Geographic Area						
Core Area	17.6%	95	1,677	12.5%	75	1,577
Farmington Valley	20.7%	39	717	17.4%	49	1,018
East of the River	9.5%	32	539	16.1%	33	629
South of Hartford	20.5%	39	913	4.3%	21	478
Household Structure						
Household with Children	10.5%	55	972	12.8%	181	3,702
Non-Elderly Single	25.4%	55	1,317			
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	23.8%	22	815			
$50 - $100,000	20.0%	49	1,646	9.4%	54	1,421
$100,000 and over	8.8%	56	1,028	10.8%	80	1,870

Note that in this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population groups are not *statistically significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

TABLE 10-15
NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR (HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELDERLY MEMBERS)

Variable	Home Health Care	Senior Trans-portation	Nursing Home Care	Meals on Wheels	Senior Day Care	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	14.2%	11.1%	5.7%	2.7%	0.6%	326	5,935
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	15.3%	14.1%	5.5%	4.3%	0.6%	205	3,626
Farmington Valley	12.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	28	552
East of the River	15.6%	9.4%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	40	700
South of Hartford	7.9%	5.4%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	44	837
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Elderly Couple	11.5%	7.4%	4.1%	3.3%	0.0%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	16.3%	15.3%	6.1%	5.1%	2.0%	115	2,146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under $25,000	18.6%	22.7%	9.1%	11.4%	0.0%	48	1,804
$25 - $50,000	15.0%	17.5%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49	1,614
$50 - $100,000	10.0%	7.3%	4.9%	2.5%	0.0%	50	1,680
$100,000 and over	9.7%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	38	849

Note: The senior day care results for household income show 0.0% because all respondents who expressed a need for senior day care refused to disclose their income.

Note that in this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population groups are not *statistically significantly* different. Thus, results in these sections should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Need for Respite Care and Telephone Reassurance Service

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford with two or more members in which a health-limited member needs daily assistance were asked: "Could you use a service where someone came to your house to care for this person while you went to outside activities?" Such a service is known as a "respite care."

Table 10-16 shows that 0.7% (104 households) of all households are currently using respite care and 0.5% (74 households) expressed a need for such care. The need for this service is higher in households containing elderly members.

Respondents in single person households in which that person is health limited and needs daily assistance were asked: "Could you use a service where someone called you each day to check if you were okay?" Such a service is known as a "telephone reassurance service." 0.5% (74 households) of households are currently using a telephone reassurance service and 0.2% (30 households) expressed a need for such a service. The need for this service is higher in households containing elderly members.

Table 10-16
Need for Respite Care and Telephone Reassurance Service

Need for Service	All Households	Households with Elderly Members
Respite Care		
Currently Using Respite Care	0.7%	1.3%
Currently Need Respite Care	0.5	0.9
No Need for Respite Care	98.8	97.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Telephone Reassurance Service		
Currently Using Telephone Reassurance	0.5%	1.2%
Currently Need Telephone Reassurance	0.2	0.4
No Need for Telephone Reassurance	99.3	98.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	763	326
Projected Number of Households	14,800	5,935

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)

Table 10-17 shows the percentage of Jewish households in Hartford containing a member who needs assistance with various "activities of daily living" or ADLs. For each ADL, 1%-2% of households contain a member who needs assistance. This translates to between 148 and 281 households for each ADL.

Also shown in **Table 10-17** is the percentage of households containing elderly members in which a member needs assistance with various ADLs. For each ADL, 2%-4% of households containing elderly members contain a member who needs assistance with one or more ADLs. This translates to between 107 and 231 households for each ADL.

2.6% of all Jewish households (385 households) contain a member who needs assistance with one or more of the six ADLs. 5.2% (309 households) of households containing elderly members contain a member who needs assistance with one or more ADLs.

✔ 4.5% (267 households) of households containing elderly members contain a member who needs assistance with two or more of the six ADLs.

Table 10-17
Households Containing a Member Who Needs Assistance with Activities of Daily Living

	All Households		Households with Elderly	
Activity of Daily Living (ADL)	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**
Getting Around Inside Home	1.8%	266	3.3%	196
Eating	1.0%	148	1.9%	113
Dressing	1.5%	222	2.5%	148
Bathing or Showering	1.9%	281	3.9%	231
Using the Bathroom	1.1%	163	1.8%	107
Taking Care of Appearance	1.6%	237	2.9%	172
Need Help with One or More ADL	2.6%	385	5.2%	309
Sample Size		763		326
Projected # of Households		14,800		5,935

Caring for Elderly Relatives

Table 10-18 shows that 18% of Jewish households in Hartford in which the respondent is age 40-79 have an elderly relative who, in some way, depends upon the household for their care. The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself.

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.

The Jewish community study in Rochester asked a similar question about an "elderly parent" instead of an "elderly relative." In Rochester, 15% of households in which the respondent is age 40-79 care for an elderly parent, with 11% having that parent living within 100 miles. Thus, the Hartford results are not significantly different from those in Rochester.

The Jewish community study in Monmouth asked a similar question of respondents age 50 and over about an "elderly parent" instead of an "elderly relative." In Monmouth, 8% of households in which the respondent is age 50 and over care for an elderly parent, with 6% having that parent living within 100 miles. Thus, the Hartford results are significantly higher than those in Monmouth.

Little variation in caring for an elderly relative is seen by geographic area.

27% of households age 50-64 care for an elderly relative. Not surprisingly, this is a much higher percentage than for households under age 50 (17%) or age 65 and over (10%).

23% of both non-elderly couple households and non-elderly single households care for an elderly relative, compared to 19% of households with children and only about 11% of both elderly couple households and elderly single households.

The percentage of households caring for an elderly relative increases with household income, from only 12% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 23% of households earning $100,000 and over.

The Sandwich Generation

Table 10-18 shows that 19% (509 households) of Jewish households with children in Hartford are also caring for an elderly relative. The parents in these households have responsibility for both minor children and elderly in need of care and have been called the "sandwich generation." The 19% compares to 14% in Monmouth and 13% in Rochester.

Table 10-18
Households Caring for an Elderly Relative
(Respondent Age 40-79 Only)

	Caring for an Elderly Relative				
Variable	Living Within 100 Miles	Living Beyond 100 Miles	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	13.8%	3.9	17.7%	549	10,109
Geographic Area					
Core Area	14.6%	3.7	18.3%	269	4,801
Farmington Valley	14.5%	5.3	19.8%	86	1,667
East of the River	11.1%	3.7	14.8%	100	1,779
South of Hartford	15.1%	2.7	17.8%	82	1,607
Age of Head of Household					
40 - 49	11.8%	4.7	16.5%	139	2,841
50 - 64	21.6%	4.9	26.5%	207	3,579
65 - 74	9.4%	2.6	12.0%	141	2,578
75 and over	3.9%	2.0	5.9%	62	1,101
Household Structure					
Household with Children	12.9%	5.6	18.5%	145	2,750
Non-Elderly Couple	18.3%	4.3	22.6%	105	2,042
Non-Elderly Single	13.5%	10.8	24.3%	38	809
Elderly Couple	8.2%	3.1	11.3%	116	2,143
Elderly Single	9.6%	0.0	9.6%	64	1,142
Household Income					
Under $25,000	11.5%	0.0	11.5%	31	981
$25 - $50,000	17.6%	0.0	17.6%	59	1,870
$50 - $100,000	11.9%	4.8	16.7%	105	3,083
$100,000 and over	17.3%	5.8	23.1%	166	4,175

Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities

Table 10-19 shows that 44% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford in which the respondent is age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities if they found themselves in need of such. 27% of respondents would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities; 26% would have no preference; and 3% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities.

6% of respondents replied "don't know" to this question. Their answers are omitted from this analysis.

The Jewish community study in Monmouth asked this question of respondents age 50 and over. In Monmouth, 55% would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities. Another 16% of respondents would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, 14% would have no preference, and 4% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities. The Jewish community study in Rochester found that 54% would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities. Another 23% of respondents would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, 20% would have no preference, and 3% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities. Thus, the level of preference in Hartford is lower than in Monmouth and Rochester.

The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is higher in the Core Area (48%) than in the other three geographic areas (under 40%).

The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities shows no significant relationship with age, although it is highest for respondents age 40-49 (48%).

Respondents in elderly couple households (48%), households with children (47%), non-elderly couple households (45%), and non-elderly single households (41%) are more likely to very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities than are respondents in elderly single households (28%).

The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities shows no consistent relationship with household income, although it is highest for households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over.

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.

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

Respondents in synagogue member households (52%) are more likely to very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities than are respondents in non-member households (32%).

57% of respondents in JCC member households and 40% of respondents in JCC non-member households very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities.

60% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities. Only 37% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 39% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities.

About half of respondents in households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities, compared to only 36% of respondents in households who did not donate.

TABLE 10-19
PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES
(RESPONDENT AGE 40 AND OVER ONLY)

Variable	Very Much Prefer	Somewhat Prefer	Have No Preference	Rather Not Use	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	43.5%	27.1	26.1	3.2	597	11,796
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	48.4%	25.4	23.0	3.1	316	6,110
Farmington Valley	38.9%	23.6	31.9	5.6	84	1,699
East of the River	35.9%	33.3	25.6	5.1	97	1,864
South of Hartford	39.7%	26.9	32.1	1.3	88	1,852
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
40 - 49	48.4%	32.3	18.5	0.8	135	2,961
50 - 64	43.2%	27.1	27.1	2.6	199	3,692
65 - 74	40.9%	21.8	30.9	6.4	135	2,630
75 and over	41.0%	26.7	28.6	3.8	128	2,501
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Households w/Children	46.6%	32.2	20.3	0.8	138	2,819
Non-Elderly Couple	44.9%	27.0	24.7	3.4	102	2,135
Non-Elderly Single	41.2%	29.4	29.4	0.0	35	802
Elderly Couple	48.2%	20.5	29.5	1.8	138	2,678
Elderly Single	27.9%	29.1	33.7	9.3	101	2,040
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under $25,000	43.9%	34.1	19.5	2.4	46	1,663
$25 - $50,000	41.5%	20.8	34.0	3.8	63	2,100
$50 - $100,000	38.9%	32.2	24.4	4.4	113	3,610
$100,000 and over	50.0%	27.2	21.3	1.5	164	4,423

TABLE 10-19
PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES
(RESPONDENT AGE 40 AND OVER ONLY)

Variable	Very Much Prefer	Somewhat Prefer	Have No Preference	Rather Not Use	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	80.0%	15.0	5.0	0.0	29	483
Conservative	63.6%	23.5	11.7	1.2	261	3,904
Reform	32.5%	31.8	30.5	5.3	160	3,633
Just Jewish	29.3%	28.0	39.5	3.2	144	3,774
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	54.2%	24.5	19.0	2.4	323	6,051
Conversionary	31.8%	36.4	31.8	0.0	31	531
Intermarried	26.5%	30.9	39.7	2.9	68	1,616
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	51.9%	26.8	19.9	1.4	377	6,865
Non-Member	32.0%	27.7	35.0	5.3	219	4,930
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	57.3%	17.3	23.6	1.8	136	2,678
Non-Member	39.6%	30.3	26.3	3.7	453	9,118
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
No	38.6%	29.0	28.3	4.0	317	6,476
On General Trip	37.4%	32.3	29.3	1.0	116	2,371
On Jewish Trip	59.8%	18.9	18.9	2.5	164	2,937
DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	36.0%	25.1	36.0	3.0	231	5,096
Under $100	49.6%	33.0	14.8	2.6	146	2,901
$100 and over	49.0%	25.8	20.5	4.6	191	3,786

Long Term Care Insurance

Table 10-20 shows that in 37% of Jewish households in Hartford containing elderly members, the elderly member or members have long term care insurance. To make certain that everyone understood the term "long term care insurance," the exact wording of the question was: "Do you have long term care insurance that covers both in-home health care and a nursing home?" The 37% compares to 29% in Richmond and 25% in Rochester, although neither of the other communities included the phrase "in-home health care" in the question.

The percentage of households containing elderly members who have long term care insurance is highest in the Core Area (40%) and lowest East of the River (27%). No significant difference is seen between elderly couple and elderly single households. Note the small samples sizes for all income groups. The percentage of households containing elderly members who have long term care insurance is lower for households earning an annual income under $25,000 (13%) than for households earning $25,000 and over.

Table 10-20 Long Term Care Insurance (Households Containing Elderly Members)			
Variable	**Has Long Term Care Insurance**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of Households**
All	36.8%	326	5,935
Geographic Area			
Core Area	40.1%	205	3,626
Farmington Valley	36.0%	28	552
East of the River	26.9%	40	700
South of Hartford	32.4%	44	837
Household Structure			
Elderly Couple	36.5%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	37.5%	115	2,146
Household Income			
Under $25,000	13.2%	48	1,804
$25 - $50,000	29.7%	49	1,614
$50 - $100,000	41.0%	50	1,680
$100,000 and over	48.3%	38	849

Local Adult Children

Because the location of adult children is an issue of geography, it is discussed in Chapter 4. It does have an impact upon social service needs, however, because households with local adult children have a support system, particularly in times of poor health that may not be available to households without local adult children.

Chapter 11
Israel

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Chapter Summary

☞ 43% of Jewish households in Hartford reported that one or more members visited Israel. The 43% is just above average compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 24% of Jewish households contain a who member visited Israel on a Jewish trip, and 19% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a general trip.

☞ 12% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel. This is about average for a Jewish community. (The 12% includes 1% of households in which one or more adults are Israeli.)

☞ 17% of households with Jewish children will definitely send their teenagers on a trip to Israel, and another 55% will seriously investigate sending their teenagers on a trip to Israel. The major impediments to such trips are safety and cost concerns.

☞ Respondents in Jewish households were asked: "How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Extremely attached, very attached, somewhat attached, or not attached?" The results show that 12% of respondents are extremely attached, 27% are very attached, 46% are somewhat attached, and 15% are not attached.

A "Jewish trip" to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, a synagogue, or a group such as B'nai B'rith. A "general trip" is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or a commercial company, or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

Table 11-1 shows that 43% of Jewish households in Hartford reported that one or more household members visited Israel. The 43% is an above average percentage compared to the other Jewish communities shown in **Table 11-2.** The 43% compares to 46% in both Buffalo and Rhode Island, 44% in Milwaukee, 43% in Rochester, and 34% in Columbus. In 1982, the Hartford Jewish community study asked only whether *the respondent* had visited Israel, and 27% had.

24% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 19% contain a member who visited Israel on a general trip (**Table 11-1**). **Table 11-3** shows that the 24% is the fifth highest of the comparison communities and second highest of the non-Florida communities. The 24% compares to 26% in Rochester and 24% in Milwaukee.

Of the 43% of households containing a member who visited Israel, 56% (24%/43%) contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip. The 56% is the fourth highest of the comparison communities. The 56% compares to 62% in Rochester and 55% in Milwaukee.

Table 11-1 shows that 31% of households from South of Hartford contain a member who visited Israel, compared to 37% from East of the River, 44% from Farmington Valley, and 50% from the Core Area. A significant variation also is seen for *Jewish* trips, with 15% having visited from South of Hartford; 19%, from East of the River; 23%, from Farmington Valley; and 30%, from the Core Area.

41% of households with children contain a member who visited Israel, including 25% in which the trip was sponsored by a Jewish group. Thus, of the 4,455 households with children, 1,822 households contain a member who visited Israel and 2,633 households contain no member who visited Israel. (See also the next section on trips *by Jewish children* to Israel.)

48% of both elderly couple and elderly single households contain a member who visited Israel. 42% of non-elderly couple households contain a member who visited Israel. 31% of non-elderly single households visited Israel, half of whom visited on a Jewish trip.

A strong relationship exists between visits to Israel and household income. The percentage of households containing a member who visited Israel increases from 27% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 40% of households earning $25,000-$100,000 and 51% of households earning $100,000 and over. The percentage of households containing a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip is 16% of households earning under $25,000 and 28% of households earning $100,000 and over.

Orthodox Jews (71%) and Conservative Jews (51%) were more likely to visit Israel than were Reform Jews (45%) and the Just Jewish (31%). Conservative Jews (36%) were more likely to visit Israel on a Jewish trip than were Reform Jews (22%).

Orthodox Jews were slightly more likely to visit Israel on a general trip (38%) than on a Jewish trip (33%). Reform Jews were just as likely to visit Israel on a general trip (22%) as on a Jewish trip (22%). The Just Jewish were slightly more likely to visit Israel on a general trip (18%) than on a Jewish trip (13%). Conservative Jews, on the other hand, were much more likely to visit Israel on a Jewish trip (36%) than on a general trip (15%).

Only 19% of intermarried households contain a member who visited Israel, compared to 53% of in-married households. Only 7% of intermarried households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, compared to 32% of in-married households.

Members of in-married households were more likely to visit Israel on a Jewish trip (32%) than on a general trip (21%). Members of intermarried households, on the other hand, were more likely to visit Israel on a general trip (12%) than on a Jewish trip (7%).

56% of synagogue member households contain a member who visited Israel, compared to 28% of non-member households. 35% of synagogue member households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, compared to only 11% of non-member households.

63% of JCC member households contain a member who visited Israel, compared to 37% of JCC non-member households. 40% of JCC member households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, compared to only 19% of JCC non-member households.

58% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year contain a member who visited Israel, including 38% who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

39% of households who were asked to make a donation to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, but declined to do so, contain a member who visited Israel, including 23% who visited Israel on Jewish trip. 26% of households who were not asked for a donation contain a member who visited Israel, including 8% who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Only 27% of households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year contain a member who visited Israel. 41% of households who donated under $100 contain a member who visited Israel, including 28% who visited Israel on a Jewish trip. 72% of households who donated $100 and over contain a member who visited Israel, including 46% who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Table 11-1
Household Contains a Member Who Visited Israel
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	A Member of the Household Visited Israel: On a Jewish Trip	On a General Trip	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	23.9%	19.2	43.1%	763	14,800
Geographic Area					
Core Area	29.9%	20.2	50.1%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	22.8%	21.1	43.9%	124	2,500
East of the River	19.2%	17.3	36.5%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	14.8%	16.5	31.3%	122	2,540
Household Structure					
Household with Children	24.6%	16.3	40.9%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	21.4%	20.4	41.8%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	15.3%	15.3	30.6%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	27.9%	20.5	48.4%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	27.6%	20.4	48.0%	115	2,146
Household Income					
Under $25,000	16.1%	10.7	26.8%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	25.3%	17.3	42.6%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	22.4%	15.8	38.2%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	27.7%	23.7	51.4%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	33.3%	37.5	70.8%	34	560
Conservative	36.2%	15.0	51.2%	312	4,615
Reform	22.4%	22.4	44.8%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	13.1%	18.3	31.4%	203	5,090

Table 11-1
Household Contains a Member Who Visited Israel
(Anyone in the Household)

Variable	A Member of the Household Visited Israel: On a Jewish Trip	On a General Trip	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Type of Marriage					
In-married	31.7%	20.8	52.5%	384	6,883
Conversionary	18.4%	13.2	31.6%	45	854
Intermarried	6.7%	12.4	19.1%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership					
Member	35.2%	20.7	55.9%	453	7,900
Non-Member	10.9%	16.7	27.6%	309	6,900
JCC Membership					
Member	40.3%	22.9	63.2%	171	3,152
Non-Member	19.2%	18.0	37.2%	580	11,648
Donation Market Segments					
Donated to Federation	37.7%	20.5	58.2%	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	23.1%	15.4	38.5%	56	1,125
Not Asked	8.1%	18.0	26.1%	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	10.3%	16.9	27.2%	346	7,430
Under $100	27.8%	12.8	40.6%	164	3,130
$100 and over	45.6%	26.7	72.3%	219	4,240

A "Jewish trip" to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, a synagogue, or a group such as B'nai B'rith. A "general trip" is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or a commercial company, or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

Table 11-2
Household Contains a Member Who Visited Israel
Comparison with Other Communities
(Anyone in the Household)

Community	Year	%
Toronto	1990	63%
South Palm Beach	1995	61%
West Palm Beach	1999	57%
Miami	1994	55%
Sarasota	1992	53%
Broward	1997	52%
South Broward	1992	52%
Los Angeles	1997	51%
Monmouth	1997	47%
Essex-Morris*	1998	46%
Buffalo	1995	46%
Rhode Island	1987	46%
Milwaukee	1996	44%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**43%**
Rochester	1999	43%
Cleveland*	1996	43%
SF Bay Area	1988	43%
Boston	1995	42%
Atlanta	1996	41%
New York	1991	41%
Harrisburg	1994	40%
Detroit	1989	40%

Community	Year	%
Chicago*	1990	39%
Charlotte	1997	38%
Wilmington	1995	37%
Dallas	1988	37%
Richmond	1994	36%
Baltimore	1985	36%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	35%
St. Louis	1995	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	35%
Washington, D.C.	1983	35%
Orlando	1993	34%
Columbus	1990	34%
Worcester	1986	34%
Atlantic County*	1985	32%
York	1999	28%
Hartford*	**1982**	**27%**
Phoenix	1983	24%
NJPS*	1971	16%
NJPS*	1990	26%

*These communities asked only whether *the respondent* visited Israel. Thus, these figures are not comparable to those in the other community studies, which asked whether *anyone in the household* visited Israel.

TABLE 11-3
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

		A Member of the Household Visited Israel:		Percentage of Households in Which a Member Who Visited Israel Visited on a Jewish Trip
Community	**Year**	***On a Jewish Trip***	**On a General Trip**	
West Palm Beach	1999	35%	22%	61%
South Broward	1990	30%	22%	58%
South Palm Beach	1995	29%	33%	47%
Rochester	1999	26%	16%	62%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**24%**	**19%**	**56%**
Milwaukee	1996	24%	20%	55%
Miami	1994	23%	31%	43%
Monmouth	1997	23%	24%	49%
Broward	1997	21%	30%	41%
Atlanta	1996	20%	21%	49%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	20%	50%
Charlotte	1997	18%	20%	47%
Richmond	1994	18%	18%	50%
Los Angeles	1997	17%	34%	33%
Wilmington	1995	15%	21%	42%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	20%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	20%	43%
York	1999	11%	17%	39%

Children's Trips to Israel

Table 11-4 show that 6% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 in Hartford have sent at least one child to Israel on a Jewish trip and 5% have sent at least one child to Israel on a general trip. In 1% of households with Jewish children, one or more adults are Israeli. In total, 12% of households with Jewish children have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel, including the 1% of Israeli households. Since 3,702 households have Jewish children, this implies that 437 households have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.

The 12% of households with Jewish children who have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel is about average compared to other Jewish communities. The 12% compares to 14% in Milwaukee and 12% in Rochester. The 7% of households who have sent at least one child to Israel on a Jewish trip (which includes the 1% of Israeli households, under the assumption that most of the children in those households have the type of intense attachment that often develops from a Jewish trip) is about average compared to other Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Rochester and 7% in Milwaukee (**Table 11-7**).

Table 11-4 also shows results separately for households with Jewish teenagers. 19% of such households have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel, including the 2% of Israeli households. Of the 1,717 households with Jewish teenagers, 331 have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.

Households with Jewish children age 0-17 whose children have not visited Israel were asked if they would seriously investigate sending their teenagers (or children, when they became teenagers) on a trip to Israel (**Table 11-5**). Of the 3,265 households with Jewish children whose children have not visited Israel, 16.5% (539 households) indicated that they would definitely send their teenagers, 55.0% (1,796 households) indicated that they would seriously investigate sending their teenagers, 13.4% (437 households) replied negatively, and 15.1% (493 households) did not know. The 13% responding negatively is the lowest of the five comparison communities and compares to 16% in Rochester.

Except for the respondents who indicated that they would definitely send their teenagers on a trip to Israel, all other respondents were asked the following open-ended question: "What is the major reason you will not/might not send your teenagers on a trip to Israel?" No responses were read to the respondent. **Table 11-6** shows that safety and cost are the two most important issues to parents. These are the same two responses found in the other four communities in **Table 11-5**.

TABLE 11-4
TRIPS TO ISRAEL BY JEWISH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

Trips to Israel	Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17	Households with Jewish Teenagers Age 13-17
Visited Israel on a Jewish Trip	6.0%	14.1%
Visited Israel on a General Trip	4.8	3.0
Israeli Household	0.9	2.2
Has Not Visited Israel	88.2	80.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	181	100
Projected Number of Households	3,702	1,717

TABLE 11-5
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH TEENAGERS ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE NOT VISITED ISRAEL)

Community	Year	*Yes*	Definitely Will Send	Don't Know	No
Broward	1997	62%	3	6	29
Monmouth	1997	61%	6	4	29
Rochester	1999	58%	26	0	16
HARTFORD	**2000**	**55%**	**17**	**15**	**13**
West Palm Beach	1999	50%	31	0	19

TABLE 11-6
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH TEENAGERS ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE NOT VISITED ISRAEL AND WHO WILL NOT DEFINITELY SEND THEIR CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL WHEN THEY ARE TEENAGERS)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 158, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 2,726)

Safety	30.1%	Child Not Mature Enough	4.6%
Cost	15.5%	Parents Not Interested	2.1%
Don't Know Reason	13.7%	Too Far Away from Home	1.7%
Child Not Interested	8.8%	Friends Not Going	0.7%

Table 11-7
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children
Comparison with Other Communities
(Households with Jewish Children)

		One or More Children Visited Israel:		
Community	**Year**	***Total***	**On a Jewish Trip**	**On a General Trip**
Miami	1994	24%	16	8
Harrisburg	1994	19%	10	9
Broward	1997	17%	9	8
Monmouth	1997	17%	7	10
Milwaukee	1996	14%	7	7
Denver	1997	13%	13	
HARTFORD	**2000**	**12%**	**7**	**5**
Rochester	1999	12%	8	4
South Palm Beach	1995	12%	5	7
Atlanta	1996	12%	7	5
Richmond	1994	11%	8	3
Philadelphia	1997	10%	10	
York	1999	9%	4	5
West Palm Beach	1999	8%	4	3
Orlando	1992	7%	7	
Los Angeles	1997	6%	2	4
Wilmington	1995	6%	1	5
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	2	3
Cleveland	1996	5%	5	0
Charlotte	1997	4%	0	4

Note: Households in which one or more adults are Israeli are included in the "Jewish trip" column.

A "Jewish trip" to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, a synagogue, or a group such as B'nai B'rith. A "general trip" is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or a commercial company, or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

Emotional Attachment to Israel

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked: "How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Extremely attached, very attached, somewhat attached, or not attached?" The results show that 12% of respondents are extremely attached, 27% are very attached, 46% are somewhat attached, and 15% are not attached. In total, 40% of respondents are extremely/very attached (**Table 11-9**).

Table 11-8 shows that the 40% extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among the 17 comparison communities. The 40% compares to 44% in Milwaukee and 37% in Rochester. The 15% not attached to Israel is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 17% in Rochester and 15% in Milwaukee.

44% of respondents in the Core Area are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 38% of respondents in South of Hartford and 33% of respondents in both Farmington Valley and East of the River (**Table 11-9**).

The percentage who are extremely/very attached to Israel increases from 23% of respondents under age 35 to 35% of respondents age 35-49, 40% of respondents age 50-64, and 52% of respondents age 65-74. It declines to 44% of respondents age 75 and over. The 31% of respondents under age 35 who are not attached to Israel is the highest of any age group.

36% of male respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 42% of female respondents. 19% of male respondents are not attached to Israel, compared to 12% of female respondents.

34% of respondents in households with children are extremely/very attached to Israel and 19% are not attached. 55% of respondents in elderly couple households are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 37% of respondents in elderly single households. 40% of respondents in non-elderly couple households are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 24% of respondents in non-elderly single households. Only 7% of respondents in elderly couple households are not attached to Israel, compared to 18% of respondents in elderly single households.

No meaningful relationship is seen between emotional attachment to Israel and household income.

84% of Orthodox Jews and 55% of Conservative Jews are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 32% of Reform Jews and 28% of the Just Jewish. The percentage not attached to Israel reaches 27% for the Just Jewish.

Only 19% of respondents in intermarried households are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 51% of respondents within in-married households. 7% of respondents within in-married households are not attached to Israel, compared to 31% of respondents in intermarried households.

51% of respondents in synagogue member households, but only 26% of respondents in non-member households, are extremely/very attached to Israel. Only 8% of respondents in synagogue member households are not attached to Israel, compared to 23% of respondents in non-member households.

58% of respondents in JCC member households, but only 35% of respondents in JCC non-member households, are extremely/very attached to Israel. Only 8% of respondents in JCC member households are not attached to Israel, compared to 17% of respondents in JCC non-member households.

Visits to Israel are correlated with emotional attachment to Israel. 67% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 48% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 25% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel. 22% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel are not attached to Israel.

Respondents in households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year (53%) are more likely to be extremely/very attached to Israel than are respondents in households who were asked, but did not donate (40%) and respondents in households who were not asked (23%). Only 6% of respondents in households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year are not attached to Israel, compared to 17% of respondents in households who were asked, but did not donate, and 26% of respondents in households who were not asked.

57% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year are extremely/very attached to Israel, compared to 48% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 26% of respondents in households who did not donate. 25% of respondents in households who did not donate are not attached to Israel.

TABLE 11-8
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Extremely* + *Very*	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
South Palm Beach	1995	50%	20%	30	38	12
West Palm Beach	1999	45%	17%	28	44	10
Boston	1995	45%	17%	28	43	11
Los Angeles	1997	45%	17%	28	38	15
Milwaukee	1996	44%	15%	29	41	15
Miami	1994	42%	20%	22	39	19
Broward	1997	42%	17%	25	41	17
Monmouth	1997	42%	16%	26	43	15
Harrisburg	1994	42%	13%	29	42	16
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18
HARTFORD	**2000**	**40%**	**12%**	**27**	**46**	**15**
Atlanta	1996	40%	13%	27	44	17
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1990	37%	11%	26	44	20
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21
NJPS	1990	30%	10%	20	44	25

Table 11-9
Emotional Attachment to Israel
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Extremely + Very	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	39.6%	12.3%	27.3	45.5	15.0	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	44.0%	13.3%	30.7	44.9	11.1	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	33.0%	10.7%	22.3	48.2	18.8	124	2,500
East of the River	33.0%	10.7%	22.3	49.5	17.5	123	2,280
South of Hartford	37.8%	10.8%	27.0	45.0	17.1	122	2,540
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	22.5%	5.6%	16.9	46.5	31.0	64	1,643
35 - 49	35.1%	11.7%	23.4	48.9	16.0	196	4,218
50 - 64	39.6%	12.8%	26.8	48.2	12.2	210	3,611
65 - 74	52.1%	18.8%	33.3	41.9	6.0	144	2,620
75 and over	44.2%	10.0%	34.2	39.2	16.7	149	2,708
Sex of Respondent							
Male	36.2%	10.2%	26.0	44.5	19.2	295	5,994
Female	41.6%	13.6%	28.0	46.2	12.1	468	8,806
Household Structure							
Household w/Child	33.5%	12.2%	21.3	47.7	18.8	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	40.2%	9.8%	30.4	49.0	10.8	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	24.1%	10.3%	13.8	56.9	19.0	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	55.0%	15.8%	39.2	38.3	6.7	149	2,679
Elderly Single	36.8%	10.5%	26.3	45.3	17.9	115	2,146

Table 11-9
Emotional Attachment to Israel
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Extremely + Very	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Household Income							
Under $25,000	37.1%	9.3%	27.8	48.1	14.8	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	41.4%	17.1%	24.3	41.4	17.1	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	42.4%	11.9%	30.5	41.1	16.6	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	44.8%	14.0%	30.8	46.5	8.7	200	4,945
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	84.0%	36.0%	48.0	12.0	4.0	34	560
Conservative	55.1%	19.8%	35.3	42.5	2.4	312	4,615
Reform	31.7%	7.4%	24.3	54.0	14.4	207	4,545
Just Jewish	27.8%	7.3%	20.5	45.0	27.3	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	50.8%	15.1%	35.7	41.8	7.4	384	6,883
Conversionary	15.0%	5.0%	10.0	65.0	20.0	45	854
Intermarried	19.3%	7.1%	12.2	50.0	30.6	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	51.0%	15.2%	35.8	41.1	7.9	453	7,900
Non-Member	25.8%	8.6%	17.2	50.8	23.4	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	57.8%	14.8%	43.0	34.5	7.7	171	3,152
Non-Member	34.7%	11.6%	23.1	48.3	17.0	580	11,648

Table 11-9
Emotional Attachment to Israel
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Extremely + Very	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	24.9%	6.7%	18.2	53.5	21.7	420	8,495
On General Trip	48.4%	19.5%	28.9	42.2	9.4	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	66.9%	19.1%	47.8	29.9	3.2	199	3,463
Donation Market Segments							
Donated to Federation	52.9%	16.7%	36.2	41.6	5.5	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	39.6%	16.7%	22.9	43.8	16.7	56	1,125
Not Asked	23.3%	6.1%	17.2	50.5	26.2	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	25.7%	7.4%	18.3	49.2	25.1	346	7,430
Under $100	48.1%	16.0%	32.1	44.3	7.6	164	3,130
$100 and over	57.3%	18.0%	39.3	39.3	3.4	219	4,240

Chapter 12
Anti-Semitism

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Chapter Summary

☞ 13% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they had experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. The 13% is a very low percentage of reported anti-Semitic experience compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 13% of households with Jewish children reported that at least one Jewish child age 6-17 in their household experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. The 13% is below average compared to other Jewish communities.

☞ 6% of respondents in Jewish households feel "a great deal" of anti-Semitism exists in Hartford; 42% feel there is "a moderate amount"; 45%, "a little"; and 7%, "none at all." The perception of a great deal or moderate amount (48%) of anti-Semitism is very low compared to other Jewish communities. The 6% who feel that "a great deal" of anti-Semitism exists in Hartford is the second lowest percentage among the comparison communities.

Personal Experience with Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year

Overall, 13% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year (**Table 12-1**). No definition of anti-Semitism was provided to respondents. Each respondent used his/her own definition. No information was sought on the nature of the anti-Semitic incident.

The 13% is a very low percentage of reported anti-Semitism compared to other Jewish communities (**Table 12-2**). The 13% compares to 24% in Milwaukee and 19% in Rochester.

The percentage of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year is lower in both the Core Area and South of Hartford (10%) than East of the River (15%) and Farmington Valley (16%) (**Table 12-1**).

Younger respondents, who are more likely to be in mixed residential and work environments than are older respondents, experienced more anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. The percentage who experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year is highest for respondents under age 50 (18%) and is lowest for respondents age 75 and over (2%). Male respondents (15%) and female respondents (12%) differ little in their experiences with anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year.

The respondents in 14% of households with children experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year, as did 25% of respondents in non-elderly single households. Only 2% of respondents in elderly single households experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year.

Only 6% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year, compared to 15% of respondents in households earning $25,000 and over.

None of the Orthodox respondents, 10% of Conservative respondents, 13% of Reform respondents, and 16% of Just Jewish respondents experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year.

No significant difference in experiences with anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year is seen between respondents in intermarried households (12%) and respondents within in-married households (11%).

9% of respondents in synagogue member households and 16% of respondents in non-member households experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. 7% of respondents in JCC member households and 14% of respondents in JCC non-member households experienced anti-Semitism.

15% of respondents in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year and 12% of respondents in households who donated under $100 experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. This decreases to 9% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

The above shows that, to some extent, those more Jewishly involved were less likely to experience anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. This is likely due to the fact that more Jewishly involved persons are less involved in interactions with non-Jews.

TABLE 12-1
PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HARTFORD IN THE PAST YEAR
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
All	12.6%	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Core Area	9.9%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	15.7%	124	2,500
East of the River	14.9%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	10.2%	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	17.2%	64	1,643
35 - 49	18.5%	196	4,218
50 - 64	14.6%	210	3,611
65 - 74	7.5%	144	2,620
75 and over	1.9%	149	2,708
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	14.7%	295	5,994
Female	11.6%	468	8,806
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	14.4%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	13.1%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	24.6%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	6.6%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	2.3%	115	2,146

TABLE 12-1
PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN HARTFORD IN THE PAST YEAR
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under $25,000	6.1%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	15.5%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	15.7%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	13.8%	200	4,945
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	0.0%	34	560
Conservative	9.9%	312	4,615
Reform	12.8%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	16.3%	203	5,090
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	11.1%	384	6,883
Conversionary	18.9%	45	854
Intermarried	11.8%	101	2,311
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	9.4%	453	7,900
Non-Member	16.3%	309	6,900
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	7.4%	171	3,152
Non-Member	13.7%	580	11,648
DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	14.9%	346	7,430
Under $100	12.0%	164	3,130
$100 and over	9.0%	219	4,240

Table 12-2
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	31%
St. Louis	1995	30%
Washington, D.C.	1983	28%
York	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Atlantic County	1985	24%
Richmond	1994	23%
Charlotte	1997	22%
Cleveland	1996	22%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%
Dallas	1988	22%
Worcester	1986	22%
Baltimore	1985	22%

Community	Year	%
Harrisburg	1994	21%
Rochester	1999	19%
Tidewater	1988	17%
Essex-Morris	1986	17%
SF Bay Area	1986	17%
Miami	1994	14%
Hartford	**2000**	**13%**
Monmouth	1997	13%
Sarasota	1992	13%
West Palm Beach	1999	12%
South Broward	1990	12%
Broward	1997	11%
South Palm Beach	1995	11%

Experience of Jewish Children with Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year

Table 12-3 shows that 13% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Hartford reported that at least one Jewish child age 6-17 in their household experienced anti-Semitism in Hartford in the past year. This implies that at least 428 Jewish children had an anti-Semitic experience in Hartford in the past year.

✔ Almost all (12%) of the anti-Semitic incidents occurred at school.

The 13% of households with Jewish children in which a Jewish child experienced anti-Semitism is below average compared to other Jewish communities and compares to 17% in both Milwaukee and Rochester (**Table 12-4**).

Table 12-3
Child Experienced Anti-Semitism in Hartford in the Past Year
(Any Jewish Child Age 6-17 in the Household)
(Sample Size = 181, Projected Number of Households = 3,108)

Child Experienced Anti-Semitism	12.6%
Child Did Not Experience Anti-Semitism	87.4
Total	100.0%

Table 12-4
Child Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Any Jewish Child Age 6-17 in the Household)

Community	Year	%
York	1999	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	21%
Charlotte	1997	19%
Rochester	1999	17%
Milwaukee	1996	17%
Broward	1997	15%

Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	1995	14%
Harrisburg	1994	14%
Hartford	**2000**	**13%**
West Palm Beach	1999	13%
Monmouth	1997	9%

Perception of Anti-Semitism in Hartford

Table 12-5 shows that 6% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford feel "a great deal" of anti-Semitism exists in Hartford. 42% feel there is "a moderate amount"; 45%, "a little"; and 7%, "none at all." Thus, 48% of respondents report a "great deal/moderate amount" of anti-Semitism. The 48% is very low compared to other Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Milwaukee, 57% in Columbus, and 43% in Rochester (**Table 12-6)**.

The 6% who reported that a great deal of anti-Semitism exists in Hartford is the second lowest percentage among the comparison communities. The 6% compares to 18% in Milwaukee, 11% in Columbus, and 6% in Rochester.

Note that 13% responded "don't know" to this question. Many of the "don't know" responses are from respondents who have lived in Hartford for only a short period and did not feel qualified to provide a response. These responses are omitted from the tables.

The perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism is higher in South of Hartford (52%) than in the other three geographic areas (45%-47%).

The perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism shows no consistent relationship with age, although it is highest for respondents age 65-74.

Female respondents (53%) are much more likely to perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism than are male respondents (41%).

Respondents in households with children (38%) have the lowest perceptions of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism, and respondents in non-elderly households (57%) and elderly households (59%) have the highest perceptions.

Respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 (40%) and $100,000 and over (43%) have lower perceptions of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism than respondents earning $25,000-$100,000 (54%).

Relatively little variation in the perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism is seen among Orthodox (52%), Conservative (50%), and Just Jewish (49%) respondents; however, the perception is lower for Reform respondents (44%).

No significant variation in the perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism is seen between respondents in-married households (49%) and respondents in intermarried households (46%).

Respondents in synagogue member households (47%) and respondents in non-member households (49%) show no significant difference in the perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism. Respondents in JCC member households (49%) and respondents in JCC non-member households (47%) show no significant difference in the perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism.

Respondents in households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year (53%) have a higher perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism than both respondents in households who did not donate and respondents in households who donated under $100 (45%).

TABLE 12-5
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN HARTFORD
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	47.8%	5.8%	42.0	45.3	6.9	763	14,80 0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	45.3%	5.7%	39.6	48.8	6.0	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	47.4%	3.1%	44.3	44.3	8.2	124	2,500
East of the River	46.0%	6.7%	39.3	46.1	7.9	123	2,280
South of Hartford	51.9%	7.7%	44.2	41.3	6.7	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	44.4%	6.9%	37.5	41.7	13.9	64	1,643
35 - 49	38.5%	4.0%	34.5	55.4	6.2	196	4,218
50 - 64	52.5%	7.1%	45.4	45.4	2.1	210	3,611
65 - 74	61.2%	7.1%	54.1	32.7	6.1	144	2,620
75 and over	47.4%	5.3%	42.1	42.1	10.5	149	2,708
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	40.5%	4.4%	36.1	51.1	8.4	295	5,994
Female	52.6%	6.7%	45.9	41.7	5.6	468	8,806
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household w/Child	37.6%	3.2%	34.4	54.8	7.5	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	57.4%	5.7%	51.7	37.9	4.6	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	44.6%	7.1%	37.5	50.0	5.4	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	59.2%	6.8%	52.4	35.0	5.8	149	2,679
Elderly Single	47.3%	5.4%	41.9	43.2	9.5	115	2,146

Table 12-5
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Hartford
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Household Income							
Under $25,000	39.6%	4.2%	35.4	43.8	16.7	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	55.8%	13.2%	42.6	38.2	5.9	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	52.6%	5.8%	46.8	40.3	7.2	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	42.6%	3.1%	39.5	51.9	5.6	200	4,945
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	52.3%	19.0%	33.3	47.6	0.0	34	560
Conservative	50.3%	4.9%	45.4	44.3	5.4	312	4,615
Reform	44.0%	3.3%	40.7	50.0	6.0	207	4,545
Just Jewish	48.9%	7.8%	41.1	41.7	9.4	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	48.8%	3.7%	45.1	45.4	5.9	384	6,883
Conversionary	44.8%	5.3%	39.5	52.6	2.6	45	854
Intermarried	45.6%	6.7%	38.9	45.6	8.9	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	46.5%	5.4%	41.1	48.1	5.4	453	7,900
Non-Member	49.2%	6.3%	42.9	42.5	8.2	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	49.2%	4.0%	45.2	46.0	4.8	171	3,152
Non-Member	47.2%	6.2%	41.0	45.5	7.3	580	11,64 8
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	44.5%	6.3%	38.2	46.9	8.7	346	7,430
Under $100	44.6%	7.1%	37.5	49.1	6.3	164	3,130
$100 and over	53.2%	3.8%	49.4	43.1	3.8	219	4,240

TABLE 12-6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Great Deal + Moderate Amount*	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
Miami	1994	73%	30%	43	24	3
St. Louis	1995	73%	21%	52	24	2
Toronto	1990	71%	26%	45	27	2
Baltimore	1985	70%	18%	52	27	2
Dallas	1988	70%	13%	57	30	2
York	1999	69%	26%	43	26	6
Cleveland	1996	67%	12%	55	30	4
Las Vegas	1995	66%	21%	45	26	7
South Broward	1990	63%	24%	39	29	7
Orlando	1993	63%	18%	45	29	8
Milwaukee	1996	58%	18%	40	37	5
Columbus	1990	57%	11%	46	40	3
Harrisburg	1994	57%	10%	47	38	6
Washington, D.C.	1983	57%	9%	48	40	4
St. Petersburg	1994	56%	16%	40	30	14
Broward	1997	54%	15%	39	32	14
Atlantic County	1985	53%	13%	40	35	11
South Palm Beach	1995	51%	17%	34	30	19
Richmond	1994	50%	10%	40	42	7
Worcester	1986	50%	7%	43	41	9
HARTFORD	**2000**	**48%**	**6%**	**42**	**45**	**7**

TABLE 12-6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Community	Year	*Great Deal + Moderate Amount*	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
Sarasota	1992	47%	9%	38	35	16
West Palm Beach	1999	46%	13%	34	31	22
Charlotte	1997	45%	10%	35	43	12
SF Bay Area	1988	44%	5%	39	50	5
Rochester	1999	43%	6%	37	50	7
Monmouth	1997	41%	8%	33	47	13

Chapter 13
The Media

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Chapter Summary

☞ 20% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they always read the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*. 5% of respondents usually read it, 31% sometimes read it, and 44% never do.

☞ The 25% who always or usually read the local Jewish newspaper is the lowest of the comparison communities.

☞ 7% of respondents in Jewish households reported that they always read the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford's *FYI* Quarterly Newsletter. 4% of respondents usually read it, 16% sometimes read it, and 73% never do.

Market Penetration of the Connecticut Jewish Ledger

Table 13-1 shows that 20% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they always read the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*. 5% usually read the paper, 31% sometimes do, and 44% never do. 56% always, usually, or sometimes read the paper, implying that 8,302 households read the paper, at least sometimes. The *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*, unlike many other Jewish newspapers, is privately produced and receives no funding from the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. It is also a statewide paper that carries news not only of local issues and events, but of issues and events throughout the State.

Table 13-2 shows that 25% of respondents always/usually read the Jewish newspaper. This is the lowest of the more than 20 comparison communities that have asked similar questions. The 25% compares to 66% in Milwaukee, 57% in Buffalo, and 43% in Columbus.

The discussion below concentrates on the percentage of various population subgroups who always/usually read the paper.

The percentage of respondents who always/usually read the paper is highest in the Core Area (32%) and lowest in Farmington Valley (14%). Just over 20% of respondents always/usually read the paper both in South of Hartford and East of the River (**Table 13-1**).

Readership increases significantly with age. 3% of respondents under age 35 always/usually read the paper and 72% never do. The percentage who always/usually read the paper increases to 23% of respondents age 35-64, 30% of respondents age 65-74, and 40% of respondents age 75 and over.

31% of female respondents always/usually read the paper, compared to only 17% of male respondents.

Respondents in elderly couple households (38%) and elderly single households (34%) are most likely to always/usually read the paper. Only 12% of respondents in non-elderly single households always/usually read the paper, as do 22% of respondents in households with children and 21% of respondents in non-elderly couple households.

The percentage who always/usually read the paper is highest for respondents in residence in Hartford for 20 or more years (27%).

Always/usually reading the paper shows no consistent relationship with household income.

Conservative Jews (39%) are much more likely to always/usually read the paper than are Reform Jews (21%) or the Just Jewish (14%). 63% of Orthodox Jews always/usually read the paper, although note the small sample size.

35% of respondents within in-married households, but only 5% of respondents in intermarried households, always/usually read the paper. 68% of respondents in intermarried households, compared to 31% of respondents within in-married households, never read the paper.

Respondents in synagogue member households (38%) are much more likely to always/usually read the paper than are respondents in non-member households (10%). Respondents in JCC member households (45%) are much more likely to always/usually read the paper than are respondents in JCC non-member households (20%).

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (41%) or a general trip (33%) are much more likely to always/usually read the paper than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (16%).

40% of respondents in households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year always/usually read the paper, compared to 15% of respondents in households who declined to donate when asked and 9% of respondents in households who were not asked. Of respondents in households who were not asked to donate by the Jewish Federation, 66% never read the paper.

42% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over and 39% of respondents in households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year always/usually read the paper, compared to 10% of respondents in households who did not donate. Only 21% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over never read the paper, compared to 32% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 63% of respondents in households who did not donate.

TABLE 13-1
FREQUENCY OF READING THE CONNECTICUT JEWISH LEDGER
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	24.9%	19.9%	5.0	31.2	43.9	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	31.6%	25.5%	6.1	34.4	34.1	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	13.6%	9.1%	4.5	33.6	52.7	124	2,500
East of the River	22.1%	17.3%	4.8	28.8	49.0	123	2,280
South of Hartford	20.8%	16.5%	4.3	25.2	53.9	122	2,540

Table 13-1
Frequency of Reading the Connecticut Jewish Ledger
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	2.7%	2.7%	0.0	25.7	71.6	64	1,643
35 - 49	22.6%	14.7%	7.9	37.4	40.0	196	4,218
50 - 64	23.4%	19.1%	4.3	30.2	46.3	210	3,611
65 - 74	29.8%	27.2%	2.6	31.6	38.6	144	2,620
75 and over	39.9%	33.1%	6.8	25.4	34.7	149	2,708
Sex of Respondent							
Male	17.3%	14.3%	3.0	29.8	52.8	295	5,994
Female	30.5%	23.7%	6.8	31.7	37.8	468	8,806
Household Structure							
Household with Children	21.8%	14.4%	7.4	33.7	44.6	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	21.4%	16.5%	4.9	30.1	48.5	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	11.7%	11.7%	0.0	31.7	56.7	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	37.8%	32.5%	5.3	30.7	31.6	149	2,679
Elderly Single	34.0%	29.9%	4.1	25.8	40.2	115	2,146
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	18.9%	8.6%	10.3	10.3	70.7	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	17.7%	13.3%	4.4	33.3	48.9	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	22.8%	15.2%	7.6	25.7	51.4	119	2,324
20 or more years	27.4%	23.2%	4.2	34.4	38.2	554	10,182
Household Income							
Under $25,000	30.4%	26.8%	3.6	23.2	46.4	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	29.4%	22.7%	6.7	32.0	38.7	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	22.3%	18.4%	3.9	30.3	47.4	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	28.1%	20.5%	7.6	29.2	42.7	200	4,945

Table 13-1
Frequency of Reading the Connecticut Jewish Ledger
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	62.5%	45.8%	16.7	33.3	4.2	34	560
Conservative	38.6%	32.7%	5.9	38.0	23.4	312	4,615
Reform	21.1%	14.1%	7.0	33.2	45.7	207	4,545
Just Jewish	13.6%	11.0%	2.6	22.9	63.4	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	35.4%	27.5%	7.9	33.8	30.8	384	6,883
Conversionary	12.8%	7.7%	5.1	35.9	51.3	45	854
Intermarried	4.8%	2.9%	1.9	27.2	68.0	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	38.0%	31.5%	6.5	36.1	25.9	453	7,900
Non-Member	10.4%	6.8%	3.6	25.4	64.2	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	45.4%	36.9%	8.5	35.5	19.1	171	3,152
Non-Member	20.0%	15.7%	4.3	30.3	49.7	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	16.2%	12.2%	4.0	29.3	54.5	420	8,495
On General Trip	32.8%	25.8%	7.0	32.8	34.4	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	40.8%	33.8%	7.0	33.1	26.1	199	3,463
Donation Market Segments							
Donated to Federation	40.3%	33.0%	7.3	34.9	24.8	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	15.4%	8.2%	7.2	38.8	44.9	56	1,125
Not Asked	8.7%	6.5%	2.2	25.2	66.2	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	10.2%	7.1%	3.1	27.1	62.8	346	7,430
Under $100	39.3%	30.8%	8.5	29.2	31.5	164	3,130
$100 and over	41.8%	35.6%	6.2	37.3	20.9	219	4,240

Table 13-2
Readership of the Local Jewish Newspaper
Comparison with Other Communities
(Respondent Only)

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	1988	89%
Sarasota*	1992	73%
Atlanta	1996	67%
Milwaukee*	1996	66%
Richmond*	1994	66%
St. Louis	1995	64%
South Broward*	1992	63%
South Palm Beach	1995	63%
Detroit	1990	63%
Harrisburg*	1994	61%
Philadelphia	1997	60%
Essex-Morris	1986	58%
Buffalo	1995	57%

Community	Year	%
St. Petersburg	1994	54%
Charlotte	1997	44%
Columbus	1990	43%
Broward	1997	42%
Orlando	1993	42%
West Palm Beach	1999	40%
Boston	1995	36%
Miami	1992	34%
Monmouth*	1997	29%
Hartford	**2000**	**25%**

*Newspaper is published by the Jewish Federation and distributed to the Jewish Federation's mailing list. In Milwaukee, the paper is published "in association with" the Jewish Federation.

Profile of Readers of the Connecticut Jewish Ledger

(Sample Size = 191, Projected Number of Households = 3,685)

While **Table 13-1** shows the percentage of *each population group* who read the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*, this section develops a profile of *respondents who always or usually read the paper* ("readers").

✡ 61% of readers live in the Core Area, 15% live in South of Hartford, 14% live East of the River, and 9% live in Farmington Valley.

✡ 2% of readers are under age 35, 26% are age 35-49, 24% are age 50-64, 21% are age 65-74, and 28% are age 75 and over.

✡ 28% of readers are male.

✡ 26% of readers live in households with children, 13% live in non-elderly couple households, 4% live in non-elderly single households, 25% live in elderly couple households, 20% live in elderly single households, and 11% live in other household structures.

✡ 7% of readers are in residence in Hartford for less than five years; 5%, for 5-9 years; 14%, for 10-19 years; and 74%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 16% of readers live in households who earn an annual income under $25,000, 20% earn $25,000-$50,000, 31% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 33% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 9% of readers are Orthodox, 47% are Conservative, 25% are Reform, and 19% are Just Jewish.

✡ 91% of married readers live within in-married households, 4% live in conversionary in-married households, and 5% live in intermarried households.

✡ 81% of readers are synagogue members. 39% of readers are JCC members.

✡ 38% of readers live in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip, 25% live in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, and 37% live in households in which no adult visited Israel.

✡ 21% of readers live in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, 32% live in households who donated under $100, and 47% live in households who donated $100 and over.

Market Penetration of FYI

Table 13-3 shows that 7% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that they always read the *FYI* Quarterly Newsletter. 4% usually read it, 16% sometimes do, and 73% never do. Note that *FYI* is distributed to all households on the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford's mailing list. Note that respondents who reported that they were "not at all familiar" with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford were assumed to never read *FYI*.

The discussion below concentrates on the percentage of various population subgroups who always/usually read *FYI*.

The percentage of respondents who always/usually read *FYI* is higher in both the Core Area (14%) and East of the River (12%) than in South of Hartford (7%) and Farmington Valley (6%).

The percentage of respondents who always/usually read *FYI* increases significantly with age. The percentage who always/usually read *FYI* increases from 1% of respondents under age 35 to 7% of respondents age 35-49, 12% of respondents age 50-64, and 18% of elderly respondents.

The percentage of male respondents who always/usually read *FYI* (7%) is lower than the percentage of female respondents (13%).

Respondents in elderly single households (22%) are much more likely to always/usually read *FYI* than are respondents living in the other household structures: elderly couples (16%), non-elderly couples (14%), households with children (6%), and non-elderly singles (4%).

Always/usually reading *FYI* shows no consistent relationship with length of residence.

Always/usually reading *FYI* shows no consistent relationship with household income, although it is highest for respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 (16%).

Conservative Jews (20%) are more likely to always/usually read *FYI* than are Reform Jews (10%) and the Just Jewish (3%). 18% of Orthodox Jews always/usually read *FYI*, although note the small sample size.

15% of respondents within in-married households always/usually read *FYI* compared to only 1% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (17%) are much more likely to always/usually read *FYI* than are respondents in non-member households (5%). Respondents in JCC member households (26%) are much more likely to always/usually read *FYI* than are respondents in JCC non-member households (7%).

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (28%) are much more likely to always/usually read *FYI* than are respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (8%) and respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (6%).

21% of respondents in households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year always/usually read *FYI*, compared to 2% of respondents in households who declined to donate when asked and less than 1% of respondents in households who were not asked. Of respondents who were not asked to donate, 97% never read *FYI*.

The percentage who always/usually read *FYI* is higher among respondents in households who donated $100 and over (26%) and respondents in households who donated under $100 (17%) to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year than among respondents in households who did not donate (1%).

TABLE 13-3
FREQUENCY OF READING THE FYI QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER
(RESPONDENT ONLY)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
All	11.0%	6.6%	4.4	15.6	73.4	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	14.2%	9.0%	5.2	19.7	66.2	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	5.5%	3.7%	1.8	14.7	79.8	124	2,500
East of the River	11.8%	7.5%	4.3	11.8	76.3	123	2,280
South of Hartford	7.4%	3.7%	3.7	6.5	86.1	122	2,540
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	1.4%	1.4%	0.0	7.0	91.5	64	1,643
35 - 49	6.5%	4.3%	2.2	16.3	77.2	196	4,218
50 - 64	12.0%	7.3%	4.7	10.7	77.3	210	3,611
65 - 74	16.7%	9.3%	7.4	24.1	59.3	144	2,620
75 and over	18.3%	10.6%	7.7	18.3	63.5	149	2,708
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	7.0%	3.7%	3.3	12.8	80.2	295	5,994
Female	13.4%	8.6%	4.8	17.2	69.4	468	8,806

Table 13-3
Frequency of Reading the FYI Quarterly Newsletter
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Household Structure							
Household with Children	6.2%	4.1%	2.1	17.1	76.7	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	13.7%	8.4%	5.3	7.4	78.9	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	3.6%	3.6%	0.0	3.6	92.9	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	15.7%	11.1%	4.6	25.9	58.3	149	2,679
Elderly Single	22.1%	9.3%	12.8	14.0	64.0	115	2,146
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	5.5%	5.5%	0.0	10.9	83.6	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	2.4%	2.4%	0.0	7.1	90.5	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	5.1%	2.0%	3.1	14.3	80.6	119	2,324
20 or more years	14.2%	8.5%	5.7	17.3	68.5	554	10,182
Household Income							
Under $25,000	15.7%	5.9%	9.8	5.9	78.4	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	8.8%	5.9%	2.9	8.8	82.4	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	8.5%	6.4%	2.1	12.1	79.4	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	13.2%	8.4%	4.8	19.9	66.9	200	4,945
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	18.1%	13.6%	4.5	13.6	68.2	34	560
Conservative	20.1%	14.3%	5.8	20.6	59.3	312	4,615
Reform	9.7%	3.8%	5.9	18.3	72.0	207	4,545
Just Jewish	3.3%	1.9%	1.4	9.4	87.3	203	5,090

Table 13-3
Frequency of Reading the FYI Quarterly Newsletter
(Respondent Only)

Variable	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Sample Size	Projected # of Households
Type of Marriage							
In-married	14.8%	9.9%	4.9	22.6	62.5	384	6,883
Conversionary	7.9%	5.3%	2.6	13.2	78.9	45	854
Intermarried	1.0%	1.0%	0.0	4.0	95.0	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	17.0%	11.2%	5.8	23.4	59.6	453	7,900
Non-Member	4.5%	1.7%	2.8	6.3	89.2	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	25.9%	16.3%	9.6	26.7	47.4	171	3,152
Non-Member	6.9%	4.2%	2.7	12.2	80.8	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	5.7%	3.7%	2.0	11.6	82.7	420	8,495
On General Trip	8.0%	4.8%	3.2	17.7	74.2	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	27.5%	16.2%	11.3	22.5	50.0	199	3,463
Donation Market Segments							
Donated to Federation	21.2%	12.7%	8.5	28.0	50.8	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	2.3%	2.3%	0.0	7.0	90.7	56	1,125
Not Asked	0.4%	0.0%	0.4	2.7	97.0	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	0.6%	0.3%	0.3	3.3	96.0	346	7,430
Under $100	17.2%	10.3%	6.9	14.7	68.1	164	3,130
$100 and over	25.7%	15.8%	9.9	36.8	37.4	219	4,240

Profile of Readers of FYI

(Sample Size = 93, Projected Number of Households = 1,628)

While **Table 13-3** shows the percentage of *each population group* who read the *FYI* Quarterly Newsletter, this section develops a profile of *respondents who always or usually read FYI* ("readers").

✡ 63% of readers live in the Core Area, 16% live East of the River, 12% live in South of Hartford, and 9% live in Farmington Valley.

✡ 1% of readers are under age 35, 17% are age 35-49, 26% are age 50-64, 26% are age 65-74, and 29% are age 75 and over.

✡ 26% of readers are male.

✡ 19% of readers live in households with children, 17% live in non-elderly couple households, 3% live in non-elderly single households, 25% live in elderly couple households, 28% live in elderly single households, and 9% live in other household structures.

✡ 4% of readers are in residence in Hartford for less than five years; 2%, for 5-9 years; 6%, for 10-19 years; and 88%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 19% of readers live in households who earn an annual income under $25,000, 14% earn $25,000-$50,000, 28% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 40% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 6% of readers are Orthodox, 57% are Conservative, 27% are Reform, and 10% are Just Jewish.

✡ 93% of married readers live within in-married households, 4% live in conversionary in-married households, and 2% live in intermarried households.

✡ 81% of readers are synagogue members. 52% of readers are JCC members.

✡ 57% of readers live in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip, 15% live in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip, and 29% live in households in which no adult visited Israel.

✡ 3% of readers live in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, 30% live in households who donated under $100, and 67% live in households who donated $100 and over.

Chapter 14
Philanthropic Profile – Behavior

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When making comparisons to other Jewish communities of the amounts donated to charities, the reader is cautioned to consult the tables for the year that each community completed its study. These comparisons do not account for geographic variations in cost of living or for inflation.

Chapter Summary

☞ Overall, 91% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford *reported* that their households donated to one or more charities (Jewish or non-Jewish) 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.

Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated, and the 48% figure is used.

☞ 50% of respondents *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.

☞ The *reported* donating rate to the Jewish Federation is 50% of households in the past year. Actually, according to the Jewish Federation, 4,479 households (30%) donated in the past year. Such an overestimation of donating is standard in Jewish community studies for reasons explained in this chapter.

☞ The 48% of respondents who *reported* the amounts their households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among the comparison Jewish communities.

☞ The 43% of respondents who *reported* that their households were not asked to donate in the past year is the fifth lowest among 19 comparison communities.

☞ The percentage of households 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 28% of households age 65 and over.

☞ 21% of 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.

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

Chapter Summary

☞ 42% of in-married households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 6% of intermarried households.

☞ 41% of synagogue member households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 12% of non-member households.

☞ 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.

☞ Visits to Israel, attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, participation in Hillel while in college, attendance at a Jewish youth group as a teenager, and Jewish day school attendance as a child are all correlated with donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

☞ 45% of households did not donate to other Jewish charities 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.

☞ 67% of 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, but not to the Jewish Federation.

☞ 46% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child donated $100 and over to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to only 30% of households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

☞ 51% of households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) donated $100 and over to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to only 30% of households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel.

☞ 45% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager donated $100 and over to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to only 25% of households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager.

☞ 17% of 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.

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

Chapter Summary

☞ 76% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to other Jewish charities, including 49% at the level of $100 and over.

☞ 7% of 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.

☞ 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.

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

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

☞ Since 1990, the number of donations to the Jewish Federation annual campaign has declined by 2,449. The campaign has decreased by $1.7 million, from $7.7 million to $6.0 million. Adjusted for inflation, the campaign has actually decreased by about $4.2 million. The average donation per household (adjusted for inflation) has decreased by $232 since 1990, from $637 to $405.

☞ 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 is slightly above average among the comparison communities.

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

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

Overall Donations in the Past Year

This section discusses levels of donations in the past year to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, to other Jewish charities, and to non-Jewish charities. Each respondent defined "charitable donation" for himself/herself. Respondents are somewhat likely to "overstate" their level of charitable donations, even in an anonymous survey.

In this survey, 50% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Actually, 30% of Jewish households donated. (According to the Jewish Federation, 4,479 households donated out of the estimated 14,800 Jewish households in Hartford.) **Table 14-1** shows that the 20 percentage point disparity is average among the comparison Jewish communities.

Why the disparity? First, despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents might have felt that questions concerning donations to the Jewish Federation were leading to an appeal for funds, and, as a result, they may have overstated their donations to the Jewish Federation. In other cases, people pay for and attend events at the Jewish Federation. They may consider these fees to be a charitable donation, but they are not counted as such by the Jewish Federation. Some people also confuse the Jewish Federation with the Jewish National Fund and other such organizations. Also, because the survey was conducted in May of 2000, and questions about philanthropic donations were asked for "the past year," some respondents may have been confused about the year in which they donated. Thus, some persons might have reported donations that they donated in 2000.

✔ Note that the 50% includes 1% of respondents who reported that their households donated to a non-local Jewish Federation in the past year. In these few cases, the households were "snowbirds" who donated in Florida or recent migrants to the Hartford area who donated to another Jewish Federation in the past year. 0.5% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford *and* another Jewish Federation in the past year.

The 30% of households who donated according to the Jewish Federation is the sixth highest among 16 Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Rochester and 31% in Milwaukee.

✔91% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford *reported* that their households donated to one or more charities in the past year, either Jewish or non-Jewish.

50% of respondents *reported* that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 55% of respondents *reported* that their households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year and 83%, to non-Jewish charities (**Table 14-2**).

50% of respondents *reported* that their households did not donate to the **Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford** in the past year, including 43% who were not asked to donate and 8% who were asked, but did not donate. Thus, 13% of *households asked to donate* did not donate in the past year.

21% of 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.

45% of respondents *reported* that their households did not donate to **other Jewish charities** 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 instructed to *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations , membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases from their reported donations.

17% of respondents *reported* that their 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.

Note that **Table 14-8** compares the percentage of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation, *all* Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation), and non-Jewish charities in the past year to other Jewish communities.

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

TABLE 14-1
DONATIONS TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR:
REPORTED PERCENTAGE IN THE TELEPHONE SURVEY
COMPARED TO ACTUAL PERCENTAGE
BASED UPON JEWISH FEDERATION RECORDS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Jewish Federation Records	Telephone Survey	*Disparity*
Rochester	1999	34%	62%	28%
Broward	1997	17%	43%	26%
Monmouth	1997	14%	37%	23%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**30%**	**50%**	**20%**
Milwaukee	1996	31%	51%	20%
Atlanta	1996	18%	36%	18%
Miami	1994	20%	37%	17%
South Palm Beach	1995	24%	41%	17%
West Palm Beach	1999	25%	41%	16%
Charlotte	1997	27%	43%	16%
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	33%	16%
Richmond	1994	29%	40%	11%
York	1999	38%	42%	4%
Sarasota	1992	41%	43%	2%
Orlando	1993	30%	30%	0%
Harrisburg	1994	47%	46%	-1%

Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated and the 48% figure is used.

Table 14-2
Levels of Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)
(Sample Size = 763, Projected Number of Households = 14,800)

Level of Donation	Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford [1]	Other Jewish Charities [2]	Non-Jewish Charities [2]
Asked, Did Not Donate	7.5%		
Not Asked to Donate	42.6		
Total Not Asked to Donate	50.1%		
Donated, Amount Not Reported	1.5		
Nothing [3]	51.6%	44.6%	16.9%
Under $100	20.6	20.8	30.0
$100 - $500	17.8	21.6	34.8
$500 - $1,000	4.0	5.7	9.4
$1,000 - $2,500	2.8	4.1	5.9
$2,500 - $5,000	1.5	1.9	1.4
$5,000 - $10,000	1.0	0.7	0.7
$10,000 - $25,000	0.3	0.1	0.7
$25,000 and over	0.5	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Summary Table			
Did Donate	48.4%	55.4%	83.1%
$500 and over	10.1%	12.8%	18.2%
$1,000 and over	6.1%	7.1%	8.8%

[1] Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated and not to have been asked to donate.
[2] Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.
[3] The 1.5% "donated, amount not reported" is included in the 51.6% who did not donate to the Jewish Federation.

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

Donation Market Segments for the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked if their households had donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. If they had not donated in the past year, they were asked if the Jewish Federation had contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their household to donate. From these two questions, three "donation market segments" are developed (**Table 14-3**):

- **Donated to Federation** (49.8%): Includes households in which respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.
- **Asked, Did Not Give** (7.5%): Includes households in which respondents reported that the Jewish Federation asked their household to donate in the past year, but they declined to donate.
- **Not Asked** (42.6%): Includes households in which respondents reported that their households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and that their households were not asked to donate in the past year.

An additional measure is calculated from the first two donation market segments defined above:

- **Households Asked Who Did Not Donate** (13.1%): Two groups were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year: the 49.8% who donated and the 7.5% who were asked to donate, but did not donate. The "percentage of households asked who did not donate" is calculated by dividing the 7.5% of households who were asked to donate, but did not donate by the 57.3% (49.8% + 7.5%) of households who were asked to donate.

The 43% not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year is the fifth lowest of the 19 comparison Jewish communities shown in **Table 14-4**. The 43% compares to 40% in Milwaukee and 30% in Rochester.

The 13% of households asked to donate by the Jewish Federation in the past year who declined to donate is the fourth lowest of the 19 comparison communities shown in **Table 14-4**. The 13% compares to 15% in Milwaukee and 11% in Rochester.

Table 14-3 shows that 62% of households in the Core Area donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 41% in Farmington Valley and 42% East of the River. Only 30% of households in South of Hartford donated.

65% of households in South of Hartford, 52% East of the River, and 47% in Farmington Valley were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Only 31% of households in the Core Area were not asked to donate.

In Farmington Valley, of households asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 23% declined to donate, compared to 15% in South of Hartford, 14% East of the River, and 10% in the Core Area.

The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 10% of households under age 35 to 45% of households age 35-49, 47% of households age 50-64, and 69% of households age 65-74. It then decreases to 61% of households age 75 and over.

The percentage of households not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year is highest for households under age 35 (88%). This percentage declines to 48% of households age 35-49, 42% of households age 50-64, and 24% of households age 65-74. It then increases to 32% of households age 75 and over.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 10% of elderly households declined to donate, compared to 16% of non-elderly households.

23% of non-elderly single households, 45% of households with children, and 44% of non-elderly couple households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 71% of elderly couple households and 55% of elderly single households.

68% of elderly single households were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 48% of both households with children and non-elderly couple households. 34% of elderly single households and 24% of elderly couple households were not asked to donate.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, the percentage who declined to donate ranges from 26% of non-elderly single households to only 7% of elderly couple households.

24% of households in residence for less than five years donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. This percentage increases to 34% of households in residence for 5-9 years, 42% of households in residence for 10-19 years, and 56% of households in residence for 20 or more years.

67% of households in residence for less than ten years were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. This percentage declines to 51% of households in residence for 10-19 years and 35% of households in residence for 20 or more years.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 26% in residence for less than five years declined to donate, compared to 13% in residence for ten years or more.

The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases with household income, from 44% of households earning an annual income under $100,000 to 57% of households earning $100,000 and over.

More than half of households earning an annual income under $100,000 were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 38% of households earning $100,000 and over.

No significant difference is seen by household income in the percentage of households who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year when asked.

68% of both Orthodox and Conservative Jews donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 53% of Reform Jews and 30% of the Just Jewish.

The Just Jewish (63%) were much more likely not to have been asked to donate by the Jewish Federation in the past year than were Orthodox (16%), Conservative (25%), and Reform (41%) Jews.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 20% of the Just Jewish and 19% of Orthodox Jews, compared to 10% of Conservative Jews and 11% of Reform Jews, declined to donate.

68% of in-married households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 18% of intermarried households.

25% of in-married households were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 73% of intermarried households.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 10% of in-married households declined to donate, compared to 32% of intermarried households.

69% of synagogue member households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to only 28% of non-member households.

Only 23% of synagogue member households were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 65% of non-member households.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 10% of synagogue member households declined to donate, compared to 21% of non-member households.

81% of JCC member households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to only 41% of JCC non-member households.

Only 12% of JCC member households were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 51% of JCC non-member households.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 9% of JCC member households declined to donate, compared to 16% of JCC non-member households.

78% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 55% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 36% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

15% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 39% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 55% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Of households who were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 19% of households in which no adult visited Israel declined to donate, compared to 10% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 9% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 59% to 45%.

33% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 47% of households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 61% to 46%.

30% of households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 47% of households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 58% to 42%.

34% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 51% of households in which no adult attended Jewish youth group.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 60% to 49%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

28% of households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 44% of households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, participation in Hillel while in college, attendance at a Jewish youth group as a teenager, and attendance at Jewish day school as a child show no significant relationship with the percentage of households asked who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

✔ Of households who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year when asked and who were very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation (sample size = 20), 41% reported they felt the Jewish Federation to be "fair" or "poor" on a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor. In Rochester (sample size = 35), the only other community for which this measure is available, only 20% responded "fair" or "poor." The very small sample sizes here should be noted.

Table 14-3
Donation Market Segments
for the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Donated to Federation	Did Not Donate: Asked	Did Not Donate: Not Asked	Total	% of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate	Sample Size	Proj. # of Hhlds
All	49.8%	7.5	42.6	100.0%	13.1%	763	14,800
Geographic Area							
Core Area	62.2%	7.2	30.6	100.0%	10.4%	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	40.7%	12.4	46.9	100.0%	23.4%	124	2,500
East of the River	41.7%	6.8	51.5	100.0%	14.0%	123	2,280
South of Hartford	29.8%	5.3	64.9	100.0%	15.1%	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	10.3%	1.7	87.9	100.0%	14.2%	42	1,290
35 - 49	45.2%	7.0	47.7	100.0%	13.4%	207	4,410
50 - 64	47.3%	10.8	41.9	100.0%	18.6%	218	3,715
65 - 74	68.9%	6.7	24.4	100.0%	8.9%	145	2,635
75 and over	61.0%	7.3	31.7	100.0%	10.7%	151	2,740
Household Structure							
Household w/Child	45.3%	6.9	47.8	100.0%	13.2%	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	44.0%	8.0	48.0	100.0%	15.4%	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	23.3%	8.3	68.3	100.0%	26.3%	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	71.1%	5.0	24.0	100.0%	6.6%	149	2,679
Elderly Single	55.2%	10.4	34.4	100.0%	15.9%	115	2,146
Length of Residence							
0 - 4 years	23.7%	8.5	67.8	100.0%	26.4%	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	34.1%	0.0	65.9	100.0%	0.0%	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	42.3%	6.7	51.0	100.0%	13.7%	119	2,324
20 or more	56.4%	8.5	35.1	100.0%	13.1%	554	10,182

Table 14-3
Donation Market Segments
for the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Donated to Federation	Did Not Donate: Asked	Did Not Donate: Not Asked	Total	% of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate	Sample Size	Proj. # of Hhlds
Household Income							
Under $25,000	45.5%	3.6	50.9	100.0%	7.3%	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	40.5%	5.4	54.1	100.0%	11.8%	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	44.4%	6.0	49.7	100.0%	11.9%	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	56.5%	5.3	38.2	100.0%	8.6%	200	4,945
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	68.0%	16.0	16.0	100.0%	19.0%	34	560
Conservative	67.5%	7.8	24.8	100.0%	10.4%	312	4,615
Reform	52.7%	6.4	40.9	100.0%	10.8%	207	4,545
Just Jewish	30.0%	7.5	62.6	100.0%	20.0%	203	5,090
Type of Marriage							
In-married	67.7%	7.1	25.2	100.0%	9.5%	384	6,883
Conversionary	39.5%	2.6	57.9	100.0%	6.2%	45	854
Intermarried	18.1%	8.6	73.3	100.0%	32.2%	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership							
Member	69.1%	7.9	23.0	100.0%	10.3%	453	7,900
Non-Member	28.0%	7.4	64.6	100.0%	20.9%	309	6,900
JCC Membership							
Member	80.7%	7.6	11.7	100.0%	8.6%	171	3,152
Non-Member	41.4%	7.8	50.8	100.0%	15.9%	580	11,648

Table 14-3
Donation Market Segments
for the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Donated to Federation	Did Not Donate: Asked	Did Not Donate: Not Asked	Total	% of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate	Sample Size	Proj. # of Hhlds
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	36.4%	8.4	55.2	100.0%	18.8%	420	8,495
On General Trip	55.4%	6.2	38.5	100.0%	10.1%	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	77.7%	7.6	14.6	100.0%	8.9%	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child							
To Sleep Away Camp	59.3%	8.1	32.5	100.0%	12.0%	255	4,618
No	45.4%	7.4	47.2	100.0%	14.0%	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel Participant	61.3%	8.8	29.9	100.0%	12.6%	234	8,732
No	46.3%	6.9	46.8	100.0%	13.0%	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	58.3%	7.7	34.0	100.0%	11.7%	405	7,548
No	41.9%	7.3	50.7	100.0%	14.8%	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child							
In Day School	60.4%	11.3	28.3	100.0%	15.8%	66	1,169
No	48.9%	7.2	43.9	100.0%	12.8%	697	13,631

Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated, and the 48% figure is used.

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated and not to have been asked to donate.

Table 14-4
Local Jewish Federation Donation Market Segments in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

Community	Year	*Not Asked to Donate*	Donated	Asked, But Did Not Donate	% of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	75%	21	4	14%
Atlanta	1996	56%	36	8	18%
Phoenix	1983	56%	39	5	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	55%	37	8	18%
Orlando	1993	55%	30	15	33%
Monmouth	1997	54%	40	6	13%
Miami	1994	51%	37	12	24%
South Palm Beach	1995	50%	41	9	18%
Wilmington	1995	50%	41	9	18%
West Palm Beach	1999	49%	43	8	16%
Broward	1997	48%	45	7	13%
Charlotte	1997	48%	45	6	12%
Harrisburg	1994	44%	46	11	19%
Richmond	1994	44%	42	15	26%
Hartford	**2000**	**43%**	**50***	**8**	**13%**
York	1999	41%	42	17	29%
Milwaukee	1996	40%	51	9	15%
Sarasota	1992	37%	52	12	19%
Rochester	1999	30%	62	8	11%

* Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated, and the 48% figure is used.

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated and not to have been asked to donate.

Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year

Table 14-5 shows that 52% of Jewish households in Hartford did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, including the 1.5% of households who reported that they did donate but were unwilling or unable to report the amount of the donation. 21% of households donated under $100 and 18% donated $100-$500. 10% of households donated $500 and over, including 6% who donated $1,000 and over. The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year has been discussed in the previous section, so this discussion concentrates on the percentage who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year.

Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated, and the 48% figure is used.

The 48% of respondents who *reported* the amounts their households donated to the Jewish Federation is about average among the comparison communities (**Table 14-6**). The 48% compares to 62% in Rochester, 51% in Milwaukee, and 39% in Columbus. The 48% is much higher than the 34% found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey.

Note that **Table 14-8** compares the percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation, *all* Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation), and non-Jewish charities in the past year to other Jewish communities.

The right hand side of **Table 14-6** examines only *households who donated* to the Jewish Federation in the past year. In Hartford, 13% of households who donated, donated $1,000 and over. The 13% is about average compared to the other Jewish communities shown in the table. The 13% compares to 17% in Milwaukee and 14% in Rochester.

Of the 48% of households who reported the amount they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, the 43% who donated under $100 is very low among the comparison communities. The 43% compares to 51% in Rochester and 45% in Milwaukee.

Table 14-5 shows that the percentage of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year is much higher in the Core Area (36%) than in Farmington Valley (27%), East of the River (22%), and South of Hartford (15%).

The percentage of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 7% of households under age 35 to 29% of households age 35-64 and 41% of households age 65-74. It then declines to 24% of households age 75 and over.

12% of non-elderly single households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Such is the case for about one in four households with children and elderly single households, 30% of non-elderly couple households, and 38% of elderly couple households.

The percentage of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 15% of households in residence for less than ten years to 30% of households in residence for ten or more years.

As expected, the percentage of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year increases as household income increases, from 4% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 14% of households earning $25,000-$50,000, 22% of households earning $50,000-$100,000, and 44% of households earning $100,000 and over.

24% of Orthodox Jews and 30% of Reform Jews donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 40% of Conservative Jews. Only 15% of the Just Jewish donated $100 and over.

42% of in-married households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 6% of intermarried households.

41% of synagogue member households donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 12% of non-member households.

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.

54% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 39% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 13% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 36% to 24%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 38% to 26%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 36% to 20%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to donate $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 37% to 27%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Respondents who indicated that they were very or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford were asked to provide a perception of the Jewish Federation on a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor (Chapter 9). Among respondents who rated the Jewish Federation as either fair or poor, 48% of households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. 33% of households in which the respondents rated the Jewish Federation as good did not donate. Among respondents who rated the Jewish Federation as excellent, only 18% of households did not donate. Note that the respondent who provided the excellent, good, fair, or poor perception of the Jewish Federation may not have been the household member who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Among respondents who perceived the Jewish Federation as excellent, 14% of households donated $1,000 and over in the past year, compared to 8% of households in which the respondent provided a good perception and 10% of households in which the respondent provided a fair or poor perception. Note that respondents who provided the excellent, good, fair, or poor perception of the Jewish Federation may not have been the household members who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Respondents were also asked their level of emotional attachment to Israel on a scale of extremely attached, very attached, somewhat attached, and not attached (Chapter 11). 33% of households in which respondents are extremely or very attached to Israel did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year. This increases to 55% of households in which respondents are somewhat attached to Israel and 84% of households in which respondents are not attached to Israel. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year is 41% of households in which respondents are extremely or very attached to Israel. This declines to 25% of households in which respondents are somewhat attached to Israel and only 5% of households in which respondents are not attached to Israel.

Finally, relatively large percentages of the following groups donated $1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year: households in the Core Area (10%), elderly couple households (13%), households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (15%), synagogue member households (10%), JCC member households (13%), households in which the respondent rated the Jewish Federation as excellent (14%), and households in which the respondent is extremely attached to Israel (10%).

Table 14-5
Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	27.9%	51.6%	20.6	17.8	4.0	6.1	763	14,800
Geographic Area								
Core Area	35.8%	40.1%	24.2	22.2	4.0	9.6	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	27.1%	61.7%	11.2	14.0	7.5	5.6	124	2,500
East of the River	21.8%	56.4%	21.8	17.8	1.0	3.0	123	2,280
South of Hartford	14.8%	67.8%	17.4	10.4	3.5	0.9	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household								
Under 35	6.9%	91.4%	1.7	5.2	1.7	0.0	42	1,290
35 - 49	28.2%	56.8%	15.1	17.2	4.2	6.8	207	4,410
50 - 64	29.0%	54.3%	16.7	19.1	3.7	6.2	218	3,715
65 - 74	41.3%	31.2%	27.5	25.7	7.3	8.3	145	2,635
75 and over	23.5%	39.5%	37.0	16.0	2.5	5.0	151	2,740
Household Structure								
Household with Children	27.0%	56.6%	16.3	16.3	4.1	6.6	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	29.6%	57.1%	13.3	20.4	4.1	5.1	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	11.7%	76.7%	11.7	8.3	1.7	1.7	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	38.4%	27.7%	33.9	24.1	1.8	12.5	149	2,679
Elderly Single	23.7%	46.2%	30.1	18.3	4.3	1.1	115	2,146
Length of Residence								
0 - 4 years	13.6%	74.6%	11.9	10.2	0.0	3.4	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	16.0%	65.9%	18.2	11.4	2.3	2.3	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	31.3%	58.8%	9.8	22.5	3.9	4.9	119	2,324
20 or more years	30.2%	45.2%	24.5	18.3	4.6	7.3	554	10,182

Table 14-5
Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Household Income								
Under $25,000	3.8%	57.7%	38.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	13.7%	57.5%	28.8	12.3	1.4	0.0	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	21.5%	57.0%	21.5	16.1	3.4	2.0	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	44.0%	43.5%	12.5	22.6	6.5	14.9	200	4,945
Jewish Identification								
Orthodox	24.0%	32.0%	44.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	34	560
Conservative	40.4%	33.7%	26.0	23.0	7.7	9.7	312	4,615
Reform	30.4%	48.5%	21.1	21.6	3.1	5.7	207	4,545
Just Jewish	15.4%	71.9%	12.7	10.0	1.8	3.6	203	5,090
Type of Marriage								
In-married	41.5%	32.8%	25.7	25.7	4.7	11.1	384	6,883
Conversionary	28.3%	59.0%	12.8	15.4	2.6	10.3	45	854
Intermarried	6.1%	86.9%	7.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership								
Member	41.0%	32.0%	26.0	25.9	5.3	9.8	453	7,900
Non-Member	12.2%	73.4%	14.5	7.6	2.6	2.0	309	6,900
JCC Membership								
Member	53.7%	20.9%	25.4	33.6	6.7	13.4	171	3,152
Non-Member	21.2%	59.7%	19.0	14.0	3.2	4.0	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel								
No	13.4%	65.2%	21.3	8.6	2.4	2.4	420	8,495
On General Trip	39.3%	45.1%	15.6	28.7	5.7	4.9	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	54.0%	22.7%	23.3	31.3	6.7	16.0	199	3,463

Table 14-5
Donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child								
To Sleep Away Camp	36.4%	41.8%	21.9	22.4	5.5	8.5	255	4,618
No	23.9%	56.1%	20.0	15.7	3.2	5.0	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)								
Hillel Participant	38.0%	39.6%	22.5	24.1	6.4	7.5	234	8,732
No	26.1%	55.1%	18.7	16.4	3.4	6.3	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager								
In Youth Group	36.1%	42.7%	21.2	22.8	5.1	8.2	405	7,548
No	19.7%	60.3%	20.0	12.9	2.8	4.0	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child								
In Day School	37.3%	41.2%	21.6	21.6	3.9	11.8	66	1,169
No	27.3%	52.4%	20.4	17.6	4.1	5.6	697	13,631
Respondent's Perception of the Federation								
Excellent	54.1%	18.4%	27.6	34.7	5.1	14.3	128	2,238
Good	42.2%	33.2%	24.6	27.0	7.1	8.1	270	5,004
Fair + Poor	32.5%	47.5%	20.0	20.0	2.5	10.0	40	868
Respondent's Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel								
Extremely Attached	41.6%	31.2%	27.3	27.3	3.9	10.4	104	1,806
Very Attached	41.3%	34.3%	24.4	26.7	7.6	7.0	220	4,026
Somewhat Attached	24.7%	55.2%	20.1	15.6	3.5	5.6	335	6,734
Not Attached	5.2%	84.4%	10.4	2.1	0.0	3.1	95	2,220

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Table 14-6
Donations to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

			Percentage Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Cleveland	1996	62%	NA			
Rochester	1999	62%	51%	27	8	14
Atlantic County	1985	61%	63%	20	6	11
St. Louis	1995	60%	NA			
Toronto	1990	60%	NA			
Baltimore	1985	58%	62%	26	3	9
South Palm Beach	1995	57%*	58%	25	7	10
West Palm Beach	1999	56%*	48%	28	10	13
Essex-Morris	1998	54%	26%	43	15	16
Dallas	1988	53%	45%	38	6	16
Broward	1997	52%*	72%	20	3	5
South Broward	1990	52%*	46%	35	7	12
Milwaukee	1996	51%	45%	30	8	17
Philadelphia	1997	49%	91%			9
HARTFORD	**2000**	**48%****	**43%**	**37**	**8**	**13**
Monmouth	1997	48%	67%	26	6	1
Harrisburg	1994	47%	44%	34	9	14
Houston	1986	47%	NA			
Worcester	1986	46%	35%	37	10	17
Charlotte	1997	45%	38%	35	11	16
Las Vegas	1995	44%	50%	37	8	5
Washington, D.C.	1983	44%	NA			
Sarasota	1992	43%	26%	38	15	21
Detroit	1989	43%	NA			
York	1999	42%	50%	31	8	11

Table 14-6
Donations to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

			Percentage Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Richmond	1994	42%	50%	27	9	14
Wilmington	1995	41%	46%	34	7	15
Boston	1995	39%	NA			
Columbus	1990	39%	NA			
Phoenix	1983	39%	NA			
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	37%	53%	33	7	7
Miami	1994	37%	42%	37	9	13
Atlanta	1996	36%	44%	28	12	16
St. Petersburg	1994	33%	44%	38	8	10
New York	1991	32%	38%	42	10	10
Orlando	1993	30%	59%	26	4	11
SF Bay Area	1986	25%	30%	42	11	17
NJPS	1990	34%	53%	33	6	8

*Includes donations to both local Jewish federations and non-local Jewish federations, principally by part-year households who donated in their northern communities. Donations to the local Jewish federations were: South Broward, 46%; West Palm Beach, 43%; Broward, 43%; and South Palm Beach, 41%.

** Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, only 48% of respondents were willing and able to report the amount of that donation. In sections of this report that address the issue of *Donation Market Segments*, the 50% figure is used. In sections of this report that address the *amounts donated* to the Jewish Federation, the 1.5% who indicated that they donated, but were unwilling or unable to report the amount, were assumed *not* to have donated, and the 48% figure is used.

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Profile of Non-Donors to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year

(Sample Size = 346, Projected Number of Households = 7,430)

While **Table 14-5** shows the percentage of *each population group who did not donate* to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, this section develops a *profile of households who did not donate* in the past year.

✡ 38% of non-donor households live in the Core Area, 24% live in South of Hartford, 21% live in Farmington Valley, and 18% live East of the River.

✡ 16% of non-donor households are under age 35, 33% are age 35-49, 27% are age 50-64, 10% are age 65-74, and 14% are age 75 and over.

✡ 34% of non-donor households are households with children, 17% are non-elderly couple households, 14% are non-elderly single households, 13% are elderly single households, 9% are elderly couple households, and 13% are other household structures.

✡ 13% of non-donor households are in residence for less than five years; 9%, for 5-9 years; 18%, for 10-19 years; and 60%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 13% of non-donor households earn an annual income under $25,000, 19% earn $25,000-$50,000, 38% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 29% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 2% of respondents in non-donor households are Orthodox, 20% are Conservative, 29% are Reform, and 49% are Just Jewish.

✡ 41% of respondents in non-donor households never attend synagogue services (except for weddings and B'nai Mitzvah), 19% attend only on the High Holidays, 22% attend a few times per year, and 18% attend once per month or more.

✡ 47% of married couples in non-donor households are in-married, 11% are conversionary in-married, and 42% are intermarried.

✡ 33% of non-donor households are synagogue members.

✡ 9% of non-donor households are JCC members.

✡ 10% of non-donor households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, 17% contain an adult who visited Israel on a general trip, and 73% contain no adult who visited Israel.

✡ 25% of non-donor households contain an adult who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

✡ 26% of non-donor households contain an adult who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

✡ 41% of non-donor households contain an adult who attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager.

✡ 6% of non-donor households contain an adult who attended Jewish day school as a child.

✡ 65% of non-donor households did not donate to other Jewish charities in the past year, 15% donated under $100, 14% donated $100-$500, and 6% donated $500 and over.

✡ 23% of non-donor households did not donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year, 29% donated under $100, 34% donated $100-$500, and 14% donated $500 and over.

✡ 7% of respondents in non-donor households are extremely attached to Israel, 18% are very attached, 49% are somewhat attached, and 25% are not attached.

✡ 12% of respondents in non-donor households are very familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, 44% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar.

✡ 17% of respondents in non-donor households who were very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and were able to provide a perception of the Jewish Federation rated the Jewish Federation as excellent; 66%, as good; 11%, as fair; and 6%, as poor.

Profile of Donors to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year

(Sample Size = 408, Projected Number of Households = 7,370)

While **Table 14-3** shows the percentage of *each population group who donated* to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, this section develops a *profile of households who donated* in the past year.

✡ 62% of donor households live in the Core Area, 14% live in Farmington Valley, 13% live East of the River, and 11% live in South of Hartford.

✡ 2% of donor households 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 donor households are households with children, 26% are elderly couple households, 16% are elderly single households, 13% are non-elderly couple households, 4% are non-elderly single households, and 13% are other household structures.

✡ 4% of donor households are in residence for less than five years; 5%, for 5-9 years; 13%, for 10-19 years; and 78%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 13% of donor households earn an annual income under $25,000, 15% earn $25,000-$50,000, 34% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 38% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 5% of respondents in donor households are Orthodox, 42% are Conservative, 32% are Reform, and 21% are Just Jewish.

✡ 13% of respondents in donor households never attend synagogue services (except for weddings and B'nai Mitzvah), 22% attend only on the High Holidays, 28% attend a few times per year, and 37% attend once per month or more.

✡ 86% of married couples in donor households are in-married, 6% are conversionary in-married, and 8% are intermarried.

✡ 74% of donor households are synagogue members.

✡ 36% of donor households are JCC members.

✡ 37% of donor households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, 22% contain an adult who visited Israel on a general trip, and 42% contain no adult who visited Israel.

✡ 37% of donor households contain an adult who attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

✡ 40% of donor households contain an adult who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

✡ 57% of donor households contain an adult who attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager.

✡ 10% of donor households contain an adult who attended Jewish day school as a child.

✡ 25% of donor households did not donate to other Jewish charities in the past year, 27% donated under $100, 29% donated $100-$500, and 20% donated $500 and over.

✡ 10% of donor households did not donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year, 32% donated under $100, 36% donated $100-$500, and 22% donated $500 and over.

✡ 17% of respondents in donor households are extremely attached to Israel, 36% are very attached, 42% are somewhat attached, and 6% are not attached.

✡ 40% of respondents in donor households are very familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, 49% are somewhat familiar, and 11% are not at all familiar.

✡ 32% of respondents in donor households who were very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and were able to provide a perception of the Jewish Federation rated the Jewish Federation as excellent; 66%, as good; 11%, as fair; and 6%, as poor.

Profile of Donors of $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the Past Year

(Sample Size = 219, Projected Number of Households = 4,240)

While **Table 14-5** shows the percentage of *each population group who donated $100 and over* to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, this section develops a *profile of households who donated $100 and over* in the past year.

✡ 62% of donor households of $100 and over live in the Core Area, 17% live in Farmington Valley, 12% live East of the River, and 9% live in South of Hartford.

✡ 2% of donor households of $100 and over are under age 35, 30% are age 35-49, 27% are age 50-64, 25% are age 65-74, and 16% are age 75 and over.

✡ 30% of donor households of $100 and over are households with children, 24% are elderly couple households, 16% are non-elderly couple households, 12% are elderly single households, 4% are non-elderly single households, and 14% are other household structures.

✡ 5% of donor households of $100 and over are in residence for less than five years; 5%, for 5-9 years; 18%, for 10-19 years; and 73%, for 20 or more years.

✡ 2% of donor households of $100 and over earn an annual income under $25,000, 10% earn $25,000-$50,000, 31% earn $50,000-$100,000, and 57% earn $100,000 and over.

✡ 3% of respondents in donor households of $100 and over are Orthodox, 45% are Conservative, 33% are Reform, and 19% are Just Jewish.

✡ 8% of respondents in donor households of $100 and over never attend synagogue services (except for weddings and B'nai Mitzvah), 19% attend only on the High Holidays, 33% attend a few times per year, and 40% attend once per month or more.

✡ 87% of married couples in donor households of $100 and over are in-married, 8% are conversionary in-married, and 5% are intermarried.

✡ 79% of donor households of $100 and over are synagogue members.

✡ 40% of donor households of $100 and over are JCC members.

✡ 45% of donor households of $100 and over contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip, 27% contain an adult who visited Israel on a general trip, and 28% contain no adult who visited Israel.

✡ 41% of donor households of $100 and over contain an adult who attended Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

✡ 42% of donor households of $100 and over contain an adult who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

✡ 64% of donor households of $100 and over contain an adult who attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager.

✡ 10% of donor households of $100 and over contain an adult who attended Jewish day school as a child.

✡ 14% of donor households of $100 and over did not donate to other Jewish charities in the past year, 14% donated under $100, 40% donated $100-$500, and 33% donated $500 and over.

✡ 8% of donor households of $100 and over did not donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year, 15% donated under $100, 42% donated $100-$500, and 35% donated $500 and over.

✡ 18% of respondents in donor households of $100 and over are extremely attached to Israel, 39% are very attached, 39% are somewhat attached, and 3% are not attached.

✡ 48% of respondents in donor households of $100 and over are very familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, 48% are somewhat familiar, and 5% are not at all familiar.

✡ 34% of respondents in donor households of $100 and over who were very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and were able to provide a perception of the Jewish Federation rated the Jewish Federation as excellent; 57%, as good; 8% as fair; and 1% as poor.

Donations to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-7 shows that 45% of Jewish households in Hartford did not donate to other Jewish charities 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.

Donations to "other Jewish charities" *exclude* donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, other Jewish Federations, membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bond purchases.

✔ To facilitate comparison to other Jewish communities, the 12% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, but not to other Jewish charities were added to the 55% of households who donated to other Jewish charities, for a total donating rate of 67% to *all* Jewish charities in the past year, including the Jewish Federation. The 67% is about average among the comparison communities (**Table 14-8**). The 67% compares to 93% in Rhode Island, 75% in Rochester, 69% in Milwaukee, and 49% in Seattle. The 67% is much higher than the 51% rate found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey. Note that for comparison **Table 14-8** shows the percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation, *all* Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation), and non-Jewish charities in the past year compared to other Jewish communities.

Table 14-9 shows that the 55% of households who donated to *other* Jewish charities in the past year is the third highest among 11 comparison communities and compares to 60% in Rochester and 55% in Milwaukee.

The right hand side of **Table 14-9** examines only *households who donated* to other Jewish charities in the past year. In Hartford, 13% of households who donated, donated $1,000 and over. The 13% is the second highest among the 11 comparison communities and compares to 11% in Milwaukee and 8% in Rochester.

✔ 39.3% of households donated to both the Jewish Federation and other Jewish charities in the past year; 11.5% of households donated to the Jewish Federation, but not to other Jewish charities; 18.6% of households donated to other Jewish charities, but not to the Jewish Federation; and 30.7% of households donated to neither the Jewish Federation nor other Jewish charities.

Table 14-7 shows that 62% of households in the Core Area donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, as did 59% in Farmington Valley, 49% East of the River, and 43% in South of Hartford. 41% of households in the Core Area and 36% in Farmington Valley donated $100 and over, compared to just under 30% of households both East of the River and in South of Hartford.

The percentage of households who donated to other Jewish charities in the past year generally increases with age, from 7% of households under age 35 to almost two-thirds of elderly households. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over increases from 5% of households under age 35 to 40% of households age 35-74. It then declines to 29% of households age 75 and over.

37% of non-elderly single households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to more than 60% of both elderly couple and elderly single households, 57% of non-elderly couple households, and 52% of households with children. 42% of non-elderly couple households, 40% of elderly couple households, 36% of households with children, compared to 29% of elderly single households and 20% of non-elderly single households, donated $100 and over.

Almost 60% of households in residence for ten or more years donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to just under 40% of households in residence for less than ten years. 34% of households in residence for 20 or more years donated $100 and over.

68% of households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to just under half of households who earn under $100,000. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over increases from 15% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 to 21% of households earning $25,000-$50,000, 29% of households earning $50,000-$100,000, and 54% of households earning $100,000 and over.

The Just Jewish (37%) were least likely to donate to other Jewish charities in the past year. 80% of Orthodox Jews donated, as did 72% of Conservative Jews and 57% of Reform Jews. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over is only 20% for the Just Jewish, compared to 56% of Orthodox Jews, 49% of Conservative Jews, and 35% of Reform Jews. Note the small sample size for Orthodox households.

71% of in-married households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 21% of intermarried households. 47% of in-married households donated $100 and over, compared to 13% of intermarried households.

75% of synagogue member households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 34% of non-member households. 52% of synagogue member households donated $100 and over, compared to 16% of non-member households.

74% of JCC member households donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 50% of JCC non-member households. 48% of JCC member households donated $100 and over, compared to 31% of JCC non-member households.

75% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip donated to other Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 66% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 44% of households in which no adult visited Israel. 52% of households in which an adult visited Israel, be it with a Jewish or non-Jewish group, donated $100 and over, compared to only 22% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate to other Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 64% to 52%. Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 46% to 30%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate to other Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 73% to 51%. Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 51% to 30%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate to other Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 66% to 45%. Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 45% to 25%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to donate to other Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 66% to 55%. Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to donate $100 and over than households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 52% to 33%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

48% of households who declined to donate when asked by the Jewish Federation *did* donate to other Jewish charities in the past year, 31% at the level of $100 and over. Also, 34% of households who were not asked to donate by the Jewish Federation donated to other Jewish charities, 19% at the level of $100 and over.

76% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to other Jewish charities, 49% at the level of $100 and over.

87% of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to other Jewish charities, 73% at the level of $100 and over.

Finally, relatively large percentages of the following groups donated $1,000 and over to other Jewish charities in the past year: households in the Core Area (11%), households age 35-49 (11%), households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (17%), Orthodox Jews (20%), in-married households (12%), synagogue member households (12%), JCC member households (14%), households in which an adult visited Israel (13%), households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child (24%), and households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%). Note the small sample sizes for Orthodox Jews and households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

TABLE 14-7
DONATIONS TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	55.4%	34.4%	44.6%	20.8	21.6	5.7	7.1	763	14,800
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
Core Area	61.7%	40.6%	38.3%	21.1	24.5	4.7	11.4	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	59.3%	36.2%	40.7%	23.1	21.3	9.3	5.6	124	2,500
East of the River	48.5%	28.9%	51.5%	19.6	16.5	7.2	5.2	123	2,280
South of Hartford	43.0%	27.2%	57.0%	15.8	21.9	4.4	0.9	122	2,540
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	7.0%	5.3%	93.0%	1.8	1.8	3.5	0.0	42	1,290
35 - 49	58.4%	42.6%	41.6%	15.7	25.9	5.9	10.8	207	4,410
50 - 64	56.5%	35.5%	43.5%	21.1	22.4	5.6	7.5	218	3,715
65 - 74	67.9%	41.3%	32.1%	26.6	24.8	9.2	7.3	145	2,635
75 and over	60.5%	28.6%	39.5%	31.9	21.0	4.2	3.4	151	2,740
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household w/Child	52.3%	36.3%	47.7%	16.1	22.3	4.7	9.3	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	56.7%	42.3%	43.3%	14.4	25.8	6.2	10.3	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	36.7%	20.0%	63.3%	16.7	11.7	3.3	5.0	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	64.9%	39.5%	35.1%	25.4	24.6	7.0	7.9	149	2,679
Elderly Single	61.1%	28.9%	38.9%	32.2	20.0	5.6	3.3	115	2,146

Table 14-7
Donations to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Length of Residence									
0 - 4 years	37.5%	26.7%	62.5%	10.7	12.5	7.1	7.1	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	39.5%	25.6%	60.5%	14.0	16.3	2.3	7.0	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	59.6%	43.5%	40.4%	16.2	29.3	7.1	7.1	119	2,324
20 or more years	58.2%	34.3%	41.8%	23.9	21.4	5.5	7.4	554	10,182
Household Income									
Under $25,000	47.3%	14.5%	52.7%	32.7	14.5	0.0	0.0	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	46.7%	21.3%	53.3%	25.3	14.7	1.3	5.3	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	49.3%	29.1%	50.7%	20.3	20.3	6.8	2.0	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	67.5%	54.2%	32.5%	13.3	30.1	7.2	16.9	200	4,945
Jewish Identification									
Orthodox	80.0%	56.0%	20.0%	24.0	32.0	4.0	20.0	34	560
Conservative	72.2%	49.2%	27.8%	23.0	30.5	9.6	9.1	312	4,615
Reform	57.3%	35.0%	42.7%	22.4	24.0	4.7	6.3	207	4,545
Just Jewish	36.5%	20.3%	63.5%	16.2	11.7	3.6	5.0	203	5,090
Type of Marriage									
In-married	70.5%	47.2%	29.5%	23.3	27.8	7.6	11.8	384	6,883
Conversionary	68.4%	50.0%	31.6%	18.4	42.1	2.6	5.3	45	854
Intermarried	21.0%	13.0%	79.0%	8.0	8.0	2.0	3.0	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership									
Member	75.3%	51.8%	24.7%	23.5	31.7	8.5	11.6	453	7,900
Non-Member	33.8%	15.7%	66.2%	18.0	10.8	2.6	2.3	309	6,900
JCC Membership									
Member	74.2%	47.8%	25.8%	26.5	25.8	7.6	14.4	171	3,152
Non-Member	50.0%	30.7%	50.0%	19.3	20.1	5.5	5.1	580	11,648

Table 14-7
Donations to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Any Adult Visited Israel									
No	44.0%	22.1%	56.0%	21.9	15.6	3.8	2.7	420	8,495
On General Trip	65.6%	50.8%	34.4%	14.8	32.0	5.7	13.1	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	75.0%	52.1%	25.0%	22.9	28.5	10.4	13.2	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child									
To Sleep Away Camp	63.6%	45.5%	36.4%	18.2	26.8	8.1	10.6	255	4,618
No	51.7%	29.8%	48.3%	22.0	19.5	4.8	5.5	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)									
Hillel Participant	73.4%	51.1%	26.6%	22.3	31.5	8.2	11.4	234	8,732
No	50.8%	30.4%	49.2%	20.4	18.8	5.1	6.5	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager									
In Youth Group	66.1%	44.6%	33.9%	21.5	25.1	8.1	11.4	405	7,548
No	45.3%	25.2%	54.7%	20.2	18.7	3.4	3.1	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child									
In Day School	66.0%	52.0%	34.0%	14.0	22.0	6.0	24.0	66	1,169
No	54.5%	33.1%	45.5%	21.4	21.6	5.7	5.8	697	13,631
Donation Market Segments									
Donated to Federation	75.5%	48.7%	24.5%	26.8	28.8	8.8	11.1	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	47.9%	31.3%	52.1%	16.7	14.6	6.3	10.4	56	1,125
Not Asked	33.9%	18.6%	66.1%	15.3	14.2	2.2	2.2	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year									
Nothing	35.2%	19.7%	64.8%	15.4	13.8	2.8	3.1	346	7,430
Under $100	67.2%	22.9%	32.8%	44.3	19.1	2.3	1.5	164	3,130
$100 and over	86.5%	72.9%	13.5%	13.5	40.0	14.1	18.8	219	4,240

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

TABLE 14-8
DONATIONS TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, ALL JEWISH CHARITIES, AND NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	Jewish Federation	*All Jewish Charities**	Non-Jewish Charities
Boston	1995	39%	95%	NA
Rhode Island	1986	NA	93%	92%
Atlantic County	1985	61%	83%	74%
South Palm Beach	1995	57%**	82%	72%
Essex-Morris	1985	54%	77%	78%
Chicago	1990	NA	76%	NA
Sarasota	1992	43%	76%	81%
Rochester	1999	62%	75%	84%
Tidewater	1988	NA	75%	NA
Toronto	1990	60%	75%	NA
St. Louis	1995	60%	72%	74%
Miami	1994	37%	71%	65%
South Broward	1990	52%**	71%	56%
West Palm Beach	1999	56%**	70%	76%
Harrisburg	1994	47%	69%	74%
Milwaukee	1996	51%	69%	79%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**48%*** **	**67%**	**83%**
Broward	1997	52%**	67%	67%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	37%	66%	79%
Baltimore	1985	58%	66%	74%
Dallas	1988	53%	66%	59%
Monmouth	1997	48%	66%	73%
Washington, D.C.	1983	44%	65%	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	33%	65%	74%
Worcester	1986	46%	64%	77%

Table 14-8
Donations to the Local Jewish Federation, All Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

Community	Year	Jewish Federation	*All Jewish Charities**	Non-Jewish Charities
Richmond	1994	42%	63%	77%
New York	1991	32%	62%	68%
Charlotte	1997	45%	61%	83%
Wilmington	1995	41%	61%	89%
York	1999	42%	60%	76%
SF Bay Area	1986	25%	60%	72%
Atlanta	1996	36%	59%	76%
Orlando	1993	30%	58%	71%
Phoenix	1983	39%	53%	NA
Denver	1997	NA	49%	74%
Seattle	1990	NA	49%	NA
Houston	1986	47%	NA	NA
Las Vegas	1995	44%	NA	NA
Cleveland	1996	62%	NA	63%
Columbus	1990	39%	NA	NA
Detroit	1989	43%	NA	65%
Philadelphia	1997	49%	NA	74%
NJPS	1990	34%	51%	67%

**Including* donations to the Jewish Federation.

**Includes donations to both local Jewish federations and non-local Jewish federations, principally by part-year households who donated in their northern communities. Donations to the local Jewish federations were: South Broward, 46%; West Palm Beach, 43%; Broward, 43%; and South Palm Beach, 41%.

***Note that 50% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. 48% of respondents reported that their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year *and* were able and willing to report the amount of that donation.

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Table 14-9
Donations to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

			% Donated by Households Who Donated			
Community	**Year**	**% Who Donated**	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	***$1,000 and over***
Charlotte	1997	49%	39%	33	11	17
HARTFORD	**2000**	**55%**	**38%**	**39**	**10**	**13**
York	1999	45%	49%	28	11	12
Atlanta	1996	50%	42%	36	10	12
Wilmington	1995	50%	42%	40	8	12
West Palm Beach	1999	59%	45%	33	10	12
Milwaukee	1996	55%	38%	42	9	11
Rochester	1999	60%	46%	38	9	8
Monmouth	1997	55%	50%	35	9	6
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	54%	61%	30	3	6
Broward	1997	53%	59%	31	5	6

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-10 shows that 17% of Jewish households in Hartford 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.

The 83% donating rate to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the fourth highest among the comparison communities shown in **Table 14-11**. The 83% compares to 92% in Rhode Island, 84% in Rochester, and 79% in Milwaukee. The 83% is much higher than the 67% found by the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey. Note that **Table 14-8** shows the percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation, *all* Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation), and non-Jewish charities in the past year compared to other Jewish communities.

The right hand side of **Table 14-11** examines only *households who donated* to non-Jewish charities in the past year. In Hartford, 36% of households who donated, donated under $100. The 36% is the fourth lowest of the Jewish communities shown in the table. The 36% compares to 41% in Rochester, 40% in Rhode Island, and 39% in Milwaukee. The 11% who donated $1,000 and over is the sixth highest of the comparison communities and compares to 14% in Rochester, 13% in Rhode Island, and 11% in Milwaukee.

Table 14-10 shows that the percentage of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year does not differ significantly among the geographic areas. 62% of households in Farmington Valley, 57% East of the River, 54% in South of Hartford, and 49% in the Core Area donated $100 and over.

90% of households age 35-49 donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 86% of households age 50-74, 71% of households under age 35, and 72% of households age 75 and over. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over is lowest for both households under age 35 and households age 75 and over (29%). 70% of households age 35-49 donated $100 and over.

90% of both households with children and non-elderly couple households donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 74% of non-elderly single households, 79% of elderly couple households and 75% of elderly single households. Only 33% of elderly single households donated $100 and over. About two-thirds of both households with children and non-elderly couple households donated $100 and over, as did just under half of both non-elderly single households and elderly couple households.

No consistent relationship is seen between donations to non-Jewish charities in the past year and length of residence, although the percentage who did not donate (30%) is highest for households in residence for less than five years.

As expected, the percentage of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year and the percentage of households who donated $100 and over increases as income increases. 53% of households earning an annual income under $25,000 donated, compared to 83% of households earning $25,000-$100,000 and 96% of households earning $100,000 and over. The percentage of households who donated $100 and over increases from 6% of households earning under $25,000 to 39% of households earning $25,000-$50,000, 49% of households earning $50,000-$100,000, and 84% of households earning $100,000 and over.

91% of Orthodox households, 87% of Conservative households, 83% of Reform households, and 78% of Just Jewish households donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year. Almost 60% of Orthodox and Reform households donated $100 and over, compared to 53% of Conservative households and 47% of Just Jewish households.

Almost 90% of in-married households, compared to 81% of intermarried households, donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year. 62% of in-married households donated $100 and over, compared to 57% of intermarried households.

88% of synagogue member households donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 78% of non-member households. 60% of synagogue member households donated $100 and over, compared to 46% of non-member households.

87% of JCC member households donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 82% of JCC non-member households. 58% of JCC member households donated $100 and over, compared to 52% of JCC non-member households.

91% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip donated to non-Jewish households in the past year, 64% at the level of $100 and over. 87% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip donated, 61% at the level of $100 and over level. 79% of households in which no adult visited Israel donated, 46% at the level of $100 and over.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 89% to 80%. Households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 63% to 49%.

Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 91% to 85%. Households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 65% to 54%.

Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 87% to 80%. Households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 58% to 48%.

Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child (82%) were as likely to donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year as were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child (83%). Households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were slightly more likely to donate $100 and over than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 56% to 53%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

83% of households who declined to donate when asked by the Jewish Federation *did* donate to non-Jewish charities in the past year, 62% at the level of $100 and over. Also, 76% of households who were not asked to donate by the Jewish Federation donated to non-Jewish charities, 46% at the level of $100 and over, 58% at the level of $100 and over.

90% of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to non-Jewish charities, 58% at the level of $100 and over.

92% of households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year also donated to non-Jewish charities, 78% at the level of $100 and over.

Finally, relatively large percentages of the following groups donated $1,000 and over to non-Jewish charities in the past year: households in Farmington Valley (15%), households age 35-49 (16%), households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over (24%), households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (13%), households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child (15%), and households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (20%).

Table 14-10
Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
All	83.1%	53.0%	16.9%	30.0	34.8	9.4	8.8	763	14,800
Geographic Area									
Core Area	82.3%	49.4%	17.7%	33.0	31.0	8.5	9.9	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	84.1%	61.7%	15.9%	22.4	30.8	15.9	15.0	124	2,500
East of the River	82.7%	57.2%	17.3%	25.5	37.8	11.2	8.2	123	2,280
South of Hartford	83.0%	53.6%	17.0%	29.5	45.5	5.4	2.7	122	2,540
Age of Head of Household									
Under 35	71.2%	28.8%	28.8%	42.4	27.1	1.7	0.0	42	1,290
35 - 49	90.2%	70.2%	9.8%	20.1	42.4	12.0	15.8	207	4,410
50 - 64	86.1%	59.5%	13.9%	26.6	36.1	13.9	9.5	218	3,715
65 - 74	85.3%	52.3%	14.7%	33.0	37.6	5.5	9.2	145	2,635
75 and over	71.6%	29.4%	28.4%	42.2	21.6	6.9	0.9	151	2,740
Household Structure									
Household w/Children	89.6%	64.6%	10.4%	25.0	42.7	9.4	12.5	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	89.6%	66.7%	10.4%	22.9	36.5	16.7	13.5	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	74.1%	48.3%	25.9%	25.9	32.8	8.6	6.9	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	79.3%	45.9%	20.7%	33.3	30.6	7.2	8.1	149	2,679
Elderly Single	74.7%	33.0%	25.3%	41.8	26.4	5.5	1.1	115	2,146
Length of Residence									
0 - 4 years	69.6%	46.4%	30.4%	23.2	33.9	5.4	7.1	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	81.0%	50.0%	19.0%	31.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	90.8%	68.4%	9.2%	22.4	38.8	14.3	15.3	119	2,324
20 or more years	83.2%	50.6%	16.8%	32.6	34.7	8.2	7.7	554	10,182
Household Income									
Under $25,000	52.7%	5.5%	47.3%	47.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	84.0%	38.6%	16.0%	45.3	32.0	5.3	1.3	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	82.2%	49.4%	17.8%	32.9	41.8	5.5	2.1	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	95.7%	84.0%	4.3%	11.7	42.0	18.5	23.5	200	4,945

Table 14-10
Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Jewish Identification									
Orthodox	90.9%	59.1%	9.1%	31.8	59.1	0.0	0.0	34	560
Conservative	83.2%	52.6%	16.8%	30.5	36.3	8.4	7.9	312	4,615
Reform	86.6%	59.9%	13.4%	26.7	37.4	12.3	10.2	207	4,545
Just Jewish	78.2%	47.2%	21.8%	30.9	28.6	9.1	9.5	203	5,090
Type of Marriage									
In-married	89.1%	62.0%	10.9%	27.0	37.5	11.9	12.6	384	6,883
Conversionary	76.9%	53.9%	23.1%	23.1	38.5	5.1	10.3	45	854
Intermarried	80.8%	56.6%	19.2%	24.2	38.4	8.1	10.1	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership									
Member	87.7%	59.7%	12.3%	28.0	37.5	10.8	11.4	453	7,900
Non-Member	78.1%	45.5%	21.9%	32.6	31.9	7.6	6.0	309	6,900
JCC Membership									
Member	86.6%	58.2%	13.4%	28.3	37.0	11.0	10.2	171	3,152
Non-Member	82.2%	51.7%	17.8%	30.6	34.3	8.8	8.6	580	11,648
Any Adult Visited Israel									
No	78.9%	46.0%	21.1%	32.8	31.9	7.2	6.9	420	8,495
On General Trip	87.1%	61.3%	12.9%	25.8	36.3	15.3	9.7	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	90.8%	63.8%	9.2%	27.0	41.1	9.9	12.8	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child									
To Sleep Away Camp	89.1%	62.5%	10.9%	26.6	39.6	8.3	14.6	255	4,618
No	80.4%	48.8%	19.6%	31.6	32.7	9.9	6.2	508	10,182

Table 14-10
Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
(Jewish Households)

Variable	Did Donate	$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under $100	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)									
Hillel Participant	90.9%	64.7%	9.1%	26.2	41.7	10.7	12.3	234	8,732
No	84.8%	53.9%	15.2%	30.9	35.8	9.6	8.5	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager									
In Youth Group	86.8%	57.9%	13.2%	28.9	39.5	7.2	11.2	405	7,548
No	79.5%	48.4%	20.5%	31.1	30.4	11.5	6.5	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child									
In Day School	82.0%	56.0%	18.0%	26.0	40.0	2.0	14.0	66	1,169
No	83.0%	52.7%	17.0%	30.3	34.3	10.1	8.3	697	13,631
Donation Market Segments									
Donated to Federation	89.7%	57.8%	10.3%	31.9	35.9	9.6	12.3	408	7,370
Asked, Did Not Give	83.0%	61.7%	17.0%	21.3	42.6	10.6	8.5	56	1,125
Not Asked	75.6%	46.2%	24.4%	29.5	32.0	8.7	5.5	294	6,305
Donated to Federation in the Past Year									
Nothing	76.7%	48.2%	23.3%	28.6	34.0	8.5	5.7	346	7,430
Under $100	87.4%	33.8%	12.6%	53.5	28.3	3.1	2.4	164	3,130
$100 and over	92.4%	77.7%	7.6%	14.7	42.4	15.3	20.0	219	4,240

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Table 14-11
Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

			Percentage Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Rhode Island	1986	92%	40%	36	11	13
Wilmington	1995	89%	34%	38	15	13
Rochester	1999	84%	41%	36	9	14
HARTFORD	**2000**	**83%**	**36%**	**42**	**11**	**11**
Charlotte	1997	83%	36%	40	12	12
Sarasota	1992	81%	38%	39	9	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	79%	52%	32	10	5
Milwaukee	1996	79%	39%	40	10	11
Essex-Morris	1985	78%	64%	24	6	5
Richmond	1994	77%	47%	36	7	9
Worcester	1986	77%	46%	40	6	8
West Palm Beach	1999	76%	51%	34	8	7
Atlanta	1996	76%	42%	42	7	9
York	1996	76%	44%	37	10	9
Denver	1997	74%	NA			
Philadelphia	1997	74%	NA			
Harrisburg	1994	74%	45%	36	9	10
St. Louis	1995	74%	NA			
St. Petersburg	1994	74%	45%	39	8	10
Atlantic County	1985	74%	73%	21	4	2
Baltimore	1985	74%	63%	27	5	5

Table 14-11
Donations to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year
Comparison with Other Communities
(Jewish Households)

			Percentage Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	**Year**	***% Who Donated***	**Under $100**	**$100-$500**	**$500-$1,000**	**$1,000 and Over**
Monmouth	1997	73%	60%	32	6	2
South Palm Beach	1995	72%	63%	27	5	5
SF Bay Area	1986	72%	34%	45	12	9
Orlando	1993	71%	56%	32	8	4
New York	1991	68%	40%	44	8	8
Broward	1997	67%	62%	30	6	2
Detroit	1989	65%	NA			
Miami	1994	65%	51%	32	8	9
Cleveland	1996	63%	NA			
Dallas	1988	59%	34%	49	10	7
South Broward	1990	56%	59%	27	5	9
Washington, D.C.	1983	NA	82%		9	9
NJPS	1990	67%	43%	41	9	7

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Overlap Between Donations to Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-12 shows that 7% of Jewish households in Hartford 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 donated to any charities.

The 9% of households who did not donate to any charities in the past year is the third lowest of the comparison communities. The 9% compares to 13% in Milwaukee and 6% in Rochester.

The 60% of households who donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year is the seventh highest of the comparison communities. The 60% compares to 65% in Rochester and 61% in Milwaukee.

The 24% of households who donated only to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the sixth highest of the comparison communities. The 24% compares to 19% in both Milwaukee and Rochester.

The 7% of households who donated only to Jewish charities is about average among the comparison communities. The 7% compares to 9% in Rochester and 7% in Milwaukee.

The 91% of Jewish households in Hartford who donated to some charity in the past year, either Jewish or non-Jewish, compares to 76% for all Americans of all religions, 76% for Catholics, 74% for Protestants, 77% for Whites, 51% for Blacks, 65% for Hispanics, and 92% for households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over. Of all American households with incomes of $50,000 and over, more than 90% donated to some charity. American households earning $100,000 and over donated 3.2% of their income to charities. American households earning $75,000-$100,000 donated 2.0% to charities.

Source: *Giving USA 1995*. American Association of Fund-Raising Councils.

In 1975, Americans donated 1.79% of their income to charity. By 1980, the percentage had remained about the same, at 1.78%. By 1985, the percentage had declined to 1.71%. By 1990, the percentage had climbed to 1.90% and to 1.91% by 1995.

Source: *Giving USA 1995*. American Association of Fund-Raising Councils.

TABLE 14-12
OVERLAP BETWEEN DONATIONS TO JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Donated Only to Non-Jewish Charities*	Donated Only to Jewish Charities	Donated to Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Charities
Wilmington	1995	31%	8	58	3
Charlotte	1997	29%	6	55	11
Denver	1997	29%	4	45	22
Atlanta	1996	25%	7	52	16
Orlando	1993	25%	9	48	19
HARTFORD	**2000**	**24%**	**7**	**60**	**9**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	8	57	12
York	1999	23%	6	54	17
Richmond	1994	21%	7	59	14
Monmouth	1997	20%	12	54	14
Rochester	1999	19%	9	65	6
Milwaukee	1996	19%	7	61	13
New York	1991	19%	13	50	18
Harrisburg	1994	18%	7	61	13
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	9	56	17
Broward	1997	17%	16	51	16
West Palm Beach	1999	16%	9	62	14
Miami	1994	13%	18	53	17
Sarasota	1992	13%	8	69	10
South Palm Beach	1995	9%	18	64	9
NJPS	1990	27%	11	40	23

Note: Respondents who "do not know" whether their households donated were assumed not to have donated.

Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year

Table 14-13 shows that, of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Hartford in the past year, 32.2% were donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, 28.9% to other Jewish charities, and 38.9% to non-Jewish charities.

These percentages should be viewed as rough approximations, since respondents were not asked for the specific amounts donated, but rather were asked to report their donations in the categories used in **Table 14-2**: under $100, $100-$500, $500-$1,000, $1,000-$2,500, $2,500-$5,000, $5,000-$10,000, $10,000-$25,000, and $25,000 and over. When calculating the amount households donated in each category of charitable donations, the amount used was the midpoint of the range. For example, all households who donated under $100 were assumed to have donated $50. All households who donated $25,000 and over were assumed (conservatively) to have donated $25,000. These amounts are multiplied by the number of households who donated each amount to derive the total amount donated in each category of charitable donations. These total amounts are then converted to percentages.

The 32% of charitable dollars donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among the 11 comparison communities and compares to 40% in Rochester and 39% in Milwaukee (**Table 14-13**). Note that this analysis probably overestimates the Jewish Federation's share significantly because of the significant difference between the percentage of households who reported that they donated and the actual percentage who donated according to Jewish Federation records (**Table 14-1**).

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) received 61%. The 61% is the third lowest of the 11 comparison communities and compares to 61% in Rochester and 66% 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 and 47% were donated to other Jewish charities. The Jewish Federation's share of 53% of Jewish charitable donations is slightly above average among the comparison communities and compares to 66% in Rochester and 59% in Milwaukee (**Table 14-13**).

TABLE 14-13
PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(CHARITABLE DOLLARS DONATED BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)

Community	Year	*Local Jewish Federation*	Other Jewish Feder-ations	Other Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities	Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars	Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars
Rochester	1999	40%	0	21	39	66%	61%
Milwaukee	1996	39%	0	27	34	59%	66%
Charlotte	1997	33%	0	34	33	49%	67%
HARTFORD	**2000**	**32%**	**0**	**29**	**39**	**53%**	**61%**
York	1999	32%	0	28	40	53%	60%
Wilmington	1995	29%	0	25	46	54%	54%
Atlanta	1996	29%	0	35	36	45%	64%
West Palm Beach	1999	24%	24	30	22	31%	78%
Broward	1997	19%	14	34	32	28%	67%
Monmouth	1997	18%	5	45	32	26%	68%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	5%	33	31	31	7%	69%

Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign History

This section relies on historical information provided by the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. **Table 14-14** shows the available information on the Jewish Federation's annual campaign from 1982 until 2000. Since 1990, the number of donations to the Annual Campaign decreased by 2,449, or 33%, in the face of a decrease of 1,200 Jewish households (8%) in Hartford.

The four columns of the table between the thick lines show the campaign totals for each year and the average donation *per household* for years for which estimates of the number of households are available. The first two columns present campaign information that is not adjusted for inflation. The second two columns present campaign information adjusted for inflation, using the national Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In 1990, the Jewish Federation raised a total of $7,700,000 from 7,488 donations. This is an average donation of $1,028.

In 2000, the Jewish Federation raised a total of $6,000,000 from 5,039 donations. This is an average donation of $1,190.

Not adjusted for inflation, the campaign has decreased by $1,700,000 (22%) since 1990. *Not adjusted for inflation*, the average donation *per household* decreased by $76 (16%), from $481 to $405.

Adjusted for inflation to 2000 dollars using the CPI, the campaign has decreased by $4,196,154 (41%) since 1990. *Adjusted for inflation*, the average donation per household has decreased by $232 per household (36%), from $637 to $405.

The final column of **Table 14-14** shows the Operation Exodus Campaign in the early 1990s.

Table 14-15 shows the average donation per Jewish household in Hartford compared to other Jewish communities. The average donation per household of $405 is above average among more than 40 Jewish communities. The $405 compares to $799 in Columbus, $784 in Milwaukee, $595 in Rhode Island, $397 in Rochester, $321 in Seattle, and $234 in Buffalo.

Also shown in **Table 14-15** is that 2.2% of all donors donated $10,000 and over in 2000. The 2.2% is below average among the Jewish communities shown in the table and 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.

54% of all charitable dollars donated to the Jewish Federation in 2000 came from donors who donated $10,000 and over. The 54% is below average among the 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.

Table 14-14
Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Annual Campaign History 1982-2000

			Annual Campaign				
			Not Adjusted for Inflation		Adjusted for Inflation*		
Year	Number of Donations to Annual Campaign	Number of Jewish House-holds	Total	Average Donation *per Household*	Total	Average Donation *per Household*	Operation Exodus
1982		10,525	$ 5,100,000	$485	$9,123,754	$867	
1983			$ 5,300,000		$9,142,229		
1984			$ 6,120,000		$10,131,933		
1985	6,838		$ 6,800,000		$10,873,555		
1986			$ 7,200,000		$11,082,482		
1987			$ 7,621,000		$11,561,715		
1988			$ 7,900,000		$11,518,842		
1989	7,025		$ 8,100,000		$11,283,815		
1990	7,488	16,000	$ 7,700,000	$481	$10,196,154	$637	$2,497,087
1991	7,649		$ 5,660,000		$7,093,923		$385,004
1992	6,726		$ 5,400,000		$6,596,524		$19,924
1993	5,949		$ 5,000,000		$5,915,147		$10,572
1994	5,832		$ 5,000,000		$5,691,633		
1995	6,691		$ 4,026,000		$4,456,602		
1996	6,449		$ 4,050,000		$4,354,589		
1997	5,629		$ 4,825,000		$5,071,511		
1998	5,151		$ 5,097,000		$ 5,320,940		
1999	5,093		$ 5,568,973		$5,718,112		
2000	5,039	14,800	$ 6,000,000	$405	$6,000,000	$405	
	1990-2000 Decrease in Number of Donations	1990-2000 Decrease in Number of Jewish Households	1990-2000 Campaign Decrease	1990-2000 Decrease in Average Donation *per Household*	1990-2000 Campaign Decrease	1990-2000 Decrease in Average Donation *per Household*	
	(2,449)	(1,200)	$(1,700,000)	$ (76)	$ (4,196,154)	$ (232)	

*Using the January Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site.

TABLE 14-15
AVERAGE DONATION PER HOUSEHOLD IN THE PAST YEAR TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

					Donations of $10,000 and Over	
Community	**Year**	**Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study**	**Total Dollars Raised in 1998**	***Average Donation Per House-hold***	**Percentage of All Donors**	**Percentage of All Dollars**
Cleveland	1996	33,710	$27,000,801	$801	2.7%	68%
Columbus	1990	7,650	$6,116,000	$799	2.9%	72%
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	$8,150,812	$784	3.9%	66%
Baltimore	1985	36,000	$25,472,283	$708	2.6%	76%
Detroit	1989	42,500	$29,209,239	$687	3.3%	70%
Toronto	1990	64,000	$40,409,903	$631	2.2%	70%
Rhode Island	1987	7,224	$4,301,093	$595	2.2%	64%
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	$1,689,878	$528	1.1%	54%
Chicago	1990	120,000	$61,301,131	$511	2.5%	64%
Dallas	1988	15,260	$7,786,395	$510	2.5%	59%
Houston	1986	16,160	$8,078,743	$500	3.6%	64%
Richmond	1994	6,000	$2,919,394	$487	2.6%	64%
York	1999	925	$429,000	$464	1.1%	61%
Essex-Morris	1998	47,000	$21,800,059	$464	2.4%	60%
Tidewater	1988	8,450	$3,613,467	$428	3.1%	29%
Charlotte	1997	4,000	$1,700,000	$425	NA	NA
St. Louis	1995	24,600	$10,165,029	$413	1.9%	60%
HARTFORD [1]	**2000**	**14,800**	**$6,000,000**	**$405**	**2.2%**	**54%**
Rochester	1999	10,230	$4,057,942	$397	1.9%	54%
Atlanta	1996	38,100	$14,320,421	$376	2.9%	64%
Sarasota	1992	8,200	$3,061,240	$373	1.3%	35%
W Palm Beach	1999	52,900	$18,150,000	$343	3.2%	58%
Seattle	1990	17,300	$5,551,207	$321	2.3%	57%

Table 14-15
Average Donation Per Household in the Past Year to the Local Jewish Federation Annual Campaign
Comparison with Other Communities

					Donations of $10,000 and Over	
Community	**Year**	**Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study**	**Total Dollars Raised in 1998**	***Average Donation Per House-hold***	**Percentage of All Donors**	**Percentage of All Dollars**
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	$2,250,000	$287	NA	NA
Worcester	1986	6,003	$1,594,916	$266	2.3%	53%
Philadelphia	1996	99,300	$25,725,000	$259	1.4%	56%
Phoenix	1983	18,519	$4,750,259	$257	1.9%	46%
S Palm Beach	1995	61,300	$15,308,975	$250	2.1%	46%
Washington, D.C.	1983	67,000	$16,753,718	$250	1.3%	56%
Miami	1994	74,500	$17,595,195	$236	3.0%	63%
Buffalo	1995	11,520	$2,691,076	$234	0.9%	23%
Wilmington	1995	6,800	$1,587,283	$233	1.2%	31%
Boston	1995	97,000	$22,506,456	$232	2.6%	76%
SF Bay Area	1986	90,660	$20,521,683	$226	1.9%	67%
Atlantic County	1985	6,700	$1,350,000	$201	NA	NA
New York	1991	638,000	$123,652,161	$194	2.8%	68%
Denver	1997	32,000	$5,400,342	$169	2.4%	54%
Los Angeles	1997	247,700	$41,981,782	$169	2.4%	55%
Orlando	1993	9,000	$1,406,156	$156	0.9%	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	13,000	$1,281,106	$99	0.8%	32%
Monmouth	1997	26,000	$1,981,871	$76	1.0%	40%
Broward	1997	133,000	$8,139,798	$61	0.7%	37%
Las Vegas	1995	29,100	$1,098,944	$38	2.3%	61%

Source: The campaign information was provided by the Research Department of United Jewish Communities.

[1] Hartford campaign data are from 2000.

Have Wills with Provisions for Jewish Charities

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Hartford were asked if they have wills and, if so, whether the wills contain any charitable provisions. Only 10% of respondents do not have wills. 75% of respondents have wills, but they contain no charitable provisions. 12% of respondents have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities and 3%, for non-Jewish charities (**Table 14-16**). (The 5.4% of respondents with wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and non-Jewish charities are included in the table as containing provisions for Jewish charities.)

The 12% of respondents with provisions for Jewish charities in their wills is slightly above average among the comparison communities shown in **Table 14-17**. The 12% compares to 19% in Milwaukee and 8% in Rochester.

Respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are much more likely to have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills (23%) (**Table 14-16**).

Households who never had children are usually considered to be good "prospects" for Jewish foundations. Of respondents age 50 and over who never had children, 23% do not have wills, compared to 10% of all respondents age 50 and over. 18% have provisions in their wills for Jewish charities compared to 12% of all respondents age 50 and over.

Respondents in Farmington Valley (8%) are least likely to have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills and respondents East of the River (15%) are most likely to have such provisions.

Little difference is seen by age in the likelihood of having wills with provisions for Jewish charities.

13% of respondents in non-elderly couple households and 15% of respondents in elderly single households have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills, compared to 9% of respondents in elderly couple households.

2% of respondents in households earning an annual income under $25,000 have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills, compared to 12% of respondents in households earning $25,000 and over.

Orthodox Jews (29%) are more likely to have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills than are Conservative Jews (14%), Reform Jews (10%), and the Just Jewish (10%). Note the small sample size for Orthodox Jews.

11% of respondents within in-married households have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills, compared to 8% of respondents in intermarried households.

Respondents in synagogue member households (15%) are more likely to have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills than are non-members (8%).

Respondents in JCC member households (18%) are more likely to have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills than are respondents in JCC non-member households (10%).

20% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills, compared to 16% of respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and 8% of respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel.

7% of respondents in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year have provisions for Jewish charities in their wills, compared to 15% of respondents in households who donated under $100 and 18% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over.

TABLE 14-16
HAVE WILLS WITH PROVISIONS FOR JEWISH CHARITIES
(RESPONDENT AGE 50 AND OVER ONLY)

		Have Wills with:					
Variable	**Have No Wills**	**No Provisions for Charities**	**Provisions for Jewish Charities**	**Provisions for Non-Jewish Charities**	**Total**	**Sample Size**	**Projected Number of House-holds**
All	9.9%	74.9	11.9	3.4	100.0%	480	8,940
Very Familiar with Federation	7.2%	68.0	22.6	2.1	100.0%	152	2,477
Households Who Never Had Children	22.6%	58.1	17.8	1.6	100.0%	69	1,537
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Core Area	7.9%	78.0	11.5	2.6	100.0%	269	4,756
Farmington Valley	7.7%	82.1	7.7	2.6	100.0%	55	1,046
East of the River	9.3%	72.2	14.8	3.7	100.0%	79	1,421
South of Hartford	18.3%	65.0	11.7	5.0	100.0%	77	1,457

Table 14-16
Have Wills with Provisions for Jewish Charities
(Respondent Age 50 and Over Only)

Variable	Have No Wills	Have Wills with: No Provisions for Charities	Have Wills with: Provisions for Jewish Charities	Have Wills with: Provisions for Non-Jewish Charities	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Age of Respondent							
50 - 64	14.7%	67.1	12.6	5.6	100.0%	182	3,611
65 - 74	6.0%	81.0	10.0	3.0	100.0%	122	2,619
75 and over	7.4%	79.6	12.0	0.9	100.0%	131	2,709
Household Structure							
Non-Elderly Couple	11.3%	71.8	12.7	4.2	100.0%	94	2,038
Elderly Couple	6.7%	82.7	8.6	1.9	100.0%	149	3,093
Elderly Single	5.7%	77.0	14.9	2.3	100.0%	112	2,485
Household Income							
Under $25,000	25.6%	72.1	2.3	0.0	100.0%	51	1,878
$25 - $50,000	10.4%	75.0	10.4	4.2	100.0%	61	2,057
$50 - $100,000	7.7%	75.4	12.3	4.6	100.0%	85	2,665
$100,000 and over	7.0%	71.8	14.1	7.0	100.0%	98	2,343
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	11.8%	58.8	29.4	0.0	100.0%	31	465
Conservative	6.1%	78.9	14.1	0.9	100.0%	220	2,799
Reform	10.3%	76.3	10.4	3.1	100.0%	127	2,540
Just Jewish	12.8%	72.8	9.6	4.8	100.0%	123	3,139
Type of Marriage							
In-married	6.3%	81.7	10.8	1.1	100.0%	264	4,408
Conversionary	9.1%	63.6	9.1	18.2	100.0%	19	268
Intermarried	17.9%	69.2	7.7	5.1	100.0%	43	957

Table 14-16
Have Wills with Provisions for Jewish Charities
(Respondent Age 50 and Over Only)

Variable	Have No Wills	Have Wills with: No Provisions for Charities	Provisions for Jewish Charities	Provisions for Non-Jewish Charities	Total	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Synagogue Membership							
Member	7.9%	74.2	15.2	2.6	100.0%	308	4,891
Non-Member	12.3%	76.1	8.0	3.7	100.0%	194	4,051
JCC Membership							
Member	10.8%	69.9	18.0	1.2	100.0%	111	1,976
Non-Member	9.7%	75.8	10.4	4.1	100.0%	384	6,966
Any Adult Visited Israel							
No	13.9%	76.2	7.5	2.5	100.0%	267	4,972
On General Trip	4.3%	72.9	15.8	7.1	100.0%	98	1,797
On Jewish Trip	4.8%	72.6	20.2	2.4	100.0%	138	2,173
Donated to Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	14.9%	73.0	7.4	4.7	100.0%	190	3,818
Under $100	11.8%	73.1	15.0	1.1	100.0%	127	2,316
$100 and over	2.0%	77.2	17.8	3.0	100.0%	162	2,808

Note: Respondents with provisions for both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in their wills are included in the provisions for Jewish charities column.

TABLE 14-17
HAVE WILLS WITH PROVISIONS FOR JEWISH CHARITIES
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENT AGE 50 AND OVER ONLY)

Community	Year	*Have Wills with Provisions for Jewish Charities*	Have Wills with No Provisions for Jewish Charities	Have No Wills
Milwaukee	1996	19%	65	16
St. Louis	1995	16%	NA	NA
South Broward	1990	15%	NA	NA
Harrisburg	1994	14%	NA	NA
HARTFORD	**2000**	**12%**	**77**	**10**
York	1999	12%	69	19
South Palm Beach	1995	12%	82	6
West Palm Beach	1999	10%	82	8
Atlanta	1996	9%	75	16
Wilmington	1996	9%	80	11
Richmond	1994	9%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	8%	82	10
Charlotte	1997	8%	85	7
Broward	1997	7%	82	11
Monmouth	1997	6%	85	10
NJPS	1990	4%	NA	NA

Volunteerism in the Past Year

Table 14-18 shows the results of two questions in which respondents in Jewish households in Hartford were asked whether, in the past year, they have done any "volunteer work for, or sponsored by, a synagogue, Federation, or other Jewish organization" and whether, in the past year, they have done any "volunteer work for any organization that is not specifically Jewish." The table shows the percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations, for non-Jewish organizations, for non-Jewish organizations but not for Jewish organizations, for Jewish organizations but not for non-Jewish organizations, for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, and for neither Jewish nor non-Jewish organizations in the past year.

35% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations and 45% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year. 59% of respondents volunteered for some organization (either Jewish or non-Jewish).

25% of respondents volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year but not for Jewish organizations. 14% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations but not for non-Jewish organizations. 20% of respondents volunteered for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations and 41% did not volunteer for either Jewish or non-Jewish organizations.

The percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is *higher* in the Core Area (40%) than in Farmington Valley (34%), South of Hartford (30%), and East of the River (29%). In contrast, the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations is *lower* in the Core Area (40%) than in Farmington Valley (50%), South of Hartford (49%), and East of the River (48%).

The percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations (47%) and for non-Jewish organizations (56%) in the past year is highest for respondents age 35-49. The percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations is lowest for respondents under age 35 (12%) and the percentage of respondents who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations is lowest for respondents age 75 and over (19%). Almost half of respondents under age 35 volunteered for non-Jewish organizations but not for Jewish organizations.

43% of respondents in households with children volunteered for Jewish organizations and 54% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year. Only 17% of respondents in non-elderly single households volunteered for Jewish organizations, while 48% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

No meaningful relationship is seen between volunteerism in the past year and length of residence.

Of respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over, 47% volunteered for Jewish organizations and 59% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year.

Orthodox Jews (60%) and Conservative Jews (52%) were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were Reform Jews (37%) and the Just Jewish (15%). Relatively little difference is seen among the Jewish identification groups in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year.

However, 36% of the Just Jewish volunteered for non-Jewish organizations but not for Jewish organizations in the past year. The 36% is significantly higher than for Orthodox (12%), Conservative (15%), and Reform (21%) Jews. The 36% of the Just Jewish who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations but not for Jewish organizations is also much higher than the 4% who volunteered for Jewish organizations but not for non-Jewish organizations.

50% of respondents within in-married households volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, compared to only 13% of respondents in intermarried households. No significant difference is seen between respondents within in-married households and respondents in intermarried households in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

54% of respondents in synagogue member households volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, compared to only 13% of respondents in non-member households. No significant difference is seen between respondents in synagogue member households and respondents in non-member households in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

56% of respondents in JCC member households volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, compared to only 29% of respondents in non-member households. No significant difference is seen between respondents in JCC member households and respondents in JCC non-member households in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel, either on a Jewish trip or a general trip (48%), were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (25%). No significant difference is seen among the groups in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 49% to 28%. No significant difference is seen between the two groups in the percentage who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were respondents in households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 51% to 30%. Respondents in households in which an adult attended college and participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays) were also more likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations than were households in which an adult attended college but did not participate in Hillel, by 53% to 43%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 47% to 23%. Respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager were also more likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations than were respondents in households in which no adult attended a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 47% to 42%.

Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were more likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations in the past year than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 57% to 33%. Respondents in households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child were less likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations than were households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child, by 39% to 45%. Note the small sample size for households in which an adult attended Jewish day school as a child.

Note that the tendency with the previous five variables (trips to Israel, attendance at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, participation in Hillel while in college, attendance at a Jewish youth group as a teenager, and attendance at Jewish day school as a child) is for higher Jewish volunteerism among respondents in households with these experiences than for respondents in households without these experiences.

58% of respondents in households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year volunteered for Jewish organizations and 52% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations. Among respondents in households who did not donate, 20% volunteered for Jewish organizations and 45% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

Table 14-18
Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year (Respondent Only)

	Type of Organization Volunteered for:							
Variable	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Non-Jewish but Not Jewish	Jewish but Not Non-Jewish	Both Jewish and Non-Jewish	Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
All	34.7%	44.7%	24.6%	14.2	20.2	41.0	763	14,800
Geographic Area								
Core Area	40.3%	39.6%	19.9%	20.3	19.6	40.2	377	7,080
Farmington Valley	33.6%	50.0%	26.5%	10.6	23.0	39.8	124	2,500
East of the River	28.8%	48.1%	26.9%	7.7	21.2	44.2	123	2,280
South of Hartford	29.6%	49.1%	27.2%	7.0	21.9	43.9	122	2,540
Age of Respondent								
Under 35	12.0%	55.4%	47.3%	2.7	8.1	41.9	64	1,643
35 - 49	47.1%	55.8%	26.8%	17.9	28.9	26.3	196	4,218
50 - 64	36.6%	48.2%	23.9%	11.7	24.5	39.9	210	3,611
65 - 74	35.0%	41.4%	22.4%	16.4	19.0	42.2	144	2,620
75 and over	26.4%	19.0%	9.2%	16.7	9.2	65.0	149	2,708
Household Structure								
Household w/Children	42.9%	54.0%	29.2%	17.8	24.8	28.2	213	4,455
Non-Elderly Couple	30.1%	48.5%	26.9%	8.7	22.1	42.3	114	2,279
Non-Elderly Single	16.7%	48.3%	35.0%	5.0	13.3	46.7	55	1,317
Elderly Couple	36.7%	34.7%	16.9%	18.6	17.8	46.6	149	2,679
Elderly Single	26.0%	28.1%	15.8%	14.7	11.6	57.9	115	2,146
Length of Residence								
0 - 4 years	27.1%	41.4%	31.0%	17.2	10.3	41.4	48	1,288
5 - 9 years	37.0%	48.9%	29.5%	13.6	20.5	36.4	42	1,006
10 - 19 years	42.9%	56.6%	30.2%	17.0	26.4	26.4	119	2,324
20 or more years	33.6%	41.9%	21.7%	13.3	20.1	44.9	554	10,182

Table 14-18
Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year (Respondent Only)

	Type of Organization Volunteered for:							
Variable	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Non-Jewish but Not Jewish	Jewish but Not Non-Jewish	Both Jewish and Non-Jewish	Did Not Volun-teer	Sample Size	Projected Number of House-holds
Household Income								
Under $25,000	30.9%	23.6%	10.9%	18.2	12.7	58.2	60	1,955
$25 - $50,000	24.0%	37.8%	24.7%	8.2	13.7	53.4	81	2,605
$50 - $100,000	29.8%	37.7%	24.2%	16.3	13.7	45.8	164	5,285
$100,000 and over	47.1%	58.7%	26.2%	14.5	32.6	26.7	200	4,945
Jewish Identification								
Orthodox	60.0%	37.5%	12.0%	36.0	24.0	28.0	34	560
Conservative	51.7%	43.1%	15.2%	24.0	27.9	32.8	312	4,615
Reform	37.4%	44.1%	20.8%	13.9	23.3	42.1	207	4,545
Just Jewish	15.3%	47.1%	35.8%	3.9	11.4	48.9	203	5,090
Type of Marriage								
In-married	49.5%	45.6%	18.2%	21.8	27.6	32.5	384	6,883
Conversionary	38.5%	74.4%	43.6%	7.7	30.8	17.9	45	854
Intermarried	13.2%	42.9%	31.4%	1.9	11.4	55.2	101	2,311
Synagogue Membership								
Member	53.9%	46.3%	14.9%	22.3	31.3	31.5	453	7,900
Non-Member	12.6%	43.0%	35.3%	4.9	7.8	52.1	309	6,900
JCC Membership								
Member	56.3%	42.8%	14.6%	27.8	28.5	29.2	171	3,152
Non-Member	28.7%	45.6%	27.3%	10.2	18.2	44.3	580	11,648

Table 14-18
Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year (Respondent Only)

	Type of Organization Volunteered for:							
Variable	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Non-Jewish but Not Jewish	Jewish but Not Non-Jewish	Both Jewish and Non-Jewish	Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Projected Number of Households
Any Adult Visited Israel								
No	25.1%	44.5%	28.3%	8.7	16.3	46.7	420	8,495
On General Trip	46.5%	43.8%	18.6%	20.9	25.6	34.9	144	2,842
On Jewish Trip	48.4%	45.5%	19.7%	21.7	26.1	32.5	199	3,463
Any Adult Attended Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child								
To Sleep Away Camp	48.8%	46.2%	19.8%	22.2	26.6	31.4	255	4,618
No	28.3%	43.9%	26.4%	10.5	17.7	45.4	508	10,182
Any Adult Who Attended College Participated in Hillel (Excluding High Holidays)								
Hillel Participant	51.3%	53.4%	23.3%	20.7	30.1	25.9	234	8,732
No	30.3%	43.4%	25.3%	11.9	18.2	44.6	442	4,292
Any Adult Attended Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager								
In Youth Group	47.0%	47.4%	19.9%	19.0	27.5	33.6	405	7,548
No	22.9%	42.1%	28.9%	9.4	13.3	48.4	358	7,252
Any Adult Attended Jewish Day School as a Child								
In Day School	57.4%	38.9%	9.4%	30.2	28.3	32.1	66	1,169
No	32.7%	45.2%	25.6%	12.9	19.6	41.9	697	13,631
Donated to Federation in the Past Year								
Nothing	20.4%	45.3%	31.8%	6.7	13.5	48.0	346	7,430
Under $100	39.4%	35.1%	16.9%	20.8	17.7	44.6	164	3,130
$100 and over	58.4%	52.0%	16.8%	22.9	35.2	25.1	219	4,240

Chapter 15
Philanthropic Profile – Attitudes

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Chapter Summary

☞ 76% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 63% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 61% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 43% or respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

Chapter Summary

☞ 42% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 39% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 31% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 26% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to either 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).

☞ 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."

☞ 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."

☞ 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."

☞ 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."

☞ 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."

Motivations for Contributing to Jewish Organizations

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than the Jewish Federation) in the past year were asked how important eight "motivations" are in their decision to donate to Jewish organizations. Respondents were asked if each possible motivation was very important, somewhat important, or not at all important. (These questions were not asked of all respondents because it was felt that most respondents who do not donate or donate only small amounts had probably not given these issues significant thought in the past.)

Table 15-1 shows the eight statements that were read to respondents. Note that the statements were not read in the order shown in the table, nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in the Appendix to this report. Rather, a random starting point was used with each respondent to avoid any effects on the answers that might occur as a result of the order in which the statements were read.

One important observation is that all of these possible motivations are at least somewhat important to the vast majority of respondents. However, clear distinctions do exist in the level of importance respondents ascribe to each motivation, from the 76% who responded that combating anti-Semitism is very important to the 26% who responded that supporting educational trips to Israel is very important.

Similar questions have been asked in the local Jewish community studies completed in Rochester, Orlando, Miami, Atlanta, and West Palm Beach (**Table 15-2**). In reading this table, the reader should note the following three items. First, West Palm Beach and Miami are retirement communities, while Rochester, Atlanta, and Orlando have much younger populations. Second, in Atlanta, only respondents in households at higher levels of donating were asked these questions. (See footnote in table.) Thus, the comparisons between the other studies and Atlanta may not be exact comparisons. Third, two motivations (providing opportunities for Jews to come together for social, recreational, and cultural activities and supporting educational trips to Israel) were queried only in Hartford, and three motivations (helping young people to remain Jewish, providing programming on college campuses, and building ties to other ethnic and religious communities) were not included in the Hartford study.

Combating anti-Semitism is one of the most important motivations in all six community studies, being very important to 79% of respondents in West Palm Beach, 77% in both Miami and Orlando, 76% in Hartford, 75% in Rochester, and 67% in Atlanta. Thus, the 76% for Hartford is about average.

TABLE 15-1
MOTIVATIONS FOR CONTRIBUTING TO JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
(RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED $100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR)
(SAMPLE SIZE = 308, PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 5,639)

Motivation	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total
Combating Anti-Semitism	76.2%	21.5	2.3	100.0%
Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly	62.6%	35.0	2.4	100.0%
Providing Jewish Education for Children	60.5%	32.0	7.5	100.0%
Supporting the People of Israel	42.9%	54.3	2.8	100.0%
Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress	42.1%	52.8	5.2	100.0%
Providing Jewish Individual and Family Counseling	38.5%	48.4	13.1	100.0%
Providing Opportunities for Jews to Come Together for Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities	31.2%	51.8	17.0	100.0%
Supporting Educational Trips to Israel	25.6%	50.0	24.4	100.0%

Providing social services for the Jewish elderly is also one of the most important motivations in all six community studies. The percentage responding very important is 63% of respondents in Hartford, which is relatively low among the comparison communities, and is lower than Miami (79%), West Palm Beach (73%), Rochester (69%), and Atlanta (64%), and equal to Orlando (63%).

Providing Jewish education for children is very important to 61% of respondents in Hartford, which is lower than the 81% in Miami, 71% in Orlando, and 69% in West Palm Beach, and equal to the 61% in Rochester. It is higher than the 57% in Atlanta.

Supporting the people of Israel is very important to only 43% or respondents in Hartford, the lowest of the six comparison communities. It compares to 83% in Miami, 61% in Orlando, 57% in Atlanta, 56% in West Palm Beach, and 52% in Rochester.

Helping Jews overseas who are in distress is very important to 42% of respondents in Hartford. The 42% compares to 58% in Rochester and 51% in West Palm Beach, the only other communities to ask this question.

Providing Jewish individual and family counseling is very important to 39% of respondents in Hartford. The 39% is the lowest among five comparison communities, and compares to 57% in Miami, 49% in Orlando, 47% in West Palm Beach, and 41% in Rochester.

TABLE 15-2
IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED $100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR)

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM				
West Palm Beach	1999	79%	19	2
Miami	1992	77%	21	2
Orlando	1993	77%	20	4
HARTFORD	**2000**	**76%**	**22**	**2**
Rochester	1999	75%	21	4
Atlanta*	1996	67%	26	7
PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY				
Miami	1992	79%	21	1
West Palm Beach	1999	73%	24	3
Rochester	1999	69%	27	3
Atlanta*	1996	64%	33	3
HARTFORD	**2000**	**63%**	**35**	**2**
Orlando	1993	63%	30	7
PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN				
Miami	1992	81%	17	2
Orlando	1993	71%	21	8
West Palm Beach	1999	69%	26	6
HARTFORD	**2000**	**61%**	**32**	**8**
Rochester	1999	61%	32	7
Atlanta*	1996	57%	34	10
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL				
Miami	1992	83%	16	2
Orlando	1993	61%	34	5

TABLE 15-2
IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED $100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR)

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Atlanta*	1996	57%	40	3
West Palm Beach	1999	56%	37	7
Rochester	1999	52%	40	8
HARTFORD	**2000**	**43%**	**54**	**3**
HELPING JEWS OVERSEAS WHO ARE IN DISTRESS				
Rochester	1999	58%	36	7
West Palm Beach	1999	51%	41	8
HARTFORD	**2000**	**42%**	**53**	**5**
PROVIDING JEWISH INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING				
Miami	1992	57%	41	3
Orlando	1993	49%	31	20
West Palm Beach	1999	47%	39	14
Rochester	1999	41%	47	12
HARTFORD	**2000**	**39%**	**48**	**13**
PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR JEWS TO COME TOGETHER FOR SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES				
HARTFORD	**2000**	**31%**	**52**	**17**
SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL TRIPS TO ISRAEL				
HARTFORD	**2000**	**26%**	**50**	**24**

TABLE 15-2
IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES
(RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED $100 AND OVER TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR)

Community	Year	*Very Important*	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE TO REMAIN JEWISH				
Rochester	1999	62%	28	9
West Palm Beach	1999	62%	30	8
Atlanta	1996	59%	30	11
PROVIDING PROGRAMMING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES				
Rochester	1999	47%	37	16
BUILDING TIES TO OTHER ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES				
Rochester	1999	34%	47	19

*In Atlanta, if respondents were under age 40, these questions were asked if the respondent's household had donated $250 or more to all charities (both Jewish and non-Jewish) combined in the past year. If respondents were age 40 and over, these questions were asked if the respondent's household had donated $500 or more to all charities (both Jewish and non-Jewish) combined in the past year.

COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

Table 15-3 shows that 76% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider combating anti-Semitism to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 22%, a somewhat important motivation; and 2%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (74%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are about as likely to consider anti-Semitism to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (76%).

No significant differences are seen by age or sex in the percentage responding that combating anti-Semitism is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

Only 72% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over responded very important, compared to over 80% of respondents in households earning under $100,000.

The percentage responding very important declines with the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year, from 84% of non-givers to 70% of givers of $500 and over.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-3
Combating Anti-Semitism as a Motivation to Contribute to Jewish Organizations (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	76.2%	21.5	2.3	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	73.9%	24.3	1.8	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	72.9%	24.7	2.4	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	80.0%	15.7	4.3	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	78.2%	21.8	0.0	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	73.7%	23.7	2.6	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	74.7%	21.3	4.0	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	76.6%	21.2	2.2	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	85.0%	15.0	0.0	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	81.3%	18.8	0.0	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	71.7%	23.6	4.7	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	83.9%	10.7	5.4	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	81.8%	18.2	0.0	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	75.2%	23.9	0.9	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	70.3%	26.6	3.1	100.0%	87	1,415

Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly

Table 15-4 shows that 63% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing social services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 35%, a somewhat important motivation; and 2%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (63%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are just as likely to consider providing social services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (63%).

71% of elderly respondents consider providing social services to the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization, compared to 58% of non-elderly respondents.

80% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 consider providing social services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation, compared to only 59% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

No significant differences are seen by sex or level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that providing social services for the Jewish elderly is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-4
Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Contribute to Jewish Organizations (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	62.6%	35.0	2.4	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	63.1%	34.2	2.7	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	56.5%	40.0	3.5	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	60.0%	38.6	1.4	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	70.9%	27.3	1.8	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	70.3%	27.0	2.7	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	60.0%	34.7	5.3	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	63.4%	35.0	1.6	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	80.0%	20.0	0.0	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	58.3%	37.5	4.2	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	59.0%	39.0	1.9	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	60.7%	39.3	0.0	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	81.8%	13.6	4.5	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	61.1%	37.2	1.8	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	58.5%	36.9	4.6	100.0%	87	1,415

Providing Jewish Education for Children

Table 15-5 shows that 61% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 32%, a somewhat important motivation; and 8%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (63%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are about as likely to consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (61%).

Female respondents (63%) are more likely to consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization than are male respondents (55%).

75% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization, compared to 56% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

No significant differences are seen by age or level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that providing Jewish education for children is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-5
Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	60.5%	32.0	7.5	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	62.7%	29.1	8.2	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	61.6%	34.9	3.5	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	52.9%	37.1	10.0	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	60.0%	29.1	10.9	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	67.6%	24.3	8.1	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	54.8%	34.2	11.0	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	62.8%	31.1	6.0	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	75.0%	20.0	5.0	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	68.1%	29.8	2.1	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	56.2%	34.3	9.5	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	56.1%	36.8	7.0	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	71.4%	23.8	4.8	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	58.9%	34.8	6.3	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	63.1%	26.2	10.8	100.0%	87	1,415

Supporting the People of Israel

Table 15-6 shows that 43% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 54%, a somewhat important motivation; and 3%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (44%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are about as likely to consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (43%).

About one-third of non-elderly respondents consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization, compared to almost 60% of elderly respondents.

Only 36% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $100,000 and over responded very important, compared to 55% of respondents in households earning under $100,000.

No significant differences are seen by sex or the level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that supporting the people of Israel is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization. Note, however, that only 35% of non-givers responded very important, compared to 46% of givers.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-6
Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization
(Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	42.9%	54.3	2.8	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	44.1%	54.1	1.8	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	33.3%	63.2	3.4	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	34.3%	61.4	4.3	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	60.0%	40.0	0.0	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	58.3%	36.1	5.6	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	43.8%	54.8	1.4	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	42.9%	53.3	3.8	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	55.0%	45.0	0.0	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	55.1%	42.9	2.0	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	36.2%	61.0	2.9	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	35.1%	64.9	0.0	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	40.9%	54.5	4.5	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	48.2%	49.1	2.7	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	45.3%	50.0	4.7	100.0%	87	1,415

Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress

Table 15-7 shows that 42% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 53%, a somewhat important motivation; and 5%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (48%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are more likely to consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation than are all respondents asked this question (42%).

About 36% of non-elderly respondents consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation, compared to more than half of elderly respondents.

74% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation, compared to 53% of respondents in households earning $50,000-$100,000 and only 36% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

No significant differences are seen by sex or level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that helping Jews overseas who are in distress is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-7
Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	42.1%	52.8	5.2	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	47.7%	48.6	3.6	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	34.5%	62.1	3.4	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	37.1%	57.1	5.7	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	53.7%	44.4	1.9	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	48.6%	37.1	14.3	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	43.7%	50.7	5.6	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	42.3%	52.7	4.9	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	73.7%	21.1	5.3	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	53.2%	44.7	2.1	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	35.6%	61.5	2.9	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	41.1%	51.8	7.1	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	33.3%	42.9	23.8	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	42.9%	55.4	1.8	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	46.8%	51.6	1.6	100.0%	87	1,415

Providing Jewish Individual and Family Counseling

Table 15-8 shows that 39% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish individual and family counseling to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 48%, a somewhat important motivation; and 13%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (41%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are about as likely to consider providing Jewish individual and family counseling to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (39%).

Female respondents (43%) are more likely to consider providing Jewish individual and family counseling to be a very important motivation than are male respondents (31%).

No significant differences are seen by age, household income, or level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that providing Jewish individual and family counseling is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-8
Providing Jewish Individual and Family Counseling as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	38.5%	48.4	13.1	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	40.6%	46.2	13.2	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	41.7%	44.0	14.3	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	34.8%	56.5	8.7	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	42.3%	42.3	15.4	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	36.4%	51.5	12.1	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	31.0%	54.9	14.1	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	42.5%	46.0	11.5	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	44.4%	50.0	5.6	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	39.5%	55.8	4.7	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	38.1%	44.8	17.1	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	41.5%	41.5	17.0	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	57.9%	26.3	15.8	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	36.1%	54.6	9.3	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	35.5%	51.6	12.9	100.0%	87	1,415

Providing Opportunities for Jews to Come Together

Table 15-9 shows that 31% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing opportunities for Jews to come together for social, recreational, and cultural activities to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 52%, a somewhat important motivation; and 17%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (29%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are about as likely to consider providing opportunities for Jews to come together to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this question (31%).

Elderly respondents (37%) are more likely than non-elderly respondents (26%) to consider providing opportunities for Jews to come together to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

Female respondents (33%) are more likely to consider providing opportunities for Jews to come together to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization than are male respondents (26%).

The percentage responding that providing opportunities for Jews to come together is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization declines with household income, from 45% of respondents in households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 to only 25% of respondents in households earning $100,000 and over.

No significant difference is seen by level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year in the percentage responding that providing opportunities for Jews to come together is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-9
Providing Opportunities for Jews to Come Together as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	31.2%	51.8	17.0	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	29.1%	56.4	14.5	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	27.6%	58.6	13.8	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	23.9%	56.3	19.7	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	37.0%	46.3	16.7	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	37.1%	40.0	22.9	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	26.0%	52.1	21.9	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	33.1%	50.8	16.0	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	45.0%	35.0	20.0	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	36.0%	56.0	8.0	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	24.5%	56.6	18.9	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	24.6%	54.4	21.1	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	33.3%	57.1	9.5	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	30.4%	56.3	13.4	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	36.9%	36.9	26.2	100.0%	87	1,415

Supporting Educational Trips to Israel

Table 15-10 shows that 26% of respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford or other Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting educational trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization; 50%, a somewhat important motivation; and 24%, a not at all important motivation.

Respondents who are very familiar (26%) with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford are just as likely to consider supporting educational trips to Israel to be a very important motivation as are all respondents asked this questions (26%).

No significant differences are seen by age, sex, or household income in the percentage responding that supporting educational trips to Israel is a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

14% of non-givers, compared to 29% of givers to the Jewish Federation in the past year consider supporting educational trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to contribute to a Jewish organization.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35* and *income under $25,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-10
Supporting Educational Trips to Israel as a Motivation to Contribute to a Jewish Organization
(Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation or Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

Variable	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Total	Sample Size	Proj. # of Households
All	25.6%	50.0	24.4	100.0%	308	5,639
Very Familiar w/Federation	25.7%	49.5	24.8	100.0%	145	2,447
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	25.0%	54.8	20.2	100.0%	85	2,047
50 - 64	23.2%	47.8	29.0	100.0%	97	1,539
65 - 74	21.6%	51.0	27.5	100.0%	70	1,212
75 and over	32.4%	41.2	26.5	100.0%	49	835
Sex of Respondent						
Male	29.2%	43.1	27.8	100.0%	91	1,635
Female	25.0%	52.3	22.7	100.0%	219	4,003
Household Income						
$25 - $50,000	16.7%	66.7	16.7	100.0%	23	620
$50 - $100,000	46.8%	38.3	14.9	100.0%	57	1,488
$100,000 and over	18.6%	57.8	23.5	100.0%	126	3,282
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
Nothing	14.0%	54.4	31.6	100.0%	63	1,241
Under $100	25.0%	50.0	25.0	100.0%	26	485
$100 - $500	31.5%	46.3	22.2	100.0%	131	2,498
$500 and over	27.4%	53.2	19.4	100.0%	87	1,415

Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year were read five statements and asked if these motivations would increase their donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. **Table 15-11** shows the percentage who responded in the affirmative to each of the five statements.

There is a clear preference for having more of the money go to local needs (39%) than to needs in Israel and overseas (6%). "Designated giving" ("If you had more say over how the money was spent") would motivate about one in four respondents to increase their donations. Almost one in five respondents would be motivated to donate more if they were asked by a close friend.

Table 15-11
Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford
(Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year)
(Sample Size = 190, Projected Number of Households = 4,240)

Motivation to Give More	%
If More of the Money Went to Local Needs	38.9%
If You Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent	24.2%
If You Were Asked by a Close Friend	18.1%
If More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas	5.7%
If You Received More Recognition for Your Gift	1.4%

Not: Respondents who "did not know" if they would increase their donations were omitted from the calculations.

Table 15-12 shows these results by familiarity with the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, age, sex, household income, and level of donations to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year. However, given the small sample sizes, no meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the data in this table.

In this section, crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these subgroups. In some cases, subgroups (such as *under age 35*, *income under $25,000*, and *income $25,000-$50,000*) cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to be different are not *significantly* different. Thus, results should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Table 15-12
Motivations to Donate More to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford (Respondents in Households Who Donated $100 and Over to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year)

Variable	Local Needs	More Say Over Spending	Asked by a Close Friend	Needs in Israel and Overseas	Sample Size	Proj. # of House-holds
All	38.9%	24.2%	18.1%	5.7%	190	4,240
Very Familiar w/Federation	34.2%	21.6%	22.5%	3.8%	101	2,052
Age of Respondent						
35 - 49	40.4%	34.8%	25.5%	6.4%	46	1,403
50 - 64	34.1%	22.2%	16.7%	9.1%	60	1,187
65 - 74	43.9%	19.0%	7.0%	7.1%	49	1,107
75 and over	30.0%	16.7%	21.7%	4.3%	30	539
Sex of Respondent						
Male	42.6%	21.7%	20.4%	2.1%	58	1,276
Female	37.6%	25.9%	17.1%	8.8%	132	2,964
Household Income						
$50 - $100,000	35.7%	24.0%	34.6%	11.1%	33	1,132
$100,000 and over	48.5%	31.9%	20.9%	5.9%	83	2,747
Donated to Federation in the Past Year						
$100 - $500	41.4%	29.9%	20.2%	9.1%	111	2,675
$500 and over	36.2%	16.4%	14.8%	1.7%	78	1,564

Note: Respondents who "did not know" if they would increase their donations were omitted from the calculations.

Perception of Overhead Expenditures of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

Respondents in Jewish households in Hartford who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year were asked: "Compared to other charities, would you say that the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford spends more, less, or about the same percentage of the money it raises on overhead?"

✔ 7.1% of respondents in Jewish households who donated $100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford in the past year perceived that the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford spends more of the money it raises on overhead than other charities; 11.4% perceive that it spends less; 11.0%, about the same percentage; and 70.4% reported that they did not know.

The very high percentage of "don't know" responses on this question suggests that many donors are unaware of the level of efficiency of the Jewish Federation.