

# JEWISH POPULATION STUDY OF GREATER BALTIMORE

Prepared for  
Associated Jewish Charities  
and Welfare Fund



A POPULATION STUDY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY  
OF GREATER BALTIMORE

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Associated  
Jewish Charities  
& Welfare Fund

August 29, 1986

Mr. Jonathan W. Kolker  
Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Associated Jewish Charities & Welfare Fund  
101 West Mt. Royal Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Jon:

On behalf of the Population Study Committee, we are pleased to present the Population Study of the Baltimore Jewish Community, which was developed by our Committee at the request of the Long Range Planning Committee and its Chairman, David Hirschhorn, who took an active role throughout.

The research firm of Survey Research Associates, Diane Monheit, President, was engaged to carry out the technical field aspects of the study under the overall direction of Dr. Gary Tobin, principal investigator. The sampling plan and computer programming were conducted under the direction of Dr. Michael Rapoport of R L Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. This "team" was most cooperative and effective in establishing a high standard for every segment of the Study.

In addition to the work of the Committee, we owe much to the foresight of Shoshana S. Cardin, under whose administration this Study was commissioned; to the members of our committee, particularly those who were part of the Technical Task Force, who gave willingly and freely of their time in reviewing pertinent material and who attended the numerous meetings during the entire process of the study's development and implementation; to Stephen D. Solender, President of the AJC&WF, for his unstinting support; to Joel Daner, Vice President, and to Carol Schreter, Ph.D., Planning Consultant, for their valuable staff work and guidance.

The study has been a challenging one, and we are confident of its usefulness, not only to the Associated Jewish Charities & Welfare Fund's long-range planning process and those of its constituent agencies, but for the entire Baltimore Jewish community as well.

Sincerely,

Jonas M. L. Cohen

Louis B. Kohn, II

Co-Chairmen

/vi

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## FOREWORD

The Associated Jewish Charities & Welfare Fund of Baltimore is pleased to present this full and comprehensive Population Study of our vibrant, dynamic Jewish community. With the availability of this data, the Baltimore Jewish community now has valuable information which should help the AJC&WF, our constituent agencies, and other local Jewish organizations and synagogues to better understand their constituents and to plan for their future.

This project was started during the administration of Shoshana Cardin, who appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of a full and complete population study. It was commissioned at the request of the Long Range Planning Committee and its Chairman, David Hirschhorn.

Under the careful and untiring leadership of Jonas M. L. Cohen and Louis B. Kohn, II, who served as co-chairmen of the Population Study Committee, a Technical Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Leon Gordis, M.D., the two-year process and study has evolved into a document which is meant to serve as a cornerstone for long-range planning for services and change in the Baltimore Jewish community.

We were fortunate to have chosen a research team which included Dr. Gary A. Tobin of the Center for Modern Jewish Studies of Brandeis University, Survey Research Associates of Baltimore, and Dr. Michael Rapoport of R L Associates, who devoted careful attention to the requests of our committee and to the details of the Study itself. They set a high standard for which we are grateful. Their combined devotion and expertise served as a model for similar studies throughout the country. Our special thanks and commendation to each of them who worked so patiently with our committees these past few years. They are all responsible for the in-depth quality of the results, about which we are all proud.

We can look forward to the implementation of the Study with pride, hope, and expectations that this analysis will serve as the necessary tool in helping our Jewish community to continue its capability to meet the needs of our constituents in the years to come.

Jonathan W. Kolker  
Chairman of the Board  
Associated Jewish Charities  
& Welfare Fund  
Baltimore, Maryland

March 1986

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\*Denotes members of the Technical Advisory Subcommittee.

## PREFACE

One of the best parts of working with a Jewish community on a demographic study is writing the preface to the study. It is the last part of the final report that I write, and it signifies that years of work have come to successful completion. The nicest part about writing the preface is the opportunity to say something on the personal side, in an otherwise dispassionate document.

Each community puts its own mark on the demographic study process. St. Louis was innovative in developing the community process itself, with Barry Giller and Nancy Boguslaw taking the lead. Washington brought an expertise from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and used the population study to explore complex campaign issues. Kansas City paid special attention to issues relating to intermarriage; Atlantic City to the effects of a changing economic base on the structure of the Jewish community; and Chicago to issues relating to the Jewish poor.

Baltimore was innovative in a number of ways. Complex series of questions on service delivery were included in the Baltimore survey in a wide number of areas. These questions were pretested many times and refined continuously before they were included in the final draft of the questionnaire (which was the 15th draft!). These questions have produced information that is valuable to the national Jewish community.

The Baltimore demographic study committee was aided by a sophisticated sub-committee consisting of scholars in many

fields. They examined the tables in depth and aided tremendously in the analysis and interpretation of the data. I welcomed their involvement and helpfulness.

It was a pleasure to work with the Demographic Study Committee listed at the front of this report. They were tough, insightful, and creative. The co-chairmen, Jonas M. L. Cohen and Louis B. Kohn, II, were extremely diligent and skillful. The study's success rests largely on their leadership. A special note of thanks to David Hirschhorn. It was upon his probing and insistence that many of the questions on service delivery took shape.

Jonathan Kolker, Chairman of the Board of the Associated Jewish Charities, was supportive of this project during every phase, as was Shoshana S. Cardin, Chairman of the Board when this project began, and Stephen Solender, President of the Associated.

Associated staff members were superb. Lorraine Blass had key input throughout the process. Marty Waxman represented the Campaign staff. Carol Schreter spent much of her life over the past two years on this project and deserves much gratitude for her efforts.

Many others have contributed to this report. Vicki Ibera prepared and edited the manuscript and generally made sure everything was okay. She was terrific, as usual. Mike Rapoport made special efforts on sampling and preparation of the tables, far beyond the call of duty. Don Feldstein of the Council of Jewish Federations and Sidney Goldstein of Brown University reviewed

drafts (and participated in other ways in the study process), and their comments were extremely helpful. My thanks to them.

The entire staff of Survey Research Associates was excellent - the interviewers, the coding staff - everybody. Special thanks to Diane Monheit and Sandi Ezrine. They are true professionals and have completed this survey to the highest standards of social science research. They do survey research the way it is supposed to be done.

While writing the preface is a special treat, writing the final paragraph of the preface is even more special. Here is the space that I have saved to talk about Joel Daner. He is a caring, talented, and top-notch professional. Every aspect of his work on this project has helped to enrich the study. Working with Joel, as they used to say, is a "high." The field of Jewish communal service is far richer for his presence. I am privileged to have had the opportunity to work with him and to become his friend.

Gary A. Tobin, Ph.D.  
Center for Modern Jewish Studies  
Brandeis University

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## INTRODUCTION

Long-range planning has become essential throughout the organized Jewish community. Complex decisions must be made in many areas: relocation of existing facilities and strategic placement of new ones; implementing new programs and trimming others; instituting new ways to raise funds, and many others. Long-range planning requires good information on which to base difficult decisions.

The need for accurate and up-to-date information provided the impetus to conduct this demographic study. The Associated Jewish Charities has taken a major step toward reaching its goal of integrating systematic research into its many planning processes.

A demographic study is much more than a population count. It is a demographic profile, a religious profile, a guide to key community relations issues, and a needs assessment tool. It is a major component in a wide variety of community planning systems.

Baltimore has been a leader in this type of research. It conducted its first comprehensive demographic study in 1968, and has conducted a similar study in each subsequent decade. For example, the Associated Jewish Charities has sponsored needs assessment studies for the elderly population. The 1985 Demographic Study results from keen interest in utilizing research in sophisticated planning efforts.

The data presented in this report are the results of many years of planning, promotion, fieldwork, and analysis. A thorough demographic profile of the Baltimore Jewish community is

presented, summarizing the data that were collected from almost 1,200 personal interviews completed in 1985. In addition to the greater Baltimore area, two other areas were also surveyed: Howard and Anne Arundel counties. The data relative to these two areas will be presented in separate sections of the report.

Not all of the possible cross-tabulations between all factors are presented in this study. Such a document would include thousands of tables, and would be unusable. Selected tables are chosen for presentation. These tables were chosen jointly by the consultant and the Demographic Study Committee. Further analysis and use of all of the data will be conducted as part of the ongoing planning functions of the Associated and its constituent agencies. The data are on computer tape, and a data retrieval system is being developed by the Associated. As specific planning needs occur, the data will be examined in many ways. This report is the first of many products and uses that will result from this project.

The study is divided into the following sections:

Introduction

1. Methodology and Fieldwork Analysis
2. Highlights of the Jewish Community of Greater Baltimore
3. Geographic Distribution, Household Size, and Household Composition
4. Nativity, Residency, Mobility, and Housing Characteristics
5. Demographic and Social Characteristics
6. Religious Characteristics
7. Volunteerism and Organizational Characteristics

8. Israel
9. Anti-Semitism
10. Demographic Characteristics of Howard County
11. Demographic Characteristics of Anne Arundel County
12. Trends in the Jewish Community 1968-1985

Appendix 1: Tables Comparing Baltimore to Other Jewish  
Jewish Communities

Appendix 2: Survey Instrument

Tables are printed at the end of each section. Frequency distributions for each question are printed in the report, along with selected cross-tabulations by age, geography, religious identification, and other variables. The survey instrument that was used in the study is reprinted in Appendix 2.

This report tends to be non-interpretive. The data are presented in detail, but possible causes or implications are not discussed. The study is designed to be a reference book for planning, and many interpretations are possible. Therefore, the "meaning" of the results in this report is left to the Jewish community of Baltimore. The interpretive efforts will come in other reports and meetings with the Associated staff and lay leaders over the next year.

As noted earlier, Baltimore is one of a few American Jewish communities to have completed three demographic studies over a period of twenty years. (Boston, for example, also completed three studies - 1965, 1975, and 1985.) Unfortunately, much of the 1975 data is in unpublished form and not available. The 1968

study is available, and, wherever possible, comparisons to that study are made.

Many Jewish communities want to know how they compare to other Jewish communities. Appendix 1 of this report updates tables constructed by Gary A. Tobin and Julie Lipsman which were later updated by Gary A. Tobin and Alvin Chenkin and which compare the results of many Jewish demographic studies. Such comparisons highlight the unique or unusual characteristics and point to similarities as well. These comparisons are extremely useful when communities exchange information on service delivery or campaign planning, as they provide a much needed context.

The interviewers were instructed to record all of the respondents' and spouses' comments, even the mundane, highly personal, or seemingly irrelevant comments. Wherever possible, these comments are woven into the text of the report.

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 or not the "don't know" is a statement of value or merely an inability to remember. Attitudinal data usually include the "don't knows" as a value. Row and column totals do not always add up to exactly 100%, due to the weighting scheme used or rounding error. Furthermore, the numbers in the text sometimes differ from the numbers in the tables, depending on the base upon which they were calculated. This is noted where there are differences.

This report is one of four initial reports to be completed for the Associated Jewish Charities. The four reports are:

- 1) A Demographic Study of the Jewish Community of Baltimore
- 2) Summary of the Demographic Study of the Jewish Community of Baltimore
- 3) An Analysis of the Fund Raising Campaign of the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund of Baltimore
- 4) Human Service Delivery in the Baltimore Jewish Community

Each report will be published separately. For this reason, the data on philanthropy and service usage are not included in this report. Other special reports may follow as the interpretation and implementation phases of the study process continue over the next few years.

#### Defining a Jewish Household

A triple screen was used to define a Jewish household:

- 1) Are you Jewish? 2) Is any member of the household Jewish?
- 3) Was any member of the household born or raised a Jew? Using a wide screen ensures that all Jews in the area are included in the study.

The total population estimate for the Baltimore Jewish community is 93,000. The calculations for this estimate are contained in the next section. This includes an institutionalized Jewish population, primarily in nursing homes, of approximately 1,300. It excludes all non-Jews who live in Jewish households and are unrelated to anyone in the household, i.e., roomers, roommates, friends, etc. (over 1,000 individuals). It does include the non-Jewish spouses, children, and other relatives of

Jews in the household. About 7,000 individuals report having no religion, more than one religion, or being a religion other than Jewish.

The analysis in this report is based on the 91,700 Jews and related non-Jews living in non-institutionalized housing. It excludes about 1,300 institutionalized Jews (although they are included in the population estimate) and about 1,100 unrelated non-Jews living in Jewish households. All percentages and projected totals are made on the basis of 91,700 persons.

#### How the Data Were Analyzed

Because of the limited sample size, it is not always possible to have detailed analyses for every combination of variables that one might desire. Furthermore, the incidence of certain sub-populations, e.g., the disabled or particular service users in the total population, is so small that the total number of cases in a survey such as this is not large enough to do detailed analysis.

While standard tests of significance have been used to evaluate the entire data set, a discussion of these tests in conjunction with each table or interpretation is not included in this report. While of use to social scientists in determining causality, inclusion of these significance tests in the report is not very informative for most readers.

The following rules were generally followed in deciding when to report on particular variables and when it was determined that not enough cases were present for analysis. A minimum cell size of 10 within a cross-tabulation was necessary before any

inferences could be drawn. This is a relatively small number of cases compared to many other kinds of scientific or social scientific study. However, it should be clearly stated that the sampling error on such small numbers is quite large. The data are used in an interpretive way to draw general impressions and inferences, and should not be used as literal representations of the population. Therefore, with very small cell sizes of 10 to 25, broad strokes and outlines, which point to trends, are being provided. Differences of 5% to 10% or even more between two variables when the cell size is so small should not be taken as exact representations. It should merely point to directional differences.

When the cell size is less than 10, the data are even more impressionistic. Cell size may be calculated by adding the projections in each cell, calculating the percentages, and taking the percentage of the total. The percentages themselves are statistically meaningless, they merely point to general trends. Given sampling error, they may be incorrect, but they must be examined in the context of other knowledge and data sets. Therefore, I have taken the interpretive liberty of using even very small cell sizes to make some general comments. I would not claim the small number of cases can be used to say that 10%, 20%, or 50% of disabled persons need help, for example. I would use them to say that we know that the service delivery system is constructed in such a way that it is likely that even this small cell size points to the need for services for the disabled.

The delivery of services and other planning considerations are affected by the geographic distribution of the population. The sample was stratified, therefore, to provide for enough cases in a number of geographic areas for sub-area analysis. For this report, seven geographic areas, defined by zip code, have been chosen. They are:

- Pikesville (21208)
- Mount Washington/Greenspring (21209)
- Park Heights/Reisterstown Corridor/City\* (21215)
- Liberty Road/Randallstown (21207 and 21133)
- Owings Mills (21117)
- Other 212 zip codes
- Other zip codes

The subdivision of the seven study areas can be seen in Map I.

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\*References to this geographic area in subsequent text will be Park Heights Corridor.

THE DEMOGRAPHY AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS  
OF BALTIMORE: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The demographic study provides a rich compendium of text and tables. It is a great deal of information to absorb. After looking at all the data, comparisons with other communities, and the past, what does it mean? Where is the Baltimore community?

Predictions are educated guesses, and no more, even with good data on which to base these predictions. The Jewish population of Baltimore is likely to stay stable, or decrease slightly. There is no evidence of significant loss due to net out-migration, but the margin of error is such that a slight decrease (or increase) is possible. There is no evidence of rapid in-migration, as experienced by some sunbelt communities, for example.

Mobility

The Jewish population of Baltimore is compact, but not so unusual when compared to Pittsburgh, St. Louis, or Cleveland. There does appear to be more intra-neighborhood mobility, suggesting a relatively dense Jewish residential pattern for many years to come. While most, but not all, Jews live in the northwest corridor, thousands of Jews live outside the core. Those who live outside the corridor tend to be intermarried, younger, and more unaffiliated. There are almost two Baltimore Jewish communities; the one inside the core area, and the one outside.

Even in the most densely settled Jewish areas, such as Pikesville, it is estimated that less than half of all the residents are Jewish. Certainly, some neighborhoods, or small areas

narrowly defined as such, have higher proportions of Jews, and some are extraordinarily high. On balance, a densely Jewish area in Baltimore means that most Jews live in particular areas, but that these areas are not predominantly Jewish.

Pikesville contains a higher proportion of Baltimore's Jews in 1985 than it did in 1975. Other areas of growth are Owings Mills, up to 8% from 4% of the total, and all zip codes outside the core, up to 21% of the total from 16%. Thus, while the basic outlines in 1985 are similar to those of a decade earlier, there is a clear, steady, slow shift of the core itself to the northwest and out of the core entirely.

Contrary to the perception of some people, most of the Jews coming to Baltimore are not Orthodox (about proportionate to the Orthodox population in general). Growth in the area is likely due to job opportunities or friends and family being there, and it is not likely due to the religious character of the community. Certainly, it plays some role, but probably no more than in New York, Los Angeles, or a few selected other cities with strong Orthodox communities.

### The Jewish Family

Baltimore is very much like other Jewish communities in reflecting the fundamental changes in the character of the Jewish family over the past generation. The current characteristics of the general population hold true: more single parents, widows, singles, reconstituted families, and women working outside the home for pay. Perhaps this changed constellation, and its many

religious, service, and fund raising consequences, is the most fundamental "news" of the study. Even if the population is stable in size, and even if most Baltimore Jews still live in the northwest corridor, the Baltimore Jewish community is fundamentally different as a result of changed family constellations. In this regard, the Baltimore Jewish community has almost assumed the character of the non-Jewish community.

### Organizational Behavior

Jews in Baltimore closely mirror Jews in communities throughout the United States, in terms of organizational and institutional behaviors. They are no more or less likely to belong to Jewish organizations, volunteer, belong to synagogues, or give to Jewish philanthropies than other Jewish communities. There is a certain amount of "detachment," marginality, and non-participation to be found in Baltimore that is found elsewhere as well. Geographic concentration does not necessarily produce more religious participation or communal involvement.

### Orthodoxy in Baltimore and Religious Behavior

Baltimore is unusual in terms of the high proportion of Jews who identify themselves as Orthodox. Baltimore is the first Jewish community where data show a resurgence of Orthodoxy among the young. It sets Baltimore apart, but caution must be urged in evaluating its meaning. Is it the beginning of a trend that will continue to capture a larger proportion of Baltimore Jews? Or is it the peak of a phenomenon that has already stabilized? It is probably somewhere in between, and the proportion of religious

identity of the population is not likely to change much in the near future. After all, the resurgence is a "blip," or a minor reversal, not a "tidal wave." The significance lies in the fact that it is happening at all, to whatever degree.

The picture is murky because Baltimore Jews have ritual observance patterns not very much different from most other Jewish communities. Most Jews observe some rituals, but not too many, and most Jews attend synagogue sometime, though not too often. Indeed, more Baltimore Jews identify themselves as Orthodox, but that does not mean that they are becoming "Orthodox" by some objective measures. As we find in other cities, Jews who identify themselves as Orthodox do not necessarily walk on Shabbat, keep two sets of dishes, or eat only kosher meat outside their homes. Orthodoxy obviously means different things to those who call themselves Orthodox.

The Baltimore Jewish community appears to be a relatively healthy one in terms of religious cohesiveness. It has an intermarriage rate lower than the West and Southwest. Most people belong to a synagogue at some time, receive Jewish education, observe some Jewish rituals, live in Jewish neighborhoods, and give something to Jewish philanthropies.

But there are cracks in these seams. The stability of the population, both in terms of size and location, is somewhat illusory. Intermarriage is higher than it was twenty years ago; the effects are yet to be determined. The nature of the Jewish family has changed; the long-term effects are still unassessed.

People give, but not very much. Volunteerism is low. Organizational memberships are dropping.

Baltimore's geographic cohesiveness helps conceal those who are not well connected to the Jewish community, the changes and the challenges that characterize Baltimore's Jewish community. Dramatic changes have occurred and continue. In spite of the overall healthy picture, the study indicates that much work needs to be done in terms of nurturing religious participation in the broader community, in delivering services, in raising funds, and in revitalizing and redefining organizational and institutional roles and purposes. The future is neither rosy nor grim. It has to be molded. If the demographic study means anything, it shows that Baltimore faces the same changes, challenges, and obstacles as most other Jewish communities recently surveyed, and some of the problems are almost universal in all Jewish communities. Baltimore cannot assume that its self-defined special character will protect it from the major trends affecting contemporary Jewish life in the United States.

## SECTION 1

### METHODOLOGY AND FIELDWORK ANALYSIS

#### Introduction

This methodological discussion is divided into four parts: sampling, interviewing, data processing (including weighting), and population projection.

#### A. Sampling\*

##### Basic Random Digit Dialing Sample

The basic sampling structure was a stratified random sample of the entire coverage area. The purpose of the stratification was to enable us to get an approximately equal number of interviews with Jews in each area of the city; that is, differential sampling fractions (to be defined below) were used in each area, thus yielding roughly similar numbers of Jewish interviews. In this way, the sampling variability for each sub-population is held roughly constant. We emphasize that, while this stratification does result in slightly higher sampling errors for the population as a whole, it more than compensates for this by substantially reducing the sampling errors in areas of low density Jewish population, thus enabling us to make statistically reliable statements about the population of these lower density areas.

The primary sampling units used were telephone central office areas. After considerable discussion as to the perceived concentration of Jews in various areas of Baltimore City and County, the entire geographic area was stratified into eight

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\*Prepared by Mike Rappeport.

strata. The geographic areas used and the associated telephone central offices were as follows:

<u>Name of stratum</u>	<u>Telephone central offices</u>
Baltimore City Jewish	358, 664, 764
Balance of City	All other central offices in city
Pikesville	363, 484, 486, 922
Randallstown	521, 655, 922
Woodlawn	265, 298, 594, 597, 944
Reisterstown	239, 356, 526, 833, 876
South and West of City	All central offices listed as Glen Burnie, Armiger-Gibson Island, Brooklyn Park-Linthicum, or Catonsville
North and East of City	All central offices listed as Towson, Cockeysville, Dundalk, Essex, Sparrows Point, Parkville, Fork, Chase, Parkton, Worthington Sparks-Glencoe or Sherwood Forest

For each of these areas, a random sample of specific telephone numbers was generated, with prefixes separated by geographic area. This was done by selecting numbers randomly from the telephone book, and then systematically adding small random numbers to get the numbers actually called. For instance, if the number actually selected was 343-3111, we would call a sequence of numbers starting with 343-1112, and continuing with 343-1113, 343-1114, etc. In this way we were able to assure that the numbers called would include unlisted as well as listed telephones. In all, anywhere from 7 to 33 numbers were generated from each number actually sampled from the telephone directory, depending on the projected proportions of Jews in each sub-area.

Each household reached in this way was first screened to determine if there were one or more individuals who were either currently Jewish or had been born and raised Jewish. In such households a complete interview was then carried out, with any

adult over the age of 18 in the household. Attitudinal data are, therefore, from the respondent alone. These interviews constitute the basic random digit dialing sample.

Table A below demonstrates the number of RDD phone numbers generated for each calling round, or the sequential generation of groups of numbers for each area, as well as the number of calling rounds required to complete the RDD effort.

TABLE A

<u>Area</u>	<u>Numbers per Calling Round</u>	<u>Calling Rounds Required</u>
Baltimore City		
Jewish	200	12
Balance City	495	34
Pikesville	184	12
Randallstown	200	7
Woodlawn	200	32
Reisterstown	200	16
South and West of City	200	17
North and East of City	184	33

#### Supplementary Sampling

While this basic stratified sampling approach produced the great bulk of the required data, two problems still remained. On the one hand, in two of the areas (Baltimore City Jewish and Pikesville) the incidence of Jews is so high that there were only a relatively small number (approximately 400 each) of screen interviews. It was felt these were not adequate numbers to get sufficient statistically reliable estimates of the incidence of Jews in these very important sub-communities. Therefore,

approximately 200 additional screens, without completed interviews were completed in these areas for incidence estimation purposes only.

On the other hand, in a number of areas, despite a very large number of screens, because of very low incidence only a very small number of Jewish households were contacted. In these areas, supplementary interviews were conducted within so-called Distinct Jewish Name (DJN) households. The procedure involved using a standard list of DJNs as a basis for drawing names and phone numbers from the desired areas. About 18% of the sample was identified through the use of DJNs. Table B shows the number of Jewish interviews and households screened, as well as data on the two supplementary samples. Refusals are Jewish households only that refused to be interviewed.

TABLE B

<u>Area</u>	<u>Jewish Random</u>	<u>Jewish DJN</u>	<u>Jewish Refusals</u>	<u>Jewish Screens Only</u>	<u>Non-Jewish Screens</u>
Baltimore City					
Jewish	202	--	94	309	647
Balance of City	165	84	47	---	9,358
Pikesville	205	--	72	323	692
Randallstown	209	--	46	---	675
Woodlawn	36	15	7	---	1,476
Reisterstown	78	--	19	---	2,237
South and West of City	25	26	12	---	4,159
North and East of City	<u>42</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>3,561</u>
<u>Totals</u>	962	215	335	632	22,805

## B. Interviewing

### Development

Project development of this study began during the summer of 1984. Survey Research Associates' Project Director, Ms. Sandi Ezrine, attended several meetings of the Population Committee and other committees to explore pertinent areas to be included in the survey instrument. Ms. Ezrine also reviewed all questionnaire changes with Dr. Gary Tobin, Mr. Joel Daner, and Dr. Carol Schreter. The long version of the questionnaire required fifteen revisions and several pretests before being approved in February of 1985.

The shorter questionnaire, which was used for Howard and Anne Arundel Counties, was developed with input from representatives of those counties in conjunction with the Population Committee. This questionnaire was finalized in May 1985.

The training manual for the study was written by SRA's Project Director. A two-day training session was held on March 12 and 13, 1985 and was attended by Dr. Tobin, Mr. Daner, and other SRA technical staff. Fourteen interviewers were trained, and twelve successfully completed the training process. Subsequent training sessions were held in April at the SRA office to increase the number of interviewers working on the project. A total of 20 interviewers and 5 screeners worked on the project during the field period.

In addition to the questionnaire and manuals, other forms such as the RDD sheet and the sub-screening form were developed.

Computer reports were also designed to track the progress of the field effort.

#### Sub-Screens

In the two areas of the highest Jewish population concentration, it was necessary to use an additional method to make population estimates. A screen only form was developed which obtained a household listing by relationship, sex, and age for those households in which there was at least one Jewish member. Sub-screens for 309 households were completed in Jewish City (Area 100), and 323 were completed in Pikesville (Area 300).

#### Fieldwork

The fieldwork began immediately after completion of training on March 13, 1985 and was completed on August 15, 1985, about five months. Interviewing did not take place on the Sabbath or any of the Jewish holidays that occurred between March and August 1985.

During the first week of the field period, each interviewer was required to come to the SRA office when he/she had completed three interviews. At this time, the interviewers reviewed their completed questionnaires with both the supervisor and an editor. This effort ensured that the interviewer was following the correct procedures and that any errors would be corrected early.

Interviewers continued to make weekly office visits to turn in completed RDD sheets and interviews. At the time of their weekly visit, they were assigned new work, reviewed corrections with the editors, and discussed problems or individual interviews with the supervisor.

Several debriefings were held during the field period to boost morale, review editing decisions and introduce changes in the field procedures. Debriefings were held to train on the short interview and to introduce the sub-screening process. On September 23, 1985, the staff and many of the interviewers met with Mr. Daner to discuss their impressions of the population they had interviewed.

#### Screeners

Telephone screeners were added to the field personnel in May. The screeners were trained only to identify Jewish households. The telephone numbers of identified Jewish households were called in to the office and then assigned to field interviewers for completion. This process helped to increase the productivity of the interviewers when we were calling in areas which had a lower concentration of Jewish households.

#### RDD Procedures

Telephone numbers randomly generated by computer were used for the RDD (Random Digit Dialing) phase of this study. The purpose of random digit dialing is to obtain a final disposition for each telephone number. A structure methodology was implemented to obtain a final disposition for each telephone number.

Non-working numbers and, in many cases, business numbers were screened out before field assignment. Sheets with four telephone numbers each were assigned. Interviewers were instructed to make calls during the day (9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.), evenings (5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.) and Sunday. A final disposition or at least six attempts to contact was required for each number.

Three temporary codes were used as well. The chart below contains the applicable codes.

CHART I

FINAL DISPOSITION CODES		TEMPORARY CODES
1 = COMPLETE	6 = NON ELIGIBLE HH	NA = NO ANSWER
2 = COMPLETED, CONVERSION	7 = REFUSED, NO SCREENING	BZ = BUSY
3 = BREAKOFF	8 = OTHER (SPECIFY)	CB = CALL BACK
4 = ELIGIBLE HH/REFUSED	9 = BUSINESS PHONE	
5 = ELIGIBLE HH/LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)	10 = NON-WORKING NUMBER	
	11 = CLOSED OUT/6 ATTEMPT	

Interviews

The areas with the highest concentration of Jewish households were completed very early in the field period. Included were Pikesville, Jewish City and the Randallstown area. The Reisterstown area was the next to be completed. These four areas did not require that any DJNs be called.

The other four areas in the Baltimore metropolitan area required a greater number of RDDs and, therefore, required the use of DJN interviews. These areas included the balance of the city, Woodlawn, South and West, and North and East.

The Howard County area was completed very easily and had only RDD calls. The Anne Arundel area required both RDD and DJN interviews to be completed. Table C below calculates the percentage of households that were Jewish in each of the ten areas, using only the RDD statistics. These figures assume that households that refused, before it could be determined if they were Jewish households, were non-Jewish.

TABLE C

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Households Called</u>	<u>Number of Jewish Households Identified</u>	<u>% Jewish Households</u>
Jewish City*	1,252	505	48
Balance City	9,565	207	2
Pikesville*	1,292	600	46
Randallstown	930	255	27
South/West	4,190	31	<1
Woodlawn	1,518	42	3
Reisterstown	2,334	97	4
North/East	3,612	51	1
Anne Arundel	1,218	32	3
Howard	<u>1,390</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Totals</u>	27,301	2,008	7

\*Areas with Jewish sub-screens

#### Completion Rates

A total of 2,455 Jewish households were identified using all sampling methods. This included RDDs, DJNs, and sub-screener. Table D represents the completion rate per area of the number of interviews/sub-screener that were obtained with households indicating that there was a Jewish member. For known Jewish households, 1,175 interviews were completed in Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Harford County, areas which are the focus of this report. The completion rate for known Jewish households was 85%.

TABLE D

<u>Area</u>	<u>Jewish Household</u>	<u>Completed Interviews/Screeners</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Jewish City*	605	511	84
Balance City	306	249	81
Pikesville*	600	528	88
Randallstown	255	209	82
South/West	63	51	81
Woodlawn	58	51	88
Reisterstown	97	78	80
North/East	170	132	78
Anne Arundel	142	126	89
Howard	<u>188</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Totals</u>	2,484	2,101	85

\*Areas with sub-screeners

Completed Interviews Per Area

The original number of interviews required for each area by using the specified sampling method was adjusted during the field period by Mike Rappeport. The comparison of the original projections and the final results is represented in Table E.

TABLE E

<u>Area</u>	<u>Area #</u>	<u>Original Quotas</u>	<u>Final Completed</u>
Jewish City	100	200	202
Balance City	200	250	165
	250	---	84
Pikesville	300	200	205
Randallstown	400	200	209
South/West	500	50	25
	550	50	26
Woodlawn	600	50	36
	650	---	15
Reisterstown	700	75	78
North/East	800	75	42
	850	50	90
Anne Arundel	900	45	25
	950	80	101
Howard	001	<u>125</u>	<u>166</u>
<u>Totals</u>		1,450	1,469

### Refusal Conversions

SRA made an effort throughout the field period to convert refusals. These conversion efforts addressed two types of refusals. The first was households that were Jewish, but refused to participate in the study. The second was respondents who began the interview but terminated the conversation before the interview was completed. In both of these situations, these telephone numbers were identified and reassigned to specific interviewers for conversion efforts. The majority of this effort was devoted to areas in which it was particularly difficult to find Jewish households. Of the 417 households in these

categories, a total of 49 interviews (12%) were completed using conversion techniques.

#### Overall Completion Rates

Calculating a completion rate on a quota sample is difficult. In Table F, the total number of Jewish households is used as a denominator in order to calculate a breakdown of the final dispositions.

TABLE F

<u>Final Disposition</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed interviews/screeners	2,101	85
Breakoffs	32	1
Refusals	336	13
Language	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Jewish households	2,479	100

#### Quality Control

##### Validations:

A 10% validation was performed of each interviewer's work. The validations were completed by the supervisor and the assistant supervisor. The validation process required that 10% of the respondents be called and several of the interview questions be re-asked. In addition, the supervisor asked if the interviewer had been pleasant and if the respondent had any comments about the interview. A total of 139 validations were completed and all interviewers validated well.

### Editing-Coding:

All editing and coding was supervised by Mrs. Barbara Herman. Mrs. Herman contacted Dr. Tobin on a regular basis to make all coding decisions. Every interview was manually edited and a 10% second edit was performed by the editing supervisor. An edit log was kept to provide a record of all decisions that were made. All of the codes that were developed were recorded in a code book and copies were sent to Mike Rapoport, Gary Tobin, and Joel Daner.

### Data Cleaning:

All interviews were keypunched and returned to SRA for data cleaning. The Data Manager, Ms. Mary Emerick, wrote the data cleaning programs for both range of values and logic specifications. Changes and corrections were made both to the interview booklets and the data tape. Clean data tapes were sent to Mike Rapoport and the Associated on October 15, 1985.

### C. Weighting and Processing

Weighting was carried out as a two-step procedure. The first step was the projection sequence defined below. However, in the weighting, we also compensated for probabilities of speaking to different members of the household in gathering the household data. In particular, we weighted only the household data to compensate for differential response rates by age and sex, and other factors to represent the total population, not just the respondent. To do this we used the data from the questionnaire itself; that is, because the questionnaire includes

information on every member of the household, we have reasonable estimates of the actual population age-sex cohorts.

In processing the data we used a large number of other variables to examine the data in more detail. Most of these are self-explanatory. For instance, we used income (question 153), place of birth (question 9), whether or not born Jewish (question 12), age of individual (question 3), and sex (question 4).

Two breaks which may require some additional explanation are location and family type. Location was not based on phone number, but on zip code as given in question 46. Thus, the projected number of households in an area changed somewhat when we went from telephone numbers for which we have the telephone company's base data to zip code. The figures as shown in the tabulated data are population and household projections for zip code area.

The tabulations by household type are also based on a created variable. A conventional family is defined as man and wife plus one or more children under 18 living at home. The column labeled man-wife indicates married couples with no children living at home; while single parents are one adult with one or more children under 18 living at home.

Also, the data in the column heading on giving patterns is self-explanatory with the AJC data drawn from questions 147 and 148, the Jewish philanthropy data from questions 145 and 146, and the non-Jewish data from questions 151 and 152. The special intermarriage header is based on the answers for all household

members to questions 11 and 12. Finally, religious self-description refers to the person answering the questionnaire and is drawn from question 118.

#### D. Population Projection

The first step in projecting populations is to compensate for differential sampling rates used in each geographic area. To accomplish this we begin by getting estimates of the number of actual working residence phone lines in each area. In some areas the telephone company will make such data available for each central office. Unfortunately, in Baltimore the phone company would only give us two figures: the number of working residence lines in the city as a whole (238, 877), and the number of lines in the balance of the county (246, 936).

Thus, it was necessary as a next step to estimate the sub-area breakdowns in order to estimate the sampling fractions we had actually employed in each area. We did this by counting the number of lines in each central office for the first five residence numbers on each of the approximately 1,900 pages in the Baltimore Metropolitan phone book. For instance, we found that approximately 6.5% of the working residence lines in Baltimore City are in the three Baltimore City Jewish exchanges.

Since we know the total number of residence lines in the city, using these counts we then were able to estimate the number of residence lines in each of the eight areas. In projecting these numbers to the total households, an assumption was made that the actual number of households at the time of the survey equaled 104% of the residence telephone lines. This figure was

selected as a compromise to incorporate the following assumptions:

- a small allowance of 2% based on telephone company estimates for households with multiple phones, e.g., teenager phones - note these are multiple numbers, not extensions.
- an estimated 6% proportion of Jews who say they are not Jewish. This figure is based on a special study conducted by Gary Tobin for Baltimore that showed 6% of Jews were called and the proportion of those saying they were not Jewish was computed.

The result of this projection is to get a figure for the number of households in each sub-area and, thus, in the Baltimore City and County area as a whole. The actual manner in which this is carried out in the processing and tabulation is simply to weight each household within a sub-area equally such that the total number of weighted households in the area equals the projected number of households in the area.

This also allows us to get direct projections of the population, as contrasted to households, by simply using the same weights on each person in each household. In doing this, we included all Jewish persons, and only non-Jewish persons directly related to a Jewish person, i.e., we did not include friends or same sex roommates.

Results in recent Jewish demographic studies have shown that a significant proportion of Jewish households deny that they are Jewish on the screening calls. This phenomenon was tested in the

Baltimore area. A clean list of Jewish households, that is unduplicated, corrected for current addresses and phone numbers and known to have Jewish residents, was provided to the interviewing firm. These were called and asked the same screening questions as potential interview households. About 4% denied their Jewish identity. Quite similar results were found in Kansas City and St. Louis. The population estimate has been adjusted to account for this phenomenon.

## SECTION 2

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF GREATER BALTIMORE\*

#### Population Size

- There are 91,700 persons who are Jewish or related to someone Jewish, living in 36,000 households in greater Baltimore.
- The average household size is 2.5 persons per household.

#### Population Characteristics

- About 36% of the households are headed by two parents with one or more children. All other households include widowed, divorced, married couples without children, or never married persons.
- Fifteen percent of the married adults have been married at least one time before.
- Seventeen percent of the population is over the age of 65, and 6% is over the age of 75.
- Fifty-one percent of the population is female.
- About 5% of the respondents are currently divorced or separated.
- About 10% of the households with children, or 5% of all households, are headed by a single parent.

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\*Percentages are rounded to nearest decimal point. Totals may exceed 100% or be slightly under, due to rounding error. Highlights for philanthropy and service needs will appear in separate reports.

- The expected number of children born is about 2.0 for Jewish women aged 25 to 34, which is lower than the 2.4 for women over 55, but still at the replacement level.
- Less than seven percent of all households in the Baltimore area (including Howard and Anne Arundel Counties) contain at least one Jewish person.

#### Neighborhood, Mobility, and Housing

- Seventy-nine percent of the Jewish population is in the northwest area, west of Falls Road.
- About 39% of the households said that they might move within the next three years. Of those that are planning a move, most will be moving within the Baltimore area.
- About 50% of the respondents have lived in the Baltimore area all their lives.
- Twenty-eight percent of the respondents have been in their current residence for three years or less, and 14% for more than twenty years.
- About 65% of the respondents own their own homes.
- Eleven percent of the respondents have moved to the Baltimore area since 1980.

#### Education

- Forty-nine percent of the adults have at least a college degree, and 23% have an advanced degree.

#### Employment and Disability

- Eight percent of the population is disabled to some extent, primarily among the elderly population.

- For women, ages 25-34, 50% are employed full time and 26% part time, a total of 76%.
- Thirteen percent of the adults 18 and over in the labor force are classified in sales occupations, 24% are professionals, 3% are technicians, 22% are in manager/proprietor positions, 18% are in clerical positions, and 15% are blue collar and other workers.
- Nineteen percent of the workers are self-employed.
- Twenty-eight percent of the males are self-employed.
- About 4% of the households have someone employed in the Washington area.

#### Income

- Eight percent of the households earn less than \$10,000 per year, and about 28% of the households earn more than \$75,000 per year.
- The median income for the Jewish population is \$36,000 per household.

#### Religious Characteristics

- Twenty percent of the respondents identify themselves as Orthodox, 35% as Conservative, 29% as Reform, and 12% as "just Jewish" or other, including a few who say they are nothing or not Jewish.
- Fifty-five percent of the respondents currently belong to a synagogue or temple.

- Almost nine out of ten respondents currently belong, have belonged, or will join a synagogue or temple in their adult life.
- About 10% of the adults never attend synagogue or temple.
- Eleven percent of the adults attend at least once per week.
- Eight percent of the respondents refrain from driving on Shabbat.
- Twenty-four percent of the respondents always buy kosher meat for the home.
- About 23% of the respondents keep two sets of dishes.
- About 9% of the respondents said they always have a Christmas tree in their home for that holiday. Most of these households consist of only Jewish persons.
- Just under 40% of the marriages for the under 40 age group are between a born Jew and a non-Jew by birth.

#### Jewish Education

- About 78% of all Jewish adults 25 and over received a formal Jewish education.
- About 83% of all Jewish children 18 or under receive or will receive some formal Jewish education.

#### Israel

- Thirty-six percent of the households have made a trip to Israel.

#### Anti-Semitism

- Twenty-two percent of those sampled have experienced anti-Semitism in the last 12 months.

- Almost all anti-Semitic experiences consist of hearing anti-Semitic remarks.

### SECTION 3

#### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

##### The Jewish Population

Table 3-1 (p. 40) shows that 91,700 people, including 4,700 related non-Jews, are estimated to live in Greater Baltimore, which includes, for the purposes of this study, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and part of Harford County. All references to neighborhood are based on zip code definitions.

Baltimore remains a compact Jewish population. As shown on Table 3-1, 79% of the Jewish population and 77% of Jewish households are located in the northwest area, west of Falls Road, considered the Jewish "core" area.

Pikesville is the single largest center of Jewish population, with 22,400 Jews, or 24% of the total population. The Mount Washington/Greenspring area has just over 16,000 Jews, or 18% of the population. The Jewish population in zip code 21215, the Park Heights Corridor, is almost as large, with 15,700 Jews, or 17% of the total Jewish population. The Liberty Road/Randallstown area accounts for 11,300 Jews, 12% of the population. The Owings Mills area has another 7,500 Jews, or 8%. The area comprising other 212 zip codes has 11,800 Jews, 13% of the Jewish population. Almost 8% of the Jewish population (7,000 Jews) live in other zip codes scattered over Baltimore County and part of Harford County.

The actual zip code distribution of all Jewish households, presenting their location in somewhat greater detail, is as follows:

21207	Liberty Road	4%
21208	Pikesville	23%
21209	Mount Washington/Greenspring	18%
21210	Roland Park/Falls Road	3%
21215	Park Heights/Reisterstown Road Corridor/City	16%
21217	Owings Mills	8%
21133	Randallstown	8%
	Other 212 zip codes (excluding 21210)	12%
	Other 211 zip codes	3%
	Other zip codes	4%

The population of 91,700 includes 4,700 non-Jewish persons living in Jewish households, and 2,400 people who say they have no religion or more than one. All of these 7,000 individuals are related to a Jewish person in the household, and the vast majority are spouses and children. About 92% of all the related individuals in Jewish households are currently identified as Jews, including about 700 individuals who now consider themselves Jews, but who were not born or raised as Jews. About 97% of those over 45 are currently Jewish, compared to 85% of those 25 to 34, and 89% of those children 18 or less. Related non-Jews are most likely to be found in the other 212 zip code area, and in other zip codes - about 25% of those in households in these areas are not currently identified as Jews.

#### Average Household Size

The average size of Jewish households in Baltimore is 2.54. Significant differences appear in the average household size by

geographic area. Three areas, Pikesville, the Park Heights Corridor, and Owings Mills, have an average household size of 2.7. The Liberty Road/Randallstown area shows an average household size of 2.6, and Mount Washington/Greenspring, 2.5. Lower average household sizes are seen in other 212 zip codes, 2.2, and in other zip codes, 2.3. Larger average household size generally reflects a large proportion of households with children (see Table 3-2, p. 41).

The average household size in the Baltimore area is 2.5, in the middle range of Jewish communities (see Table A-1, p. 315). The average household size compares to 2.2 in Miami, Los Angeles, and Denver, and 2.6 in Chicago and Minneapolis. Milwaukee, Rochester, and Kansas City are also 2.5.

The average household size of white households in the Baltimore area in 1980 was 2.7. As in other Jewish communities, the Jewish population has a lower average household size, due to fewer children, and an older population.

### Household Composition

Table 3-3 (p. 42) shows the distribution of households by size. About 23% of the households have one person, and 35% have two persons, a total of 58%. About 17% of the households have three persons, while 15% have four persons. Only 9% have five or more persons.

Household configurations in the Baltimore area are similar to those in most other communities. Fifty-eight percent of the households have one or two persons, compared to 57% in Chicago,

69% in Los Angeles, and 59% in St. Louis. The remainder of the household configurations are also similar to most Jewish communities (see Table A-2, p. 316).

Household composition may also be examined by looking at the nature of the relationship, i.e., marital status, number of children, etc. About 22% of the households consist of people who live by themselves. Another 27% are married couples who have not yet had children or where the children are already grown and have left the household. About 36% have two parents with children (although the children may be from another marriage). About 5% of the households consist of one or more children living with only one parent. The remainder of the households, about 9%, consist of a wide array of other types: roommates, "partners," brothers and sisters living together, uncles and nephews, etc. Clearly, the "traditional" family, two parents and one or more children, now constitutes a distinct minority of all Jewish households in Baltimore.

Although the number of cases is small, it appears that households headed by single parents are most likely to be found in the Pikesville and Mount Washington/Greenspring areas. Other household types are distributed in about the same manner as the population in general.

TABLE 3-1

## JEWISH POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA\*

<u>Geographic Area</u>	Total Number of Jews and Related Non-Jews (n=2978)	Total Number of Households (n=1175)
Pikesville (21208)	22,373 (24%)	8,378 (23%)
Mt. Washington/ Greenspring (21209)	16,071 (18%)	6,362 (18%)
Park Heights/Reisterstown Corridor/City (21215)	15,670 (17%)	5,713 (16%)
Liberty Road/Randallstown (21207 and 21133)	11,349 (12%)	4,395 (12%)
Owings Mills (21117)	7,530 (8%)	2,790 (8%)
Northwest sub-total	72,993 (79%)	27,638 (77%)
Other 212 zip codes	11,764 (13%)	5,454 (15%)
Other zip codes	6,974 (8%)	2,987 (8%)
Outlying areas sub-total	18,738 (21%)	8,441 (23%)
<u>Total</u>	91,700 (100%)	36,000 (100%)

\*Throughout the remainder of this report, neighborhood labels refer to these zip code definitions.

TABLE 3-2

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND  
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Jewish Households</u> (n=1175)	<u>Average Size</u>
Pikesville	8,378	2.7
Mount Washington/ Greenspring	6,362	2.5
Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City	5,713	2.7
Liberty Road/ Randallstown	4,395	2.6
Owings Mills	2,790	2.7
Other 212 zip codes	5,454	2.2
Other zip codes	2,987	2.3
<u>Total</u>	36,000	2.5

TABLE 3-3

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Number of Persons in Household</u>				
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5+</u>
Total (n=1175)	8,385 (23%)	12,678 (35%)	6,289 (17%)	5,545 (15%)	3,103 (9%)

## SECTION 4

### NATIVITY, RESIDENCY, MOBILITY, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

#### Length of Residence at Current Address

Respondents to the survey were asked in which year they moved to their current residence. The results are reported in Table 4-1 (p. 51). Three percent of the respondents have lived in their current residence less than one year, and 25% for one to three years, a total of 28% in their current residence for less than three years. Thirteen percent of the respondents have been in their current residence for four to five years, 21% for six to ten years, and 37% for more than ten years. About 14% have been in their current residence for more than twenty years.

Pikesville finds almost half of its respondents living in their current residence for more than ten years, as are 45% of the Park Heights Corridor residents. On the other hand, 45% of the other 212 zip code respondents have been in their current residence for less than three years, as have 30% of the Owings Mills respondents and 35% of the respondents in other zip codes.

As might be expected, older people are more likely to have been in their current residence longer: of those over the age of 65, 63% have been in their current residence for more than ten years, 25% for more than twenty years. About 10% of those over the age of 65 have changed residence in the past three years, compared to 60% of the 18 to 24 year olds, and 57% of the 25 to 34 year olds (see Table 4-1A, p. 52).

Baltimore residents are slightly less mobile than other Jewish communities for which data are available (see Table A-3,

p. 317). Thirty-seven percent of the respondents in Baltimore have been in their current residence for eleven years or more. This compares to 32% in Milwaukee, 29% in Washington, D.C., and 24% in Denver. Only 3% of the respondents have been at their current address for less than one year, slightly less than most communities.

Respondents were also asked where they lived just before they moved into their current residence. No single pattern of migration to any one area emerged. Residents in the other 212 zip codes and the Mount Washington/Greenspring area were more likely to move there directly from another state or Maryland county, 19% and 17%, respectively. About 46% of the Owings Mills residents moved there from Pikesville and Mount Washington/Greenspring. Over half of those who live in other zip codes moved from the outer areas or directly from outside the Baltimore area. A majority of the Pikesville residents moved within Pikesville or from the Park Heights Corridor, but few from Owings Mills or other zip codes. Almost half of those who live in the Park Heights Corridor moved within the 21215 zip code area. About one-third of those who live in the other 212 zip codes and other zip codes previously lived in the Baltimore area outside of the northwest corridor. Clearly, there is a great deal of movement within the northwest corridor, even within neighborhoods within the corridor. One should expect the basic residential patterns to change little over the next five years (see Table 4-8, p. 66), but there will likely be a steady movement outward in a

northwesterly direction and a continued deconcentration of the population to outside the core.

Baltimore demonstrates a pattern that is becoming more prevalent in American Jewish communities in general: multi-directional population movements. Unlike former periods of Baltimore Jewish life when the population movements tended to be more uni-directional outward from the city center, Jews are now moving back to the city, within inner-suburbs which are centered outward toward new Jewish neighborhoods, and outside of the core completely.

#### Type of Residence

About 65% of the respondents own their own residence, while 35% are renters. About 8% of the respondents live in condominiums.

As shown in Table 4-2 (p. 53), substantial differences in home ownership patterns can be seen by geographic area. Forty-nine percent of the other 212 zip code residents are home owners (the lowest proportion) and, therefore, can be expected to be the most mobile population. Eighty percent of the Pikesville and Liberty Road/Randallstown residents are home owners (the highest proportion). About 78% of those in other zip codes are home owners, 61% of the Owings Mills residents, 51% in Mount Washington/Greenspring, and 59% in the Park Heights Corridor.

Only 26% of the single-person households consist of home owners (high mobility expected, also), as compared to 89% of households headed by two parents with children. Seventy-four

percent of single parents own their own home, as do 70% of married couples with no children.

As one would expect, home ownership is related to age (see Table 4-2A, p. 54). While 57% of those 25 to 34 own their own home, the percentage rises with age, with 81% of the 35 to 64 age group owning their own home; it then drops to 47% for the 65 and older age group.

Baltimore falls within the norm, although toward the lower end, in terms of home ownership compared to other Jewish communities, with 65% of the households being owned. Kansas City shows 75% as home owners, and Atlantic City has 74%. St. Louis shows 72% of the households being owned, 63% in Philadelphia, and 62% in Miami (see Table A-4, p. 318).

#### Place of Birth

Sixty-three percent of the population was born in Maryland; 11% were born in New York; 5% were born in Pennsylvania; 2% were born in New Jersey; and 10% in all other states (see Table 4-3, p. 56). A large majority of the population was either born in Maryland or in a few selected areas on the East Coast: a total of 81%. Almost nine of every ten children under the age of six were born in Maryland, and 78% of all children under 18 were born in Maryland. Jews who live in other 212 zip codes are the least likely to have been born in Maryland, but even this group finds a majority born in the state.

Only 8% of the adults were born in other countries. This means that a majority of Jews in Baltimore were not only born in the United States, but so were their parents. The data show that most of those who were not born in the United States have come to this country since 1925, with almost one-third of the immigrants arriving since 1964. The data shows about 500 Israelis and somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 Jews who are immigrants from the Soviet Union living in Baltimore. Post-1964 immigrants are most heavily concentrated in Pikesville, Mount Washington/Greenspring, and the Park Heights Corridor (see Table 4-4, p. 58).

Table A-5 (p. 319) shows that only 8% of the Baltimore Jewish population was born in another country, among the lowest proportions of any major metropolitan area studied. This compares with 12% in Chicago, 15% in Cleveland, 24% in Los Angeles, 17% in New York, 18% in St. Paul, 6% in Richmond, and 10% in Atlantic City. The figure nationally for the Jewish population in 1971 was 23%, showing the decline of the immigrant generation in Baltimore, as well as elsewhere in the past 15 years.

#### Length of Residence in Baltimore Area

As can be seen in Table 4-5 (p. 60), 50% of the respondents say they have lived in the Baltimore area all their lives. Another 6% have been in the area less than three years, 5% for three to five years, 15% for six to fifteen years, 8% for sixteen to twenty-five years, and 16% for more than twenty-five years. A total of 66% have been in the Baltimore area twenty or more years

or all their lives. Of the 25 to 34 year age group, 25% have moved to the Baltimore area since 1980 (see Table 4-5A, 61), as have 22% of the singles (primarily the same group). About 23% of the other 212 zip code residents have moved there since 1980.

Respondents were asked, "How likely is it that you will move in the next three years?" About 56% of the respondents indicated that it was not all likely, and 5% did not know or did not answer (see Table 4-6, p. 62). Respondents in the Park Heights Corridor are least likely to be thinking about a move, 27%, while 56% of those in the other 212 zip codes, 48% in the Liberty Road/Randallstown area, and 46% in the Owings Mills area say they are somewhat likely or very likely to move.

Younger respondents are more likely to move than older respondents: over 60% of those 18 to 34, as compared to 40% of the 35 to 44 year olds, 28% of the 45 to 64 year olds, and 16% of those over the age of 65 (see Table 4-6A, p. 63). About 62% of the respondents who are single, and 66% of those divorced and separated are thinking about a move, as compared to 34% of married respondents.

Of the 39% of the respondents who said they were very likely or somewhat likely to move, 67% said they were planning to move within the Baltimore area (see Table 4-7, p. 64). Those planning to move within the Baltimore area are about equally split on where they say they are going, with 43% indicating the northwest corridor, including Pikesville and Liberty Road/Randallstown, and 43% to other areas. Older respondents are more likely to

indicate that they are moving to the core areas; while, younger people are more likely to indicate that they are moving to other areas (see Table 4-7A, p. 65).

About 2,000 respondents indicated that they or someone in the household have plans to move out of the Baltimore area. Of these, about one-third are planning to move into Washington or another Maryland county. About 20% are planning to move to Florida, and the remainder to another state. In all, about 6% of all respondents say they are likely to move out of the Baltimore area. This equals the proportion of respondents who have moved to the Baltimore area in the past three years. The data do not show any significant plans for migration to Florida or other states among the 45 to 64 or over 65 age cohorts. Residents in other 212 zip codes are the most likely to move out of the Baltimore area. The Baltimore population should remain stable, and no significant out-migration of snowbirds should occur.

This is a somewhat unusual finding for East Coast cities. Origin and destination data from other cities, such as Atlantic City and Essex County, New Jersey, as well as from Miami, indicate a continued movement from the northeast. Baltimore seems to be an exception to this pattern. Perhaps the climate is more mild, community ties are stronger, or both.

About 26% of all respondents in Baltimore plan to move within the metropolitan area (see Table A-6, p. 320). This is in the high range, as compared to 9% in Cleveland, 7% in Miami and St. Paul, 16% in Chicago, and 26% in Phoenix. About 13% of the respondents plan to move out of the metropolitan area, as

compared to 7% in Cleveland, Richmond, and St. Paul, 10% in Milwaukee, and 11% in Phoenix.

About 2% of the respondents indicated they have a house that they own or rent outside of Baltimore where they live for two months or more each year. Even with a sizeable sampling error, the data do not indicate a large number of such households. These are likely to be summer homes as well as winter homes in Florida.

TABLE 4-1

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes-</u> <u>ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt.</u> <u>Washington/</u> <u>Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/</u> <u>Reisterstown</u> <u>Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty</u> <u>Road/</u> <u>Randalls-</u> <u>town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings</u> <u>Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=162)
Less than 1 year	1,034 (3%)	51 (1%)	30	106 (2%)	150 (3%)	136 (5%)	324 (6%)	237 (8%)
1 - 3 years	9,197 (25%)	1,545 (18%)	2,168 (34%)	1,185 (21%)	703 (16%)	687 (25%)	2,116 (39%)	793 (27%)
4 - 5 years	4,673 (13%)	937 (11%)	909 (14%)	506 (9%)	331 (8%)	591 (21%)	849 (16%)	550 (18%)
6 - 10 years	7,720 (21%)	1,788 (21%)	1,383 (22%)	1,326 (23%)	776 (18%)	661 (24%)	955 (18%)	831 (28%)
11 - 20 years	8,430 (23%)	2,365 (28%)	1,060 (17%)	1,544 (27%)	1,610 (37%)	624 (22%)	903 (17%)	323 (11%)
More than 20 years	4,883 (14%)	1,693 (20%)	783 (12%)	1,016 (18%)	803 (18%)	92 (3%)	279 (5%)	218 (7%)
Entire life	52	---	---	30 (1%)	22 (1%)	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (99%)*	6,362 (99%)*	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (101%)*	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-1A

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Less than 1 year	1,034 (3%)	387 (16%)	350 (4%)	192 (3%)	39	66 (1%)
1 - 3 years	9,197 (25%)	1,062 (44%)	4,569 (53%)	1,717 (25%)	1,179 (12%)	670 (9%)
4 - 5 years	4,673 (13%)	129 (5%)	1,819 (21%)	1,483 (21%)	771 (8%)	471 (6%)
6 - 10 years	7,720 (21%)	405 (17%)	1,232 (14%)	1,720 (25%)	2,754 (27%)	1,582 (20%)
11 - 20 years	8,430 (23%)	393 (16%)	491 (6%)	1,798 (26%)	2,740 (27%)	2,918 (38%)
More than 20 years	4,883 (14%)	17 (1%)	163 (2%)	19	2,696 (26%)	1,973 (25%)
Entire life	52	22 (1%)	---	---	30	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,297 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-2

## TYPE OF RESIDENCE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
House	22,184 (61%)	6,123 (73%)	2,816 (44%)	2,757 (48%)	3,599 (82%)	1,869 (67%)	2,680 (49%)	2,341 (78%)
Apartment	11,126 (31%)	1,557 (19%)	2,968 (47%)	2,354 (41%)	797 (18%)	700 (25%)	2,273 (42%)	477 (16%)
Condominium	2,723 (8%)	698 (8%)	578 (9%)	603 (11%)	---	222 (8%)	468 (9%)	154 (5%)
Other	47	---	---	---	---	---	33 (1%)	15
Not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (101%)*	2,987 (99%)*
Rented residence	12,376 (34%)	1,658 (20%)	3,053 (48%)	2,345 (41%)	897 (20%)	1,053 (38%)	2,715 (50%)	655 (22%)
Owned residence	23,551 (65%)	6,720 (80%)	3,258 (51%)	3,368 (59%)	3,498 (80%)	1,710 (61%)	2,680 (49%)	2,317 (78%)
Other	125	---	51 (1%)	---	---	---	59 (1%)	15
Not reported	27	---	---	---	---	27 (1%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-2A

## TYPE OF RESIDENCE, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
House	22,184 (61%)	1,000 (41%)	5,001 (58%)	5,303 (77%)	7,650 (75%)	3,186 (41%)
Apartment	11,126 (31%)	1,081 (45%)	3,180 (37%)	1,056 (15%)	1,707 (17%)	4,016 (52%)
Condominium	2,723 (8%)	302 (12%)	444 (5%)	569 (8%)	854 (8%)	554 (7%)
Other	47	33 (1%)	---	---	---	15
Not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (99%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<hr/>						
Rented residence	12,376 (34%)	1,308 (54%)	3,716 (43%)	1,307 (19%)	1,946 (19%)	4,011 (52%)
Owned residence	23,551 (65%)	1,075 (45%)	4,909 (57%)	5,620 (81%)	8,264 (81%)	3,667 (47%)
Other	125	33 (1%)	---	---	---	92 (1%)
Not reported	27	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-2B

## TYPE OF RESIDENCE, BY INCOME

	<u>Total</u> (n=856)	Under \$10,000 (n=80)	\$10,000- \$20,000 (n=110)	\$20,000- \$30,000 (n=180)	\$30,000- \$40,000 (n=121)	\$40,000- \$50,000 (n=132)	\$50,000- \$75,000 (n=127)	Over \$75,000 (n=106)
House	22,184 (61%)	751 (34%)	1,345 (39%)	2,560 (46%)	2,167 (58%)	2,965 (73%)	3,386 (84%)	2,997 (83%)
Apartment	11,126 (31%)	1,292 (59%)	2,026 (58%)	2,694 (48%)	1,198 (32%)	830 (20%)	353 (9%)	138 (4%)
Condominium	2,723 (8%)	120 (5%)	96 (3%)	363 (6%)	363 (10%)	269 (7%)	272 (7%)	464 (13%)
Other	47	33 (1%)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,196 (99%)*	3,467 (100%)	5,617 (100%)	3,729 (100%)	4,064 (100%)	4,010 (100%)	3,599 (100%)
Rented residence	12,376 (34%)	1,589 (72%)	2,319 (67%)	3,003 (53%)	1,336 (36%)	902 (22%)	497 (12%)	139 (4%)
Owned residence	23,551 (65%)	575 (26%)	1,148 (33%)	2,614 (47%)	2,393 (64%)	3,135 (77%)	3,462 (86%)	3,461 (96%)
Other	125	33 (1%)	---	---	---	---	51 (1%)	---
Not reported	27	---	---	---	---	27 (1%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,196 (99%)*	3,467 (100%)	5,617 (100%)	3,729 (100%)	4,064 (100%)	4,010 (99%)*	3,599 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-3

## PLACE OF BIRTH, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=465)
Maryland	58,208 (63%)	15,013 (67%)	9,630 (60%)	9,692 (62%)	7,793 (69%)	5,286 (70%)	6,407 (54%)	4,387 (63%)
New Jersey	1,821 (2%)	428 (2%)	215 (1%)	190 (1%)	268 (2%)	137 (2%)	432 (4%)	151 (2%)
New York	10,104 (11%)	2,072 (9%)	2,459 (15%)	1,464 (9%)	1,173 (10%)	568 (8%)	1,571 (13%)	797 (11%)
Pennsylvania	4,514 (5%)	1,554 (7%)	628 (4%)	407 (3%)	552 (5%)	345 (5%)	653 (6%)	376 (5%)
All other states	9,133 (10%)	1,662 (7%)	1,755 (11%)	1,343 (9%)	944 (8%)	647 (9%)	1,857 (16%)	925 (13%)
Outside U.S.	7,724 (8%)	1,624 (7%)	1,338 (8%)	2,575 (16%)	619 (5%)	548 (7%)	683 (6%)	338 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	22,373 (99%)*	16,071 (99%)*	15,670 (100%)	11,349 (99%)*	7,530 (101%)*	11,764 (99%)*	6,974 (99%)*
<u>Place of birth, for those born outside U.S.:</u>								
Poland	1,648 (2%)	338 (2%)	249 (2%)	738 (5%)	53	59 (1%)	169 (1%)	43 (1%)
Russia	1,873 (2%)	359 (2%)	519 (3%)	758 (5%)	40	117 (2%)	49	32
Israel	448	210 (1%)	---	95 (1%)	101 (1%)	---	11	32

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-3A

## PLACE OF BIRTH, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=2311)	<u>18-24</u> (n=262)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Maryland	58,208 (63%)	5,533 (69%)	7,911 (60%)	8,047 (59%)	11,562 (56%)	8,953 (57%)
New Jersey	1,821 (2%)	90 (1%)	444 (3%)	337 (2%)	416 (2%)	302 (2%)
New York	10,104 (11%)	637 (8%)	1,976 (15%)	2,154 (16%)	2,759 (13%)	1,487 (9%)
Pennsylvania	4,514 (5%)	574 (7%)	651 (5%)	650 (5%)	1,509 (7%)	600 (4%)
All other states	9,133 (10%)	862 (11%)	1,430 (11%)	1,423 (10%)	2,231 (11%)	1,424 (9%)
Outside U.S.	7,724 (8%)	223 (3%)	720 (5%)	1,060 (8%)	2,050 (10%)	2,918 (19%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	8,043 (99%)	13,237 (99%)*	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (99%)*	15,683 (100%)

Place of birth for  
those born outside U.S.:

Poland	1,648 (2%)	---	---	11	676 (3%)	961 (6%)
Russia	1,873 (2%)	40 (1%)	108 (1%)	581 (4%)	99	809 (5%)
Israel	448	---	119 (1%)	40	20	---

TABLE 4-4

## YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA\*

	<u>Total</u> (n=221)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=39)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=28)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=62)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=31)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=12)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=26)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=23)
Before 1925	1,599 (2%)	340 (2%)	379 (2%)	577 (4%)	20	176 (2%)	74 (1%)	32
Between 1925 and 1945	1,159 (1%)	254 (1%)	262 (2%)	289 (2%)	133 (1%)	59 (1%)	162 (1%)	---
Between 1946 and 1963	2,409 (3%)	419 (2%)	178 (1%)	894 (6%)	244 (2%)	293 (4%)	275 (2%)	106 (2%)
Since 1964	2,406 (3%)	562 (3%)	471 (3%)	790 (5%)	202 (2%)	20	171 (1%)	189 (3%)
Total born outside U.S.	7,573 (9%)	1,575 (8%)	1,290 (8%)	2,550 (17%)	599 (5%)	548 (7%)	682 (5%)	327 (5%)
Total U.S. born	83,780 (91%)	20,729 (92%)	14,687 (92%)	13,096 (84%)	10,730 (95%)	6,983 (93%)	10,920 (94%)	6,636 (95%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	22,373 (100%)	16,071 (100%)	15,670 (101%)**	11,349 (100%)	7,530 (100%)	11,764 (99%)**	6,974 (100%)

\*Percents based on total population.

\*\*rounding error

TABLE 4-4A

## YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=216)	<u>18-24</u> (n=8)	<u>25-34</u> (n=24)	<u>35-44</u> (n=37)	<u>45-64</u> (n=65)	<u>65+</u> (n=82)
Before 1925	1,599 (2%)	---	---	---	---	1,599 (10%)
Between 1925 and 1945	1,159 (1%)	---	---	---	716 (3%)	443 (3%)
Between 1946 and 1963	2,409 (3%)	95 (1%)	288 (2%)	306 (2%)	1,011 (5%)	709 (5%)
Since 1964	<u>2,406</u> (3%)	<u>128</u> (2%)	<u>412</u> (3%)	<u>754</u> (6%)	<u>322</u> (2%)	<u>47</u>
Total born outside U.S.	7,573 (9%)	223 (3%)	700 (5%)	1,060 (8%)	2,049 (10%)	2,798 (18%)
Total U.S. born	83,780 (91%)	7,696 (97%)	12,412 (95%)	12,611 (92%)	18,477 (90%)	12,766 (82%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (100%)	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (100%)	15,683 (100%)

TABLE 4-5

## RESPONDENT'S LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BALTIMORE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes-</u> <u>ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt.</u> <u>Washington/</u> <u>Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/</u> <u>Reisterstown</u> <u>Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty</u> <u>Road/</u> <u>Randalls-</u> <u>town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings</u> <u>Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=162)
Since 1983	2,114 (6%)	281 (3%)	576 (9%)	301 (5%)	115 (3%)	---	705 (13%)	136 (5%)
1980 - 1982	1,762 (5%)	336 (4%)	218 (3%)	186 (3%)	119 (5%)	45 (2%)	560 (10%)	189 (6%)
1970 - 1979	5,299 (15%)	918 (11%)	1,108 (17%)	744 (13%)	376 (9%)	340 (12%)	1,222 (22%)	593 (20%)
1960 - 1969	2,971 (8%)	874 (10%)	341 (5%)	307 (5%)	444 (10%)	433 (16%)	371 (7%)	202 (7%)
1959 or earlier	5,818 (16%)	1,571 (19%)	995 (16%)	1,274 (22%)	687 (16%)	322 (12%)	635 (12%)	334 (11%)
Entire life	18,080 (50%)	4,399 (53%)	3,125 (49%)	2,902 (51%)	2,545 (59%)	1,649 (59%)	1,961 (36%)	1,499 (50%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (99%)*	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-5A

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BALTIMORE, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Since 1983	2,114 (6%)	483 (20%)	1,352 (16%)	205 (3%)	30	44 (1%)
1980 - 1982	1,762 (5%)	403 (17%)	767 (9%)	327 (5%)	184 (2%)	81 (1%)
1970 - 1979	5,299 (15%)	223 (9%)	1,673 (19%)	1,939 (28%)	942 (9%)	477 (6%)
1960 - 1969	2,971 (8%)	195 (8%)	498 (6%)	749 (11%)	1,276 (12%)	237 (3%)
1959 or earlier	5,818 (16%)	---	151 (2%)	292 (4%)	2,507 (25%)	2,853 (37%)
Entire life	18,080 (50%)	1,111 (46%)	4,183 (48%)	3,415 (49%)	5,272 (52%)	4,043 (52%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

TABLE 4-6

## LIKELIHOOD OF MOVE WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Very likely	7,547 (21%)	1,174 (14%)	1,323 (21%)	603 (11%)	991 (23%)	830 (30%)	1,910 (35%)	716 (24%)
Somewhat likely	6,637 (18%)	1,320 (16%)	1,114 (18%)	912 (16%)	1,137 (26%)	455 (16%)	1,145 (21%)	554 (19%)
Not at all likely	20,110 (56%)	5,720 (68%)	3,567 (56%)	3,508 (61%)	2,136 (49%)	1,413 (51%)	2,172 (40%)	1,595 (53%)
Don't know, not reported	1,786 (5%)	164 (2%)	358 (6%)	691 (12%)	131 (3%)	93 (3%)	228 (4%)	122 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (101%)*	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-6A

## LIKELIHOOD OF MOVE WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Very likely	7,547 (21%)	1,185 (49%)	3,483 (40%)	1,355 (20%)	1,222 (12%)	275 (4%)
Somewhat likely	6,637 (18%)	227 (9%)	2,374 (28%)	1,383 (20%)	1,645 (16%)	964 (12%)
Not at all likely	20,110 (56%)	907 (38%)	2,593 (30%)	3,857 (56%)	6,865 (67%)	5,828 (75%)
Don't know, not reported	1,786 (5%)	96 (4%)	175 (2%)	332 (5%)	479 (5%)	704 (9%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (101%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 4-7

DESTINATION FOR RESPONDENTS WHO ARE VERY LIKELY OR SOMEWHAT LIKELY  
TO MOVE WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=492)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=52)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=58)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=46)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=106)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=26)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=134)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=70)
Total very or somewhat likely to move	14,184 (39%)	2,494 (30%)	2,437 (38%)	1,515 (27%)	2,128 (48%)	1,285 (46%)	3,055 (56%)	1,270 (43%)
Within Baltimore	9,539 (67%)	1,839 (74%)	1,545 (63%)	996 (66%)	1,549 (73%)	1,067 (83%)	1,618 (53%)	924 (73%)
Same as now	887 (2%)	358 (4%)	218 (3%)	63 (1%)	17	---	137 (3%)	95 (3%)
Northwest, Pikesville, Randallstown	4,078 (43%)	927 (50%)	604 (39%)	670 (67%)	702 (45%)	718 (67%)	209 (13%)	247 (27%)
All other areas	4,573 (48%)	554 (30%)	724 (47%)	263 (26%)	829 (54%)	349 (33%)	1,272 (79%)	582 (63%)
Elsewhere in Maryland, to Washington	642 (7%)	104 (6%)	164 (11%)	154 (15%)	38 (2%)	---	130 (8%)	53 (6%)
Florida	384 (4%)	34 (2%)	66 (4%)	81 (8%)	129 (8%)	---	26 (2%)	49 (5%)
Another state	919 (10%)	124 (7%)	180 (12%)	77 (8%)	51 (3%)	---	457 (28%)	30 (3%)
Another country	92 (1%)	---	---	---	22 (1%)	---	61 (4%)	9 (1%)
Don't know or refused	24,503 (68%)	6,278 (75%)	4,407 (69%)	4,405 (77%)	2,607 (59%)	1,723 (62%)	3,161 (58%)	1,921 (64%)

TABLE 4-7A

DESTINATION FOR RESPONDENTS WHO ARE VERY LIKELY OR SOMEWHAT LIKELY  
TO MOVE WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=447)	<u>18-24</u> (n=39)	<u>25-34</u> (n=175)	<u>35-44</u> (n=100)	<u>45-64</u> (n=89)	<u>65+</u> (n=44)
Total of those very or somewhat likely to move	14,184 (39%)	1,412 (58%)	5,857 (68%)	2,738 (40%)	2,867 (28%)	1,238 (16%)
Within Baltimore area*	9,539 (67%)	923 (65%)	3,881 (66%)	1,734 (63%)	2,108 (74%)	836 (68%)
Same as now	887 (2%)	33 (1%)	291 (3%)	176 (3%)	177 (2%)	211 (3%)
Northwest, Pikesville, Randallstown	4,078 (43%)	309 (34%)	1,376 (35%)	655 (38%)	1,234 (59%)	476 (57%)
All other areas	4,573 (48%)	581 (63%)	2,214 (57%)	903 (52%)	697 (33%)	150 (18%)
Elsewhere in Maryland, to Washington	642 (7%)	33 (4%)	278 (7%)	182 (11%)	150 (7%)	---
Florida	384 (4%)	22 (2%)	20 (1%)	73 (4%)	161 (8%)	107 (13%)
Another state	919 (10%)	99 (11%)	581 (15%)	138 (8%)	73 (3%)	29 (3%)
Another country	92 (1%)	---	55 (1%)	37 (2%)	---	---
Don't know or refused	24,503 (68%)	1,339 (55%)	3,810 (44%)	4,763 (69%)	7,718 (76%)	6,798 (87%)

\*Of those who are likely to move.

TABLE 4-8

## ZIP CODES OF ORIGIN AND CURRENT ADDRESS

Origin	Total (n=819)	Current Zip Code						
		21207 (n=98)	21208 (n=173)	21209 (n=153)	21210 (n=46)	21215 (n=169)	21117 (n=57)	21133 (n=123)
Always lived here	52	---	---	---	---	30 (1%)	---	22 (1%)
Baltimore area	30,539 (85%)	1,274 (89%)	7,245 (86%)	5,299 (83%)	922 (88%)	4,904 (86%)	2,467 (88%)	2,632 (89%)
Liberty Road/ Randallstown (21207)	1,274 (4%)	1,274 (89%)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pikesville (21208)	7,245 (20%)	---	7,245 (86%)	---	---	---	---	---
Mount Washington/ Greenspring (21209)	5,299 (15%)	---	---	5,299 (83%)	---	---	---	---
Roland/Falls Road (21210)	922 (3%)	---	---	---	922 (88%)	---	---	---
Park Heights/ Reisterstown/ Corridor/City (21215)	4,904 (14%)	---	---	---	---	4,904 (86%)	---	---
Owings Mills (21117)	2,467 (7%)	---	---	---	---	---	2,467 (88%)	---
Randallstown (21133)	2,632 (7%)	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,632 (89%)

## SECTION 5

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Age and Sex

Of the 91,700 individuals who comprise the total Jewish population, 45,200, or 49%, are men, and 46,500, or 51%, are women. Of the total population, 17% are over the age of 65. This compares to 11% of the general white population in the Baltimore area in 1980. This includes 6% of the population that is over the age of 75, and 1% of the population that is over the age of 85. Women significantly outnumber men in the over 65 age group: there are over 8,800 women, compared to 6,800 men; fifty-six percent of the over 65 age group are women (see Table 5-1, p. 86).

One of the major changes in the Baltimore Jewish community over the past two decades has been the growing number of people over the age of 65. More importantly, however, is the increasing proportion of people over the age of 75 and over 85. The over 75 age group is now larger than the cohort of children under 5 years of age.

Fifty-one percent of the population is female, the norm in many Jewish communities: Milwaukee, Richmond, and Rochester (see Table A-7, p. 321). Atlantic City and Miami show females comprising 56% of the population. Only Washington, D.C. has more men than women.

About 5,900 individuals are under the age of five, or 6.4% of the population, about the same as the general white population in Baltimore in 1980. Males slightly outnumber females in this

category. Males also outnumber females in the 5 to 12 age group, which comprises 9.5% of the population. Junior and senior high school age children, those 13 to 18 years of age, comprise about 8% of the population, with no difference in the proportion of males and females. College-aged students, 19 to 22, comprise 4.7% of the population, with no difference in the male/female proportion of this age group either.

Those between the ages of 23 to 29 total about 7,800 individuals, or 8.5% of the population. Men slightly outnumber women in this age group. Over one of every three individuals, 34.8%, is between the ages of 30 and 55. About 10.8% of the population is between 56 and 64, or 9,800 persons. Women outnumber men in each of the latter age categories.

Table A-8 (pp. 322-323) shows that Baltimore has a relatively high proportion of the population over the age of 65, with 17%. Most Jewish communities find between 12% and 18% of the population over 65: Cleveland, 14%; St. Louis, 16%; and Rochester, about 15%. About 24% of the population is 18 or under, as compared to 21% in Chicago, 22% in Cleveland, 20% in Seattle, and 23% in Washington, D.C.

Older Jews are much more likely to be found in Pikesville, Mount Washington/Greenspring, and the Park Heights Corridor than in other parts of the metropolitan area. Of the almost 16,000 Jews over the age of 65, about 11,400, or 73%, live in these areas. Of the population under the age of 65, about 57% live in these areas. In total, 61% of the population lives in these three areas. Yet individuals of all ages are distributed

throughout the area. While subgroups, such as the aged, tend to cluster, Baltimore does not have an exclusively "singles" area or an area that is predominantly elderly.

Children under the age of five are much more likely to be distributed throughout areas of Jewish concentration; although, 23% are outside these areas entirely in other 212 zip codes and other zip codes, as are 20% of the children between the ages of 5 and 12. They are not concentrated in any one area outside of the northwest corridor, making them difficult to locate and, ultimately, to provide services for in single strategic locations.

#### Marital Status

A look at the data on current marital status for the Jewish population of Baltimore shows 68% of all persons over 18 are married, while 19% have never been married. About 9% are widowed, and relatively few are divorced or separated (5%). These figures do not differ much from the general white population. A comparison between the two sexes shows that 70% of the males are married, versus 65% of the females. The percentage that are widowed is almost four times as high for women (14%) as for men (3%). More males than females have never been married, 23% and 15%, respectively. The proportion of persons divorced or separated is slightly higher for women than for men: 5% for women versus 3% for men. Thirty-eight percent of 25 to 34 year old males have never been married, and 3% are divorced or separated. This compares to 27% of the females in the same age category who

have never married, and 6% who are divorced or separated (see Table 5-2A, p. 89).

Baltimore resembles most other Jewish communities in terms of marital status (see Table A-9, p. 324). Almost 68% of the adults are married persons, compared to 65% in Chicago, 67% in Milwaukee, 63% in Phoenix, and 70% in Nashville. The proportion of adults who are single or widowed is in the middle range, for each category. The 9% who are widowed compares to 9% in Milwaukee, 11% in New York, and 17% in St. Louis. The 19% who have never married compares to 23% in Chicago, 18% in Phoenix, 27% in Washington, and 15% in New York. The 5% of the adults who are divorced or separated compares to 6% in Chicago, 8% in Cleveland, 5% in Nashville, 10% in Phoenix, and 14% in Los Angeles.

When comparing the population by marital status and age (see Table 5-2B, p. 90), 89% of those under 24 have never been married, as compared to 32% of the 25 to 34 year olds. About 6% of the 35 to 44 population has never been married, as compared to 3% of the over 45 population. It appears as though the current group of 25 to 34 year olds will get married sometime in the future, if they follow the pattern of other age cohorts. Whether or not they will have children, and in what numbers, remains to be seen. But Baltimore now has a singles group that is "temporarily" single for a decade or more before family formation.

Virtually no Orthodox Jews are likely to be divorced or separated, as compared to about 10% of Reform, Conservative, and just Jewish or "other" Jews. On the other hand, there is little

difference in the proportion of Orthodox Jews that have been divorced at least one time before. Clearly, Orthodox Jews are the least likely to stay divorced.

The median age at first marriage is 22.8 for the entire adult population, 24.7 for men and 22.0 for women. As shown in Table 5-3A (p. 92), the median age at first marriage for the 65 and over population is 28.6, dropping to about 25.4 for those 45 to 64, and dropping again for 25 to 34 year olds to 24.3. This median age does not include, of course, the 32% of this age group that is not yet married. Median age of first marriage will be much higher in the next study.

While relatively few households have respondents who are currently divorced or separated, about 21% of all 35 to 44 year olds and 15% of all adults that are currently married have been married at least one time before (with the vast majority married only one time before). About 12% of all married adults have been divorced one or more times. It appears as though the propensity to remarry is quite strong.

For those who have been married more than once, 33% were single for two years or less; 28% were between marriages for a period of three to five years; 23% for six to ten years; and 9% for over ten years. The remainder were unreported or did not know (see Tables 5-4 and 5-4A, pp. 93-94). The majority of divorced persons stay divorced for five years or less. Furthermore, few individuals seem to marry more than two times.

### Number of Children Born to Jewish Women

This section discusses the number of children born to Jewish women 18 and older who live in the Baltimore area, and compares these women to all women in the United States 18 and over. Overall, Jewish women in the Baltimore area are slightly more likely to have children than the total U.S. population of women (73% and 70%, respectively, with children). Jewish women are also more likely to have between one and three children (67% of Jewish women versus 52% of U.S. women). However, U.S. women are much more likely to have four or more children than do Jewish women (18%, as compared to 6%). Jewish women wait longer to have children, as only 8% of those 18 to 24 have a child, compared with the U.S. population of women, with 30%. The percent of Jewish women 25 to 34 with no children is higher than that of U.S. women (49% and 29%, respectively). Of the Jewish women 35 to 44, 12% have never given birth, as compared to 9% of the 45 to 64 year olds and 13% of those over 65.

Considering the actual number of children born and expected number of children over the woman's lifetime, the data show an average number of 2.4 children for women 44 and over, 2.1 for women 35 to 44, 2.0 for women 25 to 34, and 2.5 for women 18 to 24. One should not interpret the figure for women 18 to 24 to mean that there is likely to be a much higher proportion of children born, but merely to reflect that younger women may be planning more children than they are likely to have.

It appears that the Jewish birthrate in Baltimore is approximately at replacement level, using the above figures.

Using a rough measure of the number of children 0-4 born to Jewish women 15 to 44, we find a figure of 305 per 1,000 Jewish women, below the replacement level (according to Schmelz, a prominent Jewish demographer in Israel). Using the number of children 0-4 born to Jewish women 20 to 44, we find 360 children per 1,000 women, at a replacement level (according to Dr. Sidney Goldstein, a prominent Jewish demographer in the United States).

Table 5-5A (p. 96) shows, for females 18 and over with one or more children, their age when their first child was born. The median age overall, 25.4, has remained fairly consistent within the age categories shown in the table, except for 18 to 24 year olds whose median age at first birth is 20.0. Of course, 49% of the women 25 to 34 have had no children, yet, and they are computed in this median age; therefore, it will rise. The median age at first birth is increasing slightly. This finding reinforces the idea that Jewish women tend to wait until they are older to begin childbearing, as compared with the U.S. female population as a whole.

Female Jewish respondents to the survey between the ages of 18 and 49 were asked about their childbearing plans for the future. Specifically, these women were asked if they plan to have any children within the next three years. Of the 18 to 24 year olds, 36% said yes and 16% did not know. Of the 25 to 34 year olds, 48% said yes, and 14% did not know. Of the 35 to 49 year olds, 5% said yes, and 2% did not know (see Table 5-6A, p. 99).

Women respondents were also asked how many children they expect to have in their lifetime. Eight percent said that they expect no children. Eleven percent said they expect one child; 43% expect two children; 18% expect three children; and 8% said they expect four or more children. Twelve percent did not know or did not answer (see Table 5-7A, p. 101).

#### Single Parents/Stepchildren

About 7% of the households with children (21 or less) included stepchildren (see Table 5-8, p. 102), and about 10% of the households with children are headed by single parents. The number of cases in the sample is too small to make any other observations about these households, other than those that appear in more general discussions elsewhere in the text. Nevertheless, if divorce and remarriage rates continue at their present pace, it should be expected that there will be more blended families in Baltimore and that many children will have lived with one parent at some time.

#### Secular Education

Table 5-9A (p. 106) shows the present school enrollment for the Jewish population. Thirty-one percent of Jews of all ages are currently enrolled in some kind of school. Of the total number of persons enrolled in school, almost three-quarters (73%) are enrolled full-time. About 1,100 persons over the age of 24 attend school full time. Nearly all children of nursery school or pre-school age are enrolled in school full or part-time.

Of the 18 to 24 year olds, 74% are currently in school, and 19% have already completed at least a college degree. College students who live at home most of the year are included in these figures.

The secular education attainment of the Jewish population is shown in Table 5-10 (p. 107). About 31% of the Jewish population 25 years and older have a high school education or less, as compared to 67% of the general white population in 1980. Nineteen percent have some college, 26% have a college degree, and 23% have an advanced degree. Therefore, a total of 49% hold a college or more advanced degree, as compared to 19% of the general Baltimore population. This characteristic clearly separates the Jewish population from the rest of the Baltimore population. Fifty-nine percent of the males and 39% of the females 25 and older have college degrees or advanced degrees.

Baltimore has a relatively well-educated Jewish population, as shown in Table A-10 (p. 325). Thirty-one percent of the adult population older than 25 has a high school education or less. This compares with 33% in St. Louis and 31% in New York. Miami finds 41% of the adults with a high school education or less. On the other hand, 23% of the population in Baltimore has an advanced degree. This compares to 26% in Chicago, 18% in Los Angeles, 20% in New York, 18% in St. Louis, and 48% in Washington, D.C.

Striking differences are shown by age and sex in terms of educational status. For men, 25 and older, 32% have advanced degrees, as compared to 15% for women. At the same time, 23% of

the 25 or older men have a high school education or less, as compared to 35% of the women 25 or older.

For men, 25 to 34, 31% have an advanced degree, as compared to 25% for women. In the 35 to 44 age group, 45% of the men have an advanced degree, as compared to 21% of the women. Thus, while the educational attainment of Jewish women increases as age decreases, it is not as high as Jewish males in any age category.

Baltimore has a relatively high proportion of children in Jewish day schools and non-Jewish private schools. About 2,300 children attend private schools, the vast majority of which are non-sectarian. About 2,600 students attend Jewish schools between kindergarten and 12th grade. About 58% of this school-age group attends public schools.

Most children who attend Jewish day schools come from Pikesville, Mount Washington/Greenspring, and the Park Heights Corridor, with the heaviest concentration in the latter (see Table 5-9, pp. 104-105). Children who live in the other 212 zip codes, Owings Mills, or other zip codes are extremely unlikely to attend an all day Jewish school. Children in the other 212 zip codes and outlying areas are somewhat more likely to attend a private school than those in Pikesville or Mount Washington/Greenspring. Given perceptions of public schools in these areas, this pattern is not unexpected. Where public schools are seen as good, fewer children should be expected to attend private schools.

For those 19 to 24, about 2,000 students who attend college or graduate school full time attend school in the greater

Baltimore area, including the University of Maryland at College Park, while about 2,000 attend outside of the Baltimore area.

About 2,500 children attend a pre-school. Of these, about 26% are in a non-Jewish pre-school, and 69% are in a Jewish pre-school. The other 5% did not report. Those who attend a non-Jewish pre-school are most likely to live in other 212 zip codes, the Liberty Road/Randallstown corridor, and in other zip codes.

### Labor Force and Employment Characteristics

#### Employment Status

Sixty-four percent of the Jewish population 18 years old and over is currently working; 50% work full time, and 14% are employed part time. Fifteen percent are retired; 11% are homemakers; and 1% are disabled. About 1% are unemployed. Another 7% are students, and 1% say they are full-time volunteers (see Table 5-11A, pp. 109-110).

Of the males, 68% are employed full time, and 6% are employed part time. Fourteen percent are retired. About 1% are disabled or unemployed, while 9% are students. About 25% of the 18 to 24 year old males are employed full time (8% part time); 88% of the 25 to 34 year olds are employed full time (3% part time); 86% of the 45 to 64 year olds are employed full time (3% part time, 7% retired); and 20% of the over 65 age group are employed full time, while 17% work part time.

For women, 33% are employed full time, and 22% are employed part time. Twenty-two percent identify themselves as homemakers. Of the 18 to 24 year old females, 29% are employed full time (23%

part time); 50% of the 25 to 34 year olds are employed full time (26% part time); 45% of the 35 to 44 year olds are employed full time (30% part time); 37% of the 45 to 64 year olds are employed full time (23% part time); and 6% of those over 65 are employed full time (11% are employed part time). The proportion of those who identify themselves as homemakers increases with age, with 20% of the 25 to 34 year old females indicating that they are homemakers, as compared to 27% of those over 65 and about 23% of those between 35 and 64.

#### Class of Employer

Of the adult Jewish workers, 17% work for a government at some level. Nineteen percent are self-employed. Nine percent work for non-profit organizations, and the remainder, 54%, work for a private business or industry (see Table 5-12, p. 111).

For the males in the labor force, 51% are in private industry, as compared to 56% of the females. Six percent of the males are in non-profit organizations, as compared to 12% of the females. Fifteen percent of the men are in government-related positions, as are 19% of the women; while, 28% of the men are self-employed, as compared to 12% of the women. The proportion of men who are self-employed declines from 37% of those over the age of 45, to 29% of the 35 to 44 year olds, and 15% of the 25 to 34 year olds. The proportion of women in non-profit positions increases from 7% of those over 65 to about 18% of the 25 to 44 year olds. Nevertheless, a substantial cohort of "entrepreneurs" remains in each age group.

### Occupation

Occupational data were collected that would allow for later comparison to the general population. Occupations are classified according to categories established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are for those 18 and over. In terms of occupation, 24% of the work force is professional, 22% are managers and self-employed, 3% are in technical occupations, 13% are in sales, 18% are in clerical positions, and 15% are in blue collar occupations and other classifications (see Table 5-13, pp. 112-113).

Baltimore has a relatively low proportion of the population in professional occupations, 23%. This compares to 29% in St. Louis, 28% in Phoenix, 43% in Nashville, 33% in Chicago, and 48% in Washington. At the same time, the proportion of workers in clerical and blue collar positions is relatively high: a total of 33%, as compared to 25% in Chicago, 22% in Cleveland, 30% in Los Angeles, and 18% in St. Louis (see Table A-11, pp. 326-327). Many of these are 18 to 24 year old students or part-time workers. Adjusting for these, the proportion of blue collar and "other" occupational categories diminishes a great deal.

Occupational profiles are much different when evaluated by different age and sex categories. Of the Jewish men in Baltimore, 20% are in managerial positions, 25% in professional occupations, 13% are proprietors, 14% are in sales, 7% are in clerical positions, and 17% in blue collar and other positions (Table 5-13A, pp. 114-115).

The profile for women is considerably different. Women in the service occupations, such as waitresses, hairdressers, etc.,

account for 13% of the labor force participants, and 29% are in administrative support occupations. About 9% are in the managerial category, and 24% are in professional positions, mainly health and education. Approximately 13% of the women are employed in sales.

Thirty-three percent of the 25 to 34 year old men are professionals, as compared to 39% of the 35 to 44 year old males and 18% of those over 65. For women, 35% of the 25 to 34 year olds are professionals, as compared to 34% of the 35 to 44 year olds and 17% of those over 65. The proportion of women in clerical positions declines with age.

#### Employment in the Washington Area

About 4% of the households have someone who works in the Washington area, or about 1,500 households. No other patterns (age, location, etc.) seem to be prevalent from examining this small number of cases. It should not be expected that many individuals are tied to Washington in any significant ways.

#### Unemployment

The data show that 12% of the adults were unemployed and looked for work sometime during the past three years, lower than the national figures for this time period (see Table 5-15A, p. 119). About 1% were unemployed at the time of the survey. Women were slightly more likely than men to be unemployed, 15% to 11%. The unemployed were more likely to be under 35, although about 7% of the 35 to 64 age group were unemployed sometime in the past

three years. About half of those who were unemployed spent at least one month looking for work. These proportions are not trivial and represent thousands of Jews who were unemployed sometime in the past three years.

### Disability

About 8% of the population has some sort of disability (see Table 5-16A, p. 121). Heart disease, diabetes, and arthritis are the most often listed disabilities. Nursing home residents are not included in this estimate. About 5% of the adult population has a disability that prevents working, with another 2% having a disabling condition that limits the kind or amount of work. About 2% of the population requires daily supervision.

Of the projected 7,500 persons who have a disability, 61% are women. Almost 60% of those with a disability are 65 years of age or older. On the other hand, most of those over 65 are in good health. Of those who have a disability which prevents them from working, about 1,400 persons are under the age of 65. About 1,800 disabled persons live by themselves. Very few persons under the age of 18 were shown to have any disability, only 124 in the entire population. These figures are extremely low, and should be viewed with great caution, due to sampling errors, and perhaps the reluctance of respondents to admit that their children are disabled. Disabled persons are located throughout the metropolitan area and across all age cohorts. Furthermore, the sample was too small to provide data on individuals with

developmental and emotional disabilities, although other data indicate that these are significant parts of the Jewish population.

#### Adult Children in Baltimore Area

For households where the respondent was over the age of 45, the respondent was asked if they had any adult children living in their own residence in the Baltimore area. About 55% said yes. Those who were born in Maryland were more likely to have a child in the area, 61%, compared to 48% of those not born in Maryland. Respondents in Pikesville, Mount Washington/Greenspring, and the Park Heights Corridor were far more likely to have a child in the area, over 60%, compared to those in other areas, where the number of cases is much smaller (see Table 5-17, p. 123). This, of course, does not include adult children who still live with their parents.

#### Vehicle Ownership

Table 5-18 (p. 125) shows the number of Jewish households that have at least one automobile or truck which is kept at home for use by members of the household. For all households, 92% of the Jews in the area have such a vehicle. About 22% of the households in the Park Heights Corridor do not own a car. Elderly women are the least likely to be car owners.

Nearly all households between the ages of 25 and 64 have a vehicle, while 76% of those 65 or over have a car or truck (see Table 5-18A, p. 126). The 24% without cars are likely to be

transportation-dependent on friends, relatives, or agencies to get around.

### Household Income

Income is a sensitive item to request in surveys. As Table 5-19 (pp. 127-128) shows, income was not reported for 22% of the households because of refusal, and because about 4% of the respondents did not know, for a total of 26%. The percent distribution of household income is also shown in this table. The income data are reported on the base of reported household income. Median income for the Baltimore area is \$36,000. Given the income distribution by age, marital status, home ownership, and other factors, there does not seem to be any evidence of bias due to the 22% refusal rate on this question.

The income distribution shows that 28% of the households had an income in excess of \$50,000. About 13% reported incomes of \$75,000 or more annually. At the other extreme, 8% had an annual income under \$10,000, and another 13% of the households had incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000. About 14% of the households had incomes of \$30,000 to \$40,000, and 15% had incomes of \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually.

Because of variance in cost-of-living by metropolitan area and changes in the cost-of-living over the past five years, comparisons by income must be viewed as only very general benchmarks, rather than as absolute comparisons. Table A-12 (pp. 328-329) shows that 8% of the Baltimore households earn less than \$10,000, as compared with 13% in St. Louis, 12% in New York, 21% in

Los Angeles, 16% in Denver, and 13% in Chicago. At the same time, 43% of the Baltimore households earn \$40,000 per year or more. This compares to 30% in Atlantic City and 38% in Kansas City, the two most recent studies.

About 26% of the households receive most of their income from sources other than salary or wages. The lower the income, the more likely the household is receiving its income from sources other than salary and wages. Yet substantial proportions of higher income groups have sources of income besides salary and wages. Older adults are more likely to be receiving their income from sources other than salary and income, most likely Social Security, pensions, and disability benefits.

As shown in Table 5-19, income levels also differ by geographic area. Pikesville has the highest median income, \$45,000, and the Park Heights Corridor the lowest, at \$24,000. The outlying areas have a median income of \$41,000, as compared to \$30,000 in Owings Mills, \$39,000 in the Liberty Road/Randallstown area, \$30,000 in the other 212 zip code area, and \$38,000 in the Mount Washington/Greenspring area.

Median income also differs widely by age, as shown in Table 5-19A (pp. 129-130). For those 35 to 64, the median income is \$45,000 annually. For those 25 to 34, the median income is \$33,000, while for those over 65 it is \$18,000. A majority of households with incomes under \$10,000 per year are elderly. About 28% of those over 65 have an annual income of \$10,000 a year or less. At the same time, 10% of those over 65 have annual incomes of \$50,000 or more.

Households headed by widowed persons have a median income of \$13,000, and 44% of such households have a median income of less than \$10,000 per year. The median income of households headed by single parents is \$31,000, as compared to \$45,000 for households with two parents and children. It should be expected that many of these households are at economic risk, at the margin of economic and social security in the community.

TABLE 5-1

## AGE AND SEX OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

<u>Males</u>	<u>Total</u> (n=1477)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=251)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=163)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=163)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=307)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=96)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=264)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=233)
Under 5	3,172 (3%)	527 (2%)	792 (5%)	642 (4%)	351 (3%)	219 (3%)	337 (3%)	304 (4%)
5 - 12	4,874 (5%)	1,212 (5%)	577 (4%)	879 (6%)	591 (5%)	678 (9%)	436 (4%)	501 (7%)
13 - 18	3,684 (4%)	1,398 (6%)	350 (2%)	215 (1%)	676 (6%)	583 (8%)	250 (2%)	212 (3%)
19 - 22	2,194 (2%)	755 (3%)	225 (1%)	142 (1%)	382 (3%)	234 (3%)	328 (3%)	126 (2%)
23 - 29	4,035 (4%)	655 (3%)	605 (4%)	675 (4%)	480 (4%)	491 (7%)	878 (7%)	250 (4%)
30 - 55	15,666 (17%)	3,779 (17%)	2,831 (18%)	1,749 (11%)	2,081 (18%)	1,271 (17%)	2,442 (21%)	1,515 (22%)
56 - 64	4,610 (5%)	1,397 (6%)	562 (3%)	917 (6%)	634 (6%)	313 (4%)	504 (4%)	282 (4%)
65 - 74	4,317 (5%)	1,065 (5%)	1,034 (6%)	948 (6%)	369 (3%)	149 (2%)	547 (5%)	205 (3%)
75 - 84	2,021 (2%)	413 (2%)	348 (2%)	668 (4%)	139 (1%)	234 (3%)	155 (1%)	63 (1%)
85 or over	490 (1%)	106	106 (1%)	142 (1%)	---	---	135 (1%)	---
<u>Total males</u>	45,206 (49%)	11,365 (51%)	7,429 (46%)	6,977 (45%)	5,723 (50%)	4,193 (56%)	6,038 (51%)	3,479 (50%)

TABLE 5-1 (continued)

## AGE AND SEX OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> (n=1503)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=242)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=191)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=200)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=307)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=76)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=254)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=233)
Under 5	2,696 (3%)	439 (2%)	452 (3%)	440 (3%)	418 (4%)	255 (3%)	396 (3%)	298 (4%)
5 - 12	3,827 (4%)	748 (3%)	913 (6%)	738 (5%)	274 (2%)	374 (5%)	375 (3%)	403 (6%)
13 - 18	3,697 (4%)	1,317 (6%)	557 (3%)	442 (3%)	529 (5%)	128 (2%)	306 (3%)	417 (6%)
19 - 22	2,096 (2%)	608 (3%)	203 (1%)	310 (2%)	453 (4%)	32	313 (3%)	178 (3%)
23 - 29	3,742 (4%)	432 (2%)	876 (5%)	653 (4%)	506 (4%)	316 (4%)	770 (7%)	189 (3%)
30 - 55	16,255 (18%)	4,108 (18%)	2,905 (18%)	1,692 (11%)	2,354 (21%)	1,428 (19%)	2,282 (19%)	1,486 (21%)
56 - 64	5,161 (6%)	1,620 (7%)	1,106 (7%)	1,098 (7%)	452 (4%)	304 (4%)	333 (3%)	248 (4%)
65 - 74	5,603 (6%)	1,163 (5%)	1,109 (7%)	1,990 (13%)	507 (4%)	196 (3%)	495 (4%)	152 (2%)
75 - 84	2,576 (3%)	372 (2%)	379 (2%)	1,161 (7%)	72 (1%)	246 (3%)	259 (2%)	88 (1%)
85 or over	677 (1%)	142 (1%)	95 (1%)	169 (1%)	40	59 (1%)	171 (1%)	---
<u>Total females</u>	46,527 (51%)	11,008 (49%)	8,642 (54%)	8,693 (55%)	5,626 (50%)	3,337 (44%)	5,725 (49%)	3,495 (50%)

TABLE 5-2

## CURRENT MARITAL STATUS, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2322)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=382)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=278)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=289)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=491)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=121)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=432)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=329)
Married	48,397 (68%)	12,389 (71%)	8,425 (67%)	8,090 (65%)	6,182 (70%)	4,033 (74%)	5,701 (58%)	3,575 (73%)
Widowed	6,347 (9%)	1,229 (7%)	1,007 (8%)	2,446 (20%)	437 (5%)	316 (6%)	637 (6%)	275 (6%)
Divorced	2,573 (4%)	432 (2%)	767 (6%)	215 (2%)	262 (3%)	178 (3%)	540 (5%)	169 (3%)
Separated	662 (1%)	225 (1%)	248 (2%)	25	40	---	68 (1%)	56 (1%)
Never married	13,363 (19%)	3,182 (18%)	2,081 (17%)	1,633 (13%)	1,906 (22%)	904 (17%)	2,886 (29%)	771 (16%)
<u>Total</u>	71,501 (101%)*	17,517 (99%)*	12,528 (100%)	12,409 (100%)	8,858 (100%)	5,431 (100%)	9,832 (99%)*	4,927 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-2A

## CURRENT MARITAL STATUS, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Total</u> (n=1127)	<u>18-24</u> (n=135)	<u>25-34</u> (n=232)	<u>35-44</u> (n=227)	<u>45-64</u> (n=326)	<u>65+</u> (n=207)
<u>Males</u>						
Married	24,142 (70%)	151 (4%)	3,658 (58%)	5,438 (81%)	9,233 (91%)	5,559 (81%)
Widowed	1,182 (3%)	---	---	---	191 (2%)	991 (15%)
Divorced	864 (3%)	---	158 (2%)	385 (6%)	272 (3%)	49 (1%)
Separated	385 (1%)	---	90 (1%)	180 (3%)	115 (1%)	---
Never married	7,820 (23%)	4,137 (96%)	2,441 (38%)	690 (10%)	304 (3%)	228 (3%)
<u>Total males</u>	34,413 (100%)	4,288 (100%)	6,347 (99%)*	6,693 (100%)	10,114 (100%)	6,827 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=1184)	(n=127)	(n=246)	(n=241)	(n=321)	(n=249)
Married	24,255 (65%)	584 (16%)	4,617 (67%)	6,066 (87%)	8,667 (83%)	4,193 (47%)
Widowed	5,164 (14%)	---	11	99 (1%)	914 (9%)	4,140 (47%)
Divorced	1,710 (5%)	131 (3%)	333 (5%)	519 (7%)	503 (5%)	176 (2%)
Separated	277 (1%)	11	95 (1%)	101 (1%)	43	25
Never married	5,543 (15%)	2,989 (80%)	1,833 (27%)	193 (3%)	225 (2%)	302 (3%)
<u>Total females</u>	37,088 (100%)	3,755 (99%)*	6,890 (100%)	6,978 (99%)*	10,413 (99%)*	8,856 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-2B

## CURRENT MARITAL STATUS, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=2311)	<u>18-24</u> (n=262)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Married	48,497 (68%)	735 (9%)	8,275 (63%)	11,503 (84%)	17,900 (87%)	9,752 (62%)
Widowed	6,347 (9%)	---	11	99 (1%)	1,105 (5%)	5,131 (33%)
Divorced	2,573 (4%)	131 (2%)	491 (4%)	904 (7%)	775 (4%)	225 (1%)
Separated	662 (1%)	11	185 (1%)	281 (2%)	160 (1%)	25
Never married	13,363 (19%)	7,126 (89%)	4,274 (32%)	884 (6%)	529 (3%)	530 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	71,501 (100%)	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (100%)	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (100%)	15,683 (100%)

TABLE 5-3

## MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1864)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=314)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=231)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=251)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=382)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=102)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=309)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=275)
Under 22	20,164 (35%)	5,117 (36%)	3,391 (32%)	3,891 (36%)	2,408 (35%)	2,033 (45%)	1,772 (26%)	1,552 (38%)
22 - 23	10,947 (19%)	2,373 (17%)	2,033 (19%)	1,844 (17%)	1,386 (20%)	818 (18%)	1,760 (25%)	733 (18%)
24 - 25	9,001 (16%)	2,024 (14%)	1,792 (17%)	1,804 (17%)	1,135 (16%)	514 (11%)	1,258 (18%)	474 (12%)
26 - 29	8,942 (15%)	2,497 (17%)	1,740 (17%)	1,344 (12%)	1,118 (16%)	640 (14%)	920 (13%)	683 (17%)
30 or over	8,925 (15%)	2,264 (16%)	1,491 (14%)	1,893 (18%)	885 (13%)	523 (12%)	1,236 (18%)	634 (16%)
<u>Total</u>	57,979 (100%)	14,276 (100%)	10,448 (99%)*	10,776 (100%)	6,931 (100%)	4,527 (100%)	6,946 (100%)	4,075 (101%)*
Median age at first marriage	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.3	23.0	22.7

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-3A

## MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1831)	<u>25-34</u> (n=328)	<u>35-44</u> (n=438)	<u>45-64</u> (n=627)	<u>65+</u> (n=438)
Under 22	20,164 (35%)	2,242 (25%)	5,046 (39%)	8,389 (42%)	3,921 (26%)
22 - 23	10,947 (19%)	2,058 (23%)	2,346 (18%)	3,615 (18%)	2,617 (17%)
24 - 25	9,001 (16%)	1,965 (22%)	1,653 (13%)	2,826 (14%)	2,492 (16%)
26 - 29	8,942 (15%)	2,096 (23%)	1,743 (14%)	2,527 (13%)	2,552 (17%)
30 or over	8,925 (15%)	601 (7%)	2,000 (16%)	2,584 (13%)	3,551 (23%)
<u>Total</u>	57,979 (100%)	8,963 (100%)	12,787 (100%)	19,940 (100%)	15,133 (99%)*
Median age at first marriage	22.8	24.3	24.7	25.4	28.6

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-4

NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN MARRIAGES FOR RESPONDENTS MARRIED  
MORE THAN ONCE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=287)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=42)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=29)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=22)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=47)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=11)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=69)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=67)
Less than 1 year	275 (3%)	---	59 (4%)	72 (7%)	60 (8%)	---	49 (3%)	34 (3%)
1 - 2 years	2,470 (30%)	820 (40%)	332 (25%)	285 (29%)	239 (30%)	128 (25%)	455 (30%)	212 (21%)
3 - 5 years	2,318 (28%)	613 (30%)	345 (26%)	120 (12%)	307 (38%)	196 (38%)	442 (29%)	295 (29%)
6 - 10 years	1,873 (23%)	372 (18%)	499 (38%)	215 (22%)	147 (18%)	137 (26%)	299 (20%)	237 (23%)
More than 10 years	770 (9%)	234 (11%)	95 (7%)	47 (5%)	25 (3%)	59 (11%)	139 (9%)	169 (17%)
Not reported	453 (6%)	---	---	248 (25%)	20 (3%)	---	110 (7%)	75 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	8,228 (99%)*	2,059 (99%)*	1,329 (100%)	987 (100%)	799 (100%)	520 (100%)	1,520 (98%)*	1,013 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-4A

NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN MARRIAGES FOR RESPONDENTS MARRIED  
MORE THAN ONCE, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=286)	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u> (n=35)	<u>35-44</u> (n=92)	<u>45-64</u> (n=99)	<u>65+</u> (n=60)
Less than 1 year	275 (3%)	---	20 (2%)	90 (4%)	139 (5%)	25 (1%)
1 - 2 years	2,470 (30%)	---	243 (28%)	806 (32%)	834 (31%)	588 (28%)
3 - 5 years	2,318 (28%)	---	360 (41%)	776 (30%)	781 (29%)	401 (19%)
6 - 10 years	1,873 (23%)	---	214 (24%)	525 (21%)	554 (20%)	580 (28%)
More than 10 years	770 (9%)	---	25 (3%)	318 (12%)	288 (11%)	139 (7%)
Not reported	453 (6%)	---	---	36 (1%)	112 (4%)	304 (15%)
<u>Total</u>	8,228 (99%)*	---	882 (100%)	2,551 (100%)	2,708 (100%)	2,063 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-5

FEMALES 18 AND OLDER, WITH CHILDREN, AGE AT BIRTH OF  
FIRST CHILD, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=852)	<u>Pikes-</u> <u>ville</u> (n=145)	<u>Mt.</u> <u>Washington/</u> <u>Greenspring</u> (n=113)	<u>Park Heights/</u> <u>Reisterstown</u> <u>Corridor/City</u> (n=127)	<u>Liberty</u> <u>Road/</u> <u>Randalls-</u> <u>town</u> (n=187)	<u>Owings</u> <u>Mills</u> (n=50)	<u>Other 212</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=113)	<u>Other</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=117)
Under 18	140	---	---	47 (1%)	59 (1%)	---	---	34 (1%)
18 - 22	7,190 (20%)	1,698 (19%)	1,408 (21%)	1,461 (21%)	1,073 (24%)	480 (19%)	560 (12%)	510 (21%)
23 - 29	14,488 (40%)	3,750 (43%)	2,523 (38%)	2,880 (41%)	1,632 (37%)	1,341 (52%)	1,497 (32%)	866 (36%)
30 or older	4,869 (13%)	1,279 (15%)	1,036 (16%)	928 (13%)	524 (12%)	325 (13%)	513 (11%)	264 (11%)
Total have given birth	26,687 (73%)	6,727 (77%)	4,967 (75%)	5,316 (76%)	3,288 (74%)	2,146 (84%)	2,570 (55%)	1,674 (69%)
Total have not given birth	9,917 (27%)	2,050 (23%)	1,708 (25%)	1,708 (24%)	1,167 (26%)	435 (16%)	2,129 (45%)	719 (29%)
<u>Total</u>	37,088 (100%)	8,797 (100%)	6,770 (100%)	7,119 (100%)	4,526 (100%)	2,639 (100%)	4,772 (100%)	2,639 (98%)*
Average age at first birth	25.4	25.6	25.4	25.4	24.7	25.1	25.9	25.1

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-5A

FEMALES 18 AND OLDER, WITH CHILDREN, AGE AT BIRTH OF  
FIRST CHILD, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=856)	<u>18-24</u> (n=10)	<u>25-34</u> (n=125)	<u>35-44</u> (n=212)	<u>45-64</u> (n=292)	<u>65+</u> (n=217)
Under 18	140	59 (2%)	---	11	23	47 (1%)
18 - 22	7,190 (20%)	223 (6%)	622 (9%)	1,807 (26%)	3,167 (31%)	1,371 (16%)
23 - 29	14,488 (40%)	20 (1%)	2,221 (32%)	3,114 (45%)	5,047 (49%)	4,065 (48%)
30 or older	4,869 (13%)	---	671 (10%)	1,137 (16%)	1,148 (11%)	1,829 (22%)
Total have given birth	26,687 (73%)	302 (9%)	3,514 (51%)	6,069 (87%)	9,385 (91%)	7,312 (87%)
Total have not given birth	9,917 (27%)	3,454 (92%)	3,355 (49%)	864 (12%)	982 (9%)	1,170 (13%)
<u>Total</u>	37,088 (100%)	3,755 (101%)*	6,890 (100%)	6,978 (99%)*	10,413 (100%)	8,856 (100%)
Average age at first birth	25.4	20.0	26.0	25.3	24.5	26.4

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-5B

## FEMALES 18 AND OLDER, EXPECTED NUMBER OF CHILDREN

<u>Age</u>	<u>Expected Number of Children</u> *
18 - 24	2.5
25 - 34	2.0
35 - 44	2.1
44+	2.4

\*350 per 1,000

TABLES 5-6

FEMALES 18 TO 49, PLANS FOR CHILDREN IN  
NEXT THREE YEARS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=638)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=88)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=79)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=50)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=120)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=38)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=159)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=104)
Total Yes**	4,551 (24%)	686 (18%)	806 (22%)	831 (36%)	511 (22%)	473 (29%)	806 (22%)	437 (28%)
Total No***	12,380 (66%)	2,924 (77%)	2,593 (71%)	985 (43%)	1,655 (72%)	1,075 (67%)	2,177 (61%)	971 (62%)
Don't know, not reported	1,891 (10%)	178 (5%)	273 (7%)	500 (22%)	121 (5%)	59 (4%)	610 (17%)	151 (10%)
<u>Total</u>	18,894 (100%)	3,836 (100%)	3,672 (100%)	2,316 (101%)*	2,287 (99%)*	1,607 (100%)	3,617 (100%)	1,560 (100%)

\*rounding error

\*\*Do plan children within next 3 years.

\*\*\*Do not plan children within next 3 years.

TABLE 5-6A

FEMALES 18 TO 49, PLANS FOR CHILDREN IN  
NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=638)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-49</u> (n=64)
Total Yes*	2,930 (24%)	374 (36%)	2,300 (49%)	256 (5%)	---
Total No**	8,183 (68%)	501 (48%)	1,755 (37%)	4,373 (93%)	1,594 (100%)
Don't know, not reported	961 (8%)	163 (16%)	685 (14%)	92 (2%)	---
<u>Total</u>	12,074 (100%)	1,038 (100%)	4,740 (100%)	4,721 (100%)	1,594 (100%)

\*Do plan children within next three years.

\*\*Do not plan children within next three years.

TABLE 5-7

FEMALES 18 TO 49, LIFETIME PLANS FOR CHILDREN,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=638)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=88)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=79)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=50)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=120)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=38)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=159)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=104)
No children	1,497 (8%)	302 (8%)	426 (12%)	142 (6%)	157 (7%)	32 (2%)	322 (9%)	115 (7%)
One child	2,010 (11%)	372 (10%)	496 (14%)	72 (3%)	151 (7%)	137 (9%)	628 (17%)	153 (10%)
Two children	8,101 (43%)	1,543 (40%)	1,461 (40%)	947 (41%)	1,223 (53%)	800 (50%)	1,366 (38%)	762 (49%)
Three children	3,467 (18%)	993 (26%)	415 (11%)	298 (13%)	428 (19%)	286 (18%)	752 (21%)	295 (19%)
More than three children	1,534 (8%)	349 (9%)	223 (6%)	215 (9%)	201 (9%)	293 (18%)	137 (4%)	115 (7%)
Don't know how many children	2,286 (12%)	276 (7%)	650 (18%)	642 (28%)	127 (6%)	59 (4%)	412 (11%)	119 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	18,894 (100%)	3,836 (100%)	3,672 (101%)*	2,316 (100%)	2,287 (101%)*	1,607 (101%)*	3,617 (100%)	1,560 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-7A

## FEMALES 18 TO 49, LIFETIME PLANS FOR CHILDREN, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=638)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45+</u> (n=64)
No children	1,497 (8%)	124 (6%)	633 (9%)	655 (9%)	85 (4%)
One child	2,010 (11%)	25 (1%)	502 (7%)	1,120 (15%)	363 (16%)
Two children	8,101 (43%)	776 (40%)	3,367 (45%)	3,037 (42%)	921 (40%)
Three children	3,467 (18%)	368 (19%)	1,094 (15%)	1,359 (19%)	646 (28%)
More than three children	1,534 (8%)	266 (14%)	503 (7%)	484 (7%)	281 (12%)
Don't know how many children	2,286 (12%)	383 (20%)	1,303 (18%)	600 (8%)	---
<u>Total</u>	18,894 (100%)	1,941 (100%)	7,402 (101%)*	7,255 (100%)	2,296 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-8

## STEPCHILDREN (21 OR YOUNGER) IN HOUSEHOLD, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=444)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=74)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=49)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=34)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=98)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=33)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=68)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=88)
Yes	973 (7%)	406 (12%)	34 (2%)	29 (2%)	48 (2%)	29 (2%)	188 (12%)	240 (15%)
No	12,549 (93%)	2,978 (88%)	2,090 (98%)	1,280 (98%)	2,163 (98%)	1,406 (98%)	1,319 (88%)	1,313 (85%)
<u>Total</u>	13,523 (100%)	3,384 (100%)	2,124 (100%)	1,309 (100%)	2,211 (100%)	1,435 (100%)	1,507 (100%)	1,553 (100%)

TABLE 5-8A

## STEPCHILDREN (21 OR YOUNGER) IN HOUSEHOLD, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=443)	<u>18-24</u> (n=29)	<u>25-34</u> (n=121)	<u>35-44</u> (n=194)	<u>45-64</u> (n=93)	<u>65+</u> (n=6)
Yes	973 (7%)	43 (4%)	70 (2%)	489 (9%)	357 (11%)	15 (17%)
No	12,549 (93%)	1,131 (96%)	3,699 (98%)	4,758 (91%)	2,858 (89%)	76 (83%)
<u>Total</u>	13,523 (100%)	1,173 (100%)	3,769 (100%)	5,247 (100%)	3,215 (100%)	91 (100%)

TABLE 5-9

## PRESENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=908)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=158)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=100)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=93)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=183)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=67)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=143)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=164)
Attend school full time	20,627 (73%)	5,832 (81%)	2,965 (65%)	2,871 (70%)	2,751 (73%)	2,068 (73%)	2,387 (73%)	1,752 (71%)
Attend school part time	7,646 (27%)	1,392 (19%)	1,591 (35%)	1,224 (30%)	1,031 (27%)	777 (27%)	902 (27%)	728 (29%)
<u>Total</u>	28,273 (100%)	7,224 (100%)	4,556 (100%)	4,096 (100%)	3,782 (100%)	2,846 (100%)	3,390 (100%)	2,479 (100%)
Public school in Baltimore	8,408 (30%)	2,872 (40%)	1,089 (24%)	404 (10%)	1,484 (39%)	1,036 (37%)	558 (17%)	965 (40%)
Jewish school in Baltimore	3,130 (11%)	625 (9%)	812 (18%)	1,290 (31%)	238 (6%)	79 (3%)	74 (2%)	11
Christian school in Baltimore	106	---	---	---	---	---	25 (1%)	81 (3%)
Private school in Baltimore	2,280 (8%)	646 (9%)	268 (6%)	332 (8%)	80 (2%)	255 (9%)	387 (12%)	311 (13%)
Elementary/ High School out of town	225 (1%)	25	59 (1%)	95 (2%)	26 (1%)	---	20 (1%)	---
In-town college	7,923 (28%)	1,363 (19%)	1,447 (32%)	1,392 (34%)	1,002 (26%)	631 (23%)	1,576 (48%)	514 (22%)

TABLE 5-9 (continued)

## PRESENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=908)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=158)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=100)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=93)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=183)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=67)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=143)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=164)
Out-of-town college	2,822 (10%)	1,126 (16%)	394 (9%)	95 (2%)	334 (9%)	392 (14%)	349 (11%)	131 (5%)
Vocational school	401 (1%)	---	47 (1%)	95 (2%)	137 (4%)	59 (2%)	20 (1%)	43 (2%)
Jewish pre-school	1,864 (7%)	468 (6%)	357 (8%)	321 (8%)	266 (7%)	237 (9%)	47 (1%)	169 (7%)
Other pre-school	669 (2%)	20	83 (2%)	47 (1%)	194 (5%)	---	184 (6%)	140 (6%)
Other school	223 (1%)	59 (1%)	---	---	20 (1%)	99 (3%)	25 (1%)	20 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	28,273 (99%)*	7,224 (100%)	4,556 (101%)*	4,096 (100%)	3,782 (100%)	2,846 (100%)	3,390 (101%)*	2,479 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-9A

## PRESENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=854)	<u>Under 6</u> (n=105)	<u>6-12</u> (n=225)	<u>13-17</u> (n=189)	<u>18 or under</u> (n=519)	<u>19-24</u> (n=140)	<u>25 or older</u> (n=195)
Attend school full time	20,627 (73%)	1,253 (39%)	7,150 (98%)	5,663 (100%)	15,685 (88%)	3,754 (87%)	1,147 (19%)
Attend school part time	7,646 (27%)	1,972 (61%)	165 (2%)	---	2,182 (12%)	555 (13%)	4,888 (81%)
<u>Total</u>	28,273 (100%)	3,225 (100%)	7,315 (100%)	5,663 (100%)	17,867 (100%)	4,310 (100%)	6,035 (100%)
Public school in Baltimore	8,408 (30%)	275 (9%)	3,784 (53%)	3,715 (66%)	8,408 (47%)	---	---
Jewish school in Baltimore	3,130 (11%)	444 (14%)	2,151 (30%)	515 (9%)	3,130 (18%)	---	---
Christian school in Baltimore	106	---	41 (1%)	65 (1%)	106 (1%)	---	---
Private school in Baltimore	2,280 (8%)	113 (3%)	903 (13%)	1,160 (20%)	2,280 (13%)	---	---
Elem./High School out of town	225 (1%)	---	---	106 (2%)	146 (1%)	79 (2%)	---
In-town college	7,923 (28%)	---	20	59 (1%)	423 (2%)	1,985 (46%)	5,495 (91%)
Out-of-town college	2,822 (10%)	---	---	---	522 (3%)	2,063 (48%)	236 (4%)
Vocational school	401 (1%)	---	---	---	---	158 (4%)	244 (4%)
Jewish pre-school	1,864 (7%)	1,736 (54%)	108 (2%)	---	1,844 (10%)	---	20
Other pre-school	669 (2%)	657 (20%)	11	---	669 (4%)	---	---
Other school	223 (1%)	---	182 (3%)	20	203 (1%)	---	20
<u>Total</u>	28,273 (99%)*	3,225 (100%)	7,315 (102%)*	5,663 (99%)*	17,867 (100%)	4,310 (100%)	6,035 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-10

SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF THE JEWISH POPULATION,  
25 AND OLDER, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=2049)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Less than high school	4,293 (7%)	99 (1%)	97 (1%)	1,115 (5%)	2,983 (19%)
High school diploma	14,923 (24%)	1,290 (10%)	1,532 (11%)	5,436 (26%)	6,664 (42%)
Some college	11,764 (19%)	2,858 (22%)	3,221 (24%)	4,068 (20%)	1,617 (10%)
Bachelors degree	16,230 (26%)	5,101 (39%)	3,981 (29%)	5,065 (25%)	2,083 (13%)
Masters degree	7,144 (11%)	2,017 (15%)	2,035 (15%)	2,382 (12%)	710 (5%)
Doctorate degree	1,825 (3%)	361 (3%)	649 (5%)	657 (3%)	158 (1%)
MD, DDS, Lawyer	5,562 (9%)	1,320 (10%)	1,892 (14%)	1,503 (7%)	848 (5%)
Don't know, not reported	781 (1%)	20	26	162 (1%)	572 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	62,522 (100%)	13,066 (100%)	13,433 (99%)*	20,388 (99%)*	15,635 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-11

## EMPLOYMENT, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2322)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=382)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=278)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=289)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=491)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=121)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=432)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=329)
Employed full time	35,478 (50%)	9,281 (53%)	6,581 (53%)	4,396 (35%)	4,540 (51%)	2,436 (45%)	5,253 (53%)	2,992 (61%)
Employed part time	10,129 (14%)	2,461 (14%)	1,769 (14%)	1,548 (12%)	1,423 (16%)	786 (14%)	1,539 (16%)	602 (12%)
Retired	10,580 (15%)	2,016 (12%)	1,903 (15%)	3,820 (31%)	921 (10%)	532 (10%)	1,004 (10%)	384 (8%)
Homemaker	8,173 (11%)	1,488 (8%)	1,445 (12%)	1,882 (15%)	952 (11%)	863 (16%)	934 (10%)	609 (12%)
Disabled	928 (1%)	252 (1%)	117 (1%)	97 (1%)	47 (1%)	234 (4%)	129 (1%)	52 (1%)
Unemployed	718 (1%)	40	154 (1%)	47	145 (2%)	---	275 (3%)	57 (1%)
Student	4,981 (7%)	1,745 (10%)	534 (4%)	500 (4%)	830 (9%)	579 (11%)	633 (6%)	160 (3%)
Volunteer	404 (1%)	232 (1%)	25	95 (1%)	---	---	41	11
Other	49	---	---	25	---	---	25	---
Don't know	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	61 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	71,501 (100%)	17,517 (99%)*	12,528 (100%)	12,409 (99%)*	8,858 (100%)	5,431 (100%)	9,832 (99%)*	4,927 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-11A

## EMPLOYMENT, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Total</u> (n=1127)	<u>18-24</u> (n=135)	<u>25-34</u> (n=232)	<u>35-44</u> (n=227)	<u>45-64</u> (n=326)	<u>65+</u> (n=207)
<u>Males</u>						
Employed full time	23,299 (68%)	1,062 (25%)	5,606 (88%)	6,497 (97%)	8,730 (86%)	1,383 (20%)
Employed part time	2,022 (6%)	348 (8%)	165 (3%)	20	313 (3%)	1,152 (17%)
Retired	4,946 (14%)	---	---	---	749 (7%)	4,118 (60%)
Homemaker	---	---	---	---	---	---
Disabled	435 (1%)	---	65 (1%)	103 (2%)	160 (2%)	106 (2%)
Unemployed	462 (1%)	131 (3%)	121 (2%)	47 (1%)	162 (2%)	---
Student	3,142 (9%)	2,747 (64%)	370 (6%)	25	---	---
Volunteer	68	---	---	---	---	68 (1%)
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	41	---	20	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	34,413 (99%)*	4,288 (100%)	6,347 (100%)	6,693 (100%)	10,114 (100%)	6,827 (100%)

TABLE 5-11A (continued)

## EMPLOYMENT, ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX

<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> (n=1184)	<u>18-24</u> (n=127)	<u>25-34</u> (n=246)	<u>35-44</u> (n=241)	<u>45-64</u> (n=321)	<u>65+</u> (n=249)
Employed full time	12,180 (33%)	1,085 (29%)	3,467 (50%)	3,169 (45%)	3,895 (37%)	516 (6%)
Employed part time	8,106 (22%)	863 (23%)	1,812 (26%)	2,066 (30%)	2,424 (23%)	940 (11%)
Retired	5,634 (15%)	---	---	---	1,222 (12%)	4,329 (49%)
Homemaker	8,173 (22%)	103 (3%)	1,385 (20%)	1,557 (22%)	2,653 (25%)	2,430 (27%)
Disabled	493 (1%)	20 (1%)	---	59 (1%)	11	403 (5%)
Unemployed	257 (1%)	92 (2%)	---	60 (1%)	104 (1%)	---
Student	1,839 (5%)	1,591 (42%)	201 (3%)	47 (1%)	---	---
Volunteer	336 (1%)	---	---	20	104 (1%)	212 (2%)
Other	49	---	25	---	---	25
Don't know	20	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	37,088 (100%)	3,755 (100%)	6,890 (99%)*	6,978 (100%)	10,413 (99%)*	8,856 (100%)

TABLE 5-12

## TYPE OF EMPLOYER, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Total</u> (n=1118)	<u>18-24</u> (n=128)	<u>25-34</u> (n=231)	<u>35-44</u> (n=226)	<u>45-64</u> (n=326)	<u>65+</u> (n=207)
<u>Males</u>						
Private	17,253 (51%)	3,077 (75%)	3,623 (57%)	2,998 (45%)	4,339 (43%)	3,217 (47%)
Non-profit	1,973 (6%)	426 (10%)	614 (10%)	365 (5%)	383 (4%)	185 (3%)
Government	5,029 (15%)	227 (6%)	1,015 (16%)	1,331 (20%)	1,536 (15%)	920 (13%)
Self-employed	9,384 (28%)	178 (4%)	964 (15%)	1,959 (29%)	3,778 (37%)	2,506 (37%)
No answer	382 (1%)	173 (4%)	110 (2%)	20	79 (1%)	---
<u>Total</u>	34,022 (101%)*	4,081 (99%)*	6,327 (100%)	6,673 (99%)*	10,114 (100%)	6,827 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=1141)	(n=123)	(n=245)	(n=239)	(n=309)	(n=225)
Private	19,864 (56%)	2,911 (80%)	3,918 (57%)	3,203 (46%)	5,113 (51%)	4,719 (59%)
Non-profit	4,353 (12%)	390 (11%)	1,113 (17%)	1,261 (18%)	1,027 (10%)	543 (7%)
Government	6,738 (19%)	273 (7%)	1,136 (17%)	1,457 (21%)	2,339 (23%)	1,533 (19%)
Self-employed	4,118 (12%)	40 (1%)	602 (9%)	979 (14%)	1,424 (14%)	1,074 (13%)
No answer	393 (1%)	40 (1%)	76 (1%)	---	135 (1%)	142 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	35,466 (100%)	3,654 (100%)	6,845 (101%)*	6,900 (100%)	10,037 (99%)*	8,011 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-13

## OCCUPATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2304)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=379)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=276)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=287)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=488)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=120)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=428)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=326)
Managerial	10,166 (14%)	2,744 (16%)	2,238 (18%)	1,048 (9%)	963 (11%)	1,050 (19%)	1,285 (13%)	839 (17%)
Professional (non-medical, non-education)	8,102 (11%)	1,752 (10%)	1,453 (12%)	1,315 (11%)	867 (10%)	381 (7%)	1,754 (18%)	581 (12%)
Professional (medical)	4,413 (6%)	989 (6%)	1,081 (9%)	357 (3%)	421 (5%)	412 (8%)	774 (8%)	379 (8%)
Professional (education)	5,128 (7%)	888 (5%)	1,379 (11%)	999 (8%)	432 (5%)	266 (5%)	844 (9%)	320 (7%)
Technician	2,441 (3%)	401 (2%)	402 (3%)	463 (4%)	293 (3%)	176 (3%)	531 (5%)	176 (4%)
Small business manager or proprietor	5,901 (8%)	2,110 (12%)	794 (6%)	1,168 (9%)	853 (10%)	196 (4%)	560 (6%)	221 (5%)
Business sales	2,937 (4%)	979 (6%)	440 (4%)	570 (5%)	308 (4%)	101 (2%)	295 (3%)	243 (5%)
Other sales	6,727 (9%)	1,941 (11%)	753 (6%)	1,422 (12%)	958 (11%)	586 (11%)	759 (8%)	307 (6%)
Clerical	12,943 (18%)	3,565 (21%)	2,446 (20%)	2,401 (19%)	1,823 (21%)	906 (17%)	926 (10%)	875 (18%)
All other	10,450 (15%)	1,555 (9%)	1,115 (9%)	2,260 (18%)	1,679 (19%)	1,188 (22%)	1,860 (19%)	794 (16%)

TABLE 5-13 (continued)

OCCUPATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2304)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=379)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=276)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=287)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=488)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=120)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=428)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=326)
No answer	1,693 (2%)	428 (2%)	332 (3%)	312 (3%)	200 (2%)	149 (3%)	146 (2%)	126 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	70,902 (97%)*	17,352 (100%)	12,433 (101%)*	12,314 (101%)*	8,797 (101%)*	5,410 (101%)*	9,733 (101%)*	4,862 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-13A

## OCCUPATION, BY AGE AND SEX, MALES

	Total Males (n=1123)	18-24 (n=135)	25-34 (n=232)	35-44 (n=227)	45-64 (n=326)	65+ (n=203)
Managerial	6,812 (20%)	279 (7%)	883 (14%)	1,601 (24%)	2,956 (29%)	1,093 (16%)
Professional (non-medical, non-education)	4,800 (14%)	191 (4%)	1,309 (21%)	1,210 (18%)	1,298 (13%)	791 (12%)
Professional (medical)	2,512 (7%)	25 (1%)	595 (9%)	946 (14%)	716 (7%)	230 (3%)
Professional (education)	1,408 (4%)	151 (4%)	201 (3%)	501 (7%)	358 (4%)	198 (3%)
Technician	1,082 (3%)	272 (6%)	384 (6%)	352 (5%)	47	27
Small business proprietor or manager	4,336 (13%)	157 (4%)	791 (12%)	598 (9%)	1,503 (15%)	1,286 (19%)
Business sales	2,168 (6%)	106 (2%)	620 (10%)	146 (2%)	965 (10%)	331 (5%)
Other sales	2,767 (8%)	447 (10%)	268 (4%)	342 (5%)	851 (8%)	860 (13%)
Clerical	2,298 (7%)	578 (13%)	369 (6%)	263 (4%)	450 (4%)	637 (10%)
All other	5,653 (17%)	1,875 (44%)	887 (14%)	714 (11%)	970 (10%)	1,206 (18%)
No answer	267 (1%)	207 (5%)	40 (1%)	20	---	---
<u>Total</u>	34,102 (100%)	4,288 (100%)	6,347 (100%)	6,693 (99%)*	10,114 (100%)	6,660 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-13A (continued)

## OCCUPATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FEMALES

	Total Females (n=1181)	18-24 (n=127)	25-34 (n=246)	35-44 (n=241)	45-64 (n=321)	65+ (n=246)
Managerial	3,354 (9%)	60 (2%)	688 (10%)	819 (12%)	1,264 (12%)	523 (6%)
Professional (non-medical, non-education)	3,303 (9%)	131 (3%)	899 (13%)	1,016 (15%)	686 (7%)	571 (7%)
Professional (medical)	1,901 (5%)	205 (5%)	778 (11%)	411 (6%)	322 (3%)	185 (2%)
Professional (education)	3,720 (10%)	275 (7%)	754 (11%)	925 (13%)	1,077 (10%)	689 (8%)
Technician	1,359 (4%)	297 (8%)	522 (8%)	405 (6%)	135 (1%)	---
Small business proprietor or manager	1,565 (4%)	20 (1%)	104 (2%)	207 (3%)	650 (6%)	584 (7%)
Business sales	770 (2%)	59 (2%)	256 (4%)	99 (1%)	248 (2%)	108 (1%)
Other sales	3,960 (11%)	553 (15%)	487 (7%)	311 (4%)	1,264 (12%)	1,345 (15%)
Clerical	10,645 (29%)	893 (24%)	1,388 (20%)	2,079 (30%)	3,532 (34%)	2,754 (31%)
All other	4,797 (13%)	1,161 (31%)	989 (14%)	628 (9%)	859 (8%)	1,159 (13%)
No answer	1,426 (4%)	101 (3%)	25	79 (1%)	376 (4%)	845 (10%)
<u>Total</u>	36,799 (100%)	3,755 (101%)*	6,890 (100%)	6,978 (100%)	10,413 (99%)*	8,763 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-14

## YEAR LAST WORKED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=795)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=129)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=91)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=153)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=166)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=45)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=129)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=82)
1984 - 1985	7,431 (29%)	2,005 (35%)	1,115 (27%)	1,073 (17%)	1,195 (41%)	687 (31%)	1,096 (36%)	260 (20%)
1983 or before	15,580 (60%)	3,166 (55%)	2,637 (63%)	4,794 (74%)	1,399 (48%)	1,273 (58%)	1,495 (49%)	817 (64%)
Never worked	1,673 (6%)	428 (7%)	332 (8%)	312 (5%)	200 (7%)	149 (7%)	146 (5%)	106 (8%)
Don't know, not reported	1,149 (4%)	176 (3%)	95 (2%)	286 (4%)	101 (3%)	99 (4%)	302 (10%)	90 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	25,833 (99%)*	5,775 (100%)	4,178 (100%)	6,465 (100%)	2,895 (99%)*	2,208 (100%)	3,040 (100%)	1,272 (99%)*

TABLE 5-14A

## YEAR LAST WORKED, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=789)	<u>18-24</u> (n=146)	<u>25-34</u> (n=75)	<u>35-44</u> (n=65)	<u>45-64</u> (n=167)	<u>65+</u> (n=336)
1984 - 1985	7,431 (29%)	3,981 (85%)	1,069 (49%)	538 (28%)	1,139 (22%)	704 (6%)
1983 or before	15,580 (60%)	297 (6%)	1,032 (48%)	1,258 (66%)	3,543 (69%)	9,351 (80%)
Never worked	1,673 (6%)	308 (7%)	45 (2%)	99 (5%)	376 (7%)	845 (7%)
Don't know, not reported	1,149 (4%)	99 (2%)	20 (1%)	25 (1%)	105 (2%)	791 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	25,833 (99%)*	4,685 (100%)	2,166 (100%)	1,919 (100%)	5,164 (100%)	11,692 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-15

UNEMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR  
WORK IN 1984, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	Total (n=200)	Pikes- ville (n=26)	Mt. Washington/ Greenspring (n=21)	Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City (n=21)	Liberty Road/ Randalls- town (n=50)	Owings Mills (n=11)	Other 212 zip codes (n=51)	Other zip codes (n=20)
Total Yes**	5,859 (12%)	1,155 (10%)	962 (11%)	891 (15%)	937 (15%)	489 (14%)	1,128 (16%)	298 (8%)
Total No***	41,170 (87%)	10,819 (90%)	7,659 (89%)	5,173 (85%)	5,198 (84%)	2,909 (84%)	6,068 (84%)	3,345 (90%)
<u>Total</u>	47,253 (99%)*	12,035 (100%)	8,620 (100%)	6,088 (100%)	6,155 (99%)*	3,457 (98%)*	7,196 (100%)	3,703 (98%)*
<u>Time spent looking for work in 1984</u>								
0 weeks	1,931 (4%)	500 (4%)	404 (5%)	190 (3%)	194 (3%)	117 (3%)	425 (6%)	102 (3%)
1 - 2 weeks	492 (1%)	59	59 (1%)	47 (1%)	166 (3%)	117 (3%)	25	20 (1%)
3 - 4 weeks	621 (1%)	137 (1%)	25	142 (2%)	101 (2%)	20 (1%)	184 (3%)	11
5 - 9 weeks	560 (1%)	79 (1%)	---	95 (2%)	87 (1%)	59 (2%)	185 (3%)	56 (2%)
More than 9 weeks	2,031 (4%)	381 (3%)	332 (4%)	416 (7%)	390 (6%)	176 (5%)	239 (3%)	97 (3%)

\*rounding error

\*\*Unemployed and looking for work during past 3 years.

\*\*\*Not unemployed during past 3 years.

TABLE 5-15A

UNEMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF WEEKS SPENT LOOKING  
FOR WORK IN 1984, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=204)	<u>18-24</u> (n=46)	<u>25-34</u> (n=94)	<u>35-44</u> (n=33)	<u>45-64</u> (n=30)	<u>65+</u> (n=1)
Total Yes**	5,859 (12%)	1,297 (36%)	2,598 (23%)	1,005 (8%)	898 (6%)	40 (1%)
Total No***	41,170 (87%)	2,264 (63%)	8,578 (76%)	10,997 (91%)	14,882 (94%)	4,377 (97%)
<u>Total</u>	47,253 (99%)	3,601 (99%)	11,236 (99%)	12,022 (99%)	15,800 (100%)	4,501 (98%)
<u>Time spent looking for work in 1984</u>						
0 weeks	1,931 (4%)	243 (7%)	1,165 (10%)	247 (2%)	277 (2%)	---
1 - 2 weeks	492 (1%)	124 (3%)	308 (3%)	40	---	20
3 - 4 weeks	621 (1%)	239 (7%)	184 (2%)	137 (1%)	20	20
5 - 9 weeks	560 (1%)	189 (5%)	205 (2%)	126 (1%)	40	---
More than 9 weeks	2,031 (4%)	478 (13%)	621 (6%)	454 (4%)	477 (3%)	---

\*rounding error

\*\*Unemployed and looking for work during past 3 years.

\*\*\*Not unemployed during past 3 years.

TABLE 5-16

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY AND EFFECT ON ABILITY  
TO WORK, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes-</u> <u>ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt.</u> <u>Washington/</u> <u>Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights/</u> <u>Reisterstown</u> <u>Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty</u> <u>Road/</u> <u>Randalls-</u> <u>town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings</u> <u>Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=465)
Total Yes*	7,498 (8%)	1,551 (7%)	1,175 (7%)	2,339 (15%)	584 (5%)	433 (6%)	1,073 (9%)	343 (5%)
Total No**	84,234 (92%)	20,822 (93%)	14,896 (93%)	13,331 (85%)	10,765 (95%)	7,098 (94%)	10,691 (91%)	6,631 (95%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	22,373 (100%)	16,071 (100%)	15,670 (100%)	11,349 (100%)	7,530 (100%)	11,764 (100%)	6,974 (100%)

Type of disability:

Heart disease	2,175 (2%)	465 (2%)	311 (2%)	786 (5%)	146 (1%)	198 (3%)	183 (2%)	86 (1%)
Diabetes	792 (1%)	349 (2%)	106 (1%)	215 (1%)	79 (1%)	---	20	23
Blindness, deafness	540 (1%)	142 (1%)	106 (1%)	190 (1%)	40	---	61 (1%)	---
Crippling arthritis	915 (1%)	106	156 (1%)	381 (2%)	33	117 (2%)	122 (1%)	---
Cancer	254	59	72	25	26	---	61 (1%)	11

\*Have disability.

\*\*Do not have disability.

TABLE 5-16 (continued)

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY AND EFFECT ON ABILITY  
TO WORK, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=465)
Back problems	660 (1%)	196 (1%)	249 (2%)	47	60 (1%)	59 (1%)	25	25
All other	3,956 (4%)	550 (2%)	368 (2%)	1,526 (10%)	331 (3%)	187 (2%)	750 (6%)	243 (3%)
<u>Effect on ability to work:*</u>								
Prevents working	4,364 (5%)	778 (3%)	535 (3%)	1,596 (10%)	344 (3%)	316 (4%)	678 (6%)	117 (2%)
Limits kind or amount of work	1,377 (2%)	243 (1%)	262 (2%)	336 (2%)	155 (1%)	59 (1%)	216 (2%)	106 (2%)
Requires supervision	1,751 (2%)	377 (2%)	131 (1%)	526 (3%)	210 (2%)	59 (1%)	291 (2%)	158 (2%)

\*Percent of total population.

TABLE 5-16A

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY AND EFFECT ON ABILITY  
TO WORK, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=2311)	<u>18-24</u> (n=262)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Total Yes*	7,498 (8%)	103 (1%)	593 (4%)	326 (2%)	1,850 (9%)	4,478 (29%)
Total No**	84,234 (92%)	7,940 (99%)	12,644 (96%)	13,345 (98%)	18,677 (91%)	11,205 (71%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (100%)	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (100%)	15,683 (100%)
<u>Type of disability:</u>						
Heart disease	2,175 (2%)	20	---	20	536 (3%)	1,573 (10%)
Diabetes	792 (1%)	---	59	---	350 (2%)	383 (2%)
Blindness, deafness	540 (1%)	---	59	---	137 (1%)	344 (2%)
Crippling arthritis	915 (1%)	---	25	---	74	816 (5%)
Cancer	254	---	---	---	193 (1%)	61
Back problems	660 (1%)	---	174 (1%)	117 (1%)	261 (1%)	108 (1%)
All other	3,956 (4%)	103 (1%)	194 (1%)	209 (2%)	821 (4%)	2,505 (16%)
<u>Effect on ability to work:***</u>						
Prevents working	4,364 (5%)	79 (1%)	112 (1%)	198 (1%)	956 (5%)	2,982 (19%)
Limits kind or amount of work	1,377 (2%)	25	318 (2%)	108 (1%)	415 (2%)	459 (3%)
Requires supervision	1,751 (2%)	103 (1%)	88 (1%)	25	431 (2%)	967 (6%)

\*Have disability.

\*\*Do not have disability.

\*\*\*Percent of total population.

TABLE 5-17

ADULT CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE IN BALTIMORE AREA,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA\*

	<u>Total</u> (n=596)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=93)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=84)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=122)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=111)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=23)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=99)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=64)
Total Yes	9,950 (55%)	2,861 (63%)	1,940 (62%)	2,316 (62%)	1,078 (53%)	406 (31%)	987 (46%)	363 (32%)
Total No	8,031 (45%)	1,686 (37%)	1,188 (38%)	1,413 (38%)	955 (47%)	888 (69%)	1,136 (54%)	765 (68%)
<u>Total</u>	17,981 (100%)	4,547 (100%)	3,128 (100%)	3,728 (100%)	2,033 (100%)	1,293 (100%)	2,124 (100%)	1,128 (100%)

\*Does not include adult children currently living with their parents, or vice versa.

TABLE 5-17A

## ADULT CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE IN BALTIMORE AREA, BY AGE\*

	<u>Total</u> (n=596)	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Total Yes	9,950 (55%)	---	---	---	5,343 (52%)	4,607 (59%)
Total No	8,031 (45%)	---	---	---	4,867 (48%)	3,164 (41%)
<u>Total</u>	17,981 (100%)	---	---	---	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*Does not include adult children currently living with their parents, or vice versa.

TABLE 5-18

## VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Total Yes	33,290 (92%)	8,056 (96%)	5,864 (92%)	4,442 (78%)	4,309 (98%)	2,701 (97%)	4,970 (91%)	2,946 (99%)
Total No	2,790 (8%)	322 (4%)	498 (8%)	1,271 (22%)	86 (2%)	89 (3%)	484 (9%)	40 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

TABLE 5-18A

## VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Total Yes	33,290 (92%)	2,344 (97%)	8,334 (97%)	6,841 (99%)	9,753 (96%)	5,887 (76%)
Total No	2,790 (8%)	71 (3%)	290 (3%)	87 (1%)	457 (4%)	1,884 (24%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

TABLE 5-19

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=856)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=118)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=112)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=115)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=154)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=45)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=197)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=115)
Less than \$5,000	610 (2%)	---	58 (1%)	222 (6%)	16 (1%)	109 (5%)	178 (4%)	26 (1%)
\$5,000 - \$10,000	1,587 (6%)	45 (1%)	153 (3%)	446 (11%)	196 (6%)	430 (19%)	269 (6%)	49 (2%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	3,467 (13%)	541 (9%)	538 (11%)	948 (24%)	278 (9%)	206 (9%)	834 (18%)	123 (6%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5,617 (21%)	960 (17%)	1,063 (23%)	1,016 (25%)	684 (21%)	430 (19%)	1,021 (22%)	443 (21%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3,729 (14%)	898 (16%)	663 (14%)	542 (13%)	483 (15%)	200 (9%)	545 (12%)	397 (19%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	4,064 (15%)	885 (16%)	975 (21%)	322 (8%)	662 (21%)	242 (10%)	679 (15%)	300 (14%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	4,010 (15%)	1,057 (19%)	902 (19%)	119 (3%)	778 (24%)	116 (5%)	710 (15%)	329 (15%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	1,869 (7%)	807 (14%)	203 (4%)	95 (2%)	59 (2%)	229 (10%)	244 (5%)	231 (11%)
\$100,001 - \$150,000	1,129 (4%)	317 (6%)	138 (3%)	240 (6%)	67 (2%)	154 (7%)	89 (2%)	124 (6%)
\$150,001 or above	602 (2%)	186 (3%)	28 (1%)	65 (2%)	---	196 (8%)	15	112 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	26,683 (99%)*	5,697 (101%)*	4,721 (100%)	4,015 (100%)	3,223 (101%)*	2,312 (101%)*	4,584 (99%)*	2,131 (100%)
Median income (in thousands)	36	45	38	24	39	30	30	41

TABLE 5-19 (continued)

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Refused**	8,019 (22%)	2,327 (28%)	1,327 (21%)	1,509 (26%)	993 (23%)	418 (15%)	698 (13%)	746 (25%)
Don't know, not reported**	1,378 (4%)	355 (4%)	314 (5%)	189 (3%)	179 (4%)	60 (2%)	172 (3%)	110 (4%)
<u>Most income non-salary</u>								
Yes	9,447 (26%)	1,934 (23%)	1,788 (28%)	2,378 (42%)	774 (18%)	800 (29%)	1,321 (24%)	453 (15%)
No	25,065 (69%)	5,879 (70%)	4,388 (69%)	3,047 (53%)	3,504 (80%)	1,840 (66%)	4,001 (73%)	2,407 (81%)
Refused	1,280 (4%)	505 (6%)	186 (3%)	169 (3%)	118 (3%)	106 (4%)	103 (2%)	93 (3%)
Don't know, not reported	273 (1%)	61 (1%)	---	119 (2%)	---	45 (2%)	15	34 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (99%)*	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

\*\*Not included in percentages.

TABLE 5-19A  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=854)	<u>18-24</u> (n=58)	<u>25-34</u> (n=229)	<u>35-44</u> (n=190)	<u>45-64</u> (n=218)	<u>65+</u> (n=159)
Less than \$5,000	610 (2%)	53 (3%)	120 (2%)	26	54 (1%)	357 (8%)
\$5,000 - \$10,000	1,587 (6%)	156 (8%)	223 (3%)	15	315 (4%)	877 (20%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	3,467 (13%)	245 (12%)	1,334 (17%)	184 (3%)	495 (7%)	1,210 (28%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5,617 (21%)	645 (31%)	1,855 (24%)	1,180 (22%)	987 (14%)	934 (21%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3,729 (14%)	190 (9%)	1,399 (18%)	773 (14%)	962 (14%)	405 (9%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	4,064 (15%)	377 (18%)	1,117 (14%)	948 (18%)	1,451 (21%)	144 (3%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	4,010 (15%)	277 (14%)	963 (12%)	1,177 (22%)	1,382 (20%)	212 (5%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	1,869 (7%)	34 (2%)	556 (7%)	498 (9%)	635 (9%)	146 (3%)
\$100,001 - \$150,000	1,129 (4%)	36 (2%)	252 (3%)	347 (6%)	451 (6%)	43 (1%)
\$150,001 or above	602 (2%)	39 (2%)	---	209 (4%)	313 (4%)	42 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	26,683 (99%)*	2,051 (101%)*	7,819 (100%)	5,356 (98%)*	7,044 (100%)	4,369 (99%)*
Median income (in thousands)	36	29	33	45	45	18

\*rounding error

TABLE 5-19A (continued)

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Refused**	8,019 (22%)	111 (5%)	590 (7%)	1,355 (20%)	2,812 (28%)	3,078 (40%)
Don't know, not reported**	1,378 (4%)	253 (10%)	216 (3%)	217 (3%)	354 (3%)	324 (4%)
<u>Most income non-salary</u>						
Yes	9,447 (26%)	226 (9%)	518 (6%)	601 (9%)	2,378 (23%)	5,724 (74%)
No	25,065 (69%)	2,190 (91%)	7,858 (91%)	6,087 (88%)	7,448 (73%)	1,424 (18%)
Refused	1,280 (4%)	---	93 (1%)	239 (3%)	355 (3%)	520 (7%)
Don't know, not reported	273 (1%)	---	156 (2%)	---	30	87 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (99%)*	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

\*\*Not included in percentages.

## SECTION 6

### RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

#### Religious Identification

Respondents were asked about the religious identity of the household, even if no one belonged to a synagogue or temple (see Table 6-1, p. 146). These classifications are self-reported and defined. In total, 20% of the respondents identified their households as Orthodox, 35% as Conservative, 29% as Reform, and 12% as just Jewish or other. About 3% of the respondents say the household is not a Jewish one, even though someone in the household is Jewish.

Orthodox Jews are much more likely to live in Pikesville, Mount Washington/Greenspring, and in the Park Heights Corridor. Those who are "just Jewish" are more likely to live in other 212 zip codes and in outlying areas. It is not surprising that religious and geographic marginality are the characteristics of the same subgroup.

Baltimore shows 20% of its respondents identifying themselves as Orthodox Jews, higher than any other Jewish community (see Table A-13, p. 330). This compares with 13% in New York, 8% in St. Louis, 5% in Los Angeles, and 9% in Cleveland. Approximately 35% of the Baltimore area Jews are identified as Conservative, about the same as Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. Those who identify themselves as Reform, 29%, and no preference/other, 16%, are generally in the middle ranges as compared with most other metropolitan areas.

Differences can be seen by age of the respondent, as shown in Table 6-1A, p. 147). About 38% of the 65 and older respondents identify themselves as Orthodox, while 19% of those 45 to 64 identify themselves as Orthodox, as do 11% of those 35 to 44. The proportion who say they are Orthodox increases in the under 35 age group, marking Baltimore as the first community to document this phenomenon of growing Orthodoxy among the young. There is little difference by age or sex in the proportion of the population that considers themselves to be Conservative or Reform.

Those who define themselves as "other" or "just Jewish" sometimes have their own self-definitions. One respondent described himself as a "non-Zionist Totalitarian Internationalist Reform Jew." One respondent described the household members as "Modern Orthodox." Some born as Jews identified their religion as Catholic or Protestant. Some said they were between identities, such as Conservative or Reform. Some just said they were something else, but did not know what.

#### Synagogue/Temple Membership

Fifty-five percent of the respondents said someone in the household currently belongs to a synagogue or temple, an estimated 20,000 households (see Table 6-3, pp. 152-153). This figure is considerably higher than the total membership of Baltimore synagogues and temples. A number of explanations may account for this discrepancy:

1. Respondents say they belong because they attend a synagogue, even though they do not pay dues.
2. Respondents may have had a recent membership in a synagogue and still consider themselves members.
3. Respondents may believe they ought to belong and, therefore, say that they do belong.

Other explanations may be offered as well, but the discrepancy must be noted.

The 1971 National Jewish Population Study showed 47% of the households belonging to a synagogue or temple. Table A-14 (p. 331) shows that Baltimore found 55% of its respondents with synagogue or temple membership, in the middle compared with other communities. Los Angeles has a membership rate of only 26%, Miami, 38%, and New York, 41%. At the other end of the spectrum are metropolitan areas such as Minneapolis (79%), St. Paul (84%), Seattle (75%), Cleveland (61%), and St. Louis (66%).

Of those who say they are affiliated, 37% belong to an Orthodox synagogue, 32% to Conservative, 30% to Reform, and 1% to something else. Respondents who identify themselves as "other" or "just Jewish" are the least likely to belong to a synagogue, as are households between the ages of 25 and 34 (see Table 6-3A, p. 154). As with other factors relating to 18 to 24 year old respondents, they often live with their parents, and are representing their parents' behavior patterns. Households headed by single parents are less likely to belong than households with children and two parents, but households with children are the most likely to belong.

Orthodox Jews are the most likely to belong to a synagogue or temple: 71%, as compared to 58% of Conservative Jews, 54% of Reform Jews, 27% of Jews who are just Jewish, and 27% of those who are other (see Table 6-3B, p. 155).

Affiliation rates vary by geographic area. They are lowest in other 212 zip codes and in other zip codes, and highest in Owings Mills and Pikesville. Households with a non-Jewish spouse are the least likely to belong to a synagogue or temple.

Of the households that do not have someone who currently belongs to a synagogue or temple, about 63% used to belong to a synagogue, and 16% say they intend to join or might join in the future, or almost 80% of those who do not belong. Almost nine of every ten households (87%) have someone who currently, will, or did join a synagogue sometime in their adult lives. Therefore, current affiliation is a poor indicator of an individual's relationship to synagogue membership over time.

A variable was constructed that indicated if the household has someone who belonged or belongs to a synagogue, belongs to any Jewish organization, or gives to any Jewish philanthropy. Fitting into any of these variables we defined as an "affiliated" Jewish household, and includes 85% of all households. The non-affiliated tend to be 25 to 34 (24%), and live in other zip codes and other 212 zip codes. When examining affiliation (to a synagogue, Jewish organization, or philanthropy), this includes 97% of Orthodox Jews, 88% of Conservative Jews, 83% of Reform Jews, and 68% of those who are just Jewish or other.

About 83% of the respondents said their parents belonged to a synagogue or temple. Of those who did belong, 59% were Orthodox, 23% were Conservative, and 17% were Reform (Table 6-4, p. 156).\*

Respondents who never belonged to a synagogue or temple were asked why they do not belong. A wide range of answers were given. Those most common were that it was not important to join or the household was simply not interested. Some said it was too expensive, some said it was too far, some said they don't like formal religion, and a host of other reasons were given as well (see Table 6-5, p. 159).

#### Service Attendance

In terms of synagogue attendance, as opposed to membership, Table 6-6 (p. 165) shows that about 22% of the respondents say they or other family members attend only on the High Holidays. Another 30% attend a few times a year, and 7% for occasions such as weddings. About 10% of the adults never attend, and 11% attend at least once a week. Another 20% attend at least once a month. No significant differences appeared in terms of attendance patterns between men and women. Age makes little difference in patterns of religious service attendance, except that Jews over the age of 65 are more likely to be weekly attenders (see Table 6-6A, p. 166). Yet younger Jews are not drifting away from synagogue attendance. Household members in other 212 zip

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\*These figures differ from the table, since they are computed on a base of those whose parents did belong.

codes and other zip codes are the most likely to never attend, about 20% each, while residents of the Park Heights Corridor are the most likely to be weekly attenders.

Religious service attendance among Baltimore Jews is more frequent than in most other metropolitan areas (see Table A-15, p. 332). A small proportion, 10%, of the adults never attend. Similar results were found in Kansas City, 10%. Studies done over the past few years show decreasing proportions of the population that never attend. Frequent attendance, 18%, is higher than most communities, just below New York and Seattle, which also have significant Orthodox populations. As in most metropolitan areas, the majority of Jews in Baltimore attend occasionally or on the High Holidays only.

When looking at religious service attendance (see Table 6-6B, p. 167), about 6% of the Orthodox Jews never attend, while 33% attend at least weekly. This compares to 4% of the Conservative Jews who never attend and 8% who attend at least weekly. Ten percent of the Reform Jews never attend, and 3% attend weekly. About 32% of those who are "just Jewish" or "other" never attend, and no percentage attends weekly. About 19% of Jews who do not belong to a synagogue or temple never attend, as compared to 3% who do belong.

People who do not attend or belong to synagogues or temples are not only those who are disassociated. The comments reveal that some people are ill and cannot attend, and others do not know where to go. Some people do not belong because their parents or other relatives buy High Holiday tickets for them, and

they see no need to join. One respondent will not belong because she is "not a joiner."

### Religious Practices

The religious practices of the community are seen in Tables 6-7, 6-7A, and 6-7B (pp. 168-178). The question, "How often would you say each of the following practices is observed by your household?", was developed to explore levels of religious observance. Of the religious practices listed, the least observed practice was refraining from driving on Shabbat; only 8% of the respondents said they or family members always do so. About 14% of the respondents said they or other family members never eat non-kosher meat outside the house, and 9% said they sometimes do; even though 24% of the respondents indicated they always buy kosher meat for inside their own home, and another 2% indicated that they usually do. About 23% of the respondents said that two sets of dishes are always kept in their home, while 75% never keep two sets of dishes.

Passover is widely observed, with only 6% of the respondents reporting they never attend a Passover Seder, and 79% report that they always do. About 23% of the households have someone who always lights candles on Friday night, while another 31% sometimes or usually do. About 82% of the respondents or other family members never work or go to school on the High Holidays, and another 9% usually or sometimes alter their activities on the High Holidays, for a total of 91%.

Some portion of Jewish families and individuals have adopted the secularized aspects of Christian holidays. While 84% of the households never have a Christmas tree in them, about 9% always have one, and another 7% sometimes or usually have one; therefore, a total of 16% of the Jews in Baltimore always, sometimes, or usually have a Christmas tree in their homes. In households with a non-Jewish member, only 22% never have a Christmas tree in them.

Some differences can be seen by age. For example, about 34% of the over 65 age group always light candles on Friday night, while the proportion steadily decreases with age to 16% of the 25 to 34 year olds. It increases slightly for the 18 to 24 year olds. The same pattern characterizes driving on Shabbat, with a rise in this ritual observance for those under 35. Yet keeping two sets of dishes and buying kosher meats for the home also decline by age group, but then increase for the under 35 age group. At the same time, while 95% of the over 65 age group never have a Christmas tree in the house, this proportion drops to 77% for the under 35 age group, with about 10% of this age bracket always having a Christmas tree. The proportion of each age group that stays home from work on the High Holidays declines with each younger age cohort.

About 56% of Orthodox Jews always light Shabbat candles, as compared to 22% of Conservative Jews, 12% of Reform Jews, and 6% of others. About 65% of Orthodox Jews always buy kosher meat, as compared to 21% of Conservative Jews, and 6% of Reform Jews. Reform and other Jews are most likely to have a Christmas tree

and are least likely to always alter normal activities on High Holidays: 81% of Reform Jews, compared to over 90% of Orthodox and Conservative Jews. About 60% of Reform Jews and 36% of other Jews always fast on Yom Kippur, as compared to 85% of Orthodox and Conservative Jews. About 66% of Orthodox Jews keep two sets of dishes, as compared to 21% of Conservative Jews. About 31% of all Orthodox Jews never drive on Shabbat, as compared to insignificant proportions of Conservative and Reform Jews.

Identity and ritual observance are not defined within "standard" practices of Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Judaism. Respondents identify themselves in one way, and choose the rituals they observe on some basis other than what Orthodox or Conservative Judaism defines as the patterns.

#### Friendship Patterns

The survey explored friendship patterns by asking, "Of your three best friends, how many are Jewish?" About 7% of the respondents said that none of their best friends are Jewish, and 62% said that all of their best friends are Jewish. About 11% said that one of their best friends was Jewish, and 19% said two of their best friends are Jewish. Respondents in other 212 zip codes in other zip codes were the most likely to say none of their three best friends are Jewish (see Table 6-8, p. 179).

Differences were recorded by age group. While only 3% of those over the age of 65 said that none of their three best friends are Jewish, the figure increased to 19% of those between the ages of 18 and 24. While 79% of those over 65 years of age

said that all three of their best friends are Jewish, that figure declines to 35% for those under the age of 24 (see Table 6-8A, p. 180). Younger Jews are much more integrated into the non-Jewish world than older Jews, as might be expected. Women were more likely to say that all their best friends are Jewish.

### Jewish Education

Table 6-9 (pp. 182-183) shows the number of Jewish persons currently receiving a Jewish education and the number of years. In the Baltimore area most Jewish persons are not currently enrolled in a Jewish education program (87%). About 79% of the 6 to 12 age group are currently receiving a Jewish education, as are 37% of the 13 to 17 year olds. Only 3% of those 25 and older are currently enrolled. These figures will differ a great deal from current enrollment figures at the day schools and Hebrew schools in Baltimore. Respondents may confuse what a day school education means, and may say that their child is enrolled in a formal Jewish education because they were enrolled, or they are thinking about enrolling them.

The table also shows that Jewish education was received in the past by 84% of the adults 19 to 23, and 78% of those 25 and older. If non-Jews are removed from the base, the figure increases to about 90%. Males 25 and older are more likely to have received a Jewish education, 91%, than women, 67%; although, the proportion of females who receive a Jewish education has been increasing over the past two generations. About 88% of all children 13 to 17 received a formal Jewish education, as compared

to 81% of 6 to 12 year olds. Of those who received a Jewish education, 20% received less than five years, 19% received between five and six years, 22% received seven to nine years, and 11% received ten years or more. Younger people are more likely to have received more years of Jewish education: 51% of the 18 to 24 year olds have received seven years or more, as compared to 28% of those 65 and older, or 35% of those 45 to 64. About 22% of the population has had some form of informal Jewish education which was left to the respondent to identify and, therefore, has no uniform definition.

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of their children's Jewish education. Of those who rated it, 28% said it was excellent, 45% said it was good, 20% said it was fair, and 7% rated it as poor (see Table 6-10, p. 184). Looked at another way, 28% rated it as excellent, and an almost equal proportion, 27%, rated it as fair or poor. Younger households were less likely to rate the quality as fair or poor.\*

Reform Jews are the most likely to be negative about the quality of their children's Jewish education: 42% rate it as fair or poor, as compared to just over 20% for Conservative and Orthodox Jews.

Respondents were also asked why they did not have their children enrolled in a Jewish education program. As shown in Table 6-11 (p. 186), no clear pattern emerged. Some respondents said it was not important, some said it cost too much, some said

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\* Percentages differ from the table, since they are calculated only on the base of households where children received a Jewish education.

the child did not want to go, and a host of other reasons were given as well. Such a wide variety of reasons makes programmatic planning very difficult.

Respondents were asked three questions: Did your children receive any Jewish education?, Will the child receive it in the future?, and Is the child currently enrolled?. Eighty-two percent of all adults over the age of 18, 74% of all children under 6, 87% of all children 6 to 12, and 90% of all children 13 to 17, a total of 83% of all children, will likely have some Jewish education in their lifetimes.

Of children currently receiving a Jewish education, 10% are receiving less than three hours per week, 23% are receiving three to four hours per week, and 66% are receiving five hours or more per week. Those between the ages of 6 and 12 are most likely to be receiving five hours per week or more, 72%, while the figure drops to 45% of the smaller population of 13 to 17 year olds currently enrolled (see Table 6-12A, p. 189).

Almost 31% of the adults said they will enroll in Jewish education classes in the future, and over 25% said they might take some form of Jewish education in the future. These findings were to be seen in all age groups. Respondents in other 212 zip codes were least likely to say they might take classes, again noting the marginality of this group (see Table 6-13, p. 190).

### Intermarriage

Intermarriage is examined by looking at the total number of married couples. Of the almost 23,000 married couples,

approximately 5,000 or 22%, consist of someone who was born Jewish and someone not born Jewish. The proportion of marriages between a born Jew and a non-Jew by birth increases with each younger age group. While 7% of the married couples over 65 consist of a born Jew and a non-Jew by birth, the figure increases to 11% for those 50 to 64, 22% for those 40 to 49, 38% of those 30 to 39, and 39% of those 18 to 29.

It appears that the rate of increase has declined, even if the actual percentages are still increasing. A larger proportion of the under 30 group have never been married and, therefore, the comparisons between the 18 to 29 year olds and the 50 to 64 year olds may be "hiding" a continued rise in the proportion of born Jews who marry persons who are non-Jewish by birth (see Table 6-14, p. 192).

The data also show that spouses under 35 who are non-Jewish by birth do not consider themselves Jewish, even if children are identified as Jewish or the household is identified as Jewish. For those over the age of 45, spouses who were not born as Jews are much more likely to currently consider themselves Jews or to convert.

An in-depth examination of the couples in which intermarriage is involved reveals the following possible characteristics in households:

1. Individual converted - This individual was not born Jewish but has converted to Judaism.
2. Spouse converted - The spouse of this individual was not born Jewish but has converted to Judaism.

3. Individual still another religion - This individual was not born Jewish and still has another religion.
4. Spouse still another religion - The spouse of this individual was not born Jewish and still has another religion.
5. Individual now "nothing" - This individual was not born Jewish and is not currently an identified, practicing member of any religion.
6. Spouse now "nothing" - The spouse of this individual was non-Jewish by birth and is not currently an identified, practicing member of any religion.
7. Converted away - One partner was born Jewish and has now become non-Jewish.

By looking at this wide range of possibilities, it can be seen that any analysis of intermarriage requires an in-depth look at the data, and perhaps will result in a separate sub-study from this report.

In households with a non-Jewish spouse, 54% of the children under 18 are identified as Jewish, 4% having more than one religion, 24% as other religions, and 18% as none.

There is little evidence of out-conversions; that is, born Jews formally declaring another religion, identity, or behavior; although, one could argue that such individuals would be the least likely to agree to participate in the interview. Most marriages between a Jew and a non-Jew by birth seem to be adopting a Jewish identity. But the eventual religion of the children of these households, and their children, is impossible to predict. At first glance, the net effect of intermarriage on the size of the

population seems to be minimal. However, the long-term consequences of continued intermarriage are harder to assess. A minimal erosion is most likely in the absence of services, programs, and a distinct policy. The effect of the organizations and institutions on the net growth or decline of the Baltimore population as a result of intermarriage should not be minimized. What the community does in terms of programming and education is likely to have the biggest impact on the effects of intermarriage on the size of the Jewish population.

About 33% of the children in households with a non-Jew by birth are currently receiving a Jewish education. About 53% did receive, are receiving, or will receive a Jewish education.

Intermarriage rates are clearly increasing, but not as dramatically in the past ten years as before that time. A considerable proportion of the individuals who were not born Jewish convert to Judaism; although, the proportion has been decreasing. Yet, a majority of households where the spouse is a non-Jew by birth consider themselves to be Jewish households, either through formal conversion or self-identity. The majority of children in a household with a non-Jew by birth spouse are identified as Jewish, but not in households where the spouse does not convert.

TABLE 6-1

## JEWISH RELIGIOUS IDENTITY, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Orthodox	7,332 (20%)	1,406 (17%)	1,569 (25%)	2,507 (44%)	799 (18%)	477 (17%)	400 (7%)	174 (6%)
Conservative	12,461 (35%)	3,510 (42%)	2,149 (34%)	1,543 (27%)	2,110 (48%)	1,024 (37%)	1,263 (23%)	863 (29%)
Reform	10,614 (29%)	2,942 (35%)	1,575 (25%)	1,086 (19%)	1,061 (24%)	853 (31%)	2,040 (37%)	1,057 (35%)
Just Jewish	3,681 (10%)	332 (4%)	760 (12%)	437 (8%)	240 (5%)	315 (11%)	1,027 (19%)	571 (19%)
Other	602 (2%)	---	85 (1%)	26	28 (1%)	61 (2%)	308 (6%)	94 (3%)
Not Jewish	928 (3%)	---	225 (4%)	---	136 (3%)	61 (2%)	301 (6%)	206 (7%)
Not reported	462 (1%)	190 (2%)	---	113 (2%)	23 (1%)	---	114 (2%)	22 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (101%)*	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-1A

## JEWISH RELIGIOUS IDENTITY, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Orthodox	7,332 (20%)	428 (18%)	1,207 (14%)	730 (11%)	1,958 (19%)	2,981 (38%)
Conservative	12,461 (35%)	975 (40%)	3,073 (36%)	2,624 (38%)	3,610 (35%)	2,118 (27%)
Reform	10,614 (29%)	730 (30%)	2,383 (28%)	2,375 (34%)	3,538 (35%)	1,547 (20%)
Just Jewish	3,861 (10%)	164 (7%)	1,118 (13%)	740 (11%)	661 (6%)	997 (13%)
Other	602 (2%)	51 (2%)	264 (3%)	118 (2%)	80 (1%)	90 (1%)
Not Jewish	928 (3%)	41 (2%)	477 (6%)	172 (2%)	200 (2%)	39
Not reported	462 (1%)	25 (2%)	103 (1%)	169 (2%)	164 (2%)	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-2

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED,  
ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=465)
Jewish	84,434 (92%)	21,718 (97%)	15,341 (95%)	15,646 (100%)	10,669 (94%)	7,109 (94%)	8,785 (75%)	5,166 (74%)
Multiple religions	203	---	---	---	---	---	169 (1%)	34
All other	4,690 (5%)	538 (2%)	394 (2%)	25	577 (5%)	363 (5%)	1,806 (15%)	987 (14%)
None	2,157 (2%)	117 (1%)	336 (2%)	---	91 (1%)	59 (1%)	844 (7%)	710 (10%)
Not reported	250	---	---	---	13	---	160 (1%)	77 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	22,373 (100%)	16,071 (99%)*	15,670 (100%)	11,349 (100%)	7,530 (100%)	11,764 (99%)*	6,974 (99%)*

Born/raised Jewish	83,756 (91%)	21,444 (96%)	15,318 (95%)	15,551 (99%)	10,272 (91%)	7,010 (93%)	8,961 (76%)	5,201 (75%)
Born/raised multiple religions	223	---	---	---	20	---	169 (1%)	34
Born/raised all other	6,419 (7%)	851 (4%)	537 (3%)	120 (1%)	997 (9%)	521 (7%)	2,096 (18%)	1,297 (19%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-2 (continued)

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED,  
ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=465)
Born/raised none	1,058 (1%)	59	217 (1%)	---	53	---	365 (3%)	365 (5%)
Not reported	277	20	---	---	6	---	173 (1%)	77 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	22,373 (100%)	16,071 (99%)*	15,670 (100%)	11,349 (100%)	7,530 (100%)	11,764 (99%)*	6,974 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-2A

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED,  
ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=2311)	<u>18-24</u> (n=262)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Jewish	84,434 (92%)	7,460 (93%)	11,195 (85%)	12,425 (91%)	19,591 (95%)	15,371 (98%)
Multiple religions	203	---	---	25	20	---
All other	4,690 (5%)	354 (4%)	1,350 (10%)	931 (7%)	633 (3%)	215 (1%)
None	2,157 (2%)	83 (1%)	624 (5%)	290 (2%)	259 (1%)	97 (1%)
Not reported	250	146 (2%)	68 (1%)	---	24	---
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (101%)*	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (99%)*	15,683 (100%)

Born/raised Jewish	83,756 (91%)	7,465 (93%)	10,999 (83%)	11,983 (88%)	19,566 (95%)	15,382 (98%)
Born/raised multiple religions	223	---	20	25	20	---
Born/raised all other	6,419 (7%)	414 (5%)	1,963 (15%)	1,637 (12%)	860 (4%)	264 (2%)
Born/raised none	1,058 (1%)	18	153 (1%)	20	70	36
Not reported	277	146 (2%)	101 (1%)	6	11	---
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (100%)	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (99%)*	15,683 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-2B

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED,  
CHILDREN 17 AND UNDER, BY AGE

	<u>Under 6</u> (n=241)	<u>6-12</u> (n=226)	<u>13-17</u> (n=189)**
Jewish	6,152 (85%)	6,577 (90%)	5,325 (94%)
Multiple religions	72 (1%)	74 (1%)	11
All other	596 (8%)	373 (5%)	237 (4%)
None	409 (6%)	316 (4%)	78 (1%)
Not reported	---	---	11
<u>Total</u>	7,229 (100%)	6,340 (100%)	5,663 (99%)*
<hr/>			
Born/raised Jewish	6,149 (85%)	6,588 (90%)	5,285 (93%)
Born/raised multiple religions	72 (1%)	74 (1%)	11
Born/raised all other	585 (8%)	398 (5%)	297 (5%)
Born/raised none	423 (6%)	279 (4%)	58 (1%)
Not reported	---	---	11
<u>Total</u>	7,229 (100%)	7,340 (100%)	5,663 (99%)*

\*rounding error

\*\*Total n = 656.

TABLE 6-3

## SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Do belong to synagogue/ temple	19,759 (55%)	6,083 (73%)	2,915 (46%)	3,434 (60%)	2,665 (61%)	1,974 (71%)	1,594 (29%)	1,094 (37%)
Do not belong to synagogue/ temple	16,309 (45%)	2,295 (27%)	3,448 (54%)	2,279 (40%)	1,730 (39%)	816 (29%)	3,860 (71%)	1,880 (63%)
Don't know, not reported	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)
<u>Type of synagogue/temple:</u>								
Orthodox	7,252 (20%)	1,375 (16%)	1,397 (22%)	2,305 (40%)	1,113 (25%)	721 (26%)	267 (5%)	73 (2%)
Conservative	6,271 (17%)	2,632 (31%)	588 (9%)	368 (6%)	1,001 (23%)	582 (21%)	550 (10%)	550 (18%)
Reform	5,972 (17%)	2,076 (25%)	903 (14%)	640 (11%)	531 (12%)	671 (24%)	696 (13%)	455 (15%)
Other	232 (1%)	---	27	121 (2%)	20	---	49 (1%)	15 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	33	---	---	---	---	---	33 (1%)	---

TABLE 6-3 (continued)

## SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Did belong, now belong, or will belong	31,312 (87%)	8,007 (96%)	5,392 (85%)	5,231 (92%)	3,881 (88%)	2,728 (98%)	3,838 (70%)	2,236 (75%)
Affiliated Jew	30,532 (85%)	7,878 (94%)	5,288 (83%)	5,261 (92%)	3,828 (87%)	2,691 (96%)	3,504 (64%)	2,082 (70%)

TABLE 6-3A

## SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Do belong to synagogue/ temple*	19,759 (55%)	1,332 (55%)	3,436 (40%)	4,065 (59%)	6,312 (62%)	4,526 (58%)
Do not belong to synagogue/ temple	16,309 (45%)	1,084 (45%)	5,177 (60%)	2,863 (41%)	3,898 (38%)	3,244 (42%)
Don't know, not reported	12	---	12	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Type of synagogue/temple:</u>						
Orthodox	7,252 (20%)	500 (21%)	1,272 (15%)	1,007 (15%)	2,021 (20%)	2,452 (32%)
Conservative	6,271 (17%)	465 (19%)	1,126 (13%)	1,774 (26%)	2,061 (20%)	785 (10%)
Reform	5,972 (17%)	362 (15%)	993 (12%)	1,239 (18%)	2,115 (21%)	1,235 (16%)
Other	232 (1%)	5	12	45 (1%)	115 (1%)	55 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	33	---	33	---	---	---
Did belong, now belong, or will belong	31,312 (87%)	2,214 (92%)	7,331 (85%)	5,830 (84%)	9,179 (90%)	6,627 (85%)
Affiliated Jew	30,532 (85%)	1,985 (82%)	6,598 (76%)	5,712 (82%)	8,963 (88%)	7,143 (92%)

\*Respondent's self-definition of "belonging."

TABLE 6-3B

## SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Religious Identity</u>				
	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
Do belong to synagogue/ temple	19,759 (55%)	5,228 (71%)	7,274 (58%)	5,721 (54%)	1,143 (27%)
Do not belong to synagogue/ temple	16,309 (45%)	2,104 (29%)	5,186 (42%)	4,893 (46%)	3,140 (73%)
Don't know, not reported	12	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Type of synagogue/temple:</u>					
Orthodox	7,252 (20%)	5,125 (70%)	1,408 (11%)	236 (2%)	290 (7%)
Conservative	6,271 (17%)	29	5,503 (44%)	315 (3%)	291 (7%)
Reform	5,972 (17%)	74 (1%)	336 (3%)	5,104 (48%)	430 (10%)
Other	232 (1%)	---	27	66 (1%)	100 (2%)
Don't know, not reported	33	---	---	---	33 (1%)
Did belong, now belong, or will belong	31,312 (87%)	6,716 (92%)	11,655 (94%)	9,621 (91%)	2,460 (57%)
Affiliated Jew	30,532 (85%)	7,082 (97%)	11,025 (88%)	8,862 (83%)	2,904 (68%)

TABLE 6-4

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP OF RESPONDENTS' PARENTS,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Parents did belong to synagogue/temple	29,854 (83%)	7,231 (86%)	5,442 (86%)	4,887 (86%)	3,301 (75%)	2,257 (81%)	4,445 (82%)	2,291 (77%)
Parents did not belong to synagogue/temple	5,860 (16%)	1,111 (13%)	921 (14%)	726 (13%)	1,056 (24%)	430 (15%)	933 (17%)	683 (23%)
Don't know	366 (1%)	36	---	100 (2%)	38 (1%)	104 (4%)	76 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (99%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)
<u>Type of synagogue/temple:</u>								
Orthodox	17,862 (50%)	4,286 (51%)	3,225 (51%)	3,948 (69%)	2,246 (51%)	1,361 (49%)	1,701 (31%)	1,095 (37%)
Conservative	6,665 (18%)	1,836 (22%)	1,098 (17%)	573 (10%)	581 (13%)	568 (20%)	1,264 (23%)	744 (25%)
Reform	5,012 (14%)	995 (12%)	1,119 (18%)	324 (6%)	458 (10%)	281 (10%)	1,398 (26%)	437 (15%)
Other	50	---	---	---	16	---	34 (1%)	---

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-4A

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP OF RESPONDENTS' PARENTS,  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Parents did belong to synagogue/temple	29,854 (83%)	2,167 (90%)	7,110 (82%)	5,204 (75%)	8,362 (82%)	6,894 (89%)
Parents did not belong to synagogue/temple	5,860 (16%)	249 (10%)	1,445 (17%)	1,694 (24%)	1,662 (16%)	795 (10%)
Don't know	366 (1%)	---	69 (1%)	29	187 (2%)	81 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (99%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

Type of synagogue/temple:

Orthodox	17,862 (50%)	819 (34%)	2,842 (33%)	2,621 (38%)	5,623 (55%)	5,868 (76%)
Conservative	6,665 (18%)	756 (31%)	2,539 (29%)	1,567 (23%)	1,291 (13%)	512 (7%)
Reform	5,012 (14%)	592 (25%)	1,661 (19%)	954 (14%)	1,352 (13%)	426 (5%)
Other	50	---	---	16	34	---

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-4B.

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP OF RESPONDENTS' PARENTS,  
BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Religious Identity</u>				
	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
Parents did belong to synagogue/temple	29,854 (83%)	6,752 (92%)	10,752 (86%)	8,249 (78%)	3,344 (78%)
Parents did not belong to synagogue/temple	5,860 (16%)	539 (7%)	1,501 (12%)	2,336 (22%)	852 (20%)
Don't know	366 (1%)	42 (1%)	207 (2%)	29	88 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Type of synagogue/temple:</u>					
Orthodox	17,862 (50%)	6,341 (86%)	6,392 (51%)	2,800 (26%)	1,962 (46%)
Conservative	6,665 (18%)	231 (3%)	4,049 (32%)	1,477 (14%)	789 (18%)
Reform	5,012 (14%)	180 (2%)	282 (2%)	3,782 (36%)	544 (13%)
Other	50	---	---	16	34 (1%)

TABLE 6-5

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=587)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=52)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=80)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=70)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=93)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=21)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=168)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=103)
Did belong to synagogue/ temple	10,172 (62%)	1,752 (76%)	2,289 (66%)	1,566 (69%)	993 (57%)	754 (92%)	1,799 (47%)	1,019 (54%)
Never belonged to synagogue/ temple	6,107 (37%)	543 (24%)	1,159 (34%)	699 (31%)	737 (43%)	63 (8%)	2,046 (53%)	861 (45%)
Don't know, not reported	42	---	---	15 (1%)	---	---	15	12 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	16,321 (99%)*	2,295 (100%)	3,448 (100%)	2,279 (101%)*	1,730 (100%)	816 (100%)	3,860 (100%)	1,893 (100%)
<u>Reasons for not belonging:</u>								
Will in future	557 (3%)	90 (4%)	83 (2%)	109 (5%)	88 (5%)	---	154 (4%)	33 (2%)
Too expensive	809 (5%)	165 (7%)	198 (6%)	123 (5%)	81 (5%)	47 (6%)	164 (4%)	30 (2%)
Too far	278 (2%)	45 (2%)	---	28 (1%)	---	---	86 (2%)	119 (6%)
Not important	1,487 (9%)	97 (4%)	180 (5%)	171 (7%)	211 (12%)	15 (2%)	588 (15%)	224 (12%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-5 (continued)

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=587)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=52)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=80)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=70)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=93)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=21)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=168)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=103)
Can't find one I like	315 (2%)	---	28 (1%)	15 (1%)	80 (5%)	47 (6%)	120 (3%)	25 (1%)
Don't like formal religion	1,005 (6%)	---	175 (5%)	81 (4%)	132 (8%)	47 (6%)	451 (12%)	120 (6%)
Intend to join synagogue or temple	1,381 (8%)	171 (7%)	189 (5%)	231 (10%)	223 (13%)	---	445 (12%)	122 (6%)
May join	1,268 (8%)	255 (11%)	215 (6%)	80 (4%)	141 (8%)	15 (2%)	407 (11%)	152 (8%)
Do not intend to join	3,187 (20%)	99 (4%)	716 (21%)	387 (17%)	374 (22%)	47 (6%)	994 (26%)	571 (30%)
Don't know, not reported	10,485 (64%)	1,769 (77%)	2,328 (68%)	1,581 (69%)	993 (57%)	754 (92%)	2,013 (52%)	1,047 (55%)
<u>Total</u>	16,321 (100%)	2,295 (99%)*	3,448 (100%)	2,279 (100%)	1,730 (100%)	816 (100%)	3,860 (100%)	1,893 (99%)*
Did belong or will join	11,553 (71%)	1,924 (84%)	2,478 (72%)	1,797 (79%)	1,216 (70%)	754 (92%)	2,244 (58%)	1,142 (69%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-5A

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=585)	<u>18-24</u> (n=32)	<u>25-34</u> (n=174)	<u>35-44</u> (n=115)	<u>45-64</u> (n=138)	<u>65+</u> (n=126)
Did belong to synagogue/temple	10,172 (62%)	733 (68%)	2,965 (57%)	1,573 (55%)	2,756 (71%)	2,101 (65%)
Never belonged to synagogue/temple	6,107 (37%)	350 (32%)	2,212 (43%)	1,289 (45%)	1,127 (29%)	1,129 (35%)
Don't know, not reported	862 (5%)	20 (2%)	443 (9%)	129 (5%)	87 (2%)	183 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	16,321 (99%)*	1,084 (100%)	5,189 (100%)	2,863 (100%)	3,898 (100%)	3,244 (100%)

Reasons for not belonging:

Will in future	557 (3%)	97 (9%)	325 (6%)	135 (5%)	----	----
Too expensive	809 (5%)	---	303 (6%)	138 (5%)	191 (5%)	177 (5%)
Too far	278 (2%)	---	32 (1%)	43 (1%)	30 (1%)	173 (5%)
Not important	1,487 (9%)	91 (8%)	486 (9%)	223 (8%)	377 (10%)	310 (10%)
Not interested	1,941 (12%)	89 (8%)	652 (13%)	353 (12%)	437 (11%)	410 (13%)
Can't find one I like	315 (2%)	22 (2%)	129 (2%)	43 (1%)	91 (2%)	30 (1%)
Don't like formal religion	1,005 (6%)	65 (6%)	251 (5%)	174 (10%)	273 (7%)	142 (4%)
Other	862 (5%)	20 (2%)	443 (9%)	129 (5%)	87 (2%)	183 (6%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-5A (continued)

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=585)	<u>18-24</u> (n=32)	<u>25-34</u> (n=174)	<u>35-44</u> (n=115)	<u>45-64</u> (n=138)	<u>65+</u> (n=126)
Intend to join synagogue or temple	1,381 (8%)	149 (14%)	931 (18%)	192 (7%)	110 (3%)	---
May join	1,268 (8%)	91 (8%)	445 (9%)	305 (11%)	293 (8%)	134 (4%)
Do not intend to join	3,187 (20%)	111 (10%)	744 (14%)	679 (24%)	672 (17%)	982 (30%)
Don't know, not reported	10,485 (64%)	733 (68%)	3,070 (59%)	1,687 (59%)	2,823 (72%)	2,128 (66%)
Total	16,321 (100%)	1,084 (100%)	5,189 (100%)	2,863 (101%)*	3,898 (100%)	3,244 (100%)
Did belong or will join	11,553 (71%)	882 (81%)	3,895 (75%)	1,765 (62%)	2,867 (74%)	2,101 (65%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-5B

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	Religious Identity				
	Total (n=543)	Orthodox (n=66)	Conservative (n=170)	Reform (n=180)	Other (n=127)
Did belong to synagogue/temple	10,172 (62%)	1,359 (65%)	3,650 (70%)	3,528 (72%)	1,242 (40%)
Never belonged to synagogue/temple	6,107 (37%)	745 (35%)	1,522 (29%)	1,350 (28%)	1,898 (60%)
Don't know, not reported	42	---	15	15	---
<u>Total</u>	16,321 (100%)	2,104 (100%)	5,186 (99%)*	4,893 (100%)	3,140 (100%)

Reasons for not belonging:

Will in future	557 (3%)	63 (3%)	239 (5%)	213 (4%)	20 (1%)
Too expensive	809 (5%)	216 (10%)	162 (3%)	266 (5%)	149 (5%)
Too far	278 (2%)	60 (3%)	96 (2%)	59 (1%)	63 (2%)
Not important	1,487 (9%)	132 (6%)	242 (5%)	283 (6%)	663 (21%)
Not interested	1,941 (12%)	87 (4%)	561 (11%)	491 (10%)	635 (20%)
Can't find one I like	315 (2%)	77 (4%)	58 (1%)	112 (2%)	35 (1%)
Don't like formal religion	1,005 (6%)	34 (2%)	72 (1%)	200 (4%)	588 (19%)
Other	862 (5%)	99 (5%)	254 (5%)	35 (1%)	204 (7%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-5B (continued)

REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE AND INTENT  
TO JOIN IN FUTURE, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Religious Identity</u>				
	<u>Total</u> (n=543)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=66)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=170)	<u>Reform</u> (n=180)	<u>Other</u> (n=127)
Intend to join synagogue or temple	1,381 (8%)	129 (6%)	731 (14%)	372 (8%)	75 (2%)
May join	1,268 (8%)	222 (11%)	333 (6%)	321 (7%)	380 (12%)
Do not intend to join	3,187 (20%)	360 (17%)	473 (9%)	523 (11%)	1,352 (43%)
Don't know, not reported	10,485 (64%)	1,393 (66%)	3,650 (70%)	3,678 (75%)	1,333 (42%)
<u>Total</u>	16,321 (100%)	2,104 (100%)	5,186 (99%)*	4,893 (101%)*	3,140 (99%)*
Did belong or will join	11,553 (71%)	1,488 (71%)	4,381 (84%)	3,900 (80%)	1,317 (42%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-6

## SERVICE ATTENDANCE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Never attend services	3,661 (10%)	331 (4%)	531 (8%)	377 (7%)	538 (12%)	222 (8%)	1,093 (20%)	569 (19%)
Weddings, Bar Mitzvahs	2,632 (7%)	218 (3%)	291 (6%)	259 (5%)	207 (5%)	290 (10%)	719 (13%)	549 (18%)
High Holidays only	7,781 (22%)	1,917 (23%)	1,436 (23%)	1,347 (24%)	950 (22%)	418 (15%)	1,138 (21%)	575 (19%)
Few times a year	10,683 (30%)	2,759 (33%)	2,089 (33%)	1,164 (20%)	850 (19%)	909 (33%)	1,932 (35%)	981 (33%)
Once a month	4,580 (13%)	1,684 (20%)	694 (11%)	522 (9%)	863 (20%)	325 (12%)	295 (5%)	198 (7%)
Few times a month	2,495 (7%)	843 (10%)	501 (8%)	396 (7%)	418 (10%)	141 (5%)	127 (2%)	69 (2%)
Weekly	3,133 (9%)	429 (5%)	506 (8%)	1,301 (23%)	350 (8%)	382 (14%)	119 (2%)	46 (2%)
Several times a week	741 (2%)	76 (1%)	103 (2%)	348 (6%)	95 (2%)	104 (4%)	15	---
Other attendance pattern	343 (1%)	121 (1%)	83 (1%)	---	123 (3%)	---	15	---
Don't know, not reported	30	---	30	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (98%)*	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-6A

## SERVICE ATTENDANCE, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Never attend services	3,661 (10%)	216 (9%)	827 (10%)	691 (10%)	827 (8%)	1,100 (14%)
Weddings, Bar Mitzvahs	2,632 (7%)	41 (2%)	576 (7%)	528 (8%)	906 (9%)	582 (7%)
High Holidays only	7,781 (22%)	679 (28%)	2,335 (27%)	1,179 (17%)	2,314 (23%)	1,247 (16%)
Few times a year	10,683 (30%)	720 (30%)	2,659 (31%)	2,359 (34%)	2,859 (28%)	2,072 (27%)
Once a month	4,580 (13%)	170 (7%)	1,182 (14%)	1,159 (17%)	1,344 (13%)	665 (9%)
Few times a month	2,495 (7%)	117 (5%)	333 (4%)	441 (6%)	930 (9%)	645 (8%)
Weekly	3,133 (9%)	432 (18%)	470 (5%)	425 (6%)	675 (7%)	1,131 (15%)
Several times a week	741 (2%)	---	166 (2%)	111 (2%)	225 (2%)	239 (3%)
Other attendance pattern	343 (1%)	42 (2%)	77 (1%)	35 (1%)	100 (1%)	89 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	30	---	---	---	30	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (101%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-6B

## SERVICE ATTENDANCE, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Religious Identity</u>				
	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
Never attend services	3,661 (10%)	465 (6%)	480 (4%)	1,014 (10%)	1,367 (32%)
Weddings, Bar Mitzvahs	2,632 (7%)	280 (4%)	530 (4%)	668 (6%)	871 (20%)
High Holidays only	7,781 (22%)	990 (14%)	3,337 (27%)	2,716 (26%)	673 (16%)
Few times a year	10,683 (30%)	1,583 (22%)	3,979 (32%)	3,528 (33%)	1,128 (26%)
Once a month	4,580 (13%)	837 (11%)	2,018 (16%)	1,501 (14%)	119 (3%)
Few times a month	2,495 (7%)	650 (9%)	1,049 (8%)	728 (7%)	68 (2%)
Weekly	3,133 (9%)	1,851 (25%)	858 (7%)	336 (3%)	---
Several times a week	741 (2%)	594 (8%)	89 (1%)	29	28 (1%)
Other attendance pattern	343 (1%)	82 (1%)	122 (1%)	95 (1%)	---
Don't know, not reported	30	---	---	---	30 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Light candles Friday night</u>								
Always	8,466 (23%)	2,473 (30%)	1,667 (26%)	2,416 (42%)	849 (19%)	692 (25%)	206 (4%)	162 (5%)
Usually	3,136 (9%)	1,050 (13%)	639 (10%)	404 (7%)	527 (12%)	251 (9%)	158 (3%)	107 (4%)
Sometimes	8,093 (22%)	2,374 (28%)	1,086 (17%)	1,329 (23%)	1,276 (29%)	512 (18%)	938 (17%)	580 (19%)
Never	16,346 (45%)	2,482 (30%)	2,971 (47%)	1,564 (27%)	1,743 (40%)	1,336 (48%)	4,125 (76%)	2,125 (71%)
Don't know, not reported	39	---	---	---	---	---	26	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (101%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*
<u>Participate in Passover Seder</u>								
Always	28,326 (79%)	7,497 (89%)	5,276 (83%)	4,761 (83%)	3,555 (81%)	2,452 (88%)	2,951 (54%)	1,833 (61%)
Usually	2,605 (7%)	609 (7%)	426 (7%)	449 (8%)	365 (8%)	45 (2%)	534 (10%)	178 (6%)
Sometimes	2,879 (8%)	144 (2%)	338 (5%)	328 (6%)	346 (8%)	241 (9%)	980 (18%)	502 (17%)
Never	2,199 (6%)	129 (2%)	321 (5%)	175 (3%)	128 (3%)	54 (2%)	930 (17%)	461 (15%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	---	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7 (continued)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Buy only kosher meat</u>								
Always	8,533 (24%)	1,721 (21%)	1,816 (29%)	2,956 (52%)	1,082 (25%)	451 (16%)	284 (5%)	223 (7%)
Usually	643 (2%)	83 (1%)	---	282 (5%)	75 (2%)	100 (4%)	65 (1%)	38 (1%)
Sometimes	5,809 (16%)	1,825 (22%)	1,034 (16%)	905 (16%)	834 (19%)	373 (13%)	447 (8%)	391 (13%)
Never	20,907 (58%)	4,749 (57%)	3,512 (55%)	1,541 (27%)	2,383 (54%)	1,866 (67%)	4,533 (83%)	2,323 (78%)
Don't know, not reported	189 (1%)	---	---	30 (1%)	22 (1%)	---	124 (2%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	8,378 (101%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (99%)*	2,987 (99%)*
<u>Drive or ride on Sabbath</u>								
Always	30,010 (83%)	7,418 (89%)	5,182 (81%)	3,456 (60%)	3,779 (86%)	2,314 (83%)	5,085 (93%)	2,778 (93%)
Usually	1,596 (4%)	361 (4%)	156 (2%)	326 (6%)	323 (7%)	193 (7%)	149 (3%)	89 (3%)
Sometimes	1,301 (4%)	89 (1%)	276 (4%)	474 (8%)	148 (3%)	158 (6%)	68 (1%)	88 (3%)
Never	3,021 (8%)	511 (6%)	668 (10%)	1,458 (26%)	146 (3%)	126 (4%)	93 (2%)	19 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	152	---	81 (1%)	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (98%)*	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (99%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7 (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Have a Christmas tree</u>								
Always	3,107 (9%)	257 (3%)	441 (7%)	28	441 (10%)	76 (3%)	883 (16%)	981 (33%)
Usually	708 (2%)	66 (1%)	181 (3%)	---	53 (1%)	---	389 (7%)	20 (1%)
Sometimes	1,845 (5%)	232 (3%)	320 (5%)	89 (2%)	295 (7%)	61 (2%)	645 (12%)	203 (7%)
Never	30,348 (84%)	7,823 (93%)	5,420 (85%)	5,597 (98%)	3,607 (82%)	2,653 (95%)	3,478 (64%)	1,770 (59%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	---	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)
<u>Alter normal activities on High Holidays</u>								
Always	29,675 (82%)	7,872 (94%)	5,308 (83%)	5,163 (90%)	3,843 (87%)	2,394 (86%)	3,049 (56%)	2,045 (68%)
Usually	1,609 (4%)	292 (3%)	265 (4%)	270 (5%)	190 (4%)	106 (4%)	366 (7%)	120 (4%)
Sometimes	1,700 (5%)	214 (3%)	164 (3%)	82 (1%)	140 (3%)	144 (5%)	679 (12%)	277 (9%)
Never	3,025 (8%)	---	626 (10%)	198 (3%)	223 (5%)	145 (5%)	1,301 (24%)	532 (18%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	---	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (99%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7 (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Fast on Yom Kippur</u>								
Always	25,426 (70%)	6,657 (79%)	4,316 (68%)	4,660 (82%)	3,571 (81%)	1,988 (71%)	2,519 (46%)	1,714 (57%)
Usually	1,673 (5%)	369 (4%)	437 (7%)	221 (4%)	162 (4%)	194 (7%)	192 (4%)	99 (3%)
Sometimes	3,040 (8%)	776 (9%)	552 (9%)	85 (1%)	140 (3%)	336 (12%)	781 (14%)	370 (12%)
Never	5,869 (16%)	576 (7%)	1,057 (17%)	747 (13%)	522 (12%)	273 (10%)	1,903 (35%)	792 (27%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	---	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (99%)*	6,362 (101%)*	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*
<u>Eat non-kosher meats outside home</u>								
Always	25,853 (72%)	6,515 (78%)	4,150 (65%)	2,640 (46%)	3,286 (75%)	2,263 (81%)	4,405 (81%)	2,594 (87%)
Usually	1,701 (5%)	432 (5%)	317 (5%)	361 (6%)	239 (5%)	15 (1%)	251 (5%)	85 (3%)
Sometimes	3,269 (9%)	877 (10%)	506 (8%)	851 (15%)	474 (11%)	155 (6%)	291 (5%)	114 (4%)
Never	4,917 (14%)	554 (7%)	1,307 (21%)	1,861 (33%)	374 (9%)	257 (9%)	383 (7%)	181 (6%)
Don't know, not reported	339 (1%)	---	81 (1%)	---	22 (1%)	100 (4%)	124 (2%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7 (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Keep two sets of dishes</u>								
Always	8,366 (23%)	2,041 (24%)	1,764 (28%)	2,530 (44%)	1,035 (24%)	478 (17%)	234 (4%)	284 (10%)
Usually	136	---	---	81 (1%)	21	---	34 (1%)	---
Sometimes	512 (1%)	76 (1%)	30	112 (2%)	137 (3%)	47 (2%)	90 (2%)	20 (1%)
Never	26,994 (75%)	6,261 (75%)	4,568 (72%)	2,990 (52%)	3,202 (73%)	2,265 (81%)	5,038 (92%)	2,670 (89%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	---	---	---	---	59 (1%)	12
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7A

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
<u>Light candles Friday night</u>						
Always	8,466 (23%)	515 (21%)	1,367 (16%)	1,179 (17%)	2,691 (26%)	2,653 (34%)
Usually	3,136 (9%)	154 (6%)	711 (8%)	823 (12%)	918 (9%)	530 (7%)
Sometimes	8,093 (22%)	488 (20%)	1,785 (21%)	1,548 (22%)	2,834 (28%)	1,410 (18%)
Never	16,346 (45%)	1,258 (52%)	4,749 (55%)	3,378 (49%)	3,768 (37%)	3,151 (41%)
Don't know, not reported	39	---	12	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (99%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Participate in Passover Seder</u>						
Always	28,326 (79%)	2,068 (86%)	6,697 (78%)	5,376 (78%)	8,015 (78%)	6,053 (78%)
Usually	2,605 (7%)	145 (6%)	682 (8%)	437 (6%)	766 (8%)	575 (7%)
Sometimes	2,879 (8%)	78 (3%)	771 (9%)	777 (11%)	771 (8%)	483 (6%)
Never	2,199 (6%)	125 (5%)	430 (5%)	338 (5%)	658 (6%)	633 (8%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	45 (1%)	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (99%)*
<u>Buy only kosher meat</u>						
Always	8,533 (24%)	538 (22%)	1,737 (20%)	1,096 (16%)	2,407 (24%)	2,754 (35%)
Usually	643 (2%)	19 (1%)	256 (3%)	79 (1%)	177 (2%)	112 (1%)
Sometimes	5,809 (16%)	418 (17%)	1,279 (15%)	1,688 (24%)	1,376 (13%)	1,004 (13%)
Never	20,907 (58%)	1,440 (60%)	5,221 (61%)	4,064 (59%)	6,220 (61%)	3,874 (50%)
Don't know, not reported	189 (1%)	---	132 (2%)	---	30	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7A (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
<u>Drive or ride on Sabbath</u>						
Always	30,010 (83%)	1,726 (71%)	7,327 (85%)	5,962 (86%)	8,883 (87%)	5,998 (77%)
Usually	1,596 (4%)	164 (7%)	277 (3%)	318 (5%)	456 (4%)	365 (5%)
Sometimes	1,301 (4%)	78 (3%)	140 (2%)	212 (3%)	358 (4%)	513 (7%)
Never	3,021 (8%)	448 (19%)	836 (10%)	436 (6%)	514 (5%)	787 (10%)
Don't know, not reported	152	---	45 (1%)	---	---	107 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Have a Christmas tree</u>						
Always	3,107 (9%)	188 (8%)	1,113 (13%)	975 (14%)	615 (6%)	215 (3%)
Usually	708 (2%)	142 (6%)	242 (3%)	162 (2%)	118 (1%)	44 (1%)
Sometimes	1,845 (5%)	230 (10%)	629 (7%)	562 (8%)	329 (3%)	96 (1%)
Never	30,348 (84%)	1,856 (77%)	6,596 (76%)	5,228 (75%)	9,148 (90%)	7,388 (95%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	45 (1%)	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (99%)*	6,927 (99%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Alter normal activities on High Holidays</u>						
Always	29,675 (82%)	1,696 (70%)	6,205 (72%)	5,836 (84%)	9,082 (89%)	6,723 (87%)
Usually	1,609 (4%)	289 (12%)	571 (7%)	280 (4%)	248 (2%)	222 (3%)
Sometimes	1,700 (5%)	163 (7%)	773 (9%)	282 (4%)	278 (3%)	204 (3%)
Never	3,025 (8%)	267 (11%)	1,031 (12%)	529 (8%)	602 (6%)	595 (8%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	45 (1%)	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7A (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
<u>Fast on Yom Kippur</u>						
Always	25,426 (70%)	1,989 (82%)	5,657 (66%)	5,055 (73%)	7,468 (73%)	5,140 (66%)
Usually	1,673 (5%)	19 (1%)	370 (4%)	426 (6%)	478 (5%)	379 (5%)
Sometimes	3,040 (8%)	152 (6%)	1,238 (14%)	673 (10%)	377 (4%)	600 (8%)
Never	5,869 (16%)	256 (11%)	1,314 (15%)	772 (11%)	1,888 (18%)	1,624 (21%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	45 (1%)	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Eat non-kosher meats outside home</u>						
Always	25,853 (72%)	1,476 (61%)	5,777 (67%)	5,588 (81%)	8,083 (79%)	4,799 (62%)
Usually	1,701 (5%)	246 (10%)	633 (7%)	205 (3%)	301 (3%)	317 (4%)
Sometimes	3,269 (9%)	253 (10%)	731 (8%)	444 (6%)	827 (8%)	1,013 (13%)
Never	4,917 (14%)	440 (18%)	1,252 (15%)	691 (10%)	1,000 (10%)	1,534 (20%)
Don't know, not reported	339 (1%)	---	232 (3%)	---	---	107 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	2,416 (99%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Keep two sets of dishes</u>						
Always	8,366 (23%)	621 (26%)	1,829 (21%)	1,285 (19%)	2,294 (22%)	2,309 (30%)
Usually	136	---	---	4	132 (1%)	---
Sometimes	512 (1%)	---	78 (1%)	162 (2%)	172 (2%)	100 (1%)
Never	26,994 (75%)	1,795 (74%)	6,672 (77%)	5,476 (79%)	7,613 (75%)	5,335 (69%)
Don't know, not reported	71	---	45 (1%)	---	---	26
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7B

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
<u>Light candles Friday night</u>					
Always	8,466 (23%)	4,117 (56%)	2,696 (22%)	1,278 (12%)	251 (6%)
Usually	3,136 (9%)	628 (9%)	1,523 (12%)	969 (9%)	15
Sometimes	8,093 (22%)	1,065 (15%)	3,148 (25%)	2,972 (28%)	512 (12%)
Never	16,346 (45%)	1,496 (20%)	5,093 (41%)	5,395 (51%)	3,506 (82%)
Don't know, not reported	39	26	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Participate in Passover Seder</u>					
Always	28,326 (79%)	6,349 (87%)	10,884 (87%)	8,076 (76%)	2,297 (54%)
Usually	2,605 (7%)	222 (3%)	719 (6%)	1,134 (11%)	335 (8%)
Sometimes	2,879 (8%)	378 (5%)	663 (5%)	792 (7%)	869 (20%)
Never	2,199 (6%)	356 (5%)	195 (2%)	613 (6%)	749 (17%)
Don't know, not reported	71	26	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Buy only kosher meat</u>					
Always	8,533 (24%)	4,754 (65%)	2,585 (21%)	627 (6%)	410 (10%)
Usually	643 (2%)	173 (2%)	221 (2%)	145 (1%)	49 (1%)
Sometimes	5,809 (16%)	589 (8%)	2,960 (24%)	1,507 (14%)	558 (13%)
Never	20,907 (58%)	1,759 (24%)	6,641 (53%)	8,336 (79%)	3,233 (75%)
Don't know, not reported	189 (1%)	57 (1%)	55	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7B (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
<u>Drive or ride on Sabbath</u>					
Always	30,010 (83%)	4,051 (55%)	10,669 (86%)	10,033 (95%)	3,988 (93%)
Usually	1,596 (4%)	365 (5%)	739 (6%)	384 (4%)	108 (3%)
Sometimes	1,301 (4%)	562 (8%)	565 (5%)	28	91 (2%)
Never	3,021 (8%)	2,248 (31%)	488 (4%)	168 (2%)	64 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	152	107 (1%)	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (101%)*	10,614 (101%)*	4,283 (100%)
<u>Have a Christmas tree</u>					
Always	3,107 (9%)	108 (1%)	518 (4%)	1,118 (11%)	773 (18%)
Usually	708 (2%)	34	179 (1%)	264 (2%)	178 (4%)
Sometimes	1,845 (5%)	97 (1%)	265 (2%)	906 (9%)	443 (10%)
Never	30,348 (84%)	7,067 (96%)	11,499 (92%)	8,327 (78%)	2,857 (67%)
Don't know, not reported	71	26	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	7,332 (98%)*	12,461 (99%)*	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Alter normal activities on High Holidays</u>					
Always	29,675 (82%)	6,991 (95%)	11,385 (91%)	8,551 (81%)	2,153 (50%)
Usually	1,609 (4%)	104 (1%)	526 (4%)	700 (7%)	280 (7%)
Sometimes	1,700 (5%)	16	238 (2%)	652 (6%)	673 (16%)
Never	3,025 (8%)	195 (3%)	311 (2%)	711 (7%)	1,145 (27%)
Don't know, not reported	71	26	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	7,332 (99%)*	12,461 (99%)*	10,614 (101%)*	4,283 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-7B (continued)

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OBSERVED, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
<u>Fast on Yom Kippur</u>					
Always	25,426 (70%)	6,255 (85%)	1,0636 (85%)	6,365 (60%)	1,537 (36%)
Usually	1,673 (5%)	333 (5%)	306 (2%)	785 (7%)	250 (6%)
Sometimes	3,040 (8%)	141 (2%)	569 (5%)	1,437 (14%)	773 (18%)
Never	5,869 (16%)	577 (8%)	950 (8%)	2,027 (19%)	1,690 (39%)
Don't know, not reported	71	26	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (100%)	4,283 (100%)
<u>Eat non-kosher meats outside home</u>					
Always	25,853 (72%)	2,756 (38%)	9,588 (77%)	9,068 (85%)	3,533 (82%)
Usually	1,701 (5%)	305 (4%)	768 (6%)	371 (3%)	119 (3%)
Sometimes	3,269 (9%)	897 (12%)	1,391 (11%)	607 (6%)	203 (5%)
Never	4,917 (14%)	3,267 (45%)	659 (5%)	569 (5%)	296 (7%)
Don't know, not reported	339 (1%)	107 (1%)	55	---	132 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (99%)*	10,614 (99%)*	4,283 (100%)
<u>Keep two sets of dishes</u>					
Always	8,366 (23%)	4,843 (66%)	2,593 (21%)	472 (4%)	226 (5%)
Usually	136	81 (1%)	38	17	---
Sometimes	512 (1%)	60 (1%)	324 (3%)	101 (1%)	26 (1%)
Never	26,994 (75%)	2,321 (32%)	9,505 (76%)	10,024 (94%)	3,998 (93%)
Don't know, not reported	71	26	---	---	33 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (100%)	10,614 (99%)*	4,283 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-8

## FRIENDSHIP PATTERNS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
None are Jewish	2,590 (7%)	108 (1%)	378 (6%)	63 (1%)	330 (8%)	29 (1%)	1,262 (23%)	420 (14%)
One is Jewish	3,821 (11%)	575 (7%)	317 (5%)	227 (4%)	371 (8%)	387 (14%)	1,084 (20%)	861 (29%)
Two are Jewish	6,772 (19%)	1,830 (22%)	1,088 (17%)	597 (10%)	967 (22%)	337 (12%)	1,403 (26%)	550 (18%)
Three are Jewish	22,319 (62%)	5,866 (70%)	4,457 (70%)	4,728 (83%)	2,634 (60%)	2,038 (73%)	1,536 (28%)	1,062 (36%)
No friends	308 (1%)	---	47 (1%)	69 (1%)	94 (2%)	---	55 (1%)	42 (1%)
Refused	270 (1%)	---	76 (1%)	28	---	---	115 (2%)	52 (2%)
Don't know, not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-8A

## FRIENDSHIP PATTERNS, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
None are Jewish	2,590 (7%)	457 (19%)	986 (11%)	579 (8%)	345 (3%)	223 (3%)
One is Jewish	3,821 (11%)	309 (13%)	1,756 (20%)	774 (11%)	660 (6%)	321 (4%)
Two are Jewish	6,772 (19%)	751 (31%)	1,759 (20%)	1,613 (23%)	1,782 (17%)	852 (11%)
Three are Jewish	22,319 (62%)	838 (35%)	4,092 (47%)	3,890 (56%)	7,252 (71%)	6,133 (79%)
No friends	308 (1%)	61 (3%)	---	71 (1%)	89 (1%)	86 (1%)
Refused	270 (1%)	---	33	---	82 (1%)	155 (2%)
Don't know, not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (98%)*	6,927 (99%)*	10,211 (99%)*	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-8B

## FRIENDSHIP PATTERNS, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY, OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1120)	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=226)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=386)	<u>Reform</u> (n=348)	<u>Other</u> (n=160)
None are Jewish	2,590 (7%)	114 (2%)	526 (4%)	796 (7%)	676 (16%)
One is Jewish	3,821 (11%)	283 (4%)	1,260 (10%)	1,166 (11%)	823 (19%)
Two are Jewish	6,772 (19%)	915 (12%)	2,355 (19%)	2,309 (22%)	1,059 (25%)
Three are Jewish	22,319 (62%)	5,891 (80%)	8,261 (66%)	6,200 (58%)	1,556 (36%)
No friends	308 (1%)	74 (1%)	29	116 (1%)	42 (1%)
Refused	270 (1%)	55 (1%)	28	27	127 (3%)
Don't know, not reported	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	7,332 (100%)	12,461 (99%)*	10,614 (99%)*	4,283 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-9

## FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION\*\*, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=2912)	<u>Under 6</u> (n=241)	<u>6-12</u> (n=226)	<u>13-17</u> (n=189)	<u>18 or Less</u> (n=656)	<u>19-23</u> (n=207)	<u>25 or older</u> (n=2049)
Have received formal Jewish education	68,964 (75%)	1,701 (24%)	5,921 (81%)	4,999 (88%)	14,167 (65%)	5,288 (84%)	49,301 (78%)
Did not receive formal Jewish education	22,323 (24%)	5,529 (76%)	1,406 (19%)	664 (12%)	7,770 (35%)	1,012 (16%)	13,408 (21%)
Don't know	446	---	13	---	13	25	409 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (99%)*	7,230 (100%)	7,340 (100%)	5,663 (100%)	21,950 (100%)	6,325 (100%)	63,118 (100%)
Currently receiving Jewish education	11,725 (13%)	1,681 (23%)	5,788 (79%)	2,073 (37%)	9,610 (44%)	397 (6%)	1,698 (3%)
Not currently receiving Jewish education	57,239 (62%)	20	133 (2%)	2,925 (52%)	4,558 (21%)	4,891 (77%)	47,604 (75%)
<u>Number of years received Jewish education</u>							
Less than 6 months	513 (1%)	165 (2%)	20	40 (1%)	245 (1%)	20	247
Less than 5 years	17,982 (20%)	1,536 (21%)	3,931 (54%)	519 (9%)	6,222 (28%)	559 (9%)	11,113 (18%)
5 - 6 years	17,594 (19%)	---	1,367 (19%)	1,753 (31%)	3,508 (16%)	1,423 (22%)	12,664 (20%)
7 - 9 years	20,527 (22%)	---	508 (7%)	2,244 (40%)	3,438 (16%)	1,978 (31%)	15,033 (24%)
10 years or more	9,833 (11%)	---	95 (1%)	442 (8%)	755 (3%)	1,263 (20%)	7,775 (12%)
Entire life	285	---	---	---	---	---	285

\*rounding error

\*\*Respondent's self-definition of "formal" Jewish education.

TABLE 6-9 (continued)

## FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION\*\*, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=2912)	<u>Under 6</u> (n=241)	<u>6-12</u> (n=226)	<u>13-17</u> (n=189)	<u>18 or Less</u> (n=656)	<u>19-23</u> (n=207)	<u>25 or older</u> (n=2049)
Participated in informal Jewish education	20,052 (22%)	1,023 (14%)	1,882 (26%)	1,189 (21%)	4,336 (20%)	1,163 (18%)	14,407 (23%)
Did not participate in informal Jewish education	71,680 (78%)	6,206 (86%)	5,458 (74%)	4,474 (79%)	17,614 (80%)	5,162 (82%)	48,711 (77%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	7,230 (100%)	7,340 (100%)	5,663 (100%)	21,950 (100%)	6,325 (100%)	63,118 (100%)

TABLE 6-10

RATING OF QUALITY OF CHILDREN'S JEWISH EDUCATION,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA\*\*

	<u>Total</u> (n=778)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=137)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=102)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=125)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=153)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=41)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=112)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=108)
Excellent	6,390 (25%)	1,575 (24%)	1,117 (24%)	1,755 (33%)	704 (26%)	579 (32%)	405 (15%)	255 (16%)
Good	10,223 (41%)	2,766 (43%)	1,794 (39%)	2,455 (46%)	1,266 (46%)	748 (41%)	639 (24%)	554 (34%)
Fair	4,654 (19%)	1,703 (26%)	760 (17%)	560 (11%)	629 (23%)	216 (12%)	612 (23%)	173 (11%)
Poor	1,554 (6%)	313 (5%)	426 (9%)	357 (7%)	73 (3%)	196 (11%)	124 (5%)	65 (4%)
No Jewish education	2,135 (8%)	79 (1%)	429 (9%)	144 (3%)	77 (3%)	90 (5%)	741 (28%)	575 (35%)
Don't know, not reported	194 (1%)	---	47 (1%)	47 (1%)	---	---	99 (4%)	---
<u>Total</u>	21,150 (100%)	6,436 (99%)*	4,574 (99%)*	5,319 (101%)*	2,748 (101%)*	1,830 (101%)*	2,620 (99%)*	1,623 (100%)

\*rounding error

\*\*Percentages based only on those households where children have had Jewish education.

TABLE 6-10A

RATING OF QUALITY OF CHILDREN'S JEWISH EDUCATION,  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT\*\*

	<u>Total</u> (n=714)	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u> (n=61)	<u>35-44</u> (n=190)	<u>45-64</u> (n=228)	<u>65+</u> (n=235)
Excellent	6,390 (25%)	---	588 (32%)	1,488 (26%)	1,880 (20%)	2,355 (28%)
Good	10,223 (41%)	---	845 (47%)	2,423 (43%)	3,494 (38%)	3,441 (41%)
Fair	4,654 (19%)	---	63 (3%)	703 (12%)	2,470 (27%)	1,418 (17%)
Poor	1,554 (6%)	---	---	311 (5%)	811 (9%)	408 (5%)
No Jewish education	2,135 (8%)	---	315 (17%)	738 (13%)	575 (6%)	507 (6%)
Don't know, not reported	194 (1%)	---	---	---	25	169 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	25,150 (100%)	---	1,812 (99%)*	5,663 (99%)*	9,253 (100%)	8,298 (99%)*

\*rounding error

\*\*Percentages based only on those households where children  
have had Jewish education.

TABLE 6-11

REASONS CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN JEWISH EDUCATION,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=100)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=2)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=10)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=4)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=7)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=3)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=35)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=39)
Child didn't want to	250 (12%)	59 (74%)	131 (31%)	---	---	---	41 (5%)	20 (5%)
Not important	458 (21%)	---	120 (28%)	72 (50%)	11 (15%)	---	171 (23%)	83 (14%)
Too expensive	126 (6%)	20 (26%)	106 (25%)	---	---	---	---	---
Too far	185 (9%)	---	---	---	---	---	99 (13%)	86 (15%)
Bad experience, quality	83 (4%)	---	---	25 (17%)	---	---	25 (3%)	34 (6%)
Synagogue did not approve of mixed marriage	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Child not being raised Jewish	84 (4%)	---	72 (17%)	---	---	11 (13%)	---	---
Other	950 (44%)	---	---	47 (33%)	66 (85%)	79 (87%)	406 (55%)	352 (61%)
<u>Total</u>	2,135 (100%)	79 (100%)	429 (101%)*	144 (100%)	77 (100%)	90 (100%)	741 (99%)*	575 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-11A

REASONS CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN JEWISH EDUCATION,  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=100)	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u> (n=16)	<u>35-44</u> (n=37)	<u>45-64</u> (n=24)	<u>65+</u> (n=23)
Child didn't want to	250 (12%)	---	---	59 (8%)	126 (22%)	65 (13%)
Not important	458 (21%)	---	11 (4%)	131 (18%)	208 (36%)	108 (21%)
Too expensive	126 (6%)	---	59 (19%)	20 (3%)	47 (8%)	---
Too far	185 (9%)	---	11 (4%)	81 (11%)	11 (2%)	81 (16%)
Bad experience, poor quality	83 (4%)	---	23 (7%)	61 (8%)	---	---
Synagogue did not approved mixed marriage	---	---	---	---	---	---
Child not being raised Jewish	84 (4%)	---	---	---	---	84 (16%)
Other	950 (44%)	---	212 (67%)	387 (58%)	182 (32%)	169 (33%)
<u>Total</u>	2,135 (100%)	---	315 (101%)*	738 (100%)	575 (100%)	507 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-12

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK RECEIVING JEWISH EDUCATION,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=322)	<u>Pikes-</u> <u>ville</u> (n=74)	<u>Mt.</u> <u>Washington/</u> <u>Greenspring</u> (n=45)	<u>Park Heights</u> <u>Reisterstown</u> <u>Corridor/City</u> (n=57)	<u>Liberty</u> <u>Road/</u> <u>Randalls-</u> <u>town</u> (n=57)	<u>Owings</u> <u>Mills</u> (n=24)	<u>Other 212</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=20)	<u>Other</u> <u>zip codes</u> (n=45)
Less than 3 hours	1,798 (15%)	554 (16%)	318 (14%)	237 (9%)	322 (26%)	176 (15%)	99 (22%)	92 (13%)
3 - 4 hours	2,907 (25%)	985 (29%)	465 (21%)	249 (10%)	174 (14%)	530 (47%)	220 (48%)	286 (41%)
5 hours or	6,853 (58%)	1,871 (55%)	1,380 (62%)	2,013 (79%)	739 (60%)	433 (38%)	99 (22%)	318 (46%)
Not reported	167 (1%)	20 (1%)	59 (3%)	47 (2%)	---	---	41 (9%)	---
<u>Total</u>	11,725 (99%)*	3,429 (101%)*	2,222 (100%)	2,547 (100%)	1,234 (100%)	1,138 (100%)	459 (101%)*	696 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-12A

## NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK RECEIVING JEWISH EDUCATION, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=319)	<u>Under 6</u> (n=48)	<u>6-12</u> (n=156)	<u>13-17</u> (n=59)	<u>18 or Less</u> (n=263)	<u>19-24</u> (n=10)	<u>25 or older</u> (n=46)
Less than 3 hours	1,798 (15%)	153 (9%)	471 (8%)	319 (15%)	942 (10%)	142 (36%)	714 (42%)
3 - 4 hours	2,907 (25%)	230 (14%)	1,132 (20%)	824 (40%)	2,233 (23%)	40 (10%)	614 (36%)
5 hours or more	6,853 (58%)	1,219 (73%)	4,186 (72%)	931 (45%)	6,356 (66%)	215 (54%)	282 (17%)
Not reported	167 (1%)	79 (5%)	---	---	79 (1%)	---	88 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	11,725 (99%)*	1,681 (101%)*	5,788 (100%)	2,073 (100%)	9,610 (100%)	397 (100%)	1,698 (101%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-13

JEWISH EDUCATION PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, ADULTS 18 AND OVER,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=2978)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=493)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=354)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=363)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=613)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=172)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=518)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=465)
Will take classes in the future	28,041 (31%)	7,350 (33%)	5,043 (31%)	6,230 (40%)	2,953 (26%)	2,575 (34%)	2,166 (18%)	1,724 (25%)
Will not take classes in in the future	36,095 (39%)	6,803 (30%)	6,083 (38%)	5,946 (38%)	4,468 (39%)	3,119 (41%)	6,094 (52%)	3,583 (51%)
Make take classes in the future	23,196 (25%)	6,727 (30%)	4,497 (28%)	3,038 (19%)	3,000 (26%)	1,658 (22%)	2,879 (24%)	1,397 (20%)
Don't know, not reported	4,401 (5%)	1,494 (7%)	449 (3%)	456 (3%)	928 (8%)	178 (2%)	625 (5%)	270 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	22,373 (100%)	16,071 (100%)	15,670 (100%)	11,349 (99%)*	7,530 (99%)*	11,764 (99%)*	8,385 (100%)
Did take, currently taking, or will take Jewish education	75,523 (82%)	19,875 (89%)	14,159 (88%)	13,201 (84%)	9,157 (81%)	6,575 (87%)	8,063 (69%)	4,494 (64%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 6-13A

JEWISH EDUCATION PLANS FOR THE FUTURE,  
ADULTS 18 AND OVER, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=2311)	<u>18-24</u> (n=262)	<u>25-34</u> (n=478)	<u>35-44</u> (n=468)	<u>45-64</u> (n=647)	<u>65+</u> (n=456)
Will take classes in the future	28,041 (31%)	1,889 (23%)	3,893 (29%)	3,054 (22%)	4,983 (24%)	2,965 (19%)
Will not take classes in the future	36,095 (39%)	3,277 (41%)	5,185 (39%)	5,838 (43%)	8,574 (42%)	8,893 (57%)
May takes classes in the future	23,196 (25%)	2,225 (28%)	3,513 (27%)	4,274 (31%)	6,132 (30%)	3,282 (21%)
Don't know, not reported	4,401 (5%)	652 (8%)	645 (5%)	505 (4%)	838 (4%)	543 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	91,733 (100%)	8,043 (100%)	13,237 (100%)	13,671 (100%)	20,527 (100%)	15,683 (100%)
Did take, currently taking, or will take Jewish education	75,523 (82%)	6,896 (86%)	10,897 (82%)	11,204 (82%)	17,026 (83%)	12,456 (79%)

TABLE 6-14

INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN A JEW AND A NON-JEW BY BIRTH,  
BY AGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total Married Couples</u> (n=1599)	<u>Total Intermarriages</u> (n=372)	<u>Percent of Intermarriages</u>
18 - 29	2,039	789	39%
30 - 39	6,169	2,341	38%
40 - 49	4,347	939	22%
50 - 64	6,290	713	11%
65+	4,040	279	7%
<u>Total</u>	22,885	5,061	22%

## SECTION 7

### VOLUNTEERISM AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Participation in the Jewish Community

As seen in Table 7-1A (p. 198), about 51% of the Jewish households have someone in them who currently belongs to a Jewish organization. Older respondents are far more likely to belong than younger respondents, although younger respondents are more likely to belong to the Jewish Community Center.

About 40% of the respondents under the age of 35 say someone in the household belongs to an organization, as opposed to 62% of those 45 to 64. Households with all Jewish members are far more likely to belong to a Jewish organization than mixed households: only about 8% of the households with a non-Jew by birth belongs to a Jewish organization. Women are more likely to belong than men, 57% to 46%. About 61% of the households have someone who had belonged or now belongs to a Jewish organization.

#### Volunteer Activities

Almost four of every five respondents, 78%, spend no time at all volunteering for Jewish organizations, as shown in Table 7-2 (pp. 199-200). These figures do not include those who may have volunteered but no longer do or those who might volunteer. About 13% spend one to nine hours per week working for Jewish organizations, and 9% average ten hours per week or more on Jewish volunteer work. Jewish adults are spending less time volunteering for non-Jewish organizations, with 82% spending no time on non-Jewish organizations. About 11% of the adults spend one to nine hours

per week on volunteer work for non-Jewish organizations, and 8% spend more than ten hours per week volunteering for non-Jewish organizations (see Table 7-2A, p. 201). Women are more likely than men to spend ten hours or more per week volunteering for Jewish organizations, as are older people. Younger people are less likely to volunteer at all. Those in other 212 zip codes and outlying areas are more likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations.

About 35% of Orthodox Jews spend some time volunteering for Jewish organizations, as compared to 24% of Conservative Jews, 20% of Reform Jews, and 7% of other Jews. At the same time, 66% of Orthodox Jews belong to some Jewish organization, as compared to 58% of Conservative Jews, 46% of Reform Jews, and 32% of other Jews.

#### Purposes of the Associated

Respondents were asked to list what they believed to be the most important functions of the Associated (see Table 7-3, p. 202-203). The first answer listed by respondents was raising funds for the local community, 47%, and raising funds for Israel, 9%. About 13% listed raising funds for the American Jewish community. The rest of the responses were distributed among categories such as local planning, training Jewish community leaders, and many others. The net response on the two most important purposes of the Associated found 63% listing the local Jewish community as 1 or 2, 31% listing Israel, and 22% listing funds for the American Jewish Community.

As shown in Table 7-4 (pp. 205-206), respondents were asked how they learned about Israel and the Baltimore Jewish community. Multiple sources could be listed. About 3% said they had no source of news. The single largest source of news is the Jewish Times, reaching 59% of the respondents. Direct Associated mailing is an information source for 1% of the respondents, and word of mouth for 16%. Television news is a source for 1% of the respondents, synagogue newsletters or bulletins, 5%, and organization bulletins, 3%. The Sunpaper is the major source of information for 5% of the respondents, as are newspapers and magazines. The Jewish Times is least likely to reach households in other 212 zip codes and in outlying areas.

Certain organizations see dwindling proportions of membership as the age of respondents decreases. Younger people are far less likely to belong to B'nai Brith, Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women, and Auxiliaries. The JCC is likely to attract individuals in all age groups. These organizations are not likely to gain many members among younger Jews, which portends serious decline for the future (see Table 7-5, pp. 208-209).

Membership in the Jewish Community Center is most heavily concentrated in households located in Pikesville and the Park Heights Corridor, and least concentrated in other 212 zip codes and in other zip codes.

TABLE 7-1

## MEMBERSHIP IN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Total Yes	18,543 (51%)	5,389 (64%)	3,194 (50%)	3,783 (66%)	2,228 (51%)	1,611 (58%)	1,545 (28%)	793 (27%)
Total No	17,446 (48%)	2,973 (35%)	3,168 (50%)	1,931 (34%)	2,167 (49%)	1,180 (42%)	3,854 (71%)	2,173 (73%)
Refused	55	---	---	---	---	---	55 (1%)	---
Don't know, not reported	36	15	---	---	---	---	---	21 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (99%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (101%)*
Did belong to Jewish organi- zation	7,044 (20%)	1,849 (22%)	1,486 (23%)	1,113 (19%)	924 (21%)	673 (24%)	495 (9%)	505 (17%)
Did not belong to Jewish organization	28,870 (80%)	6,485 (77%)	4,838 (76%)	4,572 (80%)	3,471 (79%)	2,118 (76%)	4,905 (90%)	2,481 (83%)
Don't know, not reported	112	45 (1%)	39 (1%)	28	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (99%)	2,987 (100%)

TABLE 7-1 (continued)

MEMBERSHIP IN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Now belong or did belong to Jewish organization	22,091 (61%)	6,197 (74%)	3,862 (61%)	4,313 (75%)	2,728 (62%)	2,022 (72%)	1,808 (33%)	1,161 (39%)

TABLE 7-1A

## MEMBERSHIP IN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Total Yes	18,543 (51%)	822 (34%)	3,567 (41%)	2,865 (41%)	6,297 (62%)	4,877 (63%)
Total No	17,446 (48%)	1,594 (66%)	5,037 (58%)	4,047 (58%)	3,913 (38%)	2,839 (37%)
Refused	55	---	---	---	---	55 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	36	---	21	15	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (99%)*	6,927 (99%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (101%)*
<hr/>						
Did belong to Jewish organization	7,044 (20%)	592 (25%)	1,933 (22%)	1,494 (22%)	1,747 (17%)	1,278 (16%)
Did not belong to Jewish organization	28,870 (80%)	1,824 (75%)	6,654 (77%)	5,433 (78%)	8,464 (83%)	6,365 (82%)
Don't know, not reported	112	---	39	---	---	73 (1%)
Total	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (99%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (99%)*
<hr/>						
Now belong or will belong to Jewish organization	22,091 (61%)	1,236 (51%)	4,460 (52%)	3,629 (52%)	7,112 (70%)	5,540 (71%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-2

## VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Jewish organizations</u>								
None	28,104 (78%)	6,101 (73%)	4,534 (71%)	3,982 (70%)	3,643 (83%)	2,149 (77%)	5,007 (92%)	2,688 (90%)
1 - 9 hours	4,674 (13%)	1,239 (15%)	1,072 (17%)	1,046 (18%)	467 (11%)	370 (13%)	293 (5%)	186 (6%)
10 - 19 hours	1,742 (5%)	635 (8%)	401 (6%)	357 (6%)	76 (2%)	156 (6%)	49 (1%)	69 (2%)
20+ hours	1,560 (4%)	403 (5%)	355 (6%)	328 (6%)	209 (5%)	115 (4%)	105 (2%)	43 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (101%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (101%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-2 (continued)

## VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Non-Jewish organizations</u>								
None	29,643 (82%)	6,861 (82%)	5,232 (82%)	4,952 (87%)	3,791 (86%)	2,253 (81%)	4,260 (78%)	2,293 (77%)
1 - 9 hours	3,791 (11%)	757 (9%)	622 (10%)	462 (8%)	473 (11%)	411 (15%)	683 (13%)	383 (13%)
10 - 19 hours	1,374 (4%)	513 (6%)	192 (3%)	119 (2%)	52 (1%)	126 (5%)	304 (6%)	68 (2%)
20+ hours	1,273 (4%)	247 (3%)	316 (5%)	181 (3%)	79 (2%)	---	206 (4%)	242 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (101%)*	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-2A  
VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
<u>Jewish organizations</u>						
None	28,104 (78%)	2,172 (90%)	7,138 (83%)	5,365 (77%)	7,240 (71%)	6,058 (78%)
1 - 9 hours	4,674 (13%)	71 (3%)	1,066 (12%)	1,033 (15%)	1,840 (18%)	644 (9%)
10 - 19 hours	1,742 (5%)	39 (2%)	322 (4%)	346 (5%)	620 (6%)	415 (5%)
20+ hours	1,560 (4%)	134 (6%)	100 (1%)	183 (3%)	511 (5%)	633 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Non-Jewish organizations</u>						
None	29,643 (82%)	2,053 (85%)	7,324 (85%)	5,143 (74%)	8,284 (81%)	6,722 (87%)
1 - 9 hours	3,791 (11%)	160 (7%)	914 (11%)	1,163 (17%)	1,075 (11%)	465 (6%)
10 - 19 hours	1,374 (4%)	132 (5%)	227 (3%)	321 (5%)	535 (5%)	158 (2%)
20+ hours	1,273 (4%)	70 (3%)	159 (2%)	301 (4%)	317 (3%)	425 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (101%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-3

MOST IMPORTANT PURPOSES OF ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Fund raising Baltimore area	17,118 (47%)	4,080 (49%)	2,896 (46%)	2,965 (52%)	2,183 (50%)	1,311 (47%)	2,536 (46%)	1,147 (38%)
Fund raising American Jewish community	4,735 (13%)	1,245 (15%)	839 (13%)	957 (17%)	603 (14%)	392 (14%)	437 (8%)	263 (9%)
Fund raising Israel	3,223 (9%)	693 (8%)	671 (11%)	458 (8%)	474 (11%)	422 (15%)	293 (5%)	212 (7%)
Fund raising Jews worldwide (non-Israeli)	1,870 (5%)	615 (7%)	452 (7%)	317 (6%)	113 (3%)	61 (2%)	176 (3%)	135 (5%)
Overall local community planning	366 (1%)	181 (2%)	128 (2%)	---	27 (1%)	---	29 (1%)	---
Training Jewish community leaders	30	---	30	---	---	---	---	---
Sponsoring pro- grams of Jewish interest	1,382 (4%)	383 (5%)	280 (4%)	167 (3%)	204 (5%)	---	228 (4%)	119 (4%)

TABLE 7-3 (continued)

MOST IMPORTANT PURPOSES OF ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Other	1,667 (5%)	250 (3%)	296 (5%)	431 (8%)	104 (2%)	200 (7%)	250 (5%)	135 (5%)
Refused, not reported	5,689 (16%)	930 (11%)	770 (12%)	418 (7%)	687 (16%)	405 (15%)	1,504 (28%)	975 (33%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (102%)*	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-3A

MOST IMPORTANT PURPOSES OF ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES,  
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Fund raising for Baltimore area	17,118 (47%)	819 (34%)	3,630 (42%)	3,311 (48%)	5,095 (50%)	4,175 (54%)
Fund raising for American Jewish community	4,735 (13%)	283 (12%)	853 (10%)	877 (13%)	1,683 (16%)	1,084 (14%)
Fund raising for Israel	3,223 (9%)	235 (10%)	623 (7%)	661 (10%)	1,090 (11%)	614 (8%)
Fund raising for Jews worldwide (non-Israeli)	1,870 (5%)	177 (7%)	463 (5%)	338 (5%)	512 (5%)	380 (5%)
Overall local community planning	366 (1%)	---	263 (3%)	75 (1%)	---	28
Training Jewish community leaders	30	---	---	---	30	---
Sponsoring programs of Jewish interest	1,382 (4%)	69 (3%)	309 (4%)	259 (4%)	342 (3%)	404 (5%)
Other	1,667 (5%)	271 (11%)	550 (6%)	231 (3%)	269 (3%)	331 (4%)
Refused, don't know	5,689 (16%)	562 (23%)	1,933 (22%)	1,176 (17%)	1,235 (12%)	754 (10%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (99%)*	6,927 (101%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-4

SOURCES OF NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL AND BALTIMORE JEWISH COMMUNITY,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
None	974 (3%)	138 (2%)	130 (2%)	---	23 (1%)	---	465 (9%)	218 (7%)
Currents	510 (1%)	159 (2%)	60 (1%)	45 (1%)	11	108 (4%)	60 (1%)	66 (2%)
Jewish Times	21,229 (59%)	6,067 (72%)	4,149 (65%)	3,390 (59%)	3,276 (75%)	1,605 (58%)	1,566 (29%)	1,176 (39%)
Radio news	101	---	---	28 (1%)	16	---	28	27 (1%)
TV news	413 (1%)	47 (1%)	60 (1%)	87 (2%)	16	9	150 (3%)	43 (1%)
Sunpaper	1,645 (5%)	45 (1%)	246 (4%)	293 (5%)	86 (1%)	100 (4%)	640 (12%)	234 (8%)
Newspapers, magazines	1,887 (5%)	379 (5%)	509 (8%)	143 (2%)	190 (4%)	104 (4%)	362 (7%)	201 (7%)
Synagogue newsletter, bulletin	1,750 (5%)	774 (9%)	141 (2%)	367 (6%)	138 (3%)	---	169 (3%)	161 (5%)
Organization or agency bulletin	1,223 (3%)	187 (2%)	254 (4%)	351 (6%)	134 (3%)	45 (2%)	193 (4%)	60 (2%)
Direct mailing from Associated	191 (1%)	---	12	29 (1%)	22 (1%)	---	95 (2%)	32 (1%)

TABLE 7-4 (continued)

SOURCES OF NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL AND BALTIMORE JEWISH COMMUNITY,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Friends, word of mouth	5,818 (16%)	518 (6%)	800 (13%)	822 (14%)	483 (11%)	799 (29%)	1,662 (30%)	734 (25%)
Other	320 (1%)	63 (1%)	---	158 (3%)	---	20 (1%)	63 (1%)	16 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	19 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (101%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (99%)*	2,790 (102%)*	5,454 (101%)*	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-4A

SOURCES OF NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL AND THE BALTIMORE  
JEWISH COMMUNITY, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
None	974 (3%)	113 (5%)	289 (3%)	226 (4%)	211 (2%)	94 (1%)
Currents	510 (1%)	---	33	61 (1%)	246 (2%)	171 (2%)
Jewish Times	21,229 (59%)	1,181 (49%)	5,430 (63%)	3,688 (53%)	6,340 (62%)	4,518 (58%)
Radio news	101	---	---	16	---	84 (1%)
TV news	413 (1%)	---	107 (1%)	87 (1%)	138 (1%)	81 (1%)
Sunpaper	1,645 (5%)	36 (1%)	620 (7%)	219 (3%)	427 (4%)	342 (4%)
Newspapers, magazines	1,887 (5%)	100 (4%)	287 (3%)	575 (8%)	587 (6%)	338 (4%)
Synagogue newsletter, bulletin	1,750 (5%)	91 (4%)	113 (1%)	426 (6%)	560 (5%)	516 (7%)
Organization or agency bulletin	1,223 (3%)	121 (5%)	95 (1%)	298 (4%)	215 (2%)	494 (6%)
Direct mailing from Associated	191 (1%)	---	47 (1%)	29	88 (1%)	26
Friends, word of mouth	5,818 (16%)	683 (28%)	1,523 (18%)	1,245 (18%)	1,304 (13%)	1,048 (13%)
Other	320 (1%)	71 (3%)	81 (1%)	15	93 (1%)	59 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	19	19 (1%)	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (99%)*	6,927 (98%)*	10,211 (99%)*	7,770 (98%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 7-5

## ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Jewish Community Center	5,491 (15%)	190 (8%)	1,807 (21%)	1,259 (18%)	1,262 (12%)	947 (12%)
B'nai Brith	3,169 (9%)	41 (2%)	532 (6%)	346 (5%)	1,442 (14%)	753 (10%)
Anti-Defamation League	98	---	---	---	---	98 (1%)
AIPAC	234 (1%)	100 (4%)	39	---	---	95 (1%)
American Jewish Committee	231 (1%)	100 (4%)	---	---	47	84 (1%)
American Jewish Congress	364 (1%)	100 (4%)	12	60 (1%)	64 (1%)	127 (2%)
Hadassah	5,634 (16%)	73 (3%)	577 (7%)	548 (8%)	2,075 (20%)	2,317 (30%)
Pioneer Women	422 (1%)	---	12	48 (1%)	257 (3%)	104 (1%)
ORT	957 (3%)	---	181 (2%)	227 (3%)	199 (2%)	306 (4%)
Synagogue Women's or Men's Club	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Council of Jewish Women	1,210 (3%)	---	39	211 (3%)	496 (5%)	464 (6%)
Mizrachi	768 (2%)	---	277 (3%)	59 (1%)	149 (1%)	283 (4%)
Auxiliaries	3,311 (9%)	39 (2%)	305 (4%)	480 (7%)	1,067 (10%)	1,406 (18%)
ZOA	1,713 (5%)	---	229 (3%)	77 (1%)	1,030 (10%)	376 (5%)
Other	3,988 (11%)	163 (7%)	656 (8%)	338 (5%)	1,326 (13%)	1,475 (19%)

TABLE 7-5 (continued)

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Don't know, not reported	221 (1%)	---	96 (1%)	45 (1%)	---	80 (1%)
Total who do belong to organization	18,543 (51%)	822 (34%)	3,567 (41%)	2,865 (41%)	6,297 (62%)	4,877 (63%)
Total who do not belong to organization	17,446 (48%)	1,594 (66%)	5,037 (58%)	4,047 (58%)	3,913 (38%)	2,839 (37%)
Refused	55	---	---	---	---	55 (1%)
Don't know, not reported	36	---	21	15	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (99%)*	6,297 (99%)*	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

## SECTION 8

### ISRAEL

Table 8-1 (pp. 212-213) shows that about 36% of the households have someone who has visited Israel. Of the over 23,000 households that do not have anyone who has yet visited Israel, 39% intend to do so. In all, 74% of the households have someone who has either visited or intends to visit Israel. Furthermore, about 30% of the households have someone who intends to visit Israel again.

In the 1971 National Population Study, 16% of the households had someone who had visited Israel. The proportions have increased in the past decade. Forty-five percent of the Miami households have someone who has visited Israel, as have 37% in New York, and 38% in Cleveland; that is compared to 36% of the households in the Baltimore area, placing it in the middle range of this category, along with Atlantic City, 32%, and Richmond, 33% (see Table A-16, p. 333).

#### Support of Israel

Respondents were asked to list all of the ways in which they or members of their households support Israel. As shown in Table 8-2 (p. 215), about 44% of the respondents said they give to Associated Jewish Charities, and 6% said they give to UJA. Thirty-four percent said they buy Israel Bonds, 11% say they give to the Jewish National Fund, and 5% say they give directly to Israel. About 3% say they engage in political activity on behalf of Israel, and 11% belong to Zionist organizations. Membership

in Zionist organizations actually declines with age, as does the purchase of Israel Bonds. These issues are discussed in more detail in the report that deals with campaign issues.

TABLE 8-1

## HOUSEHOLD VISITS TO ISRAEL, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Have visited Israel	12,882 (36%)	3,656 (44%)	2,627 (41%)	2,371 (42%)	1,343 (31%)	957 (34%)	1,519 (28%)	410 (14%)
Have not visited Israel	23,198 (64%)	4,723 (56%)	3,736 (59%)	3,342 (58%)	3,053 (69%)	1,834 (66%)	3,935 (72%)	2,577 (86%)
Don't know, not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (100%)	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)
<hr/>								
Intend to visit Israel	24,628 (68%)	6,139 (73%)	4,445 (70%)	3,704 (65%)	2,966 (67%)	1,949 (70%)	3,620 (66%)	1,806 (60%)
Do not intend visit	9,769 (27%)	2,032 (24%)	1,644 (26%)	1,744 (31%)	1,174 (27%)	797 (29%)	1,418 (26%)	960 (32%)
Don't know, not reported	1,682 (5%)	208 (2%)	273 (4%)	265 (5%)	255 (6%)	45 (2%)	415 (8%)	221 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (99%)*	6,362 (100%)	5,713 (101%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (101%)*	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 8-1 (continued)

## HOUSEHOLD VISITS TO ISRAEL, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Have visited or intend to visit Israel	26,798 (74%)	6,724 (80%)	4,760 (75%)	4,248 (74%)	3,096 (70%)	2,058 (74%)	3,961 (73%)	1,951 (65%)
Have not yet visited, but intend to visit	13,916 (39%)	3,069 (37%)	2,133 (34%)	1,876 (33%)	1,753 (40%)	1,102 (39%)	2,442 (45%)	1,541 (52%)
Have visited before, and intend to again	10,712 (30%)	3,070 (37%)	2,312 (36%)	1,827 (32%)	1,213 (28%)	847 (30%)	1,179 (22%)	265 (9%)
Have visited before, but do not intend to again	2,170 (6%)	586 (7%)	315 (5%)	544 (10%)	130 (3%)	109 (4%)	341 (6%)	145 (5%)

TABLE 8-1A  
HOUSEHOLD VISITS TO ISRAEL, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Have visited Israel	12,882 (36%)	842 (35%)	3,024 (35%)	1,827 (26%)	4,070 (40%)	3,060 (39%)
Have not visited	23,198 (64%)	1,574 (65%)	5,601 (65%)	5,100 (74%)	6,140 (60%)	4,711 (61%)
Don't know, not reported	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
Intend to visit Israel	24,628 (68%)	1,959 (81%)	6,541 (75%)	5,204 (75%)	7,369 (72%)	3,574 (46%)
Do not intend to visit	9,769 (27%)	434 (18%)	1,857 (22%)	1,374 (20%)	2,235 (22%)	3,811 (49%)
Don't know, not reported	1,682 (5%)	22 (1%)	318 (4%)	350 (5%)	607 (6%)	386 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (100%)	8,625 (101%)*	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
Have visited or intend to visit Israel	26,798 (74%)	1,979 (82%)	6,673 (77%)	5,388 (78%)	8,061 (79%)	4,566 (59%)
Have not yet visited, but intend to visit	13,916 (39%)	1,137 (47%)	3,649 (42%)	3,651 (51%)	3,991 (39%)	1,506 (19%)
Have visited before, and intend to again	10,712 (30%)	822 (34%)	2,802 (32%)	1,643 (24%)	3,378 (33%)	2,068 (27%)
Have visited before, but do not intend to again	2,170 (6%)	20 (1%)	222 (3%)	184 (3%)	692 (7%)	992 (13%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 8-2

## SUPPORT OF ISRAEL, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
Contribute to Associated	15,873 (44%)	5,493 (66%)	2,513 (40%)	2,490 (44%)	1,749 (40%)	1,361 (49%)	1,493 (27%)	773 (26%)
Israel Bonds	12,254 (34%)	3,935 (47%)	2,297 (36%)	1,749 (31%)	1,596 (36%)	1,066 (38%)	923 (17%)	689 (23%)
United Jewish Appeal	2,320 (6%)	429 (5%)	528 (8%)	375 (7%)	220 (5%)	127 (5%)	393 (7%)	248 (8%)
Membership in Zionist organization	4,052 (11%)	1,118 (13%)	992 (16%)	742 (13%)	418 (9%)	274 (10%)	300 (6%)	209 (7%)
Political activity	936 (3%)	92 (1%)	355 (6%)	58 (1%)	136 (3%)	115 (4%)	181 (3%)	---
Contribute to Jewish National Fund	3,810 (11%)	894 (11%)	592 (9%)	468 (8%)	840 (19%)	425 (15%)	280 (5%)	310 (10%)
Direct donations	1,687 (5%)	374 (4%)	414 (7%)	647 (11%)	4	45 (2%)	148 (3%)	53 (2%)
Other way	6,476 (18%)	1,546 (18%)	790 (12%)	1,279 (22%)	647 (15%)	667 (24%)	1,034 (19%)	514 (17%)
Do not support Israel	5,698 (16%)	386 (5%)	1,134 (18%)	570 (10%)	611 (14%)	300 (11%)	1,746 (32%)	952 (32%)

TABLE 8-2A  
SUPPORT OF ISRAEL, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
Contribute to Associated	15,873 (44%)	596 (25%)	2,873 (33%)	3,086 (45%)	5,258 (51%)	4,000 (51%)
Israel Bonds	12,254 (34%)	592 (25%)	1,710 (20%)	1,954 (28%)	4,673 (46%)	3,237 (42%)
United Jewish Appeal	2,320 (6%)	239 (10%)	400 (5%)	479 (7%)	660 (6%)	543 (7%)
Membership in Zionist Organization	4,052 (11%)	217 (9%)	715 (8%)	412 (6%)	1,643 (16%)	1,065 (14%)
Political activity	936 (3%)	100 (4%)	190 (2%)	119 (2%)	373 (4%)	155 (2%)
Contribute to Jewish National Fund	3,810 (11%)	316 (13%)	1,278 (15%)	962 (14%)	699 (7%)	528 (7%)
Direct donations	1,687 (5%)	77 (3%)	476 (6%)	316 (5%)	415 (4%)	402 (5%)
Other ways	6,476 (18%)	299 (12%)	1,822 (21%)	1,297 (19%)	1,657 (16%)	1,359 (17%)
Do not support Israel	5,698 (16%)	460 (19%)	2,163 (25%)	984 (14%)	1,311 (13%)	780 (10%)

## SECTION 9

### ANTI-SEMITISM

A series of questions was asked about the respondents' perceptions of anti-Semitism, experiences with anti-Semitism, and other issues relating to anti-Semitism. About 14% of the respondents have had no personal experience with anti-Semitism in their lifetimes, while 12% have experienced a great deal of anti-Semitism in their lifetimes, as shown in Table 9-1A (p. 221). About 30% say they have experienced a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in their lifetimes, and 44% have experienced a small amount. Older respondents are more likely to say they have experienced a great deal of anti-Semitism in their lifetimes. Women are less likely to say they have experienced anti-Semitism.

Respondents were asked how much anti-Semitism they believed exists in the Baltimore area. Seventeen percent said a great deal, 49% said a moderate amount, 26% said little, and 2% said none. Five percent said they did not know. Older people were more likely to say a great deal (24% of those over 65), while no difference was recorded by age group for believing no anti-Semitism exists (see Table 9-1A, p. 221).

About 22% of the adults in Baltimore (see Table 9-2A, pp. 224-225) indicated that they had personally experienced anti-Semitism in the last 12 months. Men were slightly more likely to say they had experienced anti-Semitism than women, while younger people were far more likely to have had these experiences than

older people. Indeed, over 30% of the population aged 18 to 34 say they had an experience with anti-Semitism in the last 12 months, compared to 6% of those over the age of 65, and 21% of those from 45 to 64.

Of those who said they experienced anti-Semitism, 17% said they experienced it once, 23% said they experienced it twice, 24% said they experienced it three times, and 32% said they experienced anti-Semitism four or more times during the past year. Three percent did not know or did not report the number of times. No differences were recorded in the frequency of anti-Semitism experiences by age group.\*

The majority of respondents said they experienced anti-Semitism in terms of remarks where they work, 45%, where they live, 10%, or at school, 18%. The remainder of the respondents reported a wide array of other experiences, such as job or housing discrimination. One percent of the respondents reported a personal experience with anti-Semitic violence.\*

Of the almost 6,800 respondents who said they experienced anti-Semitism, 88% did not report the incident to anyone or any institution. Respondents were asked why they did not report the incident, and the vast majority indicated that the incident was too minor, not important enough to report, or that they handled the problem themselves (see Table 9-3, p. 226). A wide variety of other reasons for not reporting the incident were given as well.

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\*Percentages differ from table and are computed only on those respondents who said they experienced anti-Semitism.

TABLE 9-1

## PERCEPTION OF AND EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN BALTIMORE AREA, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Perception of anti-Semitism in Baltimore area</u>								
Great deal	6,313 (17%)	1,352 (16%)	1,141 (18%)	1,341 (23%)	757 (17%)	473 (17%)	827 (15%)	423 (14%)
Moderate amount	17,532 (49%)	4,525 (54%)	2,920 (46%)	2,516 (44%)	2,225 (51%)	1,473 (53%)	2,548 (47%)	1,326 (44%)
Little	9,411 (26%)	1,980 (24%)	1,826 (29%)	1,380 (24%)	1,084 (25%)	695 (25%)	1,526 (28%)	921 (31%)
None	870 (2%)	76 (1%)	188 (3%)	185 (3%)	54 (1%)	---	276 (5%)	92 (3%)
Don't know, not reported	1,954 (5%)	445 (5%)	288 (5%)	292 (5%)	276 (6%)	150 (5%)	278 (5%)	225 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (101%)*	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (100%)	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 9-1 (continued)

## PERCEPTION OF AND EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN BALTIMORE AREA, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=1175)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=173)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=153)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=169)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=221)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=57)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=240)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=162)
<u>Personal experience of anti-Semitism</u>								
Great deal	4,460 (12%)	1,122 (13%)	727 (11%)	902 (16%)	731 (17%)	177 (6%)	534 (10%)	267 (9%)
Moderate amount	10,714 (30%)	2,859 (34%)	1,579 (25%)	1,512 (26%)	1,279 (29%)	1,061 (38%)	1,532 (28%)	892 (30%)
Little	15,777 (44%)	3,152 (38%)	3,139 (49%)	2,311 (40%)	1,773 (40%)	1,243 (45%)	2,638 (48%)	1,522 (51%)
None	5,056 (14%)	1,217 (15%)	918 (14%)	974 (17%)	608 (14%)	309 (11%)	724 (13%)	306 (10%)
Don't know, not reported	74	28	---	15	4	---	27	---
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	8,378 (100%)	6,362 (99%)*	5,713 (99%)*	4,395 (100%)	2,790 (100%)	5,454 (99%)*	2,987 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 9-1A

PERCEPTION OF AND EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM  
IN BALTIMORE AREA, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=1170)	<u>18-24</u> (n=68)	<u>25-34</u> (n=257)	<u>35-44</u> (n=249)	<u>45-64</u> (n=319)	<u>65+</u> (n=277)
<u>Perception of anti-Semitism in Baltimore area</u>						
Great deal	6,313 (17%)	314 (13%)	938 (11%)	1,358 (20%)	1,829 (18%)	1,843 (24%)
Moderate amount	17,532 (49%)	1,030 (43%)	4,311 (50%)	3,329 (48%)	5,374 (53%)	3,389 (44%)
Little	9,411 (26%)	1,013 (42%)	2,823 (33%)	1,709 (25%)	2,385 (23%)	1,480 (19%)
None	870 (2%)	20 (1%)	196 (2%)	169 (2%)	238 (2%)	247 (3%)
Don't know, not reported	1,954 (5%)	39 (2%)	358 (4%)	362 (5%)	386 (4%)	810 (10%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (99%)*	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)
<u>Personal experience of anti-Semitism</u>						
Great deal	4,460 (12%)	134 (6%)	576 (7%)	927 (13%)	1,658 (16%)	1,164 (15%)
Moderate amount	10,714 (30%)	548 (23%)	2,657 (31%)	2,274 (33%)	3,295 (32%)	1,896 (24%)
Little	15,777 (44%)	1,400 (58%)	4,431 (51%)	2,772 (40%)	4,039 (40%)	3,048 (39%)
None	5,056 (14%)	334 (14%)	949 (11%)	954 (14%)	1,204 (12%)	1,615 (21%)
Don't know, not reported	74	---	11	---	15	47 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	36,080 (100%)	2,416 (101%)*	8,625 (100%)	6,927 (100%)	10,211 (100%)	7,770 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 9-2

EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST 12 MONTHS,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=989)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=144)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=127)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=138)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=186)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=49)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=199)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=146)
Total Yes	6,775 (22%)	1,757 (25%)	939 (17%)	754 (16%)	723 (19%)	669 (27%)	1,255 (27%)	678 (25%)
Total No	24,175 (78%)	5,375 (75%)	4,505 (83%)	3,971 (84%)	3,060 (81%)	1,812 (73%)	3,449 (73%)	2,002 (75%)
<u>Total</u>	30,950 (100%)	7,133 (100%)	5,444 (100%)	4,724 (100%)	3,783 (100%)	2,481 (100%)	4,703 (100%)	2,681 (100%)
<u>Number of times experienced:</u>								
One time	1,183 (4%)	294 (4%)	252 (5%)	136 (3%)	163 (4%)	129 (5%)	114 (2%)	95 (4%)
Two times	1,588 (5%)	309 (4%)	344 (6%)	119 (3%)	262 (7%)	161 (6%)	250 (5%)	143 (5%)
Three times	1,646 (5%)	373 (5%)	147 (3%)	277 (6%)	119 (3%)	319 (13%)	248 (5%)	163 (6%)
Four or more times	2,154 (7%)	737 (10%)	197 (4%)	191 (4%)	178 (5%)	61 (2%)	563 (12%)	226 (8%)
Don't know, not reported	204 (1%)	44 (1%)	---	30 (1%)	---	---	80 (2%)	50 (2%)

TABLE 9-2 (continued)

EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST 12 MONTHS,  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=989)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=144)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=127)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=138)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=186)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=49)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=199)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=146)
<u>Where experienced</u>								
School	1,213 (4%)	248 (3%)	379 (7%)	119 (3%)	82 (2%)	---	319 (7%)	67 (2%)
Neighborhood	710 (2%)	121 (2%)	---	223 (5%)	46 (1%)	61 (2%)	200 (4%)	59 (2%)
Work	3,035 (10%)	596 (8%)	453 (8%)	228 (5%)	507 (13%)	376 (15%)	473 (10%)	403 (15%)
Club, group restriction	47	47 (1%)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Personal job discrimination	347 (1%)	104 (1%)	30 (1%)	---	16	129 (5%)	33 (1%)	36 (1%)
Job discrimi- nation to others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Violence	89	28	---	28 (1%)	---	---	33 (1%)	---
Other	1,078 (3%)	465 (7%)	77 (1%)	117 (2%)	56 (1%)	104 (4%)	173 (4%)	86 (3%)
Refused, don't know	283 (1%)	148 (2%)	---	39 (1%)	15	---	54 (1%)	28 (1%)

TABLE 9-2A

## EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=984)	<u>18-24</u> (n=59)	<u>25-34</u> (n=227)	<u>35-44</u> (n=211)	<u>45-64</u> (n=276)	<u>65+</u> (n=211)
Total Yes	6,775 (22%)	605 (29%)	2,432 (32%)	1,437 (24%)	1,905 (21%)	396 (6%)
Total No	24,175 (78%)	1,476 (71%)	5,232 (68%)	4,537 (76%)	7,086 (79%)	5,713 (94%)
<u>Total</u>	30,950 (100%)	2,082 (100%)	7,664 (100%)	5,973 (100%)	8,992 (100%)	6,108 (100%)

Number of times experienced:

One time	1,183 (4%)	27 (1%)	488 (6%)	281 (5%)	331 (4%)	56 (1%)
Two times	1,588 (5%)	135 (6%)	603 (8%)	417 (7%)	359 (4%)	74 (1%)
Three times	1,646 (5%)	89 (4%)	848 (11%)	233 (4%)	435 (5%)	41 (1%)
Four or more times	2,154 (7%)	354 (17%)	406 (5%)	506 (8%)	750 (8%)	138 (2%)
Don't know, not reported	204 (1%)	---	87 (1%)	---	30	87 (1%)

Where experienced

School	1,213 (4%)	182 (9%)	427 (6%)	310 (5%)	187 (2%)	107 (2%)
Neighborhood	710 (2%)	---	398 (5%)	61 (1%)	193 (2%)	58 (1%)
Work	3,035 (10%)	275 (13%)	1,246 (16%)	654 (11%)	815 (9%)	45 (1%)
Club, group restriction	47	---	---	---	47 (1%)	---
Personal job discrimination	347 (1%)	33 (2%)	120 (2%)	46 (1%)	149 (2%)	---

TABLE 9-2A (continued)

## EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=984)	<u>18-24</u> (n=59)	<u>25-34</u> (n=227)	<u>35-44</u> (n=211)	<u>45-64</u> (n=276)	<u>65+</u> (n=211)
Job discrimination to others	---	---	---	---	---	---
Violence	89	33 (2%)	---	28	---	28
Other	1,078 (3%)	22 (1%)	207 (3%)	323 (5%)	410 (5%)	116 (2%)
Refused, don't know	283 (1%)	61 (3%)	34	15	104 (1%)	68 (1%)

TABLE 9-3

## REPORTING OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENT, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Total</u> (n=202)	<u>Pikes- ville</u> (n=33)	<u>Mt. Washington/ Greenspring</u> (n=19)	<u>Park Heights/ Reisterstown Corridor/City</u> (n=21)	<u>Liberty Road/ Randalls- town</u> (n=34)	<u>Owings Mills</u> (n=9)	<u>Other 212 zip codes</u> (n=52)	<u>Other zip codes</u> (n=34)
Reported incident	793 (12%)	225 (13%)	59 (6%)	149 (20%)	152 (21%)	29 (4%)	102 (8%)	78 (12%)
Did not report incident	5,982 (88%)	1,533 (87%)	880 (94%)	605 (80%)	571 (79%)	640 (96%)	1,153 (92%)	600 (88%)
<u>Total</u>	6,775 (100%)	1,757 (100%)	939 (100%)	754 (100%)	723 (100%)	669 (100%)	1,255 (100%)	678 (100%)
<u>Reasons for not reporting incident</u>								
Too minor, not important	1,356 (20%)	485 (28%)	175 (19%)	161 (21%)	108 (15%)	61 (9%)	217 (17%)	149 (22%)
Handled personally, considered the source	1,027 (15%)	205 (12%)	287 (31%)	88 (12%)	93 (13%)	15 (2%)	249 (20%)	89 (13%)
Reporting incident would not do any good	615 (9%)	196 (11%)	39 (4%)	98 (13%)	39 (5%)	104 (15%)	95 (8%)	45 (7%)
Remark made by customer or patron, could not report it	33	---	---	---	---	---	33 (3%)	---
Other	2,902 (43%)	646 (37%)	379 (40%)	258 (34%)	331 (46%)	460 (69%)	560 (45%)	268 (39%)
Don't know, not reported	49 (1%)	---	---	---	---	---	---	49 (7%)

TABLE 9-3A

## REPORTING OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENT, BY AGE

	<u>Total</u> (n=202)	<u>18-24</u> (n=20)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=54)	<u>45-64</u> (n=46)	<u>65+</u> (n=13)
Reported incident	793 (12%)	53 (9%)	176 (7%)	206 (14%)	301 (16%)	57 (14%)
Did not report incident	5,982 (88%)	552 (91%)	2,256 (93%)	1,231 (86%)	1,604 (84%)	339 (86%)
<u>Total</u>	<u>6,775</u> (100%)	<u>605</u> (100%)	<u>2,432</u> (100%)	<u>1,437</u> (100%)	<u>1,905</u> (100%)	<u>396</u> (100%)
<u>Reasons for not reporting incident</u>						
Too minor, not important	1,356 (20%)	89 (15%)	406 (17%)	354 (25%)	453 (24%)	55 (14%)
Handled personally, considered the source	1,027 (15%)	114 (19%)	235 (10%)	330 (23%)	266 (14%)	81 (20%)
Reporting incident would not do any good	615 (9%)	115 (19%)	51 (2%)	102 (7%)	302 (16%)	45 (12%)
Remark made by customer or patron, could not report it	33	33 (5%)	---	---	---	---
Other	2,902 (43%)	168 (28%)	1,564 (64%)	430 (30%)	584 (31%)	158 (40%)
Don't know, not reported	49 (1%)	34 (6%)	---	15 (1%)	---	---

## SECTION 10

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOWARD COUNTY

#### A. Demographic Characteristics

Howard County is estimated to have 7,189 persons living in 2,528 Jewish households. The average household size is 2.8. About 15% of the household members are not currently Jewish, primarily children and spouses of Jewish members of the households.

#### Age and Sex (Table 10-1, p. 234)

Fifty-two percent of the population in Howard County is female, and 48% is male. About 4.9% of the population is under 5 years of age, 15.6% between 5 and 12, 14.8% between 13 and 18, 4.8% between 19 and 22, 5.0% between 23 and 30, 49.2% between 30 and 55, 3.1% between 56 and 64, and 3.6% are over the age of 65.

#### Marital Status (Table 10-2, p. 235)

The table shows the marital status for all adults over the age of 18 in Howard County. Seventy-four percent are married, 3% are widowed, 7% are divorced or separated, and 16% have never been married.

#### Secular Education (Table 10-3, p. 236)

Of the adults 18 and older in Howard County, 10% have completed high school or less, 32% have some college or a college degree, and 25% have an advanced degree.

Nativity (Table 10-4, p. 237)

Thirty-three percent of the population in Howard County was born in Maryland, and 26% was born in New York. Eight percent was born in Pennsylvania, and 23% was born in other states. Six percent was born outside of the United States.

Housing and Residential Patterns  
(Tables 10-5 - 10-8, pp. 238-241)

Eighty-nine percent of the respondents in Howard County own their own home. Nine percent have moved into the county since 1983, 12% have been in the county for three to five years, 67% for six to fifteen years, and 10% for sixteen to twenty-five years.

About 4% of the respondents moved to their current residence from Baltimore, and another 46% from another Maryland county. About 8% of the respondents say it is very likely that they will move in the next three years, 15% say it is somewhat likely, and 74% say it is not at all likely.

Labor Force Participation and Type of Employer  
(Tables 10-9 - 10-10, pp. 242-243)

Sixty-three percent of the adults work full time, and 14% work part time, for a total of 77%. Eight percent are retired, 8% are homemakers, 2% are unemployed, and 4% are students. Forty-one percent of the workers are employed in Columbia, 24% in Baltimore, and 28% in Washington. Six percent work elsewhere.

Of the current labor force participants, 48% work in private industry, 6% work for non-profit organizations, 26% work for government, and 19% are self-employed.

Household Income (Table 10-11, p. 244)

Only 135 respondents (out of about 166) answered the income question in Howard County, so broader income categories are reported than were used elsewhere in this report. Seventeen percent of the households have earnings of less than \$30,000 per year; 33% between \$30,000 and \$50,000; 30% between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and 17% report earning \$75,000 or more per year. The median household income is \$49,000.

B. Religious Characteristics

Synagogue/Temple Membership  
(Tables 10-13 - 10-14, pp. 246-247)

About 44% of the respondents say someone in the household belongs to a synagogue or temple. Just a few respondents belong to a synagogue somewhere outside of Columbia. About 60% of the respondents who do not currently belong used to belong to a synagogue or temple, and about one-quarter intend to join in the future, almost entirely in Columbia.

Jewish Education (Tables 10-15 - 10-16, pp. 248-249)

About 70% of the population has received a formal Jewish education. Those who have not are almost all too young or not Jews by birth. A majority has received five years or more of

Jewish education. A large proportion of the population (52%) will or might take Jewish education classes in the future.

Jewish Community (Tables 10-17 - 10-18, pp. 250-251)

Respondents were also asked the Jewish community with which they were most likely to have contact. Thirty-six percent said they were more likely to have contact with Baltimore, 9% said Washington, 12% said both, and 42% said neither. Clearly, Baltimore is the more likely "outside" community with which Howard County respondents will have contact.

Respondents were asked, "How important is the local Jewish community in your life?". Twenty-three percent said extremely important, 49% said somewhat important, and 28% said not at all important. The respondents were further asked, "Would you like to be more involved with the local Jewish community?". Thirty-five percent said yes, 16% said maybe, and 46% said no. Two percent did not know.

Religious Service Attendance (Table 10-19, p. 252)

In terms of religious service attendance, about 17% of the respondents never attend, and 12% attend a few times a month, weekly, or more. About 17% attend only on the High Holidays, and 42% attend for weddings or Bar Mitzvahs, or a few times a year, and 11% attend once a month.

### C. Community Services and Organizations

#### Membership in Jewish Organizations (Tables 10-20 - 10-22, pp. 253-255)

Respondents were asked if they belonged to any Jewish organizations and agencies. About 38% said yes. Of these, most have affiliations in both Baltimore and Washington beyond those in Howard County.

Respondents were also asked whether they subscribe to a newspaper. About 22% subscribe to a Baltimore newspaper, 44% to a Washington newspaper, 21% to both, and 13% to neither. These data may reflect only a preference for the Washington Post and not some special tie to Washington.

Respondents in Howard County were asked, "Should Howard County have a Jewish Community Center?". Seventy-three percent said yes, and 7% said maybe, a total of 80%. Only 11% said no, and 8% did not know. This represents a strong mandate for a Jewish Community Center in that county.

#### Preference for Jewish/Non-Jewish Services (Table 10-23, p. 256)

A series of questions was asked about preference for Jewish or non-Jewish services being offered. For counseling services, 46% preferred Jewish services, 8% would rather not use Jewish services, and 41% had no preference. For recreation services for a teenager, 51% preferred Jewish services, 4% preferred non-Jewish services, and 41% had no preference. For day care or pre-school care for children, 49% preferred Jewish services, 5%

preferred non-Jewish services, and 42% had no preference. The remainder in each category of services did not know.

Support of Israel (Table 10-24, p. 257)

Respondents were asked in what ways they support Israel. Twenty-two percent of the respondents said they do not support Israel. Twenty-eight percent said they give to the Associated, 14% buy Israel Bonds, 20% said they give to UJA, and 34% support it in other ways, including political activity and membership in Zionist organizations.

Anti-Semitism (Tables 10-25 - 10-26, pp. 258-259)

About 16% of the respondents believe there is a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Howard County, while only 1% believes there is a great deal; 53% believe there is little anti-Semitism, and 27% believe there is none. About 19% of the respondents said they have experienced anti-Semitism in the past 12 months, primarily remarks at work or in their neighborhood.

TABLE 10-1

## AGE AND SEX OF POPULATION - HOWARD COUNTY

	<u>Males</u> (n=250)	<u>Females</u> (n=270)	<u>Total</u> <u>Population</u> (n=520)
Under 5	207 (3%)	152 (2%)	359 (4.9%)
5 - 12	512 (7%)	608 (8%)	1,120 (15.6%)
13 - 18	470 (7%)	594 (8%)	1,064 (14.8%)
19 - 22	166 (2%)	180 (3%)	346 (4.8%)
23 - 30	166 (2%)	194 (3%)	360 (5.0%)
30 - 55	1,714 (24%)	1,825 (25%)	3,539 (49.2%)
56 - 64	111 (2%)	111 (2%)	222 (3.1%)
65 or over	124 (2%)	138 (2%)	262 (3.6%)
<u>Total</u>	3,442 (48%)	3,747 (52%)	7,189 (100%)

TABLE 10-2

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 344)

Married	3,539 (74%)
Widowed	152 (3%)
Divorced	263 (6%)
Separated	41 (1%)
Never married	760 (16%)
<u>Total</u>	4,756 (100%)

TABLE 10-3

SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, ADULTS 18 AND OVER -  
 HOWARD COUNTY\*  
 (n = 520)

Less than high school	41 (1%)
Completed high school	622 (9%)
Completed college:	
Bachelors degree	2,281 (32%)
Masters degree	1,217 (17%)
Doctorate degree	166 (2%)
MD, DDS, Lawyer	415 (6%)
Don't know, not reported	14

\*The 33% not shown on this table either have not yet completed school or are too young.

TABLE 10-4

PLACE OF BIRTH - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 520)

Maryland	2,364 (33%)
New Jersey	290 (4%)
New York	1,880 (26%)
Pennsylvania	539 (8%)
All other states	1,687 (23%)
Outside U.S.	387 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	7,189 (99%)*
Place of birth for those born outside U.S.:	
Poland	14
Russia	41 (1%)
Israel	14
Year of immigration, for those born outside U.S.:	
Before 1925	14
1925 - 1945	41 (1%)
1946 - 1963	166 (2%)
1964 or later	152 (2%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-5

TYPE OF RESIDENCE - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Rented residence	259 (10%)
Owned residence	2,254 (89%)
Other	15 (1%)
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

TABLE 10-6  
 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOWARD COUNTY  
 (n = 166)

1983 or later	244 (10%)
1980 - 1982	289 (11%)
1970 - 1979	1,858 (73%)
1960 - 1969	137 (5%)
1959 or earlier	---
Entire life	---
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-7

PREVIOUS AREA OF RESIDENCE BEFORE MOVING TO HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Same county	472 (19%)
Baltimore area	91 (4%)
Another Maryland County	1,234 (49%)
Another state	685 (27%)
Another country	46 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-8

LIKELIHOOD OF MOVE WITHIN THREE YEARS - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Very likely	198 (8%)
Somewhat likely	442 (17%)
Not at all likely	1,827 (72%)
Don't know, not reported	61 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-9

EMPLOYMENT - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 346)

Employed full time	3,111 (65%)
Employed part time	705 (15%)
Retired	263 (5%)
Homemaker	346 (7%)
Disabled	---
Unemployed	97 (2%)
Student	235 (5%)
Volunteer	28 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	4,783 (100%)
Area where employed full or part time:	
Total employed full or part time	3,816 (80%)
Annapolis	28 (1%)
Columbia	1,548 (41%)
Baltimore	954 (25%)
Washington	1,051 (28%)
Other	221 (6%)

TABLE 10-10

TYPE OF EMPLOYER - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 276)

Private	1,839 (48%)
Non-profit	235 (6%)
Government	1,037 (27%)
Self-employed	691 (18%)
<u>Total</u>	3,816 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-11

HOUSEHOLD INCOME - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 135)\*

Less than \$5,000	---
\$5,000 - \$10,000	30 (1%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	107 (5%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	228 (11%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	274 (13%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	426 (21%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	624 (30%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	183 (9%)
\$100,001 - \$150,000	91 (4%)
\$150,001 or above	91 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	2,056 (98%)**
Median income	\$49,000

\*Based on those responding only.

\*\*rounding error

TABLE 10-12

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 520)

Jewish	6,111 (85%)
Multiple religions	41 (1%)
All other	788 (11%)
None	249 (3%)
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	7,189 (100%)
<hr/>	
Born/raised Jewish	6,138 (85%)
Born/raised multiple religions	41 (1%)
Born/raised all other	829 (12%)
Born/raised none	180 (3%)
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	7,189 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-13

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Total Yes	1,112 (44%)
Total No	1,416 (56%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

## Type of synagogue/temple:

Orthodox	---
Conservative	137 (5%)
Reform	579 (23%)
Other	396 (16%)
Don't know, not reported	---

## Location of synagogue/temple:

Baltimore	61 (2%)
Bowie	---
Columbia	1,020 (40%)
Washington	30 (1%)

TABLE 10-14

EVER BELONG TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE, REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING,  
AND PLANS FOR FUTURE MEMBERSHIP - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 93)

Did belong	883 (62%)
Never belonged	533 (38%)
<u>Total</u>	1,416 (100%)
Reasons for not belonging:	
Not interested, not important	320 (22%)
All other	318 (19%)
Intend to join synagogue/temple	455 (26%)
May join synagogue/temple	425 (25%)
Do not intend to join synagogue/temple	790 (46%)
Did belong or will join synagogue/temple	1,259 (73%)
Location of synagogue/temple for those who will or may join:	
Baltimore	36 (2%)
Bowie	---
Columbia	432 (25%)
Washington	30 (2%)

TABLE 10-15

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 520)

Received formal Jewish education	5,060 (70%)
Never received formal Jewish education	2,018 (28%)
Don't know	111 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	7,189 (100%)

Number of years received  
Jewish education:

Less than 6 months	---
Less than 5 years	2,046 (28%)
5 - 9 years	2,157 (30%)
10 years or more	691 (10%)
Entire life	---

TABLE 10-16

PLANS FOR FUTURE JEWISH EDUCATION - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 520)

Will take classes in the future	2,323 (32%)
Will not take classes in the future	3,138 (44%)
May take classes in the future	1,410 (20%)
Don't know, not reported	318 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	7,189 (100%)

TABLE 10-17

JEWISH COMMUNITY MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CONTACT WITH - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Baltimore	914 (36%)
Washington	228 (9%)
Neither	1,066 (42%)
Both	305 (12%)
Don't know	15 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

TABLE 10-18

IMPORTANCE OF AND INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Extremely important	594 (23%)
Somewhat important	1,234 (49%)
Not at all important	701 (28%)
Don't know	---
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)
Desire for increased involvement in local Jewish community:	
Yes	883 (35%)
Maybe	411 (16%)
No	1,173 (46%)
Don't know	61 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-19  
 SYNAGOGUE SERVICE ATTENDANCE - HOWARD COUNTY  
 (n = 166)

Never attend services	426 (17%)
Weddings, Bar Mitzvahs	183 (7%)
High Holidays only	426 (17%)
Few times a year	853 (34%)
Once a month	289 (11%)
Few times a month	213 (8%)
Weekly	107 (4%)
Several times a week	---
Other attendance pattern	30 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (98%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-20

MEMBERSHIP IN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Total Yes	959 (38%)
Total No	1,553 (61%)
Refused	---
Don't know, not reported	15 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)
Location of organization:	
Located in Baltimore	122 (5%)
Located in Washington	46 (2%)
Neither	---
Both	746 (30%)
Don't know	15 (1%)

TABLE 10-21

SUBSCRIBE TO NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH COMMUNITY - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Subscribe to Baltimore	548 (22%)
Subscribe to Washington	1,112 (44%)
Neither	335 (13%)
Both	533 (21%)
Don't know	---
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

TABLE 10-22

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Should have JCC	1,858 (73%)
Maybe have JCC	183 (7%)
Should not have JCC	289 (11%)
Don't know	198 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (99%)*

TABLE 10-23

PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH OR NON-JEWISH SOURCES  
OF SERVICES - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

## Personal or family problem:

Very much prefer Jewish services	228 (9%)
Prefer Jewish services	929 (37%)
No preference	1,036 (41%)
Rather not use Jewish services	198 (8%)
Don't know	137 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

## Recreation for teenager:

Very much prefer Jewish services	365 (14%)
Prefer Jewish services	929 (37%)
No preference	1,036 (41%)
Rather not use Jewish services	107 (4%)
Don't know	91 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

## Day care or pre-school care:

Very much prefer Jewish services	411 (16%)
Prefer Jewish services	822 (33%)
No preference	1,051 (42%)
Rather not use Jewish services	122 (5%)
Don't know	122 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 10-24

SUPPORT OF ISRAEL - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Contribute to Associated	716 (28%)
Buy Israel Bonds	350 (14%)
Contribute to United Jewish Appeal	503 (20%)
Membership in Zionist Organization	91 (4%)
Political activity	46 (2%)
Other	701 (28%)
Do not support Israel	563 (22%)
Don't know	91 (4%)

TABLE 10-25

PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN AREA - HOWARD COUNTY  
(n = 166)

Amount of anti-Semitism existing  
in area:

Great deal	30 (1%)
Moderate amount	411 (16%)
Little	1,340 (53%)
None	670 (27%)
Don't know, not reported	76 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

TABLE 10-26

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST  
 TWELVE MONTHS - HOWARD COUNTY  
 (n = 166)

Total Yes	487 (19%)
Total No	2,041 (81%)
<u>Total</u>	2,528 (100%)

## Where experienced:

Neighborhood	46 (2%)
Work	183 (7%)
Club, group restriction	---
Personal job discrimination	30 (1%)
Job discrimination to others	---
Violence	30 (1%)
Other	152 (6%)
Refused, don't know	46 (2%)

## SECTION 11

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

#### A. Demographic Characteristics

Anne Arundel County is estimated to have 1,911 persons living in 672 Jewish households. The average household size is 2.8. About 14% of the household members are not currently Jewish, primarily children and spouses of Jewish members of the households.

#### Age and Sex (Table 11-1, p. 266)

Fifty percent of the population in Anne Arundel County is female, and 50% is male. About 6% of the population is under 5 years of age, 7% between 5 and 12, 13% between 13 and 18, 2% between 19 and 22, 8% between 23 and 30, 39% between 30 and 55, 14% between 56 and 64, and 13% are over the age of 65.

#### Marital Status (Table 11-2, p. 267)

The table shows the marital status for all adults over the age of 18 in Anne Arundel County. Seventy-six percent are married, 6% are widowed, 6% are divorced or separated, and 12% have never been married.

#### Secular Education (Table 11-3, p. 268)

Of the adults 18 and older in Anne Arundel County, 17% have completed high school or less, 34% have some college or a college degree, and 24% have an advanced degree.

Nativity (Table 11-4, p. 269)

Forty-eight percent of the population in Anne Arundel County was born in Maryland, and 12% was born in New York. Eight percent was born in Pennsylvania, and 30% was born in other states. The number of cases in Anne Arundel County is too small to say what proportion was born outside of the United States, but it is minute.

Housing and Residential Patterns  
(Tables 11-5 - 11-8, pp. 270-273)

Eighty-three percent of the respondents in Anne Arundel County own their own home. Eight percent have moved into the county since 1983, 16% have been in the county for three to five years, 44% for six to fifteen years, and 10% for sixteen to twenty-five years. About 15% of the respondents have lived in Anne Arundel County for more than twenty-five years.

About 6% of the respondents moved to their current residence from Baltimore, and another 37% from another Maryland county. About 10% of the respondents say it is very likely that they will move in the next three years, 8% say it is somewhat likely, and 80% say it is not at all likely.

Labor Force Participation and Type of Employer  
(Tables 11-9 - 11-10, pp. 274-275)

Fifty-six percent of the adults work full time, and 13% work part time, for a total of 69%. Fifteen percent are retired, and 12% are homemakers. Fifty-eight percent of the workers are

employed in Annapolis, 22% in Baltimore, and 12% in Washington. Six percent work elsewhere, plus 2% who work in Columbia.

Of the current labor force participants, 49% work in private industry, 23% work for government, and 25% are self-employed. The proportion of respondents who work for non-profit organizations is too small to estimate accurately.

#### Household Income (Table 11-11, p. 276)

Only 89 (out of 126) respondents answered the income question in Anne Arundel County, so broader income categories are reported than were used elsewhere in this report. Fourteen percent of the households report earnings of less than \$30,000 per year; 34% between \$30,000 and \$50,000; 28% between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and 23% report earning \$75,000 or more per year. The median income is \$52,000.

### B. Religious Characteristics

#### Synagogue/Temple Membership (Tables 11-13 - 11-14, pp. 278-280)

About 55% of the respondents say someone in the household belongs to a synagogue or temple. Of these, 29% are Orthodox, about 10% are Conservative, and about 15% are Reform. Most respondents belong to a temple or synagogue in Annapolis. About 60% of the respondents who do not currently belong used to belong to a synagogue or temple, and about one-fifth intend to join in the future, almost entirely in Annapolis.

Jewish Education (Tables 11-15 - 11-16, pp. 281-282)

About 71% of the population has received a formal Jewish education. Those who have not are almost all too young or not Jews by birth. A majority has received five years or more of Jewish education. A large proportion of the population will or might take Jewish education classes in the future.

Jewish Community (Tables 11-17 - 11-18, pp. 283-284)

Respondents were also asked the Jewish community with which they were most likely to have contact. Thirty-three percent said they were more likely to have contact with Baltimore, 10% said Washington, 4% said both, and 54% said neither.

Respondents were asked, "How important is the local Jewish community in your life?". Twenty-nine percent said extremely important, 44% said somewhat important, and 25% said not at all important. The households were further asked, "Would you like to be more involved with the local Jewish community?". Twenty-one percent said yes, 11% said maybe, and 67% said no.

Religious Service Attendance (Table 11-19, p. 285)

In terms of religious service attendance, about 18% of the respondents never attend, and 19% attend a few times a month, weekly, or more. About 21% attend only on the High Holidays, and 26% attend for weddings or Bar Mitzvahs, or a few times a year, and 14% attend once a month.

### C. Community Services and Organizations

#### Membership in Jewish Organizations (Tables 11-20 - 11-21, pp. 286-287)

Respondents were asked if they belonged to any Jewish organizations and agencies. About 57% said yes. Of these, most do not have affiliations in either Baltimore or Washington.

Households were also asked if they subscribe to a newspaper. About 30% subscribe to the Baltimore newspaper, 35% to the Washington newspaper, 12% to both, and 23% to neither.

#### Preference for Jewish/Non-Jewish Services (Table 11-22, p. 288)

A series of questions was asked about preference for Jewish or non-Jewish services being offered. For counseling services, 40% preferred Jewish services, 20% would rather not use Jewish services, and 32% had no preference. For recreation services for a teenager, 55% preferred Jewish services, 7% preferred non-Jewish services, and 31% had no preference. For day care or pre-school care for children, 50% preferred Jewish services, 6% preferred non-Jewish services, and 33% had no preference. The remainder in each category of services did not know.

#### Support of Israel (Table 11-23, p. 289)

Respondents were asked in what ways they support Israel. Seventeen percent of the respondents said they do not support Israel. Sixteen percent said they give to the Associated, 37% buy Israel Bonds, 44% said they give to UJA, and 45% support it

in other ways, including political activity and membership in Zionist organizations.

Anti-Semitism (Tables 11-24 - 11-25, pp. 290-291)

About 28% of the respondents believe there is a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Anne Arundel County, 53% believe there is little, and 15% believe there is none. About 13% of the respondents said they have experienced anti-Semitism in the past 12 months, primarily remarks at work or in their neighborhood.

TABLE 11-1

## AGE AND SEX OF POPULATION - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

	<u>Males</u> (n=164)	<u>Females</u> (n=163)	<u>Total</u> <u>Population</u> (n=327)
Under 5	70 (4%)	41 (2%)	111 (5.8%)
5 - 12	70 (4%)	64 (3%)	134 (7.0%)
13 - 18	111 (6%)	140 (7%)	251 (13.1%)
19 - 22	18 (1%)	18 (1%)	36 (1.8%)
23 - 30	76 (4%)	82 (4%)	158 (8.3%)
30 - 55	345 (18%)	403 (21%)	748 (39.1%)
56 - 64	152 (8%)	117 (6%)	269 (14.0%)
65 or over	111 (6%)	129 (7%)	240 (12.6%)
<u>Total</u>	947 (50%)	964 (50%)	1,911 (100%)

TABLE 11-2

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 241)

Married	1,075 (76%)
Widowed	82 (6%)
Divorced	64 (5%)
Separated	18 (1%)
Never married	169 (12%)
<u>Total</u>	1,408 (100%)

TABLE 11-3

SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, ADULTS 18 AND OVER -  
 ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY\*  
 (n = 327)

Less than high school	12 (1%)
Completed high school	304 (16%)
Completed college:	
Bachelors degree	649 (34%)
Masters degree	240 (13%)
Doctorate degree	94 (5%)
MD, DDS, Lawyer	123 (6%)
Don't know, not reported	18 (1%)

\*The 24% not shown on this table either have not yet completed school or are too young.

TABLE 11-4

PLACE OF BIRTH - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 327)

Maryland	912 (48%)
New Jersey	64 (3%)
New York	222 (12%)
Pennsylvania	152 (8%)
All other states	514 (27%)
Outside U.S.	41 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	1,911 (100%)
Place of birth for those born outside U.S.:	
Poland	---
Russia	6
Israel	---
Year of immigration, for those born outside U.S.:	
Before 1925	6
1925 - 1945	7
1946 - 1963	18 (1%)
1964 or later	12 (1%)

TABLE 11-5

TYPE OF RESIDENCE - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Rented residence	112 (17%)
Owned residence	560 (83%)
Other	---
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

TABLE 11-6  
 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 126)

1983 or later	53 (8%)
1980 - 1982	107 (16%)
1970 - 1979	299 (44%)
1960 - 1969	69 (10%)
1959 or earlier	101 (15%)
Entire life	43 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-7

PREVIOUS AREA OF RESIDENCE BEFORE MOVING TO ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Same county	213 (32%)
Baltimore area	43 (6%)
Another Maryland County	245 (37%)
Another state	165 (25%)
Another country	5 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-8

LIKELIHOOD OF MOVE WITHIN THREE YEARS - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Very likely	69 (10%)
Somewhat likely	53 (8%)
Not at all likely	539 (80%)
Don't know, not reported	11 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

TABLE 11-9

EMPLOYMENT - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 248)

Employed full time	812 (56%)
Employed part time	181 (13%)
Retired	216 (15%)
Homemaker	169 (12%)
Disabled	12 (1%)
Unemployed	23 (2%)
Student	29 (2%)
Volunteer	6
<u>Total</u>	1,449 (101%)*

Area where employed full or  
part time:

Total employed full or part time	993 (69%)
Annapolis	573 (58%)
Columbia	23 (2%)
Baltimore	216 (22%)
Washington	123 (12%)
Other	58 (6%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-10

TYPE OF EMPLOYER - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 170)

Private	485 (49%)
Non-profit	35 (4%)
Government	228 (23%)
Self-employed	245 (25%)
<u>Total</u>	993 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-11  
 HOUSEHOLD INCOME - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 89) \*

Less than \$5,000	---
\$5,000 - \$10,000	5 (1%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	21 (4%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	43 (9%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	75 (16%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	85 (18%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	133 (28%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	43 (9%)
\$100,001 - \$150,000	16 (3%)
\$150,001 or above	53 (11%)
<u>Total</u>	475 (99%)*
Median income	\$52,000

\*Based on those responding only.

\*\*rounding error

TABLE 11-12

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 327)

Jewish	1,642 (86%)
Multiple religions	---
All other	222 (12%)
None	47 (2%)
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	1,911 (100%)
<hr/>	
Born/raised Jewish	1,642 (86%)
Born/raised multiple religions	---
Born/raised all other	222 (12%)
Born/raised none	47 (2%)
Not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	1,911 (100%)

TABLE 11-13

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Total Yes	368 (55%)
Total No	304 (45%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (101%)*
Type of synagogue/temple:	
Orthodox	197 (29%)
Conservative	64 (10%)
Reform	101 (15%)
Other	---
Don't know, not reported	5 (1%)
Location of synagogue/temple:	
Annapolis - Anne Arundel	256 (38%)
Arnold	69 (10%)
Baltimore	11 (2%)
Bowie	21 (3%)
Columbia	---
Washington	11 (2%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-14

EVER BELONG TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE, REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING,  
 AND PLANS FOR FUTURE MEMBERSHIP - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 57)

Did belong	181 (60%)
Never belonged	123 (40%)
<u>Total</u>	304 (100%)
Reasons for not belonging:	
Not interested, not important	53 (18%)
All other	75 (25%)
Intend to join synagogue/temple	59 (19%)
May join synagogue/temple	75 (25%)
Do not intend to join synagogue/temple	165 (54%)
Did belong or will join synagogue/temple	208 (68%)

TABLE 11-14 (continued)

EVER BELONG TO SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE, REASONS FOR NOT BELONGING,  
AND PLANS FOR FUTURE MEMBERSHIP - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 57)

Location of synagogue/temple for  
those who will or may join:

Annapolis - Anne Arundel	96 (32%)
Arnold	5 (2%)
Baltimore	5 (2%)
Bowie	---
Columbia	5 (2%)
Washington	5 (2%)

TABLE 11-15

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 327)

Received formal Jewish education	1,362 (71%)
Never received formal Jewish education	532 (28%)
Don't know	18 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	1,911 (100%)

Number of years received  
Jewish education:

Less than 6 months	12 (1%)
Less than 5 years	298 (16%)
5 - 9 years	801 (42%)
10 years or more	199 (10%)
Entire life	---

TABLE 11-16

PLANS FOR FUTURE JEWISH EDUCATION - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 327)

Will take classes in the future	351 (18%)
Will not take classes in the future	953 (50%)
May take classes in the future	549 (29%)
Don't know, not reported	58 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	1,911 (100%)

TABLE 11-17

JEWISH COMMUNITY MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CONTACT WITH - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Baltimore	219 (33%)
Washington	64 (10%)
Neither	363 (54%)
Both	27 (4%)
Don't know	---
<u>Total</u>	672 (101%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-18

IMPORTANCE OF AND INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY -  
 ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 126)

Extremely important	197 (29%)
Somewhat important	299 (44%)
Not at all important	171 (25%)
Don't know	---
<u>Total</u>	672 (98%)*

Desire for increased involvement  
 in local Jewish community:

Yes	139 (21%)
Maybe	75 (11%)
No	453 (67%)
Don't know	5 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-19  
 SYNAGOGUE SERVICE ATTENDANCE - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 126)

Never attend services	123 (18%)
Weddings, Bar Mitzvahs	80 (12%)
High Holidays only	144 (21%)
Few times a year	96 (14%)
Once a month	96 (14%)
Few times a month	32 (5%)
Weekly	80 (12%)
Several times a week	16 (2%)
Other attendance pattern	5 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-20

MEMBERSHIP IN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Total Yes	384 (57%)
Total No	288 (43%)
Refused	---
Don't know, not reported	---
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)
Location of organization:	
Located in Baltimore	43 (6%)
Located in Washington	27 (4%)
Neither	299 (44%)
Both	---
Don't know	5 (1%)

TABLE 11-21

SUBSCRIBE TO NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH COMMUNITY - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Subscribe to Baltimore	203 (30%)
Subscribe to Washington	235 (35%)
Neither	155 (23%)
Both	80 (12%)
Don't know	---
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

TABLE 11-22

PREFERENCE FOR JEWISH OR NON-JEWISH SOURCES  
OF SERVICES - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Personal or family problem:

Very much prefer Jewish services	75 (11%)
Prefer Jewish services	197 (29%)
No preference	213 (32%)
Rather not use Jewish services	133 (20%)
Don't know	53 (8%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

Recreation for teenager:

Very much prefer Jewish services	123 (18%)
Prefer Jewish services	251 (37%)
No preference	208 (31%)
Rather not use Jewish services	48 (7%)
Don't know	43 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (99%)*

Day care or pre-school care:

Very much prefer Jewish services	112 (17%)
Prefer Jewish services	224 (33%)
No preference	224 (33%)
Rather not use Jewish services	43 (6%)
Don't know	69 (10%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (99%)*

\*rounding error

TABLE 11-23

SUPPORT OF ISRAEL - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)

Contribute to Associated	107 (16%)
Buy Israel Bonds	245 (37%)
Contribute to United Jewish Appeal	299 (44%)
Membership in Zionist Organization	85 (13%)
Political activity	69 (10%)
Other	149 (22%)
Do not support Israel	117 (17%)
Don't know	27 (4%)

TABLE 11-24

PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN AREA - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
(n = 126)Amount of anti-Semitism existing  
in area:

Great deal	53 (8%)
Moderate amount	133 (20%)
Little	357 (53%)
None	101 (15%)
Don't know, not reported	27 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

TABLE 11-25

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN PAST  
 TWELVE MONTHS - ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
 (n = 126)

Total Yes	85 (13%)
Total No	587 (87%)
<u>Total</u>	672 (100%)

Where experienced:

Neighborhood	11 (2%)
Work	43 (6%)
Club, group restriction	---
Personal job discrimination	---
Job discrimination to others	---
Violence	---
Other	16 (2%)
Refused, don't know	16 (2%)

## SECTION 12

### TRENDS IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY 1968-1985

This section discusses changes in the Baltimore Jewish population since 1968. Wherever data are at all comparable with the 1975 study, trends are noted.

#### Population Size

The population has declined from the estimated 106,000 in 1968 to 91,000 in 1985; a drop of almost 15,000, or 14%. But between 1975 and 1985, the Jewish population has remained very stable.

#### Household Size and Composition

(Tables 12-1 - 12-2, pp. 297-298)

The average household size decreased from 3.0 in 1968 to 2.5 in 1985.

Household composition has changed dramatically since 1968. The proportion of households with two parents and two children has declined from 52% in 1968 to 36%. This has been accompanied by an increase in households headed by divorced, separated, and never married persons.

#### Geographic Distribution (Table 12-3, p. 299)

The Jewish population is more dispersed than it was in 1975. While it was estimated that 16% of the population lived outside the northwest corridor in 1975, this figure increased to 21% in 1985, with another 8% living in the Owings Mills area. The

Jewish populations in zip codes 21215 and 21207 and the city portion of Liberty Road/Randallstown have declined. The northwest corridor itself has expanded into a larger area in Baltimore County.

Length of Residence at Current Address (Table 12-4, p. 300)

In 1985, only 3% of the residents had been at their current address for one year or less, as compared to 8% in 1968. On the other hand, while 19% of the residents in 1968 had been at their current address for one to three years, the figure in 1985 was 25%. Thirty percent of the residents in 1968 had been at their current address for 11 years or more, as compared to 37% in 1985.

Number of Children Ever Born (Table 12-5, p. 301)

The later childbearing patterns of Jewish women in the Baltimore area have seen dramatic shifts since 1968. In 1968, 66% of the 18 to 24 year old Jewish women had at least one child, as compared to only 8% in 1985. Of the 25 to 34 year old women in 1968, 96% had at least one child, as compared to 51% in 1985.

Nativity (Table 12-6, p. 302)

About nine of every ten Jews in 1968 was native born. The figure has changed little in the past 18 years, primarily due to an influx of Soviet, Israeli, and other immigrants.

Marital Status (Tables 12-7, p. 303)

The proportion of adults who are married has dropped from 72% to 68%, while the proportion of widowed persons has grown from 7.5% to 9%. The most dramatic increase has been the proportion of adults who are divorced or separated, which is up from 1.5% in 1968 to 5% in 1985. The proportion of adults who have never been married has stayed the same at 19%. The proportion of adults who have been married more than once has grown from 8.5% to 15%.

Labor Force Participation of Women (Table 12-8, p. 304)

The labor force participation of women has changed dramatically since 1968. In the age group 25 to 34, for example, the proportion of employed women has increased from 23% to 76% (full and part-time). In the 35 to 44 year old group, it has increased from 31% to 75%. For women as a whole, labor force participation has increased from 33% to 55%.

Age (Table 12-9, p. 305)

The age distribution of the population has changed significantly since 1968. While 8.1% of the population was over the age of 65 in 1968, this proportion grew to 17% in 1985, more than doubling. The proportion of the population under the age of five grew from 4% to 6%.

Educational Attainment (Table 12-10, p. 306)

The educational level attainment of the Baltimore Jewish population has changed considerably since 1968. While 53% of the adults in 1968 had a high school education or less, this figure dropped to 30% in 1985. The proportion with a college degree grew from 18% to 26%, and those with an advanced degree from 10% to 23%. For men, the proportion with an advanced degree increased from 14% to 32%. The proportion of women with advanced degrees increased from 3% to 15%.

Home Ownership (Table 12-11, p. 307)

In 1968, 60% of the residents owned their own home, as compared to 65% in 1985.

Religious Identification (Table 12-12, p. 308)

A major shift in religious identification has occurred since 1968, when 33% of the adults identified themselves as Orthodox, which went down to 20% in 1985. At the same time, the proportion who consider themselves Conservative has grown from 31% to 35%; Reform has stayed about the same, 30% in 1968 and 29% in 1985; while, those who are other or none has grown from 6% to 15%.

Synagogue Membership and Attendance  
(Tables 12-13 - 12-14, pp. 309-310)

The proportion of respondents who say they or someone in the household belongs to a synagogue or temple has declined from 64% to 55%, which is a decrease of 9%. The proportion of Jews who never attend synagogue or temple has also declined from 17% in

1968 to 10% in 1985. The proportion who attend at least once a week has remained constant at 11%.

Ritual Observance (Table 12-15, p. 311)

Dramatic changes have occurred since 1968. The proportion of respondents who always light Shabbat candles has declined from 39% to 23% in the past 18 years. Those who always buy kosher meat has declined from 36% to 24%. Those who keep two sets of dishes has declined from 29% to 23%. On the other hand, the proportion of respondents who always attend a Passover Seder has grown from 75% to 79%.

Intermarriage (Table 12-16, p. 312)

The proportion of marriages with a non-Jewish spouse has grown from 4.9% in 1968 to 8% in 1985.

TABLE 12-1  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
1 person	12	23
2 persons	28	35
3 persons	19	17
4 persons	24	15
5 or more persons	17	9
Average household size	3.0	2.5

TABLE 12-2  
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Man and wife	28	28
Conventional family (two parents and children)	52	36
Single parent	4	5
Single/Widowed/Divorced	12	22
Other	4	10

TABLE 12-3  
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION - 1975-1985

	<u>1975</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Pikesville	18	24
Mount Washington/ Greenspring	15	18
Park Heights/Reisterstown Corridor/City	23	17
Liberty Road/Randallstown	26	12
Owings Mills	2	8
Other 212 zip codes	16*	13
Other zip codes		8
<u>Total population</u>	92,000 (100%)	91,700 (100%)

\*Percent for 1975 Other 212 zip codes and Other zip codes combined.

TABLE 12-4

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Less than 1 year	8	3
1 - 3 years	19	25
4 - 5 years	18	13
6 - 10 years	24	21
11 - 20 years	30	23
More than 20 years	--	14
Entire life	--	--

TABLE 12-5

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN - 1968-1985

	<u>Percent of Children</u>					
	<u>None</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four+</u>	<u>Not reported</u>
<u>1968</u>						
18 - 24	34	25	26	15	--	--
25 - 34	4	8	54	22	10	2
35 - 44	5	12	40	25	13	5
45 - 64	7	19	45	20	5	5
65+	4	16	30	20	16	14
<u>1985</u>						
18 - 24	92	6	2	--	--	--
25 - 34	49	24	18	6	3	--
35 - 44	12	16	47	18	6	--
45 - 64	9	11	39	30	11	--
65+	13	21	45	17	4	--

TABLE 12-6  
NATIVITY - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Locally born	66	63
U.S. born	20	28
Foreign born	8	8
Not reported	2	--

TABLE 12-7  
MARITAL STATUS - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Married	72	68
Single	19	19
Widowed	7.5	9
Divorced or separated	1.5	5
<hr/>		
Married once	91.5	85
Married more than once	8.5	15

TABLE 12-8

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN - 1968-1985

	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
<u>1968</u>				
Employed (full time & part time)	23	31	34	8
Housewife	72	61	57	50
Student	1	1	--	--
Retired	--	--	5	35
Other	4	7	4	7
<u>1985</u>				
Employed (full time & part time)	76	75	60	17
Housewife	20	22	25	27
Student	3	1	--	--
Retired	--	--	12	49
Other	--	1	1	4

---

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
In labor force	33	55
Not in labor force	67	45

TABLE 12-9  
AGE - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Under 5	4.0	6
5 - 14	17.6	12
15 - 24	17.5	12
25 - 34	7.0	14
35 - 44	13.2	15
45 - 54	15.9	10
55 - 64	12.0	12
65 and over	8.1	17
Not reported	4.7	--

TABLE 12-10  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - 1968-1985

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than high school	17	7
High school graduate	36	23
Some college	14	24
Bachelors degree	18	26
Advanced degree	10	23

TABLE 12-11

## HOME OWNERSHIP - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Owned residence	60	65
Rented residence	40	35

TABLE 12-12  
RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Orthodox	33	20
Conservative	31	35
Reform	30	29
Other	6	15

TABLE 12-13

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Yes	64	55
No	36	45

TABLE 12-14  
 SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE PATTERNS - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Attend	76	90
Sometimes attend	7	--
Never attend	17	10

---

Frequency of attendance:

More than once a week	4	2
Weekly	7	9
Two or three times a month	8	7
About once a month	10	13
A few times a year	37	52
Never or almost never	32	17
Not reported	2	--

TABLE 12-15  
RITUAL OBSERVANCE - 1968-1985

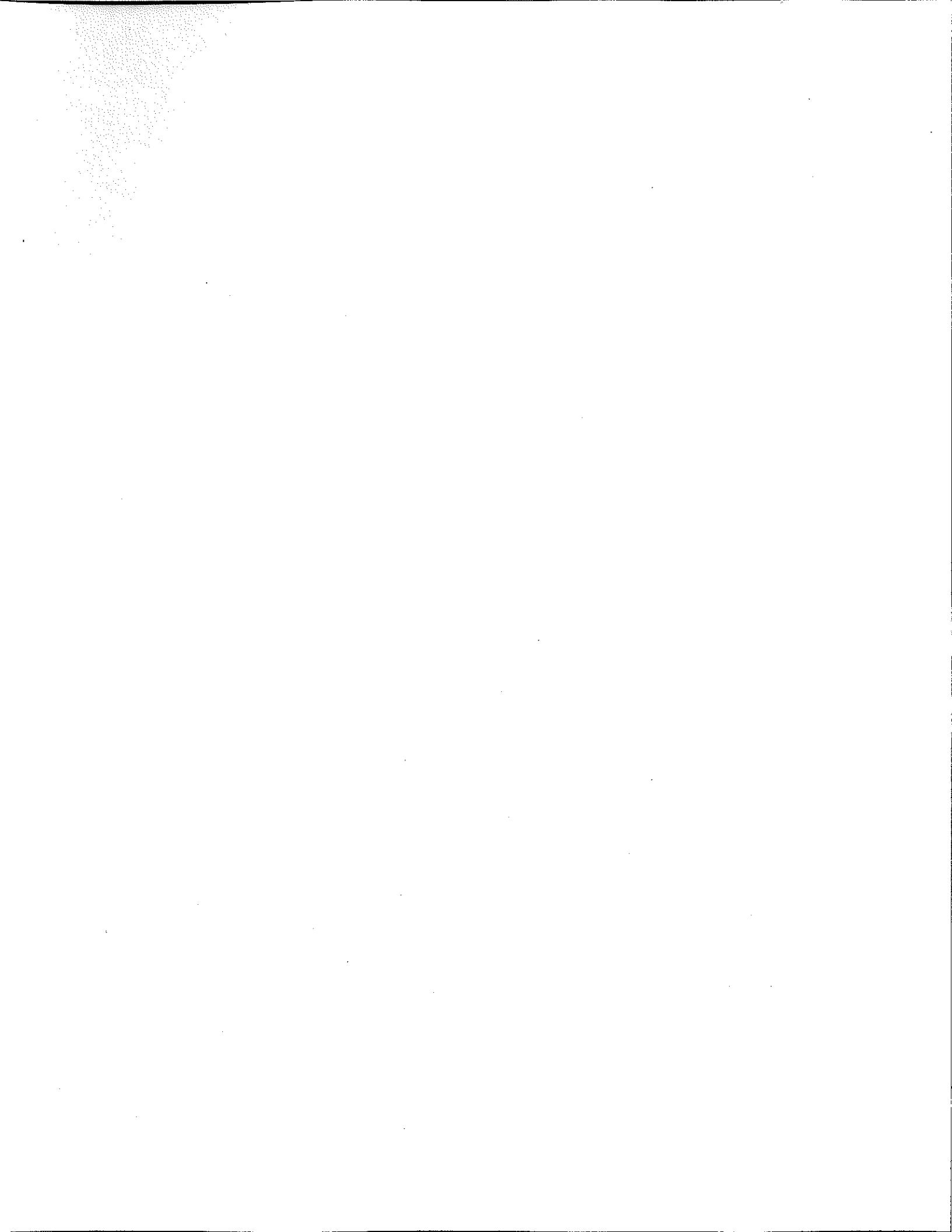
	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
Always light candles on Friday night	39	23
Always attend Passover Seder	75	79
Always buy kosher meat	36	24
Always keep two sets of dishes	29	23

TABLE 12-16

## INTERMARRIAGE - 1968-1985

	<u>1968</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Percent</u>
One partner is not Jewish	4.9	8
Both partners are Jewish	95.1	92

APPENDIX 1:  
TABLES COMPARING BALTIMORE TO  
OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES



## APPENDIX 1

### THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF GREATER BALTIMORE COMPARED WITH OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS

Many communities are interested in how they compare to other Jewish communities. Are Baltimore Jews more or less religiously observant than Jews in other communities? Are the occupational profiles different? Are organizational patterns similar?

The following set of tables is taken from "A Compendium of Jewish Demographic Studies," written by Gary A. Tobin and Julie A. Lipsman for the Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University. This compendium was the first attempt, since the 1971 National Jewish Population Study, to provide a comparative look at Jewish communities. Many major American metropolitan areas are represented, but data from Houston, San Francisco, and others currently completing studies are not included. Technical footnotes have been removed, to make the tables more readable. "NJPS" refers to the National Jewish Population Study commissioned by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971.

TABLE A-1  
 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

		Members of <u>Jewish Households</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	2.5
Atlantic City	1985	2.3
Chicago	1982	2.6
Cleveland	1981	2.8
Denver	1981	2.2
Kansas City	1985	2.5
Los Angeles	1979	2.2
Miami	1982	2.2
Milwaukee	1983	2.5
Minneapolis	1981	2.6
Nashville	1982	2.6
New York	1981	1.4
Phoenix	1983	2.4
Richmond	1983	2.4
Rochester	1980	2.5
St. Louis	1982	2.6
St. Paul	1981	2.3
Washington, D.C.	1983	2.3
NJPS	1971	2.8

TABLE A-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

		<u>% 1 person</u>	<u>% 2 persons</u>	<u>% 3 persons</u>	<u>% 4 persons</u>	<u>% 5+ persons</u>	<u>% 6+ persons</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	23	35	17	15	9	--
Atlantic City	1985	26	40	16	14	3	--
Chicago	1982	21	36	21	12	10	2
Cleveland	1981	19	34	16	17	14	5
Denver	1981	30	37	16	13	4	1
Kansas City	1985	27	46	14	11	2	--
Los Angeles	1979	33	36	12	13	6	1
Minneapolis	1981	22	37	16	15	10	2
Nashville	1982	24	34	16	16	10	2
Richmond	1983	29	35	12	17	7	1
Rochester	1980	24	37	15	16	8	1
St. Louis	1982	22	37	17	15	9	2
St. Paul	1981	27	39	15	12	7	2
Washington, D.C.	1983	23	31	16	20	10	3
NJPS	1971	18	31	14	21	14	4

TABLE A-3

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCY AT CURRENT ADDRESS

BALTIMORE 1985	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 3	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> 25	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> 13	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 21	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> 23	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 14
Atlantic City 1985	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 3	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> 20	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> 9	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 22	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> 23	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 23
Denver 1981	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 12	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> <-----54----->	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> 13	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 13	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> <-----24----->	<u>20+ yrs.</u> >
Kansas City 1985	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 6	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> 21	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> 13	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 20	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> 21	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 17
Milwaukee 1983	<u>1 yr.</u> 13	<u>2-5 yrs.</u> 36	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 19	<u>11+ yrs.</u> 32		
Philadelphia 1983	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 10	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> <-----27----->	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> >	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> <-----63----->	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> >	<u>20+ yrs.</u> >
Phoenix 1983	<u>1 yr.</u> 29	<u>2-5 yrs.</u> 42	<u>6+ yrs.</u> 29			
Rochester 1980	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> <-----37----->	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> >	<u>4-5 yrs.</u> >	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 16	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> 25	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 20
St. Louis 1982	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 6	<u>1-3 yrs.</u> 20	<u>4-7 yrs.</u> 24	<u>8-12 yrs.</u> 17	<u>13+ yrs.</u> 33	
St. Paul 1981	<u>&lt;1 yr.</u> 3	<u>1-4 yrs.</u> 27	<u>5-9 yrs.</u> 15	<u>10-14 yrs.</u> 12	<u>15-19 yrs.</u> 8	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 28
Washington, D.C. 1983	<u>0-2 yrs.</u> 32	<u>3-5 yrs.</u> 24	<u>6-10 yrs.</u> 15	<u>11-20 yrs.</u> 18	<u>20+ yrs.</u> 11	

TABLE A-4  
HOME OWNERSHIP STATUS

		<u>% Owners</u>	<u>% Renters</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	65	35
Atlantic City	1985	74	26
Kansas City	1985	75	25
Miami	1982	62	31
Philadelphia	1983	63	37
Rochester	1980	67	31
St. Louis	1982	72	28
St. Paul	1981	70	30
Washington, D.C.	1983	70	30

TABLE A-5  
PLACE OF BIRTH

		<u>% locally born</u>	<u>% U.S. born*</u>	<u>% foreign born</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	50	42	8
Atlantic City	1985	<-----90----->		10
Chicago	1982	66	22	12
Cleveland	1981	58	27	15
Denver	1981	22	67	11
Kansas City	1985	59	29	10
Los Angeles	1979	16	60	24
Miami	1982	4	69	27
Milwaukee	1983	<-----89----->		11
Minneapolis	1981	47	40	13
New York	1981	<-----83----->		17
Richmond	1983	22	72	6
Rochester	1980	<-----85----->		15
St. Louis	1982	50	34	16
St. Paul	1981	46	36	18
Seattle	1979	<-----77----->		23
Washington, D.C.	1983	36	56	8
NJPS	1971	<-----77----->		23

\*Born in the U.S., but not local.

TABLE A-6  
MOVING PLANS

		<u>% moving within metro area</u>	<u>% moving out of metro area</u>	<u>% don't know</u>	<u>% no plans to move</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	26	13	5	56
Atlantic City	1985	13	9	11	67
Chicago	1982	16	8	16	60
Cleveland	1981	9	7	0	84
Kansas City	1985	29	11	7	53
Los Angeles	1979	26	12	5	56
Miami	1982	7	5	18	70
Milwaukee	1983	13	10	17	60
Minneapolis	1981	11	5	0	84
Phoenix	1983	26	11	3	60
Richmond	1983	11	7	5	78
Rochester	1980	10	5	15	70
St. Louis	1982	11	5	5	80
St. Paul	1981	7	7	0	86
Washington, D.C.	1983	19	8	27	45
NJPS	1971	5	10	2	83

TABLE A-7

## SEX

		<u>%</u> <u>Male</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Female</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	49	51
Atlantic City	1985	44	56
Cleveland	1981	47	53
Kansas City	1985	49	51
Los Angeles	1979	48	52
Miami	1982	44	56
Milwaukee	1983	49	51
Minneapolis	1981	49	51
Nashville	1982	49	51
Richmond	1983	49	51
Rochester	1980	49	51
St. Louis	1982	47	53
St. Paul	1981	47	53
Washington, D.C.	1983	52	48
NJPS	1971	48	51

TABLE A-8

## AGE

		<u>%</u> <u>0-9</u>	<u>%</u> <u>10-19</u>	<u>%</u> <u>20-29</u>	<u>%</u> <u>30-39</u>	<u>%</u> <u>40-49</u>	<u>%</u> <u>50-59</u>	<u>%</u> <u>60-69</u>	<u>%</u> <u>70+</u>
BALTIMORE*	1985	<6>	<--17-->	<---12--->	<-----35----->	<--11-->	<-----18		
Atlantic City*	1985	<-10-->	<-8->	<----12---->	<-----26----->	<--11-->	<-----29		
Chicago	1982	<----21---->	<-----36----->	<-----30----->	<-----14				
Cleveland	1981	<----22---->	<-14->	<-----33----->	<----20---->	<-----14			
Denver*	1981	12	9	22	21	11	10	8	7
Kansas City	1985	<6>	<-16->	<----16---->	<-----36----->	<-----10----->	<-----17		
Los Angeles	1979	16	13	19	13	14	13	8	4
Miami	1982	9	11	8	11	7	10	18	26
Milwaukee	1983	11	16	13	15	12	10	12	11
Minneapolis	1981	12	15	12	15	12	12	11	10
Nashville	1982	<--21-->	<-7->	<-11->	<-----41----->	<-----20----->			
New York	1981	9	12	16	13	12	14	13	10
Phoenix	1983	13	11	17	19	10	10	12	7
Richmond	1983	15	9	15	22	8	11	13	8
Rochester	1980	<--12-->	<8>	<--14-->	<--17-->	<-----29----->	<--20-->		
St. Louis*	1982	11	14	14	14	12	13	11	11
St. Paul	1981	10	12	11	13	8	16	16	14

TABLE A-8 (continued)

		AGE							
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		<u>0-9</u>	<u>10-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>60-69</u>	<u>70+</u>
Seattle	1979	<--20-->	<--12--->	<--23-->	<--20-->	<-----22----->		<--13--->	
Washington, D.C.	1983	11	15	18	21	15	9	8	4
NJPS	1971	12	20	14	11	13	12	9	7
U.S. Census	1980	14	17	18	14	10	11	<-5->	<-----12

\*One or more age categories will vary 1-2 years from the designated range:

For Denver, the categories are: 0-9; 10-17; 18-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60-69; 70-94

For St. Louis, the categories are: 0-10; 11-20; 21-30; 31-40; 41-50; 51-60; 61-70; 71+

For Atlantic City, the categories are: 0-12; 13-18; 19-30; 30-55; 56-65; 65+

For Baltimore, the categories are: Under 5; 5-18; 19-29; 30-55; 56-64; 65+

TABLE A-9  
MARITAL STATUS

		<u>% Married</u>	<u>% Single</u>	<u>% Widowed</u>	<u>% Divorced/ Separated</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	68	19	9	5
Atlantic City	1985	67	13	13	6
Chicago	1982	65	23	6	6
Cleveland	1981	69	11	13	8
Denver	1981	64	23	4	9
Kansas City	1985	70	17	7	5
Los Angeles	1979	57	17	12	14
Miami	1982	61	7	23	8
Milwaukee	1983	67	14	9	10
Minneapolis	1981	66	22	7	5
Nashville	1982	70	17	8	5
New York	1981	65	15	11	9
Phoenix	1983	63	18	9	10
Richmond	1983	67	14	12	7
Rochester	1980	71	18	8	3
St. Louis	1982	68	9	17	6
St. Paul	1981	66	20	11	3
Washington, D.C.	1983	61	27	4	7
U.S. Census	1980	67	19	8	6

TABLE A-10

## SECULAR EDUCATION

		<u>% high school or less</u>	<u>% some college</u>	<u>% college degree</u>	<u>% advanced degree</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	31	19	26	23
Atlantic City	1985	53	12	22	12
Chicago	1982	22	27	25	26
Kansas City	1985	33	21	23	19
Los Angeles	1979	32	25	26	18
Miami	1982	41	23	24	12
Milwaukee	1983	22	20	32	26
Minneapolis	1981	25	29	28	19
Nashville	1982	<-----52----->		28	22
New York	1981	31	18	31	20
Phoenix	1983	24	25	33	17
Rochester	1980	36	15	24	25
St. Louis	1982	33	22	27	18
St. Paul	1981	43	23	20	15
Seattle	1979	29	18	26	27
Washington, D.C.	1983	15	16	24	48
NJPS	1971	46	20	15	19
U.S. Census	1980	67	15	10	8

TABLE A-11

## OCCUPATION

		<u>% Professional</u>	<u>% Managers/ Proprietors</u>	<u>% Sales</u>	<u>% Clerical</u>	<u>% Blue Collar</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	24	22	13	18	15
Atlantic City	1985	21	25	16	23	11
Chicago	1982	33	21	21	15	10
Cleveland	1981	39	22	17	12	10
Kansas City	1985	23	33	21	14	10
Los Angeles	1979	34	16	20	19	11
Miami	1982	31	27	17	17	9
Milwaukee	1983	46	20	17	8	8
Minneapolis	1981	23	42	<-----25----->		10
Nashville	1982	43	34	9	10	4
Phoenix	1983	28	23	24	11	14
Richmond	1983	45	23	14	15	3
Rochester	1980	45	19	<-----26----->		10
St. Louis	1982	29	20	33	12	6
St. Paul	1981	27	38	<-----26----->		9

TABLE A-11 (continued)

## OCCUPATION

		<u>%</u> <u>Professional</u>	<u>% Managers/</u> <u>Proprietors</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Clerical</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Blue Collar</u>
Seattle	1979	40	29	20	<-----11----->	
Washington, D.C.	1983	48	24	<-----23----->		4
NJPS	1971	28	34	12	16	10
U.S. Census	1980	17	12	7	19	46

TABLE A-12  
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

		<u>%</u> <u>0-\$9,999</u>	<u>%</u> <u>\$10,000-\$19,999</u>	<u>%</u> <u>\$20,000-\$29,999</u>	<u>%</u> <u>\$30,000-\$39,999</u>	<u>%</u> <u>\$40,000+</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	8	13	21	14	43
Atlantic City	1985	13	19	19	19	30
Chicago	1982	13	19	25	14	29
Denver	1981	16	21	16	19	28
Kansas City	1985	5	10	17	13	38
Los Angeles	1979	21	21	10	12	27
Miami	1982	<-----36----->	<-----19----->	<-----15----->	<-----31----->	
Milwaukee	1983	12	18	21	<-----49----->	
Minneapolis	1981	13	20	23	13	31
Nashville	1982	10	16	20	<-----54----->	
New York	1981	12	16	21	18	33
Phoenix	1983	10	26	25	*	*
Rochester	1980	14	26	22	13	25
St. Louis	1982	13	16	13	15	43
St. Paul	1981	20	18	23	14	25

TABLE A-12 (continued)

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

		%	%	%	%	%
		<u>0-\$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000-\$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000-\$29,999</u>	<u>\$30,000-\$39,999</u>	<u>\$40,000+</u>
Washington, D.C.	1983	5	8	<-----16----->	<-----59----->	
NJPS	1971	33	35	<-----32----->		

\*For Phoenix, the ranges and percentages are: \$30,000-\$50,000, 25%; \$50,000+, 12%.

TABLE A-13

## RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION

		<u>% Orthodox</u>	<u>% Conservative</u>	<u>% Reform</u>	<u>% no preference/ other</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	20	35	29	16
Atlantic City	1985	6	46	29	15
Chicago	1982	6	35	39	20
Cleveland	1981	9	39	47	5
Kansas City	1985	7	38	38	16
Los Angeles	1979	5	33	35	28
Miami	1982	11	35	24	30
Milwaukee	1983	7	27	52	14
Minneapolis	1981	5	53	32	10
New York	1981	13	36	28	23
Richmond	1983	8	42	36	14
Rochester	1980	12	36	42	10
St. Louis	1982	8	26	52	14
St. Paul	1981	7	55	27	11
Seattle	1979	15	30	46	9
Washington, D.C.	1983	3	35	38	22
NJPS	1971	9	56	24	11

TABLE A-14  
SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP

		%	%
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	55	45
Atlantic City	1985	51	49
Chicago	1982	44	56
Cleveland	1981	61	39
Kansas City	1985	67	33
Los Angeles	1979	26	74
Miami	1982	38	62
Milwaukee	1983	56	44
Minneapolis	1981	79	21
Nashville	1982	78	22
New York	1981	41	59
Phoenix	1983	33	67
Richmond	1983	67	33
Rochester	1980	68	32
St. Louis	1982	66	34
St. Paul	1981	84	16
Seattle	1979	75	25
Washington, D.C.	1983	39	61
NJPS	1971	47	53

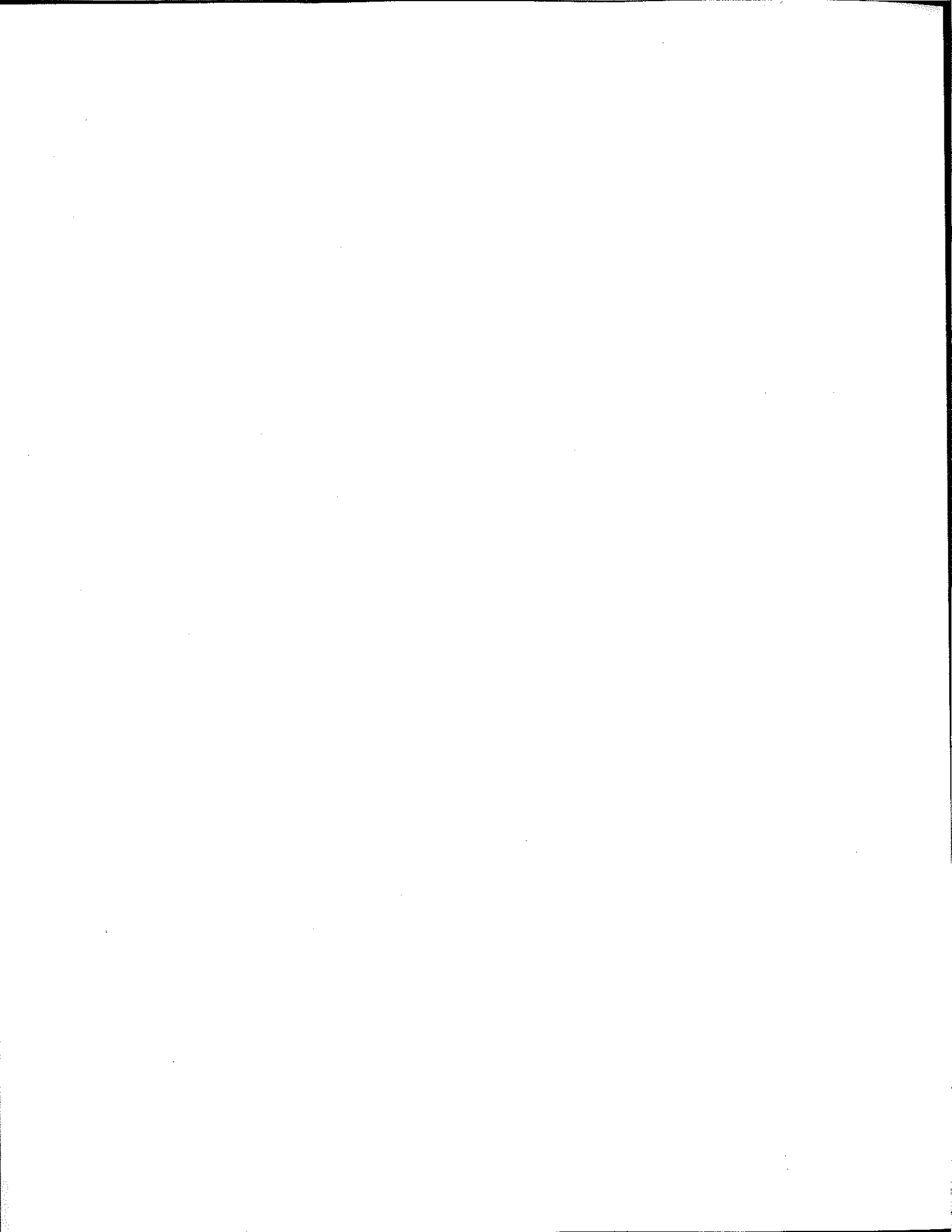
TABLE A-15  
RELIGIOUS SERVICE ATTENDANCE

		<u>% never</u>	<u>% High Holidays only</u>	<u>% occasionally</u>	<u>% often</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	10	22	50	18
Atlantic City	1985	15	31	39	15
Kansas City	1985	10	15	64	11
Miami	1982	24	30	29	17
New York	1981	30	27	22	21
Rochester	1980	29	45	9	17
St. Louis	1982	18	30	38	14
Seattle	1979	20	30	30	20
Washington, D.C.	1983	16	14	61	9
NJPS.	1970	27	28	25	18

TABLE A-16  
VISITED ISRAEL

		<u>%</u> <u>Yes</u>
BALTIMORE	1985	36
Atlantic City	1985	32
Chicago	1982	30
Cleveland	1981	38
Miami	1982	45
Nashville	1980	41
New York	1981	37
Richmond	1983	33
Rochester	1980	28
St. Louis	1982	27
Washington, D.C.	1983	35
NJPS	1971	16

APPENDIX 2:  
SURVEY INSTRUMENT



INTERVIEWER #

CASE #:    -

1

JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

AREA	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	8
EDITOR #:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
DATE:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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CODER #:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
DATE:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	MO DAY YR	

TIME BEGAN:   :

INTRODUCTION FOR ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT COMPLETE THE SCREENER

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_ from SRA, a survey research firm, and we're conducting a population study for the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore. We are interested in interviewing households with one or more Jewish persons. We are not soliciting for contributions. We are interviewing people in the Baltimore area to obtain demographic and other data about the Jewish community. The information from these interviews will be used to help identify needs in the community and to plan better services. The interview is entirely voluntary and your answers will be kept in strict confidence.

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

DECK 01

RELATIONSHIP CODES	
RESPONDENT.....	01
Spouse.....	02
Partner.....	03
Child.....	04
Parent.....	05
Sibling.....	06
Relative.....	07
Friend.....	08
Other.....	09

11

01

02

03

FIRST NAME  
(RESPONDENT)

FIRST NAME

FIRST NAME

13

0 1

RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP

15

AGE

AGE

AGE

17

MALE.....1  
FEMALE.....2

MALE.....1  
FEMALE.....2

MALE.....1  
FEMALE.....2

First, I would like to ask you some questions about the people living in your household.

1. Would you please give me the first name only of each person who is living in this household, beginning with yourself.

WRITE FIRST NAMES IN SPACES PROVIDED ACROSS TOP OF PAGE.

ASK ACROSS FOR EACH PERSON AND ENTER IN SPACES PROVIDED.

2. What is PERSON's relationship to you? BEGIN WITH PERSON 02 RECORD AND ENTER CODE FROM LIST.
3. And how old (are you/is PERSON)?
4. ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS. What is the sex of PERSON?



DECK 01

ASK Q'S 5-8 DOWN FOR EACH PERSON.																														
<p style="text-align: right;">18</p> <p>5. Since September, 1984 (have you/has PERSON) attended <u>any</u> regular school or college?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q8).....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q8).....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q8).....2</p>																											
<p style="text-align: right;">19</p> <p>6. Is/Was this school full- or part-time?</p>	<p>FULL-TIME.....1 PART-TIME.....2</p>	<p>FULL-TIME.....1 PART-TIME.....2</p>	<p>FULL-TIME.....1 PART-TIME.....2</p>																											
<p>7. What is the name of this school?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">OFFICE</td> </tr> </table> </div>			OFFICE		<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">OFFICE</td> </tr> </table> </div>			OFFICE		<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">OFFICE</td> </tr> </table> </div>			OFFICE																
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OFFICE																														
<p style="text-align: right;">22</p> <p>8. What is the highest grade of school (you/PERSON) (have/has) completed or degree (you/PERSON) (have/has) earned?</p> <p>16 = BACHELORS 17 = MASTERS 19 = DOCTORATE 20 = M.D., D.D.S., LAWYER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">GRADE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(NP OR Q9)</td> </tr> </table> </div>				GRADE			(NP OR Q9)			<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">GRADE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(NP OR Q9)</td> </tr> </table> </div>				GRADE			(NP OR Q9)			<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">GRADE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(NP OR Q9)</td> </tr> </table> </div>				GRADE			(NP OR Q9)		
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GRADE																														
(NP OR Q9)																														
GRADE																														
(NP OR Q9)																														

DECK 01

18

YES.....1  
NO.....(Q8).....2

YES.....1  
NO.....(Q8).....2

YES.....1  
NO.....(Q8).....2

YES.....1  
NO.....(Q8).....2

YES.....1  
NO.....(Q8).....2

19

FULL-TIME.....1  
PART-TIME.....2

FULL-TIME.....1  
PART-TIME.....2

FULL-TIME.....1  
PART-TIME.....2

FULL-TIME.....1  
PART-TIME.....2

FULL-TIME.....1  
PART-TIME.....2

20

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

22

GRADE

GRADE

GRADE

GRADE

GRADE

(NP OR Q9)

(NP OR Q9)

(NP OR Q9)

(NP OR Q9)

(NP OR Q9)

DECK 01

**ASK Q'S 9-12 FOR EACH PERSON.**

9. In what state or foreign country (were you/was PERSON) born? LIST STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY. 24

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--

 OFFICE

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--

 OFFICE

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--

 OFFICE

**FOR EACH PERSON BORN IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, ASK Q. 10; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 11.**

10. What year (did you/did PERSON) come to this country? 26

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--	--	--

 YR

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--	--	--

 YR

\_\_\_\_\_  

--	--	--	--

 YR

11. What is (your/PERSON's) current religion? 30

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

12. In what religion (were you/was PERSON) born or raised? 31

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

- JEWISH.....1
- CATHOLIC.....2
- PROTESTANT.....3
- OTHER.....4
- NONE.....5

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

DECK 01

24

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

OFFICE

26

YR

YR

YR

YR

YR

30

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

31

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

JEWISH.....1  
CATHOLIC.....2  
PROTESTANT.....3  
OTHER.....4  
NONE.....5

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

(NP OR Q13)

DECK 01

<b>ASK Q'S 13-18 FOR EACH PERSON.</b>			
<p style="text-align: right;">32</p> <p>13. (Have you/Has PERSON) ever received any formal Jewish education, such as Sunday school, Hebrew school or private tutoring?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">33</p> <p>14. How many years of formal Jewish education did (you/PERSON) receive?</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ YEARS</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ YEARS</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ YEARS</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">35</p> <p>15. (Are you/Is PERSON) currently receiving any formal Jewish education?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">36</p> <p>16. How many hours per week on the average (do you/does PERSON) receive formal Jewish education?</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ HRS/WK</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ HRS/WK</p>	<p>┌───┐ │   │ └───┘ HRS/WK</p>

DECK 01

<p>32</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2 DK.....(Q17)....9</p>
<p>33</p> <p>               _ _      YEARS</p>	<p>               _ _      YEARS</p>	<p>               _ _      YEARS</p>	<p>               _ _      YEARS</p>	<p>               _ _      YEARS</p>
<p>35</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....(Q17)....2</p>
<p>36</p> <p>               _ _      HRS/WK</p>	<p>               _ _      HRS/WK</p>	<p>               _ _      HRS/WK</p>	<p>               _ _      HRS/WK</p>	<p>               _ _      HRS/WK</p>

DECK 01

<p>38</p> <p>17. (Have you/Has PERSON) participated in any <u>informal</u> Jewish educational sessions in the past year?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>
<p>39</p> <p>18. Do you think (you/PERSON) will continue or attend a Jewish school or class in the future?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9</p> <p>(NP OR Q.19)</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9</p> <p>(NP OR Q.19)</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9</p> <p>(NP OR Q.19)</p>

DECK 01

38

YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

39

YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3 DK.....9
--	--	--	--	--

(NP OR Q.19)

(NP OR Q.19)

(NP OR Q.19)

(NP OR Q.19)

(NP OR Q.19)

DECK 01

ASK Q19 AND Q20 OF RESPONDENTS ONLY.			
<p>19. Would you rate the overall quality of your child(ren)'s Jewish education as excellent, good, fair or poor?</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>NO JEWISH EDUCATION...1            EXCELLENT.....(Q21)...2            GOOD.....(Q21)...3            FAIR.....(Q21)...4            POOR.....(Q21)...5            NO CHILDREN...(Q21)...6            DK.....(Q21)...9</p>	<p>8 8</p>
<p>20. What is the most important reason why you did not enroll your child(ren) in a Jewish education program?</p> <p><b>SPECIFY</b> _____</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>TOO EXPENSIVE.....01            POOR QUALITY.....02            TOO FAR.....03            CHILDREN DIDN'T WANT TO.....04            BAD EXPERIENCE.....05            NOT IMPORTANT.....06            CHILD TOO YOUNG.....07            OTHER...<del>OTHER</del>...08            DK.....99</p>	<p>98 98</p>
<p><b>SPECIFY</b> _____</p>	<p>43</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>            OFFICE         </p>	

DECK 01

40	8	8	8	8	8
41	98	98	98	98	98
43					

DECK 01

<p>ASK Q'S 21-25 DOWN FOR ALL PERSONS 18 AND OVER.</p>			
<p>45 21. (Are you/Is PERSON) currently married, widowed, divorced, separated or (have you/has PERSON) never been married?</p>	<p>MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5</p>	<p>MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5</p>	<p>MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5</p>
<p>46 22. How old (were/was) (you/PERSON) when (you/PERSON) (were/was) first married?</p>	<p>                AGE</p>	<p>                AGE</p>	<p>                AGE</p>
<p>48 23. How many times (have you/has PERSON) been married (including the present marriage)?</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>
<p><b>ONLY MARRIED ONCE Q.26 OR NP</b></p>			
<p>50 24. How many times have you been divorced?</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>	<p>            # OF TIMES</p>
<p>52 25. What was the total number of years between (your/PERSON's) (spouse's death/divorce) and (your/PERSON's) (most recent) remarriage?</p>	<p>            # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)</p>	<p>            # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)</p>	<p>            # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)</p>

DECK 01

45	MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5	MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5	MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5	MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5	MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 NEVER MARRIED.. (NP OR Q26)....5
46	 AGE	 AGE	 AGE	 AGE	 AGE
48	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES
50	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES	 # OF TIMES
52	 # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)	 # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)	 # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)	 # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)	 # YEARS  (NP OR Q26)

DECK 01

**FOR RESPONDENTS UNDER 90, ASK Q. 26 & 27 ONLY. IF RESPONDENT IS NOT UNDER 90, SKIP TO INSTRUCTION ABOVE Q. 28.**

54. 26. Do you plan to have any children within the next three years?

YES.....1  
NO.....2  
DK.....9

8

8

55. 27. How many natural children do you expect to have in your lifetime?  
DK = 99  
NO CHILDREN = 00

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
# CHILDREN

98

98

**ASK Q'S 28-30 FOR ALL FEMALES 18 AND OVER. IF NO FEMALES 18 OR OVER, SKIP TO Q. 31.**

57. 28. (Have you/has PERSON) given birth to any children? Do not count stillbirths, stepchildren, or adopted children.

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q31)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q31)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q31)..2

58. 29. How many?

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
# OF CHILDREN

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
# OF CHILDREN

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
# OF CHILDREN

60. 30. At what age (did you/did PERSON) give birth to (your/her) first child?  
DK = 99

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
AGE

(NP OR Q31)

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
AGE

(NP OR Q31)

\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_|  
AGE

(NP OR Q31)

DECK 01

54	8	8	8	8	8																														
55	98	98	98	98	98																														
57	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q31)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q31)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q31)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q31)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q31)..2																														
58	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td></tr> </table>				# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td></tr> </table>				# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td></tr> </table>				# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td></tr> </table>				# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td><td># OF CHILDREN</td></tr> </table>				# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN	# OF CHILDREN
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AGE	AGE	AGE																																	
AGE	AGE	AGE																																	
AGE	AGE	AGE																																	
AGE	AGE	AGE																																	
AGE	AGE	AGE																																	

DECK 01

**ASK Q'S 31-38, DOWN, FOR ALL PERSONS 18 AND OVER.**

31. (Are you/Is PERSON) currently working full time, working part time, a volunteer, retired, a homemaker, disabled, unemployed, in school or something else?

62

FULL TIME.(Q33).01	FULL TIME.(Q33).01	FULL TIME.(Q33).01
PART TIME.(Q33).02	PART TIME.(Q33).02	PART TIME.(Q33).02
RETIRED.....03	RETIRED.....03	RETIRED.....03
HOMEMAKER.....04	HOMEMAKER.....04	HOMEMAKER.....04
DISABLED.....05	DISABLED.....05	DISABLED.....05
UNEMPLOYED.....06	UNEMPLOYED.....06	UNEMPLOYED.....06
STUDENT.....07	STUDENT.....07	STUDENT.....07
FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08	FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08	FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08
OTHER (SPECIFY).09	OTHER (SPECIFY).09	OTHER (SPECIFY).09

RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

32. In what year (did you/did PERSON) last work for pay, even for a few days? IF NEVER WORKED, CIRCLE 91 AND GO TO NEXT PERSON. IF NO NEXT PERSON, SKIP TO Q.39.

64

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YR</td> </tr> </table> NEVER WORKED.. (NP OR Q39)..91	YR	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YR</td> </tr> </table> NEVER WORKED.. (NP OR Q39)..91	YR	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YR</td> </tr> </table> NEVER WORKED.. (NP OR Q39)..91	YR
YR					
YR					
YR					

33. For what kind of business or industry (do/does/did) (you/PERSON) work?

DECK 01

62

FULL TIME.(Q33).01 PART TIME.(Q33).02 RETIRED.....03 HOMEMAKER.....04 DISABLED.....05 UNEMPLOYED.....06 STUDENT.....07 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).09	FULL TIME.(Q33).01 PART TIME.(Q33).02 RETIRED.....03 HOMEMAKER.....04 DISABLED.....05 UNEMPLOYED.....06 STUDENT.....07 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).09	FULL TIME.(Q33).01 PART TIME.(Q33).02 RETIRED.....03 HOMEMAKER.....04 DISABLED.....05 UNEMPLOYED.....06 STUDENT.....07 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).09	FULL TIME.(Q33).01 PART TIME.(Q33).02 RETIRED.....03 HOMEMAKER.....04 DISABLED.....05 UNEMPLOYED.....06 STUDENT.....07 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).09	FULL TIME.(Q33).01 PART TIME.(Q33).02 RETIRED.....03 HOMEMAKER.....04 DISABLED.....05 UNEMPLOYED.....06 STUDENT.....07 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).09
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64

RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97	RF.....(Q39)....97																									
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YR	YR	YR	YR	YR																									
YR	YR	YR	YR	YR																									
YR	YR	YR	YR	YR																									
YR	YR	YR	YR	YR																									
YR	YR	YR	YR	YR																									

DECK 01

34. What kind of work (do you/did you/ does PERSON/did PERSON) do? PROBE FOR OCCUPATION OR JOB TITLE.

66

OCC		

OCC		

OCC		

35. What (are/were) (your/his/her) most important activities or duties?

36. **IF ALREADY ANSWERED, CODE WITHOUT ASKING.**  
 (Is/was) that a private business, a non-profit organization, a government job or (are/were) you self-employed?

69

PRIVATE.....1  
 NON-PROFIT.....2  
 GOVERNMENT.....3  
 SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
 NON-PROFIT.....2  
 GOVERNMENT.....3  
 SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
 NON-PROFIT.....2  
 GOVERNMENT.....3  
 SELF-EMPLOYED....4

37. Have (you/this person) been unemployed and looking for work at any time in the past three years?

70

YES.....1  
 NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
 NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
 NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

38. How many weeks in 1984 were spent looking for work or waiting to be rehired?

71

# WEEKS		

# WEEKS		

# WEEKS		

NONE=00  
 (NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
 (NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
 (NP OR Q39)

END DECK 01

DECK 01

66

□ □ □ □  
OCC

□ □ □ □  
OCC

□ □ □ □  
OCC

□ □ □ □  
OCC

□ □ □ □  
OCC

69

PRIVATE.....1  
NON-PROFIT.....2  
GOVERNMENT.....3  
SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
NON-PROFIT.....2  
GOVERNMENT.....3  
SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
NON-PROFIT.....2  
GOVERNMENT.....3  
SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
NON-PROFIT.....2  
GOVERNMENT.....3  
SELF-EMPLOYED....4

PRIVATE.....1  
NON-PROFIT.....2  
GOVERNMENT.....3  
SELF-EMPLOYED....4

70

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

YES.....1  
NO..(NP OR Q39)..2

71

□ □ □  
# WEEKS

□ □ □  
# WEEKS

□ □ □  
# WEEKS

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# WEEKS

□ □ □  
# WEEKS

NONE=00  
(NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
(NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
(NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
(NP OR Q39)

NONE=00  
(NP OR Q39)

END DECK 01

DECK 02

ASK Q'S 39-43 <u>DOWN</u> FOR EACH PERSON.			
	8		
39. (Do you/Does PERSON) have any kind of a physical, mental or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more which would limit or prevent employment, educational opportunities or daily activities?	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2
40. Would you tell me what kind of condition (you/PERSON)(have/has)?	a.  b.	a.  b.	a.  b.
	9	9	9
	<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE
41. Does this condition prevent (you/PERSON) from working at a job or going to school?	YES....(Q43).....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43).....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43).....1 NO.....2 DK.....9
42. Does this condition limit the kind or amount of work (you/PERSON) can do at a job?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9
43. Does this condition require supervision or assistance on a daily basis?	YES.....1 NO.....2  (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2  (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2  (NP OR Q44)
	13	13	13
	14	14	14
	15	15	15

DECK 01

11

13

15

17

DECK 02

8

9

13

14

15

	04	05	06	07	08
	FIRST NAME	FIRST NAME	FIRST NAME	FIRST NAME	FIRST NAME
	RELATIONSHIP	RELATIONSHIP	RELATIONSHIP	RELATIONSHIP	RELATIONSHIP
	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE
	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2
	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2	YES.....1 NO..(NP OR Q44)..2
	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
	b.	b.	b.	b.	b.
	OFFICE OFFICE	OFFICE OFFICE	OFFICE OFFICE	OFFICE OFFICE	OFFICE OFFICE
	YES....(Q43)....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43)....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43)....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43)....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES....(Q43)....1 NO.....2 DK.....9
	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....9
	YES.....1 NO.....2 (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2 (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2 (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2 (NP OR Q44)	YES.....1 NO.....2 (NP OR Q44)

ASK FOR RESPONDENTS ONLY

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your neighborhood.

44. Do you currently live in a house, an apartment or a condominium? 16
- |                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| House.....           | 1 |  |
| Apartment.....       | 2 |  |
| Condominium.....     | 3 |  |
| Other (Specify)..... | 4 |  |

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

45. Is this residence rented or is it owned by you or someone else in your household? 17
- |                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Rented.....          | 1 |  |
| Owned.....           | 2 |  |
| Other (Specify)..... | 3 |  |

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

46. What is your current zip code? 18
- RF = 99997  
DK = 99999
- |     |  |  |  |  |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
|     |  |  |  |  |
| ZIP |  |  |  |  |

47. What is the name of the closest major intersection to your home? 23

**RECORD STREETS** \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--

23

--	--	--

26

OFFICE

48. Do you think it is very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely that you will move within the next three years? 29
- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| VERY LIKELY.....                        | 1 |  |
| SOMEWHAT LIKELY.....                    | 2 |  |
| NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....(GO TO Q.51)..... | 3 |  |
| DK.....(GO TO Q.51).....                | 9 |  |

49. If you were to move, do you think it would be within the Baltimore area, or somewhere else? 30
- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Within the Baltimore area.....                   | 1 |  |
| Somewhere else....(SPECIFY)....(GO TO Q.51)..... | 2 |  |

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

--	--

31

OFFICE

50. If you were to move within the Baltimore area, where would it be? 33

**RECORD** \_\_\_\_\_

--	--

33

OFFICE



## II. RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

59. I am going to read you a list of some religious traditions or practices. As I read each one, I would like you to tell me how often the practice is carried on in your house. Is it always, usually, sometimes or is it never done?

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>	
a. Light candles Friday night.....	1	2	3	4	49
b. Participate in a Passover Seder.....	1	2	3	4	50
c. Buy only Kosher meat for home use.....	1	2	3	4	51
d. Drive or ride on the Sabbath.....	1	2	3	4	52
e. Have a Christmas tree.....	1	2	3	4	53
f. Stay home from work, school or alter normal activities on the High Holidays.....	1	2	3	4	54
g. Fast on Yom Kippur.....	1	2	3	4	55
h. Eat non-Kosher meat outside your home.....	1	2	3	4	56
i. Keep two sets of dishes for purposes of keeping Kosher.....	1	2	3	4	57

III. SERVICES

60. Now, I'm going to read you a list of institutions and agencies in the Baltimore community. For each please tell me if you have used any services or programs in the last 12 months.

I. In this last year, have you or any member of your household used any services or programs provided by (READ OPTIONS a-k)? (ASK EITHER A OR B FOR EACH OPTION.)			A. Would you rate your experience as excellent, good, fair or poor?					B. IF R HAS NOT USED THIS AGENCY, ASK: What is your impression of the quality of services provided by this agency - Is it excellent, good, fair or poor?					
	YES ASK A	NO ASK B	EXCEL-LENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DK	EXCEL-LENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DK	
a. Associated Placement and Guidance Service	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	58
b. Baltimore Hebrew College	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	61
c. Jewish Big Brother/ Big Sister League	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	64
d. Milldale Camps	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	67
e. Jewish Family and Children's Service	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	70
f. The Johns Hopkins Hospital	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	73
g. Sinai Hospital	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	8
h. Levindale	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	11
i. The Baltimore City Public Schools	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	14
j. Jewish Community Center (J.C.C.)	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	17
k. Concord House	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	20

END DECK 02

Elderly

**IF ANSWER IS NO OR OVER, CONTINUE.  
OTHERS GO TO Q.65.**

61. In the past year, has any household member over the age of 60 had a need for special housing or a nursing home?  
 YES.....1 23  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.66).....2

62. Have they received assistance with special housing or finding a nursing home?  
 YES.....1 24  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.65).....2

63. Where did they get help?  
 CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

RELATIVE.....1 25  
 FRIEND.....2 26  
 NURSING HOME.....3 27  
 PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....4 28  
 AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....5 29  
 OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....6 30  
 DK.....9 31

AGENCY 32

OTHER 34

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
 OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

64. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) help with special housing that was not received?  
 YES.....1 36  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.66).....2

65. Why didn't they get the help they needed?  
 TOO FAR.....1 37  
 TOO EXPENSIVE.....2  
 DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3  
 DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4  
 NOT AVAILABLE.....5  
 OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....6  
 DK.....9

OFFICE 38

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

Disabled

66. In the past year, has any HH member needed full-time or part-time assistance in taking care of everyday activities?  
 YES.....1 40  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.72).....2

67. What kind of help did they need?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- ROUTINE DAILY ACTIVITIES.....01 41
- IN HOME HEALTH CARE.....02 43
- DAY CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME.....03 45
- RESPIRE CARE.....04 47
- NUTRITION/FOOD.....05 49
- TRANSPORTATION.....06 51
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....07 53

OFFICE

55

68. Have they received the care they needed?

- YES.....1 57
- NO.....(GO TO Q.71).....2

69. Where did they get help?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

- RELATIVE.....1 58
- FRIEND.....2 59
- PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....3 60
- AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....4 61
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 62
- DK.....9 63

AGENCY

64

OTHER

66

70. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) help which was not received?

- YES.....1 68
- NO.....(GO TO Q.72).....2

71. Why didn't they get the help they needed?

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- TOO FAR.....1 69
- TOO EXPENSIVE.....2
- DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3
- DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5
- DK.....9

OFFICE

70

72. In the past year, has anyone in your household had a need for long-term residential care for the disabled?

- YES.....1 72
- NO.....(GO TO Q.77).....2

73. Has anyone in your household received assistance with this need?

- YES.....1 73
- NO.....(GO TO Q.76).....2

74. Where did they receive help?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

- RELATIVE.....1 8
- FRIEND.....2 9
- PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....3 10
- AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....4 11
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 12
- DK.....9 13

14  
AGENCY

16  
OTHER

75. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) help which was not received?

- YES.....1 18
- NO.....(GO TO Q.77).....2

76. Why didn't they get the help they needed?

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- TOO FAR.....1 19
- TOO EXPENSIVE.....2
- DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3
- DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4
- NOT AVAILABLE.....5
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....6
- DK.....9

20  
OFFICE

Counseling

77. In the past year, has any household member needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation?

- YES.....1 22
- NO.....(GO TO Q.82).....2

78. Has anyone in your household received job counseling?

- YES.....1 23
- NO.....(GO TO Q.81).....2

79. Where did they get help?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

- RELATIVE.....1 24
- FRIEND.....2 25
- PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....3 26
- AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....4 27
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 28
- DK.....9 29

30  
AGENCY

32  
OTHER

80. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) help with job counseling which was not received?

YES.....1 34  
NO.....(GO TO Q.82).....2

81. Why didn't they get the help they needed?

TOO FAR.....1 35  
TOO EXPENSIVE.....2  
DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3  
DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5  
DK.....9

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 36

82. In the past year, has any household member had a need for marital, family or individual counseling?

YES.....1 38  
NO.....(GO TO Q.87).....2

83. Has anyone in your household received counseling in the past year?

YES.....1 39  
NO.....(GO TO Q.86).....2

84. Where did they receive counseling? CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

RELATIVE.....1 40  
FRIEND.....2 41  
SCHOOL.....3 42  
PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....4 43  
AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....5 44  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....6 45  
DK.....9 46

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY 47

OTHER 49

85. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) counseling which was not received?

YES.....1 51  
NO.....(GO TO Q.87).....2

86. Why didn't they go for counseling?

TOO FAR.....1 52  
TOO EXPENSIVE.....2  
DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3  
DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5  
DK.....9

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 53

87. In the past year has any household member had a need for drug or alcohol abuse counseling?  
 YES.....1 55  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.92).....2

88. Have they received drug or alcohol abuse counseling in the past year?  
 YES.....1 56  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.91).....2

89. Where did they receive counseling?  
 CODE ALL THAT APPLY.  
 SCHOOL COUNSELOR.....1 57  
 PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....2 58  
 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....3 59  
 AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....4 60  
 OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 61  
 DK.....9 62

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
 OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY 63

OTHER 65

90. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) drug or alcohol abuse counseling which they did not receive?  
 YES.....1 67  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.92).....2

91. Why didn't they get counseling help?  
 TOO FAR.....1 68  
 TOO EXPENSIVE.....2  
 DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3  
 DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4  
 OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5  
 DK.....9

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 69

Children

**IF ANY CHILDREN IN HH 21 YEARS OF AGE OR UNDER, CONTINUE.  
 OTHERS GO TO Q.105.**

92. Are there any step-children in your HH?  
 YES.....1 71  
 NO.....2

93. In the past year, has your household had a need for service, programs or day care for infants or preschool children?  
 YES.....1 72  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.99).....2

94. What kinds of services or programs were needed?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_

- INFANT DAY CARE.....1 8
- PRESCHOOL.....2 9
- DAY CARE.....3 10
- PART-TIME SITTERS.....4 11
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 12
- DK.....9 13

OFFICE	

14

95. Has anyone in your household used childcare or programs for preschool children in the past year?

- YES.....1 16
- NO.....(GO TO Q.98).....2

96. From what sources did this child care or preschool program come?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

- RELATIVE.....01 17
- FRIEND.....02 19
- PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....03 21
- PRIVATE SCHOOL.....04 23
- PRIVATE DAYCARE.....05 25
- AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....06 27
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....07 29
- DK.....09 31

AGENCY	

33

OTHER	

35

97. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) child care or programs for preschool children which were not found?

- YES.....1 37
- NO.....(GO TO Q.99).....2

98. Why didn't they get the child care or programs they needed?

SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_

- TOO FAR.....1 38
- TOO EXPENSIVE.....2
- DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3
- DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5
- DK.....9

OFFICE	

39

99. In the past year, have any adolescents in your household needed services or programs?

- YES.....1 41
- NO.....(GO TO Q.105).....2

100. What kind of services and programs did they need?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

- ATHLETIC.....1 42
- CAMPS.....2 43
- PROGRAMS TO VISIT ISRAEL.....3 44
- COUNSELING.....4 45
- SOCIAL.....5 46
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....6 47
- DK.....9 48

OFFICE

101. Have they used or found the services and programs needed?

- YES.....1 51
- NO.....(GO TO Q.104).....2

102. Where did they find these services and programs?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_  
**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

- SYNAGOGUE.....1 52
- J.C.C.....2 53
- SCHOOL.....3 54
- AGENCY.....(SPECIFY).....4 55
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 56
- DK.....9 57

AGENCY

OTHER

103. In the past year, has any adolescent needed (additional) service or programs that were not found?

- YES.....1 62
- NO.....(GO TO Q.105).....2

104. Why didn't they get the services they needed?

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

- TOO FAR.....1 63
- TOO EXPENSIVE.....2
- DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3
- DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5
- DK.....9

OFFICE

Single Persons/Parents

105. In the past year, has anyone in your household had a need for services or programs for singles?

- YES.....1 66
- NO.....(GO TO Q.110).....2

106. Has anyone in your household used services or programs for singles?

- YES.....1 67
- NO.....(GO TO Q.109).....2

107. Where did they use these services?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL.....	1	68
SYNAGOGUE.....	2	69
COMMUNITY GROUP.....	3	70
PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....	4	71
AGENCY..... (SPECIFY).....	5	72
OTHER..... (SPECIFY).....	6	73
DK.....	9	74

AGENCY

OTHER

END DECK 05

108. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) service or programs for singles which were not found?

YES.....	1	8
NO..... (GO TO Q.110).....	2	

109. Why didn't they use programs for singles?

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

TOO FAR.....	1	9
TOO EXPENSIVE.....	2	
DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....	3	
DIDN'T WANT HELP.....	4	
OTHER..... (SPECIFY).....	5	
DK.....	9	

OFFICE

110. In the past year, has anyone in your household had a need for services or aid for single parents?

YES.....	1	12
NO..... (GO TO Q.115).....	2	

111. Has anyone in your household received help for single parents?

YES.....	1	13
NO..... (GO TO Q.114).....	2	

112. Where did they receive help?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

RELATIVE.....	1	14
FRIEND.....	2	15
PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL.....	3	16
AGENCY..... (SPECIFY).....	4	17
OTHER..... (SPECIFY).....	5	18
DK.....	9	19

AGENCY

OTHER

113. In the past year, has any household member needed (additional) help for single parents which was not received?

YES.....1 24  
NO.....(GO TO Q.115).....2

114. Why didn't they get the help they needed?

TOO FAR.....1 25  
TOO EXPENSIVE.....2  
DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO.....3  
DIDN'T WANT HELP.....4  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5  
DK.....9

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 26

115. In the past year, has anyone in your household used fitness or exercise programs?

YES.....1 28  
NO.....(GO TO Q.117).....2

116. Where did they use fitness or exercise programs?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SCHOOL.....1 29  
J.C.C.....2 30  
PRIVATE GROUP.....3 31  
COMMUNITY GROUP.....4 32  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....5 33  
DK.....9 34

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 35

117. If you (READ OPTIONS a-g) would you very much prefer, prefer, have no preference or would you rather not use Jewish-sponsored services?

	VERY MUCH PREFER	PREFER	HAVE NO PREFERENCE	RATHER NOT USE	DK	
a. Had a personal or family problem	1	2	3	4	9	37
b. Needed help in finding a job	1	2	3	4	9	38
c. Used a dating service	1	2	3	4	9	39
d. Needed recreation for a teenager	1	2	3	4	9	40
e. Needed day care or pre-school care	1	2	3	4	9	41
f. Needed help with a disabled person	1	2	3	4	9	42
g. Specialized housing for the elderly	1	2	3	4	9	43

IV. RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE

118. Now, just a few questions about religious observance.  
Do you consider yourself orthodox, conservative,  
reform or something else?

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- Orthodox.....1 44
- Conservative.....2
- Reform.....3
- Just Jewish.....4
- OTHER (SPECIFY).....5
- Not Jewish.....8

119. Do you or does someone in your household currently  
belong to a synagogue or temple?

- YES.....1 45
- NO.....(GO TO Q.121).....2

120. Is it orthodox, conservative, reform or something  
else?

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- Orthodox.....1 46
- Conservative.....2
- Reform.....3
- OTHER (SPECIFY).....4

**GO TO Q.124**

121. Did you or someone in your HH ever belong to a  
synagogue or temple since you or they were grown?

- YES.....(GO TO Q.124).....1 47
- NO.....(GO TO Q.122).....2

122. Why have you never joined a synagogue or temple?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

- WILL JOIN IN THE FUTURE.....01 48
- TOO EXPENSIVE.....02 50
- TOO FAR.....03 52
- NOT IMPORTANT TO ME.....04 54
- NOT INTERESTED.....05 56
- BAD EXPERIENCE.....06 58
- CAN'T FIND CONGREGATION I LIKE....07 60
- DON'T LIKE FORMALIZED RELIGION....08 62
- OTHER (SPECIFY).....09 64
- DK.....99 66

OFFICE

123. Do you intend to join a synagogue or temple in the  
future?

- YES.....1 70
- MAYBE.....2
- NO.....3
- DK.....9

124. Did your parents belong to a synagogue or temple when you were growing up?

YES.....1 71  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.126).....2  
 DK.....(GO TO Q.126).....9

125. Was it orthodox, conservative, reform or something else?

Orthodox.....1 72  
 Conservative.....2  
 Reform.....3  
 OTHER (SPECIFY).....4

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

126. How frequently do you attend Jewish services?  
**DO NOT READ LIST.**

NEVER.....01 73  
 NEVER, EXCEPT FOR WEDDINGS AND BAR MITZVAHS.....02  
 ONLY HIGH HOLIDAYS.....03  
 A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....04  
 ABOUT ONCE A MONTH.....05  
 A FEW TIMES A MONTH.....06  
 WEEKLY.....07  
 SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK OR MORE.....08  
 OTHER (SPECIFY).....09

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

END DECK 06

127. Now I am going to ask some general questions about Israel, and the Jewish community.  
 From what source do you receive the most news about the Baltimore Jewish community?

NONE.....01 8  
 CURRENTS.....02  
 JEWISH TIMES.....03  
 RADIO NEWS.....04  
 TV NEWS.....05  
 SUNPAPER.....06  
 NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.....07  
 SYNAGOGUE NEWSLETTER OR BULLETIN.....08  
 ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY BULLETIN OR NEWSLETTER.....09  
 DIRECT ASSOCIATED MAILING.....10  
 FRIENDS, WORD OF MOUTH.....11  
 OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....12  
 DK.....99

**SPECIFY** \_\_\_\_\_

10  
 OFFICE

128. Have you or any member of your household ever visited Israel?

YES.....1 12  
 NO.....2

129. Do you or any member of your household intend to visit Israel (again)?

YES.....1 13  
NO.....2

130. Please tell me the ways in which the people in your household support Israel?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

DON'T SUPPORT ISRAEL.....01 14  
GIVE TO ASSOCIATED.....02 16  
ISRAEL BONDS.....03 18  
GIVE TO UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.....04 20  
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.....05 22  
POLITICAL ACTIVITY.....06 24  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....07 26  
DK.....99 28

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 30

V. ANTI-SEMITISM

131. How much anti-Semitism would you say there is in the Baltimore area? Would you say there is a great deal, a moderate amount, little or none?

Great deal.....1 32  
Moderate amount.....2  
Little.....3  
None.....4  
DK.....9

132. How much anti-Semitism have you personally experienced in your lifetime? Would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, little or none?

Great deal.....1 33  
Moderate amount.....2  
Little.....3  
None.....(GO TO Q.139).....4  
DK.....(GO TO Q.139).....9

133. Have you personally experienced any anti-Semitism in the last 12 months?

YES.....1 34  
NO.....(GO TO Q.139).....2

134. How many times have you experienced anti-Semitism in the last 12 months?

ONCE.....1 35  
TWICE.....2  
THREE TIMES.....3  
FOUR OR MORE TIMES.....4  
DK.....9

135. Please describe any recent anti-Semitic incident.  
RECORD AND CODE.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS WHERE YOU LIVE.....01 36  
REMARKS AT WORK.....02  
RESTRICTION FROM CLUBS OR GROUPS..03  
PERSONAL JOB DISCRIMINATION.....04  
JOB DISCRIMINATION TO OTHERS  
AT WORK.....05  
VIOLENCE TO PROPERTY.....06  
VIOLENCE TO PERSON.....07  
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....08  
RF.....97  
DK.....99

OFFICE 38

136. Did you report this incident to anyone?

YES.....1 40  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.138).....2

137. Did you report this to the police, the Associated, the Anti-Defamation League, or did you report it to another organization or person?  
 CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

POLICE.....01 41  
 ASSOCIATED.....02 43  
 ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE.....03 45  
 JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL.....04 47  
 BOSS, OR PERSON IN CHARGE.....05 49  
 NO ORGANIZATION.....06 51  
 BALTIMORE JEWISH COUNCIL.....07 53  
 ANOTHER ORGANIZATION...(SPECIFY)..08 55  
 RF.....97 57

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

**GO TO Q.139**

OFFICE

138. Why not?

RECORD \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE

139. Of your three best friends, how many are Jewish?

NONE.....1 63  
 ONE.....2  
 TWO.....3  
 THREE.....4  
 NO FRIENDS.....5  
 RF.....7

VI. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES/CONTRIBUTIONS

140. Now, just a few questions about charitable activities. On the average, how many hours per month do you volunteer on behalf of Jewish organizations?  
 DK = 999, NONE = 000

HRS/MO

141. How many hours per month do you volunteer on behalf of non-Jewish organizations?  
 DK = 999, NONE = 000

HRS/MO

142. Do you or any member of your household currently belong to any Jewish organizations or agencies, such as the J.C.C.?

YES.....1 70  
 NO.....(GO TO Q.144).....2  
 RF.....7  
 DK.....9

143. Which Jewish organizations or agencies are they?  
**CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. DO NOT READ LIST.**

- JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER.....01 8
- B'NAI BRITH.....02 10
- ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE.....03 12
- AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (AIPAC)....04 14
- AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.....05 16
- AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS.....06 18
- HADASSAH.....07 20
- PIONEER WOMEN.....08 22
- ORT.....09 24
- A SYNAGOGUE WOMEN'S OR MEN'S CLUB.....10 26
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.....11 28
- MIZRACHI WOMEN.....12 30
- AUXILLARIES.....13 32
- ZOA.....14 34
- OTHER..... (SPECIFY).....15 36
- RF.....97 38
- DK.....99 40

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 42

144. Are there any Jewish organization you belonged to in the last five years that you no longer belong to?

- YES.....1 44
- NO.....2
- RF.....7
- DK.....9

145. Do you or any members of your household make outright contributions or gifts to Jewish philanthropies? Please exclude dues or memberships.

- YES.....1 45
- NO..... (GO TO Q.147).....2
- RF.....7
- DK.....9

146. I'm going to read some ranges of donations. Please stop me when I reach the total contributions of your household in 1984 to all Jewish philanthropies. Please exclude dues or membership. READ CATEGORIES.

- Less than \$50.....01 46
- \$51-\$100.....02
- \$101-\$250.....03
- \$251-\$500.....04
- \$501-\$1,000.....05
- \$1,001-\$5,000.....06
- \$5,001-\$10,000.....07
- \$10,001 OR MORE.....08
- RF.....97
- DK.....99

147. Did you make a contribution to the Associated in 1984?

- YES.....1 48
- NO..... (GO TO Q.149).....2
- RF..... (GO TO Q.150).....7
- DK..... (GO TO Q.150).....9

148. I'm going to read some ranges of donations. Please stop me when I reach the range of your household's 1984 contributions to the Associated.  
**READ CATEGORIES.**

Less than \$50.....	01	49
\$51-\$100.....	02	
\$101-\$250.....	03	
\$251-\$500.....	04	
\$501-\$1,000.....	05	
\$1001-\$5,000.....	06	
\$5001-\$10,000.....	07	
\$10,001 OR MORE.....	08	
RF.....	97	
DK.....	99	

GO TO Q.150

149. Can you tell me why you didn't contribute to the Associated in 1984?  
 CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

NO ONE ASKED ME.....	01	51
CAN'T AFFORD TO.....	02	53
NO PARTICULAR REASON.....	03	55
GAVE TO DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION....	04	57
DON'T LIKE A.J.C.....	05	59
DON'T WANT TO GIVE TO A.J.C.....	06	61
GAVE THRU PARENTS OR OTHER		
FAMILY MEMBERS.....	07	63
NOT WORTHWHILE.....	08	65
OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....	09	67
RF.....	97	69
DK.....	99	71

**SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE 73

END DECK 08

150. What do you think are the two most important purposes of the Associated?

REASON #1:

- FUNDS FOR THE BALTIMORE AREA.....01
- FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY.....02
- FUNDS FOR ISRAEL.....03
- FUNDS FOR RUSSIAN JEWS AND JEWS WORLDWIDE,  
OTHER THAN ISRAEL.....04
- OVERALL LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING.....05
- TRAINING JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS.....06
- SPONSORING PROGRAMS OF JEWISH INTEREST.....07
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....08
- RF.....97
- DK.....99

SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE

REASON #2:

- FUNDS FOR THE BALTIMORE AREA.....01
- FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY.....02
- FUNDS FOR ISRAEL.....03
- FUNDS FOR RUSSIAN JEWS AND JEWS WORLDWIDE,  
OTHER THAN ISRAEL.....04
- OVERALL LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING.....05
- TRAINING JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS.....06
- SPONSORING PROGRAMS OF JEWISH INTEREST.....07
- OTHER.....(SPECIFY).....08
- RF.....97
- DK.....99

SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE

151. Does your household contribute to any non-Jewish philanthropies?

- YES.....1
- NO.....(GO TO Q.153).....2
- RF.....(GO TO Q.153).....7
- DK.....(GO TO Q.153).....9

152. I'm going to read some ranges of donations. Please stop me when I reach the total 1984 contributions of your household to all non-Jewish philanthropies.  
READ CATEGORIES.

- Less than \$50.....01
- \$51-\$100.....02
- \$101-\$250.....03
- \$251-\$500.....04
- \$501-\$1,000.....05
- \$1001-\$5,000.....06
- \$5001-\$10,000.....07
- \$10,001 OR MORE.....08
- RF.....97
- DK.....99

153. I'm going to read some income ranges. Please stop me when I reach the amount that represents your household's total gross income for 1984 before taxes. Please include all income from wages, dividends, Social Security, child support or any other income you may receive?

- Less than \$5,000.....00 19
- \$5,000 - \$10,000.....01
- \$10,001 - \$20,000.....02
- \$20,001 - \$30,000.....03
- \$30,001 - \$40,000.....04
- \$40,001 - \$50,000.....05
- \$50,001 - \$75,000.....06
- \$75,001 - \$100,000.....07
- \$100,001 - \$150,000.....08
- \$150,001 OR ABOVE.....09
- RF.....97
- DK.....98

154. In 1984 was the main source of your household income from a source other than salary or wages?

- YES.....1 21
- NO.....2
- RF.....7
- DK.....9

155. Do you have any additional comments you would like to make?

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Thank you very much for your cooperation. My supervisor may call back to verify that I completed this interview.

(IF R NEEDS INFORMATION ABOUT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, TELL THEM TO CALL 466-4636.)

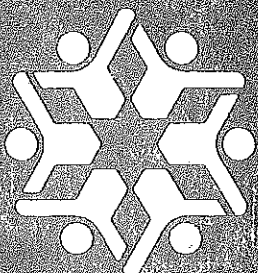
TOTAL MINUTES:    22

DATE:       25  
MO DAY YR

INTERVIEWER #:    31

END DECK 09

END TIME:   :



**Associated Jewish  
Charities & Welfare Fund**

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