



# THE GREATER PHOENIX JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

1983 - 84

Sponsored by

The Jewish Federation of Greater Phoenix  
1718 West Maryland Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona 85015

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# THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER PHOENIX

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## FOREWORD

The Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation of Greater Phoenix is proud to present the results of the Study of the Jewish Population of the Greater Phoenix Community. The survey was a major project that has taken over two years from inception to completion.

The study reflects the expanded planning role assumed by Federation in recent years. With a relatively new and far-flung community such as today's Phoenix, rational planning could not take place without the data provided by a comprehensive demographic survey.

Involved in developing the survey design, and management of the study itself, was a highly dedicated lay committee chaired by Milton Corwin. The Survey Committee invested hundreds of hours in interviewing community leadership prior to the development of the questionnaire itself. The questionnaire and the unusual format of the Master Report are largely based on that pre-survey work by the committee. Since the onset of the survey itself, the committee has closely monitored the field work and reviewed subsequent reports from Principle Investigator Bruce A. Phillips, Ph.D. and Co-Principle Investigator William S. Aron, Ph.D.

The professional quality of their work, as well as the many efforts above and beyond their contracted obligations requires that we express sincere appreciation.

Throughout the project the Assistant Director for Planning and Budgeting, Simcha Goldberg, has provided major staff direction and support. The Executive Director has closely consulted with the committee and its staff on an on-going basis concerning the various analyses and policy issues raised in the course of developing the survey. Naomi Goodell, Assistant Director for Campaign, has directed the extensive public relations activities associated with the survey, including the publication of the Master Report.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to thank Alvin Chenkin, Demographic Survey Consultant, from the Council of Jewish Federations, for his invaluable advice, before, during and after the completion of this survey.

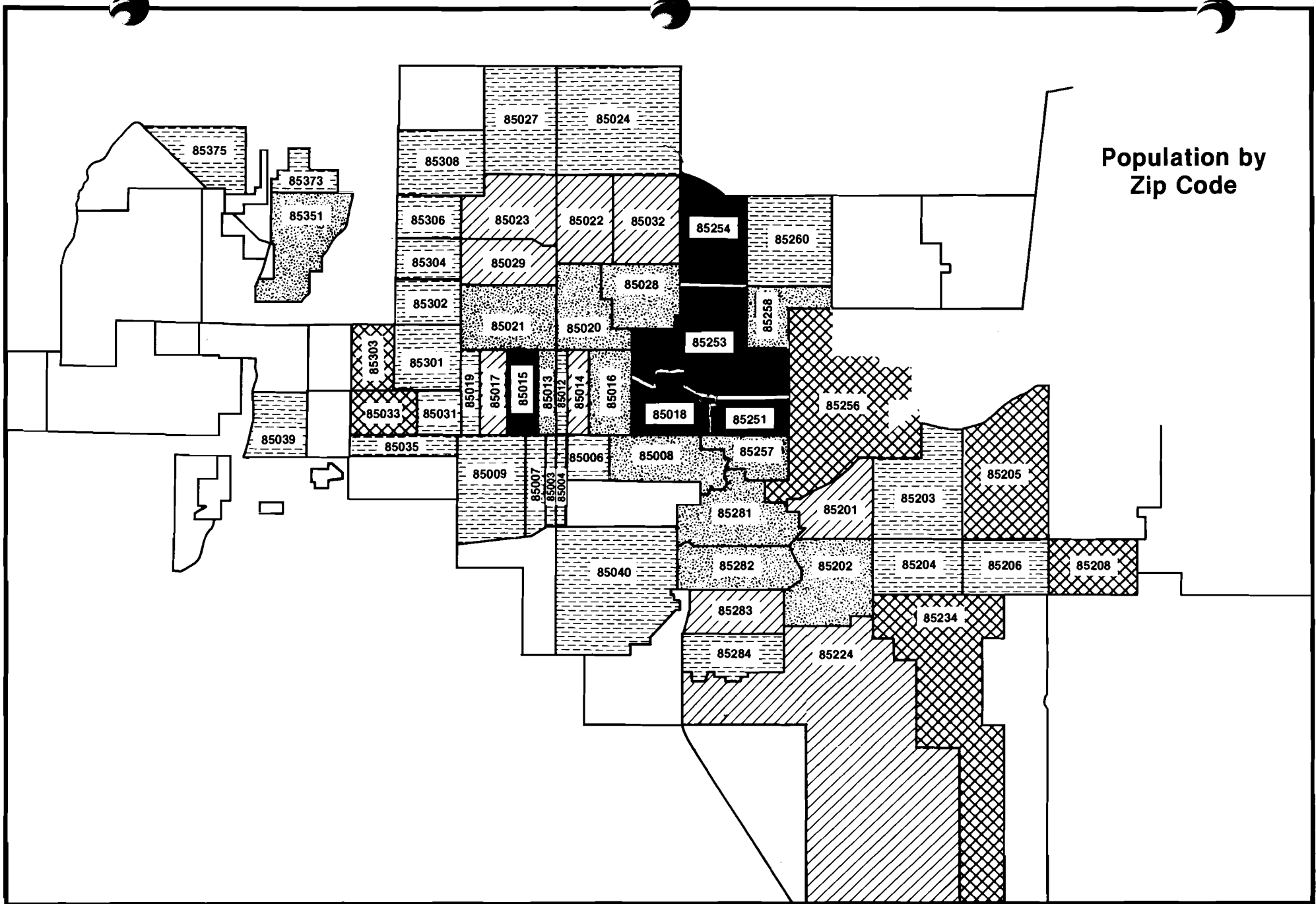
It is our belief that the publication of this survey will become a benchmark for the Phoenix Jewish Community. The rich store of information about ourselves will provide support information for all major community discussions over the next three to five years. But beyond that, the use of the survey will have established a style of decision-making for our community that should continue long after the present survey is outdated.

*Lawrence M. Cohen*

Lawrence M. Cohen  
Executive Director

*Irving Shuman*

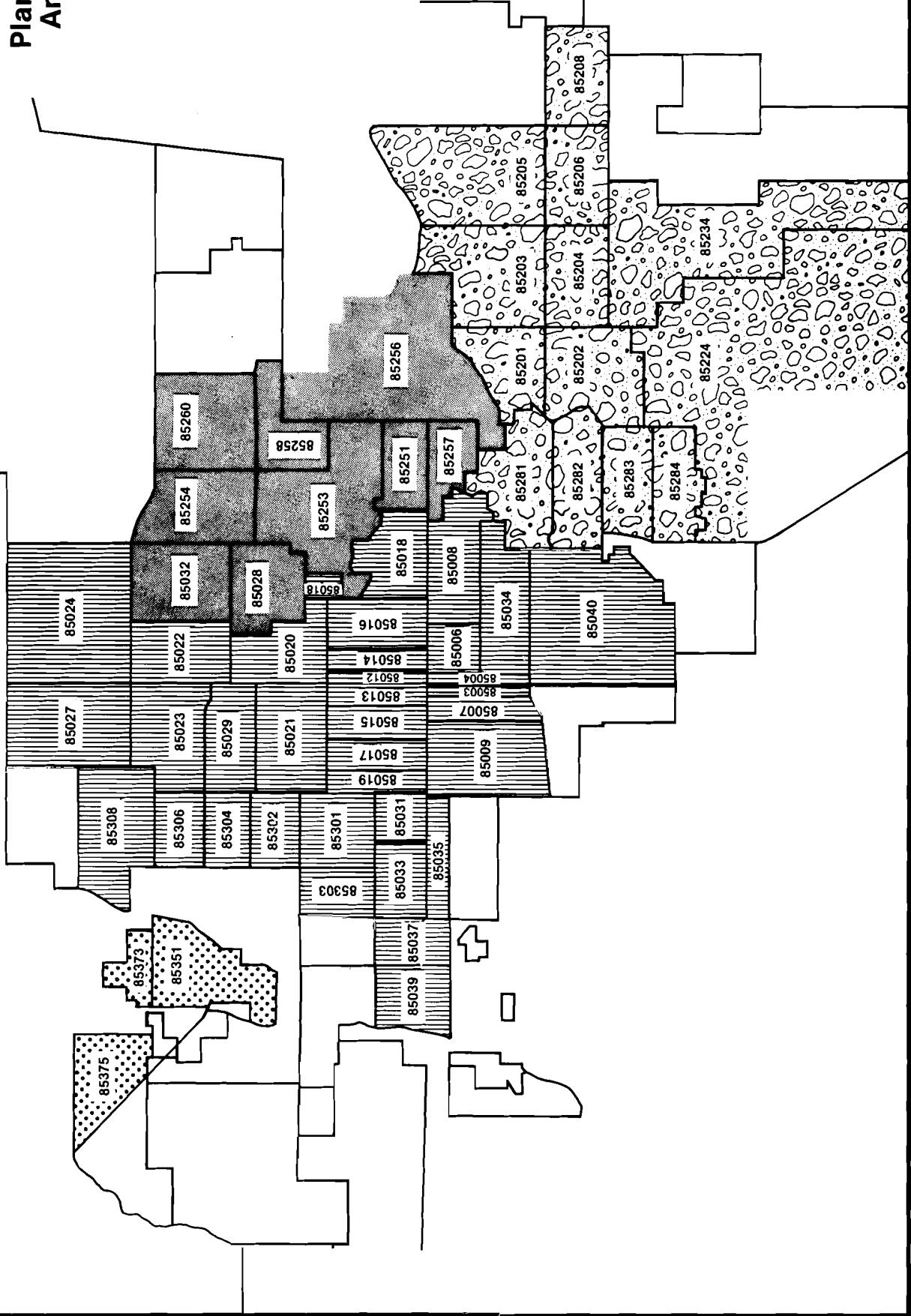
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Population by Zip Code



# Planning Areas



- Central Phoenix
- Scottsdale
- Tri-Cities
- Sun City

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

The demographic study of the Phoenix Jewish Community was designed as a planning tool for the Federation, its agencies and the community as a whole. To ensure that the survey would have maximum usage, it was developed under the direction of a committee appointed by the Jewish Federation of Greater Phoenix. The committee began by conducting a series of interviews with agency directors, rabbis and community leaders during the summer of 1982. The issues raised in these meetings were assigned priority rankings by the committee based on three criteria; the number of requests, the usefulness and the subjective sense of the intrinsic value of the information for the community.

The information ranked by the committee was then translated into a questionnaire by the Principal Investigators of the study, Dr. Bruce A. Phillips of Hebrew Union College in Los Angeles and Dr. William S. Aron, Research Consultant. The questionnaire was then reviewed to ensure that it accurately reflected the intent of the committee. The nine reports that comprise the full Master Report are the culmination of a thorough process in which the lay leadership of the community worked with the Planning Director of the Federation and the Principal Investigators of the survey in order to translate the questions raised by the community into planning subjects and issues. Not every question raised was included in the study, nor are the nine reports intended to be an exhaustive analysis of all the data in the survey. They were designed to answer those questions which had been identified as central to both budget decisions and long range planning.

## METHODOLOGY

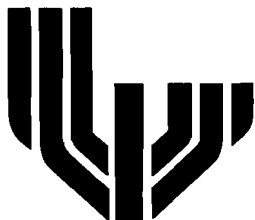
In order to locate a random sample of Jewish households in which there was an equal probability of selection, a sample of the entire Phoenix community was drawn. From a list of 117,000 random phone numbers (listed and unlisted), 51,000 Phoenix homes were contacted to ensure the sample of 1,100 Jewish households of which 881 interviews (80%) were

completed. The Behavior Research Center, a well regarded social research and polling firm in Phoenix, drew the sample and conducted the interviews. BRC also made the study affordable by sharing the cost of the screening operation. BRC integrated a question about religion into a consumer research survey they were interested in conducting. After locating a household (the initial sample of phone numbers included businesses and non-working numbers, in addition to households), BRC would conduct its own interview. Those households in which one or more Jewish persons were found to reside were contacted by BRC a few weeks later with the questionnaire used in this study. No reference was made to the previous contact. Interviewers explained that BRC was conducting a planning study for the Phoenix Jewish Federation and was looking for households with one or more Jewish persons. The respondent was then asked if there were any Jewish persons in the household. Only a few households did not identify themselves as Jewish at the second contact. A more detailed methodological description of the survey can be found in Appendix I-A. The important points to be made are: 1) The survey is based on a statistically reliable random sample 2) Multiple screening calls were made at staggered times during the day and night to ensure that respondents who were home less often (such as singles) would have an equal chance of being included in the survey 3) All households interviewed had to identify themselves twice as Jewish.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORTS

The information in the study has been divided into nine independent reports which cover different planning issues originally identified at the beginning of the study process; 1) DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW 2) PRE-SCHOOL AND JEWISH EDUCATION 3) JEWISH ELDERLY 4) JEWISH SINGLES 5) POTENTIAL USE OF SERVICES 6) JEWISH PHILANTHROPY 7) JEWISH IDENTITY, AFFILIATION AND OBSERVANCE 8) PATTERNS OF MOBILITY 9) VOLUNTEERISM.

**REPORT #1**



# **DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW**

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# DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

## A) ESTIMATING THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PHOENIX

The 51,000 households contacted constituted a sample of the Metropolitan Area and were used to compute the number of Jewish households in Phoenix. The 2.987 percent of all general households found to be Jewish was multiplied by 620,000 (the number of households in Phoenix) to arrive at the number of Jewish households (18,519). The number of individuals included in these households (45,000) was estimated by multiplying the average number of individuals per household in each planning area by the number of Jewish households in that specific area.

Because the survey is based on a sample of Jewish households, as opposed to individuals, most of the information is presented as the number (or percentage) of households. Table I-1 reports the estimated number of Jewish households in Phoenix and Table I-2 reports the estimated Jewish population. The Jewish population of Greater Phoenix, as defined here, includes the non-Jewish spouses of Jews as well as the children of such couples. In other words, the immediate members of all Jewish households were counted, along with all other unrelated Jewish household members (i.e. roommates). Jewish populations are usually estimated in this manner and both the Phoenix Jewish population estimate and the findings in this report are consistent with other recent demographic studies. The population as defined in this report is representative of the potential service population as a whole.

Greater Metropolitan Phoenix is divided into four planning areas in this report: Central Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tri-Cities and Sun City. "Central Phoenix" includes all the city of Phoenix with the exception of two zip codes (85028 and 85032) which were counted as part of Scottsdale. For the purposes of this report Glendale and Peoria have been included within "Central Phoenix". The "Scottsdale" planning area includes Scottsdale, Paradise Valley and the two Phoenix zip codes cited above. The "Tri-Cities" planning area consists of Mesa, Chandler and Tempe. Sun City also includes Sun City West. "Phoenix" is used throughout the report to indicate the Greater Phoenix Metropolitan area, while "Central Phoenix" is used to identify the specific planning area.

The Jewish population of Phoenix includes both full-time and part-time residents. The questionnaire identified part-time residents by asking the following question: "A large number of people in Phoenix live here only part of the year, or have lived here as a part-time resident in the past. Do you live in Phoenix all year round, or do you live here during only part of the year?" Anyone who answered that they lived here only part of the year is considered a part-time resident. All population figures referred to will be considered full-time unless otherwise specified. Table I-1 reports the number of Jewish households in each planning area. It is possible that the part-time residents have been under-counted since those who were not living in Phoenix during the entire four months of the survey have the largest proportion of part-time residents (6% & 10% respectively). Table I-2 reports the population size for each planning area.

Close to half (45.5%) of the full-time Phoenix Jewish households reside in Central Phoenix (Table I-1) with another third (31.6%) living in Scottsdale. Thus, over three quarters (77.1%) of all full-time Jewish households in Phoenix live in Scottsdale and Central Phoenix combined. Every fifth Jewish household (18.8%) is located in Tri-Cities, with only 4.1 percent of the full-time Jewish households living in Sun City (Chart I-A).

## B) AGE AND GENERATION

The full-time residents of Phoenix are noticeably young (Table I-3). There are more than twice as many full-time residents under the age of 18

as over the age of 65 (26% vs 12%). The largest concentration is between the ages of 18 and 40: 36.4 percent of the full-time residents of Phoenix are between these two ages (Chart I-B). The distribution of the part-time population by age is based on approximately 30 interviews. Therefore, the percentages indicated in specific age categories probably does not have a high degree of accuracy. However, general trends can be ascertained. Somewhat surprisingly, approximately half of the part-time population is under the age of 60 (50.5%). The 14 percent of the part-time residents who are between the ages of 18 and 24 could be students. Persons between 30 and 60 could include people looking for work in Phoenix, people assigned here temporarily and early retirees. Children under 18 in part-time households might be children here on vacation or living with one parent as part of a joint custody arrangement. A more thorough discussion of the part-time population is found in the Mobility Report.

The distribution of age by sex for full-time residents (Table I-4) contains an unexpected finding. The percentage of males in the population does not drop off among the elderly. Because women live longer than men, there should be a higher percentage of older women. In general, there are no appreciable differences in the age distribution between males and females for any age group.

## PLANNING AREAS

Central Phoenix has a slightly higher proportion of children under 4 years of age than does Scottsdale, while Scottsdale has a higher proportion of adults between 50 and 69. These are probably early retirees who have moved to Scottsdale for the same amenities that have attracted the large number of part-time residents who live there. Tri-Cities is the youngest planning area in Phoenix. Half the population is between 18 and 39 years of age inclusive. It is significant that Tri-Cities has the same proportion of children as Central Phoenix and Scottsdale since it is comprised of two normally unassociated household groups: never married and married couples with children (Tables I-6 & I-7).

## GENERATION

It is just over a century since the beginning of the "Great Immigration" of Eastern European Jews to the United States. "Generation" is a way of measuring the cultural distance from that immigration. A first generation Jew is an immigrant (i.e. the first generation to live in the United States). A second generation Jew is North American born (i.e. United States or Canada) of foreign born parents. A third generation Jew has at least one North American born parent (in Phoenix almost all of the third generation had two North American born parents). A fourth generation Jew has at least one North American born grandparent. The third generation marks the emergence of the North American Jewish family: native born children with native born parents. Since the concept of generation does not apply to non-Jews or converts, the generational breakdown presented in Tables I-5a & I-5b applies only to born Jews. Thus, Phoenix is an American born community: almost 60 percent of all born Jews are third generation or beyond. The proportion of third and fourth generation Jews is especially high among those under 40 and virtually all their children are third, fourth and even fifth generation Americans (Tables I-5a & I-5b).

The majority of the elderly are native born: over 70 percent of those over 69 years of age are second generation Jews. This proportion is even larger among the future elderly (between 50 and 60), among whom there are more third generation Jews than second.

The literature on American ethnic groups suggests that pressure to assimilate begins to increase in the third generation, thus the behavior of the third generation is important to watch.

## C) MARRIAGE AND FAMILY FAMILY STRUCTURE

Many Jewish services are planned and provided for particular kinds of households or family structures. Family structure is defined as the combination of marital status of the respondent (single, never-married, divorced, separated, widowed, or married) and children under the age of 18 in the household (Table I-7 and Chart I-C). One out of three Jewish households in Phoenix is headed by a single person (i.e. never-married, divorced, separated or widowed). The remaining two-thirds are married couples with or without children. Central Phoenix and Scottsdale have almost identical proportions of both married couples with children and households headed by a person who has never married. Divorced, separated and widowed households (with and without children) are more likely to live in Central Phoenix, while married couples with no children are more likely to live in Scottsdale. There are more married couples without children (38%) than with children (28%). Only one out of three Jewish households in Greater Phoenix includes children under the age of 18, which is a higher proportion than in Denver or Los Angeles. Only 5 percent of all Jewish households are single parent families, although many of the married couples with children were single parent families at some point in the past. The Tri-Cities area has the highest proportion of households headed by single, never-married respondents. It is all the more significant that Tri-Cities has almost as high a proportion of married couples (28%), as do Central Phoenix and Scottsdale. Tri-Cities also has the lowest proportion of widows, widowers and married couples without children.

### INTERMARRIAGE

There are three ways in which a born Jew can marry: another born Jew, a convert or a non-Jew. There has been much confusion in popular literature between the terms "intermarriage" and "mixed marriage". Therefore, it is important that we define these equivalent terms. An "in-marriage" is between two born Jews. A marriage between a born Jew and someone who is not a born Jew is called an "out-marriage". An "out-marriage" in which conversion has taken place is called a "conversionary-marriage". An intermarriage is an "out-marriage" with no conversion to Judaism. Intermarriage is reported at two levels of measurement: as a proportion of all marriages and as a proportion of all born Jews who are married. Two Jews married to each other count as only *one marriage*, but as *two individuals*. While only 15 percent of all born Jews are married to non-Jews (Tables I-8a & I-8b), 24 percent of all marriages are between a Jew and a non-Jew (Table I-9). The data in this section relates to present marriages and does not include information on the previous marriages of those currently divorced, separated or widowed.

At the individual level (Tables I-8a & I-8b), born Jewish males and females are equally likely to marry non-Jews (approx. 15% of each). The males are more likely than the females to marry a convert. Male and female born-Jews under the age of 40 are more likely to marry non-Jews and converts (Table I-8a) Male and female born-Jews under the age of 30 are the most likely to marry non-Jews (43%). Of course, not all marriages have taken place by age 30 and how later marriages would alter the trend is not known. It is clear that intermarriage is highest among the youngest age group, indicating a trend that is likely to have an increasing impact on the community.

At the marriage level less than two-thirds of all marriages involving a born-Jew are "in-marriages". Almost 35 percent are "out-marriages", 10 percent between a born-Jew and convert and 25 percent between a born-Jew and a non-Jew (Table I-9). This is a lower rate than was found in Denver (31%) but is higher than the intermarriage rate reported for Los Angeles (19.8%). Under the age of 30, intermarriages outnumber "in-marriages" and "conversionary-marriages" by a factor of approximately 3 to 2. Only a minority (29%) of all "out-marriages" are "conversionary-marriages". This proportion of "conversionary-marriages" among all "out-marriages" is lowest (16.6%) among the marriages where the born Jewish male spouse is under 30. It is in this age group that "out-marriage" overall is the highest.

Marriages where the respondent is under 40 will be the families with children and it is here that intermarriage is highest. A little over half of the marriages where the respondent is in his or her thirties are between two born-Jews, with another 16 percent joining a born-Jew and a convert, leaving close to one-third (32%) between a Jew and a non-Jew. Under the age of 30 there are more marriages between a born-Jew and a non-Jew than between two born-Jews and a born-Jew and a convert combined.

Marriages in Tri-Cities, where the households are younger, are the most likely to be intermarriages: 36 percent of all married couples in this area are born-Jews married to non-Jews, with only slightly more than half (53%) of all married couples consisting of two born-Jews. Scottsdale and Sun City have the lowest proportion of intermarriage (18% & 8% respectively). In Central Phoenix one out of four marriages consists of a born-Jew married to a non-Jew.

## D) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Socio-economic status is defined by three variables: occupation, education and income. All three have important implications for planning.

### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The questionnaire included seven categories of labor force participation: employed full-time, employed part-time, not at work because of a temporary condition (illness, vacation or strike), unemployed, retired, in school or keeping house.

Under the age of 65, approximately 75 percent of the male population is employed full-time: the 18-39 year old category is most fully employed with 87 percent of its males employed full-time and the 40-64 year old category has 70 percent of its males employed full-time. The difference in full-time employment between the males aged 18-39 and the males aged 40-64 is accounted for by the large proportion (almost 18%) of the latter group who have taken early retirement.

Unemployment in both groups is under 4 percent, with another 4 percent of the 18-39 year old males and 1 percent of the 40-64 year old males voluntarily out of the labor force. 73 percent of males over the age of 64 are retired with the remaining 22 percent working either full-time or part-time (Table I-11a).

Three out of four born Jewish women in Phoenix report that they are doing something other than home-making. Close to half (45%) of the women under 40 are working full-time with another 20 percent working part-time for a total of 65 percent in the labor force. A smaller proportion of women between 40 and 60 are working full-time (36%) or part-time (13%). If all categories of current and previous labor force participation are considered (i.e. retired, temporarily not working and unemployed), the differences in employment between these two age groups disappears, 68 percent of each are or have been employed (Table I-11b).

Under the age of 65, Jewish women in Phoenix are working women: there are more women working full-time than home-making. Over the age of 64, 21 percent of the women report that they are home-makers with almost 70 percent reporting that they are retired. The large proportion of women over 64 stating that they were retired was at first thought to be an error. Did not these women really mean they had retired from home-making? A closer investigation, however, revealed that these women had reported occupations from which they had retired. Thus, the Jewish women of Phoenix are, or have been, working women. Since the volunteer force of the organized Jewish community has traditionally consisted of women who are not in the labor force, the voluntary associations in Phoenix (including the Federation) might expect difficulties in recruiting volunteers in familiar ways even for traditional assignments.

Although unemployment is covered in detail in the report on use of services, it is important to note that the poor economy of the last few years effected Phoenix. Under 4 percent of the eligible male labor force (i.e. all born Jewish males who have not voluntarily left the work force for retirement, school or to stay at home) are currently unemployed. An additional 15 percent of the labor force's eligible males have been unemployed at some point during the past three years (Table I-11c).

Unemployment among born Jewish women who are labor force eligible is just over 5 percent and 17 percent have been unemployed at some point during the past three years. A significant proportion of those previously unemployed persons have been out of work more than once. Those male and female born-Jews who are currently employed part-time have been the hardest hit by unemployment. They are more likely to have been unemployed, and/or unemployed more than once, than the full-time employed. Current part-time status is more a reflection of the current economy than personal desire.

### OCCUPATION

The occupations of the born Jewish males and females who are currently employed are reported in Tables I-12a & I-12b broken down by full or part-time force participation. The males are almost entirely employed in managerial, professional and sales occupations. More than 85 percent of all employed males fall into, and are equally distributed, among one of these three categories. The part-time employed males are more likely to be in sales, service, clerical, skilled and non-skilled occupations than are the full time employed. The single largest employment category for females is the professions followed by clerical and sales and part-time employed females are more likely to be in service related occupations.

Tables I-13a & I-13b break down occupation by age for males and females respectively. Non-Jews and converts are included in the table for comparison purposes (with the 18-39 year old born Jewish category the most likely to have an "out-marriage"). Under the age of 65, managerial, professional and sales related occupations are the most popular, with approximately the same distribution of occupation within each of the two age groups (18-39 and 40-64). Well over half of the born Jewish males under 65 who are working are either managers or professionals. The non-Jewish males who appear in the survey because they are married to born Jewish females are more likely to be in service and skilled occupations than their born Jewish counterparts. Almost one third are in lower white collar or working class occupations. Converted males, however, are far more likely to be managers or professionals than Jewish males (70% to 55%). Among the males 65 years of age and older (Table I-13a), sales is the most popular occupation (followed by the professions, service and managerial employment).

Among the females, there are no such pronounced differences between born-Jews and non-Jews. Younger women (under 39) are slightly more likely to be in service occupations, but this may reflect some of the part-time employment of younger women. Younger women are also more likely to be engaged in professional employment than women over 40 who are in turn more likely to be in both sales related and clerical occupations. The occupational differences between born Jewish women over and under 40 are more pronounced than between born Jewish males over and under 40. This reflects changes in the employment opportunities for women that have taken place over the last ten years.

### EDUCATION

The educational backgrounds of born Jewish men tend to be quite different for the three age categories. Using college graduation as the measure (Table I-14a) each successive group tends to be better educated: 36 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 39 have graduated from college, as compared with 24.9 percent of those between the ages of 40 and 64 and 10.5 percent of those over 65. If we add together the three categories of "college graduate", "some post graduate or professional school" and "graduate or professional degree", the difference becomes even more pronounced (Chart I-D): 71.3 percent born Jewish men between the ages of 18 and 39 have achieved college graduation or higher, 56 percent of those between the ages of 40 and 64, and 34.1 percent of those over 65 have achieved this educational level. With respect to educational attainment born Jewish males can be considered upwardly mobile.

While the sample for male converts was relatively small, it should be noted that approximately three times more male converts have attained

some degree of professional or graduate education than born Jewish males. This probably explains why half as many converts are listed as college graduates since such a high proportion have studied further than their under-graduate degree. The number of converts who actually obtain professional or graduate degrees is approximately equal to that of born Jewish males. This data reinforces previous data concerning occupational status, which showed male converts as being more strongly represented in the professional and managerial categories.

The pattern for the Jewish females is similar to the males. The younger the woman the better educated she tends to be (Table I-14b & Chart I-D): one half (54.6%) of the born Jewish females between the ages of 18 and 39, one third (35%) of those between 40 and 64 and one fifth (20.9%) of those over 65 have had a college education or higher. As for the other end of the educational scale less than one half (45.1%) of the women over 65, about one third (34.4%) of those between 40 and 64 and only 10.9 percent of those between 18 and 39 have had a high school education or less.

The lower occupational attainment of non-Jewish males in the sample is mirrored in their lower educational achievement: 28.6 percent have a high school education or less, 14.8 percent have graduated college. The educational achievement of non-Jewish women is higher than that of non-Jewish men: 38.5 percent of the non-Jewish women have graduated college and gone on to graduate or professional school, while 26.5 percent of the non-Jewish men have done so.

### INCOME

Income is the measure that people associate most strongly with socio-economic status and the one that most people use to measure their progress in the work place. Table I-15a presents the responses to the question: "What is your combined household income?" Table I-15b presents the same data collapsed into categories that are more useful for discussion.

Approximately 10 percent of the Jewish population lies at either extreme of the income scale (Table I-15a). Nine and one half percent of all households have an income below \$10,000 a year, the lowest figure used in the scale. Central Phoenix has the highest number of households (740) earning under \$10,000 a year. Sun City, by contrast, has no one reporting this low an income.

At the other end of the income scale 9.7 percent of the population report incomes in excess of & 75,000 a year. Sun City has the largest proportion of households reporting incomes over \$75,000 a year (20.8%).

By collapsing the income categories (Table I-15b), the income picture becomes more clear. The area that has the largest proportion of residents with lower incomes is Tri-Cities where 44.8 percent of the households earn less than \$20,000 a year. Scottsdale has the smallest proportion of residents who earn less than \$20,000 annually.

7.2 percent of the residents of Tri-Cities, 11.1 percent of Central Phoenix, 16.8 percent of Scottsdale and 24.6 percent of Sun City report incomes in excess of \$50,000. Scottsdale has the largest proportion of residents who earn middle or upper middle incomes, 32.1 percent of its residents report incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

### E) MOBILITY

#### LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN PHOENIX

Phoenix is a new Jewish community (Table I-16), over half (64.5%) of the households moved to Phoenix between 1973 and 1983. In these terms Central Phoenix is the oldest of the four planning areas, over half (46.4%) of the residents of this area have lived in Phoenix for more than ten years. Almost half of the residents of Tri-Cities (45.8%) and Scottsdale (48.1%) have lived in Phoenix for five years or less. By comparison, 29.4 percent of the residents of Central Phoenix have lived in Phoenix for less than five years.

#### LENGTH OF TIME AT CURRENT RESIDENCE

Using length of time at current residence as a measure of population stability, Central Phoenix and Sun City are the two most stable areas of Phoenix. About one third (34.8%) of the residents of Central Phoenix and nearly half (46.5%) of the residents of Sun City have lived at their

current address for more than five years. Less than a fourth of the residents of Scottsdale (21.3%) and Tri-Cities (21.5%) have lived at their current address for more than five years (Table I-17).

Sun City is clearly the most stable when only the moves within the past year are looked at: only 7.1 percent of Sun City residents moved within the past year as compared with 27.3 percent of the residents of Central Phoenix, 31.3 percent of Scottsdale and 35.8 percent of the residents of Tri-Cities (Chart I-F).

**CONCLUDING COMMENTS**

The Overview Report, together with the eight other reports, will

collectively comprise the Master Demographic Survey Report. They should be viewed as "showcases" for selected data from the enormous data bank now available to the Phoenix community.

Some frustration in relating to Demographic Survey Reports will undoubtedly be expressed as interested individuals realize that "not everything has been included".

While each report will be an extensive introduction to the area it is investigating, the challenge to the community will be in learning to routinely draw additional data required for planning from the available information. Often, the value of the material will not be in the "answers" it provides, but in the new questions it helps us articulate.

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TABLE I-1: DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY PLANNING AREA  
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PLANNING AREA	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	% OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	% FULL TIME	# OF FULL TIME HH'S	PCT OF FULL TIME HH'S
CENTRAL PHOENIX	8223	44.4	98.2	8073	45.5
SCOTTSDALE	5982	32.3	93.5	5599	31.6
TRI-CITIES	3500	18.9	95.1	3329	18.8
SUN CITY	815	4.4	90.1	734	4.1
TOTAL/ALL	18519	100.0	95.8	17741	100.0

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TABLE I-2: FULL TIME, PART TIME, AND TOTAL POPULATION BY AREA  
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POPULATION (# OF INDIVIDUALS):

PLANNING AREA	AVG. HH SIZE	FULL TIME RESIDENTS	PART TIME RESIDENTS	FULL AND PART TIME
CENTRAL PHOENIX	2.44	19,698	361	20,064
SCOTTSDALE	2.55	14,277	992	15,254
TRI-CITIES	2.31	7,690	397	8,085
SUN CITY	1.83	1,343	150	1,491
ALL	2.43	43,111	1,891	45,000

current address for more than five years. Less than a fourth of the residents of Scottsdale (21.3%) and Tri-Cities (21.5%) have lived at their current address for more than five years (Table I-17).

Sun City is clearly the most stable when only the moves within the past year are looked at: only 7.1 percent of Sun City residents moved within the past year as compared with 27.3 percent of the residents of Central Phoenix, 31.3 percent of Scottsdale and 35.8 percent of the residents of Tri-Cities (Chart I-F).

**CONCLUDING COMMENTS**

The Overview Report, together with the eight other reports, will

collectively comprise the Master Demographic Survey Report. They should be viewed as "showcases" for selected data from the enormous data bank now available to the Phoenix community.

Some frustration in relating to Demographic Survey Reports will undoubtedly be expressed as interested individuals realize that "not everything has been included".

While each report will be an extensive introduction to the area it is investigating, the challenge to the community will be in learning to routinely draw additional data required for planning from the available information. Often, the value of the material will not be in the "answers" it provides, but in the new questions it helps us articulate.

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TABLE I-1: DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY PLANNING AREA  
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PLANNING AREA	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	% OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	% FULL TIME	# OF FULL TIME HH'S	PCT OF FULL TIME HH'S
CENTRAL PHOENIX	8223	44.4	98.2	8073	45.5
SCOTTSDALE	5982	32.3	93.5	5599	31.6
TRI-CITIES	3500	18.9	95.1	3329	18.8
SUN CITY	815	4.4	90.1	734	4.1
TOTAL/ALL	18519	100.0	95.8	17741	100.0

-----  
TABLE I-2: FULL TIME, PART TIME, AND TOTAL POPULATION BY AREA  
-----

POPULATION (# OF INDIVIDUALS):

PLANNING AREA	AVG. HH SIZE	FULL TIME RESIDENTS	PART TIME RESIDENTS	FULL AND PART TIME
CENTRAL PHOENIX	2.44	19,698	361	20,064
SCOTTSDALE	2.55	14,277	992	15,254
TRI-CITIES	2.31	7,690	397	8,085
SUN CITY	1.83	1,343	150	1,491
ALL	2.43	43,111	1,891	45,000

-----  
 TABLE I-3: AGE PROFILE OF THE PHOENIX JEWISH POPULATION  
 -----

AGE	FULL TIME RESIDENTS	F.T. RES. (N)	PART-TIME RESIDENTS	ENTIRE POPULATION
0-4	6.82	(2939)	2.30	6.66
5-9	6.77	(2921)	2.30	6.62
10-14	7.42	(3100)	4.60	7.06
15-17	4.49	(1935)	0.0	4.33
18-24	9.23	(3978)	13.79	9.43
25-29	7.49	(3422)	1.15	7.70
30-34	11.01	(4748)	9.20	10.95
35-39	8.69	(3745)	2.30	8.46
40-44	6.48	(2795)	1.15	6.26
45-49	3.99	(1720)	3.45	3.97
50-54	4.24	(1828)	3.45	4.17
55-59	5.40	(2329)	6.90	5.46
60-64	5.78	(2491)	19.54	6.30
65-69	5.49	(2365)	21.84	6.02
70-74	3.45	(1487)	1.15	3.45
75-79	1.70	(735)	6.90	1.89
80-84	1.00	(430)	0.0	0.96
85-98	0.33	(143)	0.0	0.32
TOTAL	100.00	(43,111)	100.00	100.00

-----  
 TABLE I-4: AGE, BY SEX FOR FULL TIME RESIDENTS  
 -----

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	ENTIRE FULL TIME POPULATION
0-4	7.04	6.64	6.84
5-9	7.82	5.75	6.75
10-14	7.04	7.37	7.21
15-17	4.21	4.86	4.54
18-24	7.82	10.69	9.30
25-29	8.59	7.21	7.88
30-34	10.74	11.17	10.96
35-39	8.93	8.42	8.67
40-44	6.53	6.23	6.38
45-49	4.38	3.64	4.00
50-54	3.95	4.45	4.21
55-59	4.90	5.91	5.42
60-64	5.07	6.64	5.88
65-69	6.44	4.62	5.50
70-74	3.26	3.72	3.50
75-79	2.06	1.38	1.71
80-84	0.86	1.05	0.96
85-98	0.34	0.24	0.29
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

-----  
 TABLE I-5a: GENERATION, BY AGE OF ADULT FULL TIME RESIDENTS  
 -----

GENERATION	A G E S							ALL AGES
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	
FIRST	4.06	13.10	9.63	8.14	6.93	18.34	19.08	9.66
SECOND	8.00	6.07	22.64	36.33	62.74	71.30	67.11	30.60
THIRD	30.05	45.25	44.92	43.84	23.57	9.47	0.0	32.99
FOURTH	50.37	35.17	22.82	11.69	6.76	0.89	3.29	24.56
FIFTH	7.51	0.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.53	2.20
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

-----  
 TABLE I-5b: GENERATION, BY AGE OF CHILDREN OF FULL TIME RESIDENTS  
 -----

GENERATION	A G E S		
	0-9	10-17	ALL CHILDREN
SECOND	4.09	6.03	5.04
THIRD	8.82	13.68	11.21
FOURTH	46.61	42.35	44.52
FIFTH	40.47	37.95	39.23
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

-----  
 TABLE I-6: AGE PROFILE, BY PLANNING AREA FOR FULL TIME RESIDENTS  
 -----

AGE	PHOENIX	SCOTTSDALE	TRI-CITIES	SUN CITY
0-4	7.69	4.35	10.16	0.0
5-9	6.70	6.96	7.83	0.0
10-14	7.78	7.95	5.30	0.0
15-17	5.07	5.22	2.30	0.0
18-24	8.33	8.57	14.06	0.0
25-29	6.33	6.96	14.98	0.0
30-34	11.95	10.68	10.60	0.0
35-39	9.68	8.07	8.29	0.0
40-44	7.51	6.34	4.84	0.0
45-49	3.98	5.09	2.30	0.0
50-54	3.98	6.09	3.00	0.0
55-59	5.79	5.84	3.46	7.58
60-64	4.62	6.96	5.07	16.67
65-69	4.52	5.71	3.46	30.30
70-74	2.81	2.61	2.76	28.79
75-79	1.63	1.61	0.69	10.61
80+	1.27	0.75	0.46	4.55
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

-----  
 TABLE I-7: FAMILY TYPE, BY PLANNING AREA  
 -----

	PLANNING AREA				
	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTS- DALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
Never Married, No Children	11.2	10.6	28.4	7.1	14.1
Divorced, Separated No Children	10.0	5.2	4.0	2.0	7.0
Widow(er) No Children	9.1	7.5	4.7	15.2	8.0
Single Parent	6.3	3.8	5.1	0.0	5.0
Married Couple No Children	33.0	44.0	30.2	75.8	37.7
Married Couple With Children	30.4	29.0	27.5	0.0	28.1
TOTAL	100.0.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE I-8a: PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE, FOR BORN JEWISH MALES  
 (CURRENT MARRIAGES)  
 -----

MARRIED TO:	AGE OF BORN JEWISH MALE				
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50+	ALL
Another Born Jew	41.5	65.6	74.5	86.1	74.8
Convert	15.6	17.3	11.8	4.2	10.0
Non-Jew	42.8	17.1	13.8	9.8	15.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE I-8b: PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE, FOR BORN JEWISH FEMALES  
 (CURRENT MARRIAGES)  
 -----

MARRIED TO:	AGE OF BORN JEWISH FEMALE				
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50+	ALL
Another Born Jew	52.4	80.9	87.5	94.3	84.5
Convert	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.3
Non-Jew	44.5	17.2	11.4	5.1	14.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE I-9: PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE, FOR MARRIED COUPLES BY AGE  
 -----

COMPOSITION OF COUPLE:	AGE <sup>1</sup>				ALL COUPLES
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50+	
Born Jew & Born Jew	26.9	57.0	65.3	81.9	65.8
Born Jew and Convert	12.7	17.3	11.0	4.0	9.8
Born Jew and Non-Jew	60.3	25.8	23.7	14.1	24.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>AGE= Age of the male in the couple.

-----  
 TABLE I-10: PATTERNS OF MARRIAGE, BY PLANNING AREA  
 -----

COMPOSITION OF COUPLE	PLANNING AREA				
	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTS- DALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
Born Jew & Born Jew	63.0	74.6	53.1	86.7	66.6
Born Jew & Convert	11.0	7.9	11.3	5.3	9.7
Born Jew & Non-Jew	26.0	17.5	35.6	8.0	23.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-11a: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY AGE OF BORN JEWISH MALE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS:	AGE OF MALE			ALL MALES
	18-39	40-64	65+	
Employed Full Time	86.6	69.7	13.6	65.2
Employed Part Time	6.2	7.6	8.1	7.1
Temporarily Out of Work	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Unemployed	3.4	3.3	0.0	2.7
Retired	0.0	17.6	78.3	22.8
In School	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.4
Keeping House	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-11b: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF BORN JEWISH FEMALES, BY AGE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AGE OF FEMALE			ALL FEMALES
	18-39	40-64	65+	
Employed Full Time	45.4	36.3	2.2	34.0
Employed Part Time	19.9	13.3	4.8	14.5
Temporarily Out of Work	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
Unemployed	1.7	4.0	2.4	2.7
Retired	0.1	14.5	69.5	18.4
In School	7.5	0.6	0.3	3.4
Keeping House	25.0	30.9	20.9	26.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE 11C: PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT DURING LAST THREE YEARS FOR  
 LABOR FORCE ELIGIBLE\* BORN JEWISH MALES AND FEMALES  
 -----

NUMBER OF TIMES OUT OF WORK DURING PAST THREE YEARS:	PER CENT OF ALL ELIGIBLE MALES	PER CENT OF ALL ELIGIBLE FEMALES
None	80.8	78.2
Once	11.1	14.6
Twice	4.7	5.4
Three Times	1.7	0.5
Four Times or More	1.8	1.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

\*i.e. currently working, laid off, or temporarily not in labor force

-----  
 TABLE I-12a: OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS,  
 FOR BORN JEWISH MALES  
 -----

OCCUPATION:	EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	ALL
Manager/Proprietor	31.5	8.9	29.3
Professional	28.1	32.9	28.6
Technician	1.5	0.0	1.3
Salesman	27.3	25.3	27.1
Clerical	1.1	4.2	1.4
Service Related	3.8	14.6	4.9
Skilled Occupation	6.5	10.3	6.9
Semi & Unskilled	0.2	3.8	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE: I-12b: OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS,  
 FOR BORN JEWISH FEMALES  
 -----

OCCUPATION:	EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	ALL
Manager/Proprietor	17.8	13.4	16.4
Professional	28.2	23.4	26.8
Technician	0.5	0.0	0.3
Saleswoman	20.6	19.0	20.1
Clerical	22.4	17.9	21.0
Service Related	8.4	26.2	13.9
Skilled	2.1	0.0	1.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-13a: OCCUPATION, BY JEWISH STATUS FOR EMPLOYED MALES

OCCUPATION:	BORN JEWISH MALES			ALL MALES	OTHER MALES	
	18-39	40-64	65+		Converts	Non- Jews
Manager/Proprietor	31.5	32.4	21.6	29.8	41.9	21.9
Professional	24.8	28.3	19.2	25.0	28.0	23.0
Technician	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Salesman	25.9	26.2	36.9	28.3	30.1	22.0
Clerical	1.8	2.3	6.6	3.0	0.0	7.1
Service	5.8	2.6	6.3	4.7	0.0	12.7
Skilled	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	0.0	13.4
Semi & Unskilled	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-13b: OCCUPATION, BY AGE AND JEWISH STATUS FOR EMPLOYED FEMALES (FULL & PART TIME)

OCCUPATION OF FEMALE	<u>BORN JEWS:</u>			<u>OTHERS:</u>		
	18-39	40-64	65+	All Born Jews	All Converts	All Non-Jews
Manager/Proprietor	14.0	15.3	*	15.2	22.2	10.4
Professional	31.5	23.4	*	27.2	38.1	32.2
Technician	1.1	0.0	*	0.6	0.0	0.0
Sales	14.9	24.3	*	20.2	14.6	24.5
Clerical	22.0	27.7	*	24.0	25.1	19.3
Service	14.4	7.9	*	11.2	0.0	9.2
Skilled	2.1	1.4	*	1.7	0.0	4.4
Non-skilled	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Too few cases of employed females over 65 to be included in the table

TABLE I-14a: EDUCATION, BY AGE AND JEWISH STATUS FOR MALES

LAST YEAR OR GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:	BORN JEWS				OTHERS	
	Age of Male:				CON- VERTS	NON- JEWS
	18-39	40-64	65+	ALL		
8th grade or less	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	1.6
9th - 11th grade	0.8	2.2	6.9	2.6	0.0	4.5
High School Graduate	7.5	20.6	36.7	18.3	15.9	22.5
Some College	19.8	20.5	18.0	19.7	17.1	34.1
Trade School	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	10.7
College Graduate	36.0	24.9	10.5	26.7	12.6	14.8
Some Prof/Grad Sch1	11.2	8.5	8.7	9.7	30.9	2.2
Prof/Grad Degree	24.1	22.6	14.9	21.7	23.4	9.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-14b: EDUCATION, BY AGE AND JEWISH STATUS FOR FEMALES

LAST YEAR OR GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:	BORN JEWS				OTHERS	
	Age of Female:				CON- VERTS	NON- JEWS
	18-39	40-64	65+	ALL		
8th Grade or less	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.0
9th - 11th	1.7	1.6	6.2	2.5	0.0	1.2
High School Graduate	9.2	32.8	35.7	23.7	29.3	22.8
Some College	33.6	28.4	32.0	31.2	34.7	35.5
Trade School	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.0
College Graduate	28.2	21.3	11.3	22.3	25.2	21.1
Some Prof/Grad Sch1	10.4	5.0	2.5	6.7	1.5	5.2
Grad/Prof Degree	16.0	9.7	7.1	11.8	8.1	12.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 TABLE I-15a: INCOME, BY PLANNING AREA  
 -----

COMBINED HOUSEHOLD INCOME	PLANNING AREA				
	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTS- DALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
UNDER 10,000	9.0	8.7	12.9	0.0	9.5
10-15,000	13.1	4.0	13.7	7.5	10.6
15-20,000	13.2	11.2	14.6	26.4	13.4
BELOW 20,000***	0.6	2.0	3.6	1.9	1.7
20-30,000	25.6	21.3	23.2	18.9	23.7
BELOW 30,000	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.9	2.0
ABOVE 30,000	2.3	2.6	1.7	3.8	2.3
30-50,000	23.8	29.5	21.6	15.1	24.6
ABOVE 50,000***	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.9
50-75,000	0.9	3.7	0.6	1.9	1.6
ABOVE 75,000***	2.0	2.5	2.4	18.9	2.8
75-100,000	4.7	5.3	2.0	1.9	4.2
ABOVE 100,000	2.8	3.7	1.9	0.0	2.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*\*\* No further specification reported

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 TABLE I-15b: HOUSEHOLD INCOME (COLLAPSED CATEGORIES), BY PLANNING AREA  
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COMBINED HOUSEHOLD INCOME:	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTSDALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
UNDER \$20,000	35.9	25.9	44.8	35.8	35.2
\$20 - \$30,000	26.9	25.1	24.5	20.8	25.7
\$30 - \$50,000	26.1	32.1	23.3	18.9	26.9
OVER \$50,000	11.1	16.8	7.2	24.6	12.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 TABLE I-16: LENGTH OF TIME IN PHOENIX, BY PLANNING AREA  
 -----

NUMBER OF YEARS IN PHOENIX	PLANNING AREA				
	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTS- DALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
Under 5 years	29.4	48.1	45.8	45.5	39.0
6 - 10 Years	24.2	27.5	23.6	33.3	25.5
11 - 15 Years	10.5	12.1	11.6	15.2	11.4
16 or more Years	35.9	12.3	19.0	6.1	24.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

+7

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 TABLE I-17: LENGTH OF TIME OF HOUSEHOLD AT CURRENT RESIDENCE,  
 BY PLANNING AREA  
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LENGTH OF TIME AT CURRENT RESIDENCE	PLANNING AREA				
	CENTRAL PHOENIX	SCOTTS- DALE	TRI- CITIES	SUN CITY	ALL AREAS
ONE YEAR	27.3	31.3	35.8	7.1	29.3
2-5 YRS	37.9	47.5	42.7	46.5	42.2
6 OR MORE	34.8	21.3	21.5	46.5	28.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART I-A: JEWISH HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION

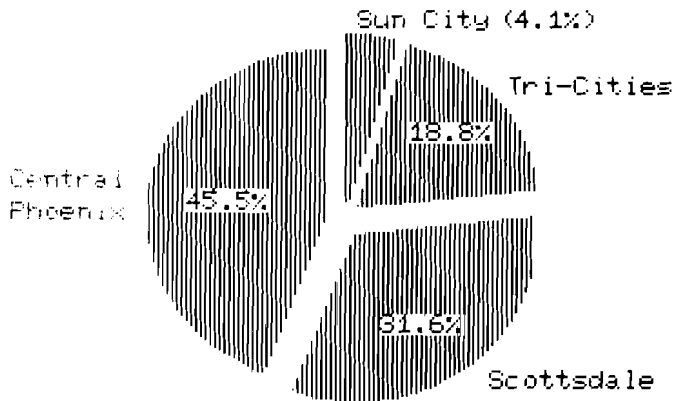


CHART I-B: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

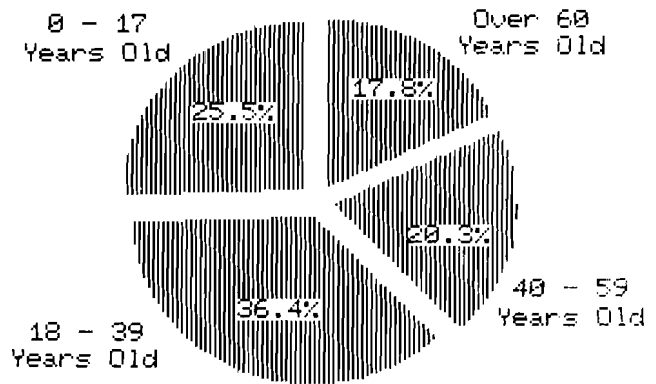


CHART I-C: DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY TYPES

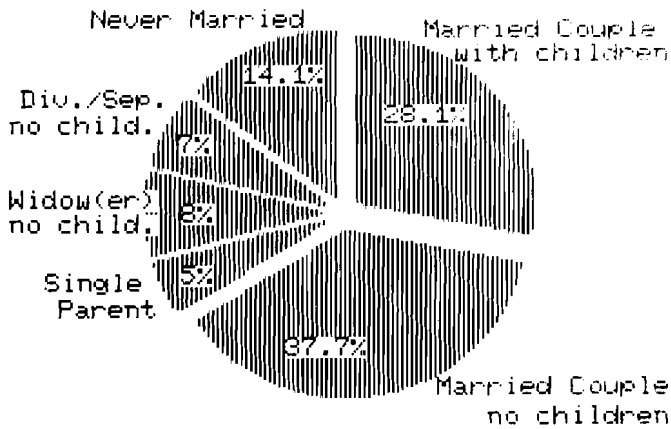


CHART I-D: COLLEGE GRADUATES

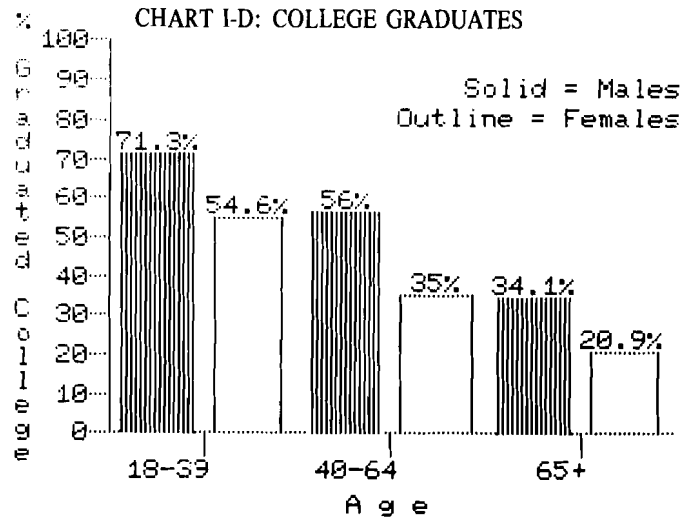


CHART I-E: NEW HOUSEHOLDS

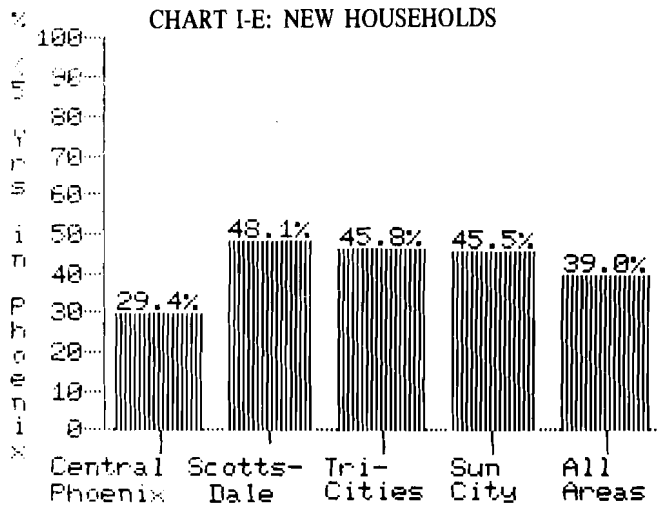
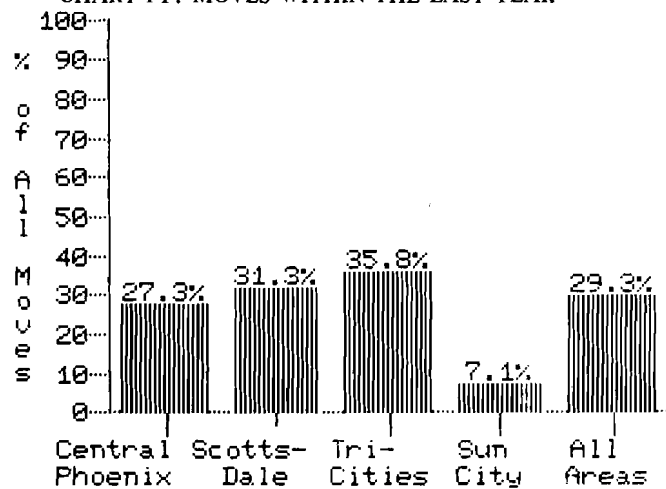


CHART I-F: MOVES WITHIN THE LAST YEAR



# APPENDIX I-A

## METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the methodological appendix is to provide more technical detail than is found in the introduction to the report. It is divided into four sections: sample design, screening procedures and completion rates, population projections and weighting formulas.

### A. SAMPLE DESIGN

#### Introduction

The only way to get an accurate picture of a Jewish community is to draw the sample in such a way that every Jewish household has a chance to be included in the sample. In other words, a "random" sample of Jewish households means that every Jewish household in the community has a known probability of selection. Samples taken from lists of Jewish names in the telephone directory or from organizational rosters are not "random" samples of the entire Jewish community, because the number of Jewish households which were not included are not known, leaving those which are sampled with an unknown probability of selection. The most accurate way to produce a sample of Jewish households in a community such as Phoenix is to screen a large sample of general households to locate Jewish households. This was accomplished in Phoenix by adapting a technique known as Random Digit Dialing ("RRD") in which a random sample of phone numbers is generated by computer using the telephone prefixes for the community. Both listed and unlisted phone numbers are included.

#### Stratification

It is a rare survey that uses a simple random sample in which all households have the same probability of selection. Almost all survey samples are stratified either to reduce costs or to conduct additional interviews in areas of particular importance or interest. The Phoenix sample was stratified for both reasons.

The sample was stratified in two ways. First it was divided into five planning areas: Central Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tri-Cities, Sun City, and Glendale-Peoria. The quota of Jewish interviews in each Planning Area was estimated utilizing *Inside Phoenix* (a market research study published by *The Arizona Republic/The Phoenix Gazette*) and a list of Distinctive Jewish Names purchased by the Federation from a private company for use in the campaign. Second, the number of calls made to non-residential and non-working telephone numbers was reduced by further stratifying the sample within each planning area so that more phone numbers were generated for the prefixes with the greatest proportion of residential phones. This considerably reduced the screening cost by reducing the number of phone numbers needed to locate Jewish households.

During the course of the survey, three changes were made in the original sample design. First, the Glendale-Peoria Planning Area was dropped when it became apparent that information indicating a significant Jewish population in Glendale-Peoria was inaccurate. The quota of interviews scheduled for this Planning Area were assigned proportionately throughout Central Phoenix instead. Second, the Sun City sample was changed from an RDD sample to a sample of listed households. This important retirement area was oversampled because of its special importance to Federation elderly planning. It soon became evident, however, that both the number of general households overall and the proportion of Jewish households among them were too small to economically locate the desired quota of Jewish households using RDD. A

review of the first 16,000 phone numbers indicated that at best only about 25 interviews could be expected in Sun City using RDD — far short of the 100 interviews needed. Switching to a directory sample reduced by close to 60% the number of phone calls needed to locate a Jewish household. Third, the Tri-Cities sample was augmented by some interviews selected at random from listed numbers when the RDD sample was exhausted short of the desired quota. While these changes complicated the procedures used to estimate the Jewish population, they did not compromise the integrity of the sample.

### B. SCREENING PROCEDURES AND COMPLETION RATES

#### Screening Procedures

Because of the high cost of locating a single Jewish household, Random Digit Dialing is usually beyond the means of newer communities, such as Phoenix, which tend to have smaller campaigns. Fortunately, an arrangement was suggested by the Behavior Research Center (the research organization which conducted the survey) whereby it would share the cost of the screening calls with the Federation. The screening calls themselves are a sample of all Phoenix households, and these were used by BRC to conduct a market survey using a separate questionnaire, ending with a question on religion which was used to identify Jewish households. Respondents in the market survey were asked how many of the household members were Protestant, Catholic, Latter Day Saints, or Jewish. Those households in which at least one person was identified as Jewish were called again about two weeks later, using an adaptation of what has become a "standard" introduction in Jewish community RDD samples:

Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ calling from the Behavior Research Center of Arizona. We have been hired by the Jewish Federation of Phoenix to conduct a community needs study. The purpose of this study is to help the Federation plan to provide better services for the Phoenix Jewish Community. There are no right or wrong answers, and all of your answers will be held in confidence.

Did you receive a flyer in the mail from the Federation about the study?

Do you recall seeing anything in any paper about this study?

To make sure I am speaking with a qualified household, are there any adults in your household who consider themselves Jewish?

#### Completion Rates

Survey researchers pay close attention to non-participation rates. Non-participants are households which were never contacted plus households that were contacted but refused to participate in the survey. To ensure that coverage was as complete as possible, a minimum of three calls were made to each of the 51,970 phone numbers screened to locate the Jewish sample. Even though previous research has established that three calls is sufficient, a fourth call was made to 29% of the households which had not been contacted after three tries (an additional 8,584 calls) to increase coverage even further. The calls were spread out during the week so that one was made during a weekday, another on a weekday evening and the third on a Sunday (fourth calls were made either during the evening or on a Sunday).

Refusals pose a different kind of problem than coverage. If the refusal rate goes much beyond 20% of the original sample, then ability of the sample to accurately represent the population is potentially compromised. Refusals could occur at two times during the screening. A household could refuse to participate in the market survey, and a household which was

identified as Jewish in the market survey could refuse to be interviewed in the Federation survey.

Both refusal rates were close to the accepted rate of 20%. Out of the 51,970 residential phone numbers contacted 11,601 (22.8%) refused to participate in the market survey. Even though this is close to the accepted refusal rate (and particularly good for a market research survey as these tend to have higher refusal rates than "scientific" surveys), the researchers were concerned that non-participants in the market survey might adversely bias the Jewish survey. A sub-sample of the market survey refusers were contacted to see how many were Jewish. It turned out that the proportion of Jews among the market survey refusers was actually slightly lower than the proportion of Jews among the participants. In other words, Jews were slightly more likely to participate in the market survey than were non-Jews, and thus Jewish refusals for the market survey did not adversely affect the quality of the Jewish sample. Of the 1,099 Jewish households identified in the market survey, 218 either refused to participate in the Federation survey, terminated before completion or could not be contacted. This produced a combined non-participation rate of 19.8%.

### C. POPULATION ESTIMATES

The market survey screening sample used to locate Jewish households is probably the largest survey ever conducted in Phoenix; many times larger, in fact, than would be needed for a survey of Phoenix itself (i.e. without the necessity of locating Jewish households). As a survey in itself, the screening sample can be used to estimate the number of Jewish households by multiplying the number of total households in Phoenix by the proportion of Jewish households among all households in the screening sample (as explained in the Demographic Overview Report).

Because the sample combined households selected using RDD with households selected from directory listings (Sun City and part of the Tri-Cities), the procedures for estimating the number of Jewish households had to be adjusted accordingly. The Sun City estimate was done separately, but using the same logic as the rest of the estimate. The proportion of Jewish households among all households sampled (from the telephone directory) in Sun City was multiplied by the estimated number of households in Sun City. Fortunately, Behavior Research Center had been working on a housing study in Sun City and was able to make available the most recent estimates. The remaining estimate of Jewish households in the rest of Phoenix was also made by multiplying the proportion of Jewish households among all households by the total number of households in Metropolitan Phoenix.

There were still two complications to be straightened out before this could be done, however. First, the Tri-Cities sample included households selected from two different samples (RDD and telephone directories). In order not to over-estimate the number of Jewish households in this area the households selected from the telephone directory had to be removed from the sample. Second, because a separate estimate had been made for Sun City, the number of households in Sun City had to be subtracted from the total number of households in Metropolitan Phoenix. Thus, the number of Jewish households in Central Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tri-Cities was estimated using only the households sampled by RDD.

### D. WEIGHTING

The original sample was stratified by number of interviews desired for each planning area and the distribution of residences among prefixes. The probabilities of selection for any given Jewish household are thus known (thereby making this a random sample) but are not equal (creating a bias). Jewish households in planning areas which were "oversampled" (i.e. where the proportion of interviews conducted is greater than the

proportion of Jewish households in the planning area) such as Tri-Cities and Sun City had a greater probability of inclusion, and households with a heavily residential prefix had a greater probability of selection because more phone calls were made to these prefixes. Further, the Tri-Cities households which have listed phone numbers had a greater probability of selection than those which are unlisted. In the original RDD sample this was not a problem. However, because additional interviews were conducted in Tri-Cities from the phone directory, households listed in the phone directory had a greater probability of inclusion.

In order to offset these three biases, every case was weighted according to three factors: 1) By prefix, in order to correct the bias introduced by making more calls to certain prefixes 2) By planning area, in that Sun City was vastly over sampled 3) By whether or not listed, for the Tri-Cities phone numbers.

Because the study combined three different sample shortages, three different weighting schemes were used to remove any bias from the sample. Interviews conducted in Scottsdale and Central Phoenix were weighted by prefix using a formula developed for RDD samples. The largest number of calls made to any prefix was divided by the number of calls made to the prefix of the individual interview. In this way the final sample was recreated as if the same number of calls had been made to every prefix that had been made to the largest prefix, thereby eliminating the prefix bias. In Tri-Cities, the mixture of listed and unlisted phone numbers created a different problem. Both listed and unlisted phones were included in the RDD sample, but only listed phones could be included in the directory sample, causing listed phones to be over-represented. Fortunately, the questionnaire included a question as to whether the phone was listed, and this question was used to determine the proportion of listed phones in the RDD sample. Unlisted phones were weighted more heavily in the final Tri-Cities sample to match the ratio of unlisted to listed numbers in the RDD sample for Tri-Cities. Fortunately, approximately equal numbers of calls were made to all the Tri-Cities prefixes, which obviated a second weighting procedure in which prefix weights would be assigned as done in Scottsdale and Central Phoenix.

In a pure RDD sample, the bias introduced by over sampling a particular geographical area (in this case planning areas) is compensated for by the simple prefix weighting scheme used for Central Phoenix and Scottsdale, because the stratification by geographic area is done through the prefixes that are associated with that area. Because the prefix weights are assigned on the basis of the original RDD design, this simple prefix weighting scheme could not be used to undo the bias introduced by over sampling Sun City and Tri-Cities because the former sample was almost entirely (85%) from the directories, and because the Tri-Cities sample was made partially (about 30%) from directory listings. The relative proportion of households in each planning area was determined separately (see previous section) and used to weight each planning area so that the final sample would reflect the true proportions of households in each.

Finally, a fourth minor correction factor was added to all the interviews. These weights tell the computer how many times to count each interview when constructing the tables. Because so many different weights were used, the computer thought it was dealing with many more than the 881 interviews actually conducted. Because the test of statistical significance most used in the report (Chi-Square) takes sample size into account, it is possible that a finding could be accepted erroneously because of inflated sample size. To guard against this possibility, all interview weights were divided by a constant so that the computer would use the correct sample size of 881 in computing statistical significance.

# APPENDIX I-B

BEHAVIOR RESEARCH CENTER  
1117 N. 3rd St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85004  
(602)258-4554

PHOENIX JEWISH FEDERATION STUDY

82165  
Jan.-Mar., 1983

CALLBACK INFORMATION

Time started: \_\_\_\_\_ a.m.  
\_\_\_\_\_ p.m.

Call #	Date	Status
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____

RESP ID	CARD ID	WEEK ID	PHONE NUMBER	WEIGHT	LISTING
1-3	4	5	6-12	13-16	17

1

Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ calling from the Behavior Research Center of Arizona. We have been hired by the Jewish Federation of Phoenix to conduct a community needs study. The purpose of this study is to help the Federation plan to provide better services for the Phoenix Jewish community. There are no right or wrong answers and all of your answers will be held in confidence.

- A. Did you receive a flyer in the mail from the Federation about the study?     Yes     No
- B. Do you recall seeing anything in any paper about this study?     Yes     No

1. To make sure I am speaking with a qualified household, are there any adults in your household who consider themselves Jewish?    Yes...1 (18)  
TERMINATE    No...2

2. And how many people, including yourself, live in your household?    Number \_\_\_\_\_ (19-20)

3. (IF MORE THAN ONE ASK:) How many of these people are 18 years old or older?    Number \_\_\_\_\_ (21-22)

4. Now I'd like to find out a little more about (you/the people in your household 18 years old or older.

4a. First let me ask you, you're (male/female), right?

4b. And, are you currently married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?

4c. How old were you on your last birthday?

IF ONLY ONE PERSON 18 OR OVER — SKIP TO Q. 5

IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON 18 OR OVER — CONTINUE WITH D

4d. And are you Jewish?

4e. Now I'd like to get the same information for (all) the other (person/people) in your household 18 years old or older. (Let's start with the oldest)  
(ASK FOR EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

How is that person related to you	CODE SEX		Is (he/she) currently...					How old is (he/she)	Is (he/she) Jewish?	
	M	F	Mar-ried	Wid-owed	Div-orced	Sepa-rated	Never Married		Yes	No
RESPONDENT _____ (23)	1	2 (24)	1	2	3	4	5 (25)	_____ (26-27)	1	2 (28)
_____ (29)	1	2 (30)	1	2	3	4	5 (31)	_____ (32-33)	1	2 (34)
_____ (35)	1	2 (36)	1	2	3	4	5 (37)	_____ (38-39)	1	2 (40)
_____ (41)	1	2 (42)	1	2	3	4	5 (43)	_____ (44-45)	1	2 (46)
_____ (47)	1	2 (48)	1	2	3	4	5 (49)	_____ (50-51)	1	2 (52)
_____ (53)	1	2 (54)	1	2	3	4	5 (55)	_____ (56-57)	1	2 (58)

NOTE: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT JEWISH, ASK TO SPEAK WITH OTHER HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WHO IS JEWISH

5. Were you born in the Phoenix area?    SKIP TO Q. 7    Yes...1 (59)  
No...2

5a. How many years have you lived in the Phoenix area?    # of years \_\_\_\_\_ (60-61)

6. In what city and state were you born?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (City)    \_\_\_\_\_ (State)    \_\_\_\_\_ (62-64)

(ASK Q. 7 AND Q. 8 IF MARRIED; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 9)

7. Was your (husband/wife) born in the Phoenix area?    SKIP TO Q. 9    Yes...1 (65)  
No...2

7a. How many years has (he/she) lived in the Phoenix area?    # of years \_\_\_\_\_ (66-67)

8. In what city and state was (he/she) born?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (City)    \_\_\_\_\_ (State)    \_\_\_\_\_ (68-70)

(IF RESPONDENT BORN IN PHOENIX AREA, ASK Q. 9, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 10)

9. Did you ever live somewhere other than the Phoenix area for six month or more other than for school or military service?    Yes...1 (71)  
SKIP TO Q. 11    No...2

10. People are influenced by a variety of factors in their decision to move to another city. Can you tell me what sort of things influenced you to move to Phoenix?    Yes

- Respondent or spouse moved to Phoenix by employer    1    (72)
- Respondent or spouse came to Phoenix for a different job    1    (73)
- Respondent or spouse thought economic conditions in Phoenix would be better    1    (74)
- Weather or climate    1    (75)
- To retire    1    (76)
- To join friends    1    (77)
- To join parents    1    (78)
- To join children    1    (79)
- Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_    1    (80)

END CARD 1  
REPEAT 1-3

2 (4)

The next few questions are about your parents (IF MARRIED: And your in-laws).

11. Were both of your parents born in the United States or Canada? (IF NO, ASK) Which one was not?  
Father Born in US/Canada 1 2 (5)  
Jewish 1 2 (6)

12. Were both of your parents Jewish? (IF NOT, ASK) Which one was not?  
Mother Born in US/Canada 1 2 (7)  
Jewish 1 2 (8)

IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 13 — OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 15

13. Were both of your (husband's/wife's) parents born in the United States or Canada? (IF NO, ASK) Which one was not?  
Father-in-law Born in US/Canada 1 2 (9)  
Jewish 1 2 (10)  
Mother-in-law Born in US/Canada 1 2 (11)  
Jewish 1 2 (12)

14. Were both of your (husband's/wife's) parents Jewish? (IF NOT, ASK) Which one was not?

15. How many of your grandparents were born in the United States? (IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 16, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 17)  
Respondent None...1 (13)  
One...2  
Two...3  
Three...4  
Four...5  
Don't Know...6

16. How many of your (husband's/wife's) grandparents were born in the United States?  
Spouse None...1 (14)  
One...2  
Two...3  
Three...4  
Four...5  
Don't Know...6

17. Are both your parents living? (IF NO, ASK) Which one is living?  
Both living...1 (15)  
Father only...2  
Mother only...3  
SKIP TO Q. 18 Neither living...4

17a. How old (are/is)(he/she/they)?  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ (16-17)  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (18-19)

17b. Do(es)(he/she/they) live in Phoenix? SKIP TO Q. 18 Both parents live in Phoenix...1 (20)  
One parent lives in Phoenix...2  
No parent lives in Phoenix...3

17c. How likely is it that your parent(s) will move to Phoenix within the next three years — extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?  
Extremely likely...1 (21)  
Very likely...2  
Somewhat likely...3  
Not very likely...4  
Not at all likely...5  
Don't Know...6

(IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 18, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 19)

18. Are both your (husband's/wife's) parents living? (IF NO, ASK) Which one is living?  
Both living...1 (22)  
Father only...2  
Mother only...3  
SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q. 19 Neither living...4

18a. How old (are/is)(he/she/they)?  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ (23-24)  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (25-26)

18b. Do(es) (he/she/they) live in Phoenix? SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q. 19 Both parents live in Phoenix...1 (27)  
One parent lives in Phoenix...2  
No parent lives in Phoenix...3

18c. How likely is it that (his/her) parent(s) will move to Phoenix within the next three years — extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?  
Extremely likely...1 (28)  
Very likely...2  
Somewhat likely...3  
Not very likely...4  
Not at all likely...5  
Don't Know...6

(IF PARENT 65+ LIVING IN PHOENIX AREA, ASK Q. 19, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 20)

19. Is your (father/mother) living in a nursing home or home for the aged?  
MOTHER Yes...1 (29)  
No...2  
FATHER Yes...1 (30)  
No...2

19a. During the past year, did you provide any financial assistance to your (father/mother) for rent, utility bills, medical bills, or any other financial assistance?  
MOTHER Yes...1 (31)  
No...2  
FATHER Yes...1 (32)  
No...2

19b. During the past year, did you (IF MARRIED: or your (husband/wife) regularly provide any personal assistance to your (father/mother) with cooking, housecleaning, shopping, or anything else?  
MOTHER Yes...1 (33)  
No...2  
FATHER Yes...1 (34)  
No...2

(IF MARRIED AND SPOUSE'S PARENT 65+ LIVING IN PHOENIX AREA, ASK Q. 20, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 21)

20. Is your (husband's/wife's)(father/mother) living in a nursing home or home for the aged?  
MOTHER Yes...1 (35)  
No...2  
FATHER Yes...1 (36)  
No...2

20a. During the past year, did you or your (husband/wife) provide any financial assistance to (his/her) (father/mother) for rent, utility bills, medical bills, or any other financial assistance?  
MOTHER Yes...1 (37)  
No...2  
FATHER Yes...1 (38)  
No...2

25c. Does (he/she) consider (himself/herself) to be Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, just Jewish or something else? Reform...1 (51)  
Conservative...2  
Orthodox...3  
Just Jewish...4  
Something else...5 (SPECIFY)

26. How many years, if any, of formal Jewish education have you had? # of years \_\_\_\_\_ (52-53)

(IF MARRIED AND SPOUSE IS JEWISH, ASK Q. 27, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 28)

27. How many years, if any, of Jewish education has your (husband/wife) had? # of years \_\_\_\_\_ (54-55)

28. In the beginning I asked you about all the adults in the household. The next series of questions is about children in the household. How many persons are there in this household who are under 18 years of age? None...0 (56)  
One...1  
Two...2  
Three...3  
Four...4  
Five or more...5 (USE CONTINUATION SHEET)

29. First, could you tell me the first name of each child under 18? Let's start with the oldest. (RECORD BELOW)

29a. What is (name)'s age and sex? (RECORD BELOW, REPEAT FOR EACH CHILD)

29b. In what religion is (name) being raised? (RECORD BELOW, REPEAT FOR EACH CHILD)

	Name	Name	Name	Name
Age	_____ (57-58)	_____ (61-62)	_____ (65-66)	_____ (69-70)
Sex				
Male	1 (59)	1 (63)	1 (67)	1 (71)
Female	2	2	2	2
Religion				
Jewish	1 (60)	1 (64)	1 (68)	1 (72)
Protestant	2	2	2	2
Catholic	3	3	3	3
Other(SPECIFY)	4	4	4	4
None	5	5	5	5

CONTINUE WITH Q. 30 FOR EACH CHILD 6-18  
GO TO Q. 35 FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 6

END CARD 2  
REPEAT 1-3  
3  
(4)

20b. During the past year, did you or your (husband/wife) regularly provide any personal assistance to (his/her) (father/mother) with cooking, housecleaning, shopping, or anything else? MOTHER Yes...1 (39)  
No...2

FATHER Yes...1 (40)  
No...2

21. Did your parents belong to a synagogue or temple at any time while you were growing up? Yes...1 (41)  
No...2

Not sure...3  
Other...4 (SPECIFY)

22. Was either your father or your mother a member of any Jewish clubs or organizations at any time when you were growing up? (IF YES: Which parent?) Father only...1 (42)  
Mother only...2  
Both parents...3  
Neither parent...4  
Not sure/Don't Know...5  
Other...6 (SPECIFY)

23. Did your parents ever buy Israel Bonds or give a contribution to the local federation, welfare fund, or UJA at any time when you were growing up? Yes...1 (43)  
No...2  
Not sure...3  
Other...4 (SPECIFY)

24. Were you brought up Jewish? SKIP TO Q. 24c Yes...1 (44)  
No...2

24a. In what religion were you brought up, or weren't you brought up in any religion? Protestant...1 (45)  
Catholic...2  
Other...3  
None...4 (SPECIFY)

24b. Did you formally convert to Judaism? Yes...1 (46)  
No...2 (SKIP TO Q. 25)

24c. Do you consider yourself to be Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, just Jewish or something else? Reform...1 (47)  
Conservative...2  
Orthodox...3  
Just Jewish...4  
Something else...5 (SPECIFY)

(IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 25 — OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 26)

25. Was your (husband/wife) brought up Jewish? SKIP TO Q. 25c Yes...1 (48)  
No...2

25a. In what religion was (he/she) brought up, or wasn't (he/she) brought up in any religion? Protestant...1 (49)  
Catholic...2  
Other...3  
None...4  
Not sure...5 (SPECIFY)

25b. Did (he/she) formally convert to Judaism? Yes...1 (50)  
No...2 (SKIP TO Q. 26)

	CHILD 1		CHILD 2		CHILD 3		CHILD 4	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
The J.C.C.	1	2 (5)	1	2 (6)	1	2 (7)	1	2 (8)
Scouts, campfire groups or Indian Guides	1	2 (9)	1	2 (10)	1	2 (11)	1	2 (12)
The "Y" or Boys' Club	1	2 (13)	1	2 (14)	1	2 (15)	1	2 (16)
Organized sports such as little league, basketball or soccer	1	2 (17)	1	2 (18)	1	2 (19)	1	2 (20)
A Jewish youth group such as AZA or BEG	1	2 (21)	1	2 (22)	1	2 (23)	1	2 (24)
Music, dance, gymnastics or other lessons	1	2 (25)	1	2 (26)	1	2 (27)	1	2 (28)
Some kind of after-school program	1	2 (29)	1	2 (30)	1	2 (31)	1	2 (32)
Other (SPECIFY)	1	2 (33)	1	2 (34)	1	2 (35)	1	2 (36)

	Yes	No
31. Is (name) currently enrolled in a Hebrew school or receiving some other form of Jewish education?	1 (37)	2 (38)
SKIP TO Q. 33	2	2

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4
32. In what kind of Jewish school is (name) enrolled, or from whom is (name) receiving a Jewish education? (DO NOT READ LIST)				
Sunday, or other one day a week school	1 (41)	1 (42)	1 (43)	1 (44)
Weekday afternoon, afternoon and weekend school, evening school, Hebrew high	2	2	2	2
Jewish Day School	3	3	3	3
Private tutor	4	4	4	4
Parents/relatives	5	5	5	5
	GO TO 34	GO TO 34	GO TO 34	GO TO 34

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4
33. Has (name) ever been enrolled in a Hebrew or religious school?				
Yes	1 (45)	1 (46)	1 (47)	1 (48)
SKIP TO Q. 33d	2	2	2	2

	(49-50)	(51-52)	(53-54)	(55-56)
33a. How old was (name) when last enrolled in Hebrew or religious school?				

	Yes	No
33b. Was this school in the Phoenix area?	1 (57)	2 (58)
	2	2

	(61-62)	(63-64)	(65-66)	(67-68)
33c. Why did (name) stop attending that Hebrew or religious school?				

	1 (69)	1 (70)	1 (71)	1 (72)
33d. How likely is it that you will enroll (name) in a Jewish school at some time in the future? (READ EACH STATEMENT)				
Extremely likely	1 (69)	1 (70)	1 (71)	1 (72)
Very likely	2	2	2	2
Somewhat likely	3	3	3	3
Not very likely	4	4	4	4
Not at all likely	5	5	5	5
Not sure	6	6	6	6

	1 (73)	1 (74)	1 (75)	1 (76)
33e. In what kind of school would you like to enroll him/her? (DO NOT READ LIST)				
Sunday or other one day a week school	1 (73)	1 (74)	1 (75)	1 (76)
Weekday afternoon or afternoon and weekend school	2	2	2	2
Day school	3	3	3	3
Private tutor	4	4	4	4
Parents/relatives	5	5	5	5
Hebrew high/evening school	6	6	6	6
Other (SPECIFY)	7	7	7	7

	Yes	No
34. Did (name) go to any kind of summer camp last year?	1 (5)	2 (6)
GO TO NEXT INSTRUCTION	2	2

	Yes	No
34a. Was this camp under Jewish auspices?	1 (9)	2 (10)
	2	2

	In Arizona	Out of state
34b. Was this camp in Arizona or out of state?	1 (13)	2 (14)
	2	2

IF OTHER CHILDREN 6-18 GO TO Q. 30  
 IF CHILDREN UNDER 6, GO TO Q. 35  
 IF NO OTHER CHILDREN, GO TO Q. 38

	ASK 35a	Day care	1 (17)	1 (18)	1 (19)	1 (20)
35. Is (name) enrolled in either a daycare program, nursery school or kindergarten?						
Nursery school	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kindergarten	3	3	3	3	3	3
Both	4	4	4	4	4	4
SKIP TO 36	Neither					

	Yes	No	Don't Know
35a. Is the (day care program/nursery school) connected with any Jewish institution, such as a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish day school?	1 (21)	2 (22)	3 (23)
	2	2	3

	Mother	Father	Grandparent	Relative	Baby sitter	Other (SPECIFY)
35b. Who usually takes care of (name) during the day when he/she is not at school?	1 (25)	2 (26)	3 (27)	4 (28)	5	6
	2	2	3	4	5	6

SKIP TO 37    SKIP TO 37    SKIP TO 37    SKIP TO 37

END CARD 3  
 REPEAT COLS 1-3  
 4 (4)

36. Who usually takes care of (name) during the day?

Mother	1 (29)	1 (30)	1 (31)	1 (32)
Father	2	2	2	2
Both parents equally	3	3	3	3
Grandparent	4	4	4	4
Relative	5	5	5	5
Baby sitter	6	6	6	6
Other (SPECIFY)	7	7	7	7

36a. Do you intend to enroll (name) in a day care program or nursery school this year or next year?

Yes, day care	1 (33)	1 (34)	1 (35)	1 (36)
Nursery school	2	2	2	2
No, neither	3	3	3	3
Don't know	4	4	4	4

37. When (name) is older, do you intend to enroll (him/her) in a Jewish day school, Jewish school or religious school of any kind?

Yes	1 (37)	1 (38)	1 (39)	1 (40)
No	2	2	2	2
Don't know	3	3	3	3

IF OTHER CHILDREN UNDER 6, GO TO Q. 35  
IF NO OTHER CHILDREN GO TO Q. 38

END CARD 4  
REPEAT COLS. 1-3

5 (4)

38. Parents have different ideas of how they would like their children to be Jewish. How important is it for a child (STATEMENT), is it...extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not very Important	Not at all Important
To feel positive about being Jewish	1	2	3	4	5 (5)
To be knowledgeable about Jewish customs and beliefs	1	2	3	4	5 (6)
To be able to read prayers in a synagogue service	1	2	3	4	5 (7)
To be bar or bat mitzvah	1	2	3	4	5 (8)
To have an appreciation of Jewish traditions	1	2	3	4	5 (9)
To marry another Jew	1	2	3	4	5 (10)
To have Jewish friends	1	2	3	4	5 (11)
To be observant with regard to Jewish practices	1	2	3	4	5 (12)

(IF RESPONDENT OR SPOUSE IS 65 OR OLDER, CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 43)

39. Do you, or your spouse, usually walk, drive or take public transportation to do your grocery shopping, or does someone take you to the store, or does someone do your grocery shopping for you?

SKIP TO 40 Respondent or spouse goes alone...1 (13)  
Someone takes respondent or spouse...2  
Someone else does shopping...3

39a. Who is that? (DO NOT READ LIST)

Children...1 (14)  
Other relatives...2  
Neighbor/friend...3  
Domestic help/paid worker...4  
Other (SPECIFY)...5

40. Do you, or your spouse, usually do your housework, or do you have paid domestic help, or do you get it done some other way?

Respondent or spouse does...1 (15)  
Have paid domestic help...2  
Respondent, spouse and paid domestic help...3  
Other (SPECIFY)...4

41. Do you or your spouse usually prepare the meals, or do you need help with that?

Respondent or spouse does...1 (16)  
Have paid domestic help...2  
Respondent, spouse, and paid domestic help...3  
Eats out...4  
Other (SPECIFY)...5

42. If you or your spouse had some sort of emergency or became ill, who would you turn to for help?

Children...1 (17)  
Spouse...2  
Other relatives...3  
Neighbor/friend...4  
Doctor...5  
Paramedics/operator...6  
Other (SPECIFY)...7

43. Some services for people in the community are connected with religious or nationality groups. If you had a family or personal problem, how would you feel about getting help from a Jewish sponsored organization? Would you... (READ LIST)

Very much prefer it...1 (18)  
Prefer it...2  
It wouldn't matter...3  
Would rather get help from some other place...4

43a. If you needed help in finding a job, how would you feel about getting help from a Jewish sponsored organization?

Very much prefer it...1 (19)  
Prefer it...2  
It wouldn't matter...3  
Would rather get help from some other place...4

IF NO TEEN-AGER, SKIP TO Q. 43c

43b. How about a Jewish sponsored organization for recreation for a teen-ager. Would you...

Very much prefer it...1 (20)  
Prefer it...2  
It wouldn't matter...3  
Would rather go to some other place...4

IF NO PRE-TEEN, SKIP TO Q. 44

43c. How about a Jewish sponsored organization for recreation for younger children. Would you...

Very much prefer it...1 (21)  
Prefer it...2  
It wouldn't matter...3  
Would rather go to some other place...4

44. Do you, or does anyone in your household, belong to a synagogue or temple?

Yes...1 (22)  
SKIP TO Q. 45 No...2

44a. Is this synagogue or temple orthodox, conservative, reform or something else?

Orthodox...1 (23)  
Conservative...2  
Reform...3  
Traditional...4  
Reconstructionist...5  
Other (SPECIFY)...6

44b. What was your main reason for joining a synagogue or temple?

\_\_\_\_\_ (24-25)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (26-27)

(SKIP TO Q. 47)

45. Have you ever been a member of synagogue other than a membership your parents may have had? Yes...1 (28) SKIP TO Q. 45d No...2

45a. Was this synagogue or temple orthodox, conservative, reform or something else? Orthodox...1 (29) Conservative...2 Reform...3 Traditional...4 Reconstructionist...5 Other (SPECIFY)...6

45b. Was this synagogue in Phoenix, or was it in some other city? In Phoenix...1 (30) SKIP TO Q. 45d Other city...2

45c. Why are you no longer a member? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY, DO NOT READ LIST) Respondent moved from community...1 (31) Children grew up/finished religious school...1 (32) Inconvenient location/too hard to get there...1 (33) Change in marital status...1 (34) Spouse not Jewish...1 (35) Dislike the Rabbi, program, services, etc....1 (36) Don't believe in organized religion anymore...1 (37) Lack of time...1 (38) Lack of interest...1 (39) Financial reasons...1 (40) It was membership through parents...1 (41) Other (SPECIFY)...1 (42)

45d. Is there any particular reason that you don't belong to any synagogue or temple now? \_\_\_\_\_ (43-44) \_\_\_\_\_ (45-46)

46. NO QUESTION

Now I would like to ask you about clubs and organizations to which you (IF MARRIED: and your spouse) might belong.

47. First, do you currently belong to any Jewish clubs or organizations in the Valley? Yes...1 (47) SKIP TO 47b No...2

47a. Which ones? (DO NOT READ LIST) Yes Bnai Brith 1 (48) ORT 1 (49) Hadasah 1 (50) Jewish Community Center 1 (51) Sisterhood 1 (52) Brotherhood 1 (53) Kivel 1 (54) Tri-city Singles 1 (55) Other 1 (56) Other 1

47b. Do you belong to any clubs or organizations which are not Jewish? Yes...1 (57) No...2

(IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 48 — OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 48c)

48. Does your spouse currently belong to any Jewish clubs or organizations in the Valley? Yes...1 (58) SKIP TO 48b No...2

48a. Which ones? (DO NOT READ LIST) Yes Bnai Brith 1 (59) ORT 1 (60) Hadasah 1 (61) Jewish Community Center 1 (62) Sisterhood 1 (63) Brotherhood 1 (64) Kivel 1 (65) Tri-city Singles 1 (66) Other 1 (67)

48b. Does (he/she) belong to any clubs or organizations which are not Jewish? Yes...1 (68) No...2

48c. During the past year, have you done any kind of volunteer work, whether individually or as part of a group? Yes...1 (69) SKIP TO Q. 48e. No...2

48d. Was that for a Jewish organization or cause, or one that is not specifically Jewish? Jewish organization/cause...1 (70) Not specifically Jewish...2 Both...3

48e. How likely is it that you would do some Jewish volunteer work this year if you were asked to do so by the Jewish Federation or some other Jewish organization? (READ LIST) Extremely likely...1 (71) Very likely...2 Somewhat likely...3 Not very likely...4 Not at all likely...5 Don't Know...6

49. Have you, (or your spouse) ever been to Isreal? Yes...1 (72) SKIP TO Q. 50 No...2 SKIP TO Q. 50 Israeli Citizen...3

49a. How many times have you (has your spouse) been there? RESPONDENT \_\_\_\_\_ (73-74) SPOUSE \_\_\_\_\_ (75-76)

49b. Did you (or your spouse) ever live in Israel for a year or more? RESPONDENT Yes...1 (77) No...2 SPOUSE Yes...1 (78) No...2

50. Are you, or is any other adult in your family a member of a Jewish community center in Phoenix? SKIP TO Q. 50d Yes...1 (5) No...2

50a. Have you ever visited a Jewish community center in Phoenix? Yes...1 (6) No...2

END CARD 5 REPEAT COLS. 1-3 6 (4)

50b. I'd like to find out why you haven't joined a Jewish Community Center in Phoenix. As I read you a list of reasons people give, please tell me if any of these apply to you.  
(READ LIST, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

Don't know enough about JCC 1 (7)  
It's too expensive 1 (8)  
It's too far away 1 (9)  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ 1 (10)

50c. If the Jewish community center had programs that would interest you or other members of your family, and was located in your general area, would you be very, somewhat or not at all likely to go to the center?

Very likely...1 (11)  
Somewhat likely...2  
Not at all likely...3  
Not sure...4

50d. Do you know anyone, or have any friends, who belong to a Jewish community center or use it regularly?

Yes...1 (12)  
No...2  
Not sure...3

50e. During the past year, have you (or anyone in your household) been a member of or gone to a health club, gym or country club?

Yes...1 (13)  
No...2  
Not sure...3

51. Now I would like to read you a list of activities provided through the Jewish community center. Please tell me how interested you, or anyone in your family, is in using the center for these activities. Are you very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested, or not at all interested in using the center for...

	Very Interested	Somewhat Interested	Not very Interested	Not at all Interested	Don't Know
Jewish adult education	1	2	3	4	5 (14)
General adult education	1	2	3	4	5 (15)
Sports and recreation	1	2	3	4	5 (16)
Social activities such as couple clubs and singles groups	1	2	3	4	5 (17)
Special events such as a carnival	1	2	3	4	5 (18)
A Jewish holiday observance such as Passover	1	2	3	4	5 (19)
Music, dance, theater or art programs	1	2	3	4	5 (20)

SKIP FOLLOWING IF NO CHILDREN

Programs and activities for teens	1	2	3	4	5 (21)
Programs and activities for children	1	2	3	4	5 (22)
A daycare center or nursery school	1	2	3	4	5 (23)

52. We are also interested in Jewish observance at home. For each of the following, please tell me whether it is or is not something that you do in your household. Do you, or other members of your household...  
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

Usually have a Passover Seder (SAY-DER) in your home or attend one somewhere else? 1 (24)  
Usually recite the Kiddush (KID-DISH) on Friday night? 1 (25)  
Usually light Sabbath candles on Friday night? 1 (26)  
Refrain from working on Yom Kippur (YOM-KIP-POOR)? 1 (27)  
Have a Mezzuzah (MI-ZOO-ZUH) on the door? 1 (28)  
Use separate dishes for dairy and meat products in your home? 1 (29)  
Light Chanukah (HA-NOO-KAH) candles? 1 (30)  
Refrain from driving on the Sabbath? 1 (31)  
Refrain from handling money on the Sabbath? 1 (32)

53. Now I would like to read you the names of different types of organizations. Please tell me whether or not you, or another member of your household, contributed financially to that type of organization in the past 12 months, other than for dues or tuition.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
United Way	1	2	3 (33)
Museums, art centers or performing arts	1	2	3 (34)
Political organizations or causes of any kind	1	2	3 (35)
Colleges or universities in the U.S.	1	2	3 (36)
United Fund, Jewish Federation, Jewish Welfare Fund, or UJA	1	2	3 (37)
Synagogue or temple	1	2	3 (38)
Any other local Jewish organization, agency or school	1	2	3 (39)
Directly to Universities, Yeshivas, hospitals, or other causes in Israel	1	2	3 (40)
A disease research fund or hospital	1	2	3 (41)
Any other Jewish organization or cause	1	2	3 (42)

53a. Is there anything else I have not mentioned that you have contributed to in the past 12 months?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (43)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (44)

(IF NO TO "JEWISH FEDERATION, OR UNITED JEWISH WELFARE FUND, UJA, ASK Q. 54, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.55)

54. Can you tell me the main reasons that you did not give to the United Jewish Welfare Fund, the Jewish Federation or the United Jewish Appeal? (PROBE IN DETAIL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (45-46)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (47-48)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (49-50)

55. During the past 12 months, did you, or any member of your household, receive any requests to contribute to the United Jewish Welfare Fund, the Jewish Federation or the United Jewish Appeal, whether or not you actually contributed?

Yes...1 (51)  
SKIP TO Q. 56 No...2

55a. Were these requests by telephone, through the mail, face-to-face solicitations, at a fund raising dinner or function, at a small meeting or in some other way?

Telephone...1 (52)  
Mail...2  
Face-to-face solicitation...3  
Fund raising dinner or function...4  
Small meeting...5  
Other (SPECIFY)...6

55b. Did you give at the time you received the request?

Yes...1 (53)  
No...2

56. As a part of this study, we are interested in learning how people feel about fund-raising. I am now going to read you some statements. For each, please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

Although there are many worthy causes to support, Jews should give preference to Jewish causes  
I only hear from the Jewish community when someone wants money  
Every Jew should feel obligated to support Jewish causes  
I feel uncomfortable when asked for money  
I feel good when I have done something to help the Jewish community  
Israel could not survive without the help of American Jews  
The Jewish community values large contributions more than small ones

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Neutral/Don't Know
Although there are many worthy causes to support, Jews should give preference to Jewish causes	1	2	3	4	5 (54)
I only hear from the Jewish community when someone wants money	1	2	3	4	5 (55)
Every Jew should feel obligated to support Jewish causes	1	2	3	4	5 (56)
I feel uncomfortable when asked for money	1	2	3	4	5 (57)
I feel good when I have done something to help the Jewish community	1	2	3	4	5 (58)
Israel could not survive without the help of American Jews	1	2	3	4	5 (59)
The Jewish community values large contributions more than small ones	1	2	3	4	5 (60)

57. I would like to read you several ranges of possible charitable contributions. Please stop me at the figure that best represents the contributions your household made during the past 12 months, not counting dues or tuition (READ RANGES)

Under \$100 1 (61)  
\$100-499 2  
\$500-999 3  
\$1,000-4,999 4  
\$5,000-9,999 5  
\$10,000 and over 6  
Zero 7  
Don't Know/Refused (DO NOT READ) +

57a. What percent of your household's total contributions were given to Jewish organizations or causes — again, not counting dues to synagogues or school tuition.

PERCENT \_\_\_\_\_ (62-63)

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about your feelings of being Jewish.

58. First, for each statement, I would like you to tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure
I feel proud of being a Jew when I hear or read about accomplishments of Jews	1	2	3	4	5 (64)
I have no special feelings toward the State of Israel	1	2	3	4	5 (65)
If I were to be born all over again, I would want to be born a Jew	1	2	3	4	5 (66)
When I hear someone make a negative comment about Jews in general, I usually do not take any personal offense	1	2	3	4	5 (67)
Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do	1	2	3	4	6 (68)
The public schools should teach more about the contribution of Jews in America	1	2	3	4	5 (69)

59. How likely is it that anti-semitism will become a serious problem for Jews who live in the U.S. — would you say that it is extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?

Extremely likely...1 (70)  
Very likely...2  
Somewhat likely...3  
Not very likely...4  
Not at all likely...5  
Don't Know...6

59a. How likely is it that anti-semitism will become a serious problem for Jews who live in the Valley — would you say that it is extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?

Extremely likely...1 (71)  
Very likely...2  
Somewhat likely...3  
Not very likely...4  
Not at all likely...5  
Don't Know...6

60. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 means a person has a strong feeling of being Jewish, and 1 means a person has no feeling of being Jewish, where would you place yourself?

(10 = 0) RATING \_\_\_\_\_ (72)

Next, I would like to ask you about friends and relatives in Phoenix.

61. Of the people you consider to be your closest friends or see most often socially, about how many would you say are Jewish — all, most, some, almost none, or none?

All...1 (6)  
Most...2  
Some...3  
Almost none...4  
None...5  
Doesn't matter...6  
Don't Know...7  
Other (SPECIFY)...8

SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q. 62

61a. How many of the Jews you are friendly with or see most often socially give a contribution to the United Jewish Welfare Fund or UJA in Phoenix — all, most, some, almost none, or none?

All...1 (6)  
Most...2  
Some...3  
Almost none...4  
None...5  
Doesn't matter...6  
Don't Know...7  
Other (SPECIFY)...8

IF NEVER MARRIED/WIDOWED/DIVORCED, ASK Q. 62  
IF MARRIED/SEPARATED/65+, SKIP TO INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE Q. 65

62. Single people meet other single persons in a variety of places. I'm going to read you a list of possible places for meeting new people. For each, could you tell me whether you think it is a good place, a not so good place, or just a "so-so" place?

Through friends (introductions, blind dates)  
Parties or social gatherings  
Synagogue or temple  
Through other Jewish organizations or clubs to which you might belong  
Through a college, university or extension course  
At a Jewish Community Center  
Through work

Good place	Not so good place	Just a "so-so" place	DK	
1	2	3	4	(7)
1	2	3	4	(8)
1	2	3	4	(9)
1	2	3	4	(10)
1	2	3	4	(11)
1	2	3	4	(12)
1	2	3	4	(13)

63. Attitudes about getting married have changed over the past several years. How important would you say it is for you personally to get married? (READ EACH)

Very important...1 (14)  
Somewhat important...2  
Slightly important...3  
Not at all important...4  
Other (SPECIFY)...5

64. If you were to marry, how important is it that you marry someone Jewish? (READ EACH)

Very important...1 (15)  
Somewhat important...2  
Slightly important...3  
Not at all important...4  
Other (SPECIFY)...5

IF MARRIED ASK Q. 65  
IF WIDOWED/DIVORCED, SKIP TO Q. 66  
IF NEVER MARRIED, SKIP TO Q. 72

65. Were you ever divorced or widowed?

Divorced...1 (16)  
Widowed...2  
SKIP TO Q. 68 Neither...3

66. Was your (former) (husband/wife) Jewish?

Yes...1 (17)  
No...2

67. How many years were you first married?

YEARS \_\_\_\_\_ (18-19)

68. Did you (last) get married — in Phoenix or in some other city?

In Phoenix...1 (20)  
Some other city...2

69. Was your (husband/wife) ever widowed or divorced?

Widowed...1 (21)  
Divorced...2  
SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q. 70 Neither...3  
Don't Know...7

69a. Was your spouse's former (husband/wife) Jewish? (IF MORE THAN ONE FORMER SPOUSE, ASK ABOUT MOST RECENT)

Yes...1 (22)  
No...2  
Don't Know...3

(IF RESPONDENT FEMALE OR MALE AND CURRENTLY MARRIED, ASK Q. 70, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 71)

70. How many babies have been born to (you/your wife) all together, counting any who may not be living now and any by a previous marriage?

NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ (23)

(IF MARRIED AND WIFE IS UNDER 40, ASK Q. 71, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 72)

71. How many more children do you and your (husband/wife) expect to have in addition to any you may already have?

# of children \_\_\_\_\_ (24)  
No more...0  
Don't Know, God's will, up to fate...7

72. A large number of people in Phoenix live here only part of the year, or have lived here as a part time resident in the past. Do you live in Phoenix all year round, or do you live here during only part of the year?

SKIP TO Q. 73 Year round...1 (25)  
Part-time resident...2

72a. What months do you live in Phoenix? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

January...1 (26)  
February...1 (27)  
March...1 (28)  
April...1 (29)  
May...1 (30)  
June...1 (31)  
July...1 (32)  
August...1 (33)  
September...1 (34)  
October...1 (35)  
November...1 (36)  
December...1 (37)

72b. What city and state do you live in during the rest of the year?

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City) (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (38-40)

72c. How many years have you lived in Phoenix as a part-time resident?

# of years \_\_\_\_\_ (41-42)

72d. How likely is it that you will become a permanent resident of Phoenix at some point in the future — very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely?

Very likely...1 (43)  
Somewhat likely...2  
SKIP TO Q. 80 Not at all likely...3  
Not sure...4

72e. When do you think that would be?

Next year or this year...1 (44)  
Within five years...2  
Not sure...3

72f. Do you belong to a synagogue or temple in Phoenix?

Yes...1 (45)  
No...2

SKIP TO Q. 80

73. Were you ever a part-time resident of Phoenix before moving here full time?

Yes...1 (46)  
SKIP TO Q. 73b No...2

73a. How many years did you live in Phoenix as a part-time resident?

\_\_\_\_\_ (47-48)

73b. Was your previous residence in the same area where you live now, in another part of the Valley, or outside the Phoenix area?

SKIP TO Q. 73f Same area...1 (49)  
ASK Q. 73c Another part of Valley...2  
SKIP TO Q. 73e Outside the Phoenix area...3

73c. What part of the Valley was that?

(50-52)

73d. Do you happen to remember the zip code there? (IF YES, RECORD)

85 (53-55)

SKIP TO Q. 73f.

73e. Where did you last live, just before moving to your current residence? Do you happen to remember the zip code there?

Name of Place (56-58)

Zip Code (59-63)

73f. Where do you expect to be living three years from now, just your best estimate? (READ LIST) SKIP TO Q. 73i Same dwelling or home...1 (64) Same neighborhood or community...2 Different neighborhood...3 Different city or town...4 ASK Q. 73g

73g. Do you have definite plans to move within the next year? ASK Q. 73h Yes...1 (65) SKIP TO 73i No...2

73h. What is your main reason for moving?

(66-67)

(68-69)

(70-71)

73i. How many times have you moved during the past five years? # (72)

74. Could you tell me what sorts of factors were important in choosing the neighborhood or area of the Valley where you now live?

(73-74)

(75-76)

(77-78)

END CARD 7

REPEAT COLS. 1-3

8 (4)

75. If you had your choice, would you like to have more Jews in your neighborhood, fewer Jews in your neighborhood, or is it just about right now? More...1 (5) About the same...2 Fewer...3 Don't care/shouldn't matter...4 Don't know...5

76. How satisfied are you with your neighborhood as a place to live? Would you say that you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, or not at all satisfied? Very satisfied...1 (6) Fairly satisfied...2 Not satisfied at all...3

77. Do you own or rent your home? Own...1 (7) Rent...2 Other (SPECIFY)...3

78. Is your home a single family house, a duplex, a townhouse, a condominium, an apartment, a mobile home or something else? Single family house...1 (8) Duplex...2 Townhouse or condominium...3 Apartment...4 Mobile home...5 Other (SPECIFY)...6

79. How many years have you lived at your current residence? (9-10)

80. In order to better plan the location of services for the Jewish community, we would like to find out where people go in the metropolitan Phoenix area for different activities. For each activity that I read, please tell me if you travel less than 1 mile, 1 to 5 miles, 6 to 10 miles or more than 10 miles one way to the place you use most often for...(READ LIST)

	Less than				Not apply
	1	1-5	6-10	10+	
Dining (at restaurants)	1	2	3	4	5 (11)
Shopping other than for groceries	1	2	3	4	5 (12)
Synagogue services	1	2	3	4	5 (13)
Sports such as swimming, tennis, or golf	1	2	3	4	5 (14)

(ASK: IF THERE ARE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Where are most of your children's activities 1 2 3 4 5 (15)

Now I have just a few more questions for classification purposes only.

81. What is the highest grade or year you completed and got credit for in regular school or college? RESPONDENT: 8th grade or less...1 (16) Grades 9 through 11...2 High school graduate...3 Some college...4 Trade school...5 College graduate...6 Some graduate or professional school...7 Graduate degree...8

IF MARRIED ASK Q. 81a, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 82)

81a. What is the highest grade or year your (husband/wife) completed and got credit for in regular school or college? SPOUSE: 8th grade or less...1 (17) Grades 9 through 11...2 High school graduate...3 Some college...4 Trade school...5 College graduate...6 Some graduate or professional school...7 Graduate degree...8

82. Are you currently working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what? Working full time (35 hours or more) 1 (18) Working part time (1 to 34 hours) 2 Not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike 3 Unemployed, laid off, looking for work 4 Retired 5 In school 6 Keeping house 7 Other (SPECIFY) 8

83. How many times during the last three years have you been laid off or been out of work? # of times \_\_\_\_\_ (19)

84. What kind of work (do/did) you normally do? That is, what (is/was) your job called? \_\_\_\_\_ (20-22)

84a. What kind of place (do/did) you work for? \_\_\_\_\_ (23-25)

84b. (Are/Were) you self employed or (Do/Did) you work for someone else?  
1 Self-Employed 2 Someone Else 3 Refused (CODE IN COLUMN 48)

IF MARRIED, ASK Q. 85, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 88

85. Is your spouse currently working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what? (RECORD ONLY ONE RESPONSE, IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE APPLIES, CIRCLE SMALLEST CODING NUMBER THAT APPLIES)

Working full time (35 hours or more)	1 (26)
Working part time (1 to 34 hours)	2
Not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike	3
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	4
Retired	5
In school	6
Keeping house	7
Other (SPECIFY)	8

86. How many times during the last three years has your spouse been laid off or been out of work? # of times \_\_\_\_\_ (27)

87. What kind of work (does/did)(he/she) normally do? That is, what (is/was) (his/her) job called? \_\_\_\_\_ (28-30)

87a. What kind of place (does/did)(he/she) work for? \_\_\_\_\_ (31-33)

87b. (Is/was) He/She Self employed or (Does/Did) (He/She) work for someone else?  
1 Self-Employed 2 Someone Else 3 Refused (CODE IN COLUMN 49)

ASK EVERYONE

88. What was your total household income for 1982 from all sources and before taxes? Was it...

88a. Above or below \$30,000	SKIP TO Q. 88e	Above \$30K...1 (34)
	ASK Q. 88b	Below \$30K...2
	SKIP TO Q. 89	Refused...3
b. Was it above \$20,000	SKIP TO Q. 89	Above \$20K...4 (35)
	SKIP TO Q. 88c	Below \$20K...5
	SKIP TO Q. 89	Refused...6
c. Was it above \$15,000	SKIP TO Q. 89	Above \$15K...7 (36)
	SKIP TO Q. 88d	Below \$15K...8
	SKIP TO Q. 89	Refused...9
d. Was it under \$10,000	SKIP TO Q. 89	Under \$10K...0 (37)
	SKIP TO Q. 89	Refused...-

e. Was it above \$50,000 ASK Q. 88f Above \$50K...1 (38)  
SKIP TO Q. 89 Below \$50K...2  
SKIP TO Q. 89 Refused...3

f. Was it above \$75,000 ASK Q. 88g Above \$75K...4 (39)  
SKIP TO Q. 89 Below \$75K...5  
SKIP TO Q. 89 Refused...6

g. Was it above \$100,000 Above \$100K...7 (40)  
Refused...8

These last two questions are for scientific sampling purposes.

89. How many telephone numbers do you have in your household?  
One...1 (41)  
Two...2  
Three...3  
Four...4  
More than four...5

90. Is your telephone number on which I called you an unlisted number, is it listed just with information but not in the directory, or is it listed in the directory?  
Unlisted...1 (42)  
Listed only with information...2  
Listed in directory...3

VERIFY PHONE NUMBER

Thank you very much, that concludes the interview. My supervisor may want to call you to verify that I conducted this interview, so may I have your name and phone number so that she may do so?

VALIDATION DATA: Time ended: \_\_\_\_\_ Total length of interview \_\_\_\_\_ (43-44)

Date of interview: \_\_\_\_\_, 1983 ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_ (45-47)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

Val By: \_\_\_\_\_ Coded by \_\_\_\_\_

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY  
Self-Employed...1 (48)  
Someone Else...2  
Refused...3

Self-Employed...1 (49)  
Someone Else...2  
Refused...3