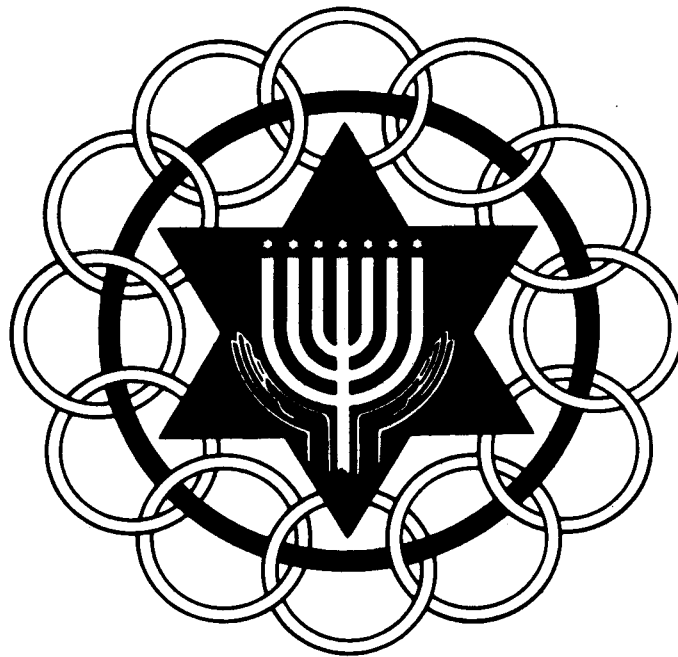


THE  
JEWISH  
POPULATION  
OF  
ROCHESTER  
NEW YORK

**(Monroe County)**

1961



**Jewish Community Council of Rochester, N.Y., inc.**  
**129 East Avenue** **Rochester, N.Y., 14604**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

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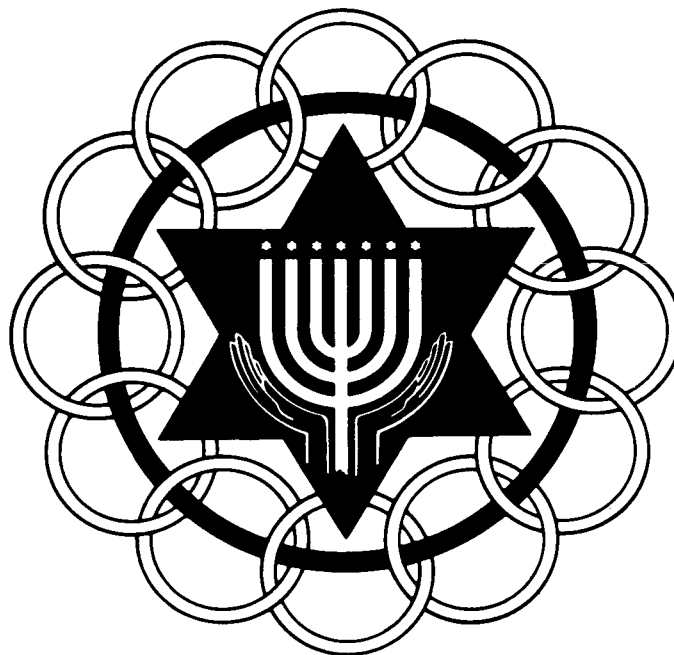
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# JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

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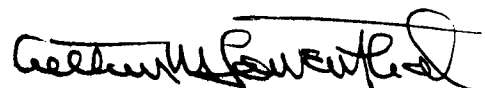
TO: MEMBERS OF JEWISH COMMUNITY  
COUNCIL

For many years there has been abundant evidence that in Rochester and Monroe County the Jewish Community is one in broad concept of social and philanthropic responsibility. Recently the Jewish population has migrated from long established sections into other areas within the city and surrounding territories.

The Jewish Community Council realized that before attempting to provide altered or new services, knowledge of the basic facts regarding the Jewish population was essential. Therefore, the Department of Social Planning and Coordination conducted a population study of Jews in Rochester and Monroe County. The result of this ambitious undertaking was scholarly, truly monumental. This achievement is due to wise planning and conscientious work of devoted volunteers. Essential facts now may be analyzed and social planning undertaken for future years.

As in all functions of the Council, the contributions of the staff must be recognized and in this study, the splendid guidance of the many experts so generously given, and too, to the Social Planning Committee.

Cordially,



Arthur M. Lowenthal  
President

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## PREFACE

The character of our Jewish community and its social and economic patterns are undergoing rapid changes posing a challenge to our agencies in adjusting their programs. Our population is becoming more mobile. A changing economy is bringing with it a new standard of living. We are moving from a first and second generation to a third and fourth generation community with its emerging new patterns of group relationships. Federal and state financial aid for our welfare and physical needs is having its effect on social planning and control. These important changes make it necessary that our social welfare agencies modify their traditional patterns. We must test our programs against the challenge of these environmental changes. We must broaden our programs to meet these forces of social change. We must engage in sound, long-range social planning.

Since all social planning must be directed toward individuals it is necessary that we learn all we can about the people who must be served before any major planning can be undertaken effectively. We must not only know how many people there are in our community but we must also know the characteristics of these people. We must know their needs, their likes and dislikes, their age distribution, their attitudes, where they now live and their mobility trends, their religious identification, their education and economic patterns. To get this information the Jewish Community Council of Rochester, New York, through its Department of Social Planning and Coordination, conducted a Jewish Population Study of Rochester and Monroe County.

We also recognize that since we are a part of the total American Jewish community, we have an obligation to help build the body of Jewish sociological and historical information which our social scientists and researchers are constantly gathering. Accordingly, Jewish national cultural organizations, including the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, were asked to suggest the kind of information it would be important to gather, whether or not such data were immediately applicable to our own community needs. Thus this study has not only helped us, but we like to believe we have made a contribution to the total American Jewish community.

As noted in the Introduction, the information contained in this report represents but a fraction of the data about our community now available to us. A brief review of the questionnaire used in the study will indicate the almost countless possibilities for IBM correlation of the raw data. Thus, in addition to this published report, we now have a reservoir of information about our Jewish community which can be drawn upon in the future as need arises.

Recognizing the importance of this study in providing vital information for social planning, the following Jewish community agencies gave financial support to the project: the Jewish Family Service, the Jewish Home and Infirmary, the Jewish Young Men's and Women's Association, and the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Rochester.

A sound public relations program was conducted to inform the community of the purpose and value of the study, its objectivity and the confidential treatment accorded all answers to the questionnaire.

The Study was conducted by three professional staff members supported by over one hundred carefully selected and trained volunteer interviewers and supervisors. Overall direction of the study was provided by Mr. Elmer Louis, our executive director. Mr. Julius Ness, assistant director, served as Study Coordinator and also developed the preparatory material for the Study Committee. Dr. Richard N. Rosett, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Rochester, provided magnificent service as Consultant. He prepared the study questionnaire, trained the volunteer interviewers and the coders, arranged and supervised the correlation of the raw data at the University of Rochester Computing Center and wrote the Study Report. Mr. Alvin Chenkin, supervisor of the Research and Statistical Unit of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, gave invaluable advice toward developing the study format and questionnaire. The extensive research experience of the late Dr. S. Lee Crump, Professor of Radiation Biology at the University of Rochester College of Medicine, and also of Dr. John G. Hill, Director of the Social Research Department of the Council of Social Agencies of Rochester and Monroe County, was called upon in setting up the Study questionnaire and procedures. The Jewish Population Study Committee of our Department of Social Planning and Coordination gave policy guidance to the study and reviewed all procedures, questionnaires and findings.

To all these people, both volunteer and professional, our Jewish community is deeply grateful. As a result of their many months of devotion and effort our community now has a body of information which will be of inestimable value in future planning and as a base for further study in specific areas of concern. As this report will demonstrate, we now know ourselves.

Garson Meyer, Chairman  
Jewish Population Study Committee

## INTRODUCTION

In the Spring and Summer of 1961, the Jewish Community Council of Rochester, New York, conducted a study of the Jewish population of Monroe County. A total of 662 interviews were completed, representing approximately ten percent of the total Jewish households in the county. From the study, it was possible to estimate the number of Jews living in the county, and to construct a number of tables giving distributions of individuals and households according to characteristics such as income, age, sex and religious denomination. Cross-tabulations of these characteristics were also possible.

The cross-tabulations are the principal justification for the study. It would have been possible to estimate the size of the population and to obtain many of the one-dimensional distributions presented in this report without resorting to anything as demanding as a sample study. The records of synagogues, temples, clubs and organizations provide a wide variety of information concerning the Jewish population. It would, however, be extremely difficult to obtain, from such records, a comparison of family size for different areas of the city. It would be equally difficult to determine the correlation between age and nativity, or income and education. Much of the information on which social planning must be based is of this sort. For example, in exploring the need for a new recreational facility, it is not enough to know where the population is; it is also necessary to know the age distribution in each area. Information concerning attitudes, beliefs, and intentions cannot be obtained except through a sample study. Many of the questions answered by the 662 interviewed families reveal such information. There were also questions concerning religious information which yield data unobtainable by other means. Thus the study provides information which will help our community agencies and institutions in their planning, satisfy our natural curiosity about ourselves, and become part of the historical record of our community.

The tables included in this report represent only a small fraction of the information which can be extracted from the study. The possibilities for cross-classifying individuals of households according to several characteristics are enormous. Only the tables of most general interest and application have been constructed. The IBM tapes containing the coded responses to the questionnaires have been preserved, however, and if additional tabulations are required, they can be extracted.

Thanks are due to the over one hundred intelligent and generous women who volunteered their time and effort to the various phases of the study, and to the 662 households whose cooperation made the study possible.

Prof. Richard N. Rosett, Consultant

## Chapter I

### THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY

The size of the Jewish population of Monroe County in the Spring of 1961 was about 22,000. The actual number was almost certainly not less than 21,500 nor more than 22,500. In order to arrive at this estimate, a master list was constructed following the usual procedure of collating the United Jewish Welfare Fund prospect list and membership lists from temples, clubs, and community organizations. A total of 7,151 names were included in this list.

Although great care was exercised in constructing the master list, it was inevitable that certain households were represented in the list more than once. It was possible to estimate the extent of such duplication, and it was determined that the master list actually represented between 6,760 and 6,900 distinct households. Of these, from one to three percent were determined to be non-Jewish. Deducting non-Jews leaves at least 6,560 and at most 6,830 distinct Jewish households represented by the master list. The average size of a household, as estimated from the sample, is 3.08 persons. Multiplying this figure by the number of households gives a total of between 20,000 and 21,000 persons.

No master list, however carefully compiled, can possibly be used by itself to estimate the size of a population because it is certain to exclude households whose members do not join any organized group. The sample drawn from such a list cannot be used to estimate the number of persons excluded from the list, and all inferences based on such a sample are suspect because of the possibility that the excluded portion of the population is large and differs significantly from the included portion.

It was necessary, therefore, to devise a method for including those Jewish households omitted in the process of constructing the master list. A table of 35 typically Jewish names, originally constructed to facilitate another method for estimating the size of Jewish populations, was compared to the master list. It was found that about thirteen percent of the names on the master list were among those 35.

These 35 typically Jewish names were then compared to the city directories for Rochester and the surrounding towns. Half of all households represented in the directories by an individual with a typically Jewish name, and missing from the master list, were visited. Many proved to be non-Jewish despite their names, and many others were no longer residents of Monroe County despite their listing in the directory. Assuming that the proportion of those typically Jewish names among the

population excluded from the master list is the same as that among the included population, it was estimated that about 750 households had been missed in constructing the master list. This is about ten percent of all Jewish households in the county.

It was estimated from the interviews drawn from the directory that average household size for excluded city households was 1.6 persons, and for excluded suburban households 2.9, as compared with 3.08 persons per household in the master list sample. Thus the number of excluded individuals is about 1,500 or a little less than seven percent of the Jewish population.

There are significant differences between the Jews excluded from the master list and those included. Tables I-1 and I-2 illustrate the most striking differences. It can be seen that in the directory sample (representing Jews excluded from the master list) almost 41% of all households are Orthodox as compared to 25% for the sample drawn from the master list. The heads of these excluded Orthodox households are older than the heads of Orthodox households in the main sample. While the age difference is almost small enough to be due to chance, the difference between the proportion of Orthodox households in the two samples is very significant.

Other differences between the main sample and the directory sample are the relative youth of Conservative and Reform households in the directory sample and the high proportion of those who are not associated with any denomination. The most obvious difference between these groups is the characteristic which led to the exclusion of the directory group in the first place -- their complete non-affiliation with organized Jewish activity.

Tables I-1 and I-2 suggest that non-affiliation is due to two distinct sets of causes. Older households are more likely than most to be unaffiliated because, being older, there are fewer members of the household to be affiliated with anything. Orthodox Jews are less likely to be dues-paying members of a synagogue or temple than are Reform or Conservative Jews (this can be seen in Table V-1). Since Orthodoxy and age are correlated (see Table II-11) it is reasonable to expect that the unaffiliated group will include a large number of older Orthodox households.

Similarly, young households are small reducing the likelihood of affiliation with organizations whose membership lists were used to construct the master list. Since one motive for joining a temple is to provide Jewish education for children, households in which the children are not yet of school age are less likely to join temples than households with older children.

Thus the directory sample consists largely of older Orthodox households and young unaffiliated households.

The tables presented in this report exclude the households interviewed in the directory sample. The number of households in this sample is small (27) and

while they indicate that the part of the Jewish population which they represent is significantly different from the 20,000 represented by the main sample of 635 households, the error due to their exclusion is negligible for most purposes. Consider, for instance, the comparison of denominational distribution including and excluding the information from the directory sample as shown in Table 1-3.

The changes which result from including the non-affiliates are small despite the large difference in the two samples. Including the results of the directory interviews would complicate tabulation considerably without increasing the accuracy of the tables significantly.

One objection which might be raised against the directory method of estimating the number of non-affiliated Jews is that non-affiliated Jews with typically Jewish names may be more likely to change their names than affiliated Jews and thus have been missed in the directory sample. If non-affiliation plus name changing should represent withdrawal from identification as a Jew, no problem exists since the study definition of a Jew is someone who says he is a Jew. It seems unlikely that a significant error could be attributed to name changes due to reasons other than withdrawal from identification as a Jew. If, for instance, only ten percent of non-affiliated households have typically Jewish names, the estimate of the number of households should be increased by about 225. Thus a 30% error in the assumption concerning the frequency of Jewish names leads to only a three percent error in the estimate of the number of households, and to a still smaller error (because of the smaller household size in the non-affiliated group) in the population estimate.

TABLE 1 - 1

Denominational Self-Identification and Median Age of Head  
in Main Sample

---

Denomination	Number of Households	Percent	Median Age of Head
Orthodox	156	24.5	61.0 years
Conservative	229	36.1	50.7 "
Reform	204	32.1	49.5 "
None	44	7.0	55.3 "
Don't Know	2	.3	-- "
Totals	635	100.0	53.0 "

TABLE 1 - 2

Denominational Self-Identification and Median Age of Head  
in Directory Sample (Non-Affiliates)

---

Denomination	Number of Households	Percent	Median Age of Head
Orthodox	11	40.7	67.5 years
Conservative	5	18.5	42.5 "
Reform	4	14.8	32.5 "
None	7	25.9	52.5 "
Totals	27	100.0	55.0 "



TABLE 1 - 3

Denominational Self-Identification

Denomination	% of House-holds including non-affiliates	% of House-holds excluding non-affiliates
Orthodox	26.1	24.5
Conservative	34.4	36.1
Reform	30.4	32.1
None	8.9	7.0
Don't Know	.2	.3
Total	100.0	100.0

## Chapter II

### AGE, SEX, NATIVITY AND AREA DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY

Table II-1 and Figures II-1 and 2 give the age-sex distribution of the Jewish population of Monroe County and compare the age distribution of the Jewish population with that of the county. These tend to confirm the widely held belief that the Jewish population of the United States has a lower fertility rate than the rest of the population.

In 1957, the Jewish fertility rate was about 21% below the national fertility rate.<sup>1</sup> The difference is most sharply illustrated in the table by a difference in median age. This could be explained either by a difference between the mortality tables which apply to Jews and to the rest of the county population, or by a lower Jewish fertility rate. The former explanation can be ruled out since mortality table variation in the United States is small among the white population. The difference is due to the lower fertility rate of Jews.

The measure of fertility used by the Bureau of the Census is the number of children under five years of age per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years of age. For Rochester this number is 439; for Monroe County it is 476; for Monroe County Jews it is 322.

Table II-2 gives the geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Monroe County and Table II-3 shows how the age distribution within selected areas varies. The North Central area (see map, Figure II-3) includes the oldest area of Jewish settlement which is now a deteriorating area of the city. New households are formed in such areas as Irondequoit, Brighton and Henrietta while older households remain in the North Central area. This explains the high proportion of older and low proportion of younger people in the North Central area relative to other areas.

Differences in age distribution are associated with differences in average household size. Areas in which the proportion of young people is high are areas in which households are larger. This can be seen by comparing Table II-4 with Table II-2. Table II-4 gives the distribution of households among the various

<sup>1</sup> D. J. Bogue, The Population of the United States, New York, the Free Press, 1957, p. 696

areas, while Table II-2 gives the population distribution. Note that Brighton has 22.4% of all Jewish households, but 26.4% of the Jewish population. This is due to the fact that Jewish households in Brighton are larger than the average Jewish household in the county.

The characteristic "Denominational Self-Identification" is based on the response to question F28 of the questionnaire, "As a family, do you consider yourselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform or none of these?" Table II-9 gives this distribution for the areas of largest population. The populations of the various areas differ in age distribution and household size. Since age is correlated with denomination, it is not surprising that we find considerable variation in denominational distribution from area to area.

Table II-10 gives the length of residence at the present address by area and denomination. It does not bear directly on the question of which areas have been populated longest by Jews, since it is possible that within the area of earliest residence everyone has recently moved. If this were so, the median number of years at the present address would be misleading. This is unlikely to be the case.

From Table II-10 it can be seen that listing areas of settlement from oldest to newest we have: North Central, St. Paul, Monroe-Park, Irondequoit, and Brighton. It is interesting to note in Table II-9 that the proportion of Reform Jews in each area is inversely related to its age, with the North Central area having virtually no Reform Jews and Brighton having the highest proportion of Reform Jews among the areas for which median number of years at present address was calculated. Table II-10 excludes the West Side and Henrietta because the number of households within each denomination is too small to permit a significant estimate of the median.

Table II-11 provides evidence that age and denomination are correlated. While the differences among those classified as Conservative, Reform and None are not striking, the Orthodox Jews differ significantly from all the others. Note that nearly half the Orthodox population is over 50 years of age, while only about a quarter of the Conservative and Reform Jews are over 50 years old. The median age of the Orthodox population is close to 50 years, about 15 years greater than the rest of the Jewish population and almost 20 years greater than the population of the entire county.

This great difference might be interpreted as being due either to greater longevity or a lower fertility rate among Orthodox Jews than among the other denominations. In this case, however, neither of these standard explanations will suffice. The likelihood of a difference in longevity sufficient to explain the observed difference is negligible, and this should not be considered seriously as a possible explanation. The evidence on fertility works in the wrong direction. Among Orthodox Jews, the fertility rate, as defined above, is 409. For Conservative Jews it is 301 and for Reform Jews it is 339.

The explanation for the difference is suggested, but not conclusively proved, by the fact that relatively few Orthodox Jews are in the bracket 20-49 years of age. This could be due to low fertility among Orthodox Jews at the time when individuals in that age bracket were born. It is more likely, however, that many people in the age bracket 20-49 were born of Orthodox parents, but shifted to one of the other denominations after leaving home. Thus, despite relatively high fertility among those who remain Orthodox, the Orthodox population is probably growing slower or declining faster than the rest of the Jewish population because of losses of adults to other denominations.

Table II-8 should be interpreted with some caution. Note that the youngest age groups consist almost entirely of Rochester natives, while the older age groups tend to have large proportions of individuals born abroad or in the United States outside Rochester. This is partly due to the fact that over the years immigration has declined and it is certainly to be expected that 30 or 40 years from now the proportion of foreign born among older people will be smaller than it is now. On the other hand, it is not to be expected that the cohort currently in the bracket 0-4 years of age will continue as it grows older to consist of 95% native born Rochesterians. Over a period of time it is to be expected that some of the members of that cohort will leave Rochester and that people from outside of Rochester will move to the city and become members of the cohort. Thus, it is perfectly possible that the cohort currently 15-19 years of age originally had more than 67% native Rochesterians but this has been reduced due to migration into the city.

Finally, the study provided some evidence concerning the future geographical distribution of the Jewish population. Of the households interviewed, 61 (9.6%) were planning to move within one year of the date of interview. Of these, 45 were planning to move from one area, as defined in this study to another. The remaining 12 were planning moves within an area. Table II-12 shows how these intended moves were distributed among the various areas. Brighton was the area preferred by the largest group of those planning to move.

Tables II-13 and II-14 provide some evidence regarding the fulfillment of these plans to move. A tabulation was made of moves reported to the United Jewish Welfare Fund by the U. S. Post Office. The UJWF mailing list represents about 5,800 families. Of these, 392 (6.8% as opposed to 9.6% who were planning to move in the sample) moved between July 1962 and August 1963.

The difference between the study figure and the actual figure can be attributed to the fact that the study referred only to plans and not to actual moves. Certainly some moves are unplanned, and some planned moves do not take place. The net result could be the discrepancy revealed here. Also the time periods are different (1961-62 in the study and 1962-63 in the actual tabulation).

The differences between Tables II-12 and II-13 may be similarly explained. They are statistically significant.

## SUMMARY

The most significant characteristics of the Monroe County Jewish population revealed in the tables presented in this chapter are as follows:

1. The Jewish fertility rate is low compared to the rest of the county.
2. The Jewish population is heavily concentrated in four distinct areas of the county, with Monroe-Park, Brighton, St. Paul, and Irondequoit accounting for about 80% of the population.
3. The oldest areas of Jewish settlement, North Central and St. Paul, contain older, smaller households and a low proportion of Reform households, while the newer areas like Brighton and Irondequoit have younger, larger households and a high proportion of Reform households.
4. Orthodox Jews differ significantly from other Jews in age distribution. On the average, they are older and a much higher proportion of them are over the age of 50 than among the rest of the Jewish population. This is probably explained by the hypothesis that when children of Orthodox Jews leave home they also tend to leave Orthodoxy in favor of other denominations.
5. The most rapidly growing area of the county, considering only the Jewish population, is the town of Brighton. This is due to migration into Brighton from the city of Rochester.

TABLE II - 1

## Age-Sex Distribution of Monroe County Jewish Population

Age	Jewish			Total County *
	Male	Female	Total	
90 - 94 Years	.1%	.1%	.2 %	
85 - 89	.1		.1	.6 %
80 - 84	.6	.5	1.1	1.1
75 - 79	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.1
70 - 74	1.7	1.9	3.6	3.2
65 - 69	2.3	3.2	5.5	4.0
60 - 64	2.5	2.3	4.8	4.7
55 - 59	3.2	3.2	6.4	5.0
50 - 54	4.1	3.4	7.5	5.6
45 - 49	3.5	4.1	7.6	6.3
40 - 44	4.1	4.0	8.1	6.9
35 - 39	2.6	3.7	6.3	7.1
30 - 34	2.5	2.5	5.0	6.6
25 - 29	2.3	1.7	4.0	5.8
20 - 24	1.9	2.2	4.1	5.1
15 - 19	4.1	3.2	7.3	6.4
10 - 14	4.8	5.4	10.2	8.6
5 - 9	4.3	3.7	8.0	9.7
0 - 4	3.7	3.2	6.9	10.7
Don't Know	.3	.7	1.0	
Total	49.8	50.4	100.0	100.0
Median Age	37.3yr.	39.0yr.	38.2 yr.	32.8 yr.

FIGURE II - 1  
Age - Sex Pyramid  
for Jewish Population of Monroe County

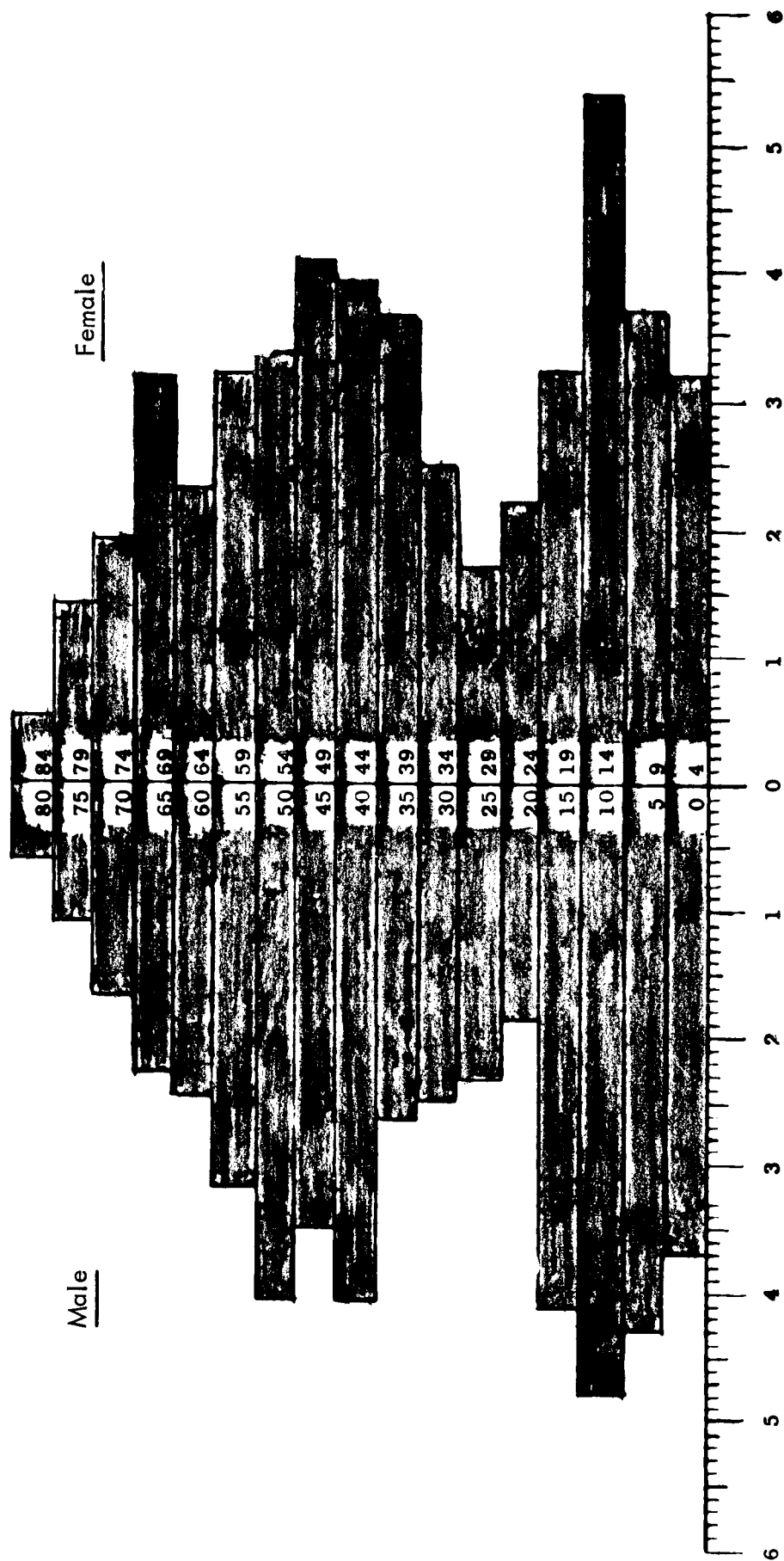


FIGURE II - 2  
 Age - Sex Pyramid  
 for Total Population of Monroe County

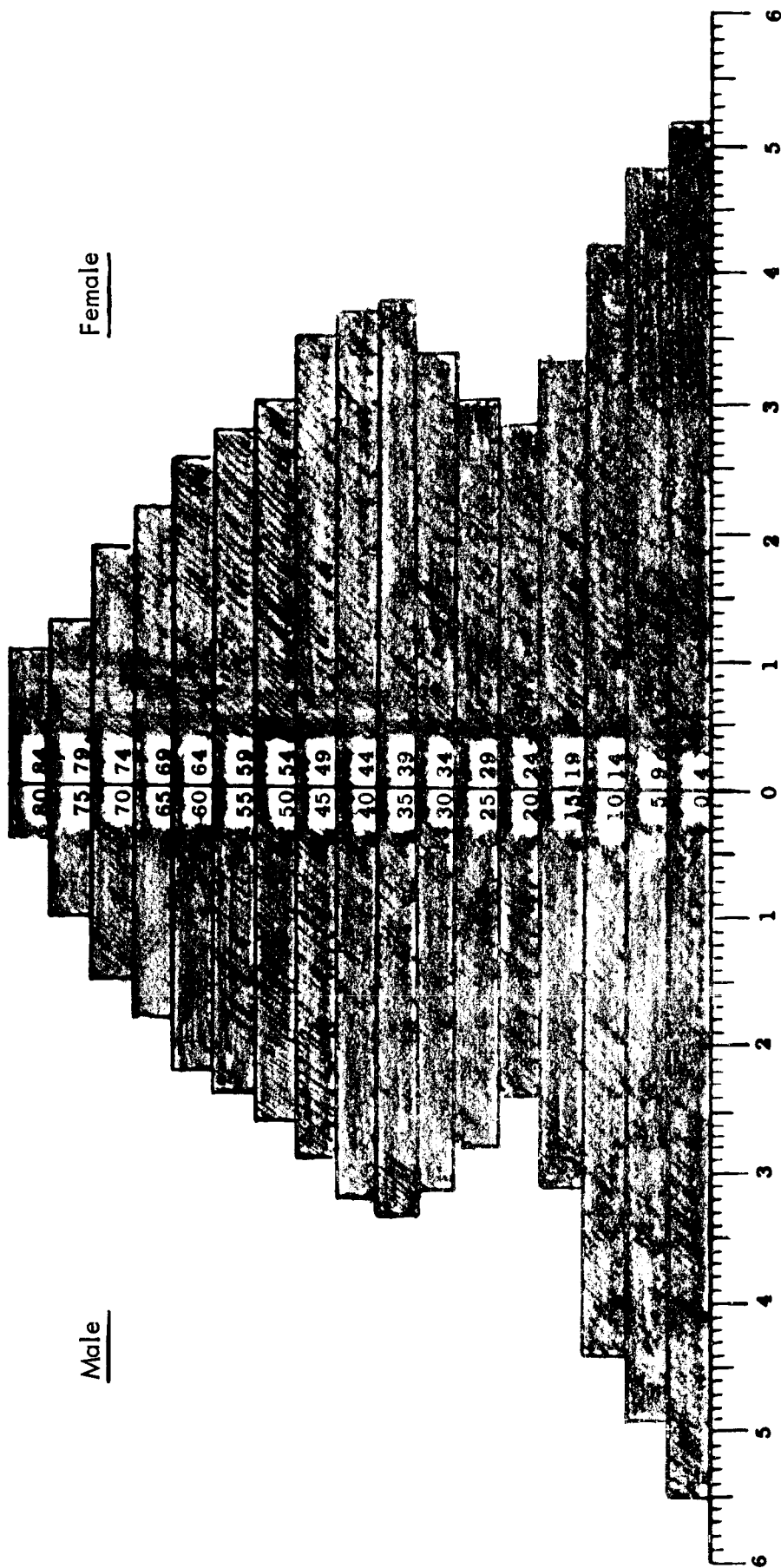




TABLE II - 2

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Population of Monroe County

Area	Percent
West Side	4.7
St. Paul	13.0
North Central	5.1
Downtown	0.2
Northeast	1.8
Monroe-Park	30.4
Winton-Browncroft	2.4
Irondequoit	11.1
Brighton	26.4
Pittsford	0.4
Henrietta	3.6
Other towns	1.1
Total	100.0 %

FIGURE 11-3

MAP OF ROCHESTER AND SURROUNDING AREA  
Showing Geographic Divisions in the Population Study

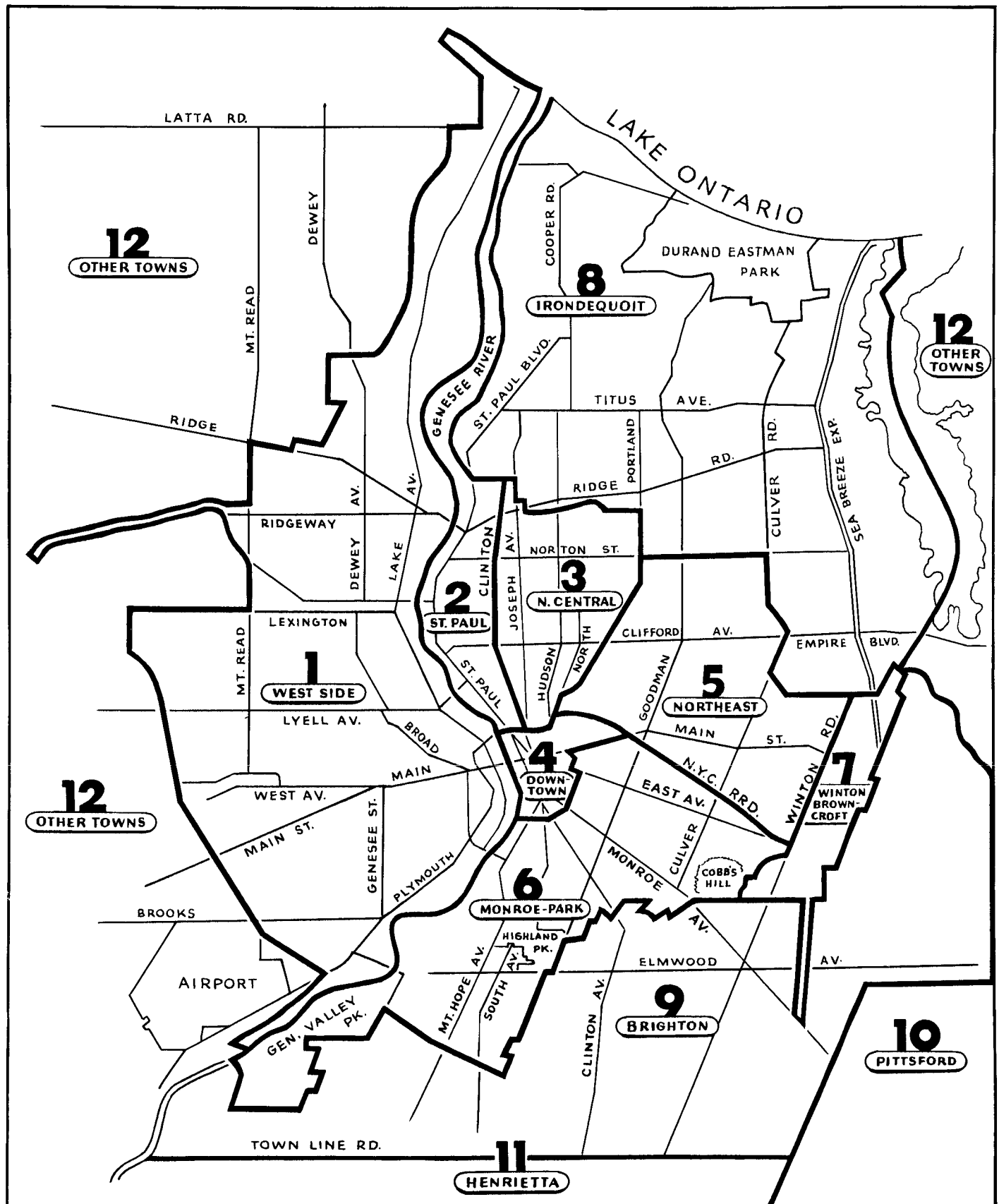


TABLE II - 3

Age Distribution of Jewish Population  
in Selected Areas of the City and County

Age	Areas					
	St. Paul	N. Central	Monroe-Park	Irondequoit	Brighton	Henrietta
0 - 9 Years	13.0 %	4.4 %	9.6 %	19.1 %	19.4 %	38.0 %
10 - 19	15.5	13.3	16.0	21.7	21.5	14.4
20 - 65	53.8	52.2	62.5	55.1	54.6	47.5
65 +	17.6	30.0	11.5	4.1	4.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II - 4

Present Area Distribution of Jewish Households

Area	Number	Percent
West Side	34	5.4
St. Paul	85	13.3
North Central	40	6.3
Downtown	4	.6
Northeast	10	1.6
Monroe-Park	215	33.8
Winton-Browncroft	17	2.6
Irondequoit	61	9.7
Brighton	142	22.4
Pittsford	2	.3
Henrietta	18	2.8
Other towns	7	1.1
Totals	635	100.0

TABLE II - 5

Number of Persons in Household by Age of Head

Age of Head	Number Responding	Number in Household								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	Total
85 - 89	1	% 100.0	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%
80 - 84	10	25.7	63.8	10.5						100.0%
75 - 79	26	17.5	60.7	21.9						100.0%
70 - 74	44	25.5	59.2	10.3	5.0					100.0%
65 - 69	59	21.5	55.9	17.1	1.9	3.7				100.0%
60 - 64	61	11.6	51.6	24.1	7.3	5.4				100.0%
55 - 59	74	11.2	41.0	26.8	16.6	4.5				100.0%
50 - 54	85	2.2	18.5	34.4	26.2	13.4	2.7	2.6		100.0%
45 - 49	84	2.2	7.7	23.0	36.1	20.2	7.8	1.5	1.5	100.0%
40 - 44	79	2.5	4.6	4.6	49.5	25.9	11.6	1.4		100.0%
35 - 39	51	4.3	2.6	4.4	40.5	36.7	8.8	2.6		100.0%
30 - 34	42	1.0	6.4	16.1	50.2	18.5	7.8			100.0%
25 - 29	19	6.8	41.1	25.3	25.8	1.2				100.0%
20 - 24	2	45.8	54.2							100.0%
Don't Know	7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3				100.0%

TABLE II - 6

Number of Children Under Five Years of Age by Age of Head

Age of Head	Number Responding	Number of Children under Five Years of Age					Total
		None	1	2	3	4	
85 - 89	1	100. %	%	%	%	%	100. %
80 - 84	10	100.					100. %
75 - 79	26	100.					100. %
70 - 74	44	97.5	2.5				100. %
65 - 69	59	98.1	1.9				100. %
60 - 64	61	100.					100. %
55 - 59	74	98.5	1.5				100. %
50 - 54	85	96.	4.				100. %
45 - 49	74	89.2	9.3	1.5			100. %
40 - 44	79	83.0	12.7	2.8	1.5		100. %
35 - 39	51	45.9	41.0	13.1			100. %
30 - 34	42	19.0	43.4	35.2	2.6		100. %
25 - 29	19	54.2	27.4	17.4	1.1		100. %
20 - 24	2	45.8	54.2				100. %
Don't Know	7	83.6	16.4				100. %

TABLE II - 7

Age and Nativity of Head of Household

Nativity of Head	Age of Head												Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+	Don't Know	
New York State	100.0%	88.4%	70.8%	73.8%	70.0%	70.2%	59.3%	56.2%	37.5%	42.8%	27.3%	50.0%	56.9%
U.S. outside New York State	0.0	11.6	16.0	15.3	10.2	12.7	11.8	9.1	12.4	6.2	3.1	16.7	10.3
Foreign	0.0	0.0	13.2	11.0	19.7	17.0	28.9	34.7	48.2	50.9	69.6	33.3	32.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number Responding	2	19	42	51	79	74	85	74	56	59	81	7	629

TABLE II - 8

Nativity of the Jewish Population of Monroe County by Age

Age in Years	Percent Rochester Born	Percent U.S. Born	Percent Foreign Born
80 - 84	7 %	17%	76%
75 - 79	11	9	80
70 - 74	23	14	63
65 - 69	26	20	54
60 - 64	23	26	51
55 - 59	30	32	38
50 - 54	42	34	24
45 - 49	42	44	14
40 - 44	53	28	19
35 - 39	43	43	14
30 - 34	47	41	12
25 - 29	60	34	6
20 - 25	62	36	2
15 - 19	67	29	4
10 - 14	76	17	7
5 - 9	81	16	3
0 - 4	95	4	1
All Ages	52 %	27 % *	21 %

\* Includes 1% born in Canada



TABLE II - 9

Denominational Distribution of Households for Selected Areas

Area	Number of Households	Denominational Self-Identification				Total
		Reform	Conser- vative	Ortho- dox	None	
West Side	35	35.7%	22.0%	25.1%	17.1%	100.0%
St. Paul	85	17.0	31.6	51.4	--	100.0%
North Central	40	5.5	58.4	25.1	11.0	100.0%
Monroe-Park	62	29.5	40.1	21.6	8.9	100.0%
Irondequoit	61	38.2	34.6	23.6	3.4	100.0%
Brighton	142	44.8	39.5	11.0	4.6	100.0%
Henrietta	18	37.4	43.8	--	18.5	100.0%

TABLE II - 10

Median Number of Years at Present Address  
by Area and Denominational Self-Identification

Area	Denominational Self-Identification		
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform
St. Paul	10.9 years	10.0 years	8.6 years
North Central	13.6	18.1	*
Monroe- Park	7.5	8.8	9.5
Irondequoit	6.5	8.4	8.6
Brighton	5.1	<b>6.7</b>	6.6

\* Only two Reform households in the sample were living in the North Central area.

TABLE II - 13

\* Actual Inter - Area Moves  
July 1962 - August 1963

Area into Which Move Was Made	Actual Inter-Area Moves
West Side	.4 %
St. Paul	6.8
N. Central	2.8
Downtown	.7
Northeast	1.1
Monroe-Park	16.0
Winton-Browncroft	1.4
Irondequoit	10.3
Brighton	23.1
Pittsford	4.6
Henrietta	3.6
Other towns in county	4.6
Out of county	23.4
Don't Know	.2
TOTAL	100.0 %

\* Based on moves recorded by United Jewish Welfare Fund of Rochester.

TABLE II - 14

All Moves by Area of Origin and Destination  
July, 1962 - August, 1963

Area of Origin	Destination														Total Moves Out	Total Inter-Area Moves Out
	West Side	St. Paul	N. Central	Downtown	Northeast	Monroe-Park	Browncroft	Irondequoit	Brighton	Pittsford	Henrietta	Other	Out of County	Don't Know		
West Side		2	3			2		2	2			2	4		17	17
St. Paul		8	1		1	7		7	11		3	3	4		45	37
N. Central		8	6		1	10	1	6			2	1	1		36	30
Downtown		1				2							3		6	6
Northeast					2	2		1	2				1	1	9	7
Monroe-Park	1	1	2	1	1	34	3	9	24	5	2	4	22	1	110	76
Browncroft			2			2	1	2	14	1			4		26	25
Irondequoit		7				8		9	7	1	2	1	6		41	32
Brighton				1		8		1	49	6		2	15	1	83	34
Pittsford						2			3	1			3		9	8
Henrietta						2			1		1		1		5	4
Other								1	1				2		4	4
Don't Know											1				1	1
Total Moves In	1	27	14	2	5	79	5	38	115	14	11	13	66	3	392	
Total Inter-Area Moves In	1	19	8	2	3	45	4	29	65	13	10	13	66	3		281
Net Gain or Loss in Area (households)	-16	-18	-22	-4	-4	-31	-21	-3	+31	+5	+6	+9	+66	+2		

## Chapter III

### EDUCATION, OCCUPATION AND INCOME OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY

#### EDUCATION

Table III-1 shows the education distribution of Jews and of all residents of Monroe County over 25 years of age. While the differences in the medians are small, the details of the distribution reveal striking differences.

Of all Jewish males over 25 years of age, 43.7% entered college compared with 21.7% of the white male population of the county. Of the Jewish males who entered college, 26% failed to complete four years while 74% completed at least four years of college. In the County, 42% of all white males over 25 years of age who entered college failed to finish and 58% finished at least four years of higher education.

Among females, too, there is a large difference between the rate at which Jews and non-Jews enter college. The rates are 30.4% for Jewish females and 15.7% for the white female population of the county. In both groups (Jewish and general) 57% fail to complete four years. Most co-educational colleges recognize the greater tendency of women to leave before completing their programs and discriminate against them as a consequence. It should, of course, be remembered that among those who fail to complete four years of college are many who attended junior colleges intending to study for only two years. It is incorrect to infer from these figures that 57% of the women who begin college make plans which they fail to fulfill.

Of Jewish males over the age of 25, 32.4% have completed at least four years of higher education as compared to 12.5% of white males in the county. Corresponding figures for females are 13.2% and 6.8% respectively.

#### OCCUPATION AND INCOME

The high level of educational achievement in the Jewish population is reflected in its occupational distribution. Table III-2 compares the occupational distribution of employed Jews with that of the rest of the county. In the case of Jewish males, 56.2% are in the categories usually associated with high educational achievement. The corresponding county percentage is 27.0%. For

women the difference is less marked, the percentages being 24.9% for Jewish women and 17.4% for the county. This smaller difference in the case of women is consistent with the fact that educational differentials are smaller for women than for men.

Educational differences are further reflected in income distributions. Table III-3 gives the occupational distribution of heads of Jewish households. Differences between this and Table III-2 are explained by the fact that Table III-2 covers the employed population, some of whom are not heads of households, while Table III-3 deals with heads of households, some of whom are not employed.

Unfortunately, this distribution cannot be compared directly with that of the county, since the U. S. Census data do not distinguish the occupation of the head. It is likely, however, that the differentials observed in Table III-2 would persist in this comparison if it could be made. It is clear that the difference in occupational distribution affects the distribution of income. Note that the two categories in which Jews are most heavily represented are those in which median income is highest. Tables III-4 and III-5 illustrate the effect of differential education and occupation on the distribution of income. Since the U. S. Census data are for families while the Jewish Population Study data represent households, the two distributions are not exactly comparable. Households, as defined in the study, include individuals living alone. These are excluded from the U. S. Census definition of families. The U. S. Census gives a median which includes these individuals, but not the distribution. For Monroe County, the median income for families and unrelated individuals is \$6,104. This is the figure which comes closest to providing a meaningful comparison with the \$7,610 median income for Jewish households. It is not possible to estimate the understatement of differences in percentile incomes which are due to the difference between U. S. Census and study definitions. Table III-5 presents the income percentiles uncorrected for this understatement.

Another source of possible error in the comparison of income distribution is the fact that of the 635 households interviewed, 88 (13.85%) refused to reveal their income or did not know what it was. If there is some relationship between income and refusal to answer questions about income, the sample distribution of income for Jewish households could be completely misleading. There is some evidence that this is not the case. Table III-6 gives median incomes by area and indicates for each area the number responding and the number refusing to respond. A statistical test was performed to determine whether the variation in refusal rate differed significantly from area to area. The test strongly supported the conclusion that the differences in refusal rate are due to chance. Since area of residence is highly correlated with income, this can be regarded as evidence that the Jewish household income distribution based on the survey is not distorted by refusals. A similar test was performed on the data of Table III-7 which gives Jewish household income distribution by the occupation of the head of the household. Note that the highest refusal rates occur among the unemployed, retired, students and housewives. These higher refusal rates are large relative to the average of 13.8%, but

are still not significantly different from the average. If there is any effect of income on refusal rate, it seems to run counter to the commonly hypothesized effect with the highest refusal rates occurring among the lowest income classes rather than the reverse.

Table III-8, aside from its intrinsic interest, provides one last bit of evidence. Country club membership is highly correlated with income. The membership rate among those who refused to answer the income question is not significantly different from the membership rate among those who answered.

In addition to possible errors due to non-response, and errors of reporting, memories may be faulty, respondents may deliberately conceal the truth, and interviewers may incorrectly record the answer. No direct verification of the study data is possible, but crude comparison with census tract data suggests that no gross errors have been committed. In census tracts heavily populated with Jews, the income data of the study correspond well with the Census data.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from the Tables in section III:

1. The rate of college completion in the Jewish population is two to three times as high as in the total county population.
2. The rate at which Jews are employed in the two highest paid occupational categories is double that of the total county population.
3. The effect of more education and the consequent selection of occupation is to shift the income distribution of the Jewish population toward higher incomes, with the greatest shift occurring at the upper end of the distribution.

TABLE III - 1

Years of School Completed

Number of Years of School Completed	All Jewish Residents of Monroe County over age 25		All White Residents of Monroe County over age 25	
	Male	Female	Male *	Female *
None	5.3%	5.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Elementary School				
1 - 4 years	.7	3.6	4.0	3.5
5 - 8	13.0	13.7	27.9	27.8
High School				
1 - 3 years	13.5	10.3	22.9	22.8
4	23.7	35.7	21.5	28.1
College				
1 - 3 years	11.3	17.2	9.2	8.9
4	15.2	8.8	12.5	6.8
More than 4	17.2	4.4		
	32.4		13.2	
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Median Number of Years Completed	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.2

\* U. S. Census - 1960



TABLE III - 2

Occupation Grouping of Employed Persons in Monroe County

Occupation	Employed Jewish Residents of Monroe County		All Employed Residents of Monroe County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, Technical, etc.	26.7 %	17.8 %	16.4 %	14.8 %
Proprietor, Manager, etc.	29.5	7.1	10.6	2.6
Clerical & Sales	24.2	55.5	17.7	42.6
Skilled & Semi-skilled	16.6	16.6	44.2	24.4
Unskilled & Service	3.1	3.0	11.1	15.5
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

TABLE III - 3

Occupation and Median Income of Heads of Jewish Households

Occupation	Number of Households	Percent of Households	Median Household Income
Professional and Semi-Professional	130	20.4 %	\$10,756
Managers, Businessmen, Self-Employed, Etc.	159	25.0	9,182
Clerical and Sales	127	20.0	7,844
Skilled and Semi-skilled	97	15.2	5,712
Unskilled and Service	13	2.2	5,747
Students, Housewives, etc.	46	7.3	4,257
Unemployed	5	.8	--
Retired	58	9.2	4,406
Total	635	100.0 %	\$ 7,610

TABLE III - 4

Income Distribution for Jewish Households and Monroe County Families

Annual Income	Jewish Households	Monroe County Families *
Under \$2,000	5.0 %	5.8 %
2,000 - 2,999	4.5	4.7
3,000 - 3,999	6.3	5.7
4,000 - 4,999	8.5	8.1
5,000 - 5,999	10.1	11.8
6,000 - 6,999	10.6	12.3
7,000 - 9,999	24.6	28.4
10,000 - 14,999	16.3	16.7
15,000 - 24,999	8.4	5.0
25,000 and over	5.7	1.6
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Median Income	\$7,610	\$7,169

\* U. S. Census - 1960

TABLE III - 5

Income Percentiles of Monroe County Families and Jewish Households

Percentile	Income of Jewish Households	Income of Monroe County Families *
10th	\$ 3,079	\$ 2,896
20th	4,494	4,469
30th	5,564	5,483
40th	6,528	6,317
50th	7,610	7,169
60th	8,829	8,225
70th	10,123	9,282
80th	13,190	10,958
90th	19,881	13,982

\* U. S. Census - 1960

TABLE III - 6

Median Income of Jewish Households by Area

Area	Median Annual Income	Number of Households Responding	Number of Households Refusing to Respond
West Side	\$ 7,189	31	3
St. Paul	5,500	69	16
North Central	3,804	33	7
Downtown	4,000	4	0
Northeast	8,867	10	0
Monroe-Park	7,006	181	34
Winton-Browncroft	11,364	15	2
Irondequoit	8,601	55	7
Brighton	11,522	126	17
Pittsford	11,667	1	1
Henrietta	9,089	17	1
Other town	8,971	6	1

Median income for total Jewish population = \$7,610

TABLE III - 7

Distribution of Income for Jewish Households by Occupation of Head of Household

	Students, House- wives, Occupa- tions not ascertained	Professional and Semi-Professional	Managers, Officials Self-employed Businessmen & Artisans	Clerical & Sales	Skilled or Semi- skilled Workers	Unskilled or Service Workers	Unemployed	Retired	Total
Number Responding	46	130	159	127	97	13	5	58	635
Income Under \$2,000	12.5%	-	.7%	2.6%	4.6%	-	8.3%	21.0%	4.3%
2,000 - 2,999	12.0	.2	2.8	-	4.6	-	45.8	13.3	3.9
3,000 - 3,999	10.6	2.9	1.4	3.9	10.9	14.5	-	9.6	5.4
4,000 - 4,999	10.1	1.5	3.5	9.7	15.4	15.4	-	7.7	7.3
5,000 - 5,999	2.4	2.8	10.5	8.1	13.9	15.4	22.9	11.5	8.7
6,000 - 6,999	10.1	7.0	7.9	12.3	12.1	15.4	-	3.8	9.1
7,000 - 9,999	10.1	26.2	22.0	28.7	20.8	15.4	-	3.8	21.2
10,000 - 14,999	7.1	27.1	14.0	17.3	5.9	7.6	-	1.9	14.1
15,000 - 24,999	-	13.3	12.0	5.7	2.3	-	-	1.9	7.2
25,000 and over	.4	8.3	11.2	1.0	.2	-	-	1.9	4.9
Don't Know, Refused and No Response	24.6	10.6	14.5	10.6	9.2	15.4	22.9	23.6	13.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	4,257	10,756	9,182	7,844	5,712	5,747		4,406	7,610

TABLE III - 8

Country Club Membership by Income

	Under 2,000	2,000 - 2,999	3,000 - 3,999	4,000 - 4,999	5,000 - 5,999	6,000 - 6,999	7,000 - 9,999	10,000 - 14,999	15,000 - 24,999	25,000 and over	All Incomes	Don't know, Refused, & No response
Number Responding	27	25	34	46	55	58	135	90	46	31	547	88
Not a member of a Country Club	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	96.4%	90.3%	62.5%	47.8%	91.4%	94.4%
Member of Irondequoit Country Club				.4			.3	4.2	21.8	41.7	5.0	1.8
Member of Midvale Country Club							2.5	5.2	15.5	7.0	3.2	3.8
Member of some other Country Club							.8	.2	.2	3.5	*	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\* Less than .1%

## Chapter IV

### SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY

Several of the questions asked in the study provide crude measures of the extent to which the Jews of Monroe County have become integrated into the rest of the community. Two of the questions dealt directly with socializing activities. Respondents were asked:

"Of the times you have eaten a meal in someone else's home in the past year, about what proportion were in the homes of non-Jewish people -- all of them, most, half, few, or none?"

and

"Of the times you have had guests to eat with you in your home in the past year, about what proportion of the guests would you say were non-Jewish -- all of them, most, half, few, or none?"

Table IV-1 gives the results of cross-tabulating the answers to these two questions. Tables IV-2, 3, 4, and 5 give the same cross-tabulation for households grouped according to Denominational Self-Identification.

Eating together was chosen as a measure of social integration because it is a well defined social act and therefore easy to measure. The 1956 Jewish population study of Washington, D.C., used the same measure and those results are compared with the Rochester results in Table IV-7. To the extent that eating together is a measure of integration, it is clear that the Washington Jewish community is more integrated than the Rochester Jewish community. In both cities the majority of households answered "few" or "none" to both questions.

It was noted in the Washington study, and confirmed in the Rochester study, that Jews are more prone to have non-Jewish guests to dinner than to eat in the homes of non-Jews. In Rochester this takes the form of shifting about 10% of all households from the "none" to the "few" category in going from Table IV-7A to Table IV-7B. In Washington the shift is larger and extends up into the "half" category. The Washington report advances three possible explanations for this difference:

1. That the observance of Kashruth makes Jews more reluctant to eat in the homes of non-Jews than to entertain non-Jews in their homes.



2. That non-Jews are less willing to entertain Jews than to be entertained by Jews.
3. That since one question deals with guests and the other with occasions, the difference in tabulated results is not actually associated with the difference in social behavior.

The first explanation is not supported by the Rochester data. Among Reform Jews in Monroe County, only .5% observe kashruth to the extent that they do not eat non-Kosher food outside their homes. Yet in Table IV-4 we observe the same shift from the "none" to the "few" category as in the case of Orthodox and Conservative Jews, who are much more observant of kashruth.

The second and third explanations are possible, but can be neither confirmed nor disproved with these data.

Table IV-6 shows the result of using Tables IV-2, 3, 4, and 5 to construct an index of integration. Cells labeled I in Table IV-1 were classified as high, II as moderate, III as low, and IV as none. Others were not rated. The same classification scheme was used in the other three detailed tables. The result is that in ascending order of integration we have Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and None.

Another possible measure of integration is given in Table IV-8 which gives the results of cross-tabulating the number of Jewish and non-sectarian organizations of which the head is a member. Note that while membership in Jewish organizations is more likely than membership in non-sectarian organizations, there is positive correlation between the two. This suggests that joining is a generalized characteristic. A person who belongs to many Jewish organizations is likely to belong to many non-sectarian organizations as well. It can be seen from this table that membership in Jewish organizations is not a substitute for membership in non-sectarian organizations, but a complement.

A similar effect is seen in Table IV-11. Those who give to the Community Chest are much more likely to give to the United Jewish Welfare Fund than those who do not. The effect is stronger for households with incomes over \$6,000 than for those with lower incomes, suggesting more integration among high income families than among low income families.

Also of interest is the question of intermarriage. Table IV-13 shows that of the households in which the head was married either the head or the spouse had been non-Jewish in 8% of the cases. 5.3% of the households represented an intermarriage situation in which no conversion of the non-Jewish partner had taken place. This corresponds with the figure given in Bogue\* of 7.2% for the nation. While Jews constitute 3.2% of the population of the United States, they constitute only 1.6% of the

\* Op. cit. p. 695

sub-population which has intermarried.\* Thus a Jew is less likely to intermarry than the average American. It should be noted that Table IV-13 does not include cases in which a Jew intermarries and ceases to identify himself as a Jew.

The significance of the tables presented in this section seems to be that Jews are not highly integrated socially with the rest of the community, but that some kinds of social activity are generalized so that those most active in Jewish affairs are also likely to be active in the affairs of the community at large.

\* Op. cit. p. 695.

TABLE IV - 1

Eating With Non-Jews  
(All Denominations)

Proportion of Non-Jewish Guests	Proportion of Meals Eaten in Non-Jewish Homes							
	All	Most	Half	Few	None	Don't Eat Out	Don't Know	Total
All	I 1.9%	I .0%	I .4%	I 2%	II 1.1%	.4%	.0%	4.0%
Most	I .2	I 1.5	I .4	I .4	II .4	2	.2	3.3
Half	I .4	I .6	I 8.2	II 2.1	III 1.1		2	12.6
Few	I .5	I .7	II 1.8	II 26.5	III 12.0	.7	.2	42.4
None	II	II	III .2	III 3.8	IV 28.3	.7		33.0
Don't Have Guests	.2		.2	1.1	1.6	.6		3.7
Don't Know				.2	.2	.4	.7	1.5
Total	3.2%	2.8%	11.2%	34.3%	44.7%	3.0%	1.3%	100.0%

TABLE IV - 2

Eating With Non-Jews  
(Orthodox)

Proportion of Non-Jewish Guests	Proportion of Meals Eaten in Non-Jewish Homes							Total
	All	Most	Half	Few	None	Don't Eat Out	Don't Know	
All	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.7%	.0%	5.1%
Most		.7			.7			1.4
Half		.0	1.2	.7	1.4			3.3
Few				13.0	15.9	1.4		30.3
None				1.4	46.6	2.9		51.2
Don't Have Guests				2.1	3.2	.7		6.0
Don't Know				.7	.7	1.4		2.8
Total	2.2%	.7%	1.2%	17.9%	70.7%	7.1%	.0%	100.0%

TABLE IV - 3

Eating With Non-Jews  
(Conservative)

Proportion of Non-Jewish Guests	Proportion of Meals Eaten in Non-Jewish Homes						
	All	Most	Half	Few	None	Don't Eat Out	Don't Know
All	1.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.5%	.5%	.0%
Most	.5	.6		.0	.5	.5	.5
Half	.0		8.5	1.6	1.4		
Few	1.0	.5	2.4	30.1	11.5	.5	
None				6.0	28.7		
Don't Have Guests			.5	1.0	1.0	.5	
Don't Know							
Total	2.5%	1.1%	11.9%	38.7%	43.6%	2.0%	.5%
							100.0%

TABLE IV - 4

Eating With Non-Jews  
(Reform)

Proportion of Non-Jewish Guests	Proportion of Meals Eaten in Non-Jewish Homes						
	All	Most	Half	Few	None	Don't Eat Out	Don't Know
All	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%	1.2%	.0%	.0%
Most		.9	1.2	.5			
Half	1.1	1.1	11.0	3.2	.5		.5
Few	.5	1.1	2.9	34.6	11.1		
None			.5	4.0	17.7		
Don't Have Guests			.5	.9	.5		
Don't Know							.5
Total	4.9%	3.1%	16.1%	43.7%	31.0%		1.0%
							100.0%

TABLE IV-5

**Eating With Non-Jews  
(No Denomination)**

Proportion of Non-Jewish Guests	Proportion of Meals Eaten in Non-Jewish Homes							Total
	All	Most	Half	Few	None	Don't Eat Out	Don't Know	
All	.0%	.2%	2.5%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	2.9%
Most	.2	11.2		2.3				13.7
Half		2.3	17.8	4.7	.9			25.7
Few		2.3		16.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	28.3
None					11.9			11.9
Don't Have Guests	2.3				4.7	3.4		10.4
Don't Know							7.0	7.0
Total	2.5%	16.0%	20.2%	23.7%	22.4%	5.7%	9.3%	100.0%

TABLE IV - 6

Integration with the Non-Jewish Community  
by Denominational Self-Identification

Denomination	Degree of Integration with the Non-Jewish Community				Not Rated	Total
	High	Moderate	Low	None		
Orthodox	2.9%	17.8%	18.7%	46.6%	14.0%	100.0%
Conservative	4.1	43.6	18.9	28.7	4.7	100.0
Reform	10.2	52.9	15.6	17.7	3.6	100.0
None	21.0	39.4	5.6	11.9	22.1	100.0
All Denominations	7.2%	40.1%	17.1%	28.3%	7.3%	100.0%



TABLE IV-7

Eating With Non-Jews:  
Comparison of Rochester and Washington, D.C.

## A. Eating in Homes of Non-Jews

Proportion of Meals Eaten in Homes of Non-Jews	Rochester Households	Washington Households
All	3.2%	2.2%
Most	2.8	8.0
Half	11.1	16.1
Few	34.1	33.3
None	44.6	32.6
Don't Eat Out	2.9	4.0
Not reported	1.2	3.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

## B. Having Non-Jewish Guests at Meals

Proportion of Non- Jewish Guests	Rochester Households	Washington Households
All	3.9%	2.7%
Most	3.1	7.5
Half	12.5	23.1
Few	42.4	37.8
None	33.0	19.5
Don't Have Guests	3.7	3.0
Not Reported	1.3	6.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE IV - 8

Membership in Jewish and Non-Sectarian Organizations  
for Head of Household

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Number of Jewish Organizations	Number of Non-Sectarian Organizations			
	None	1 or 2	3 or more	Total
None	16.7%	9.3%	1.5%	27.5%
1 or 2	25.2	22.4	5.6	53.2
3 or more	4.2	8.7	6.5	19.4
Total	46.1%	40.4%	13.6%	100.0%

TABLE IV - 9

Membership in Non-Sectarian Organizations  
by Heads of Households

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Organizations	Percent of all Heads Belonging to Organizations
None	39.3 %
Veterans' Organizations	5.6
Masonic Organization	16.3
Other Non-Jewish Fraternities	19.3
Service	3.0
YMCA - YWCA	4.6
Civic Music Association	18.7
League of Women Voters	.6
NAACP	7.0
RAUN	6.1
Other	17.9
Don't Know	7.2

TABLE IV - 10

Head of Household Membership in Jewish Organizations  
by Denominational Self-Identification

Organization	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	All
None	19.7 %	21.2 %	24.4 %	57.9 %	25.1 %
J Y M & W A	24.3	29.8	33.0	15.8	28.5
Zionist Organizations	10.5	8.2	2.5	7.6	6.9
B'nai B'rith	7.4	16.7	15.9	2.9	15.7
Jewish War Veterans	8.9	11.2	4.9	6.1	8.2
American Jewish Committee	.7	2.5	6.9	2.9	3.5
Temple Sisterhood or Men's Club	48.7	54.2	48.0	7.1	47.8
Jewish Home & Infirmary Auxiliary	20.9	18.5	21.1	6.6	19.2
Percent of Heads Belonging to Organizations	24.8 %	36.4 %	32.4 %	6.4 %	100.0 %

TABLE IV-11

Contributions to the United Jewish Welfare Fund and Contributions to the Community Chest

INCOME UNDER \$6,000		
	Community Chest Contributors	Community Chest Non-Contributors
Number Responding	154	28
UJWF Contributors	97.3%	69.8%
UJWF Non-Contributors	2.7	30.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

INCOME OVER \$6,000		
	Community Chest Contributors	Community Chest Non-Contributors
Number Responding	424	14
UJWF Contributors	94.3%	45.8%
UJWF Non-Contributors	5.7	54.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

ALL INCOMES		
	Community Chest Contributors	Community Chest Non-Contributors
Number Responding	578	42
UJWF Contributors	95.1%	61.6%
UJWF Non-Contributors	4.9	38.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE IV-12

Families Contributing to UJWF

Income	Number of Families	Number Contributing To UJWF	
Under \$6,000	182	170	93.1%
Over \$6,000	438	406	92.7%
Total	620	576	92.8%

TABLE IV-13

Number and Percent of Households  
in Which the Head Has Intermarried

	Number	Percent
Number of Married Heads	592	100.0%
No Intermarriage	486	91.8
Head Jewish by Birth, Wife Converted	11	2.1
Head Jewish by Birth, Wife Non-Jewish	22	4.2
Head Non-Jewish, Wife Jewish by Birth	6	1.1
Head Jewish by Conversion, Wife Jewish by Birth	3	.6
Don't Know	1	.2

8%

## Chapter V

### RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY

We have seen that there are sharp differences in the characteristics of the Jewish population from area to area in the county. In the North Central and St. Paul areas the population is older, has lower income, and is more likely to be Orthodox than in Irondequoit and Brighton. It has been hypothesized that Jewish households originally settled in the older areas. These households were more likely to be Orthodox than Conservative or Reform. Many were immigrants and consequently had low income. Their children, however, were provided with educations which gave them access to high income occupations. Upon forming their own households the children moved to the newer areas of the county, frequently leaving their parents behind in the older areas. There seems to be a tendency for these younger families to move away from Orthodoxy to Conservatism or Reform.

Whatever the reasons for it, the geographical classification of Monroe County Jews reveals significant differences. From the point of view of religious practices, however, the most meaningful classification is according to denominational self-identification. As explained in Chapter II, this characteristic is based on the answer to question F28 of the questionnaire, "As a family, do you consider yourself Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or none of these?"

Table I-3 gives the distribution of households among these classifications. Table IV-1 shows congregational membership according to denominational self-identification (hereafter referred to simply as denomination). As one would expect, among those expressing a denominational identification, a family is most likely to join a congregation of its own denomination. This tendency is strongest among Reform Jews. Those who are of no denomination are least likely to join a congregation. Among Orthodox Jews, 32.2% do not belong to a congregation. This may be partly explained by lower incomes, since membership was defined as dues paying membership, or Orthodox synagogue practice of concentrating on High Holiday seat holding as an indication of affiliation rather than dues paying membership.

Some households are members of more than one congregation. Table V-2 suggests the magnitude of these second memberships. It is clear that the



distributions of Table V-1 would be substantially unchanged if dual memberships were included.

Table V-3 shows, for each denomination, the distribution of answers most frequently given to question F29, "When you say that you think of yourselves as (Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, none), what do you mean?" Since some households provided more than one answer, the columns add up to more than 100%. Answers were classified as follows:

Practices: answers having to do with ritual or observances.

Upbringing: references to parents' denomination or to own denomination during youth.

Ideology: references to ideology, philosophy or meaning of the denomination.

Movement from Orthodoxy: references to differences between Orthodoxy and preferred denomination.

Tables V-4, 5, 6, and 7 show attendance at services for the three denominations. Orthodox Jews attend services most frequently, with Conservative next and Reform least. Among Orthodox Jews, the preference for Saturday morning services is marked. This is less true among Conservative Jews, and the preference is reversed among Reform Jews, who favor Friday night services.

Tables V-8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 show, for the three denominations, observance of selected religious practices. The classifications in Table V-8 having to do with Kashruth are as follows:

Strictly observe Kashruth: a) always use separate dishes for dairy and meat; b) always buy meat at a Kosher butcher; c) never eat non-Kosher food outside the home.

Observe Kashruth in home only: a) and b), but not c)

These are not rabbinical definitions, but are the best possible approximation in a study of this sort.

On the whole, we observe here that these practices are observed most by Orthodox Jews and least by Reform Jews. Table V-11 suggests that the younger Conservative and Reform families tend to celebrate Seders in the homes of their Orthodox parents.

It is outside the purpose of this report to attempt to interpret the significance of the data presented in the tables of Chapter V. One summary statement does, however, seem to be warranted. As Jews move away from Orthodoxy

there is a marked tendency to discontinue traditional Jewish religious practices and to reduce frequency of attendance at religious services.

TABLE V - 1

Congregational Membership  
by Denominational Self-Identification

Congregation	Denominational Self-Identification					
	Ortho- dox	Conser- vative	Reform	None	Don't Know	All Denominations
Orthodox	50.5%	21.8%	3.2%	10.8%		22.1%
Conservative	7.2	53.2	5.6	.2		22.8
Reform	1.4	5.4	65.5	7.4		23.9
None	32.2	19.1	25.5	78.5	100.0	28.8
Other	8.2	.4		2.5		2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number Responding	156	229	204	44	2	635

TABLE V - 2

Membership in a Second Congregation  
by Denominational Self-Identification

Congregation	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	All Denominations
Orthodox	6 households	6 households	2 households	1 household	15 households
Conservative	1 "				1 "
Reform	8 "		12 "		20 "
Other	6 "				6 "

TABLE V - 3

Reasons for Denominational Self-Identification

Reasons	Denomination		
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform
Practices	68.4%	44.3%	32.5%
Upbringing	31.5	4.1	4.5
Ideology	20.2	17.0	25.4
Movement from Orthodoxy		42.7	37.0

TABLE V-4

Temple Attendance  
by Denominational Self-Identification

Temple Attendance	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
Not at All	7.1%	4.8%	12.7%	50.2%	11.1%
1 - 2 Times a Year	14.5	15.8	23.4	35.7	19.4
3 - 12 Times a Year	46.7	60.6	45.5	11.5	48.5
2 - 3 Times a Month	5.7	6.5	9.6		6.8
4 or More Times a Month	26.2	12.2	8.2	2.5	13.6
Don't Know	.7		.5		.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE V-5

Temple Attendance  
on Friday Evening and Saturday Morning  
(Orthodox)

Number of Times Attended on Friday	Number of Times Attended on Saturday					All
	1-2	3-22	23-47	48 +	Don't Know	
1 - 2	20.8%	14.7%	1.8%	5.4%	2.7%	45.4%
3 - 22	6.4	10.1	.9	5.4	1.8	24.6
23 - 47	.9		1.8	3.6		6.3
48 +			.9	10.9	.9	12.7
Don't Know	.9			10.9		10.9
Total	29.0%	24.8%	5.4%	35.3%	5.4%	100.0%

TABLE V-6

Temple Attendance  
On Friday Evening and Saturday Morning

(Conservative)

Number of Times Attended on Friday	Number of Times Attended on Saturday					All
	1-2	3-22	23-47	48+	Don't Know	
1 - 2	22.9%	8.6%	3.0%	4.3%	3.3%	42.1%
3 - 22	20.8	15.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	44.2
23 - 47	1.9	.6	1.2		.1	3.8
48 +	1.2	.9		1.8	1.2	5.1
Don't Know	.6		.6		3.8	5.0
All	47.4%	25.7%	7.2%	8.5%	11.4%	100.0%

TABLE V - 7

Temple Attendance  
on Friday Evening and Saturday Morning

(Reform)

Number of Times Attended on Friday	Number of Times Attended on Saturday					All
	1-2	3-22	23-47	48 +	Don't Know	
1-2	12.4%	2.7%		1.6%		16.7%
3-22	32.2	16.1			5.8	54.1
23-47	9.5	3.3	.8	.8	4.2	18.6
48 +	2.5					2.5
Don't Know	3.4				4.6	8.0
All	60.0%	22.1%	.8%	2.4%	14.6%	100.0%

TABLE V-8

Observance of Kashruth

Observance of Kashruth	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
Strictly observe Kashruth	43.2%	10.2%	.5%	5.0%	14.8%
Observe Kashruth in home only	38.8	36.8	4.6	5.0	24.6
Does not Observe Kashruth	16.5	49.5	89.3	85.0	56.4
Don't Know	1.4	3.8	5.6	5.0	4.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE V-9

Lighting Friday Night Candles

Lighting Friday Night Candles	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
Always light Candles on Friday	83.3%	62.6%	26.7%	15.3%	52.7%
Sometimes light Candles on Friday	5.0	22.1	30.0	10.1	19.6
Never light Candles on Friday	11.6	15.2	42.7	72.0	27.1
Don't Know			.5	2.5	.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE V-10

Lighting Hanukah Candles

Lighting Hanukah Candles	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
Yes	89.8%	88.6%	75.0%	35.7%	80.6%
No	10.2	11.4	23.4	64.3	18.9
Don't Know			1.6		.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE V-11

Passover Seder Celebration

Passover Seder Celebration	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
No Seder	10.2%	7.0%	20.3%	38.2%	14.2%
Seder in Own Home	53.0	42.0	29.8	17.6	39.1
Seder Outside Home	28.7	43.0	44.2	41.6	39.8
Seder at Home and Elsewhere	8.0	8.0	5.6	2.5	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE V-12

Mezuzahs

Mezuzahs	Denominational Self-Identification				
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None	Total
Mezuzahs on all doors	51.0%	31.1%	11.9%	2.5%	27.7%
Mezuzahs on one or some doors	38.1	51.8	39.8	27.8	42.9
None	10.9	17.0	47.0	69.8	28.9
Don't Know			1.2		.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



## Chapter VI

### JEWISH EDUCATION, BAR MITZVAH, BAS MITZVAH AND CONFIRMATION

Table VI-1 shows the proportion of population in each age bracket educated in each of four kinds of Jewish schools and, for those who received Jewish education, the median number of years of such education. The table suggests a marked increase in the proportion receiving a Jewish education in recent years accompanied by a slight decline in the median number of years of Jewish education.

Table VI-2 deals with Jewish religious initiatory rites. In the Orthodox and None categories, the sample is small and caution is recommended in interpreting the table.

The following conclusions, however, seem warranted.

1. Among Reform Jews Confirmation tends slightly to replace Bar-Mitzvah as an initiation ceremony. This is much more marked among those classified as None.
2. Through the use of Confirmation and Bas-Mitzvah Conservative and Reform Jews tend to provide an initiation for females who are normally not initiated among Orthodox Jews. The Reform Jews make more use of Confirmation and the Conservative Jews make more use of Bas-Mitzvah for this purpose.

TABLE VI - 1

Jewish Education

Age	* Number of Persons	Percent having Jewish Education	Of those with Jewish Education, Percent Attending:				Median Number of Years Attended:			
			Sunday School	Hebrew PM	** Hillel School	** Hebrew High School	Sunday School	Hebrew PM	** Hebrew High School	** Hillel School
75 +	74	77.2	15.7	25.5			8.6	5.5		
70 - 74	72	80.0	11.9	44.1			6.9	5.4		
65 - 69	104	82.4	26.9	39.2			7.3	6.4		
60 - 64	91	79.2	20.0	43.1			7.3	4.5		
55 - 59	127	79.6	22.8	41.0			6.4	5.2		
50 - 54	148	84.1	26.2	66.5			4.7	4.0		
45 - 49	149	81.1	38.5	38.5			5.8	5.2		
40 - 44	160	85.3	35.1	50.4			5.4	5.1		
35 - 39	125	80.0	34.7	50.1			5.6	5.2		
30 - 34	98	89.0	41.8	40.6			7.6	4.7		
25 - 29	78	92.2	60.0	60.5			7.5	5.1		
20 - 24	81	88.9	65.9	53.5	1.5	3.0	6.0	4.7	1.5	
15 - 19	142	96.8	77.1	66.9	7.2	15.5	5.8	4.7	2.4	2.8
10 - 14	201	96.1	79.4	68.1	8.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	1.6	5.5
5 - 9	158	58.4	74.3	14.5	20.2		2.3	1.6		2.8

\* Excludes individuals identified as "don't know whether Jewish" or "undecided"

\*\* Applicable only to those under 25 years of age

TABLE VI - 2

Initiation Rituals by Sex and Denomination  
for Children from 14 to 19 Years of Age

Initiation Ritual	Denomination			
	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	None
<u>Males</u>				
Bar Mitzvah	71%	78%	61%	33%
Confirmation			9	49
Both	14	15	17	16
Neither	14	7	13	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number Responding	16	61	60	7
<u>Females</u>				
Bas Mitzvah	13%	12%	5%	
Confirmation	6	21	37	
Both		2	5	
Neither	81	57	53	100
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number Responding	18	47	54	5

## Chapter VII

### AWARENESS OF JEWISH COMMUNITY AGENCIES

One of the questions in the study attempted to gauge the degree to which Jewish residents recognized established Jewish social agencies, as well as their understanding of the functions of these agencies. The respondents were shown a card which listed the names of five agencies: Jewish Young Men's & Women's Association, Jewish Home and Infirmary, Jewish Family Service, Bureau of Jewish Education, and Jewish Community Council. They were asked, "Do you recognize the names of any of these community organizations? What do they do?"

Table VII-1 indicates the findings. Because of the "open end" nature of this question these findings should be interpreted with care. However, there is a marked difference shown in the degree of recognition of two agencies, the Jewish Young Men's & Women's Association and the Jewish Home and Infirmary, which are housed in institutional structures, as compared with the three agencies which conduct their activities from offices. Both institutional agencies have also, at one time or another, conducted capital fund campaigns in the community and both, especially the JYM & WA, have membership bodies. Furthermore, the very name of the Jewish Home and Infirmary tends to carry its own definition. However, 19.7% of the respondents gave ambiguous or doubtful responses defining the JYM & WA's function and 14.2% identified it only as a children's or youth serving agency. Only 1.4% of respondents mentioned the rehabilitation function of the Jewish Home and Infirmary.

Of note is the fact that 48% of the respondents did not recognize the name of the Jewish Family Service, failed to respond to the question, or answered incorrectly. This result may have been influenced somewhat by the fact that the Jewish Family Service had changed its name from the Jewish Social Service Bureau only a year before.

The high percentage of respondents who failed to recognize the names of the Bureau of Jewish Education and the Jewish Community Council, failed to respond to the question regarding them, or answered incorrectly may be attributed to the fact that these agencies serve primarily institutions and organizations rather than people directly. Nevertheless, the high percentage of respondents who failed to recognize the Jewish Community Council is of interest, since each household picked in the sample had previously received at least two mailings on the agency's letter-head and the interviewer invariably identified herself as serving in behalf of the Jewish Community Council.

Although the United Jewish Welfare Fund was not listed among the agencies included in this question, Table IV-12 (Chapter Four) gives the percentage of households interviewed which contribute to the UJWF campaign. This shows that approximately 93% of all households interviewed contribute to the Fund, which would indicate that the UJWF is the most widely recognized agency in the Jewish community.

Table VII-2 indicates that two-thirds of the heads of households interviewed preferred to have social service needs met by Jewish agencies. 14.3% expressed a preference for non-sectarian agencies and 12.5% indicated the need for services by both Jewish and non-sectarian agencies.

TABLE VII - 1

Recognition of Jewish Community Agency Function

	JYM&WA	Jewish Home and Infirmary	Jewish Family Service	Bureau of Jewish Education	Jewish Community Council
No Response	3.9%	3.3%	9.0%	12.0%	14.3%
Indicates awareness of major function(s) and/or purpose of agency	17.6	32.5	10.7	9.0	6.1
Generalized, but correct answer	10.8	44.2	21.2	11.8	4.5
Aware of some function(s) or phase of operation without implying knowledge of basic agency purpose	30.1	4.0	9.3	7.7	8.9
Incorrect answer	1.6	1.2	4.6	9.8	11.8
Ambiguous or doubtful response	19.7	11.1	10.1	9.6	11.9
For JY only. Identified only with children's or youth activities	14.2	--	--	--	--
For Jewish Home & Infirmary. Mentions rehabilitative program	--	1.4	--	--	--
Did not recognize name of agency	2.2	2.5	34.9	40.5	42.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE VII - 2

Expression of Preference for  
Jewish or Non-Sectarian Agency Services

	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses
Expressed a Preference for Jewish Agencies	428	67.4%
Expressed a Preference for Non-Sectarian Agencies	91	14.3
Mentioned a Need for Both Jewish and Non- Sectarian Agencies	79	12.5
No Opinion Given	37	5.8
Total	635	100.0%

## Chapter VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

A few interesting tables were produced which do not fit into any of the categories dealt with in this report, but should not therefore be excluded. Except for Table VIII-3 they are presented without interpretation.

It should be noted that the 2.3% of the Jewish population shown in Table VIII-3 to be chronically ill (i.e., unemployed or retired, ill for at least six months, and under some sort of professional care) excludes institutional residents. Thus it is estimated that there are about 500 chronically ill Jews in Monroe County who are not in institutions. Of these, about 375 are over 65 years of age.

A number of tabulations were made which are not presented in this report either because they seemed intrinsically less interesting and useful after they were produced, or because the frequencies in the most interesting parts of the table were too low to be considered a reliable basis for action or judgment. In one case, for instance, type of wedding ceremony (whether religious or civil) was tabulated by denomination and length of marriage. It turned out that very few couples of any denomination were married in civil ceremonies at any time.



## Appendix A

### METHODS OF THE SURVEY

#### DRAWING THE SAMPLE

The construction of the master list from which the sample was drawn is explained in Chapter I. Each household on the list was classified according to its location in the county. The City of Rochester and the towns of Irondequoit and Brighton were divided into a grid of half-mile squares. All squares having 100 or more Jewish households on the master list were sampled at a ten percent rate. Thus a square with 170 Jewish households would be represented in the sample by 17 Jewish households. Of the remaining squares, ten percent were selected at random and sampled entirely.

The smaller towns in the county were sampled at varying rates. Some with very small Jewish populations were sampled at a 50% rate, others at a 25% rate. This was done so as to make efficient use of interviewers' travel time.

Certain areas within the city were similarly oversampled in order to improve the efficiency of estimates among high income households. The inverses of the sampling rates are included as weights on the data tapes and must be used in computing averages as follows:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i W_i}{\sum W_i}$$

where  $X_i$  is the value of characteristic  $X$  in the  $i$ 'th case, and  $W_i$  is the weight associated with the  $i$ 'th case. All tables in the report were constructed in this way.

#### TRAINING THE INTERVIEWERS

Approximately 100 women volunteered to serve as interviewers. They were trained in groups of about 30 each. There were three training sessions for each group lasting about two and one half hours per session. Each interviewer was given an opportunity to conduct a practice interview. Problems arising in the practice interviews were discussed with the entire group. This training prepared the interviewers to deal effectively with difficulties arising during

the actual interviews. As a consequence, only 31 out of 706 (4.4%) of all respondents refused to be interviewed.

Interviewers were instructed to return as many as four times in the case of respondents who were not at home. Only 12 interviews were missed due to failure to find a respondent at home. Considering individual questions, the highest non-response rate occurred in the case of the income question, with 88 (13.9%) refusing.

In order to reduce the likelihood of refusal by respondents, each household in the sample was informed by letter of its inclusion in the sample and of the purposes of the study. The letter, along with the questionnaire, appears in Appendix B of this report.

#### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Table A-1 gives the upper and lower 95% confidence limits which should be associated with estimates based on the sample of 635 households. Speaking loosely, the table can be read as follows: Suppose some characteristic occurs in the population with a frequency of 35%. Under the column labeled  $P$ , find 35%. Opposite that entry will be found the numbers 31.7% (in the column labeled  $\pi_1$ ) and 38.5% (in the column labeled  $\pi_2$ ). It is reasonable to believe that the characteristic actually occurs at least 31.7% of the time, and no more often than 38.5% of the time.

Although estimates dealing with individuals are based on a larger sample than are the estimates dealing with households, (1,955 as opposed to 635) the same table of errors applies because of lack of independence among individuals of a household.

#### DEFINITION OF A JEW

For the purposes of this study, a Jew was defined as an individual who says he is a Jew.

TABLE A-1

95% Confidence Limits for Estimates of Percentages  
Based on a 10% Sample Without Replacement from a Population of 7,000

Estimated Percentage P	Lower Limit $\pi_1$	Upper Limit $\pi_2$
1%	.5%	2.0%
2	1.2	3.3
3	2.0	4.5
4	2.8	5.7
5	3.7	6.8
10	8.1	12.4
15	12.6	17.7
20	17.3	23.0
25	21.9	28.2
30	26.8	33.4
35	31.7	38.5
40	36.5	43.5
45	41.5	48.6
50	46.4	53.6
55	51.4	58.5
60	56.5	63.4
65	61.5	68.3
70	66.6	73.2
75	71.8	78.1
80	77.0	82.7
85	82.3	87.4
90	87.7	91.9
95	93.2	96.3
96	94.4	97.7
97	95.5	98.0
98	96.7	98.8
99	98.0	99.5

## APPENDIX B

### SURVEY TOOLS

This section of the report includes copies of the material used in connection with the Study, including the announcement to the Jewish community, instructions to interviewers, announcement of selection to sample households, official questionnaire, flash cards, code sheets and other related material.

# Population Study Begins Next Week

This coming week the Rochester Jewish Population Study, a major project of the Jewish Community Council, will get underway, it is announced by Garson Meyer, Chairman of the Study Committee and President of the Rochester Council of Social Agencies.

For the past two weeks, 125 volunteer interviewers serving under 13 supervisors have been attending a training course to prepare themselves to pursue the interview phase of the study, Meyer said. The course is conducted by Dr. Richard N. Rosett, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Rochester, who is serving as Study Consultant.

More than 25 Jewish agencies, temples synagogues and other organizations have cooperated by submitting their membership rosters from which a master list of all Jewish households in Monroe County has been developed. A sampling, determined in accordance with well established scientific procedure, is being drawn from this master list for interviewing.

## **MANY CHANGES**

During the past several years many changes have taken place in our Jewish community, Meyer said. Many people have moved from one place to another and from the city to the suburbs. Our Jewish agencies, congregations and other organizations are

faced with problems of shifting locations and changing emphases in their programs. Sound planning is very vital. For this we must have a great deal of information about our Jewish population which we lack at present. It is expected that the study will provide this information and enable our Jewish community to plan for itself effectively in the years to come. Many other Jewish communities have completed similar studies in recent years, among them, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Canton, Ohio, and Lynn Mass.

Interviewers will ask the families they visit for information on such subjects as the ages of the members of the household; whether they are planning to move or stay in their present homes; the places of birth; the occupations; educational status, both general and Jewish; congregational and organizational membership, and other related questions.

**Confidentiality of all information is guaranteed. Identifying face sheets on the questionnaires will be removed before coding and punching of IBM cards. The material will be processed by IBM machines and the final report will include mass data only with no identification of families interviewed.**

It is expected that the published report will be available in the fall. The study is being

financed jointly by the Jewish Family Service, the Jewish Service, the Jewish Home & Infirmary, the JYM&WA, and the United Jewish Welfare Fund.

The study questionnaire which will be used is the result of weeks of work and preparation by a large committee which considered the areas of information sought by our local agencies, questionnaires which have been used by other Jewish communities in their studies, and several items which are being included for academic and scholarship purposes related to increasing the total information nationally on the character of our Jewish population. Thus the Rochester Jewish community will not only be laying solid groundwork for development of its own future service programs, but will be making a contribution to our national Jewish community.

## **COOPERATION**

Jewish families selected in the sampling are requested to cooperate fully with the volunteer interviewers who are giving many, many hours of their time in training and work. They are given every assurance of the confidentiality of all information imparted.

The professional staff involved in the study consists of Elmer Louis, executive director, and Julius Ness, assistant director, of the Jewish Community Council.

## **Progress Report Given on Study**

A progress report was given Tuesday evening of the Jewish Population Study Committee when it met at the Hotel Sheraton, it is announced by Garson Meyer, chairman.

A master list of all Jewish households is almost complete, Meyer said, and an address check will be conducted in April. A balanced and ballot sampling will be drawn from this list for individual interviews.

At the meeting, which was addressed by Alvin A. Chenkin, Director of the Statistical Unit of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the committee discussed and improved the final form of the detailed questionnaire.

Approximately 1000 Jewish families will be interviewed and each interview will take about 45 minutes, according to Mrs. Ephraim Lewis, chairman of volunteers. She reported that 13 teams, totalling 125 women, have been recruited and will serve under 13 supervisors.

All supervisors and interviewers will attend a three session training course. The course will terminate Apr. 20, at which time the interviewing will get underway. This will be followed by coding and an IBM machine collation of results. The final printed report is expected to be available in the fall.

The supervisors are: Mrs. Sylvan M. Berman, Miss Bernice Boyarsky, Mrs. Morris Ganon, Mrs. Warren Goldstein, Mrs. Samuel Guggenheim, Mrs. James K. Littwitz, Mrs. Philip Nusbaum, Mrs. Reuben Robbins, Mrs. Morris Rock, Mrs. Martin C. Sabbath, Mrs. Sidney J. Salzman, Mrs. Ira Whiteman and Mrs. Irving Ruderman.

Elmer Louis, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Rochester, and Julius Ness, assistant executive director, are conducting study.

## Example of a News Item Carried in a Congregational Bulletin

### **COMMUNITY COUNCIL TO MAKE STUDY OF JEWISH POPULATION**

After months of preparation and planning, the Jewish Community Council will launch its much needed Jewish Population Study of Rochester this week.

From this population study much needed information about our community will be obtained; this will enable all organizations within the Jewish community to plan intelligently for our future needs. Many other Jewish communities have conducted similar studies in recent years and reported great success. Among those are Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, New Orleans and others.

A master list of Jewish households in Monroe County has been compiled from the records of over twenty-five Jewish agencies, organizations and congregations. From this master list a scientific sampling of a thousand households will be made. Trained volunteer interviewers will visit the families to ask for information on such subjects as ages of the members of the household, place of birth, occupation and educational status, congregational and organizational membership, and other related questions. All interviews will be completely confidential. The name and address will be removed from each questionnaire before coding and translation to IBM cards. The final report will deal with the cumulative data only. None of the information received will be used for any other purpose but this survey.

As a participating congregation in the Population Study, we urge the members of Temple Family to extend every courtesy and cooperation to the interviewer. The success of the study will depend to a great degree upon the cooperation which the interviewers receive.

The Study is being conducted by a large committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Garson Meyer.

## JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

### JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY OF MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO VOLUNTEER INTERVIEWERS

1. Read all questions exactly as they are printed in the interview form. Although you should know the questions well enough to read them smoothly, you should not rely on your memory in conducting the interview.
2. Use pencil to fill out the interview.
3. Record the code number on the cover sheet, Page 1, and every P-Form of the interview.
4. If you encounter someone you know or who knows you when you make a call, explain that anonymity requirements make it necessary for someone else to be sent by the Jewish Community Council, thank the respondent, leave, and return the name and interview form to your supervisor.
5. Make a "Record of Call" on Page 1 of the questionnaire after every call, regardless of outcome.
6. We are interviewing households. This includes relatives, roomers, boarders, servants, etc., who live in the household. The husband, if present, is the head of a household. Otherwise, the head is the principal breadwinner.
7. Fill out every answer space giving the answer if one is obtained, circling DK if the respondent does not know the answer, or circling NA if the question does not apply.
8. When writing answers to open-ended questions such as F12, F15D, etc., use the respondent's own words as much as possible.
9. Do not accept DK without first urging respondent to attempt to remember.
10. Question F8 is designed to determine where in the Rochester area this family lived before moving to its present address. The question reads, "Where were you living just before you moved here?" Here refers to the present address, not to Rochester.
11. Almost everyone is willing to be interviewed, and most regard it as an interesting experience. Don't be timid. Approach the respondent with the attitude that he or she will welcome you and answer questions willingly because both you and the respondent are performing a valuable service to the Jewish community.
12. You will be given a supply of the leaflet describing the Population Survey. If you are asked about the purpose of the study or the reasons for asking a particular question, give the respondent a copy of the leaflet, indicating the appropriate paragraph. Do not attempt to explain why a particular question is being asked. Merely stress community planning purposes and confidentiality of individual responses. All data will be reduced to statistical tables. No agency will be allowed to have data concerning individual households.
13. On Question F31A, Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and Major Medical are all health and accident insurance. Therefore, ask F31A if the answer to F31 is 1,2,3, or 4. However, do not list any person who is covered under any one of these.
14. If there should be any question, please remember complete confidentiality is absolutely guaranteed. Questionnaires will go directly from report meetings to Dr. Rosett's office at the University of Rochester for processing. They will not be taken to the Jewish Community Council office. Identifying name and address face sheets will be removed before processing. Furthermore, our Jewish agencies and institutions are interested only in mass data and trends and not in individual situations. The final report will deal only with mass data in which no one can be identified.



Questionnaire administered by interviewers to each household in sample

**JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL**

**129 EAST AVENUE**

**ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK**

**JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY**  
**OF**  
**MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Code No.**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL**  
**JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY**  
 OF  
**MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Code  
 Number

[LIST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS]

F1. Good (afternoon). I'm from the Jewish Community Council. We're making a survey of families around Rochester – you've probably received a letter about this. Are there any Jewish people living in this household?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[IF "NO" THANK RESPONDENT AND END INTERVIEW]

F2. Who is the head of this household?

F3. What other people live here? Are there any others who usually live here who are away – for instance, in school, in the armed services, etc.?

[LIST ALL, INCLUDING RESPONDENT]

F4. What are their relations to the head of the household?

F5. Which of these people are Jewish by birth or conversion, and which are not?

[No - 0, Birth - 1, Conversion - 2, Undecided - 3]

FIRST NAME	RELATION TO HEAD	Jewish?	Check if away	P-Form complete

Number Jewish in Household

Total Number in Household

RECORD OF CALLS

Show result of each call and best time for next call if necessary, using these abbreviations:

No Jews in dwelling unit	NO JEW	Nobody at home	NAH
Address not a dwelling unit	NOT DU	Respondent not home	RNH
Dwelling unit vacant	VAC	Respondent not available	NAV
Interview completed	COMP	Husband or wife refused interview	REF

Call #	Date	Time: AM/PM	Result	MAKE NEXT CALL		Interviewer's Name (PRINT OR WRITE CLEARLY)
				Date	Time: AM/PM	
1						
2						
3						
4						

[FOR EACH JEWISH PERSON NOW OR USUALLY IN HOUSEHOLD, ASK THESE QUESTIONS, WRITING ANSWERS IN ONE "P-FORM". COPY NAME AND RELATION TO HEAD FROM COVER. IF UNSURE OF SEX, ASK

- P1. [IF AWAY AT PRESENT] Where is he (she) just now?
- P2. Is he married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married?
- P3. In what year was he born? [IF "DON'T KNOW", ASK: About what year?]
- P4. Then at his last birthday he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old, wasn't he?
- P5. In what state or country was he born? [IF IN U.S., STATE; IF ABROAD, COUNTRY]
- P6A. [IF BORN IN U.S.] In what country were his parents born?
- P6B. [IF FOREIGN BORN] In what year did he arrive in the U.S.?
- P7. Since what year has he lived in or around Rochester?

[IF IN THIS AREA ALL HIS LIFE, SKIP TO P8; IF NOT, ASK P7A and B]

P7A. In what state or country did he live just before moving to the Rochester area?

P7B. Was that on a farm, in a small town, in a middle-sized city or in a big city?

P7C. [IF "IN A BIG CITY"] What city was that?

- P8. [IF OVER AGE 18] Has he (she) ever served in the armed forces of the United States?
- P9. At present is he working for pay or profit, (keeping house) (going to school) or what?
- [IF "KEEPING HOUSE", "GOING TO SCHOOL", OR IN ARMED FORCES, SKIP TO P10. IF "WORKING" ASK P9A, B and C ABOUT PRESENT JOB: IF "UNEMPLOYED" OR "RETIRED" ASK P9A, B, and C ABOUT LAST JOB]

P9A. What kind of work does he do?

P9B. Is that for himself, for someone else, or what?

P9C. [SHOW CARD A] In which of these groups is that? Just tell me the number, please.

[IF "UNEMPLOYED" OR "RETIRED" ASK P9D]

P9D. Is that because of ill health, age, or what? [PROBE: Ill first, age first, or what?]

[IF "ILL HEALTH", ASK P9E and F]

P9E. How long has he been ill?

P9F. Is he under a doctor's care, at home, or what?

- P10. What was the last year (or grade) of school he finished?
- P11. [SHOW CARD B] Here are some kinds of Jewish education. Did he have any of these?
- P11A. [FOR EACH KIND MENTIONED] For about how many years? Is he still attending, did he leave before finishing, graduate, or what?
- [FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 20 ASK P11B]
- P11B. Do you plan to provide any of these kinds of Jewish education?  
When do you think he will begin?

[FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND HUSBAND OR WIFE]	<p>P12. [SHOW CARD C] Are you (is he) a member of any of these? Just tell me the number of each one, please. (PROBE: Any others?)</p> <p>P13. [SHOW CARD D] And are you (is he) a member of any of these groups? (PROBE: Any others?)</p>
[FOR EACH CHILD OVER 12 AND UNDER 20]	<p>P14. [SHOW CARD E] These are some Jewish teen-agers' groups. Is he a member of any of these? (PROBE: Any others?)</p>
[FOR EACH SON OVER 12]	<p>P15A. Has he had a bar-mitzvah ceremony, a confirmation ceremony, both, or neither of these?</p>
[FOR EACH DAUGHTER OVER 12]	<p>P15B. Has she had a bas-mitzvah ceremony, a confirmation ceremony, both, or neither of these?</p>

Code  
Number

Code

Number

Name		Relation to Head		Sex		1 Male		2 Female	
P1. 1 Armed Forces 2 School		3 Hospital (any type) 4 Business trip		5 Vacation 6 Other		7 NA 8 DK			
P2. 1 Married		2 Widowed		3 Divorced		4 Separated		5 Never married 6 DK	
P3. Year Born		DK		P4. Age in Years				DK	
P5. Country or State Born									
P6A. Country of Parents' Birth		NA DK		P6B. Year Arrived in U.S.				NA DK	
P7. Year Arrived Rochester		DK		P7A. Former State or Country				NA DK	
P7B. 1 Farm		2 Small town		3 Medium city		4 Big city: Name _____		5 Other 6 NA 7 DK	
P8. Served in armed forces?		1 Yes		2 No		3 NA		4 DK	
P9. 1 Working for pay or profit 2 Keeping house		3 Going to school 4 In armed forces		5 Unemployed 6 Retired		7 Other 8 NA		9 DK	
P9A. Kind of Work		NA DK		P9B. 1 For himself 3 NA		2 For someone else 4 DK			
P9C. Industry		3 1 2		6 4 5		Other (specify) _____ _____		NA DK	
P9D. 1 Ill Health 2 Age		3 Both 4 Age but now ill		5 Other 6 NA		P9E. 1 Less than 1 month 2 More than 1 month but less than 6 3 More than 6 but less than 1 year 4 More than 1 year		5 NA 6 DK	
P9F. 1 Doctor's care 2 Nursing care		3 Both 4 No professional care		5 Other (specify) _____		6 NA		7 DK	
P10. School - last year finished		NONE 0		GRAMMAR 1-4, 5-8		HIGH 9-11, 12		COLLEGE 13-15, 16	
								GRAD. PROF. 17+ DK	
P11. Jewish education - enter number of years (circle and if still attending, check box if graduated) P11A. _____ Sunday <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Hebrew PM <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Hillel School <input type="checkbox"/> DK		_____ Hebrew H.S. <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Private tutor <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Other: What? <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Y None		P11B. Enter year in which education will begin _____ Sunday _____ Hebrew PM _____ Hillel School DK NA		_____ Hebrew H.S. _____ Private tutor _____ Other: What? _____ Y None			
P12. Non-sectarian organizations 1 3 5 7 9 X Other (specify) _____ 2 4 6 8 0 _____ NA				P13. Jewish organizations 1 3 5 7 9 X Other _____ 2 4 6 8 0 Y None DK NA					
P14. Teen-age organizations 1 3 5 X Other (specify) _____ 2 4 6 0 None DK NA				P15. 1 Bar-mitzvah, bas-mitzvah A & B 2 Confirmation		3 Both 4 Neither		DK NA	

[IF HEAD IS MARRIED, ASK F6 AND F7, OTHERWISE SKIP TO F8]

The next few questions are about your family as a whole.

[IF NOW  
MARRIED]

F6. In what year did you (the head) marry? \_\_\_\_\_ DK NA  
[YEAR]

F7. Did you have a civil wedding ceremony, or  
a religious ceremony, or both? Civil 1  
Religious 2  
Both 3  
DK  
NA

F8. Where were you living just before you moved here?

[IF IN ROCHESTER AREA, ASK FOR ADDRESS INCLUDING NAME OF TOWN.  
IF OUTSIDE ROCHESTER AREA, SIMPLY RECORD RESPONDENT'S ANSWER]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

F9. Were you living in a one family house, two family house,  
or what? One Family 1  
Two Family 2  
More than 2 Family 3  
Other: What? 4  
DK

F10. Did you own or rent it? Own 1  
Rent 2  
Other: What? 3  
DK

F11. In what year did you move to this address? \_\_\_\_\_ DK  
[YEAR]

F12. What was there about this neighborhood that made you move here? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Was there anything else about the neighborhood? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

F13. Do you own or rent your home here? Own 1  
Rent 2  
Other: What? 3  
DK

F14. Do you expect now to move in the next year?

No 0  
Yes 1  
Don't know 2

[IF "YES", ASK F14A, B AND C]

F14A. Do you expect to buy or rent?

Buy 1  
Rent 2  
Don't know 0  
Other: What? 3

F14B. Where do you expect to move to?

[SPECIFY NEIGHBORHOOD, I.E. BRIGHTON #1, TWELVE CORNERS, WARD NUMBER, ETC.]

F14C. What is your second choice?

F15. Are you regular dues-paying members of a synagogue or temple

Yes 1  
No 0

[IF "YES", ASK F15A, B, C, AND D - IF "NO", ASK F15E AND F]

F15A. Which ones? [FOR EACH ONE NAMED]

F15B. In what year did you join?

F15C. How did you happen to choose that congregation?

F15D. Was there any other reason?

Name of Congregation	Year Joined	How Happened to Choose that Congregation All Reasons

[IF "NO" TO F15]

F15E. What would you say is your most important reason for not belonging to any? \_\_\_\_\_

F15F. Is there any other reason? \_\_\_\_\_

The following are things some Jewish families do and some don't do.  
We are interested in finding out how many families do each of them.

F16. Did you yourself or your husband (wife) contribute any money last year?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
to the Community Chest Red Feather Campaign?	1	2	3
to the United Jewish Welfare Fund?	1	2	3

F17. How many times have you (has the head) attended synagogue or temple services during the past twelve months -- not at all, just once or twice, once a month, or more often? [IF "MORE OFTEN," ASK: How often?]

	Head
Not at all, don't go	1
1-2 times a year	2
3-11 times a year	3
Once a month	4
2-3 times a month	5
4 or more times a month	6

[IF ATTENDANCE IS MORE THAN TWICE A YEAR, ASK F18A, B and C]

F18A. Of the times you attended synagogue or temple services in the past year, about how many times did you go to Friday night services? \_\_\_\_\_

F18B. What about Saturday morning services? \_\_\_\_\_

F18C. Did you attend services regularly on any other day? No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify day)

F19. Last Passover, did you have a Seder in your own home, or attend one elsewhere, or not go at all?

No	0
Own home	1
Elsewhere	2

F20. Last Hanukkah, did you light Hanukkah candles?

Yes	1
No	2

F20A. On what Jewish holidays do you usually attend synagogue or temple?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |
|          | 9. None  |

Do you do each of these things always, sometimes or never?

	Always	Sometimes	Never
F21. Light Friday night candles?	1	2	3
F22. Use separate dishes for meat and dairy foods?	1	2	3
F23. Buy meats at a kosher butcher?	1	2	3
[ IF "ALWAYS" OR "SOMETIMES", ASK F23A ]			
F23A. Do you eat non-kosher food outside your home?	1	2	3
F24. Do you have mezuzahs on all, some, or none of your doors		All Some or one None	1 2 3
F25. Of the times you have eaten a meal in someone else's home in the past year, about what proportion were in the homes of non-Jewish people - all of them, most, half, few or none?	All of them Most Half Few None	Eating Out 1 2 3 4 5	Having Guests 1 2 3 4 5
F26. Of the times you have had guests to eat with you in your home in the past year, about what proportion of the guests would you say were non-Jewish - all of them, most, half, few or none?	Don't eat out Don't have guests	6 6	6
F27. Is any member of your immediate family married to a non-Jewish person? [ IF "YES",; Which? ]		No Child Parent Brother or sister Other: Which?	1 2 3 4
F28. As a family, do you consider yourselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or none of these?		Orthodox Conservative Reform None of these	1 2 3 4

F29. When you say that you think of yourselves as [ANSWER TO F28], what do you have in mind? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

F30. [SHOW CARD F] Do you recognize the names of any of these community organizations? What do they do?

Organization	No 0 Yes 1	Function
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		



F30A. Some people are in favor of having Jewish organizations provide these services for Jews and other people are in favor of having these services provided by non-sectarian organizations such as the Red Cross, town and county governments, etc. How do you feel about this?  
[PROBE: What do you mean by that?]

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F31. [SHOW CARD G] Is your family covered by any of these types of insurance? Which ones?

1	4	0 None
2	5	
3	6	DK

[IF COVERED BY HEALTH & ACCIDENT INSURANCE]

F31A. Are any members of this household excluded from coverage under your health and accident policy?

[LIST]

NAME	RELATION TO HEAD

F32. Are you members of a country club? [IF "YES"] Which one is that?

No ☐

Yes ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

F33. And, finally, to help us keep track of the cross-section we're getting, will you please tell me in which one of these groups [SHOW CARD H] your total family income fell last year? Tell me just the number, please.  
[IF "DON'T KNOW": Can you tell me between which two?]

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	0
X-DK	

Flash Cards Used by Interviewers in Conjunction with Specific Questions  
in the Jewish Population Study Questionnaire

CARD "A" <u>Question P9C</u>	CARD "B" <u>Question P-11 - Jewish education</u>
1. Construction 2. Manufacturing 3. Wholesale trade 4. Retail trade 5. Finance, insurance & real estate 6. Business, repair & personal services 7. Entertainment & recreation services 8. Medical, legal, welfare and related services X Other	Sunday School Hebrew PM Hillel School Hebrew High School Private tutor Other: Specify
CARD "C" <u>Question P-12-Non-sectarian organization</u>	CARD "D" <u>Question P-13 - Jewish Organizations</u>
1. Veterans' organizations (Amer. Legion, VFW, etc. - <u>exclude JWV</u> ) 2. Masonic organizations 3. Other non-Jewish fraternal organizations (Elks, Moose, Knights of Pythias, etc.) 4. Service organizations (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, etc.) 5. Y M C A or Y W C A 6. Civic Music Association 7. League of Women Voters 8. N A A C P 9. R A U N (Rochester Assoc. for the United Nations) 0. None X. Other (specify)	1. J Y M & W A 2. Hadassah 3. Any other Zionist organization (ZOA, LZOA, Mizrachi, Pioneer Women, etc.) 4. National Council of Jewish Women 5. B'nai B'rith 6. Jewish War Veterans 7. American Jewish Committee 8. American Jewish Congress 9. Temple or Synagogue Sisterhood, Men's Club, Couples Club, etc. 0. Jewish Home & Infirmary Auxiliary X. Other Y. None

CARD "E"

Question P-14 - Teen-age organizations

1. Jewish fraternity or sorority
2. Non-Jewish fraternity or sorority
3. Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts
4. Temple or Synagogue Youth Group
5. JYM & WA
6. YMCA or YWCA
- X. Other
0. None

CARD "F"

Question F-30 - Service Agencies

- A JYM & WA
- B Jewish Home & Infirmary
- C Jewish Family Service
- D Bureau of Jewish Education
- E Jewish Community Council

CARD "G"

Question F-31 - Insurance

1. Blue Cross
2. Blue Shield
3. Major Medical Insurance
4. Other health & accident insurance
5. Social Security
6. Other retirement plan or annuity
0. None

CARD "H"

Question F-32 - Income Bracket

- 1 Under \$2,000
2. 2,000 - 2,999
3. 3,000 - 3,999
4. 4,000 - 4,999
5. 5,000 - 5,999
6. 6,000 - 6,999
7. 7,000 - 9,999
8. 10,000 - 14,999
9. 15,000 - 24,999
0. 25,000 and over

# JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF ROCHESTER

## JEWISH POPULATION STUDY - 1961

### TAPE CODES

#### F - Tape

Word Number	Information	Code
1	Interview Number	
2	Area of Residence	See Code Supplement A
3	Number of Years Married	See Code Supplement B
4	Type of Wedding Ceremony	1 Civil 2 Religious 3 Both 4 Don't Know 5 Not Applicable
5	Previous Area of Residence	See Code Supplement A
6	Previous Home - type of housing	1 One Family 2 Two Family 3 More than two family 4 Other 5 Don't Know
7	Previous Home - own or rent	1 Own 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't Know
8	Number of years at present address	See Code Supplement B
9,10,11,12	Reason for moving to present neighborhood	0 None 1 Jewish neighborhood 2 Convenience of location 3 Relatives or friends living in area 4 Characteristics of neighborhood 5 Price 6 Proximity to professional practice or business 7 House 8 School 9 Suburban 11 Other

Word Number	Information	Code
13	Own or rent home	1 Own 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't Know
14	Expect to move	0 No 1 Yes 2 Don't Know
15	Expect to buy or rent	0 Not applicable 1 Buy 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't Know
16	Area to which move is expected	See Code Supplement A
17	Second choice of new area	See Code Supplement A
18	Member of congregation	1 Yes 0 No
19, 20	Name of congregation	Reform - 01 B'rith Kodesh 02 Emanu-El 03 Sinai Conser- vative 11 Beth El 12 Beth David 13 Beth Am Orthodox 21 Beth Sholom 22 Beth Joseph 23 B'nai Israel 24 Beth Hacknesseth Hachodosh 25 Beth Hamedrash Hagodel 26 Cong. Agudas Nusach Ari 27 Cong. Anshei Kipel Volin 28 Cong. Anshei Polin 29 Cong. Beth Israel 30 Cong. Ein Yakove 31 Cong. Light of Israel 32 Cong. Tiphereth Israel 40 Other
21,22,23,24 25,26	Reasons for joining or Non membership	If word 18 is "1" 0 No response 1 Denomination 2 Proximity or convenience of location 3 Religious education program 4 Family or friends belonged 5 Social reasons 6 Preference for Rabbi 7 Financial
100		

Word Number	Information	Code
		8 Services 9 Other <u>If word 18 is "0"</u> 0 No response 1 Financial 2 Not religious, not interested 3 Express intent to join when children old 4 Converted away from Judaism 5 Other
27, 28	Contributions	Community Chest    1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't Know UJWF                    1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't Know 4 Declined to answer
29	Temple Attendance	1 Not at all, don't go 2 1-2 times a year 3 3-11 times a year 4 Once a month 5 2-3 times a month 6 4 or more times a month 7 Don't know
30	Number of times attended Friday night services	0 Not applicable 8 0-4                    13 25-29 9 5-9                    14 30-34 10 10-14                15 35-39 11 15-19                16 40-44 12 20-24                17 45-49 18 50-54
31	Number of times attended Saturday morning services	
32	Attend services regularly on any other day	
33	Seder	0 No 1 Own home 2 Elsewhere 3 1 and 2
34	Light Hanukah Candles	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
35	Light Friday night candles	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
36	Use separate dishes	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
37	Buy meats at a Kosher butcher	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
38	Eat non-Kosher foods outside home	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Not applicable 5 Don't know
39	Mezuzahs on all, some or no doors	1 All 2 Some or one 3 None 4 Don't know
40	Proportion of meals eaten in non-Jewish homes	1 All of them 2 Most 3 Half 4 Few 5 None 6 Don't eat out 7 Don't know
41	Proportion of non-Jewish guests in home	1 All of them 2 Most 3 Half 4 Few 5 None 6 Don't have guests 7 Don't know
42	Family intermarriage	1 No 2 Child 3 Parent 4 Brother or sister 5 Other 6 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
43	Religious group self-identification by head	1 Orthodox 2 Conservative 3 Reform 4 None of these 5 Don't know
44, 45, 46	Meaning of religious group identification	0 No reason 1 Practices 2 Upbringing 3 Ideology 4 Movement from Orthodoxy 5 Convenience 6 Other  <u>If word 43 is "4"</u> 0 No reason 1 Lack of interest or conviction 2 Conversion from Judaism 3 Other
47 48 49 50 51	Recognition of functions of social service agencies:  JYM&WA Jewish Home & Infirmary Jewish Family Service Bureau of Jewish Education Jewish Community Council  List of correct definitions attached	0 No response 1 Indicates awareness of major function(s) and/or purpose of agency 2 Generalized but correct answer 3 Aware of some function(s) or phase of operation without implying knowledge of basic agency purpose 4 Incorrect answer 5 Ambiguous or doubtful response 6 (For JY only) Identified only with children's or youth activities 7 (For Home -B- only) Mentions the rehabilitative program
52	Feeling about Jewish and/or non-sectarian sponsorship of service agencies	0 No opinion 1 Jewish 2 Non-sectarian 3 Mentions need for both
53	Persons not covered by insurance plans in words 120 - 126	Number of persons indicated 0 None or don't know
54	Country Club membership	0 No 1 Irondequoit Country Club 2 Midvale Country Club 3 Other



Word Number	Information	Code
55	Income bracket	1 Under \$2,000 2 2,000 - 2,999 3 3,000 - 3,999 4 4,000 - 4,999 5 5,000 - 5,999 6 6,000 - 6,999 7 7,000 - 9,999 8 10,000 - 14,999 9 15,000 - 24,999 0 25,000 and over 11 Don't know, refused, or no response
56	BLANK	
57	Total number in Household, including non-Jews	Number is coded naturally
58	Number in household age 0-4	Coded numerically
59	Number in household age 5-19	Coded numerically
60	Number in household age 20 and over	Coded numerically
61	Sample Code	0 Original sample 1 City Directory 2 Suburban Directory
The balance of the words refer to information on the head of the family only.		
62	Relation to head	10 Male 20 Female 00 Non-Jew
63	Current location of "head"	1 Armed Forces 2 School 3 Hospital (any type) 4 Business trip 5 Vacation 6 Other 7 Not applicable 8 Don't know
64	Marital status	1 Married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Never married 6 Don't know
65	Age	See Code Supplement B

Word Number	Information	Code
66	State or Country of birth	1 New York State 2 U.S., outside New York State 3 Canada 4 Other foreign country 5 Don't know
67	Country of parents' birth	1 United States 2 Foreign country 3 Not applicable 4 Don't Know 5 1 and 2 6 2 and 4 7 1 and 4 8 3 and 4
68	Number of years in U.S.	See Code Supplement B
69	Number of years in Rochester area	See Code Supplement B
70	Previous state or country	1 New York State 2 U.S., outside New York State 3 Canada 4 Other foreign country 5 Don't know 6 Not applicable
71	Size of city  See attached list of "big" cities.	1 Farm 2 Small town 3 Medium city 4 Big city 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
72	Military service	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 4 Don't know
73	Present occupation	1 Working for pay or profit 2 Keeping house 3 Going to school 4 In Armed Forces 5 Unemployed 6 Retired 7 Other 8 Not applicable 9 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
74	Kind of work  See attached list of occupational classifications.	11 Professional & semi-professional 20 Businessman, Manager, self-employed artisan 21 Self-employed businessman 22 Managers and officials (not self- employed and not farm) 23 Farm managers 24 Self-employed artisans and craftsmen, free-lance, no employees 25 Working for privately held corporation of which he is owner 31 Clerical, sales clerks, attendants 32 Buyers, agents and brokers 40 Skilled or semi-skilled workers 41 Skilled workers - craftsmen, foremen 42 Semi-skilled workers - operatives, machine operators 50 Unskilled or service worker, NA which or what kind 51 Unskilled workers - laborers, not farm 52 Unskilled workers - farm laborers 53 Service workers - domestics (private family) 54 Service workers - other than domestics (not private family) 61 Protective service workers 62 Member of Armed Forces (officers con- sidered managers & officials, or professional) 70 Unemployed - regular occupation not signified. 71 Unemployed - professional or semi- professional 72 Unemployed, - proprietors, managers, officials (including farm managers) 73 Unemployed - clerical, sales 74 Unemployed - skilled, semi-skilled 75 Unemployed - unskilled, service workers 76 Unemployed - protective service 78 Unemployed - farmer 90 Retired - former occupation unknown 91 Retired - professional or semi-professional 92 Retired - self-employed, business, managers, officials 93 Retired - clerical, sales clerks, attendant buyers, agents and brokers 94 Retired - skilled, & semi-skilled 95 Retired - unskilled, service workers 96 Retired - protective service, armed forces 98 Retired - farm operator 00 Student 01 Student with part-time employment

Word Number	Information	Code
		02 Housewife 03 Occupation not ascertained (Don't know) 04 Not applicable
75	For whom working	1 For himself 2 For someone else 3 Not applicable 4 Don't know
76	Industrial Employment Group Classification	01 Construction 02 Manufacturing 03 Wholesale trade 04 Retail trade 05 Finance, insurance, real estate 06 Business, repair, personal services 07 Entertainment & recreational services 08 Medical, legal, welfare, related services 09 Other 10 Not applicable 11 Don't know
77	Reason for retirement or unemployment	1 Ill health 2 Age 3 Both 4 Age but now ill 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
78	How long ill	1 Less than 1 month 2 More than 1 month but less than 6 3 More than 6 months but less than 1 year 4 More than 1 year 5 Not applicable 6 Don't know
79	Under doctor's care, at home, etc.	1 Doctor's care 2 Nursing care 3 Both 4 No professional care 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
80	Last year of school	0 None 1 Grammar - 1-4 2 Grammar- 5 - 8 3 High - 9-11 4 High - 12

Word Number	Information	Code
		5 College - 13-15 6 College - 16 7 Graduate, professional - 17+ 8 Don't know
81	Jewish Education	0 If no Jewish education 1 If any at all 2 Don't know
82	Sunday School	11 Don't know # Years
83	Hebrew P.M.	11 Don't know # Years
84	Hillel School	11 Don't know # Years
85	Hebrew High School	11 Don't know # Years
86	Private Tutor	11 Don't know # Years
87	Other	11 Don't know # Years
88 89 90 91 92 93	Sunday School Hebrew P.M. Hillel School Hebrew High School Private Tutor Other	0 Not graduated 1 Graduated
94	Year future Jewish education will begin	Last 2 digits of year in which education will begin. 11 Not applicable 12 Don't know
95	Kind of future Jewish education	1 Sunday School 2 Hebrew P.M. 3 Hillel School 4 Hebrew High School 5 Private Tutor 6 Other
96	Teenage organizations	99 For all heads
97	Number of Jewish organizations	Number of organizations, if more than 9, coded as 9.

If more than nine years,  
coded as nine years.

Word Number	Information	Code
98,99,100,101	Name of organizations	00 None 01 JYM & WA 02 Hadassah 03 Other Zionist organization (ZOA, Mizrachi, PW) 04 National Council of Jewish Women 05 B'nai B'rith 06 JWV 07 American Jewish Committee 08 American Jewish Congress 09 Temple Sisterhood, Men's Club, etc. 10 Jewish Home & Infirmary Auxiliary 11 Other 12 Don't Know 13 Not Applicable
102	Bar-mitzvah, Confirmation, Both or Neither	All coded 6 not applicable
103	Jewish by birth or conversion	1 Birth 2 Conversion 3 Undecided 4 Don't Know
104	Religious identification of spouse	0 Non-Jewish 1 Jewish by birth 2 Jewish by conversion 3 Individual is not the head 4 Individual is the head but has no spouse 5 Don't know 6 Spouse undecided
105	Number non-sectarian organizations	Number of organizations coded, if more than 9 coded as 9
106,107,108,109,110	Names of non-sectarian organizations	01 Veterans' organizations (Amer.Legion, VFW, etc. JWV <u>excluded</u> ) 02 Masonic organizations 03 Other non-Jewish fraternal organizations (Moose, Knights of Pythias, Elks, etc.) 04 Service organizations (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, etc.) 05 YMCA or YWCA 06 Civic Music Association 07 League of Women Voters 08 NAACP 09 RAUN (Rochester Assoc. for the United Nations) 00 None 11 Don't know 12 Not applicable

Word Number	Information	Code
111	Sex of head	1 Male 2 Female
112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119	Holiday Temple Attendance:  Rosh Hashonah Yom Kippur Succoth Shevuoth Passover All Holidays Other Don't know	0 No 1 Yes
120 121 122 123 124 125 126	Insurance Coverage:  Blue Cross Blue Shield Major Medical Other health & accident Social Security Other retirement plan or annuity Don't know	0 No 1 Yes
127	Weight	<p><math>w = 1</math> for all directory sample households</p> <p><math>w = 1/L</math> for all main sample households where <math>L</math> is the sampling rate: thus for households sampled at a 10% rate, <math>L = .1</math> and <math>w = 10</math>. In calculating averages from this sample, it is proper to employ the weights as follows:</p> $Y = \frac{\sum Y_i W_i}{\sum W_i}$

# JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF ROCHESTER

## JEWISH POPULATION STUDY - 1961

### TAPE CODES

#### P - Tape

Word Number	Information	Code
1	Interview number	
2	Relation to Head	10 Head, if male 20 Head, if female 21 Wife 12 Son 22 Daughter 13 Father 23 Mother 14 Father-in-law 24 Mother-in-law 15 Son-in-law 25 Daughter-in-law 16 Brother 26 Sister 17 Other relatives - male 27 Other relatives - female 18 Roomer - male 28 Roomer - female 19 Other - male 29 Other - female
3	Current location of individual	1 Armed Forces 2 School 3 Hospital (any type) 4 Business trip 5 Vacation 6 Other 7 Not Applicable 8 Don't Know
4	Marital status	1 Married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Never married 6 Don't know
5	Age	See Code Supplement B



Word Number	Information	Code
6	State or country of birth	1 New York State 2 U.S. outside New York State 3 Canada 4 Other foreign country 5 Don't know
7	Country of parents' birth	1 U. S. 2 Foreign country 3 Not applicable 4 Don't know 5 1 and 2 6 2 and 4 7 1 and 4 8 3 and 4
8	Years in U. S.	See Code Supplement B
9	Years in Rochester area	See Code Supplement B
10	Previous State or Country	1 New York State 2 U. S. outside New York State 3 Canada 4 Other foreign country 5 Don't know 6 Not applicable
11	Size of city  If "4", see attached list of "big" cities.	1 Farm 2 Small town 3 Medium city 4 Big city 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
12	Military Service	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 4 Don't know
13	Present Occupation	1 Working for pay or profit 2 Keeping house 3 Going to school 4 In armed forces 5 Unemployed 6 Retired 7 Other 8 Not applicable 9 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
14	Kind of work  See attached list of occupational classifications.	11 Professional & semi-professional 20 Businessman, manager, self-employed artisan 21 Self-employed businessman 22 Managers and officials (not self-employed and not farm) 23 Farm managers 24 Self-employed artisans and craftsmen, free-lance, no employees 25 Working for privately held corporation of which he is owner 31 Clerical, sales clerks, attendants 32 Buyers, agents and brokers 40 Skilled or semi-skilled workers 41 Skilled workers - craftsmen, foremen 42 Semi-skilled workers - operatives, machine operators 50 Unskilled workers - laborers, not farm 52 Unskilled workers - farm laborers 53 Service workers - domestics (private family) 54 Service workers - other than domestics (not private family) 61 Protective service workers 62 Member of armed forces (officers considered managers & officials, or professional) 70 Unemployed - regular occupation not signified 71 Unemployed - professional or semi-professional 72 Unemployed - proprietors, managers, officials (including farm managers) 73 Unemployed - clerical, sales 74 Unemployed - skilled, semi-skilled 75 Unemployed - unskilled, service workers 76 Unemployed - protective service 78 Unemployed - farmer 90 Retired - former occupation unknown 91 Retired - professional or semi-professional 92 Retired - self-employed, business, managers, officials 93 Retired, - clerical, sales clerks, attendants buyers, agents and brokers 94 Retired, - skilled & semi-skilled 95 Retired - unskilled, service workers 96 Retired - protective service, armed forces 98 Retired - farm operator 00 Student 01 Student with part-time employment

Word Number	Information	Code
		02 Housewife 03 Occupation not ascertained (Don't know) 04 Not applicable
15	For whom working	1 For himself 2 For someone else 3 Not applicable 4 Don't know
16	Industrial employment group classification	01 Construction 02 Manufacturing 03 Wholesale trade 04 Retail trade 05 Finance, insurance, real estate 06 Business, repair, personal services 07 Entertainment and recreational services 08 Medical, legal, welfare, related services 09 Other 10 Not applicable 11 Don't know
17	Reason for retirement or unemployment	1 Ill health 2 Age 3 Both 4 Age, but now ill 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
18	How long ill	1 Less than 1 month 2 More than 1 month, but less than 6 3 More than 6 months, but less than 1 year 4 More than 1 year 5 Not applicable 6 Don't know
19	Under doctor's care, at home, etc.	1 Doctor's care 2 Nursing care 3 Both 4 No professional care 5 Other 6 Not applicable 7 Don't know
20	Last year of school	0 None 1 Grammar - 1-4 2 Grammar - 5-8 3 High - 9-11 4 High - 12 5 College - 13-15 6 College - 16 7 Graduate, professional - 17+ 8 Don't know
114		

Word Number	Information	Code
21	Jewish education	0 If no Jewish education 1 If any at all 2 Don't know
22	Sunday School	11 Don't know # Years
23	Hebrew P.M.	11 Don't know # Years
24	Hillel School	11 Don't know # Years
25	Hebrew H.S.	11 Don't know # Years
26	Private tutor	11 Don't know # Years
27	Other	11 Don't know # Years
28 29 30 31 32 33	Sunday School Hebrew P.M. Hillel School Hebrew H.S. Private Tutor Other	0 Not graduated 1 Graduated
34	Future Jewish education	Last 2 digits of year in which education will begin 11 Not applicable 12 Don't know
35	Future Jewish education - type	1 Sunday School 2 Hebrew P.M. 3 Hillel School 4 Hebrew H.S. 5 Private tutor 6 Other
36	Teen-age organizations	00 No organization 88 Don't know 99 Not applicable 01 Jewish fraternity or sorority 02 Non-Jewish fraternity or sorority 03 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts 04 Temple youth group 05 JYM & WA 06 YM-YWCA 17 Other (only) 21 1 and 3 22 1 and 4 23 1 and 5 24 3 and 4 25 3 and 5 26 3 and 7 27 4 and 5

If more than 9,  
coded as 9.

Word Number	Information	Code
		28 4 and 6 29 5 and 7 31 1 and 2 and 5 32 1 and 3 and 5 33 1 and 4 and 5 34 1 and 3 and 7 35 1 and 5 and 7 36 3 and 4 and 5 37 3 and 5 and 7 38 3 and 6 and 7 41 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 42 1 and 3 and 4 and 6 43 1 and 4 and 5 and 6 44 3 and 4 and 5 and 7 51 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 52 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 and 6
37	Number of Jewish organizations	# of organizations indicated. If more than 9, coded as 9.
38, 39, 40, 41	Jewish organizations	00 None 01 JYM & WA 02 Hadassah 03 Other Zionist organization (ZOA, Mizrahi, Pioneer Women) 04 Nat'l. Council of Jewish Women 05 B'nai B'rith 06 JWV 07 American Jewish Committee 08 American Jewish Congress 09 Temple Sisterhood, men's club, etc. 10 Jewish Home & Infirmary Auxiliary 11 Other 12 Don't know 13 Not applicable
42	Bar-mitzvah, Confirmation	1 Bar- or bas-mitzvah 2 Confirmation 3 Both 4 Neither 5 Don't know 6 Not applicable
43	Jewish by birth or conversion	1 Birth 2 Conversion 3 Undecided 4 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
44	Religious identification of spouse	0 Spouse non-Jewish 1 Spouse Jewish by birth 2 Spouse Jewish by conversion 3 Individual is not the head 4 Individual is the head, but has no spouse 5 Don't know 6 Spouse undecided
45	Number of non-sectarian organizations	# of organizations indicated. If more than 9, coded as 9.
46, 47, 48, 49, 50	Names of non-sectarian organizations	01 Veterans organizations (Amer. Legion, VFW, etc. - excludes JWV) 02 Masonic organizations 03 Other non-Jewish fraternal organizations (Elks, Moose, Knights of Pythias, etc.) 04 Service organizations (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, etc.) 05 YMCA or YWCA 06 Civic Music Association 07 League of Women Voters 08 NAACP 09 RAUN (Rochester Assoc. for the United Nations) 00 None 10 Other 11 Don't know 12 Not applicable
51	Sex	1 Male 2 Female
52	Area of residence	See Code Supplement A
53	Number of years married	See Code Supplement B
54	Type of wedding ceremony	1 Civil 2 Religious 3 Both 4 Don't know 5 Not applicable
55	Previous area of residence	See Code Supplement A
56	Previous home - type of housing	1 One family 2 Two family 3 More than two family 4 Other
57	Previous home - own or rent	1 Own 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
58	Number of years at present address	See Code Supplement B
59,60,61,62	Reason for moving to present neighborhood	0 None 1 Jewish neighborhood 2 Convenience of location 3 Relatives of friends living in area 4 Characteristics of neighborhood 5 Price 6 Proximity to professional practice or business 7 House 8 School 9 Suburban 11 Other
63	Own or rent home	1 Own 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't know
64	Expect to move	0 No 1 Yes
65	Expect to buy or rent	0 Not applicable 1 Buy 2 Rent 3 Other 4 Don't know
66	Area to which move is expected	See Code Supplement A
67	Second choice of new area	See Code Supplement A
68	Member of congregation	1 Yes 0 No
69,70	Name of congregation	Reform      01 B'rith Kodesh 02 Emanu-El 03 Sinai Conservative    11 Beth El 12 Beth David 13 Beth Am Orthodox        21 Beth Sholom 22 Beth Joseph 23 B'nai Israel 24 Beth Hackneseth Hachodosh 25 Beth Hamedrash Hagodel 26 Cong. Agudas Nusach Ari 27 Cong. Anshei Kipel Volin 28 Cong. Anshei Polen 29 Cong. Beth Israel

Word Number	Information	Code
		30 Cong. Ein Yakove 31 Cong. Light of Israel 32 Cong. Tiphereth Israel 40 Other
71,72,73, 74,75,76	Reasons for joining or not joining	If word 68 is "1" : 0 No response 1 Denomination 2 Proximity or convenience of location 3 Religious education program 4 Family or friends belonged 5 Social reasons 6 Preference for rabbi 7 Financial 8 Services 9 Other  If word 68 is "0" : 0 No response 1 Financial 2 Not religious, not interested 3 Express intent to join when children older 4 Converted away from Judaism 5 Other
77, 78	Contributions	Community Chest: 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know UJWF 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know 4 Declined to answer
79	Temple attendance	1 Not at all, don't go 2 1-2 times a year 3 3-11 times a year 4 Once a month 5 2-3 times a month 6 4 or more times a month 7 Don't know
80	Number of times attend Friday night services	8 0-4 14 30-34 9 5-9 15 35-39 10 10-14 16 40-44
81	Number of times attend Saturday	11 15-19 17 45-49 12 20-24 18 50-54 13 25-29
82	Attend services regularly on any other day	1 Yizkor (memorial services) 2 Yahrzeit 3 Daily 4 Sunday



Word Number	Information	Code
		5 Other 6 Don't know 7 Yes, but don't know day 8 Not applicable 9 1,2,3, and 4
83	Seder	0 No 1 Own home 2 Elsewhere 3 1 and 2
84	Light Hanukah candles	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
85	Light Friday Night candles	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
86	Use separate dishes	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
87	Buy meats at a Kosher butcher	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Don't know
88	Eat non-Kosher food outside home	1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Not applicable 5 Don't know
89	Mezuzahs on all, some or no doors	1 All 2 Some or one 3 None 4 Don't know
90	Portion of meals eaten in non-Jewish homes	1 All of them 2 Most 3 Half 4 Few 5 None 6 Don't eat out 7 Don't know

Word Number	Information	Code
91	Portion of non-Jewish guests in home	1 All of them 2 Most 3 Half 4 Few 5 None 6 Don't have guests 7 Don't know
92	Family intermarriage	1 No 2 Child 3 Parent 4 Brother or sister 5 Other 6 Don't know
93	Religious group self-identification by head	1 Orthodox 2 Conservative 3 Reform 4 None of these 5 Don't know
94,95,96	Meaning of religious group identification	0 No reason 1 Practices 2 Upbringing 3 Ideology 4 Movement from Orthodoxy 5 Convenience 6 Other If word 93 is "4" : 0 No reason 1 Lack of interest or conviction 2 Conversion from Judaism 3 Other
97 98 99 100 101	Recognition of functions of social service agencies:  JYM & WA Jewish Home & Infirmary Jewish Family Service Bureau of Jewish Education Jewish Community Council  (List of correct definitions attached)	0 No response 1 Indicates awareness of major functions and/or purpose of agency 2 Generalized, but correct answer 3 Aware of some function(s) or phase of operation without implying knowledge of basic agency purpose 4 Incorrect answer 5 Ambiguous or doubtful response 6 (For JYM&WA only) Identified only with children's or youth activities 7 (For Jewish Home only) Mentions the rehabilitative program

Word Number	Information	Code
102	Feeling about Jewish and/or non-sectarian sponsorship of service agencies	0 No opinion 1 Jewish 2 Non-sectarian 3 Mentions need for both
103	Persons not covered by insurance plans in words 120-126 of F-Tape	Code number of persons indicated 0 None or don't know
104	Country Club membership	0 No 1 Irondequoit Country Club 2 Midvale Country Club 3 Other
105	Income bracket	1 Under \$2,000 2 2,000 - 2,999 3 3,000 - 3,999 4 4,000 - 4,999 5 5,000 - 5,999 6 6,000 - 6,999 7 7,000 - 9,999 8 10,000 - 14,999 9 15,000 - 24,999 0 25,000 and over 11 Don't know, refused, or no response
106	BLANK	
107	Total number in household, including non-Jews	Coded numerically
108	Number in household age 0-4	Coded numerically
109	" " " " 5-19	" "
110	" " " " 20 & over	" "
111	Sample Code	0 Original Sample 1 City Directory 2 Suburban Directory
112	Weight	<p><math>w = 1</math> for all directory sample households</p> <p><math>w = 1/L</math> for all main sample households where <math>L</math> is the sampling rate: thus for households sampled at a 10% rate, <math>L = .1</math> and <math>w = 10</math>. In calculating averages from this sample, it is proper to employ the weights as follows:</p> $Y = \frac{\sum Y_i W_i}{\sum W_i}$

# CODE SUPPLEMENT A

## Geographic Area Code Key

Refers to area of present residence (on page 1 of questionnaire), Questions F8, F14B, F14C, and the following words on the IBM tapes: F-Tape: 2,5,16,17; P-Tape: 52,55,66,67.

Area	Boundaries	Code
West Side	Entire west side of city from Genesee River to City Line	01
St. Paul	west: Genesee River      south: Cumberland St. east: Clinton Ave.N.      north: City Line	02
North Central	west: Clinton Ave.N.      south: Cumberland St. east: North St.& Portland Ave.      north: City Line	03
Downtown	Cumberland St., North St., Main St.E., Alexander St., S.Union St., Court St., South Ave. (includes census tracts 5, 9, 28, 44, 45, 90)	04
Northeast	west: Portland Ave.      south: N.Y.Central Railroad east: Winton Rd.N.      north: City Line	05
Monroe-Park-Harvard and Southeast Section	west: Genesee River      south: Rochester-Brighton Town Line Rd.; east: Winton Rd.N., Norris Dr., Cobbs Hill Dr.; north & northeast: edge of #4 above, Main St.E., and the N.Y.Central Railroad	06
1600 East Ave., Group		16
Winton-Browncroft	west: Cobbs Hill Dr., Norris Dr., Winton Rd.N.; south, east, north: City Line	07
Irondequoit		08
Brighton		09
Pittsford		10
Henrietta		11
Other towns in the Rochester area	Penfield, Webster, Spencerport, Fairport, Greece, etc. - any other town in Monroe County	12
Question F8 only      - if response is "lived here always" or "no other address", etc.		13
Question F14B      - where response is "undecided" or "no particular area", etc.		14
Questions F8 and F14B      - where town names is entirely out of Rochester area (outside Monroe County)		15

CODE SUPPLEMENT B

Code	Number of Years
0	0 - 4
1	5 - 9
2	10 - 14
3	15 - 19
4	20 - 24
5	25 - 29
6	30 - 34
7	35 - 39
8	40 - 44
9	45 - 49
10	50 - 54
11	55 - 59
12	60 - 64
13	65 - 69
14	70 - 74
15	75 - 79
16	80 - 84
17	85 - 89
18	90 - 94
19	95 - 99
20	Don't know
21	Not applicable

## CODE SUPPLEMENT C

### CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORY

#### Professional, and Semi-Professional

Actors, dancers, showmen, athletics, etc.  
Architects, artists and art teachers  
Authors, editors, reporters  
Aviators  
Chemists, assayers, metallurgists  
Clergymen  
College presidents, professors, instructors  
Dentists  
Engineers, surveyors  
Lawyers, judges  
Musicians, music teachers  
Osteopaths  
Pharmacists  
Physicians, surgeons  
Social, welfare, religious workers  
Teachers (incl. county agents, farm demonstrators)  
Trained nurses, student nurses  
Veterinarians  
Librarians  
Designers, draftsmen  
CPA accountants

#### Managers & Officials except farm

Conductors, railroad  
Postmasters, gov't. & officials

#### Clerical and Sales Workers

Agents  
Att'ts & ass'ts, library  
Att'ts, filling stn., parking lot, garage, airport  
Att'ts, physicians' and dentists' offices  
Baggage men, railroad mailclerks  
Bookkeepers, accountants (except CPA)  
Building managers, superintendents  
Buyers & dept. heads, store  
Cashiers, ticket agents  
Canvassers, solicitors  
Clerical and kindred workers

"Clerks" in stores  
Collectors, bill & account  
Hucksters & peddlers  
Insurance agents & brokers  
Mail carriers  
Messengers  
Office machine operators  
Newsboys  
Real estate agents  
Salesmen, saleswomen  
Telegraph, telephone workers  
Travelling salesmen, sales agents

#### Operatives

Apprentices  
Brakemen, switchmen, crossing watchmen  
Chauffeurs, truck drivers, delivery men  
Dressmakers, seamstresses  
Laundry workers, laundresses, not private family  
Mine operatives, laborers  
Others

#### Domestic Service Workers

Housekeepers, servants (private family)  
Laundresses (private family)

#### Protective Service Workers

Firemen, fire department  
Guards, watchmen  
Policemen, sheriffs, marshals  
Soldiers, sailors, marines, coast-guard

#### Service Workers, other

Attendants, ushers  
Barbers, beauticians, manicurists  
Boardinghouse, lodginghouse keepers  
Charwomen, janitors, porters  
Cooks, except private family  
Waiters, bartenders