FEB 1 1 1983

THE 1977 CENSUS OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Prepared by Southern Consulting Services
Sponsored by the Memphis Jewish Community

This report was prepared by Southern Consulting Services of Memphis, Tennessee, which takes responsibility for its contents. SCS provides professional research and policy analysis services to Mid-South organizations. Additional analysis of the data presented here, special tabulations and additional copies of the report can be obtained by contacting Southern Consulting Services, 1860 Monticello Drive, Memphis, TN 38107, or call Richard K. Thomas at 278-2210.

INTRODUCTION

This document represents one of the end-products of the 1977 census of the Jewish population in the Memphis area. For the first time since 1949 a study was undertaken to determine the size and characteristics of the Jewish community in Memphis and the surrounding area. Such a census has long been needed as no agency can effectively plan for the social, educational and recreational needs of its constituents without knowledge of that community's characteristics.

This census was designed to reach every identified Jewish household in the Memphis area. The study includes not only those community members who are active in local Jewish organizations, but those who are unaffiliated with any of these organizations as well. The census was designed to obtain basic data from as many households as possible and not to elicit detailed information on attitudes or life-styles.

The census project was initiated by Ira Steinmetz, director of the Jewish Community Center, in August of 1976. Research design and preliminary activities were completed during September and October of that year. Intensive telephone interviewing took place during November and December, with follow-up interviewing completed in January of 1977. The final report was completed in April, 1977.

The census project was spearheaded by Mr. Steinmetz and Jerome Goldstein, who mobilized community support for the census. Interviewing was coordinated by Mrs. Pete Singer and Mrs. Harold Gordon who contributed several months of volunteer labor. Approximately 150 volunteers were involved in the interviewing phase of the project. Research design, computer processing and statistical analysis were provided by Richard K. Thomas and Dr. Michael P. Kirby, both of Southern Consulting Services and Southwestern College.

The 1977 census of the Jewish population had a variety of purposes. First, a complete canvas of all identified Jewish households provides much needed information on the community. Various organizations require information on the size, characteristics and location of the Jewish population for planning purposes. The construction of facilities depends on a knowledge of trends in growth (or decline) of the population. Changes in the age structure, sex distribution, marital status and occupational status will likewise call for changed emphasis in planning for the community. Once a profile of the Jewish community has been developed, directors of various programs and organizations are in a much better position to determine the need for services and facilities.

The second major reason for the census was to develop a master list of all Jewish households in the Memphis area. Although synagogues and other organizations maintain membership lists, no one organization is able to develop a comprehensive roll of all households. This master list includes, therefore, not only the names, addresses, and characteristics of households involved in community organizations, but the names of those Jewish households that are unaffiliated with any Jewish organization. Every effort was made to locate those households who have been "lost" to the community and to identify newcomers to the area.

The uses of such a list are numerous. Two important applications would be in the areas of membership solicitation and fund-raising. Any legitimate Jewish organization will have the opportunity to utilize this list to locate potential members or otherwise identify target populations. Similarly, Jewish organizations will have the ability to solicit support from households that are not presently actively contributing to community causes.

An appendix section is attached that provides detailed information on 1) the products available from the census, 2) the uses that might be made of these products, and 3) the cost and difficulty involved in obtaining special tabulations. Appendices are also included that describe the methodology used in conducting the census and provide an explanation of the concepts used in the questionnaire.

Because of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the information obtained and the need to control access to the lists produced, a committee has been formed to set policies with regard to the uses of the census materials. While the Federation will "own" the documents produced, this committee will have the final decision as to their uses.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

This section summarizes the findings of the survey and briefly describes the characteristics of the Jewish population of Memphis. The summary table in this section provides a capsulized picture of the City's Jewish community. For comparison purposes, several references are made to a previous survey of the community administered in 1949 and to current statistics for the City of Memphis. All figures provided in this report are assumed to be as of January 1, 1977. The terms used in the narrative below are defined in the appendix.

A total of 3243 households were identified as belonging to the Memphis Jewish community. Of these 2779 were contacted either by telephone or mail and provided a completed interview. The remainder of the households either could not be contacted or refused to provide the information. Of the total households identified, 2738 were affiliated with synagogues, while 505 were not. For the former group completed interviews were obtained from 91% of the households, while completed interviews were obtained from 55% of the households without synagogue affiliations. Most households were cooperative and uncompleted interviews were generally the result of an ability to reach the respondent. The refusal rate was quite low.

An additional 153 individuals were residents of B'Nai B'Rith or some other nursing home. This group was not interviewed but was attributed certain characteristics as a group. Eighty-eight more households lived out of town and were not considered as a part of the community for this census.

1976 Census of the Jewish Population
Memphis, Tennessee

	1977	1949
Number of Households	3243	2885
Number of Individuals	8423	7921
Average Household Size	2.55	3.0
Sex Distribution		
Males	47.9%	47.2%
Females	52.1%	52.8%
Age Distribution: Household Heads		
20-24	1.6%	---
25.34	13.9%	---
35-44	14.2%	---
45-54	17.0%	---
55-64	20.2%	---
65- and over	33.0%	---
Age Distribution: Total Population		
0-4	4.5%	8.9%
5-14	14.7%	13.7%
15-19	8.3%	5.9%
20-24	7.0%	6.3%
25-34	11.5%	14.9%
35-44	10.8%	19.3%
45-54	12.2%	13.5%
55-64	13.7%	9.7%
65 and over	17.3%	7.5%
Marital Status: Household Heads		
Married	68.5%	---
Single (Never Married)	8.7%	---
Divorced	4.2%	---
Widowed	18.4%	---
Marital Status: Total Population		
Married	69.2%	70.6%
Single (Never Married)	17.5%	20.1%
Divorced	2.3%	1.1%
Widowed	11.2%	8.1%
Employment Status: Household Heads		
Employed	71.7%	---
Unemployed	11.2%	---
Disabled/Retired	17.1%	---
Occupational Status: Household Heads		
Professionals	29.5%	12.3%
Managers/Administrators	39.3%	59.6%
Sales Workers	22.4%	15.6%
Clerical Workers	4.0%	6.3%
Factory Workers (Operative)	2.6%	0.5%
Other Laborers	0.5%	2.2%
Service Workers	1.8%	NA
Unknown/ Other	NA	3.4%
Affiliations: Households		
No Synagogue Affiliation	15.6%	15.5%
Synagogue Affiliation *	84.4%	84.5%
Anshei Sphard	9.8%	12.7%
Baron Hirsch	31.0%	39.8%
Beth Sholom	13.4%	NA
Temple Israel	50.1%	40.8%
Beth El Emeth, Anshe Mishne	NA	13.0%

*1977 figure excludes nursing home residents and out-of-town members; totals more th

(Synagogue members who lived within an hour's driving distance of Memphis were assumed to live "in town" and were included in the census.)

The total figures provided in the narrative below represent an extension of the data obtained from the completed interviews to those households that could not be contacted. For example, the average household size for those households interviewed was attributed to those not interviewed. It is possible that many uncontacted households are not longer residents of the community and, therefore, should not be counted. It is assumed, however, that there is also a small number of community residents who were not identified during the census and that the two figures offset each other.

Population Change

The 3243 households identified represent a 11.6% increase over the 2885 "families" identified in the 1949 survey.[1] The interviewed households included a total of 7095 persons. When extended to include those not contacted, a total of 8270 individuals is arrived at. The inclusion of nursing home residents raises the total population fo 8423. This represents a 6.3% increase over the 1949 population. In 1949 the Jewish community accounted for 3.7% of the City's population; the 1977 community represents less than 1.5%.

The median household size in 1977 was 2.55 persons compared to 3.0 in the earlier study and to 3.23 for Memphis (1970). This results in a larger percentage increase for households than for individuals. The change in the size of household in the Jewish community is perhaps the most significant trend identified in the census.

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[1]The 1977 census uses the term "household" in the same manner the 1949 survey uses "family".

The largest group of households (33%) had two members. Sixty percent of the households had two or less members, while only 45% of the City's households fell in this category in 1970.

TABLE 1
Size of Household

Persons	Percent
1	27.1
2	33.4
3	13.2
4	14.0
5	9.0
6	2.4
7	0.6
8	0.1
9 or more	0.1

Age Structure

The current Jewish population is considerably older than that of 1949. The largest category of individuals are those 65 and over. This is nearly twice the proportion for Memphis while the percent under 5 is about half as large as that for the City. The median age of the population has increased from 35 to 40 during this 28-year period. This is eleven years higher than the 1970 Memphis median age. The age composition of the current Jewish community can be seen in Table 2. For comparison purposes the similar distribution for 1949 is provided.

TABLE 2
Age Distribution: Total Population

Age	1977%	1949%
0-4	4.5	8.9
5-14	14.7	13.7
15-19	8.3	5.9
20-24	7.0	6.3
25-34	11.5	14.9
35-44	10.8	19.3
45-54	12.2	13.5
55-64	13.7	9.7
65 and over	17.3	7.5

The distribution of heads-of-household by age provides further documentation of the aging character of the population. The largest proportion of heads-of-household (33.0%) are in the 65 and over category; over 53% of the household heads are over 54. (It should be remembered that single individuals are counted as heads-of-household, as are individuals who may reside with another household but are not supported by that household.)

TABLE 3
Age Distribution: Heads-of-Household

Age	Percent
20-24	1.6
25-34	13.9
35-44	14.2
45-54	17.0
55-64	20.2
65 and over	33.0

Sex Distribution

In 1977 4035 males and 4388 females were recorded when data were extended to include all households. This represents a surplus of females

(52.1% over males (47.9%), which approximates the ratio for Memphis and the U.S. The ratio of males to females in 1949 was approximately 50/50. Most heads-of-household are males although the proportion of female heads-of-household now stands at 22.7%.

Marital Status

The majority of the Jewish population 18 and over is married, with the proportion approximating the figure for 1949. The proportion of single persons has decreased slightly since that date, but the proportion of divorced individuals is 2.3% (up from 1.1%) and widowed is 11.2% (up from 8.1%). Thus, the community has a lower proportion of divorced persons and a higher proportion of widowed persons than the general Memphis community. At the same time a higher proportion of Jewish residents are married.

TABLE 4
Marital Status: Total Population

Status	Percent
Married	69.2
Single (Never married)	17.2
Divorced	2.3
Widowed	11.2

The census indicated that 68.5% of the community's household heads are married. This is down slightly from the 1949 level.

TABLE 5
Marital Status: Heads-of-household

Status	Percent
Married	68.5
Single (Never married)	8.7
Divorced	4.2
Widowed	18.4

Employment Status

Most of the heads-of-household in the Jewish community are employed, although a growing number are retired. Although 11.2% of the responding heads stated that they were not employed, this figure is misleading. In the course of the census many who were not actively in the labor market responded that they were unemployed.

TABLE 6
Employment Status: Heads-of-Household

Status	Percent
Employed	71.7
Disabled/Retired	17.1
Not Employed	11.2

For those household heads who were employed, the occupation was reported. These occupations were grouped into categories that coincided with both the standard governmental classifications and with the system used in the 1949 survey. The largest number or respondents fell into the manager/administrator category, comprised mostly of business operators. Other major occupational groupings included professionals and sales workers. The proportion of workers in other occupational categories was negligible. The distribution of household heads by occupation represents a change from 1949 in that the proportion of professionals has increased.

TABLE 7
Occupational Status: Heads-of-Household

Status	Percent
Professional	29.5
Managers/Administrators	39.3
Sales Workers	22.4
Clerical Workers	4.0
Factory Workers (operatives)	2.6
Other Laborers	0.5
Service Workers	1.8

Residential Distribution

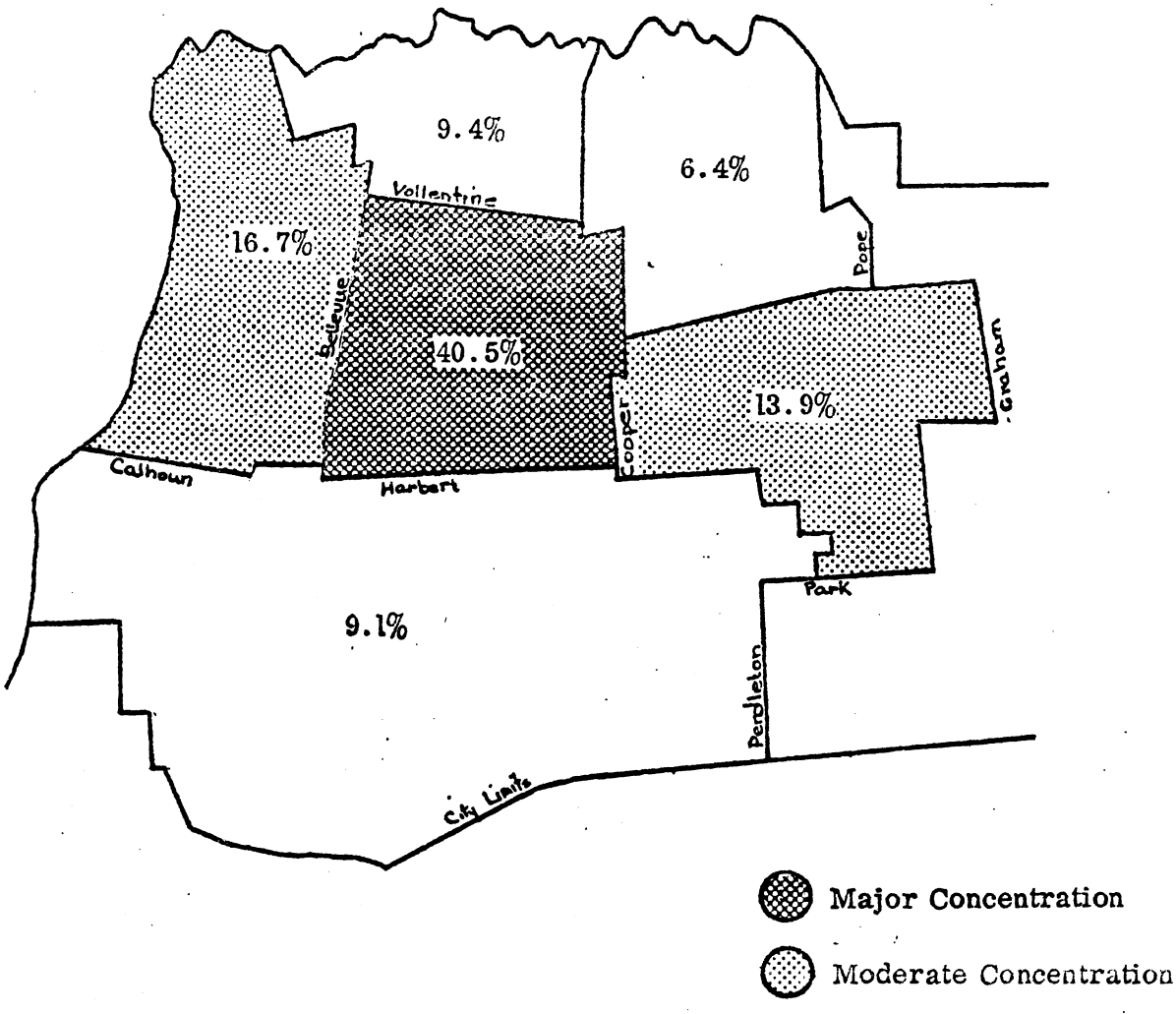
One of the more striking findings of the census concerned the residential distribution of the Memphis Jewish community. While it has been obvious to more observors that the community has displayed a trend toward eastward movement in recent years, the census has served to clearly document this pattern of mobility. In 1949 the largest proportion (40%) of the Jewish community lived in the midtown area with the major concentrations in what are now zip code areas 38104 and 38112. Minor concentrations could be found in the downtown area and east of midtown. By 1977 a majority of the Jewish households had departed from the central area of the city and taken up residence in the eastern portion and in Germantown. Thus in 1977 only 10.7% of the Jewish households lived in postal zones 38104 and 38112 while 42.9% lived in 38117 (East Memphis) and 18.3% in 38138 (Germantown). The attached maps illustrate this changing residential pattern.

Affiliations

Of the 3243 identified Jewish households 2738 or 84.4% were affiliated with one or more Memphis synagogues. Temple Israel memberships accounted

Map 1

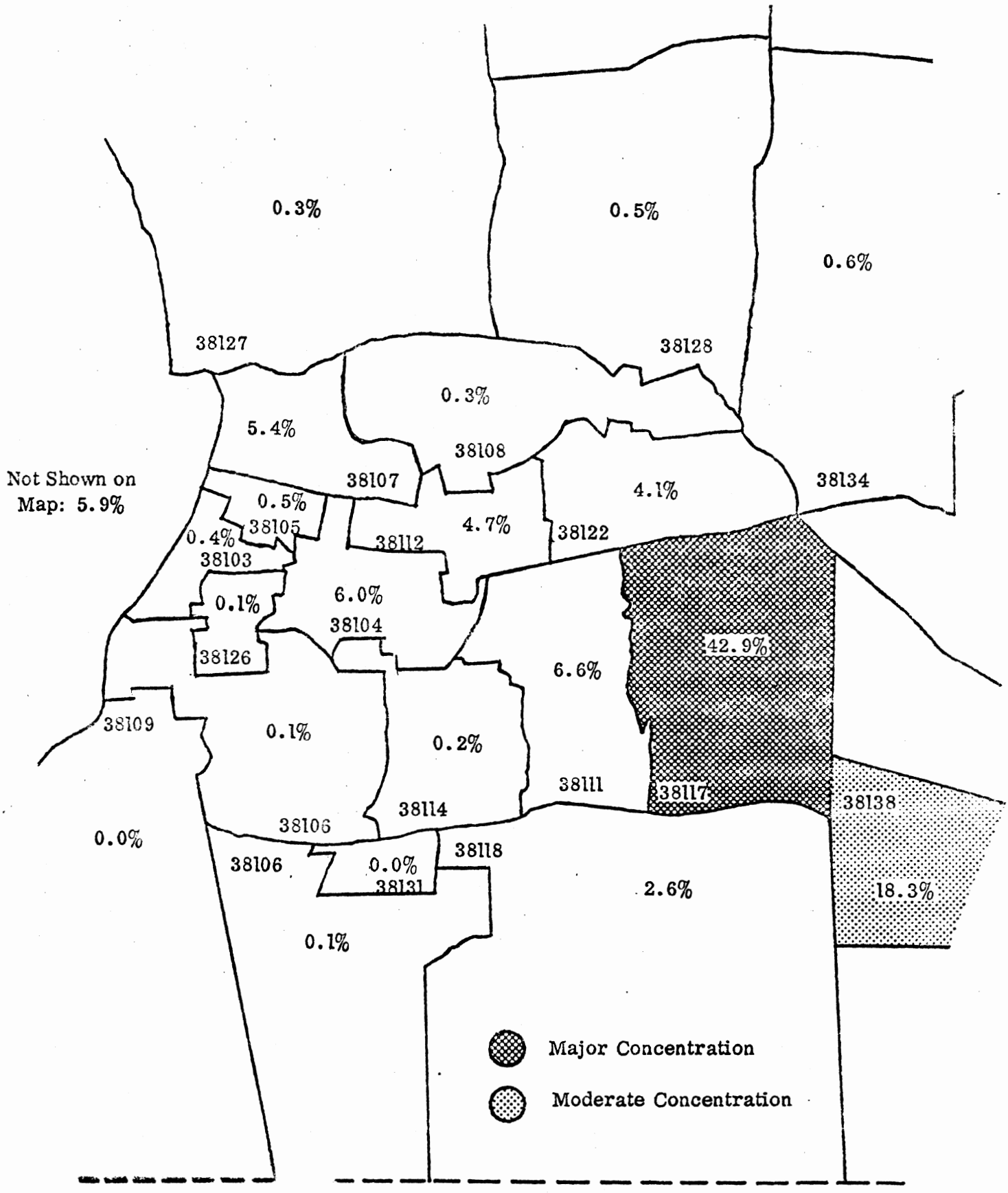
DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION
Memphis, Tennessee
1949



Source: Study of the Jewish Population: Memphis, Tennessee, 1949.

Map 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION
Memphis, Tennessee
1977



for one-half of the total synagogue affiliation, while Anshei Sphard was the smallest of the congregations with barely ten percent. Another 505 households were not affiliated with any of the local synagogues.

TABLE 8
Synagogue Affiliation

Synagogue	Households	Percent[2]
Anshei Sphard	288	9.8
Baron Hirsch	848	31.0
Beth Sholom	366	13.4
Temple Israel	1372	50.1

Most synagogue members were affiliated with only one synagogue. A little more than sever percent of the households held multiple affiliations. In most cases joint affiliations were held with Baron Hirsch and one of the other synagogues. Almost precisely the same proportion of the population was unaffiliated as in 1949.

TABLE 9
Number of Synagogue Affiliations (Households)

Number	Percent
0	15.6
1	77.1
2	7.2
3	0.2

It was also found that 47.5% of the contacted households belonged to the Jewish Community Center. There was a high correlation between synagogue affiliation and Center membership, although 26.5% of the non-synagogue members were Center members. It can be assumed that among those unaffiliated and uncontacted that the proportion is even lower.

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[2] Excludes nursing home residents and out-of-town members; adds up to more than 100% because of multiple affiliations.

Summary

The Jewish population of the Memphis community in January 1977, numbered 3243 households and 8423 individuals. The population has increased since the last canvas in 1949 but at a much slower rate than the city as a whole. The Jewish population is characterized by increasingly smaller households and an increasing median age. The community has fewer children and more elderly people than the City or the nation as a whole. These trends in household size and age structure exist nationwide but are exaggerated in the Memphis Jewish community. There are slightly more females than males in the current population.

Most Jewish residents are married although an increasing proportion is divorced or widowed. Most heads-of-household are employed with the most common occupations listed in administration, the professions and sales. The residential distribution in 1977 reflects a shift in the Jewish population from the midtown area to East Memphis and Germantown.

Eighty-five percent of the identified Jewish households are affiliated with a local synagogue; a small proportion hold multiple memberships. A significant but undetermined number of unaffiliated individuals participate in other Jewish organizations. Nearly half of the contacted households belong to the Jewish Community Center.

APPENDICES

I. Methodology

II. Definitions

III. Products of Census

IV. Use of Census Printouts

V. Charges for Special Processing

VI. Updating Procedures

Appendix I

METHODOLOGY

In order to best benefit from an investigation of the City's Jewish community it was felt that a complete census would be more appropriate than a sample survey. A short questionnaire that could easily be administered to all households was chosen as opposed to a detailed survey that would be administered to a selected member. The latter approach was used in 1949, the last time the community was surveyed, in order to obtain detailed data on lifestyles and attitudes. It was felt that, in this case, complete coverage was more important than indepth interviews. (Indepth surveys can subsequently be administered to an appropriate sample once a master list is developed.)

In cooperation with Mr. Steinmetz, Mr. Goldstein, Mrs. Singer and Mrs. Gordon, Southern Consulting Services developed a questionnaire that could be easily administered by a large number of interviewers and would lend itself to computer processing. Because of the objectives of the census, telephone interviewing was chosen over household interviews and mail-out questionaires. During this research design period, membership lists from all Jewish organizations were obtained to serve as the core population to be contacted. Efforts were also underway to recruit the necessary volunteers for the telephone interviewing.

After developing a questionnaire, compiling an initial list of community households and obtaining the needed volunteers, a training session was held for the dozen supervisors who would each be responsible for 8-10 interviewers. This group received a description of the purpose and design of the census and, by means of video-taped instruction, were briefed on interviewing techniques. Once familiar with the project, these supervisors were responsible for training each of the individuals they supervised.

Ten telephones were installed at the Jewish Community Center where twelve teams of 8-10 interviewers worked in three shifts (morning, afternoon and evening) for six weeks. In addition to interviewing identified respondents and recording their responses on the questionnaire, various individuals participated in coding the sheets for computerization and in other clerical tasks. Coded questionnaires were verified and keypunched by Southern Consulting Services. From the resultant computer cards the various lists and this final report were produced.

The questionnaire was so designed as to elicit information for both households and individuals. In most cases the interviewer was furnished household name, address and telephone number. Those were verified upon contacting the respondent. The following information was obtained for the household:

Number in Household
Number in Household Married, Single, Divorced or Widowed
Synagogue Affiliation(s)
Jewish Community Center Affiliation

For individual household members the following information was obtained:

Name
Age
Sex
Marital Status
Employment Status of Head-of- Household
Occupation of Head-of-Household
Business Address of Head-of-Household
Business Telephone of Head-of-Household

In addition to these data relating to the household and its members, respondents were asked to furnish the names of any Jewish persons who had 1) formed a new family during the previous two years or 2) were new to the community or otherwise unaffiliated.

Limitations

All surveys of this type suffer from certain limitations. Limitations in this case include incomplete coverage of the target populations, problems in obtaining adequate information over the telephone, and standard recording and coding errors. Various statistical techniques were applied to compensate for these limitations.

In addition, certain questions were less effective in eliciting responses than had been hoped. Information on occupation was often not accurately recorded and interviewers were able to obtain business address and phone number for only a third of the households. Many respondents stated that they were "unemployed" when in actuality they were not in the labor force. Many female respondents were reluctant to provide date-of [illegible] formation.

Appendix II

DEFINITIONS

Household: Related individuals occupying a dwelling unit. Also, single individuals (18 and over) and family members who lived with their family but were independent (i.e., employed) were also counted as households. (Referred to as "family" in the 1949 survey.)

Head-of-Household:

The husband/father was generally considered the head-of-household. Single individuals (18 and over), widows and divorcees were also counted as household heads unless living with other family members.

Employed:

Refers to those(18 and over) working full-time only.

Unemployed:

Includes those (18 and over) unable to find jobs and many who are not employed but not seeking work.

Occupation:

Type of work the individual is involved in (not the name of company employed by).

Appendix III

PRODUCTS OF THE CENSUS

Interested parties will have numerous materials available to them from the 1977 Jewish Census. The following products will be available:

Final Report- A narrative description of the Jewish Community in Memphis will be provided. This report will include selected statistics in tabular and graphic form. Comparisons will be made with the general Memphis population and with the Jewish Community as identified in the 1949 census. This will be the basic document used for planning.

Questionnaires- The completed questionnaire for each household will be provided. This document includes all information collected on the household during the census. It includes additional information not on the computer cards such as business address and phone number. This file on each household can be used when information not computerized is needed and will serve as the basis for periodic updating of the records.

Computer Cards- A complete deck of computer cards will be provided. A card for every household is included. This deck can be used for subsequent utilization of the data. This deck will be periodically updated by replacing cards for households that have changed, deleting those no longer affiliated and adding new members.

Print-outs- Initially, the print-outs availabe are to include a master list of all Jewish households in the community, lists of each synagogue's membership as updated through the census, and a list of households not affiliated with the JCC. These print-outs can be used as mailing lists or data can be taken directly from them for a particular household.

In addition to these print-outs, various organizations may require special lists for particular purposes. For example, an auxillary may want to identify prospective members, the Welfare Fund may want to identify those who have not contributed, or the JCC athletic director might want to know how many teenage boys will be around five years from now. This type of list can be easily and quickly provided at a low cost. A price list is included in Appendix V. Ira Steinmetz, director of the Jewish Community Center, can explain to interested organizations the procedure to follow for special tabulations.

Appendix IV

USES OF CENSUS PRINTOUTS

All print-outs will have several characteristics in common and each can be interpreted in a similar manner. Users of the print-outs will be furnished a code sheet with which to "read" the print-outs. With a code sheet the following information can be obtained for any given household:

- Sex of Head
- Age of Head
- Marital Status of Head
- Marital Status of All Members
- Synagogue Affiliation
- JCC Affiliation
- Sex of All Family Members
- Age of All Family Members
- Total Number in Household

In addition, the household name, address, and phone numbers will be easily read without a code sheet. There will be two types of print-outs available:

1. Master or general lists- i.e., a print-out of <u>all</u> Jewish households or of subdivisions such as all Temple Israel households;
2. Special lists- i.e., print-outs focusing on specific sub-populations such as households with children, households with widows, and households with no synagogue affiliation.

Both types of list can be printed with only name/address/phone number or with all census data included.

A sample print-out is provided in order to familiarize potential users with this product of the census.

4	Last Name	First Name	Address	177672766161133 2 592162
5	-	-	-	17 26341 1
4	-	-	-	11452150126522 0 1
4	-	-	-	22323776517611002000672
4	-	-	-	176838772153132121004521921 61
3	-	-	-	452450715423100100
1	-	-	-	22327439714913202100412212
4	-	-	-	38363259312413302000232
4	-	-	-	177677093287 0
2	-	-	-	387541818150131 12 492
3	-	-	-	0727875462604321 2822
4	-	-	-	114526028164132 21 5822 1
1	-	-	-	176830606164133121005222 22
2	-	-	-	38683644113813112 372161132 81

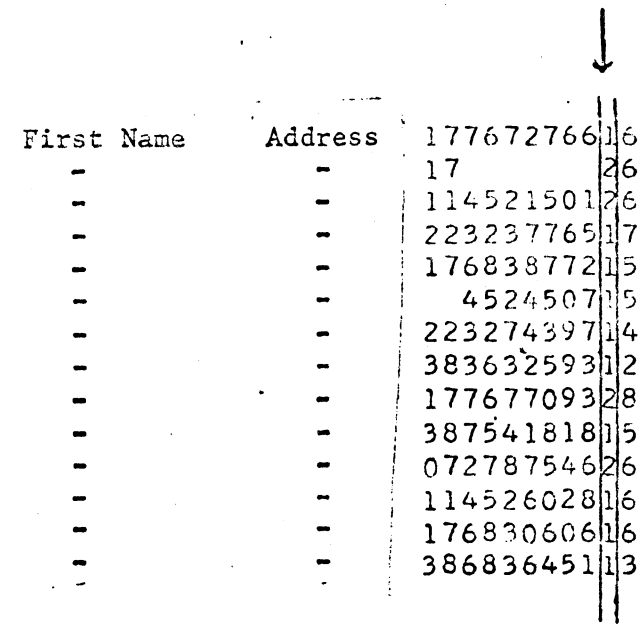
As can be seen the name of the head-of-household, and the address are the first information provided. The first two digits following the address are the ending two digits on the zip code for that address. (Thus, a 17 indicates zip code area 38117). Zip codes are included only for addresses in Memphis and Shelby County. The next seven numbers are the household phone number.

The numbers that follow the phone number are codes for the information. collected during the census. Once their order is understood, the information for any househod is easily readable. Perhaps the best method for deciphering the print-out is to first set up a column key to indicate which numbers relate to which variables. Although rulers can be purchased for reading these print-outs it is quite simple to make up a key using a piece of paper. The example below shows how a key might be utilized.

Zip Code
Phone Number
Sex of Head
Age of Head
Marital Status of Head
Employment Status of Head
Occupation
No. Married in Household
No. Single in Household
No. Divorced in Household
No. Widowed in Household
Age of 2nd Member
Sex of 2nd Member
Age of 3rd Member
Sex of 3rd Member
Age of 4th Member
Sex of 4th Member
Age of 5th Member
Sex of 5th Member
Age of 6th Member
Sex of 6th Member
Age of 7th Member
Sex of 7th Member

	Last Name	First Name	Address	
4	-	-	-	177672766161133 2 592162
5	-	-	-	17 26341 1
4	-	-	-	11452150126522 0 1
4	-	-	-	22323776517611002000672
4	-	-	-	176838772153132121004521921 61
3	-	-	-	452450715423100100
1	-	-	-	22327439714913202100412212
4	-	-	-	38363259312413020002 32
4	-	-	-	177677093287 0
2	-	-	-	387541818150131 12 492
3	-	-	-	0727875462604321 2822
4	-	-	-	114526028164132 21 5822 1
1	-	-	-	17683060616413312100522222
3	-	-	-	3868364511381311 2 372161132 81

This method is useful for obtaining information on any one household. (Remember, more detailed information is available from the original questionnaires.) There may be cases when information on one particular characteristic for a number of households is required. For example, from our sample print-out one might want to know how many heads-of-household are male and how many female. Using the key constructed earlier, one simply locates the column that includes that information and draws a pencil line beside it. The number of "1" and "2" responses can be counted to obtain the desired information.



	Last Name	First Name	Address		
4	Last Name	First Name	Address	177672766	161133 2 592162
5	-	-	-	17	26341 1
4	-	-	-	114521501	26522 0 1
4	-	-	-	223237765	17611002000672
4	-	-	-	176838772	153132121004521921 61
3	-	-	-	4524507	15423100100
1	-	-	-	223274397	149132021004122 12
4	-	-	-	383632593	12413302000232
4	-	-	-	177677093	287 0
2	-	-	-	387541818	15013112 492
3	-	-	-	072787546	2604321 2822
4	-	-	-	114526028	164132 21 5822 1
1	-	-	-	176830606	164133121005222 22
3	-	-	-	386836451	13813112 372161132 81

The information on the following two pages is needed to interpret the census printouts. For each coded variable the meaning of the numbers is explained. The first two columns (before the name) contain codes, while the remainder of the coded portion begins after the phone number (with the tenth digit).

CODE SHEET

Card Column	Variable	Number Columns	Code
1	Synagogue Affiliation	1	1=Anshei Sphard 2=Beth Sholom 3=Baron Hirsch 4=Temple Israel 5=No Affilaition 6=AS, BH 7=AS, BS 8=AS,TI 9=BH,BS
2	Synagogue Affiliation	1	1=BH,TI 2=BS,TI 3=AS,BH,BS 4=AS,BH,BS,TI 5=BH,BS,TI 6=AS,BH,TI
51	Sex of Household Head	1	1=Male 2=Female
52-53	Age of Household Head	2	As Stated
54	Marital Status of Household Head	1	1=Married 2=Single 3=Divorced 4=Widowed
55	Employment Status: Household Head	1	1=Unemployed 2=Disabled/Retired 3=Employed
56	Occupation of Household Head	1	1=Professional 2=Managers/Admin. 3=Sales Workers 4=Clerical Workers 5=Factory (Operatives) 6=Other Laborers 7=Service Workers 8=Other/Unknown
57	Jewish Community Center Affiliation	1	1=Member

58	Number Married in Household	1	As Stated
59	Number Single (18 and over) in Household	1	As Stated
60	Number Divorced in Household	1	As Stated
61	Number Widowed in Household	1	As Stated
62-63	Age of Second Household Member	2	As Stated
64	Sex of Second Household Member	1	1=Male 2=Female
65-66	Age of Third Household Member	2	As Stated
67	Sex of Third Household Member	1	1=Male 2=Female

This continues for six household members other than the head.

80	Total in Household	1	As Stated

Appendix V

CHARGES FOR SPECIAL PROCESSING

An important product of the Jewish census will be special lists made availabe to organizations for their purposes. These print-outs will be useful for membership drives, fund-raising activities, program planning, and financial planning. These lists can be provided quickly at a low cost. Below are some sample requests and approximate costs.

Request 1: List of all Jewish families not affiliated with any synagogue. This is a fairly simple procedure. It requires a sort of the cards and print-out. This would cost $25 with a $5 charge for each duplicate list.

Request 2: List of not-affiliated Jewish families who have school-age children. This requires two sorts and a print-out. The process would cost $35 with a $5 charge for duplicate lists.

Request 3: Comparison of ages of JCC households and age of households without JCC memberships. This cross tabulation is a little more complicated than the above and requires computer analysis. This process will cost $50-60 depending on the variables examined.

Request 4: Comparision of the characteristics of the members of Synagogue A and those with Synagogue B. This request requires a wide variety of operations (sorting, cross-tabulation, printing, analysis) and would probably result in a short report. Projects requiring analysis and narrative description such as this will cost $100-200.

Appendix VI

UPDATING PROCEDURES

In order to best benefit from 1977 census of the Jewish population, every attempt must be made to keep the lists developed during the survey as up-to-date as possible. Updating will be coordinated by Ira Steinmetz and will require the cooperation of each synagogue.

It is presently anticipated that each synagogue (and other Jewish organizations as desired) will be asked to provide a monthly update of changes in their congregation. The information required includes:

1) Births
2) Deaths
3) Marriages
4) Divorces
5) New Members
6) Deleted Members

This information can be provided by the organization secretary with a minimum of inconvenience.

The submitted forms will be used to periodically update the file of questionnaires for each household. It is anticipated that the computer cards will be revised every six months with a new master list being made available. This will enable the Federation to maintain a running tally on the size and characteristics of the Jewish community.

Local synagogues will also be asked to verify the membership lists resulting from the census. The synagogue will also be able to provide information on some households for which the data may be incomplete. At the same time the Federation will be coordinating efforts to locate and obtain information on unaffiliated households that could not be contacted during the course of the census.

The attached form is an example of the type of document that could be used by organizations in the updating process.

UPDATE FORM

1977 Census of the Jewish Population

Reporting Synagogue_____ Month Reporting On_____Year_____

Please record each of the following events that may have occurred for members of your congregation. Use as many forms as necessary.

Births

Child's Name_____
Parents' Name_____
Address_____
Date of Birth_____

Child's Name_____
Parents' Name_____
Address_____
Date of Birth_____

Child's Name_____
Parents' Name_____
Address_____
Date of Birth_____

Deaths

Name of Deceased_____
Address_____

Name of Deceased_____
Address_____

Name of Deceased_____
Address_____

Marraiges

Husband_____
Wife_____
New Address_____

Husband_____
Wife_____
New Address_____

Husband_____
Wife_____
New Address_____

Divorces

Name_____
Address_____

Name_____
Address_____

New Members*

Name_____
Address_____
Telephone_____
Number of Children_____

Name_____
Address_____
Telephone_____
Number of Children_____

Name_____
Address_____
Telephone_____
Number of Children_____

Deleted Members

Name_____
Address_____
Reason (check):
Moved_____
Disaffiliated_____

Name_____
Address_____
Reason (check):
Moved_____
Disaffiliated_____

Name_____
Address_____
Reason (check):
Moved_____
Disaffiliated_____

*Additional information may be required.

SAMPLE