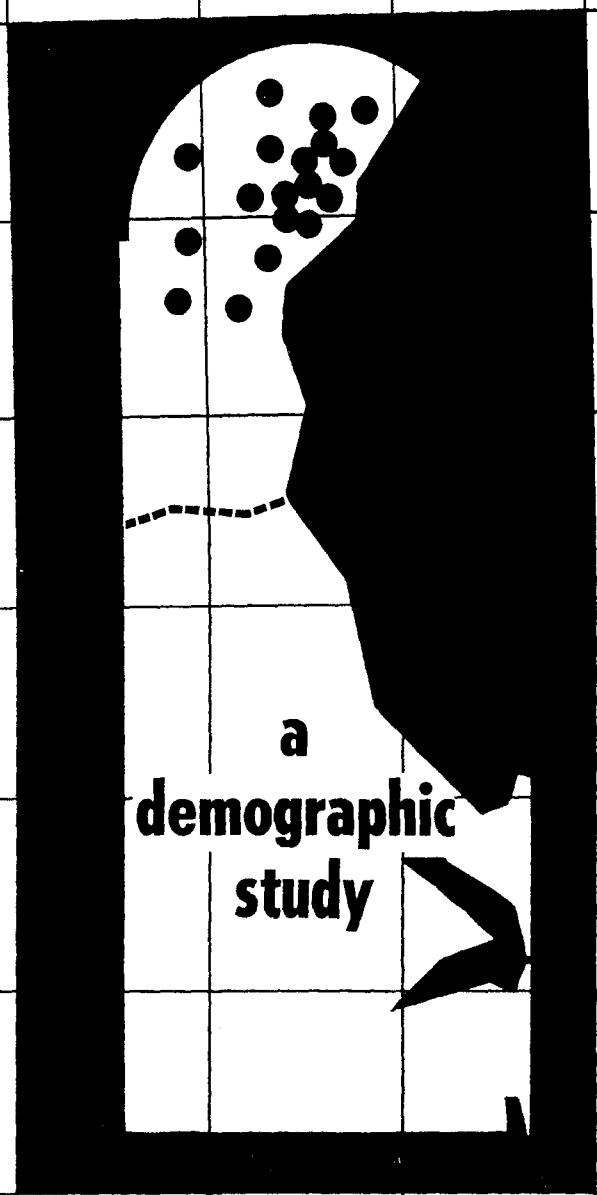


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# THE JEWISH POPULATION OF NORTHERN DELAWARE - 1962



a  
demographic  
study

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER  
JEWISH FEDERATION OF DELAWARE

Study of the Jewish Population In  
Northern Delaware  
1962

A Report of the  
Committee on Jewish Population Survey

Processed by  
Jewish Community Center  
515 French Street  
Wilmington  
Delaware

IBM processing by office of Allied Jewish Appeal,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER  
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SYMOUR KORNBUM Executive Director  
SOL KUTNER Assistant Director

June 10, 1963

Mr. George J. Weiner, President  
Wilmington Jewish Community Center  
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear George:

The responsibility which you placed upon the Population Survey Committee is now fulfilled.

From the beginning to the very end, the job could not have been done were it not for the diligence and persistence of our Survey Director, Harry Bluestone. Although many people - the committee, the staff of the Jewish Community Center, and the corps of volunteers - played an important part in completing the survey, for which they correctly deserve a big "Thank You" for a job well done, Harry Bluestone must be singled out as the dynamo behind the study. He guided the Survey from inception to publication. As chairman of the Survey Committee, I wish to extend our special, cordial thanks to him.

Speaking for all concerned, as we look back upon an undertaking that seemed almost impossible, we realize now that it was a very rewarding experience. Every participant soon understood that he was not only doing what had to be done, but something different and interesting which would be of far greater value to our entire community than that which he had anticipated.

On behalf of the Population Survey Committee and its corps of volunteers, I present the complete findings of the committee to you and the Jewish Community of Northern Delaware. We see this as step number one in the anticipated construction of the new Jewish Community Center building.

Respectfully yours,

*Charles Twer*  
CHARLES TWER, Chairman  
Population Survey Committee

Member Agency

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND, NORTHERN DELAWARE, INC.  
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# JEWISH FEDERATION OF DELAWARE

900 WASHINGTON STREET, WILMINGTON 1, DELAWARE • Olympia 4-3134



June 1, 1963

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Mr. Seymour Kornblum, Executive Director  
Jewish Community Center  
515 French Street  
Wilmington 1, Delaware

Dear Seymour:

When in early November of 1961 the Jewish Federation of Delaware granted the request of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Center for my services as director and analyst of the population survey, I gladly accepted the assignment. It had always been my feeling through the years that such a survey was very necessary as a base for further community studies and planning.

My fifteen years as your predecessor gave me great insight into Delaware Jewry and made this assignment simpler and more interesting. It is now ready for transmittal to you.

I shall not flatter myself to think or believe that everyone receiving a copy will read this study from cover to cover, but I do want everyone to know that the last page is devoted exclusively to acknowledgement of gratitude amply deserved. It is dedicated to those who examined the analysis in its entirety with a critical eye and then offered excellent suggestions for me to follow.

With all good wishes for a pleasant summer,

Sincerely,

Harry Bluestone, ACSW  
Research Consultant

HB/hf

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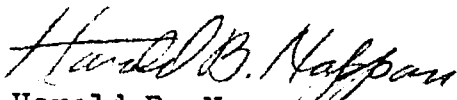
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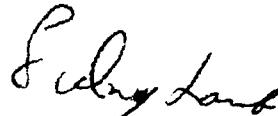
**A Thoughtful Community Plans Ahead.**

Federation is the means by which a community with diverse religious, economical, cultural and ideological backgrounds works together in a common cause for a better society. It is our expression of faith in the future and of our will to make it better; our way of asserting that men can, by voluntary united effort, better themselves, their society and their world.

Some of the Federation activities are well understood. It is clear to most people that the Federation raises money once a year, analyzes needs, allocates funds, collects pledge payments, and carries on a variety of activities, but perhaps the most essential ingredient and one which provides meaning to the whole structure is that of community planning. This is a complex and continuing process by which we take stock of our community, its needs, its problems, the way in which we are meeting those needs, and consciously plan ahead to meet these needs in the most efficient and economical fashion. Just as every thriving business must stop and assess its strengths and weaknesses and reevaluate its role in the community, so must the Federation. To the extent that this is a continuing, effective process, a community can maintain stable, well regulated and balanced progress.

Community planning without accurate facts and knowledge, however, is merely pious dreaming and achieves no great results. This broad community study has provided us with reliable information about principal areas of community life which can be used as a springboard for further and more penetrating inquiry and community action. The previously guessed-at information is now factual material on which to base sound decisions. The detailed information available on the aging, on the young, on numbers of people, on location, on plans for the future, provides us with the material by which a creative, thoughtful community leadership can plan ahead. We expect to do just that.

  
Harold B. Nappan,  
Executive Director

  
Sidney Laub,  
President

## THE POPULATION SURVEY - A FIRST STEP

In approaching the task of constructing a new Jewish Community Center building, the Board of Directors of the Center and the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation of Delaware decided that since this would represent one of the major steps in the life of our community it should be based upon a comprehensive study of community needs in the following areas:

- A. Size, location, movement, age and sex classification of the Jewish population
- B. Leisure time needs of the Jewish community
- C. Desirable location for the new building
- D. Size, facilities and approximate cost
- E. Operating budget, personnel needs, membership and operational policies

A Population Survey had to be the first step in the comprehensive Community Study because the knowledge it would disclose was necessary to every other facet of the study.

The Survey was initiated in fall of 1961. The facts were gathered by a corps of 127 volunteers during a two week period in January 1962; the information was collated, interpreted and then published in summer of 1963. The other phases of the comprehensive study are to begin in the fall of 1963.

The Committee decided to broaden the scope of the survey in order to provide reliable information about the principle areas of communal life. In addition to obtaining basic information regarding size, location, movement, age and sex classification of the Jewish population the Committee obtained data regarding Jewish education, congregational affiliation, and economic classification.

The Survey was a stupendous undertaking. The Committee consisted of a representative group of devoted Jewish leaders. The Technical Committee had the benefit of every local professional person's experience in the fields of social work, education, and religion. Public commendation should go to the 127 volunteer phone interviewers, coders and clerical assistants. Charles Twer, Chairman of the Population Survey Committee, demonstrated at all times the leadership and resourcefulness which kept it moving at a steady pace. Harry Bluestone, the Director of the Study, provided the technical skill, the patience, the energy and the knowledge. Mrs. Sam Eisenstat, Chairman of the Volunteers, and Mrs. Robert L. Cohen provided the dynamic force which enlisted the assistance of volunteers. Philip Cohen and Dr. Henry Sherman were most helpful in developing the Survey Questionnaire. Our thanks also to all of the community organizations for their assistance and cooperation. Lastly, our sincere thanks to the Center office and Survey staff for their devotion and efficiency.

The community now possesses an important tool for sound planning. The information gained will help determine the recreational and leisure time needs of the Jewish community and the site for a new Jewish Community Center building. We know that you must be as eager as we are to move into the next phase of our comprehensive Community Study and to see its objectives brought to fruition.

SEYMOUR KORNBLUM, Executive Director  
Jewish Community Center

GEORGE J. WEINER, President  
Jewish Community Center

SUMMARY OF THE JEWISH POPULATION STUDY OF NORTHERN DELAWARE  
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1962

Number      It is estimated that as of January 31, 1962, there were 7900 Jews in Northern Delaware. The best previous calculated guess was 8000 Jews for the entire State of Delaware.

Geographical Distribution      The City of Wilmington had a Jewish population of 4021 or 4.28% of the overall population. This was 53.1% of all Jews in Northern Delaware. Of this population, 3328 or 82.8% lived in the area West of North Market Street to the western city line and North of Brandywine Creek to the northern city line.

Brandywine Hundred contained 2606 Jews, 34.5% of the Jews of Northern Delaware and 4.5% of the total overall population of Brandywine Hundred. The remainder of Northern Delaware (Christiana, Millcreek, the Newark and New Castle areas) had a Jewish population of 947 which was 12.4% of the Jews of Northern Delaware. While the remainder of Northern Delaware is 2.4 times the population of Brandywine Hundred, its Jewish population is less than 1%.

Sex and Age Structure      There were 49.4% males compared to 50.6% females in the Jewish population. The median age of the population studied was 33 for Northern Delaware (42 for Wilmington, 27 for Brandywine Hundred and 28 for the remainder of Northern Delaware). One third of the Jewish population was 17 years or under, one third was between 18-42 and one third was 43 or over.

Wilmington contained a far larger proportion of older people than any of the suburbs. It is important to know that the median age for the general white population in Wilmington was 39 and for the non-white 26.

Size of Household      There were 2386 Jewish households in Northern Delaware, of which 100 were not reached. 1330 were located in Wilmington, 674 in Brandywine Hundred and 282 in the remaining areas. The average size for Jewish families in Northern Delaware was 3.2. In Wilmington it was 3.0, Brandywine Hundred 3.8 and in the remaining areas 3.4. The overall City of Wilmington average was 3.4 and the national average 3.3. The greatest number of two person Jewish households were to be found in Wilmington.

Marital Status      83.4% of Northern Delaware Jewry over the age of nineteen was married; 8.7% was single; 6.9% widowed; and 1.1% was divorced or separated. The largest cluster of single individuals was under 25. In Wilmington 18.3% of all single persons were 50 years of age or older. The corresponding percentage in the surrounding areas was insignificant. The number of widows compared to widowers was substantially greater, a determination consistent with surveys of other communities.

Employment      4,243 persons over the age of nineteen responded to this question while 408 did not. 44.6% of males and 5.0% of females were self-employed as contrasted with 43.8% males and 16.0% females who were salaried. 271 persons were retired, of these 59.0% were male. 57 employables at the time of survey were seeking employment.

Religious Affiliation There were 5 synagogues in Northern Delaware. Included is the Jewish Community Center of Newark, Delaware, which in reality is a Synagogue-Center. 59.8% of Northern Delaware's heads of households were affiliated with a Congregation. Of these, 63.6% were residents of Wilmington, 27.0% of Brandywine Hundred and 9.4% of the Other Suburbs. Of the 40.2% unaffiliated 48.7% lived in Wilmington, 33.8% in Brandywine Hundred and 17.5% in the Other Suburbs. Of the affiliated, the Reform Temple had 33.7%, the Conservative Temple 33.4% and the two Orthodox-Traditional Synagogues together had 28.6%.

The largest cluster of membership in Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth (traditional) Congregation and Temple Beth Shalom (Conservative) was in the 40-49 age range and the second largest in the 50-59 age level. The Machazikei Hadas (Orthodox) drew its largest numbers from the 60-69 age group and its second largest from the 70-79 age cluster. Contrasted with these were Temple Beth Emeth (Reform), with age spread of 40-49 and 30-39 and Newark Jewish Community Center with 30-39 and 20-29 .

The Jewish Community Center of Wilmington is not a "Congregation", "Temple" or "Synagogue Center". However, it is important to note that 83.4% of its family members were affiliated with a Synagogue.

Jewish Education Of 948 children between 8 and 13 years of age, 74.8% were currently enrolled in a school for Jewish education. Of those enrolled, 55.0% were male and 45.0% female. 70.0% of all females aged 8-13 were enrolled as contrasted with 78.0% of the males.

In order of enrollment from largest to smallest were Temple Beth Shalom (Conservative), Temple Beth Emeth (Reform), Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth (Traditional), Newark Jewish Community Center School. Twelve children had private tutors.

Birth and Death Rates The Jewish birth rate was estimated at 15.0 per thousand in 1961 in Northern Delaware. Wilmington's rate was 6.5, Brandywine Hundred 23.4 and the other areas 28.5.

The death rate ascertained from a study of local interments for 1961 was 7.0 per thousand in Northern Delaware. Wilmington net birth percentage loss was 2.7; Brandywine's net gain 19.2 and the other areas 28.0. Distinctly Wilmington's death rate was much higher than the rest of Northern Delaware.

In-Migration and Selection of Area of Residence 59.3% of the present population lived in Northern Delaware for more than 17 years; 19.1% came within the past 9-16 years; 13.4% within the past 4-8 years; and 8.2% within the last 3 years. Of those who came within the last 3 years 24.0% chose Wilmington as a place of residence, 36.0% Brandywine Hundred and 40.0% the remaining areas. A study of those who indicated they will move within the next five years, revealed that a definite and decided preference was for Brandywine Hundred.

The Aging 65 and Over There were 473 persons 65 and over exclusive of residents of the Kutz Home. 85.0% lived in Wilmington, and 86.0% in households of no more than three persons. 60.0% were heads of households. There were four widows to every widower. One out of every thirty was single; six out of ten were married. Less than one out of a hundred were divorced or separated.

## AREA STUDIED

Northern Delaware as defined in this study is that portion of New Castle County bounded by the Pennsylvania border (North and West), the Delaware River (East), the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal (South). More than half of the State's population is in Wilmington and in its environs. Northern Delaware may well be called Greater Wilmington. It is a world chemical center. Shipbuilding and auto assembly are also active.

Wilmington is the headquarters of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Here it maintains its executive departments and a number of research laboratories. It also has plants in Edgemoor and Newport and research laboratories in Newark, all areas in Northern Delaware. Here too, are the Atlas and Hercules Chemical Companies. The area studied also contains the University of Delaware with a student registration of 6600 and a faculty of 253.

In this survey Brandywine Hundred was shortened to Brandywine. It must not be confused with the Brandywine Hills section of Wilmington. Christiana, Mill Creek, Newark, New Castle, Elsmere-Newport are referred to as the "other areas" or "other Suburbs". It is true that Elsmere-Newport is part of Christiana; for this survey, however, a distinction was made. Newark refers to the City of Newark and surrounding area in Pencader Hundred to the Maryland border.

## BRIEF HISTORY

### 1655

"From 1655 when the first Jews came to Delaware until the middle of the nineteenth century, there is a constant mention in public records of Jews living in Delaware. But it was not until the end of the 1870's that we find the beginnings of a permanent community of Jews in the state.

"The year 1881 marks a turning point in the history of the Jews of Delaware, for in that year on Rosh Hashannah the first formal religious service was held in Wilmington. The Jewish population of Wilmington was then about fifteen people. Shortly after this the tiny group formed a mutual beneficial society named in honor of the great English Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore. This society owned the first Jewish cemetery in Delaware, purchased in 1886.

"The Jewish population grew steadily after 1881, so that by 1885 the first Jewish congregation was formed, called the Orthodox Adas Kodesch (Congregation of Holiness) Congregation. It was incorporated in 1889.

"The decade from 1890 to 1900 was an indication of the future of the Jewish community of Wilmington, for during this period took place a rapid Americanization of the immigrant Jews and a rise of interest in general communal activities.

"Two new societies came into existence in Wilmington. The first was the Wilmington Lodge, No. 470, Independent Order B'nai B'rith founded by Moses Weil in 1897. The second organization, formed in 1898, was a local chapter of the B'nai Zion (Sons of Zion), an organization devoted to the upbuilding of Palestine and affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists. These two local organizations with their national and international affiliations indicate that the Jews of Delaware never isolated themselves from their co-religionists elsewhere in this country and throughout the world, even during the formative stages of the community.

"The Hebrew Charity Association was founded in 1900."

Elihu Schagrin, the Jews of Delaware, Delaware - a History of the First State, (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc. New York 1947)  
Vol. II pp 618-620.

### 1900

"In the State of Delaware, Wilmington is the only town with Jewish institutions. There is one congregation with a membership of 84 (Adas Kodesch), an income of \$949.39 and one Congregational School instructing 68 pupils. Besides there is a Hebrew Free Sunday School instructing 123 pupils and affiliated with the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America; one charitable Society (Hebrew Charity Association) with an income of \$222.10; one mutual benefit society (Montefiore Lodge) with an income of \$400.00, and one lodge of the I.O.B.B. (Wilmington Lodge #470). The Jewish population of the State is estimated at 1200."

Annual Year Book, Jewish Publication Society, 1901-2 (5662) p 131

### 1962

In Northern Delaware (Greater Wilmington) there were one Orthodox, one Traditional, one Conservative, one Reform synagogue and one Synagogue Center in Newark. There were four Hebrew and Sunday Schools. The Montefiore Mutual Benefit Society, and the Wilmington Lodge-B'nai B'rith, still functioned. The Hebrew Charity Association became the Jewish Family Service. A Jewish Federation of Delaware which raised \$283,000.00 in 1962 was the central fundraising and coordinating agency and was affiliated with United Community Fund. The Jewish Community Center on French Street organized in 1901, not only functioned there but also acquired a 47 acre campsite in Brandywine Hundred. The Hattie and Milton Kutz Home was newly erected on the campsite and was successor to the old Bikur Cholim Home located in the old Wilmington ghetto. In addition there were 47 organized groups in Northern Delaware. The Jewish population was estimated at 7900.

Population study conducted by Jewish Community Center, January 1962.

ANALYSIS OF THE JEWISH POPULATION STUDY OF NORTHERN DELAWARE

Because one hundred households out of 2386 on the master list could not be reached by interviewers and because there is always a percentage of Jews not known as such or who do not acknowledge ancestral ties, figures must be considered as estimated.\* The known average size of household by areas was applied to the one hundred not reached and 326 individuals were added to the 7574 Jews determined during the course of the study. Analyses and interpretations were based on the 2286 households interviewed and their population of 7574 individuals, except where otherwise indicated.

JEWISH POPULATION: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

The 1962 Survey found that the Jewish population of the City of Wilmington was 4021, Brandywine Hundred 2606 and the remainder of Northern Delaware 947, a total of 7574 individuals in 2286 households surveyed, plus 326 individuals in families known to be Jewish but not surveyed, for a total of 7900 Jews in Northern Delaware. This represented 2.7% of the total population of Northern Delaware. Comparison of the present Jewish population of the City of Wilmington alone (4021) with previous estimates based on the census made by the Wilmington Council of Jewish Women in 1929\*\* and the National Jewish Welfare Board's estimated in 1923, indicated that the Jewish population proportion to the total population increased from a static 3.0% in 1929 to 4.3% in 1962, whereas during the period since 1923 the population of the city as a whole declined by twenty-eight percent.

In 1923 the center of the Jewish population was the neighborhood of West and Fourth Streets; in 1928 there were two centers, one on the old East Side and the other in the vicinity of Brandywine Park. In 1962 the heaviest concentration was around 30th and Madison Streets. The old East Side was no longer a ghetto.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE - the estimated total general city population in 1961 was 93,356. The Jewish population numbered 4021 individuals or 4.28%. Jewish households averaged 3.0 individuals per household compared to 3.06 for the overall city population. Wilmington Jewry numbered 53.1% of the total Jewry of Northern Delaware.

\* In all instances of intermarriage, the survey included only those who acknowledged that they were Jews or were raising their children as Jews. Those who denied that they were Jewish or who preferred not to be known as Jews - and they were very few - were not included in the study. Non-Jewish mates of families included in the survey were included in the total Jewish population.

\*\*Wilmington Jewish Communal Survey, Bureau of Jewish Social Research, New York, N. Y. 1929 Page 13

Table 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION (see map page XLVI)

<u>Wilmington</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Jewish Population No.</u>	<u>Percentage of area General Population</u>
A	3328	20.7
B	137	1.2
C	*	*
D	344	1.2
E	164	0.8
G	48	0.3

\* Contiguous to and included in Area A

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED<sup>2</sup> is the area North of Wilmington extending to the Pennsylvania border and to the Brandywine River from the Delaware River West. The general population of this area was 58,022. The Jewish population numbered 2606 individuals of 4.5%. Jewish households averaged 3.8 compared to 3.4 per household for the entire area. Jews in Brandywine Hundred numbered 34.5% of the Jewish population in Northern Delaware. Distribution was as follows: (See Map, Page XLVII)

<u>Brandywine</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of the area General Population</u>
A	781	3.3
B	984	6.0
C	841	4.6

OTHER AREAS IN NORTHERN DELAWARE - The total population of this area was 138,238, of which the Jewish population numbered 947 individuals or less than one per cent. Jewish households averaged 3.4 persons per household compared to 3.6 per household for the entire area. Jewry of the other areas made up 12.4% of the total Jewry in Northern Delaware. Their population was distributed as follows:

Christiana (Exclusive of Elsmere-Newport)	213 or 2.2%
Mill Creek	212 or 0.9%
Newark	243 or 0.9%
New Castle	137 or 0.3%
Elsmere - Newport	142 or 0.3%

1 - Wilmington was subdivided arbitrarily into six sections:

- A Brandywine Creek No. to Lea Blvd, Market St. W. to City Limits
- B Brandywine Creek No. to Lea Blvd, Market St. E. to City Limits
- C Lea Blvd. No. to City Limits, Market St. W. to City Limits
- D Brandywine Creek So. to Lancaster Pike, Adams St. W. to City Limits
- E Brandywine Creek So. to Lancaster Pike, Adams St. E. to Walnut St.
- G. Lancaster Ave. So. to City Limits, Walnut St. W. to Union St.

2 - Brandywine was subdivided arbitrarily into three sections:

- A Silverside Rd. No. to Penna. border, Delaware River W. to Christiana
- B Wilmington City Limits No. to Silverside Rd., Del. River W. to Marsh Rd.
- C Wilmington City Limits No. to Silverside Rd., Marsh Rd. W. to Christiana.

Table 2

CONCENTRATION OF JEWISH POPULATION

	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>% Jewish To General</u>	<u>Density % Jewish</u>	<u>In Order of Concentration</u>
Wilmington A:C	3328	20.7	82.8	1
Wilmington D	344	1.2	8.6	5
Wilmington E	164	0.8	4.0	9
Wilmington B	137	1.2	3.4	11
Wilmington G	<u>48</u>	0.3	<u>1.2</u>	13
Total	4021		100.0	
Brandywine B	984	6.0	37.8	2
Brandywine C	841	4.6	32.2	3
Brandywine A	<u>781</u>	3.3	<u>30.0</u>	4
Total	2606		100.0	
<u>Other Suburbs</u>				
Christiana	213	2.2	22.5	6
Mill Creek	212	#	22.3	7
Newark	243	#	25.7	8
New Castle	137	#	14.5	12
Elsmere-Newport	<u>142</u>	#	<u>15.0</u>	10
Total	947		100.0	

The greatest concentration in the City of Wilmington is in Wilmington A and C where 82.8% of Wilmington's Jewry reside.

In 1925 the Jews of Wilmington alone made up 3.3% of the city's total population. The suburbs were not developed. When the 1962 census tracts study and the 1925 wards study were related, it was noted that in Ward 9, Wilmington A, to which Jews were moving from 1923-1928 the Jewish density was 3.6%. Except for Wards 1,2,3 and increasingly in 9, the Jews of Wilmington were thinly dispersed throughout the entire city. In 1962 Ward 9 had the greatest density - 20.7% of the total population of Ward 9. Within the surrounding suburban development, the Jewish density rose in 40 years from a practically nonexistent number to 4.5% of the total Brandywine Hundred population.

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# - Less than 1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AND SIZE

Table 3

INDIVIDUALS PER HOUSEHOLD

	<u>Jewish</u> (1961)	<u>General Population</u> (1960)*
Wilmington	3.0	3.1
Brandywine	3.8	3.4
Other Suburbs	3.4	3.6
Christiana	2.8	3.4
Mill Creek	4.2	3.7
Newark Area	3.5	3.6
New Castle	2.9	3.8
Elsmere-Newport	3.4	3.4
<u>Total Northern Delaware</u>	3.3	3.4
National Average		3.25

\* U. S. Census of Population - Final Report PHC (1) - 173

The average size of Jewish households in Wilmington was 3.0. The last previous estimate of 4.0 was an approximation based on a study of 986 families in a population of 3959, as ascertained in a communal survey of Wilmington in 1925 conducted by the Council of Jewish Women.\*\* (There were few Jews in Northern Delaware outside of Wilmington in 1925). The 3.0 size approximated the level of other Jewish Communities studied, e. g.\*\*\* Des Moines, Iowa (3.11 in 1956) and Canton, Ohio (3.19 in 1955). Larger households were found in the suburban areas where the younger families were located. The average size in Brandywine Hundred was 3.8 and in the remaining areas 3.4.

The size per family of the general population was 3.4 Wilmington, 3.6 Brandywine, the other areas 3.8\*\*\*\* Family includes all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, sharing a household with a head of a family. This study concerned itself with households. A household was considered one or more persons living together as a unit under one head.

\*\* Wilmington Jewish Communal Survey - Bureau of Jewish Social Research, N.Y.C., 1929, Page 14.

\*\*\* American Jewish Year Book, American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society, Vol. 59, page 8.

\*\*\*\* Derived from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, PC(1) 9B and PHC(1) - 173, 1960.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD BY AREA

Of 2286 households surveyed, 10.5% consisted of one person, 24.0% of two persons, 18.4% of three persons and 28.0% of four persons. 53.0% of all households contained no more than three persons.

Table 4

NUMBER OF PERSONS \*

<u>(Household Size)</u>	<u>WILMINGTON</u>		<u>BRANDYWINE</u>		<u>OTHER AREAS</u>		<u>NORTHERN DELAWARE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	167	12.5	57	8.5	17	6.1	241	10.5
2	402	30.4	80	11.9	68	24.9	550	24.0
3	243	18.2	116	17.2	61	21.4	420	18.4
4 or more	518	38.9	421	62.4	136	48.6	1075	47.1
TOTAL	1330	100.0	674	100.0	282	100.0	2286	100.0

Large households were not the order of the day in Northern Delaware's Jewish population. Only 4.0% had a unit of six or more. There was one family household composed of husband, wife and eight children.

One out of eight Jewish households in Wilmington consisted of a person who lived alone. In Wilmington 40.0% of those living alone were 65 or older. In Brandywine 23.0% were 65 or older and in the other areas less than 12.0%. In Wilmington where 53.0% of Jewry resided 39.0% of households numbered four or more persons, while in Brandywine Hundred where 34.5% lived, 62.0% of households numbered four or more. The other areas had 49.0% of four plus households in a Jewish population of 12.0%. It was obvious that the younger families had taken to the suburbs. In Northern Delaware all synagogues, religious schools and most organizations were located and active in Wilmington \* . Suburbanites receive their spiritual and organizational sustenance from Wilmington. The only Jewish forms of organized life in the suburbs were the Hattie and Milton Kutz Home for the Aged, the Harry Fineman Post, J.W.V., and the Jewish Community Center Campsite in Brandywine Hundred. No Jewish activity took place elsewhere with the notable exception of the Jewish Community Center (synagogue-center) in Newark, Delaware. The Hillel Foundation served students at the University of Delaware located in Newark, Delaware. Only students living in Northern Delaware as members of Delaware families were counted in the survey.

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\* All persons enumerated in this census as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit.

Table 5

## HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD AND AREA \*

Age Group	Wilmington		Brandywine		Other Areas		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 - 39	173	13.0	325	48.2	142	50.0	640	27.9
40 - 59	723	54.3	274	40.6	101	35.9	1098	48.0
60 and over	410	30.8	60	8.9	32	11.3	502	21.9
Unknown Age	<u>24</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total -								
Northern Del.	1330	100.0	674	100.0	282	100.0	2286	100.0
H%	58.2		29.5		12.3		100.0	

There is no indication of age for 2.0% of the heads of households. The largest number of householders in any five year group were in the 40 - 44 age. Thirty-nine percent of all householders were in the 30 - 49 age. Wilmington had 58.2%, Brandywine 29.5%, and the other suburbs 12.3% of all households.

- \* The age classification was based on the age of the person in completed years as of December 31, 1961, as determined from the reply to a question on year of birth. The head of the household was the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was classified as the head for the purpose of this study's tabulations.

Table 6

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Group	WILMINGTON		BRANDYWINE		OTHER SUBURBS		NO. DELAWARE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 10	444	11.1	745	28.8	269	28.3	1458	19.2
10 - 14	423	10.6	274	10.6	73	7.7	770	10.2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
55 - 64	500	12.5	114	4.4	49	5.1	663	8.7
65 and over	404	10.1	80	3.1	25	2.6	509	7.1
TOTAL	4021	100.0	2606	100.0	947	100.0	7574	100.0

(For complete table see Page 8 )

Of Northern Delaware's Jewry, 49.6% was male and 50.4% female.

The 55 and over 22.5% of Wilmington's Jewish community was in this category. 7.5% of Brandywine Hundred and 8.0% of the remaining areas completed the total of 16.0% or approximately one out of six persons in Northern Delaware.

In Northern Delaware half the Jewish community was below 33 and half over 33, 1/3 was below 18, 1/3 -- 18-42 and 1/3 -- 43 and over. The median age in Wilmington (Jewish) contrasted with the white and non-white population was interesting. Jewish - 42, white 39, non-white 26. The ascendancy was clearly of non-white. In the suburbs where the younger families were located the median age for the Jewish group in Brandywine Hundred was 27, and the general population was 30. The remaining suburbs' median was 28. (There was no comparable median figure available for whites and non-whites in the other suburbs).\*

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\* Median age is that age which divides the total population in half. One-half is above the median and one-half below. It is not the arithmetic average.

SEX RATIO

Sex-Ratio\* is the number of males to one hundred females. It is necessary to know this because of its relationship to intermarriage, to the necessity of mobility in order to find mates, and to denial of matrimony to those who must reside here. However, more important is the fact that

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\*Sex Ratio is determined by dividing the number of males by the number of females and multiplying by a hundred.

The sex composition of a population at any given time is the resultant of several factors. It depends on the sex ratio at birth, the death rate of males and females, and on migration.

sex ratios are a clue to the ability of a group to reproduce itself within its own religious, cultural and ethnic facets. Another aspect is the number of females of child-bearing age (15-44). Where there are fewer males in the same age groups, marriages are delayed with a resulting downward movement of the birthrate. At this point the pressures of inter-marriage and forced mobility begin to operate. Those who do not succumb to such pressures must reconcile themselves to late marriage, marriage to a much older mate or no marriage at all.

The Northern Delaware study did not elicit information on nativity. Hence, sex-ratios could not be related scientifically to any selective process of foreign immigration. It was not known from this study how large a foreign born population resided in Northern Delaware.

Table 7

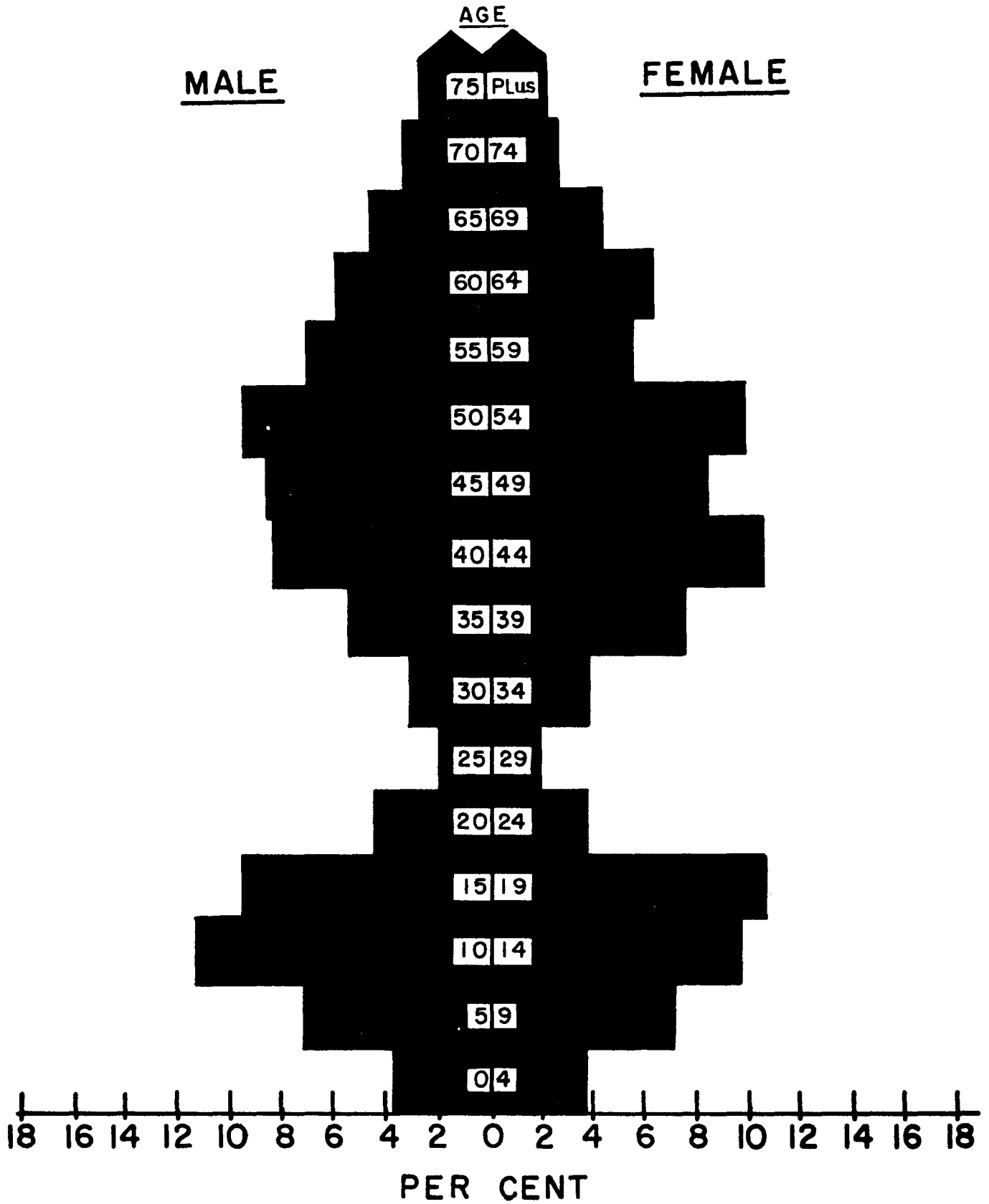
<u>Decade</u>	<u>SEX-RATIOS</u>	
	<u>NEW CASTLE COUNTY</u>	<u>NORTHERN DELAWARE</u>
	<u>General Population 1960</u>	<u>Jewish Population 1961</u>
0 - 9	103.6	100.3
10's	98.1	111.6
20's	88.3	83.7
30's	96.2	88.8
40's	99.0	95.9
50's	98.1	104.0
60 plus	<u>81.3</u>	<u>96.1</u>
TOTAL	95.9	98.3

The age-sex pyramid charts on the next pages presented graphically the proportion of the total population for each five year group of both sexes. An examination of the Northern Delaware pyramid revealed - (a) the broad base in the youngest age level, (b) the hollow years: 20--29, (c) the broadest base: 5--9 years, (d) the narrowest base: the aging years 65 and over. The number of children born in post war years offset the loss of the "hollow" years of 1932 - 1941, commonly known as the depression or prewar years, when the birth rate was sharply curtailed. The decade of loss will affect the Jewish community one to two decades from now, when the aged will have fewer children to rely upon for support. Those born in the depression and prewar years have moved recently into the procreative age.

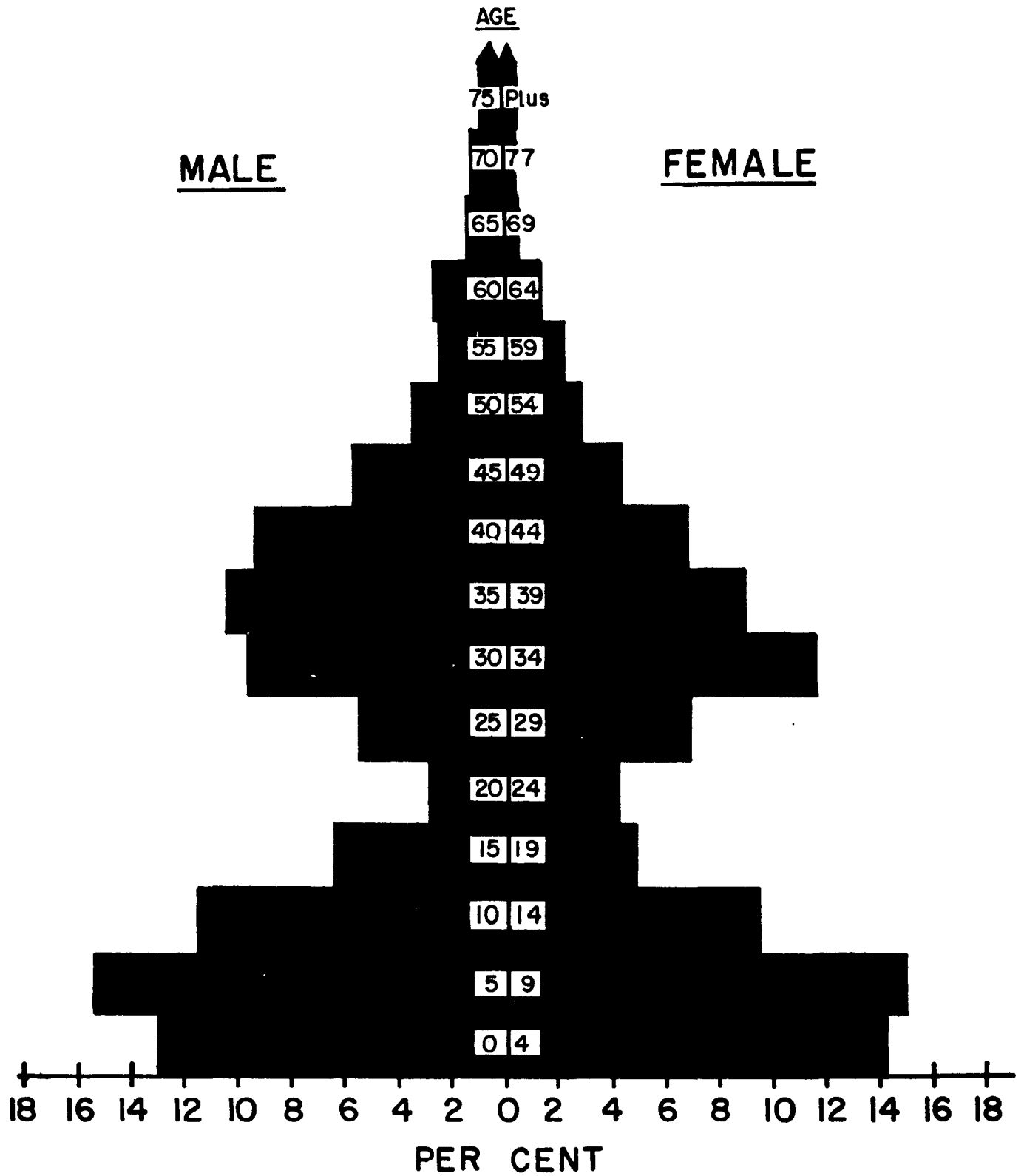
Age distribution was compared to several other Jewish community population studies. The results elsewhere were similar to the findings of the Wilmington study as revealed in the statistics. The pattern of an aging population, the depression years' depressing of the birthrate, and the spurt in the birth rate of the past decade, were all clearly demonstrated.

A comparison between the age-sex pyramid for Wilmington and Brandywine, for example, showed marked differences. Wilmington's population rested on a very narrow base (those under 10) and Brandywine's on a very wide base. The depression years stood out in both. Wilmington's rectangular aging base differed markedly from Brandywine's elongated but narrow one. It was accentuated still more markedly when the Kutz Home located in the Brandywine area was considered.

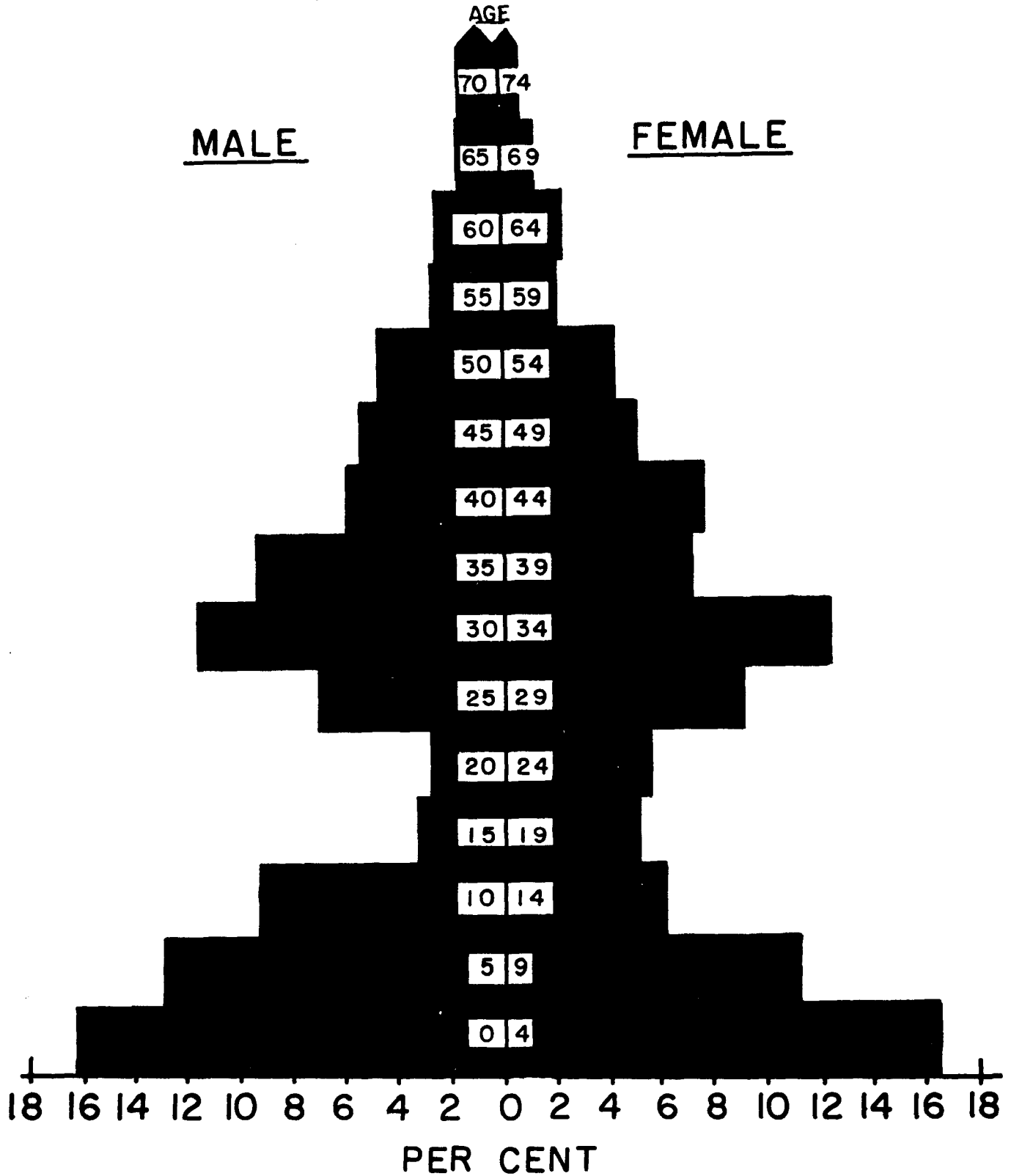
# AGE-SEX PYRAMID - WILMINGTON



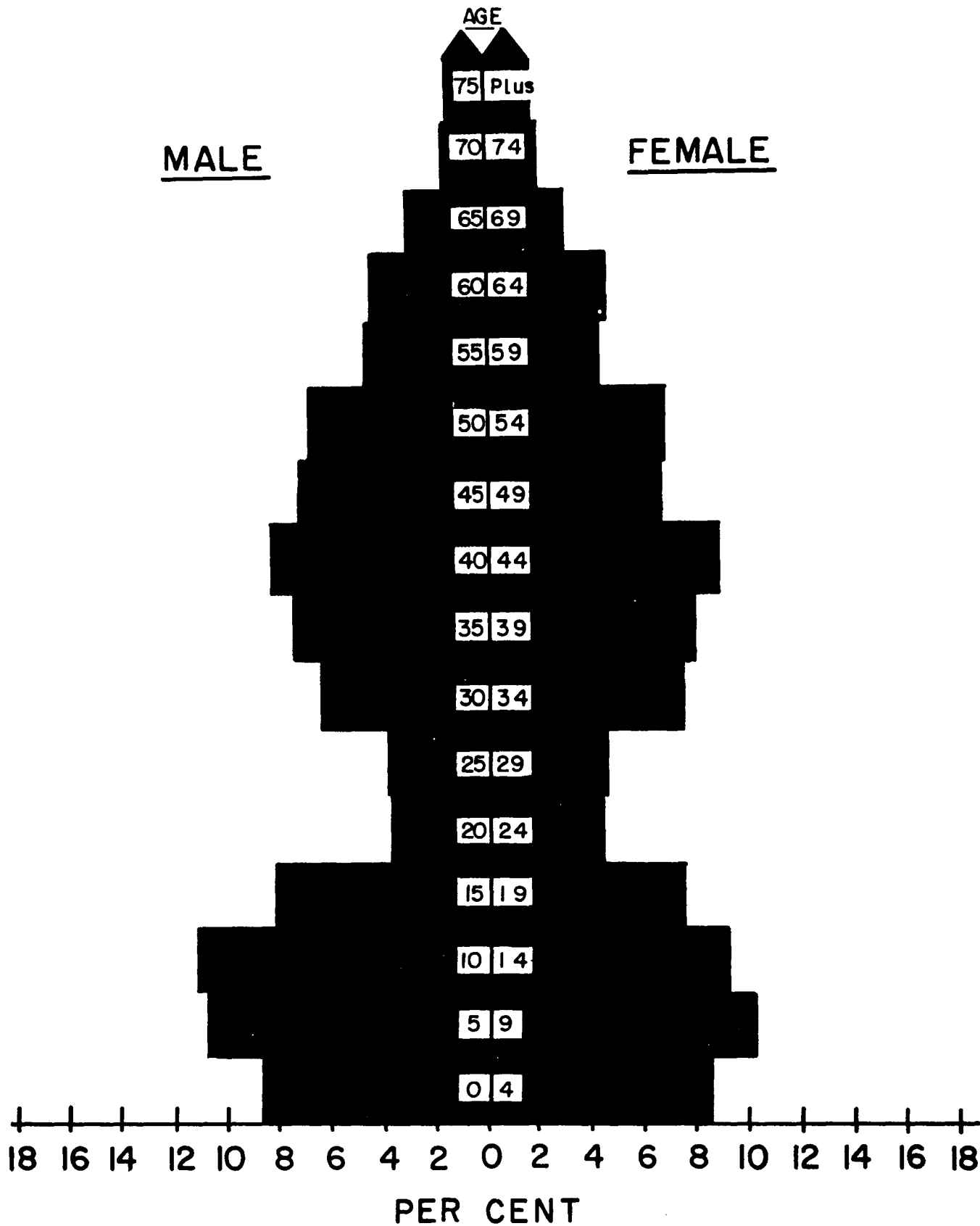
AGE-SEX PYRAMID - BRANDYWINE HD.



# AGE-SEX PYRAMID OF OTHER SUBURBS CHRISTIANA, MILL CREEK, NEWARK AREA, NEW CASTLE, ELSMERE



# AGE-SEX PYRAMID OF NORTHERN DELAWARE (GREATER WILM.)



When a comparison was made of the Jewish sex-ratio (1961) to the entire New Castle County general population sex-ratio, ascertained from the U. S. Census of 1960, these interesting facts stood out. There were fewer Jewish males in the first decade and far more in the second, while in the sixty and over group the Jewish ratio was 96.1 males per hundred females and the general population was 81.3 males per hundred females. It is altogether possible that the drop of eight in the sixty and over category, attested to the longer life expectancy of the Jewish male.

No study was made of the nativity of the Jewish population. No doubt the selective process of foreign immigration had an effect on the sex ratio in the sixty and over group but the extent is not known. Jews migrated to the United States as complete family units to a larger extent than other immigrant groups.

Sylvia Porter in a syndicated newspaper column, wrote recently on the "Era of the Forlorn Maidens Looming". She alluded to "A rather peculiar imbalance between the sexes" and raised the question "Where are the maidens going to find husbands?" In the Jewish community, as well, the girls of marriageable age far outnumber the eligible males. The imbalance will continue for the next five to ten years when males will begin to outnumber females. "Of course", Porter continued, "One way out for the forlorn maidens would be through marriage to 'older men' - except that there were even fewer boy babies born in 1940 through 1942".\* One then could see the inevitable necessity of mobility of No. Delawareans or establishment of close contacts with metropolitan cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, for example.

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\* Morning News, Wilmington, Delaware, January 24, 1963.

Table 8 MARITAL STATUS OF HEADS AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS - NORTHERN DELAWARE

Size	SINGLE		MARRIED		DIV-SEP.		WIDOWED		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	53	67.1	--	--	15	41.7	165	65.6	233	10.6
2	21	26.6	479	24.5	12	33.3	46	18.3	558	24.0
3	5	6.3	392	20.4	3	8.3	20	7.9	420	18.4
4	--	--	621	32.4	4	11.1	16	6.4	641	28.0
5	--	--	310	16.2	2	5.6	3	1.2	315	13.3
6	--	--	95	5.0	--	--	2	--	97	4.2
7	--	--	12	#	--	--	--	--	12	#
8	--	--	9	#	--	--	--	--	9	#
9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 plus	--	--	1	#	--	--	--	--	1	#
TOTAL	79	100.0	1919	100.0	36	100.0	252	100.0	2286	100.0
H%	3.4		84.0		1.6		11.0		100.0	

Of all heads of households 20 years of age and older 3.4% were single, 84.0% were married, and 11% widowed (men and women). Of the single, 53 lived alone, 21 lived with another person related or unrelated, and 5 lived with two others. Of the married 24.5% lived together, while 43.0% had one or two additional persons in the household. Of the widowed, 65.5% lived alone.

MARITAL STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS BY SEX AND AREA

SINGLE

There were 398 single persons above the age of 20, of whom 231 (58.0%) were male and 167 (42.0%) female. 75.4% lived in Wilmington, 19.4% in Brandywine and 5.2% in the other suburbs.

Table 9

NO. SINGLE PERSONS

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>STATUS KNOWN</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE SINGLE</u>
20-24	302	60
25-29	319	14
30-39	1129	13
40-64	2376	18
65 plus	509	5

Approximately 20.0% of those unmarried were fifty years of age or over.

Two out of every three single persons lived alone, one out of four lived with another person and one out of sixteen was head of a household with two other persons in it. The remaining three hundred and nineteen were members of but not heads of the household.

# Less than one percent

MARRIED

3857 or eighty-three percent of the interviewed were married. Of these 9.8% were in their twenties; 26.4% in their thirties; 29.3% in their forties; 19.6% in their fifties; and 14.8% were sixty or above.

<u>Table 10</u>	<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</u>	<u>PERCENT MARRIED</u>
	20-29	621	61
	30-39	1129	91
	40-49	1185	93
	50-64	1191	85
	65 Plus	509	58

The age of marriage among Jews is known to be later than that among non-Jews. This is not surprising when one considers that Jews spend more years in studies in order to get a higher education, obtain professional degrees and achieve success enabling them to become economically independent enough for marriage.

Of the 3857 married, 54.7% lived in Wilmington, 32.2% in Brandywine and 13.1% in the other suburbs. 1942 were males and 1915 females.

The percentage for age groups of married persons in several cities of somewhat similar population range, were:

<u>CITY</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-45</u>
Lynn	32.9	79.2	90.3	91.8	92.5
Worcester	37.5	77.1	82.6	92.2	89.2
New Orleans	40.6	79.2	82.6	81.9	82.9
Wilmington	36.4	84.6	91.0	93.0	94.0

In "Some Characteristics of Detroit Area, Jewish and non-Jewish Adults", published in the Jews-Social Pattern of an American group, edited by Marshall Sklare, David Goldberg and Harry Sharp noted that "many students of Jewish history have commented about the emphasis placed upon intellectualism and scholarship in Jewish life, a value which probably had its origin in religious teachings. While the Jews of America are perhaps less religiously oriented now than in the past, this value seems to persist in the Jewish community. The Jewish educational level in the Detroit area, for example, is much greater than is that of Catholics and Negro Protestants. In general, however, white Protestants and Jews (of all ages) are quite similar in their educational achievements.... When only those adults less than forty years old are considered, the educational level is higher for both Jews and non-Jews. But the gap between Jews and white Protestants is

increased noticeably. Only 14% of these younger Jews have failed to complete High School, as contrasted with 37% of the white Protestants.\* Comparable trends in educational level have also been reported for a national sample of religious groups".\*\*

Alvin Chenkin in his Analysis of The Jewish Population of New Orleans, La., a Demographic Study, 1953 page XXXIV writes, "While almost no Jews in the age range from 16 to 25 failed to get further than elementary school, the proportion was close to 20 percent for the total white population (for years 16-24). And whereas eight out of 10 Jews in the age group 21 to 25 attended a minimum of a year at college, for the group 21 to 24 of the total white population the proportion was only one out of four."

#### DIVORCED - SEPARATED

The data on these categories revealed a very low rate. Both separately were less than 1.0%, taken together 1.1%. In analyzing these figures it must be recognized that they did not include those who have been divorced and remarried. These may be found in the "married" category.

Of the fifty in this category, eighteen were male and thirty-two female, and of these ten male and twenty female lived in Wilmington proper. Only one female in the twenty to twenty-four age group was separated. The greatest number was in the forty-five to forty-nine group. Thirty-six were heads of households. Of these fifteen lived alone, twelve with one other person, three with two others, four in a household of four, and two were in a household of five persons.

Social disorganization in Jewry of Northern Delaware was indeed at a low level, possibly because of traditionally strong family ties of East-European derivation. Only time will tell if this pattern will continue or if the pressure of assimilation will take its toll.

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\* S. Joseph Fauman, "Occupational Selection Among Detroit Jews", Jewish Social Studies XIV (June, 1952) pp 17-50

\*\* Fauman also notes the existence of a much higher educational level for young Jews than for non-Jews of comparable ages. (op.cit.)

WIDOWED

Of the 6.8% who lost a spouse by death 84.0% were women. This was in keeping with the known fact that women have greater longevity. In addition widowers remarried in greater frequency than widows. Husbands on the average are older and thus on the average die earlier.

Of the 313 widowed 223 were 60 and over in age. There were 33 widowed before age 50; this is the age category in which it would be expected to find dependent children. Two of the thirty-three were males in the 25-29 year group, five females and one male in the 35-39 year group, eight females and two males in the under forty-five age group.

76.0% of those widowed lived in Wilmington and 20.5% in Brandywine. These figures included residents of the Kutz Home located in the Brandywine area.

Table 11NO. WIDOWED PERSONS

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>TOTAL IN GROUP</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE WIDOWED</u>
20-29	621	#
30-39	1129	1
40-49	1185	4
50-64	1191	29
65 Plus	509	37

One hundred and sixty-five widowed persons lived alone (65.5% of all widowed). Forty-six were living with another person, twenty with two others, sixteen with three others, three with four others and two with five others.

# Less than one per cent

THE AGING

"Although the Social Security program of the Federal Government and many other retirement programs and the current statistical material about our older citizens in most cases use sixty-five as the year when old age is upon us, this is an arbitrary date which should be carefully avoided in any consideration of our later maturity. The median age of beginning Social Security is sixty-eight, and labor unions and leaders in gerontology are actively promoting a functional basis rather than a chronological age for determining the time of retirement. If the age of sixty-five is to be used as a guide, it should be used as a time when many people will achieve the leisure to enjoy the fruits of their experience in a new kind of life in which they can find even deeper personal satisfactions and greater opportunities for service to society than ever before."\*

"When does an individual become an "older person?" Is it with the graying of hair, the advent of bifocals, a serious impairment in ability to function independently and productively in the community, or because of an arbitrary retirement age imposed by a not altogether sympathetic and understanding society? I do not know the answer nor, in the light of present knowledge, do I know where to find it. I do know that certainly the most serious difficulty presented in the whole problem of function of older people is the inherent handicap of the chronological approach."\*\*

OLDER PERSONS (65 AND OVER) BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

There were five hundred and nine persons known to be sixty-five or over - 6.4% of the total Jewish population. Of these three hundred and one were householders; thirty-six were residents of the Hattie and Milton Kutz Home.

Table 12      KUTZ HOME RESIDENTS BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Single</u>		<u>Married</u>		<u>Divorced- Separated</u>		<u>Widowed</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>V%</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
65-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2.8
70-74	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	1	7	22.2
75 Plus	-	1	2	2	2	-	3	17	7	20	75.0
TOTAL	-	1	3	3	2	-	3	24	8	28	100.0

Three out of four were over seventy-five.

\* Arthur Williams, Recreation for the Aging (Associated Press, New York, 1953) p1

\*\* Charles S. Becker, M.D. Physical Functioning of Older People, address delivered September 8, 1959, Seminar of The Aging, Aspen, Colorado

OLDER PERSONS (65 AND OVER) BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Con't)

Kutz

Residents of the Home were omitted from the following studies of the aging:

Of four hundred and seventy-three persons sixty-five and over in Northern Delaware 85.4% were residents of Wilmington, 9.3% of Brandywine and 5.3% of the other suburbs. 14.4% lived alone, 60.0% were either husband and wife, or two unrelated persons, or either spouse over sixty-five. 12.3% lived in a household of three persons and 14.0% in a household of four or more persons. 86.0% of the aging lived in households of no more than three persons.

Approximately 60.0% of the aging are heads of households. Of these 48.9% were 65-69, 32.5% were 70-74 and 18.6% in the seventy-five plus age group. Dependency increased sharply between each age group. In the 65-69 group 90.5% males were married as contrasted with 54.3% of the females. In the 70-74 group the ratio was 83.0% males: 48.0% females and in the 75 plus the ratio 67.0% males: 23.0% females. Widows numbered eight times the widowers in the 65-69 age group, four times in the 70-75 and two times in the 75 plus. Women had greater longevity. Widowers remarried more frequently than widows with dependency an important factor in the decision. Widowhood among older women is a major demographic factor associated with aging.

PROFILE OF THE AGING IN THE CITY OF WILMINGTON

Jewish Population - 4021      Number of Aging - 404      Percentage - 10.0%

Jewish Households with Aging - 404      Aged Heads - 257      Percentage - 80.7%

Living with others      147      Percentage - 19.3%

Jewish Households with Aging - 404

<u>No. in Household</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Approximation Aged Persons</u>
a) self	65	or	1 out of every 6
b) two	236	or	10 out of every 17
c) three	53	or	1 out of every 8
d) four plus	50	or	1 out of every 9
	<u>404</u>		

Table 13      JEWISH AGED BY AGE GROUPS - 404 PERSONS - WILMINGTON

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
65-69	91	92
70-74	60	61
75 and over	<u>52</u>	<u>48</u>
TOTAL	203	201

The median age for the entire group was 69-70.

Table 14      JEWISH AGED BY MARITAL STATUS - WILMINGTON

	<u>65-69</u>		<u>70-74</u>		<u>75 &amp; Over</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	4	4	1	-	2	3	7	7
Married	82	49	50	28	34	12	166	89
Divorced-Separated	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	1
Widowed	<u>4</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>102</u>
TOTAL	91	91	59	61	52	47	202	199

There were three of unknown status (less than one percent). One out of every thirty aged was single (3.5%). Six out of every ten were married (63.1%). Less than 1% was divorced-separated. There was one widower to every four widows.

THE AGING (SIXTY AND OVER) AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Synagogue affiliation was broken down by decades, hence heads of households in the sixty to sixty-four age had to be added in order for a comparison to be drawn.

		<u>Percentage</u>
Total number of households in the 60 plus group	410	100
Total number of households in the 60 plus group affiliated	287*	70

\*Table 15

	<u>Synagogue</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Machazikei Hadas	27	6.6
Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth	112	27.6
Temple Beth Shalom	88	21.5
Temple Beth Emeth	60	14.6

Without additional IBM assistance it would be exceedingly time consuming to relate membership affiliation with employment status and dues-paying capability. Employment figures in this study related to individuals; affiliation with synagogues related to heads of households.

Table 16

EMPLOYMENT AND THE AGING

<u>Male</u>					<u>Female</u>			
<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-74</u>	<u>75+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-74</u>	<u>75+</u>	<u>Total</u>
11	7	6	24	Salaried	2	1	-	3
34	15	17	66	Self-Employed	2	2	1	5
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	Other kind of work	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
48	25	25	98	Total Employed	7	6	1	14
-	-	-	-	Unemployed	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
48	25	25	98	Total Labor Force	9	6	1	16
41	32	25	98	Retired	23	18	16	57
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Housewife	<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>94</u>
41	32	25	98	Total not In Labor Force	69	52	30	151

There were twenty-seven males and twenty-four females retired before the age of sixty-five. There were forty-one whose employment status was unknown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS BY AREAS - 1960

Table 17

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS GENERAL POPULATION

<u>Area*</u>	<u>OWNER OCCUPIED</u>			<u>RENTER OCCUPIED</u>			<u>OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average Value</u>	<u>Average No. Rooms</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average Con-tract Rental</u>	<u>Average No. Rooms</u>	
1	1582	17,500	6.6	185	85	5.3	-
2	970	12,500	6.4	229	82	4.9	-
3	698	15,500	7.5	356	76	4.5	3
4	922	10,500	6.2	632	78	4.2	2

- \* Area 1 - N. of 30th St. to City limits, City limits E. to City limits West  
 Area 2 - Concord Ave. No. to 30th St., Washington St. E. to City limits West  
 Area 3 - 18th St. No. to 30th St., Washington St. East to City limits West  
 Area 4 - 16th St. No. to 30th St., Market St. East to Washington St. West

This study included only Section A of Wilmington in which 82.8% of Wilmington Jewry resided.

Table 18

HOUSING UNITS BY CONDITION AND PLUMBING - WILMINGTON

<u>Area</u>	<u>SOUND</u>				<u>DETERIORATING</u>			
	<u>Total Popu- lation</u>	<u>With all Plbg. Facilities</u>	<u>Lacking some or all Facilities</u>	<u>Total Housing</u>	<u>With all Plbg Facilities</u>	<u>Lacking all Plbg. Facilities With flush toilet</u>	<u>Without Fl. Toilet</u>	<u>Dilapidated</u>
1	55,224	1803	3	1813	3	-	-	4
2	3,572	1225	4	1229	-	-	-	-
3	2,906	1062	13	1092	17	-	-	-
4	4,170	1559	22	1622	37	-	-	4

Most of the aged lived in Wilmington area A (see map page XLVI) where homes averaged in value from \$10,500 in one section to \$17,500 in another section. In all of this populated Jewish area there were only eight dilapidated houses but none lacking plumbing facilities. Only five non-white families lived in this area in 1960\*.

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\* Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Advanced Table PH-1  
Population and Housing Characteristics, 1960 Area 1840.

PROJECTION FOR THE AGED

Table 19 THE TOTAL AGING POPULATION: 1950-60 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1970-  
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

<u>AGE</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Under 18	31.0	35.8	36.9
18-64	60.9	55.0	53.7
65 and over	8.1	9.2	9.4
State of Delaware (65+)	8.3	8.0	7.0

In order of increase by states, Delaware in 1950 was 26th, in 1960, 37th and will be 44th in 1970. In 1960 Delaware's total population increased 40.3% over 1950; in 1970, it was estimated to increase 34.9% over 1960. In terms of the Aged, 1960 showed a 35.8% increase over 1950. It is estimated that 1970 will be 17.5% over 1960. \*

There were no reliable statistics on the number of Jewish Aged in Wilmington or Northern Delaware in 1950. In 1962 the aged numbered 509; there were 703 persons in the 55-65 age group, the core of the aged in 1972.

Those now in their thirties and forties will provide the largest source of the aging in the decades ahead. These may need to rely upon their small number of children who themselves will have responsibilities to their own families. Many of these aging will require community support either through voluntary agencies, public welfare or a combination of these.

It has been stated that in general, "Sociological research about older people has shown that many of the problems of later life are problems to people of any age . . . . There is no social problem associated with calendar age as such. The needs of older people are the needs of all people; economic security, something to do, a place to live, and a sense of physical and emotional well being." \*\*

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\* Aging Publications of U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, May 1962, No. 91 pp 12-17.

\*\* Ethel Shanas in an address, Some Sociological Research Findings About Older People: Pertinent to Social Work - delivered Sept. 9, 1958 at the Seminar on the Aging, Aspen, Colorado, published in Council on Social Work Education, Vol. 1, p. 58.

EMPLOYMENTTable 20 STATUS OF THOSE TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER - BY PERCENTAGE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Salaried</u>	<u>Self- Employed</u>	<u>Total Employed</u>	<u>Status Unknown</u>
Wilmington	8.5	1.3	27.3	27.1	59.4	9.2
Brandywine	4.0	1.2	33.0	24.2	60.7	7.9
Other Suburbs	2.4	2.0	37.3	19.4	62.0	8.8
Northern Delaware	6.4	1.3	30.3	25.3	60.2	8.7

Of Northern Delaware's Jewish population (age twenty and over), data was obtained on 4,243 persons. 60.2% were gainfully employed; 1.3% were unemployed; and 6.4% were retired. Next to the employed the highest percentage went to the housewives with 32.1%. Ten percent of the 4651 persons who responded did not provide any information. Of the employed, 78.0% were male and 22.0% were female.

The study did inquire into the employment status of those 19 and over. Unfortunately, the IBM compilation overlooked the nineteen year olds. If Northern Delaware followed the pattern elsewhere, employment in this age was exceedingly low, most probably due to the great emphasis placed on education and attainment of skills by Jews generally. 91.3% of males age twenty and over were employed; and of these 43.8% were salaried and 44.6% self-employed. Of females 27.4% were employed; and of these 16.0% were salaried and 5.0% were self-employed. The wide variations from male to female employed, and the salaried and self-employed among the female were readily understandable. The spread between the total salaried and the total self-employed for males was five percent, while in the female it was eleven percent.

In Northern Delaware the number of self-employed among Jewish males was 44.6% against 5.0% self-employed among Jewish females. When the entire Jewish population over twenty was considered, the variation was only 5% in favor of the salaried.

The line in males between salaried and self-employed must not be construed as a sharp delineation. Many persons self-employed drew "salaries" from their businesses and classified themselves as "salaried". Many persons preferred to "own their business" and referred to themselves as "self-employed" rather than salaried.

There are more than two hundred and fifty known Jewish employees in the chemical companies. Because of the nature of the industries, Greater Wilmington has a large number of chemists, chemical engineers, research technicians and other technical-related skilled workers.

In the City of Wilmington where the population was a much older one, the males were 48% self-employed to 36.6 salaried. In the twenty to thirty-four age group the salaried more than doubled the self-employed. The number of females salaried was three times the number self-employed.

In Brandywine the reverse was true for the males. The males were 50.4% salaried and 42.8% were self-employed. The number of females salaried was four times the number of females self-employed.

In the remaining suburbs where (like the Brandywine area) the population was a younger one, the males salaried were 59.8% as against 32.6% self-employed. The variation was greater in the 20-44 age group than in the 45 or over where more were self-employed. The number of females salaried was more than three times the number self-employed.

When a comparison was sought between the other survey areas and the City of Wilmington, where the population was much older and concurrently had the smallest number of dependent children, it was found that Wilmington had the smallest percentage of employed males and the largest percentage of employed females. In Brandywine where the population was the "youngest", the opposite proportion was found.

Although the survey questionnaire included information which would shed light on the occupational structure of Northern Delaware Jewry, it was not intended to be part of this report. At a later date, occupational structure will be analyzed and correlations drawn between age, sex, area of residence, type of employment and distribution of the labor force by industry.

MOBILITYMOVEMENT BY HOUSEHOLDS INTO NORTHERN DELAWARE FOR THE FIRST TIME

The study gave some indication of population stability over the years. 2099 heads of households, 92.0% of the total surveyed, were able to give their advent year into Northern Delaware.

Table 21 YEAR OF FIRST RESIDENCE IN DELAWARE - BY PERCENTAGE

	<u>Prior to</u> <u>1945</u>		<u>9 Years</u> <u>1945-1953</u>		<u>5 Years</u> <u>1954-1958</u>		<u>3 Years</u> <u>1959-1961</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Wilmington	892	71.7	204	50.8	67	23.8	41	24.0	1204	57.4
Brandywine	265	21.0	147	36.7	149	53.0	62	36.0	623	29.6
Other Areas	87	7.3	51	12.5	65	23.2	69	40.0	272	13.0
TOTAL	1244	100.0	402	100.0	281	100.0	172	100.0	2099	100.0
2099=100%	59.3		19.1		13.4		8.2			

Approximately 59.0% of the households lived in Northern Delaware eighteen years or longer, 19.0% nine to seventeen years. Thirteen percent were relative newcomers having become Northern Delawareans between 1954 and 1958. The most recent arrivals were only 8.2%.

The figures hold fascination for fund raisers and membership chairmen and affect the public relations program of all. On the basis of a period of five years for acclimatization, approximately 14.0% of all households are not yet full fledged Delawareans. Of these 24.0% live in Wilmington, 43.0% in Brandywine and 33.0% in the other suburbs. Here too is an indication that Brandywine was the area of residence preference. The numbers of households in the tables above do not refer to length of residence in the areas mentioned. This is not an inter-area mobility study.

MOVEMENT WITHIN NORTHERN DELAWARE - TO PRESENT FROM PREVIOUS RESIDENCE  
BY YEAR OF MOVE

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four household heads stated the year of move from the last previous address. 31.5% moved during 1959-1961 and 60.0% during 1945-1961. Jewry of Northern Delaware was on the march steadily over the years. The greatest number of newcomers to Northern Delaware came from metropolitan Philadelphia (45½%). From the neighboring states of Maryland and New Jersey came 18.0%, New York 12.0% and other states 20.0%. From overseas 4.0% of the population emigrated. Moves from Wilmington numbered 57.0%, Brandywine 12.0%, the other suburbs 13.0%, elsewhere in the United States and overseas 18.0%. In the most recent three years, 41.0% of moves originated from Wilmington, 18.0% from Brandywine, 16.0% from other suburbs, 25.0% from outside Northern Delaware.

<u>Table 22</u>	<u>Prior to</u> <u>1945</u>		<u>9 Years</u> <u>1945-1953</u>		<u>5 Years</u> <u>1954-1958</u>		<u>3 Years</u> <u>1959-1961</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Wilmington	222	78.4	416	75.4	341	49.1	292	41.5	1271	56.9
Brandywine	7	2.5	26	4.7	104	14.9	124	17.6	261	11.7
Other Areas	10	3.5	39	7.1	134	19.3	114	16.2	297	13.3
Other States	<u>44</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Total Northern Delaware	283	100.0	552	100.0	695	100.0	704	100.0	2234	100.0
									52	
										2286

The statistics studies revealed the year of last movement. It remained now to study the movement to the suburbs over the same period of years. The percentage growth rate per average year completed the picture of the development of suburbia to this point in time.

Table 23MOVEMENT TO SUBURBIA

	<u>Prior to</u> <u>1945</u>		<u>9 Years</u> <u>1945-1953</u>		<u>5 Years</u> <u>1954-1958</u>		<u>3 Years</u> <u>1959-1961</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	
To Brandywine	A	14	56.0	34	36.2	68	28.1	80	25.1	196	28.8
	B	2	8.0	27	28.7	89	36.8	155	48.6	273	40.1
	C	<u>9</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>31.1</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>		25	100.0	94	100.0	242	100.0	319	100.0	680	100.0
H%		<u>3.7</u>		<u>13.8</u>		<u>35.6</u>		<u>46.9</u>		<u>100.0</u>	
To Other Suburbs		17		50		92		122		291	
H%		5.8		17.2		31.6		45.4		100.0	

The Jewish population of Northern Delaware in 1962 began its movement to suburbia about seventeen years ago. At the end of 1944 there were twenty-five families now in Northern Delaware living in Brandywine with 56.0% of them residing in Section A. Five years later the percentage distribution was close, 36.0% living in A, 28.7% in B and 35.1% in C. However, by the end of 1958, B surpassed the others. The greatest change in distribution came in the three year period ending 1961, when Section A continued the downward trend to 25.1%, B gained and reached 48.6% and C took the sharp drop to 26.3%. Suburbia (Brandywine) grew from 3.7% to 13.8% to 35.6% and to 47.0% of the Jewish population.

The percentage growth rate per average year placed into bold relief the growth or decline of the area of preference. Section B developed as a residential area far earlier and more rapidly than either of the other two sections. The trend, however, continued toward B.

Brandywine remained the area of preference. Reasons for this are varied. It had the greater concentration (groups seek their own level), better accessibility to Wilmington resources and some resources for Jewish Community services. The remaining suburban areas, greater in extent but located west and south of Wilmington, had only the Jewish Community Center in Newark as a Jewish Community resource. And this was limited to the Newark and Mill Creek regions.

Table 24      PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF SUBURBIA PER AVERAGE YEAR

	<u>Prior to</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>Nine Years</u> <u>1945-1953</u>	<u>Five Years</u> <u>1954-1958</u>	<u>Three Years</u> <u>1959-1961</u>
<u>Brandywine</u>				
A	-	16.2	18.8	5.9
B	-	139.9	45.9	24.7
C	-	29.7	30.9	-0.4
TOTAL	-	47.0	31.5	10.6
Other Areas	-	21.5	9.3	10.9

FUTURE MOBILITY (1-5 YEARS) OF 184 FAMILIES IN NORTHERN DELAWARE

Only 184 persons representing 8.0% of total families in Northern Delaware gave some positive indication that they will move within one to five years. Many associated with the chemical industries were uncertain about tenure in Delaware and so were omitted from the statistical picture. The 184 knew they would move although 96.0% of them could not state specifically the neighborhood of their choice. They did, however, indicate the general area of preference.

Of the 184 approximately 25.0% selected Wilmington, 61.0% Brandywine, 8.0% the other suburbs. 6.0% will leave the State.

Wilmington - of forty-seven households planning to move, thirty-four will remain in the city, six will go to Brandywine and seven to the other suburbs. Of the thirty-four who will remain in Wilmington - fifteen will remain in the city but were uncertain as to which section. There will be no significant increase in the Brandywine Hills (C) section of Wilmington. This was interesting because exodus to Brandywine Hills began with thirty households moving in between 1945-1953, forty-six from 1954-1958 and sixteen from 1959-1961. The next five years will see an increase of only four. Conversely, eight moved out of Brandywine Hills between 1945-1953, sixteen from 1954-1958 and two from 1959-1961. The heaviest concentration in A, although somewhat diluted will continue

to remain very dense. Brandywine Hills must not be confused with Brandywine Hundred.

Brandywine Hundred - It was evident that this area of Northern Delaware was the preferred location of approximately 61.0% of residence change. Of the one hundred and twelve planning to move, fifty-three will remain in this area.

In the next five years Brandywine A will lose 3, Gain 1, net -2  
 B " " 2, " 8, " 6  
 C " " 1, " 1, " 2

Twenty-two of the fifty-three moves were definitely known. Were the thirty-one who could give no specific section to follow the trend of the twenty-two who did, Region B would remain the region of preference. Region B was the oldest of the three and had the largest Jewish population. It was well developed while room for expansion was not so evident as in A or C. A is furthest in distance from the City of Wilmington, while C has great potentiality for growth.

<u>FROM WILMINGTON</u>	(Remain in area 34)	- - - - -	Net Loss	30
	To Brandywine	= - - -		38
	To Other Suburbs	- - - -		2
	To Out of State	- - - -		3
<u>FROM BRANDYWINE</u>	(Remain in area 53)	- - - - -	Net Gain	48
	To Wilmington	- - - -		6
	To Other Suburbs	- - - -		2
	To Out of State	- - - -		3
<u>FROM OTHER SUBURBS</u>	(Remain in area 10)	- - - - -	Net Loss	29
	To Wilmington	- - - -		7
	To Brandywine	- - - -		21
	To Out of State	- - - -		5

1961 CAMPING EXPERIENCE OF CHILDREN 5-12 YEARS OF AGE

Ninety-eight per cent of the 660 males and 594 females were accounted for in this study. The unreliability of this particular statistical picture was demonstrated when it was known that not 260 but 298 children were actually registered in the Day Camp of the Jewish Community Center during the summer of 1961. The probability was greatest that the discrepancy of 38 children was due to several reasons. Parents might have thought the question pertained to the entire summer (the Center Day Camp had 28 children who didn't attend full season) and to the fact that several might have thought that the "Sellers" Camp was not synonymous with the Center Camp. These may then be found in "other Day Camp".

The Jewish Community Center's Day Camp registration of 298 represented 24.0% of the children in Northern Delaware of the camping age group of five to twelve years. At best, with the maximum capacity of the camp set at three hundred, only 24.0% of the total number of children five to twelve could have been served. The Center Camp operated at maximum capacity.

PARTICIPATION IN NON-JEWISH SPONSORED ACTIVITY

Five hundred and sixty-five persons were known to participate in YMCA, YWCA or church-sponsored activity. In the latter category the survey did not include members of scout troops not church sponsored but meeting in a church. Jewish members of church-sponsored scout troops were included. The assumption was made that the greater majority of the 176 under twenty-one were in families unaffiliated with either a synagogue or the Jewish Center. The assumption also was made that transportation difficulties accounted for the greater number of participants under twenty-one who lived in the Brandywine or other suburbs. No attempt was made to verify this. 69% of those participating in activity were twenty-one or over. The YMCA count included 33 females and the YWCA 70 males. More males went to the YWCA than females to the YMCA. The absence of a health club at the Jewish Community Center of Wilmington might have accounted for many of the 190 males at the YMCA. Women sought out the YWCA mostly for their home-centered crafts programs.

Difficulty in analysis, especially in the under twenty-one category, rested on the unreliability of responses due to misunderstanding of the question related to church-sponsored activity.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

The Jewish Community Center membership list was posted to the survey sheet directly, thus obviating the asking of the question. Close to 83.0% of the membership was in the "Family" category and of this, 68.0% came from Wilmington, 28.0% from Brandywine and 4.0% from other suburbs.

The oft-heard statement that the Jewish Community Center primarily

serves the synagogue unaffiliated or that the synagogue unaffiliated "support" the Center is quite clearly demonstrated as not in keeping with the facts. Close to 83.0% of the Center's membership was affiliated with a synagogue.

The Center enrolled 29.0% of the households of Northern Delaware. In Wilmington 33.5% were enrolled, in Brandywine 28.0% and in the other suburbs 10.0%.

Table XXVI, page 38 indicated the largest bulk in Wilmington 43.0%, male and female, to be between 35 and 64 years of age, and in Northern Delaware the same age level was close to 40.0% of the membership. This was all understandable; membership is family centered.

The sexes in the Center membership composition were equally divided.

#### RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

To insure accuracy, the information relating to affiliation was ascertained directly from the Temples and Synagogues themselves and then posted to survey sheets. Heads of families were not asked either affiliation or religious preference. It was assumed, with the knowledge of the congregations, that their own membership lists were accurate. This statistical picture was not related to dues-paying memberships. For survey purposes, anyone considered by the particular congregation to be a member was considered affiliated.

There were five congregations in Northern Delaware including Newark's Jewish Community Center, which is a synagogue center serving all branches of Judaism. In Wilmington there were:

Machzikei Hadas Congregation (MH)	(Orthodox)
Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth (AKSE)	(Traditional)
Temple Beth Shalom (TBS)	(Conservative)
Temple Beth Emeth (TBE)	(Reform)

There were 1428 heads of households affiliated with one of the above congregations. Of these, twelve were members of the traditional and the conservative, five of the traditional and the reform, and six of the conservative and the reform, -a total of twenty-three persons.

60.8% of the total number of households (2386) were affiliated with one or more than one congregation (59.8% unduplicated affiliations). It should be noted that the total memberships hereafter referred to contained the duplications above, unless otherwise stated. The memberships of the Temples on the tables in the study did not represent the total membership of the congregations. Each of the major congregations also enrolled residents from nearby cities in Pennsylvania and from areas in Delaware not within the geographical area known as Northern Delaware. It was also not very probable that there were memberships from more than one person in the same household.

The survey information underscored what was common knowledge. The Orthodox Synagogue was least in numbers 3.0%, followed by the Traditional Congregations's 25.5%, the Conservative's 33.4% and the Reform's 33.7% of all affiliated households. The Newark Jewish Community Center, which in reality is a Synagogue Center, had 4.3%.

Table 25      CONGREGATIONAL MEMBERSHIP - HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

		<u>Households Affiliated</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Households</u>
Machzikei Hadas	(O)	44	3.0	1.8
Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth	(T)	371	25.6	15.5
Temple Beth Shalom	(C)	485	33.4	20.3
Temple Beth Emeth	(R)	489	33.7	20.4
Newark Jewish Center	(SC)	<u>62</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>
TOTAL		1451	100.0	2386 (Total Households)

The 1451 affiliated included twenty-three duplications of memberships.

Forty-one percent of the Orthodox Synagogue membership consisted of persons in their sixties and 29.6% in their seventies. As was obvious it drew 88.6% of its adherents from Wilmington.

Twenty-seven percent of the Traditional Synagogue membership consisted of persons in their forties, 22.0% in their fifties and 22.0% in their sixties. 77.9% of its adherents came from Wilmington.

Thirty percent of the Conservative Temple's membership were in their forties, 24.0% in their fifties and 19.0% in their thirties. Sixty-six percent came from Wilmington.

Thirty-six per cent of the Reform Temple's were in their forties, 24.0% in their thirties and 21.0% in their fifties. Fifty-six percent came from Wilmington.

Table 26      AFFILIATION BY AGE OF MEMBERS OF THE THREE MAJOR SYNAGOGUES

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Reform</u>		<u>Conservative</u>		<u>Traditional</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Twenties	12	2.5	15	3.1	2	#
Thirties	119	24.3	91	18.7	48	13.0
Forties	177	36.2	147	30.3	100	26.9
Fifties	103	21.0	118	24.3	82	22.1
Sixty & Over	74	15.1	105	21.7	130	35.1
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2.4</u>
TOTAL	489	100.0	485	100.0	371	100.0

# less than one percent



ENROLLEES IN JEWISH SCHOOLS - AGES 4-18

It would have been more accurate to have ascertained this information directly from the various schools. Information on 1161 children was supplied by the interviewees. Those receiving some form of Jewish education numbered 53.0%. The study should have been confined to Hebrew Schools only. The margin for error is greater when the 4-7 and the 14 plus ages are included in the bases for computing percentages.

Table 28                      ENROLLEES RECEIVING JEWISH EDUCATION

	<u>No.</u>	<u>% Receiving Jewish Education</u>	<u>% Of all Children in Northern Delaware</u>
Adas Kodesch*	216	19	10
Beth Shalom *	361	31.1	16
Beth Emeth *	318	27.4	14
Sunday School** (Only)	230	20	10

In the Hebrew Schools only, boys were 54.0% - girls 46.0%.

\* Hebrew School only.

\*\* Beth Shalom and Adas Kodesch Sunday Schools were limited to children 5,6,7 years of age.

The Machizikei Hadas Congregation had neither Hebrew nor Sunday School.

It must be remembered that school enrollment noted here is below the total on record at each school. This survey did not include children residing outside the geographical area of Northern Delaware .

Males receiving some form of Jewish education exceeded females by 4.5%. In order of male predominance in the Hebrew Schools: Adas Kodesch Shel-Emeth, Beth Shalom, Beth Emeth. In terms of area, enrollment from Wilmington was 55.0% and Brandywine 40.0%. In the other suburbs, Newark's enrollment at its Hebrew School was 24 of whom 11 were males. School enrollees resided in Newark and part of Mill Creek only. Private lessons were being-given to only 1% of the enrollment total and 1/2 of 1% of all children 4-18. Sunday School pupils were 20.0% of all enrolled or 10.4% of all children 4-18. Inasmuch as the number not enrolled or of unknown status was almost 50.0% of the total, the data obtained from this source had little, if any, value.

Of the 640 children of post Bar Mitzvah age, 216 or 34.0% were enrolled at some time in Jewish education courses at the synagogues or in the Advanced School for Jewish Studies. Both sexes were represented equally.

Approximately 50.0% of families planning to enroll their children were synagogue-affiliated already. The other 50.0% were probably waiting to join before enrollment in a Hebrew School. The planning-to-enroll among Reform families was greater than for the other two major congregations. They did have the younger families. Note that "Planning-to-enroll" in

the very young age level did not convey information as to age at future enrollment. The pattern for those planning to enroll was close to the pattern for affiliation.

Table 29      PERCENTAGE PLANNING TO ENROLL TO PERCENTAGE ENROLLED

	<u>Percentage Enrolled</u>	<u>Percentage Planning to Enroll</u>
Adas Kodesch	18	14
Temple Beth Shalom	35	39
Temple Beth Emeth	42	44
Newark	5	4

Table 30      CHILDREN 6-18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD THEIR JEWISH EDUCATION

In Northern Delaware there were 1874 young persons studied.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Registered in a School</u>	<u>Have had Jewish Education</u>	<u>No Data</u>
Male	972	601	223*	148
Female	902	507	176	219
TOTAL	1874	1108	399	367
H%	100.0	59.0	21.0	20.0

\* Two hundred and twenty three males had one or more years of Jewish education. Seventeen or 8.0% discontinued their education before reaching age thirteen. These were the religious education failures. Of the 81 who were of Bar Mitzvah age in the year 1961 information about 31, less than 50%, was obtained. The greatest number of them - 13 had five years of previous training, 7 had six years, 5 had seven years, 2 eight years and 1 had nine years. The median was 5-6 years, i.e., half had more than 5-6 years and half had less than 5-6 years. None had less than three years before he delivered his proverbial speech. Previous schooling did not necessarily refer to Jewish schools in Delaware.

The median for the post Bar Mitzvah age was close to 5 years of schooling. The maximum schooling any eighteen year old young man had was ten years. Most boys entered Hebrew School at age 8 and continued to age 13. Twenty-three or 10.0% of those thirteen or over had continued their studies after reaching Jewish adulthood. These were the Jewish education successes.

One hundred and seventy-six girls had one or more years of Jewish training. The median for girls was close to five years. None had less than two years and 1.0% had ten or more years.

Table 31      YEARS OF JEWISH EDUCATION BY PERCENTAGE - MALE AND FEMALE

SEX	YEARS										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Male	33	19	28	70	78	70	68	52	40	47	52
Female	67	81	72	30	22	30	32	48	60	53	48

In the 1-3 years of schooling and the 9-10 years, there were more girl-years of Jewish education than boy-years. In the 4-8 years, the number of boy-years exceeded the girl-years. Bar Mitzvah remained a strong magnetic force in the education of male children. Confirmation remained a strong magnetic force in the education of female children.

PROJECTION

It is obvious even to the untrained in statistics that basing one estimate on another and one supposition on another may be simply compounding errors. In the absence of prophetic vision the foregoing must be considered as only an attempt at peering into the future.

To project population to 1967 and 1972, the following yardstick was used: birth rate 1961, death rate 1961, in-migration over the years, out-migration 1962, the mobility trend and preference of the past three years, and the future mobility for the next five years.

Table 32            BIRTH AND DEATH RATES - 1961 - PER THOUSAND

	<u>Birth Rate*</u>	<u>Death Rate**</u>
Wilmington	6.5	9.2
Brandywine	23.4	4.2
Other Suburbs	<u>28.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total Northern Delaware	15.0	7.0

\* The birth rate (1960) was 16.0 per 1000 whites in the general Wilmington population. The birth rate was determined simply by dividing the number of Jewish children born in 1961 by the number of thousands in the Jewish population. The Jewish birth rate was lower than the city white birth rate. It was possible that there were additional births among the unreached families. However, this would not alter the birth rate materially. Inasmuch as there was no study done on nativity it is not possible to relate birth rate of foreign to native born within the Jewish group. It is generally known that American born Jews are very much aware of and more sensitive to the necessity of planned families. "Refinement" of birth rate was dispensed with in this general projection.

\*\* The death rate was determined simply by dividing the number of local interments plus interments of resident Northern Delawareans known to have been interred elsewhere by the number of thousands in the Jewish population. The age-adjusted death rate for the United States for 1961 was estimated at 7.4 per 1000 population. The age-adjustment allows for the effect of changes in the age composition of the population.

Table 33

OUT-MIGRATION-1962

From	Wilmington	-	28 households	=	84 individuals
	Brandywine		16 "	=	51 "
	Other Areas	-	<u>28</u> "	=	<u>95</u> "
			72		230

IN-MIGRATION-1962 22

To	Wilmington	=	13 households	=	39 individuals
	Brandywine	-	38 "	=	144 "
	Other Areas	-	<u>31</u> "	=	<u>105</u> "
			82		288
	NET GAIN		10 "		58 "

<u>Table 34</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>No.</u>
Wilmington	6.5	26	9.2	37	-2.7	-11
Brandywine	23.4	61	4.2	11	+19.2	+ 50
Other Areas	<u>28.5</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>+23.0</u>	<u>+ 22</u>
TOTAL	15.0	114	7.0	53	+ 8.0	+ 61

The figures above were not surprising. Wilmington's older population would account for the comparatively large differential in death rate. The percentage of married women 20-44 years of age (child-bearing ages) in the three major area subdivisions were: Wilmington 44, Brandywine 78, other Suburbs 74. The reproductive potential was much lower in Wilmington and conversely much higher in the rest of Northern Delaware.

IN-MIGRATION

Table 35

MOVEMENTS INTO NORTHERN DELAWARE FROM OUT OF STATE

	<u>Households - average per year</u>
1947 - to - 1952	7
1953 - 1954 - 1955	15
1956 - 1957 - 1958	28
1959 - 1960 - 1961	58

Beginning with 1953-5 every three year period approximately doubled the preceding three year period. This study of the present population could give no indication how many Northern Delawareans emigrated from the State.

Over the past three years, 3.0% of newcomers selected Wilmington as a place of residence, 5.0% selected Brandywine, and 3½% selected the other Suburbs. In Brandywine the order of preference was sections B,C,A.

### OUT-MIGRATION

There was no known reliable method of determining movement out of the State or downstate, hence adequate reliable recording was set up for 1962, and used for the projection. In-migration in 1962 was Wilmington 15, Brandywine Hundred 37 and Other Suburbs 31. The total for Northern Delaware was 83. Out migration in 1962 was as follows: 28 families moved from Wilmington, 16 from Brandywine Hundred and 28 from the other Suburbs.

The following projection may be attempted:

<u>Table 36</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1972 (Round figures)</u>	
		<u>Minimum*</u>	<u>Maximum**</u>
City of Wilmington	4021	3500	4200
Brandywine Hundred	2606	4500	6000
Other Suburbs	947	1150	1500
Northern Delaware	7900	9150	11850

\* Based on static birth and death rates, in-migration and out-migration on 1962 experience.

\*\* Based on static birth and death rates, in-migration over past nine years and out-migration 1962 only.

Brandywine Hundred will overtake the City of Wilmington by 1967 or 1968.

It is doubtful if the center of Jewish population will remain in Wilmington longer than five more years. In 1900 - 1920 the center was Second and West Streets. By 1940 it shifted to the mid-twenties West of Washington Street. By 1962 it was very close to the northern periphery of the city.

At Random Notes

The fact that Wilmington Jewry comprised 53.0% of Northern Delaware and that of the 53.0% the greatest concentration was in area A & C where 82.8% resided, made this population study far less intricate than would otherwise have been the case. In communities such as Worcester, Massachusetts, Lynn, Massachusetts and New Orleans, Louisiana, for example, there was less concentration spread out in more areas.

There is no general "orthodox" neighborhood in Northern Delaware. Nor for that matter do the Reform Jews cluster in any one area. The fine line which once existed between each "branch" of Judaism no longer exists. The kosher style restaurants, the kosher butcher shops and the "Jewish" bakeries are not confined to any one neighborhood. Reform Temple Beth Emeth in 1961 was about 2-3 miles distant from Traditional Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth. Today they are near each other in Wilmington C (Brandywine Hills).

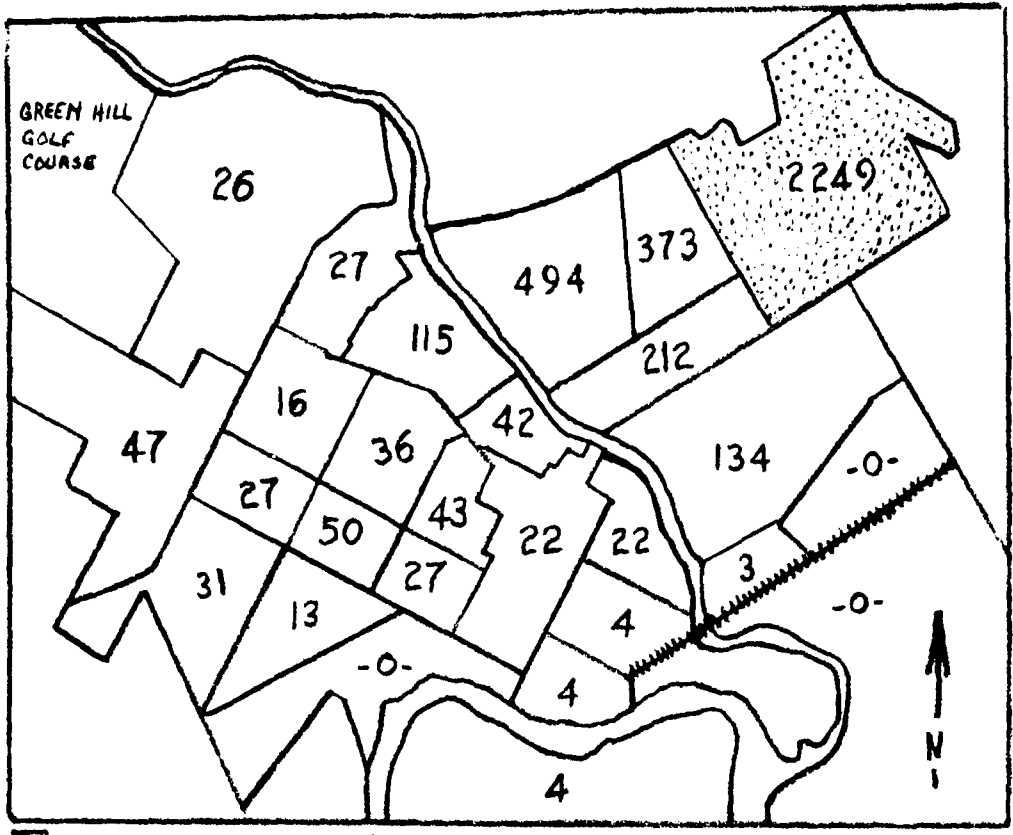
The Suburbs north of Wilmington differed markedly from the other areas studied, yet had many similarities. Brandywine was not formally structured; the other areas had self-contained entities such as Newark, Elsmere, City of New Castle and Newport, each with its own government and political life. Residents of all suburbs were dependent upon Wilmington for most of the income upon which suburbanites lived. Newark also had the University of Delaware, the Stine and Haskell Research Laboratories and Thiokol in nearby Maryland while Newport had duPont Paint Manufacturing plants. Atlas Chemical is also located in the Collins Park area.

When the new Jewish Community Center will have been built, or to be more exact, when the Jewish Community Center gives up its present building, the last vestige of the old Jewish ghetto centering around West and Fourth Streets will pass into history.

This population study should serve as a springboard for other studies more qualitative in nature. For example, studies of the unaffiliated, the intermarried and their affiliations, and adult Jewish education. A study might be made of organization affiliation per se and its relation to Synagogue affiliation. The degree of affiliation with a Synagogue as the embodiment of religious life, as determined in the study, was in conformity with the overall picture throughout the country. Reasons for the great lack of affiliation deserve careful study by community and Synagogue alike.

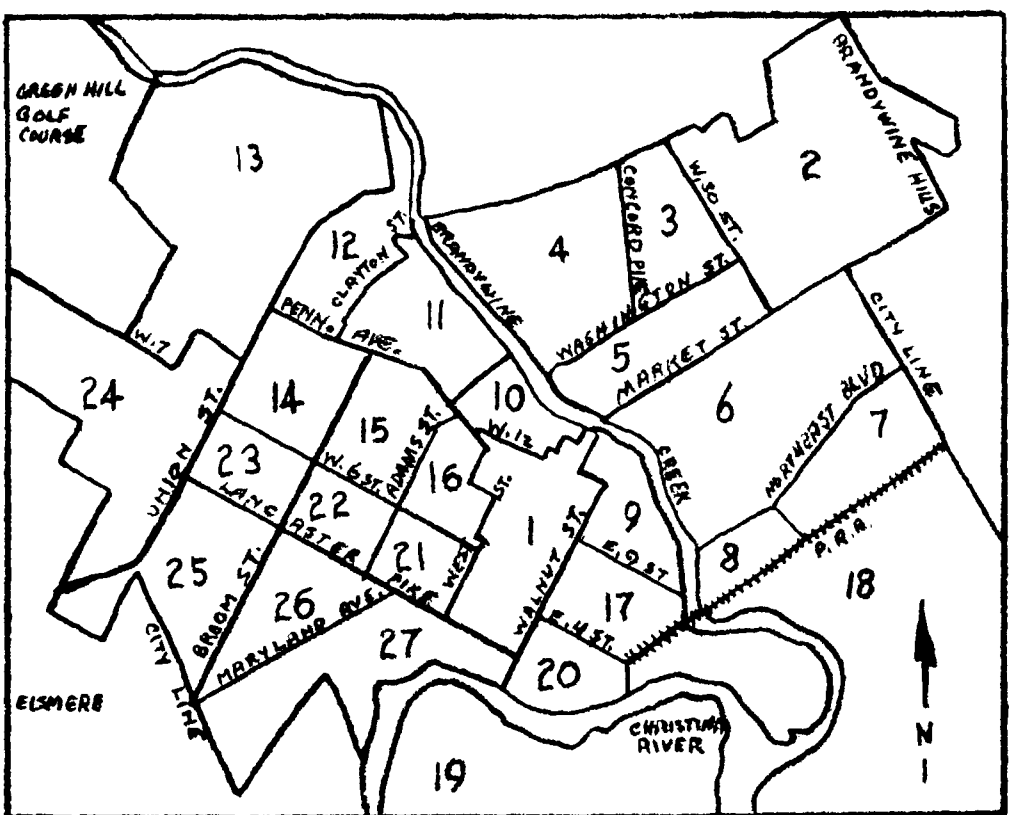
This study ought to be made decennially so that valid comparisons may be drawn. To this end this study was intensive and extensive (though by no means complete) -- to provide a base for comparison in years to come.

This population study has many shortcomings. Some areas have not been explored at all, others not subjected to adequate study. The use of the telephone set severe limitations on the extent of data to be gathered.



**MOST POPULATED JEWISH AREA**

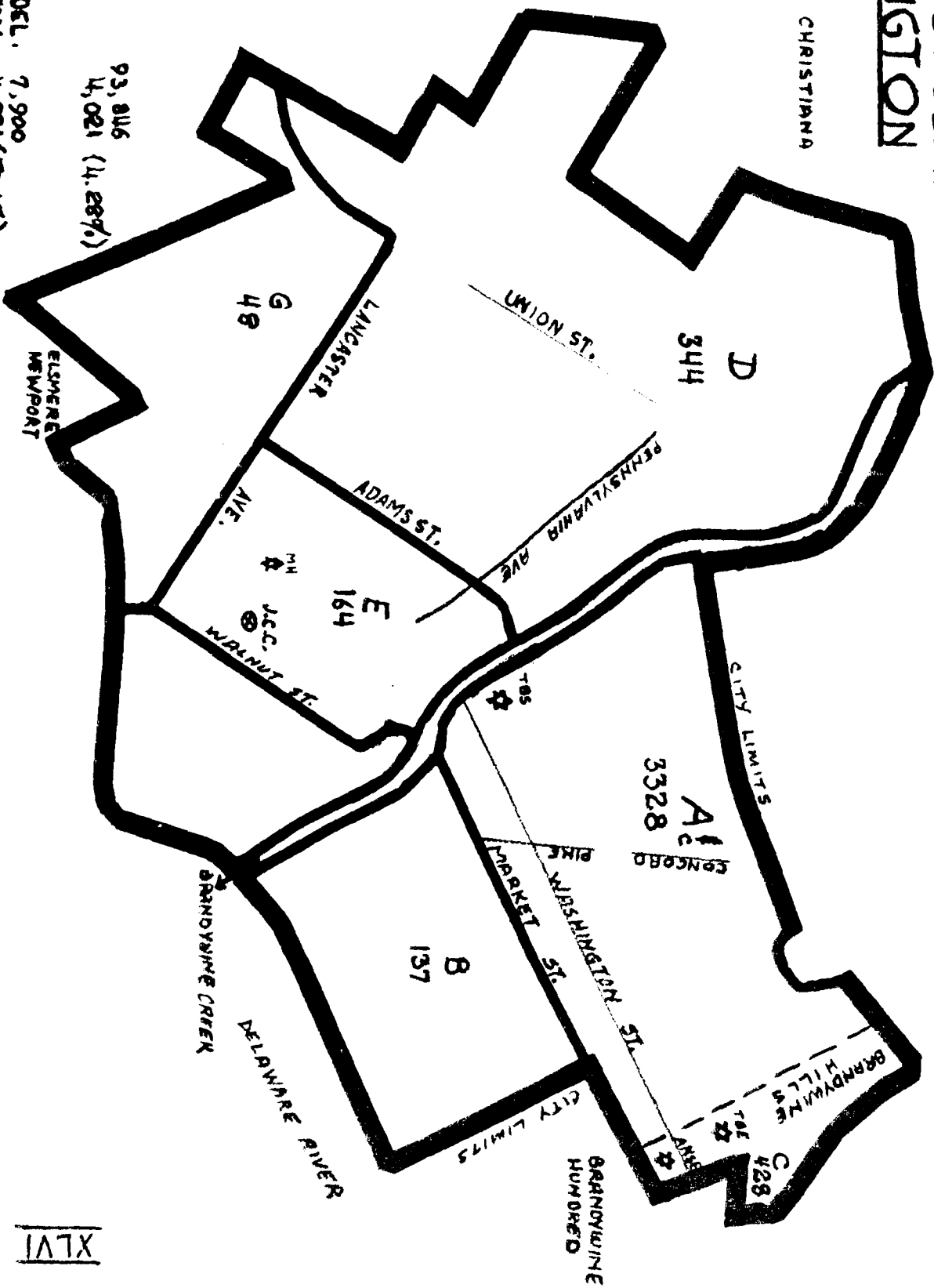
JEWISH POPULATION ↑  
**WILMINGTON**  
↓ CENSUS TRACTS



# JEWISH POPULATION OF WILMINGTON

CHRISTIANA

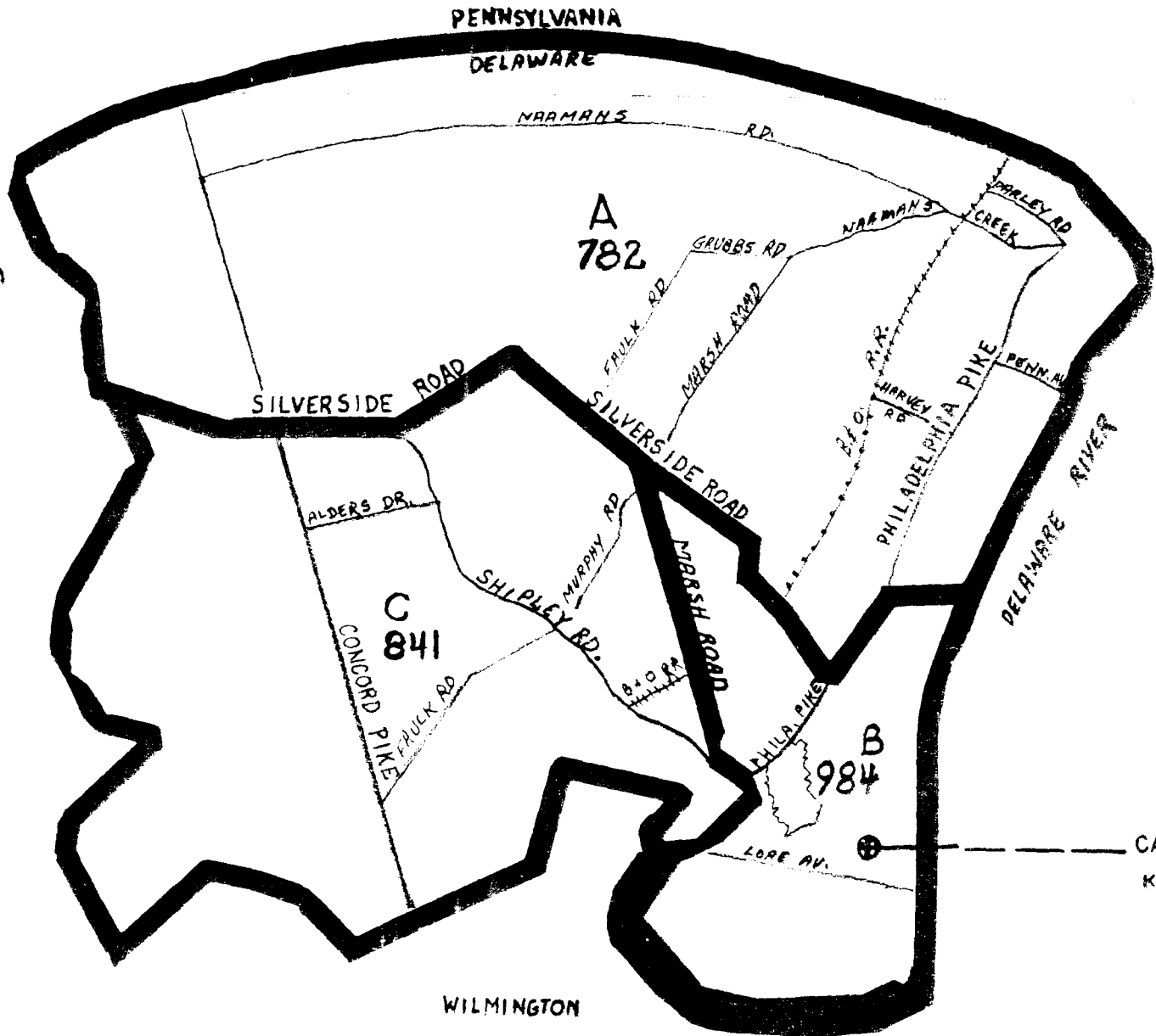
TOTAL POPULATION 93,806  
 JEWISH 4,021 (4.28%)  
 TOTAL JEWS IN NORTHERN DEL. 7,900  
 " " WILMINGTON 4,021 (50.9%)



# BRANDYWINE HUNDRED

WITH CENSUS TRACTS LINES

CHRISTIANA



NEW JER.

TOTAL POPULATION — — — 58,022  
 JEWISH " — — — 2,606 (4.5%)

TOTAL JEWS IN NORTHERN DEL. — 7,900  
 " " " BRANDYWINE HD. — 2,606 (34.5%)

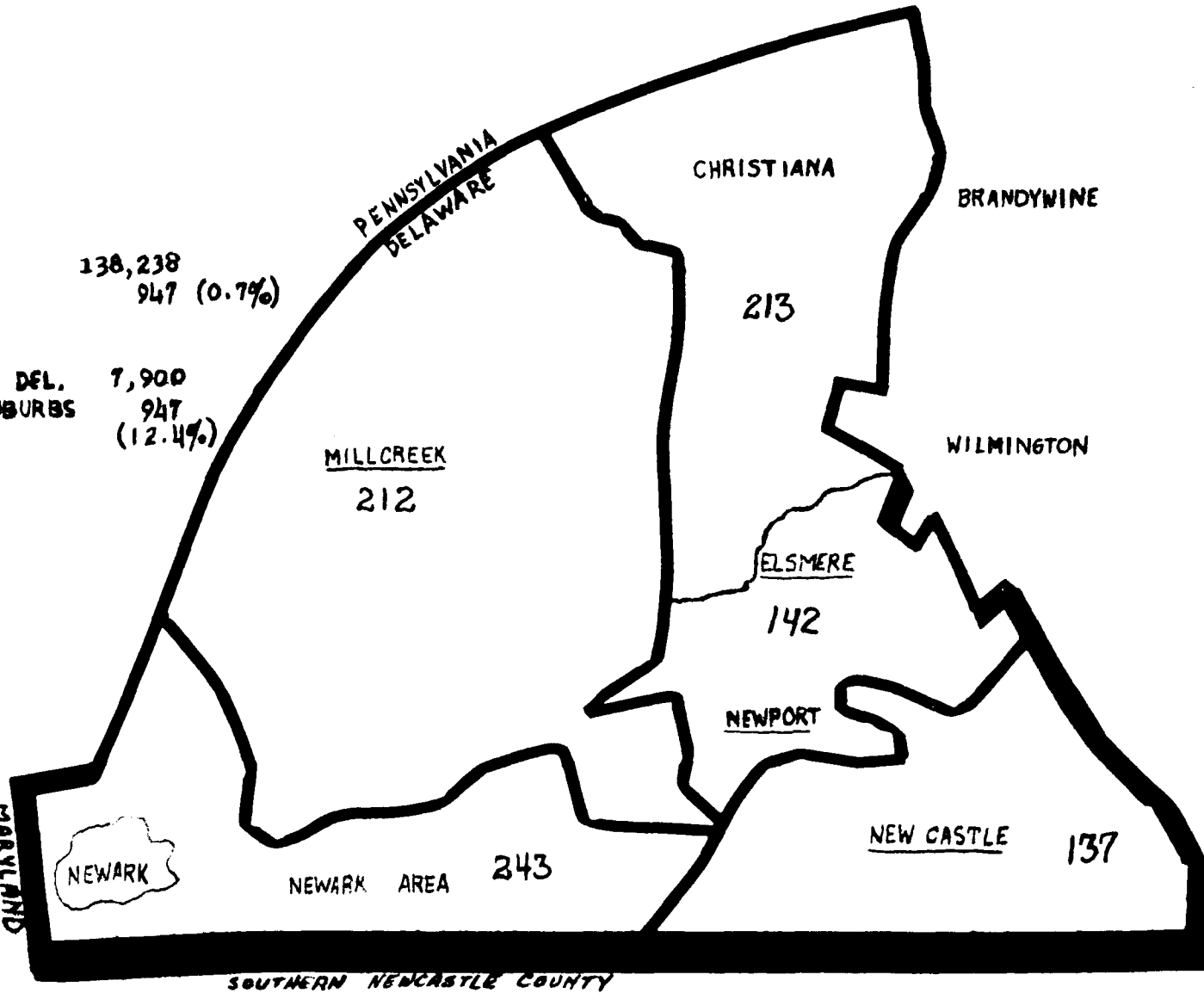


TOTAL POPULATION  
JEWISH "

138,238  
947 (0.7%)

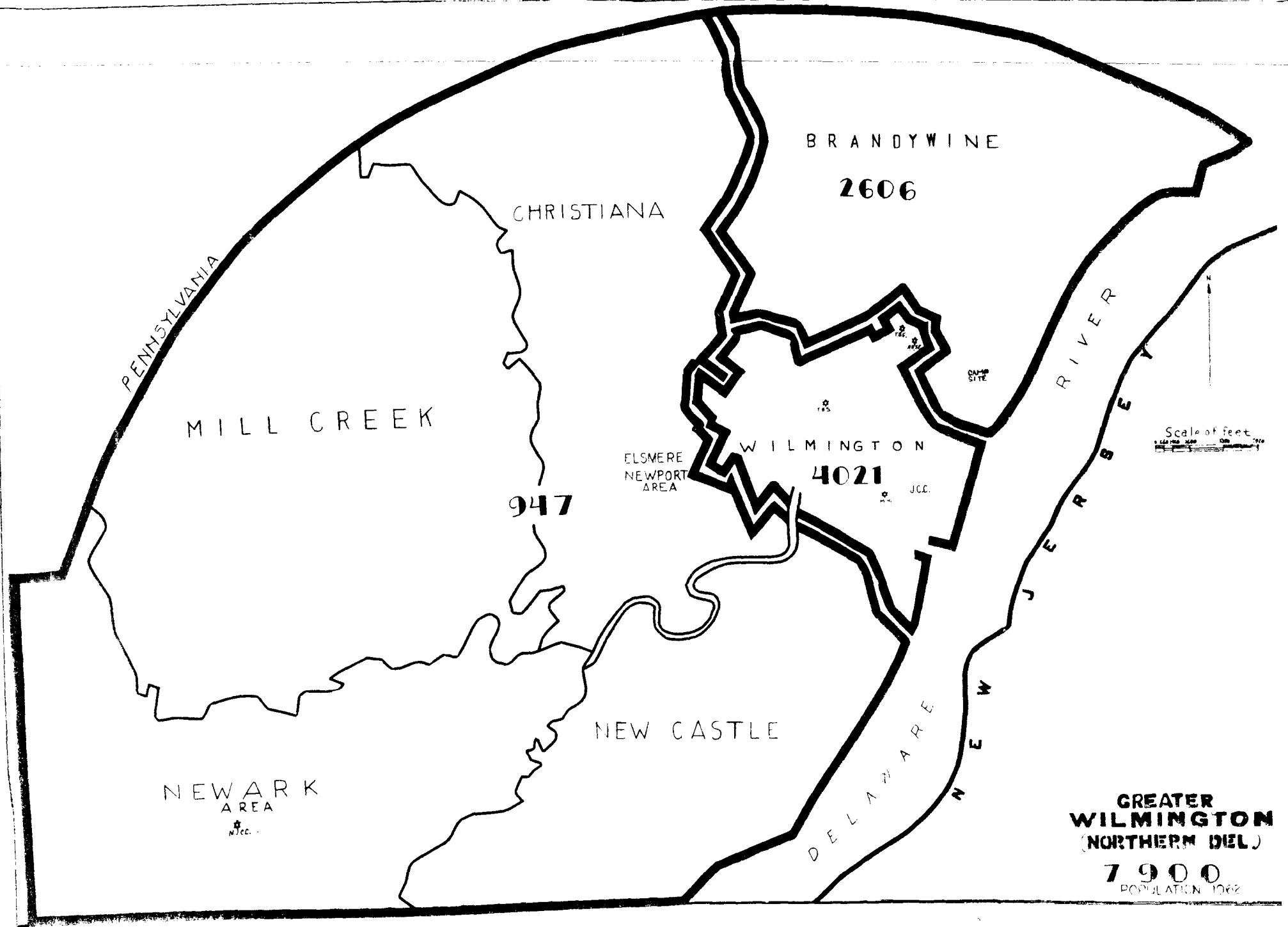
TOTAL JEWS IN NORTHERN DEL.  
" " " OTHER SUBURBS

7,900  
947  
(12.4%)



SOUTHERN NEWCASTLE COUNTY

OTHER SUBURBS



Technical Note  
to Listing of Tables

Most percentages used in the survey analysis were rounded out to the nearest whole number except where the fraction was one half. All charts were rounded out to the nearest one point decimal. Thus 5.56 was raised to 5.6 and 5.54 lowered to 5.5. In effect this procedure did not materially change results. For this reason many percentages may not add up to precisely 100.

TABLE I

INDIVIDUALS - SEX AND CENSUS TRACTS

1

<u>WILMINGTON</u>		<u>JEWISH POPULATION</u>			<u>GENERAL POPULATION</u>		
		<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage Jewish</u>
A	2	899	922	1821		5,519	
	3	184	189	373		3,559	
	4	226	268	494		2,844	
	5	<u>92</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>212</u>		<u>4,168</u>	
TOTAL	A	1401	1499	2900	82.8	16,090	20.7
B	6	71	63	134		7,357	
	7	-	-	-		2,135	
	8	2	1	3		1,447	
	18	-	-	-		<u>73</u>	
TOTAL	B	<u>73</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>137</u>	3.4	11,012	1.2
TOTAL	C	212	216	428			
D	11	55	60	115		2,830	
	12	12	15	27		2,877	
	13	13	13	26		3,414	
	14	8	8	16		3,097	
	15	18	18	36		3,172	
	22	25	25	50		4,333	
	23	11	16	27		4,038	
	24	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>		<u>5,535</u>	
TOTAL	D	164	180	344	8.6	29,296	1.2
E	1	8	14	22		3,269	
	9	9	13	22		4,202	
	10	18	24	42		1,219	
	16	21	22	43		4,186	
	17	2	2	4		3,917	
	20	2	2	4		914	
	21	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>27</u>		<u>4,129</u>	
TOTAL	E	75	89	164	4.1	21,863	#
G	19	2	2	4		3,604	
	25	13	18	31		4,309	
	26	7	6	13		5,268	
	27	-	-	-		<u>2,404</u>	
TOTAL	G	22	26	48	1.1	15,585	#
<u>TOTALS</u>		1947	2074	4021	100.0	93,846	

4021=100%

\*Included in A - Brandywine Hills (C) is contiguous to A and should not be confused with Brandywine Hundred which is the area name of the Northern suburbs.

# - Less than 1%

TABLE I

## INDIVIDUALS BY SEX AND CENSUS TRACTS (con't)

2

		JEWISH POPULATION			GENERAL POPULATION	
BRANDYWINE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Percentage	Total	Percentage Jewish
A 101	34	26	60		3,718	
102	-	-	-		2,942	
103	114	107	221		5,048	
104	25	34	59		3,382	
111	143	131	274		2,537	
112	11	9	20		3,207	
113	<u>68</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>147</u>		<u>2,539</u>	
TOTAL A	395	386	781	30.0	23,373	3.3
B 105	111	110	221		4,269	
106	20	16	36		1,536	
107	62	58	120		6,150	
110	<u>299</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>607</u>		<u>4,543</u>	
TOTAL B	492	492	984	37.8	16,498	6.0
C 108	82	78	160		2,690	
109	104	125	229		2,812	
114	58	137	295		2,447	
115	28	28	56		3,715	
116	45	48	93		5,086	
117	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>1,401</u>	
TOTAL C	422	419	841	32.2	18,151	4.6
TOTAL - BRANDYWINE	1309	1297	2606	100.0	58,022	
<u>CHRISTIANA</u>						
A 118	1	3	4		3,525	
119	84	77	161		2,508	
120	<u>22</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>48</u>		<u>3,640</u>	
TOTAL	107	106	213	22.5	9,673	2.2
<u>MILL CREEK</u>						
131	2	2	4		2,554	
132	5	4	9		2,690	
133	43	39	82		1,850	
134	33	31	64		3,022	
135	9	4	13		3,619	
136	7	7	14		5,169	
137	9	11	20		1,294	
140	3	3	6		1,091	
142	-	-	-		<u>2,500</u>	
TOTAL	111	101	212	22.4	23,789	#

# Less than 1 %

(Continued)

TABLE I

## INDIVIDUALS BY SEX AND CENSUS TRACTS (con't)

3

<u>NEWARK AREA</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>General Population</u>	<u>Percent J:G</u>
138	8	8	16		1,780	
139	-	-	-		1,821	
141	21	22	43		2,214	
143	-	-	-		559	
144	20	17	37		4,764	
145	19	16	35		3,791	
146	14	18	32		1,233	
147	40	33	73		4,604	
148	4	3	7		3,451	
151	-	-	-		2,828	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>27,045</b>	<b>#</b>
<u>NEW CASTLE</u>						
149	5	3	8		2,414	
150	13	9	22		1,791	
152	-	-	-		3,760	
153	2	1	3		859	
154	6	6	12		4,003	
155	-	-	-		3,318	
156	6	7	13		3,132	
157	3	5	8		1,710	
158	10	15	25		3,085	
159	14	17	31		2,527	
160	-	-	-		1,813	
161	-	-	-		1,855	
162	8	7	15		2,574	
163	-	-	-		2,624	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>35,465</b>	<b>#</b>
<u>ELSMERE-NEWPORT</u>						
121	11	8	19		3,066	
122	23	14	37		6,132	
123	8	9	17		2,877	
124	11	7	18		4,419	
125	4	3	7		6,717	
126	1	1	2		5,301	
127	-	-	-		4,265	
128	7	8	15		1,221	
129	9	10	19		2,795	
130	4	4	8		2,919	
131	-	-	-		2,554	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>42,266</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER SUBURBS</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

TABLE II

INDIVIDUALS BY SEX AND AREA

	<u>MALE</u>			<u>FEMALE</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>
WILMINGTON A	1,401	43.1*	48.3	1,499	44.8*	51.6	2,900	44.0*	100.0
B	73	1.9	53.3	64	1.6	46.7	137	1.8	100.0
C	212	In A	-	216	In A	-	428	In A	100.0
D	164	4.4	47.7	180	4.7	52.3	344	4.5	100.0
E	75	2.0	45.7	89	2.3	54.3	164	2.2	100.0
G	22	#	45.8	26	#	54.2	48	#	100.0
TOTAL	<u>1,947</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>2,074</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>51.5</u>	<u>4,021</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
BRANDYWINE A	395	10.6	50.6	386	10.1	49.4	781	10.3	100.0
HUNDRED B	492	13.1	50.0	492	12.8	50.0	984	13.0	100.0
C**	422	11.3	50.2	419	10.9	49.8	841	11.1	100.0
TOTAL	<u>1,309</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>50.1</u>	<u>1,297</u>	<u>33.9</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
CHRISTIANA	107	2.9	50.2	106	2.8	49.8	213	2.8	100.0
MILL CREEK	111	3.0	52.3	101	2.6	47.7	212	2.8	100.0
NEWARK AREA	126	3.4	51.8	117	3.1	49.2	243	3.2	100.0
NEW CASTLE	67	1.8	48.9	70	1.8	51.1	137	1.8	100.0
ELSMERE - NEWPORT	78	2.1	55.0	64	1.6	45.0	142	1.9	100.0
TOTAL	<u>489</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>TOTAL NORTH. DEL.</u>	<u>3,745</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>3,829</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>7,574</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
7574 = 100%			49.4			50.6			
Unable to reach (adjusted)	<u>161</u>			<u>165</u>			<u>326</u>		
	3,906			3,994			7,900		

\*Percentage on population of A + C.

\*\*C is Brandywine Hills Section of the City of Wilmington and should not be confused with BRANDYWINE HUNDRED.

(Continued on next page)

F

TABLE III

INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS BY AREAS

		<u>POPULATION</u>			<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>			
		<u>General</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>% Jewish</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Jewish %</u>
WILMINGTON	A	16,090	2900	20.7	5,574	910	39.8	18.5
	B	11,012	137	1.2	3,078	52	2.3	1.6
	C	*	428	*	*	120	5.2	*
	D	29,296	344	1.2	10,004	150	6.6	1.5
	E	21,863	164	#	7,753	80	3.4	1.0
	G	15,585	48	#	4,269	18	#	#
TOTAL		93,846	4021	4.3	30,678	1330	58.2	4.3
BRANDYWINE	A	23,373	781	3.3	6,636	204	8.9	3.1
	B	16,498	984	6.0	5,289	257	11.2	4.8
	C	18,151	841	4.6	4,936	213	9.3	4.3
TOTAL		58,022	2606	4.5	16,861	674	29.5	4.0
# CHRISTIANA		9,673	213	2.2	2,880	75	3.3	2.6
# MILL CREEK		23,789	212	#	6,345	50	2.2	#
# NEWARK AREA		27,045	243	#	7,407	69	3.0	#
# NEW CASTLE		35,465	137	#	9,303	46	2.0	#
# ELSMERE-NEWPORT		42,266	142	#	12,134	42	2.0	#
TOTAL		138,238	947	#	38,069	282	12.3	#
TOTAL NORTHERN DELAWARE		290,106	7574		85,608	2286	100.0	
Unable to Reach		- -	326			100		
(ADJUSTED)		290,106	7900	2.6	85,608	2386		2.7

\* Included in A

# Less than 1%

TABLE IV

JEWISH POPULATION BY YEAR OF BIRTH AND SEX

6

<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1961	-	53	61	114	1916	45	58	52	110
1960	1	63	60	123	1915	46	59	42	101
1959	2	68	67	135	1914	47	49	58	107
1958	3	68	72	140	1913	48	50	50	100
1957	4	72	76	148	1912	49	54	57	111
1956	5	97	83	180	1911	50	55	66	121
1955	6	58	68	126	1910	51	67	59	126
1954	7	83	77	160	1909	52	48	46	94
1953	8	95	78	173	1908	53	50	47	97
1952	9	73	86	159	1907	54	42	48	90
1951	10	86	68	154	1906	55	49	40	89
1950	11	78	81	159	1905	56	41	28	69
1949	12	90	53	143	1904	57	33	28	61
1948	13	81	79	160	1903	58	26	26	52
1947	14	81	73	154	1902	59	29	35	64
1946	15	79	62	141	1901	60	37	30	67
1945	16	68	65	133	1900	61	38	47	85
1944	17	51	58	109	1899	62	30	33	63
1943	18	49	54	103	1898	63	31	32	63
1942	19	56	51	107	1897	64	26	24	50
1941	20	28	41	69	1896	65	28	27	55
1940	21	28	28	56	1895	66	28	26	54
1939	22	35	30	65	1894	67	23	17	40
1938	23	22	34	56	1893	68	21	20	41
1937	24	26	30	56	1892	69	15	20	35
1936	25	23	32	55	1891	70	22	17	39
1935	26	15	34	49	1890	71	19	29	48
1934	27	34	42	76	1889	72	11	8	19
1933	28	31	33	64	1888	73	9	10	19
1932	29	41	34	75	1887	74	12	14	26
1931	30	31	58	89	1886	75	15	19	34
1930	31	44	46	90	1885	76	4	6	10
1929	32	42	75	117	1884	77	5	10	15
1928	33	56	48	104	1883	78	6	4	10
1927	34	68	65	133	1882	79	6	4	10
1926	35	54	75	129	1881	80	5	2	7
1925	36	66	43	109	1880	81	5	9	14
1924	37	56	56	112	1879	82	6	4	10
1923	38	50	64	114	1878	83	3	4	7
1922	39	64	68	132	1877	84	2	2	4
1921	40	60	70	130	1876	85	-	2	2
1920	41	69	60	129	1875	86	-	-	-
1919	42	61	84	145	1874	87	-	-	-
1918	43	66	61	127	1873	88	3	1	4
1917	44	54	71	125	1872	89	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE IV (Con't)

<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1871	90	1	2	3	AGE UNKNOWN	49	69	118
1870	91	-	-	-				
1869	92	-	1	1	TOTAL	3745	3829	7574
1868	93	-	-	-		49.4	50.6	100.0
1867	94	2	-	2	UNABLE TO REACH (Adjusted)	161	165	326
					TOTAL	3906	3994	7900
					NO. DELA.	49.4	50.6	100.0

TABLE V

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS

GROUP	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>
0 - 4	324	8.8	50.0	336	8.9	50.0	660	8.8	100.0
5 - 9	406	11.0	50.9	392	10.4	49.1	798	10.7	100.0
10 - 14	416	11.2	54.0	354	9.4	46.0	770	10.3	100.0
15 - 19	303	8.2	51.1	290	7.7	48.9	593	7.9	100.0
20 - 24	139	3.8	46.0	163	4.3	54.0	302	4.1	100.0
25 - 29	144	3.9	45.3	175	4.6	54.7	319	4.3	100.0
30 - 34	241	6.5	45.4	292	7.7	54.6	533	7.1	100.0
35 - 39	290	7.8	48.5	306	8.2	51.5	596	8.0	100.0
40 - 44	310	8.4	47.2	346	9.2	52.8	656	8.8	100.0
45 - 49	270	7.3	51.0	259	6.9	49.0	529	7.1	100.0
50 - 54	262	7.1	49.5	266	7.1	50.5	528	7.1	100.0
55 - 59	178	4.8	53.1	157	4.2	46.9	335	4.5	100.0
60 - 64	162	4.4	49.4	166	4.4	50.6	328	4.4	100.0
65+	251	6.8	49.3	258	7.0	50.7	509	6.9	100.0
TOTAL	3696	100.0		3760	100.0		7456	100.0	
7456 = 100%		49.6			50.4				
UNKNOWN	37			81			118		
NOT REACHED	161			165			326		
	3906			3994			7900		
7900 = 100%	49.4			50.6					

TABLE VI

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA

AGE	WILMINGTON							BRANDYWINE*						
	Male	V%	Female	V%	Total	V%	H%	Male	V%	Female	V%	Total	V%	H%
0-4	77	3.4	76	3.7	153	3.8	23.2	167	13.0	185	14.5	352	13.7	53.3
5-9	143	7.4	148	7.3	291	7.3	36.5	200	15.6	193	15.1	393	15.4	49.2
10-14	223	11.6	200	9.8	423	10.6	54.9	148	11.5	126	9.9	274	10.7	35.6
15-19	208	10.8	201	9.9	409	10.3	69.0	79	6.1	65	5.1	144	5.6	24.3
20-24	89	4.6	80	3.9	169	4.2	56.0	36	2.8	56	4.4	92	3.6	30.5
25-29	40	2.2	40	2.0	80	2.0	25.1	69	5.4	91	7.1	160	6.3	50.3
30-34	60	3.2	79	3.9	139	3.5	26.2	124	9.6	154	12.1	278	10.9	52.4
35-39	109	5.8	157	7.7	266	6.7	44.5	134	10.4	117	9.2	251	9.8	42.0
40-44	162	8.3	220	10.8	382	9.6	58.2	119	9.3	90	7.0	209	8.2	31.9
45-49	172	8.4	177	8.7	349	8.7	65.7	72	5.6	59	4.6	131	5.1	24.7
50-54	190	9.8	207	10.2	397	9.9	75.3	43	3.3	39	3.1	82	3.2	15.6
55-59	136	7.2	116	5.7	252	6.3	75.2	28	2.2	31	2.4	59	2.3	17.6
60-64	116	6.0	132	6.5	248	6.2	75.6	33	2.6	22	1.7	55	2.1	16.8
65-69	91	4.8	92	4.5	183	4.6	81.3	15	1.2	12		27	1.1	12.0
70-74	60	3.3	61	3.0	121	3.0	80.1	7	#	14	1.1	21	#	13.9
75+	52	2.7	48	2.3	100	2.3	75.2	11	#	21	1.6	32	1.3	24.8
TOTAL	1928	100.	2034	100.0	3962	100.0		1285	100.0	1275	100.0	2560	100.0	
7456=100%		25.9		27.3		53.1			17.2		17.1		34.3	
Age														
Unknown	13		46		59			24		22		46		
Median	42		42		42			27		27		27		
Sex Ratio					93.5							101.2		

\* For Sections A-B-C See Page 10

(continued)

TABLE VI

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA (Cont'd)

AGE	OTHER AREAS**							NORTHERN DELAWARE						
	Male	V%	Female	V%	Total	V%	H%	Male	V%	Female	V%	H%	Total	V%
0-4	80	16.6	75	16.6	155	16.6	23.5	324	8.7	336	8.9	100.0	660	8.8
5-9	63	13.0	51	11.3	114	12.2	14.3	406	11.0	392	10.4	100.0	798	10.7
10-14	45	9.3	28	6.2	73	7.8	9.5	416	11.3	354	9.4	100.0	770	10.3
15-19	16	3.3	24	5.3	40	4.3	6.7	303	8.1	290	7.7	100.0	593	7.9
20-24	14	2.9	27	6.0	41	4.3	13.5	139	3.8	163	4.3	100.0	302	4.1
25-29	35	7.2	43	9.5	78	8.4	24.6	144	3.8	174	4.6	100.0	318	4.3
30-34	57	11.8	57	12.6	114	12.2	21.4	241	6.5	290	7.7	100.0	531	7.1
35-39	47	9.7	34	7.5	81	8.7	13.5	290	7.8	308	8.2	100.0	598	8.0
40-44	29	6.0	36	8.0	65	7.0	9.9	310	8.4	346	9.2	100.0	656	8.8
45-49	27	5.6	24	5.3	51	5.5	9.6	271	7.3	260	6.9	100.0	531	7.1
50-54	28	5.8	20	4.4	48	5.1	9.1	261	7.1	266	7.0	100.0	527	7.1
55-59	14	2.9	10	2.2	24	2.5	7.2	178	4.8	157	4.1	100.0	335	4.5
60-64	13	2.7	12	2.7	25	2.6	7.6	162	4.4	166	4.4	100.0	328	4.4
65-69	9	1.9	6	1.3	15	1.6	6.7	115	3.1	110	2.9	100.0	225	3.0
70-74	6	1.2	3	#	9	#	6.0	73	1.9	78	2.0	100.0	151	2.0
75+	-	-	1	#	1	#	#	63	1.7	70	1.9	100.0	133	1.9
TOTAL	483	100.0	451	100.0	934	100.0		3696	100.0	3760	100.0		7456	100.0
7456=100%	6.5		6.0		12.5			49.6		50.4			7574	
Age Unknown	-		13		13			37		81			118	
Median	28		28		28			33		33			33	
Sex Ratio					107.0								98.3	
# Less than 1%														

\*\* For section distribution - see Page 11

TABLE VI

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (con't)

## BRANDYWINE

AGE GROUP	A					B					C				
	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Male	Female	T	V%	H%
0 - 4	63	65	128	16.6	36.4	49	56	105	10.9	29.9	55	64	119	14.4	33.7
5-9	60	51	111	14.4	28.2	66	66	132	13.7	33.6	74	76	150	18.2	38.2
10-14	41	38	79	10.2	28.9	62	53	115	11.9	42.0	45	35	80	9.7	29.1
15-19	22	15	37	4.8	25.7	35	31	66	6.8	45.8	22	19	41	5.0	28.5
20-24	5	11	16	2.1	17.4	19	31	50	5.2	54.3	12	14	26	3.2	28.3
25-29	17	39	56	7.3	35.0	33	21	54	5.6	33.8	19	31	50	6.1	31.2
30-34	50	46	96	12.5	34.5	33	46	79	8.2	28.4	41	62	103	12.5	37.1
35-39	41	39	80	10.4	31.9	45	45	90	9.3	35.9	48	33	81	9.8	32.2
40-44	32	24	56	7.3	26.8	49	36	85	8.8	40.7	38	30	68	8.3	32.5
45-49	19	15	34	4.4	26.0	28	27	55	5.7	42.0	25	17	42	5.1	32.0
50-54	12	11	23	3.0	28.0	20	18	38	3.9	46.3	11	10	21	2.5	25.7
55-59	8	12	20	2.6	33.9	11	11	22	2.3	37.3	9	8	17	2.1	28.8
60-64	14	7	21	2.7	38.2	12	8	20	2.1	36.4	7	7	14	1.7	25.5
65+	8	6	14	1.7	17.3	19	35	54	5.6	66.7	6	6	12	1.4	16.0
TOTAL	392	379	771	100.0		481	484	965	100.0		412	412	824	100.0	
Age Unknown	6	5	11			10	12	22			8	5	13		

TABLE VI

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (Continued)

OTHER SUBURBS

AGE GROUP	<u>CHRISTIANA</u>					<u>MILL CREEK</u>					<u>NEWARK</u>				
	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Male	Female	T	V%	H%
0-4	20	18	38	18.3	24.5	22	24	46	21.8	29.7	25	18	43	18.0	27.8
5-9	5	5	10	4.8	8.8	19	15	34	16.1	29.9	20	24	44	18.4	38.6
10-14	6	3	9	4.3	12.3	10	6	16	7.6	21.9	8	6	14	5.8	19.2
15-19	1	9	10	4.8	25.0	5	4	9	4.3	22.5	4	4	8	3.3	20.0
20-24	5	12	17	8.8	41.5	2	3	5	2.4	12.2	4	6	10	4.2	24.4
25-29	17	14	31	15.0	39.7	4	10	14	6.6	17.9	10	11	21	8.8	27.0
30-34	16	11	27	13.0	23.7	14	14	28	13.2	24.6	15	15	30	12.6	26.3
35-39	8	5	13	6.3	16.0	12	6	18	8.5	22.2	13	10	23	9.6	28.4
40-44	4	5	9	4.3	13.8	8	11	19	8.6	29.2	5	6	11	4.6	16.9
45-49	1	4	5	2.4	9.8	7	5	12	5.7	23.5	6	4	10	4.2	19.6
50-54	7	7	14	6.8	29.2	5	1	6	2.8	12.5	6	5	11	4.6	22.9
55-59	4	4	8	3.9	33.3	-	1	1	#	4.2	3	2	5	2.1	20.8
60-64	3	6	9	4.4	36.0	1	-	1	#	4.0	4	-	4	1.7	16.0
65+	7	-	7	3.4	28.0	1	1	2	#	8.0	2	3	5	2.1	20.0
TOTAL	104	103	207	100.0		110	101	211	100.0		125	114	239	100.0	
Age Unknown	-	4	4			-	4	4			-	5	5		

(Continued)

TABLE VI

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (Continued)

AGE GROUP	NEW CASTLE					ELSMERE-NEWPORT					TOTAL OTHER AREAS		
	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Male	Female	T	V%	H%	Total	V%	H%
0-4	4	10	14	10.6	9.0	9	5	14	9.6	9.0	155	16.6	100.0
5-9	9	3	12	9.1	10.5	10	4	14	9.6	12.3	114	12.3	100.0
10-14	8	5	13	9.8	17.8	13	8	21	14.5	28.8	73	7.8	100.0
15-19	2	3	5	3.8	12.5	4	4	8	5.5	20.0	40	4.3	100.0
20-24	1	2	3	2.3	7.3	2	4	6	4.1	14.6	41	4.3	100.0
25-29	2	4	6	4.6	7.7	2	4	6	4.1	7.7	78	8.4	100.0
30-34	6	9	15	11.4	13.1	6	8	14	9.7	12.3	114	12.2	100.0
35-39	6	6	12	9.1	14.8	8	7	15	10.3	18.5	81	8.7	100.0
40-44	6	6	12	9.1	18.5	6	8	14	9.7	21.5	65	7.0	100.0
45-49	5	6	11	8.3	21.6	8	5	13	9.0	25.5	51	5.5	100.0
50-54	4	3	7	5.3	14.6	6	4	10	6.9	20.8	48	5.2	100.0
55-59	5	3	8	6.1	33.4	2	-	2	1.4	8.3	24	2.5	100.0
60-64	4	5	9	6.7	36.0	1	1	2	1.4	8.0	25	2.6	100.0
65+	3	2	5	3.8	20.0	2	4	6	4.2	24.0	25	2.8	100.0
TOTAL	65	67	132	100.0		79	66	145	100.0		934	100.0	
Age Unknown	-	-	-			-	-	-			13		

TABLE VII

HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE AND AREA

<u>SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>WILMINGTON</u>			<u>BRANDYWINE*</u>			<u>OTHER AREAS**</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>V%</u>
1	167	69.3	12.5	57	23.6	8.5	17	7.0	6.1	241	100.0	10.5
2	402	73.1	30.4	80	14.5	11.9	68	12.4	24.9	550	100.0	24.0
3	243	57.9	18.2	116	27.6	17.2	61	14.5	21.4	420	100.0	18.4
4	332	51.8	24.9	223	34.8	33.0	86	13.4	30.2	641	100.0	28.0
5	136	43.1	10.2	138	43.8	20.5	41	13.1	14.4	315	100.0	13.8
6	41	42.3	3.1	51	52.6	7.6	5	5.1	1.8	97	100.0	4.2
7	6	50.0	#	5	41.7	#	1	8.3	#	12	100.0	#
8	3	33.3	#	3	33.3	#	3	33.3	#	9	100.0	#
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10+	-	-	-	1	-	#	-	-	-	1	100.0	#
	2286			674*			282**			2286		
		58.2	100.0		29.5	100.0		12.3	100.0			100.0

\* BRANDYWINE\*\* OTHER AREAS

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CHRISTIANA</u>	<u>MILL CREEK</u>	<u>NEWARK AREA</u>	<u>NEW CASTLE</u>	<u>ELSMERE-NEWPORT</u>
1	8	45	4	6	-	4	3	4
2	30	21	29	24	4	16	14	10
3	31	48	37	23	5	10	13	10
4	84	62	77	12	25	22	13	14
5	33	57	48	6	12	14	3	6
6	15	21	15	1	2	1	-	1
7	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	204	257	213	72	50	69	46	45

# Less than 1%

TABLE VIII

## HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD AND AREA\*

AGE GROUP	WILMINGTON			BRANDYWINE*			OTHER AREAS**			TOTAL		
	No.	H%	V%	No.	H%	V%	No.	H%	V%	No.	H%	V%
20 - 24	6	22.2	#	12	44.5	1.8	9	33.1	3.2	27	100.0	1.2
25 - 29	23	20.4	1.7	57	50.4	8.5	33	29.2	11.5	113	100.0	4.9
30 - 34	44	19.7	3.3	123	55.2	18.2	51	25.1	18.1	218	100.0	9.6
35 - 39	100	35.5	7.5	133	47.2	19.7	49	17.3	17.4	282	100.0	12.3
40 - 44	168	52.7	12.6	120	37.6	17.8	31	9.7	11.0	319	100.0	14.0
45 - 49	183	64.7	13.8	73	25.8	10.8	27	9.5	9.5	283	100.0	12.4
50 - 54	215	73.3	16.2	50	16.9	7.4	29	9.8	10.3	294	100.0	12.9
55 - 59	157	77.7	11.8	31	15.4	4.6	14	6.9	5.0	202	100.0	8.8
60 - 64	153	76.1	11.5	34	16.9	5.0	14	7.0	5.0	201	100.0	8.8
65 - 69	118	80.3	8.8	17	11.6	2.5	12	8.2	4.2	147	100.0	6.4
70 - 74	85	86.7	6.4	7	7.1	1.0	6	6.2	2.2	98	100.0	4.3
75+	54	96.4	4.1	2	3.6	#	-	-	-	56	100.0	2.4
Unknown	24	52.0	1.8	15	32.6	2.2	7	15.4	2.5	46	100.0	2.0
TOTAL	1330		100.0	674		100.0	282		100.0	2286		100.0
2286 = 100%		58.2			29.5			12.3			100.0	

## \*BRANDYWINE

## \*\*OTHER AREAS

	A	B	C	CHRISTIANA	MILL CREEK	NEWARK AREA	NEW CASTLE	ELSMERE-NEWPORT
20 - 24	2	7	3	4	-	4	-	1
25 - 29	12	27	18	16	4	9	2	2
30 - 34	50	33	40	11	14	15	5	6
35 - 39	42	44	47	7	11	13	9	9
40 - 44	32	50	38	7	7	5	7	5
45 - 49	18	29	26	1	7	6	5	8
50 - 54	13	24	13	8	5	6	4	6
55 - 59	8	12	11	4	-	3	5	2
60 - 64	14	13	7	4	1	4	4	1
65 - 69	6	6	5	4	1	2	3	2
70 - 74	-	7	-	2	-	1	1	2
75+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	6	5	4	1	-	1	2	3
TOTAL	205	257	212	69	50	69	47	47

TABLE IX

## MARITAL STATUS OF HEADS AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

SIZE	SINGLE			MARRIED			DIVORCED-SEPARATED			WIDOWED			TOTAL		
	No.	V%	H%	No.	V%	H%	No.	V%	H%	No.	V%	H%	No.	V%	H%
1	53	67.1	22.8	-	-	-	15	41.7	6.4	165	65.5	70.8	233	10.6	100.0
2	21	26.6	3.8	479	24.5	85.8	12	33.3	2.2	46	18.2	8.2	558	24.0	100.0
3	5	6.3	1.3	392	20.4	93.4	3	8.3	#	20	7.9	4.8	420	18.4	100.0
4	-	-	-	621	32.4	96.9	4	11.1	#	16	6.3	2.5	641	28.0	100.0
5	-	-	-	310	16.2	98.4	2	5.6	#	3	1.2	1.0	315	13.8	100.0
6	-	-	-	95	5.0	97.9	-	-	-	2	#	2.1	97	4.2	100.0
7	-	-	-	12	#	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	#	100.0
8	-	-	-	9	#	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	#	100.0
9	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	#	100.0
10+	-	-	-	1	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>1919</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>36</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>252</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>2286</u>		

2286

= 3.4

84.

1.6

11.0

100%

# Less than 1%

TABLE X

MARITAL STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND SEX AND AREA-NORTHERN DELAWARE

AGE GROUP	SINGLE					MARRIED					WIDOWED				
	Male	Female	Total	V%	H%	Male	Female	Total	V%	H%	Male	Female	Total	V%	H%
20 - 24	110	74	184	46.2	60.9	26	84	110	2.8	36.4	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	33	11	44	11.1	13.8	109	161	270	7.0	84.6	2	-	2	#	#
30 - 34	24	17	41	10.3	7.7	215	270	485	12.6	91.0	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	20	9	29	7.3	4.9	268	286	554	14.4	93.0	1	5	6	1.9	1.0
40 - 44	9	12	21	5.3	3.2	295	322	617	16.0	94.0	2	8	10	3.2	1.5
45 - 49	6	13	19	4.8	3.6	262	228	490	12.7	92.6	-	15	15	4.8	2.8
50 - 54	9	10	19	4.8	3.6	248	221	469	12.1	88.3	2	28	30	9.6	5.7
55 - 59	8	8	16	4.0	4.8	167	122	289	7.5	86.3	2	25	27	8.5	8.0
60 - 64	5	5	10	2.5	3.0	148	117	265	6.9	80.8	9	42	51	16.3	15.5
65 - 69	4	4	8	2.0	3.6	105	57	162	4.2	72.0	4	45	49	15.7	22.0
70 - 74	1	-	1	#	#	60	34	94	2.4	62.3	10	43	53	17.0	35.6
75+	2	4	6	1.5	4.6	39	13	52	1.3	39.1	19	51	70	22.4	53.0

TOTAL 231 167 398 100.0 1942 1915 3857 100.0 51 262 313 100.0  
 4635 = 100% 8.7 83.4 6.8

	DIVORCED					SEPARATED					NORTHERN DELAWARE		
	Male	Female	Total	V%	H%	Male	Female	Total	V%	H%	Total	V%	H%
20 - 24	1	-	1	2.9	#	-	1	1	6.2	#	302	6.5	100.0
25 - 29	-	1	1	2.9	#	-	1	1	6.2	#	319	6.9	100.0
30 - 34	1	2	3	8.8	#	1	1	2	12.5	#	533	11.5	100.0
35 - 39	-	5	5	14.7	#	1	1	2	12.5	#	596	12.8	100.0
40 - 44	2	4	6	17.6	#	1	1	2	12.5	#	656	14.2	100.0
45 - 49	3	2	5	14.7	#	-	-	-	-	-	529	11.4	100.0
50 - 54	2	4	6	17.6	1.1	-	1	1	6.2	#	528	11.4	100.0
55 - 59	-	2	2	5.8	#	1	-	1	6.2	#	335	7.2	100.0
60 - 64	-	2	2	5.8	#	-	-	-	-	-	328	7.1	100.0
65 - 69	1	1	2	5.8	#	-	2	2	12.5	#	225	4.9	100.0
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6.2	#	151	3.3	100.0
75+	1	-	1	2.9	#	2	1	3	18.7	2.3	132	2.8	100.0

TOTAL 11 23 34 100.0 7 9 16 100.0 # 4635 100.0

There are 47 with status unknown

TABLE XI

SINGLE - INDIVIDUALS BY SEX, AREA AND AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	<u>WILMINGTON</u>				<u>BRANDYWINE</u>				<u>OTHER SUBURBS</u>			
	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%
20-24	82	56	138	46.0	25	15	40	51.3	3	3	6	30.0
25-29	19	10	29	9.7	11	1	12	15.4	3	-	3	15.0
30-34	14	10	24	8.0	7	5	12	15.4	3	2	5	25.0
35-39	13	8	21	7.0	4	1	5	6.4	3	-	3	15.0
40-44	7	10	17	5.7	1	2	3	3.8	1	-	1	5.0
45-49	6	10	16	5.3	-	3	3	3.8	-	-	-	-
50-54	7	10	17	5.7	1	-	1	1.3	1	-	1	5.0
55-59	8	7	15	5.0	-	1	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
60-64	4	5	9	3.0	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5.0
65-69	4	4	8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70-74	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	2	3	5	1.7	-	1	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	167	133	300	100.0	49	29	78	100.0	15	5	20	100.0
398= 100%	42.0	33.3	75.4		12.3	7.3	19.6		3.8	1.5	5.0	

TABLE XII

MARRIED - INDIVIDUALS BY SEX, AREA, AGE

AGE	WILMINGTON				BRANDYWINE				OTHER SUBURBS*				NORTHERN DELAWARE							
	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Total	V%						
20-24	7	22	29	1.4	10	40	50	4.0	9	22	31	6.1	110	2.8						
25-29	19	27	46	2.2	58	90	148	11.9	32	44	76	15.0	270	7.0						
30-34	44	66	110	5.2	117	149	266	21.4	54	55	109	21.5	485	12.6						
35-39	96	143	239	11.3	129	91	220	17.7	44	29	73	14.4	532	13.8						
40-44	153	202	355	16.9	115	109	224	18.0	26	34	60	11.8	639	16.6						
45-49	163	153	316	15.0	71	53	124	10.0	27	22	49	9.7	489	12.7						
50-54	180	169	349	16.5	42	33	75	6.0	27	19	46	9.1	470	12.1						
55-59	126	89	215	10.2	28	23	51	4.1	13	10	23	4.5	289	7.5						
60-64	106	89	195	9.2	31	18	49	4.0	11	10	21	4.1	265	6.9						
65-69	82	49	131	6.2	14	5	19	1.5	9	3	12	2.4	162	4.2						
70-74	50	28	78	3.7	5	5	10	#	5	1	6	1.2	94	2.4						
75+	34	12	46	2.2	5	1	6	#	-	-	-	-	52	1.3						
TOTAL	1060	1049	2109	100.0	625	617	1242	100.0	257	249	506	100.0	3857	100.0						
3857=100%	27.5	27.2	54.7		16.2	16.0	32.2		6.6	6.5	13.1									
	* CHRISTIANA				MILL CREEK				NEWARK				NEW CASTLE				ELSMERE-NEWPORT			
	M	F	T	V%	M	F	T	V%	M	F	T	V%	M	F	T	V%	M	F	T	V%
20-24	4	12	16	12.7	-	1	1	1.0	4	6	10	8.0	-	2	2	2.6	1	1	2	2.5
25-29	15	14	29	22.0	4	10	14	14.0	9	11	20	16.0	2	4	6	7.9	2	5	7	8.9
30-34	15	11	26	20.7	14	14	28	28.0	14	15	29	23.2	5	7	12	15.8	6	8	14	17.7
35-39	5	4	9	7.1	12	6	18	18.0	13	10	23	18.4	6	3	9	11.8	8	6	14	17.7
40-44	4	3	7	5.6	8	11	19	19.0	5	6	11	8.8	3	6	9	11.8	6	8	14	17.7
45-49	1	4	5	4.0	7	4	11	11.0	6	3	9	7.2	5	6	11	14.5	8	5	13	16.7
50-54	6	6	12	9.5	5	1	6	6.0	6	5	11	8.8	4	3	7	9.2	6	4	10	12.6
55-59	4	4	8	6.3	-	1	1	1.0	3	2	5	4.0	5	3	8	10.5	1	-	1	1.2
60-64	3	5	8	6.3	1	-	1	1.0	3	-	3	2.4	4	4	8	10.5	-	1	1	1.3
65-69	4	-	4	3.2	1	-	1	1.0	1	1	2	1.6	3	1	4	5.2	-	1	1	1.2
70-74	2	-	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.5
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	63	126	100.0	52	48	100	100.0	65	60	125	100.0	37	39	76	100.0	40	39	79	100.0
3857=100%	1.6	1.6	3.2		1.3	1.3	2.6		1.7	1.6	3.3		#	1.0	1.9		1.0	1.0	2.0	

TABLE XIII

Divorced-Separated - Individuals by Sex, Area, Age

Age	Wilmington				Brandywine				Other Suburbs				Total			
	M	F	Total	V%	M	F	Total	V%	M	F	Total	V%	M	F	Total	V%
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.0
25-29	-	2	2	6.6	1	-	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6.0
30-34	2	3	5	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10.0	2	4	6	12.0
35-39	-	4	4	13.2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	20.0	1	5	6	12.0
40-44	1	2	3	10.0	-	2	2	20.0	1	-	1	10.0	2	4	6	12.0
45-49	3	2	5	16.7	1	1	2	20.0	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	14.0
50-54	1	4	5	16.7	1	-	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	12.0
55-59	-	1	1	3.3	-	1	1	10.0	1	-	1	10.0	1	2	3	6.0
60-64	-	1	1	3.3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10.0	1	1	2	4.0
65-69	1	1	2	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	30.0	1	4	5	10.0
70-74	1	-	1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2.0
75+	1	-	1	3.4	1	1	2	20.0	-	1	1	10.0	2	2	4	8.0
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	20	30	100.0	4	6	10	100.0	4	6	10	100.0	18	32	50	100.0
50=100%			60.0				20.0				20.0					

TABLE XIV

## Widowed - Individuals by Sex, Area, Age

	<u>Wilmington</u>				<u>Brandywine</u>				<u>Other Suburbs</u>				<u>Total</u>			
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	2	-	2	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	#
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39	-	2	2	#	1	1	2	3.1	-	2	2	18.1	1	5	6	1.9
40-44	-	6	6	2.5	2	-	2	3.1	-	2	2	18.1	2	8	10	3.1
45-49	-	12	12	4.9	-	3	3	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	4.7
50-54	2	22	24	9.9	-	5	5	7.8	-	1	1	9.5	2	28	30	9.4
55-59	2	19	21	8.6	-	6	6	9.3	-	-	-	-	2	25	27	8.5
60-64	6	37	43	17.7	2	3	5	7.8	1	2	3	27.6	9	42	51	16.0
65-69	4	37	41	16.9	-	7	7	10.9	-	1	1	9.5	4	45	49	15.4
70-74	7	33	40	16.5	2	9	11	17.3	1	1	2	18.1	10	43	53	16.7
75+	15	32	47	19.3	4	19	23	36.0	-	-	-	-	19	51	70	22.0
Age Unknown	1	4	5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	3.1
TOTAL*	39	204	248	100.0	11	53	64	100.0	2	9	11	100.0	52	266	318	100.0
H%	16.0	84.0	100.0		17.1	82.9	100.0		18.0	82.0	100.0					
*None in Mill Creek or Elsmere-Newport 318=100%			76.4				20.1				3.5					

TABLE XV

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AGED (65 AND OVER) MEMBERS BY SIZE AND AREA

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>WILMINGTON</u>			<u>BRANDYWINE</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>
1	65	16.2	95.6	-	-	-
2	236	58.9	83.7	30	68.2	10.6
3	53	13.2	91.4	1	2.3	1.7
4	23	5.7	82.1	4	9.1	14.3
5+	<u>27</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>24.3</u>
	404	100.0	85.4	44	100.0	9.3

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>OTHER SUBURBS</u>			<u>TOTAL NORTHERN DELAWARE</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>H%</u>
1	3	12.0	4.4	68	14.4	100.0
2	16	64.0	5.7	282	59.6	100.0
3	4	16.0	6.9	58	12.3	100.0
4	1	4.0	3.6	28	5.9	100.0
5+	<u>1</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	25	100.0	5.3	473	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVI  
AGE 65+ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, SEX, AREA, MARITAL STATUS

W I L M I N G T O N

No. in Household & Marital Status	<u>MALE</u>				<u>FEMALE</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>			
	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total
	69	74			69	74			69	74		
1 Single	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
1 Divorced-Sep.	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1 Widowed	3	4	5	12	19	20	10	49	22	24	15	61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>
-----												
2 Married	55	46	25	126	43	27	7	77	98	73	32	203
2 Single	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	5
2 Divorced-Sep.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
2 Widowed	-	1	3	4	9	10	3	22	9	11	6	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>236</b>
-----												
3 Married	19	3	6	28	4	-	4	8	23	3	10	36
3 Single	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	4
3 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Widowed	-	1	2	3	1	2	7	10	1	3	9	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>53</b>
-----												
4 Married	7	-	2	9	-	-	1	1	7	-	3	10
4 Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Widowed	-	1	2	3	3	-	7	10	3	1	9	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>
-----												
5+ Married	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	3	3	2	1	6
5+ Single	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
5+ Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ Widowed	1	-	3	4	5	1	5	11	6	1	8	15
5+ Unknown	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>
-----												
<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>												
Married	82	50	34	166	49	28	12	89	131	78	46	255
Single	4	1	2	7	4	-	3	7	8	1	5	14
Divorced-Sep.	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	4
Widowed	4	7	15	26	37	33	32	102	41	40	47	128
Unknown	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>404</b>

(continued)

TABLE XVI

AGE 65+ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, SEX, AREA, MARITAL STATUS (con't) <sup>23</sup>BRANDYWINE

No. in Household & Marital Status	<u>MALE</u>				<u>FEMALE</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>				
	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total	
	69	74			65	74			69	74			
2	Married	14	2	4	20	3	5	-	8	17	7	4	28
	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>
3	Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
4	Married	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
5+	Married	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	4
	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	4
	Unknown	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>													
	Married	14	4	5	23	5	5	-	10	19	9	5	33
	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Widowed	-	2	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	4	2	8
	Unknown	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>

Note: There are no persons living alone in the Brandywine area

(continued)

## AGE 65+ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, SEX, AREA, MARITAL STATUS (con't)

OTHER SUBURBS

No. In Household & Marital Status	<u>MALE</u>				<u>FEMALE</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>			
	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total	65	70	75+	Total
	69	74			69	74			69	74		
1 Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
2 Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Married	7	5	-	12	3	1	-	4	10	6	-	16
2 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	5	-	12	3	1	-	4	10	6	-	16
3 Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Married	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
3 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Widowed	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
TOTAL	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	4
4 Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
5+ Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>												
Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	9	5	-	14	3	1	-	4	12	6	-	18
Divorced-Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	5	4	1	1	6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	10	5	-	15	6	3	1	10	16	8	1	25

(continued)

TABLE XVI

## AGE 65+ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, SEX, AREA, MARITAL STATUS - NORTHERN DELAWARE (con't)

STATUS	MALE					FEMALE					TOTAL				
	65-69	70-74	75+	Total	V%	65-69	70-74	75+	Total	V%	65-69	70-74	75+	Total	V%
Married	105	59	39	203	82.9	57	34	12	103	45.2	162	93	51	306	64.7
Single	4	1	2	7	2.9	4	-	3	7	3.1	8	1	5	14	3.0
Divorced-Sep.	1	1	1	3	1.3	1	-	2	3	1.3	2	1	3	6	1.3
Widowed	5	9	16	30	12.2	42	36	34	112	49.1	47	45	50	142	30.0
Unknown	1	1	-	2	#	1	1	1	3	1.3	2	2	1	5	1.0
TOTAL	116	71	58	245	100.0	105	71	52	228	100.0	221	142	110	473	100.0
473=100%	24.5	15.0	12.3	51.8		22.2	15.0	11.0	48.2		46.7	30.0	23.3		
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD															
1	4	5	6	15	6.1	23	20	10	53	23.2	27	25	16	68	14.4
2	80	54	33	167	68.2	60	45	10	115	50.4	140	99	43	282	59.6
3	22	6	9	37	15.1	6	3	12	21	9.2	28	9	21	58	12.3
4	7	2	4	13	5.3	4	1	10	15	6.6	11	3	14	28	5.9
5+	3	4	6	13	5.3	12	2	10	24	10.6	15	6	16	37	7.8
TOTAL	116	71	58	245	100.0	105	71	52	228	100.0	221	142	110	473	100.0
473=100%	24.5	15.0	12.3	51.8		22.2	15.0	11.0	48.2		46.7	30.0	23.3		
AREA															
Wilmington	91	60	52	203	82.9	92	61	48	201	88.2	183	121	100	404	85.4
Brandywine	15	6	6	27	11.0	7	7	3	17	7.5	22	13	9	44	9.3
Other Suburbs	10	5	-	15	6.1	6	3	1	10	4.3	16	8	1	25	5.3
Total Northern Delaware	116	71	58	245	100.0	105	71	52	228	100.0	221	142	110	473	100.0
473=100%	24.5	15.0	12.3	51.8		22.2	15.0	11.0	48.2		46.7	30.0	23.3		

TABLE XVII

EMPLOYMENT STATUS 20 AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, AREA - ALL OF NORTHERN DELAWARE

AGE GROUP	MALE								FEMALE							
	UN	RT	SAL+SE+OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	%	HW	UN	RT	SAL+ SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	%		
20-24	6	-	47 4	31	82	88	4.0	46	3	-	42 -	14	56	105	5.1	
25-29	1	-	86 36	5	127	128	5.9	129	1	-	21 1	6	28	158	7.6	
30-34	2	-	149 85	-	236	238	10.9	205	4	-	24 4	18	46	255	12.4	
35-39	1	-	154 130	2	284	285	13.0	186	2	-	43 10	16	69	257	12.4	
40-44	3	-	151 150	2	303	306	14.0	216	1	-	47 13	25	85	302	14.6	
45-49	4	-	112 151	1	264	268	12.3	135	2	-	57 18	15	90	227	11.0	
50-54	4	2	103 150	1	254	260	11.9	148	5	7	50 20	14	84	244	11.8	
55-59	1	9	65 99	1	165	175	8.0	101	1	3	20 15	7	42	147	7.0	
60-64	4	23	52 74	7	133	160	7.3	93	3	19	14 12	7	33	148	7.2	
65-69	-	53	13 42	5	60	113	5.2	49	2	27	4 3	3	10	88	4.3	
70-74	-	37	9 17	6	32	69	3.1	40	-	25	1 2	4	7	72	3.5	
75+	1	34	6 17	3	26	61	2.8	15	4	30	- 1	-	1	50	2.4	
Unknown	2	2	7 16	1	24	28	1.3	1	-	-	7 3	-	10	11	#	
TOTAL	29	160	954+971+ 65=	1990	2179	100.0	1364	28	111	330+102+	129=	561	2064	100.0		
H%	1.3	8.0	43.8 44.6 3.0	91.4	100.0		66.0	1.3	5.3	16.0 5.0	6.2	27.2	100.0			

AGE GROUP	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	%	TOTAL	V%	No Information
20-24	9	-	46	89	4	45	138	5.5	193	4.5	109
25-29	2	-	129	107	37	11	155	6.1	286	6.7	33
30-34	6	-	205	173	89	18	280	11.0	493	11.6	42
35-39	3	-	186	197	140	18	355	13.9	542	12.7	48
40-44	4	-	216	198	163	27	388	15.2	608	14.3	38
45-49	6	-	135	169	169	16	354	13.9	495	11.6	34
50-54	9	9	148	153	170	15	338	13.2	504	11.9	23
55-59	2	12	101	85	114	8	207	8.2	322	7.6	12
60-64	7	42	93	66	86	14	166	6.5	308	7.2	16
65-69	2	80	49	17	45	8	70	2.7	201	4.7	19
70-74	-	62	40	10	19	10	39	1.5	141	3.3	10
75+	5	64	15	6	18	3	27	1.0	111	2.6	22
Unknown	2	2	1	14	19	1	34	1.3	39	#	2
TOTAL	57	271	1364	1284+	1073+	194 =	2551	100.0	4243	100.0	408
4243=100% H%	1.3	6.4	32.1	30.3	25.3	4.6	60.2				(continued)

TABLE XVII

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AGE 20 AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, AREA - WILMINGTON (con't)

AGE GROUP	MALE								FEMALE								
	UN	RT	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	V%	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	V%
20-24	2	-	22	4	21	47	49	4.0	2	-	9	23	-	9	32	43	3.5
25-29	1	-	17	12	2	31	32	2.6	-	-	20	13	-	3	16	36	2.9
30-34	2	1	38	18	-	56	59	4.8	2	-	48	12	1	-	13	63	5.1
35-39	1	-	48	58	-	106	107	8.7	-	-	87	26	5	11	42	129	10.5
40-44	2	1	68	89	1	158	161	13.2	-	-	141	29	10	19	58	199	16.2
45-49	1	-	70	98	1	169	170	13.9	2	-	92	41	11	12	64	158	12.9
50-54	4	-	70	113	1	184	188	15.4	5	7	109	43	16	10	69	190	15.5
55-59	1	7	50	74	1	125	133	10.9	-	1	78	15	13	4	32	111	9.0
60-64	3	18	36	51	6	93	114	9.3	2	16	77	12	10	7	29	124	10.1
65-69	-	41	11	34	3	48	89	7.3	2	23	46	2	2	3	7	78	6.4
70-74	-	32	7	15	3	25	57	4.7	-	18	34	1	2	3	6	58	4.7
75+	-	25	6	17	2	25	50	4.1	-	16	14	-	1	-	1	31	2.5
Unknown	-	2	5	7	-	12	14	1.1	-	-	-	5	3	-	8	8	#
TOTAL	17	127	448	590	41	1079	1223	100.0	15	81	755	222	74	81	377	1228	100.0
H%	1.4	10.4	36.6	48.2	3.4	88.2	100.0		1.2	6.6	61.5	18.1	6.0	6.6	30.7	100.0	
AGE GROUP	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	V%						
20-24	4	-	9	45	4	30	79	92	77	169	6.2						
25-29	1	-	20	30	12	5	47	68	12	80	3.0						
30-34	4	1	48	50	19	-	69	122	10	132	4.9						
35-39	1	-	87	74	63	11	148	236	30	266	9.8						
40-44	2	1	141	97	99	20	216	360	21	381	14.1						
45-49	3	-	92	111	109	13	233	328	21	349	12.9						
50-54	9	7	109	113	129	11	253	378	19	397	14.7						
55-59	1	8	78	65	87	5	157	244	7	251	9.2						
60-64	5	34	77	48	61	13	122	238	10	248	9.2						
65-69	2	64	46	13	36	6	55	167	16	183	6.8						
70-74	-	50	34	8	17	6	31	115	7	122	4.5						
75+	-	41	14	6	18	2	26	81	18	99	3.7						
Unknown	-	2	-	10	10	-	20	22	2	24	#						
TOTAL	32	208	755	670	664	122	1456	2451	250	2701	100.0						
2451=100%	1.3	8.5	30.8	27.3	27.1	5.0	59.4										

TOTAL BOTH SEXES

27

(continued)

TABLE XVII

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AGE 20+ BY AGE, SEX, AREA - BRANDYWINE (con't)

AGE GROUP	UN	RT	SAL+SE+OTHER=			EMP.	Total	V%	UN	RT	HW	SAL+SE+OTHER=			EMP.	Total	V%
20-24	4	-	17	-	8	25	29	4.3	1	-	26	16	-	2	18	45	7.4
25-29	-	-	41	19	3	63	63	9.3	1	-	70	7	1	1	9	80	13.2
30-34	-	-	65	56	-	121	121	17.8	1	-	115	9	3	-	12	128	21.1
35-39	-	-	77	57	-	134	134	19.7	1	-	77	10	4	9	23	101	16.7
40-44	-	-	65	52	1	118	118	17.4	-	-	58	11	2	8	21	79	13.0
45-49	1	-	32	38	-	70	71	10.4	-	-	31	14	4	1	19	50	8.2
50-54	-	-	20	24	-	44	44	6.5	-	-	27	6	3	1	10	37	6.1
55-59	-	-	11	17	-	28	28	4.1	-	2	16	4	2	2	8	26	4.3
60-64	-	5	12	16	-	28	33	6.9	-	2	11	2	1	2	5	18	3.0
65-69	-	6	2	5	2	9	15	2.2	-	6	2	-	-	2	10	1.6	
70-74	-	2	1	1	2	4	6	#	-	7	4	-	-	1	12	2.0	
75+	1	8	-	-	1	1	10	1.5	-	4	1	-	-	-	18	3.0	
Unknown	1	-	-	6	1	7	8	#	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	#
TOTAL	7	21	343	291	18	652	680	100.0	8	30	439	82	20	27	129	606	100.0
H%	1.0	3.1	50.4	42.8	2.6	95.9	100.0		1.3	4.9	72.4	13.5	3.3	4.6	21.2	100.0	

MALE

FEMALE

AGE GROUP	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMPL.	Total	Unknown	Total	V%
20-24	5	-	26	33	-	10	43	74	18	92	6.6
25-29	1	-	70	48	20	4	72	143	17	160	11.5
30-34	1	-	115	74	59	-	133	249	21	270	19.3
35-39	1	-	77	87	61	9	157	235	14	249	17.8
40-44	-	-	58	76	54	9	139	197	11	208	14.9
45-49	1	-	31	46	42	1	89	121	9	130	9.3
50-54	-	-	27	26	27	1	54	81	2	83	5.9
55-59	-	2	16	15	19	2	36	54	5	59	4.2
60-64	-	7	11	14	17	2	33	51	4	55	3.9
65-69	-	12	2	4	5	2	11	25	2	27	1.9
70-74	-	9	4	1	1	3	5	18	3	21	1.6
75+	5	21	1	-	-	1	1	28	4	32	2.3
Unknown	1	-	1	1	6	1	8	10	-	10	#
TOTAL	15	51	439	425	311	45	781	1286	110	1396	100.0
1286=100%	1.2	4.0	34.1	33.0	24.2	3.5	60.7				

TOTAL BOTH SEXES

(continued)

TABLE XVII

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AGE 20 AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, AREA (con't)

## OTHER SUBURBS

AGE GROUP	MALE							FEMALE									
	UN	RT	SAL+SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	V%	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP.	TOTAL	V%	
20 - 24	-	-	9	-	2	11	11	4.0	-	-	11	3	-	1	4	15	6.5
25 - 29	-	-	28	5	-	33	33	11.9	-	-	39	1	-	3	4	43	18.6
30 - 34	-	-	45	11	-	56	56	20.3	1	-	42	3	-	2	5	48	20.8
35 - 39	-	-	28	15	1	44	44	15.9	1	-	20	7	1	2	10	31	13.4
40 - 44	1	-	21	9	-	30	31	11.2	-	-	17	7	1	8	16	33	14.3
45 - 49	2	-	10	15	-	25	27	9.8	-	-	12	2	2	1	5	17	7.3
50 - 54	-	1	11	13	1	25	26	9.4	1	-	12	1	1	2	4	17	7.4
55 - 59	-	2	4	8	-	12	14	5.1	1	-	7	1	-	1	2	10	4.3
60 - 64	1	-	4	7	1	12	13	4.7	1	-	7	1	1	-	2	10	4.3
65 - 69	-	6	-	3	-	3	9	3.3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	#
70 - 74	-	3	1	1	1	3	6	2.2	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	1.7	
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	2	3	-	5	6	2.2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	#
TOTAL	5	12	163	90	6	259	276	100.0	5	-	170	27	8	21	56	231	100.0
	1.8	4.3	59.0	32.6	2.2	93.8	100.0		2.2		73.6	11.7	3.5	9.1	24.2	100.0	

## TOTAL

AGE GROUP	UN	RT	HW	SAL+	SE+	OTHER=	EMP	TOTAL	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	V%
20 - 24	-	-	11	12	-	3	15	26	14	40	7.2
25 - 29	-	-	39	29	5	3	37	76	4	80	14.4
30 - 34	1	-	42	48	11	2	61	104	11	115	20.7
35 - 39	1	-	20	35	16	3	54	75	4	79	14.2
40 - 44	1	-	17	28	10	8	46	64	6	70	12.6
45 - 49	2	-	12	12	17	1	30	44	5	49	8.8
50 - 54	1	1	12	12	14	3	29	43	2	45	8.1
55 - 59	1	2	7	5	8	1	14	24	-	24	4.8
60 - 64	2	-	7	5	8	1	14	23	2	25	4.3
65 - 69	-	6	1	-	4	-	4	11	-	11	2.0
70 - 74	-	3	2	1	2	2	5	10	1	11	2.0
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	3	3	-	6	7	-	7	1.3
TOTAL	10	12	170	190	98	27	315	507	49	556	100.0
507=100%	2.0	2.4	33.6	37.3	19.4	5.3	62.0				

TABLE XVIII

MOVEMENT BY HOUSEHOLDS INTO NORTHERN DELAWARE FOR FIRST TIME

	Previous to 1945	V%	1945 1953	V%	1954 1958	V%	1959 1961	V%	Total	V%
Wilmington	892	71.7	204	50.8	67	23.8	41	24.0	1204	57.4
Brandywine Hundred*	265	21.0	147	36.7	149	53.0	62	36.0	623	29.6
Other Areas**	87	7.3	51	12.5	65	23.2	69	40.0	272	13.0
Total	1244	100.0	402	100.0	281	100.0	172	100.0	2099	100.0
2099=100% H%	59.3		19.1		13.4		8.2		100.	
* Brandywine A	71	26.8	44	29.9	51	34.2	18	29.0	184	29.5
B	116	43.8	46	31.3	59	39.6	24	38.7	245	39.3
C	78	29.4	57	38.8	39	26.2	20	32.3	194	31.2
** Other Areas										
Christiana	16	18.4	7	13.7	20	30.7	26	37.7	69	25.4
Mill Creek	16	18.4	3	5.9	18	27.7	12	17.4	49	18.0
Newark Area	14	16.1	17	33.4	16	24.7	20	29.0	67	24.6
New Castle	20	23.0	15	29.4	8	12.3	-	-	43	15.8
Elsmere-Newport	21	24.1	9	17.6	3	4.6	11	15.9	44	16.2
Year Unknown									187	
Not Interviewed									100	
TOTAL NORTHERN DELAWARE									2386	

TABLE XIX

MOBILITY OF JEWISH POPULATIONYEAR OF MOVE FROM PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND AREA

Last Moved From		<u>To 1945</u>	<u>1945- 1953</u>	<u>1954- 1958</u>	<u>1959- 1961</u>	<u>Total</u>
WILMINGTON	A	78	160	170	135	543
	B	8	19	41	43	111
	C	-	-	6	11	17
	D	53	110	68	57	288
	E	82	109	49	42	282
	G	1	18	7	4	30
Brandywine	A	3	1	24	26	54
	B	4	23	58	68	153
	C	-	2	22	30	54
Christiana	-	8	35	49	92	
Mill Creek	-	1	1	3	5	
Newark Area	3	5	17	18	43	
New Castle	2	7	36	25	70	
Elsmere-Newport	5	18	45	19	87	
New York	5	10	12	23	50	
Pennsylvania	25	32	47	81	185	
Maryland	1	6	12	6	25	
New Jersey	4	5	17	22	48	
Other States	5	13	25	39	82	
Overseas	4	4	3	1	12	
Israel	-	1	-	2	3	

TABLE XX

MOBILITY OF JEWISH POPULATION - MOVE TO PRESENT ADDRESS BY AREA AND YEAR OF MOVE

FROM	<u>PRIOR TO 1945</u>					<u>1945 - 1953</u>						
	<u>To Wilm.</u>	<u>To Brandy.</u>			<u>To Other Suburbs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>To Wilm.</u>	<u>To Brandy.</u>			<u>To Other Suburbs</u>	<u>Total</u>
		A	B	C				A	B	C		
Wilmington	200	5	5	2	10	222	333	24	15	17	27	416
Brandywine A	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
B	3	-	1	-	-	4	13	2	4	2	2	23
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Other Suburbs	5	-	-	-	5	10	19	1	2	5	12	39
Other States & Overseas	32	7	3	-	2	44	42	7	5	8	9	71
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN DELAWARE</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>552</b>
FROM	<u>1954 - 1958</u>					<u>1959 - 1961</u>						
	<u>To Wilm.</u>	<u>To Brandy.</u>			<u>To Other Suburbs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>To Wilm.</u>	<u>To Brandy.</u>			<u>To Other Suburbs</u>	<u>Total</u>
		A	B	C				A	B	C		
Wilmington	249	19	30	19	24	341	173	16	66	21	16	292
Brandywine A	2	10	7	3	2	24	7	7	5	5	2	26
B	19	4	11	16	8	58	20	17	21	3	7	68
C	7	3	5	7	-	22	3	7	3	13	4	30
Other Suburbs	40	19	17	29	29	134	25	14	17	23	35	114
Other States & Overseas	44	13	19	11	29	116	35	19	43	19	58	174
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN DELAWARE</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>704</b>

TABLE XXI

MOBILITY - 1954-61 OF 1399 HOUSEHOLDS (INTRA-AREA 555 INTERAREA 844)

FROM	TO WILMINGTON			BRANDYWINE A			BRANDYWINE B			BRANDYWINE C		
	Gained	Lost	Net	Gained	Lost	Net	Gained	Lost	Net	Gained	Lost	Net
WILMINGTON	Changes within the area 422			9	35	-26	39	96	-57	10	40	-30
BRANDYWINE - A	35	9	+26	Changes within the area 17			21	12	+9	10	8	+2
B	96	39	+57	12	21	-9	Changes within the area 32			8	19	-11
C	40	10	+30	8	10	-2	19	8	+11	Changes within the area 20		
OTHER SUBURBS	40	65	-25	4	33	-29	15	34	-19	4	52	-48
OTHER STATES	-	79	-79	-	32	-32	-	62	-62	-	30	-30
TOTAL	211	202	+9	33	131	-98	94	212	-118	32	149	-117

FROM	TO	OTHER AREAS			OTHER STATES	TOTAL		
		Gained	Lost	Net		Gained	Lost	Net
WILMINGTON		65	40	+25	+79	202	211	-9
BRANDYWINE - A		33	4	+29	+32	131	33	+98
B		34	15	+19	+62	212	94	+118
C		52	4	+48	+30	149	32	+117
OTHER SUBURBS		Changes within the area 64			+87	150	184	-34
OTHER STATES		-	87	-87	-	-	290	+290
TOTAL		184	150	+34	+290	844	844	-

TABLE XXII

FUTURE MOBILITY (1 - 5 Years) OF 184 FAMILIES IN NORTHERN DELAWARE

FROM	TO WILMINGTON						TO BRANDYWINE					TO OTHER AREAS				TO OUT OF STATE		Total
	A	B	C	D	NSS	Total	A	B	C	NSS	Total	CH	MC	N	Total			
WILMINGTON A	8	-	4	3	9	24	-	7	-	17	24	2	-	-	2	3		53
B	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-		5
C	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-		7
D	2	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-		10
E	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>77</b>
BRANDYWINE A	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	1	2	7	13	-	-	-	-	2		18
B	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	4	11	20	1	-	-	1	1		24
C	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	13	20	1	-	-	1	-		22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>64</b>
CHRISTIANA	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	1	5	8	1	-	-	1	1		13
MILL CREEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	1		5
NEWARK	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	1		9
NEW CASTLE	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1		5
ELSMERE-NEWPORT	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	1		11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>TOTAL MOVES FROM</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>184</b>

AREA  
 Wilmington  
 Brandywine  
 Other Areas  
 Out of State  
 TOTAL

TOTAL		
Total Net	From	To
-30	77	47
+48	64	112
-29	43	14
	-	11
	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>

NSS= NO STATED SECTION

TABLE XXIII

PARTICIPATION IN NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS BY AGE, SEX, AREA

	<u>YMCA</u>				<u>YWCA</u>				<u>CHURCH - SPONSORED</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>V%</u>
21+	190	33	223	66.8	70	64	134	76.6	19	13	32	57.1	389	68.8
Under 21	91	20	111	33.2	5	36	41	23.4	14	10	24	42.9	176	31.2
TOTAL	281	53	334	100.0	75	100	175	100.0	33	23	56	100.0	565	100.0
565=100%			59.1				31.0				9.9			

<u>Area</u>			
Wilmington		159	54
Brandywine		122	76
Christiana		11	10
Mill Creek		14	17
Newark		16	13
New Castle		3	1
Elsmere-Newport		9	4
TOTAL		334	175
			56

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (5-12) IN EACH TYPE OF CAMP BY SEX, AREA

Area	<u>Did Not Go To Camp</u>				<u>JCC Camp</u>				<u>Other Day Camp</u>			
	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%
Wilmington	100	105	205	31.4	79	74	153	58.8	49	45	94	45.4
Brandywine	172	171	343	52.5	50	46	96	36.9	47	48	95	45.9
Christiana	7	5	12	1.8	-	2	2	#	1	-	1	#
Mill Creek	18	12	30	4.6	1	-	1	#	6	5	11	5.3
Newark	24	24	48	7.3	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	2.9
New Castle	9	5	14	2.4	5	-	5	1.9	-	-	-	-
Elsmere-Newport	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	331	322	653	100.0	138	122	260	100.0	105	102	207	100.0
H%	50.7	49.3	100.0		53.1	46.9	100.0		50.7	49.3	100.0	

Area	<u>Overnight Camp</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	Male	Female	Total	V%	Total	V%
Wilmington	40	21	61	55.5	513	41.6
Brandywine	25	14	39	35.5	573	46.4
Christiana	1	1	2	1.8	17	1.4
Mill Creek	1	3	4	3.6	46	3.7
Newark	1	-	1	#	55	4.5
New Castle	-	2	2	1.8	21	1.7
Elsmere-Newport	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>#</u>
TOTAL	68	42	110	100.0	1230	100.0
H%	61.8	38.2	100.0			

#less than 1%

No information-Males 18  
Females 6  
24

TABLE XXV

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP BY AREA AND TYPE

	<u>Wilmington</u>						<u>Brandywine</u>					<u>Other Suburbs</u>		<u>Northern Delaware</u>	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DEG</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>H%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>H%</u>
Family	337	11	69	29	446	68.1	44	68	74	186	28.4	23	3.5	655	100.0
Individual	17	-	-	15	32	62.7	1	6	8	15	29.4	4	7.9	51	100.0
Golden Age	56	5	6	17	84	97.7	-	1	1	2	2.3	-	-	86	100.0
TOTAL	410	16	75	61	562	71.0	45	75	83	203	25.6	27	3.4	792	100.0

BY SYNAGOGUE AFFILIATION

	<u>ASKE</u>	<u>Beth Shalom</u>	<u>Beth Emeth</u>	<u>Mach.Hadas</u>	<u>Newark</u>	<u>Affiliated</u>	<u>Non-Affiliated</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Family	119	219	202	6	-	546	109
Individual	14	10	8	-	1	33	18	51
Golden Age	40	15	10	3	-	68	18	86
TOTAL	173	244	220	9	1	647	145	792
792=100% H%	21.8	30.8	27.8	1.1	#	81.7	18.3	100.0

TABLE XXVI

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF FAMILY MEMBERS  
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER BY AGE, SEX, AREA

38

<u>MALE</u>		<u>Wilmington</u>	<u>Brandywine</u>	<u>Other Suburbs</u>	<u>Total Male</u>	
Age	0-2	15	23	2	40	
	3-4	15	25	-	40	
	5	21	20	4	45	
	6-7	37	35	1	73	
	8-9	51	32	3	86	
	10-11	60	27	2	89	
	12-13	73	25	8	106	
	14	34	13	1	48	
	15-17	78	21	1	100	
	18-20	47	9	-	56	
	21-24	29	8	-	37	
	25-34	27	38	2	67	
	35-49	274	129	16	419	
	50-64	154	30	5	189	
	65+	68	4	1	73	
	Unknown	13	5	1	19	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	996	444	47	1487	
<u>FEMALE</u>						<u>TOTAL BOTH SEXES</u>
	0-2	18	28	-	46	86
	3-4	24	16	2	42	82
	5	25	16	1	42	87
	6-7	33	30	3	66	139
	8-9	52	34	2	88	174
	10-11	57	32	2	91	180
	12-13	53	19	2	74	180
	14	37	7	3	47	95
	15-17	77	18	5	100	200
	18-20	51	12	-	63	119
	21-24	12	8	2	22	59
	25-34	61	78	6	145	212
	35-49	314	92	14	420	839
	50-64	127	27	4	158	347
	65+	68	4	-	72	145
	Unknown	13	4	-	17	36
	<b>TOTAL</b>	1022	425	46	1493	2980

TABLE XXVII

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CONGREGATION, AREA, AGE GROUPS

	ADAS KODESCH SHEL EMETH									BETH SHALOM											
	Wilm.	Br.	Ch.	MC	NC	E-N	Total	V%	H%	Wilm.	Br.	CH	MC	N	NC	EN	Total	V%	H%		
20 - 29	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	#	5.1	2	10	3	-	-	-	-	15	3.1	38.5		
30 - 39	28	16	1	2	1	-	48	13.0	16.7	29	57	4	-	1	-	-	91	18.8	31.6		
40 - 49	71	22	1	1	3	2	100	26.9	22.9	92	42	3	3	1	3	3	147	30.3	33.7		
50 - 59	68	10	-	-	3	1	82	22.1	25.6	104	12	-	-	-	-	2	118	24.3	36.9		
60 - 69	69	8	2	-	2	-	80	21.6	34.6	63	10	1	-	-	2	1	77	15.8	33.3		
70+	44	6	-	-	-	-	50	13.5	43.9	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	28	5.8	24.6		
Unknown	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	2.4	39.1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.9	39.1		
TOTAL	289	63	4	3	9	3	371	100.0	.	321	137	11	3	2	5	6	485	100.0			
H%	77.9	16.9	1.2	#	2.4	#	100.0			66.2	28.2	2.3	#	#	1.0	1.2	100.0				
1451=100%							25.6										33.4				
	BETH EMETH									NEWARK-SYNAGOGUE-CENTER					MACHZIKEI HADAS						
	Wilm.	Br.	Ch	MC	N	NC	EN	Total	V%	H%	MC	N	Total	V%	H%	W	Br	E-N	T	V%	H%
20 - 39	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	12	2.4	30.8	-	10	10	16.1	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 39	38	66	4	4	1	3	3	119	24.3	41.3	5	25	30	48.4	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 49	97	75	1	2	-	-	2	177	36.2	40.6	1	8	9	14.5	2.1	3	-	-	3	6.8	#
50 - 59	75	25	2	-	-	1	-	103	21.0	32.2	-	8	8	12.9	2.5	8	-	1	9	20.4	2.8
60 - 69	39	12	1	-	-	-	-	52	10.6	22.5	1	3	4	6.5	1.8	15	2	1	18	40.9	7.8
70+	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	4.5	19.3	-	1	1	1.6	#	12	1	-	13	29.5	11.4
Unknown	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	#	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2.3	4.3
TOTAL	274	189	9	6	1	5	5	489	100.0		7	55	62	100.0		39	3	2	44	100.0	
H%	56.0	38.6	1.8	1.2	#	1.0	1.0	100.0			12.7	87.3	100.0			88.6	6.8	4.6	100.0		
1451=100%								33.7					4.3						3.0		
	TOTAL				NORTHERN				DELAWARE												
	Total		V%		Total		V%		Total		V%										
20 - 29	39		2.7		40 - 49		436		30.0		60 - 69		231		15.9						
30 - 39	288		19.9		50 - 59		320		22.1		70+		114		7.9						
											Unknown		23		1.5						
											* TOTAL		1451		100.0						

\*Includes 23 duplicated members

TABLE XXVIII

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS - RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY AREA AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	<u>WILMINGTON</u>								<u>BRANDYWINE</u>							
	AKSE	BS	BE	MH	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%	AKSE	BS	BE	MH	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%
20-29	1	2	3	-	6	-	30	7.4	1	10	8	-	19	4.8	50	17.7
30-39	28	29	38	-	95	10.3	42	10.3	16	57	66	-	139	35.5	106	37.6
40-49	71	92	97	3	263	29.0	88	21.6	22	42	75	-	139	35.4	45	16.0
50-59	68	104	75	8	255	27.6	119	29.2	10	12	25	-	47	11.9	28	9.9
60-69	68	63	39	15	185	20.0	85	20.9	8	10	12	2	32	8.2	21	7.5
70+	44	25	21	12	102	11.0	36	8.8	6	3	1	1	11	2.8	28	9.9
Unknown	9	6	1	1	17	1.8	7	1.8	-	3	2	-	5	1.4	4	1.4
TOTAL	289	321	274	39	923	100.	407	100.0	63	137	189	3	392	100.	282	100.0
H%	31.3	34.8	29.7	4.2	100.0				16.1	35.0	48.2	#	100.0			
	<u>MILL CREEK</u>								<u>CHRISTIANA</u>							
	AKSE	BS	BE	Newark	Total	V%	Unaff	V%	AKSE	BS	BE	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%	
20-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12.9	-	3	1	4	16.7	16	33.3	
30-39	2	-	4	5	11	57.9	14	45.2	1	4	4	9	37.5	14	29.2	
40-49	1	3	2	1	7	36.8	7	22.6	1	3	1	5	20.8	2	4.1	
50-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16.1	-	-	2	2	8.3	10	20.8	
60-69	-	-	-	1	1	5.3	1	3.2	2	1	1	4	16.7	4	8.2	
70+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4.1	
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	3	3	6	7	19	100.	31	100.	4	11	9	24	100.	48	100.	
H%	15.8	15.8	31.6	36.8	100.				16.6	45.8	37.5	100.				

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(Continued)

TABLE XXVIII  
HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS - RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY AREA AND AGE GROUPS (Continued)

NEWARK

Age Group	BS	BE	Newark	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%
20-29	-	-	10	10	17.2	3	25.0
30-39	1	1	25	27	46.6	2	16.7
40-49	1	-	8	9	15.5	2	16.7
50-59	-	-	8	8	13.8	1	8.3
60-69	-	-	3	3	5.2	3	25.0
70+	-	-	1	1	1.7	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
TOTAL	2	1	55	58	100.0	12	100.0
H%	3.4	1.7	94.9	100.0			

(Newark's 58=84% of its 69 households)

NEW CASTLE

Age Group	AKSE	BS	BE	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%
20-29	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.4
30-39	1	-	3	4	21.0	10	37.0
40-49	3	3	-	6	31.6	5	18.5
50-59	3	-	1	4	21.0	5	18.5
60-69	2	2	-	4	21.0	3	11.1
70+	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.7
Unknown	-	-	1	1	5.4	1	3.7
TOTAL	9	5	5	19	100.0	27	100.0
H%	47.4	26.3	26.3	100.0			

ELSMERE - NEWPORT

Age Group	AKSE	BS	BE	MH	Total	V%	Unaff.	V%
20-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10.7
30-39	-	-	3	-	3	18.7	12	42.9
40-49	2	3	2	-	7	43.7	6	21.4
50-59	1	2	-	1	4	25.0	4	14.3
60-69	-	1	-	1	2	12.6	-	-
70+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.1
TOTAL	3	6	5	2	16	100.0	28	100.0
H%	18.7	37.5	31.2	12.6	100.0			

RECAPITULATION - NORTHERN DELAWARE

	Affiliated		Non-Affiliated		Total				
	V%	H%	V%	H%		H%			
Wilmington	923	63.6	69.4	407	48.7	30.6	1330	100.0	
Brandywine	392	27.0	58.2	282	33.8	41.8	674	100.0	
Other Suburbs	136	9.4	48.2	146	17.5	51.8	282	100.0	
Total	1451	100.0		835	100.0		2286		
	-23 duplications						+100 not surveyed		
TOTAL	1428	100.0					2386		
H%	59.8			40.2			100.0		

TABLE XXIX

## CHILDREN OF MEMBERS OF TEMPLES AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER BY AGE (0-20) AND AFFILIATION

AGE	Adas Kodesch		Beth Shalom		Beth Emeth		Machzikei Hadas		Newark		Affiliated		Unaffiliated	
	Total	V%	Total	V%	Total	V%	Total	V%	Total	V%	Total	V%	Total	V%
MALE														
0-2	12	5.9	23	6.7	30	7.4	-	-	11	18.6	76	7.4	108	23.7
3-4	8	3.9	25	7.2	30	7.4	-	-	13	22.0	76	7.4	64	14.0
5	9	4.5	20	5.8	20	4.9	-	-	10	17.0	59	5.8	38	8.3
6-7	16	7.9	42	12.2	35	8.6	1	12.5	5	8.5	99	9.7	42	9.2
8-9	27	13.4	35	10.1	59	14.5	-	-	5	8.5	126	12.3	42	9.2
10-11	22	10.8	50	14.4	53	13.0	-	-	8	13.6	133	13.0	31	6.8
12-13	28	13.8	45	13.0	63	15.5	1	12.5	3	5.1	140	13.7	31	6.8
14	19	9.3	20	5.8	22	5.4	1	12.5	1	1.7	63	6.2	18	3.5
15-17	36	17.7	49	14.2	55	13.5	3	37.5	2	3.3	145	14.2	53	11.6
18-20	26	12.8	36	10.6	39	9.8	2	25.0	1	1.7	104	10.3	29	6.9
Total	203	100.0	345	100.0	406	100.0	8	100.0	59	100.0	1021	100.0	456	100.0
1021=100%	19.9		33.8		39.8		#		5.8					
FEMALE														
0-2	8	5.0	33	9.6	21	5.4	-	-	12	23.1	74	7.7	114	23.0
3-4	10	6.3	25	7.3	39	10.0	-	-	6	11.4	80	8.3	68	14.8
5	7	4.4	21	6.1	18	4.6	1	14.3	4	7.6	51	5.2	32	7.0
6-7	21	13.2	38	11.1	33	8.5	-	-	14	27.5	106	11.0	39	8.5
8-9	22	13.8	44	12.8	51	13.2	1	14.3	6	11.4	124	12.8	40	8.7
10-11	22	13.8	37	10.8	57	14.6	-	-	2	3.8	118	12.4	31	6.7
12-13	19	12.0	33	9.6	44	11.4	1	14.3	4	7.6	101	10.6	31	6.7
14	11	6.9	13	3.7	34	8.4	1	14.3	-	-	59	6.2	14	3.1
15-17	24	15.2	49	14.3	59	15.2	2	28.5	3	5.7	137	16.2	48	12.0
18-20	15	9.4	50	14.7	34	8.7	1	14.3	1	1.9	101	10.6	45	9.5
Total	159	100.0	343	100.0	390	100.0	7	100.0	52	100.0	951	100.0	462	100.0
951=100%	16.8		36.3		41.3		#		4.9					
TOTAL - MALE & FEMALE	362		688		796		15		111		1972		925	
1972=100%	18.4		35.5		40.6		#		5.5					12

TABLE XXX

ENROLLEES IN SCHOOLS OF JEWISH EDUCATION - AGES 4 - 18 INC. BY SEX, SCHOOL AND AREA

	<u>By Sex</u>				<u>By Area</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>V%</u>	<u>Wilm.</u>	<u>Brandy.</u>	<u>Other Areas</u>	<u>Northern Delaware</u>	<u>V%</u>
Adas Kodesch Shel Emeth	126	20.0	90	17.0	127	74	15	216	18.6
Temple Beth Shalom	202	32.0	159	30.0	205	134	22	361	30.5
Temple Beth Emeth	174	27.6	144	27.2	164	136	18	318	27.4
Newark	11	1.7	13	2.5	-	-	24	24	2.1
Sunday School Only	113	17.6	117	22.1	79	118	33	230	19.8
Private	<u>5</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total Enrolled	631	100.0	530	100.0	582	466	113	1161	100.0
% Enrolled	55.3		50.0		53.8	51.4	52.9	52.8	
Not Enrolled	510		531		500	440	101	1041	
% Not Enrolled	44.7		50.0		46.2	48.6	47.1	47.2	
GRAND TOTAL	1141		1061		1082	906	214	2202	

TABLE XXXI

ENROLLMENT IN AND PLANS FOR JEWISH EDUCATION - AGE, SEX, AREA

Age	<u>Total No. Children</u>				<u>Enrolled</u>				<u>Plan to Enroll</u>				<u>Not Sure</u>			
	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%	Male	Female	Total	V%
4	72	76	148	6.7	7	2	9	#	53	53	106	32.2	13	16	29	4.4
5	97	83	180	8.2	23	21	44	3.8	51	45	96	29.2	19	15	34	5.1
6	58	68	126	5.7	39	36	75	6.4	17	18	35	10.6	3	9	12	1.8
7	83	77	160	7.3	60	54	114	9.8	17	10	27	8.2	5	9	14	2.1
8	95	78	173	7.8	69	63	132	11.4	16	6	22	6.7	7	7	14	2.1
9	73	86	159	7.2	55	59	114	9.8	9	5	14	4.3	9	15	24	3.6
10	86	68	154	7.0	77	58	135	11.6	1	1	2	#	5	6	11	1.7
11	78	81	159	7.3	72	50	122	10.5	3	5	8	2.4	3	26	29	4.4
12	90	53	143	6.4	78	38	116	10.0	2	3	5	1.5	9	12	21	3.2
13	81	79	160	7.3	42	42	84	7.2	3	3	6	1.8	38	28	66	10.0
14	81	73	154	7.0	38	47	85	7.2	2	1	3	#	39	25	64	9.7
15	79	62	141	6.4	38	27	65	5.6	2	-	2	#	40	33	73	11.0
16	68	65	133	6.0	20	15	35	3.0	-	2	2	#	48	46	94	14.2
17	51	58	109	5.0	9	11	20	1.7	-	-	-	-	42	47	89	13.4
18	49	54	103	4.7	4	7	11	#	-	1	1	#	44	44	88	13.3
Total	1141	1061	2202	100.0	631	530	1161	100.0	176	153	329	100.0	324	338	662	100.0
2202= 100%	51.8	48.2	100.0		28.6	24.1	52.7		8.0	6.9	14.9		14.7	15.3	30.0	

BY YEARS, AGE, SEX

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
<b>MALE</b>											
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
10	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
13	-	-	1	2	13	7	5	2	1	-	31
14	1	-	2	3	12	6	3	3	1	-	31
15	-	1	-	5	4	8	7	6	1	1	33
16	1	1	1	5	4	6	8	6	2	5	39
17	-	1	2	6	2	8	4	3	2	7	35
18	2	1	1	7	4	7	9	2	1	3	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	5	9	31	42	43	36	22	8	16	223
223=100%	4.9	2.2	4.0	13.9	18.8	19.3	16.1	9.0	3.6	7.2	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>											
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	1	2	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	10
12	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
13	2	4	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	14
14	1	-	2	1	1	4	1	2	-	-	12
15	5	5	3	2	-	3	3	-	2	1	24
16	-	5	2	1	2	3	4	9	3	5	34
17	2	2	4	-	5	5	3	5	3	6	35
18	2	2	6	2	-	2	5	3	3	6	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	22	21	23	13	12	18	17	20	12	18	176
176=100%	12.5	11.9	13.1	7.4	6.8	10.2	9.6	11.5	6.8	10.2	100.0
<b>Total Both Sexes</b>											
399=100%	33	26	32	44	54	61	53	42	20	34	399
H%	8.3	6.5	8.0	11.0	13.5	15.3	13.3	10.5	5.0	8.6	

TABLE XXXIII  
PROJECTION (MAXIMUM) 1962 - 1972 INDIVIDUALS

46

	<u>Wilm.</u>	<u>Brdy.</u>	<u>Other Sub.</u>	<u>Total Del.</u>
1962	4,000	2,600	1,000	7,600
<u>Increment</u>				
1 Inter Area Movement (a)	-	360	-	-
2 In-Migration (b)	1,400	3,100	1,440	5,940
3 Births (c)	260	610	270	1,140
Total	5,660	6,670	2,710	14,680
<u>Decrement</u>				
4 Inter Area Movement (a)	180	-	200	-
5 Out-Migration (d)	850	500	950	2,300
6 Deaths (e)	370	110	50	530
Total	1,400	610	1,200	2,830
Net Total 1972	4,260	6,060	1,510	11,850

(a) Based on future mobility - next five years x 2 for a ten year period.

(b) Based on prior experience:

1962-1964 will average 100 households per year x size per household  
 1965-1967 will average 200 households per year x size per household  
 1968-1971 will average 300 households per year x size per household

(c) Those born in 1961 were not broken down as to area of residence. To approximate residence distribution, the total of the 0-4 group of each area was divided by the total 0-4 age group in Northern Delaware. This ratio was then applied to the total number of births in 1961.

(d) Based on 72 removals from Delaware in 1962 x 10.

(e) Based on death rate per annum x 10

Inasmuch as out-migration experience is based on one year, unlike in-migration which is based on three years, it would be more of a calculated guess to predict a range of 9150-11,850 for the total Jewish population of 1972.

A P P E N D I X

## METHODOLOGY

The method of the survey was not a random sampling of geographical areas. Rather it was a saturation process which sought to reach everyone everywhere in Northern Delaware. The survey was made by telephone calls to individuals whose names were on a master list compiled from the following sources:

1. Jewish Federation of Delaware list of contributors and non-contributors.
2. Jewish Community Center mailing list.
3. Temple and Congregational membership and mailing lists.
4. Organization membership lists secured from the Jewish Federation of Delaware.
5. City Directory.
6. List of residents at the Kutz Home.

The list of the Jewish Family Welfare was not utilized because it was considered confidential. All names, addresses and telephone numbers, where known, were typed on 3x5 cards; where available addressographed plates were used. These were accurately alphabetized and numbered. All mailing and membership lists were cross-checked, and duplicates were eliminated. The cards were then rearranged according to address as indicated in the census tracts. They were given code numbers, e.g., 2-103-5. The 2 represented Brandywine Hundred, the 103 the census tract and the 5 the name of the section. This difficult task was complicated because many suburban streets were not yet marked out on maps and many of the latest maps did not have the names of the new areas. Finally all cards were accurately alphabetized and their information posted to the survey questionnaires which were kept in coded numerical sequence.

The membership lists of the Temples and Jewish Community Center were similarly posted to the 3x5 index card and survey questionnaire sheet. Wherever possible occupations were also posted to the questionnaire. This was done by consulting the yellow pages of the telephone book which gave the listing of all professional persons, their addresses and telephone numbers.

All names on the master list were reviewed by staff and others who knew the community well. They determined and recommended the removal of non-Jews, those who moved from the state and the deceased. They also aided in grouping members of the same household and in cross-checking women's lists against men's lists to form the family unit. The formation of households was more difficult. The rearrangement of the cards according to addresses provided a check on the formation of households.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

For purposes of this study Northern Delaware was subdivided into three major areas - the City of Wilmington (Code 1), Brandywine Hundred (Code 2) and "Other Areas" or "Other Suburbs" (Code 3). The City of Wilmington was further subdivided into six sections (A, B, C, D, E, G); Brandywine into three sections (A, B, C); and the "Other Areas" into Christiana, Mill Creek, the Newark area and New Castle. Christiana was subdivided into Christiana and the Elsmere-to-Newport Area. (See maps XIV-XLIX).

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey questionnaire was the cooperative product of the thinking of the statistical staff of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in New York, the Executive Directors of the local Jewish agencies, Rabbis, educational directors of the Temples, and the Survey Committee of the Center. Questions requiring opinions were purposely avoided; thus preference for religious affiliation of the non-affiliated, for example, was not obtained.

## HEADQUARTERS

The Board Room of the Jewish Community Center was set up as headquarters. Ten telephones were installed and a large table was set up for the handling of questionnaires and clerical work. After each worker was checked in, she was given 10-15 survey questionnaires and assigned to a telephone. She then scrutinized each sheet and was given substitutions for the individuals she preferred not to call. After the first interview, the consultant discussed with the worker the results obtained, corrected any errors in the handling of the call, checked on accuracy and made sure that wherever possible all information was obtained. In many instances, call-backs had to be made after the initial interviews. The success of the first interview usually set the pattern for the others.

Telephone calls were made Sunday through Thursday from 10-12 in the mornings, from 1-4 in the afternoons, and from 7:30 to 10 in the evenings. On Fridays calls were made only in the mornings. Interviewers averaged from to six to eight minutes for a completed interview. The survey was conducted from January 15 through February 8.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO WORKERS

There were four briefing sessions of two hours each for all inter-viewers. Survey sheets were distributed and discussed thoroughly by the survey consultant. A question and answer period followed. Then the workers interviewed each other as if by telephone. The sheets were collected and anonymously analyzed for correct understanding of questions, correct method of filling in each question and permissibility to skip questions. All interviewers were required to attend a training session. Only one worker quit after the first interview.

Completed questionnaires were kept in alphabetical order. When possible the other survey sheets were also kept in alphabetical order to correspond with the 3x5 master file card. In this way corrections (changes of address, boarders, lodgers, etc) ascertained during the course of the survey were easily made.

Each worker had a special sheet on which he listed the answer to the question - "Do you know of any newcomers to the community". The answers on these sheets were then checked against the master file. Few newcomers were found by this method. It served, however, to verify the authenticity of the master file as originally set up.

If any name was removed from the master file because of information received after the survey started, the corresponding number on the 3x5 card was declared "open". A record was kept of all open numbers. These were reassigned to new names acquired during the survey.

Toward the end of the telephone survey a special committee consisting of persons who know the community thoroughly, scrutinized the survey sheets of those persons who could not be reached. They were cautioned not to volunteer any answers to questions unless they were sure. Because of this insistence many questions remained unanswered. The committee studied about 200 incomplete survey sheets. When their task was complete only one hundred households remained without full information. Of these we knew only the name, address, and perhaps one or two facts were known. These were not sent to the Allied Jewish Appeal in Philadelphia for coding.

#### CODING

The survey staff coded only residence, residence changes or previous residence. At the close of the telephone survey the sheets were sent to Philadelphia to the office of the Allied Jewish Appeal where the rest of the coding was done by a special coding committee.

#### I.B.M.

The I.B.M. Department of the Allied Jewish Appeal in Philadelphia under the direction of Mr. Ernie Funaro set up all information on I.B.M. cards. After he had listed all information sought by the survey, he provided the consultant with all statistical data. This was posted to work sheets and percentages were determined. Analysis followed the conclusion of all statistical recording.

#### Observations:

- 1) There were many possibilities for error especially in the areas of coding of answers and transcription to I.B.M. cards. In view of these, it was gratifying to the consultant that errors were held to the absolute minimum. This resulted from double checking for accuracy.
- 2) The I.B.M. machine was not fool-proof. Here and there the consultant had to question its accuracy. However, the tabulations, even at this date would not have been completed, had the survey not had access to the I.B.M. machine.



OPENING STATEMENT

Introduce yourself over the telephone. Speak preferably to the head or mistress of the house. Do not interview or obtain information from minor children. Always speak to an adult.

Try this approach after you've reached the proper person.

"I am Mr. or Mrs. So and So at the Jewish Community Center. I am calling with reference to the Population Study of the Jewish Community in Delaware. You undoubtedly received information through the mails regarding this call. May I have a few moments of your time?"

If the answer is no try to obtain the reason. If the answer is yes then proceed if necessary as follows:

"The Jewish population in Delaware has increased tremendously during the past 10 years. The Jewish Federation and the Jewish Community Center can do far more effective Social planning if we knew how many we are, where the Jewish people live, to which sections of the city or suburbs people are moving; in brief we need reliable and accurate facts on which to build a better community in the areas of Jewish education, youth problems, cultural activities. we want to know where to build a new Jewish Community Center among other programs of lasting value to the Jewish Community."

USE PENCIL ONLY

Explanation of Interview Schedule  
(numbers below refer to numbers in each box)

First Column -

Household - includes all persons in a dwelling unit. A person living alone, or a group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations is counted as a household.

Others in household - include one or more persons unrelated to the family (lodgers, for example) or other relatives.

Begin with the first names in each family in order, from the oldest to the youngest; then their relationship to the head of the family.

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Explanation - Page 2

- 2) Sex - If the name does not clearly identify the sex ask which sex (for example, Robin, Leslie, Randy)
- 3) Date of Birth - If the year of birth is not immediately known obtain age. Where there is hesitancy try to obtain approximate age and in such instances add E to age. Age 41 would be entered 41; "fortyish" would be entered as 40 E.
- 6) Jewish Education - refers to formal (school) education or private instruction.
- 7) Activities which take place in non-Jewish religious organizations, e.g. nursery schools which meet in a church.
- 8) Employment Status - Ask "which members of the family are working?" and then fill in information requested. Do not count or enter temporary workers. Record only permanent full time or part time workers (6 months or more).  
For a retired person - mark RT (not UN)  
For a retired person who works part time - mark RT PT
- 9) Occupation answers the question "what does the individual do?" This should be answered for all who answer (8) except the fully retired or housewife.  
Please do not leave any line blank for any person.
- 11) Is for head of household only.
- 12) (2) Section or address refers to Northern Delaware otherwise give city.
- 13) If the answer to 13 A is yes, then 13 B need not be asked.  
If in 13 C the answer is Wilmington, try to obtain the new address.

(Card sent to the Jewish community prior to survey)

WILMINGTON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Dear Friend:

Our community has undertaken an intensive survey of the Jewish population of New Castle County to determine the present and future needs of our expanding population. The survey will be carried out through a telephone canvas of close to 3000 Jewish households.

The telephone canvas will take place Monday through Thursday, beginning the week of January 15th to the end of the month, at the Jewish Community Center. We need many volunteers to make the telephone canvas.

Would you please complete the attached postcard, indicating when you will be able to serve on the telephone committee for our Population Survey.

Mrs. Samuel Eisenstat, Coordinator  
of Telephone Volunteers

Mrs. Robert L. Cohen, President,  
Delaware Bureau of Jewish  
Women's Organizations

(Return Card - Postage Paid)

Dear Mrs. Eisenstat:

Please enroll me as a volunteer telephone interviewer.

I am available on the days and hours checked below.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Morning				
10-12 noon				
Afternoon				
2-4 P.M.				
Evening				
7-9 P.M.				

Can your husband work on the telephone committee in the evening?

Yes

No

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

All interviewers will be briefed at one of the following briefing sessions:

Thursday evening, January 4th and Sunday morning, January 7th.

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

January, 1962

Dear Friend:

YOU WILL BE CALLED one day this coming week by a trained volunteer for the JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER POPULATION SURVEY. You will be asked a few necessary questions concerning yourself and your family, so that we can determine the present and future needs of our growing Jewish population. With this information we will be in a better position to determine the most desirable site for a new Jewish Community Center Building and to determine the kind of facilities to be incorporated in the New Center Building. We will also be able to do a better job of planning our youth activities and adult programs, so that we can serve Northern Delaware more effectively.

The survey is being sponsored by the Jewish Community Center of Wilmington and has been organized with the cooperation of the Jewish Federation of Northern Delaware and of all our congregations and community organizations. All the information will be restricted in use to our cooperating agencies for the planning of programs and will not be available for commercial purposes.

WHEN THE INTERVIEWER CALLS YOU, please give her your full cooperation and a few minutes of your time. You will be helping us to serve you better.

Most sincerely yours,

GEORGE J. WEINER, President  
Jewish Community Center

CHARLES TWER, Chairman  
Population Survey Committee

MRS. SAM EISENSTAT  
Chairman of Volunteers

"It Is Good To Give Praise....."

It would be a massive breach of propriety on my part not to record officially my deepest appreciation for the very fine advice and assistance given to me by a good friend of many years, Dr. Samuel I. Spector of Brooklyn, New York, Lawrence Schein, Research Director, Welfare Council of Delaware, Alvin Chenkin, Technical Consultant of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and by my choicest critic, my daughter, Dr. Naomi Ruth Bluestone. All four read the analysis in its entirety and made appropriate, valuable suggestions on how the text could be improved.

To Charles Twer and his entire Population Survey Committee, subcommittees and volunteers in all areas, an especial thanks. Seymour Kornblum, Coordinator and the Survey staff which included typists, proof reader, and mimeographer deserve commendation. Each one tolerated my compulsiveness over and beyond the call of duty.

To all of the above it may well be said that this report is their finished product as well as mine. Those whose names are not mentioned know who they are and how great is my indebtedness to them. Any errors, grievous or otherwise, should be attributed to the director and to no one else.

Harry Bluestone, ACSW  
Survey Director

6/1/63