

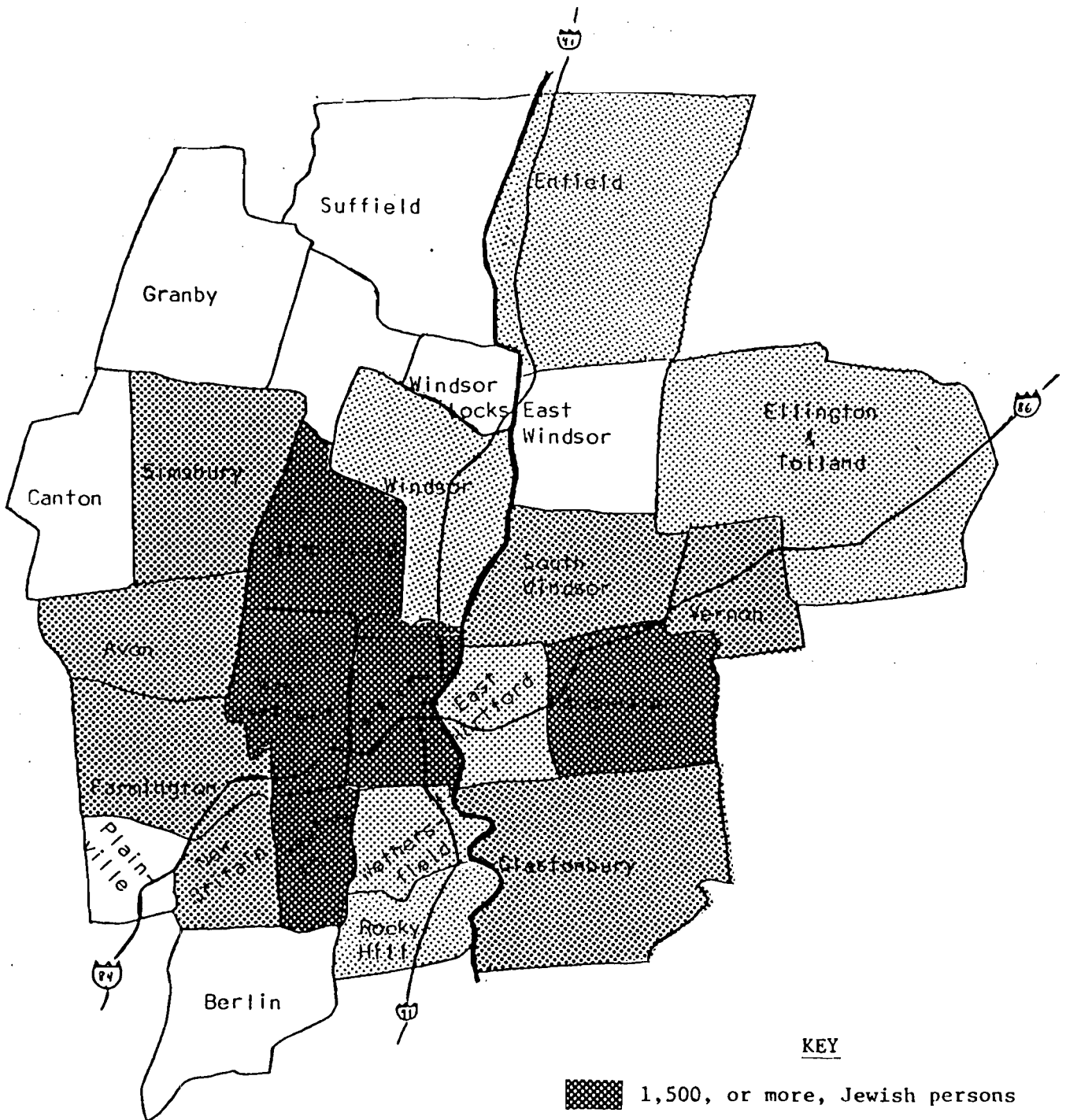
HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GREATER HARTFORD JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

A summary of significant findings

Prepared for Greater Hartford Jewish Federation

April 9, 1983

The Jewish Population of Hartford Area Towns



KEY

- 1,500, or more, Jewish persons
- 700 - 1,499 Jewish persons
- 251 - 699 Jewish persons
- 250, or fewer, Jewish persons

A Comparative View of Age Distributions

Percent age 9 and under in:	
Hartford area --	13
Rochester area --	7
Denver area --	12
Los Angeles area --	10
Boston area --	12*
Percent ages 10 to 19 in:	
Hartford area --	16
Rochester area --	16
Denver area --	12*
Los Angeles area --	13*
Boston area --	16*
Percent ages 20 to 39 in:	
Hartford area --	36
Rochester area --	23
Denver area --	40*
Los Angeles area --	34*
Boston area --	36*
Percent ages 40 to 59 in:	
Hartford area --	22
Rochester area --	26
Denver area --	21
Los Angeles area --	26
Boston area --	22*
Percent ages 60 and over in:	
Hartford area --	13
Rochester area --	27
Denver area --	15
Los Angeles area --	16
Boston area --	13

*Figures by extrapolation. (Small differences should be disregarded.)

Retirement Plans of Mid-Life Persons

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Plan to Retire in Hartford Area</u>		
		<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>	<u>% Unsure</u>
Core Towns	2,986	34	26	40
Other West Towns	1,455	31	19	50
East Towns	886	33	21	46

In attempting to project to the future, retirement plans are only one element in the equation. Movement before retirement and mortality rates must also be considered. It is not possible to project to the future with certainty, but we can offer an informed guess for the year 2002, based upon the following assumptions:

- 1) Movement out of the Hartford Area by current 40 - 59 year old residents will be relatively small in magnitude, and offset by movement into the area of an equal number of their contemporaries.
- 2) One-half of those 40 to 59 year olds whose retirement plans are now uncertain will remain in the Hartford Area.
- 3) Those 40 to 59 year olds who now expect to remain after retirement will remain, or be offset by others who now expect to leave.
- 4) The overall mortality rate for the 40 to 59 year cohort will be about 12 percent over the next 20 years (the current average rate for this cohort.)
- 5) There will be a 40 percent mortality rate among current 60 year and older persons (the average for this cohort) over the 20 year period.
- 6) Among persons 60 years or over, 89 percent will remain in the Hartford Area rather than move. (Among persons 60 and over, 82 percent do plan to spend all of their retirement years in Hartford, and 14 percent are still unsure.)

Based upon the preceding assumptions, projections of the elderly Jewish population to the year 2002 are presented in table two. Also included, for comparison purposes, is the elderly population as sampled in 1982.

TABLE TWO

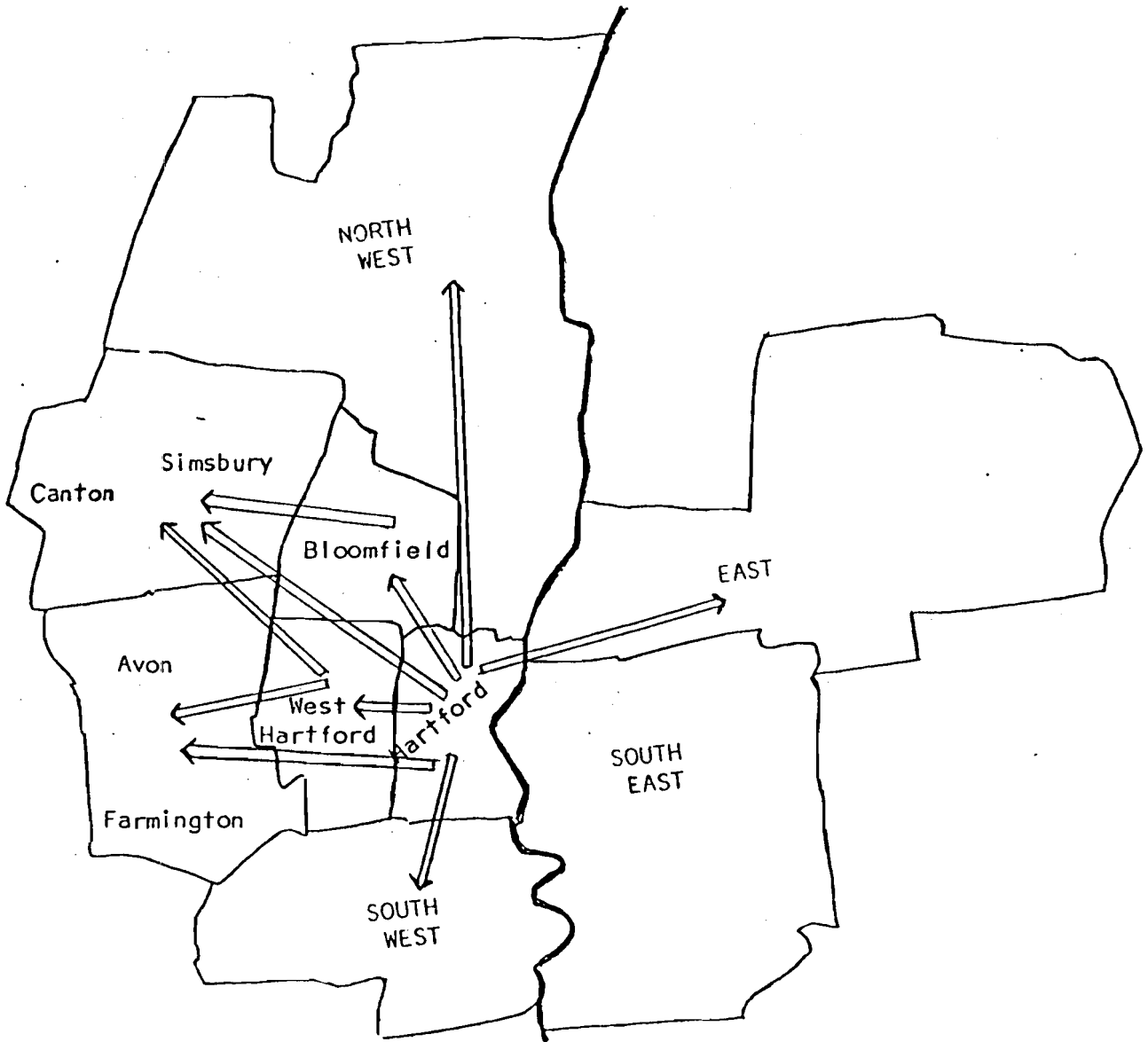
The Elderly in 2002 and 1982

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Elderly Jewish Persons</u>	
	<u>2002 (Projection)</u>	<u>1982 (Sample)</u>
Core	2,770	2,392
Other West Towns	1,155	746
East Towns	587	219
Total:	4,503	3,357

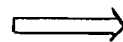
If the projections in table two are accurate, the next two decades will witness an increase of nearly 35 percent in the number of elderly. The key question is whether a larger-than-assumed number of current 40 - 59 year olds will leave the Hartford area when they retire. Almost no matter how this key assumption is altered, however, our other assumptions still lead to the expectation of an increase in the number of elderly in 2002. (For example, if all the currently uncertain 40 to 59 year olds were to retire elsewhere, there would be no change in the number of elderly.)

Inter-Town/Area Movement Among Non-Recent Movers

(more than 10 years ago)



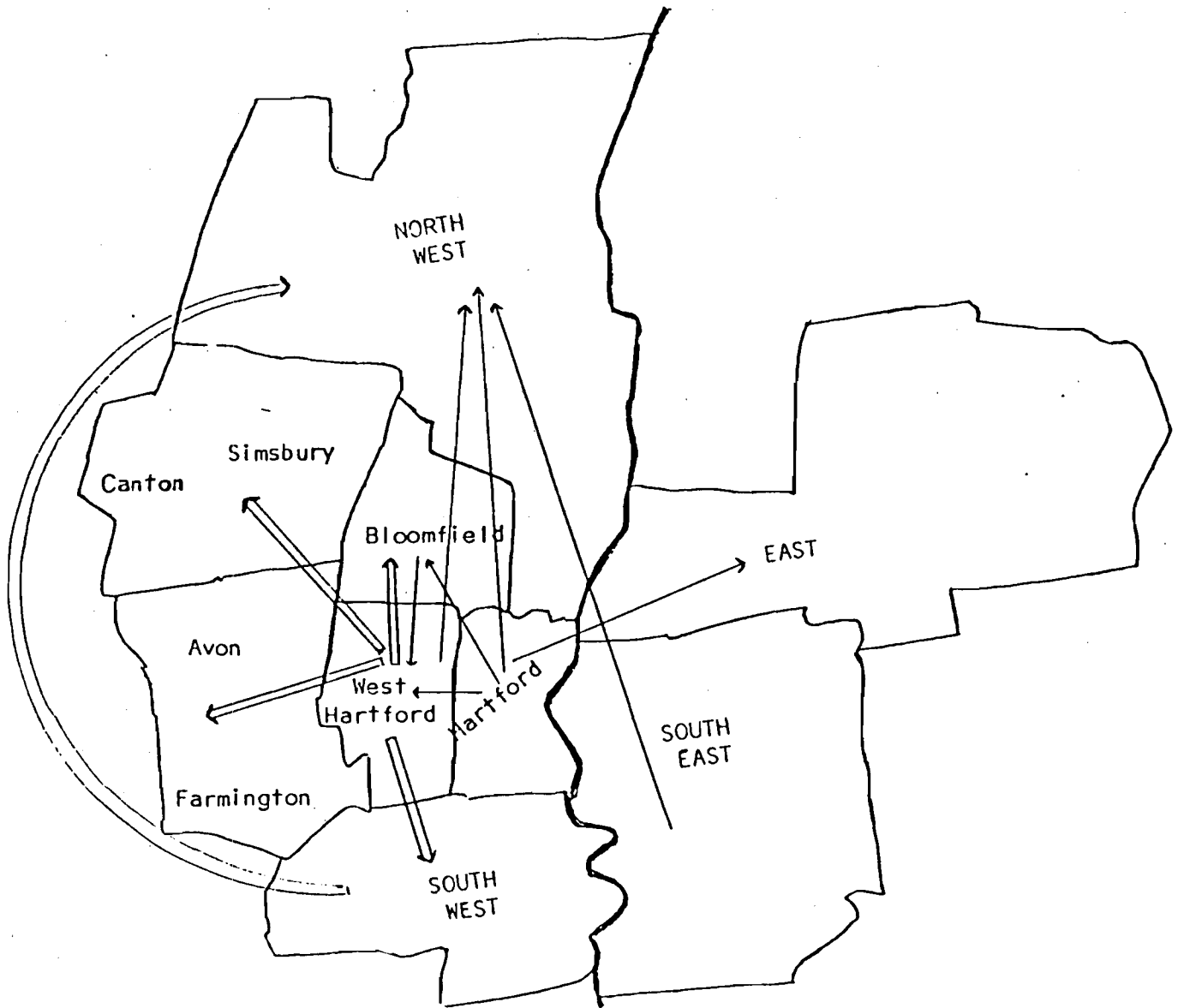
KEY



Direction of over 20% of movers.

Inter-Town/Area Movement Among Recent Movers

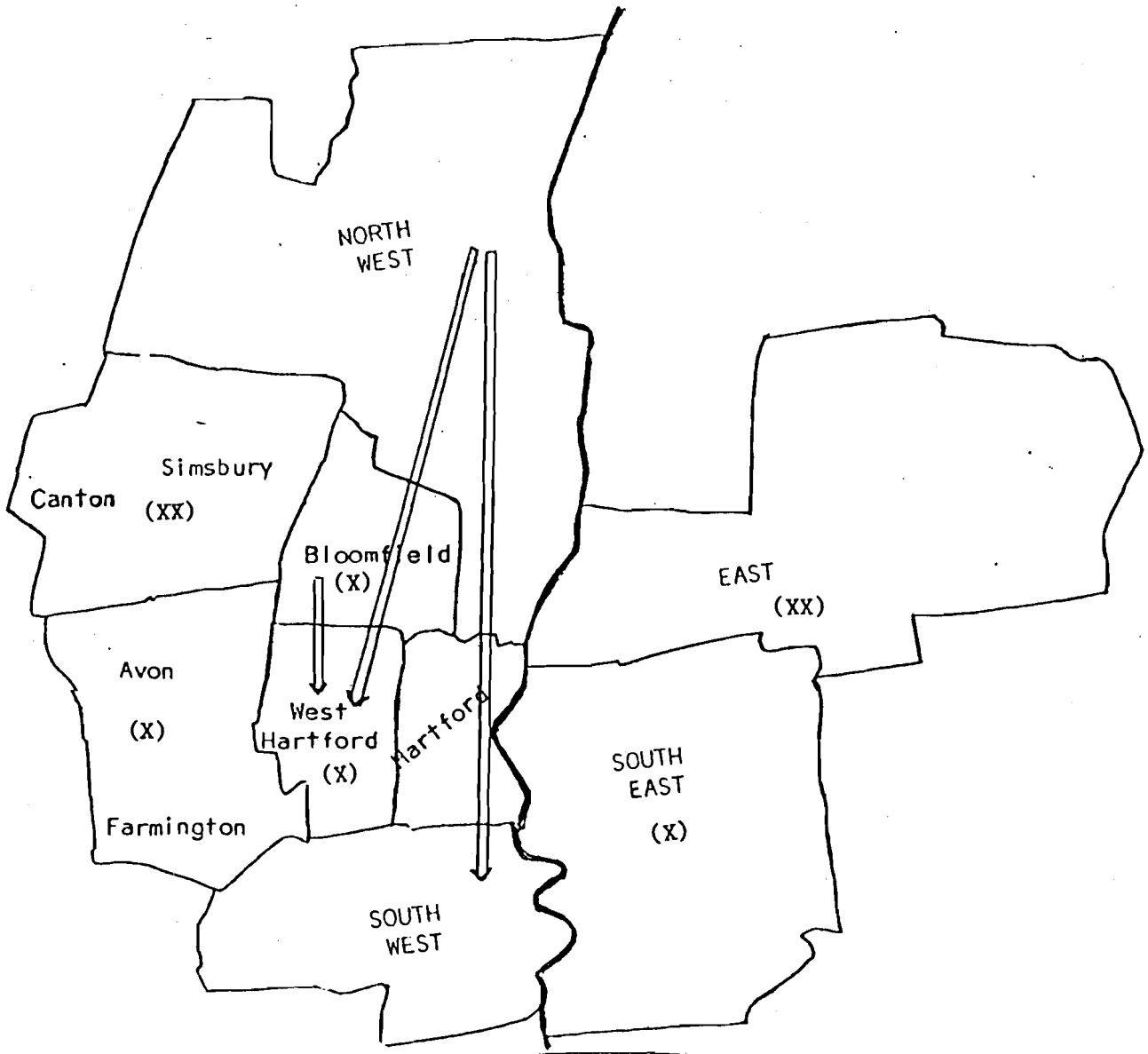
(less than 10 years ago)



KEY

- Direction of 10% to 20% of movers.
- ⇒ Direction of over 20% of movers.

(The Origins and Destinations
of Those who Expect to Move Within Three Years)



KEY

- Direction of over 20% of expected movers.
- (X) 33% to 50% of expected movers plan to leave the Hartford Area.
- (XX) Over 50% of expected movers plan to leave the Hartford area.

Our examination of residence and movement patterns concludes with a comparative analysis of the entire greater Hartford Jewish population. These figures, presented in table four, compare the Hartford area with the Rochester, Cleveland and Denver areas, wherever comparable data are available.

The relatively high rates of geographical mobility which seemed to characterize the Hartford area in our preceding analyses is more fully documented in these comparisons. While the percentage of Jews in the Hartford area who are foreign-born is typical, or average, a relatively high percentage of the Hartford area has moved from other parts of the country; and have moved to their current places of residence in the relatively recent past. In this respect, the Hartford area is mid-way between less-mobile Eastern and Midwestern areas and the more-mobile areas of the west. Further, people's plans are to continue to move at a high rate for this part of the country in particular; but they do not plan to move out of the Hartford area in excessive numbers.

The comparative figures presented in table four also highlight the previous contention regarding high rates of home ownership in the Hartford area Jewish community. Even when compared to the Rochester area -- where Jewish rates of home occupancy substantially exceed those of non-Jews -- the Hartford area rate continues to be relatively high. Ownership of a second home, by contrast, appears to be relatively low in the Hartford area.

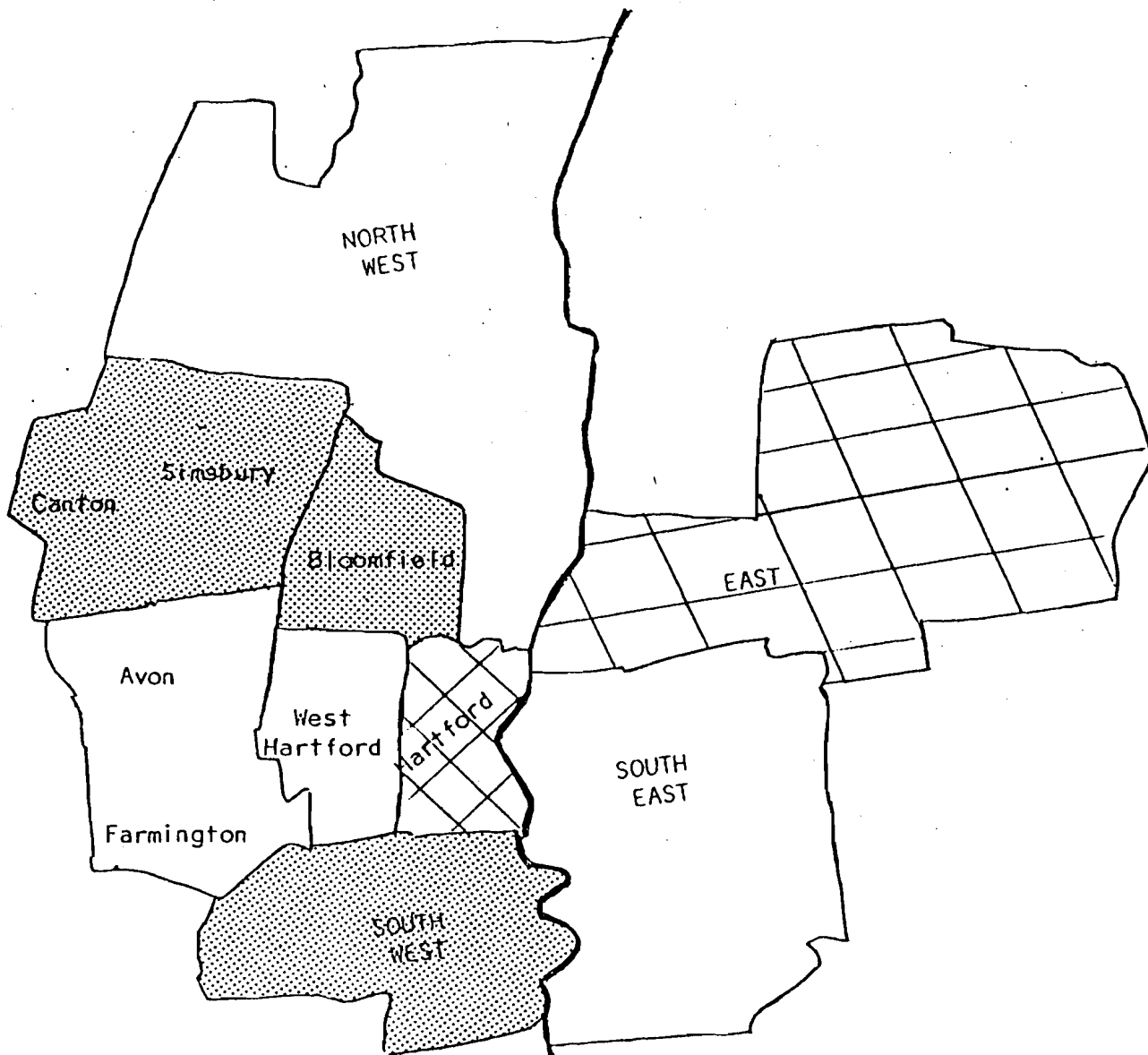
TABLE FOUR

Residence and Movement Compared

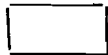

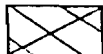
	Hartford Area	Rochester Area	Cleveland Area	Denver Area
Place of Birth:				
In same state (%)	44	--	58	24
Outside U.S. (%)	13	15	15	14
Years in Current Residence:				
10 or less (%)	66	54	55	76
11 or more (%)	34	46	45	24
Expect to move in 3 years (%):	32	15	8*	--
Stay in same area (%):	68	65	72	--
Type of residence:				
House (%)	73	67		
Condominium (%)	8	3		
Apartment (%)	19	27		
Own second home elsewhere (%)	5	9		

*Estimated for this time interval.

Socio-Economic Status of Areas



KEY

-  HIGH - Large numbers of high status persons; few low status persons.
-  MEDIUM - relatively few high or low status persons.
-  MIXED - Large numbers of high and low status persons.

The distribution of marital statuses in the Hartford area adult Jewish population is quite similar to that found in other communities. Comparisons are presented below.

<u>Current Marital Status</u>	<u>Hartford Area</u>	<u>Rochester Area</u>	<u>Cleveland Area</u>
Never Married	15	11	17
Living Together	2	1	1
Married	72	71	69
Widowed	6	8	13
Separated - Divorced	8	3	8

The rate of intra-marriage in the Hartford area Jewish population appears to be relatively high, though comparative data are limited. In the Rochester area, 94 percent of first spouses are reported to be Jewish, compared to 80 percent in the Hartford area; but the authors of the Rochester study acknowledge their estimated rate is probably too high because of sampling limitations. (See Rochester study, page 10.) In Denver, by contrast, where sampling procedures resemble our own, only 62 percent of all marriages are reported to involve two Jewish (by birth) persons, and fewer than 25 percent of the non-Jewish spouses convert. In addition, among persons living together in the Denver area, only seven percent of all couples involve two Jewish persons compared to 79 percent in the Hartford area.

Women in the Hartford area are slightly more likely than their counterparts in other areas to work outside of the home, as indicated below.

<u>Women's Employment</u>	<u>Hartford Area</u>	<u>Cleveland Area</u>	<u>Denver Area</u>
Full-time	36	28	38
Part-time	20	16	17
Not working	44	56	45

For further comparison, 51 percent of all women in the nation were employed outside of the home in 1980 (and 50 percent of all married women.)

The presence of young children in the household is associated with the expected decline in Hartford area women's work outside the home. Nationally, about 42 percent of all women with children under three years are employed compared to 45 percent of Hartford area women with children under five years. In the Cleveland area Jewish community rates are much higher, as shown below.

<u>Employment</u>	<u>Women with children under 6 in Cleveland</u>	<u>Women with children under 5 in Hartford</u>
Full-time	51	22
Part-time	10	23
Not employed	39	55

While figures from Denver are not directly comparable, they appear to be inbetween the Hartford and Cleveland areas.

In order to visualize religious attitudes and practices in more perspective, it may be helpful to compare the Hartford area Jewish population to its recently studied counterparts in other urban areas.* Because the comparison area varies from issue to issue, these data will not be placed into a single table.

Denominational self-concept:	Hartford		Rochester, N.Y.	
	Area (%)	Area (%)	Area (%)	Area (%)
Orthodox		6		12
Conservative		38		36
Reform		40		42
	<u>Area (%)</u>	<u>Area (%)</u>	<u>Area (%)</u>	<u>Area (%)</u>
Synagogue Members (current)	60	68	41	61
Frequency of Attendance:				
Never	24	29	36	--
High Holidays Only	28	45	30	--
1-month, or less	29	16	20	--
2-3 month	10	8	8(est.)	--
Every week	10	2	6(est.)	--

Although persons in the Hartford area are not unusually likely to belong to synagogues, those who do belong exhibit an exceptionally high rate of attendance. There is a smaller percent in the Hartford area who never or rarely attend, and a larger percent who attend regularly, than in any of the other communities.

Question: "Being Jewish makes a difference in almost everything I do."	Percent who agree in: Hartford Area - 43 Boston Area - 33
---	---

This difference is indicative of relatively strong Jewish identification in the Hartford area.

	Hartford Area	Rochester Area	Boston Area
Keep Kosher Home (%)	17	28	17

The above difference in keeping kosher may be due to the relatively greater concentration of the Rochester area's Jewish population; that is, more of the population has easy access to kosher stores and markets.

*The Cleveland study was conducted in 1981; Rochester in 1980; and Boston in 1975.

In every metropolitan area where the socio-economic status of the local Jewish population has been compared to the entire local population, the relatively high status of the Jewish population has been re-affirmed. It may be instructive, therefore, to compare the socio-economic status of the Jewish populations across metropolitan areas. In order to make these comparisons, however, it was necessary to combine certain categories, which from study to study, are not completely identical. Small differences should therefore be disregarded; but even with this caveat, the relatively high socio-economic status of the Hartford area Jewish population seems undeniable.*

	<u>Hartford</u> <u>(1982)</u>	<u>Boston</u> <u>(1975)</u>	<u>Denver</u> <u>(1981)</u>	<u>Rochester</u> <u>(1980)</u>
Education Level: All high school grad, or less	18	31	10	36
Post-graduate degree	33	26	33	23

	<u>Hartford</u> <u>(1982)</u>	<u>Boston</u> <u>(1975)</u>	<u>Denver</u> <u>(1981)</u>	<u>Cleveland</u> <u>(1981)</u>
Occupations: Males				
Professional and semi-prof.	55	40	37	30
Managers and proprietors	22	27	28	30
Clerical and sales	14	21	26	17
Blue collar and service	7	11	7	10
Occupations: Females				
Professional and semi-prof.	42	36	33	27
Managers and proprietors	9	12	13	7
Clerical and sales	39	44	39	40
Blue collar and service	5	6	12	11

* Some differences also correlate with age. For example, older persons tend to have less formal education. The high educational attainments in Denver are, in part, due to the young age of its Jewish population.