

A POPULATION STUDY OF THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WORCESTER

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FOREWORD

The Worcester Jewish Federation Demographic Study will provide our community with a sophisticated primary instrument capable of allowing us to reflect on the past, evaluate the present, and grow into our future.

The study has educated us about the complexities of our community. It will enable us to turn our weaknesses into strengths and evaluate our successes.

Now Federation, our local Jewish agencies, and synagogues must accept the responsibility to study the data and determine how to utilize it as a diagnostic tool.

It has taken us almost two years to complete the Demographic Study. There are many wonderful people who are responsible for taking it from its conception to its triumphant completion. . .

Nancy Leavitt, the President of Federation, who inspired the community to finance the study.

The Demographic Study Committee, who read numerous drafts and worked endless hours developing the methodology utilized in the study.

Dr. Gary A. Tobin and his staff at the Center for Modern Jewish Studies of Brandeis University, who shared their vast expertise with us and set the high standards necessary to create a fine quality study.

Joseph Huber, Executive Director of the Worcester Jewish Federation and his staff, especially Yisroel Cohen, Avram Rothman, and Eric Stillman, who coordinated the entire study with undaunted dedication.

Our community is fortunate to be the recipient of their hard work. They have given us a cornerstone for community growth.

It is now our responsibility to carry on the commitment to strengthen and secure a vital future for the Worcester Jewish community.

Phyllis-Roberta Freilich, Chair
Demographic Study Committee

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY COMMITTEE

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PREFACE

Conducting a demographic study allows me the opportunity to really know a community. The data certainly tell one story, but the individual flavor and character of a community is learned only through the many visits that are part of each study, and the time spent with the Demographic Study Committee, Jewish communal professionals, and lay leadership.

Now, "Woostuh" (as it is pronounced by natives) is a wonderful place. It is characterized by a strong sense of community, a solid institutional structure, and the feeling of a good place to live. I like being there.

Thanks, of course, go to the Demographic Study Committee, who labored hard and creatively to complete the study. They were fun, too.

Phyllis Freilich was a diligent, thorough, and excellent chairwoman of the Committee. She was great to work with, and kept the process moving. I know she will be just as effective in the follow-up work.

Nancy Leavitt, the Federation President, was a supportive influence from the beginning. She, along with other key leadership, will help ensure maximum use of the findings.

Yisroel Cohen, now in Miami, Eric Stillman, now in Baltimore, and Avram Rothman, now in Worcester, were all extremely helpful at different stages in the study. Many thanks.

Sandy Ezrine of Survey Research Associates did an excellent job in conducting the field work.

Jocelyn Goldberg, who completed the field work in Worcester County, was a delight to work with, as always. She was minding her own business working with AT&T and Kodak, and now finds herself submerged in Jewish communal work. The field is better for it.

Rosie Pratt completed all the data processing. What a trooper! It is never easy, but she says, "Oh Lord, let's get on with it," and we do. Thanks, Rosie.

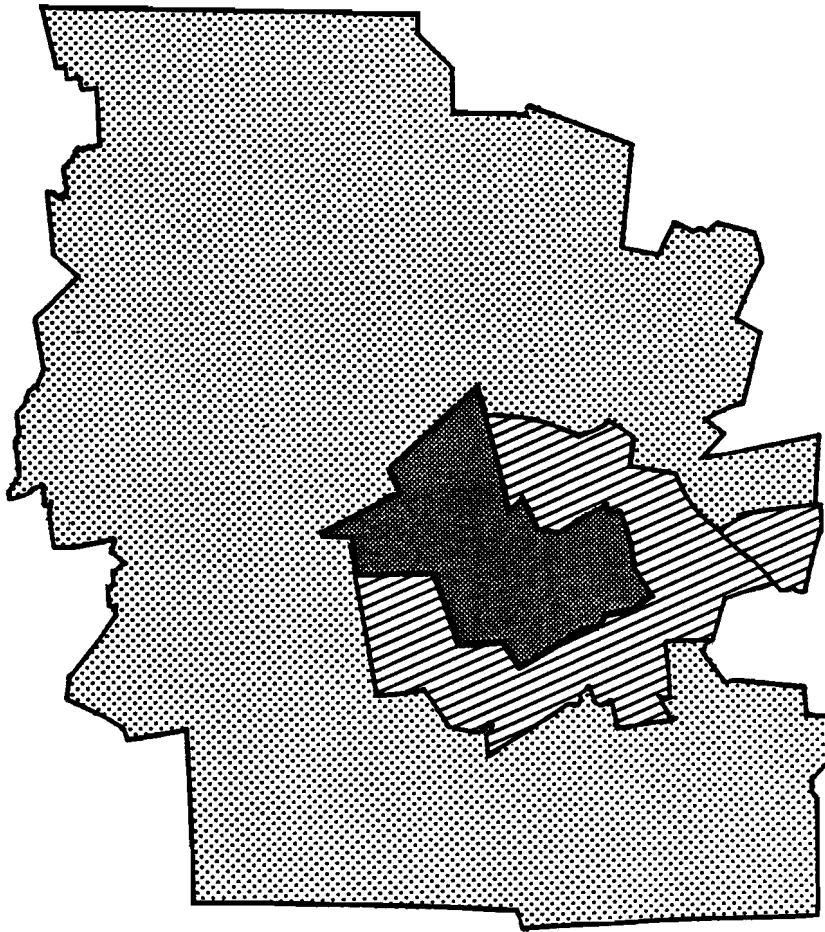
Sharon Sassler helped prepare the Executive Summary, did the graphics, and added an extra touch to the reports. It is good to have her as part of the team.

Vicki Ibera is the coordinating force in all of my studies. I really could not do this work without her.

And, now, Joe Huber - a dedicated pro and excellent executive. I am impressed by his management ability, his creativity, and his instincts for solving problems. I cherish my friendship with Joe. He makes me laugh, a rare and wonderful gift for friends to share. See you at the poker game.

Gary A. Tobin, Ph.D.
Center for Modern Jewish Studies
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Map of Demographic Study Area

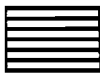


Inner Area:



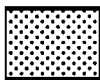
Worcester, Holden, Paxton, and Shrewsbury

Middle Area:



Boylston, West Boylston, Northborough, Westborough, Grafton, Millbury, Auburn, and Leicester

Outer Area:



Royalston, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Athol, Phillipston, Templeton, Gardner, Westminster, Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Leominster, Lancaster, Harvard, Sterling, Bolton, Clinton, Berlin, Southboro, Marlborough, Barre, Rutland, Hardwick, Oakham, New Braintree, Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, Warren, Dudley, Charlton, Spencer, Oxford, Webster, Sutton, Douglas, East Douglas, Northbridge, Uxbridge, Upton, Milford, Mendon, Millville, and Blackstone

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INTRODUCTION

Long-range planning has become essential throughout the organized Jewish community. Complex decisions must be made in many areas: relocation of existing facilities and strategic placement of new ones; implementing new programs and trimming others; instituting new ways to raise funds, and numerous others. Long-range planning requires good information on which to base difficult decisions.

The need for accurate and up-to-date information provided the impetus to conduct this demographic study. The Worcester Jewish Federation has taken a major step toward reaching its goal of integrating systematic research into its many planning processes.

The population study is much more than a population count. It is a demographic profile, a religious profile, a guide to key community relations issues, and a needs assessment tool. It is a major component in a wide variety of community planning systems.

The data presented in this report are the result of many years of planning, promotion, fieldwork, and analysis. A thorough demographic profile of the Worcester Jewish community is presented, summarizing the data that were collected from 500 telephone interviews completed in 1986.

Not all of the possible cross-tabulations between all factors are presented in this study. Such a document would include thousands of tables, and would be unusable. Selected tables are chosen for presentation. These tables were chosen

jointly by the consultant and the Demographic Study Committee. Further analysis and use of all the data will be conducted as part of the ongoing planning functions of the Federation and its constituent agencies. The data are on computer tape, and a data retrieval system is being developed by the Federation. As specific planning needs occur, the data will be examined in many ways. This study is the first of many products and uses that will result from this project.

The study is divided into the following sections:

Introduction

1. Methodology
2. Highlights of the Jewish Community of Worcester
3. Geographic Distribution, Household Size, and Household Composition
4. Nativity, Residency, Mobility, and Housing Characteristics
5. Demographic and Social Characteristics
6. Religious Characteristics
7. Volunteerism and Organizational Characteristics
8. Israel
9. Anti-Semitism
10. A Comparison of the Worcester Jewish Community With Other Metropolitan Areas

Appendix: Survey Instrument

Tables are printed within each section. Frequency distributions for each question are printed in the report, along with selected cross-tabulations by age, geography, religious

identification, and other variables. The survey instrument that was used in the study is reprinted in Appendix 1.

Many Jewish communities want to know how they compare to other Jewish communities. Section 10 of this report updates tables constructed by Gary A. Tobin and Julie Lipsman, and later updated by Gary A. Tobin and Alvin Chenkin, which compare the results of many Jewish demographic studies. Such comparisons highlight unique or unusual characteristics, and point to similarities as well. These comparisons are extremely useful, as they provide a much needed context for communities when they exchange information on service delivery or campaign planning.

In some tables, "don't knows" and missing values are included in the computations, and in some cases they are not included. This depends on whether or not the "don't know" is a statement of value or merely an inability to remember. Attitudinal data usually include the "don't knows" as a value. Furthermore, the numbers in the text sometimes differ from the numbers in the tables, depending on the base upon which they were calculated. This is noted where there are differences.

This report is one of four initial reports to be completed for the Worcester Jewish Federation. The four reports are:

- 1) A Population Study of the Jewish Community of Worcester
- 2) Executive Summary of the Population Study of the Jewish Community of Worcester
- 3) An Analysis of the Fund Raising Campaign of the Worcester Jewish Federation
- 4) An Assessment of the Service Delivery System of the Jewish Community of Worcester.

Each report will be published separately. For this reason, the data on philanthropy and service usage are not included in this report. Other special reports may follow as the interpretation and implementation phases of the study process continue over the next few years.

Defining a Jewish Household

A triple screen was used to define a Jewish household:

- 1) Are you Jewish? 2) Is any member of the household Jewish?
- 3) Was any member of the household born or raised a Jew? Using a wide screen ensures that all Jews in the area are included in the study.

The total population estimate for the Worcester County Jewish community is about 14,800. The calculations for this estimate are contained in Section 1, Methodology. This excludes an institutionalized Jewish population, primarily in nursing homes. Therefore, the total population will be slightly larger and slightly older. It excludes all non-Jews who live in Jewish households and who are unrelated to anyone in the household, i.e., roomers, roommates, friends, etc. It does include the non-Jewish spouses, children, and other relatives of Jews in the household. About 1,400 such individuals report having no religion, or being a religion other than Jewish.

The analysis in this report is based on all Jews and related non-Jews living in non-institutionalized housing. All percentages and projected totals are made on the basis of almost 14,800 persons.

How the Data Were Analyzed

Because of the limited sample size, it is not always possible to have detailed analyses for every combination of variables that one might desire. Furthermore, the incidence of certain sub-populations, e.g., the disabled or particular service users in the total population, is so small that the total number of cases in a survey such as this is not large enough to do detailed analysis.

While standard tests of significance have been used to evaluate the entire data set, a discussion of these tests in conjunction with each table or each interpretation is not included in this report. While of use to social scientists in determining causality, inclusion of these significance tests in the report is not very informative for most readers.

The following rules were generally followed in deciding when to report on particular variables and when it was determined that not enough cases were present for analysis. A minimum cell size of 10 within a cross-tabulation was necessary before any inferences could be drawn. This is a relatively small number of cases compared to many other kinds of scientific or social scientific study. However, it should be clearly stated that the sampling error on such small numbers is quite large. The data are used in an interpretive way to draw general impressions and inferences, and should not be used as literal representations of the population. Therefore, with very small cell sizes of 10 to 25, broad strokes and outlines, which point to trends, are being

provided. Differences of 5% to 10% or even more between two variables when the cell size is so small should not be taken as exact representations. It should merely point to directional differences, or perhaps random error.

When the cell size is less than 10, the data are even more impressionistic. Cell size may be calculated by adding the projections in each cell, calculating the percentages, and taking the percentage of the total. The percentages themselves are statistically meaningless; they merely point to general trends. Given sampling error, they may be incorrect, but they must be examined in the context of other knowledge and data sets. Therefore, we have taken the interpretive liberty of using even very small cell sizes to make some general comments. We would not claim the small number of cases can be used to say that 10% or 20% or 50% of disabled persons need help, for example. We would use them to say that we know that the service delivery system is constructed in such a way that it is likely that even this small cell size points to the need for services for the disabled.

The delivery of services and other planning considerations are affected by the geographic distribution of the population. The sample was stratified, therefore, to provide for enough cases in a number of geographic areas for sub-area analysis. For this report, three geographic areas have been chosen. They are:

Inner area: Worcester, Holden, Paxton, and Shrewsbury

Middle area: Boylston, West Boylston, Northborough, Westborough, Grafton, Millbury, Auburn, and Leicester

Outer area: Royalston, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Athol, Phillipston, Templeton, Gardner, Westminster, Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Leominster, Lancaster, Harvard, Sterling, Bolton, Clinton, Berlin, Southboro, Marlborough, Barre, Rutland, Hardwick, Oakham, New Braintree, Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, Warren, Dudley, Charlton, Spencer, Oxford, Webster, Sutton, Douglas, East Douglas, Northbridge, Uxbridge, Upton, Milford, Mendon, Millville, Blackstone

The designations, inner area, middle area, and outer area, will be used in subsequent text and tables where pertinent data are presented by geographic area.

Notes on Reading this Report

Summary tables of the most important findings are presented throughout this report. Obviously, in a study of this size, all data cannot be included. Copies of the detailed tabulations have been provided to the Worcester Jewish Federation, and are available for analysis at greater depth than is possible in this report.

Data have not been included if the percentage bases were too small to be considered statistically significant. In cases where percentage differences may not be strictly significant, but where a consistent pattern of responses occurs, we have regarded them as suggestive of real differences.

Throughout this report, where percentages do not add to 100%, it is because of computer rounding, multiple answers, or "not

reported," (i.e., respondent refused to answer a question).

Where --- appears on a table, it indicates less than one-half of 1% or zero responses and, therefore, zero percent.

When reading the tables, percents add down when total line at bottom adds to 100%. The tables add across when the right-most column contains sums of 100%. The (n=) notation which appears under the column heads on each table refers to the number of respondents interviewed. It should be noted that the total (n) varies, based on the number of responses to the questions. Some individuals may have chosen not to answer a question, so that (n)'s are not always the same.

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This methodological discussion is divided into three parts: sampling, interviewing, and data processing (including weighing).

A. Sampling Procedures

Our 530 completed interviews were comprised of two sub-samples, derived as follows:

- 400 "listed" respondents, culled from lists provided by the Federation. These lists had been derived from an unduplicated merging of membership rosters from various synagogues, organizations, agencies, etc., as well as the Federation's own campaign-based listings. The sample culling process involved the selection of every Nth name, on a rotating basis, until the 400th interview had been completed.
- The final 100 interviews represented 100 random digit dialing (RDD) derived respondents, contacted at random from a cross section of telephone exchanges throughout Worcester County. All towns in Worcester County were included.

Based upon a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 500 completed screening calls per telephone exchange an estimated 7,100 contacted households were designated as either Jewish or non-Jewish. A "Jewish" household is defined as one in which at least one member currently

considers himself or herself to be Jewish, and/or was born/raised a Jew. Factoring in the number of households with multiple phone lines, as well as the estimated percentage of Jewish households reluctant to identify themselves as Jewish - and calculated against a baseline 1985 census estimate of the total population, the Jewish population was calculated.

Jewish households identified during the RDD screening process were interviewed with the same survey questionnaire used for the 400 list-derived interviews.

The methodological rationale for a sample which includes both listed and randomly-derived sub-populations is the relatively efficient (i.e., cost-effective) means of attaining the former, coupled with the more projectable cross section represented by the latter. The process of combining the two sub-populations requires the statistical weighting of the listed portion to the RDD portion so as to factor out the systematic bias inherent in the use of lists, which are by definition non-random.

"Marketing" efforts undertaken to raise awareness of - and enthusiasm for - the survey effort could be presumed to have reached more listed than RDD respondents, the latter by definition more likely to be non-affiliated or only marginally affiliated with the Jewish community and its channels of communication. It is the opportunity to access this less

affiliated portion of the Jewish community non-active and thereby unidentified by lists, which underscores our sampling strategy.

The combined weighted sample (N) of 500, within a community of Worcester's magnitude, is associated with a statistical precision interval of approximately $\pm 5-1/2\%$ at the 95% confidence level. Ninety-five times out of 100, in other words, the findings we derive by weighting these 500-plus responses can be expected to fall within $5-1/2\%$ of the findings we would have if every Jewish household in the Worcester area had been interviewed.

Basic Random Digit Dialing Sample

The primary sampling units used were telephone central office areas. For each of these areas, a random sample of specific telephone numbers was generated, with prefixes separated by geographic area. This was done by selecting numbers randomly from the telephone book, and then systematically adding small random numbers to get the numbers actually called. For instance, if the number actually selected was 343-3111, we would call a sequence of numbers starting with 343-1112, and continuing with 343-1113, 343-1114, etc. In this way we were able to assure that the numbers called would include unlisted as well as listed telephones. In all, anywhere from 7 to 33 numbers were generated from each number actually sampled from the telephone directory, depending on the projected proportions of Jews in each sub-area.

Each household reached in this way was first screened to determine if there were one or more individuals who were either

currently Jewish or had been born and raised Jewish. In such households a complete interview was then carried out, with any adult over the age of 18 in the household. Attitudinal data are, therefore, from the respondent alone. These interviews constitute the basic random digit dialing sample.

The disposition of the calls is allocated in the following chart. Calls are recorded by prefix and town. Using the percentages of households identified through the RDD process to be Jewish, the total Jewish population was taken as a percentage of the entire general population as of 1985.

CHART 1
RANDOM DIGIT DIALING RECORDS

Prefix	Town	Numbers Dialed	Jewish Households	Non-Jewish Households	Refused	Business
234	Whitinsville	253	001	099	000	013
248	Charlton	143	004	096	007	014
249	Athol	141	003	097	010	007
278	Uxbridge	265	000	030	003	008
297	Winchendon	207	002	098	008	008
342	Fitchburg	159	002	100	026	012
343	Fitchburg	122	001	075	014	010
345	Fitchburg	230	022	098	038	027
347	Sturbridge	500	001	084	002	032
355	Barre	500	002	058	009	013
365	Clinton	48.	000	025	006	001
366	Westborough	325	004	096	007	096
368	Clinton	162	000	060	002	010
393	Northborough	400	005	095	015	027
422	Sterling	282	000	023	000	001
436	Warren	500	000	000	000	000
464	Princeton	257	000	020	000	000
473	Milford	137	002	074	034	020
478	Milford	132	003	073	018	014
529	Upton	130	003	072	003	003
534	Leominster	74.	002	048	014	004
537	Leominster	172	001	099	029	014
575	Athol	500	000	000	000	000
582	Lunenburg	166	002	073	015	015
630	Gardner	99.	001	024	001	007
632	Gardner	164	001	099	027	016

CHART 1 (continued)
RANDOM DIGIT DIALING RECORDS

Prefix	Town	Numbers Dialed	Jewish Households	Non-Jewish Households	Refused	Business
724	Petersham	136	001	075	013	012
752	Worcester	300	008	092	025	049
753	Worcester	245	010	090	014	064
754	Worcester	176	003	097	012	021
755	Worcester	194	009	091	012	031
756	Worcester	188	004	096	012	036
757	Worcester	239	008	092	050	040
764	Southbridge	104	001	075	007	006
765	Southbridge	88.	000	051	007	011
779	Bolton	132	003	072	006	011
791	Worcester	299	002	098	069	045
792	Worcester	389	009	091	016	096
793	Worcester	360	000	001	000	031
795	Worcester	399	002	040	010	099
797	Worcester	500	000	000	000	000
798	Worcester	500	002	066	013	138
799	Worcester	384	005	095	025	201
827	Ashburnham	140	001	074	012	017
829	Holden	309	003	097	018	019
832	Auburn	295	001	099	003	040
835	West Boylston	500	002	092	001	022
838	Berlin	211	002	073	005	010
839	Grafton	281	001	099	000	017
841	Shrewsbury	500	000	000	000	000
842	Shrewsbury	231	006	094	002	025
845	Shrewsbury	500	006	052	017	011
852	Worcester	258	001	099	018	025
853	Worcester	156	000	100	003	021
856	Worcester	500	000	000	500	000
865	Millbury	330	001	099	022	021
867	N. Brookfield	341	001	099	016	015
869	Royalston	500	000	054	011	010
870	Westborough	282	000	002	000	055
874	Westminster	178	000	100	007	024
882	Oakham	500	000	015	011	010
883	Blackstone	97.	000	035	010	001
885	Spencer	325	000	100	002	015
886	Rutland	281	000	036	003	006
892	Leicester	432	003	067	007	012
898	Westborough	500	000	000	000	000
928	Hubbardston	121	000	011	000	000
939	Templeton	133	000	100	006	006
943	Webster	78.	001	053	008	010
949	Webster	173	001	074	008	013
987	Oxford	286	000	073	009	010
<u>Totals</u>		20,847	139	4,861	1,290	1,684

B. Interviewing

A comprehensive survey questionnaire was developed (see Appendix 1), through the combined efforts of the Demographic Study Committee, Survey Research Associates of Baltimore, and Gary Tobin. By incorporating into this questionnaire portions of analogous questionnaires already yielded in other cities throughout the United States, a context was established to interpret the Worcester findings. An arbitrary finding of 28%, in other words, would be more meaningful if we knew, for example, whether Worcester's 28% was typical or in some respects, atypical of other Jewish communities.

With the survey questionnaire thus designed, Survey Research Associates then assumed responsibility for both the telephone fieldwork and the data processing of the 500 completed interviews. The specific methodological components of the sampling fieldwork and data processing related to the community-wide survey effort are detailed below.

The survey questionnaire developed for this phase of the study contained two basic sections. The first section paralleled the types of questions asked in conjunction with the U.S. Census, and established a demographic profile of the household and each of its members. The second section contained a series of questions involving the perceptions and experiences of the respondent - ranging from religious observance, to issues of anti-Semitism, to feelings about Israel, to patterns of giving to Jewish and non-Jewish charitable organizations. While many factors affected

the actual length of the interview (e.g., household size and composition), the interview averaged about 35 minutes overall.

Interviewing did not take place on the Sabbath or any of the Jewish holidays that occurred between May and July 1986.

During the first week of the field period, each interviewer was required to come to the SRA office when he/she had completed three interviews. At this time, the interviewers reviewed their completed questionnaires with both the supervisor and an editor. This effort ensured that the interviewer was following the correct procedures and that any errors would be corrected early.

Interviewers continued to make weekly office visits to turn in completed RDD sheets and interviews. At the time of their weekly visit, they were assigned new work, reviewed corrections with the editors, and discussed problems or individual interviews with the supervisor.

Several debriefings were held during the field period to boost morale, review editing decisions, and introduce changes in the field procedures. Debriefings were held to train on the short interview and to introduce the sub-screening process.

Screeners

Telephone screeners were added to the field personnel. They were trained only to identify Jewish households. The telephone numbers of identified Jewish households were called in to the office and then assigned to field interviewers for completion. This process helped to increase the productivity of the

interviewers when we were calling in areas which had a lower concentration of Jewish households.

RDD Procedures

Telephone numbers randomly generated by computer were used for the RDD (Random Digit Dialing) phase of this study. The purpose of random digit dialing is to obtain a final disposition for each telephone number. A structure methodology was implemented to obtain a final disposition for each telephone number.

Non-working numbers and, in many cases, business numbers were screened out before field assignment. Sheets with four telephone numbers each were assigned. Interviewers were instructed to make calls during the day (9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.), evenings (5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.) and Sunday. A final disposition of at least six attempts to contact was required for each number.

Completion Rates

For known Jewish households, 530 interviews were completed in Worcester County. The completion rate for known Jewish households was about 90% of identified Jewish households. There were no differences in the completion rates between the list and RDD sample, nor by geographic area.

Refusal Conversions

SRA made an effort throughout the field period to convert refusals. These conversion efforts addressed two types of refusals. The first was households that were Jewish, but refused to participate in the study. The second was respondents who began

the interview but terminated the conversation before the interview was completed. In both of these situations, these telephone numbers were identified and reassigned to specific interviewers for conversion efforts. The majority of this effort was devoted to areas in which it was particularly difficult to find Jewish households.

Quality Control

Validations:

A 10% validation was performed of each interviewer's work. The validations were completed by the supervisor and the assistant supervisor. The validation process required that 10% of the respondents be called and several of the interview questions be re-asked. In addition, the supervisor asked if the interviewer had been pleasant and if the respondent had any comments about the interview.

Editing-Coding:

All editing and coding was supervised by Mrs. Barbara Herman. Mrs. Herman contacted Dr. Tobin on a regular basis to make all coding decisions. Every interview was manually edited and a 10% second edit was performed by the editing supervisor. An edit log was kept to provide a record of all decisions that were made.

Data Cleaning:

All interviews were keypunched and returned to SRA for data cleaning. The Data Manager, Ms. Mary Emerick, wrote the data cleaning programs for both range of values and logic specifica-

tions. Changes and corrections were made both to the interview booklets and the data tape.

C. Weighting and Processing

Weighting was carried out as a two-step procedure. The first step was the projection sequence defined below. However, in the weighting, we also compensated for probabilities of speaking to different members of the household in gathering the household data. In particular, we weighted only the household data to compensate for differential response rates by age and sex, and other factors to represent the total population, not just the respondent. To do this we used the data from the questionnaire itself; that is, because the questionnaire includes information on every member of the household, we have reasonable estimates of the actual population age-sex cohorts.

In processing the data we used a large number of sub-breaks. Most of these are self-explanatory. For instance, we used income (question 105), place of birth (question 9), whether or not born Jewish (question 12), age of individual (question 3), and sex (question 4).

The tabulations by household type are also based on a created variable. A conventional family is defined as man and wife plus one or more children under 18 living at home. The column labeled man-wife indicates married couples with no children living at home, while single parents are one adult with one or more children under 18 living at home.

SECTION 2

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WORCESTER

Population Size

- There are 14,796 persons who are Jewish, or related to someone Jewish, living in 6,003 households in the Worcester Jewish community.
- The average household size is 2.5 persons per household.

Population Characteristics

- About 58%* of the households are headed by two parents with one or more children. All other households include widowed, divorced, married couples without children, or never married persons.
- Twelve percent of the married adults have been married at least one time before.
- Twenty-two percent of the population is over the age of 65, including 10% who are over the age of 74.
- Fifty-one percent of the population are female, 49% are male.
- About 72% of the respondents are currently married, 3% are currently divorced or separated.
- About 3% of the households with children are headed by a single parent.
- The expected number of children born is about 2.0 which is exactly at replacement level.

* Percentages are rounded to nearest decimal point. Totals may exceed 100% or be slightly under, due to rounding error.

Neighborhood, Mobility, and Housing

- Seventy-four percent of Worcester's Jewish population live in the inner area, 10% live in the middle area, and 16% live in the outer area. (See pages 6 and 7 of the Introduction for a definition of the three geographic areas.)
- About 35% of the respondents said they or someone in the household is very likely or somewhat likely to move within the next three years. Of those who are planning a move, 27% say they will move within the Worcester area, 29% elsewhere in Massachusetts, and 35% outside of Massachusetts.
- About 29% of the respondents have lived in Worcester County all their lives.
- Sixteen percent of the respondents have moved to the Worcester area since 1982. The period between 1970 and 1979 saw the largest in-migration of residents, with 24% of the respondents moving into the area during that time.
- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents own their own homes.

Education

- Fifty-five percent of the adults have a college degree, including 25% who have an advanced degree.

Employment and Disability

- About 8% of the population is disabled to some extent, primarily among the elderly population.
- For women, aged 25 to 54, 42% are employed full time and 30% part time, a total of 72%.

- Fourteen percent of the adults 18 and over in the labor force are classified as executives/managers, 27% are professionals, 25% are in technician or sales positions, 21% are employed in clerical/administrative support positions, and 13% work in service-related occupations.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the labor force are self-employed.
- Twenty-five percent of the males are self-employed.

Income

- Twelve percent of the households earn less than \$10,000 per year, and about 18% earn more than \$75,000 per year.

Religious Characteristics

- Six percent of the respondents identify themselves as Orthodox, 29% as Conservative, 49% as Reform, and 14% as "just Jewish" or other.
- Sixty percent of the respondents currently belong to a synagogue or temple.
- Of the respondents who do not currently belong to a synagogue or temple, 46% say they will join or may join in the future.
- About 11% of the adults never attend synagogue or temple.
- Nine percent of the adults attend synagogue at least once per week.
- Only 2% of the respondents refrain from driving on Shabbat; 90% said they always drive or ride on Shabbat.

- Eighteen percent of the respondents always keep kosher in their homes, and 6% always keep kosher outside their homes.
- More than three-quarters of the respondents always participate in a Passover Seder.
- About 72% of the respondents always alter their normal routine on High Holidays, and 60% of the respondents always fast on Yom Kippur.
- Almost three-quarters of the respondents always light Chanukah candles, and almost one-quarter of the respondents always light candles on Friday night.

Jewish Education

- About 77% of the entire Worcester Jewish population has received some formal Jewish education.
- About one in five adult respondents said they would send their children to an all-day Jewish school.
- More than half of those respondents who said they would send their children to an all-day Jewish school indicated the Solomon Schechter Day School as the institution in which they would enroll their children.
- About 78% of male children, 17 and under, are currently receiving a Jewish education, as are 79% of female children.
- Twenty percent of respondents, 18 and over, have attended adult Jewish education classes during the past three years.

Volunteerism and Organizational Membership

- About 29% of adult respondents spend some time volunteering for Jewish organizations. A slightly lower proportion, 26%, spend some time volunteering for non-Jewish organizations.
- Singles are the least likely to volunteer for Jewish organizations, with only 12% indicating that they do so.
- Respondents who live in the inner area are most likely to spend time volunteering for Jewish organizations.
- Highest income households (\$150,000-plus) are the most likely to have individuals who volunteer time for Jewish organizations, 73%.
- Sixty percent of the respondents currently hold membership in one or more Jewish organizations.
- Hadassah has the highest membership proportion, with 46%.
- Thirty-two percent of the respondents are members of a synagogue men's/women's club, and 45% are members of an auxiliary of one kind or another.
- About one-quarter of the respondents are members of the JCC, the JSCOA, National Council of Jewish Women, and the Worcester Federation.

Israel

- Thirty-five percent of the households have a member who has visited Israel.
- Sixty-two percent of the households have someone in them who intends to visit Israel.

Anti-Semitism

- About 79% of the respondents feel a moderate to little amount of anti-Semitism exists in the Worcester area.
- Twelve percent of the respondents said they have experienced a great deal of anti-Semitism in their lifetime; 74% said they experienced a moderate to little amount of anti-Semitism in their lifetime.
- About one in five respondents said they have had an anti-Semitic experience within the past twelve months.
- Almost all anti-Semitic experiences consisted of hearing anti-Semitic remarks. Less than 1% have experienced violence against property, and about 8% have been the victims of personal attacks.

SECTION 3

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The Jewish Population

Within Worcester County, 14,796 persons reside in 6,003 Jewish households. The population includes 1,375 non-Jewish persons living in Jewish households, most of whom are spouses or children of Jews. Six percent of those who are non-Jewish indicate their current religion as Catholic, Protestant, or "other," and another 4% indicate that they currently practice no religion. Ninety percent of those living in Jewish households are Jewish.

An estimated 4,416 Jewish households with 10,852 individuals are located in Worcester County's inner area. Seventy-four percent of Worcester County's total Jewish population is located in the inner area. The middle area of Worcester County, which contains 10% of the Jewish population has 598 Jewish households in which 1,631 individuals reside. The outer area, with 16% of the total Jewish population, has 2,313 individuals residing in 989 households. A description of the three geographic areas discussed in this study is included in the Introduction, pp. 6-7.

TABLE 3-1
 DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION,
 BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Jews</u> (n=1278)	<u>Total Number of Households</u> (n=521)
Inner area	10,852 (73%)	4,416 (74%)
Middle area	1,631 (11%)	598 (10%)
Outer area	2,313 (16%)	989 (16%)
<u>Total</u>	14,796 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

Average Household Size

The average size of Jewish households in Worcester County is 2.5. When the county is looked at by geographic area, the average household size for the inner area is 2.5, for the middle area, 2.7, and for the outer area, 2.3.

TABLE 3-2

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Jewish Households</u> (n=521)	<u>Average Size</u>
Inner area	4,416 (74%)	2.5
Middle area	598 (10%)	2.7
Outer area	989 (16%)	2.3
<u>Total</u>	6,003 (100%)	2.5

Contemporary lower household sizes in the Worcester community, as in most Jewish and non-Jewish communities across the United States, can be attributed primarily to later marriages, lower birth rates, and the aging of the community. Specifically, greater proportions of the population are now comprised of singles, married couples who do not yet have children, small families, and older couples or widows whose children have already left home. In addition, the growing divorce rate within the Jewish community is also a contributing factor to smaller households.

Household Composition

The demographic changes which have taken place in household size during the last twenty years are also reflected in household composition. For example, while 80% of Jewish households nationwide in 1970 consisted of married couples, most of whom had or intended to have at least two children, only about 66% of Jewish households in the 1980s consist of married couples, and very small families (one or no children) have become more commonplace, especially among those with high educational and professional status. "Single" status, rather than being regarded as a mere prelude to marriage, has been adopted by some as an alternative lifestyle. Increases in divorce are seen throughout Jewish-American society. In addition to later marriage, later family formation, and increased divorce, longer lifespans among the elderly have meant that increasing numbers of Jewish households are composed of childless couples and unmarried individuals. For Jews, as for all Americans, the conventional family; that is, two parents with one or more children, has become increasingly unconventional. These trends are reflected in the Worcester data as well.

Contemporary Jewish households, even those which seem traditional, and especially the growing numbers of non-traditional households, differ significantly from the households of even 25 years ago. Indications are that Jewish households will continue in their diversity for some time to come. This shifting proportion of family types and their changed expectations puts new

demands on the Worcester Jewish community organizations and institutions. Throughout the presentation of this demographic profile of the Worcester Jewish community, we will point out those demographic phenomena which may indicate areas of special concern to the Worcester Jewish community.

For example, by an overwhelming majority, single-parent households are more likely to be located in the outer area. About 200 such households are located in the outer area, as compared to about sixty in the inner area, and less than ten in the middle area.

Table 3-3 shows the household composition of the Worcester Jewish community. Of the 4,416 households in the inner area, 21% are one-person households, 33% are married couples without children, 36% are households with two parents, and 3% are single-parent households. The 598 households in the middle area are comprised of one-person households, 23%, married couples, 34%, two parents with children, 41%, and 1% of households headed by single parents. For the 989 households located in the outer area, 15% are one-person, 31% are married couples, 43% are two parents with children, and 8% are single-parent households.

TABLE 3-3

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>One Person</u> (n=117)	<u>Man and Wife</u> (n=175)	<u>Two Parents with Children</u> (n=193)	<u>Single Parent</u> (n=16)	<u>Other</u> (n=20)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Inner area	949 (21%)	1,457 (33%)	1,594 (36%)	123 (3%)	293 (7%)	4,416 (100%)
Middle area	140 (23%)	203 (34%)	248 (41%)	7 (1%)	--- ---	598 (99%)
Outer area	144 (15%)	306 (31%)	422 (43%)	81 (8%)	36 (4%)	989 (101%)
<u>Total</u>	1,233 (21%)	1,967 (33%)	2,264 (38%)	211 (4%)	328 (6%)	6,003 (102%)

*rounding error

Population by Sex and Age

Table 3-4 shows the distribution of the Jewish population by sex and age. Females comprise 51% of the population, and outnumber males in each age group, with the exception of those between the ages of 25 to 44 and 55 to 64.

Worcester County has about 1,000 children under the age of five, or about 7% of the population. Another 9% is between the ages of 6 and 12 and 6% are between the ages of 13 and 17. Eighteen to 24 year olds comprise 8% of the population, 25 to 34 year olds, 15% of the population, 35 to 44 year olds, 14%, 45 to 54 year olds, 10%, and 55 to 64 year olds, 10%. About 22% of the population is over the age of 65, including 9% who are 74 or older.

Respondents over the age 65 are much more likely to live in the inner area. Children under the age of twelve are most likely to live in the middle area.

TABLE 3-4

JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

		<u>Inner Area</u> (n=950)	<u>Middle Area</u> (n=132)	<u>Outer Area</u> (n=196)	<u>Total</u> (n=1278)
0-5	male	379 (3%)	28 ---	65 ---	472 (3%)
	female	427 (3%)	92 (1%)	15 ---	534 (4%)
6-12	male	268 (2%)	111 (1%)	102 (1%)	499 (3%)
	female	534 (4%)	168 (1%)	122 (1%)	824 (6%)
13-17	male	166 (1%)	46 ---	65 ---	277 (2%)
	female	427 (3%)	31 ---	61 ---	519 (4%)
18-24	male	449 (3%)	28 ---	43 ---	520 (4%)
	female	366 (2%)	107 (1%)	98 (1%)	571 (4%)
25-34	male	933 (6%)	117 (1%)	159 (1%)	1,209 (8%)
	female	728 (5%)	81 (1%)	237 (2%)	1,046 (7%)
35-44	male	675 (5%)	322 (2%)	259 (2%)	1,256 (8%)
	female	506 (3%)	184 (1%)	191 (1%)	881 (6%)
45-54	male	531 (4%)	33 ---	118 (1%)	682 (5%)
	female	524 (4%)	66 ---	124 (1%)	714 (5%)
55-64	male	547 (4%)	57 ---	189 (1%)	793 (5%)
	female	620 (4%)	37 ---	67 (1%)	724 (5%)
65-74	male	744 (5%)	18 ---	83 (1%)	845 (6%)
	female	770 (5%)	72 ---	138 (1%)	980 (7%)

TABLE 3-4, (continued)

JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Inner Area</u> (n=950)	<u>Middle Area</u> (n=132)	<u>Outer Area</u> (n=196)	<u>Total</u> (n=1278)
74 + male	533 (4%)	33 ---	76 (1%)	642 (4%)
female	705 (5%)	---	102 (1%)	807 (5%)
<u>Total male</u>	5,243 (34%)	793 (5%)	1,159 (8%)	7,195 (49%)
female	5,607 (37%)	838 (6%)	1,155 (8%)	7,600 (51%)
<u>Total Population</u>	10,850 (73%)	1,631 (11%)	2,314 (16%)	14,795 (100%)

Six percent of Worcester adults - all either under the age of 34 or over the age of 65 - live with other family members. Family members hosting elderly relatives often need special support services, ranging from support/discussion groups on the problems of aging, to day programs for the elderly which provide relief to family caretakers.

About half of the persons over age 74 live alone, as do almost one-third of respondents aged 65 to 74, 15% of those aged 55 to 64, 10% of those 35 to 44, 15% of those 25 to 34, and about 27% of the 18 to 24 year olds. There are virtually no respondents living alone in the 45 to 54 age cohort.

Thus, single status in the Worcester Jewish community is primarily a phenomenon of the young (those 18-34) and the elderly (those 65+). Both are often on the fringe of a conventional family-oriented Jewish community structure, and each group has their own special Jewish needs. The emphasis on conventional family life so common in Jewish organizational and synagogue life can alienate singles, who may find it difficult to find a niche in these settings. Elderly singles in particular can become isolated physically and emotionally from other members of the community, and this physical and emotional isolation can present special service needs in the Worcester Jewish community.

TABLE 3-5

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=500)
One person	88 (27%)	191 (15%)	119 (10%)	---	122 (15%)	295 (30%)	418 (51%)	1,222 (21%)
Man and wife	36 (11%)	236 (19%)	132 (12%)	187 (29%)	464 (58%)	596 (61%)	315 (38%)	1,900 (33%)
Two parents with children	87 (27%)	693 (55%)	865 (75%)	430 (67%)	131 (16%)	36 (4%)	22 (3%)	2,200 (38%)
Single parent	22 (7%)	21 (2%)	36 (3%)	29 (4%)	88 (11%)	---	15 (2%)	200 (4%)
Other	88 (27%)	125 (10%)	---	---	---	58 (6%)	58 (7%)	300 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (99%)*	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	805 (100%)	985 (101%)*	828 (101%)*	6,000 (102%)

*rounding error

Migration Patterns

In-migration patterns show that Jews moving to Worcester County are less likely to move to the inner area than to either the middle area or outer area, as shown in Table 3-6. Between 75% and 85% of Jews who moved to Worcester County before 1970 live in the inner area, but two-thirds or less of more recent in-migrants reside there. About 10% of Worcester County Jews live in the middle area, except for one group: 24% of Jews who moved to Worcester County in the 1970s live in the middle area. The outer area of Worcester County is most popular with Jews who moved into the area in the 1950s (20%), between 1980 and 1983 (33%), and between 1984 and 1986 (22%).

TABLE 3-6

YEAR OF IN-MIGRATION TO WORCESTER COUNTY

	<u>Always Lived Here</u> (n=171)	1940- 1949 (n=92)	1950- 1959 (n=47)	1960- 1969 (n=45)	1970- 1979 (n=111)	1982- 1983 (n=30)	1984- 1986 (n=24)	<u>Total</u> (n=520)
Inner area	1,464 (80%)	783 (85%)	353 (75%)	383 (84%)	832 (60%)	322 (61%)	278 (69%)	4,416 (74%)
Middle area	154 (8%)	7 (1%)	22 (5%)	15 (3%)	335 (24%)	29 (6%)	36 (9%)	598 (10%)
Outer area	202 (11%)	131 (14%)	96 (20%)	58 (13%)	231 (17%)	176 (33%)	87 (22%)	982 (16%)
<u>Total</u>	1,820 (99%)*	921 (100%)	471 (100%)	456 (100%)	1,398 (101%)*	527 (100%)	401 (100%)	5,996 (100%)

*rounding error

SECTION 4

NATIVITY, RESIDENCY, MOBILITY, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Length of Residence in Worcester

Table 4-1 shows that the Jewish population in Worcester County is primarily a stable, local population. Of the 6,003 Jewish households in Worcester County, 76% have always lived there or have moved from one place to another within the County. Another 11% moved to Worcester County from elsewhere in Massachusetts, and about 13% migrated there from another state. Less than 1% moved to Worcester County from outside the United States. The largest group of in-migrants, 24% of the current Jewish population, moved in during the 1970s. Sixteen percent migrated to Worcester County in the 1940s and 1980s, and 8% each in the 1950s and 1960s.

TABLE 4-1

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN WORCESTER COUNTY,
BY PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	<u>Always Lived Here</u> (n=159)	<u>1940- 1949</u> (n=92)	<u>1950- 1959</u> (n=47)	<u>1960- 1969</u> (n=45)	<u>1970- 1979</u> (n=110)	<u>1980- 1983</u> (n=29)	<u>1984- 1986</u> (n=24)	<u>Total</u> (n=506)
Worcester County	1,646 (96%)	849 (92%)	419 (89%)	341 (75%)	787 (57%)	226 (44%)	163 (40%)	4,431 (76%)
Another Massachusetts County	44 (3%)	58 (6%)	15 (3%)	71 (16%)	218 (16%)	118 (23%)	116 (29%)	640 (11%)
Another state	21 (1%)	15 (2%)	15 (3%)	43 (9%)	371 (27%)	169 (33%)	124 (31%)	758 (13%)
Another country	---	---	22 (5%)	---	7 (1%)	---	---	29 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	1,712 (29%)	921 (16%)	471 (8%)	456 (8%)	1,383 (24%)	512 (9%)	402 (7%)	5,857 (100%)

A substantial proportion (33%) of young adults, 18 to 24 years old, came from outside Worcester County; however, most are locally born. Twenty-five percent of respondents aged 25 to 34, the largest proportion of any age group, moved to Worcester County from another state, 63% came from elsewhere in Worcester County, and 12% from elsewhere in Massachusetts. Almost nine out of ten respondents between the ages of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 lived either in Worcester or another Massachusetts county before moving to Worcester, with 12% to 13% of each of those groups coming from another state. About 81% of respondents aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 are from the Worcester area. Ten percent of the 55 to 64 year olds moved to Worcester County from elsewhere in Massachusetts,

and 5% migrated from another state. The 55 to 64 year old group is the only one showing a measurable proportion of respondents who migrated to Worcester County from outside the United States, 4%. Among the 65 to 74 year old respondents, 6% moved to Worcester County from elsewhere in Massachusetts, and 13% moved there from another state. For the 74-plus age group, 90% are from the Worcester area, 7% from another Massachusetts county, and 4% from another state.

TABLE 4-2

PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=18)	<u>25-34</u> (n=68)	<u>35-44</u> (n=95)	<u>45-54</u> (n=60)	<u>55-64</u> (n=79)	<u>65-74</u> (n=105)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=507)
Worcester County	191 (67%)	782 (63%)	825 (73%)	457 (75%)	653 (82%)	782 (81%)	741 (90%)	4,431 (76%)
Another Massachusetts county	58 (20%)	153 (12%)	160 (14%)	80 (13%)	80 (10%)	58 (6%)	58 (7%)	647 (11%)
Another state	36 (13%)	316 (25%)	146 (13%)	72 (12%)	36 (5%)	124 (13%)	29 (4%)	758 (13%)
Another country	---	---	---	---	29 (4%)	---	---	29 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	285 (100%)	1,251 (100%)	1,130 (100%)	609 (100%)	799 (101%)*	964 (100%)	828 (101%)*	5,865 (101%)*

*rounding error

Home Ownership

More than two-thirds of the respondents own their residence and less than one-third are renters, as shown in Table 4-3. Ownership is almost universal among respondents between the ages 35 to 44 (92%) and 45 to 54 (93%). Seventy-five percent of respondents aged 55 to 64, 62% of those aged 25 to 34, and 60% of those aged 65 to 74 also own their own residences. The proportion of renters increases for the youngest respondents, those between the ages of 18 and 24 (59%), and for those over age 74 (55%).

TABLE 4-3

HOME OWNERSHIP, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Home is rented	190 (59%)	485 (38%)	96 (8%)	44 (7%)	160 (20%)	390 (40%)	458 (55%)	1,821 (30%)
Home is owned	131 (41%)	781 (62%)	1,057 (92%)	602 (93%)	601 (75%)	595 (60%)	363 (44%)	4,129 (69%)
Other	---	---	---	---	44 (6%)	---	7 (1%)	51 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (100%)	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	805 (101%)*	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,001 (100%)

*rounding error

Table 4-4 illustrates the relationship between home ownership and rental to the length of time respondents have lived in Worcester County. The groups most likely to own their own homes moved to Worcester in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Almost 80% of the Jews who moved to Worcester County between 1950 and 1980, largely middle-aged adults in their prime earning years, own their own homes. An approximate two-thirds to one-third ratio of ownership to rentals holds true for those who have always lived in Worcester, those who moved to Worcester in the 1940s, and those who moved to Worcester between 1980 and 1983. These categories include the oldest and some of the youngest Jewish populations. For the most recent in-migrants who moved to Worcester between 1984 and 1986, renting is a more popular option: 54% own their residences and 46% are renting. These, of course, tend to be younger individuals who are more likely to be renters.

TABLE 4-4

HOME OWNERSHIP, BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

	<u>Always Lived Here</u> (n=171)	<u>1940- 1949</u> (n=92)	<u>1950- 1959</u> (n=47)	<u>1960- 1969</u> (n=45)	<u>1970- 1979</u> (n=111)	<u>1980- 1983</u> (n=30)	<u>1984- 1986</u> (n=24)
Home is rented	650 (36%)	348 (38%)	50 (11%)	79 (17%)	314 (23%)	197 (37%)	184 (46%)
Home is owned	1,171 (64%)	573 (62%)	376 (80%)	377 (83%)	1,077 (77%)	330 (63%)	218 (54%)
Other	---	---	44 (9%)	---	7 (1%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	1,820 (100%)	921 (100%)	471 (100%)	456 (100%)	1,398 (101%)*	527 (100%)	402 (100%)

*rounding error

Moving Plans

When asked about the likelihood of a move within the next three years, 35% of the respondents said it was very likely or somewhat likely that such a move would occur. Sixty-three percent said it is not at all likely, and 3% did not know.

As shown on Table 4-5, almost 90% of the 18 to 24 year olds, and about 63% of the 25 to 34 year olds, said they are very likely or somewhat likely to move within the next three years. Twenty-four percent of the 35 to 44 year olds, 32% of the 45 to 54 year olds, and 30% of the 55 to 64 year olds also said it is very likely or somewhat likely that they will move within the next three years. The proportion of respondents indicating that a move is very likely or somewhat likely drops precipitously for those over the age of 65, with 18% of the 65 to 74 year olds and 14% of the 74-plus age group indicating the likelihood of such a move.

We can speculate that among respondents aged 55 and older, retirement to warmer climates or to be closer to children may be a factor in moving plans, while in the middle-aged or younger populations, employment opportunities play the major role.

TABLE 4-5

LIKELIHOOD OF MOVE WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Very likely	226 (70%)	420 (33%)	95 (8%)	109 (17%)	109 (14%)	87 (9%)	44 (5%)	1,089 (18%)
Somewhat likely	59 (18%)	374 (30%)	181 (16%)	95 (15%)	130 (16%)	86 (9%)	73 (9%)	998 (17%)
Not at all likely	36 (11%)	465 (37%)	817 (71%)	427 (66%)	567 (70%)	761 (77%)	689 (83%)	3,762 (63%)
Don't know	--- ---	7 (1%)	59 (5%)	15 (2%)	--- ---	51 (5%)	21 (3%)	153 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (99%)*	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	806 (100%)	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,003 (101%)

*rounding error

When asked where they would move, 34% of the respondents answering this question said they would move to another state, while 27% said they would move within Worcester County, and 29% said they would move elsewhere within Massachusetts. Fewer than 1% said they would move to another country. Table 4-6 shows that moves to another state are contemplated by 29% of respondents aged 25 to 34, approximately 41% of respondents aged 35 to 74, and 53% of respondents over age 74. The over 74 respondents constitute the large group of "snowbirds" who may make a permanent move.

Moves within Massachusetts are being considered by 41% of respondents aged 18 to 24, 45% of those aged 25 to 34, and 26% aged 55 to 64. About 20% of the 18 to 34 year olds are considering a move within Worcester County, as are 34% of

respondents aged 35 to 44, 39% between the ages of 45 and 54, 29% of the 55 to 64 year olds, and 38% of the 65 to 74 year olds. It is likely that some of these relocation plans involve moving to more appropriate housing within Worcester County, while others involve changes in employment or retirement. It may be that a substantial proportion of the elderly individuals who remain in Worcester County will be lower income, and, therefore, service delivery demands may increase.

TABLE 4-6

DESTINATION OF RESPONDENTS PLANNING MOVE
WITHIN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE

	18-24 (n=18)	25-34 (n=32)	35-44 (n=25)	45-54 (n=19)	55-64 (n=24)	65-74 (n=21)	74 + (n=12)	Total (n=151)
Within Worcester County	57 (20%)	146 (18%)	102 (34%)	87 (39%)	73 (29%)	65 (38%)	51 (41%)	581 (27%)
Elsewhere in Massachusetts	117 (41%)	360 (45%)	29 (10%)	36 (16%)	65 (26%)	21 (12%)	---	628 (29%)
Another state	44 (15%)	229 (29%)	116 (39%)	102 (45%)	101 (40%)	72 (42%)	66 (54%)	731 (34%)
Another country	---	---	7 (2%)	---	---	7 (4%)	---	14 (1%)
Don't know	66 (23%)	59 (8%)	43 (15%)	---	14 (6%)	7 (4%)	7 (6%)	198 (9%)
<u>Total</u>	285 (99%)*	794 (100%)	297 (100%)	226 (100%)	254 (101%)*	173 (100%)	124 (101%)*	2,153 (100%)

*rounding error

SECTION 5

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Marital Status

Sixty-nine percent of the respondents over age 18 are currently married, 18% are separated, divorced, or widowed, and 14% are currently single. Of the respondents who are currently married, 16% are married to a person who is non-Jewish by birth. Nine percent of the women are married to non-Jews, while 25% of the men are intermarried.

Single persons make up 84% of respondents aged 18 to 24, 27% of those aged 25 to 34, 9% of those aged 35 to 44, and 4% each of those aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74. Respondents who are divorced, separated, or widowed comprise 3% of the population aged 25 to 34, 6% of those aged 35 to 44, 4% of those aged 45 to 54, 22% of the population between the ages of 55 and 64, 31% of those aged 65 to 74, and 51% of those over age 74.

During the 1970s, single status, for the first time in Jewish history, became an extended period in the adult life cycle rather than a relatively short period of time between childhood and adulthood. In every Jewish community in the United States, a growing number of individuals could be designated as single. The recent trend toward postponement of marriage is nowhere more striking than in the advancing ages at which "universal marriage" has occurred among American Jews during the past 15 years. We define "universal marriage" to be that age group in which we find that at least 95% of the Jewish population has ever been married,

regardless of the ultimate disposition of those marriages. In 1970 more than 95% of American Jewish women were married before they reached age 34, and over 96% of Jewish men were married before they reached age 39. In the 1980s, however, Jewish communities in many cities do not reach 95% universal marriage rates until respondents are well into their forties. Like other Jewish Americans, singles in Worcester County are marrying later. Only 16% of respondents aged 18 to 24 are married, 70% of those aged 25 to 34 are married, and 85% of those aged 35 to 44 are married. Universal marriage (more than 95% married) is achieved in the 45 to 54 age group.

While many cities struggle to meet the needs of large numbers of unmarried Jewish women past the age of 35, Worcester County does not seem to have a substantial population of unmarried women in the 35 to 44 age group. Unlike other cities, such as New York, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, almost all Worcester Jewish women in the 35 to 44 age group have been married at least one time.

TABLE 5-1

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=87)	<u>25-34</u> (n=150)	<u>35-44</u> (n=188)	<u>45-54</u> (n=130)	<u>55-64</u> (n=146)	<u>65-74</u> (n=184)	<u>74 +</u> (n=135)	<u>Total</u> (n=102)
Married	75 (7%)	1,600 (71%)	1,915 (90%)	1,326 (95%)	1,308 (86%)	1,439 (79%)	767 (53%)	8,429 (72%)
Widowed	---	---	---	---	107 (7%)	275 (15%)	588 (41%)	970 (8%)
Divorced	---	43 (2%)	68 (3%)	41 (3%)	59 (4%)	36 (2%)	30 (2%)	276 (2%)
Separated	---	---	32 (2%)	21 (2%)	15 (1%)	7 ---	---	75 (1%)
Never married	1,015 (93%)	612 (27%)	122 (6%)	9 (1%)	29 (2%)	68 (4%)	66 (5%)	1,921 (17%)
<u>Total</u>	1,090 (100%)	2,255 (100%)	2,137 (101%)*	1,397 (101%)*	1,518 (100%)	1,825 (100%)	1,450 (101%)*	11,672 (100%)

*rounding error

As shown in Table 5-2, singles are most likely to be found among respondents younger than 24 and older than 65. Among respondents between the ages of 18 and 24, only 5% of the men and 9% of the women are married. The proportions for men and women in the 25 to 34 age cohort who are married rises precipitously to 66% and 77%, respectively. Four percent of the women who are 25 to 34 are currently divorced or separated, while none of the 25 to 34 year old men are currently divorced or separated. For respondents

in the 35 to 44 age group, 85% of the men and 96% of the women are currently married, equal proportions of both men and women, about 5%, are currently separated or divorced, and 10% of the men have never been married, while none of the women in this age cohort have never married. Almost equal proportions of men and women in the 45 to 54 age group are currently married, 96% and 94%, respectively. Three percent of the men and women aged 45 to 54 are currently divorced, and an additional 3% of the women in this age group are currently separated. Only 1% of the men aged 45 to 54 have never married, and none of the women in this age group have never married. Of men aged 55 to 64, 91% are married, 6% are divorced, 2% are separated and 2% have never married. Of women in the same age group, 81% are married, 15% are widowed, 2% are divorced, and 2% have never married. Among respondents in the 65 to 74 age bracket, 89% of the men and 70% of the women are currently married, while 6% of the men and 23% of the women are currently widowed. About 2% of both men and women between the ages of 65 and 74 are currently divorced and another 1% of the women are currently separated. Three percent of the men and 5% of the women in this age cohort have never married. For respondents over the age of 74, 82% of the men and 29% of the women are currently married; 15% of the men are currently widowed, as are 61% of the women. None of the men aged 74 or older are currently divorced, while 4% of the women are currently divorced. Only 2% of the men over the age of 74 have never married, while 6% of the women 74 or older have never married.

TABLE 5-2

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents						
	18-24 (n=45)	25-34 (n=69)	35-44 (n=100)	45-54 (n=61)	55-64 (n=68)	65-74 (n=77)	74 + (n=51)
Married	24 (5%)	792 (66%)	1,071 (85%)	655 (96%)	720 (91%)	753 (89%)	529 (82%)
Widowed	---	---	---	---	---	54 (6%)	98 (15%)
Divorced	---	---	54 (4%)	18 (3%)	44 (6%)	15 (2%)	---
Separated	---	---	9 (1%)	---	15 (2%)	---	---
Never married	496 (95%)	417 (35%)	122 (10%)	9 (1%)	15 (2%)	24 (3%)	15 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	520 (100%)	1,209 (101%)*	1,256 (100%)	683 (100%)	794 (101%)*	845 (100%)	642 (99%)*
	Female Respondents						
	18-24 (n=42)	25-34 (n=81)	35-44 (n=88)	45-54 (n=69)	55-64 (n=78)	65-74 (n=107)	74 + (n=84)
Married	51 (9%)	808 (77%)	844 (96%)	671 (94%)	588 (81%)	686 (70%)	237 (29%)
Widowed	---	---	---	---	107 (15%)	222 (23%)	490 (61%)
Divorced	---	43 (4%)	14 (2%)	22 (3%)	14 (2%)	21 (2%)	30 (4%)
Separated	---	---	22 (3%)	21 (3%)	---	7 (1%)	---
Never married	519 (91%)	195 (19%)	---	---	14 (2%)	44 (5%)	51 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	570 (100%)	1,046 (100%)	880 (101%)*	714 (100%)	723 (100%)	980 (101%)*	808 (100%)

*rounding error

Age at First Marriage

When respondents who have been married at least once were asked the age at which they first married, 5% of the men said they married before age 20, 50% said they married between the ages of 21 and 25, 35% between the ages of 26 and 35, and 8% between the ages of 36 and 66. Twenty-three percent of the women respondents said they first married before age 20, 52% were married between the ages of 21 and 25, 19% were married between the ages of 26 and 35, and 4% were married between the ages of 36 and 66. Eighteen percent of the men and 13% of the women have never married.

TABLE 5-3

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents							Total (n=393)
	18-24 (n=2)	25-34 (n=46)	35-44 (n=93)	45-54 (n=60)	55-64 (n=67)	65-74 (n=75)	74 + (n=50)	
15 - 20	---	33 (4%)	33 (3%)	57 (9%)	24 (3%)	48 (6%)	48 (8%)	244 (5%)
21 - 25	24 (100%)	546 (69%)	588 (52%)	394 (59%)	307 (39%)	403 (49%)	155 (25%)	2,418 (50%)
26 - 35	---	213 (27%)	459 (41%)	137 (20%)	350 (45%)	305 (37%)	211 (34%)	1,675 (35%)
36 - 66	---	---	54 (5%)	76 (11%)	79 (10%)	46 (6%)	150 (24%)	405 (8%)
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	9 (2%)	9 ---
Not reported	---	---	---	9 (1%)	18 (2%)	18 (2%)	54 (9%)	100 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	24 (100%)	792 (100%)	1,134 (101%)*	673 (100%)	779 (99%)*	821 (100%)	627 (102%)*	4,851 (100%)

TABLE 5-3 (continued)

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY AGE AND SEX

Female Respondents

	<u>18-24</u> (n=4)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=88)	<u>45-54</u> (n=69)	<u>55-64</u> (n=76)	<u>65-74</u> (n=102)	<u>74 +</u> (n=78)	<u>Total</u> (n=486)
15 - 20	7 (14%)	156 (18%)	153 (17%)	264 (37%)	247 (35%)	147 (16%)	162 (21%)	1,136 (23%)
21 - 25	44 (86%)	465 (55%)	515 (58%)	348 (49%)	329 (46%)	542 (58%)	306 (41%)	2,548 (52%)
26 - 35	--- ---	230 (27%)	184 (21%)	59 (8%)	66 (9%)	212 (23%)	184 (24%)	936 (19%)
36 - 66	--- ---	--- ---	29 (3%)	--- ---	14 (2%)	36 (4%)	91 (12%)	169 (4%)
Refused	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	15 (2%)	22 (3%)	--- ---	7 (1%)	45 (1%)
Not reported	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	29 (4%)	31 (4%)	--- ---	7 (1%)	66 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	51 (100%)	851 (100%)	881 (99%)*	715 (100%)	709 (99%)*	937 (101%)*	757 (100%)	4,900 (100%)

*rounding error

Relatively low proportions of the Jewish population in Worcester County have been married more than once, with the vast majority married only one time before. A total of 11% of the male respondents are married for the second time, and less than 1% have been married three times. For males, the highest proportions of second marriages occur in the 35 to 44 and 74-plus age cohorts, with 15% and 25%, respectively. Among female respondents, about 12% indicated that they are married for the second time, and, again, less than 1% have been married a third time. Almost equal proportions in each age cohort of females said they are married a second time, ranging from a low of 10% of those 65 to 74, to a high of 14% of those who are 25 to 34 years of age.

TABLE 5-4

NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents							Total (n=393)
	18-24 (n=2)	25-34 (n=46)	35-44 (n=93)	45-54 (n=60)	55-64 (n=67)	65-74 (n=75)	74 + (n=50)	
Married one time	24 (100%)	774 (98%)	960 (85%)	597 (89%)	718 (92%)	746 (91%)	468 (75%)	4,287 (88%)
Married two times	---	18 (2%)	174 (15%)	67 (10%)	61 (8%)	67 (8%)	159 (25%)	546 (11%)
Married three times	---	---	---	9 (1%)	---	9 (1%)	---	18 ---
<u>Total</u>	24 (100%)	792 (100%)	1,134 (100%)	673 (100%)	779 (100%)	822 (100%)	627 (100%)	4,851 (99%)
	Female Respondents							Total (n=488)
	18-24 (n=4)	25-34 (n=71)	35-44 (n=88)	45-54 (n=69)	55-64 (n=76)	65-74 (n=102)	74 + (n=78)	
Married one time	51 (100%)	717 (84%)	765 (87%)	625 (88%)	623 (88%)	843 (90%)	662 (88%)	4,286 (87%)
Married two times	---	118 (14%)	116 (13%)	90 (13%)	87 (12%)	93 (10%)	95 (13%)	599 (12%)
Married three times	---	15 (2%)	---	---	---	---	---	15 ---
<u>Total</u>	51 (100%)	850 (100%)	881 (100%)	715 (101%)*	710 (100%)	936 (100%)	757 (101%)*	4,900 (99%)

*rounding error

Number of Children Born to Jewish Women

Seventy-five percent of adult Jewish women in Worcester County have given birth to at least one child. Only 3% of the youngest group, those aged 18 to 24, have given birth, compared to 59% of women aged 25 to 34, 88% of women aged 35 to 44, 98% of women between the ages of 45 and 54, and 95% of those aged 55 to 64. The percentages drop slightly to 89% and 81%, respectively, for the 65 to 74 and 74-plus age groups, after the nearly universal childbirth rate in the groups of women aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64.

TABLE 5-5

FEMALE RESPONDENTS 18 OR OLDER WHO HAVE
GIVEN BIRTH, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=42)	<u>25-34</u> (n=81)	<u>35-44</u> (n=88)	<u>45-54</u> (n=69)	<u>55-64</u> (n=78)	<u>65-74</u> (n=107)	<u>74 +</u> (n=84)	<u>Total</u> (n=572)
Have given birth	14 (3%)	613 (59%)	778 (88%)	700 (98%)	687 (95%)	870 (89%)	653 (81%)	4,311 (75%)
Have not given birth	556 (98%)	433 (41%)	103 (12%)	14 (2%)	37 (5%)	110 (11%)	155 (19%)	1,401 (25%)
<u>Total</u>	570 (101%)*	1,046 (100%)	881 (100%)	714 (100%)	724 (100%)	980 (100%)	808 (100%)	5,722 (100%)

*rounding error

Table 5-6 shows the number of children to which Jewish women in Worcester County have given birth. Of the more than 4,000 women who have already given birth, 19% have had one child, 47% have had two children, 25% have had three children, and another 10% have had four or more children. The average number of children born to women in Jewish households is 2.3.

TABLE 5-6
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO FEMALE RESPONDENTS
18 AND OLDER, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=2)	<u>25-34</u> (n=52)	<u>35-44</u> (n=79)	<u>45-54</u> (n=68)	<u>55-64</u> (n=74)	<u>65-74</u> (n=97)	<u>74 +</u> (n=68)	<u>Total</u> (n=444)
1 child	14 (100%)	259 (42%)	215 (28%)	30 (4%)	29 (4%)	118 (14%)	174 (27%)	833 (19%)
2 children	---	296 (48%)	388 (50%)	370 (52%)	280 (41%)	357 (41%)	324 (50%)	2,014 (47%)
3 children	---	59 (10%)	161 (21%)	153 (22%)	254 (37%)	307 (35%)	124 (19%)	1,051 (25%)
4 children	---	---	14 (2%)	155 (22%)	102 (15%)	88 (10%)	14 (2%)	377 (9%)
5 children	---	---	---	---	15 (2%)	---	15 (2%)	30 (1%)
6 children	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	---	---	7 (0%)
<u>Total</u>	14 (100%)	614 (100%)	778 (101%)*	708 (100%)	687 (100%)	870 (100%)	651 (100%)	4,322 (101%)

*rounding error

Female respondents, 18 and older with one or more children, were asked their age when their first child was born. The age of first childbirth has risen from the middle aged to the younger mothers. More than two-thirds (70%) of women aged 45 to 54 gave birth to their first child before they were 25 years old, compared to around one-third of women between the ages of 25 and 44. Sixty-two percent of women aged 25 to 34 first gave birth between the ages of 26 and 35, and about 24% of women aged 35 to 44 first gave birth after age 36.

TABLE 5-7

AGE AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

	<u>18-24</u> (n=2)	<u>25-34</u> (n=52)	<u>35-44</u> (n=79)	<u>45-54</u> (n=68)	<u>55-64</u> (n=74)	<u>65-74</u> (n=97)	<u>74 +</u> (n=68)	<u>Total</u> (n=440)
15 - 20	---	38 (6%)	37 (5%)	116 (16%)	58 (9%)	---	59 (9%)	308 (7%)
21 - 25	14 (100%)	176 (29%)	249 (32%)	385 (54%)	394 (57%)	350 (40%)	212 (33%)	1,780 (41%)
26 - 35	---	378 (62%)	308 (40%)	133 (19%)	169 (25%)	388 (45%)	211 (32%)	1,587 (37%)
36 - 66	---	21 (4%)	184 (24%)	30 (4%)	29 (4%)	116 (13%)	133 (21%)	514 (12%)
Refused	---	---	---	15 (2%)	22 (3%)	---	7 (1%)	45 (1%)
Don't know	---	---	---	29 (4%)	15 (2%)	15 (2%)	30 (5%)	89 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	14 (100%)	613 (101%)*	778 (101%)*	708 (99%)*	687 (100%)	869 (100%)	652 (101%)*	4,323 (100%)

*rounding error

Both male and female respondents between the ages of 18 and 54 were asked whether or not they are planning to have children within the next three years. Twenty-eight percent of respondents said they expect to have children within the next three years, 65% do not, and 7% do not know. In the 18 to 24 age group, 66% of the respondents have no immediate plans for children, 16% said they do plan to have a child within the next three years, and 18% do not know. In the 25 to 34 age group, households planning for children and not planning for children are evenly divided at 46% each, and 8% do not know. For respondents between the ages of 35 and 44, 76% are not planning to have a child in the next three years, while 21% are planning to have a child, and 3% do not know. Among the older age group, 45 to 54 year olds, the vast majority, 96%, have no plans for childbearing within the next three years and 4% said they do not know.

TABLE 5-8

RESPONDENTS WHO PLAN TO HAVE CHILD
IN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=31)	<u>Total</u> (n=219)
Plan to have child	50 (16%)	586 (46%)	243 (21%)	--- ---	879 (28%)
Do not plan to have child	212 (66%)	577 (46%)	873 (76%)	365 (96%)	2,026 (65%)
Don't know	59 (18%)	103 (8%)	37 (3%)	15 (4%)	214 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (100%)	1,153 (100%)	380 (100%)	3,119 (100%)

TABLE 5-9

RESPONDENTS WHO PLAN TO HAVE CHILD
IN NEXT THREE YEARS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Inner Area</u> (n=148)	<u>Middle Area</u> (n=30)	<u>Outer Area</u> (n=41)
Plan to have child	542 (26%)	118 (27%)	219 (37%)
Do not plan to have child	1,394 (67%)	277 (63%)	356 (60%)
Don't know	154 (7%)	44 (10%)	15 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	2,090 (100%)	439 (100%)	590 (100%)

Respondents between the ages of 18 and 54 who said they plan to have children were asked how many children they expect to have in their lifetime. Fifteen percent said they expect one child, 41% expect two children, 27% expect three children, and 5% expect four children. Eleven percent said they did not know how many children they will have in their lifetime. As shown in the table, 47% of the respondents 18 to 24 said they plan to have three or more children in their lifetime. Overall, the average number of children expected in Worcester Jewish households is 2.0, or at replacement level.

TABLE 5-10

RESPONDENTS' LIFETIME PLANS FOR CHILDREN, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=65)	<u>35-44</u> (n=91)	<u>45-54</u> (n=30)	<u>Total</u> (n=208)
1 child	---	146 (13%)	256 (25%)	37 (10%)	438 (15%)
2 children	103 (32%)	393 (35%)	501 (49%)	183 (50%)	1,180 (41%)
3 children	116 (36%)	360 (32%)	226 (22%)	73 (20%)	775 (27%)
4 children	36 (11%)	21 (2%)	21 (2%)	72 (20%)	151 (5%)
Don't know	66 (21%)	214 (19%)	29 (3%)	---	309 (11%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,134 (101%)*	1,033 (101%)*	365 (100%)	2,853 (99%)*

*rounding error

TABLE 5-11

RESPONDENTS' LIFETIME PLANS FOR CHILDREN,
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	<u>Inner Area</u> (n=142)	<u>Middle Area</u> (n=26)	<u>Outer Area</u> (n=40)
1 child	293 (15%)	7 (2%)	138 (24%)
2 children	729 (38%)	197 (57%)	254 (44%)
3 children	584 (30%)	81 (24%)	110 (19%)
4 children	108 (6%)	7 (2%)	36 (6%)
Don't know	221 (11%)	52 (15%)	36 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	1,935 (100%)	344 (100%)	574 (99%)*

*rounding error

Divorced and Single Parents

Divorced persons make up 2% of the total adult male population and 3% of the total adult female population. The proportions are higher, however, in specific age groups as shown earlier in Table 5-2. Of women aged 25 to 34, 5% are divorced; of men aged 35 to 44, 4% are divorced or separated and of women that age 5% are divorced or separated. Of women aged 45 to 54, 6% are divorced or separated, compared to 3% of the men.

Four percent of Worcester County Jewish households are headed by a single parent, representing just over 200 households, as discussed in Section 3, and 6% of Worcester County's Jewish children live in single-parent families. Forty-two percent of the single-parent households are in the 55 to 64 age group, 14% are in the 45 to 54 age group, 17% are in the 35 to 44 age group, and 10% each are in the 25 to 34 and 18 to 24 age groups.

Blended Families

Eight percent of the respondents reported having children from a previous marriage. Thus, a substantial proportion of children are living in non-traditional households, with either only one parent or with a step-parent.

Friendship Patterns

The survey explored friendship patterns by asking, "Of your three best friends, how many are Jewish?" About 12% of the respondents said none of their best friends are Jewish, and 53% said that all of their best friends are Jewish. About 18% said

that one of their best friends is Jewish, and about 17% said that two of their best friends are Jewish. Differences were recorded by age group. While only 4% of those older than 55 said that none of their three best friends are Jewish, the proportion increased to 19% between the ages of 25 and 54, and 13% for those 18 to 24. At the same time, while about 76% of those older than 55 said that all three of their best friends are Jewish, the proportion declines to 35% for those younger than 55.

TABLE 5-12

NUMBER OF RESPONDENT'S THREE BEST FRIENDS WHO ARE JEWISH, BY AGE

	18-24 (n=22)	25-34 (n=69)	35-44 (n=97)	45-54 (n=63)	55-64 (n=80)	65-74 (n=108)	74 + (n=82)	Total (n=52)
None	43 (13%)	278 (22%)	190 (17%)	124 (19%)	22 (3%)	50 (5%)	36 (4%)	74 (12%)
One friend	101 (32%)	375 (30%)	366 (32%)	87 (13%)	36 (4%)	43 (4%)	59 (7%)	1,066 (18%)
Two friends	81 (25%)	191 (15%)	190 (17%)	161 (25%)	145 (18%)	124 (13%)	102 (12%)	994 (17%)
Three friends	96 (30%)	415 (33%)	407 (35%)	274 (42%)	596 (74%)	761 (77%)	631 (76%)	3,179 (53%)
No friends	---	7 (1%)	---	---	---	---	---	7 ---
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	---	7 ---
Don't know	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	---	---	7 ---
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (101%)*	1,153 (101%)*	646 (99%)*	806 (100%)	985 (100%)	828 (99%)*	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

As might be expected, Orthodox Jews are far more likely to say that all of their best friends are Jewish, 73%, compared to Conservative Jews, 62%, Reform Jews, 54%, and 35% of those who identify themselves as "just Jewish."

TABLE 5-13

NUMBER OF RESPONDENT'S THREE BEST FRIENDS
WHO ARE JEWISH, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=33)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=161)	<u>Reform</u> (n=277)	<u>Just Jewish</u> (n=36)	<u>Other</u> (n=6)
None	---	205 (12%)	267 (9%)	160 (25%)	96 (59%)
One friend	14 (4%)	146 (8%)	531 (18%)	250 (38%)	52 (32%)
Two friends	89 (24%)	306 (18%)	525 (18%)	15 (2%)	15 (9%)
Three friends	275 (73%)	1,082 (62%)	1,579 (54%)	227 (35%)	---
No friends	---	---	7 ---	---	---
Refused	---	---	7 ---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	7 ---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	378 (101%)*	1,739 (100%)	2,923 (99%)*	652 (100%)	163 (100%)

*rounding error

Secular Education

Current school enrollment for the Worcester County Jewish population is shown in Table 5-14. Twenty-nine percent of Jews of all ages are currently enrolled in some kind of school. Of the total number of persons enrolled in school, more than three-quarters (78%) are enrolled full time. Nearly all of the full-time students are under 24 years of age. Twenty-five percent of part-time students are under 5 years of age, and nearly all the rest are 18 or older.

TABLE 5-14
CURRENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE

	<u>Currently Attend School</u> (n=370)	<u>Do not Currently Attend School</u> (n=905)	<u>Total</u> (n=1275)
0 - 5	398 (40%)	607 (60%)	1,005 (100%)
6 - 12	1,323 (100%)	---	1,323 (100%)
13 - 17	787 (99%)	9 (1%)	796 (100%)
18 - 24	906 (83%)	183 (17%)	1,089 (100%)
25 - 34	491 (22%)	1,764 (78%)	2,255 (100%)
35 - 44	193 (9%)	1,914 (91%)	2,107 (100%)
45 - 54	40 (3%)	1,336 (97%)	1,376 (100%)
55 - 64	24 (2%)	1,494 (98%)	1,518 (100%)
65 - 74	70 (4%)	1,755 (96%)	1,825 (100%)
74 +	31 (2%)	1,418 (98%)	1,449 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	4,263 (29%)	10,480 (71%)	14,743 (100%)

TABLE 5-14 (continued)

CURRENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE

	<u>Attend School Full Time</u> (n=263)	<u>Attend School Part Time</u> (n=74)	<u>Total</u> (n=337)
0 - 5	165 (42%)	233 (59%)	398 (101%)*
6 - 12	1,268 (96%)	55 (4%)	1,323 (100%)
13 - 17	787 (100%)	---	787 (100%)
18 - 24	835 (92%)	71 (8%)	906 (100%)
25 - 34	229 (47%)	262 (53%)	491 (100%)
35 - 44	15 (8%)	178 (92%)	193 (100%)
45 - 54	---	40 (100%)	40 (100%)
55 - 64	---	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
65 - 74	16 (23%)	54 (77%)	70 (100%)
74 +	16 (53%)	15 (48%)	31 (101%)*
<u>Total</u>	3,332 (78%)	931 (22%)	4,263 (100%)

*rounding error

The secular education attainment of the Jewish population 25 years and older is shown in Table 5-15. About 43% of the population 25 years and older have completed high school and some college, 30% have a college degree, and 25% have an advanced degree. A very small proportion, only 2%, have less than an eleventh grade education. Of respondents in the 35 to 44 age group, about 44% have an advanced degree, compared to about 10% of those older than 65.

TABLE 5-15
SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, BY AGE

	<u>25-34</u> (n=150)	<u>35-44</u> (n=188)	<u>45-54</u> (n=130)	<u>55-64</u> (n=146)	<u>65-74</u> (n=184)	<u>74 +</u> (n=135)	<u>Total</u> (n=933)
Less than 8th grade	21 (1%)	---	---	---	9 (1%)	31 (2%)	61 (1%)
Grades 8-11	---	15 (1%)	---	---	44 (2%)	86 (6%)	145 (1%)
High school graduate, some college	544 (24%)	508 (24%)	523 (37%)	853 (56%)	1,191 (65%)	880 (61%)	4,499 (43%)
Bachelor's degree	1,034 (46%)	655 (31%)	489 (35%)	361 (24%)	376 (21%)	215 (15%)	3,130 (30%)
Master's degree	409 (18%)	622 (29%)	215 (15%)	136 (9%)	129 (7%)	31 (2%)	1,542 (15%)
Doctorate or professional degree	238 (11%)	329 (15%)	170 (12%)	167 (11%)	76 (4%)	105 (7%)	1,085 (10%)
Other, don't know, too young	9 ---	9 ---	---	---	---	100 (7%)	118 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	2,255 (100%)	2,138 (100%)	1,397 (99%)*	1,517 (100%)	1,825 (100%)	1,448 (100%)	10,580 (101%)*

*rounding error

Secular education attainment, when looked at by age and sex, shows that Worcester County Jews generally have a high level of secular education. Eighteen percent of male respondents in Worcester County have completed their doctoral or professional degrees, such as physician, lawyer, dentist. Another 15% have completed master's degrees. Thirty-one percent of the men received a college degree, and another 34% have attended college. Only 2% did not finish high school, and less than 1% stopped at eighth grade.

Worcester County female respondents, on the other hand, have not attained the educational levels of male respondents, or of Jewish women in some cities with more professional opportunities for women, such as Washington, D.C., Boston, New York, or Denver. Only 3% of the women have completed doctoral or professional degrees. Fourteen percent have master's degrees, 28% finished college, and 52% have attended college. Only 1% did not finish high school, and 1% stopped at or before the eighth grade.

As might be expected, when levels of secular education are examined by age group, we find an upward trend with each younger age cohort. The highest levels have been achieved by men between the ages of 35 and 44, where nearly all have completed high school, 16% have some college, 32% have a college degree, 24% have a master's degree, and 26% have completed a doctorate or professional degree. Even among the oldest male respondents, the educational levels are high, when compared to the general population.

A similar upward trend is seen among female respondents. Although older Jewish women are dramatically less well educated than older Jewish men, they are still far better educated than other women of their age in the general population. Among women between the ages of 25 and 34, 26% have some college, 46% have a college degree, 18% have a master's degree, and 8% have a doctorate or professional degree. Among women aged 35 to 44, approximately one-third each have attended some college, have finished college, or have completed a master's degree.

TABLE 5-16
SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents						Total (n=426)
	25-34 (n=69)	35-44 (n=100)	45-54 (n=61)	55-64 (n=68)	65-74 (n=77)	74 + (n=51)	
Less than 8th grade	---	---	---	---	9 (1%)	24 (4%)	33 (1%)
Grades 8-11	---	15 (1%)	---	---	37 (4%)	43 (7%)	95 (2%)
High school graduate, some college	274 (23%)	200 (16%)	192 (28%)	363 (46%)	488 (58%)	307 (48%)	1,824 (34%)
Bachelor's degree	552 (46%)	398 (32%)	229 (34%)	216 (27%)	163 (19%)	120 (19%)	1,678 (31%)
Master's degree	218 (18%)	306 (24%)	120 (18%)	63 (8%)	72 (9%)	24 (4%)	803 (15%)
Doctorate or professional degree	156 (13%)	329 (26%)	141 (21%)	152 (19%)	76 (9%)	105 (16%)	959 (18%)
Other, don't know, too young	9 (1%)	9 (1%)	---	---	---	18 (3%)	36 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	1,209 (101%)*	1,257 (100%)	682 (101%)*	794 (100%)	845 (100%)	642 (101%)*	5,429 (102%)*

*rounding error

TABLE 5-16 (continued)

SECULAR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, BY AGE AND SEX

Female Respondents

	<u>25-34</u> (n=81)	<u>35-44</u> (n=88)	<u>45-54</u> (n=69)	<u>55-64</u> (n=78)	<u>65-74</u> (n=107)	<u>74 +</u> (n=84)	<u>Total</u> (n=507)
Less than 8th grade	21 (2%)	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	29 (1%)
Grades 8-11	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	44 (5%)	51 (1%)
High school graduate, some college	270 (26%)	308 (35%)	330 (46%)	490 (68%)	703 (72%)	573 (71%)	2,674 (52%)
Bachelor's degree	482 (46%)	257 (29%)	260 (36%)	145 (20%)	213 (22%)	95 (12%)	1,451 (28%)
Master's degree	191 (18%)	316 (36%)	95 (13%)	73 (10%)	57 (6%)	7 (1%)	739 (14%)
Doctorate or professional degree	82 (8%)	---	30 (4%)	15 (2%)	---	---	127 (3%)
Other, don't know, too young	---	---	---	---	---	82 (10%)	82 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	1,046 (100%)	881 (100%)	715 (99%)*	723 (100%)	980 (101%)*	808 (100%)	5,153 (101%)*

*rounding error

Labor Force and Employment Characteristics

Employment Status

The two most striking changes in patterns of Jewish labor force and employment characteristics over the last 25 years have been: 1) the movement of Jewish men and women into the professions and into secular areas of employment; and 2) the dramatic growth of women's labor force participation, especially for married women with children.

Changes in professional status have often followed a generational model. The first, or immigrant Jewish generation was frequently employed as unskilled laborers or operated small businesses. The second generation moved forward to an improvement both in occupational status and living conditions, and was often employed in business or in a very narrow selection of professions. In the third generation, professional employment became commonplace. For the fourth generation, however, the doors to the secular, corporate world have also opened.

As a result, in Worcester County, as in other metropolitan areas in the United States, younger Jews are more likely to be professionals and older Jews are more likely to be in business, either in management or in sales. However, the lines between these areas of work are not always clearly drawn, and many Jewish professionals in Worcester could in other contexts be classified as business persons as well. Many legal professionals, for example, are also involved in the business world; many physicians have business investments which yield a second income. There is a

strong entrepreneurial trend in the occupational life of many Jewish professionals.

Occupational mobility among the Jewish population, of course, has not taken place in a vacuum, and occupational trends among Jews reflect national trends to some extent. The national percentage of American men in the professions increased from 10% in 1957 to 17% in 1980. The percentage of Jewish men in the professions, however, is much greater: 27% of all Jewish men in Worcester County are employed in the professions, for example. Moreover, the percentage of Worcester County Jewish men with professional specialties has doubled from the over 65 age group (18%) to the 35 to 44 age group (36%).

Younger Jewish women today are far more likely than their mothers to be labor force participants throughout their married lives. Twenty-five years ago most American Jewish households - like most American households - had one primary wage earner; in married households this was almost always the husband. Dual career families were rare. Most married women who did work stopped working with their first pregnancy and did not resume work until their children were well into their school years. Jewish women were the most likely of all ethnic groups in their tendency to stop working during the years when their children were young.

Today, however, the dual career household is a normative variety of the contemporary nuclear family in the Jewish community, and these trends are found in Worcester County. Moreover, the dual career nature of contemporary American Jewish

families is no longer limited to the years after children have reached their teens, as it was in most earlier generations. Instead, Jewish women today are likely to continue working, at least part-time, even during pregnancy and the infancy of their children. Indeed, about 71% of Worcester County Jewish women with children under 18 at home work full-time, part-time, or are students, and only 25% are full-time homemakers. In comparison, over 41% of Worcester County Jewish women, without children at home, describe themselves as full-time homemakers.

As shown in Table 5-17, 47% of the Jewish population 18 years old and older are currently working full-time and 16% work part-time. Of the adults who do not work for pay, 13% are retired, 16% are homemakers, and 2% are disabled. Only 1% are currently unemployed, and 5% are students. Sixty-eight percent of Worcester County Jewish men work full-time, 11% work part-time, 14% are retired, 1% each are disabled or unemployed, and 4% are students. About 32% of Worcester County Jewish women are full-time homemakers, 26% work full-time, 21% work part-time, 12% are retired, 2% are disabled, 1% are unemployed, and 7% are students.

TABLE 5-17

LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Male</u> (n=471)	<u>Female</u> (n=549)	<u>Total</u> (n=1020)
Full time	4,064 (68%)	1,474 (26%)	5,538 (47%)
Part time	640 (11%)	1,186 (21%)	1,826 (16%)
Retired	849 (14%)	682 (12%)	1,531 (13%)
Homemaker	15 ---	1,811 (32%)	1,826 (16%)
Disabled	76 (1%)	111 (2%)	187 (2%)
Unemployed	43 (1%)	66 (1%)	109 (1%)
Student	262 (4%)	379 (7%)	641 (5%)
Other	--- ---	14 ---	14 ---
<u>Total</u>	5,949 (99%)*	5,723 (101%)*	11,672 (100%)

*rounding error

Employed status, when examined by age and sex, shows that of men aged 18 to 24, 27% work full-time, 22% work part-time, 3% are unemployed, and 48% are full-time students; of women aged 18 to 24, 16% work full-time, 20% work part-time, 4% are homemakers, 3% are unemployed, and 58% are full-time students. For men respondents between the ages 25 and 34, 91% work full-time, 6% work part-time, 1% are disabled, 1% are unemployed, and 1% are full-time students. Women respondents in the same age group show that 43% work full-time, 25% work part-time, 26% are homemakers, 2% are disabled, and 4% are full-time students. For men aged 35 to 44, 90% work full-time, 9% work part-time, and 1% each are disabled or unemployed. For women aged 35 to 44, 41% work full-time, 34% work part-time, 23% are homemakers, and 2% are unemployed. Of men between the ages of 45 and 54, 95% work full-time, 1% work part-time, 2% are retired, and 1% are unemployed. Among women between the ages of 45 and 54, 42% work full-time, 33% work part-time, 1% are retired, 24% are homemakers, and 1% are unemployed. For men aged 55 to 64, 86% work full-time, 3% work part-time, 9% are retired, and 2% are disabled. For women aged 55 to 64, 31% work full-time, 16% work part-time, 19% are retired, 28% are homemakers, 4% are disabled, and 1% are unemployed. The number of retirees in the over 65 age group increased dramatically, with 51% of the men and 30% of the women indicating they are retired. Twenty-four percent of men respondents over the age of 65 work full-time, and 20% work part-time. For women

respondents in the same age group, 3% work full-time, 9% work part-time, and 53% are homemakers.

TABLE 5-18
LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents						
	18-24 (n=45)	25-34 (n=69)	35-44 (n=100)	45-54 (n=61)	55-64 (n=68)	65-74 (n=77)	74 + (n=51)
Full time	141 (27%)	1,098 (91%)	1,127 (90%)	649 (95%)	684 (86%)	300 (36%)	65 (10%)
Part time	116 (22%)	78 (6%)	111 (9%)	9 (1%)	24 (3%)	161 (19%)	141 (22%)
Retired	---	---	---	15 (2%)	70 (9%)	342 (41%)	422 (66%)
Homemaker	---	---	---	---	---	---	15 (2%)
Disabled	---	9 (1%)	9 (1%)	---	15 (2%)	43 (5%)	---
Unemployed	15 (3%)	9 (1%)	9 (1%)	9 (1%)	---	---	---
Student	248 (48%)	15 (1%)	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	520 (100%)	1,209 (100%)	1,255 (101%)*	683 (99%)*	794 (100%)	846 (101%)*	643 (100%)

	Female Respondents						
	18-24 (n=42)	25-34 (n=81)	35-44 (n=88)	45-54 (n=69)	55-64 (n=78)	65-74 (n=107)	74 + (n=84)
Full time	90 (16%)	453 (43%)	362 (41%)	297 (42%)	221 (31%)	44 (5%)	7 (1%)
Part time	111 (20%)	258 (25%)	299 (34%)	234 (33%)	117 (16%)	138 (14%)	30 (4%)
Retired	---	---	---	7 (1%)	137 (19%)	276 (28%)	262 (33%)
Homemaker	21 (4%)	274 (26%)	198 (23%)	169 (24%)	206 (28%)	486 (50%)	457 (57%)
Disabled	---	15 (2%)	---	---	29 (4%)	15 (2%)	52 (6%)
Unemployed	15 (3%)	---	15 (2%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	21 (2%)	---
Student	333 (58%)	46 (4%)	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	7 (1%)	---	7 (1%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	570 (101%)*	1,046 (100%)	881 (101%)*	714 (101%)*	724 (100%)	980 (101%)*	808 (101%)*

*rounding error

Occupation

Worcester County Jews who are currently working have occupational profiles which are similar to Jews elsewhere in the United States: a high proportion are engaged in professional specialties, as well as high proportions who are working as executive managers and in technical or sales positions. Among male respondents who answered questions on occupation, 21% are executive managers, 27% have professional specialties, 29% have technical and sales positions, 8% are in clerical or administrative support positions, and 15% are in service-related positions. Like their male counterparts, 27% of Worcester County Jewish women have professional specialties, while about 5% are executive managers, 21% are in technical/sales jobs, 36% are in clerical or administrative support positions, and 11% are in service positions.

TABLE 5-19

OCCUPATION, BY SEX

	<u>Male</u> (n=472)	<u>Female</u> (n=516)	<u>Total</u> (n=988)
Executives, managers	1,268 (21%)	284 (5%)	1,551 (14%)
Professional specialty	1,590 (27%)	1,429 (27%)	3,019 (27%)
Technician, sales	1,722 (29%)	1,105 (21%)	2,827 (25%)
Clerical, admini- strative support	446 (8%)	1,904 (36%)	2,350 (21%)
Service, etc.	888 (15%)	584 (11%)	1,472 (13%)
Not reported	9 ---	52 (1%)	61 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	5,923 (100%)	5,358 (101%)*	11,280 (101%)*

*rounding error

Among men, there is strong evidence of upward mobility from the 65 to 74 age group and the 25 to 34 age group - but there is some evidence of recent downward mobility as well (since the group aged 18 to 24 are often not finished with training, their statistics are not representative of their ultimate career standing). The number of executive managers is relatively

constant between older and younger age groups, but the number of those with professional specialties has doubled, as discussed earlier. The proportion of men in technical or sales positions fell from over one-third to fewer than one-quarter. After falling from 8% of elderly men (aged 65 to 74) to 1% or 2% of middle-aged men (aged 35 to 54) in clerical or administrative support positions, those positions occupy 13% of men aged 25 to 34. A similar pattern is seen with regard to service positions, which occupy 18% of men aged 64 to 74, and only 6% of men aged 45 to 54. The proportion increases again, however, to 15% of men aged 25 to 34.

Among women, on the other hand, the number in executive management multiplied fifteen-fold from the over 65 age group to the 25 to 34 age group. Indeed, women aged 25 to 34 are virtually as likely as men in that age group to be executive managers. Like men, the number of women with professional specialties doubled, and 33% of women aged 25 to 34 are in that category. About 16% of women aged 25 to 34 are in technical/sales positions, compared to 26% of those aged 65 to 74. About half as many of the 25 to 34 age group, 25%, are employed in clerical or administrative support positions, compared to the 48% of the 65 to 74 age group. About 12% of women aged 25 to 34, more than any other age group, are employed in service positions.

TABLE 5-20

OCCUPATION, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents						
	18-24 (n=43)	25-34 (n=68)	35-44 (n=100)	45-54 (n=60)	55-64 (n=68)	65-74 (n=77)	75 + (n=51)
Executives, managers	18 (4%)	189 (16%)	368 (29%)	148 (22%)	233 (29%)	187 (22%)	124 (19%)
Professional specialty	39 (8%)	387 (32%)	451 (36%)	203 (30%)	235 (30%)	130 (15%)	144 (23%)
Technician, sales	76 (16%)	285 (24%)	272 (22%)	264 (39%)	235 (30%)	303 (36%)	259 (40%)
Clerical, admin. support	152 (33%)	161 (13%)	9 (1%)	15 (2%)	15 (2%)	70 (8%)	24 (4%)
Service, etc.	172 (37%)	178 (15%)	155 (12%)	43 (6%)	76 (10%)	155 (18%)	91 (14%)
Not reported	9 (2%)	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	466 (100%)	1,200 (100%)	1,255 (100%)	673 (99%)*	794 (101%)*	845 (99%)*	642 (100%)

	Female Respondents						
	18-24 (n=35)	25-34 (n=80)	35-44 (n=88)	45-54 (n=65)	55-64 (n=75)	65-74 (n=99)	74 + (n=71)
Executives, managers	7 (2%)	154 (15%)	58 (7%)	29 (4%)	21 (3%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)
Professional specialty	51 (11%)	335 (33%)	413 (47%)	205 (30%)	193 (28%)	131 (15%)	87 (13%)
Technician, sales	144 (30%)	165 (16%)	110 (13%)	147 (22%)	117 (17%)	232 (26%)	190 (29%)
Clerical, admin. support	97 (20%)	259 (25%)	242 (27%)	261 (39%)	312 (45%)	425 (48%)	309 (46%)
Service, etc.	159 (33%)	118 (12%)	43 (5%)	37 (5%)	36 (5%)	88 (10%)	73 (11%)
Not reported	21 (5%)	---	15 (2%)	---	15 (2%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	479 (101%)*	1,031 (101%)*	881 (101%)*	679 (100%)	694 (100%)	883 (100%)	666 (100%)

*rounding error

Class of Employer.

Sixty-one percent of Worcester County Jewish men work for private business or industry, and another 25% are self-employed. Five percent work for non-profit organizations, and 9% are government workers. Like men, 63% of Worcester County Jewish women work for private business or industry, but only 9% are self-employed. Twelve percent work for non-profit organizations, and 15% are government workers.

TABLE 5-21

CLASS OF EMPLOYER, BY SEX

	<u>Male</u> (n=472)	<u>Female</u> (n=516)	<u>Total</u> (n=988)
Private	3,593 (61%)	3,372 (63%)	6,965 (62%)
Non-profit	291 (5%)	658 (12%)	949 (8%)
Government	537 (9%)	817 (15%)	1,353 (12%)
Self-employed	1,493 (25%)	489 (9%)	1,981 (18%)
Don't know	9 ---	22 ---	32 ---
<u>Total</u>	5,923 (100%)	5,358 (99%)*	11,280 (100%)

*rounding error

As in many other metropolitan areas, younger Jews in Worcester County are much less likely to be self-employed than their parents, and much more likely to be working for private business or industry. One-third of men between the ages of 45 and 74 are self-employed, while 28% of men aged 35 to 44 and 14% of men aged 25 to 34 are self-employed. On the other hand, about one-half of the men 45 to 74 work for private business or industry, while about two-thirds of men between 25 and 44 work for such an employer. Only a small percentage of men in each age group work for non-profit organizations. The rate of male respondents who work for the government is slightly higher, but only among men aged 45 to 54, at 12%, and 25 to 34, at 16%, is it above 10%.

The pattern with regard to class of employer for Jewish women is somewhat different. Jewish women have never been as likely to be self-employed as are Jewish men, and their rate of self-employment fluctuates from group to group without any specific pattern. Their rate of working for private business or industry is between 43%, at the lowest, for the 35 to 44 age group up to about 77% for the 18 to 24 and 74-plus age groups. While the rate of private employment for women appears to be rising, it has not changed with the clarity of the men's shift from self-employment to private employment. On the other hand, women in every age group are much more likely to work for non-profit organizations than are men, 12% versus 5%, overall; and they are also on average almost twice as likely to be government workers, 15% of all women

versus 9% of all men. Women government workers constitute 12% among the 55 to 64 age group, 22% of the 45 to 54 age group, 26% between the ages of 35 and 44, and 11% of 25 to 34 year olds. Only among the 25 to 34 year olds are men more likely than women to work for the government.

TABLE 5-22
CLASS OF EMPLOYER, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents						
	18-24 (n=43)	25-34 (n=68)	35-44 (n=100)	45-54 (n=60)	55-64 (n=68)	65-74 (n=77)	74 + (n=51)
Private	396 (85%)	792 (66%)	764 (61%)	331 (49%)	414 (52%)	461 (55%)	407 (63%)
Non-profit	15 (3%)	43 (4%)	48 (4%)	24 (4%)	54 (7%)	54 (6%)	44 (7%)
Government	28 (6%)	196 (16%)	96 (8%)	78 (12%)	33 (4%)	57 (7%)	48 (8%)
Self-employed	18 (4%)	168 (14%)	348 (28%)	240 (36%)	292 (37%)	274 (32%)	142 (22%)
Don't know	9 (2%)	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Total</u>	466 (100%)	1,199 (100%)	1,256 (101%)*	673 (101%)*	793 (100%)	846 (100%)	641 (100%)
	Female Respondents						
	18-24 (n=35)	25-34 (n=80)	35-44 (n=88)	45-54 (n=65)	55-64 (n=75)	65-74 (n=99)	74 + (n=71)
Private	368 (77%)	697 (68%)	378 (43%)	420 (62%)	387 (56%)	563 (64%)	514 (77%)
Non-profit	45 (9%)	120 (12%)	141 (16%)	81 (12%)	111 (16%)	124 (14%)	37 (6%)
Government	67 (14%)	117 (11%)	231 (26%)	149 (22%)	86 (12%)	115 (13%)	51 (8%)
Self-employed	---	97 (9%)	131 (15%)	29 (4%)	96 (14%)	80 (9%)	57 (9%)
Don't know	---	---	---	---	15 (2%)	---	7 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	480 (100%)	1,031 (100%)	881 (100%)	679 (100%)	695 (100%)	882 (100%)	666 (101%)*

*rounding error

Unemployment

Although only 1% each of male and female adult respondents in Worcester County are currently unemployed, 8% of both men and women were unemployed at some point during the past three years. For both men and women, respondents in the younger age groups were more likely to say they were unemployed some time during the past three years. For men the unemployment rate has been 10% of the 18 to 24 year olds, 16% for those aged 25 to 34, 8% of those 35 to 44, 12% of the 45 to 54 year olds, 4% for those 55 to 64, and about 2% for those over 65. For women the unemployment rate has been 24% of the 18 to 24 year olds, 14% of the 25 to 34 year olds, 10% for those 35 to 44, only 1% of those 45 to 54, and about 3% between the ages of 55 and 74.

While unemployment among Worcester County Jews is not rampant, it is a serious issue for those it affects, and no age group or family type is completely free from its problems.

TABLE 5-23

RESPONDENTS UNEMPLOYED IN PAST THREE YEARS, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents			
	<u>Was Unemployed in Past Three Years</u> (n=37)	<u>Was Not Unemployed in Past Three Years</u> (n=429)	<u>Don't Know</u> (n=1)	<u>Total</u> (n=467)
18 - 24	46 (10%)	411 (88%)	9 (2%)	466 (100%)
25 - 34	192 (16%)	1,007 (84%)	---	1,199 (100%)
35 - 44	94 (8%)	1,162 (93%)	---	1,256 (101%)*
45 - 54	81 (12%)	592 (88%)	---	673 (100%)
55 - 64	28 (4%)	766 (97%)	---	794 (101%)*
65 - 74	9 (1%)	836 (99%)	---	845 (100%)
74 +	15 (2%)	627 (98%)	---	642 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	466 (8%)	5,401 (92%)	9 ---	5,876 (100%)

	Female Respondents			
	<u>Was Unemployed in Past Three Years</u> (n=40)	<u>Was Not Unemployed in Past Three Years</u> (n=429)	<u>Don't Know</u> (n=0)	<u>Total</u> (n=514)
18 - 24	114 (24%)	366 (76%)	---	480 (100%)
25 - 34	149 (14%)	882 (86%)	---	1,031 (100%)
35 - 44	88 (10%)	793 (90%)	---	881 (100%)
45 - 54	7 (1%)	678 (99%)	---	685 (100%)
55 - 64	21 (3%)	673 (97%)	---	694 (100%)
65 - 74	29 (3%)	854 (97%)	---	883 (100%)
74 +	---	666 (100%)	---	666 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	408 (8%)	4,912 (92%)	---	5,320 (100%)

*rounding error

Disability

While only 1% of the men and 2% of the women classified themselves as disabled, 7% of Worcester County men and 10% of women say they have limiting health conditions. The age groups with the lowest proportions of respondents with disabling physical conditions are the young middle aged, 35 to 54, while those who have the highest proportion are the oldest populations, 65 or older, especially women.

TABLE 5-24
INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY, BY AGE AND SEX

	Male Respondents			Total (n=606)
	Do Have Disability (n=42)	Do Not Have Disability (n=564)	Refused (n=0)	
0 - 5	---	471 (100%)	---	471 (100%)
6 - 12	9 (2%)	490 (98%)	---	499 (100%)
13 - 17	---	277 (100%)	---	277 (100%)
18 - 24	18 (4%)	501 (96%)	---	519 (100%)
25 - 34	37 (3%)	1,172 (97%)	---	1,209 (100%)
35 - 44	33 (3%)	1,223 (97%)	---	1,256 (100%)
45 - 54	24 (3%)	659 (96%)	---	683 (99%)*
55 - 64	67 (8%)	727 (92%)	---	794 (100%)
65 - 74	209 (25%)	622 (73%)	15 (2%)	846 (100%)
74 +	76 (12%)	566 (88%)	---	642 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	474 (7%)	6,707 (93%)	15 ---	7,196 (100%)

TABLE 5-24 (continued)

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY, BY AGE AND SEX

	Female Respondents			<u>Total</u> (n=672)
	<u>Do Have</u> <u>Disability</u> (n=67)	<u>Do Not Have</u> <u>Disability</u> (n=605)	<u>Refused</u> (n=0)	
0 - 5	---	534	---	534
	---	(100%)	---	(100%)
6 - 12	15	809	---	824
	(2%)	(98%)	---	(100%)
13 - 17	15	503	---	518
	(3%)	(97%)	---	(100%)
18 - 24	15	555	---	570
	(3%)	(97%)	---	(100%)
25 - 34	53	993	---	1,046
	(5%)	(95%)	---	(100%)
35 - 44	7	874	---	881
	(1%)	(99%)	---	(100%)
45 - 54	7	707	---	714
	(1%)	(99%)	---	(100%)
55 - 64	123	601	---	724
	(17%)	(83%)	---	(100%)
65 - 74	226	738	15	979
	(23%)	(75%)	(2%)	(100%)
74 +	317	490	---	807
	(39%)	(61%)	---	(100%)
<u>Total</u>	780	6,805	15	7,600
	(10%)	(89%)	---	(99%)*

*rounding error

Nineteen percent of male respondents and 30% of female respondents over the age of 65 report some type of limiting physical condition. Furthermore, about 20% of the males and 40% of the female respondents over the age of 65 said that they require daily assistance in dealing with their disability.

TABLE 5-25

RESPONDENTS, 65 AND OLDER, FOR WHOM
DISABLING CONDITION REQUIRES DAILY ASSISTANCE, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Does Require Daily Assistance</u> (n=5)	<u>Does Not Require Daily Assistance</u> (n=21)	<u>Total</u> (n=26)
<u>Males</u>			
65 - 74	39 (19%)	170 (81%)	209 (100%)
74 +	18 (24%)	57 (76%)	75 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	57 (20%)	227 (80%)	284 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=21)	(n=32)	(n=53)
65 - 74	51 (22%)	175 (77%)	226 (99%)*
74 +	164 (52%)	153 (48%)	317 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	215 (40%)	328 (60%)	543 (100%)

Household Income

Income is a sensitive item to request in surveys. As Table 5-26 shows, income was not reported for about 25% of the households, usually due to refusal, or often because the respondent did not know.

About 26% Worcester County households reported earning less than \$20,000 per year, including 13% earning less than \$10,000 per year. Thirty-two percent earn between \$20,000 and \$40,000, 10% earn between \$40,000 and \$50,000, 22% earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and another 10% earn over \$100,000 per year.

TABLE 5-26
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	<u>Total</u> (n=377)
Less than \$5,000	298 (7%)
\$5,001 - \$10,000	262 (6%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	603 (13%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	596 (13%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	848 (19%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	473 (10%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	641 (14%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	356 (8%)
\$100,001 - \$150,000	264 (6%)
\$150,000 +	188 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	4,528 (100%)

The largest proportion of Worcester's high income earners are between the ages of 35 and 54, while the largest proportion of those with low incomes are over age 74 and under age 24. Households with respondents aged 65 to 74 include many with very modest incomes but few below the poverty level. Nine percent earn less than \$10,000 per year, 35% earn between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 17% between \$20,000 and \$30,000, 16% between \$30,000 and \$40,000, 20% between \$40,000 and \$100,000, and 2% over \$150,000. Households with respondents in the 55 to 64 age group have the widest spectrum of income levels of any respondents who are neither in the elderly nor the student populations: 5% earn less than \$5,000, 24% earn between \$5,000 and \$20,000, 28% earn between \$20,000 and \$40,000, 10% earn between \$40,000 and \$50,000, 11% earn between \$50,000 and \$75,000, another 11% earn \$75,000 to \$100,000, 1% earn between \$100,000 and \$150,000, and 11% earn more than \$150,000 per year. Respondents between the ages of 35 and 54, on the other hand, are heavily weighted toward the upper end of the income scale. More than one-half earn more than \$50,000 per year, with about one-third earning more than \$75,000 per year. About 25% of households in the 35 to 44 age group earn over \$100,000 per year. In the 25 to 34 age group, however, 10% earn less than \$10,000 per year, 21% earn between \$10,000 and \$30,000, 33% earn between \$30,000 and \$40,000, 11% earn between \$40,000 and \$50,000, 25% earn more than \$50,000 per year, including 10% earning more than \$75,000 per year. The largest proportion of persons earning less than \$5,000 per year are in the age 18 to 24

range, 52%. Some 18 to 24 year olds, however, may have been reporting parental household income rather than their own: 14% reported earning between \$30,000 to \$40,000, 3% \$50,000 to \$75,000, and 19% \$75,000 to \$100,000 per year.

TABLE 5-27

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=17)	<u>25-34</u> (n=59)	<u>35-44</u> (n=77)	<u>45-54</u> (n=47)	<u>55-64</u> (n=57)	<u>65-74</u> (n=75)	<u>74 +</u> (n=45)
Less than \$5,000	139 (52%)	44 (4%)	7 (1%)	---	29 (5%)	21 (3%)	57 (11%)
\$5,001 - \$10,000	---	66 (6%)	---	---	7 (1%)	43 (6%)	146 (28%)
\$10,001 - \$20,000	22 (8%)	73 (7%)	14 (2%)	7 (2%)	138 (23%)	247 (35%)	102 (20%)
\$20,001 - \$30,000	14 (5%)	145 (14%)	51 (6%)	87 (19%)	64 (11%)	116 (17%)	118 (22%)
\$30,001 - \$40,000	37 (14%)	353 (33%)	168 (18%)	65 (14%)	102 (17%)	115 (16%)	7 (1%)
\$40,001 - \$50,000	---	116 (11%)	138 (15%)	66 (14%)	58 (10%)	50 (7%)	44 (8%)
\$50,001 - \$75,000	7 (3%)	153 (15%)	232 (26%)	95 (21%)	66 (11%)	51 (7%)	37 (7%)
\$75,001 - \$100,000	51 (19%)	65 (6%)	73 (8%)	58 (13%)	65 (11%)	44 (6%)	---
\$100,001 - \$150,000	---	29 (3%)	199 (22%)	29 (6%)	7 (1%)	---	---
\$150,000 +	---	15 (1%)	29 (3%)	50 (11%)	66 (11%)	15 (2%)	14 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	270 (101%)*	1,059 (100%)	911 (101%)*	457 (100%)	602 (101%)*	702 (99%)*	525 (100%)

*rounding error

Vehicle Ownership

The vast majority of Jewish households in Worcester County have access to a vehicle. More than 90% of the respondents in each age cohort indicate ownership of a vehicle, with the exception of those respondents in the over 74 age group, where the proportion drops to about 71%. A substantial proportion of the elderly, then, are dependent on public transportation or other means of help to meet their transportation needs.

TABLE 5-28

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Do own vehicle	314 (98%)	1,164 (92%)	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	784 (97%)	928 (94%)	584 (71%)	5,571 (93%)
Do not own vehicle	7 (2%)	102 (8%)	--- ---	--- ---	21 (3%)	57 (6%)	244 (29%)	432 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (100%)	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	805 (100%)	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

SECTION 6

RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Religious Identity

Worcester County has a large Reform Jewish population: 49% of Worcester's Jews identify themselves as Reform, 29% say they are Conservative, and 6% say they are Orthodox. Eleven percent identify themselves as "just Jewish." Relatively few respondents say they are "other," about 3%.

TABLE 6-1

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Orthodox	379 (6%)
Conservative	1,739 (29%)
Reform	2,923 (49%)
Just Jewish	652 (11%)
Other	163 (3%)
Refused	44 (1%)
Not Jewish	103 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	6,003 (101%)*

*rounding error

When religious identification is examined by age, we see a dipping pattern which will follow through in many related areas: younger and middle-aged respondents, those aged 18 to 24 and those aged 55 to 64, are the most traditional, and both are far more traditional than the groups aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. Those under age 24 may be reflecting their parents' religious identification, or it may represent an actual high identification with Orthodoxy. For respondents between the ages of 25 and 44, we see a dramatic shift away from Orthodoxy and Conservatism toward both Reform and non-denominationalism. This shift toward non-denominationalism may be due in part to the large number of intermarried couples in these age groups. Among respondents between the ages of 25 and 34, only 1% identify themselves as Orthodox, 29% as Conservative, 42% as Reform, 17% as "just Jewish," and 7% as other. Among the 35 to 44 year olds, 1% are Orthodox, 22% are Conservative, 48% are Reform, 22% are "just Jewish," and 5% other.

Reform Judaism also finds more adherents in the 45 to 54 age group, with 58% identifying themselves as Reform, 1% as Orthodox, 27% as Conservative, 10% as "just Jewish," and 1% as other. It can be surmised that the increase in Reform Jewish identity at the expense of non-denominationalism is related to life cycle factors such as the need for Jewish education and Bar/Bat Mitzvah facilities. A striking increase in traditionalism is seen in the 55 to 64 age group: 14% identify themselves as Orthodox, 32% as Conservative, 49% as Reform, 5% as "just Jewish," and 1% as other.

Among respondents aged 65 to 74, 6% are Orthodox, 36%

Conservative, 53% Reform, and 5% "just Jewish." Among respondents

who are 74 or older, 16% are Orthodox, 24% are Conservative, 53%

are Reform, and 3% are "just Jewish."

TABLE 6-2

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)
Orthodox	59 (18%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	110 (14%)	58 (6%)	130 (16%)
Conservative	146 (45%)	367 (29%)	248 (22%)	175 (27%)	254 (32%)	355 (36%)	195 (24%)
Reform	102 (32%)	537 (42%)	551 (48%)	376 (58%)	398 (49%)	522 (53%)	436 (53%)
Just Jewish	15 (5%)	214 (17%)	250 (22%)	65 (10%)	36 (5%)	51 (5%)	21 (3%)
Other	--- ---	89 (7%)	59 (5%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	--- ---	--- ---
Refused	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	44 (5%)
Not Jewish	--- ---	52 (4%)	36 (3%)	15 (2%)	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (100%)	1,151 (101%)*	645 (99%)*	805 (101%)*	986 (100%)	826 (101%)*

*rounding error

Approximately 90% each of male and female respondents living in Jewish households consider themselves to be currently Jewish, while 91% of the men but 86% of the women were born Jewish. Three percent of the men and 5% of the women were born Catholic, and 2% of the men and 3% of the women currently consider themselves Catholic. Three percent of the men and 5% of the women were born Protestant, and 2% of the men and 3% of the women currently consider themselves Protestant. One percent of the men and 3% of the women were born no religion, and 3% of the men and 4% of the women currently consider themselves no religion. The issue of non-Jews in Jewish households will be further discussed in the sub-section on intermarriage.

TABLE 6-3
CURRENT RELIGION BORN/RAISED, BY SEX

	Male (n=611)	Female (n=676)	Total (n=1287)
<u>Current Religion</u>			
<u>Jewish</u>	6,570 (91%)	6,890 (90%)	13,460 (90%)
Catholic	148 (2%)	249 (3%)	397 (3%)
Protestant	131 (2%)	190 (3%)	321 (2%)
None	246 (3%)	287 (4%)	533 (4%)
Part Jewish	69 (1%)	---	69 (1%)
Other	78 (1%)	45 (1%)	123 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	7,242 (100%)	7,661 (101%)*	14,903 (101%)*

*rounding error

TABLE 6-3 (continued)

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED, BY SEX

	<u>Male</u> (n=611)	<u>Female</u> (n=676)	<u>Total</u> (n=1287)
<u>Religion Born/Raised</u>			
Jewish	6,608 (91%)	6,608 (86%)	13,216 (89%)
Catholic	240 (3%)	410 (5%)	650 (4%)
Protestant	215 (3%)	399 (5%)	614 (4%)
None	98 (1%)	205 (3%)	303 (2%)
Part Jewish	63 (1%)	--- ---	63 ---
Other	18 ---	22 ---	40 ---
Don't know	--- ---	15 ---	15 ---
<u>Total</u>	7,242 (99%)*	7,659 (99%)*	14,901 (99%)*

*rounding error

Synagogue Membership

Synagogue membership varies by age; however, well over one-half of the respondents over age 35 say that they or someone in their household are synagogue members. For respondents under age 35, the proportion drops precipitously to 24% in the 25 to 34 age group, but rises again to 46% of the 18 to 24 year old respondents, although it is not clear whether or not this reflects parental membership.

TABLE 6-4

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Do belong	146 (46%)	298 (24%)	654 (57%)	449 (70%)	601 (75%)	855 (87%)	602 (73%)	3,606 (60%)
Do not belong	175 (54%)	968 (77%)	498 (43%)	197 (31%)	204 (25%)	130 (13%)	225 (27%)	2,397 (40%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (100%)	646 (101%)*	805 (100%)	985 (100%)	827 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

Of respondents who do not currently belong to a synagogue, 30% say they intend to join sometime in the future, and another 16% say they may join, while about 50% say they do not plan to join a synagogue.

The data further revealed striking differences between the more traditional 18 to 24 year old age group and the least traditional 25 to 44 year olds. The responses of the youngest

adults, ages 18 to 24, are a unanimous "yes." In contrast, 36% of respondents aged 25 to 34 say they will not join, 33% say they will join, and 22% say they might join. About 65% of respondents aged 35 to 44 say they have no plans for joining a synagogue, and 34% say they will or might join. Among the 45 to 54 year olds who do not currently belong to a synagogue, 78% say they will not join in the future. The non-affiliated among the 55 to 64 age group are divided between answering "no" (54%) and "yes" or "maybe" (46%). Least likely to join are the older unaffiliated Jews, 78% of whom say they will not join, 22% of whom may join, and none of whom saying they will join. A very large majority of households will have a synagogue membership at some point in their adult lives.

TABLE 6-5

PLANS TO JOIN SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE IN THE FUTURE, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=8)	<u>25-34</u> (n=37)	<u>35-44</u> (n=27)	<u>45-54</u> (n=12)	<u>55-64</u> (n=12)	<u>65-74</u> (n=11)	<u>74 +</u> (n=16)	<u>Total</u> (n=123)
Will join	175 (100%)	322 (33%)	110 (22%)	37 (19%)	52 (25%)	--- ---	7 (4%)	702 (30%)
May join	--- ---	213 (22%)	58 (12%)	7 (4%)	43 (21%)	29 (22%)	36 (19%)	387 (16%)
Will not join	--- ---	344 (36%)	323 (65%)	153 (78%)	110 (54%)	101 (78%)	145 (77%)	1,175 (50%)
Don't know	--- ---	89 (9%)	7 (1%)	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	96 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	175 (100%)	968 (100%)	498 (100%)	197 (101%)*	205 (100%)	130 (100%)	188 (100%)	2,360 (100%)

*rounding error

Synagogue Attendance

In terms of synagogue attendance, as opposed to membership, 14% attend only on the High Holidays, 4% attend for weddings or Bar Mitzvahs, and 36% attend a few times a year. About 11% of adults say they never attend, while 13% attend one or more times a week. Age makes some difference in patterns of religious service attendance, with respondents 65 or older more likely to be weekly attenders.

TABLE 6-6
RELIGIOUS SERVICE ATTENDANCE, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Never attend services	7 (2%)	162 (13%)	184 (16%)	65 (10%)	43 (5%)	79 (8%)	137 (17%)	677 (11%)
Weddings, bar mitzvahs	15 (5%)	66 (5%)	87 (8%)	7 (1%)	14 (2%)	14 (2%)	44 (5%)	247 (4%)
High holidays only	103 (32%)	271 (23%)	73 (6%)	129 (20%)	79 (10%)	50 (5%)	87 (11%)	812 (14%)
Few times a year	138 (43%)	425 (34%)	424 (37%)	320 (50%)	298 (37%)	346 (35%)	196 (24%)	2,147 (36%)
Once a month	37 (12%)	169 (13%)	225 (20%)	43 (7%)	94 (12%)	175 (18%)	64 (8%)	807 (14%)
Few times a month	7 (2%)	58 (5%)	94 (8%)	66 (10%)	117 (15%)	95 (10%)	81 (10%)	518 (9%)
Once a week	7 (2%)	88 (7%)	65 (6%)	14 (2%)	80 (10%)	152 (15%)	145 (18%)	551 (9%)
Several times a week	7 (2%)	7 (1%)	---	---	81 (10%)	74 (8%)	52 (6%)	221 (4%)
Other attendance pattern	---	---	---	---	---	---	22 (3%)	22 ---
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (101%)*	644 (100%)	806 (101%)*	985 (101%)*	828 (102%)*	6,002 (101%)

*rounding error

Observance of Religious Practices

The Worcester County Jewish population solidly reflects trends in observance of religious practices seen nationwide among Jewish communities. Respondents were asked about the frequency of observance of practices such as lighting candles on Friday night, lighting of Chanukah candles, attending a Passover Seder, keeping kosher (both in the home and outside the home), driving on the Sabbath, altering normal activities on High Holidays, and fasting on Yom Kippur. They were also asked about the frequency of observing the secular ritual of having a Christmas tree in the home.

The least observed practice was refraining from driving on Shabbat--about 90% of the respondents never refrain from driving on Shabbat. Only 2% said they always refrain from driving on Shabbat. Similarly, only 6% of the respondents said they always keep kosher outside their home, while 86% said they never keep kosher outside their home. Another 75% indicated that they never keep kosher in their home, while 18% said they always do.

Participation in a Passover Seder, altering of activities on High Holidays, fasting on Yom Kippur, and lighting of Chanukah candles are all widely observed rituals, with proportions of the population between 60% and 78% indicating that these rituals are always observed in their households. About 23% of the households always light candles on Friday night, while another 37% usually or sometimes do.

A significant proportion of the respondents have adopted some secularized aspects of Christian holidays. While 84% of the respondents never have a Christmas tree, about 7% always have one, and another 9% usually or sometimes have one - a total of 16% (slightly under 1,000 households) always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in their homes.

TABLE 6-7

FREQUENCY OF RITUAL PRACTICE OBSERVANCE
(n=521)

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>
Light candles Friday night	1,369 (23%)	552 (9%)	1,654 (28%)	2,428 (40%)
Participate in Passover Seder	4,684 (78%)	262 (4%)	610 (10%)	448 (7%)
Keep kosher in home	1,112 (18%)	96 (2%)	263 (4%)	4,533 (75%)
Drive or ride on Sabbath	5,405 (90%)	287 (5%)	158 (3%)	153 (2%)
Have a Christmas tree in home	438 (7%)	168 (3%)	330 (6%)	5,067 (84%)
Alter activities on High Holidays	4,304 (72%)	549 (9%)	438 (7%)	712 (12%)
Fast on Yom Kippur	3,614 (60%)	363 (6%)	685 (11%)	1,341 (22%)
Keep kosher outside home	335 (6%)	160 (3%)	357 (6%)	5,151 (86%)
Light Chanukah candles	4,302 (72%)	401 (7%)	491 (8%)	809 (13%)

Passover Observance

Attending a Passover Seder is the most frequently observed practice in Worcester County, as it is throughout the country. Seventy-eight percent of respondents say they always attend a Seder, and another 14% say they usually or sometimes attend a Seder. While 12% of the men say they never attend a Seder, only 4% of the women gave that response. As shown in the table, the "always" responses start with a unanimous 100% among young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, then decrease to 66% among the 25 to 34 age group. Seventy-four percent of respondents aged 35 to 44 always attend a Seder, as do 89% of those aged 45 to 54. Always responses fall slightly, to 82%, among the 55 to 64 age group, and to about 79% among the 65-plus age group.

The very strong response among the youngest age group is likely to be related to the fact that for many of them attendance at a Seder in their parental homes may still be a given in their lives. On the other hand, unmarried or newly married adults in the 25 to 34 age group may be working out issues of independence and have not yet reached the stage where they feel it necessary to have or attend a Seder "for the children." Nevertheless, it should be noted that the 14% of "never" answers among respondents aged 25 to 34 and 10% among those 35 to 44 fit into the pattern of diminishing Jewish identity among those age groups which we have seen in other areas as well.

TABLE 6-8

PARTICIPATION IN PASSOVER SEDER

	<u>Always</u> (n=406)	<u>Usually</u> (n=21)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=52)	<u>Never</u> (n=42)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	4,684 (78%)	262 (4%)	609 (10%)	448 (8%)	6,003 (100%)
<u>Sex</u>					
<u>Males</u>	2,046 (69%)	119 (4%)	459 (16%)	341 (12%)	2,965 (101%)*
<u>Females</u>	2,638 (87%)	143 (5%)	150 (5%)	107 (4%)	3,038 (101%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	321 (100%)	---	---	---	321 (100%)
25 - 34	837 (66%)	59 (5%)	192 (15%)	178 (14%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	852 (74%)	73 (6%)	117 (10%)	110 (10%)	1,152 (100%)
45 - 54	573 (89%)	7 (1%)	65 (10%)	---	645 (100%)
55 - 64	660 (82%)	51 (6%)	88 (11%)	7 (1%)	806 (100%)
65 - 74	789 (80%)	72 (7%)	52 (5%)	72 (7%)	985 (99%)*
74 +	652 (79%)	---	95 (12%)	81 (10%)	828 (101%)*

*rounding error

High Holiday Observance

Like the vast majority of Jews throughout the United States, a majority of Worcester County Jews stay home from work or school on the High Holidays. About 72% of respondents say they always stay home, 9% say they usually stay home, and 7% say they sometimes stay home. Twelve percent say they never stay home. The data showed a substantial gap between male and female responses: 18% of male respondents say they never stay home, versus 6% of female respondents.

Fitting the pattern of generational differences which we have previously observed, 19% each of respondents aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 say they never stay home. Responses from all other age groups (with the exception of those over age 74) are well under 10% of respondents who never stay home on High Holidays.

TABLE 6-9

ALTER NORMAL ACTIVITIES ON HIGH HOLIDAYS

	<u>Always</u> (n=375)	<u>Usually</u> (n=47)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=36)	<u>Never</u> (n=63)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	4,304 (72%)	549 (9%)	438 (7%)	712 (12%)	6,003 (100%)
<u>Sex</u>					
Males	1,824 (62%)	356 (12%)	267 (9%)	519 (18%)	2,966 (101%)*
Females	2,481 (82%)	193 (6%)	172 (6%)	193 (6%)	3,039 (100%)

*rounding error

TABLE 6-9 (continued)

ALTER NORMAL ACTIVITIES ON HIGH HOLIDAYS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Always</u> (n=375)	<u>Usually</u> (n=47)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=36)	<u>Never</u> (n=63)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
18 - 24	233 (73%)	74 (23%)	14 (5%)	---	321 (101%)*
25 - 34	670 (53%)	147 (12%)	205 (16%)	244 (19%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	735 (64%)	109 (10%)	88 (8%)	220 (19%)	1,152 (101%)*
45 - 54	521 (81%)	66 (10%)	37 (6%)	22 (3%)	646 (100%)
55 - 64	696 (86%)	59 (7%)	36 (5%)	14 (2%)	805 (100%)
65 - 74	833 (85%)	36 (4%)	51 (5%)	65 (7%)	985 (101%)*
74 +	616 (74%)	58 (7%)	7 (1%)	147 (18%)	828 (100%)

*rounding error

Fewer Worcester County respondents report fasting on Yom Kippur than staying home on High Holidays. Sixty percent of respondents always fast on Yom Kippur, with another 17% saying they usually or sometimes do. The differences between male and female responses are not substantial. The proportions of respondents who say they always fast on Yom Kippur decrease from a high of 84% in the 18 to 24 age group to a low of 49% in the 25 to 34 age group. About 56% of respondents aged 35 to 44 say they always fast, as do about 65% of those between the ages 45 to 74, and 60% of those over age 74. Once again, no respondents aged 18 to 24 say that they never fast, whereas 32% of those aged 25 to 34 never fast.

TABLE 6-10

FAST ON YOM KIPPUR

	<u>Always</u> (n=314)	<u>Usually</u> (n=32)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=59)	<u>Never</u> (n=116)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	3,614 (60%)	363 (6%)	685 (11%)	1,341 (22%)	6,003 (99%)*
<u>Sex</u>					
Males	1,720 (58%)	163 (6%)	356 (12%)	726 (25%)	2,965 (101%)*
Females	1,894 (62%)	200 (7%)	329 (11%)	615 (20%)	3,038 (100%)
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	270 (84%)	21 (7%)	29 (9%)	---	320 (100%)
25 - 34	620 (49%)	73 (6%)	168 (13%)	406 (32%)	1,267 (99%)*
35 - 44	640 (56%)	125 (11%)	147 (13%)	241 (21%)	1,153 (101%)*
45 - 54	407 (63%)	36 (6%)	95 (15%)	108 (17%)	646 (101%)*
55 - 64	552 (69%)	29 (4%)	64 (8%)	160 (20%)	805 (101%)*
65 - 74	630 (64%)	51 (5%)	95 (10%)	209 (21%)	985 (100%)
74 +	494 (60%)	29 (4%)	87 (11%)	218 (26%)	828 (101%)*

*rounding error

Sabbath Observance

About 23% of Worcester County Jewish households always light candles on Friday night; another 9% usually do, while 28% sometimes do, and 41% never do. The age groups least likely to say they always light Sabbath candles are respondents between the ages of 25 and 34 (10%), 35 to 44 (14%), and 45 to 54 (11%). From the standpoint of an informal Jewish educational experience, or learning about Judaism in the home, it should be noted that these are the age groups most likely to have children under 18 living at home. At least one-third of respondents over age 55 say they always light Sabbath candles, as do 20% of those age 18 to 24.

TABLE 6-11

LIGHT CANDLES ON FRIDAY NIGHT

	<u>Always</u> (n=119)	<u>Usually</u> (n=47)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=144)	<u>Never</u> (n=211)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	1,369 (23%)	552 (9%)	1,654 (28%)	2,428 (41%)	6,003 (101%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	65 (20%)	22 (7%)	44 (14%)	190 (59%)	321 (100%)
25 - 34	130 (10%)	88 (7%)	470 (37%)	578 (46%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	159 (14%)	115 (10%)	254 (22%)	623 (54%)	1,151 (100%)
45 - 54	73 (11%)	95 (15%)	247 (38%)	232 (36%)	647 (100%)
55 - 64	269 (33%)	87 (11%)	255 (32%)	195 (24%)	806 (100%)
65 - 74	319 (32%)	109 (11%)	275 (28%)	282 (29%)	985 (100%)
74 +	355 (43%)	36 (4%)	109 (13%)	328 (40%)	828 (100%)

*rounding error

Only 11% of the Worcester County Jewish population say they sometimes or always refrain from driving on the Sabbath. Three percent say they never drive, another 3% sometimes drive, 5% say they usually drive, and 90% say they always drive. The age group most likely to say they never drive on the Sabbath are aged 55 to 64, 7%, while the age groups least likely to say they never drive are aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44, both of whom have 1%.

TABLE 6-12

DRIVE OR RIDE ON SABBATH

	<u>Always</u> (n=469)	<u>Usually</u> (n=25)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=14)	<u>Never</u> (n=13)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	5,405 (90%)	287 (5%)	158 (3%)	153 (3%)	6,003 (101%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	284 (89%)	30 (9%)	---	7 (2%)	321 (100%)
25 - 34	1,068 (84%)	140 (11%)	51 (4%)	7 (1%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	1,123 (98%)	22 (2%)	---	7 (1%)	1,152 (101%)*
45 - 54	580 (90%)	51 (8%)	---	14 (2%)	645 (100%)
55 - 64	725 (90%)	7 (1%)	14 (2%)	59 (7%)	805 (100%)
65 - 74	920 (93%)	15 (2%)	29 (3%)	21 (2%)	985 (100%)
74 +	705 (85%)	22 (3%)	65 (8%)	36 (4%)	828 (100%)

*rounding error

Kashruth Observance

Seventy-six percent of Worcester County's Jewish population say there is no observance of kashruth in their homes, 19% say they always keep kosher at home, and another 6% say they usually or sometimes keep kosher at home. The lowest proportion of kosher homes is found among the group aged 35 to 44, with 5%. The highest proportion is found among those aged 65 to 74, 29%. Unlike many other forms of tradition, the keeping of kosher homes is not particularly strong among the 18 to 24 year olds - 9% of the respondents in that age group say they always keep kosher at home, with another 5% saying they usually keep kosher at home and 2% saying they sometimes do.

TABLE 6-13

KEEP KOSHER INSIDE HOME

	<u>Always</u> (n=96)	<u>Usually</u> (n=9)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=23)	<u>Never</u> (n=393)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	1,112 (19%)	96 (2%)	263 (4%)	4,532 (76%)	6,003 (99%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	29 (9%)	15 (5%)	7 (2%)	270 (84%)	321 (100%)
25 - 34	183 (15%)	---	118 (9%)	965 (76%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	58 (5%)	---	36 (3%)	1,058 (92%)	1,152 (100%)
45 - 54	73 (11%)	7 (1%)	44 (7%)	522 (81%)	646 (100%)
55 - 64	190 (24%)	15 (2%)	8 (1%)	594 (74%)	806 (101%)*
65 - 74	283 (29%)	37 (4%)	29 (3%)	636 (65%)	985 (101%)*
74 +	296 (36%)	22 (3%)	22 (3%)	487 (59%)	827 (101%)*

*rounding error

The observance of Kashruth outside the home is far more limited than inside the home. Only 6% of the respondents say they always keep kosher outside the home, while another 3% say they usually do, 6% say they sometimes do, and 86% say they never do. Totalling the "always," "usually," and "sometimes" responses, we find similar results among the 35 to 44 age group: total and partial kashruth observance is 12% among those aged 18 to 24, 16% among those aged 25 to 34, 3% of those aged 35 to 44, 18% of those aged 45 to 54, 14% of those aged 55 to 64, 15% of those 65 to 74, and 27% of those over age 74.

TABLE 6-14

KEEP KOSHER OUTSIDE OF HOME

	<u>Always</u> (n=29)	<u>Usually</u> (n=14)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=31)	<u>Never</u> (n=447)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	335 (6%)	160 (3%)	357 (6%)	5,151 (86%)	6,003 (100%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	14 (5%)	15 (5%)	7 (2%)	285 (89%)	321 (101%)*
25 - 34	66 (5%)	22 (2%)	118 (9%)	1,060 (84%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	14 (1%)	1,124 (98%)	1,152 (101%)*
45 - 54	36 (6%)	7 (1%)	74 (11%)	529 (82%)	646 (100%)
55 - 64	59 (7%)	29 (4%)	21 (3%)	696 (86%)	805 (100%)
65 - 74	36 (4%)	7 (1%)	95 (10%)	847 (86%)	985 (101%)*
74 +	115 (14%)	73 (9%)	29 (4%)	611 (74%)	828 (101%)*

*rounding error

Chanukah Observance

Lighting Chanukah candles is a popular observance among Worcester County Jewish households. Approximately 72% of the households reported always lighting candles, 7% usually do, 8% sometimes do, and 14% never do. Ninety-five percent of young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 always light candles, and another 5% sometimes do. Among respondents aged 25 to 34, 63% always light candles, 8% usually do, 9% sometimes do, and 19% never do. The proportion of those always lighting candles climbed to 78% among respondents aged 35 to 44, with another 7% usually and 6% sometimes lighting candles, while 10% never do. The highest observance of Chanukah candle lighting, with the exception of young adults, is found in the age group 45 to 54. Eighty-one percent of the respondents in this age group always light candles, 9% usually do, 9% sometimes do, and only 1% never do. Candle lighting declines somewhat among respondents between the ages of 55 and 64, 7% of whom never light candles.

TABLE 6-15

LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES

	<u>Always</u> (n=373)	<u>Usually</u> (n=35)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=43)	<u>Never</u> (n=70)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)*
<u>Total</u>	4,302 (72%)	401 (7%)	491 (8%)	809 (14%)	6,003 (101%)*
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	306 (95%)	---	15 (5%)	---	321 (100%)
25 - 34	803 (63%)	102 (8%)	119 (9%)	242 (19%)	1,266 (99%)*
35 - 44	895 (78%)	81 (7%)	66 (6%)	111 (10%)	1,152 (101%)*
45 - 54	523 (81%)	58 (9%)	58 (9%)	7 (1%)	646 (100%)
55 - 64	631 (78%)	81 (10%)	36 (4%)	58 (7%)	806 (99%)*
65 - 74	630 (64%)	73 (7%)	94 (10%)	188 (19%)	985 (100%)
74 +	514 (62%)	7 (1%)	103 (13%)	203 (25%)	827 (101%)*

*rounding error

Secular Ritual Observance

Having a Christmas tree is a custom observed by substantial proportions of certain age groups. Fifteen percent of respondents aged 18 to 24 always or sometimes have a tree, as do 31% of those aged 25 to 34, 36% of those aged 35 to 44, and 9% of respondents aged 45 to 54. When this data is juxtaposed with the Chanukah candle lighting data, we see notable overlap: we can surmise that in many households both Chanukah and Christmas are celebrated in some way.

TABLE 6-16

HAVE CHRISTMAS TREE IN HOME

	<u>Always</u> (n=36)	<u>Usually</u> (n=16)	<u>Sometimes</u> (n=31)	<u>Never</u> (n=438)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	438 (7%)	168 (3%)	330 (6%)	5,067 (84%)	6,003 (100%)
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	43 (13%)	---	7 (2%)	271 (84%)	321 (99%)*
25 - 34	147 (12%)	73 (6%)	168 (13%)	878 (69%)	1,266 (100%)
35 - 44	226 (20%)	65 (6%)	119 (10%)	742 (64%)	1,152 (100%)
45 - 54	22 (3%)	30 (5%)	7 (1%)	587 (91%)	646 (100%)
55 - 64	---	---	15 (2%)	791 (98%)	806 (100%)
65 - 74	---	---	7 (1%)	978 (99%)	985 (100%)
74 +	---	---	7 (1%)	820 (99%)	827 (100%)

*rounding error

Expectations of Public Religious Practices

Two questions were asked to ascertain attitudes toward public religion. When asked if all food served at Jewish functions should be kosher, the highest agreement rates are in the 18 to 24 age group, 60% of whom agree. Of respondents aged 45 through the 74-plus age group, about 50% agree, while only about 34% of those between the ages of 25 and 44 agree that all food served at Jewish functions should be kosher. Little difference is recorded between male and female respondents on this issue.

TABLE 6-17

ALL FOOD SERVED AT JEWISH FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE KOSHER

	<u>Agree</u> (n=234)	<u>Disagree</u> (n=252)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> (n=31)	<u>Refused</u> (n=1)	<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u> (n=3)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
<u>Total</u>	2,698 (45%)	2,899 (48%)	357 (6%)	7 ---	42 (1%)	6,003 (100%)
<u>Sex</u>						
<u>Males</u>	1,275 (43%)	1,482 (50%)	208 (7%)	---	---	2,965 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	1,423 (47%)	1,415 (47%)	150 (5%)	7 ---	43 (1%)	3,038 (100%)
<u>Age</u>						
<u>18 - 24</u>	191 (60%)	123 (38%)	7 (2%)	---	---	321 (100%)
<u>25 - 34</u>	447 (35%)	665 (53%)	133 (11%)	---	21 (2%)	1,266 (101%)*
<u>35 - 44</u>	386 (34%)	709 (62%)	36 (3%)	---	21 (2%)	1,152 (101%)*
<u>45 - 54</u>	312 (48%)	305 (47%)	29 (5%)	---	---	646 (100%)
<u>55 - 64</u>	442 (55%)	334 (42%)	29 (4%)	---	---	805 (101%)*
<u>65 - 74</u>	465 (47%)	455 (46%)	65 (7%)	---	---	985 (100%)
<u>74 +</u>	455 (55%)	308 (37%)	58 (7%)	7 (1%)	---	828 (100%)

*rounding error

When asked if the Jewish Community Center should be opened on the Sabbath, 26% of the respondents felt it should be open all day long, 12% said it should be closed in the morning but reopened after 1 p.m., 40% said it should be closed until the Sabbath is over at sundown, and 20% had no opinion.

When the data were examined by age groups, 20% of the 18 to 24 year olds, 21% of 55 to 64 year olds, and about 33% of respondents 25 to 54 felt it should be open all day long. Twenty-one percent or less of all age groups felt it should be open after 1 p.m. The after-sundown option has the approval of 34% of the 18 to 24 year olds, 37% of those aged 25 to 34, 23% of those aged 35 to 44, 39% of the 45 to 54 year olds, and about half of those aged 55 or older.

TABLE 6-18

HOURS THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
SHOULD BE OPEN ON THE SABBATH

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
All day	65 (20%)	440 (35%)	366 (32%)	189 (29%)	167 (21%)	130 (13%)	183 (22%)	1,540 (26%)
After 1:00 p.m.	58 (18%)	132 (11%)	241 (21%)	80 (12%)	95 (12%)	87 (9%)	51 (6%)	743 (12%)
After sundown	109 (34%)	467 (37%)	262 (23%)	254 (39%)	398 (50%)	536 (54%)	369 (45%)	2,396 (40%)
No opinion	89 (28%)	198 (16%)	276 (24%)	66 (10%)	138 (17%)	225 (23%)	218 (26%)	1,209 (20%)
Don't know	--- ---	29 (2%)	7 (1%)	57 (9%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	114 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (101%)*	645 (99%)*	805 (101%)*	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,002 (100%)

*rounding error

Jewish Education

The most striking positive change in Jewish education has been a growing emphasis on equal education for males and females. Eighty-five percent of Worcester County's Jewish males and more than two-thirds (69%) of Worcester's Jewish females have received some formal Jewish education. The proportion of males receiving Jewish education has remained fairly constant from generation to generation, but the proportion of females receiving Jewish education has improved dramatically from the oldest to the youngest age groups. About 63% of women over age 65 received a formal Jewish education compared to 94% of young women between the ages of 18 and 24.

The data on formal Jewish education, when examined by age and sex, shows that among Worcester County Jews, as among Jewish populations in other metropolitan areas, an historic gap in Jewish education for men and women has narrowed among today's children and youth. Among boys and girls under 18 years of age, girls are almost as likely as boys to receive a formal Jewish education. Twenty percent of both boys and girls, newborn to age 5, are in schools under Jewish auspices. For pre-Bar/Bat Mitzvah children, those aged 6 to 12, there are virtually no differences: 85% of boys and 83% of girls are attending Jewish schools. By the time children are past Bar/Bat Mitzvah, ages 13 to 17, 90% of boys and 85% of girls have gone to Jewish schools. Of young adults, aged 18 to 24, 96% of the males and 94% of the females have had some Jewish education.

Once past age 25, however, the disparity between proportions of males and females who have received a Jewish education increases. Ninety percent of men aged 25 to 34 have had Jewish schooling, compared to 72% of the women. About 85% of men between the ages of 35 and 44 and 45 to 54 have gone to Jewish schools, compared to about 64% of the women. In the 55 to 64 age group, which is generally more traditional, the proportion of men who have received a Jewish education reaches its peak at 98%, and improves for women as well, at 76%. Past age 65, however, the proportion of men who received a Jewish education is 92%, while the proportion for women falls to 66%. Ninety-one percent of Jewish men over age 74 received a formal Jewish education, compared to 60% of Jewish women.

TABLE 6-19

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Did Receive</u>	<u>Did Not Receive</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=518)	(n=87)	(n=1)	(n=606)
0 - 5	92 (20%)	379 (80%)	---	471 (100%)
6 - 12	425 (85%)	74 (15%)	---	499 (100%)
13 - 17	249 (90%)	28 (10%)	---	277 (100%)
18 - 24	501 (96%)	18 (4%)	---	519 (100%)
25 - 34	1,083 (90%)	126 (10%)	---	1,209 (100%)
35 - 44	1,071 (85%)	185 (15%)	---	1,256 (100%)
45 - 54	588 (86%)	76 (11%)	18 (3%)	682 (100%)
55 - 64	775 (98%)	18 (2%)	---	793 (100%)

TABLE 6-19 (continued)

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Did Receive</u>	<u>Did Not Receive</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=518)	(n=87)	(n=1)	(n=606)
65 - 74	781 (92%)	65 (8%)	---	846 (100%)
74 +	581 (91%)	61 (10%)	---	642 (101%)*
<u>Total</u>	6,146 (85%)	1,030 (14%)	18 ---	7,194 (99%)*
<u>Females</u>	(n=462)	(n=204)	(n=6)	(n=672)
0 - 5	107 (20%)	427 (80%)	---	534 (100%)
6 - 12	687 (83%)	137 (17%)	---	824 (100%)
13 - 17	442 (85%)	76 (15%)	---	518 (100%)
18 - 24	533 (94%)	37 (6%)	---	570 (100%)
25 - 34	749 (72%)	297 (28%)	---	1,046 (100%)
35 - 44	584 (66%)	281 (32%)	15 (2%)	880 (100%)
45 - 54	441 (62%)	227 (32%)	56 (6%)	714 (100%)
55 - 64	549 (76%)	160 (22%)	15 (2%)	724 (100%)
65 - 74	650 (66%)	330 (34%)	---	980 (100%)
74 +	481 (60%)	326 (40%)	---	807 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	5,223 (69%)	2,298 (30%)	76 (1%)	7,597 (100%)

*rounding error

As in other Jewish communities around the country, the most prevalent form of Jewish education for both men and women is afternoon Hebrew school. Of the 85% of men who have received a Jewish education, a surprisingly small number, 4% attended Sunday school only, 70% attended afternoon Hebrew school, 10% attended all-day Jewish schools, 10% had private tutors, 2% had some other type of education, and 4% indicated they had more than one type of Jewish education. Of the 69% of Jewish women who received a formal Jewish education, 14% attended Sunday school only, 60% attended afternoon Hebrew school, 9% have gone to all-day Jewish schools, 8% had private tutors, 4% had some other form of Jewish education, and 4% had more than one type of Jewish education.

TABLE 6-20

TYPE OF JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY SEX

	<u>Male</u> (n=505)	<u>Female</u> (n=478)	<u>Total</u> (n=983)
Sunday school only	235 (4%)	709 (14%)	944 (8%)
Afternoon Hebrew school	4,298 (70%)	3,150 (60%)	7,448 (66%)
All-day Jewish school	616 (10%)	461 (9%)	1,077 (10%)
Private tutor	618 (10%)	419 (8%)	1,037 (9%)
Other	128 (2%)	229 (4%)	357 (3%)
More than one type	226 (4%)	209 (4%)	435 (4%)
Don't know	28 ---	31 (1%)	58 ---
<u>Total</u>	6,148 (100%)	5,208 (100%)	11,356 (100%)

The types of Jewish education received shifts from age to age. Among boys aged newborn to 5, 30% are in Sunday school only, 40% are in Jewish day school, and 30% are in some other type of school, such as nursery school. Among girls in the 0 to 5 age group, 43% are in Sunday school only, 43% are in Jewish day school, and 14% are in some other type of school. Among boys between the ages of 6 and 12, 15% are in Sunday school only, 57% are in afternoon Hebrew school, 22% are in Jewish day school, and 2% have private tutors. Among girls in the same age group, 22% are in Sunday school only, 42% are in afternoon Hebrew school, and 27% are in Jewish day school. For 13 to 17 year old boys, 4% are in Sunday school only, 70% are in afternoon Hebrew school, 15% are in Jewish day school, and 4% have private tutors. Among 13 to 17 year old girls, 7% are in Sunday school only, 83% are in afternoon Hebrew school, and 3% are in Jewish day school.

TABLE 6-21

TYPE OF JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY AGE & SEX

	<u>Sunday School Only</u>	<u>Afternoon Hebrew School</u>	<u>All Day Jewish School</u>	<u>Private Tutor</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>More than One Type</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=19)	(n=353)	(n=50)	(n=50)	(n=11)	(n=19)	(n=3)
0 - 5	28 (30%)	---	37 (40%)	---	28 (30%)	---	---
6 - 12	65 (15%)	240 (57%)	92 (22%)	9 (2%)	---	18 (4%)	---
13 - 17	9 (4%)	176 (70%)	37 (15%)	9 (4%)	---	18 (7%)	---
18 - 24	37 (7%)	431 (86%)	24 (5%)	9 (2%)	---	---	---
25 - 34	54 (5%)	664 (61%)	144 (13%)	74 (7%)	63 (6%)	83 (8%)	---
35 - 44	15 (1%)	825 (77%)	96 (9%)	81 (8%)	---	54 (5%)	---
45 - 54	28 (5%)	490 (83%)	18 (3%)	24 (4%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)
55 - 64	---	614 (79%)	59 (8%)	65 (8%)	---	18 (2%)	18 (2%)
65 - 74	---	529 (68%)	61 (8%)	167 (21%)	---	24 (3%)	---
74 +	---	328 (56%)	46 (8%)	180 (31%)	28 (5%)	---	---
<u>Total</u>	235 (4%)	4,298 (70%)	616 (10%)	618 (10%)	128 (2%)	226 (4%)	28 (1%)

TABLE 6-21 (continued)

TYPE OF JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY AGE & SEX

	<u>Sunday School Only</u>	<u>Afternoon Hebrew School</u>	<u>All Day Jewish School</u>	<u>Private Tutor</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>More than One Type</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
<u>Females</u>	(n=65)	(n=289)	(n=43)	(n=38)	(n=21)	(n=19)	(n=3)
0 - 5	46 (43%)	---	46 (43%)	---	15 (14%)	---	---
6 - 12	153 (22%)	290 (42%)	183 (27%)	---	---	61 (9%)	---
13 - 17	31 (7%)	366 (83%)	15 (3%)	---	---	31 (7%)	---
18 - 24	82 (16%)	345 (65%)	60 (11%)	---	---	46 (9%)	---
25 - 34	15 (2%)	472 (63%)	76 (10%)	82 (11%)	82 (11%)	21 (3%)	---
35 - 44	50 (9%)	379 (67%)	30 (5%)	59 (10%)	44 (8%)	7 (1%)	---
45 - 54	65 (15%)	310 (70%)	7 (2%)	22 (5%)	22 (5%)	14 (3%)	---
55 - 64	57 (10%)	389 (71%)	30 (5%)	14 (3%)	29 (5%)	14 (3%)	15 (3%)
65 - 74	132 (20%)	371 (57%)	14 (2%)	118 (18%)	14 (2%)	---	---
74 +	79 (16%)	277 (47%)	---	123 (26%)	22 (5%)	14 (3%)	15 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	709 (14%)	3,150 (61%)	461 (9%)	419 (8%)	229 (4%)	209 (4%)	31 (1%)

Among children in the Worcester County Jewish Community who are currently receiving a Jewish education, 30% of the boys between the ages of 0 and 5 attend two or less hours per week, 40% attend between three and four hours, and 10% attend more than twelve hours per week. Among girls in the same age group, 33% attend two or less hours, 50% attend three to four hours, and 17% attend more than twelve hours per week. For boys in the 6 to 12 age group, 18% are in school two hours or less per week, 40% for three to four hours, 29% for five to ten hours, and 13% are in school for twelve or more hours per week. Fourteen percent of girls in the 6 to 12 age group attend Jewish school two hours or less per week, 35% attend three to four hours, 28% five to ten hours, and 23% attend twelve or more hours per week. In the 13 to 17 age group, 8% of the boys and 13% of the girls attend Jewish school for two or less hours per week, 33% of the boys and 40% of the girls attend three to four hours, and 50% of the boys and 47% of the girls attend five to ten hours per week. Another 8% of the 13 to 17 year old boys attend Jewish school twelve or more hours per week; however, none of the girls in this age group take Jewish education twelve-plus hours per week.

TABLE 6-22

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK JEWISH EDUCATION
RECEIVED, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 12</u>	<u>13 - 17</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=10)	(n=45)	(n=12)	(n=67)
0-2 hours	28 (30%)	74 (18%)	9 (8%)	111 (18%)
3-4 hours	37 (40%)	166 (40%)	37 (33%)	240 (39%)
5-10 hours	---	120 (29%)	55 (50%)	175 (28%)
12+ hours	9 (10%)	55 (13%)	9 (8%)	73 (12%)
Don't know	18 (20%)	---	---	18 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	92 (100%)	415 (100%)	111 (99%)*	617 (100%)
	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 12</u>	<u>13 - 17</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Females</u>	(n=6)	(n=43)	(n=15)	(n=65)
0-2 hours	31 (33%)	92 (14%)	31 (13%)	154 (16%)
3-4 hours	46 (50%)	229 (35%)	92 (40%)	367 (37%)
5-10 hours	---	183 (28%)	107 (47%)	290 (30%)
12+ hours	15 (17%)	153 (23%)	---	168 (17%)
<u>Total</u>	92 (100%)	657 (100%)	230 (100%)	979 (100%)

*rounding error

As shown in Table 6-23, which examines the formal Jewish education of Worcester County Jews by religious identity, formal Jewish education was received by 86% of individuals identifying themselves as Orthodox, 80% of Conservative Jews, 77% of Reform Jews, and 64% of those identifying themselves as "just Jewish."

TABLE 6-23

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED,
BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=65)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=385)	<u>Reform</u> (n=690)	<u>Just Jewish</u> (n=97)	<u>Other</u> (n=15)	<u>Total</u> (n=1252)
Did receive	633 (86%)	3,509 (80%)	5,932 (77%)	889 (64%)	230 (85%)	11,193 (77%)
Did not receive	107 (15%)	828 (19%)	1,688 (22%)	483 (35%)	39 (15%)	3,145 (23%)
Don't know	--- ---	31 (1%)	40 (1%)	24 (2%)	--- ---	95 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	740 (101%)*	4,368 (100%)	7,659 (100%)	1,397 (101%)*	269 (100%)	14,433 (101%)*

*rounding error

When types of Jewish education are examined by religious identity, the data show that 55% of Orthodox Jews have attended afternoon Hebrew school, 30% have attended Jewish day school, 11% have received private tutoring, and only 1% have attended Sunday school only. Among Conservative respondents, 70% have attended afternoon Hebrew school, 10% have attended Jewish day school, 7% have been privately tutored, and 6% have attended Sunday School

only. Among Reform respondents, 67% have gone to afternoon Hebrew school, 5% have gone to Jewish day school, 11% have received private tutoring, and 12% have attended Sunday school only. Fifty-nine percent of "just Jewish" respondents have attended afternoon Hebrew school, 14% have attended Jewish day school, 6% have had private tutors, and 4% have attended Sunday school only.

TABLE 6-24

TYPE OF JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED,
BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=56)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=311)	<u>Reform</u> (n=535)	<u>Just Jewish</u> (n=56)	<u>Other</u> (n=12)	<u>Total</u> (n=983)
Sunday school only	7 (1%)	200 (6%)	683 (12%)	32 (4%)	7 (1%)	944 (8%)
Afternoon Hebrew school	350 (55%)	2,457 (70%)	3,988 (67%)	513 (59%)	95 (41%)	7,448 (66%)
All day Jewish school	190 (30%)	337 (10%)	302 (5%)	124 (14%)	84 (37%)	1,077 (10%)
Private tutor	70 (11%)	235 (7%)	625 (11%)	54 (6%)	---	1,037 (9%)
Other	16 (3%)	86 (2%)	157 (3%)	46 (5%)	44 (19%)	357 (3%)
More than one type	---	186 (5%)	127 (2%)	106 (12%)	---	435 (4%)
Don't know	---	9 ---	49 (1%)	---	---	58 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	633 (100%)	3,509 (100%)	5,932 (101%)*	874 (100%)	230 (100%)	11,356 (101%)*

*rounding error

Worcester County has in common with other metropolitan areas a modest reduction in the proportion of students attending afternoon Hebrew schools and a simultaneous increase in the proportion attending all-day Jewish schools. Furthermore, younger respondents have a much more positive attitude than older respondents toward the idea of sending their children to Jewish day school. While only 9% of respondents aged 45 to 54 and 14% of respondents 35 to 44 say they would send their children to such a school, the proportion increases dramatically to 36% of 25 to 34 year old respondents, and to 56% of 18 to 24 year old respondents who would enroll their children in an all-day Jewish school.

TABLE 6-25

WOULD RESPONDENT SEND CHILDREN TO ALL DAY
JEWISH SCHOOL, BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>18-24</u> (n=8)	<u>25-34</u> (n=44)	<u>35-44</u> (n=81)	<u>45-54</u> (n=33)	<u>55-64</u> (n=9)	<u>74 +</u> (n=1)	<u>Total</u> (n=176)
Yes	36 (56%)	240 (36%)	124 (14%)	36 (9%)	---	---	436 (20%)
Already goes	---	72 (11%)	102 (12%)	22 (6%)	7 (6%)	---	203 (10%)
Too old	---	---	15 (2%)	36 (9%)	22 (18%)	---	73 (3%)
No	29 (44%)	285 (43%)	624 (70%)	270 (70%)	96 (77%)	15 (100%)	1,318 (61%)
Don't know	---	73 (11%)	21 (2%)	22 (6%)	---	---	116 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	65 (100%)	670 (101%)*	886 (100%)	386 (100%)	125 (101%)*	15 (100%)	2,147 (99%)*

*rounding error

Of the schools mentioned, 53% would consider the Solomon Schechter Day School, while 19% would consider the Yeshiva Academy, and 23% would consider other day schools.

TABLE 6-26
SCHOOL RESPONDENT WOULD SEND CHILDREN TO,
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	<u>18-24</u> (n=4)	<u>25-34</u> (n=24)	<u>35-44</u> (n=17)	<u>45-54</u> (n=5)	<u>55-64</u> (n=1)	<u>Total</u> (n=51)
Solomon Schechter Day School	22 (61%)	173 (55%)	101 (45%)	36 (84%)	---	332 (53%)
Yeshiva Academy	---	29 (9%)	80 (36%)	---	7 (100%)	116 (19%)
Other	---	89 (29%)	44 (20%)	7 (17%)	---	140 (23%)
Don't know	14 (39%)	22 (7%)	---	---	---	36 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	36 (100%)	313 (100%)	225 (101%)*	43 (101%)*	7 (100%)	624 (100%)

*rounding error

Of male respondents who received a formal Jewish education, 19% have received less than three years, 36% received between four and six years, 41% received seven to twelve years, and 2% received thirteen to eighteen years. For female respondents who have received formal Jewish education, about 31% have received less than three years, 34% have received four to six years, 32% have received seven to twelve years, and 2% have received thirteen to eighteen years.

TABLE 6-27

NUMBER OF YEARS OF FORMAL
JEWISH EDUCATION RECEIVED, BY SEX

	<u>Male</u> (n=505)	<u>Female</u> (n=480)	<u>Total</u> (n=985)
0-3 years	1,173 (19%)	1,597 (31%)	2,770 (24%)
4-6 years	2,192 (36%)	1,755 (34%)	3,947 (35%)
7-12 years	2,529 (41%)	1,677 (32%)	4,206 (37%)
13-18 years	100 (3%)	119 (2%)	219 (2%)
Not reported	153 (3%)	97 (2%)	250 (2%)
<u>Total</u>	6,147 (101%)*	5,245 (101%)*	11,392 (100%)

*rounding error

Very high proportions of pre-Bar/Bat Mitzvah aged children are currently enrolled in Jewish schools in Worcester County. For boys, 77% of those 0 to 5 are currently enrolled, as are 98% of the 6 to 12 year olds, and 44% of those aged 13 to 17. For girls, 86% of the 0 to 5 year olds are currently receiving Jewish education, as are 94% of the 6 to 12 year olds, and 55% aged 13 to 17.

TABLE 6-28
CURRENT JEWISH EDUCATION AMONG CHILDREN,
BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 12</u>	<u>13 - 17</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=13)	(n=46)	(n=27)	(n=86)
Currently receiving	92 (77%)	416 (98%)	111 (44%)	619 (78%)
Not currently receiving	28 (23%)	9 (2%)	139 (56%)	176 (22%)
<u>Total</u>	120 (100%)	425 (100%)	249 (100%)	795 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=7)	(n=47)	(n=29)	(n=83)
Currently receiving	92 (86%)	671 (94%)	244 (55%)	1,007 (79%)
Not currently receiving	15 (14%)	46 (6%)	198 (45%)	259 (20%)
<u>Total</u>	107 (100%)	717 (100%)	442 (100%)	1,266 (99%)*

*rounding error

As in all other Jewish communities, current education falls off precipitously during the adult years. For men, no one between the ages of 18 and 24 or 45 to 54 is currently receiving Jewish education. In all other age cohorts, less than 3% of the male respondents are currently enrolled. The only exception is the over 74 age group, where 6% are currently taking classes. For women the figures are somewhat higher: 5% of the 25 to 34 year old female respondents are currently taking classes, as are 5% of those 35 to 54, 3% of the 55 to 64 year olds, no one in the 65 to 74 age group, and 5% of those over age 74.

TABLE 6-29

CURRENT JEWISH EDUCATION AMONG ADULTS,
BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65-74</u>	<u>75 +</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=43)	(n=63)	(n=84)	(n=53)	(n=66)	(n=71)	(n=45)	(n=425)
Currently receiving	---	30 (3%)	9 (1%)	---	9 ---	15 (2%)	33 (6%)	96 (2%)
Not currently receiving	501 (100%)	1,053 (97%)	1,066 (99%)	603 (100%)	766 (99%)	775 (98%)	548 (94%)	5,312 (98%)
<u>Total</u>	501 (100%)	1,083 (100%)	1,075 (100%)	603 (100%)	775 (100%)	790 (100%)	581 (100%)	5,408 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=40)	(n=64)	(n=63)	(n=49)	(n=59)	(n=75)	(n=54)	(n=487)
Currently receiving	15 (3%)	38 (5%)	30 (5%)	21 (5%)	14 (3%)	---	22 (5%)	140 (3%)
Not currently receiving	518 (97%)	763 (95%)	561 (95%)	449 (95%)	541 (97%)	650 (100%)	459 (95%)	3,941 (97%)
<u>Total</u>	533 (100%)	801 (100%)	591 (100%)	470 (100%)	555 (100%)	650 (100%)	481 (100%)	4,082 (100%)

When the data on adult Jewish education taken during the past three years is examined, the proportions of adults enrolled in Jewish education classes are substantially higher. Among male respondents, 8% of those 18 to 34 have received Jewish education in the last three years, as have 16% of the 35 to 54 year olds, and 25% of those 55 to 74. For male respondents 74 or older, 14% have received Jewish education in the past three years. Twenty percent of female respondents between the ages of 18 and 34 have received Jewish education in the past three years as have 25% of 35 to 54 year olds, and 34% of those 55 to 74, and 12% of the 74-plus age group.

TABLE 6-30

ADULTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED JEWISH EDUCATION
IN PAST THREE YEARS, BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Have Received Jewish Education in Past Three Years</u>	<u>Have Not Received Jewish Education in Past Three Years</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=73)	(n=371)	(n=1)	(n=445)
18 - 24	9 (4%)	229 (96%)	---	238 (100%)
25 - 34	102 (8%)	1,107 (92%)	---	1,209 (100%)
35 - 44	224 (18%)	1,033 (82%)	---	1,257 (100%)
45 - 54	91 (13%)	583 (85%)	9 (1%)	683 (99%)*
55 - 64	161 (20%)	623 (79%)	9 (1%)	793 (100%)
65 - 74	244 (29%)	601 (71%)	---	845 (100%)
74 +	91 (14%)	552 (86%)	---	643 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	922 (16%)	4,728 (83%)	18 ---	5,668 (99%)*
<u>Females</u>	(n=128)	(n=395)	(n=0)	(n=523)
18 - 24	37 (18%)	169 (82%)	---	206 (100%)
25 - 34	208 (20%)	838 (80%)	---	1,046 (100%)
35 - 44	227 (26%)	653 (74%)	---	880 (100%)
45 - 54	169 (24%)	545 (76%)	---	714 (100%)
55 - 64	240 (33%)	484 (67%)	---	724 (100%)
65 - 74	337 (34%)	643 (66%)	---	980 (100%)
74 +	95 (12%)	713 (88%)	---	808 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	1,312 (25%)	4,047 (76%)	---	5,359 (101%)*

*rounding error

More than 80% of parents of both boys and girls under age 12 say they will provide Jewish education for their children in the future. An additional 33% of the boys and 47% of girls between the ages of 13 to 17 are planning future Jewish education.

TABLE 6-31

FUTURE PLANS FOR JEWISH EDUCATION AMONG CHILDREN,
BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 12</u>	<u>13 - 17</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=51)	(n=54)	(n=30)	(n=135)
Will take Jewish education in future	388 (82%)	416 (83%)	92 (33%)	896 (72%)
Will not take Jewish education in future	37 (8%)	28 (6%)	111 (40%)	176 (14%)
May take Jewish education in future	46 (10%)	46 (9%)	46 (17%)	138 (11%)
Don't know	--- ---	9 (2%)	28 (10%)	37 (3%)
<u>Total</u>	471 (100%)	499 (100%)	277 (100%)	1,247 (100%)
<u>Females</u>	(n=35)	(n=54)	(n=34)	(n=123)
Will take Jewish education in future	427 (80%)	671 (82%)	244 (47%)	1,342 (71%)
Will not take Jewish education in future	31 (6%)	46 (6%)	198 (38%)	275 (15%)
May take Jewish education in future	61 (11%)	107 (13%)	15 (3%)	183 (10%)
Don't know	15 (3%)	--- ---	61 (12%)	76 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	534 (100%)	824 (100%)	519 (100%)	1,876 (100%)

Furthermore, adults plan to take classes in the future as well. Among men who say they will take classes in the future 11% are between the ages of 18 and 24, 6% are 25 to 34, 9% are 35 to 44, 6% are 45 to 54, 14% are 55 to 64, and 9% are 65 or older. Among women who say they will take classes in the future, 17% are in the 18 to 24 age group, 16% are 25 to 34, 18% are 35 to 44, 13% are 45 to 54, 21% are 55 to 64, and 7% are 65 or older. The data clearly show that a strong potential market exists for adult Jewish education classes.

TABLE 6-32

FUTURE PLANS FOR JEWISH EDUCATION AMONG ADULTS,
BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Will Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>Will Not Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>May Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	(n=43)	(n=292)	(n=127)	(n=9)	(n=471)
18 - 24	55 (11%)	277 (53%)	135 (26%)	52 (10%)	520 (100%)
25 - 34	76 (6%)	611 (51%)	504 (42%)	18 (2%)	1,209 (101%)*
35 - 44	118 (9%)	796 (63%)	333 (27%)	9 (1%)	1,256 (100%)*
45 - 54	43 (6%)	474 (69%)	157 (23%)	9 (1%)	683 (99%)*
55 - 64	113 (14%)	498 (63%)	183 (23%)	---	794 (100%)
65 - 74	72 (9%)	549 (65%)	215 (25%)	9 (1%)	845 (100%)*
74 +	63 (10%)	492 (77%)	87 (14%)	---	642 (101%)*
<u>Total</u>	540 (9%)	3,697 (62%)	1,614 (27%)	97 (2%)	5,948 (100%)

*rounding error

TABLE 6-32 (continued)

FUTURE PLANS FOR JEWISH EDUCATION AMONG ADULTS,
BY AGE AND SEX

	<u>Will Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>Will Not Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>May Take Jewish Education in Future</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Females</u>	(n=77)	(n=335)	(n=132)	(n=5)	(n=549)
18 - 24	97 (17%)	308 (54%)	134 (24%)	31 (5%)	570 (100%)
25 - 34	171 (16%)	483 (46%)	392 (38%)	---	1,046 (100%)
35 - 44	161 (18%)	500 (57%)	220 (25%)	---	881 (100%)
45 - 54	94 (13%)	466 (65%)	155 (22%)	---	715 (100%)
55 - 64	152 (21%)	367 (51%)	205 (28%)	---	724 (100%)
65 - 74	51 (5%)	706 (72%)	208 (21%)	14 (2%)	979 (100%)
74 +	66 (8%)	676 (84%)	58 (7%)	7 (1%)	807 (100%)
<u>Total</u>	792 (14%)	3,506 (61%)	1,372 (24%)	52 (1%)	5,722 (100%)

Intermarriage

Sixteen percent of Worcester County respondents are married to a person who is non-Jewish by birth. The highest proportions of intermarried households are found among the 25 to 34 year olds, with about 33%, and the 35 to 44 year olds, with 29%. The proportion drops to 14% of respondents in the 45 to 54 age group and to 7% of the 18 to 24 year olds. As might be expected from their generally more traditional profile, only 3% of respondents 55 to 64 years of age are intermarried.

The data on current religion and religion in which the respondent was born/raised show that for intermarried males, 52% are currently Jewish, 8% are Catholic, and 9% are Protestant. Another 19% have no religion, 6% are part Jewish, and 6% are something else. Among intermarried female respondents, 38% are currently Jewish, 18% are Catholic, and 16% are Protestant. About 24% have no religion and 4% are something else. With regard to the religion in which the respondent was born/raised, the data show that among intermarried male respondents, 62% were born/raised Jewish, 14% Catholic, and 15% Protestant. Four percent were born/raised with no religion, 4% part Jewish, and 1% something else. For intermarried female respondents, 44% were born/raised Jewish, 19% Catholic, 21% Protestant, and 16% no religion.

TABLE 6-33

CURRENT RELIGION AND RELIGION BORN/RAISED
OF INTERMARRIEDS, BY SEX

	<u>Intermarried Males</u> (n=81)	<u>Intermarried Females</u> (n=77)	<u>Total</u> (n=158)
<u>Current Religion</u>			
Jewish	637 (52%)	401 (38%)	1,038 (45%)
Catholic	102 (8%)	188 (18%)	290 (13%)
Protestant	113 (9%)	175 (16%)	288 (12%)
None	228 (19%)	256 (24%)	484 (21%)
Part Jewish	69 (6%)	---	69 (3%)
Other	78 (6%)	45 (4%)	123 (5%)
<u>Total</u>	1,227 (100%)	1,065 (100%)	2,292 (99%)*
<u>Religion Born/Raised</u>			
Jewish	759 (62%)	468 (44%)	1,227 (53%)
Catholic	170 (14%)	204 (19%)	374 (16%)
Protestant	181 (15%)	227 (21%)	408 (18%)
None	52 (4%)	168 (16%)	220 (9%)
Part Jewish	54 (4%)	---	54 (2%)
Other	9 (1%)	---	9 ---
<u>Total</u>	1,225 (100%)	1,067 (100%)	2,292 (98%)*

*rounding error

A comparison of the data on current religion and religion born/raised of intermarried individuals show some correlation between the religion in which they were raised and their current religion, but there is also a substantial increase in the number who say they have no religion. In other words, it appears that many couples make an attempt to raise their children in one religion or sometimes a combination of two religions, but among intermarrieds children frequently are raised with no religion.

Of the intermarried males, 62% say they were raised Jewish, compared to 52% who are currently Jewish. Fourteen percent were raised Catholic, compared to 8% who are currently Catholic. Fifteen percent were raised Protestant, compared to 9% who are currently Protestant. Only 4% were raised with no religion, compared to 19% who now say they have no religion. Of the intermarried women, 44% say they were raised Jewish, compared to 38% who are currently Jewish. Nineteen percent were raised Catholic, compared to 18% who are currently Catholic. Twenty-one percent were raised Protestant, compared to 16% who are currently Protestant. Sixteen percent of the women were raised with no religion, compared to 24% who now have no religion. A move away from Judaism to no religion by intermarried individuals is at least as great or greater as a move from Catholicism or Protestantism to no religion.

When the data on current religion are examined by age, we find a substantial proportion of children with at least one Jewish parent, who are not being raised as Jews. Among children under age 5, about 15% are not being raised Jewish. For children 6 to 12 years of age, 16% are not being raised Jewish, and 9% of the 13 to 17 year olds are not being raised Jewish.

TABLE 6-34

CURRENT RELIGION OF CHILDREN
NEWBORN TO AGE 17

	<u>0 - 5</u> (n=86)	<u>6 - 12</u> (n=108)	<u>13 - 17</u> (n=64)
Jewish	849 (85%)	1,115 (84%)	722 (91%)
Catholic	43 (4%)	34 (3%)	31 (4%)
Protestant	24 (2%)	18 (1%)	9 (1%)
None	70 (7%)	131 (10%)	34 (4%)
Part Jewish	9 (1%)	---	---
Other	9 (1%)	24 (2%)	---
<u>Total</u>	1,005 (100%)	1,323 (100%)	796 (100%)

A comparison of intermarried households with non-intermarried households (those with two Jewish spouses) shows that 19% of the intermarrieds are synagogue/temple members, while 75% of non-intermarrieds belong to a synagogue or temple. Furthermore, while 27% of intermarried households who are not currently members say they will or may join a temple or synagogue in the future, 68% of the non-intermarrieds say they will or may join in the future.

TABLE 6-35

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP OF INTERMARRIEDS
COMPARED TO NON-INTERMARRIEDS

	<u>Total Intermarried</u> (n=51)	<u>Total Non-Intermarried</u> (n=306)
Do belong	190 (19%)	2,337 (75%)
Do not belong	793 (81%)	794 (25%)
<u>Total</u>	983 (100%)	3,131 (100%)

TABLE 6-36

FUTURE PLANS OF INTERMARRIEDS COMPARED TO
NON-INTERMARRIEDS TO JOIN SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE

	<u>Total Intermarried</u> (n=51)	<u>Total Non-Intermarried</u> (n=306)
Do intend to join	57 (8%)	403 (50%)
May join	140 (19%)	145 (18%)
Do not intend to join	507 (68%)	202 (25%)
Don't know	44 (6%)	52 (7%)
<u>Total</u>	748 (101%)*	802 (100%)

*rounding error

With regard to observance of religious practices, intermarried households are far less likely than non-intermarried households to always practice most rituals. For example, while only 4% of intermarrieds always light candles on Friday night, 27% of non-intermarrieds always do. Forty-four percent of intermarrieds, compared to 91% of non-intermarrieds always participate in a Passover Seder. Among intermarrieds, 32% always alter activities on the High Holidays, compared to 87% of the non-intermarrieds, and while 31% of intermarrieds always fast on Yom Kippur, 71% of the non-intermarrieds always do. With regard to Kashruth, none of the intermarrieds keep kosher in their homes, and only 1% always keep kosher outside their homes, compared to 24% of non-intermarrieds who always keep kosher in their homes, and 7% who always keep kosher outside their homes. About 28% of the intermarrieds never have a Christmas tree in their home, but 84% of the non-intermarrieds never have a Christmas tree. About half of intermarried respondents always light Chanukah candles, compared to 84% of those who are not intermarried.

TABLE 6-37

RITUAL OBSERVANCE BY INTERMARRIEDS
COMPARED TO NON-INTERMARRIEDS

	<u>Total Intermarried</u> (n=51)	<u>Total Non-Intermarried</u> (n=306)
<u>Light candles Friday night</u>		
Always	37 (4%)	856 (27%)
Usually	29 (3%)	407 (13%)
Sometimes	264 (27%)	1,048 (33%)
Never	654 (66%)	819 (26%)
<u>Participate in Passover Seder</u>		
Always	431 (44%)	2,847 (91%)
Usually	14 (1%)	161 (5%)
Sometimes	339 (34%)	87 (3%)
Never	199 (20%)	37 (1%)
<u>Keep kosher in home</u>		
Always	---	752 (24%)
Usually	---	81 (3%)
Sometimes	7 (1%)	220 (7%)
Never	976 (99%)	2,079 (66%)
<u>Drive or ride on Sabbath</u>		
Always	896 (91%)	2,779 (89%)
Usually	66 (7%)	177 (6%)
Sometimes	21 (2%)	58 (2%)
Never	---	116 (4%)

TABLE 6-37 (continued)

RITUAL OBSERVANCE BY INTERMARRIEDS
 COMPARED TO NON-INTERMARRIEDS

	<u>Total Intermarried (n=51)</u>	<u>Total Non-Intermarried (n=306)</u>
<u>Have Christmas tree in home</u>		
Always	359 (36%)	219 (7%)
Usually	132 (13%)	250 (8%)
Sometimes	221 (22%)	31 (1%)
Never	272 (28%)	2,629 (84%)
<u>Alter normal activities on High Holidays</u>		
Always	313 (32%)	2,709 (87%)
Usually	118 (12%)	234 (7%)
Sometimes	133 (13%)	108 (3%)
Never	419 (43%)	80 (3%)
<u>Fast on Yom Kippur</u>		
Always	308 (31%)	2,225 (71%)
Usually	58 (6%)	218 (7%)
Sometimes	176 (18%)	298 (10%)
Never	441 (45%)	390 (12%)
<u>Keep kosher outside home</u>		
Always	15 (1%)	205 (7%)
Usually	---	87 (3%)
Sometimes	---	241 (8%)
Never	969 (98%)	2,597 (83%)

TABLE 6-37 (continued)

RITUAL OBSERVANCE BY INTERMARRIEDS
 COMPARED TO NON-INTERMARRIEDS

	<u>Total Intermarried (n=51)</u>	<u>Total Non-Intermarried (n=306)</u>
<u>Light Chanukah candles</u>		
Always	489 (50%)	2,682 (86%)
Usually	81 (8%)	174 (6%)
Sometimes	163 (16%)	159 (5%)
Never	251 (26%)	115 (4%)

Attitudes Toward Inter-marriage

Attitudes toward intermarriage in Worcester County show dramatic changes from one generation to another. Sixty-two percent of both young adults, aged 18 to 24, and young middle aged persons, 45 to 54, agreed with the statement "intermarriage threatens Judaism." In the two groups between, however, only 30% of respondents aged 25 to 34, and 39% of those aged 35 to 44 agreed with this statement. An increase of respondents agreeing with this statement is seen, however, among those 55 or older. Seventy-nine percent of the 55 to 64 year olds agreed that intermarriage threatens Judaism, as did 71% of the 65 to 74 year olds.

TABLE 6-38

INTERMARRIAGE THREATENS JUDAISM, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Agree	198 (62%)	379 (30%)	443 (39%)	398 (62%)	633 (79%)	695 (71%)	522 (63%)	3,269 (54%)
Disagree	116 (36%)	844 (67%)	657 (57%)	241 (37%)	137 (17%)	211 (21%)	255 (31%)	2,461 (41%)
No opinion	7 (2%)	21 (2%)	22 (2%)	7 (1%)	36 (4%)	64 (7%)	29 (4%)	186 (3%)
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)	7 ---
Don't know	---	21 (2%)	30 (3%)	---	---	14 (2%)	14 (2%)	80 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,265 (101%)*	1,152 (101%)*	646 (100%)	806 (100%)	985 (101%)*	827 (101%)*	6,003 (99%)*

*rounding error

Respondents were also asked whether or not they agreed that "intermarriage brings more people to Judaism." Seventy-seven percent of young adults, aged 18 to 24, disagreed with this statement, as did 62% of respondents aged 45 to 54, and 80% of those between the ages of 55 and 64. Only 42% of the 25 to 34 year olds and 51% of those 35 to 44 disagreed with the idea that intermarriage is beneficial to Judaism. Among respondents who are 65 to 74 and 74 or older, 72% and 49%, respectively, disagreed with this statement.

TABLE 6-39

INTERMARRIAGE BRINGS MORE PEOPLE TO JUDAISM, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Agree	58 (18%)	373 (30%)	396 (34%)	174 (27%)	72 (9%)	123 (12%)	261 (32%)	1,457 (24%)
Disagree	248 (77%)	525 (42%)	581 (51%)	399 (62%)	640 (80%)	704 (72%)	406 (49%)	3,504 (58%)
No opinion	14 (5%)	287 (23%)	80 (7%)	58 (9%)	72 (9%)	151 (15%)	73 (9%)	736 (12%)
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	52 (6%)	52 (1%)
Don't know	---	81 (6%)	95 (8%)	14 (2%)	21 (3%)	7 (1%)	36 (4%)	254 (4%)
<u>Total</u>	320 (100%)	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (100%)	645 (100%)	805 (101%)*	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,003 (99%)*

*rounding error

SECTION 7

VOLUNTEERISM AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Volunteerism

Rates of volunteerism for Jewish organizations are low throughout the country, and Worcester County is no exception. Seventy-one percent of Worcester respondents spend no time volunteering for Jewish organizations, 12% spend between one and five hours per month, 7% spend between six and ten hours per month, and 10% spend more than 11 hours per month.

TABLE 7-1

VOLUNTEER TIME FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
None	4,234 (71%)
1 - 5 hours	733 (12%)
6 - 10 hours	419 (7%)
11 +	595 (10%)
Don't know	22 ---
<u>Total</u>	6,003 (99%)*

*rounding error

While rates of volunteerism for Jewish organizations among Worcester County Jews are low, the proportions of those volunteering their time for non-Jewish organization are even lower.

TABLE 7-2
VOLUNTEER TIME FOR NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

	<u>Total</u> (n=519)
None	4,454 (74%)
1 - 5 hours	743 (12%)
6 - 10 hours	415 (7%)
11 + hours	377 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	5,989 (99%)*

*rounding error

Approximately 34% of married parents with children, and 31% of single parents spend some time volunteering for Jewish organizations. As found in other Jewish communities, much of this volunteer time focuses on institutions which provide direct services to the family, and especially to the children. The bulk of persons who volunteer are likely to spend the minimum amount of time, except for couples who have no children at home. In that group, 9% spend one to five hours, 7% spend six to ten hours, and 14% spend more than 11 hours.

TABLE 7-3

VOLUNTEER TIME FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS,
BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	<u>One Person</u> (n=117)	<u>Man and Wife</u> (n=175)	<u>Two Parents with Children</u> (n=193)	<u>Single Parent</u> (n=16)	<u>Other</u> (n=20)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
None	923 (75%)	1,385 (70%)	1,504 (66%)	145 (69%)	278 (85%)	4,234 (71%)
1-5 hours	137 (11%)	174 (9%)	355 (16%)	59 (28%)	7 (2%)	733 (12%)
6-10 hours	86 (7%)	138 (7%)	165 (7%)	--- ---	29 (9%)	419 (7%)
11+ hours	86 (7%)	270 (14%)	218 (10%)	7 (3%)	14 (4%)	595 (10%)
Don't know	--- ---	--- ---	22 (1%)	--- ---	--- ---	22 ---
<u>Total</u>	1,232 (100%)	1,967 (100%)	2,264 (100%)	211 (100%)	328 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

Volunteerism patterns, when examined by marital status, show, interestingly, that singles, who might be presumed to have the most uncommitted time available for volunteer activities, actually have the lowest volunteerism rate. Only 12% of singles say they volunteer some time for Jewish organizations.

TABLE 7-4
VOLUNTEER TIME FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS,
BY MARITAL STATUS

	<u>Single</u> (n=49)	<u>Married</u> (n=357)	<u>Other</u> (n=115)
None	741 (89%)	2,801 (68%)	692 (66%)
1 - 5 hours	30 (4%)	529 (13%)	174 (17%)
6 - 10 hours	29 (4%)	303 (7%)	86 (8%)
11 + hours	29 (4%)	465 (11%)	101 (10%)
Don't know	7 (1%)	15 ---	--- ---
<u>Total</u>	836 (102%)*	4,113 (99%)*	1,053 (101%)*

*rounding error

Reform Jews are the most likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations, with 31%. Among respondents who identify themselves as "just Jewish," 27% volunteer for non-Jewish causes, as do 16% of Conservative Jews, and 13% of those who are Orthodox.

TABLE 7-5
VOLUNTEER TIME FOR NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS,
BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=33)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=161)	<u>Reform</u> (n=275)	<u>Just Jewish</u> (n=36)	<u>Other</u> (n=6)
None	328 (87%)	1,456 (84%)	1,994 (69%)	476 (73%)	155 (96%)
1-5 hours	14 (4%)	153 (9%)	414 (14%)	140 (22%)	7 (4%)
6-10 hours	22 (6%)	73 (4%)	232 (8%)	22 (3%)	--- ---
11+ hours	14 (4%)	58 (3%)	268 (9%)	15 (2%)	--- ---
<u>Total</u>	378 (101%)*	1,740 (100%)	2,908 (100%)	653 (100%)	162 (100%)

*rounding error

Table 7-6, which illustrates the relationship between income and volunteer time, shows that the highest proportion of volunteers for Jewish organization are found in households where the yearly income is over \$150,000. About 73% of this wealthiest group volunteer time, including 46% who volunteer more than 11 hours per month for the organizations of their choice. Among households earning between \$20,000 and \$100,000 per year, lower income generally correlates with less volunteer work. Approximately three-quarters of households earning less than \$40,000 per year do not volunteer time for Jewish organizations, but about 9% of persons in these income ranges do volunteer more than 11 hours per month. Approximately two-thirds of households earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year do not volunteer, and most of those who do volunteer, contribute between one and five hours per month.

TABLE 7-6

VOLUNTEER TIME FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS,
BY INCOME

	<u>Under</u> <u>\$20,000</u> (n=91)	<u>\$20,001-</u> <u>\$30,000</u> (n=50)	<u>\$30,001-</u> <u>\$40,000</u> (n=61)	<u>\$40,001-</u> <u>\$50,000</u> (n=41)	<u>\$50,001-</u> <u>\$75,000</u> (n=59)	<u>\$75,001-</u> <u>\$100,000</u> (n=37)	<u>\$100,000</u> <u>\$150,000</u> (n=16)	<u>\$150,000</u> <u>+</u> (n=22)
None	874 (75%)	444 (75%)	615 (73%)	298 (63%)	445 (69%)	224 (63%)	220 (84%)	51 (27%)
1-5 hours	87 (8%)	36 (6%)	109 (13%)	131 (28%)	65 (10%)	51 (14%)	14 (5%)	21 (11%)
6-10 hours	80 (7%)	43 (7%)	80 (9%)	21 (5%)	65 (10%)	36 (10%)	--- ---	29 (16%)
11+	123 (11%)	73 (12%)	43 (5%)	22 (5%)	44 (7%)	44 (12%)	29 (11%)	87 (46%)
Don't know	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	22 (3%)	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---
<u>Total</u>	1,164 (101%)*	596 (100%)	847 (100%)	472 (101%)*	641 (100%)	355 (99%)*	263 (100%)	188 (100%)

*rounding error

Organizational Memberships

One measure of organizational activity is to ask respondents about Jewish organizations to which their households pay dues. Worcester County Jews are most likely to belong to auxiliaries (45%), B'nai Brith (37%), Hadassah (46%), the Jewish Community Center (27%), the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults (27%), National Council of Jewish Women (25%), synagogue men's and women's clubs (33%), the Worcester Jewish Federation (25%), and various other organizations (21%).

TABLE 7-7

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Do belong	3,611 (60%)
Do not belong	2,370 (39%)
Don't know	22 ---
<u>Total</u>	6,003 (99%)*
*rounding error	

Organizations to Which Respondents Belong

	<u>Total**</u> (n=401)
AIPAC	95 (3%)
American Jewish Committee	30 (1%)
American Jewish Congress	65 (2%)
Anti-Defamation League	146 (4%)
Auxiliaries	1,612 (45%)

TABLE 7-7 (continued)

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Organizations to Which Respondents Belong

	<u>Total**</u> (n=401)
B'nai Brith	1,344 (37%)
Women's Club	404 (11%)
Dysautonomia	116 (3%)
Federation Women's Division	217 (6%)
Hadassah	1,652 (46%)
Jewish Community Center	982 (27%)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	956 (27%)
Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	888 (25%)
ORT	541 (15%)
Pioneer Women	93 (3%)
Synagogue Women's/Men's Club	1,161 (32%)
Worcester Federation	878 (24%)
ZOA	117 (3%)
Other	742 (21%)
Refused	7 ---
Don't know	14 ---

**Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

When membership in Jewish organizations is examined by sex, the data show women are more likely, with 61%, to be members, than men, with 39%. Men are most likely to hold memberships in B'nai Brith (43%), auxiliaries (36%), synagogue men's clubs (35%), and the Jewish Community Center (33%). Women are most likely to hold memberships in Hadassah (57%), auxiliaries (51%), B'nai Brith (34%), synagogue women's clubs (31%), and the National Council of Jewish Women (30%). Approximately one-quarter of both men and women belong to the Worcester Jewish Federation.

TABLE 7-8

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY SEX*

	<u>Male</u> (n=95)	<u>Female</u> (n=306)
AIPAC	59 (4%)	36 (2%)
American Jewish Committee	30 (2%)	---
American Jewish Congress	30 (2%)	36 (2%)
Anti-Defamation League	89 (6%)	57 (3%)
Auxiliaries	504 (36%)	1,108 (51%)
B'nai Brith	608 (43%)	736 (34%)
Women's Club	104 (7%)	300 (14%)
Dysautonomia	44 (3%)	71 (3%)
Federation Women's Division	59 (4%)	157 (7%)
Hadassah	415 (30%)	1,237 (57%)
Jewish Community Center	460 (33%)	522 (24%)

TABLE 7-8 (continued)

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY SEX*

	<u>Male</u> (n=95)	<u>Female</u> (n=306)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	356 (25%)	601 (28%)
Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	237 (17%)	651 (30%)
ORT	148 (11%)	393 (18%)
Pioneer Women	15 (1%)	79 (4%)
Synagogue Women's/Men's Club	489 (35%)	672 (31%)
Worcester Federation	356 (25%)	522 (24%)
ZOA	74 (5%)	43 (2%)
Other	356 (25%)	386 (18%)
Refused	---	7
	---	---
Don't know	---	14 (1%)

*Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

Among young adult respondents, 18 to 24, 40% belong to the Worcester Jewish federation, 34% have JCC memberships, and 27% are members of Hadassah. In the 25 to 34 age group, 36% each belong to Hadassah, the JCC, and ORT. About 32% each are members of B'nai Brith and the National Council of Jewish Women, and about 30% each are members of synagogue men's and women's clubs and auxiliaries. For respondents 35 to 44, approximately 37% each belong to auxiliaries and the JCC, and about one-quarter each have memberships in B'nai Brith and synagogue men's and women's clubs. Auxiliaries and Hadassah each show 49% membership of 45 to 54 year olds, while 41% are B'nai Brith members, and 35% belong to synagogue men's and women's clubs. Among 55 to 64 year old respondents, the highest proportion, 59%, belong to auxiliaries. Another 50% and 48% belong to B'nai Brith and Hadassah, respectively. About 40% of this age group are also members of synagogue men's and women's clubs. For respondents over the age of 65, 58% are members of Hadassah, 48% hold auxiliary memberships, 40% B'nai Brith memberships, 36% are members of the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults, and 31% belong to synagogue men's and women's clubs.

TABLE 7-9

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE

	18-24 (n=12)	25-34 (n=36)	35-44 (n=66)	45-54 (n=48)	55-64 (n=69)	65-74 (n=99)	74 + (n=71)
AIPAC	---	15 (4%)	14 (2%)	7 (2%)	---	37 (4%)	22 (4%)
American Jewish Committee	---	15 (4%)	---	---	---	15 (2%)	---
American Jewish Congress	---	15 (4%)	7 (1%)	7 (2%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)	22 (4%)
Anti-Defamation League	---	15 (4%)	22 (4%)	21 (5%)	21 (4%)	30 (3%)	37 (6%)
Auxiliaries	---	101 (30%)	224 (37%)	209 (49%)	362 (59%)	419 (48%)	297 (47%)
B'nai Brith	---	109 (32%)	152 (25%)	174 (41%)	305 (50%)	386 (45%)	219 (35%)
Women's Club	---	43 (13%)	50 (8%)	57 (13%)	65 (11%)	137 (16%)	51 (8%)
Dysautonomia	---	43 (13%)	29 (5%)	7 (2%)	---	29 (3%)	7 (1%)
Federation Women's Division	---	22 (6%)	43 (7%)	14 (3%)	29 (5%)	44 (5%)	65 (10%)
Hadassah	29 (27%)	124 (36%)	122 (20%)	208 (49%)	296 (48%)	556 (64%)	317 (50%)
Jewish Community Center	37 (34%)	124 (36%)	226 (38%)	109 (25%)	124 (20%)	188 (22%)	174 (28%)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	15 (14%)	36 (11%)	137 (23%)	87 (20%)	144 (23%)	335 (39%)	203 (32%)
Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	7 (7%)	109 (32%)	108 (18%)	93 (22%)	174 (28%)	246 (28%)	152 (24%)
ORT	7 (7%)	123 (36%)	130 (22%)	71 (17%)	73 (12%)	102 (12%)	36 (6%)
Pioneer Women	---	---	---	7 (2%)	7 (1%)	51 (6%)	29 (5%)
Synagogue Women's/ Men's Club	29 (27%)	102 (30%)	160 (27%)	151 (35%)	248 (40%)	297 (34%)	174 (28%)
Worcester Federation	44 (40%)	80 (23%)	123 (20%)	79 (18%)	166 (27%)	233 (27%)	154 (24%)
ZOA	---	---	7 (1%)	---	22 (4%)	36 (4%)	52 (8%)
Other	43 (40%)	51 (15%)	87 (15%)	80 (19%)	189 (31%)	212 (24%)	80 (13%)
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)
Don't know	7 (7%)	---	7 (1%)	---	---	---	---

*Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

Jewish organizational membership patterns, when examined by household composition, show that one-person households are most likely to be members of Hadassah (52%), auxiliaries (43%), synagogue men's and women's clubs (29%), and the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults (31%). Among married couples who do not have children living at home, equal proportions (55%) are members of auxiliaries and Hadassah, 49% belong to B'nai Brith, 38% belong to a synagogue men's or women's club, and equal proportions (31%) belong to the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults and the Worcester Federation. Another 30% of married couples belong to the National Council of Jewish Women. Households with two parents and children are most likely to be auxiliary members, 42%. Thirty-eight percent are members of B'nai Brith, while 36% belong to Hadassah. Approximately 32% of two-parent households belong to both the JCC and to synagogue men's and women's clubs. Households headed by a single parent are most likely to belong to the JCC, (41%), the Worcester Federation (35%), and to other various Jewish organizations (30%).

TABLE 7-10
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION*

	<u>One Person</u> (n=95)	<u>Man and Wife</u> (n=139)	<u>Two Parents with Children</u> (n=140)	<u>Single Parent</u> (n=13)	<u>Other</u> (n=14)
AIPAC	7 (1%)	52 (4%)	36 (3%)	---	---
American Jewish Committee	---	15 (1%)	15 (1%)	---	---
American Jewish Congress	14 (2%)	7 (1%)	44 (4%)	---	---
Anti-Defamation League	7 (1%)	80 (6%)	59 (5%)	---	---
Auxiliaries	330 (43%)	719 (55%)	521 (42%)	21 (17%)	21 (16%)
B'nai Brith	174 (23%)	640 (49%)	479 (38%)	---	51 (39%)
Women's Club	57 (7%)	189 (14%)	144 (12%)	7 (6%)	7 (6%)
Dysautonomia	7 (1%)	36 (3%)	73 (6%)	---	---
Federation Women's Division	43 (6%)	87 (7%)	79 (6%)	---	7 (6%)
Hadassah	400 (52%)	718 (55%)	447 (36%)	14 (12%)	72 (55%)
JCC	180 (23%)	342 (26%)	401 (32%)	51 (41%)	7 (6%)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	238 (31%)	407 (31%)	261 (21%)	14 (12%)	36 (28%)
Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	164 (21%)	392 (30%)	317 (25%)	---	14 (11%)
ORT	50 (7%)	167 (13%)	317 (25%)	---	7 (6%)
Pioneer Women	29 (4%)	43 (3%)	7 (1%)	7 (6%)	7 (6%)
Synagogue Women's/ Men's Club	224 (29%)	503 (38%)	398 (32%)	---	36 (28%)
Worcester Federation	129 (17%)	409 (31%)	259 (21%)	43 (35%)	37 (28%)
ZOA	29 (4%)	66 (5%)	22 (2%)	---	---
Other	130 (17%)	314 (24%)	218 (17%)	37 (30%)	43 (33%)
Refused	7 (1%)	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	14 (1%)	---	---

*Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

When the data on organizational membership are examined by religious identity, they show that Orthodox Jews are the least likely to be members of auxiliaries, B'nai Brith, Hadassah, or synagogue men's and women's clubs, but they are the most likely of any denomination to belong to the Worcester Jewish Federation. Thirty-eight percent of those who identify themselves as Orthodox belong to the Federation, as compared to only 14% of Conservative, 30% of Reform, and 22% of those who identify themselves as "just Jewish."

TABLE 7-11

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTITY*

	<u>Orthodox</u> (n=25)	<u>Conservative</u> (n=134)	<u>Reform</u> (n=219)	<u>Just Jewish</u> (n=17)	<u>Other</u> (n=2)
AIPAC	---	59	36	---	---
	---	(5%)	(2%)	---	---
American Jewish Committee	---	15	15	---	---
	---	(1%)	(1%)	---	---
American Jewish Congress	---	15	51	---	---
	---	(1%)	(3%)	---	---
Anti-Defamation League	---	51	81	14	---
	---	(4%)	(4%)	(9%)	---
Auxiliaries	86	535	926	51	7
	(37%)	(44%)	(48%)	(31%)	(50%)
B'nai Brith	81	495	688	73	7
	(35%)	(40%)	(36%)	(44%)	(50%)
Women's Club	15	94	281	14	---
	(6%)	(8%)	(15%)	(9%)	---
Dysautonomia	---	36	80	---	---
	---	(3%)	(4%)	---	---
Federation Women's Division	7	65	144	---	---
	(3%)	(5%)	(8%)	---	---
Hadassah	79	656	845	65	7
	(34%)	(54%)	(44%)	(39%)	(50%)
Jewish Community Center	51	321	536	44	7
	(22%)	(26%)	(28%)	(27%)	(50%)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	51	246	608	51	---
	(22%)	(20%)	(32%)	(31%)	---
Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	22	290	562	14	---
	(10%)	(24%)	(29%)	(9%)	---
ORT	7	131	404	---	---
	(3%)	(11%)	(21%)	---	---
Pioneer Women	14	43	36	---	---
	(6%)	(4%)	(2%)	---	---
Synagogue Women's/Men's Club	58	429	595	28	14
	(25%)	(35%)	(31%)	(35%)	(100%)
Worcester Federation	88	167	572	36	7
	(38%)	(14%)	(30%)	(22%)	(50%)
ZOA	7	44	66	---	---
	(3%)	(4%)	(3%)	---	---
Other	51	320	350	7	7
	(22%)	(26%)	(18%)	(4%)	(50%)
Refused	---	---	7	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---
Don't Know	---	7	7	---	---
	---	(1%)	---	---	---

*Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

When organizational membership is examined by household income, we find that certain organizations are popular with a broad spectrum of income groups and others are weighted heavily at the lower, middle, or upper end of the scale. Those with high membership proportions across the board include auxiliaries, B'nai Brith, Hadassah, the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults, and synagogue men's and women's clubs.

The wealthiest group, households earning over \$150,000, are highly affiliated. High proportions hold memberships in auxiliaries (73%), B'nai Brith (54%), Hadassah (73%), the Jewish Community Center (62%), the National Council of Jewish Women (54%), synagogue men's and women's clubs (43%), ORT (42%), the Worcester Jewish Federation (39%), the Women's Club (35%) and the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults (31%).

Among households at the lower end of the income scale (those earning less than \$20,000 per year), memberships are most likely to include auxiliaries (43%), Hadassah (36%), B'nai Brith (31%), the Jewish Service Center for Older Adults (27%), and synagogue men's and women's clubs (26%). Eighteen percent are members of the JCC, and 19% belong to the Worcester Jewish Federation.

TABLE 7-12

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY INCOME*

	Under \$20,000 (n=65)	\$20,001- \$30,000 (n=36)	\$30,001- \$40,000 (n=43)	\$40,001- \$50,000 (n=27)	\$50,001- \$75,000 (n=48)	\$75,001- \$100,000 (n=32)	\$100,001- \$150,000 (n=9)	\$150,000 + (n=22)
AIPAC	7 (1%)	7 (2%)	---	---	52 (11%)	---	---	22 (12%)
American Jewish Committee	---	---	---	---	15 (3%)	---	---	15 (8%)
American Jewish Congress	---	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	15 (6%)	15 (3%)	---	---	14 (8%)
Anti-Defamation League	7 (1%)	---	29 (7%)	15 (6%)	30 (6%)	---	7 (9%)	29 (16%)
Auxilliarities	245 (43%)	174 (53%)	123 (30%)	94 (38%)	203 (44%)	131 (43%)	29 (36%)	137 (73%)
B'nai Brith	175 (31%)	95 (29%)	152 (37%)	95 (38%)	190 (41%)	131 (43%)	---	102 (54%)
Women's Club	21 (4%)	7 (2%)	57 (14%)	36 (15%)	65 (14%)	29 (10%)	7 (9%)	65 (35%)
Dysautonomia	---	---	29 (7%)	21 (9%)	---	15 (5%)	7 (9%)	22 (12%)
Federation Women's Division	43 (8%)	---	14 (4%)	---	44 (9%)	21 (7%)	14 (18%)	15 (8%)
Hadassah	208 (37%)	123 (38%)	158 (39%)	86 (35%)	174 (37%)	174 (57%)	29 (36%)	138 (73%)
Jewish Community Center	100 (18%)	51 (16%)	80 (20%)	80 (33%)	191 (41%)	80 (26%)	22 (28%)	116 (62%)
Jewish Service Center for Older Adults	152 (27%)	80 (24%)	65 (16%)	73 (29%)	161 (35%)	80 (26%)	21 (27%)	58 (31%)
Nat'l Council of Jewish	50 (9%)	73 (22%)	71 (18%)	43 (17%)	93 (20%)	102 (33%)	36 (45%)	102 (54%)
ORT	29 (5%)	22 (7%)	93 (23%)	29 (12%)	80 (17%)	80 (26%)	7 (9%)	80 (42%)

TABLE 7-12 (continued)

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, BY INCOME*

	Under \$20,000 (n=65)	\$20,001- \$30,000 (n=36)	\$30,001- \$40,000 (n=43)	\$40,001- \$50,000 (n=27)	\$50,001- \$75,000 (n=48)	\$75,001- \$100,000 (n=32)	\$100,001- \$150,000 (n=9)	\$150,000 + (n=22)
Pioneer Women	36 (6%)	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	---	---	---	---	15 (8%)
Synagogue Women's/Men's	144 (26%)	109 (34%)	130 (32%)	80 (32%)	167 (36%)	138 (45%)	7 (9%)	81 (43%)
Worcester Federation	109 (19%)	80 (25%)	73 (18%)	95 (38%)	94 (20%)	102 (33%)	29 (36%)	73 (39%)
ZOA	22 (4%)	7 (2%)	---	22 (9%)	22 (5%)	---	---	15 (8%)
Other	94 (17%)	58 (18%)	175 (43%)	58 (24%)	73 (16%)	52 (17%)	15 (19%)	73 (39%)
Don't know	---	---	---	---	7 (2%)	---	---	---

* Respondents may have indicated membership in more than one organization; therefore, percents add to more than 100.

SECTION 8

ISRAEL

Thirty-five percent of Worcester County households have someone in them who has visited Israel at least one time. Another 62% of the respondents say that they or someone in the household intend to visit Israel in the future. There is some overlap between persons who have already visited Israel and those who indicated that they intend to visit Israel in the future; however, when the proportion of those who have visited is combined with those who intend to visit Israel, the total proportion is well over 50%.

Israel is clearly an important factor in the Jewish identity of Worcester County's Jews. The affinity of the youngest adult age group, those 18 to 24, is particularly striking. More than one-third, 37%, in this age cohort have visited Israel, and 91% intend to visit Israel in the future.

Have Visited Israel

While well over one-third of respondents in the 18 to 24 age group have already visited Israel, only 19% of those between the ages of 25 and 44 have done so. The proportion of those who have visited increases in the over 45 age cohorts, where 31% of those 45 to 54 have been to Israel, as have 55% of those 55 to 74, and 43% of the over 74 age group.

TABLE 8-1

RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE VISITED ISRAEL, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Have visited Israel	117 (37%)	235 (19%)	232 (20%)	202 (31%)	465 (58%)	521 (53%)	356 (43%)	2,127 (35%)
Have not visited Israel	204 (64%)	1,031 (82%)	920 (80%)	444 (69%)	341 (42%)	464 (47%)	472 (57%)	3,876 (65%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (101%)*	1,266 (101%)*	1,152 (100%)	646 (100%)	806 (100%)	985 (100%)	828 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

Intentions to Visit Israel

When respondents were asked about their plans to visit Israel in the future, 91% of the 18 to 24 year olds say they intend to make such a trip. The proportion of respondents who intend to visit Israel decreases among those 25 to 44 to 66%, but increases again to 80% of those in the 45 to 54 age group. There is a steady decline in the proportion of respondents who intend to visit Israel in the over 55 age groups: 71% of those 55 to 54, 58% of those 65 to 74, and 26% of those 74 or older.

TABLE 8-2

RESPONDENTS WHO INTEND TO VISIT ISRAEL, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Intend to visit Israel	292 (91%)	855 (68%)	735 (64%)	514 (80%)	568 (71%)	567 (58%)	211 (26%)	3,743 (62%)
Do not intend to visit Israel	29 (9%)	278 (22%)	314 (27%)	109 (17%)	195 (24%)	331 (34%)	485 (59%)	1,741 (29%)
Don't know	--- ---	132 (10%)	103 (9%)	22 (3%)	43 (5%)	87 (9%)	132 (16%)	519 (9%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,265 (100%)	1,152 (100%)	645 (100%)	806 (100%)	985 (101%)*	828 (101%)*	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

SECTION 9

ANTI-SEMITISM

Respondents were asked about their perception of anti-Semitism in Worcester County, both on a personal and on a general level. The vast majority, about 80%, feel there is a moderate amount while 8% said there is none. About 7% perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Worcester. The perception that a moderate amount to little anti-Semitism exists in Worcester County is held by about 80% of all respondents between the ages of 25 and 74. For respondents 18 to 24, 91% believe a moderate amount to little anti-Semitism exists in Worcester County, while 66% of the 74-plus perceive a moderate amount to little. None of the respondents in the 18 to 24 age group perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Worcester County, and only 7% in that age group perceive that none exists. About 5% of the 25 to 44 year olds feel a great deal of anti-Semitism exists in the community, while 9% said none exists. Among respondents who are 45 to 54, only 2% perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism, and 12% perceive none. Seven percent of 55 to 74 year olds said a great deal of anti-Semitism exists in Worcester County, and 4% perceive none. For the over 74 age group, 18% perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in the community, while 8% say there is none.

TABLE 9-1

RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM
IN WORCESTER, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Great deal	--- ---	51 (4%)	65 (6%)	15 (2%)	64 (8%)	65 (7%)	145 (18%)	404 (7%)
Moderate amount	167 (52%)	402 (32%)	436 (38%)	261 (40%)	415 (51%)	456 (46%)	285 (34%)	2,421 (40%)
Little	125 (39%)	616 (49%)	490 (43%)	277 (43%)	247 (31%)	320 (33%)	262 (32%)	2,338 (39%)
None	22 (7%)	125 (10%)	103 (9%)	79 (12%)	36 (4%)	43 (4%)	64 (8%)	473 (8%)
Don't know	7 (2%)	73 (6%)	58 (5%)	14 (2%)	43 (5%)	100 (10%)	72 (9%)	368 (6%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,267 (101%)*	1,152 (101%)*	646 (99%)*	805 (100%)	984 (100%)	828 (101%)*	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

About 14% of the adult population has had no personal experience with anti-Semitism in their lifetime, while 12% have experienced a great deal. About 22% say that they have experienced a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in their lifetime, and 52% a little. Respondents in the 55 to 64 age group are the most likely to say they have experienced a great deal of anti-Semitism in their lifetime, 25%, while 45 to 54 year olds are the least likely to say they have experienced a great deal, 3%.

TABLE 9-2

AMOUNT OF ANTI-SEMITISM EXPERIENCED BY
RESPONDENTS IN LIFETIME, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=22)	<u>25-34</u> (n=69)	<u>35-44</u> (n=97)	<u>45-54</u> (n=63)	<u>55-64</u> (n=80)	<u>65-74</u> (n=108)	<u>74 +</u> (n=82)	<u>Total</u> (n=521)
Great deal	---	102 (8%)	109 (10%)	21 (3%)	205 (25%)	145 (15%)	131 (16%)	714 (12%)
Moderate amount	108 (34%)	182 (14%)	190 (17%)	219 (34%)	253 (32%)	204 (21%)	159 (19%)	1,315 (22%)
Little	132 (41%)	909 (72%)	700 (61%)	297 (46%)	262 (33%)	456 (46%)	364 (44%)	3,120 (52%)
None	81 (25%)	73 (6%)	153 (13%)	108 (17%)	86 (11%)	180 (18%)	173 (21%)	854 (14%)
<u>Total</u>	321 (100%)	1,266 (100%)	1,152 (101%)*	645 (100%)	806 (101%)*	985 (100%)	827 (100%)	6,003 (100%)

*rounding error

Twenty-two percent of adults in Worcester County indicated that they had personally experienced anti-Semitism within the past twelve months. Respondents between the ages of 25 and 54 are the most likely to have had a personal anti-Semitic experience in the past year, with 31%. About 18% of the 18 to 24 years have had such an experience, as have 20% of the 55 to 64 year olds, 11% of the 65 to 74 year olds, and 3% of those 74 or older.

TABLE 9-3

RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM
IN PAST TWELVE MONTHS, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=18)	<u>25-34</u> (n=67)	<u>35-44</u> (n=83)	<u>45-54</u> (n=56)	<u>55-64</u> (n=68)	<u>65-74</u> (n=85)	<u>74 +</u> (n=63)	<u>Total</u> (n=440)
Have had experience in past 12 months	43 (18%)	367 (30%)	299 (30%)	189 (34%)	145 (20%)	88 (11%)	21 (3%)	1,152 (22%)
Have not had experience in past 12 months	197 (82%)	848 (70%)	701 (70%)	363 (66%)	575 (80%)	717 (89%)	633 (97%)	4,033 (78%)
<u>Total</u>	240 (100%)	1,214 (100%)	1,000 (100%)	552 (100%)	720 (100%)	805 (100%)	645 (100%)	5,185 (100%)

The majority of respondents said they experienced anti-Semitism in terms of remarks where they work (41%) or remarks overheard in a social setting (25%). Another 8% have experienced anti-Semitism through remarks in their neighborhood, and 3% report anti-Semitic remarks during purchasing interactions. While about 1% of respondents said they experienced anti-Semitism through violence to property, about 8% have encountered personal attacks.

TABLE 9-4

TYPE OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENT EXPERIENCED, BY AGE

	<u>18-24</u> (n=6)	<u>25-34</u> (n=18)	<u>35-44</u> (n=24)	<u>45-54</u> (n=16)	<u>55-64</u> (n=14)	<u>65-74</u> (n=8)	<u>74 +</u> (n=3)	<u>Total</u> (n=89)
Remarks in neighborhood	---	52 (14%)	7 (2%)	---	7 (5%)	15 (17%)	7 (33%)	88 (8%)
Remarks at work place	---	206 (56%)	117 (39%)	124 (66%)	21 (15%)	7 (8%)	---	476 (41%)
Violence (property)	7 (17%)	---	---	---	---	---	---	7 (1%)
Non-specific remarks	7 (17%)	73 (20%)	29 (10%)	---	---	44 (51%)	7 (33%)	161 (14%)
Remarks in social setting	29 (67%)	29 (8%)	87 (29%)	43 (23%)	73 (50%)	14 (16%)	7 (33%)	282 (25%)
Personal attacks	---	7 (2%)	22 (7%)	21 (11%)	29 (20%)	7 (8%)	---	87 (8%)
Remarks during purchasing interaction	---	---	22 (7%)	---	15 (10%)	---	---	37 (3%)
Refused	---	---	14 (5%)	---	---	---	---	14 (1%)
<u>Total</u>	43 (101%)*	367 (100%)	299 (99%)*	188 (100%)	145 (100%)	87 (100%)	21 (99%)*	1,152 (101%)*

* rounding error

SECTION 10

A COMPARISON OF THE WORCESTER JEWISH COMMUNITY WITH OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS

One of the often-asked questions about the demographic and religious characteristics of the Worcester Jewish community is how does the community compare with other Jewish communities. Are Worcester Jews more or less religiously observant than Jews in other communities? Are the occupational profiles different? New programs are often designed using data from other metropolitan areas, and comparative data assist the evaluation process.

The tables included in this section are taken from "A Compendium of Jewish Demographic Studies," written by Gary A. Tobin and Julie A. Lipsman for the Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University. This compendium was the first attempt since the 1971 National Jewish Population Study to provide a comparative look at Jewish communities. Many major American metropolitan areas are represented, but data from Houston, San Francisco, and others currently completing studies are not included. Technical footnotes have been removed to make the tables more readable. "NJPS" refers to the National Jewish Population Study commissioned by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971.

TABLE 10-1

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size in Worcester County, 2.5, is average for most Jewish communities. This compares to 2.2 in Miami, Los Angeles, and Denver, 2.5 in Baltimore, Kansas City, and Milwaukee, 2.6 in Chicago, Nashville, and Minneapolis, 2.8 in Cleveland, and 2.9 in MetroWest, New Jersey.

		<u>Members of Jewish Households</u>
WORCESTER	1987	2.5
Atlantic City	1985	2.3
Baltimore	1985	2.5
Chicago	1982	2.6
Cleveland	1981	2.8
Denver	1981	2.2
Kansas City	1985	2.5
Los Angeles	1979	2.2
MetroWest	1986	2.9
Miami	1982	2.2
Milwaukee	1983	2.5
Minneapolis	1981	2.6
Nashville	1982	2.6
New York	1981	1.4
Phoenix	1983	2.4
Richmond	1983	2.4
St. Louis	1982	2.6
St. Paul	1981	2.3
Washington, D.C.	1983	2.3
NJPS	1971	2.8

TABLE 10-2

HOME OWNERSHIP STATUS

Worcester County, with 69% indicating home ownership, is average among Jewish communities that have been studied. This compares to a high of 75% in Kansas City, 74% in MetroWest and Atlantic City, 70% in St. Paul and Washington, 63% in Philadelphia, and 62% in Miami.

		<u>% Owners</u>	<u>% Renters</u>
WORCESTER	1987	69	30
Atlantic City	1985	74	26
Baltimore	1985	65	35
Kansas City	1985	75	25
MetroWest	1986	74	26
Miami	1982	62	31
Philadelphia	1983	63	37
St. Louis	1982	72	28
St. Paul	1981	70	30
Washington, D.C.	1983	70	30

TABLE 10-3
PLACE OF BIRTH

Only 1% of the Worcester County Jewish population was born in another country, the lowest proportion of any of the major metropolitan areas studied. This compares with 6% in Richmond, 7% in MetroWest, 11% in Kansas City, Denver, and Milwaukee, 15% in Cleveland, 24% in Los Angeles, 17% in New York, and 18% in St. Paul. The figure nationally in 1971 was 23%.

		<u>% Locally Born</u>	<u>% U.S. Born*</u>	<u>% Foreign Born</u>
WORCESTER	1987	76	24	1
Atlantic City	1985	<-----90----->		10
Baltimore	1985	50	42	8
Chicago	1982	66	22	12
Cleveland	1981	58	27	15
Denver	1981	22	67	11
Kansas City	1985	59	29	11
Los Angeles	1979	16	60	24
MetroWest	1986	51	41	7
Miami	1982	4	69	27
Milwaukee	1983	<-----89----->		11
Minneapolis	1981	47	40	13
New York	1981	<-----83----->		17
Richmond	1983	22	72	6
St. Louis	1982	50	34	16
St. Paul	1981	46	36	18
Seattle	1979	<-----77----->		23
Washington D.C.	1983	36	56	8
NJPS	1971	<-----77----->		23

*Born in the U.S., but not local.

TABLE 10-4
MOVING PLANS

About 23% of the respondents in Worcester County plan to move out of the metropolitan area. This is the highest proportion for any of the communities studied, and compares to 7% in Cleveland, 5% in Miami, 7% in St. Paul, 8% in Chicago, and 11% in Phoenix. About 10% of the respondents plan to move within the metropolitan area, compared to 9% in Cleveland, 10% in MetroWest, 11% in Richmond, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, 7% in St. Paul, 13% in Milwaukee and Atlantic City, and 26% in Phoenix, Baltimore, and Los Angeles.

		<u>% Moving Within Metro Area</u>	<u>% Moving Out of Metro Area</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>	<u>% No Plans to Move</u>
WORCESTER	1987	10	23	3	63
Atlantic City	1985	13	9	11	67
Baltimore	1986	26	13	5	56
Chicago	1982	16	8	16	60
Cleveland	1981	9	7	0	84
Kansas City	1985	29	11	7	53
Los Angeles	1979	26	12	5	56
MetroWest	1986	10	20	9	61
Miami	1982	7	5	18	70
Milwaukee	1983	13	10	17	60
Minneapolis	1981	11	5	0	84
Phoenix	1983	26	11	3	60
Richmond	1983	11	7	5	78
St. Louis	1982	11	5	5	80
St. Paul	1981	7	7	0	86
Washington D.C.	1983	19	8	27	45
NJPS	1971	5	10	2	83

TABLE 10-5
JEWISH POPULATION BY SEX

About 51% of the population in Worcester County is female. In most Jewish communities between 51% and 53% of the population are women.

		<u>% Male</u>	<u>% Female</u>
WORCESTER	1987	49	51
Atlantic City	1985	44	56
Baltimore	1985	49	51
Cleveland	1981	47	53
Kansas City	1985	49	51
Los Angeles	1979	48	52
MetroWest	1986	49	51
Miami	1982	44	56
Milwaukee	1983	49	51
Minneapolis	1981	49	51
Nashville	1982	49	51
Richmond	1983	49	51
St. Louis	1982	47	53
St. Paul	1981	47	53
Washington, D.C.	1983	52	48
NJPS	1971	48	51

TABLE 10-6

JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE

Worcester County has one of the highest proportions of individuals over the age of 65, with 22%. Most Jewish communities find between 12% and 18% of their populations older than 65. Baltimore shows about 18% of their population older than 65, Washington, about 8%, and Cleveland and Chicago, 14% each.

WORCESTER 1987	$\frac{0-12}{16}$	$\frac{13-17}{5}$	$\frac{18-24}{7}$	$\frac{25-34}{15}$	$\frac{35-44}{14}$	$\frac{45-54}{9}$	$\frac{55-64}{10}$	$\frac{65+}{22}$
Atlantic City 1985	$\frac{0-12}{10}$	$\frac{13-18}{8}$	$\frac{19-29}{12}$	$\frac{30-55}{26}$	$\frac{56-64}{11}$	$\frac{65+}{19}$		
Baltimore 1985	$\frac{0-18}{23}$	$\frac{19-29}{12}$	$\frac{30-55}{35}$	$\frac{56-64}{11}$	$\frac{65+}{18}$			
Chicago 1982	$\frac{0-18}{21}$	$\frac{19-39}{36}$	$\frac{40-64}{30}$	$\frac{65+}{14}$				
Cleveland 1981	$\frac{0-18}{22}$	$\frac{19-29}{14}$	$\frac{30-49}{33}$	$\frac{50-65}{20}$	$\frac{65+}{14}$			
Denver 1981	$\frac{0-9}{12}$	$\frac{10-19}{9}$	$\frac{20-29}{22}$	$\frac{30-39}{21}$	$\frac{40-49}{11}$	$\frac{50-59}{10}$	$\frac{60-69}{8}$	$\frac{70+}{7}$
Kansas City 1985	$\frac{0-12}{22}$	$\frac{13-29}{16}$	$\frac{30-44}{36}$	$\frac{45-64}{10}$	$\frac{65+}{17}$			
Los Angeles 1979	$\frac{0-9}{16}$	$\frac{10-19}{13}$	$\frac{20-29}{19}$	$\frac{30-39}{13}$	$\frac{40-49}{14}$	$\frac{50-59}{13}$	$\frac{60-69}{8}$	$\frac{70+}{4}$
MetroWest 1986	$\frac{0-12}{15}$	$\frac{13-18}{10}$	$\frac{19-30}{15}$	$\frac{31-44}{27}$	$\frac{45-54}{13}$	$\frac{55-64}{9}$	$\frac{65+}{11}$	
Miami 1982	$\frac{0-9}{9}$	$\frac{10-19}{11}$	$\frac{20-29}{8}$	$\frac{30-39}{11}$	$\frac{40-49}{7}$	$\frac{50-59}{10}$	$\frac{60-69}{18}$	$\frac{70+}{26}$
Milwaukee 1983	$\frac{0-9}{11}$	$\frac{10-19}{16}$	$\frac{20-29}{13}$	$\frac{30-39}{15}$	$\frac{40-49}{12}$	$\frac{50-59}{10}$	$\frac{60-69}{12}$	$\frac{70+}{11}$
Minneapolis 1981	$\frac{0-9}{12}$	$\frac{10-19}{15}$	$\frac{20-29}{12}$	$\frac{30-39}{15}$	$\frac{40-49}{12}$	$\frac{50-59}{12}$	$\frac{60-69}{11}$	$\frac{70+}{10}$

TABLE 10-6 (continued)

JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE

Nashville 1982	<u>0-19</u> 28	<u>20-29</u> 11	<u>30-59</u> 41	<u>60+</u> 20				
New York 1981	<u>0 - 9</u> 9	<u>10-19</u> 12	<u>20-29</u> 16	<u>30-39</u> 13	<u>40-49</u> 12	<u>50-59</u> 14	<u>60-69</u> 13	<u>70+</u> 10
Phoenix 1983	<u>0 - 9</u> 13	<u>10-19</u> 11	<u>20-29</u> 17	<u>30-39</u> 19	<u>40-49</u> 10	<u>50-59</u> 10	<u>60-69</u> 12	<u>70+</u> 7
Richmond 1983	<u>0 - 9</u> 15	<u>10-19</u> 9	<u>20-29</u> 15	<u>30-39</u> 22	<u>40-49</u> 8	<u>50-59</u> 11	<u>60-69</u> 13	<u>70+</u> 8
St. Louis 1982	<u>0 - 9</u> 11	<u>10-19</u> 14	<u>20-29</u> 14	<u>30-39</u> 14	<u>40-49</u> 12	<u>50-59</u> 13	<u>60-69</u> 11	<u>70+</u> 11
St. Paul 1982	<u>0 - 9</u> 10	<u>10-19</u> 12	<u>20-29</u> 11	<u>30-39</u> 13	<u>40-49</u> 8	<u>50-59</u> 16	<u>60-69</u> 16	<u>70+</u> 14
Seattle 1981	<u>0-15</u> 20	<u>16-24</u> 12	<u>25-34</u> 23	<u>35-44</u> 10	<u>45-64</u> 22	<u>65+</u> 13		
Washington D.C. 1983	<u>0 - 9</u> 11	<u>10-19</u> 15	<u>20-29</u> 18	<u>30-39</u> 21	<u>40-49</u> 15	<u>50-59</u> 9	<u>60-69</u> 8	<u>70+</u> 4
NJPS 1971	<u>0 - 9</u> 12	<u>10-19</u> 20	<u>20-29</u> 14	<u>30-39</u> 11	<u>40-49</u> 13	<u>50-59</u> 12	<u>60-69</u> 9	<u>70+</u> 7
U.S. Census 1980	<u>0 - 9</u> 14	<u>10-19</u> 17	<u>20-29</u> 18	<u>30-39</u> 14	<u>40-49</u> 10	<u>50-59</u> 11	<u>60-69</u> 5	<u>70+</u> 12

Standard age ranges from the U.S. Census are: 0-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-64, and 65+. Age ranges used in the demographic studies may vary 1-2 years, and new ranges are indicated where they deviate from the designated U.S. Census ranges.

TABLE 10-7

MARITAL STATUS OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

Worcester County resembles most other Jewish communities in terms of marital status. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents are married persons, compared to 65% in Chicago, 67% in Milwaukee, 63% in Phoenix, and 70% in Nashville. The 14% of the respondents who are single is slightly less than average, and compares to 7% in Miami, 9% in St. Louis, 20% in St. Paul, and 27% in Washington, D.C.

		<u>% Married</u>	<u>% Single</u>	<u>% Widowed</u>	<u>% Divorced/ Separated</u>
WORCESTER	1987	69	14	<-----18----->	
Atlantic	1985	67	13	13	6
Baltimore	1985	68	19	9	5
Chicago	1982	65	23	6	6
Cleveland	1981	69	11	13	8
Denver	1981	64	23	4	9
Kansas City	1985	70	17	7	5
Los Angeles	1979	57	17	12	14
MetroWest	1986	70	20	6	4
Miami	1982	61	7	23	8
Milwaukee	1983	67	14	9	10
Minneapolis	1981	66	22	7	5
Nashville	1982	70	17	8	5
New York	1981	65	15	11	9
Phoenix	1983	63	18	9	10
Richmond	1983	67	14	12	7
St. Louis	1982	68	9	17	6
St. Paul	1981	66	20	11	3
Washington D.C.	1983	61	27	4	7
U.S. Census	1980	67	19	8	6

TABLE 10-8

SECULAR EDUCATION

Worcester County reflects education patterns seen among other Jewish populations. Twenty-five percent of the adult population older than 18, however, has an advanced degree, which ranks the community among only a half-dozen or so other communities with high proportions of respondents with advanced degrees. This compares with 18% in St. Louis and Los Angeles, 20% in New York, and 26% in Chicago and Milwaukee. In 1971, the NJPS showed 19% of Jewish adults having earned an advanced degree.

		<u>% High School or Less</u>	<u>% Some College</u>	<u>% College Degree</u>	<u>% Advanced Degree</u>
WORCESTER	1987	<----45---->		30	25
Atlantic	1985	53	12	22	12
Baltimore	1985	31	19	26	13
Chicago	1982	22	27	25	26
Kansas City	1985	33	21	23	19
Los Angeles	1979	32	25	26	18
MetroWest	1986	21	15	30	29
Miami	1982	41	23	24	12
Milwaukee	1983	22	20	32	26
Minneapolis	1981	25	29	28	19
Nashville	1982	<----52---->		28	22
New York	1981	31	18	31	20
Phoenix	1983	24	25	33	17
St. Louis	1982	33	22	27	18
St. Paul	1981	43	23	20	15
Seattle	1979	29	18	26	27
Washington D.C.	1983	15	16	24	48
NJPS	1971	46	20	15	19
U.S. Census	1980	67	15	10	8

TABLE 10-9

OCCUPATION

Worcester County, with 27%, is slightly below average among the communities in terms of the proportion of respondents in professional positions. It is comparable to Baltimore, 24%, Phoenix, 28% and St. Louis, 29%. The proportion of managers/proprietors in Worcester, 14%, is the lowest proportion of communities studied. It compares with Minneapolis at 42%, St. Louis, 20%, and Los Angeles, 16%. A total of 59% of the population is employed in sales, clerical, and other position, compared to 43% in Miami, 50% in Los Angeles, and 27% in Washington, D.C.

		<u>%</u> <u>Professional</u>	<u>% Managers/</u> <u>Proprietors</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Sales*</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Clerical</u>	<u>% Blue</u> <u>Collar</u>
WORCESTER	1987	27	14	25	21	13
Atlantic City	1985	21	25	16	23	11
Baltimore	1985	24	22	13	18	15
Chicago	1982	33	21	21	15	10
Cleveland	1981	39	22	17	12	10
Kansas City	1985	23	33	21	14	10
Los Angeles	1979	34	16	20	19	11
MetroWest	1986	35	30	14	13	6
Miami	1982	31	27	17	17	9
Milwaukee	1983	46	20	17	8	8
Minneapolis	1981	23	42	<----25---->		10
Nashville	1982	43	34	9	10	4
Phoenix	1983	28	23	24	11	14
Richmond	1983	45	23	14	15	3
St. Louis	1982	29	20	33	12	6
St. Paul	1981	27	38	<----26---->		9
Seattle	1979	40	29	20	<----11---->	
Washington, D.C.	1983	48	24	<----23---->		4
NJPS	1971	28	34	12	16	10
U.S. Census	1980	17	12	7	19	46

*This category includes technical and sales positions in Worcester.

TABLE 10-10

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Because of variance in cost-of-living by metropolitan area and changes in the cost-of-living over the past several years, comparisons by income must be viewed as only very general benchmarks, rather than as absolute comparisons. Twelve percent of the Worcester County households earn less than \$10,000, compared with 13% in St. Louis, 12% in New York, 21% in Los Angeles, 16% in Denver, and 13% in Chicago. At the same time, 18% of the Worcester households earn \$75,000 or more per year.

		% \$0- \$9,999	% \$10,000- \$19,999	% \$20,000- \$29,999	% \$30,000 \$39,999	% \$40,000+
WORCESTER	1987	12	13	13	19	43
Atlantic City	1985	13	19	19	19	30
Baltimore	1985	8	13	21	14	43
Chicago	1982	13	19	25	14	29
Denver	1981	16	21	16	19	28
Kansas City	1985	5	10	17	13	38
Los Angeles	1979	21	21	10	12	27
MetroWest	1986	3	<-----18----->	<-----80----->		
Miami	1982	<-----36----->	<-----19----->	<-----15----->	<-----31----->	
Milwaukee	1983	12	18	21	<-----49----->	
Minneapolis	1981	13	20	23	13	31
Nashville	1982	10	16	20	<-----54----->	
New York	1981	12	16	21	18	33
Phoenix*	1983	10	26	25	*	*
St. Louis	1982	13	16	13	15	43
St. Paul	1981	20	18	23	14	25
Washington, D.C.	1983	5	8	<-----16----->	<-----59----->	
NJPS	1971	33	35	<-----32----->		

*For Phoenix, the ranges and percentages are: \$30,000-\$50,000, 25%; \$50,000+, 12%.

TABLE 10-11

RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION

Worcester County shows 6% of its population identifying themselves as Orthodox Jews. This compares with 13% in New York, 8% in St. Louis, 5% in Los Angeles and Minneapolis, and 9% in Cleveland. Approximately 29% of Worcester Jews are identified as Conservative, about the same as Milwaukee and St. Louis. The high proportion who identify themselves as Reform is comparable to the 47% in Cleveland, 52% in Milwaukee and St. Louis, and 46% in Seattle.

		<u>%</u> <u>Orthodox</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Conservative</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Reform</u>	<u>% No</u> <u>Preference/</u> <u>Other</u>
WORCESTER	1987	6	29	49	14
Atlantic City	1985	6	46	29	15
Baltimore	1985	20	35	29	16
Chicago	1982	6	35	39	20
Cleveland	1981	9	39	47	5
Kansas City	1985	7	38	38	16
Los Angeles	1979	5	33	35	28
MetroWest	1986	6	38	34	20
Miami	1982	11	35	24	30
Milwaukee	1983	7	27	52	14
Minneapolis	1981	5	53	32	10
New York	1981	13	36	28	23
Richmond	1983	8	42	36	14
St. Louis	1982	8	26	52	14
St. Paul	1981	7	55	27	11
Seattle	1979	15	30	46	9
Washington, D.C.	1983	3	35	38	22
NJPS	1971	9	56	24	11

TABLE 10-12

SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE MEMBERSHIP

The 1971 National Jewish Population Study showed 47% of the population belonging to a synagogue or temple. Worcester County found 60% of its respondents with synagogue or temple membership, in the middle range compared with other communities. Los Angeles has a membership rate of only 26%, Miami 38%, and New York 41%. At the other end of the spectrum are metropolitan areas such as Minneapolis (79%), St. Paul (84%), Seattle (75%), Cleveland (61%), and St. Louis (66%).

		<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>
WORCESTER	1987	60	40
Atlantic City	1985	51	49
Baltimore	1985	55	45
Chicago	1982	44	56
Cleveland	1981	61	39
Kansas City	1985	67	33
Los Angeles	1979	26 -	74
MetroWest	1986	53	47
Miami	1982	39	62
Milwaukee	1983	56	44
Minneapolis	1981	79	21
Nashville	1982	78	22
New York	1981	41	59
Phoenix	1983	33	67
Richmond	1983	67	33
St. Louis	1982	66	34
St. Paul	1981	84 +	16
Seattle	1979	75	25
Washington, D.C.	1983	39	61
NJPS	1971	47 -	53

TABLE 10-13

RELIGIOUS SERVICE ATTENDANCE

Religious service attendance among Worcester County Jews is about the same as other metropolitan areas, but different in one respect. A small proportion, 11% of the adults never attend, and is somewhat similar to Washington, D.C., MetroWest, Kansas City, Atlantic City, and Baltimore. The proportion of frequent attenders is higher than all other communities, and compares with 14% in St. Louis, 20% in Seattle, and 21% in New York.

		<u>% Never</u>	<u>% High Holidays Only</u>	<u>% Occasionally</u>	<u>% Often</u>
WORCESTER	1987	11	14	54	22
Atlantic City	1985	15	31	39	15
Baltimore	1985	10	22	50	18
Kansas City	1985	10	15	64	11
MetroWest	1986	12	18	45	21
Miami	1982	24	30	29	17
New York	1981	30	27	22	21
St. Louis	1982	18	30	38	14
Seattle	1979	20	30	30	20
Washington, D.C.	1983	16	14	61	9
NJPS	1971	27	28	25	18

VISITED ISRAEL

In the 1971 National Jewish Population Study, 16% of the households had visited Israel. Forty-five percent of the Miami households in 1982 had visited Israel, 30% in Chicago, and 27% in St. Louis, as opposed to 35% of the households in Worcester County, placing it squarely in the middle range of visitors to Israel in any of the communities studied.

		<u>% Yes</u>
WORCESTER	1987	35
Atlantic City	1985	32
Baltimore	1985	36
Chicago	1982	30
Cleveland	1981	38
MetroWest	1986	44
Miami	1982	45
Nashville	1980	41
New York	1981	37
Richmond	1983	33
St. Louis	1982	27
Washington, D.C.	1983	35
NJPS	1971	16