

**National Jewish  
Population Study**

**Demographic  
Highlights  
Facts for Planning**

**One of a series of reports on the study findings**



**Council of Jewish Federations  
and Welfare Funds  
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This is one of a series of reports on the findings of the National Jewish Population Study sponsored by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. This is the first comprehensive national study made of the Jewish population of the United States.

The NJPS, under the direction of Dr. Fred Massarik of the University of California of Los Angeles and a distinguished group of colleagues, was based on a sample scientifically chosen so as to be representative of the total U.S. Jewish population. This sample included communities of all sizes and in all parts of the country, with random samplings to include Jews not on any organizational lists as well as those who were.

While the NJPS data are of interest and value to many individuals concerned with Jewish life, the Federations which financed the study have as their purpose the use of the findings in local, regional and national planning. The initial set of reports will, therefore, be elements relating most closely to these concerns.

Each community will also now have facts which set a national perspective for its own local situation. In addition, the projections for the future made possible by the national study should enable Federations to anticipate in their planning the demands brought about by changing population patterns.

DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS  
by  
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This report deals with the major demographic factors affecting the United States Jewish population: age structure, household distribution, marital status, generational level, secular education, occupation and household income.

The usefulness of these data lies not only in what they tell us about the United States Jewish population in the year 1971 but in the insights that can be developed with regard to what the Jewish population will look like five, ten and fifteen years from that date. Three of the main characteristics described in this report -- age, secular education and, to a somewhat lesser extent, occupation, -- are basic characteristics in the sense that once determined: they do not change, or in the case of age subject to predictable change. The other characteristics are more variable, "less permanently structured." Marriages do break up, divorces occur, income changes, households in terms of sex of head change, but even here to the extent that these changes are related to age distributions it is possible to project future developments.

### Age Structure

In examining the age distribution, there are several age spans which are of special concern. The under-five age group provides an indication, when compared with the two older five year age groups, of what is happening with regard to the gross birth rate. The age group covering the five to fourteen year old group is of interest because the various programs involving education and cultural activities of young people deal so heavily with them. The proportion in the age groups covering the thirty to sixty-four year old age span represents that segment of the Jewish population from which in the main those who provide community leadership and those who make the necessary contributions come. Lastly, there is the sixty-five year old and over group who comprise a segment of the Jewish population which is most dependent and the focus of intensive service.

In order that we can examine not only the 1971 age structure, but also projections for the next twenty years, estimated population distributions were computed for 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.\* Table A shows the percentage distributions for major age spans. The youngest age group, under five, shows an increase at each of the five year periods after 1971 until 1991, when it begins to drop off although still remaining higher than the 1971 proportion.

TABLE A

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS, BY MAJOR AGE GROUPS  
1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>
0 - 4	5.73	6.24	7.24	7.34	6.67
5 - 14	17.01	12.26	11.50	12.97	14.17
15 - 29	24.03	28.08	25.72	21.67	17.77
30 - 64	42.08	40.98	41.84	43.56	46.22
65+	<u>11.15</u>	<u>12.43</u>	<u>13.70</u>	<u>14.47</u>	<u>15.17</u>
TOTAL	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.01	100.00

With the next age group, five to fourteen, we find a sharply differing pattern. Here, the proportion in this age span declines very sharply in 1976, begins to level off in 1981 and then the projection shows increases in 1986 and 1991. However, in this case, the estimate for this age group twenty years from the date of the current study shows a proportion still under that of 1971. The age group fifteen through twenty-nine, from which the great bulk of our students in higher educational institutions are derived, shows that there is an increase in 1976, followed then by decreases in each of the next five year time points. For the early age groups discussed, we can say that the users of service greatly outnumber those who support these services.

\* These projections were based on:

- 1) "Aging" the population figures for each five year group by applying age-specific death rates for each sex. The source of these rates is FACTS OF LIFE AND DEATH, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Services Publication No. 600 (Revised 1970).
- 2) The proportion of children under 5 to all females 20-39 was applied to the projected estimates for females to produce the counts for the 0-4 year group.

With regard to the next major age group, namely those aged thirty through sixty-four, the reverse is true. This group, in terms of its proportion of total population, is relatively level. In 1971, it constituted 42% of the total population, in 1976, it is estimated at 41% and in the next three successive five year periods, the proportions vary from 42 to a high point of 46%, estimated for 1991.

The oldest age group, sixty-five and over, shows a consistent pattern of increase at each of the five year time points, with the projection for 1991 rising to 15%.

While the relative proportions are certainly of interest, it may perhaps be of greater concern to Federations and other Jewish agencies to note the absolute change in numbers based on the respective numbers developed for 1971. These percentage increases using in each case the 1971 age proportion as the base are shown in Table B. Using 1981 as a point of comparison, it can be observed that the youngest age group is estimated to be 29% higher than the number in this group for 1971, whereas the five to fourteen year group shows a decrease of almost one-third. The increases for the next two age groups are moderate until we come to the sixty-five and over age span, where an increase estimated at 25% over the 1971 level is shown.

TABLE B

PER CENT CHANGE FROM 1971 POPULATION ESTIMATES, BY MAJOR AGE GROUPS  
1976, 1981, 1986, 1991

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>
0 - 4	10.0	29.1	32.1	20.1
5 - 14	-27.3	-31.0	-21.4	-14.3
15 - 29	17.9	9.3	- 7.1	-23.8
30 - 64	- 1.8	1.5	6.6	13.2
65+	12.4	25.6	33.8	40.4

Tables A and B are directions of population change rather than precise "predictions". The numbers and proportions would be affected by any marked changes in migration, by losses or gains through conversions, and alterations in birth rates. But from all of the known facts and current trends, there is a strong likelihood that these figures do project the population changes in the next 20 years.

The estimated change in the total Jewish population remains extremely stable despite the sharp shifts in some of the component elements. For 1976, the estimate is that the total population would increase by .9 of 1 percent, by 1981, the estimated total would be 2.1% over the base year, followed in the next two five year periods with an increase of 3.1%. Regarding the estimated change in total from the point of view of the percent change at each five year period compared with the previous period, we see that in 1976, the figure is .9 of 1 percent, increasing to 1.2% in 1981; .9% again in 1986 and then being virtually stabilized at 1/10 of 1 percent in 1991. Overall, the geometric mean of these increases amounts to .6% for each five year period. Expressed in terms of an annual rate, it would be 1/10 of 1 percent, which is extremely close to a zero population growth.

A conclusion to be drawn from this figure would be that the ability of the Jewish community during the next twenty years to maintain its current level is dependent on the actual birth rate and the effect of other factors, not included in these projections namely, migration change and net conversion shifts.

#### Household Distribution by Age and Sex of Head

When the population is considered in terms of households rather than individuals, the largest proportion of heads of households, 42%, falls in the age span forty through fifty-nine. Those households which are headed by individuals sixty-five and over accounted for 22% of all households. Comparing this figure of 22% with the 11% which individuals age sixty-five and over bear to the total population underscores a very important point in dealing with characteristics. The reason for the difference in the two figures obviously lies in the much smaller household size of those households headed by aging individuals. Conversely, those households in the younger age groups are larger. (When characteristics are noted in varying proportions of households, the characteristics are not necessarily in the same proportion of the total population, because of the varying size of the households.)

Differences in the distribution of households by age of head are observed when these are divided by sex. In general, approximately five times as many households were headed by men as were headed by women. The greater longevity of the women is evidenced by the shift in proportions of households when divided by the sex of head. For the age groups under age sixty, the proportion of male-headed households is nine times or more the number of female-headed households. This ratio in favor of men begins to decrease rapidly as we go into the older population groups, and for the age group seventy to seventy-four, the proportion is slightly less than six to four in favor of the men.

### Marital Status

It has generally been assumed that those segments of the population who enter college and prepare for professional occupations have a later average marrying age than those who do not. Our facts on marital status indicate that almost half of all households where the head is under twenty-five, are single. When we consider the next group, households with heads between twenty-five and twenty-nine, we find that the single proportion has dropped to eleven percent and the married proportion has increased to seventy-four percent.

However, there are fifteen percent of households in this age group where the marital status is either separated or divorced. This proportion of divorced or separated is far larger for this age category than for any of the other age groups in this table.

Two factors may be noted. One is that this table is based on current marital status. Those who may have been separated or divorced at a previous time and have since remarried would have been shown under the married column. In addition, general statistics indicate that a disproportionate share of divorces occur within a few years of marriage. Thus, this fifteen percent figure may also be reflective of the very large number of marriages which occur in this age group.

A matter of some increasing concern to Federations has been the number of households in the younger age groups which are headed by an unmarried individual. As the table shows, for the age group forty to forty-nine, we have a combined proportion of households in that age group of eight percent where the head is divorced, separated or widowed. Households in the group where the head is fifty to fifty-nine, show an increase in this proportion to ten percent. This, then, rapidly increases. It is basically the effect of widowhood.

### Distribution of Individuals in Labor Forces

Of every hundred individuals employed, thirty-two were managers, administrators, or owners, twenty-seven were professional or technical workers, sixteen were in the clerical field, and twelve in the sales field. The remainder, approximately ten, were in all other occupational fields.

Differences in occupational pattern based on a division between men and women are evident particularly in the fields exclusive of the professional and technical group. Whereas, forty-one percent of all employed men are managers or administrators, only sixteen percent of the women are so classified. And on the other hand, the largest occupational

grouping for women workers is clerical, forty-two percent, with eight percent classified as sales workers.

These latter two classifications are reversed for the males, with relatively a small proportion of clerical workers but a larger proportion in the sales field. Of greater interest, perhaps, are the differences which are related with age. The age groups chosen were twenty-five to twenty-nine, thirty to thirty-nine, forty to forty-nine and finally, fifty to sixty-four. The last age group would represent the oldest group of workers who are most likely to be in their normal occupational patterns. The numbers who reported in the age group sixty-five and over may very well be in occupations different from those that they held in their regular working careers. The youngest age group, twenty-five to twenty-nine, is also affected, undoubtedly, by the fact that the workers are in the first phase of their career choices and there may be some shifting in the future.

Age groups between thirty and forty-nine constitute approximately half of all employed between ages twenty-five and sixty-four.

In general, for the three age groups over the youngest shown, there are consistent trends over the time period. For the oldest age group, the proportion of all employed who are in the professional and technical category is under twenty percent. In the ten year age group preceding it, the proportion is larger, and is as high as forty-two percent in the age group thirty to thirty-nine. It is possible that there is a selective process in that there are students who are still preparing for a professional career and are temporarily in one of the other occupational classifications.

In contrast with the professional and technical group, the number in the managers and administrators classification drops from thirty-eight percent in the last age group shown, to twenty-eight percent in the age group thirty to thirty-nine. Likewise, there is a general decline in the proportions for the other occupational groupings with the minor exception of the clerical field, which seems to show a slight upturn in the thirty to thirty-nine group.



TABLE C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGED 25 & OVER,  
OCCUPATION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

	<u>25 - 29</u>	<u>30 - 39</u>	<u>40 - 49</u>	<u>50 - 64</u>
<u>Total</u>				
Professional and technical	40.1	42.3	28.2	18.4
Managers and administrators	20.4	28.3	34.8	38.2
Clerical	22.5	14.9	14.1	17.8
Sales	9.8	8.0	12.9	14.2
Other	<u>7.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Male</u>				
Professional and technical	41.2	46.0	29.1	20.1
Managers and administrators	32.3	35.0	41.8	48.2
Clerical	5.7	1.8	2.2	3.6
Sales	15.0	9.8	14.8	15.5
Other	<u>5.7</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>12.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Female</u>				
Professional and technical	38.5	32.9	26.7	14.8
Managers and administrators	3.4	11.3	23.1	16.5
Clerical	46.5	47.9	33.8	48.6
Sales	2.3	3.3	9.8	11.3
Other	<u>9.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general, the same comments might be made for the occupational distributions shown separately for males and females. The only noticeable difference in trend was with regard to the clerical occupation. Here, we find that the older females, that is, between the ages of fifty and sixty-four, are in this category -- representing almost fifty percent of all occupations. For the forty to forty-nine age group, this proportion drops sharply. And in the thirty to thirty-nine group, it increases again to a level almost equal with the age group fifty to sixty four. Further analysis will test the assumption that a large portion of the apparently erratic

shifts in the female occupations is occasioned by the fact that many of the women working are in second jobs and enter, leave and reenter the labor market as their families grow.

It should be noted that, at the time of this study, approximately one-third of all employed Jews were female.

Despite suggestions that changing economic conditions should induce young Jews to change their occupational patterns, it would appear from these data that an increasing proportion of the Jewish labor force will be in the professional and technical category. Within fifteen years, if the current occupational patterns remain as they now are, we will find that there will be a major historical change in that the Jewish workers will have as many professional and technical employees as managers and administrators.

#### Highest Level of Secular Education Achieved

The level of secular education reached by the U.S. Jewish community in 1971 is a most important indicator since it is so highly correlated with other characteristics such as occupation, income, life styles, etc.

Overall, almost 50% of the sample received a high school education or less. The remainder had some college education, or graduated from college, or had post-graduate work including professional degrees.

Each younger age group shows increasing levels of education. In the case of men receiving a high school education or less, this drops from 67% in the 65 and over age group to 11% in the 25-29 age group. Conversely, 13% of those 65 and over reported that they were college graduates or had taken post-graduate work including professional degrees compared with 59% for those aged 25-29. When taking men only, we find that college graduates (including those with post-graduate work and professional degrees) were 73% of this youngest age group. This comparable figure for women was 46%.

In general, even for the youngest age group 25-29, more men than women attend college. However, the women in the 25-29 age group have demonstrated a shift in the proportions between those who graduated college as a minimum and those who reported "some" college, which parallels the experience of the men in the preceding age group 30-39.

Of the 25-29 age group the proportion of men and women who are college graduates is almost equal -- 24.8 percent of the men and 23.2 percent of the women. This is true also of the 30-49 age group -- 18.2 percent of the men and 18.8 percent of the women.

It is also noteworthy that fully 47.8 percent of the men in the 25-29 age group have had post graduate education, and 22.8 percent of the women.

For men aged 50 and over, the ratio between those who graduated college or went beyond, and those who had "some" college, was in the neighborhood of 1.5 to 1.

For the age group 30-49, this had jumped to 3.3 to 1 and for the youngest age group is now 4.5 to 1. For women, the equivalent ratios for all aged 30 and over was around one-to-one, but in the age group 25-29 this has doubled so that the ratio is now approximately two-to-one.

In the middle of the 1980's, three-fourths of the Jewish population between the ages of 25 and 64 will have received an education beyond that of high school. Of this number, perhaps twice as many will have received an education at or beyond the college graduation level, compared with those who will have had only "some" college. The current pattern of secular education indicates that some 78% of our young people will be going to college.

TABLE D

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION - HIGHEST LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION ACHIEVED  
(Individuals 25 Years Old and Over) BY SEX AND AGE

	A G E G R O U P				Total
	25-29	30-49	50-64	65 & Over	
<u>ALL INDIVIDUALS</u>					
1. High School graduate or less	22.3	32.9	54.1	77.6	46.4
2. Some college	18.9	23.6	21.2	9.7	19.9
3. College graduate	24.0	18.5	12.5	4.7	14.7
4. Post-graduate, including professional degree	34.8	25.0	12.2	8.0	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>MALE</u>					
1. High school graduate or less	10.9	27.4	47.3	67.2	39.0
2. Some college	16.5	16.9	22.1	13.3	18.0
3. College graduate	24.8	18.2	14.0	5.7	15.4
4. Post-graduate, including professional degree	47.8	37.4	16.6	13.8	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>FEMALE</u>					
1. High school graduate or less	32.8	37.7	61.3	85.9	53.1
2. Some college	21.1	29.3	20.3	6.9	21.7
3. College graduate	23.2	18.8	10.9	4.0	14.2
4. Post-graduate, including professional degree	22.8	14.2	7.5	3.2	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Income distribution

The median income of all Jewish households was \$12,630. (This average means that there were as many households with incomes over this figure as there were households with incomes less than this figure.)

There were large differences in the median household income when they were grouped by the age of household head. The median income of all households where the heads were between 30-59 years of age was \$18,525. These households constituted 57% of all households.

Of the households with heads aged 60-64, the median income declined to \$14,770. The households in this age group comprised nine percent of all households.

Households with heads aged 65 and over constituted 21% of households, and the median income for this group was \$4,930. The last age group was composed of households whose heads were under age 30.

These constituted approximately 12% of the total and their median income was \$10,415.

TABLE E

MEDIAN INCOME OF U. S. JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS  
BY AGE OF HEAD

<u>Age of Head</u>	<u>Median Income</u>	<u>Proportion of all Households</u>
65 and Over	\$ 4,930	21.4
60 - 64	14,770	8.9
30 - 59	18,525	57.1
Under 30	10,415	11.5
All Households <sup>a</sup>	12,630	100.0

a) Includes 1.2 percent of all households where age of head was not known.

For all households, approximately one out of five reported income under \$6,000 while one out of three reported income of \$20,000 and over. However, for those households with heads aged 65 and over, two out of three reported incomes of under \$6,000, compared with one out of twelve with incomes of \$20,000 and over.

The proportion of households in the 60-64 age group with incomes under \$6,000 dropped very sharply to 14% of all households in this age group. For those households with heads aged 30-59, this proportion was even smaller, only about 4% having incomes of less than \$6,000.

In contrast, 27% of the households with aged under 30 had incomes of less than \$6,000; and 16% of the households in this age group had incomes of \$20,000 and over.

TABLE F

PROPORTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS, GROUPED BY AGE OF HEAD  
FALLING INTO SPECIFIED INCOME RANGES

<u>Age of Head</u>	<u>Under \$6,000</u>	<u>\$20,000 &amp; Over</u>
65 & over	66.7	8.3
60 - 64	13.7	36.8
30 - 59	4.4	44.4
Under 30	<u>26.8</u>	<u>15.8</u>
All Households	19.4	32.4

Thus, the study findings underscore that the incidence of low incomes in the Jewish population occurs most frequently in those households where the age of head is 65 and over.

The great difference in the size and composition of households had direct relevance to the impact of income levels. In the case of those 65 years of age and over, almost 25% of the households had income under \$4,000, with the head living alone. Another 17% of the households in this age group with such income were composed of husband and wife.

The household structure of those with heads under 30 years of age gives some indication of the differences within this group. Almost 50% of households in this age group which reported income under \$4,000 comprised husband and wife only. When one considers the educational levels reported for the youngest age groups, as well as the occupational patterns, there is awareness that their incomes are related to continuing academic studies of the early stages of professional activities.

Examining households grouped by income we see that 71% of all households with incomes under \$4,000 were headed by those aged 65 and over. This despite the fact that these households comprise only 21% of all households. Households with heads 65 and over comprise only 5% of all households with incomes of \$16,000 and over.

Conversely, the households headed by those aged 30-59 comprise 12% of all households with incomes under \$4,000 while they comprise 80% of households reporting incomes of \$16,000-\$20,000, and 78% of those reporting incomes of \$20,000 and over. This compares with the proportion of 57% that these households comprise of all households.

Income projections for the future are, of course, difficult to make since so many factors outside of the internal structure of the Jewish community may be involved. However, the present pattern of income, together with the projections which can be made for academic and occupational choices, would indicate that the relative income distribution shown for those under age 65, which is to say for those who comprised most of the occupational group in the Jewish community, will not compare unfavorably with the income distribution shown as of 1971.

A major question is that dealing with those who go beyond age 65 and who, in the main, are retired. At this point, the shift in income distribution is very sharp indeed. However, there has been in the last decade or two a much greater emphasis on retirement planning. The extent and scope of private plans have widened far beyond what was available earlier. It may be conjectured, therefore, that insofar as low income has been the result of retirement from the labor force, there may be an amelioration of this affect in later years.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS  
SEX BY AGE  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 4	5.5	5.7	5.7
5 - 9	6.7	6.6	6.7
10 - 14	10.2	9.4	10.1
15 - 19	10.1	8.9	9.4
20 - 24	8.7	8.7	8.7
25 - 29	5.7	5.8	5.7
30 - 34	4.8	4.8	4.7
35 - 39	5.4	6.2	5.8
40 - 44	6.3	5.8	6.0
45 - 49	6.5	7.7	7.1
50 - 54	7.1	6.4	6.7
55 - 59	7.0	5.8	6.4
60 - 64	5.2	4.9	5.0
65 - 69	4.0	4.7	4.3
70 - 74	2.8	3.5	3.2
75 - 79	1.8	2.3	2.1
80 and Over	1.6	1.4	1.5
(65 plus)	(10.2)	(11.9)	(11.1)
NR	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

NR - Not Reported.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS,  
AGE BY SEX  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 4	46.3	52.0	100.0
5 - 9	48.0	50.5	100.0
10 - 14	48.3	47.8	100.0
15 - 19	51.6	48.4	100.0
20 - 24	48.0	51.8	100.0
25 - 29	47.7	52.3	100.0
30 - 34	48.4	51.5	100.0
35 - 39	44.6	55.4	100.0
40 - 44	50.1	49.8	100.0
45 - 49	44.0	56.0	100.0
50 - 54	50.7	49.3	100.0
55 - 59	52.9	47.1	100.0
60 - 64	50.0	50.0	100.0
65 - 69	44.4	55.6	100.0
70 - 74	42.1	57.9	100.0
75 - 79	42.5	57.5	100.0
80 - 98	50.9	49.1	100.0
(65 plus)	(44.2)	(55.7)	(100.0)
NR	<u>31.3</u>	<u>68.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	48.0	51.4	100.0

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NR - Not Reported



Table 2a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
SEX OF HEAD, BY AGE  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 30	12.0	8.6	11.5
30 - 39	16.7	7.4	15.2
40 - 49	21.2	10.5	19.5
50 - 59	23.7	14.7	22.3
60 - 64	8.8	8.9	8.8
65 - 69	6.7	14.8	8.0
70 - 74	4.5	17.6	6.6
75 & Over	5.4	14.8	6.9
(65 plus)	(16.6)	(47.2)	(21.5)
NR	<u>.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

NR - Not Reported.

Table 2b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE OF HEAD, BY SEX  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 30	88.2	11.8	100.0
30 - 39	92.3	7.7	100.0
40 - 49	91.5	8.5	100.0
50 - 59	89.6	10.4	100.0
60 - 64	84.1	15.9	100.0
65 - 69	70.6	29.4	100.0
70 - 74	57.8	42.2	100.0
75 & Over	66.0	34.0	100.0
(65 plus)	(65.0)	(35.0)	(100.0)
NR	<u>61.4</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	84.2	15.8	100.0

NR - Not Reported

Table 3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE OF HEAD, BY MARITAL STATUS  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Separated or Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 25	48.8	48.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	100.0
25 - 29	10.8	73.7	15.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
30 - 39	4.2	89.8	4.0	1.3	0.7	100.0
40 - 49	2.7	89.3	5.5	2.3	0.2	100.0
50 - 59	3.9	86.0	4.2	5.8	0.1	100.0
60 - 64	3.8	82.1	1.1	12.6	0.4	100.0
65 - 69	4.7	68.1	3.0	24.1	0.1	100.0
70 - 74	3.4	52.7	8.6	34.6	0.8	100.0
75 & Over	1.9	57.6	6.1	34.0	0.4	100.0
NR	<u>10.0</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	6.2	78.3	5.1	10.0	0.4	100.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE OF HEAD, BY GENERATIONAL LEVEL  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Born in United States</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>First Generation</u>	<u>Second or Earlier Generation</u>	
Under 20	5.3	79.8	14.9	100.0
20 - 24	8.6	42.1	49.3	100.0
25 - 29	1.6	24.0	74.4	100.0
30 - 39	10.7	56.2	33.0	100.0
40 - 49	10.6	70.0	19.4	100.0
50 - 54	12.1	73.2	14.7	100.0
55 - 59	25.8	69.3	4.9	100.0
60 - 64	26.5	69.4	4.1	100.0
65 - 69	41.2	55.7	3.1	100.0
70 - 74	62.3	34.7	3.0	100.0
75 - 79	61.6	36.6	1.8	100.0
80 & Over	85.6	13.5	0.9	100.0
NR	<u>30.0</u>	<u>61.4</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	23.4	57.5	19.1	100.0

NR - Not Reported.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE AND SEX OF HEAD, BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION ACHIEVED  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>30- 39</u>	<u>40- 49</u>	<u>50- 64</u>	<u>65 &amp; Over</u>	<u>Age Not Known</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ALL HEADS</u>							
Not High School Graduate	4.6	3.8	11.3	13.2	47.6	19.0	17.5
High School Graduate	10.9	13.9	22.0	34.1	19.5	25.0	23.6
Some College	20.9	15.5	21.5	21.1	10.6	11.4	17.9
College Graduate	20.1	21.9	14.4	12.6	4.2	20.0	15.5
Graduate Work Up Through Masters	14.5	21.5	13.7	5.8	1.8	6.4	9.9
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	4.3	6.6	3.8	3.5	1.1	1.4	3.6
Professional Degree	24.1	15.0	11.8	6.4	6.5	3.6	10.8
Other	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.8	3.8	10.0	1.9
NR	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	4.9	7.1	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<u>MALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	2.9	3.9	11.9	13.2	42.5	12.8	15.0
High School Graduate	9.4	12.6	22.7	32.3	19.1	20.9	21.9
Some College	20.2	13.2	19.5	21.5	12.7	9.3	16.6
College Graduate	21.2	22.7	14.0	13.4	5.4	26.7	14.8
Graduate Work up Through Masters	13.7	22.4	13.9	5.3	1.7	8.1	10.4
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	4.9	7.0	4.0	3.7	1.5	2.3	4.1
Professional Degree	27.2	16.2	12.5	7.1	9.7	5.8	12.6
Other	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.8	3.6	4.7	1.7
NR	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.8	9.3	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<u>FEMALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	15.6	2.1	5.1	13.4	57.3	18.5	32.8
High School Graduate	22.5	28.6	15.2	47.7	20.5	31.5	27.4
Some College	26.3	42.9	43.4	18.1	6.8	14.8	17.9
College Graduate	11.9	12.9	18.7	6.9	1.9	9.3	6.7
Graduate Work Up Through Masters	20.6	10.7	11.6	9.4	1.8	3.7	6.9
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	-	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	-	0.8
Professional Degree	1.3	-	3.5	1.1	0.6	-	1.0
Other	0.6	-	0.5	1.3	4.0	18.5	2.9
NR	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	6.8	3.7	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

NR - Not Reported

Table 5b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION ACHIEVED, BY AGE AND SEX OF HEAD  
 UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>30- 39</u>	<u>40- 49</u>	<u>50- 64</u>	<u>65 &amp; Age Not Over</u>	<u>Age Not Known</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ALL HEADS</u>							
Not High School Graduate	3.0	3.2	12.4	23.1	57.3	1.0	100.0
High School Graduate	5.5	9.3	18.9	46.7	18.4	1.3	100.0
Some College	13.4	13.1	23.4	36.6	12.7	0.7	100.0
College Graduate	17.0	24.7	20.8	29.2	6.6	1.7	100.0
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	16.9	33.2	27.2	18.2	3.8	0.8	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	13.8	28.1	20.6	30.4	6.6	0.5	100.0
Professional Degree	25.7	21.1	21.3	18.4	13.0	0.4	100.0
Other	1.3	11.7	7.2	29.7	43.7	6.3	100.0
NR	2.6	4.4	7.9	25.9	54.8	4.4	100.0
Total	11.5	15.2	19.5	31.2	21.4	1.2	100.0
<u>MALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	2.3	4.4	16.9	28.6	47.1	0.7	100.0
High School Graduate	5.2	9.6	22.0	48.0	14.4	0.8	100.0
Some College	13.5	12.3	23.0	39.0	11.7	0.4	100.0
College Graduate	17.2	25.6	20.0	29.6	6.0	1.5	100.0
Grad. Work up Through Masters	15.8	35.9	28.4	16.5	2.8	0.7	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	14.3	28.6	20.6	29.9	6.1	0.5	100.0
Professional Degree	25.9	21.5	21.1	18.3	12.8	0.4	100.0
Other	1.2	15.5	8.9	35.7	36.3	2.4	100.0
NR	2.5	5.1	10.8	36.1	40.5	5.1	100.0
Total	12.0	16.7	21.2	32.6	16.6	0.9	100.0
<u>FEMALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	4.0	0.5	1.6	9.7	82.6	1.6	100.0
High School Graduate	6.9	7.7	5.8	41.0	35.3	3.3	100.0
Some College	12.4	17.8	25.4	24.0	18.0	2.4	100.0
College Graduate	15.0	14.2	29.1	24.4	13.4	3.9	100.0
Grad. Work up Through Masters	25.2	11.5	17.6	32.1	12.2	1.5	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	-	13.3	20.0	46.7	20.0	-	100.0
Professional Degree	10.5	-	36.8	26.3	26.3	-	100.0
Other	1.9	-	1.9	11.1	66.7	18.5	100.0
NR	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.9	87.1	2.9	100.0
Total	8.5	7.4	10.5	23.6	47.2	2.9	100.0

NR - Not Reported

Table 5c

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGED 25 AND OVER,  
AGE AND SEX, BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION ACHIEVED  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>25- 29</u>	<u>30- 39</u>	<u>40- 49</u>	<u>50- 54</u>	<u>65 &amp; Over</u>	<u>Age Not Known</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>							
Not High School Graduate	2.6	3.1	8.8	12.4	47.9	12.7	15.6
High School Graduate	19.5	18.5	32.4	40.1	22.8	30.8	29.2
Some College	18.8	23.1	23.3	20.6	8.9	17.2	19.2
College Graduate	23.8	25.4	12.6	12.1	4.3	11.5	14.2
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	18.8	16.3	11.5	5.5	1.6	6.9	9.3
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.3	1.0	0.6	2.5
Professional Degree	12.4	8.1	7.6	4.0	4.6	2.1	6.4
Other	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	3.7	5.7	1.6
NR	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	5.2	12.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>MALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	0.8	3.9	11.7	13.3	42.6	13.5	15.2
High School Graduate	10.0	13.4	22.9	32.3	19.1	23.1	22.5
Some College	16.5	13.1	19.4	21.3	12.2	7.7	17.3
College Graduate	24.7	22.7	14.0	13.5	5.2	22.1	14.9
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	17.2	21.8	13.8	5.2	1.7	8.7	10.5
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	5.8	6.8	4.1	3.7	1.4	1.9	4.1
Professional Degree	24.6	15.9	12.7	7.1	9.6	4.8	11.9
Other	-	1.6	0.7	1.8	3.7	3.9	1.7
NR	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	4.5	14.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>FEMALE</u>							
Not High School Graduate	4.3	2.4	6.3	11.4	52.1	12.3	16.0
High School Graduate	28.0	22.9	40.7	48.2	25.7	34.4	35.3
Some College	20.8	31.7	26.8	19.8	6.2	21.6	21.0
College Graduate	22.9	27.7	11.3	10.6	3.6	6.6	13.6
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	20.3	11.5	9.5	5.8	1.5	6.2	8.2
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	-	1.0
Professional Degree	1.3	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4
Other	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.7	6.6	1.6
NR	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	5.8	11.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NR - Not Reported

Table 5d

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGED 25 AND OVER,  
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION ACHIEVED, BY AGE AND SEX  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>25- 29</u>	<u>30- 39</u>	<u>40- 49</u>	<u>50- 64</u>	<u>65 &amp; Over</u>	<u>Age Not Known</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>						
Not High School Graduate	1.6	3.5	12.4	24.2	57.0	1.3	100.0
High School Graduate	6.4	11.2	24.4	41.9	14.5	1.6	100.0
Some College	9.4	21.3	26.7	32.7	8.6	1.4	100.0
College Graduate	16.1	31.6	19.4	25.9	5.6	1.3	100.0
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	19.4	31.0	27.2	18.1	3.2	1.2	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	12.8	28.6	22.3	28.2	7.8	0.4	100.0
Professional Degree	18.7	22.5	26.1	18.9	13.4	0.5	100.0
Other	2.9	9.5	8.0	32.4	41.8	5.4	100.0
NR	2.0	5.5	7.8	22.4	52.0	10.3	100.0
Total	9.6	17.7	22.0	30.5	18.6	1.6	100.0
	<u>MALE</u>						
Not High School Graduate	0.5	4.4	16.6	28.9	48.6	0.9	100.0
High School Graduate	4.3	10.3	22.2	47.4	14.7	1.1	100.0
Some College	9.2	13.1	24.3	40.6	12.2	0.5	100.0
College Graduate	16.0	26.3	20.4	29.7	6.1	1.5	100.0
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	15.8	35.8	28.4	16.4	2.8	0.9	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	13.7	28.6	21.6	29.6	6.0	0.5	100.0
Professional Degree	20.0	23.0	23.0	19.6	13.9	0.4	100.0
Other	-	15.8	8.8	35.1	38.0	2.3	100.0
NR	1.6	7.1	9.2	31.5	42.4	8.2	100.0
Total	9.7	17.3	21.7	33.0	17.3	1.0	100.0
	<u>FEMALE</u>						
Not High School Graduate	2.6	2.7	8.8	20.2	64.2	1.6	100.0
High School Graduate	7.6	11.7	25.7	38.7	14.4	2.0	100.0
Some College	9.5	27.4	28.5	26.7	5.9	2.1	100.0
College Graduate	16.2	36.9	18.5	22.2	5.2	1.0	100.0
Grad. Work Up Through Masters	23.7	25.3	25.8	20.1	3.6	1.5	100.0
Beyond Masters Through Ph.D.	9.2	28.4	24.8	22.9	14.7	-	100.0
Professional Degree	8.8	18.1	49.4	13.1	9.4	1.3	100.0
Other	5.6	3.4	7.3	29.8	45.5	8.4	100.0
NR	2.4	4.2	6.6	14.6	60.1	12.2	100.0
Total	9.6	18.1	22.3	28.3	19.7	2.0	100.0

NR - Not Reported

Table 6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN LABOR FORCE, AGE 25 AND OVER  
OCCUPATION, BY AGE AND SEX  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>25- 29</u>	<u>30- 39</u>	<u>40- 49</u>	<u>50- 59</u>	<u>60- 64</u>	<u>65- 75</u>	<u>75 &amp; Over</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>								
Professional & Technical	4.2	7.7	7.5	5.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	27.4
Managers, Administrators	2.2	5.2	9.3	9.8	3.4	1.8	0.3	0.4	32.2
Clerical	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	16.2
Sales Workers	1.0	1.5	3.4	4.0	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	12.2
Craftsmen	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	#	4.2
Operatives	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	#	0.1	3.4
Service Workers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	#	#	2.0
Laborers	#	#	0.1	0.1	-	#	#	#	0.3
NR	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<u>MALE</u>								
Professional & Technical	3.9	9.1	7.3	5.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	29.3
Managers, Administrators	3.0	6.9	10.5	12.6	4.6	2.2	0.4	0.4	40.7
Clerical	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	#	3.2
Sales Workers	1.4	1.9	3.7	4.4	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	14.2
Craftsmen	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	#	5.6
Operatives	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.9
Service Workers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	#	-	1.2
Laborers	-	#	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	#	-	0.3
NR	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<u>FEMALE</u>								
Professional & Technical	5.0	5.1	7.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	23.8
Managers, Administrators	0.4	1.7	6.9	4.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	15.5
Clerical	6.0	7.4	10.0	10.4	5.3	1.7	0.1	0.8	41.7
Sales Workers	0.3	0.5	2.9	3.2	0.5	0.8	#	0.1	8.3
Craftsmen	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	#	0.1	-	-	1.5
Operatives	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	#	#	2.3
Service Workers	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	#	0.1	3.6
Laborers	#	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
NR	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

NR - Not Reported

# - Less than .05 of one percent.



Table 7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE OF HEAD, BY CONGREGATIONAL MEMBERSHIP  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Reform</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Orthodox</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>No Membership</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 30	8.1	13.4	4.8	0.6	69.4	3.8	100.0
30 - 39	16.3	21.4	4.8	0.9	56.5	0.1	100.0
40 - 49	19.0	26.6	6.2	1.0	46.9	0.2	100.0
50 - 59	14.8	27.1	9.0	0.5	48.4	0.2	100.0
60 - 69	11.4	25.7	12.4	0.8	49.4	0.2	100.0
70 plus	8.1	18.2	16.1	0.5	56.9	0.1	100.0
NR	<u>8.6</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	13.5	23.1	8.9	0.7	53.1	0.6	100.0

NR - Not Reported

Table 8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE AND GENERATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD, BY OBSERVANCE OF KASHRUTH  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Kashruth</u>	<u>Does Not Observe Kashruth</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ALL HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD</u>			
Under 30	11.5	88.5	100.0
30 - 39	16.7	83.3	100.0
40 - 49	26.4	73.6	100.0
50 - 59	25.8	74.2	100.0
60 - 69	32.5	67.5	100.0
70 - 74	45.9	54.1	100.0
75 & Over	57.5	42.5	100.0
NR	<u>46.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	27.8	72.2	100.0
<u>FOREIGN BORN</u>			
Under 30	54.4	45.6	100.0
30 - 39	21.9	78.1	100.0
40 - 49	57.5	41.7	100.0
50 - 59	34.8	65.0	100.0
60 - 64	53.0	46.3	100.0
65 - 69	59.0	40.2	100.0
70 - 74	62.6	37.4	100.0
75 & Over	71.9	27.6	100.0
NR	<u>75.6</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	54.8	44.8	100.0

NR - Not Reported.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE AND GENERATION LEVEL OF HEAD, BY OBSERVANCE OF KASHRUTH  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Kashruth</u>	<u>Does Not Observe Kashruth</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>FIRST GENERATION - U. S.</u>			
Under 30	17.9	80.6	100.0
30 - 39	20.1	79.9	100.0
40 - 49	26.9	72.7	100.0
50 - 59	25.7	74.2	100.0
60 - 64	22.8	77.2	100.0
65 - 69	19.4	79.7	100.0
70 - 74	19.0	80.6	100.0
75 & Over	21.9	78.1	100.0
NR	<u>34.9</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	23.6	76.1	100.0
<u>SECOND OR EARLIER GENERATION - U. S.</u>			
Under 30	5.2	93.9	100.0
30 - 39	9.3	90.4	100.0
40 - 49	7.7	92.3	100.0
50 - 59	9.2	90.5	100.0
60 - 64	-	100.0	100.0
65 - 69	6.7	90.0	100.0
70 - 74	8.3	91.7	100.0
75 & Over	16.7	83.3	100.0
NR	<u>25.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	7.3	92.1	100.0

NR - Not Reported

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (a)  
 AGE OF HEAD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
 UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION \* - 1971

Table 9

	<u>Under \$4,000</u>	<u>\$4,000 to \$5,999</u>	<u>\$6,000 to \$7,999</u>	<u>\$8,000 to \$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000 to \$11,999</u>	<u>\$12,000 to \$15,999</u>	<u>\$16,000 to \$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000 and Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	6.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	14.0
Lives With Spouse Only	4.6	3.5	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.0	2.3	5.4	26.5
Lives With Spouse & Children	0.7	0.9	0.7	4.4	3.7	8.7	7.2	23.0	49.4
Lives With Children Only	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.2
Other Relationships	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Total	13.3	6.1	4.3	9.2	7.9	15.9	10.9	32.4	100.0
<u>(65 YEARS OF AGE &amp; OVER)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	24.5	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.8	34.7
Lives With Spouse Only	16.7	8.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	10.2	1.7	4.6	52.0
Lives With Spouse & Children	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.7	-	1.9	5.8
Lives With Children Only	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	#	0.1	2.4
Other Relationships	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	44.2	12.5	6.3	6.7	4.7	14.6	2.7	8.3	100.0
<u>(75 YEARS OF AGE &amp; OVER)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	28.3	3.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	-	0.5	1.2	36.4
Lives With Spouse Only	23.1	15.8	3.9	5.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.1	53.0
Lives With Spouse & Children	0.6	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	1.3	-	0.4	3.2
Lives With Children Only	1.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.2	2.1
Other Relationships	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Total	55.3	20.3	6.2	5.7	3.2	3.3	1.2	4.9	100.0

Footnote will appear at end of Table.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (a)  
AGE OF HEAD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION\* - 1971

Table 9  
(continued)

	<u>Under \$4,000</u>	<u>\$4,000 to \$5,999</u>	<u>\$6,000 to \$7,999</u>	<u>\$8,000 to \$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000 to \$11,999</u>	<u>\$12,000 to \$15,999</u>	<u>\$16,000 to \$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000 and Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>(65 - 74 YEARS OF AGE)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	22.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.8	4.4	0.5	0.6	33.9
Lives With Spouse Only	13.7	4.5	3.3	3.9	3.8	14.4	2.3	5.7	51.6
Lives With Spouse & Children	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	-	2.6	7.0
Lives With Children Only	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5
Other Relationships	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total	39.0	8.8	6.4	7.1	5.5	19.9	3.4	10.0	100.0
<u>(60 - 64 YEARS OF AGE)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.7	14.8
Lives With Spouse Only	2.4	2.5	5.5	4.0	5.5	6.6	3.6	12.0	41.9
Lives With Spouse & Children	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.8	4.3	4.5	19.9	35.8
Lives With Children Only	0.6	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	1.2
Other Relationships	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Total	7.0	6.7	9.2	8.0	9.7	13.5	9.1	36.8	100.0
<u>(30 - 59 YEARS OF AGE)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.2	5.6
Lives With Spouse Only	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.1	5.2	12.6
Lives With Spouse & Children	0.6	1.1	0.9	5.7	4.6	12.0	11.2	35.6	71.7
Lives With Children Only	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	4.0
Other Relationships	<u>0.4</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	2.7	1.7	2.6	9.2	7.7	16.4	15.3	44.4	100.0

Footnotes will appear at end of Table.

Table 9  
(continued)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AGE OF HEAD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (a)  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION\* - 1971

	<u>Under \$4,000</u>	<u>\$4,000 to \$5,999</u>	<u>\$6,000 to \$7,999</u>	<u>\$8,000 to \$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000 to \$11,999</u>	<u>\$12,000 to \$15,999</u>	<u>\$16,000 to \$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000 and Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>(UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE)</u>									
<u>Head:</u>									
Lives Alone	2.3	0.8	1.5	5.4	3.5	1.0	-	0.3	14.7
Lives With Spouse Only	5.8	12.8	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.4	35.0
Lives With Spouse & Children	0.6	0.6	1.2	6.6	7.1	10.8	2.6	3.6	33.0
Lives With Children Only	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.7
Other Relationships	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>15.5</u>
<b>Total</b>	11.8	15.0	5.0	15.4	13.4	17.4	6.1	15.8	100.0

NR - Not Reported

\* - Data are exclusive of institutional population

# - less than .05 of one percent

a - In this table, households which did not report income are distributed to income categories, by age and type of household, in the same proportion as those reporting income.

Table 9b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY AGE OF HEAD(a)  
UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION - 1971

Age of Household Head	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$15,999	\$16,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 and Over	Total
65 & Over	71.4	44.2	31.3	15.4	12.9	19.7	5.3	5.5	21.4
75 & Over	28.6	23.0	9.9	4.2	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	6.9
65 to 74	42.8	21.2	21.5	11.2	10.1	18.3	4.5	4.5	14.6
60 to 64	4.7	9.8	19.0	7.7	10.9	7.5	7.3	10.0	8.9
30 to 59	11.5	16.3	34.8	56.6	55.8	59.0	79.8	78.1	57.1
Under 30	10.2	28.4	13.3	19.2	19.4	12.6	6.4	5.6	11.5
Age Not Known	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of Total	13.3	6.1	4.3	9.2	7.9	15.9	10.9	32.4	100.0

a) In this table, households which did not report income are distributed to income categories, by age and type of household, in the same proportion as those reporting income.