

**National Jewish  
Population Study**

**The  
Jewish Aging  
Facts for Planning**

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



**Council of Jewish Federations  
and Welfare Funds  
315 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10010**

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.

THE JEWISH AGING

Persons 65 And Over Are 12% of Jewish Community

Persons 65 and over represent 11% of the national Jewish population, exclusive of those in institutions. Their inclusion would bring the proportion to 12%.

In terms of absolute numbers it is estimated that in 1976 there will be a 12% increase over the numbers of aging present in the 1971 population. Each five-year period thereafter continues to show substantial increases in numbers until, by 1991, the projection is for a 40% increase over the base 1971.

For terms of the proportion of the total Jewish population that these numbers represent, it is estimated that the proportion will continue to grow during the next 20 years. In 1976, the projection is for a 12.4% increase; in 1981 for 13.7%; 1986 for 14.5%; and by 1991 it is estimated that the proportion of aging to the total Jewish population will be in excess of 15%.

56% Women; 44% Men

In the 65 years and over group the women exceed the men --- 56% women to 44% men.

Within the aging group there are the following variations:

60-64 . . . . .	50% each
65-69 . . . . .	56% female; 44% male
70-79 . . . . .	58% female; 42% male
80 and over . . . . .	49% female; 51% male

Persons 65 And Over Head 21% Of Jewish Households

While the proportion of individuals of 65 and over consists of 12% of the total Jewish population, persons 65 and over head 21% of Jewish households. Since most requests for services are made on the basis of family units, Federation planning must relate especially to this proportion of families. 65% of the family units headed by persons 65 years of age and older are headed by men, 35% by women. For all Jewish households the proportion of those headed by men is 84%, and 15% by women.

65-69 years . . . . .	71% male heads of households
70-74 years . . . . .	58% male heads of households
75 and over . . . . .	66% male heads of households

Of all Jewish households, 31% are headed by persons 60 years of age and over.

Only 7% Households With Children and Grandchildren

Eighty-seven percent of persons 65 years and over either live alone or with only their spouse. (Of all Jewish households, 41% live with spouse only or alone.)

Only 7% of Jewish households contain three generations. This contrasts strikingly with patterns of Jewish households in previous generations.

Majority of Household Heads Aged 65-69 Are Native Born

Fifty-nine percent of the heads of households aged 65-69 are native born.

In the households headed by persons 70 years and over, there are still more foreign born than native born, ranging from 62% in the 70-74 year age group to 86% for those 80 years and over. The continuing diminution of the foreign born and a concomitant increase in the native born heads of households as the population is younger is apparent from the following facts:

<u>65-69 years</u> . . . . .	<u>41% foreign born</u> 56% first generation 3% second generation or more
<u>70-79 years</u> . . . . .	<u>62% foreign born</u> 35% first generation 3% second generation or more
<u>80 years</u> . . . . .	<u>86% foreign born</u> 14% first generation 1% second and third generation

71% Of Aged Had A High School Education Or Less

There are sharp differentials in levels of secular education between those 65 years and over, those in the 50-64 age group who will enter the 65 years and over category in the next 15 years, and the younger age groups.

Of the 65 years and over group, 71% did not get more than a high school education:

- 48% - less than high school education
- 23% - high school graduates
- 9% - some college
- 4% - college graduates
- 7.2% - graduate training through Ph.D. or professional degree

This related directly to the impact of the religious and social values usually identified with synagogue membership, and to growing interests of synagogues in providing special programs for the aged. For each successively younger age group, the study findings reveal a smaller proportion of Orthodox and a larger proportion of Conservative and Reform affiliation.

Kashruth Observance

Of the 60-69 age group two-thirds do not observe Kashruth; of those from 70-74 years, more than 54% do not observe Kashruth; in the over 75 group a majority are Kashruth observers.

NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

Report #5 \* (Revised)

THE NEW YORK JEWISH POPULATION :

Basic Demographic Characteristics

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The Jewish population of the New York Area<sup>1</sup> is estimated at just slightly below two million: 1,998,000, residing in approximately 720,000 households.<sup>2</sup> The average size of the Jewish household is near 2.8. These figures are based principally on National Jewish Population Study survey data, and materially corroborated by supplementary current research estimates.<sup>3</sup> See Table 1.

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1 Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk. Data collected 1970-71.

This report is a revised and expanded version of 'Basic Characteristics of the Greater New York Jewish Population', American Jewish Year Book, 1976, pp 238-248.

2 A Jewish household is defined as a housing unit within which one or more Jewish or part-Jewish persons reside. Jewishness is defined in terms of the household respondent's report of Jewish (or part-Jewish) birth of resident person(s) and/or of their parent(s) and/or by their present self-descriptions. See American Jewish Year Book, 1973, p. 267 for schema of interview 'Screening Section'.

3 It may be noted that, while the total Jewish population (or more precisely population in households defined as "Jewish" - not adjusting for possibly non-Jewish household members) is near two million, a small variation in average household size or normal statistical fluctuations may result in estimates somewhat above or below the two million mark. The figures reported are reasoned "acceptable estimates", within ranges of statistical variability.



The largest number of New York Area Jewish persons lives in Nassau-Suffolk, - 605,000, in 166,000 households.<sup>4</sup> While survey data do not permit a detailed breakdown of results: Nassau vs. Suffolk, it is estimated that, of the combined Nassau-Suffolk Jewish population about 75 to 80% reside in Nassau.

The greatest number of Jewish households, however, is found in Brooklyn: 196,000. But, in view of smaller average Jewish household size (2.62 in Brooklyn vs. 3.64 in Nassau-Suffolk) the total Jewish population<sup>5</sup> of Brooklyn is less than that of the combined Nassau-Suffolk area (514,000 vs. 605,000).

Estimates for Manhattan are arrived at following reduction of an initially high refusal rate ('persons declining to be interviewed'), and upon consistent followup with households that, in the first study phases, could not be reached. Manhattan data reveal a very small average Jewish household size, - about 1.7 persons per housing unit. On this basis, with somewhat less than 100,000 resident Jewish households, the Jewish population for Manhattan is estimated at 171,000. It may be observed that these figures include numerous one-person 'households' at lower economic and transient locations, who often are difficult to locate for purpose of interview.

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4 Subsequent review of NJPS statistical weights and supplemental population estimates suggest that currently these figures may be somewhat higher.

5 The terms "Jewish persons" or "Jewish population" are used for ease of reference, though technically the concept denoted is "persons in households defined as Jewish".

- 2 -

The Jewish population of the Bronx is estimated at 143,000 persons in 68,000 households, while corresponding figures for Queens show approximately 379,000 persons in 133,000 households. Average Jewish household sizes are respectively 2.10 and 2.85.

Westchester with 165,000 persons in some 50,000 Jewish households, is characterized by an average Jewish household size of 3.28, - a figure which is higher than that found in the urban boroughs, but slightly below the Nassau-Suffolk estimate, (3.64).<sup>6</sup>

The relative distribution of Jewish households and persons in the New York area appears in the final two columns of the Table 1 "Estimate of New York Jewish Population". If the total New York Area as defined is regarded as 100%, - 27.2% of the Jewish households are found in Brooklyn and 23.1% in Nassau-Suffolk. Due to the differential effect of average household size, 25.7% and 30.3% of the New York Area Jewish persons respectively are accounted for by Brooklyn and by Nassau-Suffolk.

Manhattan includes 13.8% of the Area's Jewish households but only 8.6% of Jewish persons, due to the exceptionally small average household size. Westchester accounts for 7.0% of households and 8.2% of persons, while corresponding figures for the Bronx are 9.4% and 7.1%.

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6 The number of interviews conducted in Staten Island was too small to permit detailed analyses of the kind reported for the other boroughs/counties. Therefore, Staten Island data are not included in Tables 2 ff.

Table 1

## Estimate of New York Jewish Population \*

	<u>number of</u>		<u>avg.house-</u> <u>hold size</u>	<u>relative</u> <u>distribution</u> <u>%</u>	
	<u>households</u>	<u>persons</u>		<u>households</u>	<u>persons</u>
Manhattan	99,300	171,000	1.72	13.8	8.6
Brooklyn	196,000	514,000	2.62	27.2	25.7
Bronx	68,000	143,000	2.10	9.4	7.1
Queens	133,000	379,000	2.85	18.5	19.0
Staten Island	7,000	21,000	3.00	1.0	1.1
Westchester	50,200	165,000	3.28	7.0	8.2
Nassau-Suffolk	166,200	605,000	3.64	23.1	30.3
	<u>719,700</u>	<u>1,998,000</u>	<u>2.76</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\* Population in households including one or more 'Jewish' persons, per footnote p.1. #3, taking account of estimated smaller household sizes for households refusing to respond and/or not reachable by survey procedures.

Table 2 "Jewish Household Size... Percent Distribution" shows the proportion of households with a specified number of members, and the average number of persons per household. In some instances these figures vary slightly from those appearing in Table 1 ("Estimate of New York Population") because the latter tabulation makes minor adjustments for estimated smaller size of those households that could not be reached directly by survey methods.

Nearly half (47%) of Manhattan households consist of but one individual. An additional 35% include two persons. On the other hand, in suburban areas such as Nassau/Suffolk and Westchester, four and five person households constitute the prevailing pattern. In the Bronx and in Brooklyn, the two-person household is most typical.

Table 3 "Jewish Household Size... Number of Households" reports the estimated number of persons in each household-size category; viz. there are more than 118,000 persons living alone (1-person 'households') in the New York Area (exclusive of Staten Island); of this total the largest number (47,000) are Manhattan residents.<sup>7</sup> There are 235,000 two-person households, of which 86,000 live in Brooklyn.

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7 In interpreting these and other findings for sub-areas within New York and/or other sub-categories, results are to be viewed as falling within ranges of variability, rather than as numerically 'precise'. For the sake of completeness, numerical computational results, unrounded, are presented in Table 3 and in comparable subsequent Tables. However, rounding of percentages and application of such rounded percentages may yield numerical estimates of totals that vary slightly among Tables.

Table 2

## Jewish Household Size\* by Boroughs/Counties, New York

## Percent Distribution

<u>No. of persons in household</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6, up**</u>	<u>Total %</u>	<u>avg. persons per household</u>
Manhattan	47.4	35.2	8.4	6.2	1.0	1.7	100.0	1.84
Brooklyn	13.7	43.9	16.5	17.9	5.4	2.5	100.0	2.65
Bronx	28.2	46.2	15.0	9.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	2.10
Queens	10.7	34.8	24.3	20.4	8.7	1.0	100.0	2.86
Westchester	7.2	25.8	11.2	44.7	9.9	1.2	100.0	3.28
Nassau-Suffolk	4.6	14.1	18.9	40.1	17.3	5.0	100.0	3.67
Total %	16.7	33.0	16.9	23.0	8.0	2.4	100.0***	2.82

\* Jewish households responding in survey; no adjustment for non-responding households

\*\* estimated as '7' in calculation of averages

\*\*\* Staten Island estimate, accounting for about 1% of New York Area total, not included in this and subsequent Tables because of small number of cases in sample. Impact of this exclusion on totals reported is minor.

Table 3

## Jewish Household Size by Boroughs/Counties, New York

## Number of Households

(in each household size category)

<u>No. of persons in household</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6, up</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	47068	34954	8341	6157	993	1688	99201
Brooklyn	26852	86044	32340	35084	10584	4900	195804
Bronx	19176	31416	10200	6528	204	476	68000
Queens	14231	46284	32319	27132	11571	1330	132867
Westchester	3614	12952	5622	22439	4970	602	50199
Nassau-Suffolk	7645	23434	31412	66646	28753	8310	166200
Total house- holds	118586	235084	120234	163986	57075	17306	712271

The following Tables show the percentage distributions by age categories for the several boroughs/counties.

With each borough/county considered as a unit (100% each), Table 4, "What Boroughs/Counties Have the Highest Proportions (of young children/children/older teens/young adults/aged)", highlights salient results.

With lower birth rates, the relative proportion of young children has declined in recent years. However, a moderately high figure appears in Westchester: of all Jewish residents of Westchester 13.5% are children under five years of age. In Brooklyn the corresponding percentage is 8%, followed by Queens, about 5%.

Children between the ages of five to fourteen constitute a very significant percentage of the Nassau-Suffolk Jewish population, - nearly 25%. Also considerable proportions of Jewish population in this age bracket are found in Westchester and in Queens, about 11% each.

As to older teens, 15 to 19, somewhat more than 10% of the Jewish population is constituted by such older teenagers in Nassau-Suffolk, Westchester and Queens.

For Jewish aged, the proportions are by far highest in the Bronx, near 34%, and in Manhattan (slightly more than 27%) of the total Jewish populations of these boroughs. The corresponding percentage in Brooklyn is near 19%.

It is evident that child populations are particularly important components of Jewish populations in the suburban areas, notably in Westchester, where both young children under five years of age

Table 4

What Boroughs/Counties Have The Highest Proportions (%)\* of ...

rank among boroughs/ counties	young children <u>0-4</u>	children <u>5-14</u>	older teens <u>15-19</u>	young adults <u>20-29</u>	aged <u>65, up</u>
<u>highest:</u>	West- chester/ 13.5	Nassau- Suffolk/ 24.7	Nassau- Suffolk/ 10.8	Queens/17.9	Bronx/ 33.6
<u>next highest:</u>	Brooklyn/ 8.1	West- chester/ 11.2	West- chester/ 10.1	Manhattan/ 17.2	Manhattan/ 27.2
<u>third highest:</u>	Queens/ 5.4	Queens/ 11.1	Queens/ 10.1	Brooklyn/ 16.9	Brooklyn/ 18.7

\* percent of that particular boroughs'/county's total Jewish population in specified age category; e.g. 13.5% of the Jewish population of Westchester consists of children age 4 or under.



and children 5 to 14 constitute large percentages of the total Jewish population. In Nassau-Suffolk, while proportion of the very young is not exceptionally great, those in the 5 to 14 age category constitute a major population segment. At the other extreme, it is clear that the Bronx primarily and Manhattan, exceed all other boroughs/counties in the presence of Jewish aged.

More detailed age distributions appear in Tables 5 and 6.

In accordance with these tables, the number of Jewish aged in the New York Area exceeds 271,000. A significantly large proportion of this number, (154,000), are female aged, quite often widows. The boroughs that serve as place of residence for the greatest numbers of aged are Brooklyn with about 96,000 and the Bronx with nearly 48,000. (The relative proportion of Jewish aged in the Bronx, however, is exceptionally high though in terms of absolute numbers Brooklyn stands in first place in this respect.)

In Manhattan, the proportion of female aged significantly exceeds the corresponding proportion for males, by a ratio of just below two to one. In other boroughs/counties, too, (with one exception - Westchester) more females than males are found among the aged, conforming to a prevailing trend in this regard.

Among the very young, four years old and under, the Study estimates a total of 112,000 residing in the New York Area, constituting, however, a smaller share of the total Jewish population than in former years. More than 41,000 of this number is found in Brooklyn, followed in turn by Nassau/Suffolk, Westchester and Queens. The relative proportion is highest in Westchester.

Table 5

## Age/Sex Distribution - New York Jewish Population

Percent Males("all males plus all females" in each borough/county equals "100%\*\*")

	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65. +</u>	<u>NA/age</u>
Manhattan	1.2	4.4	.5	7.5	8.2	6.5	2.3	9.4	.9
Brooklyn	3.6	4.2	3.2	7.1	8.6	8.3	3.3	8.2	.6
Bronx	.3	2.5	1.4	8.1	2.5	11.2	4.3	16.4	0
Queens	2.0	6.3	4.0	9.0	6.2	13.1	2.4	4.4	.4
Westchester	7.0	5.9	4.5	5.4	9.8	10.7	2.4	3.2	.1
Nassau/ Suffolk	<u>1.6</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>.7</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	2.5	6.9	3.5	6.5	8.6	10.0	2.2	5.9	0.3
							<u>total males</u>		<u>(46.4)</u>

Percent Females

	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65. +</u>	<u>NA/age</u>
Manhattan	2.7	2.8	1.7	9.7	7.9	10.2	5.1	17.8	.9
Brooklyn	4.4	5.5	3.1	9.7	6.3	8.6	3.4	10.5	1.1
Bronx	.2	2.7	1.9	7.1	3.0	13.9	5.1	17.1	2.2
Queens	3.4	4.7	6.1	9.0	7.8	12.7	1.8	5.7	.9
Westchester	6.5	5.2	5.6	7.0	10.6	10.2	2.3	2.7	.8
Nassau/ Suffolk	<u>1.9</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>.1</u>
Total	3.2	7.2	4.6	8.2	9.1	9.9	2.5	7.8	0.8
							<u>total females</u>		<u>(53.3)</u>
GRAND TOTAL, Males/females	5.7	14.1	8.1	14.7	17.7	19.9	4.7	13.7	1.1
									<u>(99.7)</u>

\* no answer

\*\* total percent may not add to exactly 100.0% due to rounding;  
percents total horizontally for males plus females, by each  
borough/county

Table 6

Age/Sex Distribution - New York Jewish Population

Number Males

	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65, +</u>	<u>NA/age</u>
Manhattan	2052	7524	855	12825	14022	11115	3933	16074	1539
Brooklyn	18504	21588	16448	36494	44204	42662	16962	42148	3084
Bronx	429	3575	2002	11583	3575	16016	6149	23452	
Queens	7580	23877	15160	34110	23498	49649	9096	16676	1516
Westchester	11550	9735	7425	8910	16170	17655	3960	5280	165
Nassau/ Suffolk	<u>9680</u>	<u>70180</u>	<u>27830</u>	<u>24200</u>	<u>67760</u>	<u>61105</u>	<u>4235</u>	<u>13310</u>	
Total	49795	136476	69720	128122	169229	198202	44335	116940	6304
								<u>total males (919123)</u>	

Number Females

	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65, +</u>	<u>NA/age</u>
Manhattan	4617	4788	2907	16587	13509	17442	8721	30438	1539
Brooklyn	22616	28270	15934	49858	32382	44204	17476	53970	5654
Bronx	286	3861	2717	10153	4290	19877	7293	24453	3146
Queens	12886	17813	23119	34110	29562	48133	6822	21603	3411
Westchester	10725	8580	9240	11550	17490	16830	3795	4455	1320
Nassau/ Suffolk	<u>11495</u>	<u>78650</u>	<u>37510</u>	<u>40535</u>	<u>82280</u>	<u>49610</u>	<u>5445</u>	<u>19360</u>	<u>605</u>
Total	62625	141962	91427	162793	179513	196096	49552	154279	15675
								<u>total females (1053923)</u>	

GRAND TOTAL

males/females	112420	278438	161147	290915	348742	394298	93887	271219	21979
males									(1973045)

\* exclusive of Staten Island, per prior note

By far the greatest number of children ages 5-14, resides in Nassau/Suffolk, - nearly 149,000. Brooklyn is a more distant second with about 50,000, followed in turn by Queens with near 42,000.

In percentage terms, for the New York Area as a whole, about 13.7% are aged; 5.7% are children under five, and 14.1% are children between the ages of five and fourteen. While this report does not attempt systematic comparisons with National Data, it is clear that the proportion of Jewish aged in the New York Area exceeds the National Jewish population average. The proportion of children, particularly those between the ages of five and fourteen, is somewhat below the National norm.

Tables 7 and 8 show age and sex distributions of heads of Jewish households. For the New York Area considered as a unit, about 83% of household heads are male. However, there are significant variations among boroughs/counties, particularly due to variations in age distribution.

Typically, the proportion of male, to female, household heads is greatest in suburban areas, such as Nassau/Suffolk and Westchester: here more than 90% of household heads are males. By contrast, in Manhattan nearly 41% of heads of Jewish households are females, reflecting employment pattern and age distribution. In the Bronx, with a high proportion of aged including widows, about 23% of household heads are women.

In numbers, this means that there are more than 40,000 female household heads in Manhattan, with about one-half of this number in the 65-up age bracket. There are 19,000 and 10,000 aged female household heads respectively in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Young household heads, those under age 30, are found particularly in Brooklyn and in Queens, both in percentage terms and in absolute numbers. Household heads who are most likely to have children of school age are found in highest proportion in Westchester and in Nassau/Suffolk, but also in large numbers in Brooklyn.

Compared to National figures, there appear to be proportionately fewer young household heads (under age 30) in the New York Area, and a slightly higher proportion of aged household heads.

Table 7

Age and Sex of Heads of Jewish Households

New York \*

Percent Males

	<u>under 30</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65-up</u>	<u>no age given</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	9.9	14.8	11.9	4.2	16.8	1.7	59.3
Brooklyn	10.8	21.4	21.5	8.6	21.2	1.3	84.8
Bronx	5.7	4.0	23.3	9.0	34.7	0	76.7
Queens	14.4	16.5	37.5	6.9	11.2	1.1	87.6
Westchester	7.6	31.5	35.0	7.9	9.8	.3	92.1
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>1.9</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>.1</u>	<u>91.0</u>
Total	8.6	23.2	28.0	6.2	16.2	.8	83.0

Percent Females

	<u>under 30</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65-up</u>	<u>no age given</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	4.7	5.7	5.4	4.2	20.5	.2	40.7
Brooklyn	.7	.9	1.9	1.5	9.7	.5	15.2
Bronx	.7	1.0	3.7	2.0	15.3	.7	23.4
Queens	1.1	1.3	2.7	.8	6.2	.5	12.6
Westchester	0 **	1.6	.6	.3	4.7	.6	7.8
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>0 **</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Total	1.1	1.5	3.3	1.7	9.0	0.5	17.1

\* percents total horizontally, for males plus females, by each borough/county

\*\* less than 0.1%

Table 8  
Age and Sex of Heads of Jewish Households  
New York  
Number Males

	<u>under</u> <u>30</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65-up</u>	<u>no age</u> <u>given</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	9831	14696	11817	4171	16682	1688	58885
Brooklyn	21168	41944	42140	16856	41552	2548	166208
Bronx	3876	2720	15844	6120	23596	0	52156
Queens	19152	21945	49875	9177	14896	1463	116508
Westchester	3815	15813	17570	3966	4920	151	46235
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>3158</u>	<u>67076</u>	<u>62325</u>	<u>4155</u>	<u>13462</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>151242</u>
Total	61000	165094	199571	44445	115108	6016	591234

Number Females

	<u>under</u> <u>30</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65-up</u>	<u>no age</u> <u>given</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	4667	5660	5362	4171	20357	199	40416
Brooklyn	1372	1764	3724	2940	19012	980	29792
Bronx	476	680	2516	1360	10404	476	15912
Queens	1463	1729	3591	1064	8246	665	16758
Westchester	- *	803	301	151	2359	301	3915
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>- *</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>7978</u>	<u>2327</u>	<u>3823</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>15125</u>
Total	7078	10968	23472	12013	64201	3286	121918

\* small numbers

The proportion of Jewish men and women\* gainfully employed (among those 16 years old and over, in accordance with U.S. Census definition) is highest in Nassau/Suffolk followed closely by Westchester, Queens and Manhattan). The maximum proportions show an employment percentage of 55 to 56%, while the lowest figure appears in the Bronx - 38%. (Table 9). There are about 765,000 employed Jewish persons (50.2% of the total in the specified age range) in the New York Area; (Table 10).

These figures consider the total of both men and women. The proportion of gainful employment by males is, of course, significantly greater than that for women; (see Tables 11 and 12).

As we examine the figures for males only, the employment proportion are near 82% in Westchester and 76% in Nassau/Suffolk. Next in order are Manhattan with (72%), Brooklyn (66%) and the Bronx (with 52% employed); (Table 13).

The corresponding percentages for employed women follow a somewhat different pattern; (Table 13). In spite of the area's suburban character, the proportion of Jewish women gainfully employed is highest in Nassau/Suffolk. However, breaking the previously established order, it is Manhattan (not Westchester) that ranks next, with 37% of Jewish women, ages 16 years old and over, regularly employed. In turn follow Queens (36%), Westchester (31%), the Bronx (26%), and Brooklyn (25%). The findings indicate that it is Nassau/Suffolk that includes proportionately the highest number of wage

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\* When Tables refer to males and females, reference is made to males and females in Jewish households.



earners of both sexes. The conventional pattern, with the male wage earner as the sole contributor to the family income, is most prevalent in Westchester.

As one examines the reasons for non-employment, (student, retired, not working) significantly different conditions emerge in the several boroughs/counties. (Tables 13, 14, 15, 16). For males, school attendance accounts for the most significant proportion of non-employment in Nassau/Suffolk, (17%), compared to the New York Area figure of 11%. This means, of course, that particularly students, between the ages of 16 and 22, are a significant part of the total Jewish population, and constitute an important component of the non-employed in Nassau/Suffolk. In turn, the male student percentage is 11% in Westchester, and fairly high as well in Queens (10%).

In Nassau/Suffolk and in Westchester, the proportion of retired men is low, - near 4%. In Queens, the corresponding figure is higher, with 8% of the men in this borough falling in the retired category. Still, by far the highest proportion of retired males appears in the Bronx, near 30%. In total numbers, as is shown in Table 16, Brooklyn and the Bronx combined account for more than one-half of all retired in the Greater New York Area, with a total of about 79,000 persons (respectively 50,000 and 29,000) in this category.

Female student percentages are substantial in the suburban counties, Westchester and Nassau/Suffolk, (respectively 14 and 11%), and significant in the Bronx, (10%). While among Jewish women, proportions of retired hold different significance than such figures hold for men, it is observed that, in the Bronx, some 15% of females 16 years

old or older, fall in this category. Students are most numerous in Nassau/Suffolk, with 55,000, - followed by Brooklyn, with 29,000 (Table 15).

Those "not working",\*including unemployed and actively seeking work, temporarily laid off, or in process of changing jobs, appear in highest proportion in Queens (see Table 14). However, because of its larger population base (though the proportion of "not working" within Brooklyn is somewhat smaller, 9% as compared with more than 11% in Queens), the estimated number of persons 'not working' in Brooklyn exceeds the comparable figure for Queens: about 38,000 versus 35,000 (Table 16). Both in absolute and in relative terms, the "not working" proportion is lowest in Westchester.

The percentage of Jewish women who are housewives varies within a relatively narrow range, from about 40 to 50%, more or less. For instance, in Nassau/Suffolk it falls just below 40% (39%), while in Brooklyn it slightly exceeds 50%, (51%). Thus, on balance four to five of every ten Jewish women (16 years old and older) are housewives.

The proportion of retired in the Bronx (22%) exceeds by a considerable margin comparable figures in the other boroughs/counties; this condition holds for both men (near 30%) and women, (15%). Next in order in this respect are Manhattan and Brooklyn; (see Table 13).

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\* In interpreting the "not working" figure for women, it may be noted that a portion of this group include women who in fact may be "housewives", but who have occupational skills which, at any particular time, they may not be exercising. However, their view of themselves includes an occupational role which may not be implemented at a given time - thus their view of themselves as "not working".

Table 9

Occupation: Employment Status, New York

Percent Males/Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	51.1	48.9	100.0
Brooklyn	44.6	55.4	100.0
Bronx	38.1	61.9	100.0
Queens	52.5	47.5	100.0
Westchester	54.8	45.2	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>55.9</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	50.2	49.8	100.0

Table 10

Occupation: Employment Status, New York

Number Males/Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	75286	72389	147675
Brooklyn	181618	224639	406257
Bronx	50122	80495	130617
Queens	158778	145104	303882
Westchester	65962	53465	119427
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>232880</u>	<u>182331</u>	<u>415211</u>
Total	764646	758423	1523119

Table 11

## Occupation: Employment Status, New York

Percent Males, 16 up<sup>o</sup>

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed*</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	72.2	27.8	100.0
Brooklyn	65.6	34.4	100.0
Bronx	51.8	48.2	100.0
Queens	69.8	30.2	100.0
Westchester	81.5	18.5	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>75.9</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	69.9	30.1	100.0

Percent Females, 16 up<sup>o</sup>

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed*</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	37.0	63.0	100.0
Brooklyn	25.3	74.7	100.0
Bronx	26.1	73.9	100.0
Queens	36.2	63.8	100.0
Westchester	30.5	69.5	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>38.9</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	32.9	67.1	100.0

\* including student, housewife, retired, unemployed, layoff, temporarily away from job.

Table 12

## Occupation: Employment Status, New York

Number Males, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	42348	16305	58653
Brooklyn	128327	67293	195620
Bronx	32311	30066	62377
Queens	101320	43837	145157
Westchester	47201	10714	57915
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>146391</u>	<u>46483</u>	<u>192874</u>
Total	497898	214698	712596

Number Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>not employed</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	32938	56084	89022
Brooklyn	53291	157346	210637
Bronx	17811	50429	68240
Queens	57458	101267	158725
Westchester	18761	42751	61512
Nassau-Suffolk	<u>86489</u>	<u>135848</u>	<u>222337</u>
Total	266748	543725	810473

Table 13

Employment Status \*

Percent Males, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	72.2	3.4	18.4	6.0	100.0
Brooklyn	65.6	9.8	17.2	7.4	100.0
Bronx	51.8	6.5	29.7	12.0	100.0
Queens	69.8	10.1	8.0	12.1	100.0
Westchester	81.5	10.9	4.4	3.2	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>75.9</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	69.9	11.1	11.9	7.1	100.0

Percent Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>housewife</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	37.0	3.0	9.1	7.1	43.8	100.0
Brooklyn	25.3	4.8	7.7	11.0	51.2	100.0
Bronx	26.1	10.2	15.3	3.5	44.9	100.0
Queens	36.2	6.9	4.0	11.0	41.9	100.0
Westchester	30.5	13.6	4.2	3.8	47.9	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>38.9</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	32.9	7.8	5.9	9.0	44.4	100.0

\* Some slight differences in proportions reported elsewhere may be accounted for in part by response inconsistencies; viz. by persons temporarily unemployed reporting their regular employment and by retired reporting their erstwhile employment, and by rounding.

Table 14

Employment Status

Percent Males/Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>housewife</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	51.0	3.1	12.8	6.7	26.4	100.0
Brooklyn	44.7	7.2	12.3	9.3	26.5	100.0
Bronx	38.3	8.4	22.2	7.6	23.5	100.0
Queens	52.3	8.4	5.9	11.5	21.9	100.0
Westchester	55.2	12.3	4.3	3.6	24.7	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>56.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	50.2	9.4	8.7	8.1	23.6	100.0



Table 15

## Employment Status

Number Males, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	42348	1994	10792	3519	58653
Brooklyn	128327	19171	33647	14475	195620
Bronx	32311	4055	18526	7485	62377
Queens	101320	14661	11612	17564	145157
Westchester	47201	6313	2548	1853	57915
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>146391</u>	<u>33174</u>	<u>7908</u>	<u>5401</u>	<u>192874</u>
Total	497898	79368	85033	50297	712596

Number Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>house- wife</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	32938	2671	8101	6320	38992	89022
Brooklyn	53291	10111	16219	23169	107847	210637
Bronx	17811	6960	10441	2388	30640	68240
Queens	57458	10952	6349	17460	66506	158725
Westchester	18761	8366	2583	2383	29464	61557
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>86489</u>	<u>24012</u>	<u>4224</u>	<u>20901</u>	<u>86711</u>	<u>222337</u>
Total	266748	63072	47917	72621	360160	810518

Table 16  
Employment Status

Number Males/Females, 16 up

	<u>employed</u>	<u>student</u>	<u>retired</u>	<u>not working</u>	<u>housewife</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	75286	4665	18893	9839	38991	147674
Brooklyn	181618	29282	49866	37644	107846	406256
Bronx	50122	11015	28967	9873	30640	130617
Queens	158778	25613	17961	35024	66506	303882
Westchester	65962	14679	5131	4236	29464	119472
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>232880</u>	<u>57186</u>	<u>12132</u>	<u>26302</u>	<u>86711</u>	<u>415211</u>
Total	764646	142440	132950	122918	360158	1523112

Table 17 reports labor force status of household heads only, regardless of sex or age. The findings generally conform to patterns established for individuals. Nassau/Suffolk, Westchester and Queens show the highest proportions of household heads in the labor force, while, at the other extreme, the proportion is lowest in the Bronx, - primarily due to the presence of large proportions of retired in this borough.

For the New York Area as a whole, 77% of heads of Jewish households are in the labor force. Among the twenty-three percent who are not, major portions are accounted for by the retired and by women, including widows in one-person households. There are nearly 164,000 heads of Jewish households (of a total of about 713,000, not counting Staten Island) who are not in the labor force, (Table 18).

Table 19 shows the occupations of employed persons residing in Jewish households by occupation type. As appears in most U.S. Jewish communities, the professional-technical and management-administrative occupation categories combined account for the highest proportion of Jewish employed. For the New York Area as a whole, more than 54% are so employed. However, there are significant variations among boroughs: in Manhattan, the proportion of professional-technical is higher than that found in other boroughs/counties, - 37%. Next in line are Westchester (33%) and Nassau/Suffolk (31%). The lowest proportion of professional-technical employment appears in Brooklyn (19%).

With one exception (Queens), the proportion of males in professional-technical occupations exceeds the corresponding proportion for females. In every instance, a higher percentage of males is engaged

in management-administrative endeavors than are females while - by a substantial margin, - the reverse condition prevails for clerical occupations. The highest proportions of relatively low-income occupations (operatives, including service workers and unskilled labor) are found in the Bronx and in Brooklyn, (near 14%).

In general, the professional-technical occupations and the managerial-administrative occupations tend to be the most remunerative. Further, as is well known, the managerial category, including ownership of small business and management of retail trade, had been the most prevalent occupation category in traditional Jewish areas, while the professional-technical category increasingly represents the growing trend for the younger and more highly educated Jewish populations.

The only borough in which the management-administrative category predominates significantly over the professional-technical category is Brooklyn, 27% vs. 19%. In all other boroughs/counties, it is either the professional-technical category that is the highest or else the difference is negligible.

If we consider the combined percentage of professional-technical and management-administrative employment as a rough index of socio-economic status, (though not necessarily of dollar income) the boroughs/counties rank as follows:

In a virtual tie for first place: Manhattan, Westchester and Nassau/Suffolk	-	about 62%
Second: Queens	-	about 50%
Third: Brooklyn	-	46%
Fourth: Bronx	-	42%.

In projected numbers (see Table 20 ), of some 764,000 employed persons in Jewish households, about 210,000 employed in professional-technical occupations and 208,000 employed in managerial-administrative jobs. The combined number of operatives (blue collar) and unskilled workers is approximately 56,000.

Table 17

## Labor Force Status, New York

Percent Jewish Household Heads

	<u>in</u> <u>Labor Force</u>	<u>not in</u> <u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	68.5	31.5	100.0
Brooklyn	69.2	30.8	100.0
Bronx	51.7	48.3	100.0
Queens	85.0	15.0	100.0
Westchester	89.4	10.6	100.0
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>91.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	77.0	23.0	100.0

Table 18

## Labor Force Status, New York

Number of Jewish Household Heads

	<u>in</u> <u>Labor Force</u>	<u>not in</u> <u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan	68021	31279	99300
Brooklyn	135632	60368	196000
Bronx	35156	32844	68000
Queens	113050	19950	133000
Westchester	44879	5321	50200
Nassau/Suffolk	<u>152073</u>	<u>14127</u>	<u>166200</u>
Total	548811	163889	712700

Table 19

Occupation: Job Type of Employed Only, New York

Percent

		Profes- sional tech- nical	Manage- ment adminis- trative	cleri- cal	sales	crafts- men	opera- tives	labor	other	total
Manhattan	m	37.9	34.2	4.7	13.7	3.7	2.1	3.2	0.5	100.0
	f	35.6	14.4	34.2	10.3	0	2.7	2.7	0	100.0
	tot.	36.9	25.6	17.6	12.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.3	100.0
Brooklyn	m	19.6	34.9	8.6	12.1	8.6	12.3	2.7	1.2	100.0
	f	18.6	8.4	51.4	9.7	1.3	5.3	5.1	0.3	100.0
	tot.	19.3	27.1	21.3	11.4	6.5	10.2	3.4	0.9	100.0
Bronx	m	31.5	18.9	13.3	11.2	7.0	17.5	0.7	0	100.0
	f	22.0	4.9	58.5	8.5	0	0	6.1	0	100.0
	tot.	28.0	13.8	29.8	10.2	4.4	11.1	2.7	0	100.0
Queens	m	23.3	35.3	5.2	18.5	7.9	6.9	2.7	0.1	100.0
	f	28.4	6.3	51.4	7.7	0.3	0.8	4.6	0.5	100.0
	tot.	25.1	25.0	21.5	14.7	5.2	4.6	3.4	0.3	100.0
Westchester	m	37.1	34.4	6.7	15.7	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	100.0
	f	22.8	18.7	33.3	8.9	1.6	1.6	13.0	0	100.0
	tot.	32.9	29.9	14.5	13.7	2.8	1.4	4.5	0.2	100.0
Nassau/ Suffolk	m	36.2	40.3	1.1	18.0	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.6	100.0
	f	21.4	16.7	45.8	14.0	0.7	0	1.3	0	100.0
	tot.	30.7	31.5	17.9	16.5	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	100.0
Total		27.4	27.2	19.9	13.8	3.8	4.5	2.8	0.3	99.7

m = male, 16 yrs. old and up  
f = female, 16 yrs. old and up

\* difference from 100.0 due to rounding



Table 20

Occupation: Job Type of Employed Only, New York

Persons  
Male/Female

	<u>Profes- sional tech- nical</u>	<u>Manage- ment adminis- trative</u>	<u>cleri- cal</u>	<u>sales</u>	<u>crafts- men</u>	<u>opera- tives</u>	<u>labor</u>	<u>other</u>	<u>total</u>
Manhattan	27781	19273	13250	9185	1581	1807	2259	226	75362
Brooklyn	35052	49218	38685	20704	11805	18525	6175	1635	181799
Bronx	14034	6917	14936	5112	2205	5564	1353		50121
Queens	39853	39695	34137	23340	8256	7304	5398	476	158459
Westchester	21701	19723	9564	9037	1847	924	2968	132	65896
Nassau/ Suffolk	71325	73341	41677	38417	3492	698	3027	931	232908
Total	209746	208167	152249	105795	29186	34822	21180	3400	764545

Income distribution\* for New York Jewish households is shown in Tables 21 and 22.

The number of Jewish households with incomes below \$4,000 is estimated at 139,000 or about 19.5% of the total. The highest proportion appears in the Bronx (near 49%), followed by Brooklyn (27%) and Manhattan (25%). In Queens, Westchester and Nassau/Suffolk the corresponding percentages are significantly smaller, ranging from less than 4 to about 10%.

Of the 139,000 in this lowest income range, about 111,000 are found in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan, with the largest absolute number, (near 53,000), residing in Brooklyn.

At the high end of the income scale, with reported incomes of \$30,000 and up, the greatest proportion is found in Nassau/Suffolk (more than 22% -, 37,000 households), followed by Westchester (about 18% - 8,700 households). Manhattan is found to be relatively heterogeneous; beyond the rather high percentage of lowest incomes, there are some 12% of households (11,800) indicating that their incomes exceed \$30,000.

In Table 21, percentages also are shown indicating number of persons associated with households in specified income brackets. It is noted, for instance, that while 19.5% of households are characterized by incomes below \$4,000, because of the relatively smaller size of these households (viz. retired individuals and couples, etc.), the number of persons thus affected is 16.7%, a somewhat lower percentage than is found for households.

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\* Figures reported for U.S.-Census reporting year 1969, total household income, respondents providing income information; no correction

Table 21

Jewish Households/Persons  
Income Distribution, New York, by Boroughs/Counties - Percent \*

(%) (\$)	4000 under 4000	4000 to 5999	6000 to 9999	10,000 to 13,999	14,000 to 17,000	18,000 to 19,000	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 39,000	40,000 and over	Total
<u>Manhattan</u> hh	24.9	4.7	10.8	19.5	10.9	4.3	13.0	4.0	7.9	100.0
persons	18.0	4.2	11.1	18.2	12.5	5.8	15.9	4.6	9.7	100.0
<u>Brooklyn</u> hh	26.9	12.6	19.5	19.3	9.9	4.0	5.6	1.6	0.4	100.0
persons	21.0	11.6	19.3	21.6	12.1	4.5	6.9	3.5	.5	100.0
<u>Bronx</u> hh	48.8	7.6	16.4	11.7	8.8	0	4.7	1.8	0	100.0
persons	39.7	8.7	17.4	12.9	11.9	0	7.1	2.3	0	100.0
<u>Queens</u> hh	10.0	3.5	30.9	13.6	16.1	4.6	15.4	3.7	2.0	100.0
persons	7.2	2.3	28.0	14.0	17.6	5.1	18.7	5.0	2.2	100.0
<u>Westchester</u> hh	4.3	0	3.3	17.1	7.6	6.6	43.6	5.2	12.3	100.0
persons	2.5	0	3.5	19.6	7.9	5.8	43.4	4.8	12.6	100.0
<u>Nassau/Suffolk</u> hh	7.9	1.3	1.5	10.5	12.2	21.6	22.6	11.0	11.3	100.0
persons	3.6	1.3	1.2	9.8	14.5	20.2	24.3	12.2	13.1	100.0
N.Y. Area Jewish house- holds	19.5	5.8	14.8	15.3	11.5	8.1	15.0	4.8	5.1	100.0
persons	16.7	5.4	17.2	14.6	11.5	8.3	15.1	6.5	4.7	100.0

hh = households

responding households only, no correction for 25-35% non-respondents

Table 22

## Income Distribution, New York, by Boroughs/Counties\*

## Number of Jewish Households, by Income Categories

	( <u>\$</u> )	<u>4000</u> under to <u>5999</u>	<u>6000</u> to to <u>9999</u>	<u>10,000</u> to to <u>13,999</u>	<u>14,000</u> to to <u>17,000</u>	<u>18,000</u> to to <u>19,000</u>	<u>20,000</u> to to <u>29,999</u>	<u>30,000</u> to to <u>39,000</u>	<u>40,000</u> and over	<u>Total</u>
Manhattan		24701	4662 10714	19344	10813	4266 12896	3968	7836	99201	
Brooklyn		52671	24671 38182	37790	19385	7832 10965	3133	783	195412	
Bronx		33184	5168 11152	7956	5984	- 3196	1224	-	67864	
Queens		13287	4650 41056	18070	21392	6112 20462	4916	2657	132602	
Westchester		2159	- 1657	8584	3815	3313 21887	2610	6175	50200	
Massau- Suffolk		13130	2161 2493	17451	20276	35899 37561	18282	18781	166034	
N.Y. Area Jewish House- holds		139132	41312 105254	109195	81665	57422 106967	34133	36233	711313	

\* excluding Staten Island