A REPORT ON

# THE JEWISH POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, MARIN COUNTY AND THE PENINSULA 1959


by

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JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION
of San Francisco, Marin
County & The Peninsula
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San Francisco 11, California

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JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION
of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula
230 California Street
San Francisco 11, California

October 23, 1959

Mr. Walter D. Heller, Chairman
Social Planning Committee
Jewish Welfare Federation
230 California Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.

Dear Mr. Heller:

On behalf of the Population Study Advisory Committee, it is my pleasure to submit herewith "A Report on the Jewish Population of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula". This report was prepared by Fred Massarik, Ph.D., Research Consultant and Director of the Research Bureau, Jewish Federation-Council of Greater Los Angeles, under whose direction the Population Study was conducted.

During the past year, our committee has worked closely with all phases of the Study, including the definition of purpose, the technical aspects, the interviewing and the review of reports. The most current scientific sampling procedures were utilized; a representative cross-section of the Jewish population was interviewed. Extreme care went into every phase of this project and it is our belief that the findings will make a most effective contribution to community planning.

The Population Study Advisory Committee expresses appreciation to Dr. Massarik for the excellence of his work. It expresses thanks to the Federation for the privilege of working so closely with the first project of its kind since 1939. It hopes that another twenty years will not go by before a similar study is conducted.

Respectfully,

Robert M. Levison

Robert M. Levison, Chairman
Population Study Advisory Committee

Research Service Bureau
590 N. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

September 1, 1959

Mr. Robert M. Levison, Chairman
Population Study Advisory Committee
Jewish Welfare Federation
of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula
230 California Street
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Levison:

The attached document summarizes the findings of the 1958-59 Jewish Population Study. It is hoped that the results will prove to be materially helpful in the various phases of Jewish community planning.

As is the case for most research projects, the present study represents a product of cooperative effort. Particular thanks are due to the Jewish Population Study Advisory Committee, and to its chairman, Mr. Robert M. Levison, for guidance throughout the study process; Mr. Robert P. Forman, Social Planning Assistant of the Jewish Welfare Federation, for his conscientious and skilled efforts in implementing a tremendous amount of study detail; and to Mr. Louis Weintraub and Mr. Sanford M. Treguboff, Associate Executive Director and Executive Director respectively of the Jewish Welfare Federation, for their consistent interest and helpful advice.

Further, thanks are due to the Executive Directors of the community agencies who gave of their time and energy particularly in the early stages of study planning; to the interview staff members who trudged with equal vigor through near and remote territories in quest of study information and who--as presumably is the case for the employees of the U.S. Post Office--were stayed from their appointed rounds by neither sleet nor hail nor rain, nor by difficulties of transportation, nor by hostile dogs.

Warm appreciation goes to the secretarial, clerical and coding personnel, particularily to my secretary, Mrs. Sonja Goodman, and to Mrs. June Neuhaus for cooperation, consistency and care in their multifarious tasks.

And finally, but not least, the entire study staff wishes to express gratitude to the many members of the Jewish community of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula who gave freely of their time to the Study interviewers.

This report is hereby respectfully submitted.

Sincerely,

Fred Massarik

Fred Massarik, Ph.D.
Technical Consultant

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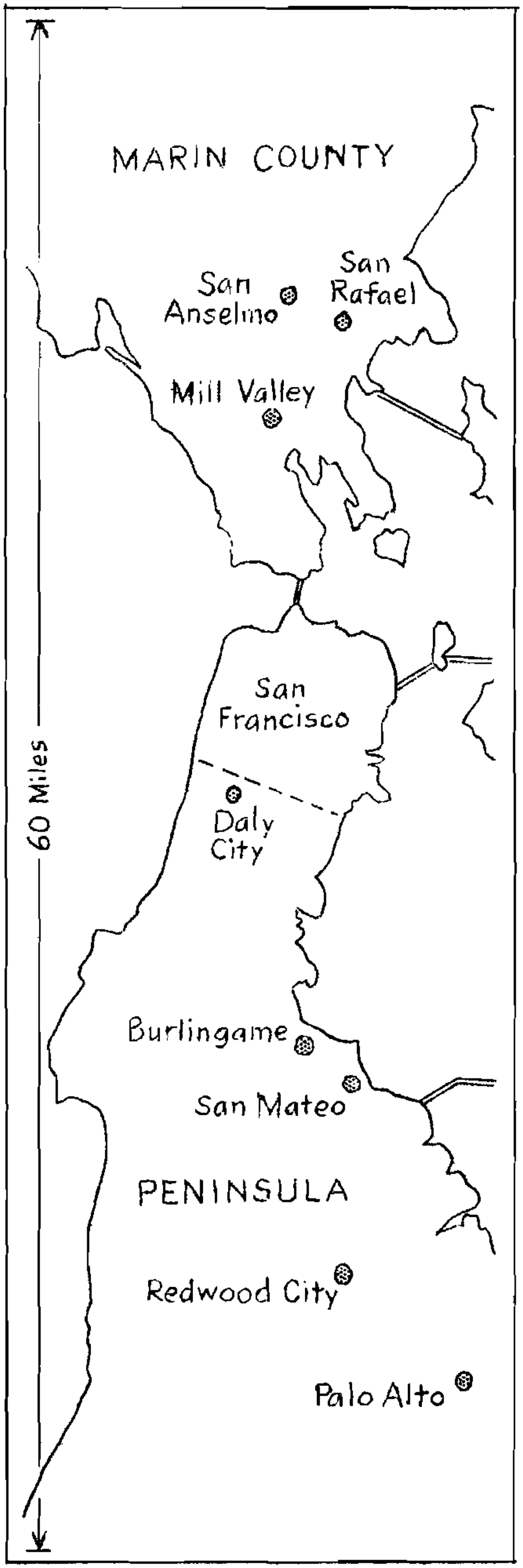
# INTRODUCTION

The 1958-59 Study of the Jewish Population of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula, is the first such survey conducted in some 20 years. With the aim of providing a background of facts to aid the community in taking stock of its present and anticipated needs; the 1958-59 study examines the essential character of the Jewish population throughout San Francisco and its surrounding areas. The methods employed, (which will be described in some detail in a separate appendix, to be published later), followed scientific social research procedures. Lengthy interviews were conducted with some 1,000 carefully and representatively-chosen Jewish households. Statistical theory indicates that this information provides a useful over-all picture concerning the major characteristics of the Jewish population within reasonable accuracy limits. Samples were so planned that biases resulting from interviewing only well known and clearly identified Jewish households were minimized. This was done by selecting households on a random basis without prior knowledge as to whether the families were Jewish, in areas in which Jewish population density was reasonably great. (Only families "identifying" as Jewish were interviewed). In other areas, augmented lists of known Jewish households were employed to supplement the other samples.

In results reported on a community wide basis, e.g. San Francisco or the Peninsula taken as a unit, the so called "area samples" (with no prior identification of Jewish residence) are most heavily represented. Data for Marin, however, are based on a sample drawn from a list of known Jewish households. Likewise, in parts of the report that make reference to geographical sub-areas <u>within</u> San Francisco or <u>within</u> the Peninsula, information obtained from lists of known Jewish households was utilized as necessary.

A number of independent checks were made to establish the level of accuracy of the data. By way of illustration, the sample study estimated an enrollment of 3,048 Sunday School children in San Francisco; this compared with an "actual" figure of 3,063, as per available enrollment statistics. Particularly for broad categories and for total communities, available figures should be highly satisfactory for most planning purposes. However, as issues arise in planning for <u>small</u> geographical sub-areas or for particular age groups, data beyond those provided by the present investigation may be needed.



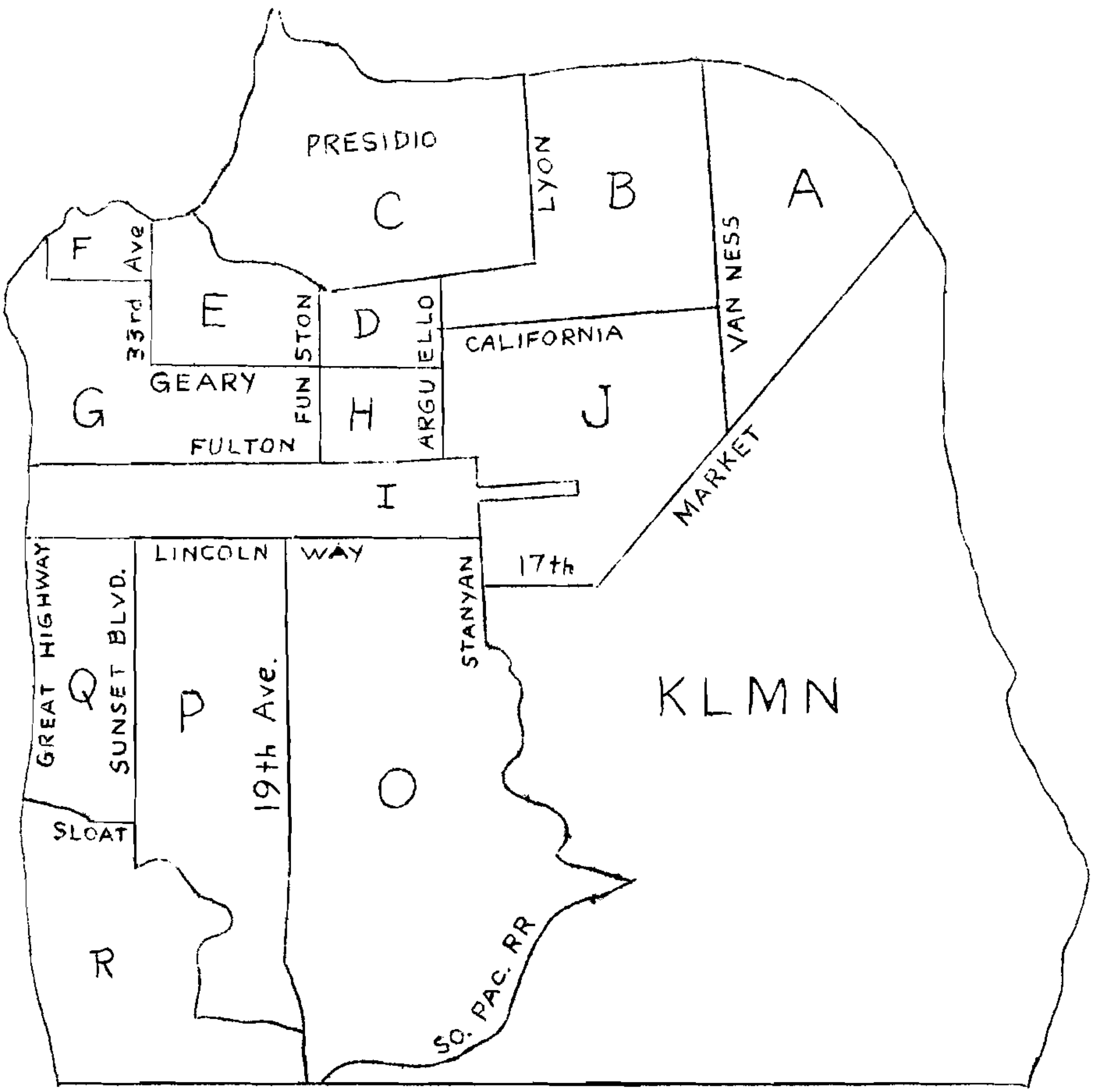

**AREA COVERED**

**IN**

**POPULATION STUDY**

CENSUS AREA MAP: SAN FRANCISCO

A - Downtown
B - Marina-Pacific Heights
D - Richmond-North
E - Sea Cliff-Park Presidio
G - Outer Richmond
H - Richmond-South
J - Western Addition
KLMN - Area South of Market
O - West of Twin Peaks
P - Sunset-Park Merced
Q - Outer Sunset



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PART A: BACKGROUND AND PUBLICATION PLAN:

In 1958, the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, Marin County, and the Peninsula initiated a community-wide study of Jewish population. This study was designed to furnish a background of information to assist various phases of social planning.

The amount of data obtained by the survey is very considerable. One way to visualize the quantity of information available is to think in terms of interview hours and results obtained in their course. Some 3000 hours were spent in direct discussion in the homes of a broadly-representative sample of Jewish households, in follow-up calls on Jewish residents not at home at the initial contact, in necessary contacts with non-Jewish homes, and in interviews with previously uncooperative Jewish respondents. The information for Jewish households now appears in the form of some 10,000 IBM cards containing about 800,000 items of data.

Clearly this vast volume of information is amenable to analysis from a variety of different viewpoints. The following is the plan for presentation that will be followed in order to make some selective sense of the substantial quantity of raw results:

(I) Estimates of total Jewish population size, and age distributions are prepared for San Francisco, Peninsula, and Marin, and for S. F. and Peninsula sub-areas.

(II) Community-wide survey findings are presented separately for the three major geographical areas; San Francisco, Peninsula, and Marin. The findings for this phase of the report represent straight, total tabulations, adjusted in such a way that each of the sub-areas is represented proportionately so that we are dealing with meaningfully-balanced cross-sections. Here, emphasis is placed primarily on findings for households and household heads.

(III) Findings are presented by age-sex categories, particularly for San Francisco and to a more limited extent for Marin and for the Peninsula. These results will give some indication of the extent to which various items covered by the study vary among age levels and between males and females. Again, data of this kind should provide insights into variations in Jewish population characteristics relevant to community planning.

(IV) Survey findings are presented for each of the geographic sub-areas within San Francisco and within the Peninsula. No sub-area analyses are contemplated for Marin. This phase of the report will provide data most useful from a social planning standpoint. Analyses will focus on household heads and on selected age-sex groups.

(V) It is tentatively intended, pending limitations of time and funds, that selected findings be translated into the form of "planning memoranda". These memoranda are to relate study results to various areas of community activity such as culture and recreation, family services, the aged, community relations, etc. It is the task of planning memoranda to glean from the source book of results, as constituted by parts (I) through(IV), more specific guidelines for community planning. Here, questions may be raised, and syntheses among disparate findings may be attempted.

## PART I: JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATES

The following tables summarize estimates of Jewish population for San Francisco, the Peninsula and Marin, as obtained by the 1958 - 1959 Jewish Population Study. The figures, while subject to further refinement and revision, represent conservative "average" estimates.* Due to the fact that no detailed breakdowns of total number of dwelling units and total population are available since the 1950 United States Census, shifts in these figures may reflect further changes in our Jewish population estimates.

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* It should be noted that different methods of Jewish population estimation necessarily provide somewhat differing results, not solely because of normal sampling variations and estimation errors, but more significantly because they measure "Jewish population" by somewhat differing definitions. Typically, the most conservative measure will be provided by the definition of Jewishness that requires some overt self-identification as Jewish, as must occur for a household to be classified as Jewish in a direct personal-contact interview survey. One may assume that those who wish to deny being Jewish may do so under these circumstances, with the total effect cumulating in a relatively conservative--though largely realistic--estimate of Jewish population size.

Estimation methods of a pencil and paper type, which variously employ distinctive Jewish names, death records and birth records as base, normally yield higher estimates than personal interview sampling surveys. This is so because these methods in a sense "count" households which may be nominally classified as Jewish on some a priori basis, whether or not any members of these households voluntarily may wish to be so designated. Estimates based principally on the various pencil-and-paper techniques would yield figures some 10-12% higher than results reported. However, from a standpoint of Jewish community planning, the assignment of some significant weight to minimal self-designation as Jewish, as employed in the present study would seem to be a realistic middle-ground.

The present findings indicate that the Jewish population in San Francisco proper, is in excess of 46,000. 1960 census figures may show additional growth of the population base affecting our estimates in Areas O, P and Q: West of Twin Peaks, Sunset Park-Merced, outer Sunset, while some decreases may be indicated for Area B, Marina-Pacific Heights and Area J, Western Addition. Depending on the magnitude of these increases or decreases, later Jewish population estimates for San Francisco may be revised.

For San Francisco, the Jewish population has increased slightly less than 6,000 since 1939, an increase of about 14%. A s is shown by Table 3, the greatest shifts involve the decline in Area J, Western Addition, formerly the area accounting for the largest number of Jewish residents; and the growth of Areas O, P and Q, West of Twin Peaks, Sunset Park-Merced, and outer Sunset. While in 1939, less than 11% of the total San Francisco Jewish population lived in these three areas, in 1959 the corresponding proportion is almost 27%.

The age distributions for San Francisco show a heavy concentration of aged, particularly in Area A, Downtown. While proportionately the aged population is quite high in Richmond, considerable total numbers of Jewish senior citizens are found particularly in Area B, Marina-Pacific Heights and Area J, Western Addition. Both proportionately, as well as in percentages, the largest child populations are found in Sunset (O,P,Q) and Sea Cliff (E).

The Jewish population of the Peninsula is conservatively estimated at 16,710. The largest number of Jewish residents is found in Atherton-Menlo Park - Palo Alto, and in the Burlingame-Hills-borough-San Mateo areas. The average family size in the Peninsula is considerably greater than that found in San Francisco. Indeed, sample interview results suggest that the average Peninsula family size may even be somewhat larger than previously estimated; it may approximate 3.7 persons. Under these conditions, an upward revision of Peninsula Jewish population to a figure above 16,000 is indicated. The Peninsula age pattern is characterized by a large number of younger people and by relatively few older people. (The age distribution shown in Table 4-A may be applied as a general yardstick in estimating the number of persons in each age group for sub-areas of the Peninsula.)

The Jewish population of Marin is estimated at approximately 2,700, with an average family size of 3.0.(*) The age distribution is shown in Table 5-A. The proportion of older people in Marin is somewhat greater than the corresponding proportion for the Peninsula, but smaller than the equivalent measure for San Francisco proper.

The Marin child population also stands somewhere between San Francisco and the Peninsula in its proportion to total Jewish population.

It should be noted that the final report will show sex distributions as well as age distributions for geographic areas.

(*) Because of the use of list samples this figure rather than the slightly higher empirically established value is used.

Table 1

San Francisco

| Census Area and Geographic Description | Total dwelling units (1950 or estimated 1959 in O,P,Q) | Total population 1950 (excluding C,F,R) | Jewish dwelling units: (avg. estimate or approximations 1959) | Avg. number of persons per Jewish dwelling units, 1959 | Preliminary estimated Jewish population, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area A:<br><br>Downtown, incl.<br>North Beach<br>Polk Gulch<br>Nob Hill<br>Chinatown<br>Embarcadero<br>Civic Center | 42,537 | 108,175 | 2,190 | 1.56 | 3,416 |
| Area B:<br><br>Marina<br>Pacific Heights | 23,129 | 57,339 | 2,985 | 2.36 | 7,045 |
| Area D:<br><br>Richmond<br>(north of Geary) | 3,631 | 10,057 | 568 | 2.07 | 1,176 |
| Area E:<br><br>Sea Cliff<br>part of Park Presidio | 6,047 | 13,979 | 1,322 | 2.81 | 3,715 |
| Area G:<br><br>Outer Richmond<br>and part of<br>Park Presidio | 10,040 | 28,087 | 2,008 | 2.78 | 5,582 |

Table 1 (contd.)

| Census Area and Geographic Description | Total dwelling units (1950 or estimated 1959 in O,P,Q) | Total population 1950 (excluding C,F,R) | Jewish dwelling units: (avg. estimate or approximations 1959) | Avg. number of persons per Jewish dwelling unit, 1959 | Preliminary estimated Jewish population, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area H: Richmond (south of Geary) | 4,094 | 11,376 | 575 | 2.55 | 1,466 |
| Area J: Western Addition Incl. Hayes Valley, Haight, Buena Vista | 47,528 | 121,258 | 2,567 | 2.63 | 6,751 |
| Areas K,L,M,N South of Market, Mission, Outer Mission, Potrero Bernal, Bayshore, etc. | 81,964 | 275,870 | 1,890 | 2.63 | 4,971 |
| Area O: West of Twin Peaks parts of Sunset, Golden Gate Hts. St. Francis Wood, etc. | 27,418* | 73,948 | 1,398 | 2.74 | 3,838 |
| Area P: Sunset-Park Merced | 16,594* | 44,538 | 2,047 | 3.05 | 6,243 |
| Area Q: Outer Sunset | 8,878* | 25,356 | 640 | 3.77 | 2,413 |
| TOTALS: | 271,860 | 769,983 | 18,190 | 2.56 | 46,616 |

*Assumes 15 % dwelling unit increase 1950-1959

NOTE: In these and other tables, all digits resulting from computations have been retained for the sake of statistical consistency. Obviously, no claim for precision is made in connection with digits such as the last two numbers to the right of a four digit figure; results represent statistical averages.

As a breakdown becomes more refined, covering smaller and smaller geographic area, or age group, greater caution must be exercised in its interpretation.

Table 2

Age Distribution, Jewish Population: Number of persons (*)

San Francisco

| AREA | No Info. | 65 up | 60-64 | 45-59 | 30-44 | 20-29 | 15-19 | 5-14 | under 5 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 127 | 1,581 | 506 | 316 | 569 | (nil) | (nil) | 190 | 127 | 3,416 |
| B | 440 | 1,161 | 400 | 2,202 | 1,161 | 240 | 320 | 961 | 160 | 7,045 |
| D | 87 | 175 | 87 | 175 | 305 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 152 | 1,176 |
| E | 34 | 443 | 136 | 1,057 | 682 | 170 | 239 | 784 | 170 | 3,715 |
| G | 89 | 742 | 267 | 2,078 | 1,010 | 238 | 386 | 683 | 89 | 5,582 |
| H | (nil) | 326 | 162 | 217 | 326 | 217 | (nil) | 109 | 109 | 1,466 |
| J | 216 | 1,005 | 610 | 1,652 | 1,257 | 467 | 395 | 754 | 395 | 6,751 |
| KLMN | (nil) | 829 | 368- | 1,473 | 921 | 644 | (nil) | 460 | 276 | 4,971 |
| O | 21 | 426 | 213 | 831 | 1,003 | 171 | 171 | 746 | 256 | 3,838 |
| P | 122 | 671 | 244 | 1,261 | 1,464 | 447 | 468 | 1,159 | 407 | 6,243 |
| Q | 70 | 112 | 42 | 435 | 730 | 42 | 126 | 716 | 140 | 2,413 |
| S.F.Total | 1,136 | 7,471 | 3,035 | 11,697 | 9,428 | 2,701 | 2,170 | 6,627 | 2,281 | 46,616(**) |

46,546

*This table should be interpreted in light of the comments appearing on page 1 concerning the possibility of upward estimates, and in light of the footnote dealings with estimation methods also appearing on that page. The need for caution is stressed in the interpretation of data for specific age groups and small sub-areas.

**Vertical total, as taken from original preliminary estimates, differ slightly from horizontal total, due to rounding.

TABLE 2-A

Age Distribution: Jewish Population: Percentage of Area's Jewish Population

San Francisco

| AREA | No.Info. | 65 up | 60-64 | 45-59 | 30-44 | 20-29 | 15-19 | 5-14 | Under 5 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 3.6 | 46.3 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| B | 6.3 | 16.5 | 5.7 | 31.2 | 16.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| D | 7.4 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 25.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| E | .9 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 28.4 | 18.3 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 21.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| G | 1.7 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 37.2 | 18.1 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| H | 0 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 22.2 | 14.8 | 0 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| J | 3.3 | 14.9 | 9.0 | 24.5 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| KLMN | 0 | 16.7 | 7.4 | 29.7 | 18.6 | 13.0 | 0 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| O | .7 | 11.1 | 5.5 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| P | 2.1 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 20.2 | 23.4 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 18.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| Q | 2.9 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 30.4 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 29.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| Total S. F. | 2.4 | 16.1 | 6.5 | 25.1 | 20.3 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 |

Table 3

Comparison of Jewish Population Distribution: San Francisco
1939 vs. 1959

(1959 Figures Preliminary)

| | Jewish Persons | | Percent of San Francisco Jewish Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AREA | 1939 | 1959 | 1939* | 1959 |
| A | 3,588 | 3,416 | 8.8 | 7.3 |
| B | 6,457 | 7,045 | 15.7 | 15.1 |
| D | 2,003 | 1,176 | 4.9 | 2.5 |
| E | 3,656 | 3,715 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| G | 5,634 | 5,582 | 13.8 | 12.0 |
| H | 1,722 | 1,466 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| J | 9,877 | 6,751 | 24.1 | 14.5 |
| KLMN | 3,290 | 4,971 | 8.3 | 10.7 |
| O | 2,696 | 3,838 | 6.6 | 8.2 |
| P | 1,432 | 6,243 | 3.5 | 13.4 |
| Q | 198 | 2,413 | .5 | 5.2 |
| Other | 357 | ----- | .7 | --- |
| | 40,910 | 46,616 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Derived from 1938 Study of San Francisco Jewish Population;
S. Moment, Director.

Table 4

Jewish Population: Peninsula

| Geographic Area | Total dwelling units (approximated from total population figures) | Total population; current estimates (various sources) | Jewish dwelling units; (avg. estimate or approximations 1959) | Avg. number of persons per Jewish dwelling units, 1959 (approx. figure used for entire Peninsula) | Estimated Jewish population, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daly City, (1) Westlake, Colma, Broadmoor | 10,312 | 33,000 | 599 | 3.72 | 2,228 |
| So. S.F., San (2) Bruno, Millbrae | 22,900 | 72,500 | 527 | 3.72 | 1,960 |
| Burlingame, (3) Hillsborough, San Mateo | 29,520 | 94,170 | 1,115 | 3.72 | 4,148 |
| Belmont, (4) San Carlos, Redwood City | 22,423 | 71,532 | 765 | 3.72 | 2,846 |
| Menlo Park, (5) Palo Alto, E. Palo Alto, Mt. View, Atherton | 32,686 | 104,957 | 1,150 | 3.72 | 4,278 |
| Los Altos, (6) Los Altos Hills, Woodside | 8,484 | 27,150 | 276 | 3.72 | 1,027 |
| Coastside (not formally included in study) | (6,562) | (21,000) | (60) | 3.72 | 223 |
| TOTALS: | 132,887 | 424,309 | 4,492 | | 16,710 |

In Geographical Analysis, Part IV, communities listed above will be referred to respectively as follows:
(1) Daly City-Westlake,
(2) So. S.F.-San Bruno,
(3) San Mateo-Burlingame,
(4) Redwood City,
(5) and (6) Palo Alto-Menlo Park.

No data are available for Coastside.

TABLE 4-A

Age Distribution: Jewish Population

Peninsula

| | 65 up | 60-64 | 45-59 | 30-44 | 20-29 | 15-19 | 5-14 | Under 5 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daly City,(1) Westlake, Colma, Broadmoor | 147 | 85 | 363 | 582 | 140 | 127 | 562 | 223 | 2228 |
| So. S.F., San(2) Bruno, Millbrae | 129 | 75 | 320 | 512 | 123 | 111 | 494 | 196 | 1960 |
| Burlingame, (3) Hillsborough, San Mateo | 274 | 158 | 676 | 1083 | 261 | 236 | 1045 | 415 | 4148 |
| Belmont, San(4) Carlos, Redwood City | 188 | 108 | 464 | 743 | 179 | 162 | 717 | 285 | 2846 |
| Menlo Park,(5) Palo Alto, E. Palo Alto, Mt. View, Atherton | 282 | 163 | 697 | 1116 | 270 | 244 | 1078 | 428 | 4278 |
| Los Altos, (6) Los Altos Hills, Woodside | 68 | 39 | 167 | 268 | 65 | 59 | 259 | 103 | 1027 |
| Coastside(not formally included in study) | 15 | 9 | 36 | 58 | 14 | 13 | 56 | 22 | 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | 16,710* |
| Number | 1103 | 637 | 2723 | 4362 | 1052 | 952 | 4211 | 1672 | |
| Percent | 6.6 | 3.8 | 16.3 | 26.1 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 100.0 |

* Deviations from origional figures due to rounding.
Care must be taken in interpretation of age group figures within geographic sub-areas. Figures shown are derived from application of over-all Peninsula age percentages, and local age differences as well as sampling variations may alter results for narrow age and geographic sub-groups.

## TABLE 5

### Jewish Population
### Marin

| Geographic Area | Total Dwelling Units (Approx. From Total Population Figures) | Total Population Current Estimates (Various Sources) | Jewish Dwelling Units: (Avg. Estimate or Approx. 1959) | Avg. Number of Persons Per Jewish Dwelling Units, 1959 (Approx. Figure Used For Entire Peninsula) | Preliminary Estimated Jewish Population, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marin | 42,750 | 136,800 | 900* | 3.00* | 2,700 |

## TABLE 5-A

### Age Distribution: Jewish Population
### Marin

| | No Info. | 65 Up | 60-64 | 45-59 | 30-44 | 20-29 | 15-19 | 5-14 | Under 5 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | 35 | 221 | 81 | 733 | 586 | 132 | 140 | 537 | 235 | 2700* |
| Percent | 1.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 27.2 | 21.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 19.9 | 8.7 | 100.0 |

* Because of exclusive use of list samples for Marin, this more conservative figure is used here, rather than the empirical estimate appearing on Page 15a.

** Deviations from original figures due to rounding.

Table A

Persons Per Household - Average Household Size
(As Estimated From Survey Data)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or More | Total | Avg. Household Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 22.0 | 32.0 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 6.4 | .8 | --- | --- | 100.0 | 2.58 |
| Peninsula | 2.0 | 29.0 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.72 |
| Marin | 10.0 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 31.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | --- | 100.0 | 3.23 |

NOTE: Unless indicated otherwise, results shown are percentages

JEWISH POPULATION: SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco | 46,616 |
| Peninsula | 16,710 |
| Marin | 2,700 |
| Total: | 66,026 |

TABLE A

Persons Per Household - Average Household Size
(As Estimated From Survey Data)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or More | Total | Average Household Size (*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 22.0 | 32.0 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 6.4 | .8 | --- | --- | 100.0 | (2.58) |
| Peninsula | 2.0 | 29.0 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | (3.72) |
| Marin | 10.0 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 31.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | --- | 100.0 | (3.23) |

(*) Estimated numerical value of persons per household; not a percentage. When parantheses appear in body of table, they designate a figure that either is a numerical value, or a relevant sub-total of percentages.

## PART II: COMMUNITY-WIDE FINDINGS: SAN FRANCISCO, PENINSULA, MARIN

Part II, summarizing straight tabulations, provides community-wide base lines of results and a broad backdrop of facts concerning major characteristics of the Jewish population. Much as community-wide age distributions in each sub-part of town, the tabulations in this section describe a set of standards against which findings for sub-areas (as will be presented later) may be compared.

### Section 1: Stability and Mobility

One index of population stability is presumed to be the extent of home ownership. Table 6. summarizes patterns of home ownership for the three major areas. A striking finding is the extremely high ownership percentage in the suburban areas of Peninsula and Marin. On the other hand, home ownership in San Francisco proper is substantially lower, accounting for less than half of total Jewish households.

Table 6.

Home Ownership

| | Home Owners | Renters | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 47.6 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 82.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 86.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 |

Note: All percentages rounded.

Further, we find that the frequency of prior moves among San Francisco Jewish households shows a pattern significantly different from that found in the suburban areas. (Table 7., "Times moved within last ten years"). Almost one-third of San Francisco households (*) have not changed their place of residence within the last ten years. In contrast, such stability is found in only about one-twelfth of Peninsula households and in less than one-fifth of Jewish homes in Marin. Looking at these data somewhat differently, we note that the average number of "moves" by San Francisco households in the last ten years was 1.58, followed by Marin with 1.86, and in turn followed by Peninsula with 2.35. In part, these results are related to the recent growth of the suburbs, while the urban core, of course, has showed no corresponding population upswing.

Having examined past frequency of Jewish population movement, we may be interested in moving plans as contemplated for future years. (Table 8.; "Plans to move"). It becomes apparent that the Peninsula ranks somewhat, lower than the other areas in stability as measured by intent to remain indefinitely in the presently-occupied home. Sixty-five percent of Peninsula household are planning to remain in their present home indefinitely; San Francisco follows with 72%, while 85% of Marin households indicate that they have no plans to move.

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(*) To avoid repetition, unless otherwise noted "households", etc., is used synonymously with Jewish households, etc.

Table 7.

Times Moved within Last Ten Years

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or more | no answer | Total | Ave.No.Moves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 32.8 | 28.0 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1.58 |
| Peninsula | 8.0 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.35 |
| Marin | 19.0 | 36.0 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1.86 |

Table 8

Plans to Move

| | Will Remain Indefinitely | Plans to Move Within 5 Yrs. | Plans to Move Within 1 Yr. | Now Making Plans to Move | NA-DK | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 72.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 65.0 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 85.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Summary: "Any Plans to Move"

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco | 24.8 |
| Peninsula | 33.0 |
| Marin | 14.0 |

Data concerning plans to move must be interpreted in the light of home ownership statistics. Relative instability of Peninsula, which probably implies a good deal of future shifting <u>within</u> the Peninsula area, is particularly interesting in the light of the high percentage of home ownership. The Peninsula age distribution suggests that moving plans within five years (as contemplated by 21% of households) may become a realistic necessity as more children are born and as housing demands increase. The fact that 72% of San Francisco households have no moving plans is noteworthy in view of the relatively low percentage of home ownership. This finding suggests that a substantial portion of the San Francisco Jewish population may be grouped as "stable renters", who have become accustomed to renting their home, remaining in the same rented unit for many years.

We may inquire as to the potential destinations of those Jewish households who contemplate moving at some future date. (We must note, of course, that their moving plans may be effective now, may be implemented within one or five years, or indeed ultimately may not be implemented at all.)

<u>Table 9.</u>, summarizes the <u>destinations of potential movers</u>. Many of those who contemplate moving have no clear picture of possible specific destinations. However, more than half of San Francisco potential movers intend to remain in San Francisco. Smaller proportions are considering moving to Peninsula and Marin, although as translated into total numbers, these proportions represent considerable numbers of families.(*)

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(*) Each San Francisco percentage point represents about 182 Jewish families; each Peninsula percentage point represents some 45 Jewish families; while each Marin percentage point stands for roughly 9 Jewish families.

Table 9.

Destination of Potential Movers

| | no destination mentioned | plans to move to or remain in SanF. | plans to move to or remain in Peninsula | plans to move to or remain in Marin | plans to move to other area | Total (*) | Total Movers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 6.4 | 13.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 26.0 | (24.4) |
| Peninsula | 4.0 | 2.0 | 24.0 | -- | 3.0 | 33.0 | (33.0) |
| Marin | 4.0 | 2.0 | -- | 9.0 | -- | 15.0 | (14.0) |

(*) Total of destinations mentioned may slightly exceed "total movers" percentage because ofmultiple mentions of possible destinations.

Among Peninsula potential movers, we find again that the largest portion intend to make their next home on the Peninsula. There is a negligible number of mentions of possible moves to Marin, while a small proportion intends to move to San Francisco proper.

In Marin a similar pattern of potential moving within the area is reflected. Again, there is a small group thinking about finding their next home in San Francisco, while there appears to be no significant interest in movement to the Peninsula.

A further element in the study of trends in Jewish population stability concerns home buying or renting plans of potential movers; (Table 10.) Throughout, greater weight falls in the direction of plans to buy as against plans to rent. This tendency is somewhat more pronounced in the suburban areas than in San Francisco itself. A continuing rise in home ownership levels probably is suggested by this result, even in instances in which home ownership already is considerable.

A rough measure of the sociological "newness" or "oldness" of an area may be gauged by the number of years that household heads have resided in the particular area. (Table 11.) The results obtained are not surprising and corroborate common belief. Both in Peninsula and Marin almost two-thirds of household heads indicate that they arrived in the respective areas during the past ten years. For San Francisco the corresponding proportion of arrivals in the last decade is much smaller,

Table 10.

Home Buying or Renting Plans of Potential Movers

| | Plans to Buy | Plans to Rent | Don't Know | Total Movers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 12.8 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 24.4 |
| Peninsula | 26.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 33.0 |
| Marin | 9.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 14.0 |

Table 11.

<u>Number of Years in Area</u> (Household heads only)

| | less than 10 years | 10-19 years | 20-29 years | 30-39 years | 40-49 years | 50-59 years | 60 years and up | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 16.8 | 22.4 | 12.4 | 18.4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 65.0 | 27.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | -- | -- | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 62.0 | 22.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 |

only about one-sixth. At the other end of the scale, we find that more than one-fourth of San Francisco Jewish household heads have lived in San Francisco itself forty years or more. This pattern of results dramatizes the stability and extensive historical tradition of Jewish population settlement in San Francisco, in contrast to the rapid growth and suburban newness of Peninsula and Marin.

In tracing the points of origin of Jewish population in-movement, questions were asked concerning place of residence of Jewish household heads in 1951; (Table 12.) 80% of San Francisco household heads did indeed live in San Francisco during 1951. New residents came from such places as New York, Chicago, and other cities in the U.S. as well as from foreign countries.

Among present Peninsula household heads 30% lived in San Francisco during 1951, a percentage closely similar to that found for Marin. Thus a substantial portion of suburban growth is due to migration from San Francisco to the suburbs. Still, a further significant segment of growth may be accounted for by in-migration from other parts of the country. This is the case particularly for the Peninsula, in which 28% of household heads lived in New York, Chicago, or in other U. S. cities during 1951.

Table 12.

Place of Residence in 1951: Major Cities

| | S.F. | P. | M. | NYC | Chicago | Other U.S. Cities | Foreign Cities | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 80.0 | 2.8 | -- | 2.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 30.0 | 37.0 | -- | 5.0 | 1.0 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 28.0 | 2.0 | 54.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

## Section 2: Religious Patterns

The religioud aspect of Jewish life is one crucially-important force conditioning the direction of its development. Of course, relevant religious patterns include not only formal congregation membership and attendance but also the voluntary observance of rituals and feelings of personal identification.

To examine the nature of religious identification, which does not necessarily represent actual membership or participation, the survey, inquired as to whether Jewish household heads regarded themselves as Reform, Conservative or Orthodox, or whether they identified with none of these three major divisions of Jewish religious life. Other replies permitted explicit identification with Reconstrutionism or Sephardi religious activity, or identification with a religion other than Judaism (as in intermarriage). Results are shown in Table 13; "Religious Identification".

It emerges that in San Francisco and Peninsula Reform Judaism constitutes the major preference in identification; while in Marin, Non-identification dominates. The proportion of Conservative identification for all three areas is about one-fifth of the total. The only area in which a significant percentage of Orthodox identification appears is San Francisco itself.

Table 13.

<u>Religious Identification</u>

| | non-identifying | Reform | Conservative | Orthodox | Other Jewish | Non-Jewish | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 21.6 | 38.8 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 27.0 | 39.0 | 22.0 | 3.0 | -- | 5.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 43.0 | 30.0 | 21.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |

Table 14; Congregation membership, shows explicitly that identification as Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, and membership do not necessarily go hand in hand. While in San Francisco 72% of the households identify with one of the three major religious divisions, only 37.6% indicate that they belong to a congregation. (We must recall that an indication by a respondent that the family belongs to a congregation, does not inevitably mean that in fact the family holds a dues paying membership in a particular Temple or Synagogue).

On the Peninsula 64% "identify" and 44% belong to a congregation. One may speculate that the somewhat higher percentage of membership, in part, may reflect religious education needs, generated by the incidence of a large child population on the Peninsula. In Marin, while only 52% identify, 34% belong to a congregation.

In considering future trends, we are interested in assessing the plans of non-members of congregations to join at some later time. (Table 15.) The relative proportions among non-members who indicate that they definitely will not join are about equal in San Francisco and in Marin. On the other hand, on the Peninsula some 19% of the total either are planning to join in the near future or, more frequently, intend to join

## TABLE 14

### Congregation Membership

| | Belong | Do Not Belong | NA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 37.6 | 59.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 44.0 | 49.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 34.0 | 63.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

### Congregation Membership vs. Total Religious Identification

| | Identify as Reform or Conservative or Orthodox | Percent of Those Who Identify(as Reform or Conservative or Orthodox) Who are Congregation Members |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 72.0 | 52.2 |
| Peninsula | 64.0 | 68.8 |
| Marin | 52.0 | 65.4 |

Table 15.

<u>Congregation Non-Members' Plans to Join Congregation</u>

| | will not join | plans to join within 5 years | plans to join within one year | now in process of joining | don't know no answer | Total non members |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 39.2 | 6.0 | 8.4 | .8 | 4.8 | 59.2 |
| Peninsula | 26.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 49.0 |
| Marin | 41.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 63.0 |

within five years. This proportion of potential long-range joiners may reflect eventual Jewish educational and social needs.

A summary of current congregation membership and joining plans appears in Table 16.

Table 17; deals with attendance at religious services. In San Francisco and Peninsula approximately one-third of household heads indicate that they never attend religious services; the corresponding proportion for Marin is approximately one-half. Somewhere near 30% in each of the three areas indicate that they attend services on the High Holidays only. The proportions of those attending "occasionally, monthly, frequently, weekly or daily" range from 13% (Marin) to 22% (Peninsula).

Next, we may consider a number of specific ritual observances and their prevalence.

Data concerning the observance of Kashruth are shown in Table 18. For the three areas, the proportions indicating that their homes are "strictly Kosher" is small, ranging from 3% to 4.4%. In San Francisco an additional 11.6% indicate they observe some aspects of Kosher while the corresponding percentages in Peninsula and Marin are somewhat smaller. It is obvious that traditional Kashruth quantitatively is not a major factor in the San Francisco-Peninsula-Marin area. This is supported by the relatively small percentage of Orthodoxy reported previously.

Table 16.

Congregation Membership and Joining Plans: Summary

| | Belong | do not belong: will not join | do not belong: may join | do not belong: no answer re joining | no answer re whether or not belong | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 37.6 | 39.2 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 44.0 | 26.0 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 34.0 | 41.0 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 17

Religious Service Attendance

| | Never (0) | High Holidays (1-4) | Occasionally (5-11) | Monthly (12-18) | Frequently (19-51) | Weekly (52-98) | Daily (99-365) | NA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 32.4 | 30.8 | 17.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 33.0 | 27.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | --- | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 49.0 | 27.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 9.0 | --- | 2.0 | --- | 100.0 |

Cumulative Summary: Religious Service Attendance

| | Never or High Holidays Only | High Holidays or More | Occasionally to Daily Combined Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 63.2 | 70.2 | 33.4 |
| Peninsula | 60.0 | 59.0 | 32.0 |
| Marin | 76.0 | 51.0 | 24.0 |

Table 18

Observance of Kashruth

| | Non-Kosher | Strictly Kosher | Some Kosher Observances | NA | Total | (Some or Strictly Kosher) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 82.8 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | (16.0) |
| Peninsula | 84.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | (12.0) |
| Marin | 89.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | (10.0) |

Table 19; concerns the lighting of Friday Night Candles. Between about one-seventh and one-fifth of the Jewish households say that they light Friday Night Candles "regularly", the somewhat higher percentage being found in San Francisco itself.

Table 20; deals with lighting of Chanukah Candles. The proportions engaging in this ritual are considerably greater than those lighting Friday Night Candles, as show above. In the several areas, from 36% to 40% report that Chanukah Candles are lit each year in their home. On the other hand, in San Francisco and Marin more than one-half never engage in this ritual behavior, while in Peninsula the percentage of those who never observe Chanukah in this manner is somewhat smaller, 39%. It may be that Chanukah is more likely to be observed, at least occasionally, in families with children, than in families composed solely of adults.

Table 21; summarizes data concerning attendance at a Seder. Here we note the appearance of a wide variety of different patterns ranging from attendance each year to Seder attendance never. In all areas, however, those who attend Seder attend yearly or in some years predominate over those who never attend. Apparently the observance of the Seder, at least as an occasional matter, is rejected less frequently than either the lighting of Friday Night Candles or the lighting of Chanukah Candles.

Table 19.

Lighting of Friday Night Candles

| | regularly | sometimes | never | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 20.4 | 10.0 | 68.8 | .8 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 14.0 | 20.0 | 61.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 14.0 | 8.0 | 75.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

Table 20.

Lighting of Chanukah Candles

| | each year | some years | never | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 36.4 | 10.8 | 52.4 | .4 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 44.0 | 12.0 | 39.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 40.0 | 5.0 | 54.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Table 21.

Seder Attendance

| | each year | some years | never | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 46.4 | 24.8 | 28.0 | .8 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 38.0 | 32.0 | 25.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 37.0 | 24.0 | 38.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Tables 22. and 23.; pertain to the observance of the High Holidays. More than one-half of households celebrate Rosh Hashanah, and more than one-half observe Yom Kippur. Generally, differences among geographic areas are moderate, although apparently in San Francisco a somewhat higher proportion observe Yom Kippur, than in the suburbs. Almost one-third of San Francisco household heads fast on Yom Kippur, while the percentage of those fasting in Peninsula and Marin are progressively smaller.

Findings concerning intermarriage are shown in Table 24. In general, the intermarriage rate obtained in San Francisco, Peninsula, and Marin is considerably higher than that found by Jewish population studies in urban and suburban locations elsewhere in the country. For San Francisco, more than 17% of Jewish homes indicate that intermarriage has taken place. The corresponding proportions for Peninsula and Marin respectively are 20% and 37%. As in all typical instances elsewhere, it is observed that intermarriage with the wife being the non-Jewish partner is considerably more frequent than intermarriage with the husband being the non-Jewish partner. This is particularly true for Marin.

Table 25.; summarizes findings concerning the Jewish education of household heads. Much has been revealed by studies on other parts of the West Coast, approximately three-fourths of Jewish household heads have been exposed to some form of Jewish education. The extent

Table 22

Observance of Rosh Hashanah

| | Yes | No | NA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 55.6 | 32.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 55.0 | 38.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 53.0 | 47.0 | ---- | 100.0 |

NOTE: This table and the following table, deal with High Holiday observances in any form, as interpreted by respondent, while Table 17, prior, contains data specifically concerned with religious service attendance on High Holidays.

Table 23.

Observance of Yom Kippur

| | Yes | No | No answer | Total | Yom Kippur Fast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 68.4 | 29.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 32.8 |
| Peninsula | 57.0 | 36.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 |
| Marin | 52.0 | 48.0 | -- | 100.0 | 19.0 |

Table 24.

Intermarriage

| | no intermarriage | intermarriage | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | wife not Jewish | husband not Jewish | total intermarr. | no answer | Total |
| San Francisco | 78.8 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 17.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 76.0 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 61.0 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |

Table 25.

<u>Jewish Education:</u> <u>Household Heads Only</u>

| | has had Jewish Education | proportion having had more than six years of Jewish Educ. | Has not had Jewish Education | no answer | Bar Mitzvah? | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 76.4 | (22.8) | 20.4 | 3.2 | (51.6) | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 77.0 | (10.0) | 13.0 | 10.0 | (52.0) | 100.0 |
| Marin | 72.0 | (11.0) | 28.0 | -- | (47.0) | 100.0 |

of this education has varied, and shows some geographic differences, with more than 20% of household heads in San Francisco having had six or more years of Jewish education, while the appropriate percentages for Marin and Peninsula are substantially lower.

The frequency of observance of Bar Mitzvah is about equal for household heads in the three areas, falling about the 50% mark. (We must remember, of course, that a small percentage of household heads may be women, and that indeed there will be some age and sex variations in Jewish education, which will be considered in later parts of the report).

## Section 3: Languages and General Education

Table 26.; indicates languages used in the home as well as language knowledge of household heads. It is found, consistently, that the actual speaking of Yiddish in the home is a relatively infrequent pattern: about 12% in San Francisco and Peninsula, and 5% in Marin. Indeed in San Francisco and Marin, German appears to be in use as a spoken language with somewhat greater frequency. The speaking of Russian and Polish is negligible. In all three areas the knowledge (as contrasted with use) of Yiddish and German is fairly prevalent, although the percentage of Yiddish knowledge in Marin does fall below the level found in San Francisco and Peninsula. Substantial proportions of household heads in all three areas have knowledge of other foreign languages. This reflects knowledge attained through schooling, as well as knowledge through childhood learning and foreign birth.

General education for household heads is summarized in Table 27. Education, of course, varies among different age-sex groups in the population. However, the educational level of the household head may be indicative of the family's general social milieu.

As compared to the general population the education level of the Jewish population is very high. For instance on the Peninsula and Marin more than 40% of Jewish household heads are either college graduates or hold post-graduate degrees. In San Francisco about one-fourth of household heads fall in this category of high educational attainment. At the lower end of the scale, relatively the greatest percentage is found in San Francisco itself, where some 27% of household heads have not gone beyond grammar school or junior high school; corresponding figures for Peninsula and Marin are 14% and 15%. The differences among the areas likely mirror the different age distributions; the younger household heads in Peninsula and Marin have had considerably greater opportunities for advanced education than older household heads in San Francisco.

Table 26.

Foreign Language Patterns

| | | Yiddish | Russian | Polish | German | Other F.Lang. | No F.Lang. | Total (*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | used in home | 12.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.0 | ( 6.4) | 72.0 | 109.2 |
| | knowledge only | 34.8 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 32.4 | (50.0) | 25.6 | 155.2 |
| Peninsula | used in home | 12.0 | 2.0 | -- | 4.0 | ( 9.0) | 81.0 | 108.0 |
| | knowledge only | 37.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 28.0 | (72.0) | 27.0 | 167.0 |
| Marin | used in home | 5.0 | 1.0 | -- | 11.0 | ( 2.0) | 84.0 | 103.0 |
| | knowledge only | 15.0 | 6.0 | -- | 28.0 | (46.0) | 43.0 | 138.0 |

(*) Totals add to more than 100.0 because of use of knowledge of several languages.
Bracketed figures may represent use or knowledge of several foreign languages by same person.

Table 27.

<u>General Education</u>: <u>Household Heads only</u>

| | No formal schooling | Grammar or Jr. High School | High School Graduate | Some College (non grad) | College Grad. | Post Grad Degree | No Answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 6.0 | 20.4 | 33.6 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 4.0 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 15.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 4.0 | 11.0 | 37.0 | 4.0 | 19.0 | 23.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |

## Section 4: Occupational Status

Among household heads, 90% of the total in Peninsula are members of the labor force: employed or seeking employment; (Table 28). The proportions in San Francisco and Marin are 81.6% and 78% respectively. In part these differences in labor force size can be explained by the relatively higher number of retired household heads in San Francisco and Marin; of course this somewhat greater incidence of retired further is a reflection of the age distribution.

Self-employment is sizable in all three areas, ranging from 36% in Peninsula, to 38.8% in San Francisco, to 42% in Marin. The proportion of unemployed household heads consistently is small.

In considering the family pattern in occupation, (Table 29.), we find supporting the analysis of Table 28, that the proportion of households with no gainful employment is smallest on the Peninsula. Indeed, in Peninsula and Marin the overwhelmingly typical pattern is that of one gainfully employed person per household; nearly three-fourths of households in these areas fall in this category. The San Francisco area shows the greatest number of households with many persons employed: more than one-fourth of San Francisco households find two or three persons in the labor market, while the corresponding percentages for Peninsula and Marin are somewhat lower, approximately 17%.

Table 28.

Status in Labor Force; Heads of Households

| | Not in Labor Force | | | | In Labor Force | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Housewife | Student | Retired | Total not in L. F. | Self Employed | Employed by other privt Enterprise | Employed by other: Govt. | Unempl. | no answer | Total |
| San Francisco | 7.2 | -- | 11.2 | (18.4) | 38.8 | 32.8 | 8.8 | 1.2 | -- | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | (10.0) | 36.0 | 46.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | -- | 100.0 |
| Marin | 7.0 | 1.0 | 11.0 | (18.0) | 42.0 | 31.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

Table 29.

Occupation: Family Pattern

| | No persons employed | One person employed | two persons employed | three or more employed | Total | one or more women employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 15.2 | 59.2 | 19.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | (22.0) |
| Peninsula | 10.0 | 73.0 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | (21.0) |
| Marin | 12.0 | 71.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | ( 3.0) |

In San Francisco and Peninsula, slightly more than one-fifth of households have one or more women in the labor force; on the other hand negligible numbers of women in Marin are gainfully employed.

Table 30.; provides a more detailed occupational analysis for household heads. The following are some salient findings: in general reflecting statistical averages without necessarily dealing with the extremes, the occupational status of Peninsula and Marin appears to be somewhat higher than occupational status in San Francisco proper. This is indicated by the fact that in the two suburban areas between 28% and 30% of household heads are classified as professionals while in San Francisco only 19.2% are so classified. The relative frequency of semiprofessional employment--the next highest status category in accordance with the United States Census classification--also is greater in Peninsula and Marin than in San Francisco.

The proprietor-manager category, which includes small business as well as major enterprise, appears to be reflected in approximately even proportions in the three study areas. On the other hand the clerical-sales category is represented more heavily in San Francisco and Peninsula than in Marin, probably a consequence of the smaller proportion of women in the labor force in the latter area.

As has been found to be a typical pattern in many Jewish population studies, the proportion of household heads employed in relatively low status occupations,--such as craftsmen, foremen, operatives, service workers, and unskilled labor,--is relatively small. In San Francisco

Table 30

Occupational Analysis: Head of Households (Whether or Not in Labor Force)

| | Professionals | Semi-Professionals | Propriet.-Mgr. | Clerical-Sales | Craftsmen-Foreman | Operatives | Service Workers | Labor | Unemployed | Not in Labor Force | No Answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 19.2 | 1.6 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | .8 | 1.6 | 18.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 28.0 | 3.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 8.0 | --- | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 30.0 | 4.0 | 26.0 | 12.0 | --- | 3.0 | 4.0 | --- | 1.0 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Occupational Analysis: Head of Household(Labor Force Only)

| | Professionals | Semi-Professionals | Propriet.-Mgr. | Clerical-Sales | Craftsmen-Foreman | Operatives | Service Workers | Labor | Unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 24.5 | 2.0 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| Peninsula | 31.8 | 3.4 | 26.1 | 22.7 | 9.1 | --- | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Marin | 37.5 | 5.0 | 32.5 | 15.0 | --- | 3.8 | 5.0 | --- | 1.2 |

these occupational classifications at the lower runs of the status scale involve less than 10% of Jewish household heads; the corresponding percentages in Peninsula and Marin are 12% and 7%, respectively.

A further indication of the economic level of the community may be given by response to the so-called "economic inventory", (Table 31.), which was completed by a majority, although not by all, respondents. The results of the economic inventory may be summarized as follows: The Jewish population of all three areas ranks high in economic status as contrasted with the total population. (Accurate comparative figures for the total population, however, will not be available until after the completion of the 1960 United States Census). The income level in San Francisco shows greater variation than that in either of the two suburban areas. In light of findings of other Jewish population studies, this presumably mirrors the greater heterogeneity of large urban centers as compared to relatively new suburban areas.

In Peninsula and Marin 23.8% and 20.6%, respectively, indicate that their annual income during the last year exceeded $15,000; a like claim was made by only 13.2% of San Francisco households. The next highest income bracket agains shows greater proportions in the suburbs.

Table 31.

Economic Inventory (those responding only)
(Figures in Thousands)

| | 15 and up | 10-15 | 5-10 | 3-5 | under 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 13.2 | 11.4 | 33.4 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 23.8 | 19.1 | 40.4 | 14.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 20.6 | 28.6 | 41.2 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 100.0 |

This finding of income differential between city and suburbs must not obscure the fact that, as is common knowledge, there are significant subareas within San Franciscoo of extremely high economic level. Further the relative size of the San Francisco Jewish community, with each percentage point reflecting many more households than in the suburbs, must be kept in mind in interpreting these data.

The interviewers also were asked to prepare an economic rating, (Table 32.), using a scale from A, indicating highest economic status; to F indicating lowest economic status. In general, these results corroborate those found by the economic inventory, although one is by no means justified in making a direct dollar translation from the economic rating to income data.

The economic rating, beyond the limitations of interviewer judgment, also indicates "style of life" which is only in part related to actual income, as defined by our limited data. For instance, there may be households of average income who are "stretching" to keep up with the proverbial Joneses--thus arranging themselves within a relatively higher economic rating category; on the other hand very wealthy families living on a relatively modest scale as judged by outward appearance would fall within a somewhat lower bracket of economic rating.

The two highest categories, A and B , constitute 76% of the Marin population, 49% of the Peninsula population and about 40% of the San

Table 32.

Economic Rating

| | A | B | C | D | F | unclassifiable | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 14.0 | 26.8 | 41.2 | 12.8 | .8 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 11.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 8.0 | -- | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 28.0 | 48.0 | 16.0 | 4.0 | -- | 4.0 | 100.0 |

Francisco population.* As a logical consequence, we note once again the somewhat greater frequency of low economic ratings, particularly D and F, in San Francisco as compared with the suburban areas. However, the middle category, C, ranks highest within San Francisco itself. The lower ratings often reflect the presence of retired in a particular area.

The occupational distribution among industires is summarized in Table 53. The highest proportions of manufacturing employment are found on the Peninsula and in San Francisco. Likewise, wholesale trade and government employment are represented more heavily in San Francisco and the Peninsula than in Marin. Retail trade on the other hand is greatest in San Francisco followed by Marin, while retail trade employment on the Peninsula is somewhat smaller.

The professional services category, as might be expected from an analysis of occupation, appears more frequently on the Peninsula and Marin than in San Francisco. It must be noted that not all "professionals", as shown in Table 30, are classified as falling within the professional services category. In many cases, particularly in the suburbs, professionals are employed in manufacturing or in other industry groups, as might be illustrated by an engineer working in an aircraft plant.

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* In the interpretation of the Marin data it should be noted that, in contrast to San Francisco and Peninsula, a relatively small number of interviewers were employed, thus magnifying any possible unconscious bias that might exist with reference to Marin ratings.

Table 33.

Occupation: Industry Distribution (*)

| | Govt. | Const. | Manfg. | Transp. | Whosl Trade | Retail Trade | Finance Insur. | Bus.&Repair Services | Amuse-ments | Prof. Serv. | Agri. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 8.8 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 25.0 | 7.2 | 4.8 | .8 | 16.8 | .4 | (86.6) |
| Peninsula | 5.0 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | - | 18.0 | - | (87.0) |
| Marin | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 21.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 24.0 | - | (71.0) |

(*) excludes those not in labor force, and those not replying; includes small proportion employed in several industries. Tables in later reports will summarize data for those employed and replying only.

The analysis of work location (Table 34.) provides some measure of the flow of day-by-day activity involving household heads. Some rather striking differences are found. In excess of 70% of San Francisco household heads work within San Francisco itself, leaving aside household heads who are unemployed, not in the labor force, or who did not respond to this question. Following a similar analysis, we find that in Peninsula and Marin substantially smaller proportions, 40% and 37%, respectively, find employment within their own general areas of residence. In fact, as far as the Peninsula is concerned, a somewhat greater proportion, 45%, work in San Francisco; the same relationship holds for Marin, with 41% working in San Francisco. There is a negligible amount of "crossing" San Francisco by Peninsula household heads or Marin household heads in order to find employment in the opposite suburbs: that is, few Marin residents work on the Peninsula or vice versa.

Table 35; which concerns time needed to get to work, shows the relatively greater traveling times of Peninsula and Marin household heads as compared to those living in San Francisco: 19% of those on the Peninsula require more than 40 minutes to travel to work; the corresponding figure for Marin is 28%, while among San Francisco residents only somewhat above 3% require travel times greater than 40 minutes. Of course even some relatively long travel times may occur within the local suburban area, as, for instance, among distant Peninsula points or as among more remote sections of Marin county.

TABLE 34

Work Location

| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | East Bay | San Jose | Other | No Answer, Doesn't Apply | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 70.8 | 1.6 | .4 | 3.2 | .8 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 45.0 | 40.0 | --- | 2.0 | 1.0 | --- | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 41.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | --- | --- | --- | 18.0 | 100.0 |

Table 35.

<u>Time needed to Get to Work</u>

| | less than 10 min. | 10-19 min. | 20-29 min | 30-39 min | 40-49 min | 50-59 min | 60-69 min | 70-79 min | 80-89 min | 90 min up | no ans. not apply | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 8.8 | 25.2 | 19.6 | 12.8 | 2.0 | .8 | -- | .4 | -- | .8 | 29.6 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 9.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | -- | -- | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 20.0 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 |

## Section 5: Organizational Membership

In considering membership in organizations, (Table 36), we find relatively higher involvement in organizational life of all kinds in the suburbs than in San Francisco proper. This is true both for membership in Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, as well as in terms of the number of organizations to which household heads belong. In all areas, the proportions of membership in general organizations exceeds the corresponding proportions for Jewish organizations.

In San Francisco, if a household head is at all a member of one or more Jewish organizations, the average number of Jewish organizations to which he (statistically) belongs is 1.63; the corresponding figures for Peninsula and Marin are higher, 1.93 and 1.83.

The greatest numerical frequency of involvement in general organizations occurs in the Peninsula: here the average Jewish household head, if he belongs to general organizations at all, is a member of between two and three such associations; (2.39 happens to be the statistical average).

Another measure of organizational involvement is constituted by the number of organization meetings attended monthly, (Table 37.). Here we find that in San Francisco the proportion attending no organization meetings typically is greater than the corresponding proportion in the suburbs; in other words, intensity of organizational involvement appears to be quantitatively greater in the suburbs than in the city. Once more, attendance at general organization meetings appears to be more frequent than attendance at Jewish organization meetings.

Table 36.

Membership in Organizations (Household Heads)

| | belongs to one or more Jewish orgs. | belongs to one or more General orgs. | Avg. no. of Jewish orgs. belonged to (*) | Avg. no of general orgs. belonged to (*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 37.2 | 46.4 | 1.63 | 1.60 |
| Peninsula | 46.0 | 62.0 | 1.93 | 2.39 |
| Marin | 52.0 | 65.0 | 1.83 | 1.97 |

(*) Computed only for <u>those belonging</u> to one or more organizations; this is a measure of <u>amount</u> of membership for members considered separately.

Table 37.

Number of Organization Meetings Attended per Month! (Household heads)

| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 up | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | Jewish Orgs. | 82.0 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .4 | 1.6 | .8 | 100.0 |
| | General Orgs. | 74.8 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | .4 | 2.0 | -- | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | Jewish Orgs. | 74.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | -- | 100.0 |
| | General Orgs. | 56.0 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | Jewish Orgs. | 79.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -- | 1.0 | -- | 100.0 |
| | General Orgs. | 64.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 11.0 | -- | 100.0 |

## Section 6: Attitudes

One important aspect of a full understanding of the Jewish community is the pattern of attitudes of its members. The present analysis provides a partial indication of attitudes toward a variety of topics, as provided by the person (or persons) who responded to the interviewer's questions. One recognizes, of course, that attitudes do not necessarily imply behavior consistent with the attitude itself; people often express opinions which differ from their actions. Still, the web of attitudes significantly conditions the orientations of human activity and therefore is of interest.

Table 38.; summarizes attitudes toward the necessity of Jewish education. It is found that in all three areas, though to a lesser degree in Marin, the opinion is expressed by a majority that Jewish children must have some Jewish education. This more compulsory attitude contrasts with the somewhat more permissive notion that Jewish children should have some Jewish education. It is this more permissive approach that is endorsed to a greater extent in Marin. At the more negative end of the scale, only small minorities opine that Jewish children need not or should not have Jewish education.

Table 39.; concerns attitudes toward the severity of anti-Semitism in the local area. Anti-Semitism is judged to be an extremely serious or a fairly serious problem more often in San Francisco than in the suburbs. There are substantial differences among the three areas as to whether anti-Semitism is no problem at all. More than 60% in the

Table 38.

Attitude toward necessity of Jewish Education (*)

| | Jewish children | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | must have J. educ. | should have J. educ. | "need not" or "should not" have J. education | no answer |
| San Francisco | 62.0 | 32.0 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Peninsula | 65.0 | 28.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
| Marin | 50.0 | 42.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 |

(*) all attitude tables reflect answers of principal respondent in household: head of household member if only one respondent was present. Future analyses will attempt age-sex breakdowns, contrasting different respondent sub-groups.

Table 39.

Attitude toward Severity of Anti Semitism (in area)

| | Anti-Semitism is | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | an extremely serious problem | a fairly serious problem | a slight problem | no problem | no answer | Total |
| San Francisco | 6.4 | 16.0 | 47.2 | 21.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | -- | 10.0 | 25.0 | 61.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 1.0 | 9.0 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |

Peninsula hold that anti-Semitism as a problem is negligible; in Marin 42% believe that anti-Semitism is no problem, while the percentage in San Francisco is only 21.6%. Clearly the social climate of the suburbs appears to be less affected by a concern with anti-Semitism than holds in the urban area, but differences of some size even distinguish the two suburbs.

It is interesting to observe that this attitude toward the severity of anti-Semitism is reflected only mildly when we examine recollections of personal experience with anti-Semitism, (Table 40). It is true that somewhat greater proportions in San Francisco indicate that they have had personal experience with anti-Semitism, (29.6%), but the contrast with Peninsula and Marin is slight; 22% and 20%, respectively, reported anti-Semitic experiences. This finding suggests that concern with anti-Semitism is the result of a more complex system of expectations and events of which direct contact with anti-Semitic incidents is only a relatively small part.

An inquiry was directed toward the respondents concerning impact of Jewishness on their occupational life, (Table 41.). Here we must consider that some respondents had not been members of the labor market and that therefore this question does not fully apply to them.

In all areas, the vast majority agrees that being Jewish had made no difference either in their seeking a job or in their advancement on the job. In San Francisco and Peninsula the small minorities who viewed

Table 40.

Personal Experience with Anti-Semitism

| | Has had pers. exper. with Anti-Semitism | Has not had pers. exper. with Anti- Semitism | No answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 29.6 | 66.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 22.0 | 74.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 20.0 | 75.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |

Table 41.

Attitude toward Impact of Jewishness on Occupational Life

| | | being Jewish has | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | helped | hindered | made no diff. | does not apply or no answer | Total |
| San Francisco | in job seeking | 2.4 | 5.6 | 74.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 |
| | in job advance. | .8 | 4.4 | 72.8 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | in job seeking | 3.0 | 9.0 | 68.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| | in job advance. | 2.0 | 6.0 | 66.0 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| Marin | in job seeking | 4.0 | 3.0 | 81.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| | in job advance. | 4.0 | 1.0 | 70.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 |

Jewishness as having hindered them exceeded the small minorities who viewed Jewishness as a positive aid in their occupational adjustment. On the other hand, in Marin (though the difference is probably not very significant) a somewhat greater proportion considered their Jewishness a help rather than a hindrance.

There are rather substantial differences among the three areas in views concerning relations with non-Jewish neighbors, (Table 42.). On the Peninsula, 41% stated that relationships with non-Jewish neighbors have been unusually warm and pleasant. A somewhat smaller proportion, 28%, of Marin respondents viewed their contacts with non-Jewish neighbors as being unusually warm and pleasant, while the proportion in San Francisco shrinks to 19.2%. In part, the difference involving San Francisco may be accounted for by the finding that in San Francisco 11.6% indicated that either they had had no contact with their non-Jewish neighbors, or that their immediate neighborhood was almost entirely Jewish.

The proportion of respondents expressing clearly negative feelings concerning relations with non-Jewish neighbors is very small, being less than 2% in San Francisco and Marin and nil on the Peninsula.

In the measurement of attitudes toward Jewish Community agencies, an attempt was made to assess the awareness of and contact with Jewish community agencies among adult members of Jewish households. (Table 43.).

Table 42.

Attitude toward Relations with Non-Jewish Neighbors

| | Unusually warm and pleasant | reasonably warm and pleasant | neither pleasant nor unpleasant | occasionally (or somewhat) unpleasant | always (or seriously) unpleasant | no contact with non-J neighbors | neighbrhd almost entirely J. | no answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 19.2 | 49.6 | 14.0 | 1.6 | .4 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 41.0 | 43.0 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 3.0 | -- | -- | 100.0 |
| Marin | 28.0 | 49.0 | 14.0 | 2.- | -- | -- | -- | 7.0 | 100.0 |

Results reported in this table pertain to San Francisco only. Two measures are provided; one of contact with and/or awareness of the agency, and one of actual contact with the agency. Obviously any kind of contact implies awareness while the reverse is not necessarily true. For present purposes, contact with the agency may involve use of its facilities, service on its boards, casual visits, or any other direct "meeting" of respondent and agency; clearly this measure is not a service statistic.

The agencies fall within four fairly distinct groups of "visibility", as defined by contact plus awareness. The two most visible are Mount Zion Hospital and the San Francisco Jewish Community Center: more than 80% of adult Jewish household members have had contact with either of these agencies or had been aware of their existence. Further, almost one-third have had contact with Mount Zion Hospital and almost one-fifth with the San Francisco Jewish Community Center.

In the second visibility bracket we find the following: The Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled, the Jewish Welfare Federation, and Homewood Terrace: between 55% and 62% are aware of and/or have had contact with each of these three agencies. (It should be noted in connection with the percentage for the Jewish Welfare Federation that the identification of the interviewer indicated that the survey was being conducted under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Federation so that this

Table 43.

(San Francisco only): Awareness of, and Contact with Jewish Community Agencies (adult members of household)

| | Contact with and / or awareness of agency | Contact with Agency |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Zion Hospital | 80.9 | 31.6 |
| S.F. Jewish Community Center | 80.1 | 19.3 |
| Heb. H. for Aged Disabled | 61.9 | 4.0 |
| Jewish Welfare Federation | 59.6 | 6.4 |
| Homewood Terrace | 55.3 | 2.3 |
| Jewish Family Service | 42.6 | 6.8 |
| Emanu-El Residence Club | 38.3 | 3.0 |
| Hebrew Free Loan Assoc. | 36.3 | 2.8 |
| S.F.Com for Service to Émigres | 30.3 | 4.4 |
| S.F.Veterans Service Com. | 18.6 | 2.5 |
| Jew. Community Relations Council | 17.4 | 1.7 |
| Bureau of Jewish Education | 16.8 | 1.3 |
| Jew. Com.for Personal Service | 14.1 | .8 |

may have increased the "awareness quotient" for this agency as shown in the present analysis.

The third bracket of visibility is composed of the Jewish Family Service, the Emanu-El Residence Club, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, and the San Francisco Committee for Service to Emigres. Between 30% and 43% had awareness of, or contact with these agencies.

The least visible agency group, with awareness quotients ranging from 14% to less than 19%, is composed of the San Francisco Veterans Service Committee, the Jewish Community Relations Council, the Bureau of Jewish Education and the Jewish Committee for Personal Service.

It is apparent that the existence of physical facilities substantially contributes to an agency's visibility, and that the higher the degree of specialization of an agency the lower its obvious impact on the perceptions of the Jewish population.

## Section 7: Marital Status and Nativity

Data concerning Marital Status - persons 15 yrs and up are shown in Table 44. The proportions for males vary but little among the three areas. The incidence of widowhood is greatest in San Francisco. Supporting results of many other studies, in all three areas, the number of widowed females far exceeds that of widowed males. In addition, the proportion of divorced or separated females is consistently greater than the proportion of divorced or separated males.

### TABLE 44

### Marital Status

| | Males 15 Yrs. Old and Up | | | Females 15 Yrs. Old and Up | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin |
| Married | 79.9 | 81.9 | 77.2 | 62.9 | 71.4 | 76.3 |
| Single | 12.8 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 13.1 | 8.2 |
| Widowed | 5.5 | nil | 5.7 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Divorced or Separated | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 45 compares Place of Birth among the three counties of the study. The greatest proportion of foreign birth is found in San Francisco proper, while proportions on the Peninsula and in Marin are nearly equal.

TABLE 45

Place Of Birth

| | U. S. Born | Foreign Born | No Answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. | 71.5 | 26.0 | 2.5. | 100.0 |
| Peninsula | 81.1 | 15.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Marin | 82.4 | 14.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 |

## Section 8: Opinions Concerning Community Needs

A Number of survey questions dealt with qualitative matters focusing particularly on needs of the aged and on general religious, recreational and medical needs.

One question (question 64) concerned itself with recent illness of persons 60 years old and up and with facilities used in meeting the demands of the illness. Illnesses mentioned most frequently were those of the heart, intestinal disorders and muscular disorders. Mt. Zion was the hospital resource utilized most frequently, however, Kaiser and the Kaiser health plan was mentioned often. In most cases, it was the respondent or his family who bore the cost of medical care and when no hospital was required, private doctors were typically used.

Question 65 directs itself to community services and facilities required by the aged. The need for recreational and social facilities by far out ranks any other needs as mentioned. Next in frequency was the need for more homes for the aged and rest homes, followed by request for low cost medical and health care and by other rehabilitation, education and job guidance activities. General housing needs, religious needs and transportation requirements were noted less often.

Question 66-A deals with Jewish family religious needs; expanded or improved religious education for children as well as adults received the greatest number of mentions. There was much discussion of financial problems connected with Synagogues and Temples. In this connection, concern was expressed both with high cost of regular membership, as well as cost of High Holiday tickets. Other matters that were mentioned included various philosophical controversies and conflict, demands for additional Temple buildings and feelings that relationship between congregation and Rabbi needed to be closer.

Question 66-B directs itself to recreational needs. There were demands for expanded and improved recreation centers, including both Jewish community centers and facilities within the frame work of Synagogues and Temples. There was scattered mention of need for swimming pools, playgrounds and a variety of other physical facilities. Also there were many mentions requesting improved clubs and organization programs. However, financial problems restricting leisure activities were stressed by many. An emphasis on contacts <u>within</u> the Jewish community predominated.

Question 66-C dealt with general medical and health needs. By far the most frequently mentioned needs concerned low cost medical care. Next in frequency was concern for improved health insurance coverage and other insurance programs. Miscellaneous expressions focussed on health needs of the aged and on demands for better hospitals, doctors and preventive medicine.

## PART III: AGE-SEX ANALYSIS

This portion of the report is designed to present selected items of survey information as analyzed in terms of age-sex categories. It is the purpose of this analysis to consider variations among young people and older people, and among men and women, that may prove helpful to social planning. Necessarily, the information provided needed to be selective. In some instances data are provided only for San Francisco; in others, results are computed separately for San Francisco, Marin County, and the Peninsula. Likewise, for specific questions relatively broad age categories are employed, and data for men and women are combined when there was no reason to expect major sex differences. In general, the broader the age bracket chosen, and the fewer the items incorporated in a given breakdown, the greater the reliability of results.

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Table 46* shows the breakdown of marital status for San Francisco males and females, age 15 years and up. In each group the proportion of married persons under age 19 is nil. For males, the prevalence of existing marriage is greatest in the 45-59 age range, for females, the greatest frequency of existing marriage appears in the 30-44 age range. This, of course, reflects the usual age differential between husband and wife.

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* In tables that follow, the word "nil" designates very small percentages (less than one per cent). It does not necessarily mean a complete absence of responses.

Widowhood becomes significant in the 45-59 age range in which 11.5% of females are widows. The proportion grows to 18.8% for ages 60-64 and rises to an extremely high 56.9% beyond the 65 age mark. As is typical, the proportion of widows substantially exceeds the proportion of widowers; among men age 65 and up, only 23.1% are widowers.

The incidence of divorce or separation appears somewhat greater for females than for males, although the relationship for the older age bracket reverses by a small margin. Particularly, for ages 30-64, a significant proportion of divorced (5.8 - 6.5%) is found. The proportion of unmarried, (single), drops substantially beyond the 29 year point both for men and women.

TABLE 46

Marital Status (S.F.)

| | Males | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65-up | City-Wide Average |
| Married | nil** | 46.2 | 87.2 | 95.3 | 87.0 | 66.7 | 79.9 |
| Single | 100.0 | 53.8 | 10.0 | 4.7 | nil | 5.1 | 12.8 |
| Widowed | nil | nil | 1.4 | nil | 8.7 | 23.1 | 5.5 |
| Divorced (or Sep.) | nil | nil* | 1.4 | nil | 4.3 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Females | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65-up | City-Wide Average |
| Married | nil** | 62.5 | 83.1 | 74.6 | 56.1 | 29.4 | 62.9 |
| Single | 100.0 | 34.4 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 18.8 | 9.8 | 16.4 |
| Widowed | nil | nil | 1.3 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 56.9 | 15.6 |
| Divorced (or Sep.) | nil | 3.1 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*There may not be an exact mathematical relationship between the weighted average and the "City-Wide Average" if the latter represents household heads only. Data for household heads only will be designated by H.H.

**Nil indicates percentages which are negligible or less than 1% according to sample results.

Table 47 summarizes results concerning place of birth. The assumption that the younger population is becoming almost entirely native-born is substantiated. In excess of 94% of those 29 years and under are U.S. born. The proportion of native-born becomes smaller, and of course, the proportion of foreign-born increases with increasing age.

TABLE 47

Place of Birth (S. F.)

| | 29 yrs. old and under | 30-64 | 65 yrs. old and up | City-Wide Averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Born | 94.1 | 66.2 | 41.1 | 71.8 |
| Foreign Born | 3.9 | 31.7 | 57.8 | 26.3 |
| No Answer | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

An index of Jewish population mobility measuring the frequency of changes in residence is provided by Table 48. It appears that the age range from 20-44 is characterized by the relatively greatest number of prior moves. This is also shown by the proportion of those having moved three or more times in the preceding ten years: 40.5% in the 20-29 age bracket and 37.6% in the 30-44 age bracket. Among young children, the very fact of youth limits the number of years available within which changes in residence may have occurred. Stability of a more conventional sort can be noted to commence at the 45 year age point, becoming increasingly pronounced in the older age categories.

TABLE 48

Times Moved Within Last Ten Years (S. F.)

| | 14 Yrs. Old and Under | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 Up | City-Wide Averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. No. of Moves | .95 | 1.28 | 2.14 | 2.19 | 1.18 | 1.19 | .86 | 1.58 |
| Percent Having Moved 3 or More Times | 14.6 | 22.2 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 7.1 | 23.2 |

An analysis of religious identification in San Francisco, considered in terms of age, is shown in Table 49. The data indicate the family's religious identification - as provided by the comments of the respondent - for all age groups, including children, who, of course, were not directly interviewed. The greatest proportion of identification of any sort appears in those families having children between the ages of 15-19. Also, within this age range Reform identification dominates by a significant margin. However, Reform identification also constitutes the largest single orientation for all other age categories. The proportion of Non-identifiying is highest in the families of the young, for the 30-44 age group, and among the aged. Orthodox identification is highest for those beyond age 45. It should be noted that these statistics reflect identification for the family unit as measured by the respondent's self-description and do not reflect fact of non-Jewish or Jewish birth.

TABLE 49

Religious Identification (S. F.)

| | 14 yrs. old and under | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | City-Wide Averages(H.H.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-identifying | 21.0 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 23.1 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 26.1 | 21.6 |
| Reform | 39.9 | 59.1 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 34.8 | 38.8 |
| Conservative | 27.5 | 13.6 | 17.8 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 19.6 |
| Orthodox | 4.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 19.1 | 27.5 | 17.4 | 13.6 |
| Other Jewish | nil | 4.6 | nil | .7 | .7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Non-Jewish Identification* | .7 | nil | 11.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 7.5 | nil | 4.4 |
| No Answer | 6.5 | nil | nil | 2.2 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 1.0 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*As distinguished from Non-Jewish birth.

Table 50 analyzes congregation membership and plans to join a congregation. It is found that for San Francisco families having children between the age of 5-19, congregation membership appears with greatest frequency: in excess of 60% belong to a congregation. The 20-29 year range shows a clear dip in congregation membership with only 20% belonging. There is a moderate upswing in the older age brackets with a minor rise at age 60-64.

The figures in brackets indicate proportions planning to join a congregation in the future. It is noteworthy that both the 20-29 year group and the under-4 year group, showing low present congregation membership, most frequently reveal plans for eventual congregation membership. Specifically, in families with children under 4, 59.7% say they may join a congregation soon or within five years. Likewise, in families with members in the 20-29 year group, in excess of 42% have plans to join a congregation. On the other hand it would appear that typically the "die is cast" once the 30 year age mark is reached; from this point on, smaller proportions intend to join a congregation and the variations in membership and non-membership are relatively small. The findings suggest a substantial relationship between age and congregation membership with particularly high membership in the 5-19 year range, and significant "readiness" to join by young families whose adult members are age 20-29, and whose children are under the age of 4.

TABLE 50

Congregation Membership and Joining Plans (S. F.)

| | 4 and under | 5-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | City-wide Average (HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belong | 7.9 | 64.0 | 62.0 | 20.0 | 38.1 | 45.7 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 37.6 |
| Do not Belong | 89.5 | 33.0 | 28.6 | 75.5 | 58.5 | 51.0 | 53.8 | 64.4 | 59.2 |
| DK-NA re. Belonging | 2.6 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | nil | nil | 3.2 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Will Not Join | (18.4) | (15.0) | (28.6) | (22.2) | (35.4) | (27.2) | (41.0) | (48.9) | 39.2 |
| Join Within 5 Years | (26.3) | ( 2.0) | (nil ) | (22.2) | ( 6.8) | ( 4.6) | (nil ) | ( 3.3) | 6.0 |
| Join Within 1 Year | (31.6) | (10.0) | (nil ) | (20.0) | (10.2) | ( 8.6) | ( 2.6) | ( 4.4) | 8.4 |
| Now Joining | (nil ) | ( 3.0) | (nil ) | (nil ) | ( 2.0) | ( .7) | (nil ) | (nil ) | .8 |
| "DK"*-"NA"* re. Joining | (13.2) | ( 3.0) | (nil ) | (11.1) | ( 4.1) | ( 9.9) | (10.2) | ( 7.8) | 4.8 |

*"DK" abbreviation of Don't Know

*"NA" abbreviation of No Answer

Findings concerning attendance at religious services are shown in Table 51. If we regard as a relevant measure the proportion of religious service attendance beyond High Holiday attendance, only (e.g. "occasionally" to "daily"), we find that the most active age groups are those with members between the ages of 5-19 (religious school and immediate post-religious school age) and adults, ages 45-64. While there is a relative dip in attendance for those between the ages of 20-44, an upward swing occurs at the 40 year mark which continues through age 64, and then declines for those beyond age 65.

TABLE 51

Religious Service Attendance (S. F.)

| | 4 and under | 5-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | City-wide Average(HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Never | 73.7 | 39.0 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 36.7 | 24.5 | 17.9 | 35.6 | 32.4 |
| High Holidays Only | 21.1 | 24.0 | 14.3 | 44.4 | 33.3 | 25.2 | 33.3 | 26.7 | 30.8 |
| Occasionally | 2.6 | 18.0 | 33.3 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 10.0 | 17.6 |
| Monthly | 2.6 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 6.4 |
| Frequently | nil | 5.0 | 9.5 | nil | 2.0 | 3.3 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 6.0 |
| Weekly | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Daily | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| NA | nil | nil | nil | 4.5 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| "Occasional- to Daily" | (5.2) | (37.0) | (57.1) | (22.2) | (25.2) | (41.1) | (43.6) | (35.6) | (33.4) |

Table 52 provides a summary of holiday and ritual observances. Among young children age 4 and under, it is the lighting of Chanukah candles and attendance at Seder that are most frequently practiced. For children 5-14, by a narrow margin, the High Holidays, Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashana, come to be the most frequently observed. For teenagers, 15-19, it is Seder attendance once more that has the highest incidence, although the difference between Seder and High Holidays is small. In the other age categories, the High Holidays and attendance of Seder continue to be the most frequent observances. Some minor holidays, such as Purim, Sukkoth and Simhat Torah also are celebrated often by those in the 5-19 group.

We find a general pattern with two slight peaks of observance frequency, one among the young, currently or recently exposed to Jewish education; and one among the older, many of whom have grown up in the cultural frame work stressing ritual observances. This is indicated by "Ritual Index II", which shows average proportions observing rituals in each age category. This pattern is similar to one encountered previously in congregation membership and religious service attendance.

The vertical column, headed "Ritual Index I", attempts to measure the relative frequency of specific holiday and ritual observance regardless of age categories. As expected, the High Holidays and Seder observances predominate, with an average well in excess of 2/3 observing these events and rituals. Following in frequency are the lighting of Chanukah candles, the lighting of Friday night candles, the celebration of Purim, the celebration of Sukkoth and the celebration of Simhat Torah.

The proportions of those fasting on Yom Kippur range from 28.6% to 46.2%, with the highest proportions found in the older age brackets.

For males, substantial proportions at all age levels have been Bar Mitzvah. Currently some 3/4 of young men become Bar Mitzvah. The lowest proportion is found in the 30-44 age group.

TABLE 52

Holiday and Ritual Observances

| | 4 and under | 5-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | Ritual Index I Avg. by Ritual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent Regularity or Sometimes Observing the Following Rituals | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday Night Candles | 23.7 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 39.7 | 35.9 | 33.3 | 31.8 |
| Chanukah Candles | 63.2 | 74.0 | 66.7 | 44.4 | 58.5 | 53.0 | 43.6 | 38.9 | 55.3 |
| Attend A Seder | 66.7 | 73.0 | 90.5 | 75.6 | 70.1 | 74.2 | 69.2 | 65.6 | 73.1 |
| Celebrate Sukkoth | 13.2 | 32.0 | 23.8 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 20.4 |
| Celebrate Simhat Torah | 13.2 | 30.0 | 23.8 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 25.6 | 24.4 | 19.7 |
| Celebrate Purim | 13.2 | 35.0 | 28.6 | 22.2 | 15.0 | 23.2 | 28.2 | 26.7 | 24.0 |
| Observe Rosh Hashanah | 44.7 | 75.0 | 85.7 | 68.9 | 59.9 | 66.9 | 69.2 | 74.4 | 68.1 |
| Observe Yom Kippur | 50.0 | 78.0 | 85.7 | 68.9 | 66.0 | 69.5 | 76.9 | 74.4 | 71.2 |
| Ritual Index II Avg. by Age | 36.0 | 53.9 | 54.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 45.2 | 46.8 | 45.4 | HH:45.6 |
| Percent Fasting on Yom Kippur | - | insuff. data | 28.6 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 38.4 | 46.2 | 42.2 | HH:32.8 |
| Percent Males Bar Mitzvah | - | 76.1* | 77.8 | 61.5 | 57.1 | 73.4 | 73.9 | 66.7 | HH:69.5 |

(*13-14 yr. age range)

The frequency of Jewish education for children age 5-14, is shown in Table 53. At present, relatively the highest proportion in this age group enrolled in a Jewish school is found in San Francisco, 52%. The corresponding proportions on the Peninsula and Marin are 41.9% and 37.8%. In all areas, Sunday school predominates by an overwhelming margin over any other Jewish education approach. It is, of course, the case that many Jewish children not enrolled in a Jewish school, either had been enrolled, or will enroll in the future; (see Table 55).

Some evidence of accuracy of present estimates is provided in Table 54, which shows a survey estimate of Sunday School enrollment of 4,944 as against a reported "actual" figure of 4,948.

TABLE 53

Jewish Education: Children (5-14)(*)

| | Now Enrolled In Jewish School | Sunday School | Hebrew School | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 52.0 | (46.0) | (6.0) | (3.0) |
| Peninsula | 41.9 | (40.0) | (3.4) | (nil) |
| Marin | 37.8 | (37.8) | (nil) | (nil) |

* Some children may be attending more than one type of school. Beyond sampling fluctuations, this fact accounts in part for the difference between the percentage of sample Hebrew school enrollment, 6.0%, and offical statistics, estimating 8.3%. Some children attend Hebrew school as well as Sunday school.

TABLE 54

Correspondence Between Sample Results and Available "Actual" School Enrollment Statistics

According to the study's sample results

46.0% of an estimated San Francisco child population of 6,627 are enrolled in Sunday School.

| | |
|---|---|
| This yields an enrollment figure of | 3048 |
| Compared to "actual" figure of | 3063 |

For Peninsula, similarly

| | |
|---|---|
| 40.0% of 4211 | 1684 |
| Compared to "aotual" figure of | 1635 |

For Marin, similarly

| | |
|---|---|
| 37.8% of 561 | 212 |
| Compared to "actual" figure of | 250 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Survey estimate total | 4944 |
| "Actual" estimate total | 4948 |

Turning to analysis of Jewish education for persons 15 years old and up, we note the results of Table 55. Again, it is San Francisco that reflects the greatest proportion of prior enrollment in a Jewish school (72.6%), followed in turn by the Peninsula (65.5%) and by Marin (63.4%). Unlike the current situation, in San Francisco and on the Peninsula, previous attendance in a Hebrew School or Cheder predominates over attendance in a Sunday School. It is only in Marin that the situation is reversed.

Almost 1/4 of the persons of 15 years and up have had more than six years of Jewish education while corresponding proportions on the Peninsula and Marin are somewhat lower.

TABLE 55

Jewish Education: Persons 15 Yrs. Old and Up

| | Ever Enrolled in A Jewish School | Sunday School | Hebrew School (or Cheder) | Other* | More than Six Yrs. Jewish Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. | 72.6 | (34.5) | (38.1) | (11.0) | 24.7 |
| Peninsula | 65.5 | (32.3) | (36.2) | (12.2) | 14.0 |
| Marin | 63.4 | (35.6) | (20.8) | (12.5) | 21.8 |
| Average | 70.7 | (34.1) | (37.0) | (11.3) | 22.2 |

* Some persons may have attended more than one type of School: "Other" includes: Yeshiva, private instruction, full-day school, adult Jewish education, etc. "Private instruction" appears with greatest frequency.

Table 56 summarizes the incidence of Non-Jewish persons[1] (defined by birth). In all three areas, San Francisco, Peninsula and Marin, in excess of 10% of persons under the age of 29 are children of intermarriage, or part Jewish. The highest proportion of known Non-Jewish persons is found in the 30-64 age group with particularly high proportions appearing in Marin and on the Peninsula. This bears out prior findings concerning intermarriage rates, which were found to be highest in the suburbs.

TABLE 56

Incidence of Non-Jewish Persons (defined by birth)

| | | 29 Yrs. Old and Under | 30-64 | 65 up | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. | Non-Jewish | 6.4 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| | Part-Jewish* | 12.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Peninsula | Non-Jewish | 3.8 | 16.0 | 8.7 | 9.8 |
| | Part-Jewish | 13.1 | 1.2 | nil | 6.7 |
| Marin | Non-Jewish | 9.8 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 16.3 |
| | Part-Jewish | 10.6 | nil | nil | 4.1 |

* Includes children of intermarriage.

1 This includes non-Jewish persons in households identified as Jewish, such as intermarried spouses, non-Jewish relatives, etc.

Data concerning general education levels are summarized in Table 57, and shown in detail in Table 58. For San Francisco males, the 30-44 year age group is composed of a remarkably high proportion of college educated males, 47.2% having obtained a college degree or post graduate diploma. The 20-29 year age group presently contains 30.4% of college graduates; this figure may be expected to increase as males in their early 20's who are presently in college, graduate. Beyond the 45 year mark the proportion of male college graduates declines. Among females, there is a current vogue of college attendance which had not been in existence in the past.

Examining the negative measure of education status, attendance in grammar school only or less, we note that it is among the older males and females that the greatest proportions with limited education attainment are found.

TABLE 57

General Education: Summary (S. F.)

| | A. College Graduate or Post-Graduate Degree | | | | | City-wide Average (HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | |
| Males | 30.4 | 47.2 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 5.1 | 25.2 |
| Females | 31.2 | 15.6 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 2.0 | |
| | **B. Grammar School or Less** | | | | | |
| | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | |
| Males | nil | 11.4 | 23.4 | 34.8 | 46.1 | 26.4 |
| Females | 3.1 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 28.8 | 52.9 | |

TABLE 58

General Education (S. F.)

| | 20-29 M | 20-29 F | 30-44 M | 30-44 F | 45-59 M | 45-59 F | 60-64 M | 60-64 F | 65 up M | 65 up F | City-wide Average(HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less Than Grammar Sch. | nil | nil | nil | 2.6 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 20.5 | 17.6 | 6.0 |
| Grammar Sch. Only | nil | 3.1 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 26.1 | 22.5 | 25.6 | 35.3 | 20.4 |
| High Sch. | 46.1 | 43.8 | 24.3 | 50.6 | 35.9 | 49.4 | 34.8 | 50.0 | 33.3 | 23.5 | 33.6 |
| Some College | 23.1 | 21.9 | 17.1 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 12.5 | nil | 3.9 | 9.6 |
| College Grad. | 15.4 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 11.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 2.6 | nil | 10.4 |
| Post-Grad. | 15.4 | 3.1 | 28.6 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 4.6 | 17.4 | nil | 5.1 | 2.0 | 14.8 |
| NA | nil | nil | nil | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 5.2 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

M is abbreviation for Males

F is abbreviation for Females

An analysis of <u>occupation</u> for persons 15 years old and up is shown in Table 59 with a comparison between males and females appearing in Table 60. In reviewing the occupation pattern for the Jewish labor force, we must recall that the relative percentage of families among the employed has particular impact in increasing the size of the clerical and sales category, while reducing somewhat the magnitude of the proprietor-manager category. However, taken as a whole, very substantial proportions of professional and semi-professional persons are found in all three major geographical areas, with particularly high proportions noted in Marin and on the Peninsula (38.7% and 33% of the labor force respectively). The proprietor-manager category varies little among the three areas with somewhat more than 1/4 employed in these occupations. On the other hand, the clerical and sales group is greatest in San Francisco, in part due to the greater number of employed women in San Francisco.

Other jobs & occupations, such as craftsmen, foremen, operatives, service workers and laborers, account for but a small proportion of the total Jewish labor force in all three areas. Likewise, unemployment was relatively low, considering that survey interviewing took place during the 1958 recession.

Table 60 showing age comparisons underlines the great frequency of professional and semi-professional employment. In excess of 35% of suburban males 15 years old and up fall within the professional and semi-professional categories. Among women, too, professional employment is frequent, ranging from 22.3% in San Francisco to 33.3% in Marin.

Among men, 3/4 or more of the total population are members of the labor force. For women 21.1% are in the labor force on the Peninsula, 24.3% in Marin, and 33.8% in San Francisco.

TABLE 59

Occupation (Total Jewish Labor Force) Persons 15 Yrs. Old and Up

| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prof. & Semi-Prof. | 25.1 | 33.3 | 38.7 | 27.4 |
| Prop. Manag., Offic. | 26.6 | 25.0 | 28.3 | 26.3 |
| Clerical, Sales | 35.1 | 27.7 | 18.8 | 32.9 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen | 5.5 | 7.4 | nil | 5.7 |
| Operatives | 1.8 | nil | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Service Workers | 3.0 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 3.2 |
| Laborers | .7 | 1.9 | nil | .9 |
| Unemployed | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 60

Occupation (Persons In Labor Force Only)

| | Males 15 Yrs. Old and Up | | | Females 15 Yrs. Old and Up | | | Avg. (Persons 15 Yrs. and Up) | Average(*) (HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | | |
| Professional and Semi-Prof. | 26.6 | 35.4 | 40.5 | 22.3 | 26.9 | 33.3 | 27.4 | 28.8 |
| Proprietors, Managers, Offic. | 33.9 | 28.0 | 32.9 | 12.8 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 26.3 | 29.0 |
| Clerical, Sales | 24.9 | 22.0 | 16.5 | 54.3 | 46.2 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 28.7 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen | 7.9 | 9.8 | nil | 1.0 | nil | nil | 5.7 | 6.8 |
| Operatives | 1.7 | nil | 5.1 | 2.1 | nil | nil | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Service Workers | 2.8 | nil | 3.8 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 22.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Laborers | 1.1 | 2.4 | nil | nil | nil | nil | .9 | 1.2 |
| Unemployed | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 4.3 | nil | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percent In Labor Force | (81.2) | (77.4) | (75.2) | (33.8) | (21.1) | (24.3) | | |

(*) Reminder: In this and other tables, "HH" stands for household heads.

An analysis of language patterns, as presented in Table 61 demonstrates the relatively more frequent use of Yiddish and German in the older age groups. This, of course, is a reflection of immigration and foreign birth among members of the older age groups. While there are irregular variations, between 12.8% and 21.1% of persons over 45 speak Yiddish in every-day conversation at home; the corresponding range of figures for German is 14.6 to 23.1%. Relatively small proportions speak Russian, Polish, French and Spanish, with foreign language use found more often among older persons 30 years old and up.

TABLE 61

Language Patterns (Every-day Conversation in Home)

| | 14 and Under | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 up | City-wide Average (HH)(*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yiddish | 2.9 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 17.9 | 12.8 | 21.1 | 12.8 |
| Russian | nil | nil | 2.2 | .7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Polish | 1.4 | nil | nil | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | nil | 2.0 |
| German | 5.1 | nil | nil | 8.8 | 14.6 | 23.1 | 16.7 | 14.0 |
| French | 1.4 | nil | nil | 3.4 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 1.1 | (X) |
| Spanish | 1.4 | 4.8 | nil | 1.4 | 3.3 | nil | nil | (X) |

(*) Not weighted by age; data for households only.

(X) Not computed.

Table 62 provides an age-sex breakdown, as well as an area comparison, of <u>membership in organizations.</u> By and large, in the the younger age groups and in the adult range, frequency of membership in general organizations exceeds frequency of membership in specifically Jewish organizations. Slight exceptions to this are found for San Francisco females. Among older persons, membership in Jewish organization predominates by a margin that is slight for males but substantial for females. An exception is found among senior citizens in Marin, who appear more often as members of general organizations.

General organization membership rises somewhat with increasing age. Among adults, Jewish organization membership ranges from 30.6% to 54.4%, and among the aged it ranges from 42.9% to 52.6%. Thus in the adult group roughly between 1/3 and 1/2 belong to one or more Jewish organigations.

TABLE 62

Membership In Organizations
(Percent Belonging)

| | 5-19 Males | | | 5-19 Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin |
| Belong to Jewish Org's. | 10.9 | 17.9 | 28.6 | 34.8 | 22.1 | 30.6 |
| Belong to General Org's. | 29.1 | 41.1 | 31.0 | 25.8 | 33.8 | 33.3 |
| | 20-59 Males | | | 20-59 Females | | |
| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin |
| Belong to Jewish Org's. | 30.6 | 48.1 | 52.6 | 37.2 | 50.5 | 54.4 |
| Belong to General Org's. | 56.5 | 67.1 | 60.5 | 35.2 | 62.1 | 55.6 |
| | 60 Up Males | | | 60 Up Females | | |
| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin |
| Belong to Jewish Org's. | 45.2 | 50.0 | 52.6 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 42.9 |
| Belong to General Org's. | 33.9 | 43.8 | 73.7 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 35.7 |

Average (HH)

| | S. F. | Peninsula | Marin |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belong to Jewish Org's. | 37.2 | 46.0 | 52.0 |
| Belong to General Org's. | 46.4 | 62.0 | 65.0 |

Table 63, concerns veteran status for San Francisco males. The highest proportion of veterans is found in the 30-44 age group (72.9%), reflecting primarily the World War II service period. Korean veterans undoubtedly make up a substantial proportion of the 20-29 age group, while among those ages of 60-64, we find the bulk of World War I veterans.

TABLE 63

Veteran Status
(Males Only)

| | 20-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65 Up | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent Veterans | 38.5 | 72.9 | 23.4 | 39.1 | 12.8 | 36.5 |

In the studies of attitude, reaction toward severity of anti-Semitism is considered in Table 64. Here, rather striking variation among geographic areas appear. There are additional differences in attitude among age groups. On the Peninsula, the proportion of those who believe that anti-Semitism is no problem, is highest for all age categories, although frequency of this judgment declines somewhat with increasing age; older people are less likely to feel that anti-Semitism is not a problem on the Peninsula. In San Francisco, anti-Semitism is regarded as being of little concern by only 15.6% to 23.3%. The predominant attitude both in San Francisco and Marin tends to be a view of anti-Semitism as a slight problem.

TABLE 64

Attitude Toward Severity of Anti-Semitism

| | 20 - 29 | | | 30 - 59 | | | 60 Up | | | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. F. | Penin. | Marin | S. F. | Penin. | Marin | S. F. | Penin. | Marin | (HH) |
| Extremely or Fairly Serious Problem | 24.4 | 8.3 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 20.9 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 18.0 |
| Slight Problem | 53.3 | 8.3 | 43.5 | 51.0 | 29.3 | 31.5 | 43.4 | 11.1 | 36.4 | 42.7 |
| No Problem | 15.6 | 79.2 | 26.1 | 19.5 | 58.0 | 44.8 | 23.3 | 50.0 | 27.3 | 29.9 |
| NA | 6.7 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 9.4 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Attitudes toward the necessity of Jewish education are shown in Table 65. In general, there is little articulate, expressed opposition to Jewish education. The differences that appear primarily separate those who believe that Jewish children must have Jewish education as against those whose feelings are more permissive, indicating that Jewish children should have Jewish education. In most instances the "must" view predominates over the "should" view. This predominance of the more compulsory attitude is greater among the older people than among the young. The contrast is less striking in Marin than either in San Francisco or on the Peninsula.

TABLE 65

Attitude Toward Necessity of Jewish Education

| | 20-29 | | | 30-59 | | | 60 Up | | | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. F. | Penin. | Marin | S. F. | Penin | Marin | S. F. | Penin. | Marin | (HH) |
| Jewish Children Must Have Jewish Education | 53.3 | 62.5 | 39.1 | 60.1 | 62.7 | 51.7 | 70.5 | 72.2 | 48.5 | 62.1 |
| Jewish Children Should Have Jewish Education | 40.0 | 20.8 | 43.5 | 35.9 | 29.3 | 38.5 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 30.3 | 31.6 |
| Jewish Children Should Not or Need Not Have Jewish Education | nil | 16.7 | nil | 1.7 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 12.1 | 3.1 |
| NA-DK | 6.7 | nil | 17.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 3.2 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The analysis of evenings at home as a partial measure of leisure appears in Table 66. Most likely to be at home two nights a week or less is the group of young women between the ages of 20-29; more than 1/3 in this category are at home on rare occasions only. The highest percent of presence in the home 6-7 nights a week appears in the young age group, ages 5-14, followed by the aged, age 65 and up; here, 2/3 or more remain at home for the period indicated.

Summarizing the data by means of a "Stay At Home" Index, average proportions are computed for each of the various age categories regardless of sex. Here, we find further substantiation of the pattern showing most frequent stay-at-home behavior for the young and the old with a lower plateau in the middle age range.

TABLE 66

Evenings At Home (S. F.)

| | 5-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-29 | | 30-44 | | 45-59 | | 60-64 | | 66 Up | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 - 2 | nil | nil | 11.1 | nil | 15.4 | 34.4 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 6.9 | nil | 12.4 | 10.3 | 7.8 |
| 3 - 5 | 26.1 | 13.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 50.0 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 23.1 | 27.5 |
| 6 - 7 | 65.2 | 79.6 | 55.6 | 33.3 | 46.2 | 31.2 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 28.1 | 47.1 | 52.2 | 43.8 | 66.6 | 64.7 |
| NA | 8.7 | 7.4 | nil | nil | 7.6 | nil | 1.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | nil | nil | nil |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| "Stay At Home Index" | 72.4 | | 44.5 | | 38.7 | | 35.9 | | 37.6 | | 48.0 | | 65.7 | |

A detailed picture of leisure use is provided in Table 67, for Children and Teenagers, and in Table 68 for Adults and the Aged, San Francisco and Peninsula. Undoubtedly, specific purposes will require a detailed examination of particular leisure time activities. Some broad generalizations, however, are possible. For all age groups, the watching of TV ranks high as a leisure activity. There is some tendency for it to become more frequent with increasing age, although the pattern is not a regular one; presently, the highest instance of TV as a recreational medium appears for aged males on the Peninsula.

Various participant sports are mentioned frequently among young people with a decrease of mentions with increasing age. As expected, males consistently show higher proportion in the selection of participant sports as a form of recreation.

Club activities appear to be the chosen form of recreation, especially among younger age groups 5-14 and among adult age groups 20-59 on the Peninsula. Participative hobbies such as stamp collection, photography, and the playing of musical instruments are mentioned frequently in the younger groups, notable in the 15-19 age range, and to a lesser extent among adults, age 20-59. There is some decrease in this hobby type for the aged.

Card playing is a chosen activity among a substantial proportion of the adult population in San Francisco, somewhat more so than on the Peninsula.

TABLE 67

Leisure Use: Children, Teenagers

| | San Francisco | | | | Peninsula | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 - 14 | | 15 - 19 | | 5 - 14 | | 15 - 19 | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Watching TV | 23.9 | 25.9 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 20.0 | 31.7 | 18.2 | 25.0 |
| Social Activities | 4.3 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 18.2 | 12.5 |
| Sports | 52.2 | 20.4 | 44.4 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 11.7 | 63.6 | 50.0 |
| Reading | 8.7 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 20.0 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 12.5 |
| Gardening | 2.2 | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Work Around House | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | 3.3 | nil | nil |
| Clubs | 15.2 | 3.7 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 28.9 | 16.7 | 9.1 | nil |
| Stamps, Photog. Instruments, etc. | 15.2 | 7.4 | 22.2 | 33.3 | 13.3 | 25.0 | 36.4 | 37.5 |
| Attends Theatre | nil | 1.9 | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | 12.5 |
| Homework | 4.3 | 7.4 | 22.2 | 25.0 | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Social Dancing | 4.3 | 5.6 | nil | 25.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 | nil | 25.0 |
| Cards | nil | nil | nil | nil | 2.2 | nil | nil | nil |
| Music, Hi-Fi. | 2.2 | 3.7 | nil | 8.3 | nil | 6.7 | nil | 12.5 |

TABLE 68

Leisure Use: Adults, Aged

| | San Francisco | | | | Peninsula | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20- 59 | | 60 Up | | 20 - 59 | | 60 Up | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Watching TV | 40.1 | 37.2 | 48.4 | 55.2 | 36.7 | 33.7 | 62.5 | 45.0 |
| Social Activities | 8.8 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 25.0 |
| Sports | 28.6 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 31.6 | 13.7 | 18.8 | nil |
| Reading | 34.0 | 35.2 | 41.9 | 34.3 | 43.0 | 52.6 | 43.8 | 30.0 |
| Gardening | 3.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 18.8 | 5.0 |
| Work Around House | 2.0 | 1.5 | nil | nil | 5.1 | 4.2 | nil | nil |
| Clubs | 4.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 17.7 | 18.9 | nil | 15.0 |
| Stamps. Photo., music | 16.3 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 13.4 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 15.0 |
| Attends Theatre | 15.6 | 18.4 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 20.0 |
| Homework | 4.8 | nil | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | nil | nil |
| Social Dancing | 2.7 | 4.1 | nil | nil | 1.3 | 1.1 | nil | nil |
| Cards | 14.3 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 5.1 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 15.0 |
| Music, Hi-Fi | 10.2 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 12.7 | 10.5 | nil | 10.0 |

## PART IV: GEOGRAPHICAL AREA ANALYSIS

This portion of the report considers survey findings for various census areas in San Francisco and for major Peninsula sections.* The area breakdowns in San Francisco are comparable to those employed in the 1938 San Francisco Jewish Population Study, directed by Dr. Samuel Moment. The data reported in this part of the report must be interpreted in light of the varying number of Jewish household heads and persons in these areas as indicated respectively by Tables I and IV. The smaller the Jewish population in a given area, the more variable are the study results likely to be; in other words, greatest reliability may be assumed to exist in the larger geographical sections. Also it should be noted that for heterogeneous Area A, Downtown, and for Area KLMN, the large but sparsely Jewish section south of Market St., information is based solely on samples of known Jewish household heads (as necessitated by considerations of economy). All other areas made use of more broadly representative sample approaches, augmented by sampling from available lists.

Areas are designated in accordance with the names shown in Table 69. The reader should consider the names used as shorthand expressions and should keep in mind actual areas boundaries.

* * *

*If geographical area data were to be adjusted to reflect their appropriate proportions of Jewish population size so that a city-wide composite would result, comparison with data reported in Part II would show some small discrepancies. This is due to the fact that the city-wide data of Part II are based on a cross-section sample, using proportionately more representative "area sample" data, while geographical area analyses necessarily needed also to utilize samples drawn from lists of known Jewish households in addition to more representative random samples.

Table 69 summarizes a number of factors concerning Jewish population stability and mobility: Time in Area, Time in Home, Home Ownership and Plans to Move. The over-all picture shows considerable proportions of household heads (21-52%) who have resided in San Francisco for 30 years or more. Relatively, the areas which have received significant Jewish population influx from out of town in recent years, are Richmond-South, Richmond-North, Sea Cliff and the Western Addition. The Western Addition, all parts of Richmond, Sunset-Park Merced, Outer Sunset and West of Twin Peaks, also, are characterized by high proportion of Jewish household heads, who have lived in their present home less than 10 years. It may well be that the reason for high incidence of relatively short tenure in the present homes in Richmond and the Western Addition is related to relatively low home ownership, making possible more ready changes in place of residence. On the other hand, Sunset and West of Twin Peaks have grown in recent years, so that the greater proportions of brief tenure in the home may be reflections of the influx of the past decade.

The area with the lowest proportion of home ownership is Downtown, followed by Richmond-North, Richmond-South, Western Addition and Marina. Respondents in these areas also indicated often that in the future they may move away from the current place of residence. This follows the frequently noted connection between low home ownership and population instability. On the other hand, some San Francisco areas appear to be composed of "stable renters" who have lived in a given home for many years.

On the Peninsula, the proportion of old time residents is very small in all areas. Substantial Jewish population influx has occured during the past 10 years. Between 80 and 90% of Peninsula Jewish families have lived in their present home less than 10 years.

TABLE 69

Time In Area, Time In Home, Home Ownership, and Plans To Move

| | In Area Less Than 10 Yrs. | More Than 30 Yrs. | In Present Home Less Than 10 Yrs. | Home Ownership | Planning To Move |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 11.8 | 50.0 | 58.8 | 8.8 | 26.5 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 20.5 | 43.6 | 59.0 | 30.8 | 30.8 |
| D-Richmond-North | 28.6 | 21.4 | 78.6 | 28.6 | 28.6 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 31.2 | 50.0 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 25.0 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 14.3 | 47.6 | 71.4 | 57.1 | 19.0 |
| H-Richmond-South | 38.3 | 26.7 | 66.7 | 25.0 | 43.4 |
| J-Western Addition | 30.0 | 48.9 | 80.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 4.5 | 36.4 | 40.9 | 77.3 | 13.6 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 15.8 | 48.3 | 73.7 | 63.2 | 21.1 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 14.6 | 51.9 | 78.0 | 70.7 | 14.6 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 2.9 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 92.3 | 15.4 |
| Avg.: S. F. (a) | 16.8 | 46.0 | 69.2 (b) | 47.6 | 24.8 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 92.3 | nil | 90.3 | 69.2 | 38.5 |
| So. S.F.-San Bruno | 63.7 | 9.1 | 89.3 | 85.3 | 16.3 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 66.7 | 4.1 | 88.7 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| RedwoodCity-Belmont | 56.3 | 1.3 | 81.0 | 78.0 | 37.2 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 66.7 | 3.6 | 86.4 | 88.9 | 33.3 |
| Avg.: Peninsula (a) | 65.0 | 3.0 | 88.7 (b) | 82.0 | 33.0 |

(a) NOTE: "Avg."-data based on weighted sample, not on weighting computations of sub-area data. Some differences will exist between statistics derived by these two methods.

(b) For "in present home less than 10 years" average, median value of sub-area data is given; weighted sample datum was not computed.

Table 70 summarizes <u>Times Moved Within 10 Years.</u> Richmond, the Western Addition and part of Sunset rank high in the proportion of three or more moves by Jewish household heads during the past decade. Again, this population movement generally appears in areas with low proportions of home ownership and as a symptom of recent population in-movement.

Peninsula Jewish population instability and influx as shown by three or more moves in the last 10 yrs., generally exceeds that of San Francisco. It is greatest in the southern part of the Peninsula in the area including Palo Alto-Menlo Park; and in the north, in the area of Daly City-Westlake. However, in San Mateo, relatively few Jewish household heads have moved three or more times since 1949.

Concerning eventual destinations of those who expressed intention to move, one finds few clear-cut responses, (not tabulated). The prevailing pattern is one of uncertainty. A fairly substantial group expects to find the next home within the <u>same</u> general area. A sprinkle of San Francisco Jewish families did indicate interest in moving to the Peninsula, and a smaller fraction indicated that they were considering moving to Marin or to some other California site. There also appears continued interest in the Sunset area. Peninsula residents generally expect to remain on the Peninsula, although a very few are considering a return to San Francisco proper.

TABLE 70

Times Moved Within Last 10 Years

| | Moved 3 or More Times |
|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 14.3 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 15.4 |
| D-Richmond-North | 42.9 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 18.7 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 19.0 |
| H-Richmond-South | 38.3 |
| J-Western Addition | 30.0 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 18.1 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 38.6 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 22.0 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 10.9 |
| Average: S. F. | 23.2 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 46.2 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 27.2 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 20.8 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 34.2 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 61.1 |
| Average: Peninsula | 40.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

A geographical summary of Marital Status is shown in Table 71. This analysis, which attempts to differentiate between males and females by four categories of marital status, "stretches thin" much of the available data, so that caution must be excercised in interpretation. The following general results appear to hold:

In all but two San Francisco areas, the proportion of married males exceeds the proportion of married females. In seven San Francisco areas, the proportion of single females exceeds the proportion of single males, and in all but two San Francisco areas the proportion of widowed females exceeds the proportion of widowed males. Highest proportions of widowed females appear especially Downtown, in Sea Cliff-Park Presidio and in Outer Sunset.

In three of the five Peninsula areas the proportion of married males exceedsthe proportion of married females. Results dealing with single marital status for widowed, with divorced and separation are too spotty to permit meaningful interpretation.

TABLE 71

Marital Status ("Adults" - 15 Years And Up)

| | Married | | Single | | Widowed | | Divorced or Separated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| A-Downtown | 78.9 | 48.4 | 1.0 | 19.4 | 15.8 | 29.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| B-Marina-Pacific Hts. | 84.0 | 47.7 | 16.0 | 20.5 | nil | 20.5 | nil | 11.4 |
| D-Richmond-North | 75.0 | 75.0 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 16.7 | nil | nil |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 64.3 | 50.0 | 35.7 | 5.6 | nil | 33.3 | nil | 11.1 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 73.9 | 50.0 | 17.4 | 23.5 | 4.3 | 20.6 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| H-Richmond-South | 99.9 | 83.3 | nil | 16.7 | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| J-Western Addition | 80.8 | 73.3 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 6.7 | nil | 6.7 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 66.7 | 66.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 4.2 | nil |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 88.9 | 84.2 | 5.6 | 15.8 | nil | nil | 5.6 | nil |
| P-Sunset-Park Merced | 82.6 | 74.5 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 7.8 | nil | 2.0 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 73.3 | 73.3 | 26.7 | nil | nil | 26.7 | nil | nil |
| Average: S. F. | 79.9 | 62.9 | 12.8 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 15.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 99.9 | 47.1 | nil | 23.5 | nil | 11.8 | nil | 17.6 |
| So. S.F.-San Bruno | 90.0 | 99.9 | 10.0 | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 72.4 | 81.5 | 24.1 | 7.4 | nil | 7.4 | 3.4 | nil |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 99.9 | 62.5 | nil | 12.5 | nil | 12.5 | nil | 12.5 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 69.6 | 68.0 | 21.7 | 12.0 | nil | 12.0 | 4.3 | 8.0 |
| Average: Peninsula | 81.9 | 71.4 | 15.2 | 13.1 | nil | 9.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Table 72 concerns Religious Identification, Congregation Membership and Congregation Joining Plans. Some variations among geographical areas appear in San Francisco in the pattern of Jewish identification and in congregation membership. The proportions of Non-identifying are highest in Downtown, Richmond - North, Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, and in the Western Addition. The Reform orientation predominates in most other areas, although the picture is not clear cut in Outer Richmond and West of Twin Peaks. In Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, and South of Market, the Conservative orientation slightly exceeds Reform. Geographic variations in Orthodox identification are small, although this orientation is found infrequently in Marina-Pac. Hts. and West of Twin Peaks.

Congregation membership is somewhat above average in Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, Outer Richmond, South of Market and Sunset. It is below average in Richmond - South. However, in Richmond-South, a large proportion of families revealed plans for joining a congregation in the future.

The variations in religious identification on the Peninsula in the appearance of the Non-identifying are small, ranging from 21.8% in South San Francisco-San Bruno, to 33.3% in Palo Alto-Menlo Park. The Reform orientation predominates in Daly City-Westlake, South San Francisco-San Bruno and San Mateo, while in Redwood City and Palo Alto-Menlo Park, the Conservative orientation is slightly more prevalent than the Reform. The appearance of Orthodox is scattered, never exceeding 7.4% and falling much below this figure in some instances.

TABLE 72

Religious Identification, Congregation Membership And Congregation Joining Plans

| | Non-Identi-fying | Reform | Conser-vative | Orthodox | Congre-gation Membership | Congre-gation Joining Plans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 32.4 | 41.2 | 8.8 | 17.6 | 29.4 | 8.8 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 20.5 | 56.4 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 38.5 | 12.8 |
| D-Richmond-North | 28.6 | 33.3 | 20.8 | 15.7 | 28.6 | 14.3 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 31.2 | 25.0 | 31.2 | 12.5 | 43.7 | 12.5 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 14.3 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 15.8 | 42.9 | 19.0 |
| H-Richmond-South | 20.0 | 33.3 | 28.3 | 18.3 | 8.3 | 38.8 |
| J-Western Addition | 30.0 | 40.0 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 33.3 | 10.0 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 18.2 | 27.3 | 31.8 | 15.6 | 50.0 | 13.6 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 26.3 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 5.3 | 31.6 | 10.5 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 12.2 | 48.8 | 22.0 | 14.6 | 43.9 | 14.6 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 1.5 | 53.8 | 38.5 | 13.3 | 46.2 | 38.5 |
| Average: S. F. | 21.6 | 38.8 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 37.6 | 15.2 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 23.0 | 40.5 | 15.6 | 6.2 | 41.5 | 31.0 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 21.8 | 39.8 | 18.1 | 7.4 | 33.3 | 18.0 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 29.2 | 54.2 | 18.5 | 5.1 | 33.3 | 15.5 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 22.8 | 31.5 | 42.5 | 4.0 | 49.9 | 16.6 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 33.3 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 2.7 | 55.6 | 11.1 |
| Average: Peninsula | 27.0 | 39.0 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 44.0 | 17.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Table 73 summarizes findings concerning Attendance at Religious Services and the Observance of Kashruth. The highest proportion of religious service attendance, considering High Holidays and attendance at other times during the year is found in Richmond, South, followed by Sunset-Park Merced. The lowest proportions is found in Western Addition. However, generally, inter-area variations are not excessive, ranging from 50% to 73%.

On the Peninsula, the percentage range runs from 46.8% attendance in the Daly City-Westlake area to somewhat more than 65% in the South San Francisco area and in the Palo Alto-Menlo Park area.

Some Kosher observances or strict Kosher homes are reported most frequently in Richmond, South, and Outer Richmond. The lowest proportion appears in Marina-Pac. Hts.

On the Peninsula the highest proportion of Kosher appears for the Daly City-Westlake area and the lowest around San Mateo.

TABLE 73

Attendance At Religious Services and Observance of Kashruth

| | High Holidays Only | High Holidays And Additional Attendance | Strictly Kosher or "some" Kosher Observances |
|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 29.4 | 64.7 | 8.8 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 30.8 | 59.0 | 2.7 |
| D-Richmond-North | 28.6 | 64.3 | 17.8 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 31.3 | 62.5 | 13.8 |
| G-Outher Richmond | 28.6 | 66.7 | 28.0 |
| H-Richmond-South | 45.0 | 80.0 | 30.0 |
| J-Western Addition | 26.7 | 50.0 | 18.6 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 22.7 | 59.1 | 27.3 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 29.6 | 57.8 | 17.7 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 41.5 | 73.2 | 12.2 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 30.7 | 61.5 | 15.4 |
| Average: S. F. | 30.8 | 70.2 | 16.0 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 29.8 | 46.8 | 18.1 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 45.5 | 65.3 | 7.2 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 22.6 | 50.0 | 4.2 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 20.1 | 62.5 | 16.6 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 18.1 | 65.4 | 11.1 |
| Average: Peninsula | 27.0 | 59.0 | 12.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Table 74 concerns Exposure To Jewish Education, by Children and Adults. In a number of areas, data for children are insufficient to permit meaningful interpretation. In Outer Richmond, Sunset-Park Merced and Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, more than 60% of the areas' Jewish children have had or are currently enrolled in a Jewish educational program. (It must be noted that this figure includes past attendance as well as current attendance.) On the Peninsula, the highest proportions of children exposed to Jewish education appear in the San Mateo, Daly City-Westlake and Palo Alto-Menlo Park areas.

Within San Francisco typically, 2/3 to 3/4 of adults have been exposed to Jewish education. The lowest proportion is found in Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, and the highest in Outer Richmond.

In the Daly City-Westlake areas more than 80% of adults have been exposed to Jewish education, while lower percentages are shown for South San Francisco and Palo Alto-Menlo Park.

For children, Sunday School is by far the most typical current Jewish education type. However, some Hebrew school enrollment appears particularly in the Sunset area, and on the Peninsula's southern portion. For adults, in San Francisco Hebrew school was the most predominant type of Jewish education in eight of eleven areas, while on the Peninsula Hebrew school predominates in three to five areas.

TABLE 74

| | Jewish Education (1) Area's Children (5-14) Having, Had, or Having Jewish Education Now | (2) Area's Adults Having Had Jewish Education |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | * | 66.0 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 50.0 | 71.0 |
| D-Richmond-North | * | 75.0 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 60.0 | 59.2 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 70.6 | 80.7 |
| H-Richmond-South | * | 63.6 |
| J-Western Addition | 38.5 | 69.2 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | * | 72.9 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 36.4 | 70.3 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 60.9 | 74.2 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 57.1 | 70.0 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 63.6 | 84.0 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 40.0 | 52.6 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 77.8 | 73.2 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 57.1 | 55.4 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 60.0 | 52.1 |

(1) Sunday School is typical Jewish education type. Some incidence of Hebrew School appears particularly in Sunset area, and in Central and Southern parts of Peninsula.

(2) In S. F., Hebrew School predominates in 8 of 11 areas; on the Peninsula, Hebrew School predominates in 3 of 5 areas.

* Data clearly insufficient

Table 75 summarizes geographical variations in Intermarriage. Intermarriage rates in excess of 20% in San Francisco are found in Marina-Pac. Hts., Outer Richmond, Richmond-South, the Western Addition, West of Twin Peaks, and in Outer Sunset. The highest intermarriage rates are found in the South San Francisco and Palo Alto-Menlo Park areas, (in excess of 27%).

TABLE 75

Intermarriage

| | Total Intermarriage |
|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 5.9 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 20.5 |
| D-Richmond-North | 14.3 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 6.2 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 23.8 |
| H-Richmond-South | 20.0 |
| J-Western Addition | 23.3 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 9.1 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 26.3 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 17.1 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 23.1 |
| Average: S. F. | 17.2 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 10.5 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 27.5 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 20.8 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 16.6 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 27.8 |
| Average: Peninsula | 20.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Patterns of Organizational Membership for household heads are shown in Table 76. With few exceptions in San Francisco the range of geographical variation is a narrow one, with Jewish organization membership varying from about 30% to about 50%, and with general organization membership falling within a similar span. In San Francisco, the highest proportion of Jewish organization membership appears in Marina-Pac. Hts., in Richmond North, and in the Western Addition. The highest proportions of membership in general organizations are found in Sunset, Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, Richmond South, West of Twin Peaks and Outer Sunset.

Peninsula results indicate that the highest proportion of membership in Jewish organizations is found in the Daly City area and in the Palo Alto-Menlo Park area, while membership in general organizations is greatest in South San Francisco, Menlo Park and San Mateo.

In all but three San Francisco areas, membership in general organizations exceeds membership in Jewish organizations. A similar relationship holds for four of the five Peninsula areas. The exceptions are San Francisco areas, Marina-Pacific Heights, Western Addition and South of Market. On the Peninsula, it is the Daly City-Westlake area in which Jewish organization membership is more prevalent than membership in general organizations.

TABLE 76

Organizational Membership (Household Heads)

| | Members of Jewish Org's. | Members of General Org's. |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 41.2 | 44.1 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 51.3 | 46.2 |
| D-Richmond-North | 42.9 | 50.0 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 31.2 | 56.2 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 33.0 | 42.9 |
| H-Richmond-South | 16.7 | 36.7 |
| J-Western Addition | 40.0 | 30.0 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 36.4 | 31.8 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 26.3 | 47.4 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 31.7 | 58.5 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 38.5 | 46.2 |
| Average: S.F., (HH) | 37.2 | 46.4 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 61.6 | 46.2 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 35.9 | 72.9 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 45.8 | 62.5 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 42.4 | 53.2 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 56.5 | 70.2 |
| Average: Peninsula, (HH) | 46.0 | 62.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

General Education and Ccoupational Level of household heads is summarized in Table 77. The San Francisco areas with the highest proportions of household heads who are college graduates and post-graduates are Sunset-Park Merced, Marina-Pac. Hts., and Sea Cliff-Park Presidio. Sea Cliff ranks highest in proportion of professional and semi-professional households, followed by Sunset-Park Merced and by West of Twin Peaks.

Both the proportion of college graduates and proportion of professional and semi-professional household heads is highest in the Palo Alto-Menlo Park area followed by the Redwood City area.

Throughout, a fairly substantial correlation is found between the proportion of college graduates and the proportion of professional and semi-professional households. This is, of course, a typical pattern, partially reflecting prerequsite college education as preparatory for professional or semi-professional employment.

TABLE 77

General Education And Occupational Level (Household Heads)

| | College Graduate and Post-Graudate | Professionals and Semi-Professionals |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 33.3 | 25.6 |
| D-Richmond-North | 21.4 | 14.3 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 31.2 | 31.2 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 19.0 | 4.8 |
| H-Richmond-South | 8.3 | 10.0 |
| J-Western Addition | 26.7 | 16.7 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 39.0 | 26.8 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 11.2 | 7.7 |
| Average: S.F.,(HH) | 25.2 | 21.8 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 33.3 | 22.2 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 29.2 | 18.3 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 34.2 | 37.8 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Park-Los Altos | 61.1 | 55.6 |
| Average: Peninsula,(HH) | 42.0 | 31.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

We may further consider occupation patterns for all Jewish Adults Over Age 15, who are Members of the Labor Force, shown in Table 78. The occupation figures are not necessarily identical for employment of household heads, because they include other segments of the labor force such as women, secondary wage earners, etc.

If the Jewish labor force is considered in these broad terms, the greatest proportion of professional or semi-professional employment appears in Marina-Pac. Hts., West of Twin Peaks, and in Sunset-Park Merced. The greatest frequency of employment in proprietor - manager occupations is found in Sunset-Park Merced, followed by the area to the south of Market, Sea Cliff-Park Presidio and Richmond-North.

The Palo Alto-Menlo Park area again ranks beyond all others in the proportion of professional and semi-professional employment, while the San Mateo area stands highest in the proportion of the Jewish labor force finding employment as proprietors and managers.

TABLE 78

Occupation (Adults Over 15 Yrs. In Labor Force)

| | Professional and Semi-Professional | Proprietors, Managers, and Officials | Clerical-Sales | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 22.7 | 13.6 | 50.0 | 6.8 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 43.6 | 20.5 | 30.8 | 5.1 |
| D-Richmond-North | 15.4 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 23.0 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 26.3 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 10.5 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 3.0 | 24.2 | 57.6 | 15.2 |
| H-Richmond-South | 14.3 | nil | 57.1 | 28.6 |
| J-Western Addition | 22.2 | 22.2 | 37.0 | 18.6 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 17.2 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 13.8 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 35.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 5.0 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 31.1 | 40.0 | 22.2 | 11.7 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 13.3 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 33.3 |
| Average: S.F.[a] | 24.5 | 23.3 | 39.9 | 12.3 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 33.3 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 8.7 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 27.3 | 9.1 | 36.4 | 27.2 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 18.0 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 14.0 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 17.1 | 16.7 | 53.4 | 13.3 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 57.9 | 15.8 | 26.3 | nil |
| Average: Peninsula | 31.2 | 21.7 | 29.0 | 18.1 |

(a) Average data assume equal ratio , males and females, while other data include empirical sample-determined sex-ratios. Also, see footnote on p. 116.

Based on partial returns, Table 79 summarizes results of an "Economic Inventory", giving information of estimated annual dollar income. Sea Cliff-Park Presidio ranks first in the proportion of incomes above $10,000, with 35% reporting incomes in this range. It is followed by Sunset-Park Merced and by Marina-Pac. Hts. The Palo Alto-Menlo Park area stands above the other Peninsula areas in incomes above $10,000.

Looking at the low end of the income scale, incomes under $3,000, are found most often in Richmond -South, and in the Downtown area. On the Peninsula, the very low income brackets are reported but rarely.

The "Economic Rating" is made by the interviewer in accordance with a carefully devised rating schedule. Results are shown in Table 80. When A and B ratings representative of luxury homes and well-to-do upper middle class homes are considered together, it is Marina-Pacific Heights that ranks highest followed by Sunset-Park Merced and West of Twin Peaks. The latter area and Sea Cliff-Park Presidio are the San Francisco areas with the most A-rated homes. With the exception of the Daly City area, all parts of the Peninsula have between 40 and 57% ranking in the A and B rating range.

TABLE 79

Economic Inventory

| | Income $10,000 and Up | Income Under $3,000 |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 8.8 | 26.5 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 23.1 | 7.7 |
| D-Richmond-North | 13.5 | 19.4 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 35.0 | 15.0 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 11.4 | 5.9 |
| H-Richmond-South | 5.0 | 36.6 |
| J-Western Addition | 6.7 | 16.7 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 9.1 | 13.6 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 21.1 | 10.5 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 24.4 | 9.8 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 15.4 | nil |
| Daly City-Westlake | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 22.2 | nil |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 40.0 | nil |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 12.2 | 1.4 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 50.0 | 3.6 |

TABLE 80

Economic Rating

| | Rating Level A | B | C | Other | A/B Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 14.7 | 8.8 | 50.0 | 26.5 | 23.5 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 25.7 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 10.2 | 59.0 |
| D-Richmond-North | nil | 21.4 | 57.1 | 21.5 | 21.4 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 18.7 | 18.7 | 50.0 | 12.6 | 37.4 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 4.8 | 38.1 | 42.9 | 14.2 | 42.9 |
| H-Richmond-South | nil | 20.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| J-Western Addition | 6.7 | 26.7 | 36.7 | 29.9 | 33.4 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 9.1 | 18.2 | 45.5 | 27.2 | 27.3 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 20.0 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 46.3 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 2.4 | 48.8 | 39.0 | 9.8 | 51.2 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | nil | 29.9 | 61.4 | 8.7 | 29.9 |
| Daly City-Westlake | nil | 7.7 | 73.8 | 18.5 | 7.7 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | nil | 44.4 | 44.4 | 11.2 | 44.4 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 12.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 12.5 | 40.0 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | nil | 46.9 | 47.8 | 8.1 | 46.9 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 27.8 | 27.8 | 33.3 | 11.1 | 56.6 |

A- Luxury Homes
B- Upper Middle Class Homes -"Comfortable Homes"
C- Middle Class Homes - "Average Comforts"
Other-Lower, or Lower Middle Class Homes - "Below Average"

If we wish to summarize the various measures of economic level as reported in the preceding tables, we may arrange in rank order, separately for San Francisco and for the Peninsula, certain selected results, as shown in Table 81. The factors chosen for this purpose were proportions of the following:

1. College graduation or post-graduate degree
2. Professional and semi-professional employment, household head
3. Professional or semi-professional employment, labor force
4. A and B ratings on economic rating
5. Incomes over $10,000, on economic inventory

If all San Francisco areas are ranked by each of these five criteria, and if the total rank score is divided by five, a kind of Economic Index results. In turn it is possible to rank this Economic Index; a low figure in the index is indicative of high economic rank.

If this procedure is followed, the four San Francisco areas with the highest economic levels are Sunset-Park Merced, Marina-Pac. Hts., Sea Cliff-Park Presidio, West of Twin Peaks. The lowest level is found in Richmond-South.

Top economic level for Peninsula Jewish households is found in the Palo Alto-Menlo Park area, followed by the Redwood City area.

TABLE 81

Rank Summaries: Economic Measures

| | College Graduate | Household Head Professional-Semi-Professional | All Labor Force Professional-Semi Professional | A & B In Economic Rating | Economic Inventory Over $10,000 | Economic Index | Economic Index Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| B-Marina,-Pac. Hts. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2.2 | 2 |
| D-Richmond-North | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7.4 | 7 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2.8 | 3 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 7 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| H-Richmond-South | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10.4 | 11 |
| J-Western Addition | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6.4 | 5 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7.2 | 6 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3.4 | 4 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.0 | 1 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8.2 | 10 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4.0 | 5 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3.2 | 3 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3.8 | 4 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3.0 | 2 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 |

As prior tabulations have indicated, there appears an overwhelming positive <u>Attitude Toward The Necessity of Jewish Education for Jewish Children</u>. As Table 82 reflects, inter-area differences are relatively small, both for San Francisco proper, as well as on the Peninsula. Relatively low sentiment for Jewish education as an absolute necessity appears in Marina-Pac. Hts, Richmond-North and in Western Addition. The Peninsula is virtually homogeneous with respect to the central affirmative attitude toward Jewish education, with the San Mateo area apparently ranking slightly above the others in this respect. Only very small proportions in all areas are indifferent or openly hostile to Jewish education for Jewish children (data not shown).

TABLE 82

Attitude Toward Necessity of Jewish Education

| | Jewish Children "Must" Have Jewish Education |
|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 70.6 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 46.2 |
| D-Richmond-North | 52.4 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 62.5 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 61.9 |
| H-Richmond-South | 73.3 |
| J-Western Addition | 53.3 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 68.2 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 61.8 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 65.9 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 76.9 |
| Average: S.F. | 62.0 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 61.5 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 66.6 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 75.0 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 61.7 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 61.9 |
| Average: Peninsula | 65.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Table 83 concerns Attitude Toward The Severity Of Anti-Semitism and Toward Personal Experience With Anti-Semitism. For the various San Francisco areas, between 15% and about 29% express the belief that anti-semitism is an extremely serious and fairly serious problem. Differences among areas are not pronounced, although the lowest proportions believing anti-semitism to be a relatively serious matter appear in Marina-Pac. Hts., Richmond-South, and in Sunset-Park Merced.

Likewise, inter-area differences on the Peninsula are not especially great, although the total pattern reveals somewhat less concern with anti-semitism, particularily in the Daly City-Westlake area in Palo Alto-Menlo Park.

Personal experiences with anti-semitism, are reported in San Francisco by about 1/2 of the respondents in the area South of Market, an area in which the density of Jewish population is quite low. In Outer Sunset, in excess of 46% report that anti-semitic experiences have taken place at one or another time in their lives. For the Peninsula, the greatest incidence of experience with anti-semitism appears in Daly City-Westlake and San Mateo. The Daly City result is somewhat surprising in view of the small proportion who believe anti-semitism to be a serious problem.

TABLE 83

Attitude Toward Severity of Anti-Semitism and Personal Experience with Anti-Semitism

| | Anti-Semitism is an Extremely Serious, or a Fairly Serious Problem. | Has Had Personal Experience with Anti-Semitism. |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 20.6 | 29.4 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| D-Richmond-North | 28.6 | 28.6 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 25.7 | 18.7 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 28.6 | 33.3 |
| H-Richmond-South | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| J-Western Addition | 26.7 | 30.0 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 22.7 | 50.0 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 26.3 | 31.6 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 17.1 | 31.7 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 28.1 | 46.2 |
| Average: S.F. | 22.4 | 29.6 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 7.7 | 37.5 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 11.1 | 22.2 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 16.7 | 33.3 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 17.7 | 9.5 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 5.6 | 16.7 |
| Average: Peninsula | 10.0 | 22.0 |

(Footnote concerning "average"-statistic, appearing on p. 116, applies to "average"-statistics shown in this table.)

Throughout, attitudes concerning the Relationship of Jewish Families with Non-Jewish Neighbors, are positive; see Table 84. The highest frequency of reports that relationships between Jewish and non-Jewish families in the neighborhood are warm and pleasant, appears in Sunset-Park Merced, in Richmond-South, West of Twin Peaks and in Outer Sunset. The lowest proportions of reports of positive relationships are found in Richmond-North, and Sea Cliff-Park Presido. Unpleasant relationships or indifferent relationships appear most frequently in Richmond-North and in Western Addition. On the Peninsula the differences among areas are slight.

TABLE 84

Attitude Toward Relationship With Non-Jewish Neighbors

| | Relationship Unusually or Reasonably Pleasant | Relationship Indifferent or Unpleasant |
|---|---|---|
| A-Downtown | 79.4 | 8.8 |
| B-Marina-Pac. Hts. | 64.1 | 15.4 |
| D-Richmond-North | 50.0 | 28.6 |
| E-Sea Cliff-Park Presidio | 50.0 | 18.7 |
| G-Outer Richmond | 76.2 | 4.8 |
| H-Richmond-South | 80.0 | nil |
| J-Western Addition | 63.3 | 26.7 |
| KLMN-Area So. of Market | 54.5 | 22.7 |
| O-West of Twin Peaks | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| P-Sunset, Park Merced | 92.7 | 12.2 |
| Q-Outer Sunset | 76.9 | 15.4 |
| Daly City-Westlake | 76.9 | 15.4 |
| So. S. F.-San Bruno | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| San Mateo-Burlingame | 75.0 | 16.7 |
| Redwood City-Belmont | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Palo Alto-Menlo Pk.-Los Altos | 83.3 | 11.1 |