

JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY
of
GREATER NEW YORK

First Section:
STUDIES IN THE NEW YORK
JEWISH POPULATION

NEW YORK
BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH
1928

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH
114 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
March 15, 1928

DR. LEE K. FRANKEL, *Chairman*
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON THE
JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY OF GREATER NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY

SIR:

I transmit herewith to you our study of the Jewish population in New York City. This is the first study which we hope the Jewish Communal Survey of Greater New York will publish because of its basic value to all the other sections of the Survey. These other sections, namely the studies of Jewish communal and philanthropic interests in the fields of family welfare, child care, health, recreation, Jewish education, vocational education and other related fields are now rapidly nearing completion.

We trust that to you and to your associates in the Executive Committee and in the general Citizens' Committee, as well as to the many people interested in the Survey, and to the large Jewish community interested in all the philanthropic and communal organizations, this study of the population will be of vital interest.

The population study herewith transmitted to you gives types of information which have hitherto not been available concerning any considerable Jewish population resident in this country. It is particularly of value since it concerns such a tremendous Jewish population as that of Greater New York. I refer to the distribution of the population into sections of the city, the distribution of the population by age groups, and the notes which we are transmitting herewith on birthrate and on causes of death among Jews.

The really dramatic and vital thing, however, is the march of the Jewish population into Brooklyn and into the Bronx. This intra-city migration must have a tremendous effect on the reallocation of the philanthropic and communal organizations among the Jewish community.

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NEW YORK CITY

The Bureau of Jewish Social Research owes a debt of gratitude to the following who were very helpful in putting at the disposal of the Bureau the necessary basic materials for the population study: Dr. William H. Guilfooy, Registrar of Records, Board of Health, New York City; Mr. William T. Collins, County Clerk, New York County; Mr. William E. Kelly, County Clerk, Kings County; Mr. Robert L. Moran, County Clerk, Bronx County; Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary, Cities' Census Committee.

To Dr. Louis I. Dublin, we are greatly indebted for his painstaking review of the material submitted to him.

To you, Dr. Frankel, we express our gratitude for your encouraging leadership and helpfulness in this and other studies of the Survey.

The Bureau must also acknowledge the excellent service rendered by Mr. Louis M. Hacker, as well as others of the staff of the Bureau, in the various phases of this population study.

Faithfully yours,

SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH, *Director.*

INTRODUCTION

On January 12, 1926, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Mr. Fred Brown, Judge Mitchel May, Mr. Louis Marshall, Mr. Reuben Sadowsky, Mr. Israel Unterberg and Mr. Felix M. Warburg addressed a letter to Jewish citizens who represent all phases of organized Jewish philanthropic and communal effort in Greater New York. This letter read in part as follows:

"Do you believe it to be desirable that the Jewish community of Greater New York should at this time think in terms of 1930 and 1935 in planning its communal activities?

"'Jewish Greater New York' today differs radically from that of 1905 or 1915. Jewish immigration is lessening. The Jewish population of Manhattan is decreasing. In parts of Brooklyn and the Bronx, it has doubled and trebled.

"What is the present trend? What will be the situation in ten years? Where shall we build hospitals, Jewish educational centres, orphan asylums and other institutions? Shall it be in Manhattan? In the Bronx? In Brooklyn? Or on Staten Island?

"We have now two Federations—one in Manhattan, the other in Brooklyn. Shall there be one to include all Jewish charitable institutions in the Greater City?

"These questions are worthy of consideration at this time. They require study, and should be approached in a statesmanlike manner. . . ."

This pamphlet is, in part, an answer to the above questions. It is the first in a series which will endeavor to answer questions concerning every field of Jewish philanthropic and communal work in Greater New York. A study of the Jewish population is a necessary basis for any survey of the present or future organization of Jewish social work. The pamphlet which follows is a definite study of that population. It indicates where the population lives and what is the trend of its movement.

It reveals the startling fact that Brooklyn today has almost as many Jews as have the two boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan added together and that the trend is still towards the Bronx and Brooklyn and away from Manhattan. During the past decade the Jewish population has decreased in every section of Manhattan with the exception

of Washington Heights, while it has substantially increased in all the sections of the Bronx and in all but two of the sections of Brooklyn. Because of the possibility of further settlement in Brooklyn and the Bronx, it is likely that this trend will continue.

Whether or not any of the sections or boroughs of the city has reached a saturation point in the building of Jewish institutions will be shown in other studies. But it is possible to assume at once that emphasis must be placed on a better organization of and for Jewish communities in the Bronx and Brooklyn. At the same time, as many types of institutions as possible must be planned on a Greater New York City basis to serve the entire Jewish community, rather than one section of that community or one borough.

Where institutions can possibly minister to the needs of Jews resident anywhere in the Greater City, policies should be so directed as to make city-wide service possible. Institutions organized to serve definite neighborhoods or localities should be built in those large and growing Jewish communities in the Bronx and Brooklyn. At the same time Jewish institutions, organized on a neighborhood or local basis, that find themselves faced with a rapidly diminishing Jewish population, should study carefully the trend of movement of the population. This should be done with a view towards balancing against the service they owe the Jewish population remaining in one particular locality, with the general service they owe in the field in which they are engaged. These institutions will need to study the possibilities of securing a greater return for both the capital and the maintenance funds invested in their work by transferring their activities to localities where there may be increasing Jewish settlements or much larger and stronger Jewish communities than are now surrounding them.

This population study, aside from its value as a basis for planning the activities of Jewish philanthropic and communal organizations, will be of general value in Jewish demography. Because of the methods of study employed, it is possible to approximate statistically a distribution of the Jewish population by age groups. This is the first time that this information has been available for a large Jewish population in this country.

It is also possible to indicate on the basis of this study the birthrate for Jews and the principal causes of mortality among Jews. These are

interesting vital statistics which will make possible much more intelligent discussion of the Jewish population and will ultimately affect the programs of Jewish and general social agencies.

The Survey has been organized with Citizens' Committees in each one of the fields of family welfare, child care, health, recreation, secular education, Jewish education, and community organization. The last subject indicates a study of the Federations of Jewish philanthropies.

In each of these fields there will be published the findings of the Citizens' Committee based on the facts and recommendations made to this Committee by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

Throughout the study there has been splendid cooperation by all officials of the city government, Jewish organizations in all fields, general philanthropic and communal organizations—a cooperation that is inspiring and that augurs well for whatever plans for the reevaluation and reorganization of Jewish social work throughout Greater New York that may result from this Survey.

LEE K. FRANKEL.

I. MOVEMENT OF JEWISH POPULATION IN NEW YORK CITY

In view of the fact that census tabulations in the United States do not enumerate Jews, as such, it has always been one of the chief problems in Jewish demography to estimate the Jewish population. Various devices have been perfected toward this end, the two outstanding methods being the deathrate method and the Yom Kippur school absence method. The first assumes that the Jewish deathrate is some arbitrary figure, usually 8 per 1000, and on the basis of a count of Jewish deaths, arrives at a total population estimate. The second presupposes that all Jewish school children will absent themselves from the public schools on Yom Kippur day, and that such absentees, with a certain number of corrections, will represent the Jewish child population (5 years through 14 years). From this step it is easy to arrive at a total population estimate by assuming that the 5 through 14 years group represents 18 per cent of the population (the proportion which holds in the general population of New York at the present day).

It can be seen that both these methods are open to question because of the assumptions made. In an older population, the deathrate will be higher. In a younger population, the age group 5-14 years will represent more than 18 per cent of the population. The fact is, in New York City at the present day, both assumptions are, generally, true. But there is no warrant for believing, for instance, that they are true of the Jewish populations of Cincinnati and Baltimore.

It has been said that the age group 5 through 14 represents 18 per cent of the population in New York City. What should be said is, that the school attendance group derived from a study of Yom Kippur absences may be accepted as representing 18 per cent of the population in view of the fact that the 5 through 14 years group is not exactly descriptive. Children do not enter school much before 6 years; graduation from the grade school is more nearly in the neighborhood of 13 years than 14. While, at present in New York City the age group 5 through 14 years represents 21 per cent of the population, in the calculations based on Yom Kippur absences the lower figure may be employed.

These observations are necessary in order to clear the air to an extent. In presenting figures indicating the movements of the New York Jewish population over the decade 1916-25, the Survey has employed the estimates derived from a study of Yom Kippur absences. It has done this for two reasons, viz., the only calculations made

TABLE I
Jewish Population in New York City
1916 - 1925

BOROUGH	1916		1925	
	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION
Manhattan	2,137,747	696,000	1,945,029	500,000
Bronx	615,600	211,000	872,168	390,000
Brooklyn	1,798,513	568,000	2,203,235	800,000
Queens	396,727	23,000	714,647	56,500
Richmond	98,634	5,000	138,277	3,500 (?)
TOTAL	5,047,221	1,503,000	5,873,356	1,750,000

TABLE II
Distribution of Jewish Population by Boroughs

BOROUGH	1916 PER CENT	1925 PER CENT.
Manhattan	46.3	28.6
Bronx	14.0	22.3
Brooklyn	37.8	45.6
Queens	1.6	3.3
Richmond	0.3	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

TABLE III
Per Cent Increase or Decrease of Jewish Population by Boroughs
1916 - 1925

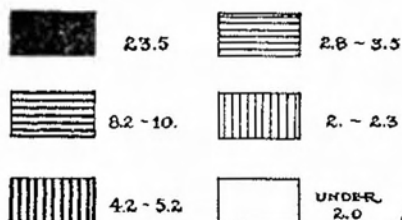
BOROUGH	PER CENT INCREASE OR DECREASE
Manhattan	- 28.3
Bronx	+ 84.7
Brooklyn	+ 40.7
Queens	+146.
Richmond	- 30. (?)
TOTAL	+ 16.4

WHERE JEWISH POPULATION LIVED ~1916

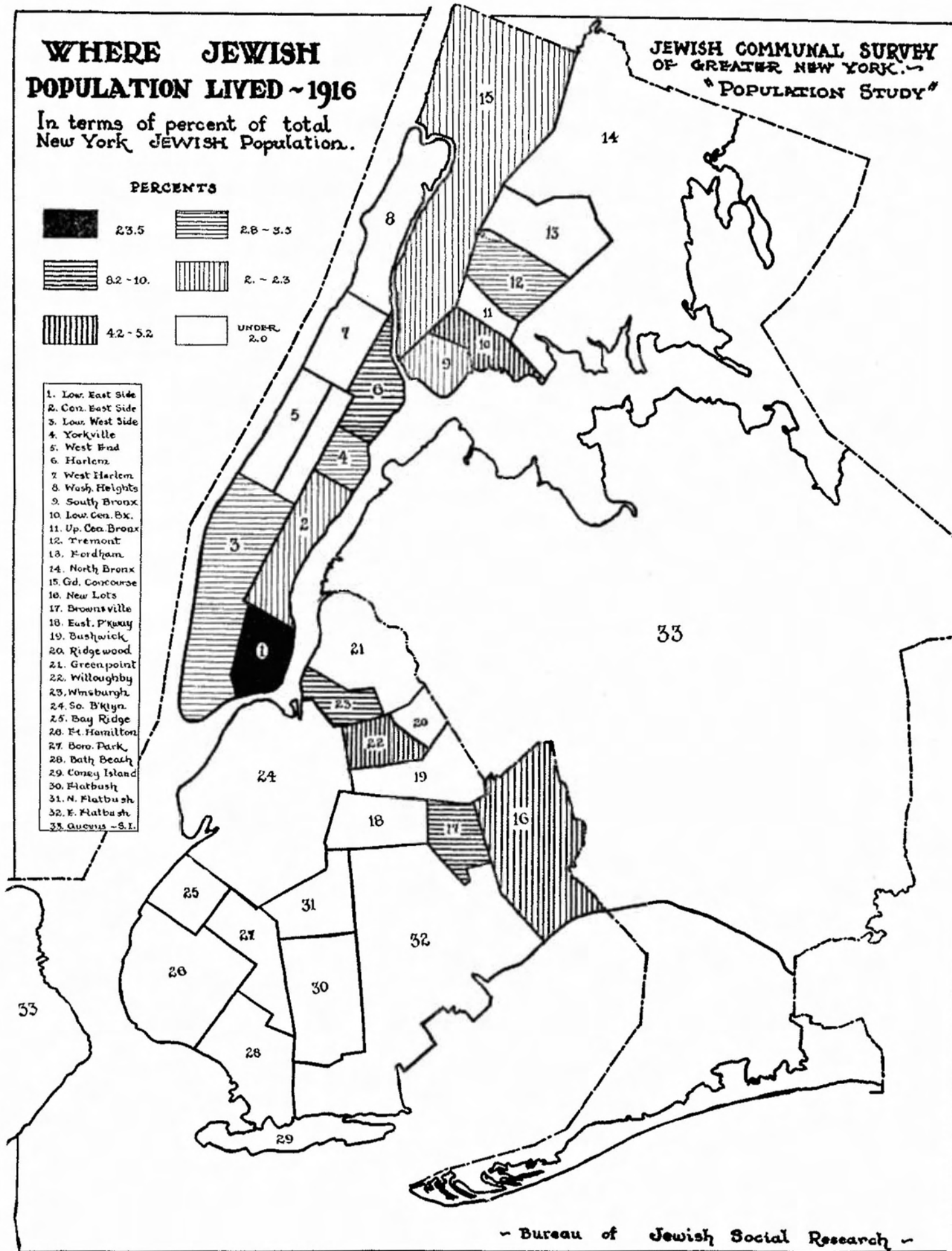
JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY OF GREATER NEW YORK. -
"POPULATION STUDY"

In terms of percent of total New York JEWISH Population.

PERCENTS



1. Low. East Side
2. Cen. East Side
3. Low. West Side
4. Yorkville
5. West End
6. Harlem
7. West Harlem
8. Wash. Heights
9. South Bronx
10. Low. Cen. Bx.
11. Up. Cen. Bronx
12. Tremont
13. Fordham
14. North Bronx
15. Gd. Concourse
16. New Lots
17. Brownsville
18. East. Pkway
19. Bushwick
20. Ridgewood
21. Greenpoint
22. Willoughby
23. Wmsburgh
24. So. B'klyn.
25. Bay Ridge
26. Ft. Hamilton
27. Boro. Park
28. Bath Beach
29. Coney Island
30. Flatbush
31. N. Flatbush
32. E. Flatbush
33. Queens - S.I.



previously on the basis of borough sections were those of Dr. Dushkin in 1916 and these were on the Yom Kippur absence method; the Survey has elaborated another method for obtaining a total population figure and this method has yielded a figure very similar to the first.

It should be said here that the Jewish child population estimates were obtained by the Survey from the Jewish Education Association which was particularly interested in such figures in view of its work in fostering Jewish education. From Dr. Dushkin's report, then, made in 1916 were derived the 1916 Jewish population estimates; from the Jewish Education Association were derived the Jewish estimates for 1925. The Survey studied these two sets of figures in order to present the movements of the Jewish population in New York City for the decade in question.

New York City

Tables I, II, and III indicate the history of New York City's Jewish population over the period 1916-25. In 1916 New York City had 1,503,000 Jews; in 1925, 1,750,000.

In 1916, the Jews made up 30 per cent of New York City's population; in 1925, the proportion was still the same, i.e., 30 per cent. Over the decade, New York City's population increase had been 16.4 per cent while the Jewish population's increase had been similar. What the future will hold it is not possible to say. The stoppage of immigration must prevent the unbalancing of this proportion, at any rate it can be said that it is not likely that the Jewish proportion in New York City will increase. On the contrary, there is room for belief that the Jewish proportion may dwindle because while its deathrate is lower than the general population's at present, there is no assurance that this will continue; while on the other hand, the Jewish birthrate appears to be definitely lower than that of the general population. These facts will be discussed in their proper connection.

The movements of the Jewish population in New York City have been marked. In the ten years, Brooklyn definitely supplanted Manhattan as the center of Jewish population. In 1925, Brooklyn had 45.6 per cent of the total New York Jewish population as against 50.9 per cent for Manhattan and the Bronx. There is no assurance that in time these centers will not shift again. In the ten years 1916-25 Bronx gained 84.7 per cent and Queens 146 per cent. In time, because of still undeveloped areas, these boroughs together with Richmond will seat New York City's population, Jew as well as non-Jew, and there are already evidences of certain Brooklyn sections being abandoned.

TABLE IV
Jewish Population of Manhattan
 1916 - 1925

BOROUGH SECTION	1916		1925		PER CENT INCREASE OR DECREASE 1916-1925
	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF BOROUGH TOTAL	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF BOROUGH TOTAL	
Lower East Side	353,493	50.8	264,178	52.9	-25.3
Central East Side	33,356	4.8	15,217	3.0	-54.4
Lower West Side	42,153	6.1	8,710	1.7	-79.4
West End	16,007	2.3	14,332	2.9	-10.4
Yorkville	53,034	7.6	32,411	6.5	-39.9
Harlem	149,091	21.4	114,859	23.0	-23.0
West Harlem	24,511	3.5	8,506	1.7	-65.3
Washington Heights	24,511	3.5	41,320	8.3	+68.6
TOTAL MANHATTAN	696,156	100.0	499,533	100.0	-28.3

TABLE V
Jewish Population of the Bronx
 1916 - 1925

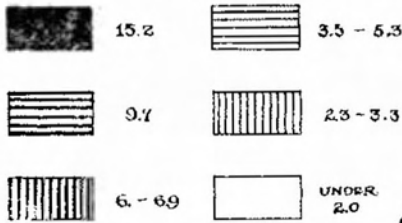
BOROUGH SECTION	1916		1925		INCREASE PER CENT 1916-1925
	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL BOROUGH POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL BOROUGH POPULATION	
South					
Bronx	31,010	14.7	32,725	8.4	5.5
Lower Central Bronx	64,022	30.3	92,292	23.7	44.1
Upper Central Bronx	20,671	9.8	40,906	10.5	97.7
Tremont	51,018	24.2	121,129	31.1	139.4
Fordham	7,965	3.8	22,828	5.9	186.6
North					
Bronx	2,054	1.0	12,080	3.1	488.1
Grand Concourse	34,366	16.2	67,880	17.3	97.5
TOTAL BRONX	211,106	100.0	389,840	100.0	84.7

WHERE JEWISH POPULATION LIVED-1925

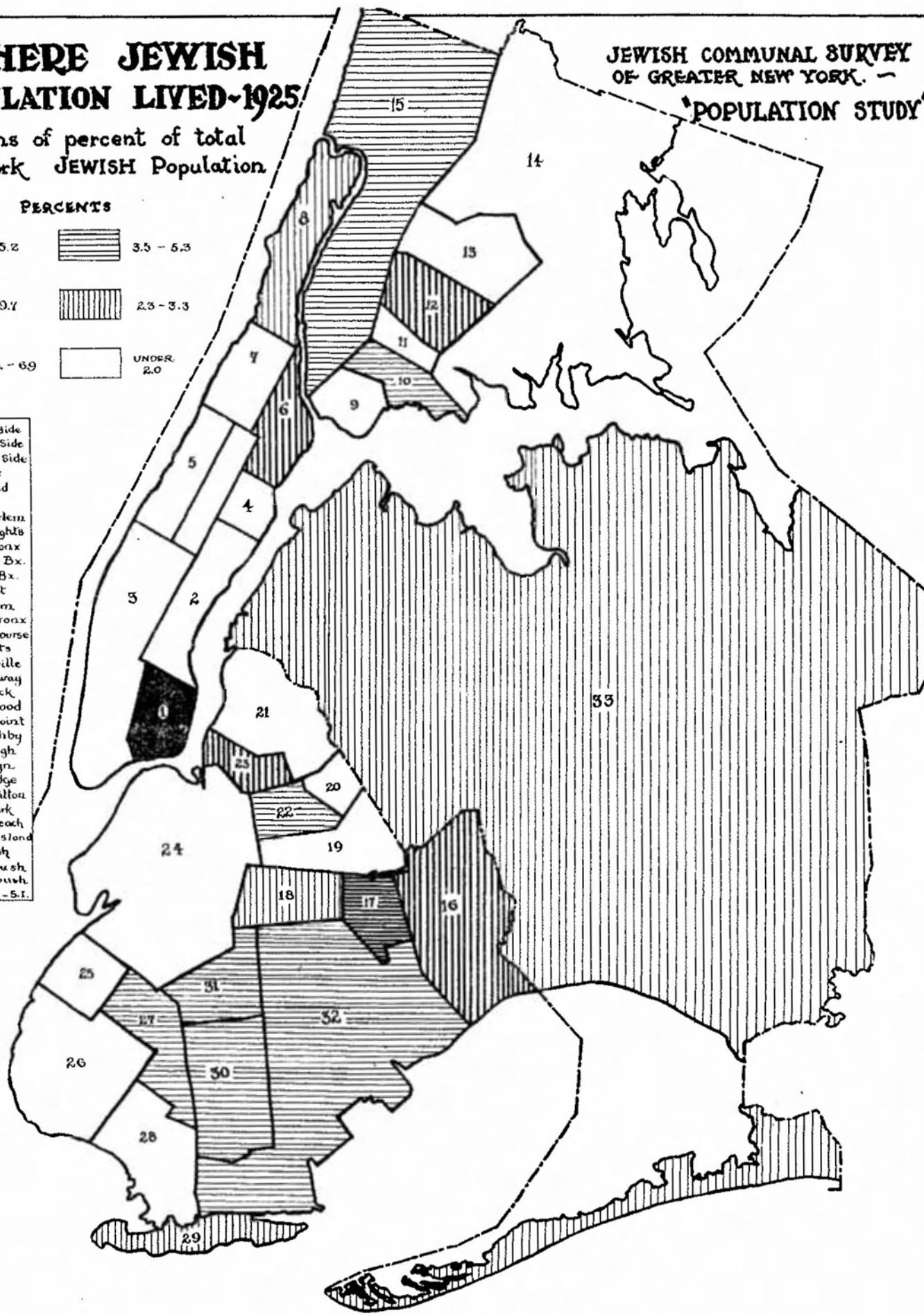
In terms of percent of total New York Jewish Population.

JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY OF GREATER NEW YORK - 'POPULATION STUDY'

PERCENTS



1. Low East Side
2. Cen. East Side
3. Low West Side
4. Yorkville
5. West End
6. Harlem
7. West Harlem
8. Wash. Heights
9. South Bronx
10. Low Cen. Bx.
11. Up Cen. Bx.
12. Trieman
13. Bordenham
14. North Bronx
15. G.J. Concourse
16. New Lots
17. Brownsville
18. East Flatway
19. Bushwick
20. Ridgewood
21. Greenpoint
22. Wiltonghby
23. Winsburgh
24. So. Sklyn.
25. Bay Ridge
26. Ft. Hamilton
27. Faro. Park
28. Bath Beach
29. Coney Island
30. Flatbush
31. N. Flatbush
32. E. Flatbush
33. Queens - S.I.



On the other hand there still remain great undeveloped tracts in Brooklyn to which Jews are moving. There is no doubt that Brooklyn, for some time to come, will have to be the new focus of attention as far as a Jewish communal program is concerned.

The Richmond figures here given may be questioned. The number of Jewish school children was so small that an error in count, one way or another, must necessarily have magnified the result. In any case, Richmond's Jewish population cannot be more than 5,000 at the present time. There has been no definite Jewish migration toward Staten Island.

Manhattan

Table IV indicates the history of Manhattan's Jewish population over the decade 1916-25. In 1916, there were 696,000 Jews in Manhattan; in 1925, 499,500 or a decrease of 28.3 per cent.

Manhattan's Jewish population has been distributed over 8 sections for more intensive comparison. Reference may be had to the accompanying map for the locations of these zones.

An examination of Table IV indicates a population loss in all but one of these sections in the decade discussed. Washington Heights gained 68.6 per cent during 1916-25 but even then it had only 8.3 per cent of Manhattan's total Jewish population and 2.3 per cent of New York City's. (See Table VIII.)

In 1925, Manhattan's Jewish population still lived in the Lower East Side and in Harlem. In 1925, the Lower East Side had 52.9 per cent of Manhattan's Jewish population as against 50.8 per cent in 1916. *But in 1916, the Lower East Side had 23.5 per cent of all of New York City's Jews as against 15.2 per cent in 1925.* Similarly, Harlem's Jews made up 23 per cent of Manhattan Jewry in 1925 as against 21.4 per cent in 1916. *But in 1916, Harlem had 9.9 per cent of all of New York City's Jews as against 6.6 per cent in 1925.* It is obvious that the movement has been out of these more populous areas. Yorkville, it will be noticed, has declined in similar fashion.

It may be questioned whether the figures for the Central East Side and the West End are strictly accurate. It must be remembered that the estimates are based on child population and that the persons that have been moving into these districts recently are, in the first place, older, and second, may have fewer children per family than the average rate. The absolute figures, in any case, are small and do not bulk large in a discussion of a Jewish community program which is, after all, the final basis of this analysis.

Bronx

Table V indicates the history of the Bronx Jewish population over the decade 1916-25. In 1916 the Jewish population of the Bronx was 211,100; in 1925, it was 389,840 or an increase of 84.7 per cent. In 1916, Bronx had 14 per cent of New York City's Jews; in 1925 it had 22.3 per cent.

The movement in the Bronx is northward and westward into the Tremont, Fordham and Grand Concourse sections. The South Bronx has evidently ceased growing while the Tremont section has become more populous than Harlem, having 6.9 per cent of the city's Jews in 1925 as against Harlem's 6.6 per cent.

It is evident that there is great room for further growth in the North Bronx section and in the Grand Concourse. The latter section in 1925 had already 3.9 per cent of New York City's Jews as against 2.3 per cent for Washington Heights (which undoubtedly can develop little further).

Brooklyn

Table VI indicates the history of Brooklyn's Jewish population over the decade 1916-25. In 1916, Brooklyn had 568,000 Jews; in 1925, 800,000 or an increase of 40.7 per cent. In 1916, Brooklyn had 37.8 per cent of New York City's Jewish population as against 45.6 per cent for 1925.

TABLE VI
Jewish Population of Brooklyn
1916 - 1925

BOROUGH SECTION	1916		1925		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT 1916-1925
	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL BOROUGH POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL BOROUGH POPULATION	
New Lots	78,677	13.9	115,615	14.5	+ 46.9
Brownsville	146,813	25.8	169,906	21.2	+ 15.7
Eastern					
Parkway	23,472	4.1	47,570	6.0	+102.7
Bushwick	24,464	4.3	29,930	3.7	+ 22.3
Ridgewood	7,989	1.4	8,463	1.1	+ 5.9
Greenpoint	10,986	1.9	11,599	1.5	+ 5.6
Willoughby	72,902	12.8	72,247	9.0	- .9
Williamsburg	122,850	21.7	104,905	13.1	- 14.6
South					
Brooklyn	13,984	2.5	16,578	2.1	+ 18.5

Bay Ridge	2,204	.4	2,508	.3	+ 13.8
Fort Hamilton	3,306	.6	11,845	1.5	+258.2
Borough Park	22,458	4.0	61,564	7.7	+174.1
Bath Beach	13,984	2.5	31,800	4.0	+127.4
Coney Island	6,992	1.2	40,360	5.0	+477.2
Flatbush	8,716	1.5	31,597	4.0	+262.5
North Flatbush	4,132	.7	24,237	3.0	+486.6
East Flatbush	4,132	.7	18,561	2.3	+349.2
TOTAL	568,061	100.0	799,285	100.0	+ 40.7

It is interesting to note that New Lots, Brownsville and Williamsburg, the more populous areas, had in 1916 more than 61 per cent of Brooklyn's Jewish population as against 48.7 per cent in 1925. In short, Brooklyn's Jewish population has spread south and west over the borough into Eastern Parkway, Borough Park, Bath Beach, the Flatbushs, and Coney Island.

Williamsburg and Willoughby it can be seen, were the only sections to lose population, and there is no doubt that these will continue to decline because of the character of their dwellings. The Brooklyn movement has all been into the one-family, two-family, and apartment house sections. The fact is, Brooklyn has indicated sharply the method of Jewish population trends. Original settlements are made into regions with one-family houses, e.g., North Flatbush and more recently Bay Ridge and Ft. Hamilton. The next wave moves into two-family houses. The final wave is an apartment house population because the rise in land values forbids the erection of smaller dwellings. The newer regions where small family structures are already out of the question are Eastern Parkway, Flatbush, North Flatbush and Borough Park. In short, these sections will become, more obviously, middle-class.

Brownsville's population is pressing into New Lots on the east and East Flatbush on the south and the latter section, particularly, will become the center of Brooklyn's lower middle-class population. The cheaper type of dwellings being erected here would seem to presage such a possible history.

Coney Island's status is equally interesting. In the ten years it had the greatest growth, but one, of all of Brooklyn's sections. The Coney Island population is a permanent one and will increase greatly, no doubt, as soon as the residence restrictions are lifted from the Sea Gate area.

Queens

The Queens Jewish population is at present much too diffuse to

TABLE VII

*Jewish Population of Most Populous Borough Sections in City, 1916,
Showing Sections in Order of Size of Population*

BOROUGH SECTION	BOROUGH	TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL JEWISH CITY POPULATION
Lower East Side	Manhattan	353,493	23.5
Harlem	Manhattan	149,091	9.9
Brownsville	Brooklyn	146,813	9.8
Williamsburg	Brooklyn	122,850	8.2
New Lots	Brooklyn	78,677	5.2
Willoughby	Brooklyn	72,902	4.9
L. C. Bronx	Bronx	64,022	4.2
Yorkville	Manhattan	53,034	3.5
Tremont	Bronx	51,018	3.4
Lower West Side	Manhattan	42,153	2.8
Grand Concourse	Bronx	34,366	2.3
Central East Side	Manhattan	33,356	2.2
South Bronx	Bronx	31,010	2.0
TOTAL FOR 13 SECTIONS		1,232,785	81.9
TOTAL FOR REMAINING 19 SECTIONS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX, AND BROOKLYN		242,538	16.1
QUEENS & RICHMOND		28,000	2.0
TOTAL		1,503,323	100.0

TABLE VIII

*Jewish Population of Most Populous Borough Sections in City, 1925,
Showing Sections in Order of Size of Population*

BOROUGH SECTION	BOROUGH	TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION	PER CENT OF TOTAL JEWISH CITY POPULATION
Lower East Side	Manhattan	264,178	15.2
Brownsville	Brooklyn	169,906	9.7
Tremont	Bronx	121,129	6.9
New Lots	Brooklyn	115,615	6.6
Harlem	Manhattan	114,869	6.6
Williamsburg	Brooklyn	104,905	6.0
Lower C. Bronx	Bronx	92,292	5.3
Flatbush (3)	Brooklyn	74,395	4.3
Willoughby	Brooklyn	72,247	4.1
Grand Concourse	Bronx	67,880	3.9
Borough Park	Brooklyn	61,564	3.5
Eastern Parkway	Brooklyn	47,570	2.7
Washington Heights	Manhattan	41,320	2.3
Upper C. Bronx	Bronx	40,906	2.3
Coney Island	Brooklyn	40,360	2.3
TOTAL FOR 17 SECTIONS		1,429,126	81.7
TOTAL FOR REMAINING 15 SECTIONS		259,532	14.8
QUEENS & RICHMOND		60,000	3.5
TOTAL		1,748,658	100.0

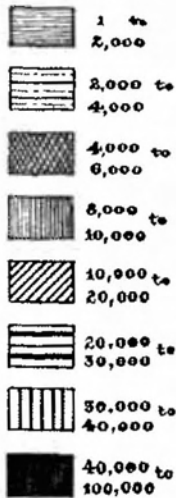
MOVEMENT OF JEWISH POPULATION

1916 ~ 1925

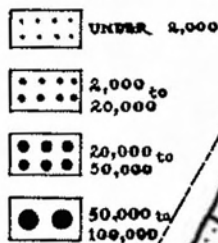
SHOWING GAINS & LOSSES

POPULATION STUDY
JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY
OF GREATER NEW YORK

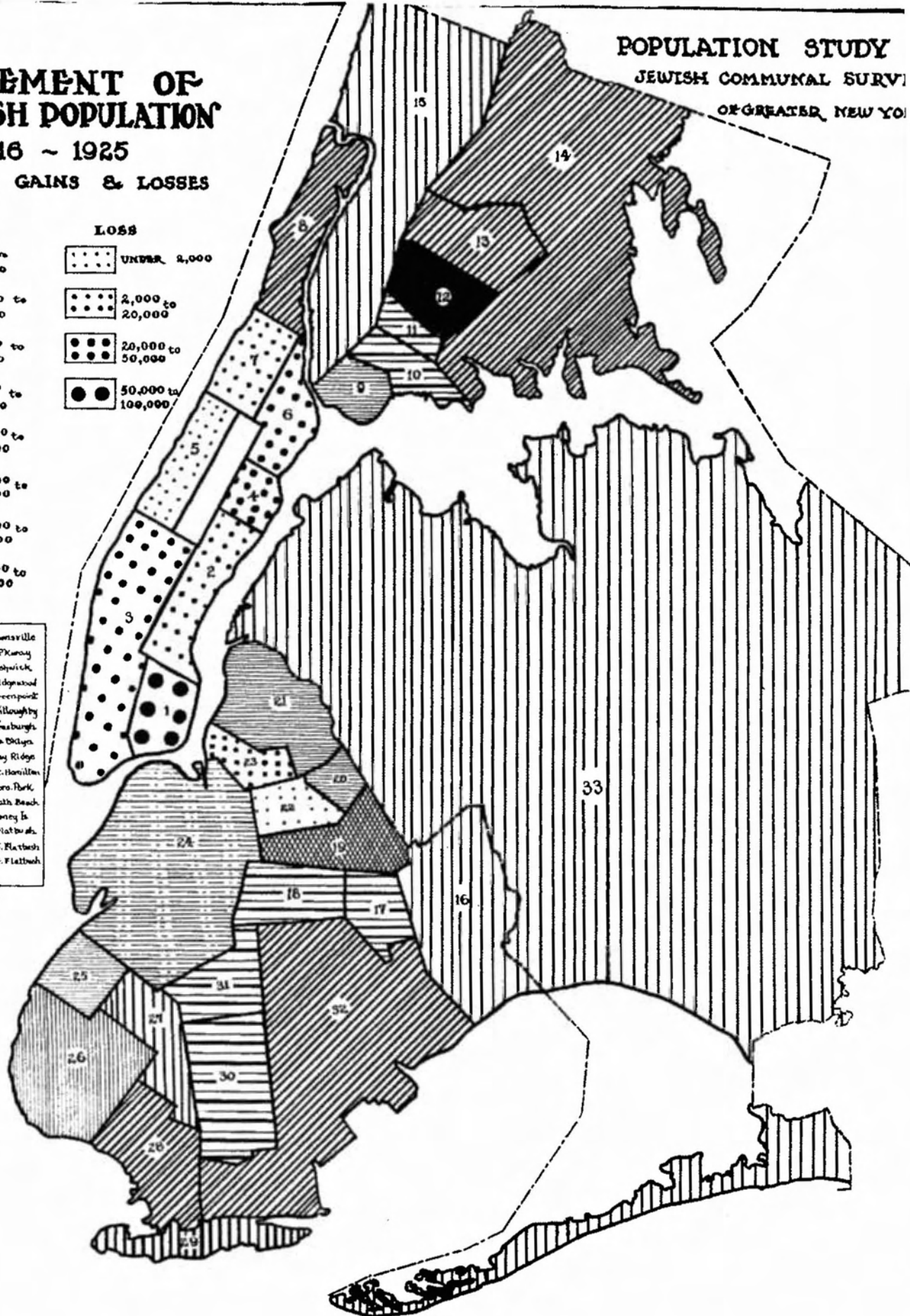
GAIN



LOSS



1. East Side	27. Brownsville
2. Cen. S. Side	28. E. Flatbush
3. Low. W. Side	29. Bushwick
4. Yorkville	30. Ridgwood
5. West End	31. Greenpoint
6. Harlem	32. Willoughby
7. West Harlem	33. Winesburg
8. Wash. Hts.	34. De Btaya
9. So Bronx	35. Day Ridge
10. Low. Cen. Bx.	36. Ft. Hamilton
11. Up. Cen. Bx.	37. Boro Park
12. Tremont	38. Bath Beach
13. Fordham	39. Coney Is.
14. No. Bronx	40. Flatbush
15. Gr. Concourse	41. N. Flatbush
16. New Lots	42. E. Flatbush
33. Queens	



permit of such detailed analysis. The whole borough had in 1925 56,500 Jews, as against 23,000 in 1916, a gain of 146 per cent. But, in 1925, the Queens Jewish population represented but 3.3 per cent of New York City Jewry. The Eastern Parkway section of Brooklyn had almost as much in an area probably one-hundredth the size. This must not minimize the importance of Queens as a center of future growth. The contingency is nevertheless remote.

Borough Movements

Tables VII and VIII indicate the movements of Jewish population over the three boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx for 1916-25, in résumé. From Table VII it will be seen that in 1916 the 13 most populous sections (out of a total of 32 in the three boroughs) had 81.9 per cent of New York City's Jewish population. In 1925 (Table VIII) the 17 most populous borough sections had 81.7 per cent of the total population. An examination of the two tables reveals:

The decentralization of New York City's Jewish population. In 1916, the Lower East Side had 23.5 of the City's total Jewish population; in 1925 it had 15.2 per cent. In 1916 the five most populous borough sections had 56.6 per cent of New York City's Jews; in 1925, the first five had 45 per cent. It is to be noted, too, that in 1916, of the 13 most populous areas, Manhattan had 5, Brooklyn 4, and the Bronx 4. In 1925 in the 17 most populous areas Manhattan had 3, Brooklyn 10, and the Bronx 4.

This decentralization has been due to a direct movement from congested areas into middle-class areas. The Lower East Side, Harlem, Yorkville, Williamsburg and Willoughby sections have all lost population; South Bronx and Brownsville have barely held their own. On the other hand, Tremont, Fordham, Eastern Parkway, Flatbush and North Flatbush have flourished mightily.

Density of Jewish Population

It has been said that the Jewish population of Greater New York constitutes 30 per cent of the city's total population. An examination of Jewish density by boroughs and borough sections reveals interesting divergencies. Thus, the Jews of the Bronx make up, in 1925, 44.7 per cent of the borough's population; the Brooklyn Jews make up 36.3 per cent of that borough's population; the Manhattan Jewish ratio is 25.7 per cent; while for Queens and Richmond the ratios are 8 and 2.5 per cent respectively.

TABLE IX

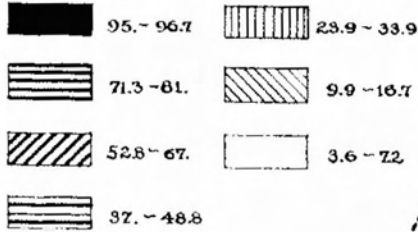
*Density of Jewish Population (1925) Showing Ratio Jews Constitute
in Total Population, by Borough Sections*

BOROUGH SECTION	BOROUGH	RATIO JEWS CONSTITUTE IN TOTAL POPULATION PER CENT
Coney Island	Brooklyn	96.7
Tremont	Bronx	96.4
Brownsville	Brooklyn	95.0
Williamsburg	Brooklyn	81.0
New Lots	Brooklyn	78.5
East Side	Manhattan	73.3
Lower Central Bronx	Bronx	71.3
Upper Central Bronx	Bronx	67.0
Willoughby	Brooklyn	55.3
Bath Beach	Brooklyn	52.8
Eastern Parkway	Brooklyn	48.8
Borough Park	Brooklyn	46.1
Flatbush	Brooklyn	43.8
Harlem	Manhattan	37.0
South Bronx	Bronx	33.9
Grand Concourse	Bronx	28.1
Fordham	Bronx	23.9
Washington Heights	Manhattan	23.9
North Flatbush	Brooklyn	23.9
East Flatbush	Brooklyn	16.7
Bushwick	Brooklyn	15.1
Yorkville	Manhattan	15.1
Fort Hamilton	Brooklyn	11.7
Ridgewood	Brooklyn	11.3
North Bronx	Bronx	9.9
Central East Side	Manhattan	7.2
Greenpoint	Brooklyn	6.6
West End	Manhattan	6.3
South Brooklyn	Brooklyn	4.4
Lower West Side	Manhattan	4.3
West Harlem	Manhattan	4.0
Bay Ridge	Brooklyn	3.6

DENSITY OF JEWISH POPULATION-1925

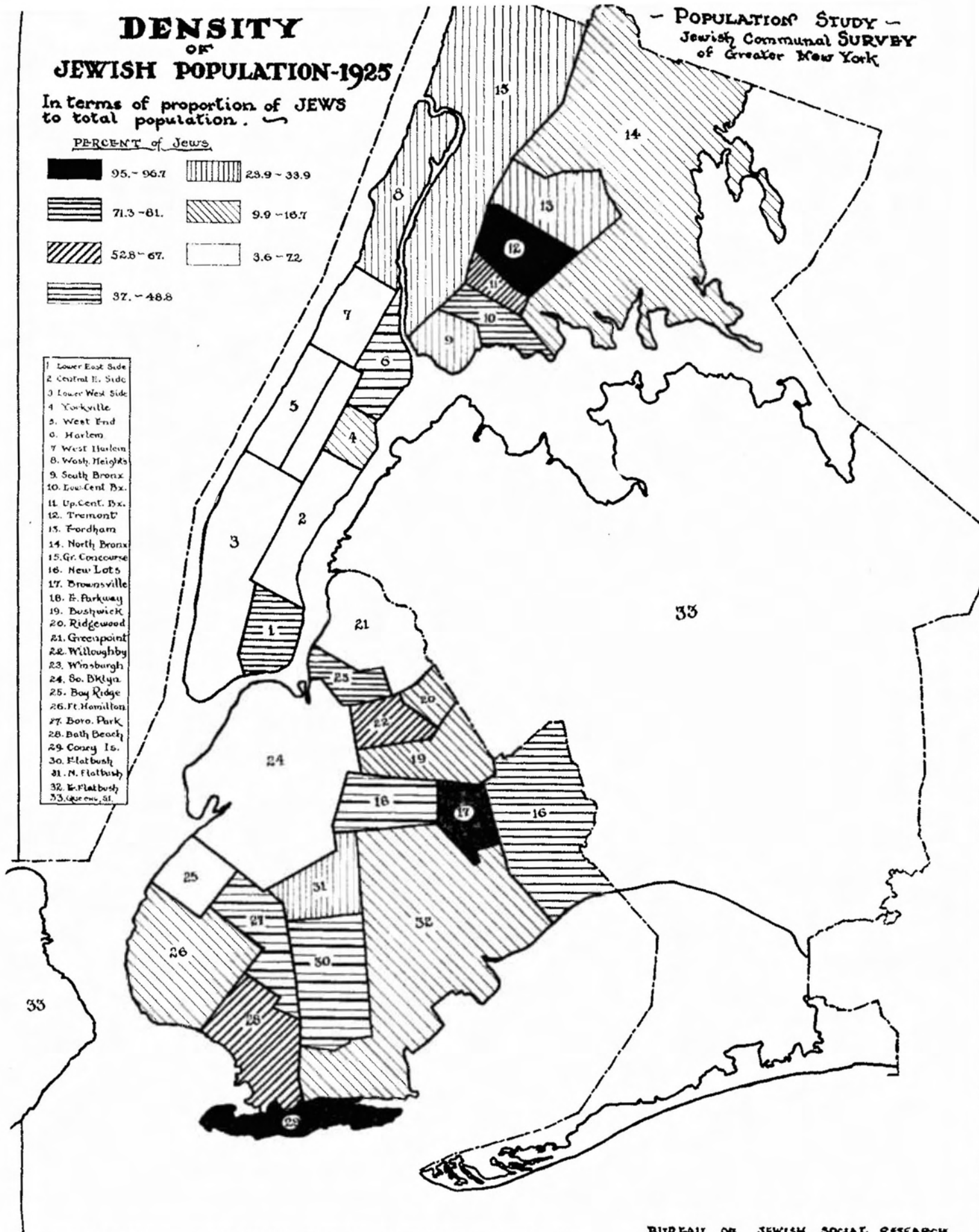
In terms of proportion of JEWS
to total population.

PERCENT of Jews



1. Lower East Side
2. Central E. Side
3. Lower West Side
4. Yorkville
5. West End
6. Harlem
7. West Harlem
8. Wash. Heights
9. South Bronx
10. Ew. Cent. Bx.
11. Up. Cent. Bx.
12. Tremont
13. Fordham
14. North Bronx
15. Gr. Concourse
16. New Lots
17. Brownsville
18. E. Parkway
19. Bushwick
20. Ridgewood
21. Greenpoint
22. Willoughby
23. Winburgh
24. So. Bklyn.
25. Bay Ridge
26. Ft. Hamilton
27. Boro. Park
28. Bath Beach
29. Coney Is.
30. Flatbush
31. N. Flatbush
32. E. Flatbush
33. Queens, N.Y.

POPULATION STUDY -
Jewish Communal SURVEY
of Greater New York



MOVEMENTS OF JEWISH POPULATION IN NEW YORK CITY

An examination of Table IX indicates that there are some borough sections in New York City whose population is almost entirely Jewish. Of the five borough sections whose Jewish populations are at least 75 per cent of the total, four are in Brooklyn and one is in the Bronx. Coney Island, Tremont and New Lots are new developments and will no doubt continue Jewish; Brownsville and Williamsburg are older settlements and probably, in the near future, will show population replacements by other groups. This has, of course, already taken place in the East Side where the Jews make up only 73.3 per cent of the section's total population.

Of the following five sections, where the Jews constitute between 74 and 50 per cent of the section's populations, two are in the Bronx, two in Brooklyn, and one in Manhattan. The East Side, Lower Central Bronx, and Willoughby are older settlements whose Jewish character will probably be less obvious in the near future. Bath Beach and Upper Central Bronx may be expected to become more Jewish, if anything.

For the remaining twenty-two sections, the following newer residential neighborhoods may be expected to attract Jewish populations for some time to come: Eastern Parkway (at present 48.8 per cent Jewish), Borough Park (46.1 per cent Jewish), Flatbush (43.8 per cent Jewish), Grand Concourse (28.1 per cent Jewish), Fordham (23.9 per cent Jewish), Washington Heights (23.9 per cent Jewish), North Flatbush (23.9 per cent Jewish), East Flatbush (16.7 per cent Jewish), Ft. Hamilton (11.7 per cent Jewish), North Bronx (9.9 per cent Jewish).

The following sections have either stood still or lost Jewish population and one may expect their Jewish character either to decline or to remain unimportant: Harlem, South Bronx, Bushwick, Yorkville, Ridgewood, Central East Side, Greenpoint, West End, South Brooklyn, Lower West Side, West Harlem, Bay Ridge.

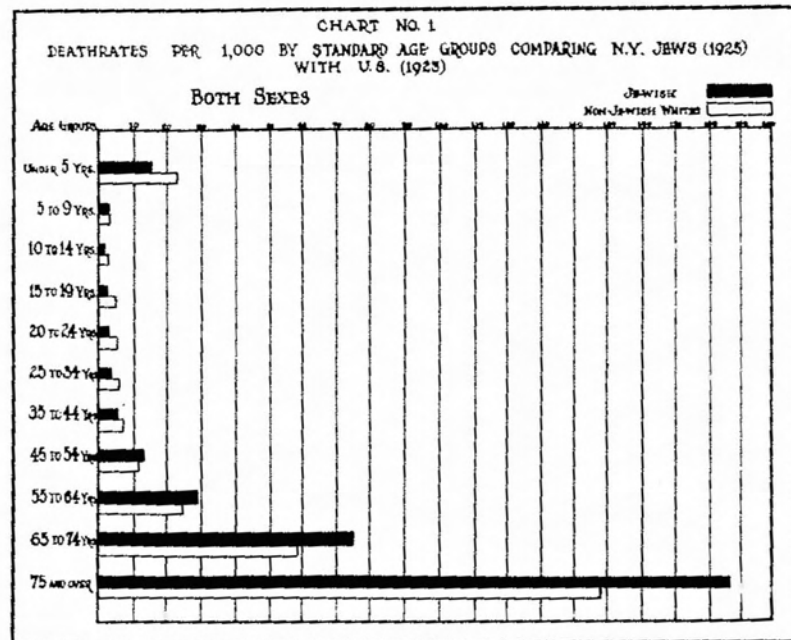


TABLE 1
Deathrate per 1,000 by Standard Age Groups
Jews—1925 U. S.—1923 (AREA OF 1920)

AGE GROUPS	JEWS—1925			U. S.—1923 (AREA OF 1920)		
	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000
Under 5	138,100	2,031	14.7	8,673,935	195,014	22.5
5-9	149,700	343	2.3	8,532,198	21,009	2.5
10-14	209,400	265	1.3	7,882,076	14,990	1.9
15-19	199,900	298	1.5	6,750,954	21,964	3.3
20-24	212,500	360	1.7	6,743,059	27,854	4.1
25-34	278,100	891	3.2	13,528,063	63,853	4.7
35-44	236,800	1,248	5.3	11,366,803	79,459	7.0
45-54	159,300	1,933	12.1	8,688,004	101,942	11.7
55-64	92,700	2,665	28.7	5,669,973	139,475	24.6
65-74	29,900	2,267	75.8	2,940,165	173,018	58.8
75 and over	6,700	1,251	186.7	1,267,624	188,539	148.7

II. AGE DISTRIBUTIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Method

It was pointed out in the previous chapter that the Survey had devised another method for estimating Jewish total population. The results of this study have not lent themselves to treatment by borough sections for the examination of population trends; but they have been singularly rich in another respect, i.e., that of Jewish mortality. Suffice it to say here that this method has, generally, corroborated that of the Jewish Education Association in the total population estimate reached. It will be recalled that the Jewish Education Association's Jewish population estimate for 1925 had been 1,750,000. The Survey's estimate was 1,713,000.

The Survey's method was based on a study of specific deathrates. The deathrate method has not been an unfamiliar one for the estimating of Jewish population. Its chief drawback has been, however, that it has worked with a crude deathrate, i.e., at one time or another it has assumed a Jewish deathrate of 11, or 10, or 8 per 1,000 population. The fact is, this method has had slight warrant in fact for its basic assumption. To establish a crude deathrate one must know the size of the living population as well as the total number of deaths. It is not sufficient to say, for example, that the Jewish deathrate of Detroit is applicable to the Jewish population of Baltimore or Chicago, for these Jewish populations are not the same as far as age and sex distributions go and crude deathrates are affected by precisely these factors.

The Survey, therefore, set up a unit of living population whose deaths it could study for the purpose of arriving at deathrates by age and sex. These are called specific deathrates. With such rates, having counted all the Jewish deaths in New York City, it would be in a position to estimate not merely the total number of New York Jews, but, as well, their distribution by age and sex. Such a table would be of great significance in studying causes of death, or mortality, by age and sex.

The process of setting up a unit of living population was this: there was first chosen a number of sanitary districts in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn whose population was believed to be representative of the general Jewish community. These sanitary districts included 16 in all, being located as follows: 2 on the Lower East Side, 3 in Harlem, 3 in Washington Heights, 3 in South and Central Bronx, 1 in Williamsburg, 2 in Brownsville, and 2 in the Eastern Parkway sections. The

TABLE 1A
Deathrate per 1,000 by Standard Age Groups

AGE GROUPS	MALES JEWS—1925			MALES U. S.—1923 (AREA OF 1920)		
	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000
Under 5	69,300	1,135	16.4	4,395,636	108,841	24.8
5-9	71,600	179	2.5	4,310,087	11,526	2.7
10-14	79,400	135	1.7	3,978,299	8,410	2.1
15-19	95,300	162	1.7	3,351,712	11,401	3.4
20-24	109,300	164	1.5	3,251,208	13,793	4.2
25-34	132,900	412	3.1	6,893,915	32,519	4.8
35-44	113,300	680	6.0	5,910,623	44,148	7.5
45-54	85,200	1,125	13.2	4,594,343	57,713	12.6
55-64	40,300	1,501	37.2	2,960,671	78,150	26.4
65-74	15,400	1,160	75.1	1,493,186	92,630	62.0
75 and over	3,330	615	185.2	590,153	89,865	152.3

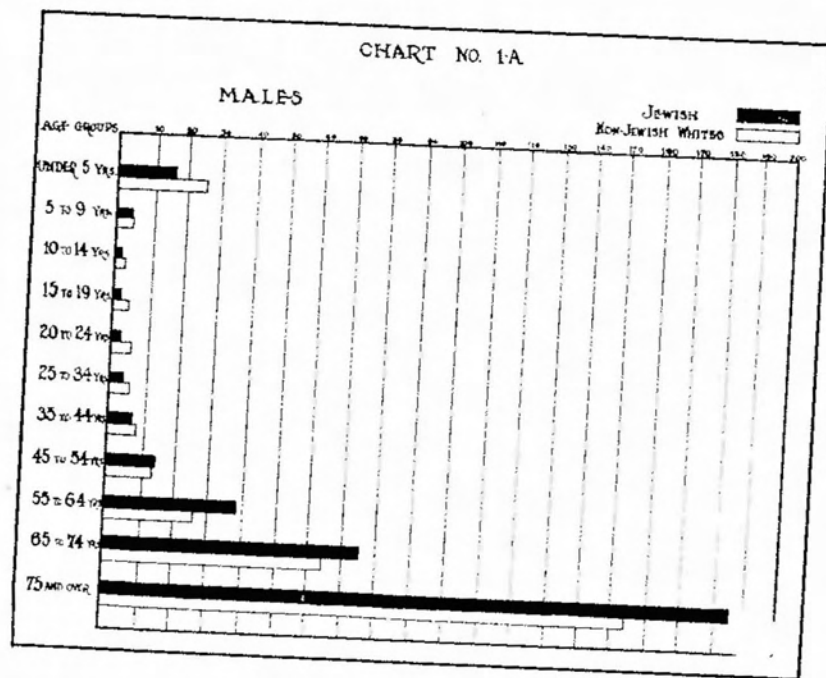
Jewish population in these 16 sanitary districts could be counted as the enumerators' schedules of the 1925 State Census were available in the county clerks' offices. The clues employed were those of name and place of birth. It should be said here that in view of the fact that the neighborhoods chosen were characteristically Jewish, it was felt that there could not be encountered very much difficulty in the singling out of Jewish names. The fact is, in the 16 sanitary districts examined, the Jewish population comprised 75 per cent of the total, and in 5 districts, the Jewish figures ranged between 88 and 95 per cent of the totals. In the 16 sanitary districts the total population was 206,436. Of these 152,327 were Jewish. The count was checked back once for the 8 Manhattan sanitary districts and the deviation from the first count proved to be very slight.

The next step consisted of a tabulation of Jewish deaths for New York City in 1925. It is important to indicate here the clues employed in the singling out of Jewish certificates. These were: name of the decedent, place of birth, mother's maiden name, nativity of parents, place of burial, and undertaker's name. There was a total in the five boroughs of 13,552 such certificates that were definitely believed to be Jewish. This work was checked once in the borough of Manhattan and there was a doubt appearing in the case of only 25 deaths.

The final step called for the singling out of the Jewish deaths that had taken place in the unit of 16 sanitary districts set up. An examination of the 13,552 death certificates, by address, yielded up 1,248 deaths that were definitely established as belonging in the unit being studied. In other words, out of the 152,327 Jews in the 16 sanitary districts 1,248 had died during 1925.

A certain number of corrections were first necessary before the number of deaths could be definitely established. There was a group of deaths for whom no addresses were known; there was another group made up of non-resident Jewish decedents who had died in New York in 1925. In the first group there were 72 deaths and in the second 220. In short, there was a total of 292 deaths not identified by addresses some of which may have belonged in our unit of 16 sanitary districts. To make corrections for these factors it was decided to distribute a portion of this 292 among the age and sex groups of our unit on the basis of proportions already existing. The additional deaths thus counted in totaled 26.

The question may well be raised: why were non-resident deaths not discarded all together? Deaths in New York City are registered in the boroughs where those deaths occurred and not in the borough



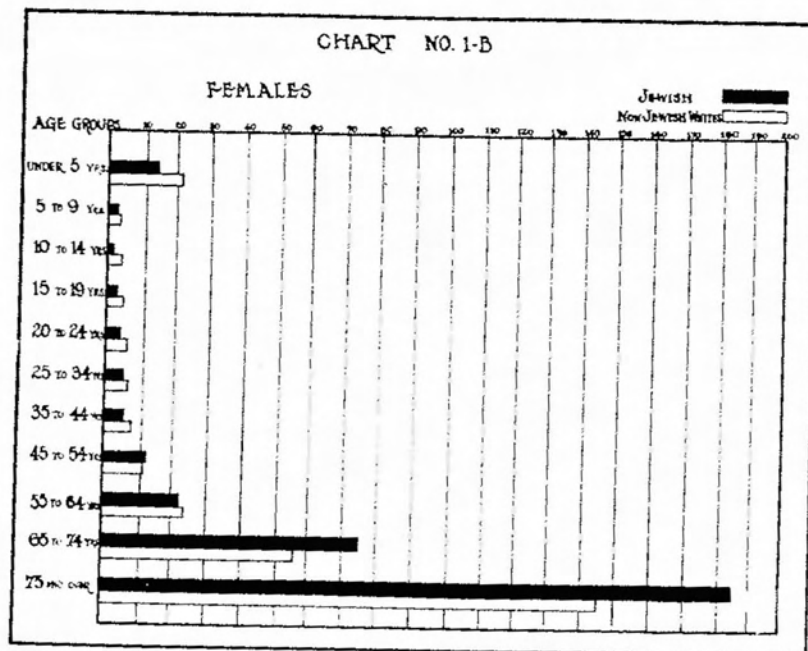


TABLE 1B
Deathrate per 1,000 by Standard Age Groups
FEMALES
JWS—1925 U. S.—1923 (AREA OF 1920)

AGE GROUPS	FEMALES JWS—1925			FEMALES U. S.—1923 (AREA OF 1920)		
	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	DEATHRATE PER 1,000
Under 5	68,800	894	13.0	4,278,299	86,173	20.1
5-9	78,100	164	2.1	422,111	9,485	2.2
10-14	130,000	130	1.0	3,903,777	6,580	1.7
15-19	104,600	137	1.3	3,399,202	10,563	3.1
20-24	103,200	196	1.9	3,491,851	14,061	4.0
25-34	145,200	479	3.3	6,724,148	31,334	4.7
35-44	123,500	568	4.6	5,456,180	35,311	6.5
45-54	74,100	808	10.9	4,093,661	44,229	10.8
55-64	52,400	1,104	22.2	2,709,302	61,325	22.6
65-74	14,500	1,107	76.1	1,446,979	80,388	55.5
75 and over	3,400	636	188.3	677,471	98,676	145.7

of the decedent's last residence. So too, deaths of non-resident persons occurring in New York City are registered in borough offices. But deaths of New York residents occurring out-of-town are registered similarly at the place of death. It is not possible to correct New York City's deaths for non-resident and out-of-town deaths for this would necessitate an interchange of records among all the departments of health over the country. Such corrections are made only in Washington at the office of the Federal Census Bureau. It was therefore necessary to assume that non-resident Jewish deaths (which we had) balanced out-of-town Jewish deaths (which we could not possibly get), and include non-resident Jewish deaths in our count. This assumption was made for the following two reasons:

1. The New York City Department of Health, in estimating New York's deathrate, makes the same assumption. We have followed suit in order to make our computations comparable with theirs.

2. The margin of error, in any case, must be quite small in view of the fact that in 1923 New York City reported 69,552 deaths while the Federal figures (corrected for non-residence and out-of-town) were 69,128.

Our calculations indicate, therefore, that with a Jewish population in 1925 of 1,713,100 and with 13,552 deaths the Jewish crude deathrate was 7.91 per thousand. It is apparent, of course, that this is the deathrate of the sample studied, that is to say, in the unit of 152,327 population there were 1,274 deaths (including the correcting figure of 26), making a deathrate of 7.91. We have, in other words, assumed that the sample is a representative one for age and sex distribution of New York's Jewish population. The sanitary districts were carefully chosen, they were believed to be typical of the various strata making up New York's Jewish population, care was exercised in the count of the living population and in the distribution of the deaths. The only other method for the purpose of ascertaining the desired end, i.e., a calculated Jewish deathrate, would have been an actual house-to-house canvass of the whole city. This was, of course, physically out of the question. It is our belief, therefore, that the sample studied was sufficiently large and representative to warrant the conclusions drawn.

Jewish Crude Deathrate Compared, and Standard Rates

For New York Jews, in 1925, the crude deathrate was 7.91 per thousand. This may be compared with the crude deathrate for New York State (1923) of 13.0 per thousand and New York City (1923) of 11.7 per thousand. If proper allowance is made for differences in age and

sex distribution the following standard rates are obtained on the basis of the standard million population of England and Wales: New York Jews (1925), 11.4 per thousand; New York State (1923), 13.0; New York City (1923) 12.8. It can be seen, therefore, that at the present time (and the reservation is important), New York's Jewish population has a lower standardized deathrate than either New York City or New York State.

Jewish Age Distributions

A continued low deathrate is dependent upon the birthrate, the age distribution of the population, and the causes of death. It is necessary to examine these factors in detail.

At the present time (1925) the Jewish population of New York is a young group. On the basis of the Survey's calculations, the following table shows the age distribution of New York City's Jews (1925) as compared with the estimated population of United States whites for 1923 (in the registration States of 1920). It was impossible to compare New York Jews (1925) with New York City non-Jewish whites (1925) because of the failure to complete the State Census for 1925.

TABLE X
Age Distributions of New York Jews Compared with United States Whites

AGE	ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NEW YORK JEWS (1925)		ESTIMATED POPULATION OF U. S. WHITES (1923), IN THE REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920	
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
ALL AGES	1,713,100	100.0	82,136,329	100.0
Under 5 Years	138,100	8.06	8,673,935	10.56
5-9 "	149,700	8.74	8,532,198	10.39
10-14 "	209,400	12.22	7,882,076	9.6
15-19 "	199,900	11.67	6,750,954	8.22
20-24 "	212,500	12.41	6,743,059	8.21
25-34 "	278,100	16.25	13,528,063	16.47
35-44 "	236,800	13.82	11,366,803	13.84
45-54 "	159,300	9.3	8,688,004	10.58
55-64 "	92,700	5.41	5,609,973	6.9
65-74 "	29,900	1.75	2,940,165	3.58
75 and over	6,700	.39	1,267,624	1.54
Unknown			93,475	.11
RECAPITULATION I				
Under 5 Years	138,100	8.06	8,673,935	10.56
5-44 "	1,286,400	75.09	54,803,153	66.73
45 and over	288,600	16.85	18,565,766	22.6
RECAPITULATION II				
Under 5 Years	138,100	8.06	8,673,935	10.56
5-64 "	1,538,400	89.8	69,161,130	84.21
65 and over	36,600	2.14	4,207,789	5.23

It will be seen from the recapitulations that the Jews between the ages of 5 and 44 years make up 75 per cent of the total Jewish New York population as against only 66.7 per cent for the same age group in the 1920 registration States for the year 1923. Similarly, Jews in the group 65 years and over make up only 2.1 per cent of the total group as against a proportion of 5.2 per cent for the same age group in the registration States for 1923.

Slower Natural Increase of Jewish Population

But the figures for the groups under 5 years and 5 through 9 years are equally deserving of attention. They would indicate that the Jewish group of New York is not increasing as rapidly as is the general population. Through nine years of age, there is to be found 16.8 per cent of the Jewish population, while in the general group these ages make up 20.95 per cent. The slower increase of the Jewish population therefore, with naturally an increasing proportion, as time elapses, in the older age groups, will make for a growing deathrate. This conclusion is inevitable, as will be seen later, in view of the fact that Jewish deathrates over 45 years are already greater than those of the general population.

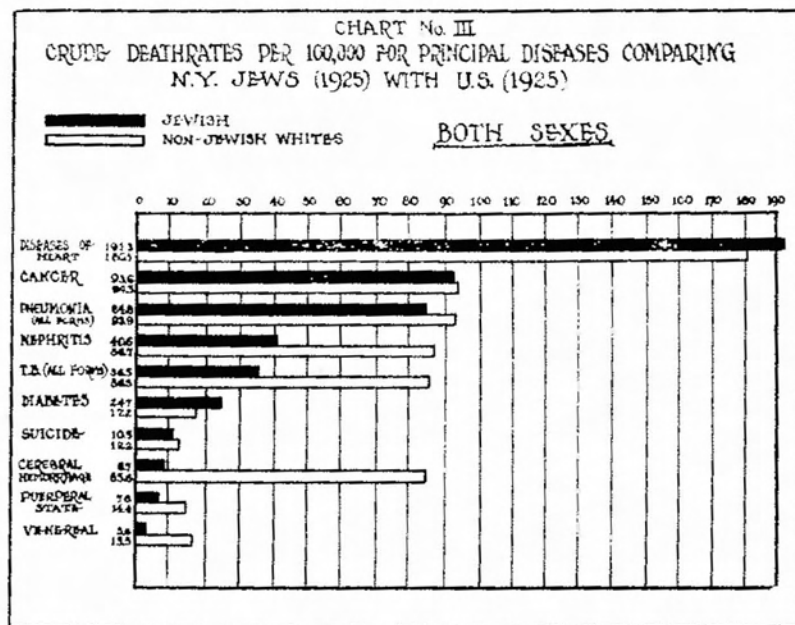
Lower Jewish Birthrate in Brooklyn

The slower increase of the New York Jewish population was substantiated from a study of Brooklyn births for 1925. Again, as in the examination of the census enumerators' schedules, names were the leading clues. The birth certificate lists, among others, the following information: name of child, name of father, mother's maiden name, residence of parents, occupation of father, place of birth. The birth certificates were examined by two members of the Survey staff and it was agreed that names offered a satisfactory clue. It must be understood, of course, that the births that were accepted as being Jewish offer only a minimum number in view of doubtful names. But it is believed that such doubtful certificates were quite few.

In Brooklyn in 1925 there was a total of 51,406 births of which the Jewish births numbered 14,427. It was estimated elsewhere that the Jewish population for Brooklyn in 1925 was 800,000. This gives a birthrate of 18 per thousand. For 1925, the birthrate for Brooklyn (and this includes whites and negroes) was 22.95 per thousand. In other words, the Jewish birthrate was 5 per thousand less than that of the general population of Brooklyn. These, of course, are crude rates and are based upon the borough of birth. Corrections made for borough

TABLE 3
Certain Diseases
Crude Deathrates per 100,000 for N. Y. Jews (1925)
and U. S. (1925)—area of 1920

DISEASES	JEWISH DEATHRATE PER 100,000 (1925)	U. S. DEATHRATES PER 100,000 (1925)
Diseases of the Heart	191.3	180.7
Cancer	93.6	94.3
Pneumonia (all forms)	84.8	93.9
Nephritis	40.6	86.7
T.B. (all forms)	36.5	86.3
Diabetes	24.7	17.2
Suicide	10.5	12.2
Cerebral Hemorrhage	8.7	85.6
Puerperal State	7.6	14.4
Veneral Diseases	3.6	15.5



of residence of the mother, particularly because for the whole city so many births take place in Manhattan hospitals, would change the figures somewhat. But not as much for Brooklyn as in other cases. For example, when the Board of Health presented these corrected figures for the first time in 1926, these were the borough crude birthrates: Manhattan, 23.54 per thousand; Brooklyn, 22.35; Richmond, 19.60; Bronx, 18.22; Queens, 15.78. And these were corrected borough rates (corrections being made for interborough births and non-resident births): Brooklyn, 22.62; Bronx, 22.23; Richmond 19.64; Manhattan, 19.10; Queens, 18.57. Thus the Brooklyn crude rate was 22.35 and the corrected rate 22.62. In other words, it is not likely that the Brooklyn Jewish birthrate was materially affected by interborough births and non-resident births. It may be said therefore that the Brooklyn Jewish birth rate in 1925 could not have been much above 18 per thousand.

These figures, therefore, appear further to substantiate the Survey's belief that the Jewish population is not growing as rapidly as is the general population and that, in time, the Jewish deathrate must approach the general deathrate.

An examination of Jewish mortality figures, as we shall see in the next chapter, will indicate too that the character of Jewish deaths may slow up the growth of the Jewish population.

III. CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG JEWS

It was pointed out above, in describing the Survey's method for the study of Jewish population, that one of its advantages was its ability to present an estimate of Jewish population by age groups. This would be particularly significant in the study of Jewish deaths by age groups. These two facts have already been mentioned: the Jewish population is a younger group, and it is not increasing as rapidly as is the general population. In short, in time, the Jewish population must grow older, and from a young population become an older one. This matter is of the utmost interest in view of the fact that the Survey's figures indicate that already the Jewish deathrate is greater than the general deathrate after 45 years. The following table presents the situation:

TABLE XI
Deathrates of New York Jews Compared with United States Whites
NEW YORK JEWS (1925) U. S. WHITES (1923), IN REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

AGE	DEATH-RATES NEW YORK JEWS (1925)		DEATH-RATES U. S. WHITES (1923), IN REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920			
	PER THOU- SAND	DEATH- RATES F.	DEATH- RATES M.	PER THOU- SAND	DEATH- RATES F.	DEATH- RATES M.
Under 5 Years	14.7	13.0	16.4	22.5	20.1	24.8
5-9	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7
10-14	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1
15-19	1.5	1.3	1.7	3.3	3.1	3.4
20-24	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
25-34	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.8
35-44	5.3	4.6	6.0	7.0	6.5	7.5
45-54	12.1	10.9	13.2	11.7	10.8	12.6
55-64	28.7	22.2	37.2	24.6	22.6	26.4
65-74	75.8	76.1	75.1	58.8	55.5	62.0
75 and over	186.7	188.3	185.2	148.7	145.7	152.3

Taking the Jewish group as a whole, the Jewish deathrate continues lower than that of the general population from birth to 45 years. It is notably low during adult life (15-44 years). After 45 years, it is considerably higher, particularly so in the age groups 55-65 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over. For Jewish males the same situation holds. For Jewish females, the rates are lower than those of the female general population up to 45, about the same for 45-54, and 55-64, and higher for 65-74, and 75 and over. (See Table 1 and Chart I, page 12.)

We shall see now what particular diseases the Jewish New York population is prey to.

Crude Deathrates Compared

Chart III compares the crude deathrates, for certain diseases, of New York Jews (1925) and United States deaths (1925, registration area of 1920). In only Diseases of the Heart and Diabetes are the Jewish rates higher. The Jewish crude deathrate for Heart Diseases is 191.3 per 100,000 as against 180.7 for the United States population. The Jewish Diabetes rate is 24.7 as against 17.2. The Jewish Cancer rate is 93.6 as against 94.3 for the general population. The Nephritis, Tuberculosis, Cerebral Hemorrhage, and Venereal Disease rates are notably lower. These are crude rates of course, not having been adjusted for age and sex differences, but they indicate generally what Jewish causes of death are. A study of deaths by age is more significant, and this we shall do below.

Deaths in Adult Life (15-44 Years)

A digression here may be of interest. A study of causes of death in adult life (15-44 years) shows that even in these early years the so-called degenerative diseases are already at work. The following are the diseases that take their tolls in these years, in order of deathrates per 100,000. For New York Jews (1925): Diseases of the Heart (51.4), Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (32.1), Cancer (29.6), Puerperal State (27.), Violent Deaths—Suicide excepted (22.7), Lobarpneumonia (19.1), Suicide (11.4), Nephritis (11.3), Appendicitis (10.9), Bronchopneumonia (7.9). For the United States (1923): Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (12.1), Violent Deaths—Suicide excepted (79.4), Puerperal State (69.6), Diseases of the Heart (46.3), Lobarpneumonia (36.0), Nephritis, (26.), Cancer (25.1), Influenza (22.0), Appendicitis (16.5). Heart conditions, Tuberculosis and Cancer rank one-two-three for Jewish adults, as against four-one-seven for adults in the general population. Among Jewish males the first five diseases are Heart, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Violent Deaths, Cancer, Lobarpneumonia. The ranking for male adults in the general population for these diseases is three-two-one-nine-four. For Jewish females, the first five diseases are Diseases of the Heart, Cancer, Tuberculosis, Puerperal State; Lobarpneumonia. For female adults in the general population these diseases rank three-four-one-two-six. (See Table 4 and Charts IV, IVA, and IVB.)

Tuberculosis as a Cause of Death

As has been said, the Jewish deathrates mount sharply after the

CHART IV
 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADULT LIFE (15-44 YRS) COMPARING NY JEWS (1925) WITH U.S. (1923)
 BOTH SEXES.

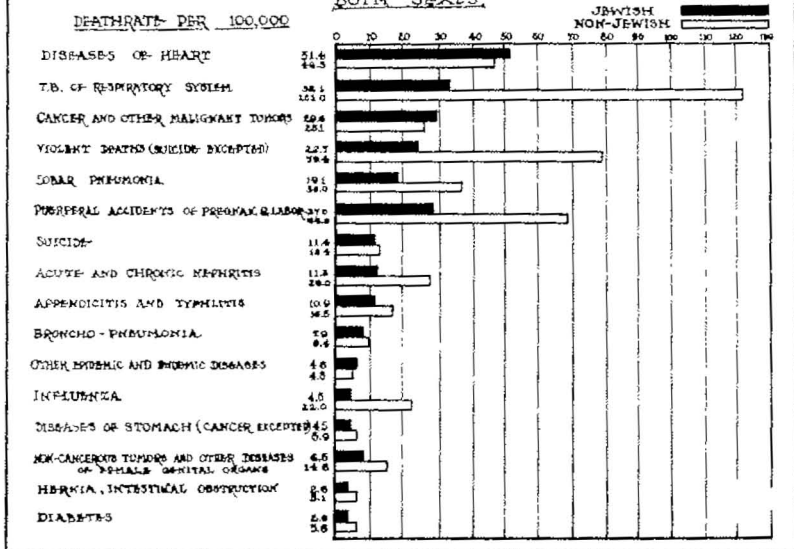


CHART IX-A
 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADULT LIFE (15-44 YRS) OF NY JEWS (1925) AND U.S. (1923)
 DEATHRATE PER 100,000 (REG. AREA OF 1920)

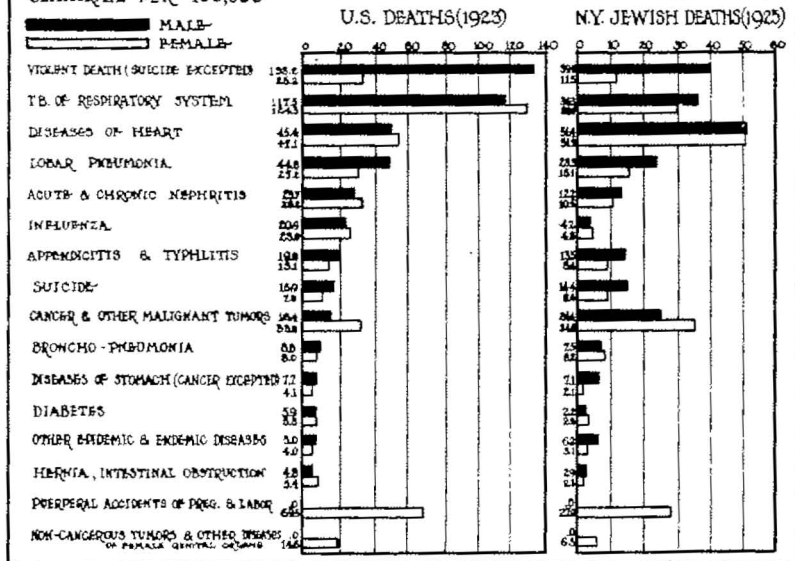


TABLE 4

*Principal Causes of Death in Adult Life (15-44 Years)
New York Jews—1925; U. S.—1923*

CAUSES OF DEATH	JEWISH DEATHS 1925			U. S. DEATHS—1923 (REG. AREA OF 1920)		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Diseases of Heart	477	232	245	19,436	9,571	9,865
T.B. of Respiratory System	298	164	134	50,843	24,760	26,083
Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors	275	110	165	10,556	3,471	7,085
Violent Deaths (Suicide excepted)	211	156	55	33,355	28,073	5,282
Lobar Pneumonia	177	105	72	15,129	9,438	5,691
Puerperal State	128		128	14,574		14,574
Suicide	106	65	41	5,205	3,570	1,635
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	105	55	50	10,906	4,999	5,907
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	101	61	40	6,916	4,177	2,739
Broncho Pneumonia	73	34	39	3,538	1,857	1,681
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	43	28	15	1,907	1,061	846
Influenza	42	19	23	9,227	4,403	4,824
Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	42	32	10	2,495	1,626	869
Non-Cancerous Tumors and Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	31		31	3,068		3,068
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	24	13	11	2,144	1,011	1,133
Diabetes	24	10	14	2,468	1,252	1,216

CAUSES OF DEATH	JEWISH DEATHRATE PER 100,000			U. S. DEATHRATE PER 100,000		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Diseases of Heart	51.4	51.4	51.3	46.3	45.4	47.1
T.B. of Respiratory System	32.1	36.3	28.1	121.0	117.5	124.5
Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors	29.6	24.4	34.6	25.1	16.5	33.8
Violent Deaths (Suicide excepted)	22.7	34.6	11.6	79.4	133.2	25.2
Lobar Pneumonia	19.1	23.3	15.1	36.0	44.8	27.2
Puerperal State	27.0		27.0	69.6		69.6
Suicide	11.4	14.4	8.6	12.4	16.9	7.8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	11.3	12.2	10.5	26.0	23.7	28.2
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	10.9	13.5	8.4	16.5	19.8	13.1
Broncho Pneumonia	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.0
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	4.6	6.2	3.1	4.5	5.0	4.0
Influenza	4.5	4.2	4.8	22.0	20.9	23.0
Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4.5	7.1	2.1	5.9	7.7	4.1
Non-Cancerous Tumors and Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	6.5		6.5	14.6		14.6
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2.6	2.9	2.3	5.1	4.3	5.4
Diabetes	2.6	2.2	2.9	5.8	5.9	5.8

CHART V
DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

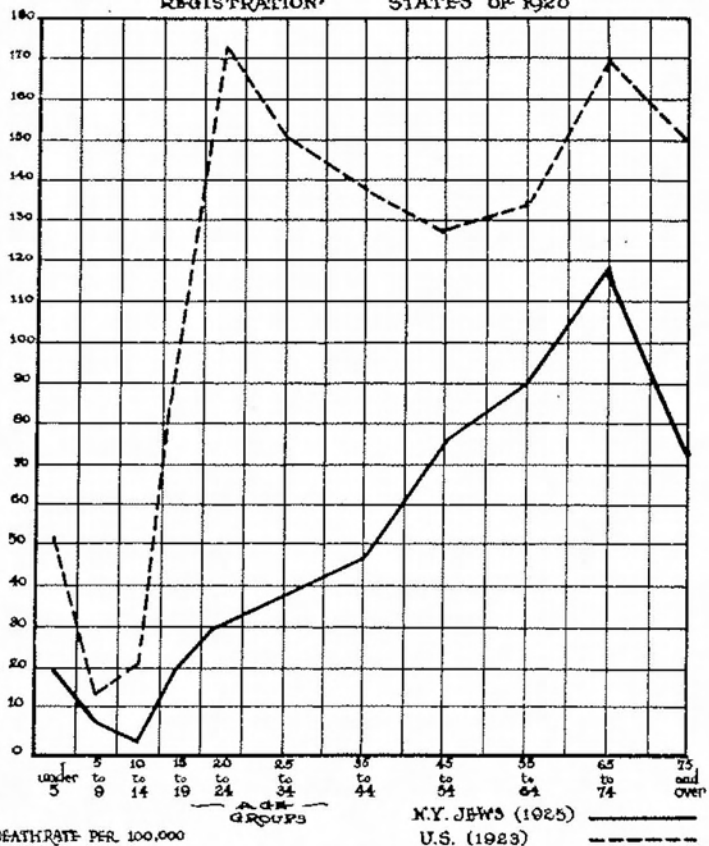


TABLE 5
Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms)

Age Groups	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATH RATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATH RATE PER 100,000
Under 5	29	21.0	4,457	51.4
5-9	13	8.8	1,350	15.8
10-14	9	4.3	1,745	22.1
15-19	41	20.4	6,894	102.1
20-24	64	30.1	11,596	172.0
25-34	106	38.0	20,945	154.5
35-44	114	48.2	15,821	139.2
45-54	124	77.7	11,210	129.0
55-64	85	91.7	7,708	135.9
65-74	36	120.0	4,991	169.8
75 and over	5	74.5	1,944	153.4

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920.

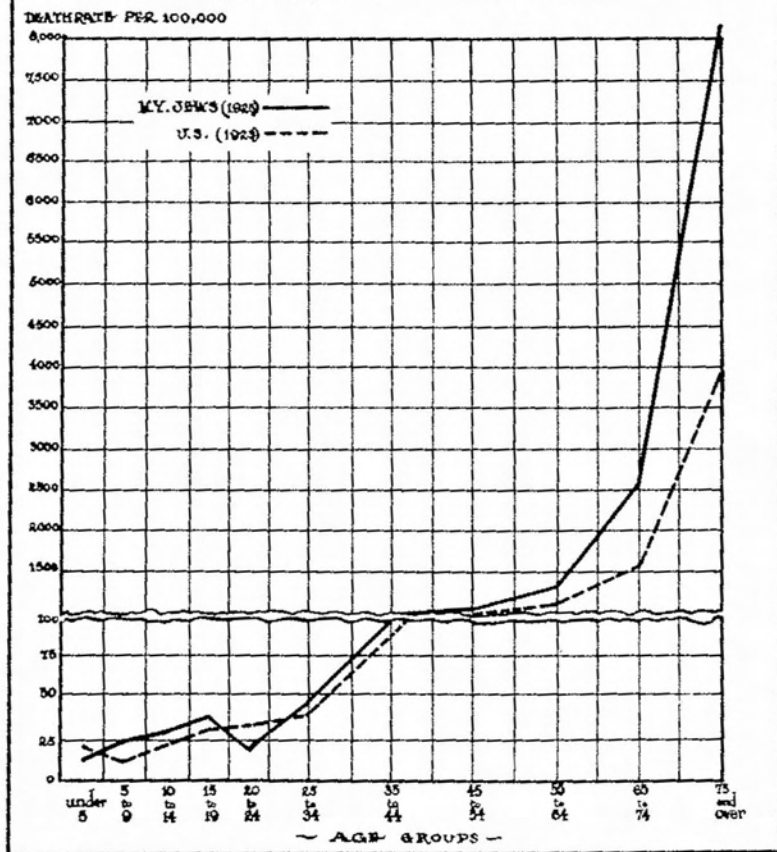


TABLE 6
Deaths from Diseases of the Heart
JEWISH DEATHS

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	20	14.5	1,719	19.9
5-9	37	24.9	1,322	15.5
10-14	59	28.2	1,799	22.8
15-19	74	36.9	1,937	28.7
20-24	44	20.7	2,000	29.7
25-34	125	44.8	5,458	40.3
35-44	234	99.0	10,431	91.8
45-54	513	321.5	19,445	223.8
55-64	820	884.4	31,664	558.4
65-74	798	2660.9	44,095	1499.7
75 and over	554	8256.3	48,360	3815.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG JEWS

year 45. This is true even of Tuberculosis (all forms) where the Jewish deathrate is remarkably low. The crude deathrate for Tuberculosis (all forms) for New York Jews in 1925 was 36.5 per 100,000 as against 86.3 per 100,000 for United States deaths (registration States of 1920) in 1925. The figures published in connection with Chart V show a lower deathrate for the Jews in each age group. During the ages 15-44 the Jewish rates are from one-fifth to one-third of those for the general population. After 45 years the Jewish rates climb, reaching their peak in the 65-74 years period. The low Jewish rate for Tuberculosis (all forms) cannot be explained away on the score of out-of-town deaths in Tb. sanatoriums. It is true that our figures are based only on Tb. deaths taking place in New York City. But even when corrections are made for non-resident deaths and out-of-town deaths there is slight change in the local figures. For example, the 1923 New York City Board of Health figures for white Tb. (all forms) deaths were 5,140 as against the Federal Census Bureau's corrected figures of 5,176. In 1924 the New York City's figures were 4,987 as against the Census Bureau's corrected figures of 5,016. There is no doubt that, as far as the Jewish population is concerned, Tuberculosis is no longer the terrible scourge it was and the great decline in this disease for the whole population would indicate its probable passing as a major cause of death. In 1925, for New York Jews, Tuberculosis had already been superseded by Diseases of the Heart, Cancer, Pneumonia (all forms), and Nephritis.

Disease of the Heart

Jewish deaths from Diseases of the Heart present a more serious situation. Despite its younger age the New York Jewish group in 1925 already had a higher crude deathrate from these diseases than had the general population. The Jewish deathrate for 1925 was 191.3 per 100,000 as against 180.7 per 100,000 for the United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920). The figures accompanying Chart VI show that except for the ages under 5 years and for 20-24 years Jewish deathrates are higher than the general population for the United States in 1923 for every age group. The rates begin to mount sharply after 45 years, being almost twice as great for 65-74 years, and more than twice as great after 75 years. These figures after adult life (44 years) are significant:

	JEWISH DEATHRATE	GENERAL DEATHRATE
45-54 years	321.5	223.8
55-64 "	884.4	558.4
65-74 "	2,660.9	1,499.7
75 and over	8,256.3	3,815.0

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

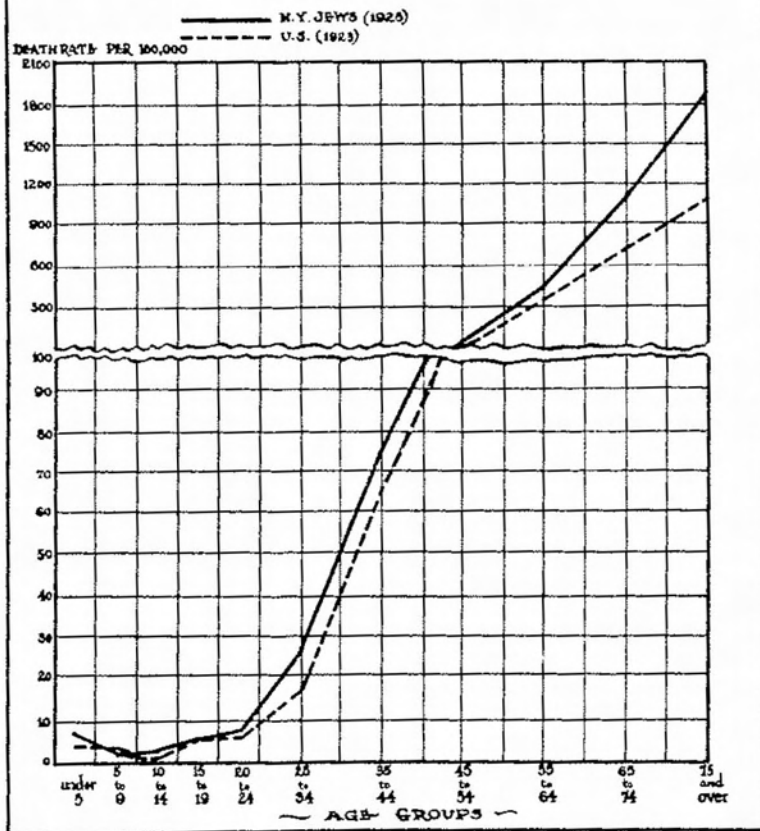


TABLE 7
Deaths from Cancer

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	10	7.2	345	4.0
5-9	3	2.0	182	2.1
10-14	6	2.9	153	1.9
15-19	7	3.5	271	4.0
20-24	15	7.1	387	5.7
25-34	76	27.2	2,346	17.3
35-44	177	74.9	7,152	66.4
45-54	353	221.3	15,594	179.5
55-64	473	510.1	22,391	394.9
65-74	359	1197.1	22,387	761.4
75 and over	125	1862.9	13,886	1095.4

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

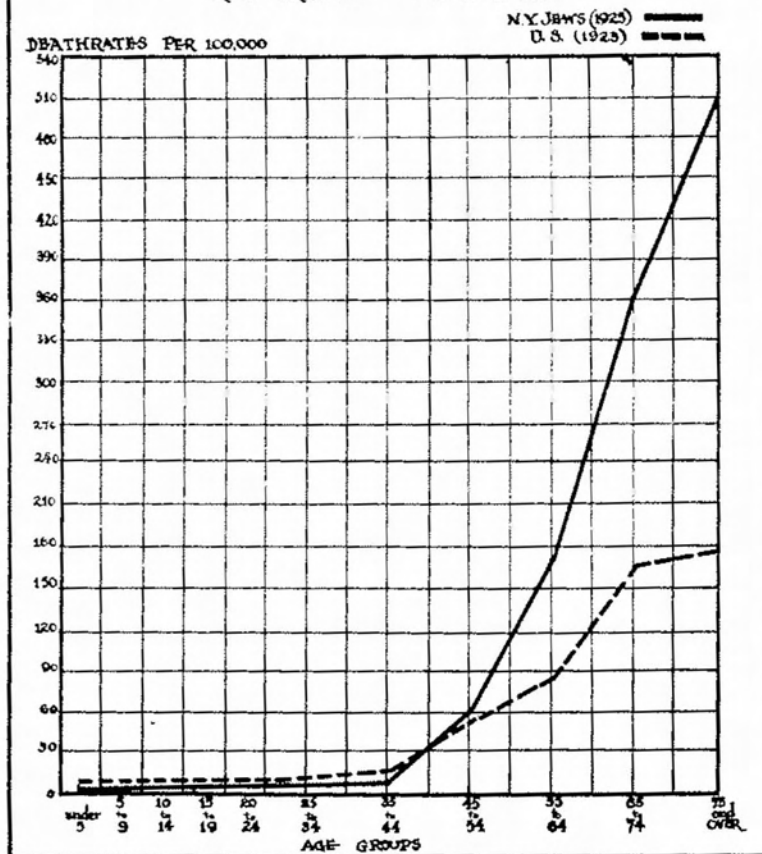


TABLE 8
Deaths from Diabetes

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	2	1.4	154	1.8
5-9			180	2.1
10-14	1	.5	307	3.9
15-19			313	4.6
20-24	1	.5	307	4.6
25-34	6	2.2	739	5.5
35-44	17	7.2	1,109	9.8
45-54	96	60.2	2,488	28.6
55-64	158	170.4	4,716	83.2
65-74	108	360.1	4,678	159.1
75 and over	34	506.7	2,141	168.9

COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

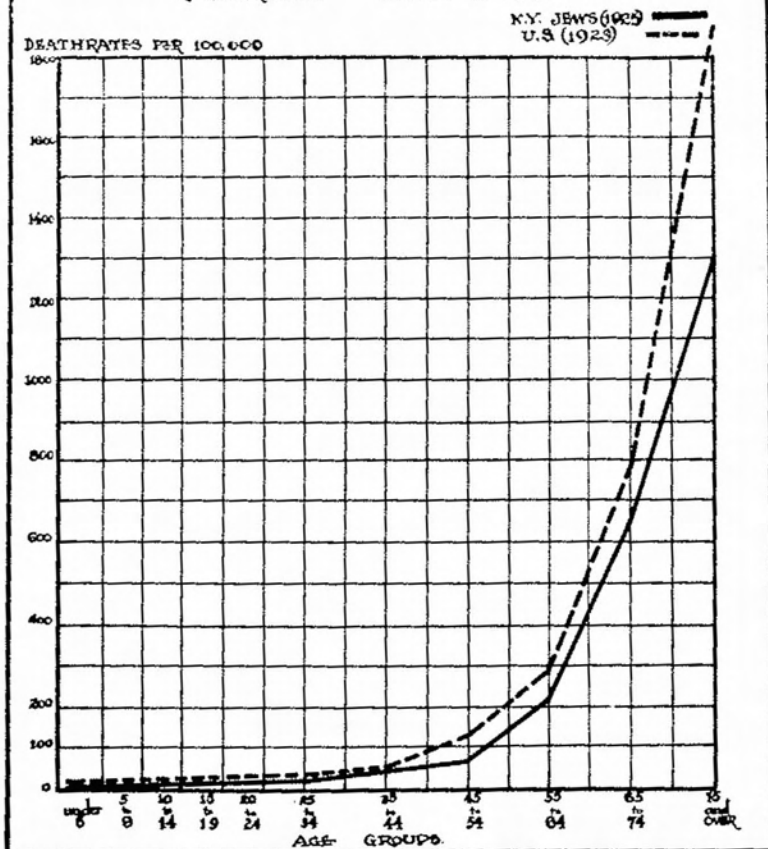


TABLE 9
Deaths from Nephritis

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	1	.7	1,025	11.8
5-9	1	.7	475	5.6
10-14	1	.5	525	6.7
15-19	7	3.5	708	10.5
20-24	11	5.2	947	14.0
25-34	36	12.9	3,118	23.0
35-44	51	21.6	6,133	54.0
45-54	107	67.1	10,627	122.3
55-64	197	212.5	16,297	287.4
65-74	196	653.6	22,440	763.2
75 and over	88	1311.5	23,716	1870.9

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG JEWS

It thus is evident that after 45 years the Jewish New York population is particularly prey to these degenerative diseases of the heart and that already Jewish rates are far greater than for the general population.

Deaths from Cancer

The same conclusion holds with regard to Cancer deaths. For 1925 the New York Jewish rate was 93.6 per 100,000 as compared with a rate of 94.3 per 100,000 for United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920). But the Jewish deaths are markedly higher after 25 years and particularly so after 45 years. The figures accompanying Chart VII present these deathrates per 100,000 for the years after 44, comparing New York Jews (1925) with United States (1923).

	JEWISH DEATHRATE	GENERAL DEATHRATE
45-54 years	221.3	179.5
55-64 "	510.1	394.9
65-74 "	1,197.1	761.4
75 and over	1,862.7	1,095.4

Deaths from Diabetes

In Diabetes, another so-called degenerative disease, we are confronted by the same situation. The New York Jewish deathrate for 1925 was 24.7 per 100,000; for the United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920) it was 17.2. The figures accompanying Chart VIII indicate that deaths from Diabetes are fewer among New York Jews through 44 years. The deathrates for 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years were twice as great for New York Jews as they were for the United States population in 1923. For the group 75 years and over the Jewish rate was more than three times as great. Note these figures, again comparing Jewish deathrates per 100,000 for 1925 with the United States for 1923.

	JEWISH DEATHRATE	GENERAL DEATHRATE
45-54 years	60.2	28.6
55-64 "	170.4	83.2
65-74 "	360.1	159.1
75 and over	506.7	168.9

Deaths from Nephritis

In the case of Nephritis, the Jewish deathrates are lower. The crude deathrate for New York Jews in 1925 was 40.6 per 100,000; for the United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920) it was 86.7

DEATHRATES FROM CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND SOFTENING
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

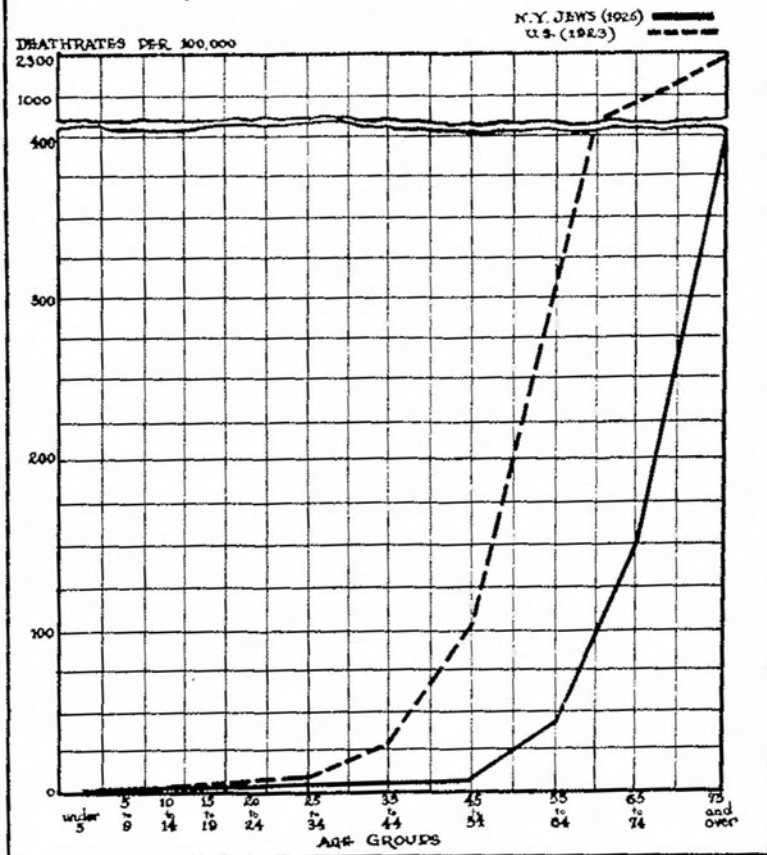


TABLE 10
Deaths from Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	6	4.3	296	3.4
5-9			69	.8
10-14			71	.9
15-19	1	.5	134	2.0
20-24			181	2.7
25-34	7	2.5	926	6.8
35-44	6	2.5	3,180	28.9
45-54	14	8.8	8,982	103.4
55-64	44	47.5	17,507	308.8
65-74	45	150.0	26,411	898.3
75 and over	26	387.5	28,843	2275.4

CHART XI
DEATHRATES FROM PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)
COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH UNITED STATES (1923)
REGISTRATION STATES OF 1920

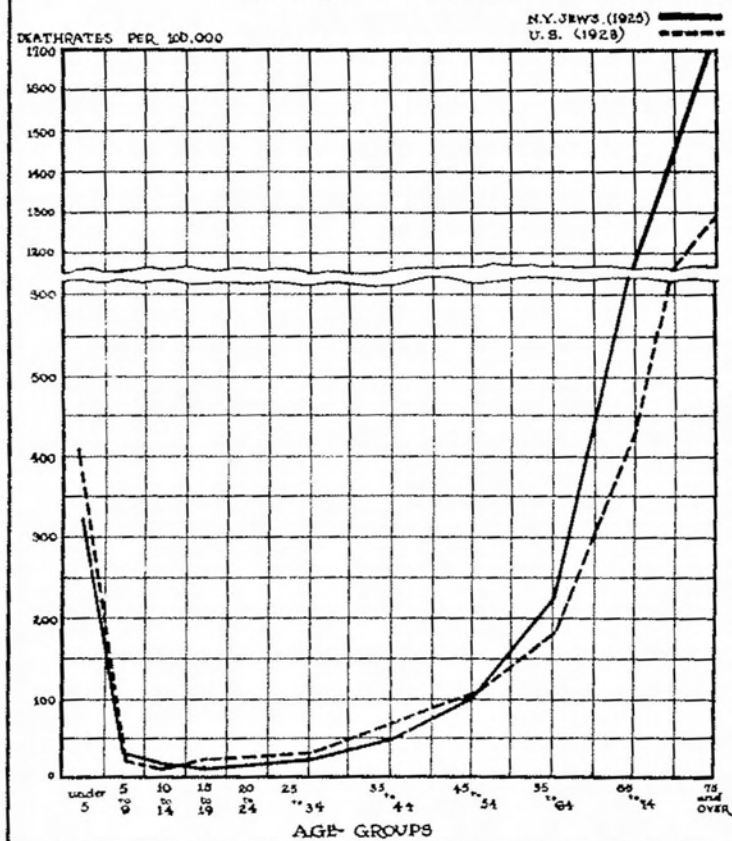


TABLE 11
Deaths from Pneumonia (All Forms)

AGE GROUPS	JEWISH DEATHS		U. S. DEATHS	
	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000	No.	DEATHRATE PER 100,000
Under 5	446	322.5	34,848	401.9
5-9	41	27.6	2,014	23.6
10-14	38	18.1	1,294	16.4
15-19	28	13.9	2,122	31.4
20-24	40	18.8	2,591	33.4
25-34	84	30.1	5,941	43.9
35-44	98	41.4	8,023	70.6
45-54	160	100.2	8,825	101.6
55-64	212	228.6	10,429	183.9
65-74	192	640.2	12,692	431.7
75 and over	115	1713.9	15,321	1208.6

per 100,000. In no age group is the Jewish rate greater than that for the general population; however, after 55 years the Jewish rates approximate those of the general United States population for 1923, as can be seen from the table accompanying Chart IX.

Cerebral Hemorrhage

With regard to Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening, Jewish rates are quite low. The Jewish crude rate for New York deaths in 1925 from these diseases was 8.7 per 100,000 in 1925. For the United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920) the crude rate was 85.6 per 100,000. Chart X and its table show the rates for these diseases comparing New York Jews with the United States population of 1923 (area of 1920).

Pneumonia (all forms)

In the case of Pneumonia (all forms) we find a crude Jewish deathrate of 84.8 per 100,000 for 1925 as against a rate of 93.9 for United States in 1925 (registration States of 1920). The table accompanying Chart XI indicates that the Jewish rate is lower than the general rate for the ages 15-45. It is about the same for the age group 45-54 years and, for those following, the rates are considerably higher. Note these rates for New York Jews (1925) and United States 1923 (registration States of 1920).

	JEWISH DEATHRATE	GENERAL DEATHRATE
45-54 years	100.2	101.6
55-64 "	228.6	183.9
65-74 "	640.2	431.7
75 and over	1,713.9	1,208.6

Deaths on Abridged International Classification

The above present the situation as far as the major causes of death are concerned. The following summarizes the whole death history of New York Jews for 1925, giving deathrates per 100,000 and what proportion deaths for certain diseases represent in the whole.

DISEASE	JEWISH DEATHS 1925	RATES PER 100,000	PER CENT OF TOTAL DEATHS
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	27	1.6	
Typhus fever			
Malaria			
Smallpox			

DISEASE	JEWISH DEATHS 1925	RATES PER 100,000	PER CENT OF TOTAL DEATHS
Measles	10	.6	"
Scarlet fever	14	.8	"
Whooping Cough	23	1.3	"
Diphtheria	118	6.9	1.0
Influenza	128	7.5	1.0
Other epidemic diseases	173	10.1	1.4
Tb. of Respiratory System	538	31.4	4.0
Tb. of Meninges and central nervous system	42	2.5	.7
Other forms of Tb.	46	2.7	.8
Syphilis	42	2.5	.7
Gonococcal Infection	5	.3	"
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1,604	93.6	11.8
Diabetes	423	24.7	5.1
Meningitis	35	2.0	"
Locomotor Ataxia	15	.9	"
Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening	149	8.7	1.1
Diseases of the Heart	3,278	191.3	24.2
Acute Bronchitis	5	.3	"
Chronic Bronchitis	30	1.8	"
Bronchopneumonia	741	43.2	5.5
Lobar pneumonia	713	41.6	5.3
Other diseases of respiratory system (Tb. excepted)	87	5.1	"
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	115	6.7	"
Diarrhea and Enteritis	122	7.1	1.0
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	210	12.3	1.5
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	125	7.3	1.0
Cirrhosis of liver	32	1.9	"
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	696	40.6	5.1
Non-cancerous tumors and other diseases of female genital organs	46	2.7	"
Puerperal Septicemia	18	1.1	"
Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor	112	6.5	1.0
Congenital debility and malformations	651	38.0	4.8
Senility	39	2.3	"
Suicide	180	10.5	1.5
Violent deaths (Suicide excepted)	690	40.3	5.1
Other diseases	2,270	132.2	16.7
TOTAL	13,552	790.6	100.0

¹ Less than one per cent

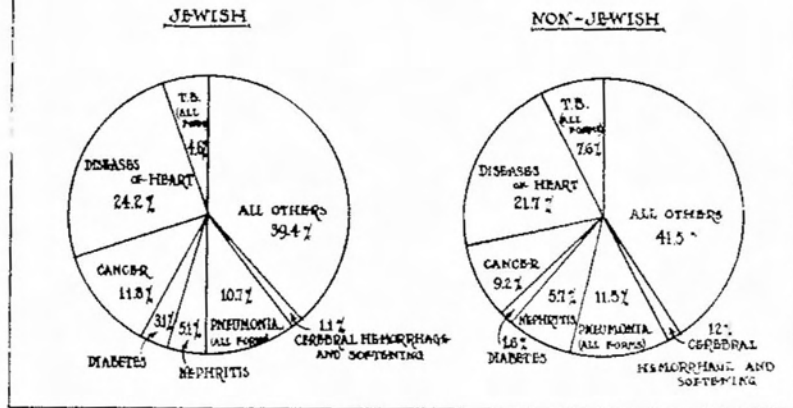
Comparing New York Jews and New York Non-Jewish Whites

In the preceding discussions, comparisons were made between Jewish deathrates for the New York population (1925) and United States deaths (1923, in the registration States of 1920). It would have been highly desirable to compare New York Jewish deathrates with New York

CHART XII

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING
N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH N.Y. NON-JEWISH WHITES (1925)

ALL AGES



non-Jewish white deathrates but this was impossible in view of the fact that the New York State Census for 1925 has never been completed. The following is based on an examination of New York non-Jewish white deaths as recorded by the New York Board of Health. The Survey has not been able to study these by age groups for the purpose of presenting specific deathrates. But it has made a comparison on the basis of the incidence of the major causes of death in specific ages by per cents. Thus, we have compared certain age groups for New York Jews and non-Jews (white) to discover what the leading causes of death are and what proportions they occupy to the whole. This method, at any rate, can throw some light on the differences existing between Jews and non-Jews (white) in New York in 1925.

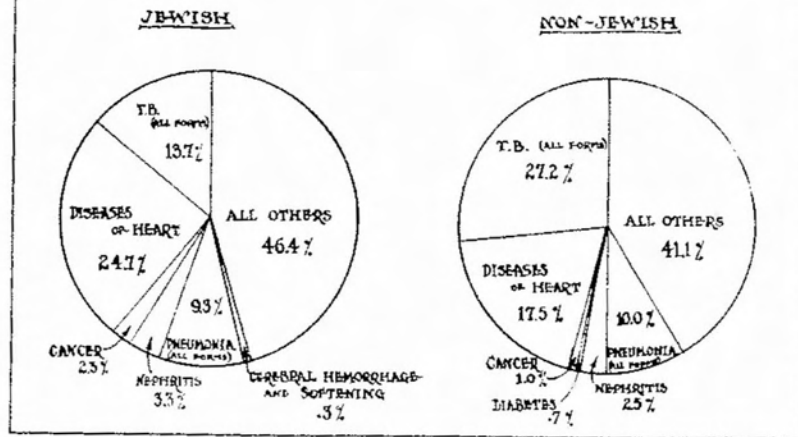
Chart XII compares New York Jews with non-Jews (white) on the basis of the incidence of major diseases by per cent. This is not exact, certainly, in view of differences in age distribution. But if it is remembered that the Jews are a young group, it can be seen that the comparison particularly is unfavorable to them.

The conclusions are the same that we have already reached, viz., that Jewish deaths are more frequent from Diseases of the Heart, Cancer and Diabetes and less frequent from Tuberculosis, Nephritis, and Cerebral Hemorrhage than in the general population.

CHART XIII

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING
N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH N.Y. NON-JEWISH WHITES (1925)

AGE GROUP: 15-19 YEARS



CAUSE OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	4.6	7.6
Diseases of Heart	24.2	21.7
Cancer	11.8	9.2
Diabetes	3.1	1.6
Nephritis	5.1	5.7
Pneumonia (all forms)	16.7	11.5
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1.1	1.2
All others	39.4	41.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

This method will lead to more exact results when applied to deaths on the basis of specific age groups and this we do in Charts XIII-XX.

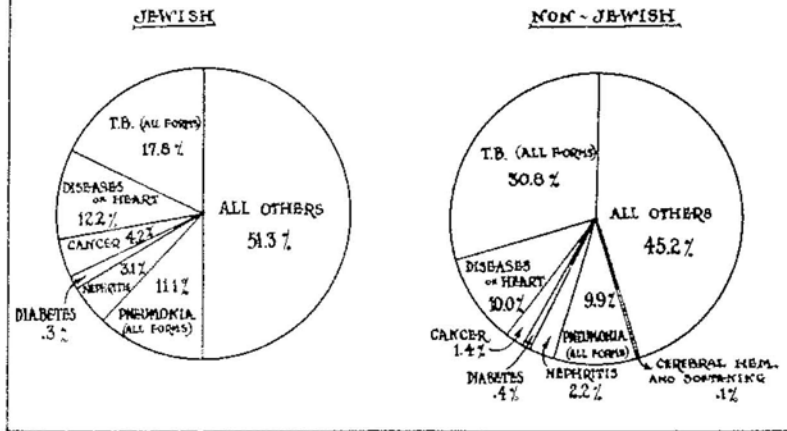
Chart XIII indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 15-19 years by major cause for New York Jews and non-Jews (white) for 1925. (Giving per cents.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	13.7	27.2
Diseases of Heart	24.7	17.5
Cancer	2.3	1.0
Diabetes	3.3	.7
Nephritis	3.3	2.5

CHART XIV

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH NON-JEWISH WHITES (1925)

AGE GROUP: 20-24 YEARS



CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Pneumonia (all forms)	9.3	10.0
Cerebral Hemorrhage	.3	
All others	46.4	41.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Chart XIV indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 20-24 years by major cause for New York Jews and non-Jews (white) for 1925. (Giving per cents.)

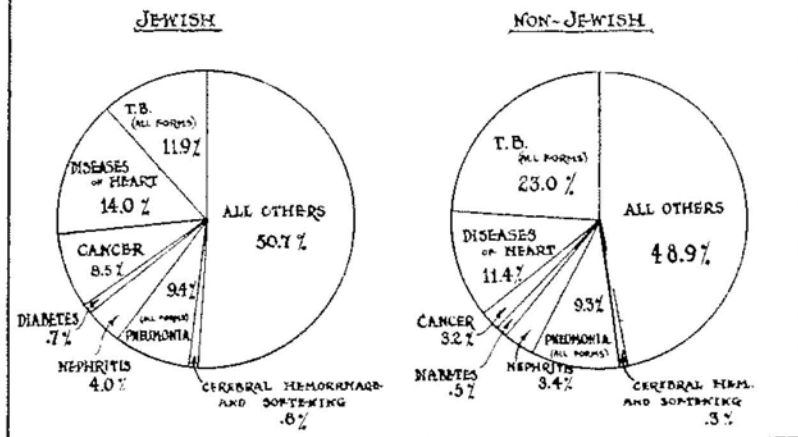
CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	17.8	30.8
Diseases of Heart	12.2	10.0
Cancer	4.2	1.4
Diabetes	.3	.4
Nephritis	3.1	2.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	11.1	9.9
Cerebral Hemorrhage		.1
All others	51.3	45.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Chart XV indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 25-34 years by major cause of death for New York Jews and non-Jews (white) for 1925. (Giving per cents.)

CHART XV

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH N.Y. NON-JEWISH WHITES (1925)

AGE GROUP: 25-34 YEARS



CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	11.9	23.0
Diseases of Heart	14.0	11.4
Cancer	8.5	3.2
Diabetes	.7	.5
Nephritis	4.0	3.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	9.4	9.3
Cerebral Hemorrhage	.8	.3
All others	50.7	48.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Chart XVI indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 35-44 years, on the same basis as the previous charts.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9.6	15.1
Diseases of Heart	18.7	14.3
Cancer	14.2	8.6
Diabetes	1.8	.9
Nephritis	4.1	5.0
Pneumonia (all forms)	7.8	11.6
Cerebral Hemorrhage	.5	.7
All Others	43.3	43.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG JEWS

CHART XVI
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING
N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH NON-JEWISH WHITES (1925)

AGE GROUP 35-44 YEARS

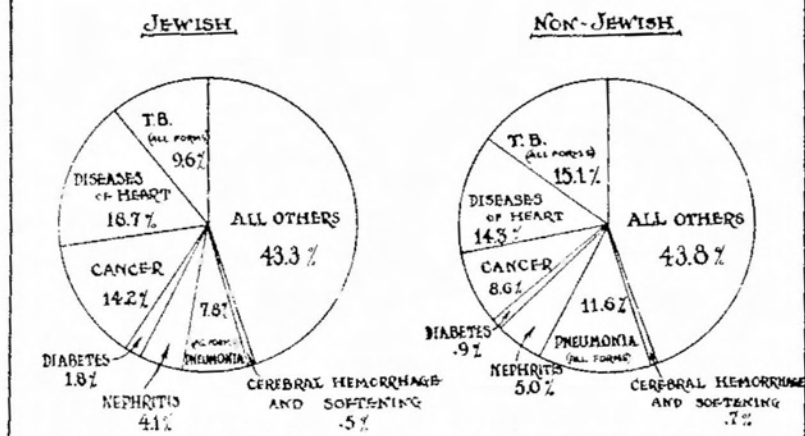


Chart XVII indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 45-54 years, on the same basis as the previous charts.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	6.4	8.8
Diseases of the Heart	26.6	23.6
Cancer	18.3	14.5
Diabetes	5.0	1.9
Nephritis	5.5	6.5
Pneumonia (all forms)	8.3	9.9
Cerebral Hemorrhage	.7	1.3
All Others	29.2	33.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Chart XVIII indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 55-64 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3.2	4.2
Diseases of Heart	30.8	28.6
Cancer	17.8	16.2
Diabetes	5.9	3.3
Nephritis	7.4	7.7
Pneumonia (all forms)	8.0	8.7
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1.7	1.8
All Others	25.2	29.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

CHART XVII
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY PERCENT COMPARING
N.Y. JEWS (1925) WITH N.Y. NON-JEWISH WHITES

AGE GROUP: 45-54 YEARS

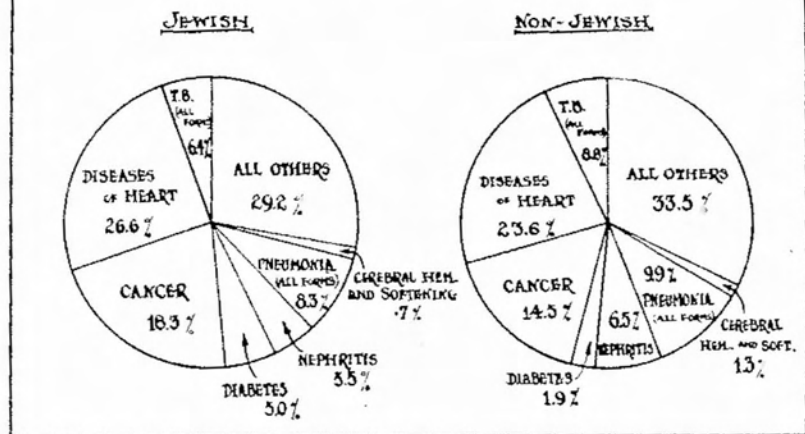


Chart XIX indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 65-74 years.

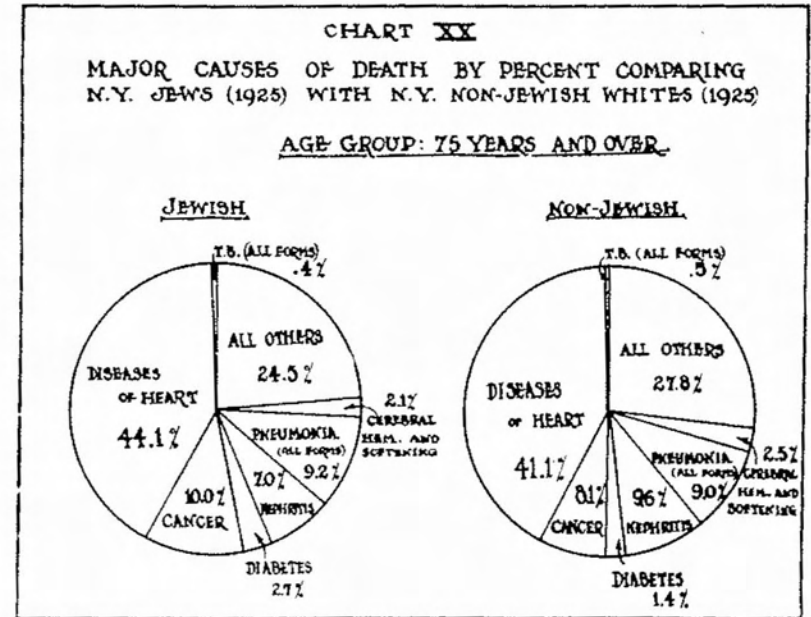
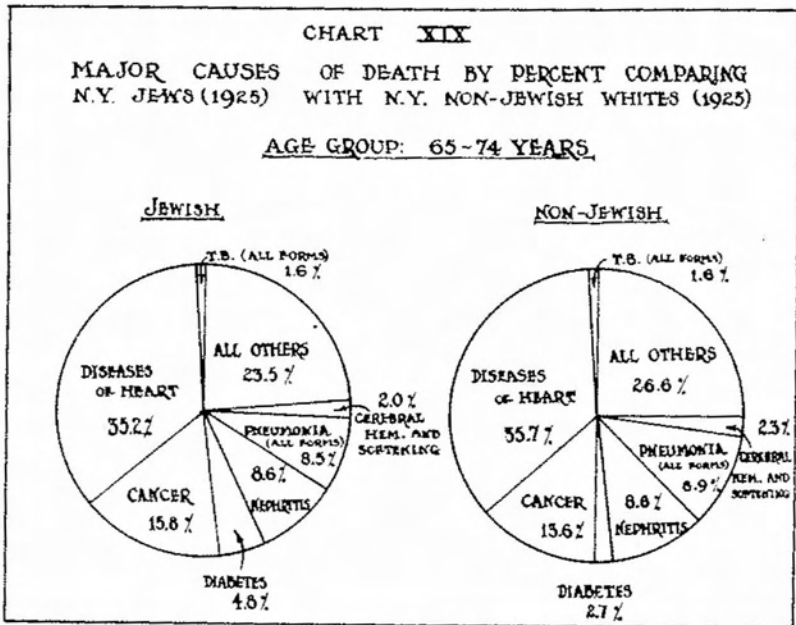
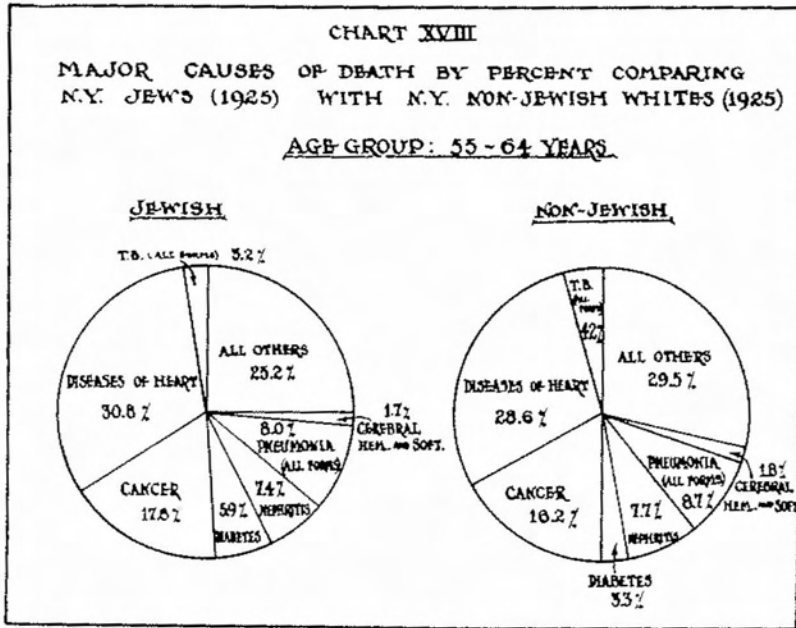
CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1.6	1.6
Diseases of Heart	35.2	35.7
Cancer	15.8	13.6
Diabetes	4.8	2.7
Nephritis	8.6	8.6
Pneumonia (all forms)	8.5	8.9
Cerebral Hemorrhage	2.0	2.3
All Others	23.5	26.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Chart XX indicates the deaths occurring in the age group 75 years and over.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	.4	.5
Diseases of Heart	44.1	41.1
Cancer	10.0	8.1
Diabetes	3.7	1.4

CAUSES OF DEATH	Per Cent of Deaths in Total Number	
	N. Y. JEWS	N. Y. NON-JEWS (WHITE)
Nephritis	7.0	9.6
Pneumonia (all forms)	9.2	9.0
Cerebral Hemorrhage	2.1	2.5
All Others	24.5	27.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

These charts substantiate the conclusions previously made. Jewish deaths from Tuberculosis, Nephritis, and Cerebral Hemorrhage are considerably lower proportionately than in the non-Jewish white population. On the other hand, deaths from Cancer, Diseases of the Heart, and Diabetes are more frequent causes of death, proportionately, among Jews than among non-Jewish whites. In every age group but one (20-24 years) Diseases of the Heart ranks first, proportionately, as a cause of death among Jews. In every age group but three (15-19, 20-24, 25-34 years) Cancer ranks second, proportionately, as a cause of death among Jews. Among the non-Jewish whites, Tuberculosis ranks first in four age groups and Diseases of the Heart in four. Cancer ranks second in only three age groups among the non-Jewish whites. It is interesting to note that after age 25 Diabetes takes a greater toll, proportionately, among the Jewish population than among the non-Jewish whites.



Conclusions

These conclusions have emerged from this study of population figures of New York Jews for 1925:

For 1916 and 1925 New York Jews made up 30 per cent of the City's population. The Jews are a younger group to-day; but with the passing of time will probably take on the characteristics of the general population in distribution of persons in the various age groups.

Already the Jewish people have become victims of the outstanding degenerative diseases, i.e., Diseases of the Heart, Cancer, Diabetes, and to a lesser extent Nephritis. Tuberculosis, the Jewish population appears to have combatted with greater success than the non-Jewish. Deathrates from Cancer, Diseases of the Heart, and Diabetes are greater already, among the Jewish population after 45 years, than among the general population.

NOTE

The following are the boundaries of the Borough Sections discussed in Chapter I

BOROUGH SECTION	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST
Lower East Side	E. 14th St.	East River	East River	Bowery
Central East Side	E. 72nd St.	E. 14th St.	East River	Fifth Ave.
Lower West Side	W. 59th St.	Battery	Bowery-Fifth Ave.	Hudson River
West End	W. 110th St.	W. 59th St.	Central Park West	Hudson River
Yorkville	E. 96th St.	E. 72nd St.	East River	Fifth Ave.
Harlem	Harlem River	E. 96th St.	East River	Lenox Ave.
West Harlem	W. 145th St.	W. 110th St.	Lenox Ave.	Hudson River
Washington Heights	Spytten Duyvil	W. 145th St.	Harlem River	Hudson River
South Bronx	E. 149th St.	Harlem River	East River	Park Ave.
Lower Central Bronx	E. 163rd St.- Hunts Pt. Rd.	E. 149th St.	East River	Park Ave.
Upper Central Bronx	E. 169th St.	E. 163rd St.	Whitlock Ave.	Park Ave.
Tremont	Tremont Ave.	E. 169th St.	Bronx River	Park Ave.
Fordham	Fordham Rd.- Pelham Pkway.	Tremont Ave.	Van Nest Ave.- E. Tremont Ave.	Park Ave.
North Bronx	City Line	East River	City Line	Bronx River
Grand Concourse	City Line	Harlem River	Park Ave.	Harlem- Hudson Rivers
New Lots	Jamaica Ave.	Jamaica Bay	Borough Line	Van Sinderen Ave.- Fresh Creek
45 Brownsville	Bergen St.	Hegeman Ave.	Van Sinderen Ave.	Ralph Ave.- Rockaway Pkway.
Eastern Parkway	Bergen St.	East New York Ave.	Ralph Ave.	Franklin Ave.
Bushwick	Gates Ave.	Bergen St.	Wyckoff Ave.	Bedford Ave.
Ridgewood	Flushing Ave.	Gates Ave.	Borough Line	Evergreen Ave.
Greenpoint	Borough Line	Grand St.-Flushing Ave.	Borough Line	East River
Willoughby	Flushing Ave.	Gates Ave.	Evergreen Ave.	Bedford Ave.
Williamsburg	Grand St.	Wythe Ave.- Flushing Ave.	Bushwick Ave.	East River
South Brooklyn	East River	19th St.- Parkside Ave.	Bedford Ave.- Ocean Ave.	New York Bay
Bay Ridge	39th St.	67th St.	7th Ave.	New York Bay
Ft. Hamilton	62nd St.- 67th St.	Gravesend Bay	17th Ave.	New York Bay
Borough Park	39th St.	62nd St.- 75th St.- Kings Highway	Gravesend Ave.	7th Ave.- 17th Ave.
Bath Beach	75th St.-Kings Highway	Gravesend Ship Canal	Gravesend Ave.	17th Ave.
Coney Island	Canal	Ocean	Bay	Ocean
Flatbush	Ave. H	Gravesend Neck Rd.	Nostrand Ave.	Gravesend Ave.
North Flatbush	Parkside Ave.- Lincoln Rd.	Ave. H.	Nostrand Ave.	Gravesend Ave.- 37th St.
East Flatbush	East New York Ave.	Bay	Rockaway Pkway.- E. 108th St.	Nostrand Ave.- Gravesend Ave.