

The Jewish Community of Pittsburgh

December, 1938

A SAMPLE STUDY

By

MAURICE TAYLOR, PH. D.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

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PREFACE

Although issued two years following the gathering of the data, the picture in most essentials has probably not changed except perhaps in the field of employment. It is likely that there is less unemployment today, though it has by no means diminished in the same degree as in the community generally. The areas in which defense activities have created more jobs are not those usually frequented by Jews. The other data covering vital statistics and occupational distribution change but slowly.

I regret the unavoidable delay that an already busy life made necessary in formally presenting the material. This, however, has not in the meantime prevented its use on several occasions. Its preliminary presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies two years ago aroused real interest, which I hope this document will revive. Communal, like all stock taking, is an arduous task but a necessary one. Whether it shows progress or the reverse depends on many factors and points of view. In either event it answers a great many questions and offers a factual basis for opinion and action. Studies such as this acquire additional meaning as they are repeated. Only thus will we be aware of changes and trends, which in themselves are facts equally as important as the data from which they are measured.

For assistance in planning and preparation, I am mainly indebted to Ralph C. Fletcher, Director of the Bureau of Social Research of the Federation of Social Agencies, and to Mrs. Leah S. Freedlander. The maps were prepared under the direction of Mr. Edward Olds of Mr. Fletcher's staff. My efficient secretary, Miss Elsie Guggenheim, supervised the tremendous clerical task. I am also indebted to Mr. Karl J. Kaufmann and Miss Powers of Gimbel's for the use of their Hollerith tabulating equipment. Without

the interest and financial participation of the Conference of Jewish Relations this work probably would never have been begun. To Professor Morris R. Cohen and Mrs. Sophia M. Robison of the Conference, I am deeply indebted. Finally, more than honorable mention must go to my family, whose patience has been tried for many months. If this opus shall have contributed a little to the sum total of human knowledge, then I hope they will not consider their sacrifice to have been in vain.

Maurice Taylor

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 9, 1941

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A STUDY OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH--DECEMBER 1938

by Maurice Taylor, Executive Director
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

I. An Estimate of the Size of the Jewish Population

GENESIS OF THE STUDY:

The present report completes a project begun three years ago looking toward a comprehensive understanding of the composition and distribution of the Jewish Community. It is accepted as an elementary maxim in modern social service that such knowledge is a necessary precedent to sound community planning. Within recent years, much has happened to call to the attention of Jewish communities throughout the land the real necessity of knowing much more about themselves. Just as frontiers have largely disappeared in the American scene which previously made possible the development of our country in almost every direction, so have the seemingly limitless bounds for financing Jewish needs in the United States come into view. There is much more competition today for funds than ever before. Local, national and international causes have multiplied to an extent where we can no longer base our communal gifts on special pleading. Facts properly evaluated are the need of the day if we are to make our decisions with some semblance of relationship to relative need.

Many programs exist simply because there was no real knowledge of their necessity to the well-being of our community. Frequently they represent nothing more than tangible evidence of the ambition of an individual or group for a place in the sun. In the past the effect of this may not have been so bad. Social horizons were lower and the number of causes for which people were called upon to provide funds was less. Many needs were quite obvious and could be considered and met without much preliminary fact-finding. Of the many things still to be done, some are not so visible

to the rank and file of persons who are interested to perform good works. Many new projects follow old lines and are set up to provide services which are already in existence and will result in nothing more than duplication. But whether the programs are necessary or not, today we are so burdened with demands upon our time and pocketbooks, that even the simplest proposition is deserving of a good deal of study before it is actually put into effect.

Any social program necessarily deals with people; it is devised to serve some group or other. It should be self-evident, therefore, that one should know approximately how many there are to be served before planning and executing such a project. In the absence of such information it is clear that community planning cannot be as good as it would be were the facts available.

Again, like the business man, we must know the market for the services that are to be provided. This is all in the direction of a growing scientific attitude toward dealing with social questions. A sound business dictum today states: "Before you invest, investigate." In the social field there is no less responsibility for such procedure, particularly when it is remembered that it is the community's money that is being expended.

Under the stimulus of the Conference of Jewish Relations, headed by Professor Morris Cohen, the American Jewish Community is waking up to the need for more and better population statistics. With their help and guidance several communities have already undertaken to secure such information. We, in Pittsburgh, were fortunate to be able to call upon the Conference for material assistance in carrying through this project and our debt to it is herewith recorded.

BRIEF HISTORY OF JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES:

There have been many attempts to estimate Jewish population in the United States. An excellent summary of the subject can be found in the Year Book of the Yiddish Scientific Institute for 1938, in an article by Dr. Herman Frank entitled "Jewish Demography in the United States." The first estimate was made as far back as 1818 when it was determined that there were approximately 3,000 Jews in the United States. From time to time various individuals undertook approximations. Later this task was carried on mainly under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee and the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, now a part of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

There has never been any governmental census of Jews. Whether there should be is a moot question although the evidence is largely against it, particularly as things are in the world today. The only attempt by the government in the field of religion is a decennial census of religious bodies and among the Jews it is carried on for the government by the statistician of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. H. S. Linfield. For this purpose he is a regularly designated agent of the United States Census Bureau. This count insofar as it applies to the Jewish group is quite inadequate. It is based largely upon an attempt to secure the name, location and membership of the Jewish synagogues. Anyone who is acquainted with Jewish life in the United States knows that but a small fraction of the Jewish community is formally affiliated with any synagogue, that is, as a dues paying member. The largest attendance at synagogues is at the High Holiday season when persons purchase their tickets and thereafter have little or no further contact with the synagogues they attend. There has been considerable stimulus to affiliation with synagogues in recent years by reason of the wish of parents to have their children attend Sunday and

Hebrew Schools conducted by these institutions. In order to avail themselves of this privilege they ordinarily have to become members. In spite of this, however, the proportion of Jews formally associated with religious bodies is small and no census carried out in this way could ever hope even to approximate the Jewish population in the United States.

The federal government has approached the problem partially in other directions: first, in classifying immigrants that are Hebrews as such, and also in attempting to secure in its decennial census information concerning the mother tongue of those not born in the United States. In both instances the information applies almost solely to those either that speak Yiddish or who acknowledge that their parents spoke Yiddish. Here, also, there is a substantial discrepancy between those who admit that they come within these classifications and the total Jewish population. In any event, not even an approximation of the total Jewish population can be made from these statistics.

SPECIAL METHODS DEvised TO ESTIMATE JEWISH POPULATION:

A. Yom Kippur Method

This is the device for estimating the total Jewish population from an estimate of the number of Jewish children in the public schools. It is based on the fact that most Jewish children are absent from school on the High Holidays and particularly on the Day of Atonement, whether or not they observe other Jewish holidays. The average annual absence is compared with that of the Day of Atonement and the difference is assumed to be attributable to the absence of Jewish children because of religious observance. It is generally estimated that the children between five and fourteen years of age average between 14 and 16% of the total population. This same ratio is applied to the number of Jewish children and a rough estimate

of a total Jewish population is thus secured.

There are certain weaknesses connected with this method which make it valueless except for the roughest kind of an approximation. In the first place, there are, of course, some Jewish children that do attend even on the High Holidays. Secondly, there are non-Jewish children that take advantage of the occasion to absent themselves particularly in communities or sections where there is a large proportion of Jewish population. Thirdly, the assumption that the ratio of Jewish children in the total Jewish population is the same as in the general population has by no means been demonstrated. We know that immigrant populations have a larger proportion of adults than is true of the native-born group. Furthermore, there are differences in both the birth and death rates between the Jewish and general populations. Fourthly it is assumed that all Jewish children are definitely identifiable. All of these factors tend to vitiate the assumption underlying the method.

B. Method of Estimation by Death Statistics:

We have already referred to the fact that there are differences between the birth and death rates of the Jewish and general population. There have been attempts made to estimate the total Jewish population on the assumption that death rates of Jews are the same as those of the general population. Having identified Jewish deaths, mainly by place of burial the same factor is used in making the estimate. There is, of course, no certainty that every Jewish death can be identified. Secondly, the assumption of the same ratio is questionable. Furthermore, there are many other statistical considerations, particularly age distribution, which must be taken into account. We never have had accurate enough information of total Jewish populations for purposes of testing out these ratios. Even though we may know the number of deaths, we have no means of computing

the death-rate because of our lack of a base of computation. It is for the purpose of establishing such a base that these population studies are being undertaken and when completed will be so valuable for future demographic studies.

There have been other special methods devised, particularly in the city of New York. A brief discussion of these may be found in the monograph by Mrs. Sophia Robison of the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City in her study of "Methods of Estimating the Jewish Population with Special Reference to the Census of Jews in Minneapolis, 1936." This may be secured from the Committee on Population Research of the Conference on Jewish Relations.

BEGINNINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

It was not until a specific question arose dealing with the problem of the aged that the need for securing population data became clearly evident and an appropriation was made for the purpose. This was in the spring of 1938. For several months before the writer had been engaged in certain preliminary studies. The first effort was in the direction of securing as complete a list as possible of the various Jewish organizations in the city. The Federation had a partial list, as did others. Ultimately three hundred and fifty organizations were discovered, divided largely as follows:

Coordinating Agencies, 14

These include such organizations as the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, United Jewish Fund, American Jewish Congress, Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, Jewish Student Council, Vaad Hakashruth, Jewish Youth Council, etc.

Philanthropic Agencies, 32

These include the eleven constituent agencies of the Federation

and the small non-affiliated organizations of which there are six engaged in general poor relief, four aiding Jewish children, three local auxiliaries of national health institutions, three supporting local health work, one assisting the aged, the Committee on Itinerant Rabbis, etc.

Congregations, 36

There are one reform, three conservative and thirty-two orthodox congregations.

Congregational affiliates, 39

Includes eight men's clubs, twenty-six women's auxiliaries and five young people's clubs.

Free Loan Associations, 19

In addition to the Hebrew Free Loan Association affiliated with the Federation, there are nineteen small free loan societies which are really mutual aid organizations. Some of these are independent; others are affiliated with synagogues; still others are tied up with landsmanschaften groups.

Zionist, 21

In addition to the general Zionist organization, there is the Mizrahi with five organizations; the Poale Zion with seven affiliated groups; the Jewish National Fund; four Young Judea branches; senior and junior Hadassah; and the Avukah.

Trade, 12

Includes trade unions and merchants' associations.

Patriotic, 5

Includes war veterans' organizations.

Hebrew Schools, 15

These are affiliated for the most part with synagogues, although some are conducted under independent auspices. Most of them are under the

general coordinating supervision of the Hebrew Institute.

Students, 14

Jewish fraternities and sororities.

Fraternal, 28

Includes B'nai B'rith, Jewish lodges of general fraternal orders, Jewish fraternal order lodges, Workmen's Circle branches, etc.

Social, about 100

Affiliated mainly with the Y.M. & W.H.A. and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement,

Others, 16

Cultural, political, fund raising for religious institutions, a cemetery association, etc.

JEWISH CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Since 1924, Mr. I. A. Abrams, Principal of the Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh, has through the cooperation of the Board of Education secured a list of those children ~~thought~~ to be Jewish. Except for those days upon which Yom Kippur fell on a week-end, the reports have been made by each teacher as of that day, but not necessarily on an absence basis. The numbers as found in the several years since 1924 have been as follows: 1924 - 9,205; 1926 - 8,923; 1928 - 8,978; 1930 - 8,744; 1932 - 9,018; 1934 - 8,707; 1936 - 8,123; 1937 - 8,033; 1938 - 7,967; 1939 - 7,658; 1940 - 7,364. While we now know as a result of our present study that these numbers understate the true figure (for 1938 we estimate the deficiency at ten per cent) they do show a steady decrease. This phenomenon has, of course, been found to be true for all the children, Jew and non-Jew alike, due largely to the decline in birthrate and the shutting off of immigration.

The estimate of 45,000 Jews in this city which has been used for several years was derived from the figures of 1934. The total number in school, public and parochial, in that year was given as 135,000 and the Jewish school population was therefore estimated at six and one-half per cent. Based upon this assumed ratio which was extended to that between the Jewish and general population and with our estimate of the total population at 682,000, the figure of 44,671 for the Jewish group was derived. These several assumptions suffer from the various shortcomings that have already been pointed out, added to which as just indicated, the population for 1934 for the whole city was also an estimate.

No reckoning has been made in this study based upon the ratio of school children to the total population. On page 60 are given certain data with regard to the numbers and proportions found in school. An extended analysis has been attempted of the modified Yom Kippur method upon which the 45,000 figure was contrived. Certain facts are as yet lacking, and in order not further to delay the presentation of this report, it has been decided to omit inclusion of that chapter which when completed will be offered separately. Suffice it to say that results founded upon such a method are at serious variance with the conclusions of this study, providing an under-estimation of the population of twenty per cent.

THE MASTER LIST:

The first step in carrying out the study was to collect as large a number of names of Jews in the city as possible. There was in the possession of the Federation and the United Jewish Fund a list of approximately 6,000 persons who had been used as prospects for the United Jewish Fund Campaign. Added to this were secured the names of the members of most of the organizations in the city. The only group which did not furnish their lists was that of the small orthodox congregations. Otherwise, cooperation was secured from substantially every group in the city, certainly every important group. The third group we already had in our possession, namely the names and addresses of the Jewish children in the public schools. In addition there was included the current clientele of the Jewish Social Service Bureau. The final and most substantial list included those who had registered their intention to vote in the American Jewish Congress referendum. People bought tickets permitting them to vote and on the stub to which the ticket was attached they wrote their name and address. With the cooperation of the local officers of the American Jewish Congress, we were permitted access to all of the material and in this way secured the names of several thousand persons whom we probably would not have been able to reach as easily in any other way. The large majority of this group were found not to be affiliated with any other organization. We were also fortunate at this time to have the cooperation of the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations which happened to be compiling its own master list. The tremendous clerical job involved in clearing every list with the already existing list was materially facilitated with the help of the NYA workers without whom the study would have been practically impossible, except at a much heavier financial cost. No serious effort was made to secure names other than those contained on the lists already referred to. During the

process volunteers assisted in checking the names in order to catch inaccuracies, particularly as to address. Those who helped were very well acquainted with the particular sections of the city in which they lived and the names which they examined.

The cards were typed in duplicate and concurrently there was set up a street file as well as an alphabetical list. In the street file were combined all individuals who could be identified as living in the same household. The cards for each household were clipped together and tabulations were made by census tracts and city blocks. It was from this distribution that the final sample was chosen. As names already included were found on subsequent lists, the affiliations were stamped on the alphabetical cards. When the process was finished, therefore, the complete list of organizations of which each person was a member was to be found on the name card for that person. In this process, of course, all duplicate cards were eliminated.

With the cooperation of Dr. Ralph C. Fletcher, Director of the Bureau of Social Research of the Federation of Social Agencies, who throughout this entire study gave us the benefit of his counsel, both in the discussion of ideas as well as in the carrying out much of the actual work, a spot-map was set up. From the City Planning Department there were secured copies of maps of the various sections of the city in large scale with block numbers drawn in to identify each block in each ward. In each block there was indicated every Jewish household included in the master list, one dot representing one household. This map was pieced together thus giving at a glance a comprehensive view of the areas of concentration in the various parts of the city, as well as within each particular ward and tract.

CHOICE OF SAMPLE:

The choice of the sample had to be made keeping in mind the double purpose for which it was to be chosen; first to secure a description of the population and secondly, to make an estimate of the total. Normally for purposes of generalization the method of random selection is used. If the task was merely to secure a description of the population, the method of random selection of the individuals in our master list could have been undertaken, but this would have given us no clue toward the estimated total. The basis of selection, therefore, became not the individual, but the block. In other words the emphasis was placed first on securing a block sample for estimation purposes and secondly, the individuals to be found in those blocks were to be used to discover the characteristics of the estimated total. In order to be sure of a fair degree of representation of the various sections and strata of the population, it was necessary to combine the methods of random and selective sampling, the details of which will be explained a little later on.

As we have already explained, the master list was set up in duplicate, alphabetically and geographically. After the geographical list was compiled, computation was made of the proportionate numbers in each ward of the city to the total known group. Table A in Appendix A and Map I (opposite) show the distribution by ward of the individuals included in the master list. There can be seen from this that the Jewish population in Pittsburgh (and it must be emphasized here that the survey included only areas within the corporate limits of the city), is concentrated in four sections: Ward 3, known as the Hill, Ward 4 and 5, known generally as Oakland, Ward 11, East End, and Wards 14 and 15 being Squirrel Hill and the area known as Greenfield. Outside these areas of concentration only four wards have as much as one percent. of the total population, the rest

being scattered and for the most part containing but a negligible number.

Because of the limitations of time and money, it was decided to canvass blocks only in those wards containing one or more percent of the population included in the master list. Exception was made to this in the cases of Wards 16 and 17, located on the South Side, where it was felt there existed a larger proportion than seemed to be represented in the master list. The assumption was made that with a master list of the size at hand combined with our knowledge of the general distribution of the population throughout the city, the remainder whose names we did not have would be distributed in approximately the same proportion as the known group. The correctness of our assumption was borne out by inquiry made over the telephone to a large number of those whose names we possessed and who were the only persons we knew living in their respective blocks. With very few exceptions they informed us that they were there because they combined their business with their living quarters in the same building. Thus the generally accepted knowledge of a highly concentrated Jewish population was borne out by the picture represented on the spot map of the master list. This fact enabled us to proceed within restricted geographical limits with the assurance that our ultimate estimate would not be seriously in error on that account.

A sample of approximately 2000 households was decided upon as sufficient to provide an adequate quantitative cross-section, and estimated to yield at least ten percent of the expected population. Additional households would be discovered in the course of the investigation and many of those given would be found to have moved. Only those actually residing within the blocks at the time of the survey were to be included.

Thirteen wards were chosen for sampling in approximate proportion to the number from each in the master list. Actual selection was made of 119 blocks (located in 78 census tracts) (1) by inspection of the spot map with the following principles in mind: to prevent the concentration of the entire sample within a ward in a single block (some blocks contained more households than the allocated number for the entire ward) and to distribute the sample as widely as possible throughout the ward, taking into account what was generally known of the different economic levels. The persons making the selection were in possession of no particular information concerning the details of the residents of the blocks to be covered. Each area was closely inspected mainly from the point of view of concentration of dots representing households. While it was therefore by no means a random selection in the ordinary use of the term, no conscious bias was present. A purely random selection was not advisable in order to overcome greater concentration in the more populous wards. One other modification must be noted. There was a slight over-weighting of the poorer wards, three and four, in order to offset the inability of persons in these areas to spend the money necessary to belong to organizations and therefore their possible underrepresentation in the master lists. This fact proved to be of negligible importance, however, because of the presence in the master list of school children, families known to the Jewish Social Service Bureau, and registrants for the American Jewish Congress election.

The estimated number of households by ward, the number selected for sampling, and their final disposition will be found in Appendix A, Table A-1 and the discussion accompanying it. The results of the census according to ward and block will be found in Appendix A in Table B.

(1) Ward 1 A,B; Ward 5 A-J; Ward 10 A-F; Ward 15 A-E; Ward 19 A-1
3 A-E; 7 A-H; 11 B-J; 16 A-C;
4 A-I; 8 A-H; 14 A-K; 17 A,B;

DATE OF THE STUDY:

The survey was conducted over a period of about a week during the latter part of December, 1938, during the college winter recess. This time was chosen as one in which most people would be found at home. It was also most convenient for the use of graduate students as canvassers on a full time basis. They were chosen mainly from those majoring in sociology and the applied social sciences. In addition, assistance in canvassing was given by several staff members of the Jewish Social Service Bureau and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

SECURING THE COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC:

Notification of the scope and purpose of the census was done in various ways. In the first place, when the organizations were asked for their membership lists the reason therefor was explained. The rabbis were asked to make the announcement to their congregations. A statement was prepared for the Anglo-Jewish press, a copy of which together with other communications is included in the Appendix C. There was no publicity in the general press. The most important and the most direct announcement went directly through the mail to those who were to be interviewed. This was possible because the blocks to be canvassed had been decided upon, and we had the names of those in the master list who resided in those areas. This was done by mail and with the notification went a reprint of the press release (Appendix C). The Yiddish press also cooperated by printing a summary of the English statement. The organizations that had cooperated by furnishing their lists were asked to acquaint their membership, and in a few instances the writer appeared at meetings in person to explain the matter. The cooperation of all was excellent as shown by the very few refusals to give the required information when the solicitor called.

THE SCHEDULE:

The schedule used in the inquiry is almost identical with that used in the San Francisco population study. Change was made in two or three items. A difference in definition was also used in one or two. Otherwise complete advantage was taken of the excellent work that had gone into the preparation of that study for which grateful acknowledgment is herewith made. A copy of the schedule and instructions governing its use and definitions of terms as given to the enumerators are to be found in Appendix C. It called for information on the following points:

Name and address
Relationship to head of household
Sex
Year of birth
Year of arrival in United States
Year of arrival in Pittsburgh
Marital status
Place of birth
Citizenship status
School status
Occupation
Industry
Employment status
Religious School affiliation
Affiliation with synagogue

The information solicited was such as to elicit a maximum of response both as to amount and truth of information. It involved a minimum of inquiry into facts the answer to which would cause any embarrassment. For that reason no effort was made to elicit data as to income or other fin-

ancial condition or operations. A few persons were finicky enough not to want to disclose their age, but beyond that no difficulty was experienced where information was given at all. Moreover, the questions were framed so as to demand a minimum of interpretation, and, therefore, made possible a high degree of exactness of grouping and comparison.

TABULATION OF DATA:

Data from the schedules were entered on Hollerith punch cards. Two sets of cards were made, one providing family information and the other for each individual. The codes used are to be found in Appendix D. Schedules were completed for 5847 individuals living in 1497 households. These individuals formed 1540 family units according to the definition of a family as used in this study (see Appendix D).⁽²⁾

METHOD OF ESTIMATION:

Having selected the sample blocks, the plan was to make a complete canvass of each. The names already in our possession from the master list were typed on cards with all persons in the same household on each card. These were to be the starting point of the inquiry. The enumerator was instructed to cover the block systematically making sure that no building or apartment was missed. Every Jew in each block had to be accounted for. Repeat visits were made until all were visited. A Jew was defined as one born of Jewish parents or of a mixed marriage or a Gentile married to a Jew or an in-law to a Jewish parent living with latter and willing to be known as a Jew. No one, whether born Jewish or not, who was unwilling to be so recognized was to be included. Children of mixed marriages not being brought up as Jews and not so considered by the parent or parents were not to be counted.

(2) Explanation of the difference between our definition and that of the United States Census will be found on Page 26.

The names as given were to be considered merely as leads. Every Jewish person in each household regardless of status, except those only temporarily domiciled, was to be reported. Only those actually residing in the block, not those merely having their business there, were to be included. Those who were found to have moved would be counted only if they had gone to another block included in the sample, and then in the latter block. A person or household was counted as new only if not included anywhere in the master list.

Ratios between the number of those individuals known and the total found were to be computed for each block. Ratios were likewise to be computed for households known and the total found.⁽³⁾ Discussion of the results and the estimates made therefrom is given in Appendix B.

During the course of the analysis many methods of estimation were attempted, some of which were rather involved. Since it was impossible to posit their degree of reliability with any assurance, it was decided to describe only the simpler procedures which ranged between 53,691 and 58,545. The steps involved are given in Appendix B. There is no warrant for undue exactness and the final estimate is given in the form of the rounded figure 54,000. Its acceptance depends, of course, on the belief in the reasonableness of the methods and assumptions. In spite of the wide range between the lowest and the highest results, from our general knowledge of the community we are inclined to accept the greater accuracy and therefore the approximation to the first and basic method of computation.

(3) See Appendix A, Table B.

The estimates permit not only an approximation to the total population, but also by wards, particularly for those included in the sample. Based on a total of 54,000, and taking into account the range of proportions to the total exhibited by each ward both in the master list and in the subsequent survey and analysis, the following estimates are offered by wards:

1. 1200	10. 1500	19. 1000	28. 50
2. 200	11. 7400	20. 200	29. 50
3. 4500	12. 300	21. 400	30. 50
✓ 4. 6300	13. 600	22. 200	31. 25
5. 4900	14. 19500	23. 150	32. 50
6. 100	15. 2700	24. 25	
✓ 7. 700	16 & 17. 400	25. 200	
8. 900	18. 175	26. 150	
9. 100		27. 175	

We may divide the city into six major sections: the Hill, Oakland and Shadyside, East End, Squirrel Hill and Greenfield, North Side, and South Side. Omitted from these general boundaries are a few wards along the rivers and on the extreme outskirts in which few Jews live.

The most populous and important section is Squirrel Hill and its adjoining area called Greenfield. These include wards 14 and 15 and contain 22,200 persons or 41 per cent of the entire population. Second in numerical strength is the Hill district in which we include wards 1, 3 and 5, containing about 11,000. This is the poorest district in which any substantial portion of the Jewish community lives. It was formerly the largest settlement but within the past decade has lost most of its inhabitants to Squirrel Hill and the East End. The area is now largely populated by Negroes, Italians and other groups. Although the largest proportion of Jews

has moved, Jewish institutions, notably Orthodox synagogues, remain, but exist with difficulty. The centre of Jewish life in this neighborhood is the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, which, however, is taking on more and more of a non-sectarian character.

The third largest area of settlement is the East End which comprises Wards 10 and 11 and includes approximately 9,000 persons. Between the Hill and Squirrel Hill lie Oakland and Shadyside including approximately Wards 4, 7, and 8. Oakland accounts for about 6300 persons and Shadyside for 1600. Jews living in Oakland include both economic extremes. It is both a residential and business area, and contains many of the better apartment houses. Shadyside likewise represents but little in the way of a social entity from a Jewish point of view. In Oakland is situated the Y. M. & W. H. A., and in Shadyside the Rodef Shalom Temple. Both, however, are city-wide institutions, drawing their membership from all sections.

The North and South Sides although large in area have but few Jews. The North Side was the original site of Jewish settlement. Today all of Wards 21 to 27 which represent the entire area of the city north of the Allegheny River contain only about 1300 persons. The population on the South Side is located largely in Wards 16, 17 and 19. All told there are approximately 1750 men, women and children in this area.

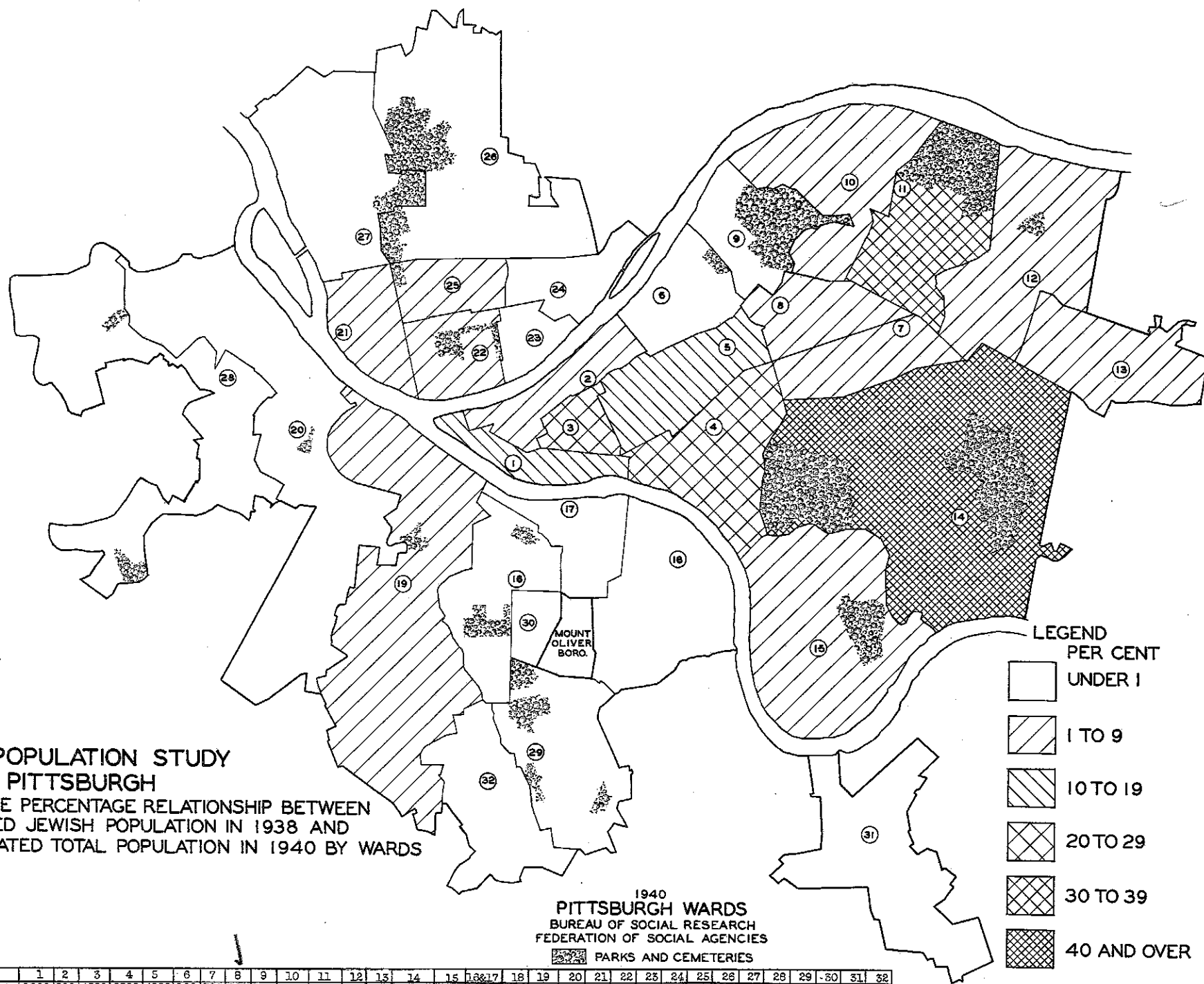
A further glance into the degree of concentration of the Jewish population is to be had by comparing the proportion of the total population in the several political sub-divisions. A rough approximation of this is found by relating our 1938 estimates to the preliminary ward counts of the 1940 census. The preliminary total population of the city was found to be 665,384 which produces a Jewish ratio of a little over eight per cent. Of the thirty-two wards in the city only seven had a greater percentage than the average.^(3a) The largest ratio was found in Ward 14 with 45 per cent

followed in order by Ward 11, 31.1 per cent; Ward 4, 22.9 per cent; Ward 3,

(3a) Percentages based upon preliminary figures, as released in the Pittsburgh Press, Sunday, July 21, 1940.

21 per cent; Ward 5, 17 per cent; Ward 1, 13.0 per cent; and Ward 15, 9 per cent.

Ward 10 had 6 per cent and three Wards, 2, 7, and 8, had between four and five per cent. Wards 13 and 19 had between two and three per cent while Wards 12, 21, 22 and 25 had between one and two per cent. In the remaining fifteen wards, namely, 6, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 less than one per cent of the population was Jewish. These facts are illustrated graphically on the accompanying map.



JEWISH POPULATION STUDY OF PITTSBURGH

APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN 1938 AND
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION IN 1940 BY WARDS

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Estimate	1200	200	4500	5300	4800	100	700	900	100	1500	7400	500	600	19,500	2700	400	175	1000	200	400	200	150	25	200	150	175	50	50	50	25	50	
Per Cent	15.0	4.5	20.9	22.9	17.2	0.6	4.0	4.2	0.5	6.1	51.1	1.1	2.0	44.9	8.9	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.9	6.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	

II. Characteristics of the Jewish Population

Distribution by Household

Probably the simplest manifestation of the group life of a people is the household which usually consists of a single natural family unit made up of parents and children. However, modern urban existence and economic necessity frequently result in the occupation of a single dwelling unit by additional family groups or individuals who may or may not be related to the primary family. The definition of the family group for statistical purposes is not so easy to fix as that of the household, which may be said to include all persons occupying the same domestic establishment and enjoying common facilities, regardless of relationship.

Table 1 records the distribution of households according to the number of persons in the household.⁽⁴⁾ The median average sized household, including permanently domiciled relatives, boarders, lodgers, and Jewish servants, if any, consists of 3.79 persons. 49 households, or 3.3 per cent, consist of persons living alone. 15.4 per cent are composed of two persons each. Nearly 24 per cent of the total consist of three-person households; 26 per cent, the largest single group, have four persons; and 17 per cent have five persons to each establishment. Households of six persons and over include less than 15 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH U. S. CENSUS OF PITTSBURGH, 1930

Wherever possible throughout this study comparison has been made with the government census of the general population of the city in 1930. It is recognized, of course, that the substantial lapse of time between the two censuses renders such comparisons inexact. During this period Pittsburgh, in common with the rest of the country, has gone through violent economic changes

(4) For details according to ward see Appendix A, Table C.

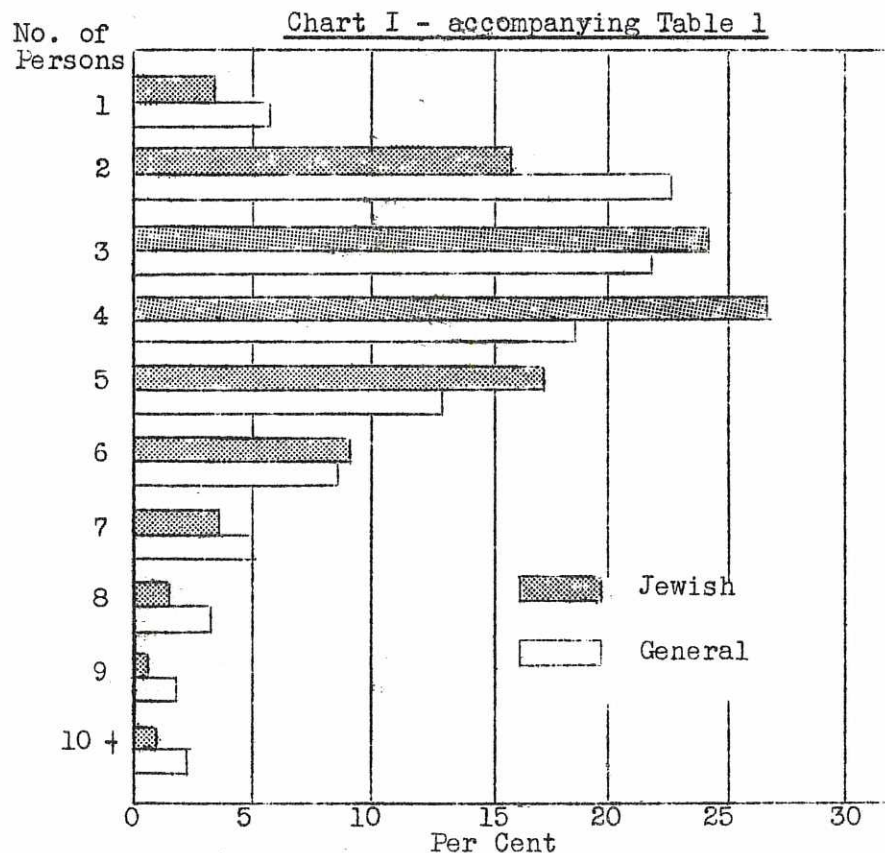
TABLE 1.

Number and Percentage Distribution of Jewish
Households, 1938 ^(a) compared with Families
for the General Population, 1930 ^(b)

Number of Persons	Jewish Households 1938		General Families 1930
	Number	Percent	Per Cent
1	49	3.3	5.8
2	231	15.4	22.3
3	357	23.9	21.3
4	391	26.1	18.2
5	253	16.9	12.8
6	130	8.7	8.3
7	53	3.5	5.0
8	21	1.4	3.0
9	6	.4	1.7
10 & over	6	.4	1.7
Total	1497	100.0	100.0

(a) For data by wards, see Appendix A, Table C.

(b) Fifteenth Census of the United States - Population
Bulletin - Families, Pennsylvania - Table 5.



which undoubtedly must have caused shifts in population as well other modifications in the vital statistical trend. In the instance under examination, comparison has been made between households in the Jewish group and families in the general population, since the census definition of the latter is more comparable with the former than with our definition of a family.

Table 1 and Chart 1 reveal that a much smaller proportion of Jews live alone than is true for the city as a whole.^(4a) Only 3.3 per cent of Jewish individuals live by themselves as compared with 5.8 per cent of the general population. Similarly, there is a substantially larger percentage of two-person households among the people at large (22.3%) than in the Jewish group (15.4%). The ratios of three-, four-, and five-person households are larger among Jews, while the general population again shows wide margins above Jewish households in the larger groups of seven or more individuals. The average Jewish household in 1930 (3.79 persons) was slightly larger than that of the white group in the general population in 1930, which was found to be 3.34.⁽⁵⁾

An additional comparison of interest is possible by reason of recently published data abstracted from the results of the National Health Survey and dealing with the distribution of single-family households in urban areas. While we do not have the information for Pittsburgh, the sample, dealing as it did with nearly a million homes, is probably representative of the country as a whole at the mid-way stage between the 1930 and 1940 censuses. To compare our data it was necessary to eliminate all households with more than one family unit. There remained 1274 households or 86.4 percent of the total;

(4a) On the other hand in a supplementary census (see Appendix B) by volunteers covering what were purported to be 4746 households comprehending 18,804 individuals the following distribution resulted with an average household of 3.98 persons:

<u>Size of Hhld.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Size of Hhld.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1	6.74	6	5.33
2	19.93	7	2.17
3	27.06	8	0.84
4	25.35	9	0.30
5	12.12	10+	0.13

(5) U. S. Census Bulletin, op. cit. p. 8.

TABLE 2. Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Persons in Single-Family Households in Pittsburgh Jewish Population, 1938 ^(a) and National Health Survey, 1935-36. ^(b)

Size of Family	Pittsburgh	National Health Survey 1935-36
1	3.8	3.3
2	17.9	18.2
3	26.1	21.0
4	27.5	21.0
5	15.2	14.3
6	6.0	9.0
7	3.0	5.5
8	.5	3.6
9	.2	1.9
10	.1	1.1
11	-	.6
12 or more	-	.5

(a) 1275 households out of total of 1497

(b) "Social Security Bulletin," Sept. 1939: "Income of Urban Families and Individuals in Single-Family Households" by B. S. Sanders and A. G. Kantor, p. 28.

Table 2 indicates marked differences in the percentage distributions from those in Table 1. In this instance the proportion of one and two-person families is fairly equal. As in Table 1 the percentage of Jewish three-, four-, and five-person families is greater than for the population as a whole. As before, also, the ratio of larger family groups is greater for the country as a whole than for our local sample.

THE FAMILY UNIT

In defining the family unit for the purpose of this study, attempt was made to have it conform as nearly as possible to the usual and natural conception of the term while at the same time setting up various categories of relationship within a single household containing other persons so as to

make possible their combination in order, as we have seen, to conform to and therefore make possible comparison with the U. S. census definitions.⁽⁶⁾ The latter in effect include what is defined in this study as a household.

The study's definition of the family includes those within the vertical degree of relationship, namely, father, mother, children and grandparents, or any combination of them. A father or mother-in-law, or both, where there are no grandchildren in the household are also counted in the family unit. All other persons living in the household are included in other units, as set forth in Appendix G, page 176.

The major difference between the distribution as shown in Table 3 and that which would be found if the U. S. census definition were used is in the much larger number and proportion of single individual units. In the census definition single person units are for the most part those that live alone. Related individuals living in a household are counted as part of the total group while unrelated boarders or lodgers are not counted at all in computing the size of the family. In our study single persons constitute 11 per cent of all units, or more than three times what would have been the ratio according to the census. Of the 190 single individuals we have seen that 49 live alone. 83 are related to the primary family unit and 58 are unrelated boarders or lodgers. Assuming the ratio of the latter holds for the Jewish population as a whole, it means that about one per cent of Jews in Pittsburgh live as unrelated boarders or lodgers in the households of others.

The median average family consists of 3.29 persons compared with an average of 3.79 for households. In Table D of Appendix A we find that Ward 1 shows the smallest average group with 2.64. Nearly one-quarter of those residing in this area are single individual units marking it off as a distinctly different group from the remainder of the city. Within its

(6) Census definition: U. S. Census Bulletin, op. cit. p. 3.

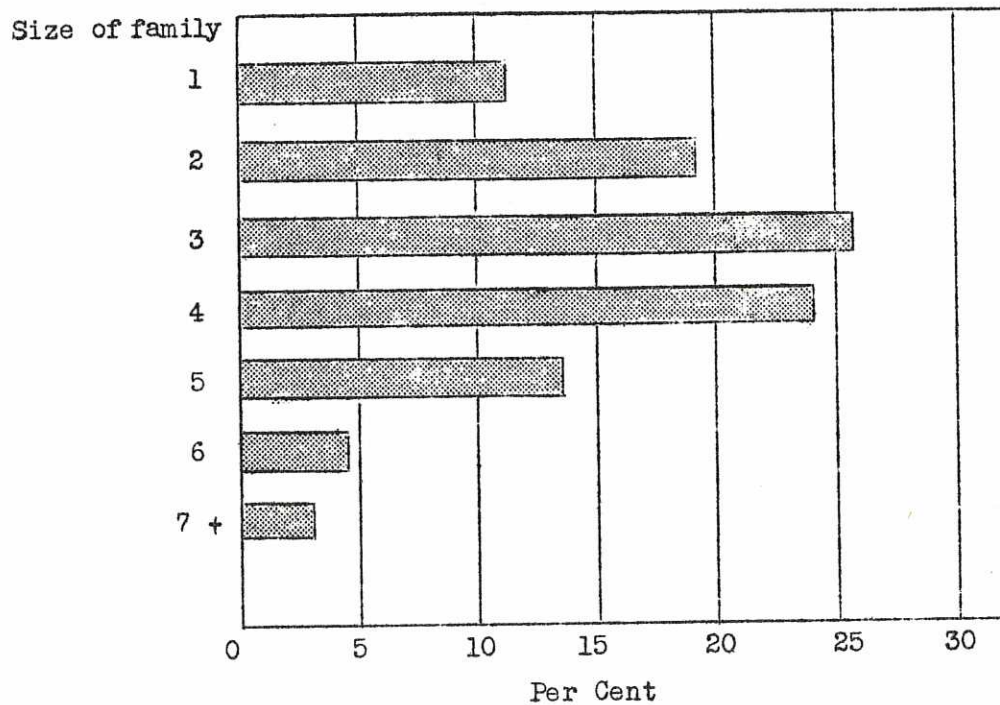
TABLE 3.

Number and Percentage of Family Units According to Size (a)

Size	Number	Percent
1	190	11.0
2	328	19.0
3	436	25.3
4	411	23.8
5	228	13.2
6	83	4.8
7	36	2.1
8	9	.5
9	2	.1
10	2	.1
Total	1725	100.0

(a) For data as to wards, see Appendix A, Table D.

Chart II - accompanying Table 3



boundaries are contained large downtown hotels and many lodging houses. The largest average unit is found in Ward 10. However, the more populous wards diverge but slightly from the general average.

Referring again to the results of the National Health Survey, a study of this material by the Social Security Board⁽⁷⁾ with a definition of a family more like our own reveals an average of 1.3 families per household. Dividing our 1497 households in 1725 family units gives us an average of 1.15 families per household. This comparison, while quite rough, shows a lesser amount of doubling up among the Jewish population of our city.

The amount of doubling-up in Jewish households is further revealed in Table 4 which presents details of the composition of the families studied. For this purpose nine different categories of family and household combinations were devised, as follows:

- (1) The primary family without relatives (P1)
- (2) The primary family with either father- or mother-in-law or both (P2)
- (3) P1 plus one or more secondary family units, as defined in Appendix D, page 185, but excluding family units of one individual in the same household who for this purpose are classified as boarders or lodgers.
- (4) P2 plus secondary units exclusive of single individual units.
- (5) Classification (3) plus boarders or lodgers.
- (6) Classification (4) plus boarders or lodgers.
- (7) P1 plus boarders or lodgers, i.e., without other secondary units.
- (8) P2 plus boarders or lodgers without other secondary units.
- (9) Family units consisting of individuals living alone.

(7) "Social Security Bulletin," April 1939: "Family Composition in the U. S." by B. S. Sanders, P. 13.

Table 4. Number and Per cent of Households According to Type (a)

Type (b)	Number	Per cent
1	1169	78.08
2	76	5.08
3	83	5.54
4	4	.27
5	10	.67
6	3	.20
7	87	5.81
8	16	1.07
9	49	3.28
Total	1497	100.00

(a) For data by wards see Appendix A, Table E.

(b) For explanation see p. 28.

Approximately 78 per cent of Jewish families in Pittsburgh live by themselves, i.e., without either relatives or boarders or lodgers. If we add to these the individual units living by themselves we have a proportion of slightly more than 81 per cent. An additional 6.61 per cent include either or both parents-in-law. Those family units designated as secondary constitute for the most part relatives, such as married children and their offspring. Doubling-up of unrelated family units except for single boarders or lodgers is a rare phenomenon in Jewish life in this city. Families with no unrelated boarders or lodgers account for 96.3 per cent of all units compared to the 87.5 per cent for the city as a whole⁽⁸⁾ and 89.7 per cent for the state as a whole in 1930.⁽⁹⁾ Boarders or lodgers, both related and unrelated to the primary family unit, are found in 7 per cent. The unattached group living alone includes 3.3 per cent.

(8) Fifteenth Census, Pop. Bull. op. cit. Table 12

(9) Ibid, Table 12.

Distribution by age and sex

Table 5 reports the actual and percentage distribution of the 5686 persons for whom age information was given. Of the total of 5847 individuals in the entire sample this represents 97.2 per cent. The data have been classified according to five-year intervals up to age 25 and at ten-year intervals from then on. Chart III displays the information graphically. 2839 males and 2847 females represent almost an equal division of the sexes.

Up to age 14 there is a slight preponderance of girls, 21.2 per cent as against 20.2 per cent for the boys. Between 15 and 19 the majority is in favor of the boys, 10.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively. The age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 are approximately equal in proportion to the total. Persons between 25 and 34 account for nearly 19 per cent; those between 35 and 44, slightly more than 15 per cent. From 35 to 65 females are more numerous than males. The difference in their respective ratios, however, is less than one per cent. Over 65 there is a slightly greater proportion in favor of the men.

The average age for the entire group is 31.30 years; that for males is 31.41 and for females, 31.14,⁽¹⁰⁾ The oldest average is found in Ward 1 with 36.84 years while the youngest is in Ward 15 with 28.18 years. Other wards with average ages below the general average are Ward 10 with 29.08, Ward 19 with 29.67, Ward 11 with 30.16 and Ward 4 with 30.62.

(10) The average age in 1930 for the white population of Pittsburgh was 29.2 years. In a supplementary study (see Appendix B) age returns were reported for 14,703 individuals giving an average of 29.9 years. The combined sample and supplementary surveys covered 20,389 individuals and produced an average age of 30.3 years. The age distribution by percentage for the combined groups was as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
0 - 4	5.9	25 - 34	18.8
5 - 9	7.0	35 - 44	17.7
10 - 14	9.0	45 - 54	12.3
15 - 19	9.6	55 - 64	6.7
20 - 24	9.8	65 +	3.4

TABLE 5.

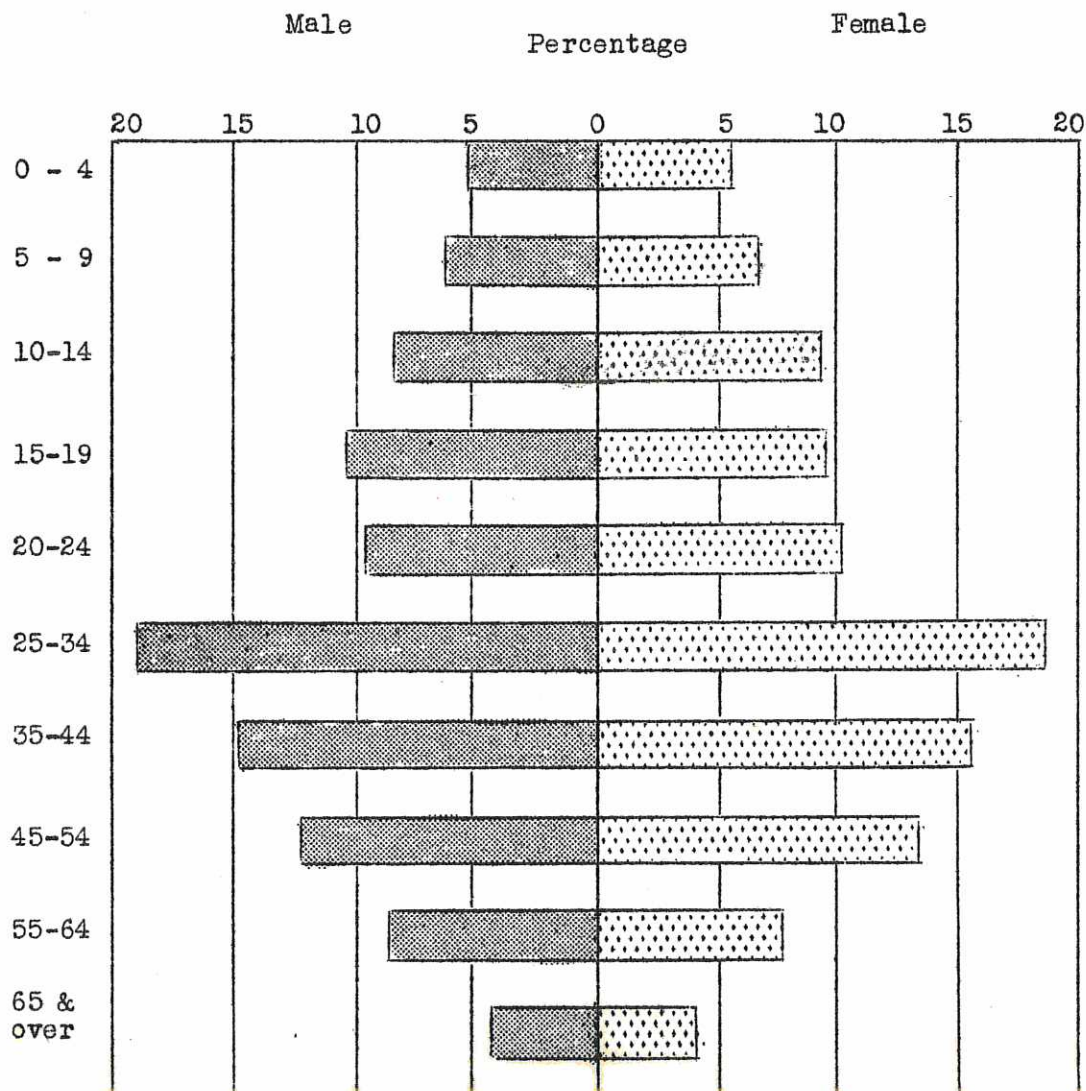
Distribution by Age and Sex (a)

Age	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
0 - 4	149	5.3	153	5.4	302	5.3
5 - 9	180	6.3	187	6.6	367	6.4
10-14	245	8.6	262	9.2	507	8.9
15-19	297	10.5	269	9.5	566	10.0
20-24	274	9.7	287	10.1	561	9.9
25-34	544	19.2	533	18.6	1077	18.9
35-44	425	14.9	444	15.6	869	15.3
45-54	354	12.4	379	13.3	733	12.9
55-64	246	8.7	218	7.7	464	8.2
65 & over	125	4.4	115	4.0	240	4.2
Total	2839	100.0	2847	100.0	5686	100.0

(a) For data by ward, see Appendix A, Tables F and G

Chart III

Age Distribution by Sex



Comparison with general population

Two sets of data are available with which to compare the age distribution of our Jewish population and that of the people of the city as a whole. The first is that of the 1930 population census made as a part of the regular decennial count. The second comes through the sample study of more than 20,000 households by the National Public Health Service in its National Health Survey, previously referred to. While the latter is not a total enumeration it was a carefully chosen sample which may be taken as typical of the entire community. It has additional value of being so much more recent than the 1930 census. The data for both include only the white population which may be accepted as more comparable with the Jewish group. The comparison is shown in Table 6 and Chart IV.

Jewish children under 15 represent a smaller share of the Jewish population than the corresponding groups in the city as a whole. Signifying as it does in largest measure a lower birth rate and therefore a diminished replacement reservoir, it constitutes a rather serious situation from many points of view. Jewish children under 5 account for 5.3 per cent while in 1930 the same age class was 60 per cent greater with 8.5 per cent. The general group from 5-9 included 9.3 per cent of the total in contrast to that of the parallel Jewish subdivisions which had 6.5 per cent.

It is interesting to compare the percentages of the general population for 1930 and 1935-36. There is some evidence here of what is known to be the general trend, namely a further declining birth rate and a consequently older population. Assuming the National Health Survey figures are generally applicable we see that the group under 5 has declined from 8.5 to 6.5 per cent. The 5-9 class has also grown smaller. Jewish children between the ages of 10 and 15 likewise are less proportionately than those

TABLE 6

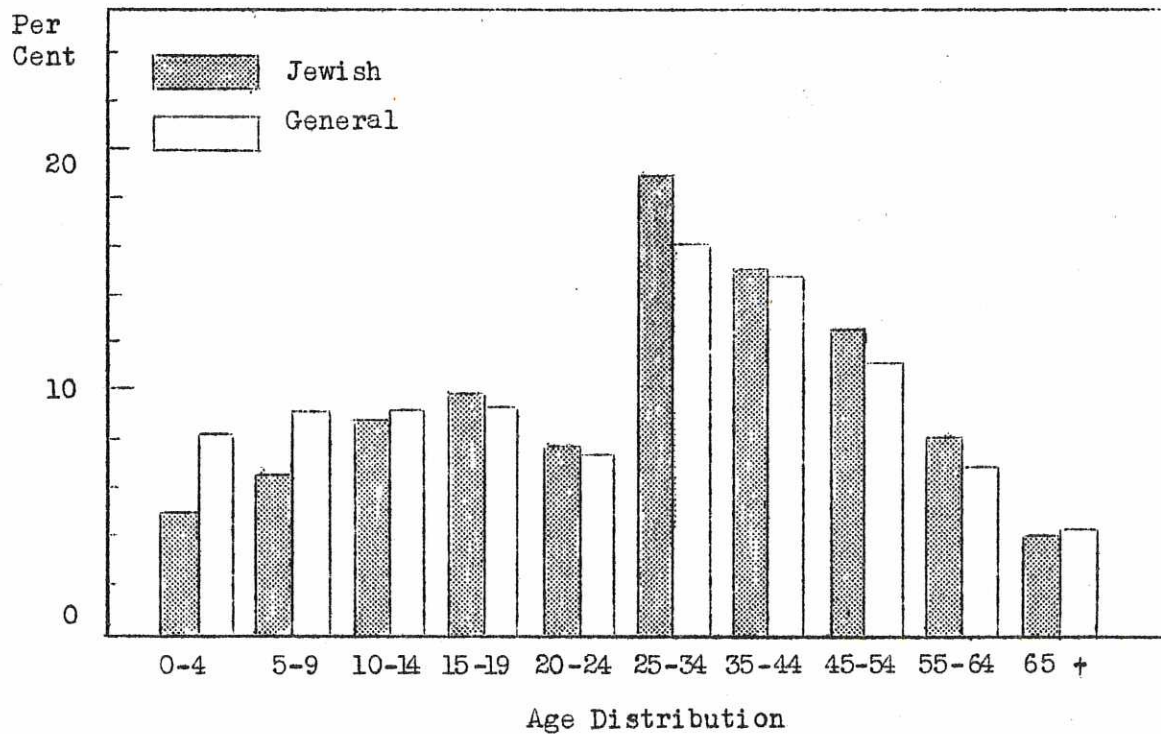
Percentage Distribution by Age of Enumerated Sample
of Jewish Population, 1938, compared with 1930
Census of White Population ^(a) and 1935-36
sample Enumeration of National Health
Survey ^(b)

Age Group	Jewish 1938	General 1930	N. H. S. 1935-36
0 - 4	5.3	8.5	6.6
5 - 9	6.5	9.3	8.7
10-14	8.9	9.4	9.7
15-19	10.0	9.5	9.7
20-24	9.9	9.3	9.5
25-34	18.9	16.2	15.8
35-44	15.3	15.0	15.1
45-54	12.9	11.4	12.0
55-64	8.2	7.0	7.4
65 & over	4.2	4.5	5.3
Total	100.1	100.1	99.8

- (a) Fifteenth Census, U. S. Population, Vol. II, p. 739.
Data for white persons.
(b) Preliminary Reports, National Health Survey, Population Series, Bulletin E, p. 8. Data for white persons.

Chart IV

Percentage Distribution by Age, Jewish 1938 and General Population, 1930



in the general population, with 8.9 per cent compared to 9.5 per cent in 1930 and 9.7 per cent in the 1935-36 study. A lesser ratio of extreme youth necessarily means a disproportionately larger group at the older ages. This is demonstrated by the greater percentage in all age classes from 15 to 65 among the Jews than for the entire community. Above 65 we have a lesser percentage of persons than is true of the general population.

Our proportion of those between 25 and 34 is much greater than for the people at large, 18.9 compared with 16.2 in 1930 and 15.8 in 1935-36. The differences in the 35-44 groups are not significant but are fairly sizeable between 45-64. And although our proportion of the aged is less than in the population as a whole, ours is a much older group on the average, with the reasonable expectation that it will become increasingly so in the years to come.

Comparison with other cities

How does the age distribution of this city's Jewish population compare with that of other cities? Due to the program of the Conference on Jewish Relations which has sponsored several studies of the present type, information is available which is set forth in Table 7.

Table 7

Percentage Distribution by Age of Pittsburgh's Jewish Population Compared with that of Several Other Cities

Age Group	Pittsburgh 1938	San Francisco 1938 (a)	Passaic 1937 (b)	Minneapolis 1936 (c)	Trenton 1937 (d)	Cincinnati 1935 (e)
0 - 4	5.3	4.0	4.8	5.4	4.9	3.8
5 - 9	6.5	4.6	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.1
10-14	8.9	6.0	8.3	8.9	8.0	7.3
15-19	10.0	7.3	9.2	10.7	9.0	8.0
20-24	9.9	7.8	10.8	11.3	10.1	9.7
25-34	18.9	16.8	19.2	16.2	18.7	17.2
35-44	15.3	15.7	16.0	15.2	16.8	16.0
45-54	12.9	14.8	12.4	12.6	13.0	14.0
55-64	8.2	10.4	6.9	7.2	7.2	9.7
65 & over	4.2	8.7	3.5	4.5	3.4	7.2

(a) The San Francisco Jewish Community Survey, 1938, Table 10.

(b) Sophia M. Robison: "A Report on the Enumeration of Jews in Passaic, November, 1937", Table VI.

(c) Sophia M. Robison: "Methods of Estimating the Jewish Population with Special Reference to the Census of Jews in Minneapolis, 1936". Table III.

(d) Sophia M. Robison: "Study of the Distribution of Jews in Trenton, June, 1937", Table VIII.

(e) The Jewish Population of Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1935, Table 1.

Pittsburgh ranks next to Minneapolis in the percentage of children under 5. Cincinnati has the lowest with only 3.8 per cent and San Francisco comes next with 4 per cent. The composition of the population in both these communities is not at all typical with their extreme deficiency at the younger ages and their preponderance of older people. Relative fertility between these two cities and Pittsburgh is revealed in their respective ratios between their number of children under 5 and the number of women of child-bearing age, between the ages of 20 and 44. For every 1000 women between those ages in Pittsburgh the number of children under 5 was 239; for San Francisco, 197 ⁽¹¹⁾; and for Cincinnati in 1935, 177 ⁽¹²⁾. Thus the effective fertility of the Pittsburgh group is greatest of the three. In comparison with the reproduction rate potentialities of the general population of each city, however, the San Francisco Jewish community was higher than the other two. The 1930 census for Pittsburgh showed an effective fertility rate of 403 per 1000 which made the 1938 Jewish rate 59.3 per cent of the total. For San Francisco the general rate was 231 and the Jewish rate, therefore, 85.3 per cent of the total. In Cincinnati it was 332 per 1000 in 1930 and the Jewish rate, 53.3 of the total. These percentages are presented merely for broad comparative purposes. They are, of course, inexact because 1930 rates, both general and Jewish, were undoubtedly higher than for later years. The general Pittsburgh rate for 1920 was 517 ⁽¹³⁾ or 25 per cent higher than in 1930.

The six Jewish communities listed in Table 7 reveal in common with population generally a lesser number in each age group than in the succeeding one in the first six groups through age 34. That is to say, there are less children in the group under five than for 5-9 in spite of the fact that those in the 5-9 group have lived longer and have, therefore, experienced losses by death. Similarly, there are more in the 5-9 group than in the 10-14 class,

(11) San Francisco study, op. cit., Table 11

(12) Based upon data in Cincinnati study, op. cit., Table 1

(13) Lorimer and Osborn: Dynamics of Population, 1934, p. 353

and so forth. There is omitted from consideration, of course, the element of migration to and from communities. The 1930 census showed this as practically a universal phenomenon for the first time. It means that unless there is a radical change we are faced as a nation, and even more so as a Jewish people, with a lesser number of potential parents in the future and, therefore, with the assuredness of a further declining population. The diminishing reproduction rate coupled with the practical stoppage of immigration has created a situation which population experts have warned will result in a stationary and even declining population in the not too distant future.

Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and Passaic have between 20 and 21 per cent in the group under the age of 15. Trenton's ratio is 19.8 per cent, Cincinnati, 17.2 per cent and San Francisco, 14.6 per cent. Pittsburgh, with 19.9 per cent, has the largest proportion between the ages of 15 and 25, followed in order by Minneapolis (19.6), Passaic (17.5), Trenton (17.0), Cincinnati (15.3), and San Francisco (15.1). Of those 25 to 45, Passaic and Trenton have slightly more than 35 per cent. Pittsburgh is third with 34.2 per cent; Cincinnati, 33.2; and Minneapolis showed the lowest rate with 31.4 per cent. San Francisco has the largest proportion of those of middle age, 45 to 65, with 25.2 per cent. Cincinnati comes next with 23.7 per cent followed by Pittsburgh which has 21.1 per cent. Passaic has the smallest ratio, 19.3 per cent. The highest percentage of those over 65 is found in San Francisco (8.7) with Cincinnati as before being next with 7.2 per cent. Minneapolis has the third highest (4.5), Pittsburgh is fourth (4.2) and the New Jersey cities exhibit the lowest ratio.

Many factors enter into an explanation of the differences noted above, many of which we have little direct knowledge. Important are those of age and stability. Cincinnati is one of the oldest Jewish settlements in this country. Moreover it is known that for a long period it has been compara-

tively static in terms of its population growth. There has evidently been little migration to and from it with the result that its marked deficiency in birth rate has left it with an unusually high incidence of old age. San Francisco Jewry partakes considerably of the population pattern of the whole state of California. While it has had a large influx of migrants they have evidently not been of the group that has contributed substantially to the birth rate, witness the unusual proportion of one-person families. California is likewise a haven of persons who go there upon retirement, and therefore contribute substantially to the larger percentage of older persons. We have, of course, said nothing in this discussion of the excess of births over deaths since there are no verified data on such matters. The New Jersey communities, being on the Atlantic seaboard and near New York City, are evidently much more dynamic communities in terms of movement of population and the settlement therein of younger people and those of stocks that contribute to higher birth rates with consequent lower percentages of people in middle and old age. Pittsburgh would seem to be somewhere between the foregoing extremes and therefore representing more of an average picture, having neither a proportional excess of youngsters or those at the latter stages of life. It is to be hoped with this recent stimulation toward fact gathering concerning population that in the future we shall know more both of births and deaths and migration. Above all, with fairly accurate data as to size and distribution of population we shall be able to determine rates for comparative purposes both as between Jewish communities as well as between the Jewish and general population. Much if not most of what has been said and written in this connection in the past has been guess work. We are merely at the threshold of real knowledge so necessary for planning on a local and national basis.

Age distribution by wards

Looking at the more populous sections of the Jewish population of our city, we find certain marked differences in age distribution ⁽¹⁴⁾. We have already noted a disproportionately large share of individuals living alone in Ward 1 which means an undue concentration of adults. This we find verification of in the fact that it contains 11.1 per cent under 15, compared with an average of 20.7 per cent for all wards. The Hill, East End and Squirrel Hill approximate the average, but Ward 15 which is probably the most rapidly growing new area of settlement, has more than 30 per cent under 15. It likewise has a materially higher percentage of those in the age groups who are the parents of those children. For the city as a whole there are 34.2 per cent between the ages of 25 and 45. Ward 15 has 40 per cent while those living in the Hill district, an older and economically poor section, have only 28.6 per cent. The East End and Squirrel Hill percentages are slightly above the average with 37.6 and 36.4 respectively.

Persons in middle age, 45 to 65, account for 21.1 per cent. Those living on the South Side have a somewhat greater proportion, 23.7 per cent. Ward 15, however, is represented by only 13.9 per cent. Oakland, Ward 4, also has less than the city as a whole, while the Hill has 24 per cent, which is larger than the average. Ward 1, with 28.6 per cent, has the largest proportion in this group. It also has the highest ratio of persons over 65, 8.8 per cent, which more than doubles the percentage for the whole city of 4.2. Ward 3, the Hill, comes next with 6.7 per cent, followed by the South Side with 5.9 per cent. The East End and Squirrel Hill have 3.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively and Ward 15 has only half the city average, or 2.1 per cent. Ward 7 in the Shadyside area showed the lowest proportion of old persons with 1.9 per cent.

(14) For details, see Appendix A, Tables F and G.

Families with children under 10

The U. S. Census for 1930 analyzes family data according to the number of children under 10 and under 21. In order to get a further understanding of the Jewish population of Pittsburgh a similar arrangement of our material was undertaken. In view of the difference in definition of "family" from that of the Census, comparison has also been made with a breakdown of the figures on a Jewish household basis.

Table 8
Percentage Distribution of Family and Household Units
According to the Number of Children under 10

Children under 10	Per Cent		
	Jewish Families	Jewish Households	Pittsburgh 1930 Census (a)
1	21.4	24.4	19.5
2	8.1	9.3	11.7
3	.9	1.1	5.6
4	.1	.3	2.5
5	-	-	.8
6 & over	-	-	.2
All over 10	44.0)	47.6)	59.7
No children	25.5)	17.2)	
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0

(a) U. S. Census, 1930, Bulletin on Pennsylvania Families, op. cit., Table 9.

Table 8 compares the two sets of figures for our study with those of the census for the city as a whole on a percentage basis. Because of the overwhelming proportion of single family units comprising Jewish households there is relatively little difference between the percentages they each represent except for childless units which include 25.5 per cent for family units as compared with 17.2 per cent for households.

One obvious reason for the higher ratio of families with more children in the general population arises out of the census definition of family

which includes all related persons occupying the same domestic establishment. There is thus included children of more than one bio-legal entity as part of legally defined family. How much of this there is we are in no position to say. We have already seen enough, however, to appreciate the likelihood that there would be a larger proportion of units in the population as a whole with more children than in our own group. Therefore we find the five per cent difference between Jewish and general households with one child under 10. Conversely, the general percentages of two and more children per household is in favor of the whole group. In the case of three-children units there are five times as many in proportion in the case of the latter ^{and} eight times as many in four-children households. There are no Jewish units with more than four children under 10 whereas one per cent of general units are of this class. Published census data do not distinguish between units all of whose children are over 10 and those without children altogether. They show nearly 60 per cent with no children under 10 compared with nearly 65 per cent of Jewish households and nearly 70 per cent of Jewish families according to the study definition.

Referring to the Jewish group alone, the figures show that in 44 per cent of families and ⁱⁿ more than 47 per cent of households there are children all of whom are over 10. In 25.5 per cent of Jewish families and 17.2 per cent of households there are no children whatsoever. This may mean either that there had never been any or that they had grown up, perhaps married, and had permanently separated themselves from their ancestral hearth. Some units, of course, were non-parental, that is composed of unmarried friends or relatives or both, including boarders or lodgers.

A clearer picture of the two groups is portrayed in Table 9, Chart V. This is based solely on those families that have children under 10. The great majority of Jewish families (70.3 %) and households (69.5 %) have only one

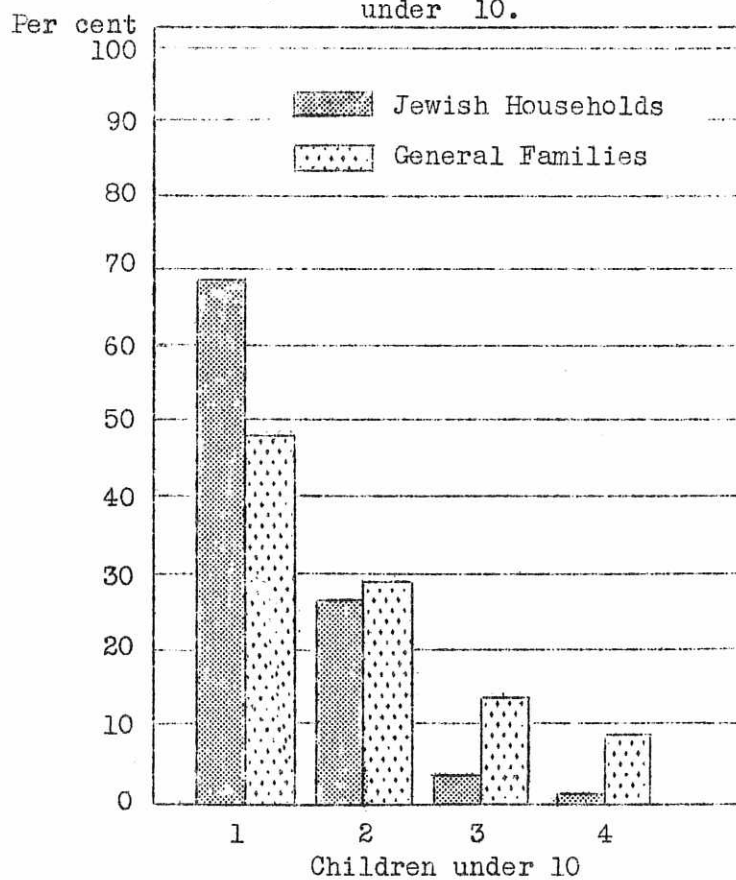
TABLE 9.

Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Family
and Household Units with Children under 10,
Jewish, 1938 and General, 1930.

Children under 10	Per Cent		
	Jewish Families	Jewish Hhlds	General Families
1	70.3	69.5	48.3
2	26.4	26.6	29.2
3	.3	3.1	13.9
4		.8	6.1
5			2.0
6 & over			.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart V

Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Jewish
Households, 1938, and Families in the Gen-
eral Population, 1930, with children
under 10.



child which is true of less than half (48.3%) in the general population, a significant portent of the insufficient replacement potential of the Jewish community. A little over one-quarter have two children under 10 and a small fraction have three or more.

In the city as a whole 29.2 per cent have two children, 13.9 per cent have three, 6.1 per cent have four, 2 per cent have 5, and a half of one per cent have six or more. Thus, the general distribution of families with young children is much more adequate to the maintenance of a healthy growth of numbers than is our own.

Families with children under 21

In general the same relationship holds in this instance as in the case of children under 10. The Jewish percentages are higher in the smaller groups but there is a rapid increase in favor of the general population for units with three children and over.

Table 10

Percentage Distribution of Family and Household Units
According to the Number of Children under 21

Children under 21	Per Cent		
	Jewish Families	Jewish Households	Pittsburgh 1930 Census (a)
1	26.1	27.2	21.4
2	20.9	24.9	16.7
3	7.9	9.4	10.4
4	2.2	2.9	6.2
5	.5	.5	3.5
6	.2)	.3)	
7	.1)	.1)	3.5
8	-)	-)	
9 +	-	-	.3
All over 21	16.5)	17.4)	
No children	25.5)	17.2)	38.0
Unknown	.1	.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) U. S. Census, 1930, Bulletin on Pennsylvania Families, op. cit., Table 10.

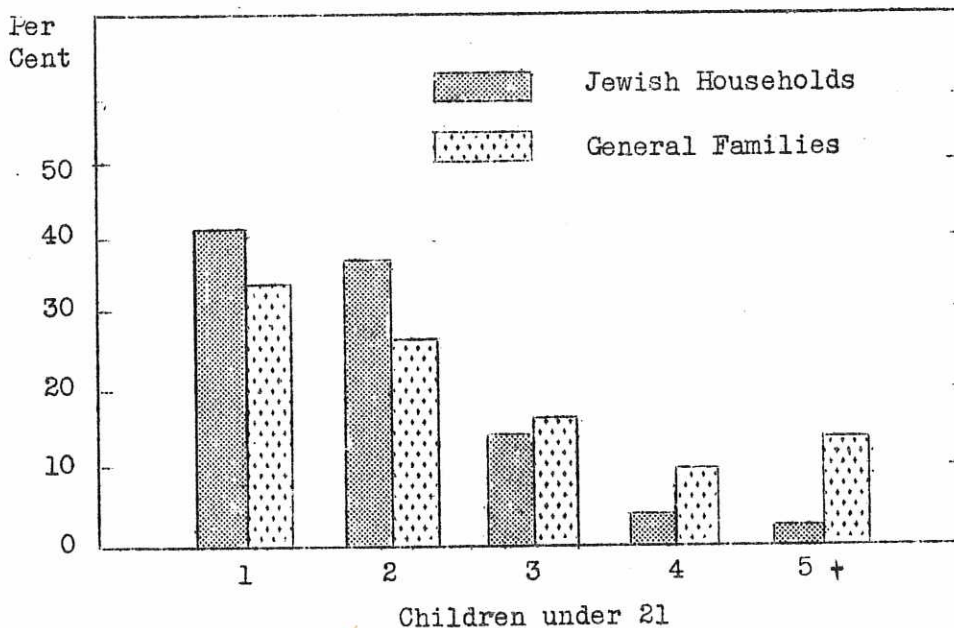
TABLE 11.

Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Family
and Household Units with Children under 21,
Jewish, 1938 and General, 1930.

Children under 21	Per Cent		
	Jewish Families	Jewish Hhlds	General Families
1	45.1	41.6	34.4
2	36.1	38.1	26.9
3	13.7	14.4	16.8
4	3.8	4.4	10.0
5	.8	.8	5.7
6	.4)	.5)	
7	.1)	.1)	5.6
8	-)	-)	
9 +	-	-	.5
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9

Chart VI

Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Jewish
Households, 1938, and Families in the Gen-
eral Population, 1930, with children
under 21



Jewish families defined according to our study have 26.1 per cent with one child under 21 while households have 27.2 per cent. In the city as a whole the percentage is 21.4. Jewish families with two children represent 29.9 per cent; Jewish households have 24.9 per cent; and general units have 16.7 per cent. There is a much sharper drop in the proportion of Jewish groups (7.9% and 9.4%) with three children than is true for the entire city (10.4%). General units with four children are nearly three times as many in proportion as the Jewish; seven times as many with five children; and more than ten times as many relatively with six or more. One Jewish family was found with as many as seven children under 21.

As before, the census does not distinguish between families all of whose offspring are over 21 and those without any at all. The total of the two groups together is 38 per cent compared with 34.6 per cent of Jewish households (the category closest to the census definition of "family") and 42 per cent of Jewish families according to our definition. The latter is divided into 16.5 per cent whose children are all over 21 and living at home and 25.5 per cent with no issue.

In Table 11 and Chart VI the comparison is made after removing all units without children under 21. Under these circumstances more than 45 per cent of Jewish families have only one child as have 41.6 per cent of Jewish households and 34.4 per cent of all families in the community. Jewish families with two such children total 36.1 per cent; Jewish households have 38.1 per cent; and all families in this group are represented by 26.9 per cent. Three-children units appear in 13.7 per cent and 14.4 per cent of the Jewish group compared with 16.8 per cent in the city as a whole. Jewish families and households with four or more children under 21 account for slightly more than five per cent as compared with nearly 22 per cent as found by the government census for the entire population.

Individual status in the household

We turn now to an analysis of various aspects of our population on an individual basis. Of the total of 5,847 individuals comprising the families and households in the sample we have information at hand concerning 5,778, details of whom will be set forth in the pages to follow. Table 12 describes their familial status in relation to the head of each group. We have already seen that households are composed of one or more family units. For present purposes they have been divided into four classes: primary units including persons living alone, secondary units of more than one person, related boarders or lodgers, and persons unrelated to the head of the family unit.

TABLE 12. Number and Per Cent According to Sex and Status in the Household

Status in household	Individuals in selected Jewish households					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total members of primary unit....	2,684	93.1	2,699	93.1	5,379	93.2
Head.....	1,267	43.9	217	7.5	1,434	23.7
Other member.....	1,417	49.2	2,478	85.6	3,895	67.5
Total members of secondary unit..	121	4.2	137	4.8	258	4.4
Head.....	81	2.8	19	0.9	100	1.7
Other member.....	40	1.4	118	4.1	158	2.7
Related lodger.....	43	1.9	40	1.3	83	1.4
Unrelated lodger.....	35	1.2	23	0.8	58	1.0
Total.....	2,883	100.0	2,898	100.0	5,778	100.0

Each unit has a head. Usually it is the father or, failing him, the mother. Otherwise the main breadwinner would be so regarded. A person living alone is, of course, also the head. According to the analysis in Table 12, nearly 44 per cent of all males and 7.5 per cent of all females were heads of primary family units, and might also be counted as heads of

households since the two are usually identical. Of the 1484 households here included males were at the head of 85.4 per cent and females of 14.6 per cent compared with 84.5 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively for the entire population in 1930. (15)

While female heads of primary units constituted about one-seventh of the total they headed one-fifth of secondary units. Male heads of secondary units are most frequently married sons or sons-in-law, while females of the same status are usually widows, divorcees or women separated from their husbands who have returned to the family hearth with their offspring. It is natural that this group of women compared to the total number of secondary units should be proportionately more numerous than the ratio of those who maintain separate households compared to the total number of primary families. Sons as secondary members of the family represented slightly more than fifty per cent of all males, while wives and daughters of male family heads accounted for approximately ninety per cent of all females.

Boarders and lodgers related to the families with whom they live were divided about half and half between the sexes. Unrelated ^{roomers} ~~boarders~~ were 60 per cent males and 40 per cent females.

Marital status

Information concerning five categories of marital status was secured for 4578 persons. Table 13 reveals a substantially larger proportion of single males than of females, 38.6 per cent as compared with 29.7 per cent. In Table 14 is to be seen a somewhat similar disparity for the general population of the city, although not so marked.

(15) U. S. Census Bulletin on Pennsylvania Families, op. cit., Table 13.

TABLE 13. Marital Status by Sex of Those 15 and Over(a)

Marital Status	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Single	885	38.6	678	29.7	1563	34.1
Married	1302	56.8	1298	56.8	2600	56.8
Widowed	76	3.3	251	11.0	327	7.1
Divorced	18	.8	35	1.5	53	1.2
Separated	13	.5	22	1.0	35	.8
Total	2294	100.0	2284	100.0	4578	100.0

(a) Marital status of 15 males and 9 females unknown and omitted.

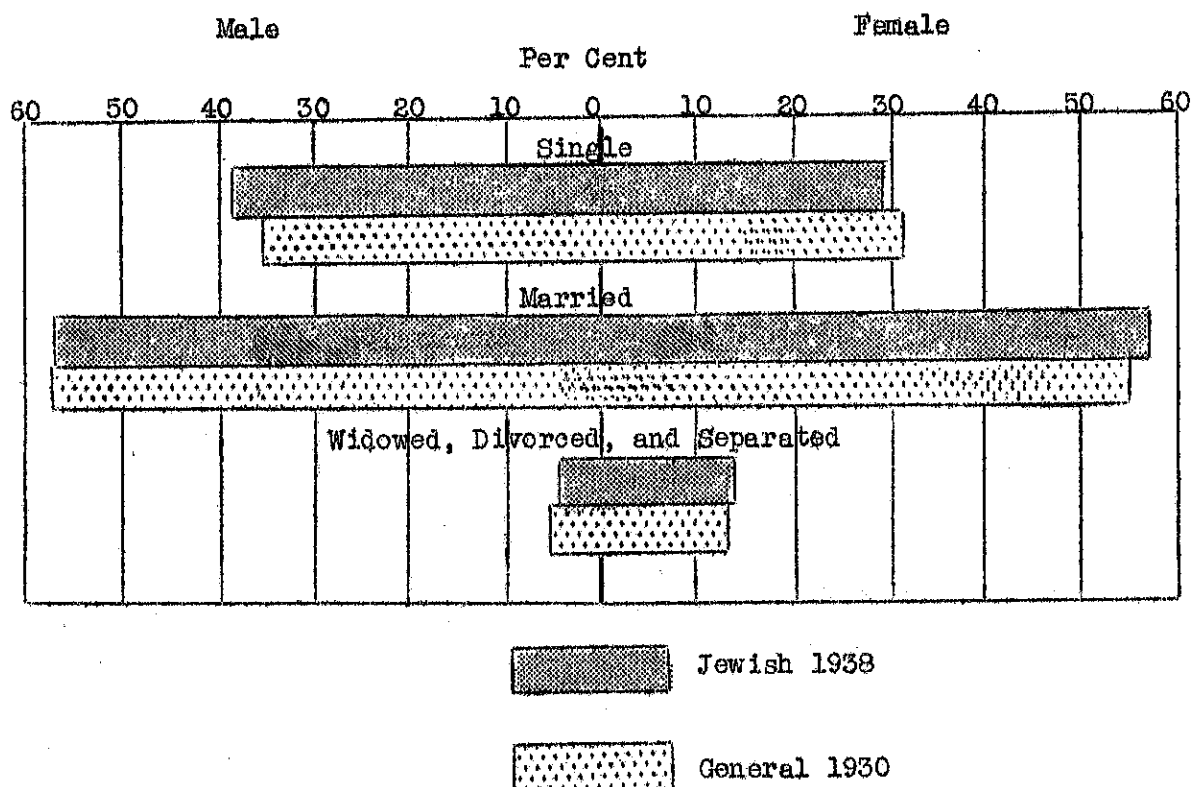
The ratio of married males and females was identical (56.8 per cent) which in view of the almost equal division of the sexes was to be expected. By definition the number of each should have been identical. The slight disparity, 1302 men and 1298 women, was probably due to a few separated persons having been included in the married classification. Widowed males were 3.3 per cent of all males as compared with 11.0 per cent for females. The substantial excess in favor of the latter is primarily due to the greater length of life of women^a as compared with the male. Moreover the husband at marriage is generally older than the wife. Finally, the greater proportion of single men coupled with the equality of the percentages of married males and females necessarily leaves a lesser proportion of widowed males. Here likewise we found similar relative proportions in the general population. Divorced males in our sample constituted eight-tenths of one per cent of all males over fifteen. Twice as many women were found in the same classification. Males who were living apart from their wives but not divorced represented one-half of one per cent while women who were separated constituted one per cent or twice the proportion. Statistics for those divorced and separated are not reported separately by the United States Census, the latter being included in the "married" category.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution by Sex and Marital Status for Jewish Population of Pittsburgh, 1938, compared with that of Pittsburgh's Total Population, 1930, (a) and the Jewish Population of San Francisco, 1938, (b) and Cincinnati, 1935. (c)

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total			
	Pgh(d) Jewish	Pgh General	Pgh(d) Jewish	Pgh General	Pgh(d) Jewish	Pgh. General	San Fran- cisco (d)	Cin- cinnati (d)
Single	38.6	37.7	29.7	31.9	34.1	34.8	29.0	33.1
Married	56.8	56.9	56.8	55.2	56.8	56.1	56.4	57.6
Widowed	3.3	4.5	11.0	11.8	7.1	8.2	10.9	8.0
Div. and Sep.	1.3	.8(e)	2.5	1.0(e)	2.0	.9(e)	3.7	1.2
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

- (a) Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930. Population, Vol. II, p. 966
 (b) San Francisco Study, op. cit., Table 6
 (c) Cincinnati Study, op. cit., Table 6
 (d) Exclusive of unknowns.
 (e) Refers only to divorced.

Chart VII. Comparison of Marital Condition of the Population 15 years old and over by Sex Jewish 1938 and General 1930

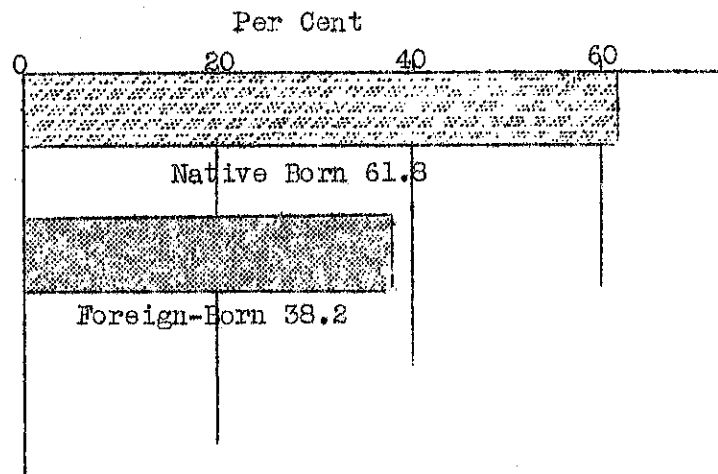


In Table 14 there are compared the total percentage distributions for the Jewish and general Pittsburgh populations (Chart VII) and for the Jewish groups in San Francisco and Cincinnati. San Francisco shows the lowest proportion of single persons, with 29 per cent. Cincinnati has a slightly lower ratio for single persons than Pittsburgh with 33.4 per cent but has the largest proportion of married persons. Of the three cities San Francisco likewise has the smallest proportion of married persons but has the largest percentage of widowed with 10.8 per cent compared with 8.1 per cent for Cincinnati and 7.1 per cent for Pittsburgh. San Francisco with 3.7 per cent also has the highest proportion of divorced and separated persons. The Pittsburgh ratio is two per cent and Cincinnati 1.2 per cent.

Place of birth

Nearly 62 per cent of those sampled were native born. For the city as a whole in 1930 83.6 per cent were native born; and for the white population it was 82.2 per cent.⁽¹⁶⁾ In the San Francisco study the proportion of native born Jews was found to be 68.1 per cent and in Cincinnati, 71.4 per cent.

Chart VIII. Distribution of Native and Foreign-Born Jewish Population, Pittsburgh, 1938.



(16) Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930. Population, Vol. II, p. 71.

In the various wards sampled the ratio varied from 47.4 per cent in Ward 16 to 71.5 per cent in Ward 19. The second highest proportion was found in Ward 14 which had 70.6 per cent. The adjacent Ward 15 came next with 66.5 per cent. The East End ranged between 60 and 65 per cent while the Hill had between 50 and 60 per cent.

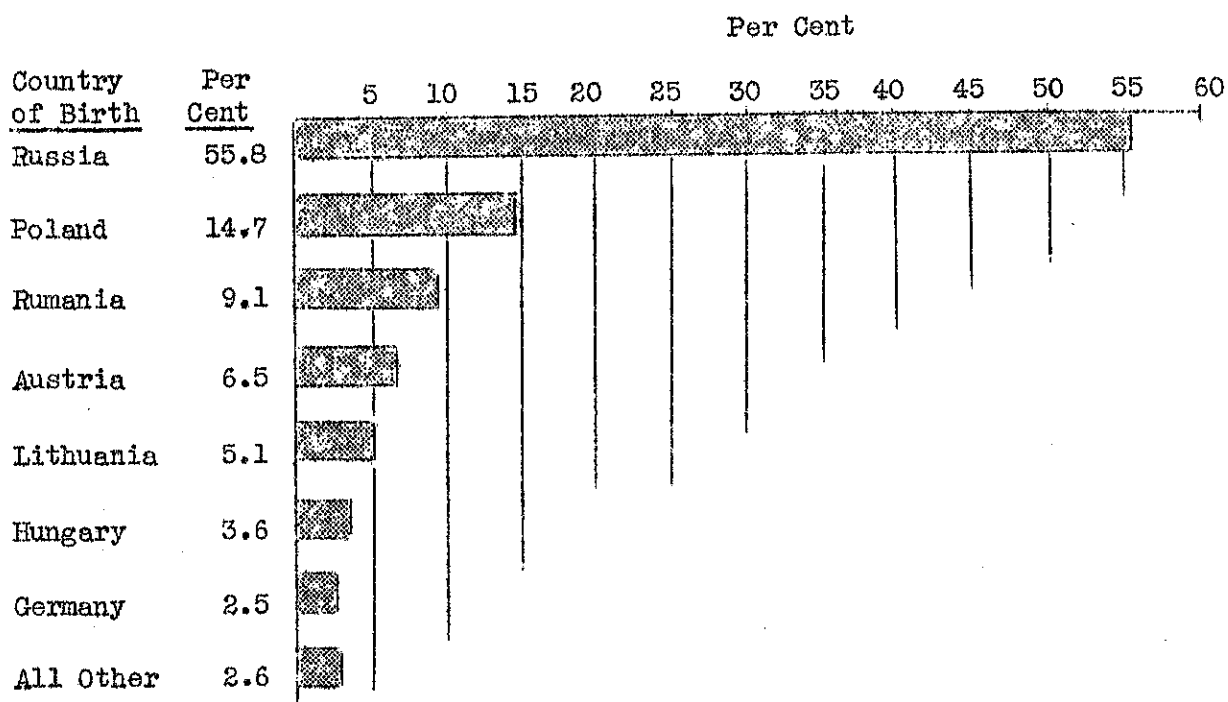
TABLE 15. Distribution According to Birthplace

Country	Number	Per Cent
U. S. A.	3571	61.8
Russia	1216	21.0
Poland	320	5.5
Rumania	199	3.5
Austria	141	2.4
Lithuania	112	1.9
Hungary	79	1.4
Germany	55	1.0
Other	57	1.0
Unknown	28	0.5
Total	5778	100.0

The largest single group among those of foreign birth were born in Russia. They constituted 21 per cent of the entire group including the native born and 55.8 per cent of the foreign born. Those originating in Poland were the next largest group with 5.5 per cent of the total and 14.7 per cent of all of foreign birth. Rumania was the birthplace of 3.5 per cent of the total and 9.1 per cent of those born abroad. Austria accounted for 2.4 per cent of the entire sample and 6.5 per cent of the foreign born. The percentages of Lithuanians were 1.9 and 5.1; Hungarians 1.4 and 3.6. German Jews constituted 1 per cent of the total population and 2.5 of the non-native born. German refugees resident in Pittsburgh since December, 1938, have very likely raised these percentages somewhat. All other foreign born groups together comprised one per cent of the whole

and 2.6 per cent of those born in other lands. Chart IX illustrates graphically the percentage distribution of the foreign born group.

CHART IX. Foreign-Born Jewish Population of Pittsburgh by Country of Birth: 1938



Parental nativity

In conjunction with the subject of birthplace, Table 16 presents data concerning the country of origin of the heads of family units. 197 or 11.4 per cent of the 1725 units in the sample were either living alone or were boarders or lodgers and were thus both the head and sole member of the unit according to the study definition or were heads of units in which the other members were not legal dependents. As indicated in Appendix D, Page 185 the group labeled parents also included married couples without children. The largest number totaling 44.1 per cent included parents both of whom were foreign-born. Family units with both parents native born accounted for 23.7 per cent, and those of mixed nativity 18.2 per cent. The large majority of heads of households were

first generation Jews, sixty-nine per cent having been born elsewhere than in the United States.

TABLE 16. Number and Per Cent of Family Units
According to the Nativity of Parents

Nativity of parents	Parental family units	
	Number	Per Cent
Both parents living.....	1,309	86.0
Both parents native....	361	23.7
One parent foreign.....	277	13.2
Father foreign.....	196	12.9
Mother foreign.....	81	5.3
Both parents foreign...	671	44.1
One parent living.....	212	14.0
Native.....	29	2.0
Foreign.....	183	12.0
Total.....	1,521	100.0

Length of Residence in the U. S. and Pittsburgh

Changes in population occur through natural increase or decrease that is by birth or death, and through migration. The data of the present study represent the end result of a process stretching back more than 70 years. We have but little knowledge of intervening movements which have culminated in the type of Jewish group as revealed by our sample. Information as to marriages, births and deaths as well as of movement in and out of the city is essential to a complete knowledge of our population picture.

Such a goal is probably unattainable. Meanwhile we have in Table 17 some interesting data as to the composition of our group in terms of its length of residence both in the country and in the city.

Table 17. Length of Residence in United States and Pittsburgh

Number of Years	In U. S.	Per Cent of Foreign Born	In Pittsburgh	Per Cent not born in Pittsburgh
0 - 5	47	2.2	193	7.3
6 - 10	31	1.4	127	4.8
11 - 20	426	19.8	661	24.9
21 - 30	562	26.1	679	25.6
31 - 40	804	37.3	756	28.5
41 - 50	202	9.4	171	6.4
51 - 60	72	3.3	57	2.0
61 - 70	7	.3	7	.3
71 +	2	.1	3	.1
Total	2153	99.9	2654	99.9
Native	3571		3044	
Unknown	54		80	
Grand Total	5778		5778	

210.
26.1
37.3
9.4
3.3
1.3
86.5

We have already found that a little less than 62 per cent were born in the United States. Slightly over 52 per cent (52.7%) were born in Pittsburgh. The percentage distribution according to the number of years in residence refers in the first instance only to those not born in the United States and secondly to those not native to the city. Many of the latter are native born but have migrated to Pittsburgh from other places in the country.

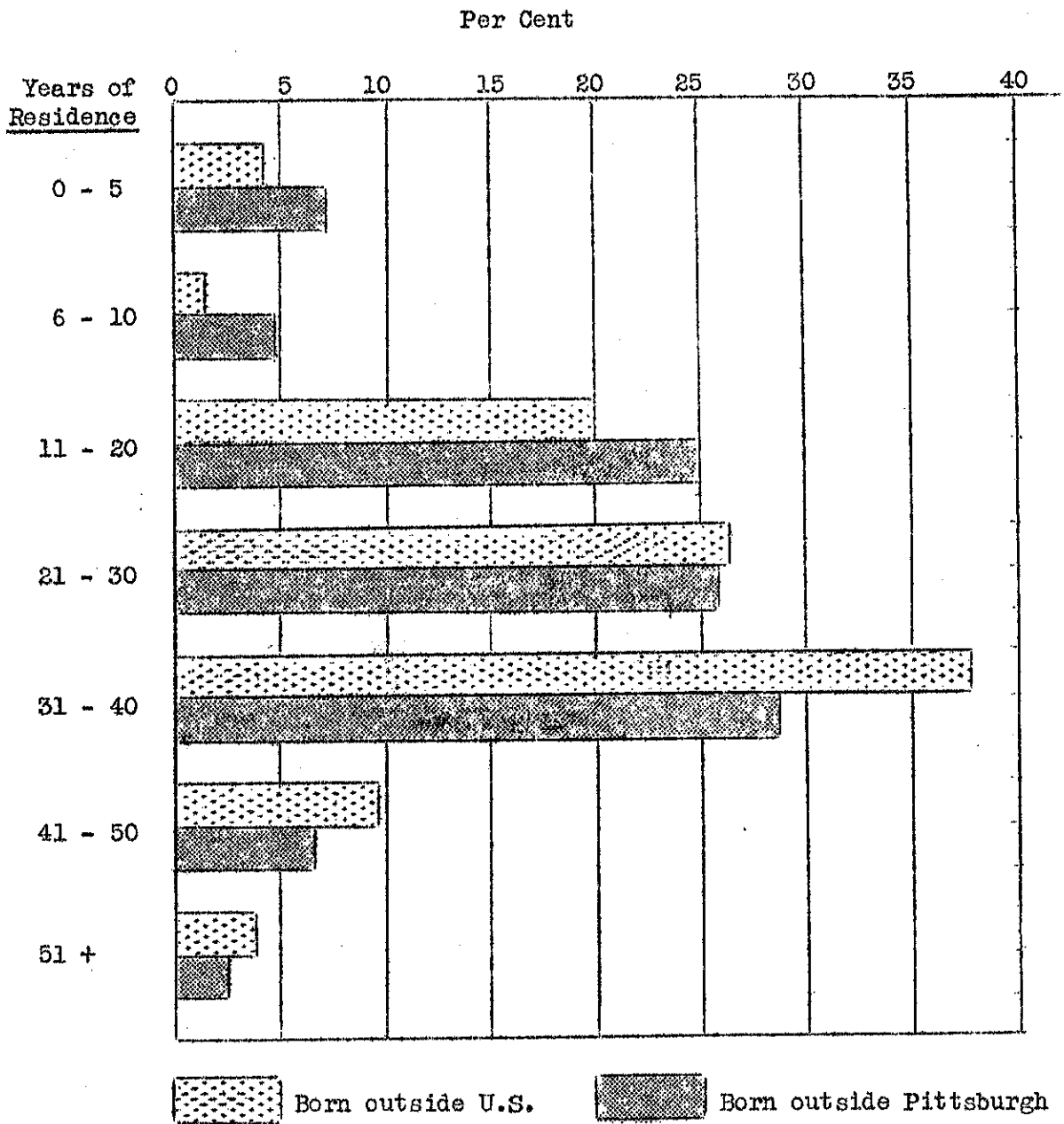
An important finding which may be stated at this point is that of the 2207 persons not native to the United States and therefore not native to Pittsburgh only 456 or 20.7 per cent did not settle in the city in the same year that they came to this country. We must assume that in the ordinary course of events as represented by an experience of more than seventy years persons coming as they do destined

to relatives or friends in a particular community tend to come and stay. We have no means of knowing, of course, how many who came to Pittsburgh directly upon arrival in the country left for other parts. However, a record of nearly 80 per cent coming to country and city in the same year shows an unusually high degree of stability from the point of view under discussion. However, of those that came to Pittsburgh one or more years subsequent to their migration to the United States more than 40 per cent came within five years thereafter, and more than 58 per cent came within ten years. The largest span between the two dates was 46 years. Only 15 per cent came after twenty years of residence in other communities.

The distribution of the foreign born conforms in general to the relative proportions that emigrated to this country during the period represented, taking into account losses at the older ages due to death. The largest single group are those who came to this country between thirty and forty years ago (37.3%). This was the decade of largest immigration, (17) including Jewish. Those who arrived during the succeeding decade from 1909 to 1918 account for 26.1 per cent, or the second largest group, likewise corresponding to the same relative volume of total immigration. The last decade of substantial arrival in this country was that of 1919 to 1928, the bars having been effectively erected in 1924 when the quota law went into effect. Nearly 20 per cent of Pittsburgh foreign-born Jewry arrived during this period. The sharp drop thereafter is to be seen in the fact that the group that arrived between 1929 and 1933, or from 6 to 10 years ago, represent only 1.4 per cent of the total. There were the pre-Hitler days. The rise due to forced immigration when German and other quotas were more

(17) Statistical Abstract of the U. S., 1938. p. 97

CHART X. Percentage Distribution According to Length of
Residence of Those Born Outside the United States
and Pittsburgh



nearly filled accounts for the increase to 2.2 per cent in the period from 1933 to 1938. It is interesting to note that nearly four per cent of those born abroad came to the United States more than fifty years ago. There is a small fraction that have been here more than seventy years.

Pittsburgh first attracted Jews to its midst about ninety years ago. Our sample shows that there are those still alive who were not born in the city who came here more than 70 years ago. The percentages according to length of residence in the city conform generally to the various periods of arrival in the country. As in the case of the foreign-born, the largest group (28.5%) of those born outside the city came here from 31 to 40 years ago. Slightly more than one-quarter (25.6%) came between 21 and 30 years ago. A slightly smaller fraction (24.9%) settled here from 11 to 20 years ago. Similar to the previous classification the group here five years or less (7.3%) is larger than those who came from six to ten years before (4.8%). Between six and seven per cent (6.4) settled in Pittsburgh between 41 and 50 years ago. Those who settled here more than 50 years ago constitute 2.4 per cent.

Citizenship

Table 18 divides our sample according to citizenship status, one column including the native born who are citizens by birth and the second setting forth the percentages of those born abroad. If we include the whole group, we find that 61.8 per cent are citizens because they were born in this country. Slightly less than 15 per cent acquired citizenship either through marriage to a citizen or because a parent had become naturalized. Second papers had been acquired also by 14.8 per cent while those who had declared their intention of becoming citizens constituted 1.8 per cent. Aliens who had not taken any steps toward citizenship constituted 6.4 per cent.

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution According to Citizenship Status

Status	Number	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of 2207 Foreign-born
Native born	3571	61.8	
Citizen by relationship	863	14.9	39.1
First papers	106	1.8	4.8
Naturalized	858	14.8	38.9
Alien	368	6.4	16.7
Unknown	12	.3	.5
Total	5778	100.0	100.0

If we confine our analysis to those who were born abroad we find that 39.1 per cent had acquired citizenship through relationship to a citizen and 38.9 per cent through naturalization. Declarants made up 4.8 per cent and aliens accounted for one-sixth. Since 1938 there has been a substantial addition to the number who have either started toward or achieved citizenship in order to escape the penalties of a state alien registration law since declared unconstitutional. Recently enacted Federal legislation will, no doubt, reduce the number of aliens to a minimum. As compared with 16.7 per cent of aliens among the foreign-born group in Pittsburgh, the San Francisco study showed 17.7 per cent, the Passaic study 23.0 per cent, Tronton, 12.3 per cent, and Cincinnati, 8.0 per cent.

If we omit, because of their smallness of numbers, Wards 16 and 17, which have a high percentage of foreign-born but no aliens in the sample, we find what might be expected, namely, a high correlation between the proportions of foreign-born and aliens.⁽¹⁸⁾ Table 19 gives both percentages by ward.

(18) $r = + .84 \pm .06$

TABLE 19. Percentages of Foreign-born and of Aliens by Ward

Ward	Per Cent Foreign-born	Per Cent Aliens of	
		Foreign-born	Total
1	41.8	10.7	4.3
3	47.5	29.7	14.1
4	41.0	15.3	6.3
5	49.4	20.0	10.0
7	38.9	19.0	7.4
8	49.3	29.4	14.4
10	34.4	5.6	2.0
11	38.7	15.7	6.1
14	29.7	8.9	2.7
15	33.7	15.6	5.3
16	52.6	0.0	0.0
17	43.8	0.0	0.0
19	28.4	8.0	2.3

School status

According to Table 20, those attending school, whether public or private, elementary, college or trade, day or evening classes, totaled 1368 or 24.0 per cent of the whole group. One-quarter of all males and 22.9 per cent of all females were thus engaged. Of those not in active attendance at classes of one sort or another a division was made between persons under 30, over 30, and those too young to attend school. Those under 30 no longer in school were separated from the remainder in order to provide a clue to the capacity of those among them who might be unemployed. An analysis of their previous education will be given later. They totaled 1131 or 19.9 per cent of the total. In contradistinction to those in school, they included more women than men, 20.2 per cent, as against 19.6 per cent. A similar slight preponderance of females was found in the case of women over 30 and children under school age. Among the former were 48.6 per cent of the ^{males} ~~women~~ and 50.0 per cent of all females. Together they formed 49.3 per cent of the total. Pre-school children accounted for slightly less than 5 per cent.

TABLE 20. Number and Per Cent According to Attendance at School by Sex

Sex	In School	Not in School			Unknown	Total
		Under 30	Over 30	Pre-School		
Male						
Number	714	554	1375	143	46	2832
Per Cent	25.2	19.6	48.6	5.0	1.6	100.0
Female						
Number	654	577	1427	147	49	2854
Per Cent	22.9	20.2	50.0	5.2	1.7	100.0
Total						
Number	1368	1131	2802	290	95	5686
Per Cent	24.0	19.9	49.3	5.1	1.7	100.0

According to Table 21, of those who actively attended classes 46.3 per cent were youngsters in the elementary grades; 40.1 per cent went to high school; 9.3 per cent were college students; 3.2 per cent attended evening school and a little over one per cent were pursuing vocational or graduate professional courses. The number and proportion of girls in the grammar grades exceeded that of the boys but the latter were more numerous among those attending high school. Elementary and high school students together constituted 20.8 per cent of the sample. Boys in college made up 11.9 per cent of their number compared with 6.4 per cent of the girls. Together they were about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of all persons studied. Assuming that this ratio holds for the entire Jewish population of the city, the proportion may be roughly compared with the ratio of less than one-half of one per cent that college undergraduate students contributed for the country as a whole in 1936.⁽¹⁹⁾ The proportion of male and females, mainly adults, who attended evening school classes was about the same, a little better than 3 per cent. Those attending trade or vocational schools were all males. Schools listed under "other" included some private instruction and graduate training in professional

(19) Statistical Abstract of the U. S., 1938. Data of Tables 110 and 114.

schools. Trade and other school groups together provided but a fraction of one per cent of the total.

TABLE 21. Number and Per Cent of Those in School According to Type of Schooling and Sex

Type of School	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Elementary	310	43.4	323	49.4	633	46.3
High School	288	40.3	261	39.9	549	40.1
College	85	11.9	42	6.4	127	9.3
Evening	24	3.4	20	3.1	44	3.2
Trade	4	.5	0	.0	4	.3
Other	3	.4	8	1.2	11	.8
Total	714	99.9	654	100.0	1368	100.0

Schooling of persons under 30

A special analysis (Table 22) was made of all persons no longer regularly in school and under thirty years of age to determine their educational preparation for possible use by the employment service of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. In this group we found 1131 persons, 554 male and 577 females. A large percentage were, of course, married and had children. An excellent record of educational background is revealed in the fact that more than 83 per cent had completed a high school course.

TABLE 22. Previous Schooling of Persons under 30 and no longer Attending School

Class	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Grammar School not completed	18	3.2	14	2.4	32	2.8
Grammar School Graduate	20	3.6	17	2.9	37	3.3
High School not completed	64	11.6	58	10.1	122	10.8
High School Graduate	298	53.8	375	65.0	673	59.5
Vocational School	15	2.7	22	3.8	37	3.3
College incomplete	41	7.4	28	4.9	69	6.1
College degree	98	17.7	63	10.9	161	14.2
Total	554	100.0	577	100.0	1131	100.0

Less than three per cent were without an elementary school diploma, and only 3.3 per cent had not gone further than grammar school. In both instances men were more numerous than the women. Of those that had entered but not completed high school there were 11.6 per cent of the males and 10.1 per cent of the females. Nearly 60 per cent of the total had completed their high school education. In this category the women were represented by a much higher proportion than the men, 65 per cent as compared with 53.8 per cent. The males compensated for this, however, by far outnumbering the females in the matter of college training. Males who were college graduates totaled nearly 18 per cent of their number while nearly 11 per cent of the women were thus classified. Some college preparation had been secured by 7.4 per cent of the men and 4.9 per cent of the women.

Religious School Affiliation

Jewish education in Pittsburgh assumes the pattern common to most American Jewish communities. It revolves largely around the congregations and their teaching program, and somewhat less around Hebrew schools under communal and private auspices. A small fraction still is carried on in the home visited by the private teacher. The Hebrew Institute is the coordinating, standard setting, and stimulating agency, and provides some subsidy to congregational schools in addition to carrying on a communal school program of its own.

The division between Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform determines for the most part the type of instruction given and received. The latter offers almost solely the Sunday school curriculum and little else. The conservative synagogues conduct a Sunday School in conjunction with their daily Hebrew classes.

The Orthodox group for the most part provide congregational

physical facilities but no financial or administrative participation. The largest orthodox synagogue follows in general outline the method of the Conservative synagogues. Otherwise the Orthodox child receives his instruction either through communal or private facilities. Some children partake of more than one kind of instruction such as through the private Hebrew teacher at home and Sunday school at one of the congregations, Conservative or Reform.

For purposes of this study a dividing line was drawn at age 16 to determine whether a child might be expected to be under some form of tutelage. We know that most Orthodox and Conservative boys who learn Hebrew quit following their Bar Mitzvah on their thirteenth birthday. On the other hand the age of confirmation in the Reform Sunday school is about 16 and there are opportunities for Hebrew instruction up to and beyond that age. Indeed the greatest effort here is being made in the direction of interesting high school students in continuing their Hebrew studies. The recent unfortunate incursion of the public school system into the realm of religious education is expected to have such a result. Any child between six and sixteen not pursuing some form of instruction was counted in the category of "none".

TABLE 23. Boys and Girls Classified by Type of Religious Instruction(a)

Type of religious instruction	Boys and girls between 6 and 16 years of age					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total receiving religious instruction.....	292	52.7	276	51.7	568	52.2
Sunday school.....	104	18.8	213	39.9	317	29.1
Hebrew school.....	147	26.5	55	10.3	202	18.6
Private.....	41	7.4	8	1.5	49	4.5
Receiving no religious instruction.....	262	47.3	258	48.3	520	47.8
Total	554	100.0	534	100.0	1,088	100.0

(a) Excluding 19 males and 17 females for whom affiliation unknown

Table 23 sets forth the distribution of 1088 children according to the various forms of attendance. The three categories are not mutually exclusive although the classification has been made according to the principal attachment. Children counted as attending Sunday school for the most part do not receive any other form of Jewish education. Those attending Conservative or Orthodox Congregational Hebrew classes during week days and who quite naturally also attend the Sunday school exercises at these same schools have been counted under the "Hebrew" affiliation. Similarly, those receiving private Hebrew lessons who attend a Sunday school have been listed under "private".

Sunday school children constituted 29.1 per cent of the total. Those receiving Hebrew instruction in organized schools accounted for 18.6 per cent, while those being taught privately were 4.5 per cent. Nearly 48 per cent between the ages of six and sixteen were unaffiliated with any formal process of Jewish education. Many of the latter had received training in the past, but at the time of the survey were no longer pursuing such studies. An interesting parallel with the above figures is presented by Mr. I. A. Abrams of the Hebrew Institute who found in his 1939 study of all children in the city receiving various forms of Jewish education that 20.2 per cent were enrolled in Hebrew schools, 29.5 per cent in Sunday schools; the balance, 50.3 per cent, were not receiving any form of instruction.(20)

A revealing comparison is to be found between the attendance of boys and girls. Less than 19 per cent of the boys as compared with nearly 40 per cent of the girls attend Sunday school. On the other hand 26.5 per cent of the boys and only 10.3 per cent of the girls attend Hebrew classes. The disparity between them is even greater among those

(20) "A Study of Jewish Education in Pittsburgh" by Israel A. Abrams, January 1940. Reprinted from the March 8, 15, 22, 29 and April 5 editions of The American Jewish Outlook, Pittsburgh.

who receive private instruction. This form included 7.4 per cent of the boys and 1.5 per cent of the girls. The percentages without affiliation were almost identical, 47.3 per cent of the boys and 48.3 per cent of the girls.

Analyzed slightly differently the figures showed approximately two girls to each boy in Sunday school and three boys to each girl studying Hebrew, with ~~approximately the same number~~ attached to neither. Of those attending Hebrew classes 72.8 per cent were boys and 27.2 per cent girls, and of those receiving private lessons 83.7 per cent were boys and 16.3 per cent were girls. 55.8 per cent of children acquiring some form of Jewish education attended Sunday school; 35.6 per cent Hebrew school; and 8.6 per cent were tutored privately.

TABLE 24. Distribution of Families by Number of Children between Six and Sixteen According to their Receipt and Non-Receipt of Religious Instruction

Number of Children	All Receiving	Per Cent	None Receiving	Per Cent	Mixed	Per Cent	Total Family Units	Per Cent
1	172	42.9	229	57.1			401	100.0
2	99	46.7	61	28.8	52	24.5	212	100.0
3	21	34.4	14	23.0	26	42.6	61	100.0
4	3	18.7	3	18.7	10	62.6	16	100.0
5	2						2	100.0
6					1		1	100.0
Total	297		307		89		693	

According to Table 24, there were 693 families with children from six to sixteen. Nearly 60 per cent had one such child and 30.6 per cent had two. Slightly less than 9 per cent had three and 2.3 per cent had four. Families with five and six children represented a fraction of one per cent. Table 24 presents an analysis of these families from the viewpoint of their children who were receiving or not receiving formal Jewish education. Of the 401 families with one child 172 or 42.9 per cent were attending Sunday or Hebrew school or were being privately

instructed. On the other hand 229 or 57.1 per cent were not. This is nearly 10 per cent above the general proportion of non-participants. Of the 212 families with two children 99 or 46.7 per cent had both receiving Jewish education while 61 or 28.8 per cent had neither so engaged. In 52 or 24.5 per cent one child was attending and the other was not, due frequently to one being beyond Bar Mitzvah age. In units with three children there was a much larger proportion in which all three (34.4 per cent) were being instructed as against those in which none (23 per cent) was attending. In thirteen instances two children were receiving instruction and one was not and in another thirteen the reverse was true. Among the sixteen families with four children, three cases were found in which all four were receiving training and a similar number in which none were. In ten families some of the children were attending class while others were not, half of these being divided two and two. In the two instances of five children all were receiving some form of Jewish education and in the single case of six children one was and five were not.

Percentages of children receiving some form of instruction according to the various wards ranged between 77.8 per cent in Ward 8 and 28 per cent in Ward 1. The other ward on the Hill, Ward 3, gave 31.4 per cent in spite of the location there of the Hebrew Institute and several Talmud Torahs and the Sunday school at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. Ward 5 comprising part of the Hill had a percentage of 46.3. Oakland, Ward 4, having within its boundaries the Tree of Life Synagogue school had 64.9 per cent. Ward 7 in which is located the Reform Rodef Shalom Temple had 62.1 per cent. The East End Wards 10 and 11 showed percentages of 51.5 and 49.4 respectively. Ward 14, Squirrel Hill, the largest Jewish section, reported 62.4 per cent receiving instruction, while 47.3 per cent of the children in adjacent Greenfield Ward 15 were likewise in attendance. The South Side Wards 16 and 17 being closest to the Beechview synagogue showed the excellent record of 75 per cent compared with Ward 19 also in that area which had only 31.2 per cent.

III. Religious Organization

One of the items on the census schedule called for information as to membership in the synagogue. The enumerators, however, were not held too strictly for the answers for two reasons: first and most important, because under the writer's direction there had been made in 1937 a rather comprehensive investigation of the religious institutions of the city, (21) and secondly, and growing out of the first, recognition was given to the difficulty of securing adequate data as to the exact status of affiliation with the synagogue by an ordinary canvass of Jewish households. The reports as received from the field staff clearly confirmed this. No attempt was made, therefore, to tabulate the data. Because knowledge of religious life of a community is of the utmost importance in any descriptive report of this nature, the present chapter is included and contains a summary of the unpublished report of the 1937 survey. It furthermore ties in with and provides background for the section on religious school affiliation.

The 1937 Survey

The 1937 survey was conducted by the questionnaire method in connection with a personal visit to a responsible official of each of the thirty-six congregations and their affiliates. Their dates of organization are indicative of the movement of the Jewish population both within and into the city. Twenty-eight were established since 1900 while only eight originated prior to that date. Rodef Shalom, the present Reform temple, and first synagogue to be organized, came into being in 1854. Its members were primarily those of German birth. It was not until ten years later that the Tree of Life Synagogue was established.

(21) Made by Mr. Saul Kaplan in fulfilment of the requirements of a course in social research at the University of Pittsburgh. I am also indebted to Mr. I. A. Abrams, Principal of the Hebrew Institute, for additional information.

In the lower Hill district, two Orthodox congregations were organized between 1870 and 1879 and two between 1880 and 1889. One of these later moved to Squirrel Hill. Their members came mainly from Lithuania and Hungary. Two more, one composed of previous inhabitants of Galicia, were started in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Between 1900 and 1909 eight congregations were organized, one in Hazelwood by the "landsleute" of Lubovitz, Poland; one on the South Side; one in the East End; and one on Butler street, then a new area of settlement. National origin, including Rumanian, Russian, and Polish, was the determining factor in the establishment of these additional synagogues. There also began in this period the creation of religious institutions resulting from the movement to new sections of the city.

Ten new synagogues were organized in the decade from 1910 to 1919; nine from 1920 to 1929; and one since 1930. During the first of these periods, another was organized in the East End, one on the South Side, and the first one in Squirrel Hill. A split among the membership of the Rumanian congregation, followed by a similar exigency among the Russian group served as a stimulus to creating new congregations. Additional synagogues were started in the Hill district and still another on the South Side. The ascendancy of new groups and their desire to express themselves, as well as differences as to religious ritual, provided new factors behind the establishment of other places of worship. Between 1920 and 1929, three came into being in Oakland, one in the Herron Hill district, two in Squirrel Hill, two in the East End, and one in Homewood. None of these resulted from new immigration but were due to the movement from older to newer sections of settlement.

The earlier establishment of synagogues, therefore, recorded the various waves of Jewish immigration into the country and city. First

came those from Germany in the middle of the nineteenth century, then in the seventies from Lithuania, then from Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Roumania. The principal locus of settlement was in the Hill district. As enough Jews to form a congregation were settled in a particular neighborhood, one was organized and later a synagogue was constructed. New immigrants, having different national origins and therefore not feeling completely at home in the older congregations would establish their own as soon as their number was large enough. Meanwhile new sections of the city began to be populated by Jews, and in each, congregations were set up. If the settlement remained small, internal peace had to be maintained willy-nilly; a split would have resulted not in two congregations but in none. But where the settlement grew the old differences which had caused the creation of new congregations in the Hill district asserted themselves. In Squirrel Hill there are now four synagogues: one Conservative and three Orthodox. In the East End and Oakland there are three and in the Herron Hill district, two.

The fact that only one synagogue has been established since 1930 is due to a number of factors including the economic depression, stoppage of immigration, the lessening emphasis on ritualistic differences, the decline in interest in organized religion, and the direction of Jewish communal energies into other channels. Affiliation has, for the most part, become a sporadic matter. Attendance is only occasional and in greatest number at the High Holidays. The development of the congregational religious school for the benefit of the children of members has stimulated some additional memberships. Formal membership, however, is no necessary criterion of adherence to the faith.

At the time of the study the combined membership of the three Conservative and one Reform synagogue was 2,185 and that of the remaining,

all of which are Orthodox, was 1,990. This includes a certain amount of duplication since we know that many persons belong to more than one synagogue. There is a tendency for memberships to be held in one or more of the Conservative synagogues and in the Reform temple at the same time. Instances are also known of simultaneous affiliation with Orthodox and Reform congregations. Also, there are many who are affiliated with more than one Orthodox congregation having retained their membership in the old institution even after moving to another district and joining the new one. From such data as we possess we would estimate this duplication at as much as five per cent of the total membership, which would reduce the total to approximately 3,900 persons.

What proportion of the Jewish population is definitely affiliated with the synagogue? Membership is generally held by the head of the family unit or household and is usually applicable to the spouse and minor children. The family unit as defined in this study would, therefore, appear to be a more reasonable base of computation than the household. We have estimated that in 1938 there were 15,005 Jewish household (page 141) and 1.15 families per household (page 28) which would produce an estimate of 17,256 family units. Assuming the same number of synagogue memberships in 1938 as in 1936 and one member per family unit would mean that approximately 23 per cent were formally affiliated. On the basis of one member per household, about 26 per cent were thus attached. We have also estimated (page 26) an average of 3.29 persons per family which would mean an estimated total of 12,800 persons in the families of members or approximately 24 per cent of the estimated population of 54,000 who may be said to be definitely a part of the organized religious community. These figures while interesting, and perhaps depressing, are obviously no indication of the relative strength of adherence to or influence in the life of the Jewish community. Of only one phase can we be in the slightest

bit certain, and that is of the loss in strength of Orthodox Judaism. Discussion of the reasons for and implications of these trends lie far outside the scope of this monograph.

Educational Activities

In the main, three types of educational activity are conducted: daily Hebrew classes for children, Sunday school, and adult activities. Of the thirty-six congregations, thirteen have Hebrew schools that meet daily; twenty have no such classes. The latter include these that cannot afford a school; those with too few children; those located in the vicinity of regularly established schools; and those whose program does not include the maintenance of this form of instruction on any extended scale, as for example, the Rodef Shalom Temple. There is no clear-cut division between them on these grounds, various reasons frequently overlapping.

The Congregational Hebrew schools are located as follows: two in Oakland, three in Squirrel Hill (one other, a branch of the Tree of Life School has since been discontinued), three in the East End, two in the North Side, one in Beechview, and one in Herron Hill. In seven instances the schools are not conducted by the congregation but by a private teacher. The classes are carried on in quarters provided by the synagogue but the income of the teacher is derived directly from the parents of the pupils.

Schools affiliated with synagogues have been developed to the largest degree in the newer areas of settlement. They vary in size both according to the number of teachers and pupils. In the thirteen congregational schools the former ranged between one and eight. The number of pupils varied between less than ten to over three hundred for a total of 720. In all of the schools of the city including the Hebrew Institute there were 1070. Private schools and private instruction accounted for

500 more. (22)

There were eighteen Sunday schools, of which four were in Squirrel Hill, two in the East End, two in Oakland, two in Herron Hill, two in the North Side, and one each in Homewood, Shadyside, South Side, Hazelwood, and Beechview. No synagogue on the Hill maintains a Sunday school, due either to lack of interest in this form of Jewish education or to an insufficient number of children. Several attempts to undertake such a program had to be abandoned because of poor attendance. There is, however, a Sunday school in the Hill at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. This is conducted under the auspices of the Southwestern District Religious School Committee which maintained at that time four other Sunday schools in various synagogues of the city in conjunction with the sisterhoods who pay the salaries of the superintendents. (Today this has been increased to eleven.) The Committee holds itself responsible for the remainder of the cost, including general supervision. Outside of Pittsburgh the Committee maintains Sunday schools in many southwestern Pennsylvania communities.

(22) The situation in 1940 is reported by Mr. Abrams (op. cit.,) as follows:

"In general, the picture of Jewish Education in our community is as follows: The Hebrew Institute and its Affiliated Schools--the Beth Shalom Hebrew School, the Bnai Israel Hebrew Institute and the Tree of Life Hebrew School--take care of 751 pupils; 11 smaller schools accommodate 348 children and private teachers instruct an additional 300 boys and girls. Thus, the total number receiving an intensive Hebrew education is 1399. In addition, the Rodef Shalom Sunday School has an enrollment of 817 children and the other congregational Sunday Schools, 1251; a total of 2068.

"That means that 3467 children, out of a total child population of elementary school age of 5225 receive some instruction in Jewish subjects and 1758 children of that age are unaffiliated with any school. Furthermore, there are also 2100 children of high school age whose Jewish educational training is negligible, since only 332 are registered in the Hebrew and Sunday Schools. While it may be true that a good number of these high school students have at one time or another received some training along Jewish lines, the fact remains that at an age when their studies would be of the greatest value to them and to their people, they are altogether neglected."

At the time of the survey there were 156 Sunday school teachers, the largest number being engaged at the Rodef Shalom Temple with thirty-five. The total number of pupils in these classes was 2,730. The size of the attendance ranged between 22 and 800. Reference has already been made in the previous chapter to the duplication in attendance between Hebrew and Sunday schools.

Adult educational activities connected with the synagogue were to be found in twenty-one Orthodox institutions. These are the traditional form of daily study classes. Eleven of the thirteen synagogues on the Hill maintained such a program even though not one had a Sunday school. This should not be taken to mean, however, that they are more interested in the education of adults than in that of the children. The Hill district has two communal schools including that conducted by the Hebrew Institute as well as the large independent Sunday school at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. Adult educational as well as social activities are also quite prominent as part of the programs of the Men's Clubs and Sisterhoods of the Conservative and Reform Synagogues.

In addition there should be mentioned the Institute of Jewish Studies sponsored jointly by the Y. M. & W. H. A. and the Hebrew Institute which in 1939 had an enrollment of 96 students. A substantial number of these were Sunday school teachers and others seeking certification as such. The curriculum includes three courses in Hebrew, three in Jewish history, one on Judaism, one on Hebrew literature and one on methods of teaching.

Philanthropic activities

In addition to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, through the Community Fund, and the United Jewish Fund, the two large central fund-raising organizations for Jewish philanthropic purposes, there are in Pittsburgh as in all other large communities a number of smaller efforts in the same general direction, and the synagogues provide an ample share.

Giving to charity is one of the traditional functions of the synagogue though in some measure the beneficiaries have changed because of the development of modern social service organizations created for this special purpose.

Part of the funds contributed is taken directly from the treasuries of the congregations, but the larger share is raised through special appeals, generally on the occasion of the High Holidays. In thirty-one congregations a total of approximately \$13,000 ranging from \$20 to \$5,000 was thus raised.

Three main types of beneficiaries are assisted--theological seminaries here and abroad, national tuberculosis sanatoria, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society which has traditionally made it a practice to solicit funds in this way. Contributions to the first were made by twenty-five synagogues, seventeen to the second, and twenty-one to the H.I.A.S. Funds were also given to a scattering of other types of organizations, local, national, and overseas. Five administered relief to local poor and transients and six for special Passover relief.

Information received indicated the tremendous pressure on these institutions for monies for all sorts of purposes the merits of many of which were unknown to them. This generally results either in the indiscriminate giving of small amounts to all and sundry or the refusal to permit any appeals at all. Much of the money thus given is wrongly spent, giving either to causes that either no longer exist or do not warrant the sums contributed, or a large share of which goes to the support of the solicitor, or is duplicative of other administration, particularly in the field of local philanthropy. Attempts have been made in the direction of centralization through clearing house arrangements but thus far have met with little success.

Auxiliary Bodies

Of the thirty-six congregations only eight have no auxiliary bodies whatsoever. These are either very small congregations or old Orthodox institutions of which a large part of the membership has moved away and takes no active part in its affairs. Twenty-six congregations have ladies' auxiliaries or sisterhoods, eight have men's clubs, and five have young people's clubs.

The sisterhoods are the most active organizations among the auxiliaries. Their purposes may be described in general as social, educational, and religious. They provide a medium of social intercourse. In some cases they hold regular classes consisting of lectures on Jewish history and religion, as well as on general topics of current interest. In many cases the Sunday school is entirely supported by the sisterhood. In the main, the primary purpose of the sisterhood is to supplement the ordinary income of the congregation. If the funds are sufficient, the sisterhood also undertakes to do charitable work which consists, in most cases, of gifts to established philanthropic organizations. In some cases, direct poor relief on a minor scale is carried on.

No accurate total of the annual expenditure of the sisterhoods can be made as the figures are incomplete. There is individual range from approximately \$100 to \$2,000. A fair guess, using \$500 as the annual average, would be a total annual expenditure of between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

The men's clubs have as their main purpose the organization of the men socially around the congregation as a center. A frequently stated opinion concerning them was that it was difficult to stimulate interest in their activities. In general, it may be concluded that the women exceed the men in organizational enthusiasm and activity and for obvious reasons. The men bear the major responsibility of running the congregation itself, and in general they have less time to devote to such activities than do the women. Because their programs are moderate in scope, their expenditures are

correspondingly small. Annual expenditures in 1936 ranged from negligible amounts to \$1,100. Practically no philanthropic work was done by the men's clubs. Young people's groups exist in five congregations. They attempt for the youth what the sisterhood and men's clubs do for the adults.

In nine orthodox congregations there is another type of auxiliary organization, a Gemilath Chesed or free loan organization. This is a membership organization which in some cases comprises all the members of the congregation and excludes outsiders. In other cases, it is open to non-members as well. Funds are raised by membership dues and interest-free loans ranging generally between \$25 and \$50 are made to members on the security of a judgment note.

Burial of the Dead

Burying the dead is a traditional function of the synagogue and, at present, is probably the most lucrative. Several of the respondents commented that their congregation's main source of revenue is the cemetery and they added jokingly that the dead support the living. This is particularly true of several of the old Orthodox congregations of the Hill district, many of whose members have moved away to other sections of the city and who derive only a small part of their income from membership dues and the sale of seats.

Twenty-two congregations have cemeteries. In nineteen the cemetery is an integral part of the corporation; in three it is organized as an independent body. In seventeen congregations membership entitles one to a burial plot for himself, his wife, and his minor children. In four cases membership merely entitles one to a reduced price for the plot. Finally, in one instance where the cemetery is organized as an independent corporation, membership in the congregation carries no special burial privileges; separate membership in the cemetery association is required. Since the cost of burial is high, the right to a free plot of ground contributes a most significant privilege and is an incentive to membership.

Finances

Three items relating to the general finances of the congregations were included in the questionnaire: the annual membership dues, the total expenditure in 1936, and the financial status of the synagogue property.

Annual dues vary from nothing at all to \$60. No regular dues are charged by three very small congregations. Eight have dues of less than ten dollars; nineteen, the largest number, have dues of from ten to nineteen dollars; one congregation charges \$25; one, \$35; three charge \$50, and one charges \$60. Where the synagogue maintains a Hebrew school, an extra assessment is usually made upon the members who send their children to the school.

The Jewish congregations of Pittsburgh may be divided into three categories with regard to their possession of property: those which rent their quarters, those which have a clear title to their building, and those whose property is mortgaged. Six congregations, all small, rent the property in which they hold services. The monthly rent varies from \$10 to \$50. At this writing, one and possibly two of these organizations no longer exist. The others hold services only on the Sabbath and at the High Holidays. Eight congregations, all fairly old, own their property outright. Twenty-two of the thirty-six own mortgaged property. Their total indebtedness amounts to \$578,200. Eight have mortgages of under \$5,000; six range from \$5,000 to \$8,000; three are between \$10,000 and \$12,500. The remaining mortgages range from \$26,500 to \$181,000 and are held by synagogues which have been built within recent years. The total expenditures of all the congregations for all purposes amounted in 1936 to \$218,062. The range of expenditures was from \$300 to \$57,000, with an average of about \$6,000. Building upkeep and salaries constitute the two major items of expense.

IV. Occupational and Industrial Status

A. Analysis of the 5,778 persons included in the sample

This section of the report is divided into two parts: (A) an analysis of the occupational and industrial distribution of those found in our sample, and (B) a grouping of the economic affiliation of 10,401 persons, including those in the sample who were occupationally engaged whose names were secured from all possible sources in making up a prospect list for solicitation in the United Jewish Fund campaign of 1939. The occupational and industrial codes of both analyses are given in Appendix D. It will be noted that the code for the latter group is much more detailed than that of the former although founded on the same basic outline.

Table 25. Number and Percentage
Distribution According to Employment Status

Employment Status	Number	Per Cent of	
		Total (a)	Gainful Workers
Total employed.....	2,212	38.8	88.3
Self-employed.....	748	13.1	29.8
Employed by another...	1,464	25.7	58.5
Full time.....	1,237	21.7	49.4
Part time.....	227	4.0	9.1
WPA.....	36	0.6	1.4
Unemployed.....	258	4.5	10.3
Total Gainful workers.	2,506	43.9	
Total not in labor market	3,203	56.1	
Total.....	5,709	100.0	100.0

(a) Not including 69 gainful workers for whom no data were recorded

Employers and the self-employed

In Table 25 is set forth a broad classification of the employment status of the sample. There are four major divisions: those who have

their own business or profession; those who are employed by others, either full or part time; those who seek work but cannot find it; and those who are not in the market for jobs. Assuming that the distribution was typical of the Jewish community as a whole, the figures indicate that persons who were either working or seeking work constituted approximately 44 per cent of the entire population, while those who were not in the labor market, either because they were too old or too young, were occupied as housewives, or for any other reason were neither working nor seeking work, accounted for 56 per cent. Those whose employment status could not be ascertained have been omitted from our percentage calculations on the theory that they are distributed in approximately the same proportion as those for whom information was received, and therefore do not appreciably affect the proportions.

Employers and the self-employed including self-employed professional persons constituted 13.1 per cent of the total population and 29.8 per cent of the gainful workers.⁽²³⁾ For the country as a whole in 1930 the latter percentage was approximately 21.8 including independently employed professional persons.⁽²⁴⁾ The comparison while rough both as to time and place is nevertheless indicative here of what has been generally found elsewhere, namely, the higher proportion of the entrepreneur group among Jews. Those employed by others on a full-time basis made up 21.7 per cent of the entire group and 49.4 per cent, or nearly half, of the gainfully occupied. Part-time workers were four per cent of the population and 9.1 per cent of gainful workers.

(23) The term "gainful workers" is used here in the same sense as that of the U. S. Census, namely, all "who usually follow a gainful occupation, even though they may not have been employed when the census was taken. It does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, nor children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work."

(Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930, p. 303)

(24) W. S. Woytinsky: Labor in the United States. 1938. Washington: Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council. Computed from data on pp. 18 and 23.

Ratio of Unemployment

Four and one-half per cent were totally unemployed in December, 1938, to which should also be added the small fraction of six-tenths of one per cent who were on W.P.A. Compared to this proportion of the Jewish community there was estimated at about the same time by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce a total of 85,000 unemployed in the entire city or approximately twelve per cent or more than twice the Jewish rate. Of those in the labor market, the percentage of unemployed was 10.3 plus 1.4 per cent on W.P.A. (25)

Another comparative estimate of the general and Jewish rates of unemployment is found from the figures of the 1937 enumeration of total and partial unemployment made by the government in November of that year. The number in Pittsburgh that reported themselves as either totally unemployed or working as emergency workers, that is, in government-made work projects and, therefore, unemployed as far as private industry is concerned, was 70,717 (51,343 unemployed and 19,374 emergency workers). (26) However, as a result of the enumerative check census conducted to test the degree of completeness of this registration, it was estimated that in the nation as a whole . . . only 65.3 per cent of the totally unemployed recorded themselves while in the case of emergency workers 97.9 per cent registered. (27) Assuming that these proportions prevailed in Pittsburgh, the estimated total unemployed would have been 78,626 and the number of emergency workers, 19,790, or a total of 98,416. The number of gainfully occupied ten years of age and over in

(25) In comparing Jewish and general rates of unemployment it is important to remember that the Jewish rate of self-employment is substantially higher than the general rate (Note 24) thus leaving a lesser proportion upon whom the incidence of unemployment may fall. Moreover, self-employment is no barrier against the lack of income which loss of a job entails. Indeed, for the average small businessman, lack of business may leave him worse off since he has no recourse to unemployment insurance benefits, nor is he eligible to W.P.A. employment.

(26) Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations, Final Report on Total and Partial Unemployment, 1937. Vol. III, p. 212. Washington: 1938 U. S. Government Printing Office.

(27) Ibid, Vol. IV, p. 6.

Pittsburgh in 1930 was 208,666.⁽²⁸⁾ If we assume the same rate of increase in the number available for employment in Pittsburgh between 1930 and 1937 as was estimated for the country as a whole⁽²⁹⁾ we should add 13 per cent which would make the figure 336,108. Of such an estimate, 98,416 would be 29.3 per cent. Since the 1940 Census reveals a loss in Pittsburgh's total population compared with 1930, the chances are good that the increase was somewhat less than 13 per cent and the proportion of the unemployed even larger. This would make the general rate in 1937 considerably more than double that of the Jewish rate found a year later.

Economic status by ward

Table 26 portrays what might have been forecast taking into account the general economic status of the various sections of the city, with the possible exception of the East End which the writer always had the impression of being of a higher economic level than is here revealed. The significant indices are contained in the columns listing the percentages of part-time employment and total unemployment including those on W.P.A. Self-employment may have but small importance in differentiating economic status since the entrepreneur may range from a poor peddler or corner grocery man or insolvent merchant to the wealthy owner of a large and prosperous establishment; likewise it may include both the impecunious struggling professional man and the powerful man of finance, and all the gradations in between. The percentages of those employed full time added to those of the self-employed may be accepted as indicative of a more favorable economic status and the total of the other two as embodying the reverse.

In the order of the relative favorable and unfavorable economic

(28) Abstract of the Fifteenth Census, 1930. p. 325.

(29) "The enumerative check estimate of the total number of persons 15 to 74 years of age employed or available for employment in the U.S. in 1937 is 54,474,000; while in 1930, the census enumerated 48,102,000 persons between 15 and 74 years of age as gainful workers." Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations, Final Report on Total and Partial Unemployment, 1937. op. cit. Vol. IV. p. 109

TABLE 26. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY WARD OF THOSE IN LABOR MARKETS (a)

Ward	Engaged in own Business	Per Cent	Employed Full Time	Per Cent	Employed Part Time	Per Cent	Unemployed Seeking Work	Per Cent	W.P.A.	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
1	16	18.4	39	44.9	14	16.1	15	17.2	3	3.4	87	100.0
3	78	24.1	131	40.4	36	11.2	60	18.5	19	5.8	324	100.0
4	94	24.8	203	53.8	53	8.7	44	11.6	4	1.1	378	100.0
5	68	29.2	93	39.9	33	14.2	36	15.4	3	1.3	233	100.0
7	11	25.0	25	56.8	4	9.1	3	6.8	1	2.3	44	100.0
8	15	42.9	18	51.4	-	-	2	5.7	-	-	35	100.0
10	30	45.4	24	36.3	5	7.6	7	10.7	-	-	66	100.0
11	130	27.4	244	51.4	51	10.7	50	10.5	-	-	475	100.0
14	245	35.7	361	52.6	43	6.3	33	4.8	4	.6	686	100.0
15	37	31.6	68	58.1	7	6.0	4	3.4	1	.9	117	100.0
16 & 17	14	56.0	9	36.0	-	-	2	8.0	-	-	25	100.0
19	10	27.8	22	61.2	1	2.7	2	5.6	1	2.7	36	100.0
Total	748	29.8	1237	49.4	227	9.1	258	10.3	36	1.4	2506	100.0

(a) Excluding 69 unknowns

condition we found the residents of Ward 8 in the best situation with less than six per cent unemployed. Wards 16 and 17 came next with eight per cent and the population of Ward 15 third with little more than ten per cent among the unemployed or partly employed. Those of Ward 19 were fourth with eleven per cent and Ward 14, the largest area of settlement, was fifth with a little less than twelve per cent. A substantial increase to more than eighteen per cent was found in Ward 7. Wards 10 and 11 in the East End were still less favorably situated with 18.3 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively followed by the Oakland Ward 4 with 21.4 per cent. The low economic position of the Hill district is clearly revealed by the percentages of Wards 5, 3, and 1 which had 30.9 per cent, 35.5 per cent, and 36.7 per cent respectively of their employable population working either part time, not at all, or supported by the W.P.A. The combined experience for the city as a whole showed 79.2 per cent both self-employed and working full time, and 20.8 per cent in the group including those employed part-time, totally unemployed, and on W.P.A.

TABLE 27. Number and Percentage of Pittsburgh Jewish Males and Females Ten Years Old and Over Employed or Available for Employment Found in a Sample Study, December, 1938, Compared with Percentages of General Population of Pittsburgh, 1930

Sex	Jewish 1938			Total Pittsburgh 1930 ^(a)
	Total 10 and over	Number Gainfully Occupied	Per Cent	
Male	2510	1871	74.5	76.7
Female	2507	635	25.3	25.1
Total	5017	2506	50.0	50.6

(a) Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the U.S., 1930. p. 325

Proportion gainfully occupied

Two comparisons with the general population dealing with the proportions gainfully occupied are available. The first compares the data of our sample with the Pittsburgh statistics for 1930 for the population ten years and over (Table 27) and the second makes use of the national estimates

TABLE 28. Number and Percentage of Pittsburgh Jewish Males and Females 15 years old and over Employed or Available for Employment Found in a Sample Study, December, 1938, Compared with Estimated Percentages of General Population, Week of November 14 - 20, 1937.

Sex	Pittsburgh Jewish, 1938			National Estimate (a) 1937
	Total 15 and over	Number Gainfully Occupied	Per Cent	
Male	2265	1871	82.6	85.6
Female	2245	635	28.3	31.3
Total	4510	2506	55.6	58.5

(a) Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations
Final Report on Total and Partial Unemployment, 1937.
Vol. IV, p. 19

computed in 1937 in conjunction with Federal census on unemployment of those fifteen and over (Table 28).

Fifty per cent of our sample ten years old and over were found to be at work or available for work. An almost identical proportion (50.6 per cent) was found for Pittsburgh as a whole in the decennial census of 1930. One might have expected a greater proportion in favor of the general population such as is represented in the data of Table 28. The greater measure of equality between the percentages of Table 27 is perhaps explainable on the ground that the intervening depression had forced more than the usual proportion of Jewish women and children into the labor market, a pressure not at all felt as yet by the general population in 1930.

Adjustment to the 1929 level of employment

This is amply borne out if we make a reciprocal adjustment of the percentages of Table 27 by the employment indexes for April, 1930, the date of the decennial census, and for December, 1938, the date of our study, both indexes having been computed relative to the monthly average of employment in 1929. By this method we attempt to compensate for the economic differences of the two periods and to reveal their real difference when expressed in terms

of 1929 as a common denominator. The employment indexes used are those computed regularly by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh covering all forms of employment in Western Pennsylvania. Taking the average level of monthly employment during 1929 as the base of comparison, and, therefore, equaling 100.0, the employment index for April 1930 was 99.1.⁽³⁰⁾ In other words, but little effect had as yet appeared of the 1929 crash. In December 1938, the level of employment relative to 1929 was expressed by the index number 77.9.⁽³¹⁾ Therefore, the level of employment at this date was 22.1 per cent below the average for 1929, and as we well know was indicative of the several years of the depression that had been deeply felt.

To compare accurately the proportions of those in the labor market at these two widely separate dates we need to express the April 1930 percentage in December 1938 terms in relation to 1929 and conversely to translate the December 1938 proportion by dividing it by the employment index for April 1930 in 1929 terms. Thus when the 1930 rate of 50.6 is expressed in 1938 terms by dividing it by 77.9, the adjusted rate becomes 65.5 per cent, and when the 1938 rate of 50.0 is divided by 99.1 the adjusted rate becomes 50.5. The spurious equality as represented by the insignificant difference of six-tenths of one per cent is revealed instead as a substantial difference of 15 per cent.

In Table 28 we note a constant difference of three per cent between the proportions of our sample and those of the general population throughout the country. (Data for Pittsburgh were not available.) Pittsburgh Jewish males who were gainful workers constituted 82.6 per cent of all males fifteen and older. In the nation at large the proportion was estimated at

(30) Index of Employment, All Firms in Western Pennsylvania. Average Monthly, 1929. Industrial Data Book for the Pittsburgh District. University of Pittsburgh Bureau of Business Research. Statistical Handbook No. 2, 1936. p. 91.

(31) University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Business Review, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 6.

85.6 per cent. Jewish women at work or available for work were 28.3 per cent of those fifteen and over, while female gainful workers nationally made up 31.3 per cent of the total of the same age group. Combined, our Jewish sample showed 55.6 per cent of those fifteen and over at or available for work compared with a national percentage of 58.5.⁽³²⁾ By repeating the adjustment process above so that both 1937 and 1938 percentages are reduced to the common level of 1929, the Jewish percentage of 55.6 becomes 61.6 and the national 1937 proportion of 58.5 per cent becomes 75.1,⁽³³⁾ a difference of 13.5 per cent instead of three per cent. While acknowledging the inexactitude of conditions of the comparison as between Pittsburgh and the whole country, nevertheless there appears something significant in the correspondence between the sizes of the differences in the adjusted ratios resulting from the data of the two tables. They reduce to measurable, even though broad, terms the known deviations arising out of various non-economic as well as economic factors existing in Jewish life.

Further details of employment status according to various age classifications are contained in the tables below. For our purpose we divided those in the labor market into four groups: (1) those from age 16, the minimum working age, up to and including the 19th year; (2) from age 20 to age 29; (3) from age 30 to age 44; and (4) those from age 45 and over.

Distribution by age-groups

A broad view of the age distribution of the gainful workers of our sample is set forth in Table 29 which summarizes data of Table 30, and, for the purpose of seeing ourselves in relation to the general population, compares

(32) A close approximation to our data for Pittsburgh Jewry is reported for Detroit in 1935 with 81.8 per cent of males and 29.3 of females and 54.9 per cent of all 15 years and over as workers. (Meyer, Henry J.: The Economic Structure of the Jewish Community in Detroit. Jewish Social Studies, April, 1940, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 129.)

(33) The index of employment for Western Pennsylvania for November 1937 relative to the monthly average for 1929 was 90.2. Pittsburgh Business Review, January 31, 1938, p. 9.

them with percentages found for Pittsburgh in the decennial census of 1930 and for a sample of 143,520 persons taken from cities of from 350,000 to 1,000,000 in 1937 as part of the enumerative check census of the voluntary registration of the unemployed during November, 1937. Pittsburgh was included in urban communities of this class. The data of those nineteen and under represent a different range of ages in each case due to differences in reporting. Since this group includes but a small fraction of those actively in the labor market, particularly those between the ages of 10 and 15, the discrepancy is fairly negligible. Because of the difference in age grouping in the 1937 study it was necessary to combine the data between ages 20 and 44 into one group in that instance.

In examining the differences between the proportions of our sample and those of the general population, the same caution as heretofore expressed needs to be taken due to the difference in time and economic conditions between 1930 and 1938 as well as that between those present in 1937 and 1938. However, the wide variations to be noted between the figures of the Jewish group and both sets of data of the general population coupled with the similarity between the latter lends support to the resultant notion of the existence of a marked difference in the relative ratios of the various age and sex classifications in the labor market.

Age 19 and under

With the exception of the percentage of females in 1930 there was, as might have been expected, in general a much smaller representation of young people in the labor market. Moreover, there was a substantially lesser proportion of Jews among those nineteen and under than for the general population. In 1930 the percentages for the city as a whole were nearly three times as great both for boys and girls, in addition to which we may assume that the 1938 ratio for the Jewish population was larger than it might have been in 1930 due to the economic pressure of the intervening years which must have forced more young people into jobs or at least into seeking work. The

TABLE 29. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Age^(a) and Sex. Comparison of Pittsburgh Jewish Sample, December, 1938, General Population, Pittsburgh, 1930,^(b) and National Estimate for Cities of 350,000 to 1,000,000, 1937.^(c)

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Pgh Jewish 1938	Pgh General 1930	National 1937	Pgh Jewish 1938	Pgh General 1930	National 1937	Pgh Jewish 1938	Pgh General 1930	National 1937
19 and under	2.3 ^(d)	6.2 ^(e)	5.4 ^(f)	6.5 ^(d)	17.6 ^(e)	10.4 ^(f)	3.3 ^(d)	9.0 ^(e)	7.0 ^(f)
20 - 29	29.8	25.1	61.5	63.1	38.7	70.2	38.1	28.5	64.4
30 - 44	33.4	37.4		20.5	26.4		30.2	34.7	
45 and over	34.5	31.2	33.1	10.0	17.2	19.4	28.4	27.8	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding unknowns

(b) Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930. pp. 370 - 375

(c) Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations. Final Report on Total and Partial Unemployment, 1937. Vol. IV. p. 69

(d) 16 - 19

(e) 10 - 19

(f) 15 - 19

percentages for the larger cities for 1937 were about twice as large as those found in the 1938 survey.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of gainful workers represented by the girls is much higher than is true of the boys, both in the Jewish as well as in the general population. In our sample the girls contributed 6.5 per cent of the total and the boys only 2.3 per cent. For the city as a whole in 1930 they formed 17.6 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. For the larger cities in 1937 they were 10.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent. One obvious explanation is that while the number of girls who may be working or seeking work about equals that of the boys, women in the years beyond 30 rapidly disappear from the labor market as compared with the men, due to their assumption of housekeeping responsibilities in the home, and they therefore tend to be more heavily represented at the younger ages.

20 - 44

The largest number and proportion of both men and women were found in the years between 20 and 45. The ratio of women in the 20-29 class far exceeded that of the group from 30 to 44. The opposite was true of the men and as we shall see later, because of the heavy preponderance of the self-employed among Jewish men over 45, this age group was largest among Jewish males.

Both Jewish males and females between the ages of 20 and 29 exceeded the proportions of the general community of the same age class. This was especially true of the Jewish women wage-earners of whom more than 63 per cent were from 20 to 29 as compared with 38.7 per cent for general female population in 1930. Of those between 30 and 44 years of age the Jewish percentages of both males and females were less than for Pittsburgh generally in 1930.

In order to make a comparison with the 1937 findings for large urban communities it was necessary to combine the percentages for the groups between 20 and 44. Jewish males of these ages in 1938 accounted for 63.2 per cent of all Jewish male gainful workers. For the city as a whole in 1930 the

proportion was 62.5 per cent and in 1937 the enumerative check census revealed 61.5 per cent. The percentages of the women showed much less consistency. Jewish women were represented by 83.6 per cent; Pittsburgh women generally in 1930 by 65.1 per cent; and in the 1937 study, by 70.2 per cent. For both sexes combined, our 1938 Jewish study showed 68.3 per cent; the 1930 census, 63.2 per cent; and the 1937 census, 64.4 per cent of all gainful workers between 20 and 44.

45 and over

We have already referred to the heavier representation of Jewish males of 45 and over. They constituted 34.5 per cent of the total as compared with 31.2 per cent for the entire city in 1930 and 33.1 per cent for cities between 350,000 and 1,000,000 in 1937. The converse was true for Jewish women workers of this age group. They included only 10 per cent, while in 1930, 17.2 per cent of all the women of the city who were either working or available for work were thus listed, and in 1937 they formed 19.4 per cent. Together the percentages of those 45 and over for all three were quite similar, 28.4, 27.8, and 28.6.

Age distribution of gainful workers according to employment status

a. The self-employed

As expected, men form the overwhelming majority of employers and the self-employed. In our study they constituted nearly 94 per cent. The older the age classification the greater the percentage of this group, both among men and women. Youngsters of nineteen and under comprised a negligible proportion of the total. This was likewise true of the female entrepreneurs under thirty who made up one-half of one per cent as compared with 11.1 per cent for the men. The latter between the ages of 30 and 44 formed 33.8 per cent while the women included 2.1 per cent. Males of 45 and over comprehended 46.8 per cent and females 3.5 per cent of the self-employed.

b. Employed full-time

Except for the youngest group who necessarily provide the smallest

TABLE 30. Number and Percentage of Jewish Gainful Workers 16 Years of Age and Older According to Sex and Age Classifications, Pittsburgh, December, 1938

Age and Sex	Self-Employed	Per Cent	Employed Full Time	Per Cent	Employed Part Time	Per Cent	Unemployed	Per Cent	WPA	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
<u>Male</u>												
16-19	2	.3	19	1.5	5	2.2	15	5.8	1	2.8	42	1.7
20-29	85	11.1	336	27.2	56	24.7	70	27.1	4	11.1	549	21.9
30-44	253	33.8	309	25.0	22	9.7	25	9.7	5	13.9	614	24.5
45 +	350	46.8	175	14.1	45	19.8	53	20.6	12	33.4	635	25.3
Unknown	10	1.3	14	1.1	4	1.8	3	1.2	-	-	31	1.3
Total	695	93.3	853	68.9	132	58.2	166	64.4	22	61.1	1871	74.7
<u>Female</u>												
16-19	2	.3	13	1.1	11	4.8	13	5.0	-	-	39	1.6
20-29	4	.5	252	20.4	63	27.8	57	22.1	8	22.2	384	15.3
30-44	16	2.1	79	6.4	15	6.6	12	4.6	3	8.4	125	5.0
45 +	26	3.5	19	1.5	6	2.6	7	2.7	3	8.4	61	2.4
Unknown	2	.3	21	1.7	-	-	3	1.2	-	-	26	1.0
Total	50	6.7	384	31.1	95	41.8	92	35.6	14	38.9	635	25.3
<u>Both Sexes</u>												
16-19	4	.5	32	2.6	16	7.0	28	10.8	1	2.8	81	3.2
20-29	87	11.6	588	47.6	119	52.4	127	49.2	12	33.3	933	37.2
30-44	269	36.0	388	31.4	37	16.3	37	14.3	8	22.2	739	29.5
45 +	376	50.3	194	15.6	51	22.5	60	23.3	15	41.7	696	27.8
Unknown	12	1.6	33	2.8	4	1.8	6	2.4	-	-	57	2.3
Total	748	100.0	1237	100.0	227	100.0	258	100.0	36	100.0	2506	100.0

proportion of gainful workers, the age distribution of those working full time for others was the reverse of that of the self-employed. In other words, the younger the group the larger was its representation. Men between 20 and 29 accounted for 27.2 per cent; women of this class, 20.4 per cent. Males of 30 to 44 produced one-quarter of the total; females, 6.4 per cent. Those 45 and over formed 15.6 per cent with men totaling 14.1 per cent and women, 1.5 per cent. Of the whole group employed by others and working full time, 69 per cent were men and 31 per cent were women.

c. The partly employed

There was found to be a much closer correspondence between the proportions of partially employed males and females than was true of the two preceding categories. Men provided 58 per cent and women 42 per cent. As before, those between the ages of 16 and 19 formed seven per cent of the total, boys accounting for 2.2 per cent and girls 4.8 per cent. Nearly one-quarter were men between the ages of 20 and 29 and slightly less than 28 per cent were women of the same age group. Together they made up more than 52 per cent of the partially employed. Those from 30 to 44 totaled approximately one-sixth of the group with less than ten per cent men and 6.6 per cent women. There was a marked rise to nearly 20 per cent in the proportion of men of 45 and over. Women of this age group accounted for 2.6 per cent.

d. The unemployed

Approximately two-thirds of those totally without work were men and one-third women. If, in addition, we count the persons working on W.P.A. who constituted twelve per cent of the total, the proportions remained about the same, 64 per cent men and 36 per cent women. The largest proportion of those between 16 and 19 were thus listed. They represented about eleven per cent of all the unemployed. Nearly one-half the total were included in the group between 20 and 29 with approximately a 50-50 division between males and females. Of those between 30 and 44 two-thirds were men and one-third women, both together making up fifteen per cent of the total. Again, as in the case of the

partially employed, there was a substantial increase in the number and proportion of unemployed men of 45 and over. Including those on W.P.A. they formed 22 per cent as compared with the female proportion of 3.5 per cent. More than one-quarter of the unemployed were 45 and over.

e. Those on W.P.A.

Emergency work on W.P.A. is given largely to heads of families. It was not surprising, therefore, that only one out of thirty-six so engaged was found in the youngest age group, and that the larger proportion should be men. The largest single group was that of men 45 and over who made up one-third of the total. Women between the ages of 20 and 29 were next with 22.2 per cent. One-third of the total were between 20 and 29; 22.2 per cent from 30 to 44; and 41.7 per cent, 45 and over.

TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution According to Employment Status
by Sex and Age Groups

Age and Sex	Per Cent					Total	Per Cent in Labor Market
	Self-Employed	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Unemployed	W.P.A.		
<u>16-19</u>							
Male	4.8	45.2	11.9	35.7	2.4	100.0	17.6
Female	5.1	33.3	28.2	33.3	-	100.0	19.2
Total	4.9	39.5	20.0	34.5	1.2	100.0	18.4
<u>20-29</u>							
Male	15.1	61.2	10.2	12.8	.7	100.0	86.6
Female	1.0	65.7	16.4	14.8	2.1	100.0	62.4
Total	9.3	63.0	12.8	13.6	1.3	100.0	74.7
<u>30-44</u>							
Male	41.2	50.3	3.6	4.1	.8	100.0	98.2
Female	12.8	63.2	12.0	9.6	2.4	100.0	18.5
Total	36.4	52.5	5.0	5.0	1.1	100.0	56.9
<u>45 and over</u>							
Male	55.1	27.5	7.1	8.4	1.9	100.0	83.4
Female	42.6	31.2	9.8	11.5	4.9	100.0	8.2
Total	54.0	27.9	7.3	8.6	2.2	100.0	46.4
<u>Total Gainful Workers</u>							
Male	37.3	45.6	7.1	8.8	1.2	100.0	81.7
Female	7.8	60.5	15.0	14.5	2.2	100.0	28.1
Total	29.8	49.4	9.1	10.3	1.4	100.0	55.1

Distribution by employment status in each age group

a. 16 - 19

Looked at from another point of view, the data of Table 31 tell the following story. Less than five per cent of the youth between 16 to 19 were in business for themselves, and nearly 40 per cent were employed by others full time. Forty-five per cent of the boys and one-third of the girls of this age in the labor market were enjoying continuous work. The partially employed included twelve per cent of the males and more than 28 per cent of the females. Together these constituted one-fifth of their number. Their proportion of unemployed was the largest of any of the groups. At the time of the study more than one-third of their total was jobless and added to them was a fraction of little more than one per cent engaged on W.P.A. projects. Many, no doubt, had never held a job since leaving school.

b. 20 - 29

Fifteen per cent of all males in the labor market between 20 and 29 were their own employers. Only one per cent of the females were self-employed. Nearly two-thirds were employed by others on a full-time basis. In consonance with the other groups, greater proportion of the women than of men was employed only part-time, ten per cent of the men and more than sixteen per cent of the women being so classified. Together they made up one-eighth of the total. A slightly larger percentage was entirely out of work, and included nearly thirteen per cent of the men and nearly fifteen per cent of the women. Again, only a small fraction was on W.P.A.

c. 30 - 44

With growth in age we found, as expected, a larger proportion self-employed. This status applied to more than 41 per cent of the men and nearly 13 per cent of the women between these ages. Combined they formed 36.4 per cent of the total. More than half the men and nearly two-thirds of the women were full-time employees. Together, these two classes accounted for more than

90 per cent of the men and 76 per cent of the women. Less than four per cent of the men and twelve per cent of the women were working part-time. A slightly larger proportion of the men of these ages was unemployed (4.1 per cent) while women out of work formed a little less than ten per cent. About one per cent were employed on W.P.A.

d. 45 and over

In the oldest age group were found the largest proportion of the self-employed. More than half (54 per cent) were in business for themselves. About half as many (27.9 per cent) were employed by others on a full-time basis and a much smaller proportion (7.3 per cent) were partially employed. The unemployed in this group numbered 8.4 per cent of the men and 11.5 per cent of the women. Nearly twice as large a percentage as in any other group was employed on W.P.A.

e. The entire group

Combining all ages, the data showed that of the males 37.3 per cent were self-employed as compared with 7.8 per cent of the women. Together they constituted slightly less than thirty per cent of the entire body of gainful workers. Nearly fifty per cent were full time employees, and included 45.6 per cent of the men and 60.5 per cent of the women. The partially employed formed 9.1 per cent of the total with 7.1 per cent of all males and 15 per cent of all females thus occupied. Slightly more than 10 per cent were unemployed, including 8.8 per cent of the men and 14.5 per cent of the women. One and four-tenths per cent were working on W.P.A. These comprised 1.2 per cent of the males and 2.2 per cent of all females.⁽³⁴⁾

(34) The following table compares the percentages in each employment group for the Pittsburgh study with those found in the census of the Jewish community of San Francisco in 1938 (Report, Table 7):

Employment Status	Per Cent					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Pgh.	San Fran.	Pgh.	San Fran.	Pgh.	San Fran.
Self-employed	37.3	40.1	7.8	14.5	29.8	33.0
Employed Full Time	45.6	43.3	60.5	49.5	49.4	45.0
Employed Part-Time	7.1	6.7	15.0	14.7	9.1	9.0
Unemployed	8.8	8.3	14.5	18.3	10.3	11.1
W.P.A.	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.7

Proportion in the labor market

Table 31 also lists the percentages of the entire number in each age classification that were found to be employed or available for employment. Seventeen and six-tenths of all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 were gainful workers, as were 19.2 per cent of all girls of the same ages. Both together formed 18.4 per cent of their total number.

Contrasted with the foregoing it was found that 86.6 per cent of the men and 62.4 per cent of the women between the ages of 20 and 29 were actual or potential employers or employees. Of both combined nearly three-quarters were either working or seeking work.

The largest proportion of gainful workers of any group was found among the men between the ages of 30 and 44. More than 98 per cent were included. The entry of women at this stage of life into the category of housewives was shown in the fact that only 18.5 per cent of their number were at work or available for employment at wages.

Of the men of 45 and over, 83.4 per cent were in the labor market, but only 8.2 per cent of the women. Among all men sixteen and over, 81.7 per cent were reported as gainful workers. Women thus classified formed 28.1 per cent of the total.

The number of employed according to size of family units

The size of a family frequently has much to do with its economic level. Large families have been raised as a means toward achieving economic self-sufficiency through the expected return of income from children as they successively grow old enough to enter the labor market. Additions to the earning power of the family were the original guarantees of old age security for the progenitors. Conversely, large families have frequently constituted the immediate cause of a low economic level where too many mouths were dependent on the inadequate earnings of too few or inadequate wage earners. Our study did not include any data on incomes. We are, therefore, in no position to judge of the economic status of families in relation to their

TABLE 32. Number and Per Cent of Family Units with Specified
Number of Gainfully Employed According to
the Size of Family Unit

Size of Family Unit	Number of Family Units with																Total	Per Cent
	1 Employed		2 Employed		3 Employed		4 Employed		5 Employed		6 Employed		None Employed		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	103	54.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	45.3	1	0.5	190	100.0
2	211	64.3	53	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	18.9	2	.6	328	100.0
3	307	70.4	92	21.1	5	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	7.3	-	-	436	100.0
4	251	61.0	83	20.1	51	12.4	2	.5	-	-	-	-	22	5.3	2	.5	411	100.0
5	104	45.7	62	27.2	32	14.0	22	9.6	-	-	-	-	7	3.1	1	.4	228	100.0
6	32	38.6	21	25.7	12	14.7	11	13.4	3	3.7	1	1.2	3	3.7	-	-	83	100.0
7	9	25.0	7	19.4	11	30.5	4	11.1	3	8.3	-	-	2	5.7	-	-	36	100.0
8	1	11.1	3	33.3	2	22.2	1	11.1	2	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	100.0
9	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Total	1018	59.0	322	18.7	113	6.6	40	2.3	9	0.5	3	0.2	214	12.4	6	0.3	1725	100.0

number of wage earners. Other studies have shown that the larger the number of children per family the less favorable was its income status. On the other hand, the larger the number of gainful workers in the family the more favorable was the economic position.(35) The facts set forth in Table 32 may be read with these statements in mind.

In the 190 family units consisting of single individuals, 103 or 54.2 per cent were gainfully employed. Since, according to Table 33, there were 24 or 12.7 per cent who were unemployed we may conclude that 63 or 33.1 per cent were neither employed nor seeking work. They were either living on an established income or were being supported by other individuals or the state. Among the families of two persons, 64.3 per cent had one person employed and in 16.2 per cent both were working. Nearly 19 per cent had neither employed. Further reference to those not working, whether because they could not find work or were not seeking work will be made below in connection with Table 33 and Table 34.

Among families of three persons more than 70 per cent had one member employed, about 21 per cent had two, and in 1.1 per cent all three persons were working. In 61 per cent of the four-person units, one member was employed; in approximately one-fifth, two persons were on jobs. Three out of the four were working in 12.4 per cent of the cases and in two families, or one-half of one per cent, all four were at work.

One breadwinner was occupied in 45.7 per cent of the 228 families of five persons. In 27.2 per cent, two people were wage earners, and in 14 per cent, three were working. Four out of the five were employed in nearly ten

(35) See, for example, Sanders, Barkev S., "Children and Income in Urban Single-Family Households," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 11 (November, 1939), pp. 3-10, and "Gainful Workers and Income in Urban Single-Family Households," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 12 (December, 1939) pp. 29-36, and "Income, Children, and Gainful Workers in Urban Single-Family Households," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 2 (February, 1940), pp. 21-30.

per cent. No instance was discovered in which every member of the unit was at work. There were 83 families of six persons each. In nearly 39 per cent there was one person working; in slightly more than one-quarter, two were employed; nearly 15 per cent produced three working members. In almost as many, 13.4 per cent, four of the six were employed. In three cases, representing 3.7 per cent, five were working and in one instance all six were at work.

Nine of the thirty-six families of seven persons each had one member employed. In seven, or 19.4 per cent, two were working; in eleven, or 30.5 per cent, three were working; in four, or 11.1 per cent, four were at work, and in three cases, 8.3 per cent, five were employed. Of the nine eight-person units one had one person; three had two; two had three; one had four; and two had five members of the eight at work. In the two families of nine persons, one had two working and the other had six. In the same number of ten-person units, one had five and the other had six at work.

Among the total of 1,725 family units, there was one person working in 59 per cent; there were two persons working in 18.7 per cent; three in 6.6 per cent; four in 2.3 per cent; one-half of one per cent had five; and one-fifth of one per cent had six persons employed.

The number of unemployed according to size of the family

The converse picture is presented in Table 33. Omitting the one-person units which revealed 12.7 per cent of their number as unemployed, a gradually increasing proportion of units with unemployed members is shown as the size of the family increases, except for the eight-person groups. For example, in the two-member families, 7.7 per cent had one person unemployed. In the three-person units, 12.4 per cent had at least one out of work. In the four-person groups, nearly 15 per cent; five-person families, 17.6 per cent; six-person units, more than 36 per cent; seven-person families had the same proportion; eight-person groups, one-third of the total; one of the two nine-person units; and both of those with ten persons had at least one

TABLE 33. Number and Per Cent of Family Units with Specified
Number of Unemployed Seeking Work According
to Size of Family

Size of Family Unit	Number of Family Units with										Total	Per Cent
	None Unemployed	Per Cent	One Unemployed	Per Cent	Two Unemployed	Per Cent	Three Unemployed	Per Cent	Four Unemployed	Per Cent		
1	166	87.3	24	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	100.0
2	303	92.3	25	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	100.0
3	382	87.6	48	11.0	5	1.1	1	0.2	-	-	436	100.0
4	350	85.1	53	12.8	7	1.7	1	0.3	-	-	411	100.0
5	188	82.4	35	15.3	4	1.7	-	-	1	0.5	228	100.0
6	53	63.8	20	24.1	9	10.9	1	1.2	-	-	83	100.0
7	23	63.8	8	22.3	5	13.9	-	-	-	-	36	100.0
8	6	66.7	2	22.2	1	11.1	-	-	-	-	9	100.0
9	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
10	-	-	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Total	1472	85.3	217	12.6	32	1.9	3	0.2	1	-	1725	100.0

unemployed member. The largest number in each instance had only one unemployed. Viewed as a whole, in more than 85 per cent of all families no one was reported seeking work and unable to find it. One unemployed person was found in 12.6 per cent. Two out of work were discovered in only 1.9 per cent. There were only three families or one-fifth of one per cent, in which three were out of work and only one case with four out of a job.

TABLE 34. Number and Per Cent of Employed, Unemployed, and Those Not in Labor Market According to Size of Family Units

Size of Family Unit	Number of Units	Number of Persons	Number Employed	Per Cent	Number Unemployed	Per Cent	Number Not in Labor Market	Per Cent
1	190	190	103	54.2	24	12.7	63	33.1
2	328	656	317	48.3	25	3.8	314	47.9
3	436	1308	506	38.7	61	4.7	741	56.6
4	411	1644	578	35.2	70	4.3	996	60.5
5	228	1140	412	36.1	47	4.1	681	59.8
6	83	498	175	35.1	41	8.2	282	56.7
7	36	252	87	34.5	18	7.1	147	58.4
8	9	72	27	37.5	4	5.6	41	56.9
9	2	18	8	44.4	1	5.5	9	50.0
10	2	20	11	55.0	3	15.0	6	30.0
Total (a)	1725	5798	2224	38.4	294	5.1	3280	56.5

(a) Slight discrepancies exist in totals due to lack of knowledge of distribution of unknowns.

Employed, unemployed, and those not seeking work according to family size

Table 34 discloses an interesting constancy in the proportions of persons who were either employed, unemployed, or not seeking work regardless of the size of the family group, and particularly if we omit the very small and the very large units. For example, in families having from three to eight members, the proportion of those employed, whether full or part-time, ranged between 35 and 39 per cent. The unemployed varied from four to eight per cent, while those not in the labor market accounted roughly for from 50 to 60 per cent. For the country as a whole in 1937 it was estimated that 46.7 per cent of the total population were either fully or

partly employed; 11.8 per cent were unemployed or emergency workers; and 41.5 per cent were not available for employment. (36)

Occupational classification

The problem of the occupational distribution of Jews has assumed major proportions in the world of today. Many advance the theory that our present plight is largely due to a disproportionate representation in certain fields, and remedies without number have and are being prescribed to change matters. This is not the occasion for reviewing the wealth of data and opinion on the subject. Suffice it to say that statements and even programs have been based more on opinion rather than on fact, and much of the suggestions and recommendations have been predicated on wishful and muddy thinking. The discussion on this subject is as rife in Pittsburgh as anywhere else, and perhaps some of the preconceived notions as to how we make our living may be offset by setting forth the few facts that the study has revealed.

Two sets of data are available to us: (1) the occupational and industrial distribution of the 2506 individuals in our sample found to be employed or seeking employment, and (2) similar information concerning more than ten thousand occupied persons whose names have been secured from a variety of sources. Whatever validity may attach to the sample group as being representative of the whole community, the same attribute cannot be accorded the second which was selected for an entirely different purpose and is offered merely as an interesting supplement without thought of generalization.

In seeking information concerning employment, the decision of the person himself was accepted as to his occupation. No effort was made to secure any extended vocational history in order to arrive at a meticulous

(36) Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations, op. cit., Vol. IV, Table 20, p. 6.

TABLE 35. Number and Per Cent of Gainful Workers by Class of Work
According to Employment Status

Class of Work	Self-Employed	Per Cent	Employed by Others				Unemployed & WPA	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
			Full Time	Per Cent	Part Time	Per Cent				
Proprietors & Managers	469	62.7	89	7.2	1	.4	-	-	559	22.3
Professional persons	114	15.3	132	10.7	20	8.8	5	1.7	271	10.8
Sales persons	63(a)	8.4	545	44.1	109	48.0	32	10.9	749	29.9
Clerical workers	1	.1	276	22.3	25	11.0	18	6.1	320	12.8
Service workers	4(b)	.5	33	2.7	8	3.5	3	1.0	48	1.9
Skilled workers	95	12.7	90	7.3	44	19.4	20	6.8	249	9.9
Semi-skilled workers	1	.1	22	1.8	6	2.6	6	2.0	35	1.4
Unskilled workers	1	.1	43	3.5	9	4.0	5	1.7	58	2.3
None or Unknown	-	-	7	.6	5	2.2	205	69.7	217	8.7
Total	748	100.0	1237	100.0	227	100.0	294	100.0	2506	100.0

(a) Includes 29 wives and children in business with head of household

(b) Includes 2 wives and children in business with head of household

TABLE 36. Number and Per Cent of Gainful Workers by Employment
Status According to Class of Work

Class of Work	Self-Employed	Per Cent	Employed by Others				Unemployed & WPA	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
			Full Time	Per Cent	Part Time	Per Cent				
Proprietors & Managers	469	83.9	89	15.9	1	.2	-	-	559	100.0
Professional persons	114	42.1	132	48.7	20	7.4	5	1.8	271	100.0
Sales persons	63(a)	8.4	545	72.8	109	14.6	32	4.3	749	100.0
Clerical workers	1	.3	276	86.3	25	7.8	18	5.6	320	100.0
Service workers	4(b)	8.3	33	68.8	8	16.6	3	6.3	48	100.0
Skilled workers	95	38.2	90	36.2	44	17.7	20	8.0	249	100.0
Semi-skilled workers	1	2.8	22	62.8	6	17.2	6	17.2	35	100.0
Unskilled workers	1	1.7	43	74.1	9	15.5	5	8.7	58	100.0
None or Unknown	-	-	7	3.2	5	2.3	205	94.5	217	100.0
Total	748	29.8	1237	49.4	227	9.1	294	11.7	2506	100.0

(a) Includes 29 wives and children in business with head of household

(b) Includes 2 wives and children in business with head of household

determination of the issue in those cases where there had been shifting from one field to another. Studies have shown that for the large majority present employment is the usual vocation, and where that was not the case then the existing occupation was used unless the facts clearly indicated to the contrary. It was not felt that the degree of error incurred by this method was sufficient to warrant the additional time and expense to correct it, assuming the latter were universally feasible.(37)

The division of occupations and industries was based on the categories devised by the United States Employment Service. For our purpose it was deemed essential to have as broad and simple a classification as possible in order to secure the maximum of accuracy in the reporting. Specific listing of occupations and industries was held to a minimum. Because the purpose for which the larger number of names was gathered demanded it, a much more detailed classification, but based on the first, was used and both codes are given in Appendix D. Details of the first may be found by consulting the second code.

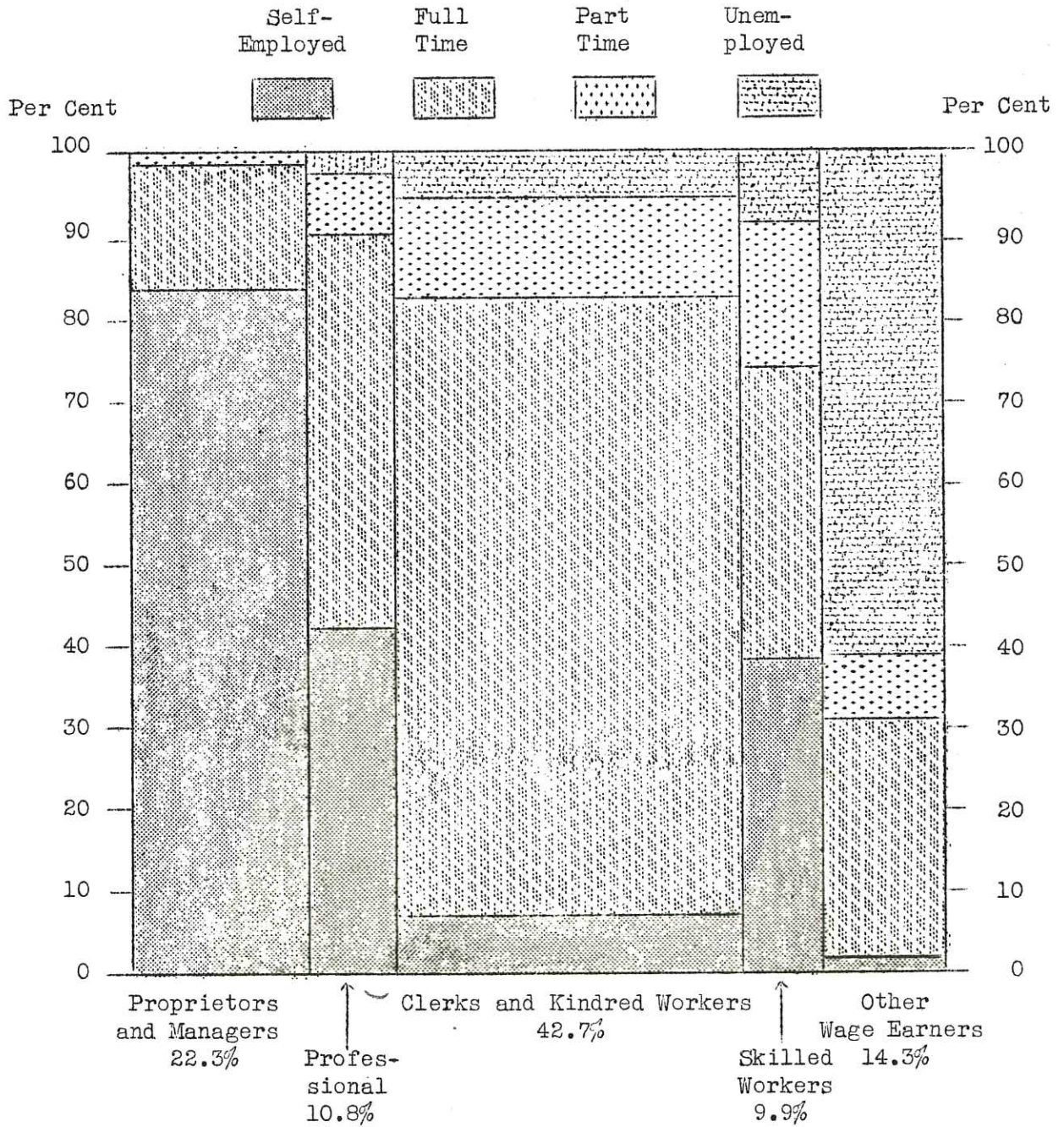
Earlier in the present section it was shown that 2,506 of the 5,847 individuals studied were actively^{working}/or seeking places in the labor market. They have been divided into ten divisions representing various classes of work performed as outlined in the code and set forth in Tables 35 and 36 (based on Tables J-K of Appendix A). Each class has been further sub-divided according to its employment status.

a. Proprietors and managers

According to the usual practice owners and managers have been combined into one category, although each class is easily distinguished according to whether it is self-employed or employed by others, the latter referring, of course, to the managerial group. Proprietors among the self-employed refer

(37) Woytinsky, op. cit. p. 252. "While occupational statistics are supposed to show the usual occupations...., it is extremely difficult to distinguish between usual and actual occupations."

CHART XI. Percentage Distribution of Jewish Gainful Workers by Class of Work According to Employment Status. Pittsburgh 1938.



more particularly to those engaged in wholesale and retail trade as contrasted with professional and skilled persons who practice their callings under their own auspices. Together, owners and managers comprised 22.3 per cent of the total. Relative to each other they were 84 and 16 per cent respectively. Proprietors alone represent nearly two-thirds of all the self-employed while managers form a little over seven per cent of those working for others full time.

In Table 40, which is based upon the data of Table 39, is given the percentage distribution of each occupational group according to various industrial classifications. From that source we note that more than half (56 per cent) the owner and managerial class were found in the retail sales business. According to detailed information in Table K of Appendix A by far the largest number (46 per cent) of Jewish retail merchants were selling food and food products in one form or another through such media as grocery stores, meat markets, fruit, confectionery and delicatessen stores. The second in number of establishments (22 per cent) were those selling apparel. Owners and managers of retail furniture and household equipment establishments formed nearly eight per cent of Jewish retail business. Department stores and other general merchandise emporia followed by automobile and automobile supply houses were the other two sizeable groups in the retail field. Between 15 and 16 per cent of the total were of a miscellaneous nature.

Second to retail sales was the wholesale industry. This group of merchants and managers amounted to only a quarter of those in the retail business and 13.5 per cent of the entire class of business owners and directors. Approximately the same number were those owning establishments classified under the heading of "service" such as barber shops, tailor shops, laundries and the like; hotels and restaurants and places of amusement. Manufacturing concerns were in the hands of more than ten per cent of the proprietors while less than four per cent conducted commercial and financial business and 2.2 per cent were found in building and construction.

TABLE 37. Number and Per Cent of Gainful Workers by Employment
Status According to Industrial Groups

Industry	Self- Employed	Per Cent	Employed by Others				Unem- ployed & WPA	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
			Full Time	Per Cent	Part Time	Per Cent				
Bldg & Construction	17	2.3	10	.8	5	2.2	-	-	32	1.3
Mfg & Mechanical	94	12.6	144	11.6	35	15.4	4	1.4	277	11.1
Commerce & Finance	15	2.0	73	5.9	7	3.1	3	1.0	98	3.9
Wholesale Trade	74	9.9	134	10.8	10	4.4	3	1.0	221	8.8
Retail Trade	336	44.9	559	45.2	117	51.5	16	5.4	1028	41.0
Domestic & Personal Serv.	98	13.1	79	6.4	24	10.6	5	1.7	206	8.2
Government	-	-	138	11.2	8	3.5	2	.7	148	5.9
Professional	114	15.2	60	4.9	9	4.0	1	.4	184	7.3
Miscellaneous	-	-	29	2.4	6	2.6	1	.4	36	1.4
None or Unknown	-	-	11	.9	6	2.6	259	88.0	276	11.0
Total	748	100.0	1237	100.0	227	100.0	294	100.0	2506	100.0

TABLE 38. Number and Per Cent of Gainful Workers by Industrial
Groups and Employment Status

Industry	Self- Employed	Per Cent	Employed by Others				Unem- ployed & WPA	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
			Full Time	Per Cent	Part Time	Per Cent				
Bldg & Construction	17	53.1	10	31.2	5	15.7	-	-	32	100.0
Mfg & Mechanical	94	33.8	144	51.8	35	12.6	4	1.8	277	100.0
Commerce & Finance	15	15.3	73	74.4	7	7.1	3	3.1	98	100.0
Wholesale Trade	74	33.2	134	60.8	10	4.6	3	1.4	221	100.0
Retail Trade	336	32.7	559	54.6	117	11.4	16	1.3	1028	100.0
Domestic & Personal Serv.	98	47.5	79	38.7	24	11.8	5	2.0	206	100.0
Government	-	-	138	93.2	8	5.5	2	1.3	148	100.0
Professional	114	62.0	60	32.6	9	4.9	1	.5	184	100.0
Miscellaneous	-	-	29	80.6	6	16.7	1	2.7	36	100.0
None or Unknown	-	-	11	4.0	6	2.2	259	93.8	276	100.0
Total	748	29.8	1237	49.4	227	9.1	294	11.7	2506	100.0

b. Professional persons

One hundred and eight out of each thousand workers were found in the professions, of whom less than half (42.1 per cent) were self-employed. The balance were employed by others, either under private auspices or in governmental service. Just about one-half (49.8 per cent) were found to be engaged on a full-time basis, while 7.3 per cent were working only part time and 2.6 per cent were unemployed.

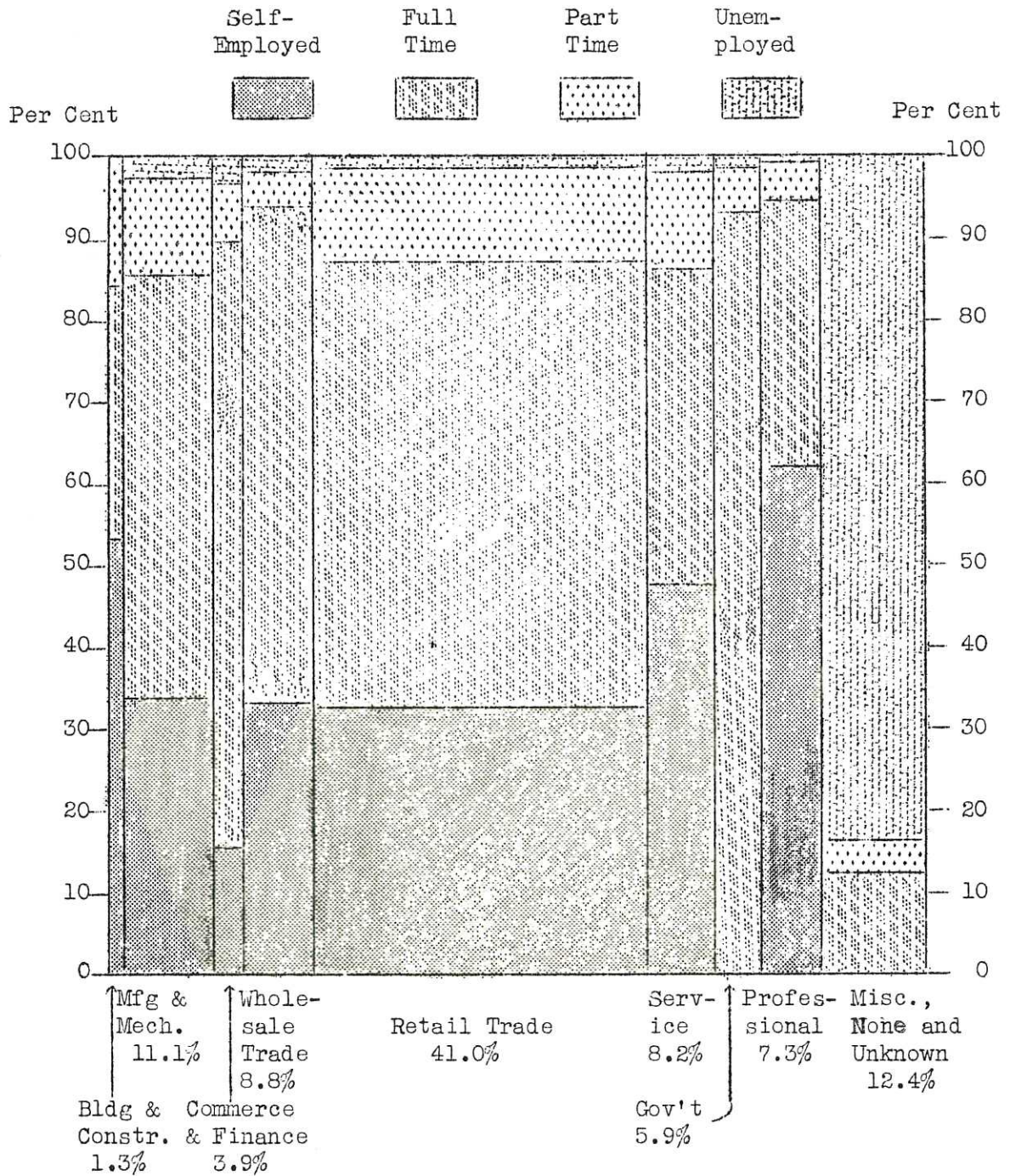
Teachers - The largest single class among the professional group were the teachers of whom there were sixteen in each thousand gainful workers and who formed slightly more than 14 per cent of the professional practitioners. More than seventy per cent of Jewish teachers were employed in the public school system, and another fifteen per cent were teaching in private schools and colleges. A small fraction were listed as self-employed and referred largely to independent Hebrew teachers.

Lawyers - Next to teaching, the law claimed the largest number of adherents, comprising fourteen in each thousand gainful workers and thirteen per cent of the professional group. Jewish lawyers in Pittsburgh are almost one hundred per cent independent practitioners. Only one out of 36 was found to be in the law department of a private corporation on a full time basis.

Physicians - The doctors likewise were found to be almost entirely in practice for themselves. One out of 33 was on the full-time payroll of a hospital. Thirteen out of each one thousand workers were medical men. Of all in the professions they formed a little more than twelve per cent.

Social workers - While the number of social workers has increased substantially in recent years due to the rapidly enlarging public welfare program, it was rather surprising to find that they represented twelve out of each thousand workers and comprised nearly eleven per cent of all professional persons. They were probably over-represented in the sample. More than 70 per cent were employed by governmental agencies and the remainder in private organizations.

CHART XII. Percentage Distribution of Jewish Gainful Workers by Industry According to Employment Status. Pittsburgh 1938.



Druggists - This group came fifth in size, with nine per thousand of all wage earners and 8.5 per cent of all professionals. About 70 per cent of this group were employed by others while thirty per cent owned their own establishments.

Dentists and others - In order of their number came dentists, engineers, and accountants who provided eight, five, and four per thousand respectively and who together formed sixteen per cent of the professional group. The remainder included 25 per cent of the total. Dentists were all self-employed, engineers were all working for someone else, while less than one-third of the accountants were in business for themselves. Of the miscellaneous group, less than 20 per cent were self-employed; approximately one-fifth were in government service and nearly one-quarter were practitioners engaged by the private hospitals, welfare organizations and schools. The remaining one-third were attached to private enterprise.

c. Salespersons

The sales field attracts more Jewish persons than any other group. Nearly three hundred of every thousand people at work or seeking work were reported in this category. Nineteen per cent of all salespersons were employed in department stores. Those attached to other establishments comprehended another 43 per cent while salespersons performing their duties outside of stores included thirty per cent of the total. Buyers, merchandise brokers, and others counted in the sales field formed the remaining eight per cent.

Included as part of the sales force are a number of family workers who help to operate the establishments headed by a relative, whether a father, mother or brother without actually occupying the status of co-owner. These may or may not be working for definite wage, as in the case of a wife who assists in the husband's business. There were a few instances, generally of brothers who were listed as partners and in such cases both were counted as proprietors. Since those helping to carry on a parent's or husband's business did not seem to be in the exact position of a hired person, although they

performed the sort of service that an outsider would were the business capable of engaging one, they were placed in the sales category but counted among the self-employed. The United States census does not include family workers receiving a definite wage among the self-employed. Our reports, however, did not specify this fact sufficiently to permit such an exact classification.

Including this group of family workers the self-employed sales group constituted 8.4 per cent of the total with this employment status. The overwhelming majority of salespeople, however, are employed by others. In Table 36 we see that 73 per cent were on full time and 15 per cent on a part time basis, while four per cent were unemployed. Of all working full time they comprised by far the largest group with 44 per cent. They occupied the same position among persons working only part time with 48 per cent. This group includes both those who were unable to secure more than part-time employment as well as those in the labor market only for part-time jobs which this form of employment so frequently provides. The five per cent of sales persons who were found to be unemployed constituted nearly 11 per cent of all those without jobs.

According to Table 40 more than two-thirds of all in sales positions were attached to the retail field. Wholesale and commercial establishments employed 19 per cent. Nearly 6 per cent represented manufacturing houses and the small remainder were scattered throughout the other industrial categories. One of these needs explanation. It will be noted that 1.5 per cent are listed as government employees. These were clerks in the state liquor stores.

d. Clerical persons

Clerical positions next to sales are the favorite form of occupation, particularly among the females. This fact forms one of the major problems of the Jewish occupational situation. One hundred thirty-one positions out of each thousand were subsumed under this category of employment. Among all those employed full time they accounted for more than 22 per cent. They embraced eleven per cent of the partially employed and more than six per cent

of those without work. Nearly 87 per cent of the entire clerical group were fully employed; eight per cent were working part time; and only a little more than five per cent were looking for jobs. One third of those in clerical occupations were stenographers. Bookkeepers made up 23 per cent. Accounting machine operators totaled 8.5 per cent while filing clerks and those occupying similar non-machine positions were found in 28 per cent. The distinction of being a secretary was claimed by 7.5 per cent.

The greatest number (23.1 per cent) were employed in the retail sales field while somewhat more than one-half of this total (15.6 per cent) were found in governmental jobs. Almost as many were working for wholesalers (14.4 per cent) and manufacturers (12.8 per cent). Nine per cent of those in clerical occupations were in the office of professional men; 6.3 per cent were attached to the service industry; and 5.6 per cent to commercial and mechanical establishments. Altogether this type of employee was found to be more evenly distributed throughout the several industrial fields than any other occupational group.

e. Service workers

These include various forms of domestic and personal service,--- in the home and institutions, and in the world outside were represented by such occupations as janitor, waiter, barber and manicurist. Placed in this general category are also certain public officials such as policemen, firemen and court attachés. Even though it comprehends far more than household domestic service traditionally distasteful to the Jew as an occupation, it still represents the smallest group among the several classes described.⁽³⁸⁾ Only nineteen of each thousand workers were thus listed and less than one person in a thousand held a household domestic job. More than half (59 per cent) were employed in institutions, restaurants, barber shops, etc. Fifteen, or 31 per cent, were in government service as explained above.

(38) Those catalogued as semi-skilled represent 1.4 per cent, but, as will be developed later, should be combined with the unskilled.

f. Skilled workers

Ninety-nine of each thousand or ten per cent of our working group were found to be skilled mechanics. The largest class (one-sixth) among them were tailors and other needle trades workers, and this in spite of the fact that Pittsburgh is not a garment manufacturing center. The wide range of occupations under this heading was broadly spread throughout the list, no other single calling comprehending more than seven per cent of the total. Nearly forty per cent were found to be in business for themselves while a little more than half were employed by others, 36 per cent on full time and 18 per cent only part-time. Eight per cent were unemployed.

More than one-third (35.3 per cent) were employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industry while 27 per cent were attached to retail establishments and 18.5 per cent were found in the service field. Less than six per cent were distributed through the other industrial classifications.

g. Other wage earners

The distinction between the semi-skilled and the unskilled is often hard to make. Those together with the large number reported as without any special occupation might well be combined. Together the semi-skilled and unskilled included 114 per thousand workers. Nearly two-thirds of the semi-skilled were working full time. The natural expectation that the less the skill the greater the chance of unemployment was borne out by the data of Table 36. More than one-sixth of the semi-skilled and more than three-quarters of unskilled were without jobs. The latter accounted for 71 per cent of all those found to be out of work. Only 18 per cent of those without definite skills were working full time, and but five per cent of their total had part-time jobs. Seventy-six per cent were unemployed.

The semi-skilled were largely (43 per cent) attached to the manufacturing industry. Less than 15 per cent were working in the wholesale group, nine per cent were employed in the service industry, and six per cent each in the building trades and retail sales. Omitting the unemployed among the

unskilled, the largest proportion were engaged in retail sales, with smaller percentages in manufacturing, wholesale, service, government, and miscellaneous groups.

Industrial classification

The foregoing discussion of occupational classification has anticipated much concerning the industrial distribution of Jewish gainful workers in Pittsburgh. Data on this subject are set forth in Tables J and K of Appendix A on which have been based Tables 37-41 of the text.

Ten categories of industry conforming to the usual practice in presenting such statistics have been used. Again assuming that our sample is typical of the entire Jewish community, the figures show that in December 1938 those engaged in building and construction included thirteen of every thousand of all gainful workers. Manufacturing and mechanical businesses claimed the services of 111 of each thousand and commercial and financial pursuits employed thirty-eight. The various forms of wholesale trade accounted for eighty-eight while, as we have many times noted retail establishments provided a livelihood for the preponderance of Jewish business men and wage earners with 410 per thousand. The service industry, already defined, included 82 per thousand. Fifty-nine per thousand were employed in one capacity or another by governmental agencies and 73 per thousand were in the professional service group. A miscellaneous group of occupations not included in any of the foregoing included fourteen per thousand, and 110 per thousand were either attached to no industry at all or their affiliation was not definitely known. It should be explained that industrial connection was asked for even though the person might be unemployed provided he was usually employed in it when work was available.

a. Building and construction

More than half (53.1 per cent) of those in the building and construction industry were self-employed. Nearly one-sixth were working only part time and the remainder were fully employed, none being reported as unemployed. The proportion of those on part time was greater in this group than

TABLE 39. Number of Gainful Workers by Occupation and Industry

Occupation	Bldg	Mfg and Mechanical	Commercial and Financial	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Domestic and Personal Service	Gov't	Prof.	Misc.	WPA none or Unknown	Total
Proprietors & Managers	12	58	22	75	312	71	1	2	3	3	559
Professional persons	2	15	4	-	17	11	69	146	4	3	271
Sales persons	4	48	51	86	515	22	11	1	2	9	749
Clerical workers	5	41	18	46	90	20	50	29	6	15	320
Service workers	-	1	-	-	1	27	15	3	-	1	48
Skilled workers	7	88	3	4	67	46	-	3	13	18	249
Semi-skilled workers	2	15	-	5	2	3	-	-	4	4	35
Unskilled workers	-	11	-	5	23	6	2	-	4	7	58
None or Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	216	217
Total	32	277	98	221	1028	206	148	184	36	276	2506

TABLE 40. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Occupation According to Industry

Occupation	Bldg	Mfg and Mechanical	Commercial and Financial	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Domestic and Personal Service	Gov't	Prof.	Misc.	WPA none or Unknown	Total
Proprietors & Managers	2.2	10.4	3.9	13.4	55.8	12.7	.2	.4	.5	.5	100.0
Professional persons	.8	5.6	1.5	-	6.3	4.1	25.5	53.9	1.5	1.1	100.0
Sales persons	.5	6.4	6.8	11.5	68.7	2.9	1.5	.1	.3	1.2	100.0
Clerical workers	1.6	12.8	5.6	14.4	28.1	6.3	15.6	9.0	1.8	4.7	100.0
Service workers	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	56.3	31.3	6.3	-	2.1	100.0
Skilled workers	2.8	35.3	1.2	1.6	26.9	18.5	-	1.2	-	.4	100.0
Semi-skilled workers	5.8	42.9	-	14.3	5.8	8.6	-	-	11.4	11.4	100.0
Unskilled workers	-	19.0	-	8.7	39.7	10.4	3.5	-	6.8	2.0	100.0
None or Unknown	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	99.5	100.0
Total	1.3	11.1	3.8	8.8	41.0	8.2	5.9	7.3	1.4	11.0	100.0

in any other, which was not surprising because of the highly seasonal character of the business. December is not a particularly favorable month for such operations.

Slightly more than one-third of those engaged in the industry were owners or managers. Skilled and semi-skilled mechanics accounted for 28 per cent and sales and clerical personnel made up an equal number.

b. Manufacturing and mechanical

The self-employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industry included one-third of all associated with it. Fifty-two per cent were employed full time and thirteen per cent part time. Two per cent were recorded as unemployed.

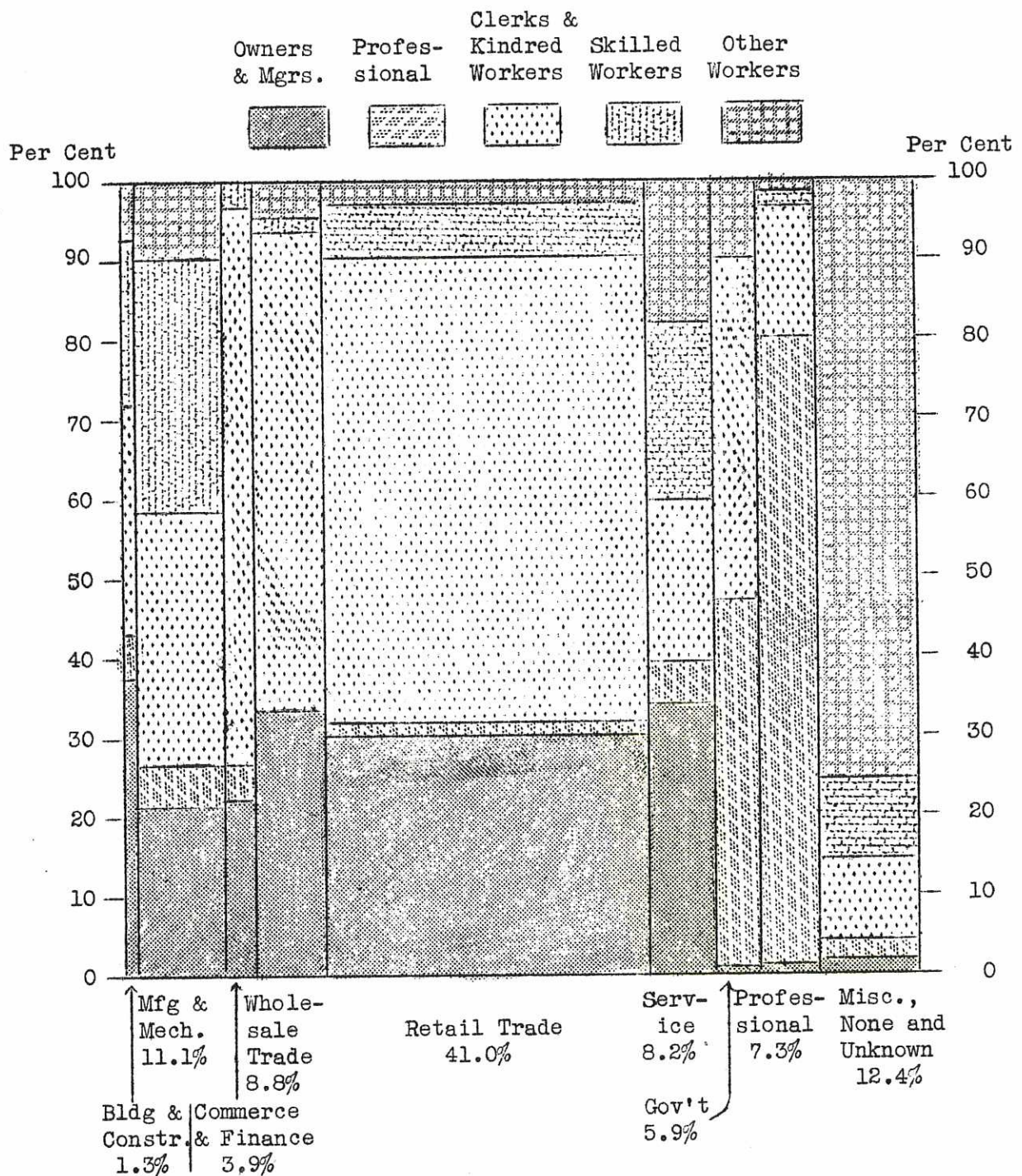
As for occupational groups within the industry, more than one-fifth (21.1 per cent) were owners and managers. Skilled and semi-skilled workmen made up the largest number and included thirty-seven per cent. Sales and clerical personnel accounted for seventeen and fifteen per cent respectively. Professional persons attached to the group formed five per cent.

Iron and steel provided the largest number in any single category of business within the industry, followed in order by food, printing and publishing, building repair, mechanical repair, textiles, electrical, and paper and allied products. These accounted for 79 per cent of the total, the balance being scattered among a miscellaneous group.

c. Commercial and financial

A little more than fifteen per cent of those in this group were self-employed. Seventy-five per cent were employed full time, seven per cent part time, and three per cent were out of work. About two-thirds of this group were in the finance category including mainly insurance. More than one-fifth were in real estate and the balance in other commercial pursuits. Owners and managers constituted 22.5 per cent of the total. The largest number (52.1 per cent) were salesmen and 18.4 per cent were serving in clerical capacities. Professionals and skilled mechanics made up the balance.

CHART XIII. Percentage Distribution of Jewish Gainful Workers by Industry and Class of Work. Pittsburgh 1938.



d. Wholesale trade

One-third of the 221 persons engaged in the wholesale business were self-employed. These represented ten per cent of the total in business for themselves. Nearly 61 per cent were employed by others on a full-time basis and less than five per cent were only partially employed. The unemployed who were ordinarily connected with the industry constituted 1.4 per cent.

The three main types of business in this group pursued by Pittsburgh Jewry are food, apparel, and furniture. Thirty-six per cent were found in the food classification; twenty per cent in wholesale clothing; and six per cent in furniture.

One third of all persons found in wholesale trade were either proprietors or managers. A slightly greater percentage (38.9) were engaged as salesmen and one-fifth in clerical positions. Skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled laborers totaled 6.4 per cent.

e. Retail trade

More than a thousand of the 2,506 wage earners found in the sample were engaged in the retail trade. One-third of them were self-employed; 55 per cent were working for others full-time; eleven per cent were on part time and 1.3 per cent were unemployed. Forty-five per cent of all who were in business for themselves were included in this group, and a similar proportion of full-time employees were likewise in retail trade.

As in the case of wholesale trade, the largest number (31.1 per cent) were connected with the distribution of food. Apparel claimed the attention of the next largest (21.5 per cent), closely followed by the general merchandise group, including department stores, with 21 per cent. The sale of furniture provided a livelihood for 6.7 per cent, and the balance of nearly 20 per cent was scattered among all the rest.

Proprietors and managers and sales persons composed the bulk of persons associated with the industry, being represented by thirty per cent and fifty per cent respectively. Clerical persons constituted nine per cent and

TABLE 41. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Industry
According to Occupation

Occupation	Bldg	Mfg and Mechanical	Commercial and Financial	Whole- sale	Retail	Domestic and Personal Service	Gov't	Prof.	Misc.	WPA None or Unknown	Total
Proprietors & Managers	37.5	21.1	22.5	33.9	30.3	34.4	.7	1.1	8.3	1.1	22.3
Professional persons	6.3	5.4	4.1	-	1.7	5.3	46.6	79.3	11.1	1.1	10.8
Sales persons	12.5	17.3	52.1	38.9	50.1	10.6	7.4	.5	5.6	3.2	29.9
Clerical workers	15.7	14.8	18.4	20.8	8.8	9.7	33.7	15.8	16.7	5.4	12.8
Service workers	-	.4	-	-	.1	13.1	10.1	1.6	-	.3	1.9
Skilled workers	21.9	31.7	3.1	1.8	6.5	22.3	-	1.6	36.1	6.5	9.9
Semi-skilled workers	6.3	5.4	-	2.3	.2	1.5	-	-	11.1	1.5	1.4
Unskilled workers	-	4.0	-	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.4	-	11.1	2.6	2.3
None or Unknown	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	78.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

skilled workmen 6.5 per cent.

f. Service

Personal service, including such activities as tailoring, laundry and cleaning, and shoe repair, composed the majority of persons in this industry (54.8 per cent). The hotel and restaurant business included 24.3 per cent and theatres and other amusement places accounted for 18.5 per cent.

Nearly half (47.5 per cent) were self-employed. Somewhat more than one-third (38.7 per cent) were on full time jobs and twelve per cent were partially employed. Two per cent were found without work.

While 47.5 per cent were classified as self-employed, only 33.9 per cent were recorded as proprietors or managers. This same sort of discrepancy is to be found in several instances and is explainable by the fact that where the proprietor is also, for example, a skilled workman he may have been listed under the latter category. The latter group formed 22.3 per cent of the total. Sales and clerical accounted for more than twenty per cent. Those whose occupation was also listed as service made up 13 per cent and included domestics, waiters, ushers, a janitor, etc.

g. Public service

The civil service is providing an increasingly attractive occupational outlet for Jews, particularly since it offers opportunities in two fields so attractive to our race, namely, professional and clerical. Not only do we tend to seek such positions because of the tenure security and the attractive working conditions they offer, conditions which tend to offset the relatively lower remuneration in certain positions, they are also sought because for the most part their attainment is free of religious bias. Moreover, Jews who achieve such positions tend to retain them because for them, unlike for others, experience in governmental posts does not constitute a training ground and an opportunity for more lucrative openings in private industry.

Since the advent of the New Deal many more governmental agencies have been created and old departments have been extended. This has also

resulted in an enlargement of state and local governmental services. Nearly six per cent of our gainful workers were found in such employment, most of whom, of course, had full-time positions. The largest number (46.6 per cent) occupied professional jobs. More than forty per cent of these were teachers and thirty per cent were social workers. The remainder were engineers, accountants, and a miscellaneous group. Mention has already been made of liquor store salesmen. These made up 7.4 per cent of the total. One-third had clerical positions, several of whom were postmen who are placed in this category.

h. Professional

The category of professional service from an industry point of view includes only those who are independent professional practitioners or those professional or others who are employed by other professionals or professional institutions and agencies such as private philanthropic organizations, hospitals and schools. Professional persons attached to private industry or government are, from this point of view, counted as part of those other industrial classifications.

Sixty-two per cent of the professional group were self-employed. One-third were in the full-time employ of others, five per cent were working part-time and only one person was found to be unemployed. The distribution of the various types of practice has already been touched on in the previous discussion. The only substantial group working in connection with professional service was the clerical.

i. Utilities, transportation and communication

Included in the residual group of industries and those of utilities, transportation and communication. More than eighty per cent in these classes were employed full-time; one-sixth were partially employed; and less than three per cent were unemployed. Only four persons, or two-tenths of one per cent of the total number of gainful workers, were found employed by the utilities. Twenty-eight persons, or 1.1 per cent of the total, were in the

transportation and communication businesses. Among the four persons in the utilities one was a clerical person, one a semi-skilled mechanic, and two were of the unskilled labor group. In the other field two were managers, three were professionals, two occupied sales positions, four were clerical, twelve were skilled mechanics, three were semi-skilled and two were unskilled.

j. Those without industrial affiliation

Two hundred ninety-four persons, or eleven per cent of the total, were either attached to no particular industry, many never having had the opportunity of making such a contact, or the information was not available. Ninety-four per cent of these were without jobs. They accounted for eighty-eight per cent of all the jobless. About one-fifth of the group had previously had an affiliation definite enough to be stated. Detailed analysis of the unemployed has been given earlier in this section of the report.

Comparison with other occupational and industrial distributions

How does the distribution of our Jewish population with respect to their avenues of making a living compare with the general population of Pittsburgh and the country as a whole and also with other Jewish communities? Information is not at hand for detailed analysis, but certain broad comparisons are possible and where the differences are substantial may be taken as significant.

The U. S. Census of 1930 collected its employment data on an occupational rather than an industrial basis. There was, however, no clear separation of the two methods so that an adequate comparison is not altogether possible. Woytinsky in his "Labor in the United States"⁽³⁹⁾ has performed the necessary task of rearranging the 1930 data as far as that was possible to provide both an industrial as well as an occupational picture. This was done, of course, only on a national scale. We do not have the benefit of his work for Pittsburgh. Similar analyses of census data have been made by others, notably

(39) op. cit.

A. M. Edwards one of whose tables is quoted by Woytinsky.⁽⁴⁰⁾ This separates out agricultural from non-agricultural pursuits. The percentage distribution of the latter according to socio-economic groups provides us with one basis of comparison, although, of course, on a national, not local, scale. In addition we are including in the following table data of Jewish workers of Detroit and San Francisco which illustrate certain similarities in the statistics of Jewish occupations.

TABLE 42. Percentage Distribution of Occupational Classes.
Comparison of Data for United States for 1930 with Jewish
Community of Pittsburgh, 1938; Detroit, 1935; and San
Francisco, 1938.

Occupational Class	Per Cent			
	U. S. 1930 ^(a)	Pittsburgh 1938	Jewish Detroit 1935 ^(b)	San Francisco 1938 ^(c)
Proprietors and Managers	9.5	22.3	26.8	30.6
Professional	7.6	10.8	7.6	11.4
Clerks and kindred workers	20.7	42.7	39.1	40.2
Skilled workers	16.4	9.9	8.9	5.6
Semi-skilled workers	20.7	3.3	14.8	10.8
Unskilled	26.3	11.0	2.8	1.2

(a) Woytinsky, op. cit., p. 271, quoting A. M. Edwards

(b) Meyers, op. cit., p. 139, Table IX

(c) Report, Table 22

The sharp difference in socio-economic composition between Pittsburgh Jewry and the general population and its similarity with that of the other two Jewish communities is easily observed. The proportion of proprietors and managers among Jewish working population of Pittsburgh is about two and a half times as great as in the country as a whole, more than a fifth of the former as compared with less than a tenth of the latter. The difference is almost as great in the case of sales and clerical workers, the country as a whole showing 20.7 per cent in 1930 and the Jewish group in Pittsburgh 42.7 per cent in 1938. In the case of professional persons the Jewish percentage is half again as great as for the entire country, 10.8 per cent as against 7.6 per cent. The

(40) op. cit., p. 271

total of the white collar group for the Jewish wage earners was more than 75 per cent; that for the country about 38 per cent, or a ratio of two to one.

Necessarily, therefore, the predominance of the artisan and technically unskilled population among the general population far outweighs the percentage for the same group among the Jews. Skilled workers generally totaled 16.4 per cent in 1930 as contrasted with 9.9 per cent among Pittsburgh Jewry in 1938. Semi-skilled and unskilled workers throughout the land comprised 47 per cent of all gainful workers; that for local Jewry was 14.3 per cent. In other words 634 out of every thousand workers in the United States in 1930 made their living with their hands compared with 242 per thousand of Jewish workers in Pittsburgh in 1938. Many morals might be drawn from such a divergence; many have been drawn, not necessarily the correct ones. No attempt will be made here to develop the lines of thinking which flow from these statistics. Obviously they stimulate a lot of thought. The Jewish community has been deluged of recent years with a multiplicity of reactions in an attempt to correct the difficulty. A sound statement concerning it has recently been issued by the Conference on Jewish Relations to which the reader is referred. (41)

Contrasting the Pittsburgh distribution with that of Detroit and San Francisco we find a much higher proportion of owners and managers in these other communities, the former having 26.8 per cent and the latter 30.6 per cent. In the case of professional persons Detroit had less than Pittsburgh with 7.6 per cent, the same as for the country as a whole, while San Francisco had a higher proportion, namely, 11.4 per cent. Both had a lesser ratio of clerks and kindred workers. Totaling these three classes we find that whereas the entire country showed 378 out of every thousand, Pittsburgh had 758, Detroit had 755, and San Francisco had 822 per 1000 in the white collar occupations.

Detroit and San Francisco contained a lesser proportion of skilled mechanics than Pittsburgh, while Detroit had a larger percentage of semi-skilled and unskilled and San Francisco a lesser proportion than was found here. Again

(41) "Some Aspects of the Jewish Economic Problem" Report No. 2, 1940

totaling the three groups, there results for Detroit 265 per 1000 and for San Francisco, 176 per 1000 mechanics and laborers compared with 242 for Pittsburgh and 634 for the entire country.

Comparison with the general population of Pittsburgh.

From the occupational data for Pittsburgh for 1930⁽⁴²⁾ comparison is possible for a limited number of vocations which throws additional light upon differences between the Jewish and general population locally. The statistics are set forth in Table 43.

TABLE 43. Number per Thousand Gainful Workers in Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups in Jewish Sample, 1938, and General Population of Pittsburgh, 1930.

Occupations	Jewish 1938	General 1930
Total professional	108.1	77.3
Lawyers	14.4	3.5
Doctors	13.2	4.0
Dentists	8.0	2.1
Teachers	15.6	16.1
Engineers	4.8	7.2
Accountants	4.4	4.0
Total Domestic and Personal Service	19.2	136.2
Tailors and seamstresses	16.4	7.1
Sales persons	298.9	76.8
Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor	149.4 ^(a)	452.3
Stenographers	41.5	31.3

(a) Based on 2289 with known occupations.

Comparing both all-inclusive professional groups it is to be noted that among the Jewish workers, professional persons were nearly fifty per cent more numerous than in the population at large. More than 108 out of every thousand Jewish wage earners belonged to one of the professions in 1938 while in the city as a whole in 1930 this was true only of 77 in every thousand. For the six groups under this general heading for which comparison could be made there is clearly visible the substantially higher Jewish representation in the legal, medical, and dental fields. Jewish lawyers who were found in the ratio of 14.4 per 1000 of all Jewish gainful workers were four times as numerous

(42) Fifteenth Census of the U. S., Population, Vol. IV, p. 1416

as were lawyers generally in the city who constituted 3.5 per 1000 of all gainful workers. Jewish doctors generally numbered only four per thousand. Jewish doctors included more than thirteen out of every thousand. In dentistry the contrast was even greater, eight per thousand against two. We found a fractionally lower proportion of Jewish teachers than among the population as a whole, and a markedly lesser percentage of Jewish engineers. Accountants were proportionately about even.

In the entire area of domestic and personal service there were less than twenty in each thousand Jewish workers, whereas among the people of the city as a whole the proportion was nearly seven times as great or 136.2 per thousand. The only group in the service field that could be singled out for comparison was the needle trades. Jewish tailors and seamstresses accounted for 16.4 in each thousand as against only 7.1 per thousand in entire city. Another striking contrast is seen in the relative ratios of sales persons. Nearly three hundred out of every thousand Jewish workers were found in the one sales capacity or another. The general ratio of this vocation was only slightly more than one-quarter of this or 76.8 per 1000. In the case of manual labor the pendulum swings far to the other side. Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers together totaled 150 in each thousand in our sample compared with a percentage three times as great, 452.3 per 1000, in the community at large. Jewish stenographers were proportionately a third more numerous than typists generally.

A final comparison with the general population is presented in Table 44 which sets forth in not too exact terms an analysis on an industrial rather than occupational basis. The Jewish data have been reduced by the 276 who either had none or whose industrial affiliation was not known. To conform to Woytinsky's rearrangement of 1930 census data of occupations those in education have been taken out of the public service category and included in the professional group. The census statistics for Pittsburgh have the same deficiency as census data on occupations generally, the adjustment of which was one of the purposes of Woytinsky's splendid monograph. They are a cross between occu-

pational and industrial classifications, which is well illustrated by the census use of a clerical category. In Pittsburgh, 14.1 per cent of all gainful workers in 1930 were in this class. To make the Pittsburgh distribution conform more exactly to that for our Jewish group and for the United States as a whole the clerical workers should have been distributed throughout the other industrial divisions to which they were attached. At least to that extent, therefore, the comparison is inexact and should be evaluated in broadest terms.

TABLE 44. Percentage Distribution by Industrial Groups of Sample Jewish Working Population, Pittsburgh, 1938, and of United States and Pittsburgh, 1930.

Industrial Group	Pittsburgh		United States 1930 (c)
	Jewish 1938(a)	General 1930(b)	
Manufacturing and Mechanical	12.4	34.4	29.4
Independent hand trades			1.0
Construction	1.4		8.2
Transportation and Communication	1.4	10.1	12.3
Trade	60.4	16.9	20.4
Public Service	5.4(d)	2.9	2.8
Professions	9.5(e)	7.7	9.2
Domestic and Personal Service	9.2	13.6	13.0
Miscellaneous (Clerical)(f)	0.2	14.1	3.6

(a) Excluding 276 of no or unknown industrial affiliation

(b) Fifteenth census of U. S. Population, Vol. IV, p. 1382

(c) Woytinsky, op. cit. p. 18

(d) Excluding teachers to conform to Woytinsky's classification

(e) Including teachers to conform to Woytinsky's classification

(f) In Jewish and U. S. statistics, clerical workers have been distributed throughout industrial groups to which they are attached.

With this reservation in mind we find that our Jewish workers engaged in the manufacturing, mechanical, and building trades included only slightly more than one-third of the ratio in the city and the country as a whole. In the building and construction industry alone they formed 1.4 per cent of the total as compared with 8.2 per cent in the entire nation.

Another sharp contrast is found in the fields of transportation and communication. This is a substantial area of operation in which Jews participate but little. More than ten per cent of all workers in the city and more than twelve per cent in the United States were engaged in this industry, but only 1.4 per cent or about one-ninth the general ratio was applicable to the

Jewish group. On the other hand, percentagewise more than three times as many Jews were found to earn their living in trade and commerce than was true of the populace generally. In our sample these sources of income were followed by more than sixty per cent of Jewish gainful workers as against 16.9+ per cent for Pittsburgh as a whole and 20.4 per cent for the country.

Jews in proportion to their number were twice as numerous in the public service (not including teachers) in 1938 as the general population either in Pittsburgh or the nation at large was in 1930. The great change in governmental employment between these two dates may, of course, have completely vitiated this comparison. Nineteen-forty census figures in this respect will be much more meaningful. In the professions as such, that is to say, omitting all the professional workers attached to other industries but including school teachers the Jewish proportion was but slightly higher than the general population. Analysis of the professional group by industrial grouping is not so significant as by occupation, since it tends to be diminished by those professionals practicing in private industry whose number is not compensated for by the clerical or other personnel who work for independently operating professionals. Jews in domestic and personal service represent a little more than nine per cent of all Jewish workers while the population at large, local and national, includes thirteen or more per cent in this subdivision

Thus, omitting public service for the reason already mentioned, do we find only in the realm of trade and commerce an overwhelming preponderance of Jewish personnel. In every other field excepting the professions the proportion of Jews falls markedly below that of ^{the} community at large. The reasons, of course, are many. In part they are due to choice; in larger part they are due to more or less effective exclusion. It is no accident which compels the Jew to become an entrepreneur, to go into business for himself. The historical background has been dwelt upon in a voluminous literature. The end result of all the forces have been described insofar as they are found in our community. Whether they are good or bad cannot be decided by statistics. Whether they

point to the desirability of a change depends on extra-mathematical considerations. Whether and how changes, even if considered desirable, can be effected involves us in an examination of some of the most complex factors both of Jewish life and of our relationship to the forces all around us. The only purpose served by our study in this whole problem is to furnish the clues to further inquiry.

B. Analysis of 10,401 gainful workers

In Tables L and M of Appendix A is given the distribution by occupation and industry of 10,401 persons, including the gainful workers found in our sample, whose names were gathered as prospects for our 1939 United Jewish Fund campaign. These figures are presented as additional significant information essentially of local interest, concerning the economic life of the Pittsburgh Jewish community. The group included constitutes by no means a cross-section of the working population as do the data already analyzed. It comprehends the largest number of several occupations whose followers are more easily ascertained such as the owners of stores, factories, and wholesale establishments; professional persons, clerks in department stores, real estate and insurance agents. The campaign is conducted along trade lines and the leaders in each occupational division assist in constructing the lists. Likewise, the use of the employee solicitation method reveals the names of Jewish workers in many businesses owned or managed by Jews. On the other hand, employees of non-Jewish concerns and many independent workers and the owners of small shops may escape notice. Thus do we find a substantial variance between the occupational distribution of the two sets of data in the cases of owners and managers and professionals of whom the non-sample group has proportionately many more, and of manual workers of all kinds of whom a far greater ratio is found in the sample. Likewise, in the matter of industrial distribution, the sample group has lesser percentages in the wholesale trade, service, finance, professional and governmental groups, and greater in the

building, manufacturing and retail trade section. No analysis in detail of the second group will be given here. Those who are interested are referred to the tables in Appendix A.

1. On the basis of a sample study of 1,497 households including 5,847 individuals located in 119 blocks distributed throughout thirteen of the thirty-two wards, the Jewish population of Pittsburgh in December 1938 may be estimated as 54,000, or eight per cent of the city's 1940 population.
2. Approximately 22,200, or 41 per cent, are located in Squirrel Hill and Greenfield; 11,000 are in the Hill district; 6,300 live in Oakland; 8,900 in the East End; 1,600 in Shadyside; 1,300 on the North Side; and 1,750 on the South Side.
3. The average household consists of 3.79 persons. The average family included 3.29 persons.
4. Approximately 78 per cent of the 1,725 families live by themselves, that is, without either relatives, boarders, or lodgers.
5. The population is divided almost equally between males and females. The average age is about 30 years as compared with 29 for the city's white population.
6. The proportions of children under 14 and elderly^{persons} over 65 are less than in the general population.
7. The age distribution indicates a much lower Jewish birth rate and consequently, on the average, an older population than that of the city as a whole. This was further shown by the fact that 70 per cent of the families had only one child under 10 in contrast to 48 per cent for the city as a whole in 1930.
8. Families with two or more children under 10 were twice as numerous in the city generally than among the Jewish groups.
9. Eighty per cent of Jewish households had either one or two children under 21 compared with 60 per cent at large. Conversely only twenty per cent of Jewish households had more than two children under 21 as against a general proportion of 40 per cent. There were relatively three times as many families in the general population with four children under 21; seven times as many with five; and ten times as many with six or more.

10. Eighty-five per cent of the heads of Jewish households were men; 15 per cent were women.
11. Nearly 39 per cent of all males over 15 were single. Single women constituted less than 30 per cent. Widowers formed 3.3 per cent and widows 7.1 per cent. One and three-tenths per cent of males and two per cent of the women were either divorced or separated.
12. Nearly 62 per cent were native born as against 84 per cent in the city as a whole in 1930; 53 per cent were born in Pittsburgh. More than one-half of the foreign-born came from Russia. Those born in Germany comprised 2.5 per cent.
13. Less than one-quarter of the family units had parents both of whom were native born. In 44 per cent both were foreign-born.
14. Among those not born in the United States, the largest group (37.3 per cent) had been in this country from 31 to 40 years. Those here ten years or less totaled only 3.6 per cent.
15. Eighty per cent of those who came from abroad settled in Pittsburgh in the same year they landed. Of those not born in Pittsburgh, the largest group (28.5 per cent) had lived here from 31 to 40 years. Twelve per cent had been here ten years or less.
16. One-sixth of the foreign-born were without either first or second papers in 1938.
17. Twenty-four per cent were attending school. Children in public school constituted 20.8 per cent. College students formed $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total compared with a national percentage of one-half of one per cent.
18. Of those under thirty no longer attending school, 83 per cent had completed at least a high school education.
19. Of the children between six and sixteen, 52 per cent were receiving some form of Jewish education and 48 per cent were not. Many of the latter had, of course, received some form of instruction in the past.

20. Counting only their principal form of tuition, 29 per cent were in Sunday School; 18.6 per cent were in Hebrew School; and 4.5 per cent were being taught privately.
21. There were two girls to each boy in Sunday School; three boys to one girl in Hebrew School; five boys to one girl being taught privately; and about the same number of each receiving no instruction.
22. There were thirty-six synagogues in 1937. Rodef Shalom, the oldest, was organized in 1854. There has been only one established since 1930.
23. In 1936, total membership approximated 3,900 persons whose families comprised about 12,800 persons, or 24 per cent of the estimated population.
24. Thirteen congregational Hebrew Schools had a total of 720 pupils. Eighteen Sunday Schools had 2,730 pupils taught by 156 teachers.
25. Approximately \$13,000 was expended by synagogues in 1936 for philanthropic purposes.
26. Twenty-six congregations had sisterhoods, eight had men's clubs, and five had young people's organizations.
27. Twenty-two congregations maintain cemeteries, the income from which in many instances forms the main source of revenue.
28. Eight congregations own their property outright; twenty-two had mortgage indebtedness; and six rented their quarters.
29. The total expenditures of all congregations for all purposes in 1936 amounted approximately to \$218,000.
30. In December 1938, approximately 44 per cent of the population were in the labor market. Nearly thirty per cent of these were self-employed. One-half were employed by others full-time, and nine per cent part-time. More than eleven per cent were either unemployed or on W.P.A. The general rate of unemployment in the city at that time was more than double the Jewish figure.
31. The low economic position of the Hill district was revealed by the fact that its component wards 1, 3, and 5 had between 31 and 37 per cent of their population working either part-time or not at all as compared with a general

percentage for the whole group of 21 per cent. Ward 14 had slightly less than 12 per cent.

32. The percentage of boys and girls, age nineteen and under, at work in the city as a whole in 1930 was nearly three times as great as the Jewish ratio in 1938. Between the ages of 20 and 44 our ratio was slightly higher and corresponded more to the relative proportions in the population. The percentages of those 45 and over were also similar. In all age groups except those between 20 and 29 the proportion of Jewish women at work was substantially less indicating that they enter the labor market at a later age and leave at a much earlier age than do non-Jewish women.

33. Of the self-employed, 93 per cent were men and 7 per cent were women. Of those working full time, 69 per cent were men and 31 per cent were women. Men composed 58 per cent of the partially employed and women 42 per cent. Sixty-four per cent of the unemployed were men and 36 per cent were women. Men formed 61 per cent on W.P.A. and women 39 per cent.

34. More than half of the self-employed were 45 and over. Conversely the larger proportions of those working for others were found in the younger age groups, excluding those under 20 who formed only 3.2 per cent of the working population.

35. The proportions of each age group in the labor market were as follows: 16-19, 18.4 per cent; 20-29, 74.7 per cent; 30-44, 56.9 per cent; 45 and over, 46.4 per cent. The ratio for the entire group was 55.1 per cent; for males, 81.7 per cent, and for females, 28.1 per cent.

36. Among the 1,725 family units one person was working in 59 per cent, two in 18.7 per cent, three in 6.6 per cent, and four or more in 3 per cent. There was no unemployment in 85.3 per cent.

37. Altogether 38.4 per cent were working, 5.1 per cent were unemployed, and 56.5 per cent were neither in the labor market nor seeking work. In 1937, it was estimated for the country as a whole that 46.7 per cent were either fully or partially employed, 11.8 per cent were unemployed, and 41.5 per cent were

not available for employment.

38. The occupational distribution was as follows: owners and managers, 22.3 per cent; professional persons, 10.8 per cent; sales persons, 29.9 per cent; clerical workers, 12.8 per cent; service workers, 1.9 per cent; skilled mechanics, 9.9 per cent; all others, 12.4 per cent.
39. The industrial distribution was as follows: building and construction, 1.3 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical, 11.1 per cent; commerce and finance, 3.9 per cent; wholesale trade, 8.8 per cent; retail trade, 41.0 per cent; domestic and personal service, 8.2 per cent; public service, 5.9 per cent; professional service, 7.3 per cent; other, none, and unknown, 11.0 per cent.
40. In order of their number, Jewish retail merchants are in food and food products, apparel, furniture and household equipment, department stores, and automobile and auto supply business.
41. Teachers formed the largest group of professional people followed in order by lawyers, doctors, social workers, pharmacists, dentists, engineers and accountants. About 42 per cent of the professional group were in business for themselves, the remainder being employed by others either in business, by governmental agencies, such as schools and colleges, and by public and private social agencies.
42. Whereas skilled and unskilled workers formed about 63 per cent of the country's wage earners, only 24 per cent were found in the Pittsburgh Jewish group.
43. Compared with general occupational percentages for Pittsburgh, Jewish professional persons were nearly fifty per cent more numerous. Proportionately there were four times as many Jewish lawyers; more than three times as many Jewish doctors; and more than four times as many Jewish dentists as in the city at large. There were less teachers and engineers and about the same number of accountants per thousand gainful workers.

44. There were relatively more than seven times as many domestic and personal service workers in the city than among Jewish workers and more than three times as many skilled and unskilled workers. On the other hand there were more than twice as many Jewish needle workers per 1000, more than one-third as many Jewish stenographers, and four times as many Jewish sales persons than was true generally.

45. A final comparison on an industrial basis showed only one-third the population of Jewish persons in the manufacturing and mechanical trades, one-eighth in the construction business, one-eighth in the field of transportation and communication, and almost one-half less than the ratio of the general population in domestic and personal service. On the other hand, the proportion of Jews in trade was nearly four times as great and the ratio of those in the public service nearly twice that reported for the general community.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A. TABLE A. Number and Percentage
Distribution of Names on the Master List

Ward	Number	Per Cent
1	692	1.97
2	113	.32
3	2,931	8.31
4	3,685	10.43
5	3,298	9.34
6	53	.15
7	444	1.26
8	583	1.65
9	65	.19
10	949	2.68
11	4,485	12.70
12	164	.47
13	343	.97
14	13,595	38.51
15	1,786	5.06
16	155	.44
17	143	.41
18	120	.34
19	623	1.77
20	132	.37
21	256	.72
22	121	.34
23	101	.29
24	17	.05
25	116	.33
26	104	.29
27	104	.29
28	25	.07
29	36	.10
30	32	.09
31	11	.03
32	20	.06
Total	35,302	100.00

APPENDIX A, TABLE A-1 Distribution by Ward of Number and Per Cent of Households in the Master List as Estimated from Individual Cards; Those Selected for Sampling and Their Final Disposition; and a Net Estimate According to Shrinkage Found

Ward	Estimated Households		Households Selected		Master List Households Completed		Moved	Wrongly Assigned, etc. ^(b)	Interview Refused	Other ^(d)	Per Cent Shrinkage ^(e)	Net Estimate (1)-(11)
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	342	2.29	59	2.76	40	2.99	16	1	1	1	2.38	334
3	1,193	7.99	265	12.37	190	14.21	47	11	1	16	7.73	1,101
4	1,889	12.65	275	12.88	193	14.44	37	33	1	11	5.37	1,788
5	1,208	8.09	183	8.57	116	3.68	15	40	4	8	6.25	1,132
7	207	1.39	30	1.41	26	1.94	4	-	-	-	-	207
8	267	1.79	44	2.06	17	1.27	16	8	2	1	5.00	254
10	455	3.05	58	2.72	35	2.62	17	6	-	-	-	455
11	1,965	13.16	350	16.39	228	17.05	74	37	1	10	4.18	1,883
14	5,428	26.35	687	32.13	388	23.02	150	80	25 ^(c)	44	9.63	4,905
15	718	4.81	124	5.81	73	5.46	21	28	1	1	1.33	708
16 & 17	120	.80	29	1.36	14	1.05	14	-	1	-	-	120
19	165	1.10	31	1.45	17	1.27	13	-	-	1	5.56	156
All Other	976 ^(a)	6.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.34 ^(f)	918
Total	14,933	100.00	2,135	100.00	1,337	100.00	424	244	37	93	-	13,961

(a) Ward (2), 50; (6), 95; (9), 39; (12), 111; (13), 178; (18), 47; (20), 36; (21), 104; (22), 70; (23), 49; (24), 6; (25), 36; (26), 71; (27), 36; (28), 15; (29 & 30), 20; (32), 13.

(b) Not located in sample blocks; located only for business purposes; or no such address.

(c) Includes one away and therefore not contacted.

(d) Part of another household; deceased; and non-Jews.

(e) Ratio of column 10 to the sum of columns 5, 9, and 10.

(f) Ratio of 93 to 1,467.

Discussion of Table A-1

The number of households originally estimated in the master list was computed from an inspection of the individual cards. Contact disclosed that many thought to constitute separate households actually were part of another. More than eighty per cent of those listed in column 10 of Table A-1 were of this nature. The number selected for the sample in each ward approximated as nearly as possible the original estimated distribution taking into account the size and location of blocks. In addition to conscious overweighting of Ward 5 as explained on page 14, there also resulted an overweighting of Ward 11 and an underweighting of Ward 14. The alternative of selection to produce a closer percentage distribution was thought at the time **might** result in a more serious distortion and therefore less representative character of the households chosen. It must also be pointed out that conformation to the original percentages in the master list carried with it no guarantee of greater representativeness since the inclusion of names was not made on such basis. They were accepted as transmitted with no expectation that the several proportions by ward would be typical of their actual distribution in the population. Obviously there was no better method than to have them correspond as closely as possible to the ratios of individuals in the master list.

Column 6 shows that there was an exceptionally close correspondence between the proportions originally selected and those actually found, not including new households discovered. Although there resulted a further distortion of the percentages already out of line we are in no position to state whether this affected the final results. What was not anticipated was the degree to which people were found to have moved. Nearly twenty per cent were no longer at the addresses given. It is doubtful whether such a large volume of shifting had occurred within the year. What is much more likely is that the organizations had not bothered to keep their records up to date and had furnished old addresses. Some, of course, left the city. How many we do not know.

An unforeseen source of shrinkage was the number of households wrongly assigned. A small proportion were at the address given but only for business and not residence. In a number of instances there was no such address as reported. The major source of error, however, arose out of faulty drawing of the maps furnished by the city. Block lines were either drawn in marking streets that did not exist or failed to be found so that two blocks were discovered where one was thought to be, or more than one block was found to have been given the same number. Once having set the wheels of the study in motion it was deemed wiser to complete the blocks as chosen rather than to start afresh. Thus a large number of returns were rejected or names were discarded. On the other hand, information was returned for households which were on unmarked streets in the block and for which no card was made out. Those reported as new for whom cards were found in the master list were assigned their proper status. No household or individual reported as new anywhere in the sample was so designated until the names had been cleared with the master list. Unfortunately no record was kept of the number of master list households found on streets not known to be part of sample blocks which were substituted for those rejected.

Only thirty-six refusals to give information were received. The balance of ninety-three was composed of non-Jews, those who had deceased, and those in which the number of households was less than estimated because people were living in one household rather than two or more. While the latter reduced the number of households it did not lessen the number of individuals. The group in column 10 is taken as the volume of shrinkage, and the percentage for each ward is calculated by taking the ratio of this column to the sum of columns 5, 9, and 10 representing the total households actually contacted. The assumption is made that the same degree of shrinkage would have resulted had the missing households been found in the blocks they were thought to occupy. The percentages are given in column 11 and have been applied to the original estimates of column 1 to provide a net estimate of the number of households represented in the master list.

APPENDIX A, TABLE A-2 Method of Estimating Total Number of Households

Ward	Master List Hhlds.	Hhlds. (a) Contacted	Duplicate or Rejected Households	Per Cent Shrinkage (2):(3)	Net Hhlds. (b)	Selected Hhlds. Minus Shrinkage (c)	New	Per Cent New (6):(7)	Total Estimated Hhlds. (5)+(8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	342	42	1	2.38	334	58	8	13.79	380
3	1,193	207	16	7.73	1,101	249	31	12.45	1,238
4	1,869	205	11	5.37	1,788	264	33	12.50	2,012
5	1,208	128	8	6.25	1,132	175	11	6.29	1,203
7	207	26	-	-	207	30	4	13.33	235
8	267	20	1	5.00	254	43	-	-	254
10	455	35	-	-	455	58	3	5.17	479
11	1,965	239	10	4.18	1,883	340	35	10.29	2,077
14	5,428	457	44	9.63	4,905	642	25	3.90	5,096
15	718	75	1	1.33	703	123	9	7.32	760
16&17	120	15	-	-	120	29	-	-	120
19	165	18	1	5.56	153	30	1	3.33	161
Remainder	976	-	-	6.34	913	-	-	7.84	990
Total	14,933	1,467	93	-	13,961	2,041	160	-	15,005

(a) Sum of columns 5, 9, and 10 of Table A-1

(b) Same as column 12 of Table A-1

(c) Column 3 minus column 10 of Table A-1

Explanation of Method of Estimating Total Number of Households.

In Table A-2 is set forth the method of estimating the total number of Jewish households in the city. The percentage relationship between the households actually contacted and those found to be duplicates, deceased or non-Jewish has been applied to the original estimated number in each ward. This provides a net estimate of actual Jewish households represented by the master list. The number of new households found was then related to the number of households originally selected for study minus the amount of shrinkage. This ratio was taken rather than the percentage that new households bore to the number in the master list actually found because on an over-all basis this would make it possible to neglect those that were not found because they had moved to another section of the city not covered by the sample. These percentages (Column 8) were then applied to the net number in the master list (Column 5) to secure an estimated total, which for the whole city was found to be 15,005. It is interesting to observe that the average percentage of new households for the city as a whole was found to be 7.84, and in Table B-3, column 11, the percentage of new individuals of all found in the sample came to 7.9.

Appendix A. Table B. Individuals and Households Given and Found and New
in the Blocks Covered in the Sample Study with the Ratios
Computed Therefrom

Ward 1

Block	Individuals		Hhlds	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Ratios	
	Given (1)	Found (2)	Given (3)	New (4)	New (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	1:6 (8)	3:7 (9)
7	17	29	7	-	-	29	7	58.6	1.-
64	18	29	6	2	1	31	7	58.1	85.7
78	36	58	14	1	1	59	15	61.0	93.3
80	5	8	3	1	1	9	4	55.6	75.0
83	31	42	10	12	5	54	15	57.4	66.7
Total	107	166	40	16	8	182	48	58.8	83.3

Ward 3

11	38	48	11	-	-	48	11	79.2	1.-
12	59	78	20	5	2	83	22	71.1	90.9
27	14	22	7	4	1	26	8	53.8	87.5
32	16	26	6	1	1	27	7	59.2	85.7
78	10	14	5	-	-	14	5	71.4	1.-
82	17	24	5	-	-	24	5	70.8	1.-
84	33	43	9	1	1	44	10	75.0	90.0
85	10	14	5	8	3	22	8	45.4	62.5
86	24	35	11	-	-	35	11	68.6	1.-
90	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1.-	1.-
91	57	74	18	9	4	83	22	68.7	81.8
94	81	110	28	18	6	128	34	63.3	82.4
108	47	68	20	7	2	75	22	62.7	90.9
111	48	79	21	16	6	95	27	50.5	77.7
115	35	51	14	8	3	59	17	59.3	82.3
130	7	11	3	1	1	12	4	58.3	75.0
29	16	27	6	1	1	28	7	57.1	85.7
Total	513	725	190	79	31	804	221	63.8	86.0

Note: In columns 8 and 9, wherever 1.- appears, take this to mean 100%.

Ward 4

Appendix A, Table B (Cont'd)

Block	Individuals		Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Ratios	
	Given (1)	Found (2)	Given (3)	New (4)	New (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	1:6 (8)	3:7 (9)
16	7	9	2	-	-	9	2	77.8	1.-
37	2	4	1	3	1	7	2	28.6	.50
56	1	3	1	-	-	3	1	33.3	1.-
57	65	91	23	13	5	104	28	62.5	82.1
61	26	42	8	-	-	42	8	61.9	1.-
119	13	22	4	3	1	25	5	52.0	80.0
123	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	50.0	1.-
137	54	106	25	25	7	131	32	41.3	78.1
140	59	76	20	11	5	87	25	67.8	80.0
142	2	4	1	-	-	4	1	50.0	1.-
144	15	20	6	-	-	20	6	66.7	1.-
177	57	78	21	4	2	82	23	69.5	91.3
190	3	7	2	-	-	7	2	42.9	1.-
180	5	11	5	-	-	11	5	45.5	1.-
191	36	54	16	8	3	62	19	58.1	84.2
193	22	26	6	-	-	26	6	84.6	1.-
197	58	79	19	6	3	85	22	68.2	86.4
202	48	75	18	7	3	82	21	58.5	85.7
215	39	59	14	10	3	69	17	56.5	82.3
Total	513	768	193	90	33	858	226	59.8	85.4

Ward 5

49	22	29	6	-	-	29	6	75.9	1.-
50	83	114	29	20	5	134	34	61.9	85.3
51	15	17	5	-	-	17	5	88.2	1.-
80	30	43	9	-	-	43	9	69.8	1.-
93	20	30	7	-	-	30	7	66.7	1.-
165	22	31	8	-	-	31	8	71.0	1.-
190	29	40	9	2	1	42	10	69.0	90.0
199	53	83	21	3	1	86	22	61.8	95.4
221	13	15	4	3	1	18	5	72.2	80.0
216	2	4	1	-	-	4	1	50.0	1.-
267	50	69	17	8	3	77	20	64.9	85.0
Total	339	475	116	36	11	511	127	66.3	91.3

Ward 7

33	20	34	8	10	4	44	12	45.4	66.7
81	14	19	5	-	-	19	5	43.6	1.-
89	14	17	4	-	-	17	4	82.4	1.-
158	7	8	4	-	-	8	4	87.5	1.-
170	12	20	5	-	-	20	5	60.0	1.-
Total	67	98	26	10	4	108	30	62.0	86.7

Note: In columns 8 and 9, wherever 1.- appears, take this to mean 100%.

Ward 8

Appendix A, Table B (Cont'd)

Block	Individuals		Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Ratios	
	Given (1)	Found (2)	Given (3)	New (4)	New (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	1:6 (8)	3:7 (9)
19	17	24	5	-	-	24	5	70.8	1.-
41	13	23	6	-	-	23	6	56.5	1.-
85	3	9	2	-	-	9	2	33.3	1.-
86	11	13	4	-	-	13	4	84.6	1.-
Total	44	69	17	-	-	69	17	63.8	1.-

Ward 10

64	17	22	5	-	-	22	5	77.3	1.-
71	10	14	4	-	-	14	4	71.4	1.-
238	22	29	6	6	1	35	7	52.9	85.7
245	3	3	1	-	-	3	1	1.-	1.-
254	14	19	4	-	-	19	4	63.9	1.-
268	24	38	9	9	2	47	11	51.1	81.8
271	10	19	6	-	-	19	6	52.6	1.-
Total	100	144	35	15	3	159	38	62.8	92.1

Ward 11

37	17	22	7	1	1	23	8	73.9	87.5
48	34	42	10	3	1	45	11	75.6	90.9
52	35	61	13	-	-	61	13	57.4	1.-
64	18	21	5	3	1	24	6	66.7	83.3
85	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	1.-	1.-
100	135	176	46	33	13	209	59	64.6	78.0
107	45	73	18	14	5	87	23	51.7	78.3
113	32	45	11	-	-	45	11	71.1	1.-
117	13	21	5	2	1	23	6	56.5	83.3
129	37	60	12	3	1	63	13	58.7	92.3
134	73	122	25	3	1	125	26	58.4	86.2
162	71	99	28	19	7	118	35	60.2	80.0
171	96	142	34	9	3	151	37	63.6	91.9
241	4	11	2	-	-	11	2	36.4	1.-
275	35	53	11	1	1	54	12	64.8	91.7
Total	647	950	228	91	35	1041	263	62.2	86.7

Note: In columns 8 and 9, wherever 1.- appears, take this to mean 100%.

Ward 14

Appendix A, Table B (Cont'd)

Block	Individuals		Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Ratios	
	Given (1)	Found (2)	Given (3)	New (4)	New (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	1:6 (8)	3:7 (9)
269	144	194	49	15	7	209	56	68.9	57.5
278	91	137	27	4	1	141	28	64.5	96.4
281	228	297	73	9	4	306	77	74.5	94.8
346	80	113	26	4	1	117	27	58.4	96.3
397	70	97	25	2	1	99	26	70.7	96.2
349	34	42	11	-	-	42	11	81.0	1.-
65	1	2	1	5	2	7	3	14.3	33.3
69	6	7	2	-	-	7	2	85.7	1.-
68	3	4	1	-	-	4	1	75.0	1.-
87	36	45	12	-	-	45	12	80.0	1.-
91	35	40	12	-	-	40	12	87.5	1.-
97	19	23	8	1	1	24	9	79.2	88.9
107	32	36	9	3	1	39	10	82.1	90.0
182	44	61	16	-	-	61	16	72.1	1.-
190	3	6	2	-	-	6	2	50.0	1.-
193	16	25	6	4	1	29	7	55.2	85.7
201	50	59	19	-	-	59	19	84.7	1.-
226	33	51	10	8	1	59	11	61.4	95.7
227									
226	37	55	12	-	-	55	12	67.1	93.1
260	206	296	67	11	5	307	72		
Total	1168	1590	388	66	25	1656	413	70.5	91.7

Ward 15

2	36	50	12	2	1	52	13	59.2	92.3
162	35	55	15	2	1	57	16	61.4	93.8
170	7	8	2	-	-	8	2	87.5	1.-
171	6	9	2	2	1	11	3	54.6	66.7
172	8	14	3	-	-	14	3	57.1	1.-
173	121	164	39	16	6	180	45	67.2	86.7
Total	213	300	73	22	9	322	82	66.1	89.0

Note: In columns 8 and 9, wherever 1.- appears, take this to mean 100%.

Ward 16

Appendix A, Table B (Cont'd)

Block	Individuals		Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.	Ratios	
	Given (1)	Found (2)	Given (3)	New (4)	New (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	1:6 (8)	3:7 (9)
38	8	11	3	-	-	11	3	72.7	1.-
80	5	8	2	-	-	8	2	62.5	1.-
Total	13	19	5	-	-	19	5		

Ward 17

60	6	8	2	-	-	8	2	75.0	1.-
79	6	8	4	-	-	8	4	75.0	1.-
82	9	13	3	-	-	13	3	69.2	1.-
Total	21	29	9	-	-	29	9		

Wards 16 and 17

Total	34	48	14	-	-	48	14	70.8	1.-
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Ward 19

208	26	38	9	-	-	38	9	68.4	1.-
207	9	10	2	-	-	10	2	90.0	1.-
370	4	5	1	-	-	5	1	80.0	1.-
391	7	12	2	-	-	12	2	58.3	1.-
404	3	16	2	3	1	19	3	15.8	60.7
428	4	5	1	-	-	5	1	80.0	1.-
Total	53	86	17	3	1	89	18	59.6	94.4

Note: In columns 8 and 9, wherever 1.- appears, take this to mean 100%.

APPENDIX A, TABLE C Number of Households by Size by Ward

Persons in Hhld.	Ward												Total
	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	16&17	19	
1	7	14	10	3	1	1	-	4	8	1	-	-	49
2	9	43	34	16	8	2	3	40	62	9	4	1	231
3	8	58	60	29	5	3	9	71	86	18	4	6	357
4	7	51	53	32	9	3	14	69	118	31	2	2	391
5	7	25	39	28	5	5	5	38	80	16	4	1	253
6	6	18	19	14	-	3	5	21	36	4	-	4	130
7	2	9	7	3	1	-	1	12	15	1	-	2	53
8	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	3	5	2	-	1	21
9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6
10 & over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	6
Total	48	221	226	127	30	17	38	263	413	82	14	18	1497
Median	3.50	3.43	3.67	4.00	3.61	4.33	4.00	3.75	3.93	3.92	3.25	4.50	3.79

APPENDIX A, TABLE D

Family Units According to Size by Ward (Study Definition)

Persons in Unit	Ward													Total
	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	16-17	19		
1	15	35	27	8	1	3	2	23	66	6	1	3	190	
2	14	54	39	21	9	4	3	50	108	17	5	3	328	
3	14	60	77	33	6	4	12	85	113	21	3	8	436	
4	6	55	56	33	9	5	13	73	124	30	2	5	411	
5	6	22	34	24	4	4	5	39	68	15	4	3	228	
6	5	12	12	11	-	1	5	12	21	3	-	1	83	
7	1	6	5	3	1	-	1	11	5	1	-	2	36	
8	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
Total	62	245	253	135	31	21	41	297	507	93	15	25	1725	
Median	2.64	3.08	3.29	3.68	3.50	3.70	3.81	3.39	3.20	3.60	3.50	3.31	3.29	

APPENDIX A, TABLE E Number of Households According to
Type by Ward

Type (a)	Ward												Total
	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	16&17	19	
1	30	170	176	110	27	10	31	219	305	66	13	12	1169
2	2	10	14	6	1	2	4	9	24	4	0	0	76
3	2	11	12	2	1	2	1	12	31	6	0	3	83
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	10
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
7	3	14	10	6	0	1	2	13	35	0	1	2	87
8	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	0	1	16
9	7	14	10	3	1	1	0	4	8	1	0	0	49
Total	48	221	226	127	30	17	38	263	413	82	14	18	1497

(a) For explanation see page 25.

APPENDIX A, TABLE F
Age Distribution by Ward

Age Classification	Ward												Total
	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	16, 17	19	
0 - 4	4	41	49	19	2	2	13	63	80	24	0	4	302
5 - 9	9	43	46	26	10	3	11	65	105	41	3	5	367
10 - 14	7	72	88	48	13	3	20	76	133	33	5	9	507
15 - 19	17	73	89	65	10	8	11	103	153	24	3	10	566
20 - 24	23	80	92	57	9	4	11	107	140	20	5	13	561
25 - 34	36	127	151	81	18	11	31	249	293	56	9	13	1077
35 - 44	18	91	127	70	17	13	26	133	280	73	7	14	869
45 - 54	26	104	105	68	17	9	17	129	209	28	9	12	733
55 - 64	26	78	57	56	10	6	8	69	125	17	4	8	464
65 & over	16	52	40	20	2	3	8	33	56	7	3	-	240
Total	182	761	844	510	108	62	156	1027	1574	322	48	88	5686

APPENDIX A, TABLE G

Percentage Distribution by Age by Ward

Age Classification	Ward												Total
	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	16, 17	19	
0 - 4	2.2	5.4	5.8	3.8	1.9	3.2	3.3	6.1	5.1	7.4	2.0	4.6	5.3
5 - 9	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.1	9.3	4.9	7.1	6.3	6.7	12.7	5.9	5.7	6.5
10-14	3.9	9.5	10.3	9.3	12.0	4.9	12.9	7.5	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9
15-19	9.3	9.6	10.6	12.6	9.3	13.0	7.1	10.1	9.7	7.4	5.9	11.3	9.9
20-24	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	8.3	6.5	7.1	10.4	8.9	6.2	9.7	14.8	9.9
25-34	19.7	16.7	17.9	16.0	16.6	17.8	19.8	24.6	18.6	17.4	21.6	14.8	18.9
35-44	9.9	11.9	15.1	13.8	15.7	20.8	16.6	13.0	17.8	22.6	13.8	15.8	15.3
45-54	14.3	13.7	12.5	13.8	15.7	14.4	10.9	12.3	13.3	8.7	17.6	13.6	12.9
55-64	14.3	10.3	6.8	10.9	9.3	9.6	5.1	6.5	7.9	5.2	7.9	9.1	8.2
65 & over	8.8	6.7	4.5	3.6	1.9	4.9	5.1	3.2	3.6	2.1	5.9	-	4.2
Total	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

APPENDIX A, TABLE H

Means, Standard Deviations and Standard
Errors of Means of Age Distribution
by Wards

Ward	Number of Indivi- duals	Mean Age	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean
1	182	36.84	19.02	1.42
3	761	32.84	19.60	.71
4	844	30.63	18.19	.63
5	510	31.93	15.19	.67
7	108	31.45	17.39	1.67
8	62	34.42	17.76	2.26
10	156	29.08	17.94	1.44
11	1027	30.16	17.33	.54
14	1574	31.54	17.93	.45
15	323	28.18	17.61	.98
16+17	51	34.08	17.15	2.40
19	88	29.67	17.80	1.90

The mean of the several ward means is 31.72 years; that of the entire distribution, as we have seen, is $31.30 \pm .25$. The standard deviation of the means is 2.38. Although there are too few to permit satisfactory construction of a distribution table, we find that they conform to the normal law of error. For example, 8 out of 12 fall within the range of one standard deviation on both sides of the mean. Exactly half fall within the range of one probable error, that is .6745 S.D. or .1605; and all fall within the range of the mean plus or minus three standard deviations.

APPENDIX A. TABLE J. Distribution of Gainful Workers by Industry and Employment Status

Industry	Self-Employed	Employed		Unemployed	WPA	Total	Per 1000 Workers	Per Cent of Group
		Full Time	Part Time					
Building and Construction	17	10	5	-	-	32	13	100.0
Manufacturing and Mechanical	94	144	35	4	-	277	111	100.0
Food	3	28	6	-	-	37	14	13.4
Iron & Steel	27	25	3	1	-	56	22	20.2
Paper, etc.	-	5	2	-	-	7	3	2.5
Printing, etc.	9	18	4	1	-	32	13	11.5
Textiles	5	9	5	-	-	19	8	6.9
Electrical	2	6	3	1	-	12	5	4.3
Mechanical Repairs	16	7	2	-	-	25	10	9.0
Building Repairs	22	3	5	-	-	30	12	10.8
Miscellaneous	10	43	5	1	-	59	24	21.3
Commerce & Finance	15	73	7	3	-	98	38	100.0
Finance	4	53	3	1	-	61	24	62.3
Real Estate	8	11	1	1	-	21	8	21.4
Other commercial	3	9	3	1	-	16	6	16.3
Wholesale trade	74	134	10	3	-	221	88	100.0
Food	26	48	4	1	-	79	32	35.7
Apparel	10	31	2	1	-	44	18	19.9
Furniture, etc.	5	7	1	-	-	13	5	5.9
Miscellaneous	33	48	3	1	-	85	34	38.4
Retail	336	559	117	16	-	1028	410	100.0
Foods	167	130	19	4	-	320	131	31.1
General Mdse.	8	147	57	4	-	216	86	21.0
Automotive	11	17	1	-	-	29	12	2.9
Apparel	76	121	18	6	-	221	89	21.5
Furniture	16	46	7	-	-	69	28	6.7
Other retail	57	84	14	1	-	156	62	15.2
Electrical	1	14	1	1	-	17	7	1.7
Service	98	79	24	5	-	206	82	100.0
Personal	58	41	12	2	-	113	46	54.8
Hotels	3	3	-	-	-	6	2	3.0
Restaurants	24	17	2	1	-	44	18	21.3
Theaters	5	7	4	2	-	18	7	8.8
Amusements	7	8	5	-	-	20	8	9.7
Other	1	3	1	-	-	5	2	2.4
Government	-	138	8	2	-	148	59	100.0
Professional	114	60	9	1	-	184	73	100.0
Private philanthropy	-	29	5	-	-	34	14	18.5
Self-employed	110	15	2	1	-	128	51	69.6
Private schools, etc.	4	16	2	-	-	22	9	11.9
Miscellaneous	-	29	6	1	-	36	14	100.0
Public Utilities	-	3	1	-	-	4	2	11.1
Transportation and Communication	-	23	4	1	-	28	11	77.8
Other	-	3	1	-	-	4	2	11.1
None or Unknown	-	11	6	223	36	276	110	100.0
None	-	-	-	217	-	217	87	78.6
Unknown	-	11	6	6	-	23	9	8.3
WPA	-	-	-	-	36	36	14	13.1
TOTAL	748	1237	227	258	36	2506	1000	

INDUSTRY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Occupation	Bldg and Construction	Manufacturing and Mechanical									Commerce and Finance			Wholesale Trade			Retail Trade						Domestic and Personal Service						Profes-sional			Misc.			None	Unknown	WPA	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Food	Iron and Steel	Paper	Printing	Textiles	Misc. Mfg.	Electric	Mechanical Repairs	Bldg Repairs	Finance	Real Estate	Other	Furniture	Food	Apparel	Miscellaneous	Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Household Furnishings	Electric	Other	Personal	Hotel Restaurant	Theatre	Amusement	Other	Government	Private Agency	Self-employed	Schools	Utilities					Transportation & Communication	Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Proprietors and Managers	12	4	24		6	5	12	1	3	3	9	8	5	4	26	10	35	143	14	14	69	24	1	47	29	2	26	7	6	1	1			2		2	1			3		559																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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APPENDIX A. TABLE L. Distribution by Occupation and Industry of
10,401 Gainful Workers Listed as Prospects in the
Pittsburgh 1939 United Jewish Fund Campaign

Occupation	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail	Retail						Mechanical Repairs	Domestic and Personal Service	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Professions	Governmental	Transportation and Communication	Total
							Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Furniture, Household	Other							
<u>Proprietors and Managers</u>																			
Proprietor	3	1	45	268	653	14	545	88	69	329	138	241	85	443	101	7		13	3,043
Manager		1	1	56	58	3	53	44	5	51	29	21	5	73	27	10	3	3	443
Foreman				11							1			4			4		20
Superintendent				2		1	1	2			1	1			8	5	4		25
Other officials				9	2		1	4	1	2	4	1	1	4	7	17	16		69
<u>Professional Persons</u>																			
Artist								2								3			5
Chemist				11				2								3	8		24
Rabbi																36			36
Physician								1								244			245
Dentist																165			165
Lawyer				2												417	4		423
Engineer			8	31	2			2					1			10	26	3	83
Librarian																13	1		14
Musician														6		21			27
Nurse																18	1		19
Oculist												2				6			8
Pharmacist								3				111				13	2		119
Teacher														3		96	231		330
Psychologist																	1		1
Social Worker																96	149		245
Accountant				5	4		1	1	2					1					14
Optometrist																15			15
Other professional			13	1								2	1	4		37	5		63

Appendix A. Table L. (cont'd) - 2

Occupation	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail	Retail						Mechanical Repairs	Domestic and Personal Service	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Professions	Governmental	Transportation and Communication	Total
							Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Furniture, Household	Other							
<u>Semi-Professional</u>																			
Athletic Coach																1			1
Newspaper and Publicity				3				1											4
Undertaker														2					2
Commercial Artist								3						1					4
Designer				1				6	1				1						9
Dietician																1	1		2
Draftsman			1	6													4		11
Photographer														15		1			16
Research Assistant				1				1								5			7
Surveyor			1														1		2
Laboratory Technician																13			13
Other Technicians			1	3	1		1	8		1				4	2	3	3	1	28
Other semi-professional				3				6				2	2	9		7			29
<u>Sales Persons</u>																			
Inside Salespersons				10	160	1	156	315	24	284	138	108	4	37	5		25	8	1775
Outside Salespersons			5	88	367	5	66	16	12	19	21	34	2	31	250	1	1	6	924
Broker			1	3	23							1		1	15				44
Buyer				3	9		4	91		11	5	3		2	2				130
Collector				6	3			2		1	13	2			8		1		36
Driver and Salesman				11	1		13				1			22					48
Junk Peddler					2					1		4							7
Other				2	1					2			1	1	10				18
<u>Clerical Workers</u>																			
Typist				1	1		1	2			3		1	3	1	3	5		21
Telephone Operator				2	1											2			5
Other Machine Operator					3		1	2					1	1	2		2	2	14

Appendix A. Table I. (cont'd) - 3

Occupation	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail	Retail						Mechanical Repairs	Domestic and Personal Service	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Professions	Governmental	Transportation and Communication	Total	
							Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Furniture, Household	Other							
Clerical (cont'd)																			
Bookkeeper			2	20	94		9	16	6	6	6	8	2	14	6	10	3	4	206
Cashier					2		2	3	1	2	1	2	1	8					22
Secretary			3	6	11			10	1	2	2		1	13	8	24	14		95
Stenographer		1	4	25	55	1	1	9	6	6	6	9	1	26	31	32	58	5	276
Messenger				3	1		1	2				2				1		1	11
Stock Clerk				11	18		1	20			4			3					57
Mail Carrier																	62		62
Other Mail Clerk				2								1					18		21
Office Assistant				2	1			2				1		3	4	1	1		15
Other Non-machine Workers			1	24	17	1	2	15	1		3	2	1	9	13	9	49	14	161
Domestic and Personal Service																			
Attendant					1				3				4	2		10	4		24
Barber														13					13
Bartender														8					8
Beauty Parlor														8					8
Cook														3		3			6
Housekeeper														1					1
Houseman																2			2
Maid																1			1
Usher														6					6
Waiter												1		12					13
Deliveryman				1	3		5					1		2					12
Other service workers														3				2	5
Elevator Operator							1							1					2
Fireman																		1	1
Janitor														1		2	2		5
Watchman								1								1	2		4
Other maintenance workers								1					1		1	1	1	1	6

Appendix A. Table L. (cont'd) - 4

Occupation	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail	Retail						Mechanical Repairs	Domestic and Personal Service	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Professions	Governmental	Transportation and Communication	Total
							Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Furniture, Household	Other							
Domestic and Personal Service (cont'd)																			
Fire Department																	6		6
Police																	9		9
Constable																	10		10
Court Attaches																	1		1
Other Official																2	13		15
<u>Skilled Workers</u>																			
Baker				28	1		3												32
Jeweler				1	1			2					8	3					15
Bricklayer				1		1								1					3
Butcher				7	3		73	1											84
Carpenter			2	3		1		1			1		18						26
Cloth Cutter				4															4
Upholsterer								2			1		3						6
Electrician			1	1	3								9	2		1			17
Engineer																	1		1
Florist													4						4
Furrier				1				3		17				2					23
Glazier				2															2
Inspector				1	2											1	1		5
Locksmith													1				1		2
Machinist				3	3													1	7
Mechanic				5	1						1	1	6			1			15
Operator					2									5				3	10
Painter													11	1					12
Paperhanger								1			1		31	1					34
Plumber													15	1					16
Presser				1										6					7

Appendix A. Table I. (cont'd) - 5

Occupation	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail	Retail						Mechanical Repairs	Domestic and Personal Service	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Professions	Governmental	Transportation and Communication	Total
							Food	General Mdse	Automotive	Apparel	Furniture, Household	Other							
Skilled Workers (cont'd)																			
Printer				16				1						1					18
Repairer				1								3	14	2					20
Shoemaker				1						1				9					11
Tailor				11	1			14		6				81		1			114
Other Craftsmen			1	19	5		1	3		3	1	2	10	3		3			51
<u>Semi-skilled Workers</u>																			
Cleaner														11					11
Truck Driver				14	18		8				2	5	2	2				14	65
Operator				9									7			1		2	19
Packer				3	5						2			3					17
Car Conductor																		4	4
Inspector					2			1					1				3	3	10
Other Production Workers				10	1			1				1		2			1	10	26
<u>Unskilled Workers</u>																			
Heavy Physical Labor				8	3			2									5	2	20
Light Physical Labor				6	15			11			4	1	3	4		1	5	2	52
<u>Unknown</u>					1		2	2			1			6	2	2	5	2	23

APPENDIX A. TABLE M. Distribution by Occupational and Industrial Groups of 10,401 Gainful Workers Listed as Prospects in the Pittsburgh 1939 United Jewish Fund Campaign
(Based on the Data of Table L.)

Industry	Occupation								Unknown	Total	Per Cent
	Prop. Mgrs. etc.	Prof., Semi-prof.	Sales Persons	Clerical Persons	Service Workers	Skilled Workers	Semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers			
Agriculture	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Mining and Quarrying	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Bldg & Const.	46	24	6	10	-	4	-	-	-	90	.9
Manufacturing	346	67	123	96	1	106	22	14	-	775	7.5
Mechanical Repair	91	5	7	8	5	122	8	3	-	249	2.4
Wholesale Trade	713	7	566	204	4	23	8	18	1	1544	14.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	27	.3
Retail Trade	(1632)	(159)	(1847)	(180)	(13)	(155)	(9)	(18)	(5)	(4018)	(38.6)
Food	600	2	239	18	6	77	-	-	2	944	9.1
General Mdse	138	36	924	81	2	28	6	13	2	1230	11.9
Automotive	75	3	36	15	3	1	-	-	-	133	1.3
Apparel	382	1	318	16	-	27	-	-	-	744	7.2
Furniture and Household	173	-	178	25	-	5	2	4	1	388	3.7
Other	264	117	152	25	2	17	1	1	-	579	5.6
Domestic and Personal Service	524	45	94	80	60	114	16	4	6	943	9.1
Real Estate, Finance and Insurance	143	2	290	65	1	-	-	-	2	503	4.8
Professional	39	1224	1	82	22	7	1	1	2	1379	13.3
Government	27	437	27	212	49	3	4	10	5	774	7.5
Transportation and Communication	16	4	15	26	3	4	19	4	2	93	.9
Total	3600	1974	2982	966	158	539	87	72	23	10401	100.0
Per Cent	34.7	19.0	28.7	9.3	1.5	5.2	.8	.7	.2	100.0	

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

In the course of the study, several methods of estimating the Jewish population have been tried. The validity of the results depends, of course, on the adequacy of the sample, the reasonableness of the assumptions, and the soundness of the methods. It is patently impossible, of course, to prove or disprove the final estimates or even to posit the degree of error which they represent.

Validity of the Sample

When the method of ratios between the master list and the total found was considered it was assumed that to be valid there should be either a high degree of concentration of ratios or a distribution of them approximating the normal curve. Both requirements seem to have been achieved, the latter in the case of ratios of individuals and the former in the case of both individuals and households.

Appendix A, Table B records the two ratios by blocks and by wards. Column 8 of that table gives the percentage relationship between columns 1 and 6 and refers to the individuals in the master list and the number discovered after the block canvass. Column 9 gives the percentage relationship between columns 3 and 7 referring to households.

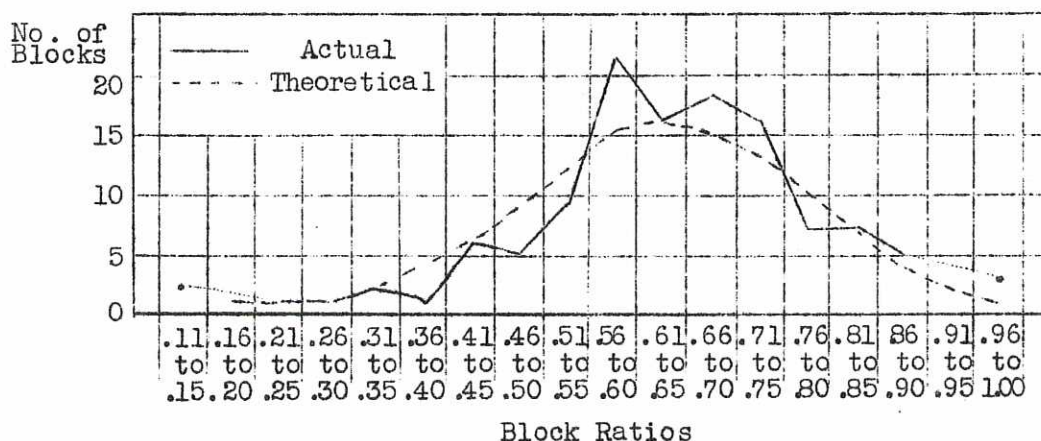


Chart B-1. Comparison of Actual and Theoretical Distribution of Block Ratios between Number of Individuals Given and Found

Table B-1

Actual and Theoretical Distribution of Block Ratios
between Individuals in the Master List
and the Total Found

Mean .6393; Standard deviation .1492

Ratios	Actual	Theoretical
.96 - 1.00	3	1
.91 - .95	-	2
.86 - .90	5	4
.81 - .85	7	7
.76 - .80	7	10
.71 - .75	16	13
.66 - .70	18	15
.61 - .65	16	16
.56 - .60	21	15
.51 - .55	9	12
.46 - .50	5	9
.41 - .45	6	6
.36 - .40	1	4
.31 - .35	2	2
.26 - .30	1	1
.21 - .25	-	1
.16 - .20	-	1
.11 - .15	2	-
Total	119	119

Table B1 and Chart B-I show the distribution of the ratios for individuals for the 119 blocks, and compare the actual ratios found with the theoretical or expected distribution based upon these same data. In view of the fact that we are dealing with percentages and not the basic data, no attempt was made to measure the closeness of fit. However, while we have no mathematical determination of significance of the difference between the two curves, it can be seen that there is a reasonable degree of correspondence.

Not only are the individual block ratios fairly well distributed according to the normal law of error, but there is also a high degree of concentration of the averages for each ward about the average of 65 per cent for the entire group. Disregarding the small group in Ward 16 and 17 we find what might well be expected, namely, that the highest ratio

is in Ward 14. In this area is found the greatest proportion of those in comfortable circumstances and therefore best able to belong to organizations. By the same token, we might have expected to find the lowest percentages in Wards 1, 3, and 4. Except for Ward 3, this is so. The difference in Ward 3 may be explained by its close proximity to the Irene Kaufmann Settlement with which most of the Jewish inhabitants of the district are affiliated regardless of their financial circumstances.

Table B-2

Frequency Distribution of Block Ratios between
Households in the Master List
and the Total Found

Mean, .9027; Standard Deviation, .1095

Ratios	Number
.96 - 1.00	61
.91 - .95	11
.86 - .90	13
.81 - .85	17
.76 - .80	8
.71 - .75	2
.66 - .70	4
.61 - .65	1
.56 - .60	-
.51 - .55	-
.46 - .50	1
.41 - .45	-
.36 - .40	-
.31 - .35	1
Total	119

Table B-2 reveals a far higher average for households (90.3%) in the master list as compared with those found than was true for individuals (63.9%). In 58 blocks the master list represented every household. In 102 out of the 119 blocks more than 80 per cent of the households were known. Such a high degree of coverage lends additional confidence in the master list as a basis of estimating the population.

TABLE B-3

Summary by Ward of Individuals and Households Located in the Sample
and Certain Ratios Derived Therefrom (a)

Ward	Given			New		Total		1:6	3:7	1:2	4:2
	Individuals		Hhlds	Inds.	Hhlds.	Inds.	Hhlds.				
	Original	Found									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	107	166	40	16	8	182	48	58.8	83.3	64.4	9.6
3	513	725	190	79	31	804	221	63.8	86.0	70.8	10.9
4	513	768	193	90	33	858	226	59.8	85.4	66.8	11.7
5	339	475	116	36	11	511	127	66.3	91.3	71.4	7.6
7	67	98	26	10	4	108	30	62.0	86.7	68.4	10.2
8	44	69	17	-	-	69	17	63.8	100.0	63.8	0.0
10	100	144	35	15	3	159	38	62.8	92.1	69.4	10.4
11	647	950	228	91	35	1041	263	62.2	86.7	68.1	9.6
14	1168	1590	388	66	25	1656	413	70.5	91.7	73.5	4.2
15	213	300	73	22	9	322	82	66.1	89.0	71.0	7.3
16,17	34	48	14	-	-	48	14	70.8	100.0	70.8	0.0
19	53	86	17	3	1	89	18	59.6	94.4	61.6	3.5
Total	3798	5419	1337	428	160	5847	1497	65.0	89.3	70.1	7.9

(a) For block details, see Appendix A, Table B.

In this case, moreover, there seems to be little if any relation between the size of the ratio and the location of the block or ward. A single child in school in a poor district would as effectively reveal a Jewish household as several members of a family who might be contributors to philanthropy or members of synagogues and other organizations in a better neighborhood.

Table B-3 summarizes the data of Appendix A, Table B by wards. In column 1 are listed the number of individuals in the master list in the blocks canvassed. Column 2 represents the total number of individuals found upon visits to the same households. The number of the latter is contained in column 3. Households discovered to be unknown in the master list are listed in column 5. The number of individuals in these new households is given in column 4. Columns 6 and 7 show the total of individuals and households found from which the data of the study have been prepared.

There is to be noted from Column 10 that, on the average, the persons in the master list constituted about 70 per cent of those found in the same households. The ratios ranged from 61.6 per cent known in Ward 19 to 73.5 per cent in Ward 14. Persons in the master list constituted, on the average, 65 per cent of all persons found, ranging between 58.8 per cent in Ward 1 to 70.8 per cent in the combined Wards 16 and 17. We have already noted a much higher percentage of households known. The weighted average in this respect was 89.3 per cent and the range was from 83.3 per cent in Ward 1 to 100 per cent in Ward 8 and Wards 16 and 17. Comment has already been made in the discussion of Table A-2 of the average of 7.9 per cent of new individuals to the total found.

Estimate I

Table B-4 shows the steps in deriving our first estimate of the Jewish population. It is based on the assumption that the average ratio be-

between the number of individuals found in the master list and the total discovered in the blocks covered in each ward applies to the whole ward and that the average for all the sampled wards applies to the total in the wards not covered.

Table B-4

Population Estimate I

Ward	Master List	Table B-3 Col. 8	Estimated Population
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	692	58.8	1177
3	2931	63.8	4594
4	3685	59.8	6162
5	3298	66.3	4974
7	444	62.0	716
8	583	63.8	914
10	949	62.8	1511
11	4485	62.2	7211
14	13596	70.5	19285
15	1786	66.1	2702
16 & 17	298	70.8	421
19	623	59.6	1045
All Other	1933	65.0	2974
Estimated Total			53686

The ward ratios (col. 2) are as set forth in column 8 of Table B-3 which summarizes the data of Table B. By dividing each ratio into its corresponding total in the master list, we secure the estimated population for each ward. The total estimated population by this method is 53,686.

Estimate II

Whereas Estimate I is based solely on the extension of the relationship between individuals given and found, the second estimate makes use of both individuals and households. Table B-5 represents the following steps: -- The number of individuals in the master list (col. 1) is divided by the ratios as given in column 10 of Table B-3, which relate the number with which the investigator began to the number found in the same households. No account is taken in this method of the

TABLE B-5 Second Method of Estimating the Population

Ward	Individuals in Master List	Table B-3 Column 10	1:2	Estimated Households in Master List	Estimated Persons per Household	Estimated Total Households	Estimated Total Population
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	692	64.4	1,075	334	3.23	380	1,227
3	2,931	70.8	4,140	1,101	3.76	1,238	4,655
4	3,685	66.8	5,516	1,788	3.09	2,012	6,217
5	3,298	71.4	4,619	1,132	4.08	1,203	4,908
7	444	68.4	649	207	3.14	235	738
8	583	63.8	914	254	3.60	254	914
10	949	69.4	1,367	455	3.00	479	1,437
11	4,485	68.1	6,586	1,883	3.50	2,077	7,270
14	13,595	73.5	18,498	4,905	3.77	5,096	19,212
15	1,786	71.0	2,515	708	3.55	760	2,698
16&17	298	70.8	421	120	3.50	120	420
19	623	61.6	1,011	156	6.48	161	1,043
Other	1,933	70.1	2,757	918	3.00	990	2,970
Total	35,302	-	50,068	13,961	3.58	15,005	53,709

number or proportion of new households or individuals discovered in those households. Column 1 divided by column 2 of Table B-5 gives the estimated total number of individuals in all the households in the master list (col. 3). From Table A-2 we next took the estimated number of households in the master list and by dividing these estimates (col. 4) into the estimated number of individuals (col. 3) we derived an estimated number of individuals per household. These averages multiplied by the estimated total number of households in each ward (taken from Table A-2, column 9) produced an estimated population of 53,709, almost identical with that of the first and basic estimate.

The Supplementary Study

In the course of several months of experimenting with methods of estimation a number were devised and discarded, in many instances because essentially they either used the preceding figures in different ways and therefore came to approximately the same result, or because they involved assumptions which could not be easily defended. Substantially similar results were achieved from a much larger body of data than that included in the sample which were gathered by a large number of volunteers. This material has not been prepared for publication because of certain doubts regarding its accuracy and completeness. On the other hand, it may be no less representative than the sample study itself, and possesses the merit of having covered a much larger number of blocks and individuals scattered through every section of the city as the accompanying map illustrates.

Briefly, in March 1939, to assist in providing a maximum number of prospects for the United Jewish Fund campaign of that year, the assistance of the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations was enlisted in an attempt to cover the remaining 12,800 households in the same way, but with a briefer schedule, as had been done in December 1938. All of the names not previously assigned were typed on to schedules by households and the ladies were assigned blocks and asked to cover them completely. They were given oral

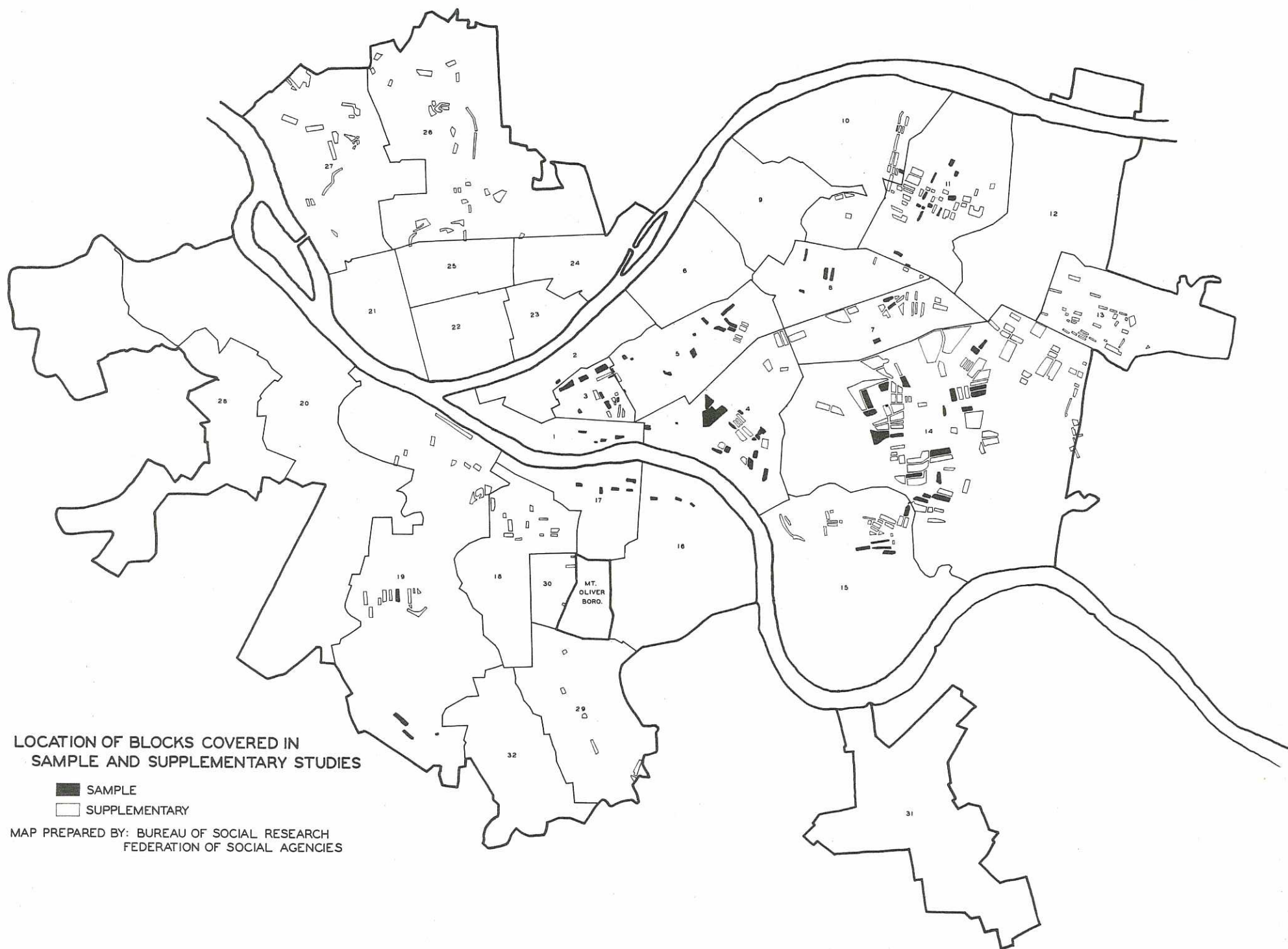


TABLE B-6 A Third Method of Estimating the Population

Number of Persons per Household	Sample			Combined Sample and Supplementary		
	Per Cent of Households	Number of Households	Estimated Individuals	Per Cent of Households	Number of Households	Estimated Individuals
1	3.3	496	496	5.91	886	886
2	15.4	2,311	4,622	18.87	2,831	5,662
3	23.9	3,586	10,758	26.29	3,945	11,835
4	26.1	3,916	15,664	25.53	3,831	15,524
5	16.9	2,536	12,680	13.26	1,990	9,950
6	8.7	1,305	7,830	6.15	923	5,538
7	3.5	525	3,675	2.50	375	2,625
8	1.4	210	1,680	.98	147	1,176
9	.4	60	540	.32	48	432
10 and over	.4	60	600	.19	29	290
Total	100.0	15,005	58,545	100.0	15,005	53,918

and written instructions and while a herculean and excellent job was performed the task was not completed. Returns were submitted for 16,500 individuals, and so far as could be determined 336 blocks were completely covered in which were found 2,661 households and 9,352 individuals. Analysis of these blocks in the same manner as our first population estimate also yielded about 54,000 individuals.

Estimate III

The third estimate is based on the percentage distribution of the estimated 15,005 households according to proportions of size found in both studies. It is assumed that the total households are similarly distributed. The table contains two estimates -- one based on the distribution of the sample, and the other on that of the combined sample and supplementary studies. According to the former, which is more heavily weighted in favor of larger sized households the total estimate is 58,545 or about 5,000 more than the two previous estimates. The supplementary study reported a much higher percentage of single households concerning the accuracy of which there is some doubt. The combined studies therefore reveal a higher proportion of smaller households and produce a total of 53,918 almost identical with the other two. Except for the fact that the latter more nearly agrees with the first two estimates based on the sample than does the former which is actually based on the sample, we cannot with complete assuredness choose the smaller number. From our general knowledge of the community, however, we would tend to accept the lesser estimate.

There can be no pretense of exactness and from all the facts at hand we estimate the Jewish population of Pittsburgh at 54,000 divided by wards as follows:

1.. 1,200	7.. 700	13.. 600	20.. 200	27.. 175
2.. 200	8.. 900	14.. 19,500	21.. 400	28.. 50
3.. 4,500	9.. 100	15.. 2,700	22.. 200	29.. 50
4.. 6,300	10.. 1500	16&17.. 400	23.. 150	30.. 50
5.. 4,900	11.. 7400	18.. 175	24.. 25	31.. 25
6.. 100	12.. 300	19.. 1,000	26.. 150	32.. 50

APPENDIX C

Significance, Aims Of Pittsburgh's Population Study

By DR. MAURICE TAYLOR
Executive Director, Federation Of Jewish Philanthropies

WITHIN THE NEXT FEW weeks 2,000 Jewish families in Pittsburgh are going to be visited as part of the first study of the Jewish population ever made in this city. The study is being sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in co-operation with every local Jewish organization of importance.

Trained representatives, properly identified, will call at the homes of these families who will be chosen at random, for the purpose of securing a few simple statistics. **ALL INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT ENTIRELY CONFIDENTIAL.** No report of the study will in any way identify the individual or family. In the statistics to be compiled personal identification will be impossible. Nor will there be any additional obligation of any sort. The study has no relation whatsoever with any collection of funds. It is hoped, therefore, that all who are called upon will give their fullest co-operation in order that this important undertaking may be successful.

This survey is one of a number that are being made in several cities throughout the country in co-operation with the Conference on Jewish Relations headed by Professor Morris Cohen, of New York City. They have already been completed in Milwaukee, Patterson, Trenton, Passaic, and San Francisco with important benefit to those communities.

Purpose Explained

WHAT THEN IS THE PURPOSE of these studies, and what benefit might they be expected to serve? Pittsburgh, like all other important and progressive Jewish communities, is constantly trying to improve the social, economic, cultural, religious, and philanthropic life of its people. We are one of the most generous communities in the country, providing liberally not only for all communal activities but at the same time contributing to our needy brethren elsewhere throughout the country and the world. The expenditure of large sums of money for these various purposes at home demands a proper degree of planning and of understanding of our residents and their needs. This would be important at any time, but it is all the more necessary now when so many additional demands are being made upon us. Unless we are equipped with

adequate information concerning ourselves, we shall be proceeding blindly. No business man, architect or engineer would ever undertake a project with as little information as our community leaders possess in striving to answer serious questions of social policy.

For example, how many Jews actually are there in Pittsburgh? As the business man would say, how large is our market? How many youngsters of various ages have we? How many old folks? Are most of us males or females? Are a majority of us native or foreign born? How many of us are citizens? In what ways do we earn our living? How many are members of synagogues? How many of our children attend Sunday School? How many Hebrew School? These are but a few of the simple questions to which we should all know the answers, but which we unfortunately do not.

Only Guess Now

WITHOUT SUCH INFORMATION how can we plan a children's program, whether it be in the field of health, education, religion, recreation or any other? How can we provide adequately for the aged when we do not even know how many old folks there are or are likely to be among us in the years ahead? How effective a vocational guidance program can we devise for our youth unless we have accurate information as to which occupations in this area are crowded and which are not? At the present time we can only guess, when instead we should have facts.

Take, for example, the most elemental point of "how many of us are there?" For years it has been variously estimated that there are 45,000 Jews in Pittsburgh. No one really knows. There is some feeling that we may be doing too much for the size of our community. The probabilities are, however, that we are a far larger community than we think. There are nearly 300 organizations in Pittsburgh,—philanthropic, religious, social, cultural, Zionist, labor, fraternal, etc. Our first step in making this population study was to secure the list of every person belonging to all of these groups. With few exceptions all organizations have seen its value and have gladly submitted their lists. We were especially fortunate in having the co-operation of the American Jewish Congress, who provided us with the names of all

who registered for the Congress election. An important by-product of our survey will be the exact knowledge of the extent of individual affiliation with groups.

Altogether, there has been compiled a master list of nearly 36,000 unduplicated names. Now, when it is remembered that this does not include children and adults above and below school age who are not affiliated with any organization, it is reasonable to expect that the total will greatly exceed the guess of 45,000. Just how much greater, we shall expect the study to reveal. Moreover, we shall know how we are distributed according to sex, age, occupation, etc. We shall know whether we are proportionately an older or a younger group than the general population. We shall know how many of our children are of pre-school age, how many are in elementary and high school, and how many are in college, professional and trade schools. Armed with such information, our community leaders and officers of organizations will be able to plan more intelligently for the future. We shall not need to depend upon guesses as to what the community needs. We shall have the facts.

Must Understand Purpose

IT IS HOPED THAT THE foregoing brief description will be sufficient to acquaint our Jewish community with the purposes and importance of the study. The better it is understood, the more may we expect to receive everyone's hearty co-operation. With such a large number of names it is manifestly impossible to contact all for information. Two thousand families will actually be called upon as a cross section of the entire community. Those who will be visited will be notified by mail approximately when the authorized representative will call. Of course, only the Jewish residents of each neighborhood canvassed will be asked for information. There will be no publicity given to the study in the daily press. The interview will be as brief as possible **AND THE FACTS YOU GIVE WILL BE HELD IN ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.** You have this assurance from the community leaders who are sponsoring the study. When it is completed, each family census sheet will have no identifying name and address on it and it will be impossible to trace in any way the individual families supplying the information.

The writer will be glad to answer questions concerning the study, and welcomes the opportunity of addressing any group which may wish to have it further explained.

Reprinted from **THE AMERICAN JEWISH OUTLOOK**, December 9, 1938.

PITTSBURGH JEWISH POPULATION STUDY
15 Fernando Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

INSTRUCTIONS TO CENSUS ENUMERATORS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Census

This census of the Jewish population is being made for the various reasons explained in the attached memorandum which has appeared in the press, and which has been sent to all persons on our master list who live in the blocks to be canvassed.

It is important that you be thoroughly familiar with this material in order to be able to answer questions raised by informants about the sponsor, the objectives, and the way the census is being conducted. You will give explanations to informants only when requested and to the minimum extent necessary to win their cooperation.

The study is being sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in cooperation with the Conference on Jewish Relations of New York City, a national body of outstanding Jewish men interested in securing facts about the Jewish population of America. The sponsors have the cooperation of every important Jewish organization and synagogue in the city, all of which have furnished their membership lists.

Scope of the Census

Information is to be secured concerning every Jewish person living in the blocks or enumeration districts to be canvassed. Exclude visitors or those not regularly domiciled at the address visited.

The enumeration districts will be clearly defined in your assignment and every household must be covered.

For purposes of this census, a Jewish person is one who regards himself as Jewish whether because of "race", religion, conversion, or other reason. Families in which some members or even the head are non-Jewish will be included as a whole if the informant so permits; otherwise only the Jewish members will be included if the informant permits. Children of one Jewish and one non-Jewish parent will be included as Jewish only if the informant so wishes. Persons who deny that they are Jewish or refuse to be interviewed will not be included, although the enumerator must report on each case and the reason for refusal.

Method of the Census

A master list has been compiled consisting of three groups: (a) those affiliated with Jewish organizations (b) those who registered for the American Jewish Congress election (c) Jewish children in the public schools.

The sample to be canvassed has been chosen mainly according to the distribution of the master list throughout the city on the theory that with such a large proportion of the expected total in hand those whose names we do not have will probably be distributed throughout the community in the same proportion.

The sample is chosen as approximately 15% which should offer an adequate cross-section of the total population.

The Jewish population of each enumeration district as found after a complete canvass will be compared with the total in the district as recorded in the master list in order to discover the degree of variation between the two in the different sections of the city.

A card will be given you containing the names of all persons in each household, of which we have record living in the district you are to cover, and which you will use as a basis of your interview. Do not assume that the names or spelling as given you are correct. Attach the card to the completed schedule when you turn it in. Schedules on families or individuals not on the master list will have no such card attached.

In covering a block or enumeration district, decide first upon the address of your initial contact and then make a complete circuit strictly as the houses or numbers run without skipping a single one. Do not return to complete an inquiry until after the block or district has been fully covered except to fulfill an appointment especially made. Should the block include a large apartment house, attempt will be made to assist you by securing appointments over the telephone. Otherwise, each apartment should be covered as above, report being made of every attempt at a contact not completed or where there was no Jewish person in the household. Visits will be made at the homes except when informants can be met only at their places of business.

Payment will be made on the basis of completed households after the schedules have been edited and approved. While no rigid rule is set up covering the hours to be spent, it is assumed that you will cover your assignment with dispatch, working evenings if necessary. The period of the census includes the 25th and 26th of December, days when persons are quite likely to be found at home. Under no circumstances should any interviewing be done on Friday night or Saturday during the day. During your working hours you will be covered by Workmen's Compensation in case of accident.

Checking the enumerators

During the census a continuous check will be made on your courtesy and tact in meeting informants, and on the accuracy of your entries on the schedules. The check will be made by personal visits and telephone calls on families. Your schedules will also be edited for internal inconsistencies, errors and omissions. Unacceptable schedules will be returned to you for correction. Compensation will be given only for finally approved schedules.

Conduct of the Interview

In introducing yourself, show your letter of introduction and refer to the letter and reprint already sent. Show a copy of it if necessary to remind the informant.

If the informant objects to giving an interview, attempt to ascertain the reason and to answer it. Emphasize that all information is being kept confidential as promised in the news release, copy of which they have. Point out that it will be impossible to identify names and addresses on the schedule, showing how the names will be detached from the balance of the schedule upon completion of the study.

- 3 -

To those who refuse an interview because of disinterest in the census, point out that they will be performing a service to the Jewish community by allowing the census to be more complete with statistics on their families.

If interview is refused, enter the reason on the family card. Additional explanations may be given orally to the supervisor when you report.

At all times be courteous, regardless of the attitude taken by the informant. If person objects to answering any question, remind him that no personal use of the information can be made by anyone. If necessary, pass on to other items and later try to secure the withheld information.

Do not interview, if possible, in the presence of another person not a member of the household unless invited to do so by the person being interviewed.

Ask questions in the order of the numbered items EXCEPT for items 8, 9 and 10 (A) on Birth Date and Marital Status. This information may be considered by a few informants as somewhat personal. To win confidence, skip these items and proceed to items 11, 12 and 13. Then go back. Answers to items 12 and 13 require dates that will assist you in obtaining more accurate birth dates. Thus, if the answer to item 12, Year of Arrival in U.S.A., is accurately given as 1898, your informant will then have to give a birth date prior to 1898. Should any discrepancy appear in the dates given, you may tactfully ask the informant to revise whichever figure is incorrect.

Allow the informant to answer your questions in his own words. Avoid as far as possible suggesting answers from which the informant may choose and thus be enabled to avoid giving you more correct information.

SPECIFIC PROCEDURE

Make all entries clearly and distinctly in hard, black lead pencil (No. 2 or 3). If you spoil any schedule, make a corrected copy. Write the word "spoiled" across the face of the one spoiled. Turn it in with the correct schedule and the corresponding family card when you report. YOU MUST ACCOUNT FOR EVERY SCHEDULE AND CARD GIVEN YOU.

According to individual arrangements, you will report regularly to your supervisor and turn in your daily report.

Use of Family Card

The family card contains the name of some living member of the family--not necessarily the head--and the address. Enter this information on the schedule after any necessary corrections are obtained from the informant. Make corrections lightly in pencil on the family card; cross out in pencil the incorrect items without erasing or scratching them out.

In the lower right hand corner of the card is stamped a form for entering the time and date of any appointment made by telephone, and reason for refusal to give an interview. If repeat visits are made to homes, place a circle around the corresponding number of such visits. Thus, if one repeat visit is made, circle "1" ①. If three repeat visits had been made, the numbers would appear thus: ① ② ③ 4 5 6. If interview is made on the very first call, no number is circled.

Types of Entries

An entry must be made in every space in every item from 1 to 22 exclusive of code columns which are to be left blank. Entries must be confined within their proper spaces and must not overlap into adjoining lines or columns.

There are only 5 ways of making entries:

1. Enter the correct information. This may be a descriptive entry or the word "None".
2. Enter the proper interviewer's code number given at the bottom of the schedule for each numbered item followed by the letter (A).
E.g. item 10 (A), Marital Status, have five possible code entries.
3. Enter N.A. (meaning not ascertainable) when information cannot be obtained after every reasonable effort including facts the person interviewed cannot remember.
4. Enter "AP" after every entry for which only approximate details can be obtained after every reasonable effort has been made to obtain accurate information. E.g. year of birth: 1908 AP.
5. Enter a dash (____) whenever information called for does not apply to a particular person. E.g. enter (____) under column 17, "Industry or Kind of Business" for persons having no usual occupation.

If the space provided on the schedule does not permit an adequate entry or qualification of the entry, or if two or more entries might appear to be mutually inconsistent and require explanation, place an asterisk (*) after the entry in question and add the additional information in the section for Comments. Be sure to enter the item and line numbers in the spaces provided under Comments. 97

Notice particularly in the following instructions where "None" is to be used and where a dash is permissible. In general, "None" is used when it logically answers a question about the item. A dash is generally used when the question does not apply and the answer "None" has no logical meaning.

Where a person interviewed lacks ability to furnish a substantial part of the information, inquire who in the family is better able, and arrange to see such person. 99

Item 1. Family Card Name. Correct the card name if necessary and enter the correction on the card as well as on the schedule. If there is no middle initial, enter a dash.

Item 2. Informant's Name. Enter name of informant. This must be a responsible person, preferably the head or spouse.

Item 3. Place of Interview. Enter the correct address, room or apartment number, and telephone number of the place of interview. If there is no telephone number at the place of interview, enter "NONE". When interview is held at the home, enter DASHES in the spaces for business address and telephone number. When interview is held at the place of business, enter DASHES in the spaces for home information.

Item 4. Name of Each Member of Household.

Definitions -- For purposes of this census, a household is defined as a group of persons using common housing facilities, such as an apartment, flat or residence.

~~Let first members of the primary family unit and then the others in the following order:~~
A separate schedule is to be completed for each family unit living in the household.

Definition of a family unit:

1. Those within the vertical degree of relationship; e.g. father, mother children, and grandparents, or any combination of them.
2. Married children with or without children.
3. Persons related collaterally in the first degree; e.g. brothers and sisters of the parents or grandparents, or they may be unrelated to the head of the household, or they may constitute the whole household.
4. Persons related in the second degree or less, or totally unrelated -- each constitutes a separate unit and should be recorded in a separate schedule.
5. A servant, if Jewish, counts as a separate unit.
6. The family also includes persons temporarily absent, either attending school, traveling on business, or away for any other reason, including CCC Camp, hospital, jail, etc.

Any member of the family permanently resident outside of Pittsburgh should not be included.

All Jewish persons in the household are to be included in the schedule. Of the non-Jewish persons, include only those who are related to the family head or spouse, provided the informant wishes them to be included. For example, the head may be Jewish by birth, his wife Jewish by conversion, and his mother-in-law non-Jewish. Include the mother-in-law if the informant so wishes. Again, a head may be Jewish and his wife non-Jewish. Yet, she may take an interest in Jewish organizations and Jewish problems and wish to be included.

Order of entries -- List members of the family in the following order as closely as is practicable:

- a. The head. *(line 1)*
- b. The spouse (if any) of the head.
- c. All own children of the head who are not members of a secondary family unit, in order of age, beginning with the oldest.
- d. Step-children and foster children in order of age.
- e. Other individuals related to the head or spouse, i.e., parents
- f. *All unrelated members such as roomers and boarders living in the dwelling unit.*

If there are more than eight members in the family, list additional persons in a second schedule clipped to the first schedule.

After entering the names, ask "Are there any other members who are absent, either attending school, traveling on business, or temporarily gone for any other reason?" Indicate present whereabouts other than traveling or visiting.

Exclude boarders who have their meals only in the dwelling unit (servants who live elsewhere, and all visitors. Enter in parentheses the maiden name of all married women)

Clip all schedules relating to a single household together.

Item 5. ¹²Relation to Head of Household.

All members of the real head of the household's family should be shown in their relationship to the head.

Express relationships to head as follows: wife, son, daughter, step-daughter, foster son, mother, etc. If Abe Cohen is the head and lives with his wife, children and mother, be sure to call the members wife, son, daughter, mother, as the case may be. Do not call his wife "mother"; do not call his mother "grandmother".

Items 6 and 7. Sex. Enter an (x) under M (male) or F (female) for each member.

Items 8, 9 and 10. Birth Data and Marital Status. Skip these items until answers obtained for items 11, 12, and 13. Information on the latter will help in obtaining more accurate entries for year of birth, and also may help in winning the confidence of persons reluctant, at first, to reveal their ages.

Item 11. Country of Birth. Enter country of birth as informant gives it even though the name has changed since the World War. If person was born in the U.S., Alaska or Hawaii, enter the name of state or territory.

Item 12. ²⁴Year of Arrival in U.S.A. Enter the year of first entry to the U.S. If person was born in the U.S., enter "NATIVE".

If informant cannot give you the approximate year, try to ascertain approximately how many years ago. Then enter, e.g.: "50 years.", or "50 yrs. A.P."

Item 13. ²⁵Year of First Settlement in Pittsburgh. Enter the year of first settlement. If person was born in Pittsburgh, enter "NATIVE".

For approximate dates, follow same procedure as for Item 12.

Items ²⁶8 and 9. ~~Birth Data, Year and Month.~~ Beginning with the youngest person, ask for year and month of birth. If informant is reluctant to give his or her birth date, ask for the approximate year. If informant is embarrassed or angry, assure him or her that an approximate date is satisfactory. If informant cannot state year of birth without prolonged calculation, ask "Approximately how many years ago?" Then enter, e.g.: "60 yrs." or "60 yrs. AP". If informant gives a range, such as "between 1880 and 1885", or "50 to 55 years ago", enter, as the case may be: "1880-85", or "50-55 yrs."

Item 10 (A). Marital Status. Enter proper code number for every person, including babies.

To avoid obtaining the answer "single" from persons widowed, divorced, or separated, ask the question as follows: For all persons 16 years and over, inquire whether the individual has ever been married. If answer is yes, ask whether the person is still married and living with spouse. If answer is no, ask whether the person is widowed, divorced or separated. Only for persons under 16 years may the question be asked whether the individual is single.

Item 14 (A). Citizenship Status.

Definitions -- Five possible code entries are given for citizenship status.

- a. Code 1, Native, for persons born in the U.S. or a territory.
- b. Code 2, Citizen by Relation, for the following persons:
 - (i) Those born abroad when parents were citizens.
 - (ii) Foreign born women who married citizens on or before September 22, 1922.
- c. Code 3, First Papers, for persons who took out first papers that have not yet expired. First papers expire seven years from the date taken. Ask for date.
- d. Code 4, Second Papers, for persons who took out both first and second papers, thereby becoming citizens. Ask for date.
- e. Code 5, Alien, for the following persons:
 - (i) Those born abroad who came of age when parents were not citizens and who, themselves, never took second papers.
 - (ii) Women who married U. S. citizens AFTER September 22, 1922, and never took out second papers. (This applies to foreign-born women.)

For cases that do not meet the above classifications, enter an asterisk and give the details in Comments.

Method of Inquiry -- No question need be raised for persons born in the U.S. since the entry is "1" (Native). For those born outside the U.S., inquire whether first and second papers were taken. If only first papers were taken, ascertain whether they were filed more than seven years ago. If so, they are no longer effective, and the code entry is "5" (Alien). If neither papers were taken, ask whether the person is a citizen by relation to another citizen and inquire in what manner the citizenship relation occurred.

Item 15 (A). School Status.

Definitions -- This item refers to present status in school of each member. It does NOT refer to previous education, except for those under 30.

A code entry must be made for each person now attending some kind of school-- day or night school, for children or adults, public or private. Make no distinction between public or private schools.

Code 1 (Elementary) means the first six grades. The seventh to twelfth grades are entered as code 2 (Jun. or Sen. High). Code 3 (College-Univ.) refers to college or university work. Code 4 refers to correspondence schools, trade schools, adult education courses, evening cultural courses, etc., with the proper explanation entered in Comments.

Entries -- If informant states that child is in an elementary school, make no entry until you ascertain the grade. Some elementary schools still teach the seventh and eighth grades which must be coded as "2" (Jun. or Sen. High).

If "4" is entered, explain under Comments the type of school, such as "Diesel Trade School", "WPA citizenship classes", "University extension courses", etc.

If a person has no present school status, enter "NONE".

For persons under 30 and not in school, inquire last grade and school completed.

EMPLOYMENT, Items 16 and 17

Item 16. Occupation or Kind of Work Done.

Before securing details of present employment, inquire first as to employment status, Item 18 (A).

Exclude occupations on government work relief; Civil Works program (CWA), National Youth Administration (NYA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Program (WPA), and any county or state relief project. But work for the Public Works Administration (PWA), or on the administrative staff of a government or relief agency is entered under usual occupation.

For those now working, whether full or part time, enter the name of the occupation which most precisely describes the type of work done by the person. For example: salesman, butcher, or draughtsman. Do not use a general term when a more precise statement can be made. For instance, nurse, engineer, fireman, clerk, agent, mechanic and laborer are general terms which should be amplified whenever possible as trained nurse, electrical engineer, stationary fireman, bookkeeper, ticket agent, plumber.

Do not enter "clerk" when the worker is a "salesman" in a store.

Be careful in using the term "factory laborer". A factory laborer is a person who carries materials to and from the productive workers or who cleans up after them; his job requires little or no responsibility and skill. The productive workers or factory hands should be described according to the activity in which they are engaged. Examples are: bench assembler, electrical manufacturer; draughtsman, heating contractor. All persons directly engaged in manufacture in the factory's products should be reported in this manner and NOT as "laborers".

Method of Inquiry

No effort is to be made to ascertain whether or not those now employed are engaged in what might be termed their "usual occupation" because of the frequent difficulty of exact determination; moreover, because it is known that the large majority of employed persons are engaged in their usual occupation. If, however, information is voluntarily offered to the effect that the person's present employment is not his usual occupation, you may enter in the Comments what is given as the usual occupation, properly identifying the individual concerned.

For persons who are unemployed or on WPA, ask for the usual occupation and record it as given, using the same precaution to secure the exact type of occupation as for those who are employed.

Item 17. Industry or Kind of Business.

Definitions -- The industry refers to the kind of business in which the usual occupation was engaged.

In describing the industry, avoid indefinite terms such as factory, foundry, mill, mine, shop or store. State the kind of factory, mill, mine, shop, store; e.g. soap factory, steel mill, coal mine, carpenter shop, candy store. In describing the industry never use any firm name, such as Ford Motor Company,

Standard Oil Company, Cities Service Company. Such entries are unclassifiable because these firms engage in many kinds of activities. Use the term "company" only for firms engaged in transportation or communication; taxicab company, telephone company, express company.

Avoid the entry "Odd jobs" when possible. Use it only when a more precise description of work is not obtainable. Such entries may be similar to the following for occupation and industry: Laborer, Odd Jobs; Laundress, Odd Jobs; Clerical Work, Odd Jobs.

Work in the service of the government should be described specifically, such as Accountant, State Railroad Commission; Attorney, Federal Department of Justice.

Illustrations of occupation and industry are:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Agent	Insurance	Paddler	Steel Mill
Agent	Real Estate	Piano Teacher	Private
Assembler	Automobile Factory	Proprietor	Retail Dry
Beautician	Department Store		Goods
	Hotel	Lawyer	General
Butcher	Meat Packing		Practice
Carpet Layer	Furniture Store		Bank
Chemist	Food Laboratory	Machinist	Iron Found-
Collector	Retail Credit		ry
Draughtsman	Heating Contracting	Manager	Dairy
Egg Candler	Wholesale Grocery	News Dealer	News Stand
	Dairy	Salesman	Drug Store
Metal Sorter	Junkyard	Shipper	Wholesale
Moving Picture Operator	Theater		Glassware
		Stenographer	Law Office
		Truck Driver	Dairy

Entries - Enter the exact type of industry or business in which the usual occupation of Item 16 was pursued. If the occupation was reported as "NONE", enter a DASH under industry.

Item 18 (A). Employment Status

Definitions - Every person has a present employment status for which a code entry must be made, according to the seven code classes.

"Employed" means working at any occupation yielding an income of any amount and for any number of hours per week, no matter how few.

Code 1, Engaged in Own Business, generally means acting as an independent contractor, not subject to continuous direction by another person.

Code 2, Employed--Full Time, means working the number of hours per week that are customary in the particular occupation and industry, generally not less than 30 hours.

Code 3, Employed--Part Time, means working less than the number of hours per week that are customary in the particular occupation and industry, generally less than 30 hours.

Code 4, Wholly Unemployed---Seeking Work, means having no full or part-time work, able and willing to work.

Code 5, Wholly Unemployed--Not Seeking Work, means having no full or part-time work, and unable or unwilling to work for any reason, whether due to retirement, temporary or permanent illness, being in school, engaged as a housewife, being too young to work, etc.

Code 6, WPA project, means employed on a project of the Works Progress Administration, not as a supervisor.

Code 7, Other--Comment, includes all other classes, such as work with the Civilian Conservation Corps, (CCC), National Youth Administration (NYA), etc.

Method of Inquiry

If the person is working and as an employee, ask whether he is doing full or part-time work, thus coding either "2" or "3", and whether in private or government employment. If he is not working, inquire whether or not he is seeking work, thus coding either "4" or "5".

Be careful not to mention WPA directly. Obtain this answer from the inquiry as to whether the person is engaged in private or government work. If the answer is "Government Work", ask whether in an administrative position or on a project. Do not mention "relief project". Let the answer to this question lead to the next: whether it is a WPA work project or some other kind. In any case, if the informant takes offense at the question, do not press directly for the answer.

Item 19 (A). Religious School. Enter the code corresponding to the type of religious school attended by any child. Enter "NONE" if item does not apply.

Item 20. Synagogue. Inquire of Jewish families not on the master list whether any member of the family is a dues-paying member of any organization, and list the information thus secured under Comments.

Item 21. Degree of Cooperation. Check "Good" if informant freely gives answers. Check "Fair" if informant evades or refuses to answer any one, two or three items. Check "Poor" if informant evades or refuses to answer more than three items.

Item 22. Signature and Date. Make the proper entry.

COMMENTS: Use the spaces for Comments for all cases where additional information is necessary to clarify any entry. Enter the item and line number to which the comment applies. Be sure to enter an asterisk (*) after any item in the schedule for which a comment is made.

THANK INFORMANT FOR HIS COOPERATION.

December 8, 1938

APPENDIX C

Letter sent to Jewish organizations

July 12, 1938

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies has decided to make a study of the Jews in Pittsburgh. This important decision was made for the purpose of securing the answers to a great many questions which no one is at present able to answer, for example:

How many Jews are there in Pittsburgh?

How many are children?

How many are old folks?

What do Jewish wage-earners do for a living?

How many belong to synagogues and other organizations?

In this significant undertaking the help of every Jewish organization in the city is necessary, because the first step is to get their membership lists. Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

WILL YOU PLEASE FURNISH US WITH A COPY OF YOUR LATEST MEMBERSHIP LIST?

This will be returned to you as soon as possible, and will be kept strictly confidential. (A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.) If the names of your members are on cards or in a book, we shall be glad to send someone to make the list.

There will be other steps necessary after the master list containing all the names of all the members in all the organizations has been made, and your organization will be kept fully informed of each step since your cooperation will be necessary.

Trusting that you will see the extreme value of this most important community project, and that you will do your best to cooperate in every way, I am

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Taylor
Executive Director

APPENDIX C

Letter sent to Jewish organizations

December 5, 1938

Your organization has been kind enough to cooperate with the Jewish Population Study being sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies by submitting your membership list.

The enclosed statement is a copy of a news release which will be issued shortly explaining the purpose of the Study. We should appreciate your further assistance by reading the statement at your next meeting and, if possible, mailing copies of it to your membership in conjunction with your meeting notices. This will assist in getting a wide knowledge of the purposes of the Study and will thus promote cooperation.

Should you wish more copies, we shall be only too glad to furnish as many as you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Taylor
Executive Director

MT:G
Enc.

APPENDIX C

Letter sent to Sample Households

December 14, 1938

Dear Friend:

One of our representatives will call upon you during the next week to secure certain statistical information in connection with a Jewish population study which we are undertaking. You and all the Jewish people in your block have been chosen to cooperate in this work. The enclosed article will explain the details of the survey to date. We hope that you will help in this most important Jewish task. It will cost you nothing but a few minutes of your time.

ALL THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL.

The study has the endorsement of all the Jewish leaders in Pittsburgh. If you have any questions, we shall be glad to answer them. Call Grant 2033.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Taylor
Executive Director

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX DI. PUNCH CARD CODE - POPULATION STUDYA. Household and Family Card

Schedule Number - Columns 1, 2, 3, 4

Number of units in household - Column 5 (1) - 1 etc.

Number of people in household - Column 6 (1) - 1 etc.

Household Composition - Column 7

- (1) Primary unit only, without in-law (P_1)
- (2) Primary unit only, with in-law (P_2)
- (3) P_1 + Secondary unit
- (4) P_2 + Secondary unit
- (5) P_1 + Secondary unit + Boarder or Lodger
- (6) P_2 + Secondary unit + Boarder or Lodger
- (7) P_1 + Boarder
- (8) P_2 + Boarder
- (9) Unattached, living alone

Number of People in unit - Column 8 (1) - 1 etc.

Master list unit - Column 9 (1) - yes; (2) - no

Nativity of Parents - Column 10

- (1) Both parents native born)
- (2) Father foreign; mother native) including married couples
- (3) Father native; mother foreign) without children
- (4) Both parents foreign)
- (5) Widower - native)
- (6) Widower - foreign) include single parent, divorced or
- (7) Widow - native) separated
- (8) Widow - foreign)
- (9) Non-parental unit
- (x) Unknown

Number of children under 10 - Column 11 (1) - 1 etc.
(0) - all children over 10
(y) - no children

Number of children under 21 - Column 12 (1) - 1 etc.
(0) - no children under 21
(y) - no children

School Attendance - Column 13

- Number attending elementary or high
- (1) - 1
 - (2) - 2
 - (3) - 3
 - (4) - 4
 - (5) - 5 or more

Number attending college (6) - 1
(7) - 2 or more

Number attending other (8) - 1
(9) - 2 or more

None currently attending (0)

Number of gainfully employed workers

- Column 14

(1) - 1 etc.
(9) - none, but no one actively seeking work
(x) - unknown
(0) - none, someone actively seeking work or on a WPA project

Number unemployed and actively seeking work

- Column 15

(1) - 1 etc.
(0) - no unemployed and seeking work
(x) - unknown

B. Individual Card

Schedule Number

- Columns 1, 2, 3, 4

Census Tract

- Columns 5, 6, 7

Ward	1 - 01	Tract	A - 1
"	3 - 03	"	B - 2
"	4 - 04	"	C - 3
"	5 - 05	"	D - 4
"	7 - 07	"	E - 5
"	8 - 08	"	F - 6
"	10 - 10	"	G - 7
"	11 - 11	"	H - 8
"	14 - 14	"	I - 9
"	15 - 15		
"	16 - 16		
"	17 - 17		
"	19 - 19		

Status in the household

- Column 8

(1) head of primary unit
(2) other member of primary unit (code if head cannot be identified)
(3) head of secondary unit
(4) other member of secondary unit (code if head cannot be identified)
(5) unattached related boarder or lodger
(6) unattached unrelated boarder or lodger (code if relationship cannot be identified)

Sex

- Column 9 (1) male; (2) female

Year of birth

- Columns 10, 11 - code last two numbers
(xx) unknown

Marital Status

- Column 12
- (1) single
 - (2) married
 - (3) widowed
 - (4) divorced
 - (5) separated
 - (x) unknown

Birthplace

- Column 13
- (1) U.S.A.
 - (2) Russia - 4
 - (3) Poland - 5
 - (4) Lithuania - 6
 - (5) Rumania
 - (6) Germany
 - (7) Austria
 - (8) Hungary
 - (9) British Empire
 - (0) Other
 - (x) Unknown

Year of arrival in U.S.A. - Columns 14, 15

- code last two numbers
- (xx) unknown
- (yy) native

Year of first settlement in Pittsburgh

- Columns 16, 17

- code last two numbers
- (xx) unknown
- (yy) native

Citizenship

- Column 18
- (1) native
 - (2) citizenship by relation
 - (3) first papers
 - (4) second papers
 - (5) alien
 - (x) unknown

School Status

- Columns 19, 20

- (11) elementary
- (22) high school
- (33) college
- (44) evening school
- (55) trade or vocational
- (66) other class
- (90) under 30, no present schooling, grammar school - not completed
- (91) " " " " " " " - graduated
- (92) " " " " " " high school - not completed
- (93) " " " " " " graduate
- (94) " " " " " " technical, business or vocational school
- (95) " " " " " " college or university course - incomplete
- (96) " " " " " " college or university course - complete and degree received
- (99) pre-school
- (xx) unknown
- (yy) inapplicable

Occupation

- Columns 21, 22

I. Professional and kindred workers

- (10) managers, supervisors, owners
- (11) physicians
- (12) dentists
- (13) lawyers
- (14) engineers
- (15) teachers
- (16) social workers
- (17) accountants
- (18) druggists
- (19) miscellaneous

II. Salespersons

a. Inside

- (21) department store
- (22) other

b. Outside

- (23) outside

c. Related service

- (24) buyer
- (25) broker
- (26) other related service

III. Clerical

- (31) primarily machine operators
- (34) bookkeeper
- (35) stenographer
- (36) secretary
- (39) other non-machine operators

IV. Service Workers

- (41) personal service (household or domestic)
- (42) personal service (institutional or outside)
- (43) maintenance

V. Craftsmen (skilled workers)

- (51) carpenters
- (52) electricians
- (53) mechanics
- (54) tailor-seamstress (needle worker)
- (55) painters
- (56) repairmen
- (59) other

VI. Production workers (semi-skilled)

- (61) predominantly machine
- (62) predominantly manual

VII. Physical labor workers (unskilled)

- (71) heavy
- (72) light

VIII. Unassigned persons

- (81) housewife
- (82) retired people (includes incapacitated, aged, too old to work)
- (83) no occupation
- (84) school
- (xx) unknown
- (yy) inapplicable (including pre-school)

Industry

- Columns 23, 24

Construction

- 10. Building and construction (private or public)

Manufacturing industries

- 20. Food
- 21. Iron and steel and their products
- 22. Paper and allied products
- 23. Printing, publishing and allied industries
- 24. Textiles and their products
- 25. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- 26. Electrical

Commercial and mechanical services

- 30. Mechanical repair group
- 31. Finance group
- 32. Other commercial services
- 33. Real estate
- 34. Building repair and decoration

Wholesale trade

- 40. Wholesale trade group miscellaneous
- 41. Food
- 42. Apparel
- 43. Furniture and household

Retail distribution

- 50. Foods
- 51. General merchandise group
- 52. Automotive group
- 53. Apparel group
- 54. Furniture and household group
- 55. Other retail groups
- 56. Electrical

Service

- 60. Personal service (barber, beauty shops, cleaning and dyeing, laundries)
- 61. Hotels
- 62. Restaurants
- 63. Theaters
- 64. Amusements
- 65. Other

Governmental service

70. Federal, state and local government (including public schools)

Professional service

80. Hospitals, private charitable institutions and social agencies

81. Professional pursuits, self-employed

82. Private schools, universities, synagogues, orchestras, etc.

Miscellaneous

90. Public utilities

91. Transportation and communication

98. Other miscellaneous

99. None

(xx) unknown

(yy) inapplicable

Employment Status

- Column 25

(1) Engaged in own business

(2) Employed - full time

(3) Employed - part time

(4) Wholly unemployed - seeking work

(5) Wholly unemployed - not seeking work

(6) WPA

(7) Other

(x) unknown

(y) inapplicable

Religious School

- Column 26

(1) Sunday school

(2) Hebrew school

(3) Private

(4) Other

(5) Sunday and Hebrew

(6) Sunday and Private

(7) none

(x) unknown

(y) inapplicable

II. PUNCH CARD CODE - SUPPLEMENTARY STUDY
OF OCCUPATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL AF-
FILIATION OF 10,466 PERSONS.

A. Occupation

001 Proprietor
 002 Manager
 003 Foreman
 004 Superintendent
 005 Other Officials

Professional

106 Artist
 107 Chemist
 108 Rabbi
 109 Physician
 110 Dentist
 111 Lawyer
 112 Engineer
 113 Librarian
 114 Musician
 115 Nurse
 116 Oculist
 117 Pharmacist
 118 Teacher
 119 Psychologist
 120 Social Worker
 121 Other
 122 Optometrist

Semi-Professional

123 Athletic Coach
 124 Newspaperman
 125 Optician
 126 Publicity Man
 127 Attendance Officer
 128 Undertaker
 129 Other

Technician

130 Accountant
 131 Commercial Artist
 132 Designer
 133 Dietician
 134 Draftsman
 135 Inspector
 136 Photographer
 137 Research Assistant
 138 Surveyor
 139 Laboratory Technician
 140 Other

Salespersons - Inside

250 General Merchandise
 251 Fuel
 252 Food and Beverages
 253 House furnishings
 254 Jewelry
 255 Clothing and Apparel
 256 Ticket Agent
 259 Other

Salespersons - Outside

260 Canvasser
 261 Peddlers and Hawkers
 262 Insurance
 263 Food and Beverages
 264 Household Equipment
 265 Apparel
 269 Other

Salespersons - Related

270 Broker
 271 Buyer
 272 Collector
 273 Driver and Salesman
 274 Junk Peddler
 279 Other

Clerical

380 Typist
 381 Telephone Operator
 382 Other Machine Operator
 383 Bookkeeper
 384 Cashier
 385 Secretary
 386 Stenographer
 387 Messenger
 388 Stock Clerk - shipping
 389 Mail Carrier
 390 Other Mail Clerk
 391 Office Assistant
 392 Other non-machine

B. IndustrialAgriculture

- 000 Nursery & Greenhouse
- 001 Poultry Raising
- 002 Truck Farming

Mining & Quarrying

- 004 Bituminous Coal
- 005 Petroleum and Natural Gas
- 006 Non-metallic & Quarrying

Building and Construction

- 008 Buildings
- 009 Other (bridges, highways, parks, etc.)

Manufacturing

- 110 Food (Beverages, bread & baker products, milk products, candy, meat products, fruit and vegetable canning)
- 111 Chemicals (cleaning compounds, druggist preparations, paint, soap, glass, clay and stone products, pottery)
- 112 Iron and Steel
- 113 Leather
- 114 Lumber (mill work, furniture, fixtures, etc.)
- 115 Machinery (agricultural, foundry, raw apparatus, textile, electrical, etc.)
- 116 Paper and Allied Products (bags, boxes, envelopes, etc.)
- 117 Petroleum & Coal Products (fuel, gas, oil & grease, coke oven products, paving material, roofing material)
- 118 Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries (bookbinding, engraving, lithographing)
- 119 Textile & other products (cloth, cordage, dyeing, hats, clothing, shirts, etc.)
- 120 Tobacco
- 121 Non-ferrous metal and their products
- 122 Automotive Equipment
- 123 Other

Wholesale Trade

- 230 Automotive
- 231 Dry Goods & Apparel
- 232 Electrical Goods
- 233 Furniture & Home Furnishings
- 234 General Merchandise
- 235 Groceries & Food
- 236 Hardware
- 237 Iron & Steel scraps & other waste materials
- 238 Jewelry, optical goods
- 239 Leather, leather goods
- 240 Machinery, equipment & supplies (except electrical)
- 241 Metals & Minerals (except petroleum & scraps)
- 242 Paper, paper products
- 243 Petroleum, & petroleum products
- 244 Plumbing, heating equipment and supplies
- 245 Tobacco & tobacco products, Candy
- 246 N.E.C.
- 247 Wholesale Drugs

Wholesale and Retail Trade Combined

- 248 Lumber & Building material
- 249 Miscellaneous N.E.C.

Retail Trade

- 350 Candy & Confectionery
- 351 Dairy Products
- 352 Delicatessen
- 353 Fruit & Vegetables
- 354 Groceries
- 355 Meat Markets
- 356 Bakeries
- 357 General Food Stores, miscellaneous

General Merchandise

- 360 Department Stores
- 361 Dry Goods Stores
- 362 Variety, Five and Ten Stores

Note: N.E.C. means "Not Elsewhere Classified"