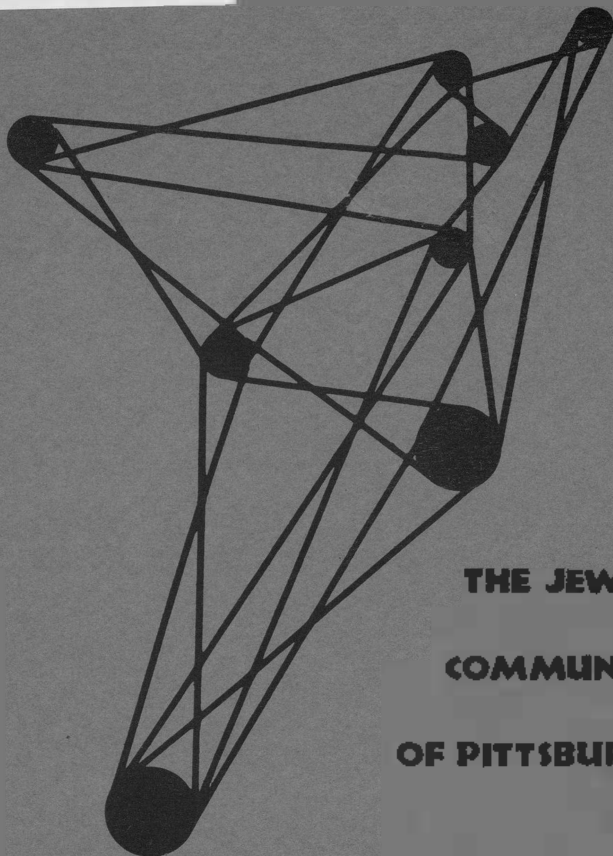




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**THE JEWISH
COMMUNITY
OF PITTSBURGH**

A

POPULATION

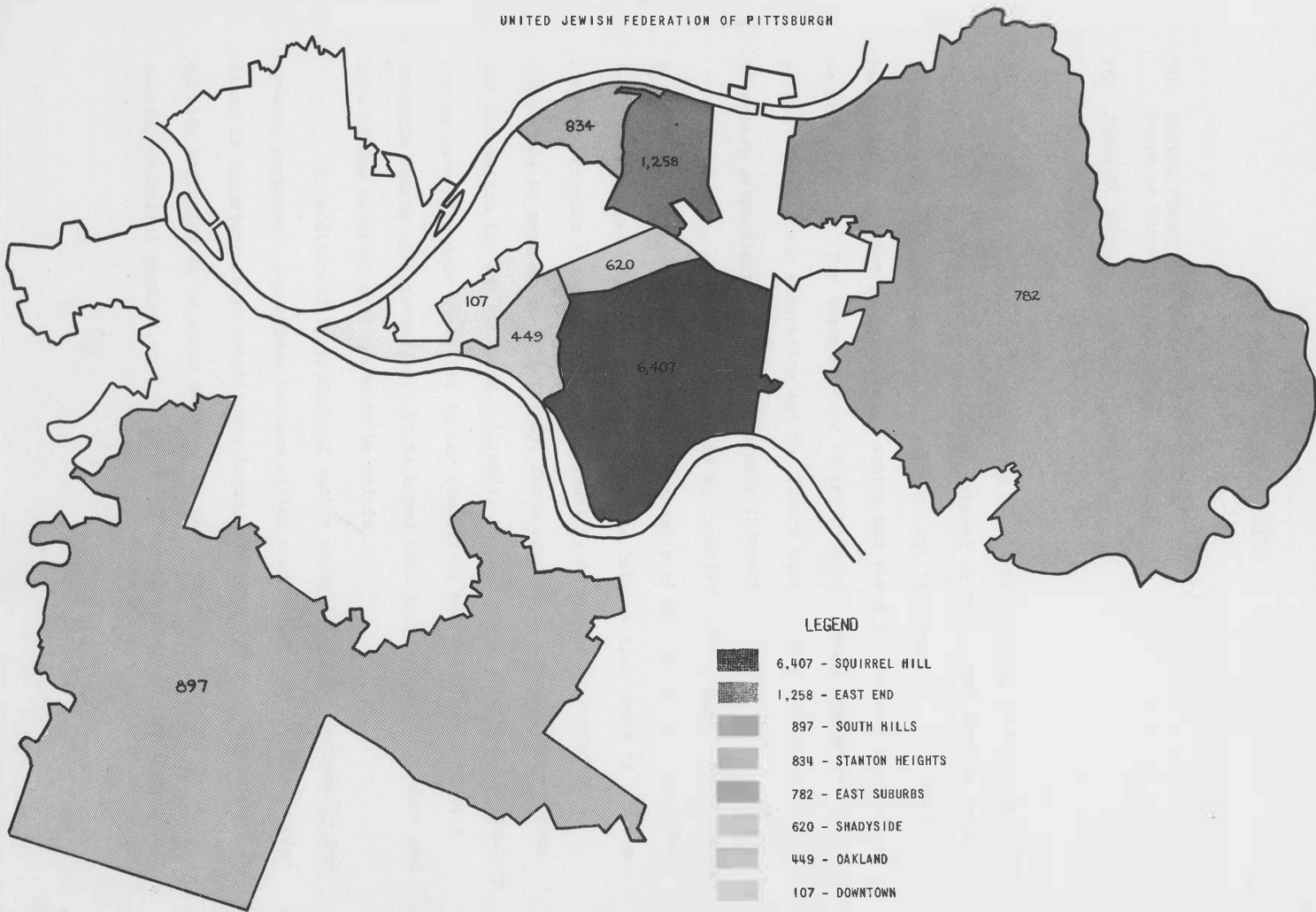
STUDY

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JEWISH HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
UNITED JEWISH FEDERATION OF PITTSBURGH



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO: Social Planning & Budgeting Committee
Board of Directors

FR: James D. Bronner, Associate Director

One of the indispensable tools of social planning is adequate facts. One of the most important facts to be gathered in the social science field relates to population, its roots, its trunk and its branches. Or, where we have come from, what is our present status and where and in what numbers are we moving on to. For these reasons we are pleased to make available for the present work of the Federation and for future historians a population study of modest proportions but of considerable interest.

In this endeavor we have had an immediate use in mind. Our Leisure Time Services Committee, under the chairmanship of Milton Porter, has undertaken an elaborate and important study of the leisure time needs of our community. To plan for our future intelligently, to authorize expenditures wisely and to meet needs judiciously, facts concerning our citizenry become the foundation for our planning. Already, at this early juncture, preliminary copies have been made available to our committees and are proving to be a valuable source of information. It is hoped that as time moves on, more and more of the material will prove to be helpful.

An additional by-product of such a study is its use nationally for several purposes. Comparison between cities containing major Jewish populations is important as it establishes trends and highlights or emphasizes already beginning to be known data. More and more of our communities are seeking essential population data for their own planning and the Council of

Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds now seeks a methodology for securing a national set of standardized statistics. It must be borne in mind that our decennial census does not designate religious preference. Perhaps in 1970 this information will be included.

At any rate, each study adds to the sum of knowledge. Pittsburgh's study is unique in several respects. It is the first study based on the use of Heads of Household known to the United Jewish Federation. This has enabled us to generalize concerning the total population based on a sample study designed for this purpose.

The sample study in collaboration with our staff was developed for a PhD dissertation by a member of the University of Pittsburgh teaching staff who made all of the material available to us for development. In addition we were able to reconstruct some of the major facets of the 1953 population study (until today unpublished) and the last Yom Kippur study whose raw data was made available by the Hebrew Institute.

The major findings follow. Our present Jewish community, both urban and suburban, may be reasonably said to be 45,000 persons, of which 80% live in the urban center and the balance almost entirely in the Eastern Suburbs and South Hills. We represent in the areas studied almost 11% of the total number of Heads of Household, ranging from 36% in Squirrel Hill down to 2% in those areas containing any Jewish family in South Hills.

The study enables us to distribute age groupings as established by the U.S. Census Bureau and to compare them to recent studies made by eight other Jewish communities. An interesting and important development is revealed by these figures which are similar to studies just completed in Rochester, Trenton and South Bend. These show that while the 10-14 year age group is the largest of the 5-year age groups, the 5-9 year age group is smaller, and the youngest group, children, 4 and under, is even smaller. This strongly suggests that the increase in the birth rate which occurred immediately after World War II has subsided and

no substantial increase in the number of children per Jewish family can now be foreseen. By contrast, in the total white urban population, these ratios are reversed and there have been more younger than older children. You have all seen, I am sure, recent news releases heralding the end of this trend locally.

On the other hand, age distribution in the recent studies in eight other communities as well as ours reveal that the proportion of the Jewish population in the several 5-year age groups between 40 and 64 is consistently higher than that of the total white urban population. It can be assumed therefore that within 10-15 years there will be an increase in the proportion of Jewish aged well in excess of the anticipated increase for the population as a whole. Such a development has broad implications for our planning.

Our study shows that 88% of our population is now native born. This compares to 75% in 1953 and only 62% in 1938. If 88% are now native born then, obviously, 12% are foreign born. This 12% figure is generally considered to be underestimated for the Jewish population. If foreign born is also equated with the percentage over 65, 8%, then we are fairly certain the estimate of the population over 65 years is also a conservative estimate. For example, in the last three studies Trenton had 9%, South Bend 10%, Rochester 13%, 65 years and over. However, it is equally true that this segment of our population was considered to be underestimated in the 1953 study which also showed 8% and in 1938 only 4%.

Of interest is the revealed fact that the study shows percentage wise Pittsburgh has more families of 4 or more than in any other study or in the U.S. Census. We have 50% in families of 4 or more, South Bend 48%, Rochester 45% and the U.S. Census only 39%. Five or more to a family show Pittsburgh 22%, South Bend 22.5%, Rochester 18.3% and the U.S. Census 21.3%.

A significant difference is found in the comparison of occupations between the Jewish community and their neighbors. The managerial and self-employed constitute 30% of the Jewish occupations as compared to only 12% in the same census

tracts. Surprising perhaps, is that now, today, there is a growing difference between the relative number of professional persons, Jewish 25%, general population in the same census tracts 20%. In the 1953 study there were only 14% males and 17% females who classified themselves as "Professionals or Technicians". You might like to know the changes over the years in more detail, see Page 31.

An important change that has taken place since 1953 is the proportion of children under 20 years in the total population. Actually, there was a stable number between 1938 and 1953 of between 29% and 30%. However, in 1963 there are 36%, but, as noted earlier, this large proportion is coming to an end. To be followed, undoubtedly, by an era of older citizens dominating the scene, wars and whiskey rebellions aside.

Seriously, it does seem to show that the bulge of large sized families is going to diminish. A comparison between 1963 and 1953 of size of family shows probably the high water mark in 1963 of the 5-6-7 and over member family. They represented 22% of the Households in 1963 but only 14% in 1953. Parenthetically, I should add that actually in 1963 we are just about even with our urban neighbors.

About 40% of our Jewish population have moved in the last six years. Some of this, of course, represents new marriages creating new family units, some of it is in-migration. But a large part is just plain moving. The greater proportion of these recent movers have been to Shadyside. Almost 60% of those in Shadyside moved there in the last six years.

In the suburbs only 49% and 47% respectively of South Hills and Eastern Suburbs moved in in the last six years. Stanton Heights even a lesser percent are recent dwellers. Only 38% moved in in the past six years. The obverse, of course, is that those who have lived in the same address for more than six years represents a stable population. As for example, Stanton Heights where 60% have lived there more than seven years.

A small fraction, 13%, have lived only three years or less at the same address.

A number of other data, particularly as related to the various geographic areas, is to be found in the study.

We have now prepared projections for the population for the next twenty years. These projections will enable us to plan for the future of our people with greater insights than before.

A word to their construction. We have developed age-group tables for two 10 year periods; that is, for 1973 and for 1983. Life tables for this purpose are produced by the government. Similarly, for the as yet unborn population, current fertility rates are utilized based on accepted projection practices. Neither of these educated guesses take into account migration in and out of our community. It does not allow for all the imponderables of life. It is, as I said before, an educated guess based on present facts.

Therefore, if we have a current population of 45,000 now, we envisage a population in 1973 of 50,625 and in 1983 a population of 56,593. I remind you again, this is merely statistics. What will affect these statistics remains in the future.

You will want to know that at our current estimate of 8% of the Jewish population being 65 years and over, there will be 9.6% in 1973 and over 12% in 1983. All things being equal then, we can continue to look forward to an increased percentage of the older citizen in our midst. As medical achievements continue, of course, then this percentage may well increase as well as increasing the age span itself.

In the other age groups there are many changes to be studied. We have already begun to analyze the data and will attempt to develop patterns of movement which will prove to be of importance to our community. We are particularly concerned with properly interpreting the projections for the number of children to be foreseen, the number of young adults and the group from whom we draw great strength, our young leadership.

Finally, one asks, what does all this mean for our future planning?

This, frankly, for Pittsburgh is very difficult. One must proceed with caution. This is not to be confused with timidity. We must move forward, we must exert leadership. But, not at the cost of reckless, intemperate actions purely for action's sake.

The basic reasons for the difficulty in planning for Pittsburgh lies in the nature of the community. On the one hand, the Downtown and Hill area is just in the process of being rebuilt. Oakland's face remains to be rebuilt with a massive research center, new expressways, and university buildings. Squirrel Hill has much housing nearing 50-75 years old, especially south of Forbes Avenue. East End and Stanton Heights are facing many changes now being studied by a Federation sub-committee. About the suburbs, we are aware there never was a mass migration from the urban center, denuding communities as such and producing great shifts of population. It has been a stable proliferation of areas, mainly by the younger married to the Eastern Suburbs but not so true of South Hills where there is an older, more settled group. Again, Pittsburgh has never been a great apartment house dwelling group, less so, the Jewish group. Now, many more apartments will become available; many with gardens or swimming pools such as Chatham South and West.

If then we are rapidly leaving behind our European forefathers, becoming increasingly a homogenous acculturated American group with fewer poorer and more middle income earners, better educated, what then?

If we are becoming an "older" group and with a lesser number of persons per family, shifting from an ownership, managerial group to a scientific and other professional groups, what then?

If we are faced with the increased building up of renewed areas with a move by many to garden apartments, with the possibility of revitalized mass transit from areas such as Squirrel Hill, East End and the North Side all this will mean, possibly, we will need to plan in a major way for services for older persons and proceed with caution to consider further extension of services or facilities for others except where we refurbish or rebuild existing worn-out

physical plants. This is not to deny some present areas are not being directly served or could not be better served. Our studies will be focused on better planning for all as we proceed.

We are, then, a community still in transition, still moving from a lower middle class to a solid middle class with all its implications. The important thing, though, is not this fact but what we do with it. In this connection, we urge that the members of the Board take this study to heart and take time from their busy lives to read it thoroughly. The variety of other factors and material, I hope, will prove to be of interest and value. The future of Federation will reflect the understanding, the wisdom and the vision of its leadership. In our hands we should fashion a community of which we will be proud and which our children should say we have wrought not only wisely but well.

December, 1963

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Through fortuitous circumstances our community has been afforded the opportunity of undertaking a Sample Study of some of the characteristics of our Jewish population. Not every facet of the population could be encompassed. We regret these omissions. Particularly, we would have liked to have had information on educational levels, both Jewish and secular, about our families. Membership in the three branches of our faith would have been invaluable. Income levels, too, would have been helpful. However, the Sample was constructed primarily for the purposes of a university professor's dissertation.

Leonard Kuntz, who designed the Sample and carried out the arduous task of the sampling process, proved to be a most helpful collaborator. He made available all materials and served as one of our consultants.

Mr. Saul Kaplan, Director of Research, Health and Welfare Association, has made himself invaluable in the Federation's development of the study. His critical faculties have been brought to bear throughout.

The seemingly endless process of table construction and typing of materials have been the province of Miss Jean Mae Hainley and Mrs. Dorothy Scanlon respectively. Their devotion to the study is greatly appreciated. Other week-end workers included our IBM specialist, Ben Carter, who taught us both about the intricacies of our modern machinery.

Finally, Robert Hiller has given enthusiastic support and carried us over the dark spots. He always urged us on despite the difficulties.

We add one satisfying fact. All of the following was accomplished with the expenditure of less than \$1,000 additional cost.

James D. Bronner

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

November, 1963

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THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PITTSBURGH

by James D. Bronner, Associate Director
United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

ESTIMATE OF JEWISH POPULATION OF CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND ITS SUBURBS

The estimate of the number of Jews living in the City of Pittsburgh and its suburbs is based primarily on the use of a Head of Household count created by the United Jewish Federation. *

This Head of Household count bears an unknown relationship to the total Jewish Heads of Household. The total number of Heads of Household known to the United Jewish Federation is 11,688. For our purposes there has been utilized the average number of persons per family as revealed in a sample study conducted by Leonard Kuntz. (1) The average number of persons per household in Pittsburgh as revealed in the sample study is 3.326 and in the suburbs 4.01. The Heads of Household were divided between those known to reside in the City of Pittsburgh and those known to reside in the suburbs. The total of the calculations of these factors produced a total of 40,113 persons.

In a study conducted independently by the Federation in the so called Eastern Suburbs area we were able to develop a master list amounting to 873 Heads of Household. This was compared to the Heads of Household in the same area known to our files which consisted of 782 names. The difference between these two, or 91, times the average number of families in the Eastern Suburbs, yielded an additional 365 names.

If this disparity between the number of Heads of Household and the actual count in the Eastern Suburbs is also true of the South Hills, and this supposition is undoubtedly on the conservative side, then we can add an additional 418 names. We are left then with the need to estimate the

* All the geographic areas included in the study for the purposes of the total estimate are listed in Table 37, Page 46.

difference between the known numbers of Heads of Household in the City of Pittsburgh and the actual number. Alvin Chenkin⁽²⁾, who has reviewed recent population studies in other Jewish communities, states that the relationship between Heads of Households known to Jewish Federations and the total population has not been used as a basis for projecting total population figures. These unknown persons would consist of non-contributors to the United Jewish Federation for good and sufficient reasons: 1) able but opposed to contributing; 2) unable to contribute because of inadequate income; 3) persons not reached through the campaign process.

However, for the sake of an intelligent approximation of the total population, 10-15% of the known number might justifiably be added. This merely follows the established fact that approximately 10-15% additional families were found by a simple means in the Eastern Suburbs. This would give us a Jewish population in Pittsburgh and suburbs of 44,166 to 45,827. (Incidentally, the average of these two figures equals 44,997.) The simple relationship between the number known, 40,113, and the projected number, 1.116 of the known number, produces a total of 44,766. For our purposes then a conservative estimate of the number of Jews living in Pittsburgh and its suburbs may be said to be 45,000.

However, the determination of which communities belong in Pittsburgh's suburbs is a moot point. The Heads of Household file contains names of individuals who contribute or are asked to contribute in Pittsburgh but whose place of residence is either in another city (McKeesport, Carnegie) or in a county far distant from the center city (Bradford Woods, Cheswick). The total of these Jewish households not included in the estimate amounted to 139 families.

COMPARISON TO YOM KIPPUR STUDY

The last year for which complete Yom Kippur census figures are available is 1959. Figures for 1960 are missing the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades in Squirrel Hill. These figures are for the City of Pittsburgh only and do not include any school children in the suburbs.

Using the standard method for computing population figures by the Yom Kippur Method (3) we find the following. The number of Jewish children including the Jewish all day schools, estimates for Jewish children in Pittsburgh private schools (Hillel Academy 302, Achei T'mimim 87, Winchester-Thurston 78, Falk School 112, Shadyside Academy 32), ages 5 through 17, equals 8,227. Factor to be applied (total Pittsburgh white population 502,593, ratio of all children 5 through 17 equals 4.9739) produces 40,920. This compares to our estimate of population in Pittsburgh of 40,113, or a difference of only 807.

Inasmuch as the Yom Kippur census is considered to be a conservative basis for estimating population figures we may be considered to be on safe ground.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

In order to assure a valid as possible characterizing of the Jewish population the following steps were taken: 1) census tracts in which Jewish families lived but for which no reply was received were eliminated. This consisted of 107 census tracts. However, the total number of Heads of Household in these census tracts consisted of only 354. 2) In order to reduce to a minimum the margin of error, census tracts were combined into geographic units. This was particularly desirable inasmuch as

our chief concern is with these units as such, vis-a-vis, Oakland, Shadyside, Squirrel Hill, East End, Stanton Heights, Eastern Suburbs and South Hills.

3) Certain geographic units and isolated census tracts were dropped in order not to have to deal with a large number of entities. In addition, there were too few replies to be able to generalize concerning these groups. The total of these consist of 441 Heads of Households and represented Downtown, Lawrenceville-Bloomfield, Homewood-Brushton, Wilkinsburg, North Side and its suburbs, and South Side. 4) By this process the original number of Heads of Households, 11,688, were reduced for study purposes to 10,982.

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Geographic Unit	Heads of Household	No. of Persons Per Household	Total
Oakland	449	2.1	943
Shadyside	620	2.2	1,376
Squirrel Hill	6,407	3.4	22,104
East End	1,258	3.3	4,189
Stanton Heights	834	3.9	3,278
Other Areas	441	3.3	1,468
Eastern Suburbs	782	4.	3,144
South Hills	897	4.	3,588
Total	11,688		40,090

Table 1 presents the geographic units including the reconstructed Heads of Households from the sample, the population factor found for each geographic unit and a projection of total Jewish population based on this method. It should be noted that this yields a slightly less number of individuals as compared to the first method used which produced 40,113.

AGE OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

In order to determine the relative age groupings of Heads of Household in each geographic unit, Table 2 presents this information by age group and percent within each geographic unit. The median age is 49.7. A later

TABLE 2. AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Geographic Unit		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 & Over	N.R.	Total
Oakland	No.	15	-	15	-	31	46	46	46	62	46	93	31	15	-	446
	%	3.3	-	3.3	-	6.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	13.8	10.2	20.7	6.9	3.3	-	100
Shady-side	No.	-	86	17	-	17	34	52	103	86	172	-	34	-	17	618
	%	-	13.9	2.8	-	2.8	5.5	8.3	16.7	13.9	27.8	-	5.6	-	2.8	100
Squirrel Hill	No.	51	202	388	658	860	810	1181	860	590	388	202	169	17	34	6410
	%	.8	3.2	6.1	10.3	13.4	12.6	18.4	13.4	9.2	6.1	3.2	2.6	.3	.5	100
East End	No.	38	19	76	153	172	191	153	115	134	19	134	38	19	-	1261
	%	3.	1.5	6.1	12.1	13.6	15.2	12.1	9.1	10.6	1.5	10.6	3.	1.5	-	100
Stanton Heights	No.	14	56	42	222	167	97	125	56	28	14	14	-	-	-	835
	%	1.7	6.7	5.	26.7	20.	11.7	15.	6.7	3.3	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	100
Eastern Suburbs	No.	-	28	112	238	84	98	70	14	14	-	14	14	-	14	700
	%	-	4.	16.	34.	12.	14.	10.	2.	2.	-	2.	2.	-	2.	100
South Hills	No.	-	37	98	98	197	111	62	37	37	12	-	12	12	-	713
	%	-	5.2	13.8	13.8	27.6	15.5	8.6	5.2	5.2	1.7	-	1.7	1.7	-	100
Total	No.	118	428	748	1369	1528	1387	1689	1231	951	651	457	298	63	65	10983
	%	1.	3.9	6.9	12.4	13.9	12.6	15.3	11.2	8.7	5.9	4.2	2.7	.6	.6	100

study of all those in the sample 60 years and over will be undertaken. However, it must be remembered that spouses, others in the family, etc., are not included in this presentation. Table 3 compares the number of the Heads of Household within geographic units to the number in the U.S. Census for 1960.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD IN UNITED
JEWISH FEDERATION COMPARED TO 1960
CENSUS WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit	U. J. F. Heads of Household	1960 Census Heads of Household	Percentage
Oakland	449	8,179	5.5
Shadyside	620	7,801	8.
Squirrel Hill	6,407	17,874	35.8
East End	1,258	9,136	13.8
Stanton Heights	834	3,808	21.9
Eastern Suburbs	782	17,669	4.
South Hills	897	38,490	2.3
Other Areas	441	-	-
Total	11,688	102,957	10.9*
* Excluding Other Areas			

AGE DISTRIBUTION

A recent publication by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds ⁽⁴⁾, (May 21, 1963) compares certain characteristics among eight Jewish community studies and the U.S. Census. One of the comparable sets of figures relates to age distribution. Accordingly, Table 4 shows age distribution as found in the Pittsburgh study and compared to the 8 other communities and the U.S. Census. The Pittsburgh pattern follows these other communities insofar as the age groupings 0-14 is concerned; that is, the age group 10-14 represents the high water mark of Jewish fertility (11.4) and descends to 7.4 for the age group 0-4. This is in contradistinction to the U.S. Census for white urban children.

TABLE 4. AGE DISTRIBUTIONS REPORTED IN RECENT JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES

Age	Pittsburgh (1963)	Rochester (1961)	Trenton (1961)	South Bend ^{a/} (1961)	Los Angeles (1959)	San Francisco (1958)	New Orleans ^{a/} (1958)	Minne- apolis (1957)	Worcester (1957)	U.S. Census White Urban ^{b/} (1960)
0-4	7.16	6.9	5.8	7.2	10.0	6.3	11.1	11.7	8.1	10.8
5-9	9.4	8.0	9.4	10.0	10.4	17.2	11.4	9.9	9.9	9.8
10-14	10.86	10.2	12.6	12.8	8.7	4.9	7.9	9.1	8.7	8.7
15-19	8.8	7.3	7.8	8.4	6.4	4.9	5.7	29.9	6.8	7.0
20-24	5.36	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.9	3.1	4.3	6.1	6.1
25-29	3.6	4.0	6.8	3.5	5.0	5.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
30-34	5.59	5.0	4.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	19.6	5.7	6.8	6.8
35-39	8.03	6.3	18.3	7.2	8.6	21.8	9.5	7.1	7.2	7.2
40-44	7.78	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	6.7	6.7
45-49	8.21	7.6	18.0	8.4	7.0	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.3	6.3
50-54	7.65	7.5	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.5	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
55-59	5.76	6.4	8.3	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
60-64	4.42	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
65-69	2.96	5.5	4.2	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
70-74	1.83	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
75-79	1.46	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	13.3	11.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
80-84	0.71	1.1	1.0	2.2	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
85-89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90-94	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
95 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	-
Total All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Age ^{c/}	33.7	38.2	37.0	34.7	33.6	40.2	34.6	31.2	35.4	31.0

a/ Age groups 0-5, 6-10, and so forth.

b/ SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 U.S. Summary PC (1)-1C, p. 1-199.

c/ Computed from age data given, excluding unknowns. Where interpolation covered age periods greater than five years (Trenton, San Francisco and especially Minneapolis), the accuracy of such age medians are reduced.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In a series of four tables there is graphically portrayed the current trend in numbers of children.

TABLE 5. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP
JEWISH AND 1960 CENSUS

Age	Jewish	1960 Census
0-4	19.46	30.06
5-9	25.69	28.09
10-14	30.39	23.58
15-19	24.46	18.27
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 5 summarizes the most important aspect and shows the drop from the 10-14 age group in the Jewish children rate as opposed to exactly the opposite in the 1960 Census. It provides hazardous waters for prognosticating the Jewish population figures for the next decade. Table 6 shows the age groupings of children compared to the 1960 Census by geographic units.

Table 7 spells out this phenomenon in detail by each geographic unit and supplies variations of interest. Finally, Table 8 which shows each age rather than groups of ages supplies an interesting footnote. In the "Under 1" age a small upswing is to be noted, 3.33% as against the 2.45% in the "1 Year" old group.

The Yom Kippur Study was divided both by grades, kindergarten through 12th grade, and transposed into ages 5 through 17. Addresses were placed into census tracts similar to the geographic units originally established in the study. Table 9 portrays these age groupings by geographic units for the year 1959. Table 10 develops the same material for 1960 without the advantage of the complete high school picture in Squirrel Hill which was not provided in that year.

**TABLE 6. AGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN UNDER 20 BY GEOGRAPHIC UNIT
AND PERCENTAGE COMPARISON TO THE 1960 CENSUS**

Geographic Unit		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Oakland 1960 Census	No.	-	15	15	93	123
	%	-	12.5	12.5	75	100.
	%	24.6	21.6	20.9	32.8	100.
Shadyside 1960 Census	No.	103	17	-	35	155
	%	66.67	11.11	-	22.22	100.
	%	28.9	22.3	23.5	25.3	100.
East End 1960 Census	No.	267	344	344	439	1,394
	%	19.18	24.66	24.66	31.5	100.
	%	29.	26.1	23.4	21.5	100.
Squirrel Hill 1960 Census	No.	1,265	1,737	2,311	2,108	7,421
	%	17.05	23.41	31.14	28.4	100.
	%	24.8	25.3	24.5	25.4	100.
Stanton Heights 1960 Census	No.	250	389	542	320	1,501
	%	16.66	25.93	36.1	21.3	100.
	%	27.88	29.52	25.08	17.52	100.
South Hills 1960 Census	No.	295	382	480	160	1,317
	%	22.43	28.97	36.45	12.15	100.
	%	31.06	29.0	24.11	15.83	100.
Eastern Suburbs 1960 Census	No.	407	533	350	98	1,388
	%	29.29	38.38	25.25	7.08	100.
	%	33.9	31.15	22.2	12.75	100.
Total %						
Jewish 1960 Census		19.46	25.69	30.39	24.46	100.
		30.05	28.09	23.6	18.26	100.

TABLE 7. CHILD'S AGE UNDER 20 AS NUMBER AND PERCENT
OF ALL AGES WITHIN AREAS BY GROUPS

Geographic Unit		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total	Percent of Total
Oakland	No.	-	15	15	93	123	0.9
	%	-	12.5	12.5	75.	100	
Shady- side	No.	103	17	-	35	155	1.2
	%	66.7	11.1	-	22.2	100	
Squirrel Hill	No.	1,265	1,737	2,311	2,108	7,421	55.8
	%	17.1	23.4	31.1	28.4	100	
East End	No.	267	344	344	439	1,394	10.5
	%	19.2	24.7	24.7	31.5	100	
Stanton Heights	No.	250	389	542	320	1,501	11.3
	%	16.7	25.9	36.1	21.3	100	
Eastern Suburbs	No.	407	533	350	98	1,388	10.4
	%	29.3	38.4	25.3	7.1	100	
South Hills	No.	295	382	480	160	1,317	9.9
	%	22.4	29.	36.5	12.2	100	
Total	No.	2,587	3,417	4,042	3,253	13,299	100.
	%	19.5	25.7	30.4	24.5	100	

TABLE 8. CHILD'S AGE UNDER 20 AND PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit		Under 1 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	3 Yr.	4 Yr.	5 Yr.	6 Yr.	7 Yr.	8 Yr.	9 Yr.	10 Yr.
Oakland	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-
Shady-side	No.	52	17	17	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
	%	33.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-
Squirrel Hill	No.	185	118	202	405	354	287	270	354	422	405	523
	%	2.5	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.8	5.7	5.5	7.1
East End	No.	95	57	19	57	38	76	38	76	76	76	57
	%	6.9	4.1	1.4	4.1	2.7	5.5	2.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.1
Stanton Heights	No.	56	28	69	28	69	56	28	69	139	97	111
	%	3.7	1.9	4.6	1.9	4.6	3.7	1.9	4.6	9.3	6.5	7.4
Eastern Suburbs	No.	42	56	98	112	98	112	140	70	112	98	112
	%	3.	4.	7.1	8.1	7.1	8.1	10.1	5.1	8.1	7.1	8.1
South Hills	No.	12	49	111	74	49	98	74	86	74	49	135
	%	0.9	3.7	8.4	5.6	3.7	7.5	5.6	6.5	5.6	3.7	10.3
Total	No.	442	325	516	693	608	646	565	655	823	725	938
	%	3.3	2.5	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.9	6.2	5.5	7.1

Geographic Unit		11 Yr.	12 Yr.	13 Yr.	14 Yr.	15 Yr.	16 Yr.	17 Yr.	18 Yr.	19 Yr.	Total
Oakland	No.	-	-	15	-	31	15	-	31	15	122
	%	-	-	12.5	-	25.	12.5	-	25.	12.5	100.
Shady-side	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	154
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	100
Squirrel Hill	No.	506	523	422	337	472	556	405	320	354	7,420
	%	6.8	7.1	5.7	4.6	6.4	7.5	5.5	4.3	4.8	100
East End	No.	76	57	134	19	114	38	57	114	114	1,388
	%	5.5	4.1	9.6	1.4	8.2	2.7	4.1	8.2	8.2	100
Stanton Heights	No.	56	167	97	111	69	83	69	14	83	1,499
	%	3.7	11.1	6.5	7.4	4.6	5.6	4.6	0.9	5.6	100
Eastern Suburbs	No.	56	56	56	70	28	-	42	28	-	1,386
	%	4.	4.	4.	5.1	2.	-	3.	2.	-	100
South Hills	No.	135	74	37	98	25	37	37	37	25	1,316
	%	10.3	5.6	2.8	7.5	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.9	100
Total	No.	829	877	761	635	739	729	610	544	625	13,285
	%	6.2	6.6	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.7	100

TABLE 9. YOM KIPPUR STUDY NUMBER OF CHILDREN ABSENT BY AGES WITHIN AREAS - 1959

Geographic Unit	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Stanton Heights	119	109	94	136	106	103	89	98	75	63	44	57	68	1,161
East End	69	70	83	72	86	91	87	102	87	100	71	102	97	1,117
Homeswood	6	7	9	10	8	7	8	14	3	1	-	-	-	73
Hill District	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Shadyside	12	5	6	10	6	6	8	6	3	2	-	7	-	71
Squirrel Hill	344	386	412	466	371	369	360	435	442	431	332	323	382	5,053
Oakland	-	13	4	12	12	13	14	16	17	21	14	18	16	170
Hillel Academy	30	39	42	22	32	21	26	17	11	10	11	-	-	261
Achei T'minin	12	14	9	9	10	13	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	89
Winch.-Thurston														80
Falk		ESTIMATED												112
Shadyside														32
Total	593	645	660	738	632	624	605	696	640	628	472	507	563	8,227

TABLE 10. YOM KIPPUR STUDY NUMBER OF CHILDREN ABSENT BY AGES WITHIN AREAS - 1960

Geographic Unit	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Stanton Heights	93	227	113	109	116	107	98	91	93	79	66	46	60	1,298
East End	12	50	58	64	103	79	97	83	96	97	95	61	88	983
Homeswood	9	8	10	9	10	10	8	8	14	1	-	-	-	87
Hill District	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Shadyside	5	13	2	5	9	6	2	8	4	2	4	3	-	63
Squirrel Hill	240	322	318	380	428	379	363	363	375	3	2	7	1	3,181
Oakland	10	6	5	11	12	13	10	9	11	1	-	-	-	88
Hillel Academy	31	41	39	47	22	34	24	26	16	10	6	6	-	302
Achei T'minin	14	9	12	8	7	8	14	11	4	-	-	-	-	87
Winch.-Thurston														78
Falk		ESTIMATED												112
Shadyside														32
Total	414	676	558	634	707	638	617	599	613	193	173	123	149	6,316

BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN

TABLE 11. BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN UNDER 20

Geographic Unit		Native Born	Russia	Germany	Hungary	Other* Abroad	N. R.	Total
Oakland	No.	124	-	-	-	-	-	124
	%	100.	-	-	-	-	-	100.
Shadyside	No.	138	-	-	-	-	-	138
	%	100.	-	-	-	-	-	100.
Squirrel Hill	No.	7,083	17	17	34	51	34	7,236
	%	97.9	0.23	0.23	0.46	0.7	0.46	99.98
East End	No.	1,394	-	-	-	19	-	1,413
	%	98.65	-	-	-	1.35	-	100.
Stanton Heights	No.	1,418	28	-	-	28	-	1,474
	%	96.23	1.89	-	-	1.89	-	100.01
Eastern Suburbs	No.	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	1,374
	%	100.	-	-	-	-	-	100.
South Hills	No.	1,317	-	-	-	12	-	1,329
	%	99.07	-	-	-	0.93	-	100.
Total	No.	12,848	45	17	34	110	34	13,088
	%	98.13	0.34	0.13	0.26	0.84	0.26	100.

* None from Poland, Rumania, England, and Austria.

Table 11 supplies a final note to the long history of immigration to the United States. A later table will show the same trend for the Heads of Household in a lesser but still compelling way.

SEX OF CHILDREN

Table 12 compares on a percentage basis the sex of children under 20 in each geographic unit to the 1960 Census by census tracts. The most striking factor is the preponderant number of males in the Eastern Suburbs, the actual figure being 855 males to 532 females.

TABLE 12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX OF CHILDREN UNDER 20
JEWISH AND TOTAL POPULATION

Geographic Unit	M A L E		F E M A L E	
	Jewish	Census	Jewish	Census
Oakland	25.	49.4	75.	50.6
Shadyside	62.5	46.8	37.5	53.2
Squirrel Hill	46.1	50.8	53.9	49.2
East End	47.2	49.6	52.8	50.4
Stanton Heights	50.	50.2	50.	49.8
Eastern Suburbs	61.6	51.	38.4	49.
South Hills	51.8	50.3	48.2	49.7
Total	53.2	50.3	46.8	49.7

TABLE 13. SEX OF CHILDREN UNDER 20

Geographic Unit		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Oakland	No.	31	93	124
	%	25.	75.	100.
Shadyside	No.	86	52	138
	%	62.5	38.	100.
Squirrel Hill	No.	3,963	3,390	7,353
	%	46.1	53.9	100.
East End	No.	649	725	1,374
	%	47.2	52.8	100.
Stanton Heights	No.	723	723	1,446
	%	50.	50.	100.
Eastern Suburbs	No.	855	533	1,388
	%	61.6	38.4	100.
South Hills	No.	677	628	1,305
	%	51.9	48.1	100.
Total	No.	6,984	6,144	13,128
	%	53.2	46.8	100.

Table 13 displays material for Jewish children by sex in actual numbers and percentage by each geographic unit.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

TABLE 14. SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AS NUMBER AND PERCENT WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Oakland	No.	263	186	449
	%	58.62	41.38	100.
Shadyside	No.	448	172	620
	%	72.22	27.77	99.99
Squirrel Hill	No.	5,920	489	6,409
	%	92.37	7.63	100.
East End	No.	1,126	134	1,260
	%	89.39	10.61	100.
Stanton Heights	No.	751	83	834
	%	90.	10.	100.
Eastern Suburbs	No.	687	14	701
	%	98.	2.	100.
South Hills	No.	701	-	701
	%	100.	-	100.
Total	No.	9,896	1,078	10,974
	%	90.18	9.82	100.

Table 14. shows the comparative number and percent of male and female Heads of Household. As might be expected, the male Heads of Household is 90% of the total. Of the almost 10% female Heads of Household which one may presuppose are mainly single individuals living in separate domiciles, the great majority live in Squirrel Hill. The second largest group living in Oakland undoubtedly are to be found in the large apartment house and hotel complexes in the area.

JEWISH FOREIGN BORN

The number of Jewish foreign born continues to decline. Current figures, Table 15, show 88% are native born. This compares to almost 68%

TABLE 15. PLACE OF BIRTH AS PERCENT COMPARED WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit	Native Born	England	Germany	Poland	Austria	Hungary	U.S.S.R.	N.R. And All Other	Total
Oakland	86.9	-	-	1.6	-	-	11.5	-	100
Shadyside	95.	-	-	1.3	-	-	2.5	1.3	100
Squirrel Hill	86.7	0.3	1.8	2.	1.5	0.8	5.	2.	100
East End	80.9	0.5	1.4	3.2	0.5	-	9.5	4.1	100
Stanton Heights	91.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	-	-	4.7	1.7	100
Eastern Suburbs	96.5	-	1.	1.	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	100
South Hills	94.	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	-	1.7	1.3	100
Total	88.1	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.	0.5	4.9	2.	100

of the total Pittsburgh population in the areas compared. Table 16 compares Pittsburgh's foreign born percentage to five other recent community studies.

TABLE 16. PERCENT JEWISH FOREIGN BORN

City and Year	Per Cent Foreign Born of Total Jewish Population
Pittsburgh - 1963	12.
Rochester - 1961	32.8*
Trenton - 1961	15.
South Bend - 1961	20.3
Los Angeles - 1959	24.8
San Francisco - 1958	22.8
* Based on Head of Household only.	

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Table 17 compares occupations of Heads of Households as compared to the persons in the 1960 Census for the same areas. As expected, the managerial and self-employed constitute a third of the Jewish occupations as compared to only 12.4% of those in the 1960 Census. Surprising perhaps is the comparison of the Professionals, 24.8% Jewish, 20.12% in the general population.

Table 18 compares Pittsburgh's Jewish population to six other recent studies. In Pittsburgh's "Other" group there is the following: Housewife 4.37%. Retired 5.91%, Unskilled 1.22%, Other and N.R. 1.2%.

AGE OF JEWISH POPULATION

The age of the Jewish population is shown in Table 19. The median age is 33.4 years. However, a bias is inherent in this distribution. Many individuals live in the Jewish Home for the Aged, over 300,

TABLE 17. OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit	J E W I S H					1 9 6 0 C E N S U S T R A C T S				
	Professional	Clerical	Sales	Mgr. & Self Emp.	Skilled	Professional	Clerical	Sales	Mgrs. & Prop.	Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.
Oakland	24.14	3.45	20.69	12.24	3.45	25.34	19.92	6.16	6.77	8.63
Shadyside	36.11	-	13.89	27.77	2.78	26.28	19.74	8.39	11.03	6.9
Squirrel Hill	24.47	2.1	15.53	37.89	8.42	21.56	15.7	15.67	14.61	8.2
East End	20.9	2.99	20.9	19.4	16.41	11.48	19.2	13.79	9.69	10.88
Stanton Heights	11.67	3.33	38.33	23.33	10.0	9.69	15.7	12.76	9.51	12.19
Eastern Suburbs	26.0	-	24.0	32.0	14.0	20.56	15.81	10.48	11.36	15.69
South Hills	40.35	5.26	12.28	38.59	1.75	19.98	19.38	12.58	14.15	12.88
Total	24.84	2.3	18.33	32.89	8.88	20.12	17.84	12.09	12.41	11.57

TABLE 18. JEWISH OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

City and Year of Study	O C C U P A T I O N S					
	Professional and Semi-Professional	Managers and Self-Employed	Clerical and Sales	Skilled and Semi-Skilled	Unskilled Personal Service & Protective Service	Other
Pittsburgh (1963)	24.8	33.	20.6	8.9	-	12.7
Rochester <u>a/</u> (1961)						
Male	26.7	29.5	24.2	16.6	2.9	-
Female	17.8	7.1	55.5	16.6	3.0	-
Trenton <u>a/</u> (1961)						
Total	24.8	48.0	21.5	-----	5.7 -----	-
Male	27.4	54.0	13.4	-----	5.2 -----	-
Female	17.0	29.3	46.3	-----	7.4 -----	-
South Bend <u>b/</u> (1961)						
Total	17.5	48.4	24.2	7.2	2.6	-
Male	17.6	56.5	15.3	8.0	2.6	-
Female	17.2	24.1	51.1	4.7	3.0	-
Los Angeles <u>c/</u> (1959)	24.9	30.5	24.2	16.6	3.8	-
San Francisco <u>a/</u> (1958)	28.0	26.9	33.6	7.3	4.2	-
New Orleans <u>d/</u> (1958)	25.4	49.2	18.3	5.4 _{e/}	1.6 _e	-
U.S. White Urban <u>f/</u> (1960)						
Total	13.9	10.7	27.8	33.7	13.9	-
Male	13.5	13.9	18.0	42.3	12.4	-
Female	14.8	4.3	47.1	16.8	16.9	-

a/ Based on employed persons.b/ Based on employed and unemployed persons.c/ Based on employed heads of household.d/ Based on male head of household.e/ Semi-skilled included in unskilled and service.f/ Source: U.S. Census of Population (1960), U. S. Summary PC (1)-1C, Table 88. Distribution limited to employed persons reporting occupations.

TABLE 19. AGE OF JEWISH POPULATION AS NUMBER AND PERCENT WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Oakland	No.	-	15	15	93	93	-	15	15	46
	%	-	1.64	1.64	9.84	9.84	-	1.64	1.64	4.92
Shady-side	No.	103	17	17	34	120	120	52	-	17
	%	7.5	1.25	1.25	2.5	8.75	8.75	3.75	-	1.25
Squirrel Hill	No.	1,366	1,838	2,327	2,142	1,315	759	995	1,703	1,653
	%	6.19	8.33	10.54	9.7	5.96	3.44	4.51	7.72	7.49
East End	No.	267	344	344	458	229	76	229	286	401
	%	6.36	8.18	8.18	10.91	5.45	1.82	5.45	6.82	9.55
Stanton Heights	No.	250	403	542	306	153	97	208	403	320
	%	7.63	12.29	16.52	9.32	4.66	2.97	6.36	12.29	9.74
Eastern Suburbs	No.	407	533	350	98	28	140	378	350	154
	%	14.43	18.91	12.44	3.48	1.0	4.98	13.73	12.44	5.47
South Hills	No.	295	382	480	172	74	160	221	259	332
	%	10.34	13.36	16.81	6.03	2.59	5.6	7.76	9.05	11.64
Total	No.	2,688	3,532	4,075	3,303	2,012	1,352	2,098	3,016	2,923
	%	7.16	9.4	10.86	8.8	5.36	3.6	5.59	8.03	7.78

(Continued on Page 21)

TABLE 19. AGE OF JEWISH POPULATION AS NUMBER AND PERCENT WITHIN AREAS
(Continued from Page 20)

Geographic Unit		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-80	80 & Over	N.R.	Total
Oakland	No. %	108 11.48	93 9.84	124 13.11	108 11.48	46 4.92	93 9.84	46 4.92	31 3.28	- -	941 100.03
Shady-side	No. %	103 7.5	138 10.0	224 16.25	155 11.25	172 12.5	17 1.25	52 3.75	17 1.25	17 1.25	1,375 100.
Squirrel Hill	No. %	1,939 8.79	1,990 9.01	1,417 6.42	1,012 4.58	725 3.28	320 1.45	337 1.53	135 0.61	101 0.46	22,074 100.01
East End	No. %	401 9.55	286 6.82	210 5.0	229 5.45	114 2.73	191 4.55	57 1.36	57 1.36	19 0.45	4,198 99.99
Stanton Heights	No. %	181 5.51	208 6.36	69 2.12	56 1.69	42 1.27	14 0.42	28 0.85	- -	- -	3,280 100.
Eastern Suburbs	No. %	140 4.98	84 2.98	56 1.99	28 1.00	- -	28 1.0	14 0.5	14 0.5	14 0.5	2,816 100.3
South Hills	No. %	209 7.33	74 2.59	61 2.16	74 2.59	12 0.43	25 0.86	12 0.43	12 0.43	- -	2,854 100.
Total	No. %	3,081 8.21	2,873 7.65	2,161 5.76	1,662 4.42	1,111 2.96	688 1.83	546 1.46	266 0.71	151 0.4	37,538 99.98

whose last address was a Pittsburgh one, and are not included in the sample study. Therefore, it was felt best to recompute the age distribution with these persons and their ages properly distributed among all the totals. Table 20 shows this. The median age then becomes 33.65 and the percent of those 65 years and over changes from 6.96% to 7.66%. The percent in the White Census 65 years and over is 10%. Comparison is afforded to 8 other communities and to the U.S. Census by comparing Table 20 to Table 4.

TABLE 20. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION
BY PERCENT
(INCLUDING JEWISH HOME FOR AGED)

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
0-4	7.10	4.45	2.65
5-9	9.33	4.8	4.53
10-14	10.78	5.71	5.07
15-19	8.73	4.03	4.7
20-24	5.28	2.81	2.47
25-34	9.1	4.13	4.97
35-44	15.71	7.6	8.11
45-54	15.75	7.81	7.94
55-64	10.16	5.16	5.0
65+	7.66	3.83	3.83
Age Unknown	0.4	0.13	0.27
Total	100.0	50.46	49.54

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Two comparisons have been made for Numbers of Persons in Household. The first, Table 21, shows the large number of 4 in a household in the Suburbs and Stanton Heights as well as the large number of 5 in the Eastern Suburbs. South Hills has almost 7% in 7 and 8 members to a household. Actually, South Hills has over 27% in 5 or more and adding in 4 brings it to over 70%. Eastern Suburbs has 77% 4 or more and Stanton Heights 70%.

We also have the opportunity to compare the totals to 6 other communities as follows in Table 22.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AS NUMBER AND PERCENT WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Hseholds.	Total Persons
Oakland	No. %	139 31.03	217 48.28	31 6.9	31 6.9	31 6.9	- -	- -	- -	- -	449 100.01	944
Shady- side	No. %	121 19.44	310 50.0	120 19.44	69 11.11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	620 99.99	1,378
Squirrel Hill	No. %	455 7.09	1,467 22.83	1,164 18.11	1,889 29.4	1,113 17.32	303 4.72	17 0.26	- -	17 0.26	6,425 99.99	22,076
East End	No. %	38 3.03	458 36.36	286 22.73	191 15.15	172 13.64	76 6.06	19 1.52	- -	19 1.52	1,259 100.01	4,200
Stanton Heights	No. %	- -	83 10.0	167 20.0	361 43.33	167 20.0	56 6.67	- -	- -	- -	834 100.	3,280
Eastern Suburbs	No. %	14 2.0	70 10.0	70 10.0	308 44.0	210 30.0	28 4.0	- -	- -	- -	700 100.	2,818
South Hills	No. %	25 3.45	98 13.79	86 12.07	308 43.1	98 13.79	49 6.9	37 5.17	12 1.72	- -	713 99.99	2,856
Total	No. %	792 7.2	2,703 24.58	1,924 17.49	3,157 28.69	1,791 16.28	512 4.66	73 0.66	12 0.11	36 0.33	11,000 100	37,552

TABLE 22. SIZE OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLD

	Number Persons in Household									Average Size
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
Pittsburgh - 1963	7.2	24.58	17.49	28.69	16.28	4.66	0.66	0.11	0.33	3.41
Rochester - 1961	9.1	28.7	19.2	24.6	13.3	3.9	0.9	-	0.2	3.2
South Bend - 1961	11.5	24.7	15.5	25.8	15.5	5.9	1.0	----0.1----		3.3
Los Angeles - 1959	6.1	28.2	19.7	28.3	13.7	3.8	-----0.4-----			3.2
San Francisco - 1958	17.7	31.2	18.3	20.6	9.8	1.1	1.2	---0.2---		2.8
New Orleans - 1958	14.2	22.4	19.5	22.8	17.1	2.8	1.2	---0.0---		3.2
Worcester - 1957	12.5	26.0	19.4	26.0	11.8	3.4	0.7	0.2	#	3.1
All Households (Related Persons)										
U.S. Census: 1960 for Urban and Rural non-farm areas a/	15.4	27.3	18.4	17.5	11.2	5.4	-----4.7-----			3.2

N.B. Data shown are limited to those providing information.
Details may not add exactly to 100.0 because of rounding.

Less than 0.5 of one percent.

a/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Current Population Reports. Series P-20 No. 106, P.13, 1-9-61.

YEAR MOVED TO PRESENT ADDRESS

One of the original purposes of the Sample Study was to attempt to determine movement of families intra and inter Pittsburgh and the environs.

TABLE 23. YEAR MOVED TO PRESENT ADDRESS

Geographic Unit	1961-63	1957-60	1943-56	1942 Or Before	N. R.	Total
Oakland	17.2	27.6	17.2	20.7	17.2	100
Shadyside	30.6	30.6	30.6	8.3	-	100
Squirrel Hill	10.9	23.7	50.9	11.2	3.2	100
East End	13.9	29.2	41.5	13.9	1.5	100
Stanton Heights	8.3	30.	58.3	1.7	1.7	100
Eastern Suburbs	18.4	28.6	51.	2.	-	100
South Hills	14.	35.1	47.4	1.8	1.8	100
Total	13.1	26.4	47.7	9.8	3.	100

One of the responses elicited related to the year persons moved to their present address. Table 23 shows over 50% of the families have lived at the same address since 1943 or before. Of these, almost 10% have lived at the same address for over 20 years, 48% between 7 and 20 years. Only 13% have lived only 3 years or less at the same address.

PRIOR ADDRESS

In this connection some of our suppositions were tested in regard to movement from outside Pittsburgh to either the suburbs or to Pittsburgh proper. We were also interested in the movement from Squirrel Hill and East End to the suburbs.

Table 24 shows where families formerly lived. For example: Oakland's present residents formerly lived, percentage wise, in the following areas: Squirrel Hill 27.58%, Shadyside 6.89%, etc. It is interesting

TABLE 24. PRIOR ADDRESS WITHIN AREAS

Former Address →	Squirrel Hill	Shady-side	East End	Stanton Heights	Oakland	Other Pgh.	South Hills	East Sub.	Environs	Elsewhere Penna.	Another State	Another Country	N.R.	Total
Oakland	27.58	6.89	3.44	-	34.48	3.44	3.44	-	-	3.44	-	3.44	13.79	99.94
Shadyside	41.66	22.22	8.33	-	2.77	2.77	-	-	-	2.77	16.66	-	2.77	99.95
Sq. Hill	52.0	6.93	7.73	1.86	6.39	4.53	1.06	0.53	3.46	4.79	5.86	0.8	4.0	99.94
East End	10.76	4.61	56.92	1.53	7.69	6.15	1.53	1.53	3.07	3.07	1.53	-	1.53	99.92
Stn. Hgts.	16.66	5.0	25.0	18.33	13.33	5.0	-	-	3.33	1.66	8.33	-	3.33	99.97
East.Sub.	42.0	2.0	16.0	2.0	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	12.0	10.0	-	2.0	100.0
So. Hills	21.05	10.52	3.5	-	7.01	3.5	28.07	3.5	1.75	7.01	8.77	1.75	3.5	99.93
Total	40.34	7.3	14.79	2.79	7.65	4.5	3.0	0.97	2.86	4.79	6.38	0.72	3.84	99.93

to note that Squirrel Hill former residents prefer the Eastern Suburbs over South Hills almost 2 to 1 (42% to 21.05%), while the largest number of persons coming into South Hills are intra moves. Basically, the movement is from Squirrel Hill, over 40%; East End, 14.79%; and lastly from environs, elsewhere Pennsylvania, another state, totalling 14%.

PLAN TO MOVE

Individuals were asked if they planned to move. This question was not qualified as to "when" or other modification. The validity of the answers received may be questioned only to the extent they reflect the fact that at the time the questionnaire was answered 80% had no specific plans to move, Table 25. This was born out in a corollary question "neighborhood will move to". Only 28 replies were received, of which 17 planned to leave the state.

TABLE 25. PLAN TO MOVE AS NUMBER AND PERCENT
WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit		Yes	No	N. R.
Oakland	No.	108	340	-
	%	24.14	75.86	-
Shadyside	No.	224	396	-
	%	36.11	63.89	-
Squirrel Hill	No.	1,147	5,110	51
	%	18.18	81.01	0.8
East End	No.	229	993	19
	%	18.46	80.0	1.53
Stanton Heights	No.	83	737	14
	%	10.0	88.33	1.66
Eastern Suburbs	No.	126	547	14
	%	18.37	79.59	2.04
South Hills	No.	111	591	-
	%	15.79	84.21	-
Total		No.	8,714	98
		%	80.39	0.9

TABLE 26. RENT OR OWN AS PERCENT WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit	Jewish Population				Census Tract Comparison White Only		
	Rent	Own	N. R.	Total	Rent	Own	Total
Oakland	57.14	42.86	-	100.0	71.23	28.77	100.0
Shadyside	77.78	13.89	8.33	100.0	76.91	23.09	100.0
Squirrel Hill	27.47	71.47	1.07	100.01	39.36	60.64	100.0
East End	38.46	60.0	1.54	100.0	53.58	46.42	100.0
Stanton Heights	8.33	91.67	-	100.0	26.57	73.43	100.0
Eastern Suburbs	2.04	97.96	-	100.0	11.78	88.22	100.0
South Hills	8.77	91.23	-	100.0	24.63	75.37	100.0
Total	28.5	70.23	1.27	100.0	34.77	65.23	100.0

RENT OR OWN HOUSING

Comparisons were made between the 1960 Census and the Jewish population in regard to housing, Table 26. Surprisingly, there is little difference in the overall relationship between white ownership, 65.23%, and Jewish, 70.23%. Significant differences appear within the geographical units. For example, South Hills Jewish population 91.23%, 1960 Census 75.37%. Stanton Heights also shows a marked difference, Jewish population 91.67%, Census 73.43%.

Type of Housing was also secured, Table 27. Interesting perhaps is the fact that 22% live in double housing. Twenty-three percent live in apartments. This was expected. The larger question, what of the future, remains to be explored.

TABLE 27. TYPE OF HOUSING AS PERCENT WITHIN AREAS

Geographic Unit	Single	Double	Apt.	Room	Other	Total
Oakland	13.8	24.1	58.6	3.4	-	100
Shadyside	11.1	5.6	83.3	-	-	100
Squirrel Hill	51.7	28.3	19.2	0.5	0.3	100
East End	41.5	20.	38.5	-	-	100
Stanton Heights	75.	20.	3.3	-	1.7	100
Eastern Suburbs	95.9.	2.	2.	-	-	100
South Hills	93.	5.3	1.8	-	-	100
Total	53.9	22.1	23.3	0.5	0.3	100

SOME COMPARISONS
1953 - 1963 Studies

Age distribution for the two studies was available, Table 28. Without distributing the 1953 Age Unknown, 2.1, the apparent reversal of the 1953 trend of the three groups 0-14, 1953 - 7.1, 7.6, 8.5, has now taken place, 1963 - 10.78, 9.33, 7.10. The 20-34 age group shows a marked difference, 1963 - 14.38, 1953 - 20.7.

TABLE 28. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION
AS COMPARED TO 1953

Age Group	1 9 6 3 (Including Home for Aged)			1 9 5 3 *		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	7.10	4.45	2.65	8.5	4.8	3.7
5-9	9.33	4.8	4.53	7.6	3.9	3.7
10-14	10.78	5.71	5.07	7.1	3.3	3.8
15-19	8.73	4.03	4.7	5.1	2.8	2.3
20-24	5.28	2.81	2.47	6.0	3.2	2.8
25-34	9.1	4.13	4.97	14.7	6.7	8.0
35-44	15.71	7.6	8.11	16.1	7.5	8.6
45-54	15.75	7.81	7.94	15.6	8.1	7.5
55-64	10.16	5.16	5.0	9.4	4.8	4.6
65+	7.66	3.83	3.83	7.8	3.8	3.9
Age Unknown	0.4	0.13	0.27	2.1	0.8	1.4
Total	100.0	50.46	49.54	100.0	49.7	50.3
* Totals Rounded						

In Table 29 we show the actual age distribution and add the table from 1938. This graphically delineates the aging process over a 25 year period and the fertility change, for example, 0-14 years 1963 is 27.42, 1953 - 23.7, and 1938 - 20.6.

Table 30 shows the rate of native born in the population. For example, the native born was 62% in 1938.

The large number of senior citizens of first generation foreign born accounts for the still large number of foreign born, 22%, still in the population.

TABLE 29. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Age Distribution	1963	1953	1938	(Inc. Home for Aged) 1963
Under 5	7.2	8.7	5.3	7.1
5 - 9	9.4	7.8	6.4	9.3
10 - 14	10.9	7.2	8.9	10.8
15 - 19	8.8	5.2	10.	8.7
20 - 24	5.4	6.2	9.9	5.3
25 - 34	9.2	15.	18.9	9.1
35 - 44	15.8	16.4	15.3	15.7
45 - 54	15.9	15.9	12.9	15.8
55 - 64	10.2	9.6	8.2	10.2
65+	7.	8.	4.2	7.7
Median Age	33.4	34.9	--	33.7

TABLE 30. NATIVE BORN AND FOREIGN BORN

1963	Foreign Born	12%
1953	Foreign Born	25.1%
1938	Foreign Born	38.2%

An interesting comparison is to be found in Table 31 showing changes in employment between 1953-1963. The differences are self-evident.

TABLE 31. EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	1963 Total	1953	
		Males	Females
Professionals & Technicals	24.8	14.3	17.7
Managers, Officials, & Prop.	32.9	40.1	11.9
Clericals	2.3	2.3	21.8
Sales Workers	18.3	31.2	40.7
Craftsmen	8.9	3.8	3.2
Production	.	.4	1.5
Service Workers	.	4.2	3.2
Laborers	.	3.7	.

Tables 32 and 33 are retained in order to show age distribution by sex with and without the Home for Aged population.

TABLE 33. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED TO 1953

	1 9 6 3			1 9 6 3 (Including Home for Aged)			1 9 5 3		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,688	1,683	1,005	2,688	1,683	1,005	3,580	2,010	1,570
5-9	3,531.5	1,816	1,715.5	3,531.5	1,816	1,715.5	3,200	1,630	1,570
10-14	4,076.5	2,158	1,918.5	4,076.5	2,158	1,918.5	2,970	1,390	1,580
15-19	3,303	1,524	1,779	3,303	1,524	1,779	2,150	1,170	980
20-24	1,996.5	1,061	935.5	1,996.5	1,061	935.5	2,530	1,350	1,180
25-34	3,441.5	1,562.5	1,879	3,441.5	1,562.5	1,879	6,180	2,800	3,380
35-44	5,941	2,872	3,069	5,942	2,873	3,069	6,760	3,140	3,620
45-54	5,955	2,954	3,001	5,958	2,954	3,004	6,550	3,400	3,150
55-64	3,823	1,941	1,882	3,845	1,954	1,891	3,940	2,000	1,940
65+	2,613.5	1,339	1,274.5	2,899.5	1,450	1,449.5	3,270	1,610	1,660
Age Unknown	151	48	103	151	48	103	900	330	570
Total	37,520.5	18,958.5	18,562	37,832.5	19,083.5	18,749	42,030	20,830	21,200

**TABLE 34. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS
IN HOUSEHOLD COMPARED TO 1953**

No. of Persons in Household	1 9 6 3		1 9 5 3	
	Households		Households	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	792	7.2	1,000	7.7
Two	2,704	24.6	3,120	24.
Three	1,925	17.5	3,450	26.5
Four	3,157	28.7	3,480	26.7
Five	1,791	16.3	1,450	11.1
Six	513	4.7	380	2.9
Seven	73	.7	60	.5
Eight	12	.1	60	.5
Nine	36	.3	10	.1
Total Households	11,003	100.	13,010	100.
Total Persons	37,567*		42,030	
Mean No. of Persons per Household	3.4		3.2	
* Based on Heads of Household in Sample Study				

The distribution of families by Size shows interesting comparison, Table 34. Now that we know smaller number of children are being born we see that the large Jewish family may well be closing a chapter.

Home Ownership was compared between the decades. In 1963, 70.23 owned their homes. In 1953 only 55.9. A quick run-down on kind of living arrangements follows:

1 9 6 3

53.9% lived in single homes (owned or rented)
22.1% lived in double homes (owned or rented)
23.3% lived in apartment dwellings (owned or rented)

1 9 5 3

51.9% lived in single homes (owned or rented)
13.9% lived in duplex homes (owned or rented)
34.9% lived in multiple dwellings (owned or rented)

This ends our Jewish population study based on geographic units of Heads of Household. An addendum relating to some economic factors and a special 65 years and over study will be issued shortly.

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Leonard Kuntz, Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Pittsburgh.
- (2) Alvin Chenkin, Director Statistical Unit, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.
- (3) Yom Kippur Method, Jewish Day of Atonement Census Studies, Judah Rubinstein, Research Associate, Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, March 1963, unpublished.
- (4) Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Jewish Population Studies By Community Federations.

A P P E N D I X

The Sample Design is based on the use of the United Jewish Federation's Head of Household list. This list comprises all known persons combined into single units where kinship is established. It does not include Heads of Households who are no longer prospects, i.e., non-contributors who have had their names removed from the active file. These latter persons and those unknown to Federation constitute the balance of the total Jewish community.

The known Heads of Household consisted of 11,827 names. Of these, 237 were eliminated as living beyond the suburban area and not truly a part of Pittsburgh. This left 11,590 Heads of Household.

The 11,590 Heads of Household were given alphabetic numbers and were then arranged into census tracts. Each census tract was then serially numbered for IBM coding. Within each census tract streets were laid out alphabetically and then numerically. Every seventh Head of Household was selected (1,562 or 13.477%). To every Head of Household thus selected a number (geographic) was given.

Under the imprimatur of the University of Pittsburgh a questionnaire was sent to each of the Sample Head of Household (Page 39). Six hundred and ninety-nine valid replies were received. Three replies, on inspection, were from areas which in the judgment of the author did not belong to Pittsburgh but rather to environs. Inasmuch as the Sample had excluded environs (237 Heads of Household) it was felt these three also did not belong to Pittsburgh and were excluded. This gave us 696 replies representing 45.88% return. They are 6% of the total number of the Heads of Household.

Subsequently the Sample replies were matched to the census tracts and the corresponding Head of Household. Inspection proved that (1) a number of census tracts returned no reply. (Table 35) These numbered 35⁴ Heads of Household. (2) In a number of census tracts inadequate replies were received (less than 25).

Accordingly, the census tracts were combined into acceptable geographic units. This produced a satisfactory number of replies compared to the number of Heads of Household (Table 36) in each unit. Inflation factors were developed for combined census tracts and provided the basis for all estimates except for the total population. The method of estimating the total population is given in the first pages of the study.

All of the questionnaires were coded by schedule (Page 44), arranged in census tracts by geographic units and the material extrapolated. At all times the total numbers of individuals determined was in the number of 37,538 with a variance of ± 14 or - 0. This compared with the preliminary estimated figure of 40,090. The difference of approximately 2,500 persons related to the following factors: 1) certain Heads of Household were not used by the original sampler as he considered them not to be part of Pittsburgh or its Suburbs. Inspection by the author led him to believe serious error would arise in not including them for the purposes of estimating the total population. They were not used in extrapolating the internal factors, however. 2) Certain census tracts were dropped because too few replies were received. This in turn led to dropping certain geographic units.

Reconciliation of these factors is contained in Table 37.

In every sampling study the question of bias is of utmost importance. One obvious bias was revealed in the study. This was found in the relationship of the known gifts of the repliers to the gifts of all contributors to the United Jewish Federation. As might be expected, a larger percentage of better givers than are in the United Jewish Federation's contributors' list replied to the questionnaire. (Table 38) Conversely then, we received lesser number of replies from small or non-contributors than we would have wished. It is not thought this affects the results measurably except perhaps in factors such as home ownership.

The second factor in this bias is more serious. Only 6.96% of 65 & Over persons were produced by the sample. All other community studies except Los Angeles show a far

higher proportion. This problem arose in the 1953 Pittsburgh study where 8.0% were found to be 65 years and over. It was therefore assumed that the magnitude of the Jewish Home for the Aged (320 Pittsburgh residents) was an unbalancing factor. Accordingly, their age group was distributed throughout the age structure producing 7.66%.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
Department of Geography

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The Department of Geography of the University of Pittsburgh is conducting a population study of the Pittsburgh area. We feel that the results of this study will be of considerable interest and value to the people of this area.

You were selected to participate in this study by a random sampling of addresses. We urge you to take the few minutes necessary to complete the questionnaire. We think you will find it interesting. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ANY NAMES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE; we do not need names for this study.

In order to obtain meaningful results from this survey, it is MOST necessary for us to receive the maximum number of completed questionnaires. Please complete and return this questionnaire as soon as possible. We have enclosed a self-addressed envelope for your convenience. Return postage has been paid.

We need your cooperation. Thank you.

Leonard Kuntz
Assistant Professor

Please fill in the following chart concerning the members of your household.

Directions:

Include only those members who are now living in your household, or those who are temporarily absent, such as a student away at college.

In the column RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, the name "HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD" has been printed on line 1. Complete the information for the head of household. Then indicate the relationship of each of the members of the household to the head by writing WIFE, SON, WIFE'S FATHER, etc. as the case may be on the following lines and complete the information. DO NOT WRITE NAMES.

In the column OCCUPATION, state the occupation as specifically as possible; for example: file clerk, owner of grocery, salesman, housewife.

Relationship to the Head of Household	Age	Sex	Place of Birth	Occupation
1. Head of the Household				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

2. If you (head of household) were not born in Allegheny County, in what year did you first move to Allegheny County? _____

3. Where did you live JUST before you moved to your present address: _____

(House or Block Number) (Street) (City) (State)

4. In what year did you move to your present address? _____

5. Check the type of housing unit in which you now live.

☒ Single detached house ☐ Double or Duplex ☐ Apartment ☐ Room

6. Do you own or rent your own residence? (Check one) ☐ Own ☐ Rent

7. Do you plan to move in the next year or two? (Check One) ☐ Yes ☐ No

8. If you do plan to move in the next year or two WITHIN Allegheny County, write the name of the community; for example: Mt. Lebanon, Monroeville, Squirrel Hill _____

9. If you plan to move in the next year or two OUTSIDE of Allegheny County, write the city and the state _____

TABLE 35. CENSUS TRACTS FOR WHICH NO REPLY WAS RECEIVED

Census Tract	Total households in UWF Files	Census Tract	Total households in UWF Files
1	3	28D	3
1B	5	28F	2
2A	7	29B	3
4A	6	31A	1
5C	1	31B	1
5D	1	32A	3
5F	4	32B	2
5I	3	32C	2
5J	13	AVB65	1
8A	6	BAB154	2
8C	16	BEB61	1
8D	8	BEB62	1
8H	9	BHB279	1
11F	3	BSB66	1
12G	2	CRB116	1
13A	1	CBB117	1
13H	1	CSB147	4
15EA	1	CSB148	2
15EC	1	DOB134	6
16A	1	DOB135	9
16B	1	DOB136	5
17B	2	FCB31	11
18A	2	INB114	1
18C	1	MLT137	26
18DA	1	MOB156	1
18DB	1	OHT30	5
19B	1	PHT288	3
19D	1	PHT291	6
19E	1	PHT292	3
19F	9	RET51	1
19J	9	RFB121	1
19K	3	RST52	1
19L	14	RST53	6
20E	1	RST54	7
20G	2	RST55	1
20I	3	RST56	1
20L	2	SCT129	11
20M	2	SRT42	3
21B	1	SRT43	1
21C	1	SWB262	5
22B	1	SWB264	3
22H	1	SWB265	6
23B	2	SWB266	2
25A	1	UST143	6
25BA	3	THB120	1
25BB	2	WIB271	1
26H	1	WIB272	5
26I	1	WIB273	2
26L	1	WIB274	2
26M	1	WIB275	5
26P	1	WIB277	1
27A	3	WIB278	3
27B	1		
27C	1		
28C	1		
		107 Census Tracts	354

TABLE 36. COMPUTATION OF INFLATION FACTORS FOR WFF
SAMPLE SURVEY BY CENSUS TRACT

Census tract	(Col. 1) Total households in WFF Files	(Col. 2) Number of household heads responding in household survey	Inflation factor (Col. 1 ÷ Col. 2)
<u>DOWNTOWN</u>			
2B	72	1	72
5G	5	1	5
Total	77	2	38.5
<u>OAKLAND</u>			
4J	80	5	16
4I	62	3	20.67
4FB	38	1	38
4C	15	1	15
4D	176	14	12.57
4E	23	2	11.5
4FA	55	3	18.33
Total	449	29	15.48
<u>HOMEWOOD</u>			
14E	59	4	14.75
13C	1	1	1
Total	60	5	12
<u>SHADYSIDE</u>			
7A	133	10	13.3
7B	51	4	12.75
7C	106	5	21.2
7D	70	3	23.3
7E	46	4	11.5
7F	73	3	24.3
7G	5	1	5
7H	136	6	22.6
Total	620	36	17.22
<u>SQUIRREL HILL</u>			
14A	573	40	14.32
14B	327	15	21.8
14C	639	45	14.2
14D	262	23	13.91
14F	105	5	21
14G	1,601	85	18.835
14H	1,115	60	18.58
14I	1,053	65	16.2
14J	13	1	13
14K	14	1	14
15C	38	2	19
15F	15	1	15
15G	654	37	17.67
Total	6,409	380	16.865

**TABLE 36. COMPUTATION OF INFLATION FACTORS FOR UJF
SAMPLE SURVEY BY CENSUS TRACT
(Cont. from Page 41)**

Census Tract	(Col. 1) Total households in UJF Files	(Col. 2) Number of household heads responding in household survey	Inflation factor (Col. 1 ÷ Col. 2)
<u>EAST END</u>			
11H	167	7	23.86
11B	238	12	19.83
11M	89	3	29.67
11L	143	7	20.43
11C	326	21	15.52
11J	2	1	2.0
11K	167	8	20.87
10D	128	7	18.28
Total	1,260	66	19.09
<u>STANTON HEIGHTS</u>			
10E	512	40	12.8
10C	131	8	16.37
10B	170	11	15.45
10A	21	1	21.
Total	834	60	13.9
<u>LAWRENCEVILLE-BLOOMFIELD</u>			
8E	5	1	5
8F	18	1	18
8G	49	3	16.3
Total	72	5	14.4
<u>EASTERN SUBURBS</u>			
PHT289	39	2	19.5
PHT290	20	1	20.
MVB284	219	15	14.6
WIT282	255	22	15.91
CHB244	18	2	9.
FHB280	40	3	13.3
CLB281	110	5	22
Total	701	50	14.02
<u>WILKINSBURG</u>			
WIB269	19	2	9.5
<u>SOUTH HILLS</u>			
18E	1	1	1
19G	1	1	1
29C	2	1	2
30A	6	1	6
GRB128	6	1	6
DOB133	25	1	25
BAB153	35	2	17.5

(Cont. on Page 43)

TABLE 36. COMPUTATION OF INFLATION FACTORS FOR UJF
SAMPLE SURVEY BY CENSUS TRACT
(Cont. from Page 42)

Census Tract	(Col. 1) Total households in UJF Files	(Col. 2) Number of household heads responding in household survey	Inflation factor (Col. 1 ÷ Col. 2)
<u>SOUTH HILLS (Cont.)</u>			
BDB151	26	1	26
BAT152	8	1	8
MLT138	14	1	14
MLT139	50	4	12.5
MLT140	77	2	38.5
MLT141	40	5	8
MLT142	175	14	12.5
PHB184	34	3	11.3
SCT131	158	14	11.28
WLB149	16	1	16
WLB150	38	3	12.67
SNT185	2	1	2
Total	714	58	12.31

POSTING CODERelationship to Head of Household

Head
 Spouse
 Child
 Parent
 Grandparent
 Parent-in-law
 Retired
 Other (grandchild, niece, sister, etc.)
 No response

Age

0 - 4
 5 - 9
 10 - 14
 15 - 19
 20 - 24
 25 - 29
 30 - 34
 35 - 39
 40 - 44
 45 - 49
 50 - 54
 55 - 59
 60 - 64
 65 - 69
 70 - 74
 75 - 79
 80 and over
 No response

Ages of Members of Household Under 20

Under 1
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 No response

Sex

Male
 Female
 No response

Place of Birth

Native born
 Russia
 Poland
 Rumania
 Germany
 England
 Hungary
 Austria
 Other Abroad
 No response

Occupation

Clerical
 Sales
 Professional
 Managerial
 Self Employed
 Skilled
 Housewife
 Other (student, armed forces, unemployed)
 Retired
 Unskilled
 No response

Prior Address

Squirrel Hill
 Shadyside
 East End
 Stanton Heights
 Oakland
 Other Pittsburgh (Includes Hill, Bloomfield, Uptown, Downtown, North Side, Homewood, etc.)
 South Suburbs
 East Suburbs
 Environs (Includes Braddock, Swissvale, Homestead, etc.)
 Elsewhere in Penna.
 Another State
 Another Country
 No response

Year of Move to Present Address

1961-1963
 1957-1960
 1943-1956
 1942 or before
 No response

Type of Housing

Single, detached
 Double - Triplex
 Apartment
 Room
 Other
 No response

(Cont. on Page 45)

POSTING CODE (Cont. from Page 44)

Rent or Own

Rent

Own

Other

No response

Plan to Move

Yes

No

No response

Neighborhood to which Move will
be Made in Allegheny County

Point Breeze

South Suburbs

Downtown

No response or unknown

Oakland

Squirrel Hill

Shadyside

East End

Stanton Heights

Eastern Suburbs

Other Pgh.

North Suburbs

Move Outside Allegheny County

Pennsylvania

Other State

No response or unknown

Geographic Account Number

Alphabetic Account Number

Neighborhood

Census Tract

TABLE 37. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD - RECONCILIATION BETWEEN
SAMPLE STUDY AND USE BY FEDERATION

	Sample Study	UJF Study
Downtown	82	107
Hill	19	-
Oakland	455	449
Bloomfield	124	124
Shadyside	620	620
East End	2,098	2,092
Brushton-Homewood	6	64
Squirrel Hill	6,470	6,407
North Side	22	22
Beechview-Brookline*	95	-
North Suburbs	51	-
Eastern Suburbs	768	713
South Suburbs	780	868
Wilkinsburg-Swissvale**	-	54
Bethel-Bridgeville***	-	29
Pitcairn***	-	69
Scattered Areas	-	70
Totals	11,590	11,688

* Included in UJF Study as part of South Suburbs.

** Included in Sample Study as Eastern Suburbs.

*** Not included in Sample Study.

South Suburbs - combine 868 plus Bethel-Bridgeville 29 = 897

TABLE 38. COMPARISON OF GIVING RELATIONSHIP 1962 CAMPAIGN TO
SAMPLE STUDY

Contributions by Category	1962 U.J.F. Campaign Analysis	Analysis of Contributions in Sample Survey
\$ 00.01 - \$ 49.99	10,731 -- 75%	832 -- ~~6%~~
\$ 50.00 - \$ 99.99	1,239 -- 9%	117 -- 9%
\$100.00 - \$249.99	1,323 -- 9%	136 -- 11%
\$250.00 - \$499.99	511 -- 3%	37 -- 3%
\$500.00 - \$999.99	306 -- 2%	43 -- 3.5%
\$1,000 and Over	<u>258 -- 2%</u>	<u>46 -- 3.8%</u>
Total	14,368 -- 100%	1,211 - 99.3%
Non Contributors		351

F159
P69J48
1963

aid
4634790

