

# **The 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study**

## **DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS**

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**United Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh**

in partnership with the

**Jewish Healthcare Foundation**

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**Ukeles Associates, Inc.**

Marketing Systems Group - GENESYS

International Communications Research

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December, 2002 (revised)

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Place of Birth: Survey Respondents.

Approximately half of the survey respondents were born in the Pittsburgh area, and another 9% were born elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

13% were born in New York State, and another 19% were born in another U. S. state.

4% were born in the Former Soviet Union, and somewhat over 1% were born in Israel.

Exhibit 5. Place of Birth: 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study Survey Respondents

PLACE OF BIRTH	%
Greater Pittsburgh	49%
Other Pennsylvania	9
Other USA	32
New York State	13
All Other States	19
Foreign Born	10
Former Soviet Union	4
Israel	1
Other non-USA	5
TOTAL	100%

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

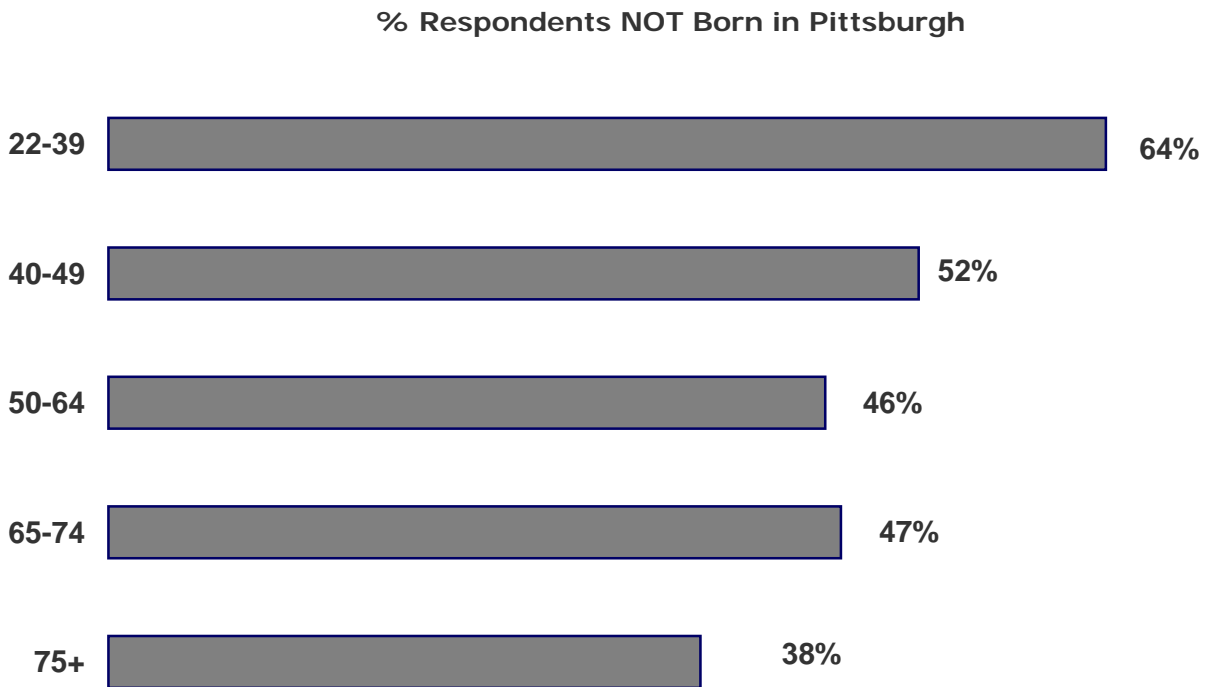
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### Place of Birth and Age of Survey Respondents.

Younger Survey Respondents Are More Likely to Have Been Born Outside of Pittsburgh.

- 64% of respondents ages 22-39 (the young adult definition used by the United Jewish Federation) were born outside of Pittsburgh.
- In contrast, only 38% of survey respondents ages 75 and over were born outside of Pittsburgh.

Exhibit 6. Relationship of Place of Birth and Age of Survey Respondents, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

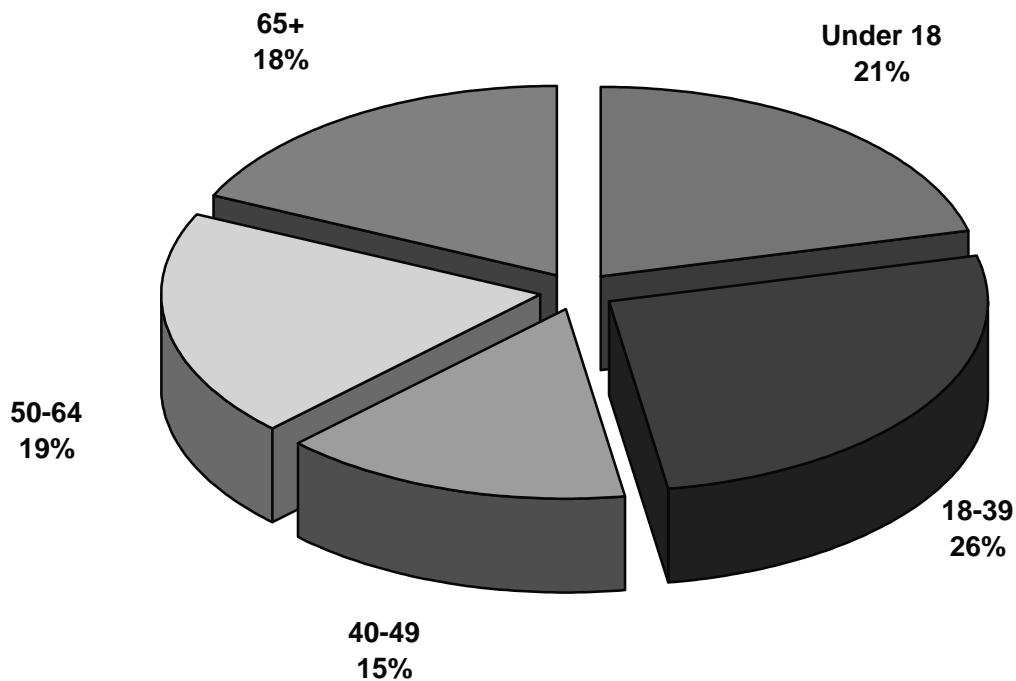
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### The Pittsburgh Jewish Community Is Younger Than Expected.

Jewish households are not disproportionately older than non-Jewish households in the area; 17.7% of Pittsburgh Jewish households are seniors age 65 or more compared to 17.8% of Allegheny County households enumerated in the 2000 Census.

There are slightly more children than seniors living in Pittsburgh Jewish households. While 18% of the people living in Pittsburgh Jewish households are seniors, 21% are children under age eighteen.

Exhibit 7. Age of All People Living in Jewish Households, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

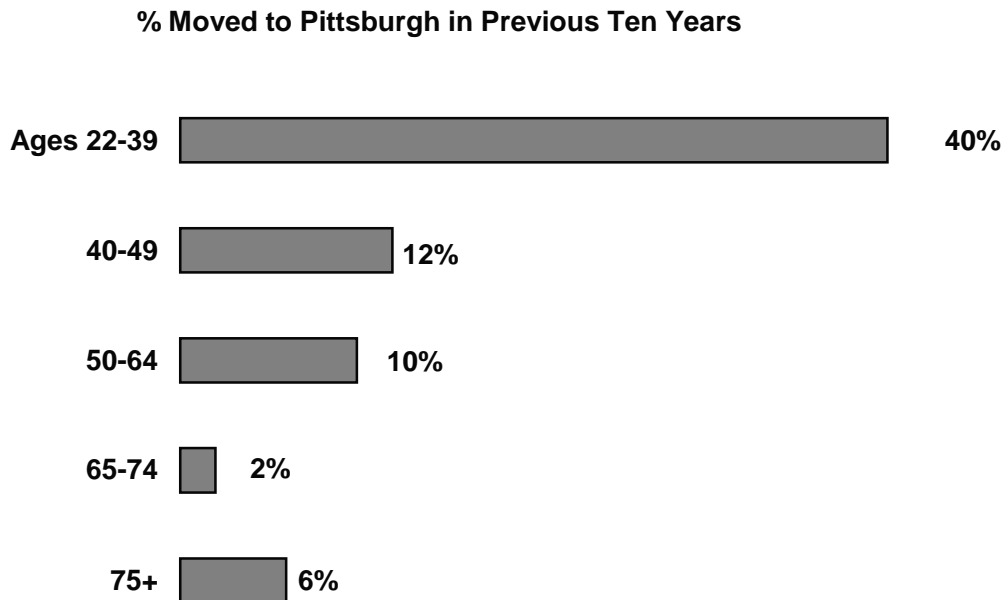
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### A Relatively Large Number of Younger People Are Newcomers.

The Pittsburgh Jewish community appears to be in the process of in-migrant growth and regeneration.

- Approximately 1,700 new households have been added to the Pittsburgh Jewish community in the past five years. Another 1,400 Jewish households have lived in the area between 6 and nine years.
- 40% of respondents ages 22-39 moved to Pittsburgh during the ten years preceding the survey.

Exhibit 8. Relationship of Age and Newcomer Status, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Pittsburgh Has a Similar Age Structure to Other Regional Jewish Communities.

The proportion of senior household members age 65+ (18%) living in Jewish Pittsburgh households has declined from the 1984 estimate of 22%.

The percentage of senior household members age 65+ (18%) is virtually identical with Baltimore (17%) and Cleveland (18%).

The Pittsburgh Jewish community in 2002 has a spike in the age distribution as 61% of people living in Jewish households are between the ages of 18 and 64.

Exhibit 9. Age Comparisons: People in Jewish Households: Pittsburgh 2002 and Pittsburgh, 1984; Baltimore 1999, Cleveland 1996, Detroit 1990, Philadelphia 1996 \*

COMMUNITY, YEAR	AGES 0-17	AGES 18-64	AGES 65+	TOTAL
PITTSBURGH, 2002	21%	61	18	100%
PITTSBURGH, 1984*	22%*	56	22	100%
BALTIMORE, 1999	26%	58	17	100%
CLEVELAND, 1996	29%	55	18	100%
DETROIT, 1990*	26%*	49	25	100%
PHILADELPHIA, 1996	22%	58	20	100%

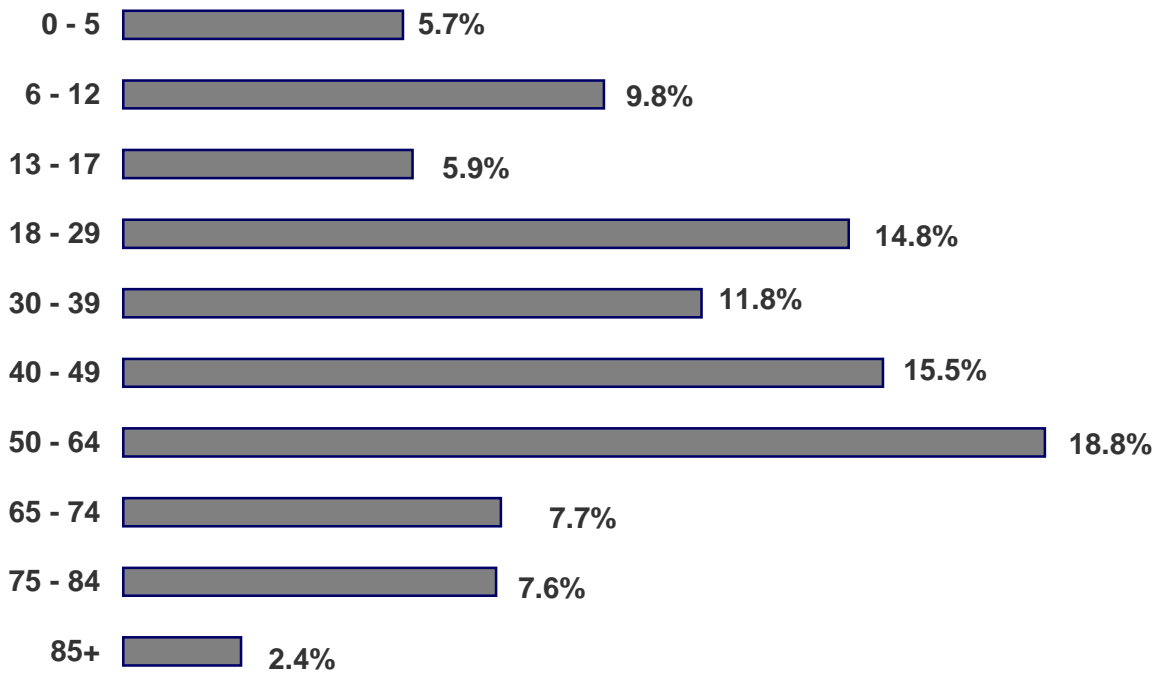
\*The Pittsburgh 1984 data and the Detroit data are somewhat skewed towards overstating the percentage 0-17, since reported data are for ages 0-19.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Age Distribution of All People in Jewish Households.

Exhibit 10. Age of All People in Jewish Households,  
2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study\*



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\*Data on age distributions presented with percentages to one decimal point to avoid rounding errors. Survey data on the ages of household members was obtained for almost all household members; data on age was reported by survey respondents for an estimated 53,000 people living in Jewish households (out of a total of 54,200).

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

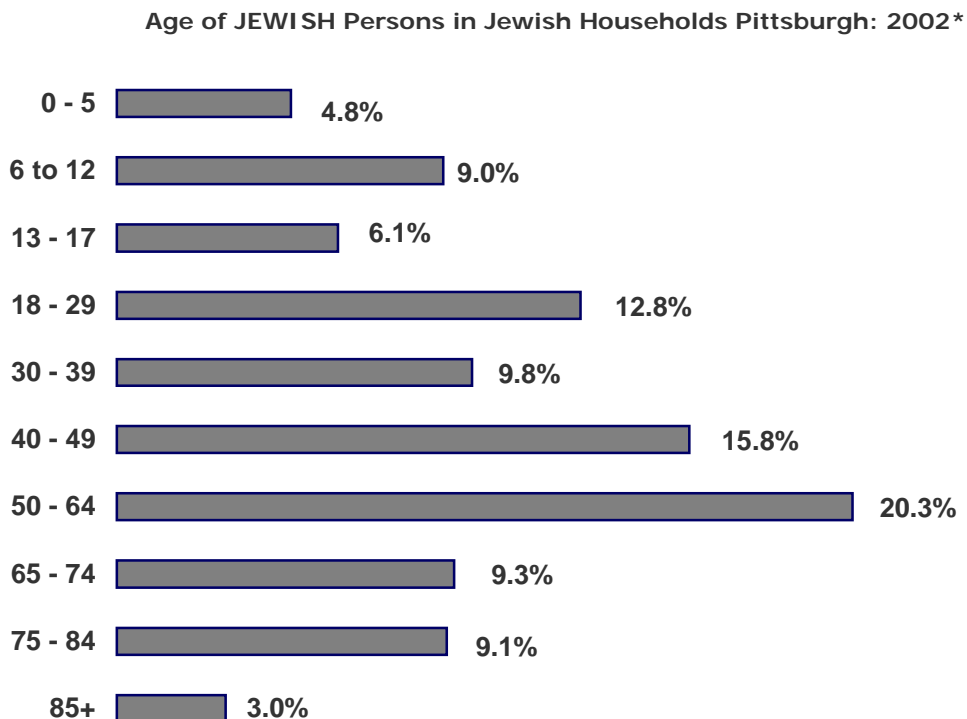
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### Jewish Persons Only: Age Distributions.

**Jewish persons** (adults who consider themselves Jewish and children being raised Jewish) living in Jewish households are older than persons who are not Jewish.

But, since almost 80% of people living in Pittsburgh Jewish households are Jewish, the distribution in Exhibit 11 below is very similar to the overall pattern previously shown in Exhibit 10.

Exhibit 11. Age of Jewish Persons in Pittsburgh Jewish Households, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



\*Once again, survey data on the ages of Jewish household members was obtained for almost all Jewish household members: for an 41,400 Jews (out of a total of 42,200 projected Jewish persons).

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

### Are Age Differences Between Jewish Persons and non-Jewish Persons Living in Jewish Households Significant?

The age distribution contrasts between Jewish persons and non-Jewish persons living in a Greater Pittsburgh Jewish household are vividly clear in Exhibit 12 below.

Jewish persons are older than non-Jews in the Pittsburgh Jewish households:

- 21% of the Jewish persons are age 65+ compared to only 4% of the non-Jews;
- On the other hand, 28% of non-Jewish persons (living in Jewish households) are children under age 18; only 20% of the Jews are children;
- 42% of Jewish persons and 68% of non-Jewish persons are under the age of forty.

Exhibit 12. Age of Jewish Persons and non-Jewish Persons in Pittsburgh Jewish Households Compared: 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

Age	Jewish Persons	Non-Jewish Persons	TOTAL*
0 – 5	4.8%	9.1%	5.8%
6 – 12	9.0	13.2	9.8
13 – 17	6.1	5.5	5.9
18 – 29	12.8	21.4	14.8
30 – 39	9.8	18.6	11.8
40 – 49	15.8	14.5	15.5
50 – 64	20.3	13.5	18.8
65 – 74	9.3	2.3	7.7
75 – 84	9.1	1.8	7.6
85+	3.0	<1%	2.4
TOTAL	100% [N=41,400]*	100% [N=11,600]*	100% [N=53,000]*

\*Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding; "N" indicates the estimated number of people with reported age data. The total number of estimated household members: Jews 42,200, non-Jews 12,000.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

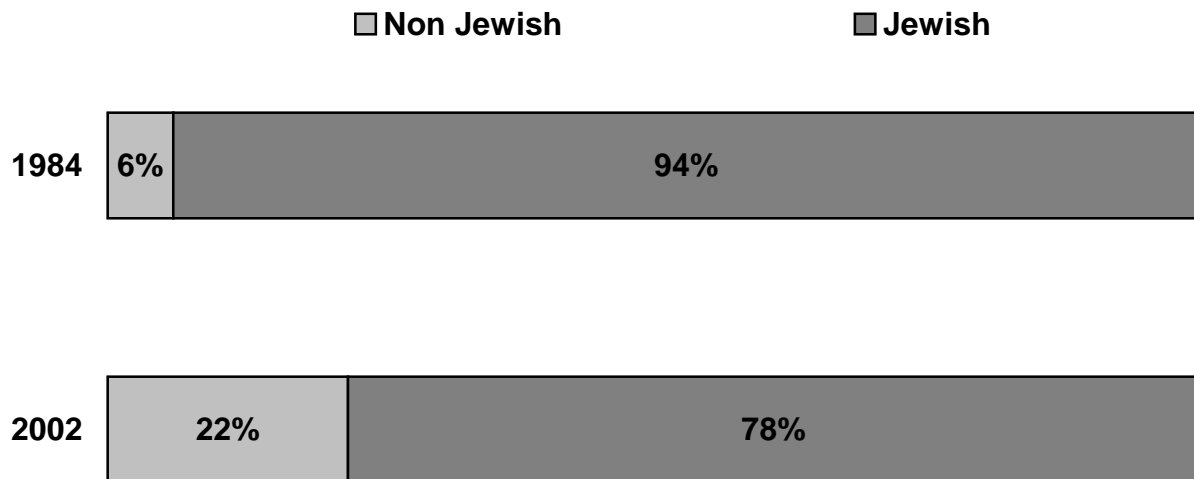
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### **Non-Jews Living In Jewish Households are Becoming an Increasingly Significant Proportion of the People Living in Jewish Households in Greater Pittsburgh.**

In 1984, non-Jews living in households with a Jewish adult were only 6% of the total number of people living in Jewish households. In 2002, 22% of Jewish household members are not Jewish — they are either adults who do not consider themselves to be Jewish or children who are not being raised as Jewish.

The age comparisons between Jews and non-Jews in the previous exhibit highlight the dramatic nature of this shift, and the likelihood of the non-Jewish percentage increasing over the next few decades.

Exhibit 13. Proportions of Jews and Non-Jews in Greater Pittsburgh Jewish Households: 1984 and 2002



## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

### Age-Sex Patterns in the Jewish Community are Very Similar to Those in the General Allegheny County Population, and Nationally.

In Allegheny County, Census 2000 data indicated that 47.4% of the people living in the county are male, 52.6% female. Nationally, the 2000 U.S. Census estimated that 49.1% of Americans are men, 50.9% women. The 2002 Jewish Population Study of Greater Pittsburgh estimated that 49.3% of all people living in Jewish households are males, and 50.7% are females.

The Jewish population study estimated that 8.0% of all Jewish household members are males ages 65+ and 9.8% are females ages 65+. In Allegheny County, senior males age 65+ represented 7.0% of all people in the county, while female seniors age 65+ represented 10.9% of all county residents.

Age/sex patterns are shown below by broad age groupings.

Exhibit 14. Age/Sex Distributions: All People Living in Jewish Households, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

Age	Males	Females	TOTAL*
0 – 5	5.4%	6.1%	5.8%
6 – 12	9.9	9.8	9.8
13 – 17	5.9	6.0	5.9
18 – 29	16.0	13.6	14.8
30 – 39	12.9	10.5	11.7
40 – 49	14.4	16.5	15.5
50 – 64	19.4	18.2	18.8
65 – 74	6.8	8.7	7.8
75 – 84	6.8	8.4	7.6
85+	2.5	2.3	2.4
TOTAL	100% [N=26,300]*	100% [N=26,900]*	100% [N=53,200]*

\* All age-sex percentages and comparisons with Allegheny County and national data should be understood in the context of sampling variations and sampling error.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Marital Status.

Approximately 60% of survey respondents were married at the time of the survey, while another 6% report that they were “living together” with a partner.

As is typical in Jewish community surveys, male respondents are more likely to report that they have never been married, and female respondents are more likely to be widowed.

Exhibit 15. Marital Status by Gender of Respondent,  
2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

Marital Status	Male Respondents	Female Respondents*
Never Married	25%	10%
Married	56	62
Living Together	7	5
Separated	3	<1%
Divorced	5	7
Widowed	4	16
TOTAL	100%	100%

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\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Children in the Household.

Thirty percent (30%) of Pittsburgh Jewish households include a child under age 18. (For Allegheny County, 2000 census data estimated that 28.5% of households included a child under 18 years).<sup>1</sup>

- 25% of the households had minor children only;
- 5% included a minor child as well as an adult child (at least 18 years old);
- 8% include an adult child only.

Exhibit 16. Minor and Adult Children in Jewish Households,  
2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

Children In Household?	Number Of Households*	Per Cent
No Children In Household	13,000	62%
Minor Children Only [Ages 0-17]	5,100	25
Both Minor And Adult Children In Household	1,200	5
Adult Children[18+ Only]	1,700	8
TOTAL	20,900	100%

\*Numbers do not add exactly due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> In a 1999 study by UAI, an estimated 34% of Baltimore Jewish households included a minor child.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

### Household Structure is Diverse, and Highlights Three Basic Household Patterns.

- In 35% of Pittsburgh Jewish households, respondents (and spouses/partners) are under age 65 and there are **not any children** in the household;
- Children are present in approximately 36% of the households where the respondent (spouse) are between the ages of 18-64.
  - 5% of all Jewish households are single parent households.
- In 31% of the households, either the respondent or the spouse/partner is age 65+,
  - In 12% of all Pittsburgh Jewish households, a senior lives alone:
    - 4% are between the ages of 65 and 74;
    - 8% are at least age 75.

Exhibit 17. Household Structure: Jewish Households, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

Household Type	Estimated Number	Percent
<b><u>No Children</u></b>		
• Single, Under Age 40, No Children	2,000	10%
• Married, Under Age 40, No Children	1,300	7
• Married/Single, Ages 40-64, No Children In Household	3,800	18
<b><u>Children</u></b>		
• Single Parent, Ages 18-64, Minor or Adult Children	900	5
• Married, Ages 18-64, Minor Children in Household	5,400	26
• Married, Ages 18-64, Adult Children Only	1,000	5
<b><u>Seniors</u></b>		
• Married, or Lives in Household With Another Person, Age 65+	3,800	19
• Respondent Lives Alone, Age 65-74	800	4
• Respondent Lives Alone, Age 75+	1,700	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,600	100%

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

### Educational Achievements.

Jews are highly educated, and the Pittsburgh Jewish community is a prime example of high levels of educational achievement. Thirty-one percent of respondents and spouses have at least a bachelor's degree, 21% have earned a masters degree, and 17% had already earned a doctoral degree at the time of the survey.<sup>2</sup>

- Men are more likely than women to have earned a doctoral level degree (26% of males vs. 8% of females);
- Respondents between the ages of 22 and 64 are more highly educated than their older counterparts (28% of respondents/spouses at least 65 years old had earned only a high school diploma compared to only 10% of those ages 22-39);
- Age/sex differences are cumulative; 28% of males between the ages of 22-64 have earned a doctorate compared to only 4% of females age 65+.

Exhibit 18. Education, by Age and Gender: Respondents and Spouses, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

HIGHEST DEGREE	AGE 22-64		AGES 65+	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
High School Diploma	10%	11%	21%	35%
Associates Degree - RN	11	14	13	21
Bachelor's Degree	29	37	31	25
Masters Degree	22	27	13	15
Doctoral Degree	28	11	22	4
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>2</sup> In the Baltimore Jewish community study of 1999, patterns of Jewish educational achievement were similar; 31% of respondents/spouses had at least a bachelor's degree and another 35% had either a masters or a doctorate.

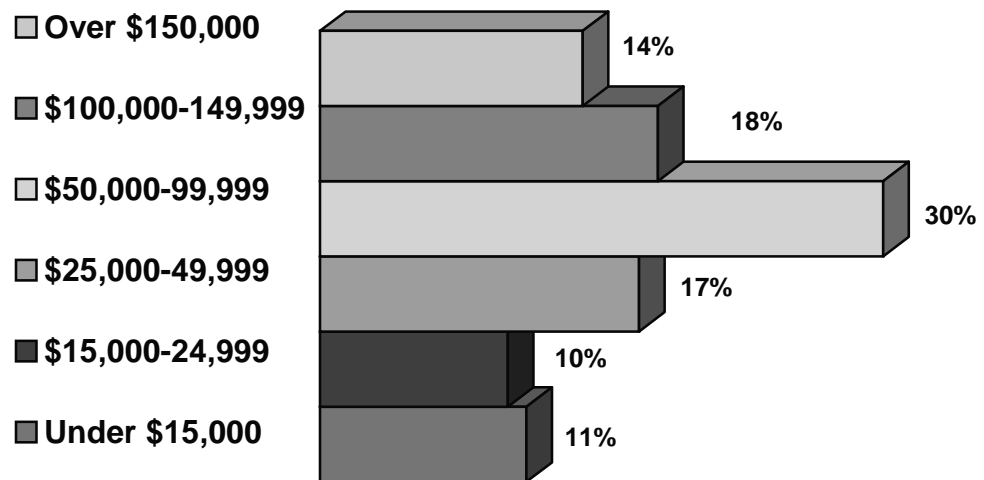
## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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### Income.

The income levels of Jewish households range from affluent to poor. While 14% of the households report annual incomes in excess of \$150,000, 11% of Jewish households in Pittsburgh report annual incomes under \$15,000 and another 10% report annual incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000.<sup>3</sup>

Exhibit 19. Annual Income of Jewish Households, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



<sup>3</sup>As is typical in Jewish community surveys, approximately 25% of survey respondents refused to report their incomes.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

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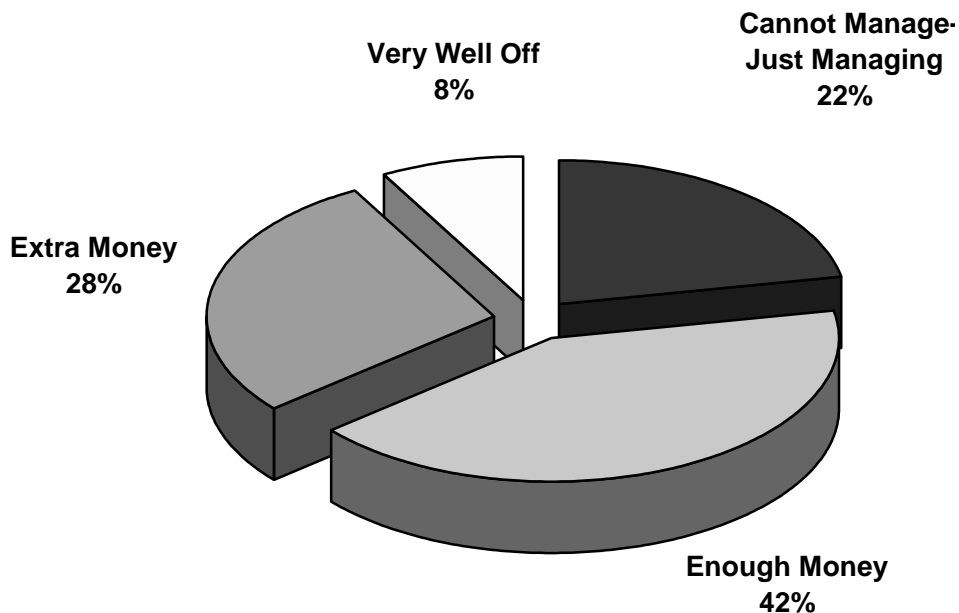
### Subjective Financial Status.

Respondents were also asked to assess their financial status in subjective terms - a question that meets with fewer refusals than household income questions (only 10% of respondents refused to answer this question).

While only 1% of survey respondents report that they “cannot manage to make ends meet,” another 21% report that they were “just managing to make ends meet.”<sup>4</sup>

In contrast, 28% report that they “had some extra money” and 8% report that they are “very well off.”

Exhibit 20. Respondent Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Status, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study



<sup>4</sup>The high question response rate for the subjective assessment question allows for the inclusion of more respondents than when using the income question. Please note that the category “cannot make ends meet” was included so that respondents who were (in reality) “just managing...” would not feel that they were reporting the most financially precarious category, but would select the appropriate answer. These two categories have been combined. Percentages in the table may not add exactly to 100% due to rounding.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

### Reported Household Income and Subjective Financial Status Are Very Closely Linked.

- Lower Income Households: 54% of respondents in households with annual incomes under \$25,000 report that they are (at best) “just managing.” Only 8% of households with annual incomes under \$25,000 report that they “have extra money” or that they are “very well off.” In these cases, it is likely that the subjective financial status assessment reflects assets as well as current income and current expenses.
- Higher Income Households: Only 3% of respondents in households reporting a minimum income of \$100,000 were “just managing to make ends meet,” while 72% had either extra money or were “very well off.”

Exhibit 21. Relationship of Household Income and Respondent Subjective Assessment of Household Financial Status, 2002 Pittsburgh Jewish Community Study

SUBJECTIVE FINANCIAL STATUS	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME REPORTED			
	Under \$25,000	\$25,000 - \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	\$100,000+
Cannot Manage to Make Ends Meet	3%	<1%	1%	<1%
Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	51	24	19%	3%
Have Enough Money	39	59	43	25
Have Extra Money	7	14	33	48
Very Well Off	<1%	2	4	24
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%