

\*\*\*\*\*

## Socio-Economic Data

---

### JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1958

THE 1958 estimates of Jewish population in the United States for cities, states, and the country as a whole carried in the Appendix to this article, totaling about 5,260,000 (*see* Table 2, p. 18), continues to be derived by methods consistent with those employed in compiling Jewish population figures for earlier editions of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

These methods were as follows: 1. A questionnaire was sent to member communities of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds for their 1958 population estimates; 2. The records of the National United Jewish Appeal were used in obtaining estimates of (a) nonrespondents in (1) above; (b) communities with Jewish population of 100 and over, and (c) communities with a smaller Jewish population; 3. Figures for New York City and its suburbs in Long Island, Westchester, and Northern New Jersey were repeated in the main from 1957 estimates, as there were no significantly new data to include; 4. Information provided by informed persons making studies of their local communities was also used to adjust certain estimates.

The state totals (*see* Appendix, Table 2) were made by adding the figures for individual communities in each state and making the following adjustments: (a) excluding estimates for smaller cities when these were known to be included in listings of larger areas; (b) interstate distribution of populations of cities included in more than one state; (c) adding estimate of Jewish population of small communities not found through sources indicated above.

Unlike Canada, where the inclusion of a religious-identification question in the decennial census has been of great help to Jewish demographers, the United States government before 1957 did not gather statistical data on religious preference, and the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK has consequently published estimates as the results of private studies. In February 1958, however, the Census Bureau released the results of a March 1957 study of religious preference as reported by the civilian population of the United States, aged 14 and over.<sup>1</sup> This makes it possible for the first time to compare the YEAR BOOK's estimates with an official study of the Jewish population.

The information requested by the U.S. Census Bureau was obtained by including the question "What is your religion?" with the usual questions asked in March 1957 of those participating in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. This survey, designed primarily to obtain estimates of employment and unemployment, is conducted each month with a scientifically selected sample representing the noninstitutional civilian population

---

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P-20, No. 79, February 2, 1958.

of the continental United States 14 years old and over. For this sample completed interviews were obtained from approximately 35,000 households containing 80,000 persons 14 years old and over, out of a total of 42,000 dwelling units designated for interviews.<sup>2</sup> While the sample is small (each household selected represents 1,380 households), it is carefully drawn so as to be representative of the entire country, in rural-urban proportions, regional densities, and the like.

Because the religious-preference question was thus added to the Current Population Survey, the estimates derived were limited to those sections of the population covered by the survey—all civilians, aged 14 and over, residing in the continental United States, together with some 809,000 members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States who were either living off base or on base with families. For the sake of convenience, this group is denoted in this article as the civilian population.

### *Comparison of YEAR BOOK and Census Bureau Estimates*

The Census Bureau did not give an estimate of the total Jewish population, but such an estimate can be constructed in large part by using the Census Bureau's own figures. Thus, when we add 3,868,000 (aged 14 and over), and 1,107,000 (children under 14 both of whose parents were Jewish), we have the figure of 4,975,000. This, however, does not include the Bureau's estimate of 64,000 children under 14 with only one Jewish parent. Lacking information on how many of these were being brought up as Jews, this writer made his own estimate of 20,000. In addition, in order to achieve comparability between the YEAR BOOK's and the Census Bureau's estimates, this writer also added, from other sources, 5,000 Jewish children not included in the Census Bureau's study, and 30,000 Jews in the armed forces. This brings the total based on the Census Bureau's figures to 5,030,000 (*see* Table 1).

TABLE 1

ADAPTATION OF CENSUS BUREAU DATA TO OBTAIN A TOTAL ESTIMATE

Number of Jews aged 14 and over in civilian population <sup>a</sup>	3,868,000
Children under 14 with both parents (or sole head) Jewish <sup>b</sup>	1,107,000
Jewish children under 14 with one parent Jewish <sup>c</sup>	20,000
Jewish children under 14 in institutions or in homes where they were unrelated to head or spouse <sup>d</sup>	5,000
Jews in Armed Forces (exclusive of those already listed among the 809,000 soldiers included in (1) above <sup>e</sup>	30,000
Estimate of Total Jewish Population	5,030,000

SOURCES:

<sup>a</sup> Table 1, Census Release P-20, No. 79.

<sup>b</sup> Table 7, Census Release P-20, No. 79.

<sup>c</sup> Our estimate, based on approximately one-third of 64,000 children reported in this category in Table 7, Census Release P-20, No. 79.

<sup>d</sup> Our estimate, based upon roughly 3,000 Jewish children in Jewish-sponsored institutions or foster homes reported in the 1958 *Yearbook of Jewish Social Services*, Table FC-X, and rounded to account for those in institutions not Jewish.

<sup>e</sup> Our estimate, based upon 1.5 per cent of approximately 2,000,000 in Armed Forces stationed on base in United States without family or overseas.

<sup>2</sup> Of the households from which schedules were not obtained, 5,500 were excluded for technical reasons while 1,500 families could not be reached.

This figure differs by 220,000 from the YEAR BOOK's estimate of 5,250,000 for the same year. The difference can be explained by understatement of the Census data. Because the Census Bureau's estimate of the total Jewish civilian population was derived from a sample (or partial count) it differed from the figure that would have resulted from a census (or full count). The Census Bureau has provided estimates for the possible differences between its published sample results and the results of a census. For a group the size of the Jewish population, the difference could have been 177,000.<sup>3</sup> Because the Jewish population is bulked largely in certain states and urban areas the Census Bureau feels that the difference between its sample estimate of the Jewish population and a full count may be even greater than the published approximations. It is possible to assign the cause of the discrepancy between the two sets of estimates to the chance fluctuations of the sample procedure, but it is probable that this is only one of the causes. Another cause is the probable failure of those communities which have been experiencing a drop in their Jewish populations to report these as promptly as those communities which have had sharp increases.

### *Characteristics Derived From Census Bureau Study*

Besides estimates of absolute numbers in each major religious grouping, data from the sample were released on religion by region of residence; urban-rural residence; age and sex; religion of married couples, and related children by religion reported for the family head and spouse. These facts offer a valuable addition to the material derived from individual Jewish-community studies published in earlier editions of the YEAR BOOK. While these community studies produced data in greater detail, the Census Bureau's sample study provides valuable information on such salient features as age, sex, and regional distribution for the American Jewish population as a whole.

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION

In Tables 2 and 3, following, the age distribution of the Jewish population is compared with the total and the white populations. These tables are adapted from tables in the Census Bureau religious-sample release and from other Census data in order that the age group under 14 should be included. (Because of the difficulty of estimating the age distribution of the military forces' personnel no attempt has been made to estimate for these data in the tables following.) Tables 3 through 7 describe the Jewish population in terms of geographical distribution and urban characteristics. These tables exclude any estimates for individuals under age 14. Table 9 gives figures on intermarriage for married couples derived from the data presented in the Census Bureau release. The final table gives information on fertility trends by religious, geographic, educational, and vocational groups. While this latter material was based upon the March 1957 Census sample study, it was published separately in the 1958 Statistical Abstract.

<sup>3</sup> In 95 out of 100 cases, the estimate of Jews over 14 derived from similar sample procedures would produce a figure between a minimum of 3,690,000 and a maximum of 4,045,000.

TABLE 2

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN TOTAL, TOTAL WHITE, AND JEWISH POPULATIONS

Age	Total Population	Per Cent	White Population	Per Cent	Jewish Population	Per Cent
Under 14	48,931,000	29.1	43,177,000	28.3	1,132,000	22.6
14-19	13,960,000	8.3	12,476,000	8.2	350,000	7.9
20-24	9,743,000	5.8	8,699,000	5.7	233,000	4.7
25-34	23,437,000	13.9	21,165,000	13.9	660,000	13.2
35-44	23,113,000	13.7	21,093,000	13.9	729,000	14.6
45-64	34,399,000	20.4	31,673,000	20.8	1,393,000	27.8
65 and over	14,681,000	8.7	13,750,000	9.0	503,000	10.1
TOTAL	168,264,000	100.0	152,033,000	100.0	5,000,000	100.0

SOURCE: *Total Population* adapted from Tables 4 and 7 of Census Release, Series P-20, No. 79, and Table 3 of U. S. Census Report, Institutional Population, P-E, No. 2C (1950).

*Total White Population* is based on the same sources given above for the total population. Protestant non-whites (approximately 88 per cent of all non-whites) were subtracted from total population figures. Other non-whites could not be subtracted because their age distributions were not reported in the Census release. However for the sake of convenience, the term *white population* is employed here and in later tables.

*Total Jewish Population* was adapted from Tables 4 and 7 of Census Release, plus additional estimates for children under 14. See Table 1 of this article.

The data in Table 2 are in agreement with the most recent studies of individual Jewish communities in that it indicates a relatively higher proportion of Jewish population in the age groups between 45 and 64 than is found in the total population and a smaller proportion in the younger age groups. Although currently the proportion of the Jewish population 65 and over is only one per cent higher than the proportion found in the white population for the same age group, the trend in the next decade should see an increasing divergence, with the Jewish aged increasing rapidly through the aging of the proportionately large group in the 45-64 bracket.

That the Jewish population is not keeping pace with the general population is also demonstrated in Table 3, below. Here the Jewish population by age groups (Table 2) is shown as a proportion of total and white-population age groups. In each of the younger age groups the Jewish proportion is smaller than in the older age groups.

TABLE 3

JEWISH PROPORTION OF CIVILIAN TOTAL AND  
TOTAL WHITE POPULATIONS, BY AGE GROUPS

Age	Jewish Population as Per Cent of Population	
	Total	White
Under 14	2.3	2.6
14-19	2.5	2.8
20-24	2.4	2.7
25-34	2.8	3.1
35-44	3.2	3.5
45-64	4.0	4.4
65 and over	3.4	3.7
TOTAL	3.0	3.3

SOURCE: Adapted from data in Table 2.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

There are few Jews in rural areas in the United States. Almost nine out of every ten Jews are found in urban areas with a population of 250,000 or more. Of the total white population in all such urbanized places, Jews make up almost nine per cent. (It must be borne in mind that more than 40 per cent of all United States Jewry still live in Metropolitan New York and that this has a strong effect on statistics like those shown in Tables 4 and 5.)

TABLE 4  
JEWISH PROPORTIONS AND NUMBERS BY URBAN-RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
(Age 14 and Over)

	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>White Population</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>Jewish Population as Proportion of</i>	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>
Urban: Total	76,298,000	69,368,000	3,718,000	4.9	5.4
Urban Areas of 250,000 or More	43,671,000	38,999,000	3,380,000	7.7	8.7
Other Urban	32,627,000	39,369	338,000	1.0	1.1
Rural	43,035,000	39,488	150,000	0.3	0.4

SOURCE: Adapted from Table 3 of Census Release. Series P-20, No. 79. See also note to Table 2 above regarding Total White Population.

TABLE 5  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN TOTAL, TOTAL WHITE, AND  
JEWISH POPULATIONS BY URBAN-RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
(Age 14 and Over)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total White</i>	<i>Jewish</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban: Total	63.9	63.7	96.1
Urbanized Areas of 250,000 or More	36.6	35.8	87.4
Other Urban	27.3	27.9	8.7
Rural	36.1	36.3	3.8

SOURCE: Adapted from Table 4 above.

Although the Jewish population is distributed throughout the United States, its greatest density is in the Northeast, with the West a somewhat distant second.

The Jewish population is strongest in the Northeast and weakest, proportionately, in the South. In the West it is growing. Grouping by Census Regions the 1957 state listings found in Appendix Table 2, p. 23, in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1958 [Vol. 59], we find general concurrence with these Census data, the major difference being in the Northeast region (Table 8).

TABLE 6  
 JEWISH PROPORTION OF CIVILIAN TOTAL AND  
 TOTAL WHITE POPULATIONS BY REGIONS  
 (Age 14 and Over)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Jewish Population as Per Cent of</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>
Northeast	8.5	9.0
North Central	1.3	1.4
South	0.8	1.0
West	2.6	2.7

SOURCE: Adapted from Table 2 of Census Release, Series P-20, No. 79. See note to Table 2 above, regarding white population.

TABLE 7  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN TOTAL, TOTAL WHITE,  
 AND JEWISH POPULATIONS BY REGIONS  
 (Age 14 and Over)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total White</i>	<i>Jewish</i>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	26.2	27.3	69.1
North Central	29.2	30.1	11.9
South	30.6	27.9	7.7
West	14.0	14.7	11.3

SOURCE: Adapted from Census Bureau Release, Series P-20, No. 79, Table 2. See note to Table 2 above, regarding white population.

TABLE 8  
 COMPARISON OF TWO STATEMENTS OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION  
 OF JEWISH POPULATION FOR 1957

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
YEAR BOOK <sup>a</sup>	100.0	65.9	14.3	8.8	11.0
Census <sup>b</sup>	100.0	69.1	11.9	7.7	11.3

<sup>a</sup> Adapted from Appendix Table 2, AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1958 [Vol. 59], p. 23. Includes all age groups.

<sup>b</sup> U. S. Census Bureau Release, Series P-20, No. 79. Age 14 and over only.

## INTERMARRIAGE

For the first time figures on national rates of intermarriage were established as a result of the Census study. The Jewish rate was 7.2 per cent, i.e., of the 1,356,000 couples where either one or both spouses were Jewish, there were 57,000 couples (4.2 per cent) where one partner was Protestant, and 41,000 couples (3.0 per cent) where one partner was Roman Catholic. See Table 9.

TABLE 9

## MARRIED COUPLES BY RELIGION REPORTED: CIVILIAN POPULATION, MARCH 1957

	<i>Number of Couples</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
All married couples with husband and wife in a major religious group <sup>a</sup>	36,576,000	100.0
Husband and wife in same religious group	34,223,000	93.6
Both Protestant	24,604,000	67.3
Both Roman Catholic	8,361,000	22.9
Both Jewish	1,258,000	3.4
Husband and wife in different major religious groups	2,353,000	6.4
Either or both spouses Protestant	26,916,000	100.0
Both Protestant	24,604,000	91.4
One Roman Catholic	2,255,000	8.4
One Jewish	57,000	0.2
Either or both spouses Roman Catholic	10,657,000	100.0
Both Roman Catholic	8,361,000	78.5
One Protestant	2,255,000	21.2
One Jewish	41,000	0.4
Either or both spouses Jewish	1,356,000	100.0
Both Jewish	1,258,000	92.8
One Protestant	57,000	4.2
One Roman Catholic	41,000	3.0

<sup>a</sup> Major religious group means Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jewish. Data exclude 2,364,000 couples when husband or wife reported a religion other than Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jewish, reported no religion, or made no report on religion.

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau Release, Series P-20, No. 79, Table 6.

This table, referring as it does only to couples, understates the number of Jewish households in which non-Jews reside. When related to a total of *individual* married Jews instead of *couples*, the data show a proportion of 3.7 per cent intermarried. This rate is of greater significance to those concerned with trends in Jewish community development than a rate set up on the basis of couples.

There are few community studies which provide data on intermarriage rates and the basis for computing these rates was not always the same. Adapting the data found in studies of the Jewish populations of Washington, D.C., New Orleans, Jacksonville, and Canton, the following rates of intermarriage of all Jewish married individuals were established: 6.5 per cent (Washington), 7 per cent (New Orleans), 6.5 per cent (Jacksonville), and under 1 per cent (Canton).

In the light of the paucity of material it is not possible at this time to assess the reasons for the difference in intermarriage rates between the Census Bureau study and the generally higher rates given in the community studies. We can go so far as to assume that the intermarriage rate for the Jewish population is somewhere below 7 per cent. This means that for every 100 married Jews, 7 or fewer are married to non-Jews.

The reader should note that this rate is a nominal one. The Census Bureau study and the community studies are based on current religious preferences.

The actual intermarriage rate is higher as a result of two offsetting forces. Those marriages reported as all-Jewish include conversions to Judaism, and some marriages listed as non-Jewish include conversions from Judaism. The 3.7 per cent figure for Jewish intermarriage, derived from the Census Bureau study, is of concern to the Jewish community as a potential loss. There are no data yet which can give us an actual rate or which measure the contrasting pulls to or away from the Jewish community as a result of such mixed marriages.

In a recent paper<sup>4</sup> dealing with various aspects of this Census Bureau study on religion, the strong positive relationship between religion and choice of spouse was indicated by the high proportions, in all three religious groups, of marriages within the same group. For all marriages in which a Protestant was a party, 91 per cent of the couples were both Protestant; for Roman Catholics, 79 per cent; and for Jews, 93 per cent.

The paper shows that the 93 per cent rate for Jews is especially noteworthy because the Jews, as a small part of the population, have so much more opportunity to marry across religious lines than the other two groups. For example, if religion were no factor at all, if marriages were made on a random basis as far as religion was concerned, the married couples in which there was only one Protestant member could not exceed 47 per cent of the total number of couples in which there was at least one Protestant. For Roman Catholics this figure increases to 84 per cent, and for Jews to 98 per cent. Yet, despite the greater potential possibility of intermarriage for Jews, their rate is far below the actual rates of the Protestants and Catholics.

While this view of the question is interesting, much further work needs to be done on other aspects of the problem. Unfortunately there are no published data on other variables, like urban-rural residence, region, and education. Excluded also are average age at marriage for different religious groups, proportion who ever marry, and similar matters.

#### FERTILITY

One of the most interesting questions in Jewish demography, and one which has remained unanswered, is that concerning the present fertility of the Jewish population. Various assumptions have been made but few community studies have provided relevant data. Even where some figures have been obtained there has been a lack of comparability with the total population, so that uncertainty remained whether a putative increase in Jewish fertility rates kept pace, exceeded, or fell behind the rate for the total population. The Census Bureau sample study obtained fertility rates for the several religious groups, using as a measure the average number of children ever born per 1,000 women who had ever married. These figures were compiled separately for women of child-bearing age (15-44 years) and for women past the child-bearing age (45 years and over). For both age groups the fertility rate for Jewish women was lower than for the Protestants, Catholics, or those not included under either of these classifications. The Jewish fertility rate in

<sup>4</sup> The author is indebted to Paul C. Glick of the U. S. Census Bureau for making available his paper, read to the American Sociological Society in Seattle, Washington in August 1958.



TABLE 10  
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY MARITAL STATUS,  
 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1957  
 (Number in thousands)

Characteristic	Women 15 to 44 Years Old				Women 45 Years Old and Over		
	Number of women	Children ever born			Number of women	Children ever born	
		Number	Per 1,000 women	Per 1,000 women, standardized for age <sup>a</sup>		Number	Per 1,000 women
<b>WOMEN EVER MARRIED</b>							
<i>Religion</i> .....	26,756	59,349	2,218	2,188	23,620	66,082	2,798
Protestant .....	18,159	40,308	2,220	2,206	16,550	45,558	2,753
Roman Catholic .....	6,999	15,973	2,282	2,210	5,319	16,255	3,056
Jewish .....	746	1,305	1,749	<sup>b</sup>	905	2,007	2,218
Other, none, and not reported .....	852	1,763	2,069	2,075	846	2,262	2,674
<i>Residence</i> .....	26,756	59,349	2,218	2,188	23,620	66,082	2,798
Urban .....	16,712	34,013	2,035	2,009	15,780	39,674	2,514
In urbanized areas .....	11,948	23,781	1,990	1,949	11,151	26,603	2,386
Areas of 3,000,000 or more ...	3,640	6,834	1,877	1,820	3,520	7,841	2,228
Areas of 1,000,000 to 3,000,000	2,774	5,494	1,981	1,937	2,518	5,961	2,367
Areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000 .	3,016	6,011	1,993	1,974	2,813	6,778	2,410
Areas of less than 250,000 ....	2,518	5,442	2,161	2,128	2,300	6,023	2,619
Other urban areas .....	4,764	10,232	2,148	2,166	4,629	13,071	2,824
Places of 25,000 or more .....	1,210	2,634	2,177	2,207	1,101	3,192	2,899
Places of 2,500 to 25,000 .....	3,554	7,598	2,138	2,150	3,528	9,879	2,800
Rural nonfarm .....	7,488	17,644	2,356	2,331	5,050	15,500	3,069
Rural farm .....	2,556	7,692	3,009	2,928	2,790	10,908	3,910
<i>Years of school completed</i> ..	26,756	59,349	2,218	2,188	23,620	66,082	2,798
Elementary: Less than 8 years ....	2,850	9,189	3,224	3,118	7,005	26,313	3,756
8 years .....	2,837	7,243	2,553	2,465	5,588	15,711	2,812
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	6,234	14,284	2,291	2,347	3,716	9,299	2,502
4 years .....	11,132	21,874	1,965	1,940	4,349	9,048	2,080
College: 1 to 3 years .....	2,170	4,052	1,867	1,812	1,491	2,882	1,933
4 years or more .....	1,362	2,425	1,780	1,592	955	1,482	1,552
School years not reported .....	171	282	1,649	<sup>b</sup>	516	1,347	2,610
<i>Color</i> .....	26,756	59,349	2,218	2,188	23,620	66,082	2,798
White .....	23,825	51,548	2,164	2,130	21,600	59,591	2,759
Nonwhite .....	2,931	7,801	2,662	2,653	2,020	6,491	3,213
<b>WOMEN MARRIED AND HUSBAND PRESENT</b>							
<i>Major occupation group of employed civilian husband</i>	22,133	51,849	2,343	2,298	11,326	30,674	2,708
Professional, technical, and kindred workers .....	2,372	4,734	1,996	1,921	926	1,767	1,908
Farmers and farm managers .....	1,224	3,854	3,149	3,003	1,367	5,508	4,029
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm .....	2,918	6,446	2,209	2,070	2,145	4,875	2,273
Clerical and kindred workers .....	1,436	2,706	1,884	1,903	671	1,523	2,270
Sales workers .....	1,311	2,696	2,056	2,015	547	1,143	2,090
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers .....	4,883	11,393	2,333	2,267	2,304	5,907	2,564
Operatives and kindred workers ...	5,076	12,294	2,422	2,440	1,729	4,825	2,791
Service workers, incl. private household .....	983	2,238	2,277	2,217	846	2,285	2,701
Farm laborers and foremen .....	347	1,294	3,729	<sup>b</sup>	142	675	<sup>c</sup>
Laborers, exc. farm and mine .....	1,583	4,194	2,649	2,680	649	2,166	3,337

<sup>a</sup> Standard is the distribution by age of all women of corresponding marital status in the United States in 1950.

<sup>b</sup> Standardized rate not computed where there are fewer than 150,000 women in several component 5-year age groups.

<sup>c</sup> Rate not shown where base is less than 150,000.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1958, p. 41* (Table 40).

both major age groups remained constant at slightly over three-quarters of the rates for the total population. On the basis of this study, therefore, the assumption that the birth rate of Jews is increasing more rapidly than that of other segments of the population cannot be substantiated. Table 10, following, gives fertility rates by religion and by other characteristics.

A review of the data in Table 10 reveals a lower fertility rate for certain categories where Jews are heavily represented. These include urban residence, higher school-leaving age, and certain occupational groups, particularly professional, technical, and kindred workers. As long as this situation continues Jews will have a lower fertility rate than the general population.

It is difficult to make a firm statement concerning the present rate of reproduction for the Jewish population. The Census Bureau figures indicate that married Jewish women are the only group which for the ages 15-44 have not had sufficient children to reproduce themselves and their spouses. While it is true that this is a cumulative fertility rate—i.e., it includes women whose families have not been completed, so that the younger women may have more children—it is also true that it is limited to married women and does not include population losses because of death before marriage, failure to marry, and intermarriage. There would seem to be no justification at this time for assuming that the present Jewish fertility rate is more than barely enough to reproduce the present population. The conclusion just stated applies to the long run. The short-run situation cannot be assessed because we lack specific death rates by Jewish age groups. Data compiled at an earlier period had supported the thesis that the Jewish death rate was lower than the general. If this were still true, it would have a bearing on the growth potential of the Jewish population in the immediate present.

ALVIN CHENKIN

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
<b>ALABAMA</b>					
Anniston .....	148	Tulare and Kings County .	146	Sarasota .....	1,600
Bessemer .....	130	Vallejo .....	400	St. Augustine ....	205
Birmingham ....	4,000	Ventura County .	600	St. Petersburg ....	2,500
Dothan .....	140	<b>COLORADO</b>			
Gadsden .....	175	Colorado Springs .	400	Atlanta .....	13,000
Huntsville .....	100	Denver .....	18,000	Augusta .....	1,000
Jasper .....	125	Pueblo .....	375	Brunswick .....	108
Mobile .....	1,650	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Montgomery ....	1,800	Ansonia .....	500	Columbus .....	1,000
Selma .....	297	Bridgeport .....	14,000	Dalton .....	102
Tuscaloosa .....	240	Bristol .....	250	Macon .....	800
<b>ARIZONA</b>					
Phoenix .....	8,000	Colchester .....	600	Savannah .....	3,150
Tucson .....	6,000	Danbury .....	1,500	Valdosta .....	240
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					
Blytheville .....	100	Danielson .....	120	<b>IDAHO</b>	
Ft. Smith .....	259	Derby-Shelton ...	340	Boise .....	120
Helena .....	175	Greenwich .....	1,050	<b>ILLINOIS</b>	
Hot Springs ....	550	Hartford .....	26,000	Aurora .....	400
Little Rock .....	1,200	Lebanon .....	140	Bloomington .....	150
Pine Bluff .....	437	Lower Middlesex County .....	150	Champaign ....	410
Southeast Arkansas .....	180	Manchester .....	700	Chicago Heights .	400
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					
Alameda and Contra Costa Counties .....	16,000	Meriden .....	1,600	Chicago Metropolitan Area .....	282,000
Anaheim .....	100	Middletown .....	1,000	Danville .....	260
Bakersfield .....	915	Milford .....	800	Decatur .....	444
Elsinore .....	450	Moodus .....	262	East St. Louis (incl. in So. Ill.) .....	480
Fontana .....	140	New Britain .....	3,000	Elgin .....	158
Fresno .....	1,500	New Canaan ....	110	Harvey-Blue Island ...	155
Fullerton .....	100	New Haven .....	20,000	Joliet .....	650
Lancaster .....	100	New London ....	3,000	Kankakee .....	270
Long Beach .....	8,400	Newtown .....	268	Mattoon .....	125
Los Angeles Metropolitan Area ...	390,000	Norwalk .....	4,900	Park Forest .....	1,400
Modesto .....	274	Norwich .....	2,200	Peoria .....	1,850
Oakland (included in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties figure)	600	Putnam .....	120	Quincy .....	175
Ontario-Pomona .	500	Rockville .....	560	Rock Island .....	2,500
Palm Springs ....	1,800	Stamford .....	7,000	Rockford .....	750
Petaluma .....	600	Torrington .....	360	Southern Illinois .	2,500
Riverside .....	224	Wallingford .....	300	Springfield .....	1,250
Sacramento .....	3,500	Waterbury .....	5,000	Waukegan .....	1,365
Salinas .....	300	Westport .....	3,000	<b>INDIANA</b>	
San Bernardino ..	1,305	Willimantic .....	425	Anderson .....	100
San Diego .....	7,500	Winsted .....	125	East Chicago ....	690
San Francisco ...	55,000	Woodmont .....	250	Elkhart .....	150
San Jose .....	3,500	<b>DELAWARE</b>			
San Pedro .....	500	Wilmington (incl. rest of state) ..	8,000	Evansville .....	1,450
Santa Ana .....	600	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>			
Santa Barbara .....	400	Greater Washington <sup>b</sup> .....	80,900	Ft. Wayne .....	1,225
Santa Cruz .....	140	<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Santa Maria <sup>a</sup> ...	147	Clearwater .....	175	Gary .....	3,000
Santa Monica (incl. Venice, Ocean Park) ..	11,000	Daytona Beach ..	700	Hammond .....	2,100
Santa Rosa .....	160	Ft. Lauderdale ..	1,575	Indiana Harbor ..	600
Stockton .....	1,475	Gainesville .....	148	Indianapolis ....	7,800
		Hollywood .....	3,000	Kokomo .....	105
		Jacksonville .....	5,000	Lafayette .....	475
		Key West .....	525	Marion .....	156
		Lakeland .....	375	Michigan City ...	650
		Miami .....	75,000	Muncie .....	225
		Orlando .....	2,150	Shelbyville .....	150
		Palm Beach County	4,000	South Bend .....	3,000
		Pensacola .....	775	Terre Haute ....	740
				Vincennes .....	114
				Whiting .....	225

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

## COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
<b>IOWA</b>					
Cedar Rapids . . .	350	Brockton . . . . .	3,500	Hattiesburg . . . . .	180
Council Bluffs . . .	450	Clinton . . . . .	140	Jackson . . . . .	350
Davenport . . . . .	875	Fall River . . . . .	3,900	Meridian . . . . .	235
Des Moines . . . . .	3,200	Fitchburg . . . . .	600	Tupelo . . . . .	120
Dubuque . . . . .	308	Framingham . . . . .	1,750	Vicksburg . . . . .	256
Fort Dodge . . . . .	116	Gardner . . . . .	158		
Marshalltown . . . . .	222	Gloucester . . . . .	350	<b>MISSOURI</b>	
Mason City . . . . .	210	Great Barrington . . . . .	130	Cape Girardeau . . . . .	112
Muscatine . . . . .	122	Greenfield . . . . .	250	Hannibal . . . . .	100
Ottumwa . . . . .	215	Haverhill . . . . .	2,500	Hayti . . . . .	175
Sioux City . . . . .	2,250	Holyoke . . . . .	1,650	Ioplin . . . . .	200
Waterloo . . . . .	450	Hyannis . . . . .	140	<b>Kansas City</b> . . . . .	22,000
		Lawrence . . . . .	2,900	Springfield . . . . .	210
		Leominster . . . . .	400	St. Joseph . . . . .	920
		Lowell . . . . .	2,000	St. Louis . . . . .	57,500
		Lynn . . . . .	10,500		
<b>KANSAS</b>					
Topeka . . . . .	210	Medway . . . . .	135	<b>MONTANA</b>	
Wichita . . . . .	1,100	Millford . . . . .	300	Billings . . . . .	100
		Millis . . . . .	123	Butte . . . . .	206
		New Bedford . . . . .	4,000	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
Ashland . . . . .	175	Newburyport . . . . .	350	Lincoln . . . . .	950
Harlan Zone . . . . .	174	North Adams . . . . .	612	Omaha . . . . .	7,106
Henderson . . . . .	140	Northampton . . . . .	350		
Hopkinsville . . . . .	122	Peabody . . . . .	1,200	<b>NEVADA</b>	
Lexington . . . . .	1,000	Pittsfield . . . . .	2,300	Las Vegas . . . . .	2,000
Louisville . . . . .	8,500	Plymouth . . . . .	200	Reno . . . . .	320
Owensboro . . . . .	125	Salem . . . . .	1,600		
Paducah . . . . .	227	Southbridge . . . . .	140	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	
		Springfield . . . . .	11,200	Claremont . . . . .	245
		Taunton . . . . .	1,200	Concord . . . . .	175
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
Alexandria . . . . .	750	Ware . . . . .	105	Dover . . . . .	150
Baton Rouge . . . . .	750	Webster . . . . .	140	Laconia . . . . .	115
Crowley . . . . .	311	Worcester . . . . .	9,630	Manchester . . . . .	2,100
Lafayette . . . . .	117			Nashua . . . . .	350
Lake Charles . . . . .	210	<b>MICHIGAN</b>		Portsmouth . . . . .	525
Monroe . . . . .	900	Ann Arbor . . . . .	210	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	
New Iberia . . . . .	104	Battle Creek . . . . .	175	Alliance . . . . .	472
New Orleans . . . . .	9,500	Bay City . . . . .	700	Asbury Park . . . . .	3,000
Shreveport . . . . .	2,400	Benton Harbor . . . . .	830	Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic County) . . . . .	10,000
		Detroit . . . . .	75,000	Bayonne . . . . .	10,000
<b>MAINE</b>					
Aroostock County . . . . .	120	Flint . . . . .	2,800	Beach Haven . . . . .	100
Augusta . . . . .	120	Grand Rapids . . . . .	1,750	Belmar . . . . .	900
Bangor . . . . .	1,300	Iron County . . . . .	161	Bergenfield- Dumont . . . . .	2,470
Biddeford-Saco . . . . .	262	Iron Mountain . . . . .	104	Boonton . . . . .	240
Calais . . . . .	137	Jackson . . . . .	200	Bordentown . . . . .	200
Lewiston-Auburn . . . . .	1,400	Kalamazoo . . . . .	534	Bound Brook . . . . .	438
Pittsfield . . . . .	120	Lansing . . . . .	800	Bradley Beach . . . . .	1,225
Portland . . . . .	3,500	Marquette County . . . . .	175	Bridgeton . . . . .	600
Waterville . . . . .	110	Mt. Clemens . . . . .	350	Burlington . . . . .	250
		Muskegon . . . . .	400	Camden . . . . .	13,000
<b>MARYLAND</b>					
Annapolis . . . . .	1,000	Pontiac . . . . .	500	Carmel . . . . .	165
Baltimore . . . . .	80,000	Port Huron . . . . .	146	Carteret . . . . .	700
Cumberland . . . . .	500	Saginaw . . . . .	440	Clayton . . . . .	200
Easton Area . . . . .	140	South Haven . . . . .	460	Cliffside Park . . . . .	700
Frederick . . . . .	400			Cranford . . . . .	600
Hagerstown . . . . .	350	<b>MINNESOTA</b>		Dover . . . . .	700
Havre de Grace . . . . .	100	Austin . . . . .	125	Dunellen . . . . .	140
Montgomery Co. <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	25,500	Duluth . . . . .	3,000	Elizabeth . . . . .	10,500
Pocomoke City . . . . .	100	Hibbing . . . . .	250	Englewood <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	5,250
Prince George Co. <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	8,700	Mankato . . . . .	122	Englishtown . . . . .	260
St. Mary's County . . . . .	109	Minneapolis . . . . .	20,000	Essex County <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	100,000
Salisbury . . . . .	300	St. Paul . . . . .	10,400	Fair Lawn . . . . .	4,000
		Virginia . . . . .	140	Farmingdale . . . . .	800
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
Athol . . . . .	210	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		Flemington . . . . .	800
Attleboro . . . . .	120	Biloxi-Gulfport . . . . .	160	Fort Lee . . . . .	2,100
Beverly . . . . .	2,000	Clarksdale . . . . .	380		
Boston . . . . .	150,000	Cleveland . . . . .	250		
		Greenville . . . . .	525		
		Greenwood . . . . .	174		

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Franklin .....	105	Woodbine .....	315	Middletown .....	1,800
Freehold .....	1,000	Woodbridge .....	1,500	Monroe .....	350
Gloucester		Woodbury .....	540	Monticello .....	1,200
County * .....	875			Mountaintale ...	150
Hackensack .....	1,500	NEW MEXICO		Mt. Kisco .....	525
Hasbrouck Heights	440	Albuquerque ....	1,400	Mt. Vernon .....	17,500
Hightstown .....	1,575	Las Cruces .....	100	New Hyde Park ..	4,550
Hoboken .....	1,300	Los Alamos .....	120	New Rochelle ...	14,000
Jamesburg .....	105	Santa Fe .....	175	New York .....	2,018,000
Jersey City ....	16,000			Manhattan ....	304,000
Keyport .....	400	NEW YORK		Bronx .....	457,000
Lake Hiawatha ..	785	Albany .....	11,000	Brooklyn .....	865,000
Lakewood .....	2,100	Amenia .....	200	Queens .....	382,000
Leonia (see Palisades Park)		Amsterdam .....	500	Richmond .....	10,000
Linden .....	2,625	Auburn .....	250	Newburgh .....	2,600
Long Branch ....	3,500	Baldwin † .....	2,625	Niagara Falls ...	1,200
Lynhurst .....	200	Batavia .....	400	Norwich .....	175
Madison .....	100	Bay Shore § .....	3,325	Nyack .....	276
Maywood .....	600	Beacon .....	550	Oceanside .....	2,100
Metuchen .....	1,700	Binghamton (incl. all Broome Co.)	3,800	Ogdensburg .....	135
Millville .....	240	Brewster .....	125	Olean .....	275
Morristown .....	1,000	Bronxville † .....	4,725	Oneonta .....	140
Mt. Freedom ....	260	Buffalo .....	24,735	Oswego .....	140
Mt. Holly .....	204	Canandaigua .....	228	Parksville .....	140
Newark (incl. in Essex County)		Catskill .....	227	Patchogue * .....	1,750
New Brunswick ..	8,500	Cedarhurst † .....	24,500	Pawling .....	120
New Milford ....	1,400	Cohoes .....	105	Peekskill † .....	1,575
Newton .....	262	Corning .....	140	Plattsburg .....	330
North Hudson		Cortland .....	200	Port Chester ....	2,900
County .....	8,000	Dobbs Ferry .....	1,050	Port Jervis .....	560
Palisades Park ...	1,175	Dunkirk .....	168	Port Washington †	2,100
Paramus (incl. in Paterson)		Ellenville .....	1,100	Poughkeepsie ...	3,100
Park Ridge .....	525	Elmira .....	1,560	Rochester .....	20,000
Passaic .....	13,500	Elmont .....	7,000	Rockville Centre .	7,350
Paterson .....	18,000	Five Towns (see Cedarhurst)		Rome .....	385
Paulsboro .....	135	Floral Park † .....	1,140	Roslyn † .....	10,500
Perth Amboy ....	5,500	Freeport .....	4,725	Rye .....	1,050
Plainfield .....	5,400	Geneva .....	140	Saranac Lake ....	100
Penns Grove ....	190	Glen Cove † .....	2,800	Saratoga Springs .	875
Pine Brook .....	175	Glens Falls .....	700	Scarsdale (incl. in White Plains)	
Pt. Pleasant ....	100	Gloversville .....	1,400	Schenectady .....	4,200
Pompton Lakes ..	450	Great Neck † .....	15,750	Sharon Springs ..	165
Princeton .....	735	Harrison .....	1,500	South Fallsburg .	1,100
Rahway .....	960	Haverstraw .....	480	Spring Valley ....	2,250
Red Bank .....	1,200	Hempstead † .....	7,500	Suffern .....	544
Ridgefield Park ..	360	Herkimer .....	180	Syracuse .....	11,000
Ridgewood .....	1,050	Highland Falls ..	105	Tarrytown † .....	1,225
Riverside .....	170	Hornell .....	100	Troy .....	2,700
Roselle (incl. Roselle Park) ..	2,000	Hudson .....	700	Utica .....	3,500
Rutherford .....	1,000	Huntington † .....	3,500	Valley Stream ...	10,500
Salem .....	227	Islip (see Bay Shore)		Walden .....	140
Somerville .....	634	Ithaca .....	800	Wantagh † .....	14,000
South River .....	800	Jamestown .....	325	Warwick .....	126
Stelton .....	180	Kerhonkson .....	350	Watertown .....	500
Summit .....	980	Kingston .....	2,800	White Lake .....	354
Teaneck .....	7,700	Lake Huntington	175	White Plains † ..	12,250
Toms River .....	1,000	Larchmont † .....	2,450	White Sulphur Springs .....	100
Trenton .....	10,125	Levittown † .....	5,250	Woodbourne .....	200
Union .....	5,500	Liberty .....	620	Woodridge .....	300
Union City (incl. in No. Hudson County)		Little Falls .....	105	Yonkers .....	23,000
Vineland .....	3,410	Livingston Manor	150		
Westfield .....	1,350	Loch Sheldrake-Hurleyville ...	750	NORTH CAROLINA	
Westwood .....	400	Long Beach † .....	20,025	Asheville .....	600
Whitesville .....	292	Lynbrook .....	3,675	Charlotte .....	1,800
Wildwood .....	600	Malone .....	122	Durham .....	425
		Massena .....	140	Fayetteville .....	450
		Merrick † .....	8,400	Gastonia .....	170
				Goldsboro .....	135
				Greensboro .....	1,318

TABLE I (Cont.)

## COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Hendersonville ..	135	California .....	164	Vandergrift-Leach-	
High Point .....	400	Canonsburg .....	120	burg .....	120
Raleigh .....	400	Carbon County ..	300	Warren .....	120
Wilmington .....	500	Carbondale .....	200	Washington .....	500
Winston-Salem ..	491	Carnegie .....	268	West Chester .....	300
		Chambersburg ..	210	Wilkes-Barre .....	5,400
NORTH DAKOTA		Charleoi .....	200	Williamsport .....	850
Bismarck .....	168	Chester .....	2,100	York .....	1,450
Fargo .....	500	Clairton .....	110		
Grand Forks .....	122	Coatesville .....	305	RHODE ISLAND	
		Connellsville .....	160	Newport .....	1,000
OHIO		Coraopolis .....	140	Pawtucket .....	1,300
Akron .....	6,500	Donora .....	160	Providence .....	20,000
Ashtabula .....	315	DuBois .....	160	Westerly .....	140
Bellaire .....	140	Duquesne .....	200	Woonsocket .....	780
Canton .....	2,800	Easton .....	1,530		
Cincinnati .....	25,000	Ellwood City .....	140	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Cleveland .....	88,000	Erie .....	1,750	Aiken-Barnwell ..	125
Columbus .....	9,500	Farrell .....	500	Beaufort .....	150
Dayton .....	7,000	Glassport .....	120	Bishopville .....	116
East Liverpool ..	365	Greensburg .....	140	Charleston .....	2,355
Elyria .....	500	Hanover .....	120	Columbia .....	1,200
Hamilton .....	550	Harrisburg .....	5,000	Georgetown .....	111
Lima .....	450	Hazleton .....	1,450	Greenville .....	600
Lorain .....	1,050	Homestead .....	600	Kingstree-Lake	
Mansfield .....	310	Indiana .....	130	City .....	130
Marion .....	165	Irwin .....	120	Orangeburg	
Massillon .....	130	Jeannette .....	200	County .....	118
Middletown .....	270	Johnstown .....	1,800	Spartanburg .....	221
New Philadelphia ..	180	Kittanning .....	215	Sumter .....	275
Piqua .....	275	Lancaster .....	2,000		
Portsmouth .....	120	Latrobe .....	116	SOUTH DAKOTA	
Sandusky .....	140	Lebanon .....	650	Sioux Falls .....	280
Springfield .....	488	Lewistown .....	168		
Steubenville .....	900	Lock Haven .....	350	TENNESSEE	
Toledo .....	7,000	Lower Bucks Co.,		Chattanooga .....	2,400
Warren .....	800	(incl. Levittown,		Jackson .....	122
Wooster .....	200	New Hope, etc.)	2,000	Knoxville .....	780
Youngstown .....	5,500	Mahonoy City ..	150	Memphis .....	9,000
Zanesville .....	300	McKeesport .....	2,500	Nashville .....	3,000
		McKees Rocks ...	120	Oak Ridge .....	350
OKLAHOMA		Meadville .....	120		
Ardmore .....	175	Monessen .....	250	TEXAS	
Muskogee .....	140	Mt. Carmel .....	112	Abilene .....	136
Oklahoma City ..	1,900	Mt. Pleasant .....	140	Amarillo .....	266
Oklahoma City		New Castle .....	300	Austin .....	1,250
Zone .....	172	New Kensington	640	Baytown .....	147
Seminole .....	124	Norristown .....	1,400	Beaumont .....	625
Tulsa .....	2,270	North Penn .....	200	Breckenridge .....	111
		Oil City .....	360	Brownsville .....	100
OREGON		Oxford-Kennet		Corpus Christi ...	1,360
Eugene .....	120	Square .....	132	Dallas .....	16,500
Portland .....	6,500	Philadelphia Metro-		El Paso .....	3,000
Salem .....	210	politan Area ..	330,500	Ft. Worth .....	2,750
		Philipsburg .....	105	Galveston .....	2,000
PENNSYLVANIA		Phoenixville .....	268	Harlingen .....	100
Aliquippa .....	400	Pittsburgh .....	47,000	Houston .....	16,700
Allentown .....	3,600	Pottstown .....	680	Kilgore .....	129
Altoona .....	1,100	Pottsville .....	1,000	Laredo .....	124
Ambridge .....	300	Punxsutawney ...	108	Longview .....	125
Beaver Valley (incl.		Reading .....	3,400	Lubbock .....	300
Lower Beaver		Sayre .....	100	McAllen .....	193
Valley) .....	740	Scranton .....	5,500	Marshall .....	105
Berwick .....	191	Shamokin .....	250	North Texas Zone	
Bethlehem .....	1,000	Sharon .....	950	(Denison, Gaines-	
Bloomsburg .....	102	Shenandoah .....	444	ville, Greenville,	
Braddock .....	760	Stroudsburg .....	222	Paris, Sherman)	193
Bradford .....	400	Sunbury .....	160	Odessa .....	210
Bristol .....	176	Tarentum .....	175	Port Arthur .....	260
Brownsville .....	260	Titusville .....	120	Rosenberg .....	122
Butler .....	450	Uniontown .....	1,040	San Angelo .....	100

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
San Antonio . . . . .	6,500	Fredericksburg ..	120	Morgantown . . . . .	200
Texas City . . . . .	140	Hampton . . . . .	500	Parkersburg . . . . .	100
Tyler . . . . .	450	Harrisonburg . . . .	112	Weirton . . . . .	350
Waco . . . . .	1,200	Lynchburg . . . . .	525	Wheeling . . . . .	800
Wharton . . . . .	215	Martinsville . . . . .	170	Williamson . . . . .	170
Wichita Falls . . . .	280	Newport News . . . .	1,600		
UTAH		Norfolk . . . . .	7,750	WISCONSIN	
Ogden . . . . .	100	Petersburg . . . . .	500	Appleton . . . . .	575
Salt Lake City . . . .	1,400	Portsmouth . . . . .	2,000	Beloit . . . . .	105
VERMONT		Richmond . . . . .	8,000	Eau Claire . . . . .	120
Bennington . . . . .	100	Roanoke . . . . .	800	Fond du Lac . . . . .	160
Burlington . . . . .	1,100	Staunton . . . . .	110	Green Bay . . . . .	500
Rutland . . . . .	350	Suffolk . . . . .	140	Kenosha . . . . .	620
VIRGINIA		Winchester . . . . .	131	La Crosse . . . . .	150
Alexandria <sup>b</sup> (incl. Falls Church, Arlington County and Urbanized Fairfax County)	6,400	WASHINGTON		Madison . . . . .	2,200
Arlington <sup>b</sup> (incl. in Alexandria)		Bremerton . . . . .	182	Manitowoc . . . . .	184
Danville . . . . .	300	Seattle . . . . .	10,500	Marinette . . . . .	120
Fairfax County and Falls Church <sup>b</sup> (incl. in Alexandria)		Spokane . . . . .	675	Milwaukee . . . . .	30,000
		Tacoma . . . . .	650	Oshkosh . . . . .	130
		WEST VIRGINIA		Racine . . . . .	1,000
		Beckley . . . . .	228	Rice Lake . . . . .	122
		Bluefield-Princeton	300	Sheboygan . . . . .	600
		Charleston . . . . .	1,606	Superior . . . . .	481
		Clarksburg . . . . .	225	Waukesha . . . . .	100
		Fairmont . . . . .	200	Wausau . . . . .	250
		Huntington . . . . .	700	WYOMING	
				Cheyenne . . . . .	500

<sup>a</sup> Includes San Luis Obispo.  
<sup>b</sup> Greater Washington includes urbanized portions of Montgomery and Prince George Counties (Md.), and Arlington County, Fairfax County (urbanized portion), Falls Church, and Alexandria (Va.).  
<sup>c</sup> Includes Englewood Cliffs and Tenafly.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes all communities in Essex County and also includes: Hillside and Springfield (Union County); Kearny, Arlington, Harrison (Hudson County); North Arlington (Bergen County).  
<sup>e</sup> Includes Clayton, Paulsboro, Pitman, Swedesboro, Williamstown, Woodbury, Mt. Royal, Mullicia Hill, Westville, Neufeld.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes South Hempstead.  
<sup>g</sup> Includes Smithtown, Brightwaters, East Islip, Islip,

Islip Terrace, West Islip, Brentwood.  
<sup>h</sup> Includes Tuckahoe and unincorporated Eastchester.  
<sup>i</sup> Includes Hewlett, Woodmere, Lawrence, Inwood (Five Towns).  
<sup>j</sup> Includes Queens section of Floral Park.  
<sup>k</sup> Includes Locust Valley, Lattingtown, Oyster Bay, Glen Head, Glenwood Landing, Sea Cliff, Brookville.  
<sup>l</sup> Includes Great Neck Village, Great Neck Plaza, Thomaston, Russel Gardens, Kensington, Great Neck Estates, Harbor Hills, Saddle Rock, Kenilworth, University Gardens, Kings Point, Lake Success.  
<sup>m</sup> Includes West and East Hempstead.  
<sup>n</sup> Includes Huntington Station, Cold Spring Hills, Northport, East Northport,

Center Port, Greenlawn, Commack.  
<sup>o</sup> Includes Mamaroneck.  
<sup>p</sup> Levittown is a development covering various political subdivisions; it is therefore duplicated in estimates of nearby towns.  
<sup>q</sup> Includes Lido.  
<sup>r</sup> Includes North Merrick.  
<sup>s</sup> Includes Sayville, Bellport, Bayport.  
<sup>t</sup> Includes Lake Mohegan, Montrose.  
<sup>u</sup> Includes Manhasset, Sands Point, Plandome.  
<sup>v</sup> Includes Roslyn Heights, Roslyn Estates, East Hills, Glenn Head, East Williston, Brookville, Albertson, Sea Cliff, Williston Park.  
<sup>w</sup> Includes North Tarrytown.  
<sup>x</sup> Includes Seaford, North Belmore, South Levittown.  
<sup>y</sup> Includes Scarsdale, Harrison, Hartsdale, Elmsford.

TABLE 2

## JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1958

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total <sup>b</sup>
Alabama	9,050	3,211,000	2.82
Arizona	14,800	1,140,000	1.29
Arkansas	3,400	1,766,000	1.93
California	498,450	14,337,000	3.48
Colorado	19,350	1,711,000	1.13
Connecticut	100,100	2,316,000	4.32
Delaware	8,000	454,000	1.76
District of Columbia	40,300	825,000	4.88
Florida	101,700	4,442,000	2.28
Georgia	22,200	3,818,000	0.58
Idaho	300	662,000	0.04
Illinois	298,850	9,889,000	3.02
Indiana	24,600	4,581,000	0.53
Iowa	9,700	2,822,000	0.34
Kansas	3,450	2,116,000	0.16
Kentucky	10,800	3,080,000	0.35
Louisiana	15,750	3,110,000	0.50
Maine	8,300	952,000	0.87
Maryland	117,800	2,956,000	3.98
Massachusetts	207,600	4,862,000	4.26
Michigan	87,700	7,866,000	1.11
Minnesota	35,450	3,375,000	1.05
Mississippi	3,900	2,186,000	0.17
Missouri	80,950	4,271,000	1.89
Montana	700	688,000	0.10
Nebraska	8,850	1,457,000	0.60
Nevada	2,300	267,000	0.86
New Hampshire	4,650	584,000	0.79
New Jersey	312,350	5,749,000	5.43
New Mexico	1,900	842,000	0.22
New York	2,379,050	16,229,000	14.65
North Carolina	10,700	4,549,000	0.23
North Dakota	1,250	650,000	0.19
Ohio	161,550	9,345,000	1.72
Oklahoma	6,150	2,285,000	0.26
Oregon	7,400	1,773,000	0.41
Pennsylvania	444,200	11,011,000	4.03
Rhode Island	23,200	875,000	2.65
South Carolina	6,850	2,404,000	0.28
South Dakota	1,000	699,000	0.14
Tennessee	16,600	3,469,000	0.47
Texas	58,200	9,377,000	0.62
Utah	1,500	865,000	0.17
Vermont	2,450	372,000	0.65
Virginia	30,600	3,935,000	0.77
Washington	13,150	2,769,000	0.47
West Virginia	5,600	1,969,000	0.28
Wisconsin	38,100	3,938,000	0.96
Wyoming	750	320,000	0.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,261,550</b>	<b>173,260,000</b>	<b>3.04</b>

<sup>a</sup> Source: *Provisional Estimates of the Population of States . . . July 1, 1958*, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 189.

<sup>b</sup> The estimated Jewish ratio to the total population would be slightly lower with a slightly different treatment of armed-forces personnel.