

Demographic

Jewish Population in the United States, 1967

THE JEWISH population of the United States is currently estimated at about 5,800,000, a moderate increase over 1966. Adjustments for individual communities are, in most cases, slight. A large portion of the reported net increase is accounted for by two communities, Baltimore and Miami. The Baltimore estimate was increased from 85,000 to 100,000 on the basis of a current population study. The Miami estimate rose from 100,000 to 130,000, a conservative figure for the area's Jewish population.

State estimates (Appendix Table 1) are based on community estimates, after duplications were eliminated and adjustments made for "unlisted" Jews. Individual community estimates (Appendix Table 3) were generally obtained from member federations of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and from the files of the National United Jewish Appeal. Communities with fewer than 100 Jews were omitted from this listing. However, they are included in the state totals, and are the base for estimating the unknowns (generally twice the number of known Jews in communities with fewer than 100).

Newly Released 1957 U.S. Census Study Material

In 1957 the United States Census Bureau¹ collected data on characteristics of the civilian population, grouped according to the religion reported by respondents. Material derived from this study was reported in detail in the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*, Vol. 60 (1959), p. 3. In 1967 additional, hitherto unpublished material, derived from the 1957 sample study, became available. Although the data are ten years old, they remain of great interest because, at this writing, they represent the only significant body of information on the characteristics of the Jewish population, derived from a national study. Also in 1967, the Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine published *Ethnic and Educational Data on Adults*

¹ *Tabulations of Data on the Social and Economic Characteristics of Major Religious Groups* (Washington: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1957).

in *New York City, 1963-1964*,² which, with certain limitations, offers data on the Jewish population of New York City that had not been available before. To provide an additional framework for comparison, the data in these two sources are related to relevant material culled from recent studies of three Jewish communities: Boston, Milwaukee, and Springfield, Mass.³

The U.S. Census study dealt only with individuals who were at least 14 years of age, and the New York City study only with adults 20 years of age and older. The following discussion and tables are based on a Jewish population of adults 20 years old and older, except where noted.

Age Distribution

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of adults by four major age groupings. Since the middle age groupings are not identical for all sources cited, a sub-total for the 35-64 age group is also shown. Excluding from consideration for the moment the data derived from the Census, we find the four cities to be in relatively close agreement. Compared with the other three cities, Boston tends towards a younger population, while New York City's oldest group is slightly larger. The Census data for the adult Jewish population in the country as a whole show a smaller proportion of 65-years-and-older than do the four individual communities. However, it must be borne in mind that this study was conducted ten years ago. Since then, all available data indicate that the number of Jewish children in the 9-years-and-under age group appears to be smaller than the next older age group. It is therefore reasonable to surmise that a similar study today would find a reported larger proportion for the older age group.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH ADULTS BY MAJOR AGE GROUPINGS
(Per Cent)

	20-34	35-44	45-64	35-49	50-64	Sub-Total 35-64	65 and Older
United States (1957) ^a	25	21	40			61	14
New York City (1963-64) ^b	21			28	32	60	19
Boston (1965) ^c	28	19	36			55	16
Milwaukee (1964-65)	22			31	31	62	15
Springfield, Mass. (1966)	19	21	41			62	18

NOTE: Details may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

^a Census data are for civilian population in United States, including members of the Armed Forces living off post, or with families on post. Institutional population is excluded.

^b Data are for adults 20 years and older, except institutional population.

^c Age group 20-34 was estimated by author from overlapping age groups in report.

² Jack Elinson, Paul W. Haberman, Cyrille Gell, *Ethnic and Educational Data on Adults in New York City 1963-1964* (New York: School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University, 1967).

³ Morris Axelrod, Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Arnold Gurin, *A Study of the Jewish Population of Greater Boston* (Boston: Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, 1967); Albert J. Mayer, *Milwaukee Jewish Population Study 1964-1965* (Milwaukee: Jewish Welfare Fund, 1967); Sidney Goldstein, *A Population Survey of the Greater Springfield Jewish Community* (Springfield: Jewish Community Council, 1968).

Foreign-born

Information on the proportion of foreign-born was not available from the U.S. Census survey, but was contained in the reports of the four individual communities. Table 2 shows a significant difference between New York City and the other three communities for this characteristic. The proportion of foreign-born among adults 20 years of age and older was 37 per cent for New York, compared with a range of 21 to 28 per cent for the other three

TABLE 2. FOREIGN BORN JEWISH ADULTS BY MAJOR AGE GROUPS
(Per Cent)

	(20-34)	(35-49)	(50-64)	(65 Plus)	Total Adults ^a
New York City: (1963-64)	11	26	40	76	37
Boston: (1965)	NA	NA	NA	NA	22
	(20-34)	(35-44)	(45-64)	(65 Plus)	
Milwaukee: (1964-65)	1	7	34	79	28
	(20-29)	(30-49)	(50-69)	(70 Plus)	
Springfield, Mass.: (1966)	1	5	30	74	21

NOTE: Details may not total to 100 per cent because of rounding.
^a 20 years of age and older, except for Boston (21 years of age and older).

communities. Except for Boston, for which no information by age groups was available on this item, the proportion of foreign-born in the 65-years-and-over age group was relatively close. The major differences between New York and the other two communities appeared in the younger age groups. It is likely that, for immigrants admitted to the United States after World War II, New York City was a port of entry, and that relatively little dispersion took place.

Earlier reports on community studies in the YEAR BOOK observed that the Jewish population of the United States was rapidly approaching a time when it would be almost entirely native-born. However, the New York City figures indicate that for this community, comprising one-third of the total United States Jewish population, the transition to an all native-born population will be somewhat slower than for the other communities.

Marital Status

Table 3 shows the current marital status of Jewish adults. Population growth is affected by the proportion of females who marry, their age at marriage, and the average number of children born. Ultimately, the proportion of Jews who marry is at least as great as that of other religious groups. But available data indicate that they marry at a later age, thus "spacing" generational replacement further apart than other groups.

The 1957 U.S. Census data reported that 3.2 per cent of Jewish females in the age group 14-19 were married. By comparison, all other religious groups in this age bracket averaged 12.8 per cent married.

TABLE 3. MARITAL STATUS OF JEWISH ADULTS^a
(Per Cent)

	Single	Married	Divorced- separated	Widowed
United States (1957)				
Male	16	79	2	3
Female	9	73	2	15
New York City (1963-64)				
Male	14	79	4	3
Female	12	72	5	11
Boston (1965)			┌──────────┐	
Male	13	80	7	
Female	15	68	16	
Milwaukee (1964-65)				
Male	10	86	1	3
Female	9	81	3	7
Springfield, Mass. (1966)				
Male	16	81	1	2
Female	8	74	2	15

NOTE: Details may not total to 100 per cent because of rounding.

^a 20 years of age and older except for Boston (21 years of age and older).

There was not enough detail to provide information on Jewish females in the 20-24 age group. However, the 25-34 Jewish female age group showed 88.6 per cent married, compared with 87.6 per cent for the United States female population as a whole.

The median age at first marriage, reported by the Census, was 20.3 years for all women; for white Protestants 19.9, and for Roman Catholics 20.8. The median age for Jewish females was 21.3 years. In effect, the entry on median age in the census report said that half of a cohort of Jewish females born 21.3 years earlier were married, and half would marry later. However, the use of the median failed to indicate the spread over time in which the last half of marriages would take place.

The sample data from the New York study also provided information on marital status by age, but for males and females combined. Whereas 35.8 per cent of the 20-34 age group, covering all religious and ethnic groups, were reported single, the native-born Jewish proportion of singles in this age group was 48.1 per cent. However, for those in the 35-49 age group the proportion for all Americans was 8.4 per cent single, while the Jewish native-born proportion single had been reduced to 3.4 per cent. The greater preponderance of widowed females, compared with widowed males, reflects the greater longevity of the females.

Education

Table 4, dealing with the education levels of Jewish adults, supports the findings of all previous studies that the striving for higher education is a

TABLE 4. EDUCATION LEVELS OF JEWISH ADULTS^a
(Per Cent)

	<i>Some high school or less</i>	<i>Grad- uated high school</i>	<i>Some col- lege</i>	<i>Grad- uated col- lege</i>	<i>Post- grad- uate</i>	<i>No report</i>
U.S. (1957)						
Total	39	29	13	17		2
Male	37	21	13	26		3
Female	40	36	13	10		2
New York City (1963-64)						
Total	36	23	19	10	12	
Male	35	16	21	10	18	
Female	38	30	17	9	6	
Age 20-34 (Na- tive Born)	4	19	37	18	22	
Boston (1965)						
Total	55		32		12	1
Male	44		35		20	1
Female	62		31		5	2
Age 21-29	22		62		16	
Milwaukee (1964-65)						
Total	22	28	23	27		
Male	48		34		18	
Female	53		38		9	
Age 20-34 Male	17		43		40	
Springfield, Mass. (1966)						
Total	18	33	19	14	13	3
Male	17	28	16	16	20	3
Female	18	37	23	12	6	4
Age 25-29						
Male	5	6	17	39	31	2
Female	-	12	47	20	20	2

NOTE: Details may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

^a New York City and Milwaukee, 20 years of age and older; Boston, 21 years of age and older; U.S. Census data for United States and Springfield, 25 years of age and older.

characteristic of the United States Jewish population. The U.S. Census report for 1957 indicated that 30 per cent of the Jewish adults, 25 years of age and older, had had at least some college education. Of the four individual communities, compared with the Census report in Table 4, Springfield showed

the highest proportion, with 52 per cent. This percentage doubtless would be higher if the age span used in Springfield paralleled that of the other communities with which it is compared.

As presented, the figures conceal an interesting sex differential. In general, the proportion of females in the total adult population who attended college, was under that of the males—from 5 to 19 per centage points less. The Census data for the entire country showed 39 per cent of Jewish males entering college, compared with 23 per cent of females in the same category. In part, this is an artifact of the female's greater longevity. The educational achievements of the older segment of the population were influenced by the larger numbers of foreign-born who had lower educational expectations in their youth. However, the table also shows significant differences in post-graduate work, where the males generally far outnumber the females. In New York City, for example, the ratio was three to one in favor of the males, and in Boston four to one; Milwaukee showed the lowest ratio, two to one. The differences resulted from vocational pressures that have emphasized for the male the importance of graduate work in achieving success.

In order to show the effect of averaging all adult age groups upon educational distribution, Table 4 also shows, where available, data for the educational achievements of a younger age cohort. The figures are enlightening, and clearly indicate that expectations of entering college have become normative for the young United States Jewish population. For New York City (limited to the native-born), we find that the age group 20 through 34 showed 77 per cent as having had at least some college experience, compared with 41 per cent for the total Jewish adult population. Similarly, for Boston (age group 21 through 29), the comparable proportions were 78 per cent to 44 per cent; for Milwaukee (age group 20 through 34, limited to males), 83 per cent to 52 per cent, and for Springfield (age group 25 through 29), 87 per cent to 52 per cent for males, and 87 per cent to 41 per cent for females.

The Census data on education of religious groups did not provide information by age groups, except for adults 25 years of age, and older. They showed that, on a national sample basis, 17.3 per cent of Jews had completed at least four years of college. The comparable percentage for the total civilian population was 7.5 per cent, with the next two highest being 9.9 per cent for those reporting "other religion," and 8.4 per cent for white Protestants. Since, as the Census study indicated, 96 per cent of the Jewish population resided in urban areas, and the proportions for the other religious groups in these areas ranged from 55.2 per cent to 78.8 per cent, it may be argued that the difference in the educational level was a result of urban-rural differences. However, an examination of comparative statistics for the other communities clearly indicated that the differences were maintained in the urban setting. In New York City a minimum of 41 per cent of the Jewish population had attended college, compared with 26 per cent of the total popu-

lation. In Boston the ratio was 44 to 27 per cent; in Milwaukee 50 to 20 per cent, and in Springfield 46 to 15 per cent.

The data used in these community comparisons with the Jewish population make no racial or religious distinction. Only in the New York City sample study were figures on education given for ethnic and racial groups. The group labeled "other Protestant"—excluding Negro and Puerto Rican, which had separate listings—had the next highest proportion of college attendance: 34 per cent, still well under the 41 per cent reported for Jews. If we limit our inquiry to the native-born Jewish sample, we find that 52 per cent of Jews over 20 had attended college.

Occupations

The educational levels achieved by the Jewish population were reflected in the occupational distribution. Table 5 provides information for males and females. Boston's data extended to all adults, Milwaukee's to males. The 1957 Census data, covering the entire Jewish population of the United States, showed that for males the largest single grouping was in the category of proprietors and managers, followed by the professional and technical occupations. Skilled and semiskilled workers (craftsmen and operatives) accounted for 19 per cent of Jewish male occupations, and the service field and unskilled laborers, together, for about 3 per cent. The largest number of females were found in clerical occupations; add the sales category, and 58 per cent of the employed Jewish females are in these two groupings.

As the Jewish population in large part became native-born and college-oriented, there was an upward shift in occupation status. In the past, the professional occupations, which attracted Jewish college graduates, were largely in fields offering opportunities for self-employment, e.g., doctors, lawyers, and accountants. Similarly, analysis of Jews in the managers, proprietors, and officials categories, as defined by the Census, also would have shown a disproportionately large number of proprietors, rather than managers and officials (although in many cases proprietorship may have been on a relatively modest economic level, e.g., small retail stores).

Table 5A gives the percentage distribution of the employed college graduates in urban areas, by major occupation and reported religion. It shows 58 per cent of the Jewish college graduates in the professional, technical, and kindred workers categories, compared with 22 per cent employed as managers, proprietors, and officials. This proportion was slightly under the 63 per cent of the total population in the professional category. The proportion of Jews in the managers, proprietors, and officials category was somewhat higher than the 16 per cent reported for the total population.

However, the differences are significant when the professional category is separated into salaried workers and self-employed. Salaried professional workers represented 39 per cent of all employed Jewish college graduates, while self-employed professionals were 19 per cent. For all employed college grad-

TABLE 5. OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED JEWISH ADULTS^a
(Per Cent)

	<i>U.S. Census data</i> 1957		<i>New York City</i> 1963-64		<i>Boston</i> 1965	<i>Milwaukee</i> 1964-65	<i>Springfield, Mass.</i> 1966	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>All adults</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Professional and Technical	20.3	15.5	25.7	23.8	32	22	24.6	26.0
Proprietors and Managers	35.1	8.9	28.1	11.5	27	35	39.2	8.8
Clerical	8.0	43.9	19.3	43.8	31	26	26.9	51.6
Sales	14.1	14.4						
Craftsmen	8.9	0.7	12.9	2.3	10	15	6.7	6.0
Operatives	10.1	11.2	10.4	13.1				
Service	2.3	5.1 ^b	3.6	5.4	1.8	4.7		
Laborers	0.8	—						

NOTE: Details may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

^a For U.S. Census data, 18 years of age and older; New York City, 20 years of age and older, Boston, 21 years of age and older.

^b Includes 0.5 per cent private household workers.

uates, salaried professionals were 53 per cent of the total and self-employed were 10 per cent. Similarly, an analysis of the managers and proprietors category showed virtually identical proportions of salaried and self-employed for Jews, while the salaried proportion was twice that of the self-employed for the total population.

TABLE 5A. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN URBAN AREAS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY RELIGION REPORTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1957

(Per Cent)

Major Occupation Group	Total ¹	Protestant		Roman Catholic	Jewish
		Total ²	White		
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	63.2	62.4	62.0	66.1	58.2
Wage and salary workers	53.4	54.1	53.5	56.4	39.2
Self-employed and other workers ..	9.8	8.3	8.5	9.7	19.0
Managers, proprietors, and officials, excl. farm.	15.7	16.3	17.1	12.4	22.1
Wage and salary workers	10.4	11.3	11.9	8.3	11.3
Self-employed and other workers..	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.1	10.8
Clerical and kindred workers	8.2	8.6	8.3	7.4	8.9
Sales workers	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	7.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	0.9
Operatives and kindred workers	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3
All other occupations	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9

¹ Includes, in addition to the groups shown separately, persons with other religions and those with no religion or religion not reported.

² Nonwhite Protestant group not shown separately because base is less than 150,000.

From this data can be drawn the inference that college-educated Jews preferred to enter occupations where self-employment was possible. However, it should be noted that at the end of 1957, there were roughly twice as many salaried as self-employed professional employees among the Jewish college graduates. In the managers and proprietors group, they were almost balanced between self-employed and salaried employees. Furthermore, the data covered all college graduates, and may very well be weighted by those whose education and occupational patterns were determined at a much earlier period. A further study, indicating the same data, but making possible an examination of the effect of the time element, would cast additional light on this development.

Income

Information on family income (for 1956) is available on a national basis from the 1957 Census study and from the New York City, Boston, and Milwaukee studies (p. 272). Since the income categories employed differed in all instances, Table 6 presents them in ascending cumulative totals. However, the data are not comparable because the definition of family, while roughly the same for the three community studies, differs from that of the U.S. Census, which excluded single-person households. The exclusion of such households, often representing older individuals, would likely tend to raise the reported levels of income. On the other hand, the U.S. Census was taken seven to nine years before the individual community studies were conducted, and lower price and wage levels in 1956 would operate in the opposite direction.

Despite the differences in income categories, the three community studies agreed on several points. For example, the proportion of New York City Jewish families with income under \$5,000 was 23 per cent, while it was 22 per cent for Milwaukee. In Boston and Milwaukee, the percentages of families with incomes under \$10,000 were 55 and 54, respectively; for those

TABLE 6. FAMILY INCOMES OF JEWS

<i>Total Number with Incomes of</i>	<i>Total U.S. 1956 (excluding one-person households)</i>	<i>New York City 1963-64</i>				
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Native Born</i>	<i>Foreign Born</i>	<i>Boston 1965</i>	<i>Milwaukee 1964-65</i>
Under \$ 1,000	3					
" 2,000	8					
" 3,000	14	9	5	16	8	
" 4,000	22					
" 5,000	34	23	13	41		22
" 6,000	46				29	
" 7,000	55	42	31	61		
" 8,000						38
" 9,000		58	49	73		
" 10,000	75				55	54
" 11,000						
" 12,000		76	69	87		
" 13,000						
" 14,000						
" 15,000						73
"						
" 20,000					87	84
Median income	\$6,494	\$8,000 ^a			\$9,200	\$9,485

^a Estimated by author.

under \$20,000, they were 87 and 84, respectively. The New York City data showed the family incomes of foreign-born to have been below those of the native-born.

As already stated, the foreign-born had a much larger percentage with lower educational attainments and occupational levels than the native-born. Differences in proportions of foreign-born between New York, on the one hand, and Boston and Milwaukee, on the other, in part may explain the differences in median incomes in the three communities. While Boston and Milwaukee were relatively close (\$9,200 and \$9,485), the New York City median figure was estimated at \$8,000. (Since the latter figure was estimated by the author, from the published study data, it may be less accurate than the others.) The median income for Jewish families (excluding, as noted, the one-person households), reported by the U.S. Census, was \$6,494. This compared with a median income of \$4,586 for the total population.

Since the United States Jewish population was largely urban, the question arises how much of the difference in median income could be ascribed to urban-rural differences in population distribution, and how much to occupational distribution differences. The Census data gave only a partial answer. In one table, the Census presented the median incomes for the urban employed, by standardized occupational categories, based on the distribution of the combined three major religious groups. This method erased not only differences between urban and rural residents among Jews and non-Jews, but also differences resulting from occupational structure. On this basis, the median income for Jewish males was \$4,773, as compared with a median of \$4,472 for all employed males. The median income for white Protestants was next highest, \$4,553. For Jewish females the median income was \$2,352, compared with \$2,255 for the total female urban employed. The next highest median, for white Protestants, was \$2,263. Since the Census data and individual community studies have shown that the occupational distribution of the Jewish population tended toward the professional and managerial categories, it would appear that the reported difference between median incomes of urban residents would be greater if the occupational distributions were not standardized.

New York City Estimates

Estimates for New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties are kept at 1962 levels (AJYB, 1963 [Vol. 64], pp. 57-59). The absence of more recent data for this area represents the greatest potential for modification of the national total, since approximately 40 per cent of all United States Jews are currently estimated to reside in New York City and these three suburban counties.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1967

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population^a</i>	<i>Total Population^b</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Alabama	9,465	3,540,000	0.27
Alaska	190	272,000	0.07
Arizona	20,485	1,634,000	1.25
Arkansas	3,065	1,968,000	0.16
California	653,585	19,153,000	3.41
Colorado	23,140	1,975,000	1.17
Connecticut	102,930	2,925,000	3.52
Delaware	8,540	523,000	1.63
District of Columbia	15,000	809,000	1.85
Florida	175,620	5,995,000	2.93
Georgia	25,760	4,509,000	0.57
Hawaii	1,000	739,000	0.14
Idaho	500	699,000	0.07
Illinois	283,530	10,893,000	2.60
Indiana	23,610	5,000,000	0.47
Iowa	7,490	2,753,000	0.27
Kansas	3,515	2,275,000	0.15
Kentucky	11,200	3,189,000	0.35
Louisiana	15,630	3,662,000	0.43
Maine	8,285	973,000	0.85
Maryland	177,115	3,682,000	4.81
Massachusetts	257,720	5,421,000	4.75
Michigan	98,345	8,584,000	1.15
Minnesota	33,575	3,582,000	0.94
Mississippi	4,015	2,348,000	0.17
Missouri	80,710	4,603,000	1.75
Montana	615	701,000	0.09
Nebraska	8,100	1,435,000	0.56
Nevada	2,380	444,000	0.54
New Hampshire	4,260	686,000	0.62
New Jersey	362,955	7,003,000	5.18
New Mexico	3,645	1,003,000	0.36
New York	2,520,155	18,336,000	13.74
North Carolina	9,200	5,029,000	0.18
North Dakota	1,285	639,000	0.20
Ohio	160,600	10,458,000	1.54
Oklahoma	6,430	2,495,000	0.26
Oregon	9,045	1,999,000	0.45

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1967
(Cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population^a</i>	<i>Total Population^b</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Pennsylvania	443,265	11,629,000	3.81
Rhode Island	21,840	900,000	2.43
South Carolina	7,155	2,599,000	0.28
South Dakota	525	674,000	0.08
Tennessee	16,710	3,892,000	0.43
Texas	63,680	10,869,000	0.59
Utah	1,600	1,024,000	0.16
Vermont	2,330	417,000	0.56
Virginia	37,300	4,536,000	0.82
Washington	14,985	3,087,000	0.49
West Virginia	4,760	1,798,000	0.26
Wisconsin	32,295	4,189,000	0.77
Wyoming	710	315,000	0.23
TOTAL UNITED STATES	5,779,845	197,863,000^c	2.92

^a See page 271.

^b These data are for July 1, 1967 and represent estimates of the total resident population of each state. Members of the armed forces abroad are excluded. There is therefore a slight difference between these data and the estimates for the Jewish population since most estimates of the latter include persons in the armed forces by civilian residence rather than by military residence.

^c Total U.S. population, including Armed Forces abroad, was 199,118,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 384, February 13, 1968.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1967^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>
Northeast	48,289,000	24.4	3,723,740	64.4
New England	11,321,000	5.7	397,365	6.9
Middle Atlantic	36,968,000	18.7	3,326,375	57.5
North Central	55,085,000	27.8	733,580	12.7
East North Central	39,123,000	19.8	598,380	10.4
West North Central ...	15,961,000	8.1	135,200	2.3
South	61,443,000	31.1	590,645	10.2
South Atlantic	29,480,000	14.9	460,450	8.0
East South Central	12,970,000	6.6	41,390	0.7
West South Central ...	18,993,000	9.6	88,805	1.5
West	33,045,000	16.7	731,880	12.7
Mountain	7,796,000	3.9	53,075	0.9
Pacific	25,249,000	12.8	678,805	11.8
United States	197,863,000 ^b	100.0	5,780,000	100.0

^a Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

^b Represents estimates of the total resident population as of July 1, 1967. Total U.S. population, including Armed Forces abroad, was 199,118,000.

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1967
(ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	
ALABAMA			Los Angeles Metro-	Bristol	250	
Anniston	145	politan Area	500,000	Colchester	525	
Birmingham	4,040	Merced	100	Danbury	1,800	
Dothan	265	Modesto	260	Danielson	125	
Gadsden	185	Monterey	300	Greenwich	1,050	
Huntsville	700	Oakland (incl. in Ala-		Hartford	26,000	
Jasper	105	meda and Contra		Lebanon	175	
Mobile	1,200	Costa counties)		Lower Middlesex		
Montgomery	1,800	Ontario	300	county ^c	125	
Selma	175	Orange County	14,000	Manchester	700	
Tri-Cities ^a	125	Palm Springs	2,000	Meriden	1,315	
Tuscaloosa	315	Petaluma	320	Middletown	1,225	
		Pomona	300	Milford	525	
ALASKA			Riverside	Moodus	350	
Anchorage	100	Sacramento	4,800	New Britain	2,295	
		Salinas	240	New Haven	20,000	
ARIZONA			San Bernardino	New London	4,000	
Phoenix	13,500	San Diego	11,000	Newtown	275	
Tucson	6,500	San Francisco	73,000	Norwalk	5,500	
		San Jose	6,500	Norwich	2,500	
ARKANSAS			Santa Barbara	Putnam	110	
Blytheville	100	Santa Cruz	100	Rockville	525	
Ft. Smith	210	Santa Maria	100	Stamford	10,000	
Helena	175	Santa Monica	8,000	Storrs	110	
Hot Springs	600	Santa Rosa	400	Torrington	315	
Little Rock	1,200	Stockton	1,600	Valley Area ^d	770	
Southeast Arkansas ^b	180	Sun City	100	Wallingford	440	
Wynne-Forest City	110	Tulare and Kings		Waterbury	3,500	
		county	155	Westport	2,800	
		Vallejo	400	Willimantic	525	
CALIFORNIA			Ventura county	1,000	Winsted	110
Alameda and Contra						
Costa counties	18,000	COLORADO				
Bakersfield	850	Colorado Springs	400	DELAWARE		
Elsinore	250	Denver	22,000	Wilmington (incl.		
Fontana	165	Pueblo	375	rest of state) . . . 8,700		
Fresno	1,450	CONNECTICUT			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Lancaster	100	Bridgeport	14,500	Greater		
Long Beach	12,000			Washington ^e . . 100,000		

¹ There are five different definitions of urban area in use: 1. *urban place* "includes all places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban"; 2. *central city* is identical with the political boundaries of the incorporated city at the core of an urban area; 3. *urbanized area* includes at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more as well as the closely-settled surrounding area; 4. *standard metropolitan statistical area* includes at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, together with the county or counties which are economically and otherwise oriented to the central city; 5. *standard consolidated areas* are several contiguous standard metropolitan areas and additional counties that appear to have strong interrelationships: e.g., the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana standard consolidated areas.

The areas covered by the population estimates in Appendix Table 3 do not uniquely fit into any one of these census definitions. The Jewish estimates are based upon the service and campaign areas of Jewish federations, and these show wide variations. Mostly, but with many exceptions, the areas in appended Table 3 would be closest in concept to *urbanized area*. Specific information about the area covered by a particular estimate can often be obtained by writing directly to the appropriate federation. (See "Jewish Federations, Welfare Funds, Community Councils," p. 285.)

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1967
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population		
FLORIDA			Southern Illinois ^a	2,000	Bangor	1,300	
Brevard county	350	Springfield	1,150	Biddeford-Saco	375		
Clearwater	700	Sterling-Dixon	110	Calais	135		
Daytona Beach	950	Waukegan	1,200	Lewiston-Auburn	1,400		
Fort Lauderdale	2,090	INDIANA			Portland	3,500	
Fort Myers	175	Anderson	105	Waterville	210		
Fort Pierce	270	Bloomington	250	MARYLAND			
Gainesville	210	Elkhart	245	Annapolis	1,000		
Hollywood ^f	15,000	Evansville	1,125	Baltimore	100,000		
Jacksonville	4,500	Ft. Wayne	1,225	Cumberland	300		
Key West	315	Gary ⁿ	6,000	Easton Area ^l	100		
Lakeland	700	Indianapolis	8,800	Frederick	400		
Miami	130,000	Kokomo	125	Hagerstown	250		
Orlando	3,500	Lafayette	500	Harford county	420		
Palm Beach		Marion	170	Montgomery			
county	4,600	Michigan City	350	county [*]	52,700		
Pensacola	800	Muncie	175	Prince Georges			
Pompano Beach	170	Richmond	110	county [*]	21,500		
Sarasota	2,200	Shelbyville area	140	Salisbury	120		
St. Augustine	245	South Bend	3,000	MASSACHUSETTS			
St. Petersburg	3,500	Terre Haute	570	Amherst	175		
Tallahassee	525	IOWA			Athol	230	
Tampa	4,500	Cedar Rapids	325	Attleboro	260		
GEORGIA			Council Bluffs	245	Beverly	1,000	
Albany	525	Davenport	830	Boston	176,000		
Athens	210	Des Moines	3,000	Brockton	4,900		
Atlanta	16,000	Dubuque	105	Fall River	4,500		
Augusta	1,400	Fort Dodge	115	Fitchburg	350		
Brunswick	230	Marshalltown	150	Framingham	4,500		
Columbus	1,000	Mason City	110	Gardner	100		
Dalton	235	Muscatine	120	Gloucester	325		
Fitzgerald-Cordele	125	Ottumwa	150	Great Barrington	105		
Macon	785	Sioux City	1,500	Greenfield	325		
Savannah	3,500	Waterloo	345	Haverhill	2,275		
Valdosta	210	KANSAS			Holyoke	1,270	
HAWAII			Topeka	500	Hyannis	245	
Honolulu	1,000	Wichita	1,200	Lawrence	2,550		
IDAHO			KENTUCKY			Leominster	600
Boise	120	Ashland	150	Lowell	2,000		
ILLINOIS			Hopkinsville	120	Lynn	12,000	
Aurora	400	Lexington	1,200	Medway	140		
Bloomington	240	Louisville	8,500	Milford	245		
Champaign-Urbana	1,000	Paducah	175	Millis	105		
Chicago Metropolitan		LOUISIANA			New Bedford	3,100	
Area	269,000	Alexandria	500	Newburyport	280		
Danville	240	Baton Rouge	1,400	North Berkshire	675		
Decatur	450	Lafayette	105	Northampton	350		
East St. Louis		Lake Charles	210	Peabody	2,600		
(incl. in So. Ill.)		Monroe	400	Pittsfield	1,990		
Elgin	600	New Orleans	10,150	Plymouth	210		
Galesburg	120	Shreveport	2,000	Salem	1,050		
Joliet	625	MAINE			Southbridge	105	
Kankakee	245	Aroostock county	120	Springfield	10,835		
Mattoon	125	Augusta	215	Taunton	1,200		
Peoria	2,500	MICHIGAN			Ware	105	
Quincy	175	Ann Arbor	1,150	Webster	125		
Rock Island	2,000				Worcester	10,000	
Rockford	900						

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1967
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Battle Creek	245	Manchester	1,850	Rahway	1,500
Bay City	700	Nashua	300	Red Bank	3,500
Benton Harbor	880	Portsmouth	490	Riverside	125
Detroit	84,500			Salem	230
Flint	3,000	NEW JERSEY		Somerset County	3,000
Grand Rapids	1,500	Asbury Park	3,000	South River	700
Iron county	160	Atlantic City (incl.		Summit	1,830
Iron Mountain	105	Atlantic county)	10,000	Toms River	1,575
Jackson	200	Bayonne	8,500	Trenton	9,500
Kalamazoo	800	Belmar	770	Vineland	2,450
Lansing	900	Bergen county ¹	80,000	Westfield	2,450
Marquette county	175	Boonton	175	White Meadow	
Mt. Clemens	420	Bradley Beach	1,400	Lake	1,225
Muskegon	525	Bridgeton	515	Wildwood	435
Saginaw	560	Burlington	250	Willingboro	1,300
South Haven	315	Camden	14,965	Woodbine	140
		Carteret	700	Woodbridge	4,550
MINNESOTA		Clayton	490	Woodbury	350
Austin	125	Deal	700		
Duluth	1,450	Dover	840	NEW MEXICO	
Hibbing	155	Elizabeth (incl.		Albuquerque	3,000
Minneapolis	20,500	eastern Union		Las Cruces	100
Rochester	105	county)	16,500		
St. Paul	10,000	Englishtown	260	NEW YORK	
Virginia	175	Essex county (incl.		Albany	12,500
		western Hudson		Amenia	140
MISSISSIPPI		county as well as		Amsterdam	595
Clarksdale	320	Hillside [part] and		Auburn	435
Cleveland	280	Springfield in		Batavia	210
Greenville	700	Union county)	100,000	Beacon	315
Greenwood	175	Farmingdale	1,120	Binghamton (incl.	
Hattiesburg	175	Flemington	875	all Broome	
Jackson	420	Freehold	1,225	county)	4,200
Meridian	385	Hightstown	1,575	Brewster	175
Vicksburg	260	Hoboken	875	Buffalo	25,000
		Jackson Township	300	Canandaigua	135
MISSOURI		Jersey City	12,000	Catskill	290
Columbia	210	Keyport	875	Corning	105
Joplin	300	Lake Hiawatha	875	Cortland	200
Kansas City	22,000	Lakewood	2,100	Dunkirk	200
Kennett	110	Linden	4,200	Ellenville	1,450
Springfield	230	Long Branch	4,200	Elmira	1,500
St. Joseph	650	Metuchen	2,275	Geneva	300
St. Louis	57,500	Millville	265	Glens Falls	780
		Morristown	1,000	Gloversville	1,400
MONTANA		Mt. Freedom	260	Herkimer	185
Billings	100	Mt. Holly	175	Highland Falls	105
Butte	175	Newark (incl. in		Hornell	100
		Essex county)		Hudson	770
NEBRASKA		New Brunswick	12,500	Ithaca	700
Lincoln	1,000	Newton	315	Jamestown	185
Omaha	6,500	North Hudson		Kingston	2,800
		county ²	7,000	Liberty	2,100
NEVADA		Passaic	10,450	Loch Sheldrake-	
Las Vegas	2,000	Paterson	15,000	Hurleyville	750
Reno	380	Paulsboro	165	Massena	140
		Penns Grove	105	Middletown	1,920
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Perrineville	230	Monroe	400
Claremont	210	Perth Amboy	3,700		
Concord	175	Pine Brook	225		
Dover	315	Plainfield	7,000		
Keene	105	Princeton	1,050		

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1967
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Monticello	2,400			Carnegie	200
Mountaindale	150	OHIO		Centrai Bucks county	400
Greater New York ¹	2,381,000	Akron	6,500	Chambersburg	315
New York City	1,836,000	Ashtabula	160	Chester	2,100
Nassau	372,000	Bellaire	120	Coatesville	305
Suffolk	42,000	Canton	2,925	Connellsville	125
Westchester	131,000	Cincinnati	27,500	Donora	100
Newark	220	Cleveland	85,000	Easton	1,675
Newburgh	4,200	Columbus	10,000	Ellwood City	120
Niagara Falls	1,000	Dayton	7,200	Erie	1,600
Norwich	225	East Liverpool	290	Farrell	200
Ogdensburg	135	Elyria	595	Greensburg	400
Olean	200	Hamilton	500	Hanover	145
Oneonta	125	Lima	360	Harrisburg	4,650
Oswego	100	Lorain	1,000	Hazleton	1,200
Parksville	140	Mansfield	480	Homestead	300
Pawling	105	Marion	120	Indiana	120
Plattsburg	280	Middletown	210	Johnstown	1,100
Port Chester	4,500	New Philadelphia	140	Kittanning	175
Port Jervis	560	Newark	105	Lancaster	1,700
Potsdam	110	Piqua	235	Latrobe	115
Poughkeepsie	4,000	Portsmouth	170	Lebanon	650
Rochester	21,500	Sandusky	150	Lewistown	210
Rockland County	8,625	Springfield	560	Lock Haven	210
Rome	175	Steubenville	800	Lower Bucks county ^o	8,400
Saratoga Springs	525	Toledo	7,000	McKeesport	2,100
Schenectady	4,400	Warren	840	Monessen	200
Sharon Springs	165	Wooster	160	Mt. Carmel	100
South Fallsburg	1,100	Youngstown	5,300	Mt. Pleasant	120
Syracuse	11,000	Zanesville	350	New Castle	600
Troy	2,400	OKLAHOMA		New Kensington	545
Utica	3,700	Ardmore	175	Norristown	2,000
Walden	140	Muskogee	120	North Penn	200
Warwick	100	Oklahoma City	1,800	Oil City	150
Watertown	500	Oklahoma City Zone ^a	190	Oxford-Kennet Square	180
White Lake	425	Tulsa	2,500	Philadelphia Metropolitan Area	330,000
Woodbourne	200	OREGON		Phoenixville	295
Woodridge	300	Eugene	240	Pittsburgh	45,000
NORTH CAROLINA		Portland	8,000	Pottstown	680
Asheville	1,050	Salem	185	Pottsville	600
Chapel Hill	230	PENNSYLVANIA		Punxsutawney	100
Charlotte	2,100	Aliquippa	400	Reading	2,800
Durham	350	Allentown	4,100	Sayre	100
Fayetteville	480	Altoona	1,200	Scranton	5,170
Gastonia	140	Ambridge	300	Shamokin	145
Goldsboro	120	Beaver	115	Sharon	510
Greensboro	1,500	Beaver Falls	400	Shenandoah	230
Hendersonville	100	Berwick	200	State College	400
High Point	400	Bethlehem	960	Stroudsburg	380
Kinston	105	Bloomsburg	100	Sunbury	160
Raleigh	490	Braddock	250	Uniontown	540
Rocky Mount	110	Bradford	250	Warren	100
Whiteville Zone ^m	330	Brownsville	165	Washington	400
Wilmington	365	Butler	465	Wayne county	210
Winston-Salem	560	Carbon county	125	West Chester	300
NORTH DAKOTA		Carbondale	115	Wilkes-Barre	5,400
Fargo	700			Williamsport	770
Grand Forks	100				

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1967
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
York	1,420	Houston	20,000	Portsmouth	1,925
RHODE ISLAND		Kilgore	110	Richmond	9,600
Newport	1,200	Laredo	160	Roanoke	800
Pawtucket	2,420	Longview	160	Suffolk	140
Providence	19,600	Lubbock	230	Williamsburg	120
Woonsocket	780	McAllen	280	Winchester	110
		North Texas Zone ^a	175	WASHINGTON	
SOUTH CAROLINA		Odessa	210	Bremerton	180
Aiken-Barnwell	115	Port Arthur	260	Seattle	12,500
Beaufort	100	San Angelo	125	Spokane	620
Charleston	2,720	San Antonio	6,000	Tacoma	600
Columbia	1,230	Texarcana	100	WEST VIRGINIA	
Florence	285	Tyler	500	Beckley	120
Greenville	600	Victoria	105	Bluefield-	
Orangeburg county	105	Waco	900	Princeton	295
Spartanburg	215	Wharton	270	Charleston	1,390
Sumter	190	Wichita Falls	260	Clarksburg	225
SOUTH DAKOTA		UTAH		Fairmont	140
Sioux Falls	225	Ogden	100	Huntington	750
		Salt Lake City	1,500	Martinsburg	110
TENNESSEE		VERMONT		Morgantown	125
Chattanooga	2,250	Bennington	120	Parkersburg	170
Jackson	120	Burlington	1,225	Weirton	300
Johnson City ^b	190	Rutland	280	Wheeling	700
Knoxville	865	St. Johnsbury	100	WISCONSIN	
Memphis	9,000	VIRGINIA		Appleton	665
Nashville	3,700	Alexandria (incl.		Beloit	105
Oak Ridge	240	Falls Church,		Eau Claire	120
TEXAS		Arlington county		Fond du Lac	125
Abilene	110	and urbanized		Green Bay	500
Amarillo	275	Fairfax county) ^c	10,800	Kenosha	500
Austin	860	Arlington (incl. in		Madison	2,600
Baytown	300	Alexandria)		Manitowoc	175
Beaumont	900	Danville	140	Marinette	170
Breckenridge	110	Fredericksburg	140	Milwaukee	23,900
Brownsville	160	Hampton	265	Oshkosh	120
Corpus Christi	1,105	Harrisonburg	160	Racine	1,100
Corsicana	200	Hopewell	140	Sheboygan	400
Dallas	20,000	Lynchburg	350	Superior	265
De Witt county ^d	150	Martinsville	135	Waukesha	135
El Paso	4,500	Newport News	2,250	Wausau	265
Ft. Worth	2,600	Norfolk	8,550	WYOMING	
Galveston	680	Petersburg	580	Cheyenne	375
Harlingen	105				

^a Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia.

^b Towns in Chicot, Desha, Drew counties.

^c Centerbrook, Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Kilingworth, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Saybrook, Westbrook.

- ⁴ Ansonia, Derby-Shelton, Seymour.
- ⁵ Greater Washington includes urbanized portions of Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Md.; Arlington county, Fairfax county (urbanized portion); Falls Church; Alexandria, Va.
- ⁶ Includes winter residents.
- ⁷ Towns in Alexander, Bond, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Lawrence, Mascoupin, Madison, Marion, Massac, Montgomery, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, St. Clair, Saline, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson counties.
- ⁸ Includes East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting.
- ⁹ Towns in Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot counties.
- ¹⁰ Population for county was computed independently of towns within its borders. Earlier town estimates (1964) may be found in Table 3, AJYB (1966, vol. 67), p. 88.
- ¹¹ Guttenberg, North Bergen, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York.
- ¹² For lack of new data, 1962 estimates are maintained. See text.
- ¹³ Burgaw, Clinton, Dunn, Elizabethtown, Fairmont, Jacksonville, Lumberton, Tabor City, Wallace, Warsaw; and Dillon, Loris, Marion, Mullins, S.C.
- ¹⁴ Towns in Alfalfa, Beckham, Cadelo, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Jackson, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Payne, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita counties.
- ¹⁵ Bensalem Township, Bristol, Langhorne, Levittown, New Hope, Newtown, Penndel, Warrington, Yardley.
- ¹⁶ Includes Kingsport and Bristol (including the portion of Bristol in Virginia).
- ¹⁷ Includes communities also in Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales and La Vaca counties.
- ¹⁸ Denison, Gainesville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman.