

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986

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Demographic

Jewish Population in the United States, 1986

THIS SECTION OF the AJYB, which is being presented in a revised format, is the work of a team of researchers associated with a new institution on the communal scene, the North American Jewish Data Bank. Created in 1986 as a joint endeavor of the Council of Jewish Federations and the Center for Jewish Studies of the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, the data bank's main task is the collection and study of population and survey data on Jewish communities in the United States and Canada, using advanced information-retrieval techniques. Through its services to Jewish federations, other communal agencies, and the academic community, the research group aims both to assist the communal planning process and to further scholarly investigation of significant contemporary Jewish issues.

One justification for the foundation of the data bank was the completion over the previous decade of more than 40 local Jewish population surveys, carried out by Jewish communities across the country, mainly the largest, with most of the studies leading to major reassessments of Jewish population counts. The availability of a sizable body of up-to-date, reasonably reliable data now makes it possible to place the annual collection of population estimates into a wider geographical and sociohistorical context, thereby providing a broader perspective on the dynamics of social change among American Jews.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, 1930-1986

Among the many demographic characteristics of American Jews that are regularly studied and written about, one that has received less attention than it deserves is geographic distribution—the patterns of Jewish movement and settlement within the borders of the United States. Whether there has been a consistent pattern, or whether and how the pattern has changed, is a subject of more than academic interest. Apart from adding to our understanding of American Jewry generally, the

matter of distribution has enormous practical implications for Jewish organizational life and for planning communal services.

This survey examines changes that have taken place in the last two generations, focusing specifically on the years 1930 and 1986. To help place these recent developments in perspective, a brief review of the period prior to 1930 is in order.

The first large migration of Jews to the United States, that of German Jews in the early to middle 19th century, settled primarily in the interior of the country, particularly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin. While non-Jewish German immigrants tended to remain in the areas of their first settlement, many German Jews moved on to California, to other parts of the West, and to the pre-Civil War South, all areas that offered growing economic opportunities.

By contrast, the mass migration of East European Jews—over a million and a half between 1881 and 1914—tended to remain in the ports of entry, particularly in New York City and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1900, of the estimated 1,058,000 Jews in the United States, 57 percent lived in the Northeast. Close to half (46 percent) lived in New York City, and nearly a third (30 percent) resided in Manhattan, the majority on the Lower East Side. Over the next 30 years, as large-scale migration continued, Jewish concentration in the Northeast rose still higher: in 1930, 68 percent of American Jews were residents of the New England and Middle Atlantic states.¹

The tables that follow document and illustrate the changes that have taken place since 1930. A word first, however, on the quality of the data. We are much more sure of the figures for the recent period, i.e., 1980–1986, than we are for those from the 1930s. Since the early data were often based upon “guesstimates” reported by key informants, in many instances our 1930–1936 numbers represent, at best, approximations or orders of magnitude.² For the recent period, the figures come from the large number of communal surveys that have been carried out, mostly by professional demographers.

¹For an overview of East European Jewish migration, see Simon Kuznets, “Immigration of Russian Jews to the United States: Background and Structure,” *Perspectives in American History*, vol. 9, 1975, pp. 35–124. On 19th-century German Jewish migration to and within the United States, see Avraham Barkai, “German-Jewish Migration in the Nineteenth Century, 1830–1910,” in Ira A. Glazier and Luigi De Rosa (eds.), *Migration Across Time and Nations* (New York, 1986), pp. 202–215. Discussions of the changing geographic distribution of 20th-century American Jewry are presented in Sidney Goldstein, “Population Movement and Redistribution Among American Jews,” in U.O. Schmelz, P. Glikson, and S. DellaPergola (eds.), *Papers in Jewish Demography, 1981* (Jerusalem, 1983), pp. 315–341, and Sidney Goldstein, “Jews in the United States: Perspectives from Demography,” *AJYB*, vol. 81, 1981, pp. 3–59.

²An introduction to the issue of the Jewish population estimates of the 1930s may be found in Ira Rosenwaike, “A Synthetic Estimate of American Jewish Population Movement over the Last Three Decades,” in U.O. Schmelz, P. Glikson, and S. DellaPergola (eds.), *Papers in Jewish Demography, 1977* (Jerusalem, 1980), pp. 83–102.

Although the U.S. Jewish population continued to increase during the past half century, its rate of growth slowed considerably. At the same time, because the growth of the Jewish population did not keep up with that of the general population (which almost doubled during this period), the relative size of the Jewish population of the United States fell by about 30 percent, from 3.6 percent of the total population to 2.5 percent.

Table 1 compares the Jewish population of the United States in 1930 and 1986, in absolute numbers and in the Jewish proportions of each state's overall population. The largest increase in absolute numbers occurred in California, where the Jewish population went up by 691,000 persons over the two-generation period. The next largest gain was Florida's, which increased by 506,000. If we look at change as a multiple, i.e., the 1986 figure as a multiple of the 1930 figure—in order to determine relative increases—then the greatest growth occurred in Hawaii, where the Jewish population increased 95 times, and in Nevada, where it went up 76 times. The greatest absolute decline occurred in Illinois, which went down by 86,000, with the next largest absolute decline occurring in Pennsylvania, which lost 63,000. The greatest relative losses were incurred by Wyoming at 77 percent and Iowa at 69 percent.

An increase or decrease in absolute size was frequently accompanied by a corresponding change in relative Jewish population size, but not in all cases. For example, Alabama's Jewish population declined in absolute numbers and also as a percent of the total population of the state. In Alaska, however, the number of Jews rose from 700 to 1,000, but since the total population of Alaska increased even more rapidly, the relative size of the Alaskan Jewish population was reduced. Arizona's Jewish population, which increased over 40-fold during the period, grew more rapidly than did the population of the state as a whole. As a result, whereas Jews were 0.3 percent of the population in 1930, they accounted for 2.1 percent in 1986.

Analysis of the figures reveals the dramatic changes that have taken place in the last 50 years. The much publicized shifting of Jewish population to the Sunbelt is reflected in the figures for California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Florida and in the medium gains shown in Colorado, Texas, and some of the southern states (e.g., Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia). Contrary to the common perception, the Northeast—with the exception of one state, Pennsylvania—has shown continual Jewish population growth, with several states, notably New Hampshire and Vermont, experiencing significant increases. The areas of greatest decline in Jewish population were in the high plains (Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas), the Midwest, and the south-central states (Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas).

Is there anything special about these Jewish population shifts, or have Jews simply followed in the footsteps of other Americans? For example, we know that the West Coast has grown enormously over the past 56 years. Did Jewish growth in that area parallel the general population growth, or did it differ in any significant way?

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION, BY STATE, 1930/1986

State	1930		1986	
	Estimated Jewish Population	Estimated Jewish % of Total	Estimated Jewish Population	Estimated Jewish % of Total
Total United States	4,228,000	3.6	5,814,000	2.5
Alabama	13,000	0.5	10,000	0.3
Alaska	700	1.2	1,000	0.2
Arizona	1,500	0.3	64,000	2.1
Arkansas	9,000	0.5	2,000	0.1
California	123,000	2.2	814,000	3.2
Colorado	20,000	1.9	48,000	1.5
Connecticut	92,000	5.6	107,000	3.4
Delaware	5,500	2.2	9,500	1.6
District of Columbia	16,000	3.3	24,000	3.9
Florida	13,000	1.0	519,000	4.7
Georgia	23,000	0.8	60,000	1.0
Hawaii	80	0.1	7,600	0.7
Idaho	1,000	0.2	500	0.1
Illinois	346,000	4.7	260,000	2.2
Indiana	27,000	0.9	20,000	0.4
Iowa	16,000	0.7	6,600	0.2
Kansas	8,000	0.4	15,000	0.6
Kentucky	20,000	0.8	12,000	0.3
Louisiana	16,000	0.9	17,000	0.4
Maine	8,500	1.1	9,000	0.8
Maryland	71,000	4.4	203,000	4.6
Massachusetts	226,000	5.3	273,000	4.7
Michigan	89,000	2.0	82,000	0.9
Minnesota	43,000	1.6	31,000	0.8
Mississippi	6,500	0.4	3,000	0.1
Missouri	81,000	2.3	65,000	1.3
Montana	1,500	0.2	500	0.1
Nebraska	14,000	1.0	7,000	0.4

TABLE 1.—(Continued)

State	1930		1986	
	Estimated Jewish Population	Estimated Jewish % of Total	Estimated Jewish Population	Estimated Jewish % of Total
Nevada	250	0.3	19,000	2.1
New Hampshire	3,000	0.6	7,000	0.7
New Jersey	225,000	5.6	421,000	5.6
New Mexico	1,000	0.3	5,500	0.4
New York	1,904,000	15.1	1,911,000	10.8
North Carolina	8,500	0.3	14,000	0.2
North Dakota	2,500	0.4	1,000	0.1
Ohio	174,000	2.6	138,000	1.3
Oklahoma	8,000	0.3	6,000	0.2
Oregon	13,000	1.5	11,000	0.4
Pennsylvania	405,000	4.2	342,000	2.9
Rhode Island	25,000	3.6	17,500	1.8
South Carolina	7,000	0.4	8,000	0.2
South Dakota	1,500	0.2	500	0.1
Tennessee	23,000	0.9	20,000	0.4
Texas	47,000	0.9	95,000	0.6
Utah	3,000	0.6	3,000	0.2
Vermont	2,000	0.6	3,600	0.7
Virginia	26,000	1.0	60,000	1.1
Washington	15,000	0.9	23,000	0.5
West Virginia	7,500	0.4	4,000	0.2
Wisconsin	36,000	1.2	31,000	0.7
Wyoming	1,300	0.6	400	0.1

Sources: 1930 estimates are from AJYB, vol. 33, 1931-1932, p. 276, and U.S. Census of Population, 1930. 1986 figures are from Appendix table A-1, below, but have been rounded for ease of comparison.

Table 2 enables us to compare Jewish and general population change, state by state, by means of a simple index. The number 1.0 indicates that the proportion of Jews in a state did not change over the 56 years, while numbers over 1.0 indicate an increase in the Jewish proportion and numbers less than 1.0 a decrease. We

TABLE 2. INDEX OF JEWISH POPULATION CHANGE RELATIVE TO GENERAL POPULATION CHANGE, BY STATE, 1930/1986

(1.00 = Equivalent Change)

1. Hawaii	44.1	26. Wisconsin	.71
2. Nevada	10.1	27. Oklahoma	.71
3. Arizona	8.0	28. Alabama	.69
4. Florida	7.0	29. Louisiana	.67
5. New Mexico	2.1	30. Rhode Island	.66
6. California	1.9	31. Illinois	.65
7. Kansas	1.8	32. Michigan	.65
8. Georgia	1.7	33. Ohio	.64
9. Vermont	1.6	34. Tennessee	.63
10. Maryland	1.4	35. Minnesota	.59
11. New Hampshire	1.4	36. West Virginia	.57
12. Virginia	1.3	37. Indiana	.57
13. New Jersey	1.3	38. Kentucky	.57
14. Massachusetts	1.2	39. Nebraska	.55
15. North Carolina	1.1	40. North Dakota	.50
16. Colorado	1.0	41. Mississippi	.49
17. Texas	.96	42. Iowa	.46
18. Maine	.95	43. South Dakota	.43
19. New York	.93	44. Oregon	.39
20. Pennsylvania	.90	45. Utah	.36
21. Delaware	.88	46. Arkansas	.26
22. South Carolina	.81	47. Idaho	.24
23. Connecticut	.78	48. Montana	.24
24. Missouri	.76	49. Alaska	.21
25. Washington	.75	50. Wyoming	.16

Washington, D.C. 1.6

arrived at the index numbers by dividing the proportion of the state's population that was Jewish in 1986 by the proportion that was Jewish in 1930. Then, to allow for the fact that the Jewish population nationwide grew only 69 percent as much as the general population, we further divided the total state increases by a constant of 0.69.

Looking now at table 2, we note that the Jewish populations of Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii, Florida, and New Mexico grew at a rate at least twice that of each state's population as a whole. California's Jewish population growth was significantly

greater than that of the state, and the Georgia and Washington, D.C., Jewish populations also grew much more rapidly than did the general populations of those areas. The Northeast, which was thought to have been in decline, largely maintained its relative Jewish population size, with some states increasing a bit and others declining. The major East Coast increases were in Virginia and Maryland, reflecting the growth in the Washington, D.C., suburbs. The most significant declines were in the Midwest, the south-central states, and the northern plains.

What lies behind the differing rates of Jewish and general population growth? We suggest that the Jewish "overgrowth," that is, the rate of increase in the Jewish population-beyond that of the general population, occurred precisely in those areas of the country that were experiencing the greatest economic development. A recent congressional study on patterns of economic growth in the United States reported annual growth rates of 4.0 percent for the two coasts but only 1.4 percent for the country's interior.³ A closer examination of the data suggests that those parts of the country that were part of the postindustrial "high-tech" economy and that showed the greatest economic growth also had the highest increases in Jewish population. Those areas whose economies were based on extraction, agriculture, and heavy manufacturing showed the slowest rates of economic growth as well as the greatest absolute and relative losses in Jewish population. For the period 1981-1985, the ten states whose Jewish population increased significantly faster than the general population experienced average (unweighted) growth of wages and proprietorships of 20.3 percent. In the ten states showing the lowest Jewish population growth or even Jewish population decline, average economic growth for the five-year period was only 3.1 percent.

To test the thesis further, we have examined Jewish and general population shifts in the United States over the 50-year period 1935-1986. As the data summarized in table 3 demonstrate, there is a much clearer and stronger relationship between population distribution and economic growth for the Jewish population than for the nation as a whole.⁴

The high educational attainments of Jews and their changing occupational profile have been amply studied and documented.⁵ The last 25 years have seen significant movement out of light manufacturing and merchandising and into high-tech occupations, management, and word, number, and paper functions generally, often in

³Democratic Staff of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, *The Bi-Coastal Economy*, 1986, typescript.

⁴The Chi squares for the Jewish and general populations, respectively, are 61.6 and 55.6 with 4 degrees of freedom.

⁵See, for example, David L. Featherman, "The Socioeconomic Achievement of White Religio-Ethnic Subgroups," *American Sociological Review*, April 1971, pp. 207-222; Sidney Goldstein, "Jews in the United States: Perspectives from Demography," *AJYB*, vol. 81, 1981, pp. 3-59; and Barry R. Chiswick, "The Labor Market Status of American Jews: Patterns and Determinants," *AJYB*, vol. 85, 1985, pp. 131-153.

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE OF STATES WITH HIGH POPULATION INCREASES, TOTAL AND JEWISH, BY ECONOMIC GROWTH OF STATES, 1930-1985

States Categorized by Economic Growth ^a	% of States with High Population Increase ^b	
	Total	Jewish
High growth (14 states)	43	57
Med. growth (21 states)	52	29
Low growth (15 states)	27	7

^aBased on per capita income, by state.

^bDefined as significantly above-average proportional growth.

government and academic settings. The data on population and economic growth presented here suggest that Jews have been more responsive to opportunity and more willing to move to take advantage of opportunities offered than the population at large.

Further evidence in support of the proposition is seen in the growth of Jewish population in cities and metropolitan areas within states that otherwise showed declines in Jewish population. Such communities include Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Carbondale, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Ames, Iowa; Madison, Wisconsin; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Lansing, Michigan. Some of these are college or university towns, others are state capitals. Still other instances are locales dominated by specific industries that attracted large numbers of Jewish employees. Two such examples are Rochester, Minnesota, the home of the Mayo Clinic, and Huntsville, Alabama, site of a major aerospace installation.

Given the propensity of Jews to move in search of jobs, it is not surprising to find that the Jewish population has become more diffused over the last 50 years. This is seen clearly in tables 4A and 4B, which compare the Jewish populations of metropolitan areas in the mid-1930s and mid-1980s.⁶ The New York-Northern New Jersey-Lower Connecticut area has remained the largest Jewish population center, but its share of total U.S. Jewish population has been reduced from over one-half to a bit less than two-fifths. Chicago has been replaced by Los Angeles in second

⁶In order to provide a valid comparison, every effort has been made to use the same geographic units for the two time periods, basing them on the official designations in use in 1986. It should be borne in mind that in respect to Jewish distribution, the entities are not wholly comparable. In the 1930s, Jews were heavily concentrated in urban areas. By the 1980s, as a result of the tremendous growth of suburbs following World War II, metropolitan communities had become embedded in complex urban regions, in which Jews tended to be widely dispersed. However, while Jews in metropolitan areas are now physically widely dispersed, in various important ways they can still be viewed as discrete "communities."

TABLE 4A. RANK-ORDERED METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1936, BY JEWISH POPULATION

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
1. New York-Northern N.J.	2,600,000	20.1	55.8	55.8
2. Chicago	378,000	7.8	7.9	63.7
3. Philadelphia-Camden	312,000	9.9	6.5	70.3
4. Boston	217,000	7.7	4.5	74.8
5. Cleveland	104,000	7.7	2.2	77.0
6. Los Angeles	96,000	3.3	2.0	79.0
7. Detroit	94,000	3.9	2.0	80.9
8. Pittsburgh-SW Pa.	75,000	3.0	1.6	82.5
9. Baltimore	74,000	6.7	1.6	84.1
10. St. Louis	56,000	4.0	1.2	85.2
11. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose	52,000	3.2	1.1	86.3
12. Minneapolis-St. Paul	35,000	3.6	.7	87.1
13. New Haven	35,000	7.2	.7	87.8
14. Milwaukee	32,000	3.2	.7	88.5
15. Kansas City	29,000	3.9	.6	89.1
16. Hartford	28,000	6.4	.6	89.6
17. Providence	27,000	4.4	.6	90.2
18. Cincinnati	24,000	2.6	.5	90.7
19. Rochester	24,000	5.4	.5	91.2
20. Buffalo	23,000	2.5	.5	91.7
21. Scranton-Wilkes Barre	23,000	3.1	.5	92.2
22. Washington, D.C.	19,000	2.4	.4	92.6
23. Denver	19,000	4.5	.4	93.0
24. Albany	17,000	3.7	.4	93.3
25. Houston	16,000	2.4	.3	93.7
26. Seattle	15,000	1.9	.3	94.0
27. Worcester	15,000	3.1	.3	94.3

TABLE 4A.—(Continued)

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
28. Springfield, Mass.	15,000	4.4	.3	94.6
29. Syracuse	15,000	5.0	.3	94.9
30. Atlantic City	14,000	11.4	.3	95.2

Source: AJYB, vol. 42, 1940–1941.

place and has dropped to fifth place. The decline of the industrial cities of Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh and the rapid rise of Miami and San Francisco reflect both Jewish occupational change and the emergence of new life-styles and social patterns. The university-government bias in Jewish employment has produced not only the slight increase of Jewish population in cities like Baltimore and Boston but most notably the rise of Washington, D.C., as a major Jewish center.

To appreciate fully the extent to which increased mobility has changed the face of the American Jewish community it is useful to examine the changing proportions of the total Jewish population residing in various locales. New York, for example, which was home to 56 percent of U.S. Jews in 1936, could claim only 38 percent in 1986. By contrast, two communities in Florida—Miami–Ft. Lauderdale and W. Palm Beach–Boca Raton—were not even among the “top 30” in 1935; in 1986, they ranked 3rd and 10th, respectively, in Jewish population size and jointly accounted for 8 percent of U.S. Jewry.

The cumulative totals (last columns of tables 4A and 4B) are the most telling. Whereas in the mid-1930s, 90 percent of the country’s Jewish population was found in 17 metropolitan areas, in the 1980s, in order to reach 90 percent it was necessary to include over 30 metropolitan areas. (It is interesting to compare this with the situation in Canada, where two metropolitan regions, Toronto and Montreal, accounted for 74 percent of the country’s Jewish population, and 90 percent of the country’s Jewish population was to be found in only six metropolitan areas.)

In summary, this review of national geographical data has highlighted several key attributes of American Jewish population distribution and movement. First, even though it has experienced declining numbers, the Northeast still has a disproportionate share of Jewish population. Second, the U.S. Jewish population seems to be more mobile than the nation’s population generally, apparently more willing to pull up stakes in search of occupational advancement. This has clear implications for communal planners, who should be keeping an eye on changes in local economic conditions. Finally, and this too has implications for communal organization, there are more Jewish population centers than in the past, but with fewer Jews in each center.

TABLE 4B. RANK-ORDERED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1986, BY JEWISH POPULATION

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
1. New York-Northern N.J.*	2,216,000	12.4	38.1	38.1
2. Los Angeles*	604,000	4.7	10.4	48.5
3. Miami-Ft. Lauderdale*	367,000	12.8	6.3	54.8
4. Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton*	309,000	5.4	5.3	60.1
5. Chicago*	254,000	3.1	4.4	64.5
6. Boston*	235,000	5.8	4.0	68.6
7. Washington, D.C.	159,000	4.6	2.7	71.3
8. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose*	136,000	2.3	2.3	73.6
9. Baltimore	101,000	4.5	1.7	75.3
10. W. Palm Beach-Boca Raton	95,000	13.1	1.6	77.0
11. Cleveland-Akron*	77,000	2.8	1.3	78.3
12. Detroit-Ann Arbor*	74,000	1.6	1.3	79.6
13. St. Louis	54,000	2.2	0.9	80.5
14. Atlanta	52,000	2.1	.9	81.4
15. Pittsburgh*	47,000	2.0	.8	82.2
16. Phoenix	45,000	2.4	.8	83.0
17. Denver-Boulder*	45,000	2.5	.8	83.7
18. Houston-Galveston*	43,000	1.2	.7	84.5

TABLE 4B.—(Continued)

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
19. San Diego	37,000	1.2	.6	85.1
20. Minneapolis-St. Paul	30,000	1.3	.5	85.6
21. Hartford	28,000	2.7	.5	86.1
22. Dallas-Ft. Worth*	27,000	0.8	.5	86.6
23. Milwaukee*	24,000	1.6	.4	87.0
24. New Haven	24,000	4.7	.4	87.4
25. Cincinnati*	23,000	1.4	.4	87.8
26. Kansas City	22,000	1.5	.4	88.2
27. Seattle-Tacoma*	20,000	0.9	.3	88.6
28. Rochester	20,000	2.1	.3	88.9
29. Tampa-St. Petersburg	20,000	1.1	.3	89.2
30. Albany-Schenectady-Troy	20,000	2.3	.3	89.5

Sources: Boundaries and general population estimates, Bureau of the Census, June 1985. Areas marked * = CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area); otherwise unit is PMSA (Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area). Jewish figures, Appendix table A-3, below.

1986 JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATES

The Jewish population of the United States in 1986 was estimated to be 5.814 million. This figure is approximately the same order of magnitude as that reported for 1985.

The basic population units used in this analysis are the fund-raising areas of local Jewish federations. These geographic units vary in size and may represent several towns, one county, or an aggregate of several counties. Some estimates, from areas without federations, are from UJA field representatives. Still other estimates have been given by local rabbis and other informed Jewish community leaders.

The state and regional totals shown in Appendix tables A-1 and A-2 are derived by summing the individual estimates shown in table A-3 and then making three adjustments. First, communities of less than 100 are added. Second, duplicated

counts within states are eliminated. Third, communities whose populations reside in two or more states (e.g., Kansas City and Washington, D.C.) are distributed accordingly.

The reader should be aware that population estimating is not an exact science, and that collection procedures can result in annual fluctuations in community or state totals. It is also important to note that the results of a completed local demographic study often change the previously reported Jewish population figure, even where there has been no actual demographic change. Thus, even though the 1986 totals for Florida, New Jersey, and Arizona show Jewish population losses over 1985, these new lower figures are solely the result of adjustments of previous data.

In determining Jewish population, communities count both affiliated and nonaffiliated residents. In most cases, counts are made by households, with that number multiplied by the average number of self-defined Jewish persons per household. In a few instances, the reported totals from local surveys include spouses and children who are declared to be non-Jewish by the responding household head. While every effort has been made to exclude non-Jews from the figures, this has not always been feasible. We calculate that non-Jews *not* excluded comprise under 2 percent of the national Jewish population. Some areas, such as in the Sunbelt region, often include part-time residents in their totals. In the interest of accuracy and consistency, adjustments have been made for such overcounts.

Among the communities reporting substantial Jewish population increases in 1986 were Birmingham, Alabama; Palm Springs, Orange County, and Sacramento, California; Palm Beach County, Florida; Honolulu, Hawaii; Howard County, Maryland; Atlantic County, New Jersey; Houston, Texas, and the Boston metropolitan region, Massachusetts.

As a result of our efforts to widen the coverage of the population counts in order to make them as comprehensive as possible, a number of college towns not previously included now appear in table A-3, e.g., Greenville, North Carolina; Lawrence, Kansas, and Hanover, New Hampshire. In all cases, their numbers report only permanent Jewish residents.

In order to better aid the reader in assessing the data in table A-3, several changes in notation have been introduced. The footnotes detailing the areas included in particular communities have been expanded and grouped by state. Also: one asterisk indicates that the population includes the entire county; two asterisks indicate a two-county area; three asterisks indicate that the Jewish population figure has not been updated for several years.

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APPENDIX

TABLE A-1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish % of Total
Alabama.....	10,240	3,990,000	0.3
Alaska.....	960	500,000	0.2
Arizona.....	63,930	3,053,000	2.1
Arkansas.....	2,300	2,349,000	0.1
California.....	813,525	25,622,000	3.2
Colorado.....	48,145	3,178,000	1.5
Connecticut.....	107,120	3,154,000	3.4
Delaware.....	9,500	613,000	1.6
District of Columbia.....	24,285	622,823	3.9
Florida.....	518,990	10,976,000	4.7
Georgia.....	60,040	5,837,000	1.0
Hawaii.....	7,600	1,039,000	0.7
Idaho.....	420	1,001,000	0.1
Illinois.....	260,390	11,511,000	2.2
Indiana.....	20,045	5,498,000	0.4
Iowa.....	6,615	2,910,000	0.2
Kansas.....	14,600	2,438,000	0.6
Kentucky.....	12,240	3,723,000	0.3
Louisiana.....	17,230	4,462,000	0.4
Maine.....	8,870	1,156,000	0.8
Maryland.....	203,340	4,439,000	4.6
Massachusetts.....	273,060	5,798,000	4.7
Michigan.....	82,260	9,075,000	0.9
Minnesota.....	31,285	4,162,000	0.8
Mississippi.....	3,005	2,598,000	0.1
Missouri.....	64,590	5,008,000	1.3
Montana.....	425	824,000	0.1
Nebraska.....	6,955	1,606,000	0.4
Nevada.....	19,300	911,000	2.1
New Hampshire.....	6,950	977,000	0.7
New Jersey.....	420,850	7,515,000	5.6
New Mexico.....	5,510	1,424,000	0.4
New York.....	1,911,300	17,735,000	10.8

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish % of Total
North Carolina	14,400	6,165,000	0.2
North Dakota	970	686,000	0.1
Ohio	137,750	10,752,000	1.3
Oklahoma	5,820	3,298,000	0.2
Oregon	11,050	2,674,000	0.4
Pennsylvania	342,835	11,901,000	2.9
Rhode Island	17,500	962,000	1.8
South Carolina	8,245	3,300,000	0.2
South Dakota	525	706,000	0.1
Tennessee	19,635	4,717,000	0.4
Texas	94,655	15,989,000	0.6
Utah	2,700	1,652,000	0.2
Vermont	3,620	530,000	0.7
Virginia	60,375	5,636,000	1.1
Washington	22,815	4,149,000	0.5
West Virginia	3,770	1,952,000	0.2
Wisconsin	31,425	4,766,000	0.7
Wyoming	355	511,000	0.1
U.S. TOTAL	**5,814,000	236,031,000	2.5

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

*Resident population, July 1, 1984, provisional. (Source: *Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1984*, Bureau of the Census, series P-26, No. 84-52-C, March 1985.)

**Exclusive of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which previously reported Jewish populations of 1,800 and 510, respectively.

TABLE A-2. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1986

Region	Total Population	% Distribution	Jewish Population	% Distribution
Northeast:	49,728,000	21.1	3,092,105	53.2
New England	12,577,000	5.3	417,120	7.2
Middle Atlantic	37,151,000	15.7	2,674,985	46.0
North Central:	59,118,000	25.0	657,405	11.3
East North Central ..	41,602,000	17.6	531,870	9.1
West North Central..	17,516,000	7.4	125,535	2.2
South:	80,667,000	34.2	1,068,070	18.4
South Atlantic	39,541,000	16.8	902,945	15.5
East South Central...	15,028,000	6.4	45,120	0.8
West South Central ..	26,098,000	11.1	120,005	2.1
West:	46,538,000	19.7	996,735	17.1
Mountain	12,554,000	5.3	140,785	2.4
Pacific	33,984,000	14.4	855,950	14.7
TOTALS	236,031,000	100.0	5,814,000	100.0

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE A-3. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1986 (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA		San Bernardino.. 2,065	
Anniston	100	Alameda & Contra		*San Diego	37,000
*Auburn	100	Costa counties	35,000	San Francisco ^N ..	80,000
*Birmingham	5,100	Antelope Valley ...	375	*San Jose (Palo Alto &	
Dothan.	205	Bakersfield (incl. in Kern		Los Altos incl. in San	
Florence (incl. in		County)		Francisco total) 18,000	
Sheffield total)		Berkeley (incl. in		San Luis Obispo ...	450
Gadsden.....	180	Alameda & Contra		***San Pedro	300
Huntsville	550	Costa total)		*Santa Barbara ...	3,800
Jasper.....	130	***El Centro.....	125	Santa Cruz	1,000
Mobile	1,250	*Elsinore	250	Santa Maria.....	200
**Montgomery ...	1,650	Eureka.....	250	Santa Monica (also incl.	
Selma.....	210	***Fontana	165	in Los Angeles total)	
Sheffield.....	150	*Fresno	2,000	.....	8,000
Tuscaloosa.....	315	Kern County.....	850	Santa Rosa	750
Tuscumbia (incl. in		Lancaster (incl. in		*Stockton.....	1,500
Sheffield total)		Antelope Valley)		***Sun City.....	800
ALASKA		Long Beach (also incl. in		Tulare & Kings County	
Anchorage.....	600	Los Angeles total) ^N		.....	500
Fairbanks.....	210	.....	13,500	Vallejo	400
ARIZONA		Los Angeles Metro.		*Ventura County .	7,000
*Flagstaff.....	250	Area.....	500,870	COLORADO	
*Phoenix	45,000	***Merced.....	100	Boulder (incl. in Denver	
*Tucson.....	18,000	Modesto.....	260	total)	
Yuma.....	100	Monterey.....	1,500	Colorado Springs	1,000
ARKANSAS		Oakland (incl. in		Denver ^N	45,000
Fayetteville	120	Alameda & Contra		*Ft. Collins.....	1,000
Ft. Smith.....	160	Costa counties)		Greely	100
Helena.....	100	Ontario (incl. in Pomona		Loveland (incl. in Ft.	
Hot Springs (incl. in		Valley)		Collins total)	
Little Rock)		Orange County .	80,000	Pueblo	375
**Little Rock	1,250	Palm Springs ^N ..	8,950	CONNECTICUT	
Pine Bluff	100	Pasadena (also incl. in		Bridgeport ^N	18,000
Southeast Arkansas ^N	140	L.A. Metro. Area)		Bristol	250
***Wynne-Forest		.....	2,000	Colchester.....	525
City	110	Petaluma	800	Danbury ^N	3,500
		Pomona Valley ^N .	3,500	Greenwich.....	4,950
		Riverside.....	1,325	Hartford ^N	26,000
		Sacramento ^N ...	10,000		
		Salinas	350		

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
***Lebanon.....	175	**Daytona Beach .	2,000	Kuail	100
Lower Middlesex		Fort Lauderdale ^N	60,000	Maui	220
County (incl. in New		Fort Pierce	270		
London)		Gainesville.....	1,000	IDAHO	
Manchester (incl. in		Hollywood ^N . . .	60,000	Boise	120
Hartford)		**Jacksonville....	6,800	Lewiston	100
Meriden.....	1,400	Key West.....	170	Moscow (incl. in Lewis-	
Middletown.....	1,300	Lakeland	800	ton total)	
***Moodus	150	Lee County (incl. Ft.			
New Haven ^N . . .	22,000	Myers).....	3,500	ILLINOIS	
New London ^N . . .	3,600	Lehigh Acres.....	125	Aurora.....	320
***New Milford . . .	200	*Miami (incl.all of Dade		Bloomington	125
Newtown (incl. in		County).....	247,000	*Champaign-Urbana	
Danbury)		**Orlando	9,000	. . . . .	2,000
Norwalk ^N	4,000	Palm Beach County		Chicago Metro. Area	
Norwich.....	2,500	(excl. Boca Raton-Del-		. . . . .	248,000
Putnam	110	ray)	50,000	Danville.....	240
Rockville (incl. in		Pensacola.....	400	*Decatur	230
Hartford)		Port Charlotte.....	150	East St. Louis (incl. in	
Shelton (incl. in Valley		**Sarasota	8,500	Southern Ill.)	
Area)		***St. Augustine. . .	100	Elgin ^N	700
Stamford/New Canaan		*St.Petersburg (incl.		Galesburg	120
.	12,000	Clearwater)....	9,500	*Joliet	850
Torrington.....	560	Tallahassee	1,000	Kankakee.....	260
Valley Area ^N	700	*Tampa	10,500	*Peoria.....	1,200
***Wallingford	440			Quad Cities ^N	1,700
Waterbury ^N	2,700	GEORGIA		Quincy.....	200
Westport (also incl. in		Albany.....	525	Rock Island (incl. in	
Norwalk).....	2,800	Athens.....	250	Quad Cities)	
Willimantic	400	Atlanta Metro. Area		Rockford ^N	975
***Winsted	110	. . . . .	52,000	Southern Illinois ^N . .	900
		Augusta ^N	1,400	*Springfield	1,100
DELAWARE		***Brunswick	120	***Sterling-Dixon... 110	
Wilmington (incl.rest of		*Columbus	1,000	Waukegan	1,200
state)	9,500	Dalton	235		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Fitzgerald-Cordele .	125	INDIANA	
Greater Washington ^N		Macon	900	Anderson.....	105
.	157,335	*Savannah.....	2,600	Bloomington	300
FLORIDA		Valdosta.....	145	Elkart (incl. in South	
Boca Raton-Delray				Bend)	
.	45,000	HAWAII		***Evansville	1,200
Brevard County .	2,250	Hilo	280	Ft. Wayne	1,170
		Honolulu (incl. all of		Gary (incl. in Northwest	
		Oahu)	7,000	Ind.-Calumet Region)	

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
**Indianapolis... 10,000		LOUISIANA		MASSACHUSETTS	
Lafayette ^N	600	***Alexandria.....	700	Amherst.....	750
Marion.....	170	Baton Rouge ^N ...	1,400	Andover ^N	3,000
*Michigan City....	430	Lafayette.....	600	Athol.....	110
Muncie.....	175	Lake Charles.....	250	***Attleboro.....	200
Northwest Ind.-Calumet Region ^N	2,700	Monroe.....	550	Beverly (also incl. in Lynn total)....	1,000
Richmond.....	110	**New Orleans..	12,000	Boston (Metro.Region) ^N	228,000
***Shelbyville.....	240	*Shreveport.....	1,200	Fall River.....	1,780
South Bend ^N	1,900	South Central La. ^N	720	Fitchburg.....	300
Terre Haute.....	450			Framingham ^N ..	10,000
IOWA		MAINE		Gardner.....	100
Ames.....	200	Augusta.....	215	Gloucester (also incl. in Lynn total)....	400
Cedar Rapids.....	300	Bangor.....	1,300	Great Barrington ..	105
Council Bluffs (also incl. in Omaha total) ..	150	Biddeford-Saco (incl. in So. Maine)		Greenfield.....	250
Davenport (incl. in Quad Cities, Ill.)		Brunswick-Bath (incl. in Southern Maine)		Haverhill.....	1,500
*Des Moines.....	3,000	***Calais.....	135	Holyoke.....	1,100
***Dubuque.....	105	Lewiston-Auburn ..	500	*Hyannis.....	1,200
Iowa City.....	750	Portland.....	3,900	Lawrence (incl. in Andover total)	
***Mason City.....	110	Rockland.....	100	Leominster.....	750
***Muscatine.....	120	Southern Maine (incl. Portland) ^N	5,500	Lowell.....	2,000
**Sioux City.....	700	Waterville.....	300	Lynn (incl. Beverly, Pea- body, and Salem) ^N	19,000
Waterloo.....	450			New Bedford ^N ..	2,700
KANSAS		MARYLAND		Newburyport.....	280
Kansas City (incl. in K.C., Mo.)		*Annapolis.....	2,000	North Adams (incl. in North Berkshire total)	
Lawrence.....	175	**Baltimore.....	92,000	North Berkshire...	675
Manhattan.....	100	Cumberland.....	265	Northampton.....	700
*Topeka.....	500	Easton Park Area ^N .	100	Peabody (also incl. in Lynn total)....	2,600
Wichita ^N	1,000	Frederick.....	400	Pittsfield (incl. all Berk- shire County) ..	3,100
KENTUCKY		Hagerstown.....	275	Plymouth.....	500
Covington/Newport (incl. in Cincinnati total)		Harford County ...	500	Salem (also incl. in Lynn total).....	1,150
Lexington ^N	2,000	Howard County .	7,200	Southbridge.....	105
*Louisville.....	9,200	Montgomery and Prince Georges County	99,500	Springfield ^N	11,000
***Paducah.....	175	Salisbury.....	400	Taunton.....	1,200
		Silver Spring (incl. in Montgomery County total)			

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Webster	125	MISSOURI		Bayonne	4,500
Worcester ^N	10,000	Columbia	350	Bergen County ^N	100,000
		Joplin	115	Bridgeton	375
MICHIGAN		Kansas City Metro.		Camden (incl. in Cherry Hill total)	
*Ann Arbor	3,000	Area	22,100	Carteret	300
Battle Creek	245	***Kennett	110	Cherry Hill ^N	28,000
Bay City	300	Springfield	230	Edison (incl. in Middlesex County total)	
***Benton Harbor	500	*St. Joseph	325	Elizabeth (incl. in Union County)	
**Detroit	70,000	**St. Louis	53,500	Englewood (incl. in Bergen County)	
*Flint	2,240			Essex County ^N	121,000
*Grand Rapids	1,500	MONTANA		Flemington	875
***Iron County	160	Billings	160	Gloucester (incl. in Cherry Hill total)	
***Iron Mountain	105	Butte	150	Hoboken	350
Jackson	375			Jersey City	3,500
*Kalamazoo	1,000	NEBRASKA		Lakewood (incl. in Ocean County total)	
*Lansing	2,100	Grand Island-Hastings (incl. in Lincoln total)		Middlesex County ^N	39,350
Marquette County	175	Lincoln	800	Millville	240
Mt. Clemens	420	Omaha ^N	6,000	Monmouth County	33,600
Mt. Pleasant	100			Morris-Sussex counties (incl. in Essex County)	
Muskegon	235	NEVADA		Morristown (incl. in Morris County)	
*Saginaw	300	*Las Vegas	18,000	Mt. Holly (also incl. in Cherry Hill total)	300
***South Haven	100	*Reno	1,200	Newark (incl. in Essex County)	
MINNESOTA				New Brunswick (incl. in Middlesex County)	
***Austin	125	NEW HAMPSHIRE		North Hudson County ^N	7,000
**Duluth	1,100	Bethlehem	100	North Jersey ^N	28,000
***Hibbing	155	Claremont	200	Ocean County	9,500
*Minneapolis	22,000	Concord	350	Passaic-Clifton	8,000
Rochester	240	***Dover	425	Paterson (incl. in North Jersey)	
**St. Paul	7,500	Hanover-Lebanon	360		
***Virginia	100	***Keene	105		
MISSISSIPPI		***Laconia	150		
Biloxi-Gulfport	100	Littleton (incl. in Bethlehem total)			
Clarksdale	160	Manchester ^N	3,000		
Cleveland	180	Nashua	450		
Greenville	500	Portsmouth	1,000		
Greenwood	100	Salem (also incl. in Andover, Mass. total)	150		
Hattiesburg	180				
**Jackson	700	NEW JERSEY			
Meridian	135	*Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic County)	15,800		
***Natchez	140				
***Vicksburg	260				

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Perth Amboy (incl. in Middlesex County)		Elmira ^N	1,100	Saratoga Springs . . .	500
Plainfield (incl. in Union County)		Geneva	300	**Schenectady	5,400
Princeton	2,600	Glens Falls ^N	800	***Sharon Springs . .	165
Salem	230	Gloversville	535	South Fallsburg (also incl. in Sullivan County total)	1,100
Somerset County ^N	4,500	Herkimer	185	Sullivan County . . .	7,425
Somerville (incl. in Somerset County)		Highland Falls (incl. in Newburgh total) . .	105	Syracuse ^N	9,000
Toms River (incl. in Ocean County)		Hudson	470	Troy area	900
Trenton ^N	8,500	Ithaca	1,000	Utica ^N	2,000
Union County ^N	32,000	Jamestown	185	Walden (incl. in Newburgh-Middletown)	
Vineland ^N	2,450	Kingston ^N	4,000	Watertown	250
Wildwood	425	Lake George (incl. in Glens Falls total)			
Willingboro (incl. in Cherry Hill total)		Liberty (also incl. in Sullivan County total)	2,100	NORTH CAROLINA	
		***Massena	140	Asheville ^N	2,100
NEW MEXICO		Monroe (incl. in Newburgh-Middletown total)		**Chapel Hill-Durham	2,400
*Albuquerque	4,000	Monticello (also incl. in Sullivan County total)	2,400	Charlotte ^N	4,000
Las Cruces	100	Mountaintale	150	*Fayetteville	500
Los Alamos	100	New York City Metro Area ^N	1,742,500	Gastonia	220
Santa Fe	450	New Paltz	150	Goldsboro	120
		Newark	220	*Greensboro	2,500
NEW YORK		Newburgh-Middletown	8,950	Greenville	300
*Albany	12,000	Niagara Falls	550	Hendersonville	105
Amenia	140	Norwich	120	High Point (incl. in Greensboro)	
Amsterdam	595	Olean	140	Raleigh	1,375
Auburn	315	Oneonta	175	***Rocky Mount . . .	110
***Batavia	165	Oswego	100	Whiteville Zone ^N . .	160
Beacon (also incl. in Dutchess County total)	315	Pawling	105	Wilmington	500
Binghamton (incl. all Broome County)	3,000	Plattsburg	275	Winston-Salem	300
Brewster (also incl. in Danbury, Conn.)	300	Port Jervis (also incl. in Newburgh total) . .	560		
*Buffalo	18,500	Potsdam	175	NORTH DAKOTA	
Canandaigua	135	*Poughkeepsie	4,900	Fargo	500
Catskill	200	**Rochester	19,600	Grand Forks	100
***Corning	125	Rockland County	60,000		
Cortland	440	Rome	205	OHIO	
Dunkirk	150			**Akron	6,000
Ellenville	1,450			Athens	100
				Bowling Green (also incl. in Toledo total)	120
				**Canton	2,500

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Cincinnati ^N	22,000	Beaver Falls	350	Norristown (incl. in Philadelphia total)	
**Cleveland	70,000	Bethlehem	960	North Penn	200
*Columbus	15,000	Brownsville	150	Oil City	165
**Dayton	6,000	Butler	300	Oxford-Kennett Square	180
East Liverpool	300	***Carbon County	125	Philadelphia area ^N	240,000
Elyria	275	Chambersburg	340	Phoenixville (also incl. in Phila. total)	340
Hamilton	560	Chester (incl. in Phila. total)		Pittsburgh ^N	45,000
Lima	165	Chester County	3,400	Pottstown	700
Lorain	1,000	Coatesville (also incl. in Chester County total)	305	Pottsville	500
Mansfield	600	Connellsville	110	*Reading	2,800
Marion	150	Delaware Valley (Lower Bucks County) ^N	14,500	***Sayre	100
Middletown	140	Donora (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	100	*Scranton	3,300
***New Philadelphia	140	Easton	1,300	Sharon (also incl. in Youngstown, Ohio total)	330
Newark	105	Ellwood City	110	*Shenandoah	230
Piqua	120	*Erie	800	State College	450
Portsmouth	120	Farrell (also incl. in Youngstown, Ohio total)	150	Stroudsburgh	410
Sandusky	150	Greensburg (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	300	Tamaqua (incl. in Hazleton total)	
Springfield	340	**Harrisburg	6,500	Uniontown	390
*Steubenville	200	Hazleton area	430	Upper Beaver County	500
Toledo ^N	6,300	Homestead	300	Washington (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
Warren (also incl. in Youngstown total)	500	Indiana	135	Wayne County	210
Wooster	200	Johnstown	490	West Chester (also incl. in Chester County)	300
Youngstown ^N	5,000	***Kittanning	175	Wilkes-Barre ^N	4,000
***Zanesville	350	*Lancaster	2,100	Williamsport	415
OKLAHOMA		Lebanon	425	York	1,700
***Muskogee	120	Lewisburg	125	RHODE ISLAND	
**Oklahoma City	2,300	Lock Haven	140	Providence (incl. rest of state)	17,500
*Tulsa	2,900	McKeesport (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	2,000	SOUTH CAROLINA	
OREGON		Monessen (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	100	Aiken	100
Corvallis	240	Mt. Pleasant	120	*Charleston	3,500
Eugene	1,500	New Castle	400	**Columbia	2,000
Portland	8,950	New Kensington	560		
***Salem	200				
PENNSYLVANIA					
Aliquippa (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	400				
Allentown	4,980				
*Altoona	580				
Ambridge (also incl. in Pittsburgh total)	250				

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Florence.....	350	Lufkin (incl. in Longview total)		Martinsville.....	135
Greenville.....	600	Marshall (incl. in Longview total)		Newport News (incl. Hampton) ^N	2,575
***Orangeburg County.....	105	McAllen.....	295	Norfolk (incl. Virginia Beach).....	12,100
Rock Hill (incl. in Charlotte total)		Odessa-Midland ...	150	Petersburg.....	740
Spartanburg.....	295	Port Arthur.....	260	Portsmouth-Suffolk (also incl. in Norfolk total).....	1,100
Sumter.....	190	*San Antonio	9,000	Radford (incl. in Blacksburg total)	
SOUTH DAKOTA		Texarkana.....	100	Richmond ^N	8,000
Sioux Falls.....	125	Tyler.....	450	***Roanoke.....	710
TENNESSEE		Waco ^N	500	Williamsburg (incl. in Newport News total)	
Bristol (incl. in Johnson City total)		Wharton.....	170	Winchester.....	110
Chattanooga ...	2,000	Wichita Falls.....	260	WASHINGTON	
Jackson.....	120	UTAH		Bellingham.....	120
Johnson City.....	210	Ogden.....	100	Longview-Kelso (incl. in Portland, Ore. total)	
Kingsport (incl. in Johnson City total)		*Salt Lake City...	2,400	***Olympia.....	145
Knoxville.....	1,350	VERMONT		Pullman (incl. in Moscow, Idaho total)	
Memphis.....	10,000	Bennington.....	120	Seattle ^N	19,500
Nashville.....	5,120	Brattleboro.....	150	Spokane.....	1,000
Oak Ridge.....	240	Burlington.....	1,800	Tacoma.....	750
TEXAS		Montpelier-Barre ..	500	Tri Cities ^N	240
Amarillo.....	300	Rutland.....	450	WEST VIRGINIA	
*Austin.....	4,000	St. Johnsbury.....	100	Bluefield-Princeton .	250
Baytown.....	300	VIRGINIA		*Charleston.....	1,025
***Beaumont.....	400	Alexandria (incl. Falls Church, Arlington County & Fairfax County).....	33,550	Clarksburg.....	205
Brownsville.....	160	Arlington (incl. in Alexandria)		Fairmont.....	100
College Station ...	400	Blacksburg.....	300	Huntington area ^N ..	380
*Corpus Christi ..	1,400	Charlottesville.....	800	Morgantown.....	200
**Dallas.....	23,000	Chesapeake (incl. in Norfolk total)		Parkersburg.....	155
De Witt County ^N ..	150	Danville.....	180	Weirton.....	150
El Paso.....	4,800	Fredericksburg ...	140	Wheeling.....	650
*Ft. Worth.....	3,600	Hampton (incl. in Newport News)		WISCONSIN	
Galveston.....	800	***Harrisonburg....	115	Appleton.....	250
Houston.....	42,000	*Hopewell.....	140	Beloit.....	120
Kilgore (incl. in Longview total)		Lynchburg.....	275	Eau Clair.....	120
Laredo.....	420				
Longview.....	265				
Lubbock.....	350				

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Fond du Lac.....	100	Oshkosh.....	150	Waukesha (incl. in Milwaukee)	
***Green Bay.....	280	*Racine.....	375	Wausau.....	155
*Kenosha.....	200	Sheboygan.....	250		
*Madison.....	4,500	Superior (also incl. in Duluth, Minn. total)		WYOMING	
Manitowoc.....	115	.....	165	Cheyenne.....	255
Milwaukee ^N	23,900				

^NSee Notes below

*Includes entire county

**Includes all of 2 counties

***Figure not updated

Notes

ARKANSAS

Southeast Arkansas—towns in Chicot, Desha, and Drew counties.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach—includes in L.A. County, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Cerritos, Lakewood, Rosmoor, and Hawaiian Gardens. Includes in Orange County, Los Alamitos, Cypress, Seal Beach, and Huntington Harbor.

Palm Springs—includes Desert Hot Springs, Cathedral City, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage.

Pomona Valley—includes Alta Loma, Chino, Claremont, Cucamonga, La Verne, Montclair, Ontario, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland.

Sacramento—includes Yolo, Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento counties.

San Francisco—includes San Francisco, Sonoma, Marin, and San Mateo counties and towns of Palo Alto and Los Altos in Santa Clara County.

COLORADO

Denver—includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson counties.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—includes Monroe, Easton, Trumbull, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, and part of Milford.

Danbury—includes Danbury, Bethel, New Fairfield, Brookfield, Sherman, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, and part of Wilton. Also includes Brewster and Goldens Bridge in New York.

Hartford—includes most of Hartford County and Vernon, Rockville, Ellington, and Tolland in Tolland County.

New Haven—includes New Haven, East Haven, Guilford, Branford, Madison, North Haven, Hampden, West Haven, Milford, Orange, Woodbridge, Bethany, and Cheshire.

New London—includes Central and Southern New London County. Also includes Lower Middlesex County.

Norwalk—includes Norwalk, Weston, Westport, East Norwalk, part of Darien, part of New Canaan, and part of Wilton.

Valley Area—includes Ansonia, Derby-Shelton, Oxford, Seymour.

Waterbury—includes Middlebury, Southbury, Naugatuck, Watertown, Waterbury, Oakville, and Woodbury.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Greater Washington—includes Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland; Arlington County, Fairfax County, Falls Church, and Alexandria in Virginia.

FLORIDA

Ft. Lauderdale—includes Ft. Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, Deerfield Beach, Tamarac, Margate, and other towns in Northern Broward County.

Hollywood—includes Hollywood, Hallandale, Dania, Davie, Pembroke, and other towns in Lower Broward County.

GEORGIA

Augusta—includes Burke, Columbia, and Richmond counties and part of Aiken County, South Carolina.

ILLINOIS

Elgin—includes Northern Kane County, Southern McHenry County, and Western edge of Cook County.

Quad Cities—includes Rock Island, Moline (Illinois), Davenport, and Bettendorf (Iowa).

Rockford—includes Winnebago, Boone, and Stephenson counties.

Southern Illinois—includes lower portion of Illinois below Carlinville, adjacent western portion of Kentucky, and adjacent portion of Southeastern Missouri.

INDIANA

Lafayette—includes Clinton, Montgomery, and Tippecanoe counties.

Northwest Indiana—includes Crown Point, East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Munster, Valparaiso, Whiting, and the Greater Calumet region.

South Bend—includes St. Joseph and Elkhart counties and part of Berrien County, Michigan.

KANSAS

Wichita—includes Sedgwick County and towns of Salina, Dodge City, Great Bend, Liberal, Russel, and Hays.

KENTUCKY

Lexington—includes Fayette; Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Woodford, Madison, Pulaski, and Jessamin counties.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—includes E. Baton Rouge, Ascencion, Livingston, St. Landry, Iberville, Pt. Coupee, and W. Baton Rouge parishes.

South Central—includes Abbeville, Lafayette, New Iberia, Crowley, and Opelousas.

MAINE

Southern Maine—includes York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc counties.

MARYLAND

Easton Park Area—includes towns in Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes, and Talbot counties.

MASSACHUSETTS

Andover—includes Andover, N. Andover, Boxford, Lawrence, Methuen, Tewksbury, Dracut, and town of Salem, New Hampshire. Portion also included in Boston total.

Boston Metropolitan Region—includes 14 towns in Essex County, 34 towns in Middlesex County, 23 towns in Norfolk County, 15 towns in Plymouth County, 1 town in Bristol County, and all of Suffolk County.

Framingham—includes Maynard, Stow, Hudson, Marlborough, Framingham, Southborough, Ashland, Hopkinton, Holliston, Milford, Medway, Millis, Medfield, Billingham, and Franklin. Portion also included in Boston total.

Lynn—includes Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Swampscott, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Wenham, Topsfield; Hamilton, Manchester, Ipswich, Essex, Gloucester, and Rockport. Portion also included in Boston total.

New Bedford—includes New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and Mattapoissett.

Springfield—includes Springfield, Longmeadow, E. Longmeadow, Hampden, Wilbraham, Agwam, and W. Springfield.

Worcester—includes Worcester, Northborough, Westborough, Shrewsbury, Boylston, W. Boylston, Holden, Paxton, Leicester, Auburn, Millbury, and Sutton.

NEBRASKA

Omaha—includes Douglas and Sarpy counties; also Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester—includes Manchester, Hookset, Merrimac, Amherst, Goffstown, Auburn, Derry, and Londonderry.

NEW JERSEY

Bergen County—Allendale, Elmwood Park, Fair Lawn, Franklin Lakes, Oakland, Midland Park, Rochelle Park, Saddle Brook, and Wykoff also included in North Jersey estimate.

Cherry Hill—includes Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester counties.

Essex County—includes all of Essex County, Western Hudson County, all of Morris County except those towns in North Jersey estimate, several towns in Sussex and Warren counties, and Springfield, Berkeley Hts., Summit, New Providence, and Hillside in Union County.

Middlesex County—includes in Somerset County, Kendall Park and Somerset; in Mercer County, Hightstown.

North Hudson County—includes Guttenberg, Hudson Heights, North Bergen, North Hudson, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York, and Woodcliff.

North Jersey—includes all of Passaic County except Passaic and Clifton. Also includes in Morris County, Pequannock, Lincoln Pk., Butler, Kinnelon, Riverdale, and Smoke Rise. Also includes 9 towns in Bergen County.

Somerset County—includes most of Somerset County and a portion of Hunterdon County.

Trenton—includes most of Mercer County.

Union County—includes all of Union County except Springfield, Summit, Hillside, New Providence, Berkeley Hts. Also includes a few towns in adjacent areas of Somerset and Middlesex counties.

Vineland—includes most of Cumberland County and towns in neighboring counties adjacent to Vineland.

NEW YORK

Elmira—includes Chemung, Tioga, and Schuyler counties. Also includes Tioga and Bradford counties in Pa.

Glens Falls—includes Warren and Washington counties, Lower Essex County, and Upper Saratoga County.

Kingston—includes eastern half of Ulster County.

New York City Metropolitan Area—includes the 5 boroughs of New York City, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. For a total Jewish population of the New York Metropolitan Region, include Southwestern Connecticut, Rockland County, and Northeastern New Jersey.

Syracuse—includes Onondago County, Western Madison County, and most of Oswego County.

Utica—southeastern third of Oneida County.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—includes Buncombe, Haywood, and Madison counties.

Charlotte—includes Mecklenberg County. Also includes Lancaster and York counties in South Carolina.

Whiteville Zone—includes Elizabethtown, Fairmont, Jacksonville, Lumberton, Tabor City, Wallace, Warsaw, and Loris, S.C.

OHIO

Cincinnati—includes Hamilton County. Also includes Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties in Kentucky.

Toledo—includes Fulton, Lucas, and Wood counties. Also includes Monroe and Lenawee counties, Michigan.

Youngstown—includes Mahoning and Trumbull counties. Also includes Mercer County, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Delaware Valley—includes Bensalem Township, Bristol, Langhorne, Levittown, New Hope, Newtown, Pennel, Warrington, Yardley, Richboro, Feasterville, Middletown, Southampton, and Holland.

Philadelphia—includes Philadelphia City, Montgomery, Delaware, and Central and Upper Bucks counties. For a total Jewish population of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Region, include Lower Bucks County, Chester County, and Cherry Hill area of New Jersey.

Pittsburgh—includes all of Allegheny County and adjacent portions of Washington, Westmoreland, and Beaver counties.

Wilkes-Barre—includes all of Lucerne County except Southern portion, which is included in Hazleton totals.

TEXAS

De Witt County—includes communities also in Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales, and La Vaca counties.

Waco—includes McLennan, Coryell, Bell, Falls, Hamilton, and Hill counties.

VIRGINIA

Newport News—includes Newport News, Hampton, Williamsburg, James City, York County, and Poquosson County.

Richmond—includes Richmond City, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County.

WASHINGTON

Seattle—includes King County and adjacent portions of Snohomish and Kitsap counties.

Tri Cities—includes Pasco, Richland, Kennewic, and Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA

Huntington—includes nearby towns in Ohio and Kentucky.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—includes Milwaukee County, Eastern Waukesha County, and Southern Ozaukee County.