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*Jewish Population Survey of
Congressional Districts:
2000 and 2006*

Prepared for the Mandell L. Berman Institute
North American Jewish Data Bank

June, 2009

by

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Jewish Population Survey of Congressional Districts: 2000 and 2006

I am pleased to present a report on the *Jewish Population Survey of Congressional Districts: 2000 and 2006*. While estimates of Jewish populations exist at the state level and for many communities, no publicly available datasets exist for congressional-level data. This project rectifies this deficit and expands the holdings of the North American Jewish Data Bank by creating two new datasets of Jewish populations within U.S. congressional districts for the years 2000 and 2006.

I would like to thank the Mandell L. Berman Institute for a 2008 Berman Summer Research Fellowship, which allowed me to complete the datasets and prepare this report. Prof. Arnold Dashefsky, Prof. Ron Miller and Prof. Ira Sheskin provided me with valuable advice and help in identifying data that could be used to develop the datasets: without their assistance, this project would not have been possible. In addition, Mr. Peter Friedman of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago provided important data for Chicago. Finally, Rachel Anderson Paul provided valuable advice throughout this project.

I hope that scholars and practitioners find the datasets to be a useful addition to the North American Jewish Data Bank's holdings.

Sincerely,

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Jewish Population Survey of Congressional Districts: 2000 and 2006

Background

For most ethnoracial groups in the United States, the U.S. Census provides a rich collection of demographic and socioeconomic data, as well as data that help gauge assimilation. In addition, much of these data are available not only at the national and state level, but also for congressional districts, counties, and census tracts. However, the U.S. Census is forbidden from asking questions which detail religion, so detailed data about Jewish Americans are more difficult to obtain. Many Jewish Federations have undertaken in-depth surveys of their communities. These surveys detail not only demographic and socioeconomic patterns within the local Jewish communities, but also provide data on a host of subjects such as philanthropy, anti-Semitism, and connectedness to Israel. In addition, national surveys have been conducted in order to gauge the size of the Jewish American population in the United States. In 2000-01, United Jewish Communities conducted an in-depth survey of American Jews and estimated that there were 5.2 million Jews in America (United Jewish Communities, 2003). In 2006, Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky estimated in *The American Jewish Yearbook* (Sheskin and Dashefsky, 2006) that there were 6.4 million Jews in America.

However, to date, no databases exist that measure Jewish population patterns at the level of the congressional district. Congressional district data are valuable for studying legislative behavior, congressional policymaking, congressional campaigns and elections, and representation. This project rectifies this deficit and expands the holdings of the North American Jewish Data Bank by creating two new datasets of Jewish populations within U.S. congressional districts for the years 2000 and 2006. This report describes the methods used to create the databases and details the main findings of the analysis.

Methods

This project focuses on the estimated number of Jewish persons, and not the number of individuals living in Jewish households, in each congressional district. Ira Sheskin defines a Jewish person as “any person who was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion)” (Sheskin, 2003, page 1-6). Other definitions are similar (but not identical), and focus on the self-identification element of being Jewish. For example, Pearl Beck, Jacob B. Ukeles, and Ron Miller define Jewish persons as “Adults (age 18 and older) who consider themselves Jewish and children being raised as Jews” (2002, 17). Because of intermarriage and other factors, the number of individuals living in Jewish households is usually 10 to 20 percent greater than the number of Jewish persons in a particular community. Although some community studies give greater emphasis to the total number of individuals living in Jewish households (including those who are not Jewish), the figures presented in this report are based solely on the reported number of Jewish persons in a given community — using the definition of Jewish person used in each national and local report consulted.

In 2002, the Glenmary Research Center released a county-level database that provides a means to estimate quickly the number of people by religion in each congressional district (Jones et al., 2002) — for Jewish persons, it was the same data as reported in *The American Jewish Yearbook*. While congressional districts often cut across counties, data exist on the percent of each county's population within each congressional district. Thus, estimating the number of Jewish persons in each congressional district is a matter of arithmetic: simply multiple the Jewish population of each county by the percent of the county in each congressional district, and sum the totals by congressional district.

Nonetheless, because American Jews tend to live in concentrated neighborhoods and communities, using county-level data to estimate Jewish populations within congressional districts is often problematic. For example, a county may have 10,000 Jewish residents, and the county may be represented by two congressional districts. However, this may not mean each district has 5,000 Jewish residents. If Jewish neighborhoods are concentrated in one district but not the other, the vast majority of Jews may live in one district. Even neighborhoods can be split between multiple congressional districts, complicating efforts to determine the Jewish population in each district.

Rather than rely solely on county-level data, ZIP code data provide a much better means of calculating populations of different groups at the congressional district level. While ZIP codes can be split between two or more congressional districts, the relatively small geographic size of ZIP codes provides a better unit of analysis. While errors can occur when ZIP codes are split between congressional districts, these errors should cancel out when the data are aggregated to the congressional district level.

For these reasons, ZIP code data were used whenever possible to calculate Jewish populations for this report, and the ZIP code data were collected from community studies conducted by local Jewish Federations.¹ When ZIP code data were not available, estimations are based on neighborhood data provided by local Jewish Federation reports and on county-level data provided by the Glenmary database. ZIP code data were used to calculate the congressional districts representing over 61 percent of the Jewish population in the U.S., including the Jewish communities living in New York City, South Florida (including Miami, Broward County, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach), Chicago, Boston, Washington DC and its suburbs, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Denver, Phoenix, Las Vegas, and much of New Jersey.²

For other major Jewish communities, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Cleveland, neighborhood data from Jewish Federation community profiles were used to estimate Jewish populations within congressional districts. These estimates were then compared to qualitative district analyses provided by *CQ's Politics in America* and other sources, and the figures calculated for this report match the district profiles well. In most cases, neighborhood data provided by Jewish Federation community profiles matched fairly easily with congressional district boundaries, increasing the likelihood that the estimates provided in this report are valid.

Unfortunately, the data available for Los Angeles,³ the second largest Jewish community in the U.S., do not necessarily correspond well with the boundaries of congressional districts. Every effort was made to ensure that the Los Angeles calculations are accurate, but the fact remains that estimates for these congressional districts⁴ are subject to more uncertainty than the calculations for other Jewish communities. Nonetheless, the estimates for Los Angeles are validated by qualitative descriptions of the congressional districts.

Several U.S. Jewish communities are expanding rapidly. For example, the number of Jewish persons in the greater Atlanta area increased from 76,800 in 1996 to 119,800 in 2006, an increase of 43,000. Likewise, the Denver Jewish community increased from 63,000 in 1997 to 83,900 in 2007, an addition of nearly 20,000 individuals. Jewish communities in Boston, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Northern Virginia and elsewhere are also experiencing substantial growth rates. The figures presented in this report attempt to account for the population growth in these and other expanding communities.

Conversely, several Jewish communities are declining in population. For example, the Jewish population in Detroit shrank from 96,000 in 1989 to 78,000 in 1999 to 72,000 in 2005, a decline of 24,000. The data presented in this report account for the decrease in Jewish persons. For example, the estimated number of Jews in Michigan in 2000 is 98,955, while the number in 2006 is 91,311.

The Results

Tables 1 and 2 present the 30 congressional districts with the largest Jewish populations, along with a brief geographic description of the district, the member of Congress who represented the district in the 106th or 109th Congress, and the religion of the representative. In both 2000 and 2002, the Florida 19th had the largest population of Jewish Americans. In 2000, the Jewish population was nearly 275,000 in this district alone. By 2006, the number of Jews shrank somewhat due to redistricting in 2002, but there are still over 225,000 Jews in the district today. Since 1997, the district has been represented by Congressman Robert Wexler, who is himself Jewish. In 2000, nine congressional districts had Jewish populations of 100,000 or more, while eight districts had Jewish communities of 100,000 or more in 2006. In the 106th Congress, 13 (of the 30) districts with the largest Jewish populations were represented by Jewish Americans, a number which grew to 15 in the 109th Congress.

Nearly all of the districts which feature the largest populations of Jewish Americans are in established Jewish communities with stable populations, like New York City, Los Angeles, Southern Florida, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and New Jersey. Among the districts with the largest Jewish populations, most of the shifts in population from 2000 to 2006 are due to redistricting in 2002, and not due to significant changes in the Jewish communities themselves. For example, while the Jewish population in Montgomery County, Maryland continues to grow at a substantial rate, the number of Jews in the Maryland 8th actually declined from 2000 to 2006 by 1,900 persons.

Several emerging Jewish communities now feature congressional districts with substantial Jewish populations. For example, the Georgia 6th (north Atlanta suburbs), Arizona 5th (the Phoenix suburbs of Scottsdale, Tempe, and Mesa), Nevada 3rd (Las Vegas suburbs), Colorado 1st (Denver) and Nevada 1st (Las Vegas) have Jewish populations ranging from 28,500 to 43,500.

In addition to examining the total population of Jewish persons, we can also analyze the percentage of Jewish persons in each congressional district. Jewish Americans make up a significant percentage of a number of congressional districts: Jews comprise 31.8 percent of the Florida 19th, 29.4 percent of the New York 8th, 28.9 percent of the California 29th, and 25.5 percent of the New York 9th. Because many Southern and Western states have growing overall populations, the percentage of Jewish Americans in many of the congressional districts is smaller than other districts with a similar number of Jews. For example, the Georgia 6th and New Jersey 6th had a similar number of Jews in 2000 (40,754 and 38,988, respectively), but Jews comprised 5.3 percent of the New Jersey 6th and only 4.2 percent of the Georgia 6th.

Examining the percentage of Jews across congressional districts provides a means for comparing Jewish communities to those of racial and ethnic minorities. In order to do this, the estimate for a number of ethnic groups was divided by the district's overall population for each congressional district.⁵ **Table 3** shows the degree to which Jewish Americans and selected racial and ethnic groups are concentrated and dispersed across congressional districts. Rows show the number of congressional districts in which the ethnic group comprises at least 1 percent, 2.5 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent, 25 percent, or 50 percent of the district's population.⁶

In 2000, Jewish Americans represented at least 25 percent of the population in 4 congressional districts, the same number as both Italian Americans and Irish Americans, two groups with significantly larger populations. In 2005, the Census estimated there were at least 34.6 million Irish Americans and 17.2 million Italian Americans, whereas the *Year Book* estimate of 6.4 million Jewish Americans is viewed by most researchers in the field as an upper-end estimate. Jewish Americans represent at least 10 percent of the population in 23 districts, at least 5 percent of the population in 54 districts, and at least 2.5 percent of the population in 97 districts.

A final way of examining population patterns is to calculate the degree to which Jewish Americans live in concentrated communities. To do so, a Gini Index was computed using the Jewish population data for all 435 congressional districts. A Gini Index of 0 indicates that Jewish Americans are evenly distributed across congressional districts, while an index of 100 implies that the entire ethnic group lives in one congressional district. In 2000, the Gini Index for Jewish Americans was 70.79, while the Gini Index in 2006 was 69.96. These figures indicate that Jewish Americans are more likely to live in concentrated communities rather than be scattered evenly across the United States.

For the sake of comparison, **Table 4** presents the Gini indices for selected ethnic groups in the United States. These indices were calculated using U.S. Census data from 2000, and the data show that Jewish Americans do tend to live in more concentrated communities than many ethnic groups. A number of ethnic groups—including Irish Americans, German Americans, Greek Americans, and Arab Americans—have Gini indices less than 50, indicating these ethnic communities have dispersed population patterns. Most ethnic groups have Gini indices greater than 50, and the average index for all of the groups examined is 60.31. The data help confirm that Jewish Americans tend to live in concentrated communities.

Policy Implications

A complete list of Jewish population estimates for each congressional district is available in the Appendices:

- **Appendix A** provides summary Jewish population estimates for each congressional district by state for 2000; **Appendix B** provides the Jewish population estimates for 2000 from largest to smallest;
- **Appendix C** provides summary congressional district Jewish population estimates by state for 2006; **Appendix D** provides the Jewish population estimates for 2006 from largest to smallest.
- **Appendix E** summarizes the detailed calculations

The datasets created here will better allow scholars to address issues of Jewish representation. For example, scholars could examine the degree to which districts with large Jewish populations are more likely to elect members of Congress who are themselves Jewish-American.

In addition, these datasets are superior to a dataset created using only county-level data and can better enable researchers to examine congressional elections. For example, using county-level data, the estimated number of Jews living in the Georgia 4th Congressional District was just 925 in 2002. However, ZIP code analysis of the Atlanta Jewish community shows that nearly 22,000 Jews live in the Georgia 4th: a substantial difference. The difference is largely based on the fact that DeKalb County, the largest county in the Georgia 4th, has no synagogues or temples. However, neighboring Fulton County has 26 synagogues or temples, and many Atlanta Jews are attending synagogue in Fulton County, while living in DeKalb County.

When the representative for the Georgia 4th, Cynthia McKinney, lost her reelection bid in the 2002 Democratic primary, many noted the degree to which Jewish donors supported her opponent, Denise Majette (Hawkins and Nutting 2003). McKinney was viewed as being pro-Palestinian, and many saw her defeat as an attempt to silence a critic of Israel. Based on the county-level data, one might conclude that Jewish Americans were unduly influencing an election: after all, there were less than a thousand Jews in the district. By better understanding that, in fact, nearly 22,000 Jews lived in the district, one might better appreciate the dynamics of the race.

Table 1 2000: Congressional Districts with Largest Jewish Populations

District	Location of District*	Jewish	Representative**	Religion of
		Population		Representative
Florida 19th	Parts of Palm Beach and Broward counties	273,091	Robert Wexler (D)	Jewish
California 29th	West Los Angeles county	189,000	Henry A. Waxman (D)	Jewish
New York 8th	West Side of Manhattan and parts of southwest Brooklyn	186,041	Jerrold Nadler (D)	Jewish
New York 9th	Parts of Brooklyn and Queens	164,940	Anthony Weiner (D)	Jewish
New York 14th	East Side of Manhattan and parts of Queens	128,148	Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	Presbyterian
New York 20th	Rockland and parts of Westchester, Orange, and Sullivan counties	123,125	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	Jewish
New York 5th	Northeast Queens and parts of Nassau and Suffolk counties	120,406	Gary L. Ackerman (D)	Jewish
Florida 22nd	Costal elements of Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Broward counties	103,125	Clay Shaw (R)	Catholic
Florida 20th	Parts of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe counties	100,844	Peter Deutsch (D)	Jewish
New York 18th	Parts of Westchester, plus parts of the Bronx and Queens	99,762	Nita M. Lowey (D)	Jewish
California 24th	Northwest Los Angeles suburbs	99,346	Brad Sherman (D)	Jewish
New York 3rd	Eastern Nassau County	95,464	Peter T. King (R)	Catholic
Illinois 10th	North and Northwestern Chicago Suburbs	91,552	Mark S. Kirk (R)	Congregationalist
New York 11th	Central Brooklyn	90,476	Major R. Owens (D)	Baptist
Maryland 8th	Montgomery County (Washington D.C. suburbs)	89,839	Constance A. Morella (R)	Catholic
California 26th	San Fernando Valley	70,117	Howard L. Berman (D)	Jewish
New York 13th	Staten Island and parts of southwest Brooklyn	77,618	Vito J. Fossella (R)	Catholic
New York 4th	Southwest Nassau County	73,256	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	Catholic
Illinois 9th	North side of Chicago and suburbs	72,593	Jan Schakowsky (D)	Jewish
Maryland 3rd	Baltimore	71,316	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	Jewish
Massachusetts 4th	Boston suburbs	68,423	Barney Frank (D)	Jewish
New York 10th	Brooklyn	59,846	Edolphus Towns (D)	Baptist
New York 12th	Lower East Side of Manhattan, and parts of Brooklyn and Queens	58,807	Nydia M. Velázquez	Catholic
New Jersey 12th	North-Central New Jersey	58,137	Rush D. Holt (D)	Quaker
Pennsylvania 3rd	Northeast Philadelphia	58,000	Robert A. Borski (D)	Catholic
New York 19th	Hudson Valley	54,956	Sue W. Kelly (R)	Presbyterian
Ohio 11 th	Cleveland	53,500	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	Baptist
Pennsylvania 13th	Northwest Philadelphia suburbs	53,000	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	Protestant
New Jersey 5th	Northern New Jersey	51,163	Marge Roukema (R)	Protestant
Florida 16th	Central Florida	51,120	Mark Foley (R)	Catholic

*Descriptions of districts are based on *CQ's Politics in America 2002*.

**Representative at the beginning of the 106th Congress

Table 2 2006: Congressional Districts with Largest Jewish Populations

District	Location of District*	Jewish	Representative**	Religion of
		Population		Representative
Florida 19th	Parts of Palm Beach and Broward counties	227,083	Robert Wexler (D)	Jewish
New York 8th	West Side of Manhattan and parts of Brooklyn	203,248	Jerrold Nadler (D)	Jewish
California 30th	West Los Angeles county	178,095	Henry A. Waxman (D)	Jewish
New York 9th	Parts of Brooklyn and Queens	173,185	Anthony Weiner (D)	Jewish
Florida 20th	Parts of Broward and Miami-Dade counties	127,949	Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (D)	Jewish
New York 14th	East Side of Manhattan and western Queens	124,596	Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	Presbyterian
New York 18th	Most of Westchester County	112,113	Nita M. Lowey (D)	Jewish
New York 11th	Brooklyn	101,288	Yvette D. Clarke (D)	Christian
New York 5th	Northeast Queens and northwest Nassau County	96,087	Gary L. Ackerman (D)	Jewish
New York 17th	North Bronx and parts of Rockland and Westchester counties	93,048	Eliot L. Engel (D)	Jewish
Illinois 10th	North and Northwestern Chicago Suburbs	89,922	Mark S. Kirk (R)	Congregationalist
Maryland 8th	Montgomery County (Washington D.C. suburbs)	87,945	Chris Van Hollen (D)	Episcopalian
New York 4th	Southwest Nassau County	84,464	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	Catholic
Florida 22nd	Costal elements of Palm Beach, and Broward counties	75,124	Ron Klein (D)	Jewish
Illinois 9th	North side of Chicago and suburbs	74,077	Jan Schakowsky (D)	Jewish
New York 13th	Staten Island and parts of southwest Brooklyn	73,779	Vito J. Fossella (R)	Catholic
Massachusetts 4th	Boston suburbs	71,312	Barney Frank (D)	Jewish
New York 3rd	Long Island	70,279	Peter T. King (R)	Catholic
New York 10th	Brooklyn	69,579	Edolphus Towns (D)	Baptist
New York 2nd	Long Island	69,234	Steve Israel (D)	Jewish
California 27th	San Fernando Valley	64,292	Brad Sherman (D)	Jewish
California 28th	San Fernando Valley	64,292	Howard L. Berman (D)	Jewish
Pennsylvania 13th	Northwest Philadelphia suburbs	63,330	Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	Jewish
Maryland 3rd	Baltimore and suburbs	62,252	John Sarbanes (D)	Greek Orthodox
Florida 23rd	Parts of Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, and St. Lucie counties	59,884	Alcee L. Hastings (D)	African Methodist Episcopal
New York 12th	Lower East Side of Manhattan; parts of Brooklyn and Queens	57,072	Nydia M. Velázquez	Catholic
California 14th	Parts of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties	56,867	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	Catholic
Ohio 11 th	Cleveland	56,309	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	Baptist
New Jersey 5th	Northern New Jersey	54,654	Scott Garrett (R)	Protestant
California 8th	San Francisco	53,956	Nancy Pelosi (D)	Catholic

*Descriptions of districts are based on *CQ's Politics in America 2008*.

**Representative at the beginning of the 109th Congress

Table 3 2000: Number of Congressional Districts with Substantial Ethnic Populations

Ethnicity	Number of Congressional Districts with Threshold Percentage					
	1 Percent	2.5 Percent	5 Percent	10 Percent	25 Percent	50 Percent
African American	406	348	253	154	65	25
Hispanic	415	308	235	155	62	24
Mexican	295	191	133	87	35	10
Asian	324	167	85	38	7	1
Irish	432	421	383	252	4	0
Italian	418	281	163	71	4	0
Jewish	192	97	54	23	4	0
Cuban	17	7	7	2	2	0
Caribbean (West Indian)	53	20	10	6	1	0
Central & Eastern European	395	266	164	58	0	0
Polish	325	181	93	21	0	0
Filipino	77	21	11	3	0	0
Japanese	21	3	2	2	0	0
Armenian	6	3	1	1	0	0
Czech	44	9	3	0	0	0
Korean	39	9	3	0	0	0
Indian	73	18	2	0	0	0
Salvadoran	29	9	1	0	0	0
Arab	39	3	1	0	0	0
Columbian	10	2	1	0	0	0
Laotian/Hmong	11	3	0	0	0	0
Greek	33	2	0	0	0	0
Iranian	7	2	0	0	0	0
Ukrainian	30	1	0	0	0	0
Hmong	7	1	0	0	0	0
Lebanese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Baltic	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuanian	11	0	0	0	0	0
Croat	8	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwanese	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopian	1	0	0	0	0	0
Laotian	1	0	0	0	0	0
Serbian	1	0	0	0	0	0
Somali	1	0	0	0	0	0
Albanian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkish	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 Dispersion and Concentration of Ethnic Groups, 2000⁷	
Ethnicity	Gini Index [Mean=60.31]
Irish	25.34
Anglo	27.61
German	35.65
Dutch	37.56
Greek	44.51
Arab	44.67
Lebanese	45.65
Central & Eastern European	46.54
Latvian	47.94
Italian	48.15
Estonian	49.01
Baltic	50.23
Polish	50.30
Swedish	50.86
Lithuanian	52.36
Ukrainian	53.01
Czech	54.39
Turkish	54.40
Indian	54.67
African American	56.43
Asian	57.07
Danish	57.73
Croat	57.96
Korean	59.07
Hispanic	60.63
Serbian	61.27
Vietnamese	64.87
Pakistani	65.06
Norwegian	65.86
Guatemalan	68.83
Iranian	69.22
Filipino	69.26
Japanese	69.56
Honduran	69.88
Mexican	70.38
Laotian	70.64
Jewish	70.79
Albanian	72.51
Taiwanese	72.61
Caribbean (West Indian)	73.80
Armenian	73.96
Ethiopian	74.64
Colombian	75.08
Salvadoran	78.74
Somali	80.45
Nicaraguans	81.83
Cuban	82.06
Hmong	91.85

Notes

¹ See the website of the Berman Institute – North American Jewish Data Bank (www.jewishdatabank.org) for the local community studies, as well as several national studies. Jewish Federation community studies in which Ira Sheskin was a principal investigator normally provide the ZIP code data within the main report. Peter Friedman provided valuable ZIP code data for the city of Chicago. The North American Jewish Data Bank provided zip code data for studies completed by Ukeles Associates, Inc. and other communities where the zip code data were not published.

² ZIP code data for over 3.7 million Jewish persons were used to calculate congressional district figures.

³ The *Los Angeles Jewish Population Survey '97* was used to estimate the number of Jewish persons in Los Angeles County, as well as parts of Ventura County.

⁴ In 2000, these districts included the California 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 41st. In 2006, these districts included the California 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42nd, and 46th.

⁵ Data at the congressional-district level are available for most racial and ethnic groups by examining ancestry and race data from the 2000 Census.

⁶ See Paul and Paul (2008) for a broader discussion of population patterns of ethnoracial groups in the U.S.

⁷ *Note:* A Gini Index of 0 indicates that the population of the group is distributed evenly across all 435 congressional districts, and a Gini Index of 100 indicates that the entire population of the ethnic group lives in one congressional district.

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