

Demography

Jewish Population in the United States, 1973

THE ESTIMATE of the United States "Jewish population" for 1973, compiled in a similar manner as in previous years,¹ is 5,732,000. This figure is some 400,000 under the 1972 estimate, chiefly because of a drop in the estimate for the New York City area.

New York City Area

Estimates for the Jewish population of the New York City area were kept at 2,381,000 since 1962. As far back as 1968, this author commented: "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 (its) . . . three suburban counties."

The estimate for the New York City area, which forms part of the

¹State estimates (Appendix, Table 1) are based on estimates for each community, after known 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 (NUJA). However, the latter agency no longer updates its population estimates on a consistent basis, and this may be a source of bias on a cumulative basis. Communities with fewer than 100 Jews were omitted from the listing in Appendix, Table 3; they were included in the state totals, and are the base for estimating unknowns (generally three times the number of Jews in communities with fewer than 100).

state and national totals given here, is derived from National Jewish Population Study (NJPS) estimates for this area. At the present time, those concerned with using Jewish population data in New York wish to evaluate whether the discrepancy between the old and new figures are as far apart as the NJPS indicates. Pending this evaluation, no specific figure was included in Table 3. However, since national and state totals cannot be constructed without an estimate for the New York area, the author accepted the population estimate derived from the NJPS, and employed it in the national estimate given above. (Tables appear in the Appendix, pp. 305-313).

* * *

In the section below, dealing with over-all estimates for 1970 Jewish population derived from NJPS, Dr. Fred Massarik makes the distinction between (1) the population in Jewish households (defined as having as at least one Jewish person) and (2) the number of Jews in such households. While this difference has always been known to exist, NJPS for the first time expresses this distinction in numbers. For purposes of comparability with past data published in the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*, the first definition was used to arrive at the 1973 national estimate given above.

ALVIN CHENKIN

NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION STUDY: A NEW UNITED STATES ESTIMATE*

In accordance with the findings of the National Jewish Population Study (AJYB, 1973 [Vol. 74], pp. 264-66), the population residing in U.S. Jewish households in 1970 is estimated at 5,800,000.² A Jewish household is one including one or more Jewish persons.³ The definition takes into consideration that, particularly in view of intermarriage, not all persons in such households are Jewish. If the estimate is adjusted to

Note: The author acknowledges the contribution of Professor Bernard Lazerwitz, who is responsible for the NJPS sample design and for the initial computations on which the population estimates are based.

²Institutional population is not included.

³In accordance with this definition, the estimated number of Jewish households is slightly in excess of 2,000,000. The average Jewish household size, adjusted for presumed smaller households among nonrespondents, is near 2.9

exclude non-Jewish persons residing in Jewish households, such as non-Jewish spouses and children who are not being raised as Jews, the total number of Jewish residents in households is 5,370,000. Earlier AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK estimates by Alvin Chenkin did not make this distinction because NJPS, for the first time, yielded data that made possible a refinement for the over-all figure.

Study Background

To assure representativeness, NJPS took account of the varied characteristics of the United States Jewish population, including its geographic distribution and nonaffiliation with organized Jewish life by a significant proportion of the total. Prior studies frequently were limited by biases, typically in the direction of higher levels of Jewish identification. This was the case when “master lists” of known Jewish households were used as basis for interview and estimate. Also, indirect procedures, such as the “Yom Kippur” method, which attempts to estimate Jewish population by analysis of public-school absences on this High Holy Day, have become less accurate over time. Unless augmented or severely restricted in interpretation, these methods no longer can be used with confidence. Nor can United States census data be directly employed to indicate Jewish population size or distribution. Since 1957, when a special United States census sample project addressed the matter of religious preference, the decennial census included no question relating to religion.

It also must be remembered that many earlier estimates of the United States Jewish population were derived principally by “adding up” local Jewish community estimates. These, in turn, were obtained by significantly differing procedures, ranging from sheer guesswork to rigorous research. While these estimates were useful, their scientific validity was uncertain. NJPS sought to rectify the situation by a scientific sample design that took specific cognizance of variations in Jewish community size and local Jewish population concentration, and met the requirement—within limitations of resources and statistical constraint—for assuring representation to marginal Jews, as well as to those normally known by their participation in Jewish community activity.

NJPS Definition of “Jewishness”

To qualify a household for inclusion in NJPS, at least one person within it was required to be “Jewish.” The chosen definition was

purposely broad. A screening section in the interview provided a formal basis for determining whether a person was to be considered Jewish, and whether the household, therefore, was to be included in the study. For eligibility, the respondent had to provide an affirmative reply, for himself and/or for one or more household members, to one or more of the following question: (1) Was person born Jewish? (2) Is person Jewish now? (3) Was person's father born Jewish? (4) Was person's mother born Jewish? The application of this definition often made possible a rapid determination that the entire household was Jewish—particularly if the replies to all four screening questions were affirmative for all household members—or alternatively, that the household clearly was not Jewish. (See p. 303 for pertinent excerpts from questionnaire and instructions for interviewer.)

A more narrow or halakhic definition would exclude certain households, some of whose members may, however, satisfy sociological (ideological and/or behavioral) definitions of Jewishness.

Given these considerations, the concepts "persons in Jewish households" and "Jewish persons in Jewish households" are clearly not synonymous. The former includes persons who do not meet the screening section criteria—as, for example, nonconverted partners in intermarriages—or the criterion of present minimal identification as Jews.

Findings in Jewish Population Definition

The fact that the total number of non-Jews in "Jewish" households constituted a modest but significant segment of the total is shown in Table 1. The impact of this finding was sufficient to influence significantly the resulting Jewish population estimate, as reported above.

The average household size for all persons in Jewish households was 2.98; the figure for "Jewish persons in Jewish households" declined to 2.76. While this difference may seem of little consequence, the latter figure is about 7.4 per cent lower than the former. In other words, the *total* number of persons in Jewish households was some 8 per cent larger than the number of *Jewish* persons residing in these households.

A further aspect affecting Jewish population estimation is conversion into or out of Judaism, or informal change in the person's self-description as Jew or non-Jew. There are indications that some persons shift their allegiances in religious-cultural ideology—from being non-Jewish to being Jewish, or vice versa—if a change occurs in their personal attitudes, although they do not necessarily confirm this

TABLE 1. "JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS" BY NUMBER OF "ALL PERSONS" AND NUMBER OF JEWS IN HOUSEHOLDS

(Per Cent)

"All Persons" ^a		Jews	
Number in Household	Per Cent	Number in Household	Per Cent
1	14.7	1	18.4
2	30.8	2	31.1
3	15.7	3	14.1
4	23.6	4	20.7
5	10.5	5	9.8
6	3.7	6	3.1
7	0.4	7	0.3
8	0.1	8	0.1
9+	0.2	9+	0.0
NR ^b	0.3	NR ^c	0.4
TOTAL	100.0		98.0 ^c
Average Size	2.98		2.76

^a Data based on households interviewed only; no adjustment for presumed smaller household size among households not reached in survey interview phase.

^b Not reported.

^c In 2 per cent of all households reached, respondents revealed in the course of the interview that, reflecting current attitude, the household contained no "Jewish" persons. Here, non-Jewishness is defined by the respondent's description, although some Jewish ancestry or heritage may have been in evidence.

change by formal conversion. Table 2 shows that nearly 95 per cent of the household heads included in NJPS indicated that they were born Jewish and are now Jewish. However, the total of responses at variance with this standard pattern was significant: some 2.6 per cent are not Jewish now and indicated that they were not born Jewish, presumably representing mainly non-Jewish household heads in intermarriages. An additional 1.2 per cent were born Jewish but are not Jewish now, indicating a drift from or conversion out of Judaism. The reverse—not born Jewish but *now* Jewish—accounted for 1.1 per cent of household heads. According to these figures, at least for households presently having any ties at all to the Jewish population, the Jewish population "loss" due to conversion out was nearly counterbalanced by the influx resulting from conversion into Judaism.

As we examine the apparent net effect, the figures suggest that some 96 per cent of present heads of households were born Jewish, and that a very similar percentage of such persons now identify as Jews.

TABLE 2. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF "JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS" BY JEWISHNESS AT BIRTH AND AT PRESENT

<i>Current Status</i>			
<i>Born</i>	<i>Jewish</i>	<i>Not Jewish</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jewish	94.9	1.2	96.1
Not Jewish	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>
TOTAL	96.0	2.3	99.8*

*Data not available on 0.2 per cent of household heads.

The results of Table 2 must be interpreted cautiously. They do not necessarily mean that there was no actual net loss of Jewish population due to conversion or disaffiliation. For those individuals who converted out of Judaism and others who made a purposeful move to completely cut ties with anything Jewish, together with their associated household members, the likelihood of failing to appear in a *Jewish* population study was strong, despite the "field definitions" employed.

Table 3 corroborates the findings of the previous tables. It indicates 95 per cent of household heads reporting that all their grandparents were or are Jewish. A mixed pattern of two or three Jewish grandparents characterized slightly less than 2 per cent, and an additional 3 per cent traced their origins to entirely non-Jewish grandparental ancestry.

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Population

While NJPS was primarily designed to provide nationwide data, one

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF JEWISH GRANDPARENTS REPORTED BY HEADS OF "JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS"

<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
0	3.1
1	—
2	1.8
3	0.1
4	<u>95.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0

TABLE 4. JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: COMPARISON BY MAJOR REGIONS^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>1971 AJYB Data</i>		<i>1970 NJPS Data^b</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
East	4,039,000	66.7	3,690,000	63.6
Central	736,000	12.1	990,000	17.1
South	481,000	7.9	486,000	8.4
West	804,000	13.3	632,000	10.9
TOTAL	6,060,000	100.0	5,798,000	100.0

^a Regions are defined as follows:

<i>East</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Connecticut	Arkansas	Alabama	Alaska
Delaware	Illinois	Florida	Arizona
District of Columbia	Indiana	Georgia	California
Maine	Iowa	Kentucky	Colorado
Maryland	Kansas	Louisiana	Hawaii
Massachusetts	Michigan	Mississippi	Idaho
New Hampshire	Minnesota	North Carolina	Montana
New Jersey	Missouri	Oklahoma	Nevada
New York	Nebraska	South Carolina	New Mexico
Pennsylvania	North Dakota	Tennessee	Oregon
Rhode Island	Ohio	Texas	Utah
Vermont	South Dakota	Virginia	Washington
	Wisconsin	West Virginia	Wyoming

^b Assumes equal response rates in all regions. Regional response rate differences may have effect of somewhat reducing Central estimate, and increasing South and West estimates.

may, with caution, consider selected geographic analyses (Table 4). These are presented at this time not as definitive numerical findings, but solely as indications of broad trends.

Using as base 1971 Jewish population estimates reported in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK,⁴ we find that slightly more than two-thirds of the United States Jewish population resided in the East. The corresponding figure obtained by NJPS was slightly smaller (63.6 per cent).

While the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK Jewish population distribution figure for the Central United States was estimated at 12 per cent, the NJPS estimate was somewhat higher (17.1 per cent). The NJPS estimate was also slightly higher for the South (8.4 per cent

⁴See Alvin Chenkin, "Jewish Population in the United States," AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, Vol. 73 (1972), pp. 84-92.

NJPS versus 7.9 per cent AJYB). However, a reverse trend appeared in the West (13.2 per cent AJYB versus 10.9 per cent NJPS).

In interpreting these figures it must be remembered that the data source in both instances imposed limitations. AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK data, being primarily accumulations of local estimates, did not always maintain currency and were subject to undefined assumption as well as variation in accuracy, depending on the method used. The NJPS data focused primarily on national concerns, as indicated, and conclusions drawn from them become more risky as non-national breakdowns are considered.

However, as these limitations are noted, one may reflect on the emergence of several apparent trends:

1. While the East continued to be the numerically overwhelming center of the United States Jewish population, including nearly two-thirds of the United States Jewish population, NJPS findings indicated that this region's *relative* "share" of the United States Jewish population total may have declined somewhat in recent years.

2. The Central United States may include a somewhat larger Jewish population, in numbers and relative proportion, than previously indicated. While certain technical adjustments may narrow the difference in final computations, the incidence of a larger population than reported may in part reflect the circumstance that, particularly in many smaller and in several major mid-Western communities, no up-to-date survey-based estimates were available at the time the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for 1971 was published. Indeed a number of estimates may have been severely outdated. Further, some in-migration trends or earlier growth (some of it going back to the 1940s and 1950s) may not have been reflected in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK figures.

3. The South appeared as a region of Jewish population growth. This may be due particularly to growth trends in Florida, notably in the Miami-Dade County area.

4. The West, a region in which—in light of prior growth—frequent Jewish population surveys were conducted particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, apparently experienced some absolute and proportional Jewish population loss by 1970. In large measure, this may reflect out-migration and Jewish population loss due to mortality and lower birth rates, especially in the Los Angeles area and in other Southern California Jewish communities, whose growth had peaked in the mid-1960s.

**EXCERPTS FROM NJPS SCREENING INTERVIEW:
QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS
FOR INTERVIEWER**

Questions: Was (person) born Jewish? (Any definition of "Jewish" by respondent is acceptable.)

Is (person) Jewish now? (Any definition of "Jewish" by respondent is acceptable).

Instruction: For the purpose of this study, anyone is Jewish who says he is Jewish or of whom it is said he is Jewish or who is reported to have a Jewish mother or father.

If a person with a Jewish parent says that he or she is a "Humanist" or an "Existentialist" or whatever, that is what we record them as being, but we *do* proceed with the interview. . . .

If there is only one member of the household who is Jewish, or who has a Jewish parent, we proceed with the interview for the entire family provided that that member of the household is also a member of the family. This situation will most often arise in the case of a mixed marriage.

It is important that interviewers realize that one of the focal points of this study is intermarriage. Any information pertaining to intermarriage is of great value. Therefore, even if all members of a family except for one are non-Jews, we proceed with the interview of the entire family. . . .

Question: Is father of (person) a member of the household?

Instruction: This will be self evident except in the case of adopted children. We will treat adopted children as though they were born into the family, i.e., obtain data on their *legal* parents rather than their *natural* parents.

Question: Was (person's) father born Jewish? (Any definition of "Jewish" by respondent is acceptable.)

Instruction: Again, what we said regarding definitions of Jewishness applies here. If a child is adopted, obtain data for the *legal* rather than the *natural* parents.

Question: Is mother of person a member of the household?

Instruction: What was noted for the father applies to the mother as well.

Question: Was (person's) mother born Jewish? (Any definition of "Jewish" by respondent is acceptable.)

Instruction: What was noted for the father applies to the mother as well.

Question: Interviewer: check one.

"Yes" to *any* questions (continue with interview)

"No" to *all* questions (terminate interview at end of screening)

Instruction: The first alternative "Yes to any question" . . . means "Yes" to any one of the questions by any individual in the family. Thus, if the entire family is non-Jewish but any *one* person had a Jewish mother or father, the household is eligible for the interview. . . .

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population</i>	<i>Total Population*</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Alabama	9,140	3,514,000	0.3
Alaska	630	303,000	0.2
Arizona	21,240	2,030,000	1.0
Arkansas	3,090	2,029,000	0.2
California	666,610	20,285,000	3.3
Colorado	27,455	2,387,000	1.2
Connecticut	99,930	3,061,000	3.3
Delaware	9,000	570,000	1.6
District of Columbia	32,500	737,000	4.4
Florida	300,000	7,587,000	4.0
Georgia	27,150	4,732,000	0.6
Hawaii	1,500	776,000	0.2
Idaho	630	764,000	0.1
Illinois	269,000	11,200,000	2.4
Indiana	26,215	5,309,000	0.5
Iowa	6,590	2,903,000	0.2
Kansas	11,095	2,248,000	0.5
Kentucky	11,525	3,309,000	0.3
Louisiana	15,775	3,735,000	0.4
Maine	7,945	1,018,000	0.8
Maryland	226,610	4,013,000	5.6
Massachusetts	271,340	5,795,000	4.7
Michigan	93,400	9,029,000	1.0
Minnesota	34,885	3,894,000	0.9
Mississippi	4,165	2,256,000	0.2
Missouri	75,525	4,731,000	1.6
Montana	545	714,000	0.1
Nebraska	8,290	1,530,000	0.5
Nevada	7,380	539,000	1.4
New Hampshire	4,220	786,000	0.5
New Jersey	418,000	7,326,000	5.7
New Mexico	3,060	1,089,000	0.3
New York	2,150,385	18,236,000	11.8
North Carolina	10,340	5,181,000	0.2
North Dakota	1,445	626,000	0.2

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973 (Cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population</i>	<i>Total Population*</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Ohio	160,900	10,716,000	1.5
Oklahoma	6,060	2,635,000	0.2
Oregon	8,685	2,223,000	0.4
Pennsylvania	470,655	11,890,000	4.0
Rhode Island	22,000	945,000	2.3
South Carolina	7,485	2,657,000	0.3
South Dakota	635	678,000	0.1
Tennessee	17,360	4,106,000	0.4
Texas	66,510	11,628,000	0.6
Utah	2,000	1,153,000	0.2
Vermont	1,855	464,000	0.4
Virginia	58,550	4,665,000	1.3
Washington	15,890	3,383,000	0.5
West Virginia	4,125	1,793,000	0.2
Wisconsin	31,930	4,568,000	0.7
Wyoming	345	349,000	0.1
U.S. TOTAL	5,731,685	208,094,000	2.8

*July 1, 1973, civilian population; total U.S. population including Armed Forces overseas was 210,396,000. (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 520.)

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1973

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>
Northeast:	49,521,000	23.8	3,446,430	60.1
New England	12,069,000	5.8	407,290	7.1
Middle Atlantic	37,452,000	18.0	3,039,140	53.0
North Central:	57,433,000	27.6	719,910	12.6
East North Central	40,822,000	19.6	581,445	10.1
West North Central	16,611,000	8.0	138,465	2.4
South:	65,146,000	31.3	809,385	14.1
South Atlantic	31,935,000	15.3	675,760	11.8

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1973
(Cont'd)

Region	Total Population	Per Cent Distribution	Jewish Population	Per Cent Distribution
East South Central	13,185,000	6.3	42,190	0.7
West South Central	20,026,000	9.6	91,435	1.6
West:	35,994,000	17.3	755,970	13.2
Mountain	9,025,000	4.3	62,655	1.1
Pacific	26,969,000	13.0	693,315	12.1
TOTALS	208,094,000	100.0	5,731,685	100.0

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1973
(ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA		*San Diego 15,000	
Anniston	145	*Alameda & Contra Costa counties	21,000	*San Francisco ...	75,000
*Birmingham	4,000	Bakersfield (inc. in Kern county)		*San Jose	7,500
Dothan	265	El Centro	125	San Pedro	300
Gadsden	185	Elsinore	250	*Santa Barbara	2,400
Huntsville	650	Fontana	165	Santa Cruz	400
Jasper	130	Fresno	1,450	Santa Maria	100
*Mobile	1,200	Kern county	850	Santa Monica	8,000
Montgomery	1,800	Lancaster	100	Santa Rosa	400
Selma	210	*Long Beach	16,000	Stockton	1,050
Tri-Cities ^a	120	*Los Angeles Metropolitan Area	463,000	Sun City	100
Tuscaloosa	315	Merced	100	Tulare and Kings county	155
ALASKA		Modesto	260	Vallejo	400
*Anchorage	418	Monterey	1,000	Ventura county	410
*Fairbanks	209	*Oakland (incl. in Alameda & Contra Costa counties)		COLORADO	
ARIZONA		Ontario	300	Colorado Springs ...	650
*Phoenix	14,000	*Orange county ..	37,500	*Denver	26,000
*Tucson	7,000	*Palm Springs	2,400	Pueblo	375
ARKANSAS		Pasadena	1,600	CONNECTICUT	
Blytheville	100	Petaluma	320	*Bridgeport	14,500
Ft. Smith	200	Pomona	300	Bristol	250
Helena	100	Riverside	215	Colchester	525
Hot Springs	600	*Sacramento	4,800	*Danbury	1,800
*Little Rock	1,260	Salinas	240	Danielson	125
Pine Bluff	300	San Bernardino ...	1,900	Greenwich	1,050
Southeast				*Hartford	23,000
Arkansas ^b	140			Lebanon	175
Wynne-Forest City	110			Lower Middlesex county ^c	125

^aEstimate received in 1973 or 1974.

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1973 (ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Manchester	700	*St. Petersburg	5,500	*Bloomington	300
Meriden	1,315	Tallahassee	500	Elkhart	245
Middletown	1,225	*Tampa	7,000	*Evansville	1,000
Milford	415			*Ft. Wayne	1,250
Moodus	350	GEORGIA		Gary ^h	6,500
*New Britain	1,980	Albany	525	*Indianapolis	10,740
New Haven	20,000	Athens	210	Lafayette	600
New London	4,500	*Atlanta	18,000	Marion	170
New Milford	350	Augusta	1,200	Michigan City	350
Newtown	275	Brunswick	120	Muncie	175
*Norwalk	5,000	*Columbus	1,000	Richmond	110
Norwich	2,500	Dalton	235	Shelbyville	140
Putnam	110	Fitzgerald-Cordele	125	*South Bend	2,800
Rockville	525	Macon	785	Terre Haute	700
*Stamford	10,800	*Savannah	2,900		
Torrington	400	Valdosta	160	IOWA	
Valley Area ^d	1,300			Cedar Rapids	330
Wallingford	440	HAWAII		Council Bluffs	245
*Waterbury	2,600	Honolulu	1,500	*Davenport (incl. in Quad cities, Ill.)	
Westport	2,800			*Des Moines	3,000
Willimantic	525	IDAHO		Dubuque	105
Winsed	110	Boise	120	Fort Dodge	115
DELAWARE				Mason City	110
*Wilmington (incl. rest of state)	9,000	ILLINOIS		Muscatine	120
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Aurora	400	Ottumwa	150
*Greater Washington ^e	112,500	Bloomington	250	*Sioux City	1,130
FLORIDA		*Champaign-Urbana	1,000	Waterloo	435
Brevard County	1,200	*Chicago Metropolitan Area	253,000	KANSAS	
*Clearwater	1,500	Danville	240	Topeka	500
Daytona Beach	1,200	Decatur	450	*Wichita	1,200
*Fort Lauderdale	18,000	East St. Louis (incl. in So. Ill.)		KENTUCKY	
Fort Myers	300	*Elgin	675	Ashland	150
Fort Pierce	270	Galesburg	120	Hopkinsville	120
*Gainesville	700	Joliet	650	Lexington	1,200
*Hollywood	25,000	Kankakee	245	*Louisville	9,200
*Jacksonville	6,000	Mattoon	125	Paducah	175
Key West	170	*Peoria	2,100	LOUISIANA	
Lakeland	700	*Quad cities	3,000	*Alexandria	450
Lehigh Acres	125	Quincy	200	*Baton Rouge	1,400
*Miami	200,000	*Rock Island (incl. in Quad cities) ^f		Lafayette	600
*Orlando	5,800	*Rockford	925	Lake Charles	125
*Palm Beach county	20,000	*Southern Illinois ^g	2,000	Monroe	400
Pensacola	800	*Springfield	1,150	*New Orleans	10,500
Port Charlotte	150	Sterling-Dixon	110	*Shreveport	1,500
*Sarasota	4,200	Waukegan	1,200	MAINE	
St. Augustine	100	INDIANA		Augusta	215
		Anderson	105	Bangor	1,300

*Estimate received in 1973 or 1974.

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Biddeford-Saco	375	Webster	125	*Omaha	6,500
Calais	135	*Worcester	10,000		
*Lewiston-Auburn ..	750			NEVADA	
*Portland	3,500	MICHIGAN		*Las Vegas	7,000
Waterville	220	Ann Arbor	1,150	Reno	380
MARYLAND		Battle Creek	245		
Annapolis	1,000	Bay City	700	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
*Baltimore	94,000	Benton Harbor	880	Claremont	210
Cumberland	250	*Detroit	80,000	Concord	175
Easton Park Area ¹ ..	100	*Flint	2,685	Dover	360
Frederick	400	Grand Rapids	1,500	Keene	105
Hagerstown	220	Iron county	160	Laconia	160
Hartford county	420	Iron Mountain	105	*Manchester	1,500
*Montgomery		Jackson	360	Nashua	320
county ^c	50,000	Kalamazoo	650	*Portsmouth	700
*Prince Georges		*Lansing	1,200		
county ^f	15,000	Marquette county ..	175	NEW JERSEY	
Salisbury	220	Mt. Clemens	420	*Atlantic City (incl. Atlan-	
MASSACHUSETTS		Muskegon	525	tic county)	10,000
Amherst	175	*Saginaw	350	Bayonne	8,500
Athol	230	South Haven	315	*Bergen county ^k ..	100,000
Attleboro	260	MINNESOTA		*Bridgeton	375
Beverly	1,000	Austin	125	*Camden ^l ..	21,000
*Boston	180,000	*Duluth	1,100	Carteret	700
*Brockton	5,200	Hibbing	155	*Elizabeth (incl. in	
*Fall River	3,300	*Minneapolis	22,085	Union county)	
Fitchburg	300	Rochester	110	*Englewood (also incl. in	
*Framingham	16,000	*St. Paul	10,000	Bergen	
Gardner	100	Virginia	175	county)	10,000
Gloucester	210	MISSISSIPPI		*Essex county ^m ..	95,000
Great Barrington ...	105	Clarksdale	320	Flemington	875
Greenfield	250	Cleveland	280	Gloucester county ⁿ	165
Haverhill	2,275	Greenville	700	Hoboken	500
*Holyoke	1,100	Greenwood	175	*Jersey City	10,000
Hyannis	245	Hattiesburg	175	*Metuchen (incl. in North	
Lawrence	2,550	Jackson	420	Middlesex county)	
Leominster	1,525	Meridian	385	*Millville	240
Lowell	2,000	Natchez	140	*Monmouth	
*Lynn (incl.		Vicksburg	260	county ^o	28,000
Peabody)	18,800	MISSOURI		Morris county (incl. Sus-	
Medway	140	Columbia	200	sex county) ^p ..	14,000
Milford	245	Joplin	300	Morristown (incl. in	
Mills	105	*Kansas City	22,000	Morris county)	
*New Bedford	3,100	Kennett	110	Mt. Holly	175
Newburyport	280	Springfield	230	*Newark (incl. in	
North Berkshire	675	*St. Joseph	625	Essex county)	
Northampton	350	*St. Louis	60,000	*New Brunswick (incl. in	
Peabody	2,600			Raritan Valley)	
Pittsfield	2,400	MONTANA		*North Hudson	
Plymouth	250	Billings	100	county ^q	7,000
Salem	1,050	NEBRASKA		*North Jersey ^r ..	28,000
Southbridge	105	*Lincoln	1,000	Northern Middlesex	
*Springfield	11,000			County ^s	3,000
Taunton	1,200			*Passaic-Clifton ...	9,200

*Estimate received in 1973 or 1974.

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Oklahoma City		New Kensington	475	TEXAS	
Zone ¹	190	*Norristown	2,000	Amarillo	245
*Tulsa	2,500	North Penn	200	*Austin	1,900
OREGON		Oil City	150	Baytown	300
Corvallis	140	Oxford-Kennett		Beaumont	800
Eugene	360	Square	180	Brownsville	160
*Portland	7,800	*Philadelphia Metropol-		*Corpus Christi	1,030
Salem	200	itan Area	350,000	Corsicana	200
PENNSYLVANIA		Phoenixville	300	*Dallas	20,000
Aliquippa	400	*Pittsburgh	45,000	De Witt county ^{bb}	150
*Allentown	3,900	Pottstown	680	*El Paso	4,500
*Altoona	1,200	*Pottsville	500	*Ft. Worth	2,850
Ambridge	250	Punxsutawney	100	*Galveston	610
Beaver	115	*Reading	2,800	*Houston	22,000
Beaver Falls	400	Sayre	100	Kilgore	110
Berwick	120	*Scranton	5,010	Laredo	160
Bethlehem	960	Shamokin	145	Longview	160
Braddock	250	*Sharon	470	Lubbock	230
Bradford	200	Shenandoah	230	McAllen	280
Brownville	150	State College	400	North Texas	
*Butler	340	Stroudsburg	410	Zone ^{cc}	175
Carbon county	125	Sunbury	160	Odessa	150
Carbondale	115	*Uniontown	325	Port Arthur	260
Carnegie	200	Upper Beaver	500	*San Antonio	6,500
Central Bucks		Washington	300	Texarkana	100
county	400	Wayne county	210	Tyler	480
Chambersburg	200	West Chester	300	*Waco	800
Chester	2,100	*Wilkes-Barre	4,735	Wharton	270
Coatesville	305	Williamsport	770		
Connellsville	110	*York	1,545	UTAH	
Donora	100			Ogden	100
Easton	1,675	RHODE ISLAND		*Salt Lake City	1,800
Ellwood City	110	*Providence (incl.		VERMONT	
*Erie	1,700	rest of state) ..	22,000	Bennington	120
Farrell	150	SOUTH CAROLINA		Burlington	1,225
Greensburg	300	*Charleston	3,000	Rutland	280
Hanover	145	*Columbia	2,000	St. Johnsbury	100
*Harrisburg	4,600	Florence	370		
*Hazleton	900	Greenville	600	VIRGINIA	
Homestead	300	Orangeburg		*Alexandria (incl.	
Indiana	120	county	105	Falls Church,	
*Johnstown	980	Spartanburg	210	Arlington county	
Kittanning	175	Sumter	190	and urbanized	
*Lancaster	1,700	SOUTH DAKOTA		Fairfax	
Lebanon	650	Sioux Falls	280	county)	15,000
Lewistown	225	TENNESSEE		Arlington (incl.	
Lock Haven	140	*Chattanooga	2,250	in Alexandria)	
*Lower Bucks		Jackson	120	Danville	140
county ²	18,000	Johnson City ^{aa}	210	Fredericksburg	140
McKeesport	2,100	*Knoxville	950	*Hampton (incl. in	
Monessen	100	*Memphis	9,000	Newport News)	
Mt. Carmel	100	*Nashville	3,700	Harrisonburg	160
Mt. Pleasant	120	Oak Ridge	240	Hopewell	140
New Castle	400			Lynchburg	350
				Martinsville	135

*Estimate received in 1973 or 1974.

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1973 (ESTIMATED) (cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
*Newport News (incl. Hampton)	2,550	Tacoma	700	Eau Claire	120
*Norfolk (incl. Virginia Beach)	11,000	WEST VIRGINIA		Fond du Lac	125
Petersburg	580	Beckley	120	Green Bay	440
*Portsmouth (incl. Suffolk)	1,085	Bluefield-Princeton	240	Kenosha	600
*Richmond	10,000	*Charleston	1,125	*Madison	2,900
Roanoke	800	Clarksburg	225	Manitowoc	175
Williamsburg	120	Fairmont	100	Marinette	170
Winchester	110	*Huntington	350	*Milwaukee	23,900
WASHINGTON		Morgantown	125	Oshkosh	120
Bellingham	120	Parkersburg	170	*Racine	800
Bremerton (incl. in Seattle)		Weirton	150	*Sheboygan	300
*Seattle	13,000	*Wheeling	775	Superior	265
Spokane	800	WISCONSIN		Waukesha	135
		Appleton	665	Wausau	265
		Beloit	105	WYOMING	
				Cheyenne	280

*Estimate received in 1973 or 1974.

^aFlorence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia.

^bTowns in Chicot, Desha, Drew counties.

^cCenterbrook, Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Kilingworth, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Seabrook, Westbrook.

^dAnsonia, Derby-Shelton, Seymour.

^eGreater Washington includes urbanized portions of Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Maryland, Arlington County, Fairfax county (organized portion); Falls Church; Alexandria, Virginia.

^fRock Island, Moline (Illinois); Davenport, Bettendorf (Iowa).

^gTowns 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.

^hIncludes East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting.

ⁱTowns in Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot counties.

^jIncludes Bellingham, Franklin, Norfolk, Maynard.

^kAllendale, Elmwood Park, Fair Lawn, Franklin Lakes, Oakland, Midland Park, Rochelle Park, Saddle Brook, Wykoff also included in North Jersey estimate.

^lCamden and part of Burlington county. Newly included are Willingboro (Levittown), Burlington, Beverly, Riverside.

^mIncludes western part of Hudson county; Hillside (part), Springfield, Summit in Union county. Also Chatham, Florham Park, Madison in Morris county.

ⁿIncludes Clayton, Paulsboro, Woodbury. Excludes Newfield, see Vineland.

^oIncludes Belmar, Deal, Long Branch, Neptune.

^pExcludes Chatham, Florham Park, Madison which are included in Essex county.

^qIncludes Guttenberg, Hudson Heights, North Bergen, North Hudson, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York, Woodcliff.

^rIncludes Paterson, Wayne, Hawthorne in Passaic county, and nine towns in Bergen county. See footnote (k).

¹Includes Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Edison Township (part), Woodbridge.

¹Includes in Middlesex county, Cranbury, Dunellen, East Brunswick, Edison Township (part), Jamesburg, Matawan, Middlesex, Monmouth Junction, Old Bridge, Parlin, Piscatawy, South River, Spottswood; in Somerset county, Kendall Park, Somerset; in Mercer county, Hightstown.

²Excludes Kendall Park and Somerset which are included in Raritan Valley.

³Includes in Cumberland county, Norma, Rosenheim, Vineland; in Salem county, Elmer; in Gloucester county, Newfield; in Cape May county, Woodbine.

⁴Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem.

⁵Burgaw, Clinton, Dunn, Elizabethtown, Fairmont, Jacksonville, Lumberton, Tabor City, Wallace, Warsaw; and Dillon, Loris, Marion, Mullins, S.C.

⁶Towns in Alfalfa, Beckham, Cadelo, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Jackson, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Payne, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita counties.

⁷Bensalem Township, Bristol, Langhorne, Levittown, New Hope, Newtown, Pennel, Warrington, Yardley.

^{8a}Includes Kingsport and Bristol (including the portion of Bristol in Virginia).

^{8b}Includes communities also in Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales and La Vaca counties.

^{8c}Denison, Gainesville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman.

⁹For a discussion of Greater New York, see p. 295.