
Socio-Economic Data

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1954

THE JEWISH POPULATION of the United States may still be said to be slightly over the 5,000,000 mark as of July 1, 1954. This estimate, first published in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1954 (Vol. 55), p. 3, is supported by the results of the survey undertaken during 1954 of all known Jewish communities in the United States with more than 100 Jews. The over-all estimate is based upon the data derived from this survey, together with a projection for those communities which did not report or which had fewer than 100 Jews. Individual estimates for more than 700 communities are contained in TABLE 1 appended below. This marks the third revision of the pioneer compilation of Jewish population estimates published in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1949 (Vol. 50); prior revisions appeared in volumes 52 and 55 of the YEAR BOOK.

Method of Operation

The estimates listed in Table 1 of the Appendix to this article were secured during 1954 through methods similar to those employed in previous years. First, the more than 200 members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (CJFWF) located in the United States were asked in a questionnaire circularization: (a) What is your current 1954 estimate and is it different from the previous estimate? (b) What method has been used to arrive at this estimate? and (c) Do you contemplate making a survey of Jewish population in the near future? Then, for those communities which were not members of the CJFWF or which did not return the questionnaire, the files of the United Jewish Appeal (UJA) were examined. The UJA files were particularly helpful in obtaining estimates for the smaller Jewish communities.

Suburban New York City Survey

The estimates of Jewish populations of the suburban communities in the Greater New York area secured for the first time in 1953 through separate questionnaires were again checked in 1954. Those who had not answered in 1953 were again asked: (a) What is your estimate of the number of Jewish families in your community? (b) Is this number larger or smaller than it was five years ago? (c) Within what age bracket does the average head of house-

hold in your community fall? and (d) What area did the new residents in your community come from? Informants who had replied to the 1953 questionnaire were asked: (a) What is your present estimate of the number of families residing in your community? (b) What is your estimate of the average size of the Jewish household? (c) On what basis is your population estimate compiled? and (d) What is the exact geographical area covered by your estimate. (*See below*, for an analysis of the replies.)

The current suburban inquiry helped to develop additional information concerning the Jewish populations in these areas, as well as to re-evaluate the data obtained in the previous year. Although it has proved generally more difficult to secure information from such suburban communities because of the lack of a central community organization, enough information has been obtained to prove the value of such inquiries. It is hoped that future studies may be conducted among suburban areas surrounding other large Jewish urban centers. This would do much to trace the movement in the Jewish population from urban to suburban areas.

New York City Estimate

No new estimate was attempted for New York City proper. The data appearing in the Appendix was derived from an estimate made in 1953 based upon the Yom Kippur method (*see below*). This estimate indicated that the Jewish population in New York City proper was approximately 27 per cent of the total city population. The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP), a major health organization, undertook in 1952 a sample study of health problems which obtained as collateral data the religious preferences of the heads of households interviewed. Of the 13,558 individuals (selected on the basis of area probability) covered in this study, 26.4 per cent were estimated as Jewish. There is consequently a difference of less than one percentage point between the HIP study and the one described above. The importance of the New York City estimate is evident when we consider that its Jewish population comprises approximately 40 per cent of the total American Jewish population.

National Estimates

The estimates contained in Table 1 of the Appendix are of value because they offer information on the spread of the Jewish population within the United States and on the relative density of this population. They are in fact the only centralized source for such data. In the use of such data it is however essential to keep in mind its inherent limitations. While the material offers information on the gross magnitudes involved, an attempt to evaluate dynamic changes in Jewish populations on this basis is bound to encounter serious limitations. The reasons for these limitations have been discussed at greater length in the earlier articles in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK mentioned above, and need be only touched upon here. They are: the ab-

sence of any consistent methods of estimation or of definitions, and the lack of any accepted goals or standards in Jewish population research. Consequently, changes in individual estimates, particularly in the larger communities, proceed by fits and starts. For several years a community may discuss whether or not to study its Jewish population. During this period the old estimate may be maintained, although there may be constant changes. Eventually, when the long-contemplated study is conducted, these population changes may all be compounded in the estimate reported for the year of the study; this radical new figure may become the community's standard estimate for many years to come. Thus, the estimates reported may give little indication of the gradual population change.

Another basic difficulty is that the majority of communities responding to the questionnaire continue to rely on one form or another of a community master list. Even the most complete of these lists has the inherent weakness of tending to overlook the unattached Jew. This omission is particularly serious where there is in-migration to a community in areas where Jews have not hitherto densely settled. Again, these master lists are composed of families rather than individuals. Before an estimate of the total Jewish population can be made, some knowledge of the average size of family must be available. Yet the absence of demographic studies in any great number leads to differing ideas on this subject. Many of the respondents report that they multiply their estimated number of families by ratios between 3.5 and 4.0 to secure Jewish population estimates. However, since most of the demographic studies which have been made indicate that the average size of Jewish household is less than that reported by the United States census for the total white population, the author of this article has used the figure of 3.1 persons per household when converting the estimates of families obtained in the New York suburban questionnaire into total number of individuals.

Techniques for Estimating Jewish Populations

Some of the larger Jewish communities have relied on such methods as the Yom Kippur and the death rates techniques to estimate their populations. The Yom Kippur method estimates the number of Jewish school children in the community studied by referring to the number of children absent from school on Yom Kippur, and assuming them to be Jewish. The total Jewish population is then computed by using the known ratio between all children in the school age bracket and the general population, and assuming the same ratio to exist between the Jewish school age population and the Jewish population. The death records technique establishes the number of Jewish deaths in the community by referring to Jewish cemetery and undertakers' records, or by searching health department records for "typical" Jewish names. The number of Jews is then estimated on the basis of the general ratio between deaths and population. St. Louis used the Yom Kippur technique in part in modifying its current estimate; the death rates technique is the basis for studies not yet completed in Detroit and Chicago. Both of these methods rely on the assumption that certain characteristics of the Jewish population are

similar to those of the total white population. The Yom Kippur method assumes that the ratio of children (between the ages of six and seventeen) to total population is the same for the Jewish population as it is for the general population; the death rate method assumes that the general ratio between deaths and population is the same for Jews as it is for the general population. Evidence has accumulated that the Yom Kippur method, in particular, tends to understate the size of Jewish population at this time because the proportion of youth to the total population is smaller among Jews than is the case for the general population. In a study reported on elsewhere in this volume, Louis Rosenberg shows that the use of such a method in Canada would have seriously understated the Jewish populations during the years since 1931.

Plans for Population Studies

Of the 172 communities which responded to the question "Do you contemplate making a survey of Jewish population in the near future?" the largest number (125) once again indicated that they had no plans for any formal survey. A group of 11 communities were either in the midst of making some form of a survey, or had completed one at some time during the past few years. The remaining 35 indicated that they were planning a survey; however, it was obvious from some of their answers that not all of these communities had firm commitments to undertake population surveys in the near future.

Table 1 gives the answers to this question, distributed by the size of Jewish population.

TABLE 1
COMMUNITY SURVEYS PLANNED, 1954

<i>Pop. Range</i>	<i>"Yes"</i>	<i>"No"</i>	<i>Conducted in Recent Past or Currently in Process</i>
Over 40,000.....	0	7	5
15,000-39,999.....	3	9	0
5,000-14,999.....	7	28	4
1,000-4,999.....	18	52	2
Under 1,000.....	7	29	1
TOTAL.....	35	125	12

A comparison of this table with the one published in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1954 (Vol. 55), p. 6, reveals that, except for the communities with more than 40,000 Jews, most of the communities that reported in 1953 that they were planning to conduct a population study had not yet put these plans into operation. Of the largest communities, Los Angeles made a com-

plete demographic study in 1950 and St. Louis conducted a limited population study using both the Yom Kippur method and that of distinctive names. In addition, Pittsburgh was completing the analysis of its population study based upon sampling techniques, while both Detroit and Chicago had studies in process using the death rates method.

Since the questionnaire sent to the community did not define the term "study," one can expect wide differences in the levels of community aspirations in this regard; some communities had plans for elaborate demographic inquiries, while others were content simply to hope to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the over-all Jewish population.

Revision of Community Estimates

Of the 172 communities returning estimates in 1954, 38 (22 per cent) revised their 1953 estimates upwards, 11 (6 per cent) revised their previous figures downwards, while the remainder (72 per cent) reported no change. The last group, by far the largest, was composed of two elements: (a) those communities which had recently undertaken studies, e.g., New Orleans and Los Angeles; and (b) those communities whose estimates had remained the same for many years, and who had made little effort to measure possible change, e.g., Boston, Baltimore, and Newark.

Since Jewish population changes can be assumed to follow the direction of general population trends, though the degree of emphasis may vary, it is instructive to note that the September 1954 estimate of the total United States population was 162,947,000, as compared with 151,132,000 at the time of the 1950 census. Hence, an individual community's estimate which has remained static for many years need not be taken at its face value as an indication that there has in fact been no movement in that community's Jewish population. It is to be hoped that continued interest in this field will decrease the number of communities which have made no current effort to re-evaluate their population figures.

Changes in population estimates as reported by the 172 communities did not seem to be related to size of community. Table 2 below shows this by breaking down the responses to this question by size of community.

TABLE 2
CHANGES IN ESTIMATES, 1954

<i>Pop. Range</i>	<i>Higher Est.</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Lower Est.</i>
Over 40,000	3	8	1
15,000-39,999	1	11	—
5,000-14,999	7	29	3
1,000- 4,999	19	50	3
Under 1,000	8	25	4
TOTAL	38	123	11

Analysis of Suburban New York City Estimates

The communities in the Appendix marked with an asterisk are those that were the subject of a special inquiry first instituted in 1953 and followed up in 1954. In 1953 almost all respondents to this special inquiry indicated that they had increased their population over the previous five years and that the bulk of this increase had come from New York City. Most of the family heads, they further reported, were between the ages of thirty-five and fifty. Five additional communities reported in 1954 and bore out these findings. All five reported larger populations than five years before; all reported the major source of this increase to be New York City; three communities thought the modal (most frequent) age of family heads to be 35-50, one considered it to be evenly divided between 20-35 and 35-50, and one gave it as 20-35. Eighteen of the communities which had reported in 1953 responded to the new questionnaire described above in this article, pp. 171-72. Nine of these eighteen communities reported population increases, while five indicated no change. Surprisingly enough, four reported decreases. Since it is most unlikely that any real decreases took place, this information is further evidence that many of these suburban estimates are still quite fluid. In at least one of these cases the lower estimate was the result of reducing the geographical area covered in 1953. Ten of the sixteen suburban communities reporting differed with the figure of 3.1 used by the author as the average size of Jewish household. Two respondents thought the figure should be lower, but eight thought it should be between 3.5 and 4.5. In the absence of demographic surveys of suburban areas, it was impossible to decide whether it would be valid to use a higher average household size for suburban areas. For this reason the author has continued to use the figure of 3.1 in converting households to total population, since most Jewish surveys tend to approach this figure. Almost all of the communities reporting stated that they used some form of membership lists within their community to arrive at their estimate. Most communities also reported that they endeavored to avoid counting multiple memberships, and that they made some adjustment for unaffiliated families. Estimates based upon such lists, particularly where in-migration was proceeding rapidly, necessarily tended towards understatement.

Since no new data were available, the estimate for New York City derived by the use of the Yom Kippur method remained at 2,294,000. It is true that the Yom Kippur method tends to understate the number of Jews (*see discussion above*), but this is most true where the Jewish population is relatively small. In such cases, any discrepancy between the general population and Jewish age distributions becomes accentuated when the Yom Kippur method is used as the basis for an estimate. However, this discrepancy is minimized in New York City, where the Jewish population bulks so large and consequently the general age distributions and the Jewish age distributions tend to converge. This conclusion is borne out by the results of the HIP study discussed above.

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TABLE 1

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
ALABAMA					
Aniston	140	San Bernardino	1,146	Stamford	5,500
Bessemer	126	San Diego	6,000	Torrington	360
Birmingham	4,350	San Francisco	51,000	Wallingford	300
Dothan	140	San Jose	1,750	Waterbury	5,000
Gadsden	196	San Leandro	†	Westport	260
Huntsville	112	San Pedro	600	Willimantic	425
Jasper	120	Santa Ana	400	Winsted	137
Mobile	1,750	Santa Barbara	400	Woodmont	250
Montgomery	1,200	Santa Cruz	140	DELAWARE	
Selma	210	Santa Maria ^b	147	Wilmington	6,500
Tuscaloosa	240	Santa Monica	8,000	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
ARIZONA					
Phoenix	5,000	Santa Rosa	160	Greater Washington	60,000
Tucson	5,000	Stockton	1,300	FLORIDA	
ARKANSAS					
Blytheville	100	Tulare ^c	146	Clearwater	170
Ft. Smith	250	Vallejo	400	Daytona Beach	625
Helena	204	Ventura County	550	Ft. Lauderdale	560
Hot Springs	525	COLORADO		Gainesville	148
Little Rock	1,000	Colorado Springs	400	Hollywood	2,000
Pine Bluff	275	Denver	16,000	Jacksonville	4,072
CALIFORNIA					
Alhambra	†	Denver	113	Key West	120
Bakersfield	1,085	Pueblo	500	Lakeland	300
Belvedere	†	CONNECTICUT		Miami	60,000
Berkeley	†	Ansonia	700	Orlando	1,000
El Monte	†	Bridgeport	12,000	Pensacola	800
Elsinor	450	Bristol	250	Sarasota	300
Fontana	140	Colchester	540	St. Augustine	205
Fresno	1,333	Danbury	1,500	St. Petersburg	2,000
Long Beach	7,000	Danielson	120	Tallahassee	140
Los Angeles	325,000	Derby-Shelton	340	Tampa	2,200
Martinez	†	Greenwich	875	West Palm Beach	2,300
Merced	122	Hartford	26,000	GEORGIA	
Modesto	267	Lebanon	140	Albany	330
Oakland ^a	10,000	Lower Middlesex	150	Atlanta	11,000
Ontario-Pomona	600	Manchester	700	Augusta	800
Palm Springs	500	Meriden	1,200	Brunswick	108
Pasadena	1,800	Middletown	1,000	Columbus	1,000
Petaluma	600	Milford	800	Dalton	102
Redondo Beach	†	Moodus	262	Macon	800
Richmond	†	New Britain	3,000	Savannah	3,150
Riverside	224	New Canaan	110	Valdosta	240
Sacramento	4,000	New Haven	20,000	IDAHO	
Salinas	300	New London	3,000	Boise	120
ARIZONA					
Phoenix	5,000	Newtown	192		
Tucson	5,000	Norwalk	3,000		
ARKANSAS					
Blytheville	100	Norwich	2,000		
Ft. Smith	250	Putnam	120		
Helena	204	Rockville	415		
Hot Springs	525				
Little Rock	1,000				
Pine Bluff	275				
CALIFORNIA					
Alhambra	†				
Bakersfield	1,085				
Belvedere	†				
Berkeley	†				
El Monte	†				
Elsinor	450				
Fontana	140				
Fresno	1,333				
Long Beach	7,000				
Los Angeles	325,000				
Martinez	†				
Merced	122				
Modesto	267				
Oakland ^a	10,000				
Ontario-Pomona	600				
Palm Springs	500				
Pasadena	1,800				
Petaluma	600				
Redondo Beach	†				
Richmond	†				
Riverside	224				
Sacramento	4,000				
Salinas	300				

* Places in New York and New Jersey marked with an asterisk were respondents in the special survey of Metropolitan New York population estimates undertaken in 1953 and repeated in 1954.

† Estimates in earlier listings were from information derived in 1950 and earlier. Because the author has not been able to secure more up-to-date information, no estimate is presented in this issue although it is assumed that the Jewish population remains over 100.

‡ This suburban community is presumed to have more than 100 Jews. No estimate was received in time for inclusion in this listing.

^a Includes Piedmont.

^b Includes San Luis Obispo.

^c Includes other communities in Kings County.

^d Includes Fairview.

^e Includes Leonia.

^f Includes Smithtown, Brightwaters, Islip, East Islip, Islip Terrace, Central Islip, West Islip.

^g Includes Tuckahoe and Eastchester.

^h Cedarhurst figure is for Five Towns: Cedarhurst, Inwood, Lawrence, Hewlett, Woodmere.

ⁱ Includes Irvington, Ardsley, Hastings on Hudson.

^j Includes Huntington Station, Huntington Village, Cold Spring Harbor, Northport, East Northport, Centerport, Greenlawn, Syosett.

^k Includes Mamaroneck.

^l Includes Lido Beach.

^m Includes Chappaqua, Bedford Hills, Bedford Village, Katonah.

ⁿ Includes Sayville, Bellport, Bayport.

^o Includes Lake Mohegan, Montrose.

^p Includes Manhasset (also included in estimate for Roslyn), Sands Point, Plandome.

^q Includes Roslyn Heights, Manhasset, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Albertson, East Williston, Old Westbury, Old Brookville.

^r Includes Irvington, North Tarrytown, Scarborough, Elmsford.

^s Includes Harrison, Hartsdale, Elmsford.

^t Includes Seatons, North Belmore, South Levittown

TABLE 1 (Continued)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
ILLINOIS					
Alton	†	Harlan Zone	195	Plymouth	220
Aurora	400	Henderson	140	Salem	1,600
Belleville	†	Hopkinsville	122	Southbridge	204
Benton	†	Louisville	8,250	Springfield	10,000
Bloomington	150	Owensboro	125	Taunton	800
Champaign	410	Paducah	150	Ware	125
Chicago	350,000	LOUISIANA			
Chicago Heights	400	Alexandria	390	Worcester	10,500
Danville	258	Baton Rouge	750	MICHIGAN	
Decatur	400	Lafayette	194	Ann Arbor	240
East St. Louis (incl. in S. Illinois)		Lake Charles	100	Battle Creek	150
Elgin	480	Monroe	900	Bay City	800
Galesburg	158	Morgan City	†	Benton Harbor	750
Harvey-Blue Island	155	New Orleans	9,200	Detroit	72,000
Joliet	550	Shreveport	2,300	Flint	3,000
Kankakee	270	MAINE			
Mattoon	125	Aroostock County	120	Grand Rapids	1,300
Park Forest	1,400	Augusta	100	Iron City	161
Peoria	2,000	Bangor	1,200	Iron Mountain	104
Quincy	170	Bath	100	Jackson	200
Rockford	800	Biddeford-Saco	232	Kalamazoo	506
Rock Island	2,000	Calais	137	Lansing	700
Southern Illinois	3,000	Lewiston	1,400	Marquette City	175
Springfield	1,250	Pittsfield	120	Mt. Clemens	300
Waukegan	650	Portland	3,500	Muskegon	400
INDIANA					
Anderson	100	Rockland	150	Port Huron	130
East Chicago-		Waterville	110	Saginaw	600
Indiana Harbor	1,000	MARYLAND			
Elkhart	140	Annapolis	1,000	South Haven	450
Evansville	1,450	Baltimore	78,000	MINNESOTA	
Ft. Wayne	1,200	Cumberland	510	Austin	115
Gary	3,000	Easton Area	140	Duluth	3,100
Hammond	1,200	Frederick	150	Hibbing	275
Indianapolis	8,000	Hagerstown	316	Mankato	122
Kokomo	115	Havre de Grace	100	Minneapolis	23,000
Lafayette	435	Pocomoke City	100	Rochester	120
Marion	156	St. Mary's County	109	St. Paul	11,000
Michigan City	320	Salisbury	227	Virginia	140
Muncie	200	MASSACHUSETTS			
Richmond	108	Athol	210	MISSISSIPPI	
Shelbyville	150	Attleboro	140	Biloxi-Gulfport	160
South Bend	2,500	Ayer	125	Clarksdale	380
Terre Haute	875	Beverly	700	Cleveland	250
Vincennes	114	Boston	140,000	Greenville	395
Whiting	225	Brockton	3,100	Greenwood	174
IOWA					
Cedar Rapids	420	Clinton	112	Hattiesburg	232
Council Bluffs	450	Fall River	4,500	Jackson	350
Davenport	850	Framingham	600	Meridian	235
Des Moines	3,500	Gardner	140	Vicksburg	280
Dubuque	308	Gloucester	280	MISSOURI	
Fort Dodge	116	Great Barrington	132	Hannibal	100
Iowa City	125	Greenfield	250	Hayti	200
Marshalltown	222	Haverhill	2,500	Joplin	200
Mason City	210	Holyoke	1,600	Kansas City	20,000
Muscataine	157	Hyannis	250	Springfield	240
Ottumwa	210	Lawrence	2,500	St. Joseph	1,020
Sioux City	2,258	Leominster-Fitchburg	992	St. Louis	53,000
Waterloo	520	Lowell	2,000	MONTANA	
KANSAS					
Leavenworth	130	Lynn	10,000	Billings	100
Topeka	143	Medway	160	Butte	206
Wichita	1,000	Milford	300	NEBRASKA	
KENTUCKY					
Ashland	175	Millis	160	Lincoln	950
Lexington	1,000	New Bedford	4,000	Omaha	6,500
		Newburyport	437	NEVADA	
		North Adams	500	Las Vegas	1,000
		North Attleboro	100	Reno	320
		Northampton	350		
		Peabody	1,200		
		Pittsfield	1,900		

TABLE 1 (Continued)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Claremont	200	Morristown	1,000	Cohoes	105
Concord	160	Mt. Freedom	160	Corning	100
Dover	150	Mt. Holly	204	Cortland	200
Keene	112	Newark	56,800	Central Islip (see Bay Shore)	
Laconia	120	New Arlington	†	Croton-on-Hudson	†
Manchester	1,750	New Brunswick	7,500	*Dobbs Ferry ¹	930
Nashua	418	New Millford	†	Dunkirk	168
Portsmouth	480	Newton	175	East Islip (see Bay Shore)	
NEW JERSEY					
Alliance	400	Nutley	†	East Northport (see Huntington)	
Arlington	†	Oranges	†	Ellenville	800
Asbury Park	3,000	*Palisades Park ^a	1,550	Elmira	1,525
Atlantic City	11,500	Paramus	†	*Elmont	6,200
Bayonne	9,000	Park Ridge	200	Farmingdale	†
Belleville	†	Passaic	12,000	*Floral Park	1,085
Belmar	800	Paterson	20,000	*Freeport	2,170
*Bergenfield-Dumont	1,550	Paulsboro	135	Five Towns (see Cedarhurst)	
Bloomfield	†	Perth Amboy	4,650	Garden City	†
Boonton	240	Plainfield	4,100	Geneva	120
Bound Brook	350	Penns Grove	140	Glen Cove (see Roslyn)	
Bradley Beach	1,000	Pine Brook	175	Glens Falls	700
Bridgton	600	Pt. Pleasant	100	Gloversville	1,400
Burlington	250	Pompton Lakes	450	*Great Neck	11,780
Caldwell	†	Princeton	300	Harrison	1,500
Camden	9,000	Rahway	960	Haverstraw	480
Carmel	157	Red Bank	1,200	*Hempsteads	6,200
Carteret	600	Ridgefield	500	Herkimer	180
Clayton	200	Ridgefield Park	360	Hewlett (see Cedarhurst)	
*Cliffside Park ^d	700	Ridgewood	350	Highland Falls	100
Clifton	†	River Edge	†	Hornell	100
Closter-Cresskill-Demerest	†	Riverside	170	Hudson	700
Cranford	600	Roselle	1,200	*Huntington ¹	2,480
Dover	700	Rutherford	1,000	Inwood (see Cedarhurst)	
Dunellen	126	Salem	220	Irrington (see Tarrytown)	
East Paterson	†	Somerville	634	Islip (see Bay Shore)	
Elizabeth	10,500	South Amboy	†	Ithaca	400
Elmer	137	South River	400	Jamestown	260
*Englewood	3,100	Stelton	180	Jeffersonville	150
Englishtown	260	Summit	600	Kerhonkson	175
*Fair Lawn	4,030	Teaneck	4,000	Kingston	2,400
Fairview (see Cliffside Park)		Toms River	1,000	Lake Huntington	175
Farmingdale	800	Trenton	8,800	*Larchmont ^k	2,170
Flemington	340	Union	1,750	Lawrence (see Cedarhurst)	
Freehold	1,000	Union City	†	Liberty	600
Garfield	†	Vineland	2,000	Lindenhurst	†
Gloucester C ^{ty}	900	Westfield	384	Little Falls	105
Hackensack	1,600	Westwood	400	Livingston Manor	150
Hasbrouck Heights	440	Wildwood	500	Loch Sheldrake-Hurleyville	500
Heightstown	1,100	Woodbine	350	*Long Beach ¹	7,750
Hillside	†	Woodbridge	1,000	*Lynbrook	3,100
Hoboken	1,300	Woodbury	400	Malone	122
Irvington	†	NEW MEXICO			
Jersey City	20,000	Albuquerque	1,000	Malverne	†
Kearney	†	Los Alamos	120	Massena	140
Keyport	400	Santa Fe	125	*Merrick	7,440
Lake Hiawatha	400	NEW YORK			
Lakewood	2,800	Amenia	132	Middletown	1,400
Leonia (see Palisades Park)		Albany	9,000	Mincola	†
Linden	2,625	Amityville	†	Monroe	350
Long Branch	2,000	Amsterdam	500	Monticello	1,200
Lyndhurst	200	Auburn	250	Mountaineale	280
Madison	100	Babylon	†	*Mt. Kisco ^m	465
Maplewood	†	*Baldwin	930	*Mt. Vernon	13,950
Maywood	200	Batavia	300	Newburgh	2,505
Metuchen	840	*Bay Shore ¹	1,860	*New Hyde Park	3,870
Millburn	†	Beacon	550	*New Rochelle	6,820
Millville	200	Binghamton	3,000		
Montclair	†	*Bronxville ^s	4,030		
		Buffalo	22,000		
		Canandigua	228		
		Catskill	192		
		*Cedarhurst ^h	18,600		

TABLE I (Continued)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)					
State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
NEW YORK (Cont'd)					
New York	2,294,000	Wilmington	300	Coatesville	510
Manhattan	346,000	Winston-Salem	428	Connellsville	160
Bronx	556,000	NORTH DAKOTA			
Brooklyn	1,077,000	Bismarck	168	Coraopolis	152
Queens	307,000	Fargo	500	Donora	160
Richmond	8,000	Grand Forks	240	DuBois	160
Niagara Falls	1,100	Minot	110	Duquesne	200
Norwich	120	OHIO			
North Tarrytown (see Tarrytown)		Akron	6,500	Easton	1,600
Nyack	276	Alliance	122	Elwood City	140
Oceanside	1,860	Ashtabula	315	Eric	1,750
Ogdensburg	135	Bellaire	240	Farrell	500
Olean	335	Canton	3,000	Glassport	120
Oneida	106	Cincinnati	25,000	Greensburg	440
Oneonta	120	Cleveland	85,000	Hanover	120
Oswego	120	Columbus	7,200	Harrisburg	4,500
Oyster Bay	†	Dayton	5,850	Hazleton	1,600
Parkville	140	East Liverpool	365	Homestead	600
*Patchogue ^a	1,550	Elyria	360	Indiana	130
Pawling	110	Fremont	114	Irwin	100
*Peekskill ^o	1,240	Hamilton	500	Jeannette	200
Plattsburg	330	Lima	418	Johnstown	1,300
Port Chester	2,300	Lorain	800	Kittanning	275
Port Jervis	400	Mansfield	308	Lancaster	2,000
*Port Washington ^p	1,240	Marion	165	Latrobe	150
Poughkeepsie	2,800	Massillon	130	Lebanon	656
Rochester	20,000	Middletown	310	Lewistown	2,100
*Rockville Centre	6,510	New Philadelphia	180	Lewistown	250
Rome	250	Piqua	170	Lock Haven	350
*Roslyn ^a	6,200	Portsmouth	120	Mahonoy City	112
*Rye	775	Sandusky	100	McKeesport	2,400
Saranac Lake	100	Springfield	488	McKees Rocks	160
Saratoga Springs	500	Steubenville	1,000	Monessen	250
Scarsdale	1,500	Toledo	6,500	Mt. Carmel	272
Schenectady	3,500	Warren	800	New Castle	800
Sharon Springs	165	Wooster	128	New Kensington	640
South Fallsburg	1,100	Youngstown	5,500	Norristown	800
Spring Valley	2,250	Zanesville	300	North Penn (Lansdale)	200
Suffern	544	OKLAHOMA			
Syracuse	11,000	Ardmore	120	Oil City	360
*Tarrytown ^r	885	Oklahoma City	1,750	Oxford-Kennet Square	132
Troy	2,300	Seminole	124	Philadelphia	245,000
Tuckahoe (see Bronxville)		Tulsa	1,977	Philpsburg	136
Utica	3,500	OREGON			
*Valley Stream	9,300	Eugene	120	Phoenixville	268
Walden	140	Portland	6,600	Pittsburgh	47,000
*Wantagh ^a	12,400	Salem	210	Pottstown	680
Warwick	126	PENNSYLVANIA			
Watertown	450	Aliquippa	400	Pottsville	750
White Lake	354	Allentown	3,250	Punxsutawney	108
White Plains ^s	6,500	Altoona	1,100	Reading	3,500
White Sulphur Springs	100	Ambridge	300	Sayre	105
Woodbourne	200	Beaver Valley	830	Scranton	5,526
Woodbridge	400	Berwick	119	Shamokin	250
Woodmere (see Cedarhurst)		Bethlehem	1,000	Sharon	920
Yonkers	†	Bloomsburg	102	Shenandoah	444
NORTH CAROLINA					
Asheville	600	Bradford	600	Stroudsburg	222
Charlotte	1,200	Bristol	430	Sunbury	160
Durham	360	Brownsville	260	Tarentum	160
Fayetteville	228	Butler	430	Titusville	120
Gastonia	130	Canonsburg	240	Uniontown	900
Goldsboro	135	Carbon City	300	Vandergrift- Leachburg	130
Greensboro	550	Carbondale	335	Warren	120
Hendersonville	118	Carnegie	268	Washington	500
High Point	208	Chambersburg	210	West Chester	360
Raleigh	375	Charleroi	200	Wilkes-Barre	5,062
		Chester	2,100	Williamsport	850
		Clairton	110	York	1,100
				RHODE ISLAND	
				Newport	1,000
				Pawtucket	1,300
				Providence	20,000
				Westerly	100
				Woonsocket	795

TABLE 1 (Continued)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Beaufort.....	116	San Antonio.....	7,000	WEST VIRGINIA	
Bishopville.....	116	Texarkana.....	129	Beckley.....	228
Charleston.....	2,192	Tyler.....	480	Bluefield.....	300
Columbia.....	500	Waco.....	1,200	Charleston.....	2,200
Georgetown.....	111	Wharton.....	215	Clarksburg.....	300
Greenville.....	550	Wichita Falls.....	300	Fairmont.....	200
Spartanburg.....	164	UTAH		Huntington.....	750
Sumter.....	250	Ogden.....	100	Morgantown.....	211
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Sioux Falls.....	350	Salt Lake City.....	1,440	Parkersburg.....	100
TENNESSEE					
Chattanooga.....	2,500	VERMONT		Weirton.....	350
Jackson.....	155	Burlington.....	1,000	Welch.....	144
Knoxville.....	800	Rutland.....	350	Wheeling.....	800
Memphis.....	8,000	VIRGINIA			
Nashville.....	2,700	Alexandria.....	†	Williamson.....	180
TEXAS					
Amarillo.....	270	Arlington.....	†	WISCONSIN	
Austin.....	875	Charlottesville.....	†	Appleton.....	575
Beaumont.....	625	Danville.....	200	Beloit.....	150
Breckenridge.....	111	Fredericksburg.....	120	Eau Claire.....	150
Corpus Christi.....	1,100	Hampton.....	250	Fond du Lac.....	160
Dallas.....	14,000	Hampton Roads.....	†	Green Bay.....	500
El Paso.....	2,600	Harrisonburg.....	112	Kenosha.....	590
Ft. Worth.....	2,500	Lynchburg.....	315	La Crosse.....	150
Galveston.....	1,200	Martinsville.....	120	Madison.....	1,950
Houston.....	17,000	Newport News.....	1,600	Manitowoc.....	184
Kilgore.....	108	Norfolk.....	7,500	Marinette.....	120
Laredo.....	184	Petersburg.....	500	Milwaukee.....	30,000
Longview.....	125	Portsmouth.....	1,600	Oshkosh.....	130
Lubbock.....	315	Richmond.....	7,750	Racine.....	1,000
Odessa.....	106	Roanoke.....	650	Rice Lake.....	100
Port Arthur.....	200	Suffolk.....	180	Sheboygan.....	600
Rio Grande Valley.....	300	Winchester.....	131	Stevens Point.....	105
Rosenberg.....	100	WASHINGTON			
San Angelo.....	100	Bremerton.....	182	Superior.....	481
		Seattle.....	9,500	Waukesha.....	100
		Spokane.....	550	Wausau.....	250
		Tacoma.....	650	WYOMING	
				Cheyenne.....	500