

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	1.1	2.6	3.7
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	95.0
TOTAL	100.0

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

Region	1971 AJYB Data		1970 NJPS Data ^b	
	Persons	Per Cent	Persons	Per Cent
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:

East	Central	South	West
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 Arkansas ^b	140			*Hartford	23,000
Wynne-Forest City	110			Lebanon	175
				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 ^b	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
				Mason City	110
DELAWARE		ILLINOIS		Muscatine	120
*Wilmington (incl. rest of state)	9,000	Aurora	400	Ottumwa	150
		Bloomington	250	*Sioux City	1,130
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		*Champaign-Urbana	1,000	Waterloo	435
*Greater Washington ^e	112,500	*Chicago Metropolitan Area	253,000		
		Danville	240	KANSAS	
FLORIDA		Decatur	450	Topeka	500
Brevard County	1,200	East St. Louis (incl. in So. Ill.)		*Wichita	1,200
*Clearwater	1,500	*Elgin	675		
Daytona Beach	1,200	Galesburg	120	KENTUCKY	
*Fort Lauderdale	18,000	Joliet	650	Ashland	150
Fort Myers	300	Kankakee	245	Hopkinsville	120
Fort Pierce	270	Mattoon	125	Lexington	1,200
*Gainesville	700	*Peoria	2,100	*Louisville	9,200
*Hollywood	25,000	*Quad cities	3,000	Paducah	175
*Jacksonville	6,000	Quincy	200		
Key West	170	*Rock Island (incl. in Quad cities) ^f		LOUISIANA	
Lakeland	700	*Rockford	925	*Alexandria	450
Lehigh Acres	125	*Southern Illinois ^g	2,000	*Baton Rouge	1,400
*Miami	200,000	*Springfield	1,150	Lafayette	600
*Orlando	5,800	Sterling-Dixon	110	Lake Charles	125
*Palm Beach county	20,000	Waukegan	1,200	Monroe	400
Pensacola	800			*New Orleans	10,500
Port Charlotte	150	INDIANA		*Shreveport	1,500
*Sarasota	4,200	Anderson	105		
St. Augustine	100			MAINE	
				Augusta	215
				Bangor	1,300

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

*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	Parksburg	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, Wyckoff 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.

²Includes 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.

³Excludes Kendall Park and Somerset which are included in Raritan Valley.

⁴Includes in Cumberland county, Norma, Rosenheim, Vineland; in Salem county, Elmer; in Gloucester county, Newfield; in Cape May county, Woodbine.

⁵Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem.

⁶Burgaw, Clinton, Dunn, Elizabethtown, Fairmont, Jacksonville, Lumberton, Tabor City, Wallace, Warsaw; and Dillon, Loris, Marion, Mullins, S.C.

⁷Towns in Alfalfa, Beckham, Cadelo, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Jackson, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Payne, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita counties.

⁸Bensalem Township, Bristol, Langhorne, Levittown, New Hope, Newtown, Pennel, Warrington, Yardley.

^{9a}Includes Kingsport and Bristol (including the portion of Bristol in Virginia).

^{9b}Includes communities also in Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales and La Vaca counties.

^{9c}Denison, Gainesville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman.

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