

Demographic

Jewish Population in the United States

THE JEWISH POPULATION of the United States is currently estimated at 5,869,000. Individual community adjustments, in most cases, were small. The largest was for Miami, whose estimate was increased by 10,000 over that of 1967.

State estimates (Appendix Table 1) are based on estimates for each community, after known duplications are 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 did not update its population estimates in 1968. In the past, the NUJA files were generally used to provide estimates for the smaller communities. The absence of updated estimates for one year should not be significant in terms of the overall population estimate. However, over a number of years, the effect could be a source of considerable bias. Communities with fewer than 100 Jews were omitted from the listing in Appendix Table 3, but they are included in the state totals, and are the base for estimating unknowns (generally twice the number of Jews in communities with fewer than 100).

TREND IN POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM 1954

The table below gives the estimated U.S. Jewish population for 15 years—1954 to 1968—as reported in successive volumes of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

ESTIMATES OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION
(in thousands)
1954-1968

1954	5,000	1962	5,585
1955	5,000	1963	5,600
1956	5,200	1964	5,660
1957	5,255	1965	5,720
1958	5,260	1966	5,720
1959	5,367	1967	5,800
1960	5,531	1968	5,869
1961	5,510		

The rate of growth over this period averaged 1.15 per cent a year. In the same period, the total U.S. white population went from 145.2 million to 176.7 million, an average annual growth of 1.425 per cent.

However, the two rates cannot be compared satisfactorily. The U.S. census estimates are adjusted to decennial census counts, and then brought forward through birth and death data, as well as figures for net migration. The Jewish population estimates are a compilation of individual community estimates. Where these are the result of a survey, the estimate can be considered relatively accurate (although this accuracy decreases as the years move forward from the survey year). Where no survey has been attempted, the possibility of error is naturally greater, and the error may be in either direction.

Year-to-year comparisons are of limited value, since the total estimates are strongly affected by shifts in community figures, which may show in one year the cumulative changes occurring over a much longer period, or simply reflect a more accurate estimation procedure.

Of course, we expect the natural growth of the Jewish population to be lower than that of the general population. In every demographic category for which lower fertility levels have been demonstrated, Jews are relatively overrepresented, e.g., rural-urban differentials, occupation and educational levels, age at marriage.

In addition to these factors, there is the effect of intermarriage on Jewish population change. A precise evaluation of the numerical impact of intermarriage would require data on accessions to the Jewish community from this source, less losses. In addition, where neither the Jewish nor the non-Jewish spouses change their religious identification, it would be necessary to know how the children of such marriages identify themselves on maturity.

Until very recently, most Jewish community studies collected data only on mixed marriages, i.e., where the religious identification of one spouse remained non-Jewish. The complete demographic effect of intermarriage, including conversions into, and out of, the Jewish community, cannot be numerically established at this time. In the opinion of most observers who have examined this problem, the effect on Jewish population counts through intermarriage is negative, i.e., a greater loss than gain.

Validity of Estimates

The comments above deal with the trend of estimates over the past 15 years, rather than with the validity of the levels, themselves. The only check point we have is the inquiry on religious identification, conducted by the United States Census Bureau in April 1957. The census survey covered civilians, aged 14 and over, residing in the continental United States, as well as members of the armed forces stationed in the United States, living either off base, or on base with families. After adjusting the census estimate to conform to the conceptual coverage of the AJYB estimate, we had a figure of 5,030,000 Jews in the United States in 1957, compared with the AJYB

estimate for the same year, of 5,255,000. In the 1959 AJYB article (Vol. 60, p. 5) it was stated that the difference may be explained by an understatement of the census data, due to sample variation.

NEW YORK CITY ESTIMATES

A more serious consideration is the lack of reliable current survey estimates for New York City Jews, who constitute 40 per cent, or more, of the total United States Jewish population. In 1954 the New York City Jewish population was given in AJYB as 2,294,000. This figure was derived from an estimate based on "Yom Kippur" absences. In 1955 this estimate was reduced to 2,050,000. This estimate was based on data emerging from the 1952 Health Insurance Plan (HIP) survey, which asked the religion of head of household in a probability sample of New York City households. The 1955 estimate was made by updating the 1952 data, based on trends of in- and out-migration of whites from and to New York City. The last adjustment in the New York City figure was made in 1961, when the current estimate of 1,836,000 was adopted. This figure was based on estimated decreases in the white population of New York City. From 1961 through 1968 there has been no change in this estimate.

Because of the size of the New York City Jewish population, any change in its estimate will have a sizeable impact on the overall estimate for the United States. Two preliminary working estimates of the 1968 Jewish population of New York City were made available to the author. One was based on an updating of a 1958 "Yom Kippur" estimate, the other on a count of *Distinctive Jewish Names*. The updated "Yom Kippur" estimate and a median estimate based on the *Distinctive Jewish Names* method come rather close, on an overall city basis. However, when the estimates are examined borough by borough, there are very sharp differences in the Manhattan and Bronx estimates, as between the two procedures adopted.

Despite these procedural differences, it appears likely that the figure currently listed in Appendix Table 3 for New York City is a minimum one, and that the actual population count may be as much as 300,000 higher. In particular, the estimates for Manhattan and Queens, which form part of the current city total carried in the Appendix, may be seriously understated. A partial explanation for these differences, at least with regard to Manhattan, is that in-migration to New York City in the last few years has counteracted the initial losses, which occurred when Jews joined the suburbs. These questions are expected to be answered definitively within the next two years, both for New York City and for the total Jewish population in the United States, when the field work for the National Jewish Population Study will have been completed.

NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

Under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the direction of Dr. Fred Massarik, a national study of the population of the United States is currently underway, with field operations set to begin in the fall of 1969. It will be a probability sample, and will secure information from 10,000 to 12,000 Jewish households. The scope of this survey will go beyond the demographic—although there will be a full set of questions in this area—to try to ascertain attitudes towards the Jewish community, its institutions, and its programs. When completed, this study should serve as a bench mark, enabling us, for the first time, to estimate accurately the number of Jews in the United States. It also will provide a wide variety of data on all aspects of Jewish life.

ALVIN CHENKIN

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population^a</i>	<i>Total Population^b</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Alabama	9,465	3,558,000	0.27
Alaska	190	274,000	0.07
Arizona	20,485	1,663,000	1.23
Arkansas	3,065	1,986,000	0.15
California	693,085	19,300,000	3.59
Colorado	25,140	2,043,000	1.23
Connecticut	103,730	2,963,000	3.50
Delaware	8,540	534,000	1.60
District of Columbia	15,000	809,000	1.85
Florida	189,280	6,151,000	3.08
Georgia	26,310	4,568,000	0.58
Hawaii	1,000	780,000	0.13
Idaho	500	703,000	0.07
Illinois	283,180	10,991,000	2.58
Indiana	24,385	5,061,000	0.48
Iowa	7,500	2,774,000	0.27
Kansas	3,515	2,293,000	0.15
Kentucky	11,200	3,220,000	0.35
Louisiana	15,630	3,726,000	0.42
Maine	8,185	976,000	0.84
Maryland	177,115	3,754,000	4.72
Massachusetts	259,635	5,469,000	4.75
Michigan	97,995	8,739,000	1.12
Minnesota	33,565	3,647,000	0.92
Mississippi	4,015	2,344,000	0.17
Missouri	80,685	4,625,000	1.74
Montana	615	693,000	0.09
Nebraska	8,100	1,439,000	0.56
Nevada	2,380	449,000	0.53
New Hampshire	4,260	702,000	0.61
New Jersey	387,220	7,093,000	5.46
New Mexico	3,645	1,006,000	0.36
New York	2,521,755	18,078,000	13.95
North Carolina	9,450	5,122,000	0.18
North Dakota	1,285	627,000	0.20
Ohio	160,715	10,588,000	1.52
Oklahoma	6,480	2,520,000	0.26
Oregon	9,045	2,008,000	0.45

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968
(Con't)

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population^a</i>	<i>Total Population^b</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Pennsylvania	443,595	11,728,000	3.78
Rhode Island	23,000	914,000	2.52
South Carolina	7,285	2,664,000	0.27
South Dakota	520	656,000	0.08
Tennessee	16,710	3,975,000	0.42
Texas	65,520	10,977,000	0.60
Utah	1,650	1,034,000	0.16
Vermont	2,330	425,000	0.55
Virginia	37,350	4,595,000	0.81
Washington	15,485	3,276,000	0.47
West Virginia	4,760	1,802,000	0.26
Wisconsin	32,295	4,225,000	0.77
Wyoming	710	315,000	0.23
TOTAL UNITED STATES	5,868,555	199,861,000	2.94

^a See page 260.

^b These data are for July 1, 1968 and represent estimates of the total resident population of each state. Members of the armed forces abroad are excluded. There is therefore a slight difference between these data and the estimates for the Jewish population since most estimates of the latter include persons in the armed forces by civilian residence rather than by military residence.

^c Total U.S. population, including Armed Forces abroad, was 201,166,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 420, April 17, 1969.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1968^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>Per Cent Distribution</i>
Northeast	48,350,000	24.2	3,753,710	64.0
New England	11,450,000	5.7	401,140	6.8
Middle Atlantic	36,900,000	18.5	3,352,570	57.1
North Central	55,660,000	27.8	734,190	12.5
East North Central	39,599,000	19.8	599,020	10.2
West North Central	16,061,000	8.0	135,170	2.3
South	62,307,000	31.2	607,175	10.3
South Atlantic	30,001,000	15.0	475,090	8.1
East South Central	13,098,000	6.6	41,390	0.7
West South Central	19,208,000	9.6	90,695	1.5
West	33,545,000	16.8	773,930	13.2
Mountain	7,907,000	4.0	55,125	0.9
Pacific	25,638,000	12.8	718,805	12.2
United States	199,861,000 ^b	100.0	5,869,005	100.0

^a Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

^b Represents estimates of the total resident population as of July 1, 1968. Total U.S. population, including Armed Forces abroad, was 201,166,000.

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1968 (ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
ALABAMA					
Anniston	145	Los Angeles Metropolitan Area	535,000	Bristol	250
Birmingham	4,040	Merced	100	Colchester	525
Dothan	265	Modesto	260	Danbury	1,800
Gadsden	185	Monterey	300	Danielson	125
Huntsville	700	Oakland (incl. in Alameda and Contra Costa counties)		Greenwich	1,050
Jasper	105	Ontario	300	Hartford	26,000
Mobile	1,200	Orange County	15,000	Lebanon	175
Montgomery	1,800	Palm Springs	2,000	Lower Middlesex county ^e	125
Selma	175	Petaluma	320	Manchester	700
Tri-Cities ^a	125	Pomona	300	Meriden	1,315
Tuscaloosa	315	Riverside	215	Middletown	1,225
ALASKA					
Anchorage	100	Sacramento	4,800	Milford	525
ARIZONA					
Phoenix	13,500	Salinas	240	Moodus	350
Tucson	6,500	San Bernardino	1,900	New Britain	2,095
ARKANSAS					
Blytheville	100	San Diego	11,000	New Haven	20,000
Ft. Smith	210	San Francisco	73,000	New London	4,000
Helena	175	San Jose	7,000	Newtown	275
Hot Springs	600	Santa Barbara	415	Norwalk	5,500
Little Rock	1,200	Santa Cruz	100	Norwich	2,500
Southeast Arkansas ^b	180	Santa Maria	100	Putnam	110
Wynne-Forest City	110	Santa Monica	8,000	Rockville	525
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda and Contra Costa counties	18,000	Santa Rosa	400	Stamford	11,000
Bakersfield	850	Stockton	1,600	Storrs	110
Elsinore	250	Sun City	100	Torrington	315
Fontana	165	Tulare and Kings county	155	Valley Area ^d	770
Fresno	1,450	Vallejo	400	Wallingford	440
Lancaster	100	Ventura county	1,000	Waterbury	3,500
Long Beach	15,000	COLORADO			
Colorado Springs					
Denver					
Pueblo					
CONNECTICUT					
Bridgeport					
DELAWARE					
Wilmington (incl. rest of state)					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Greater Washington ^e					

¹ There are five different definitions of urban area in use: 1. *urban place* "includes all places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban"; 2. *central city* is identical with the political boundaries of the incorporated city at the core of an urban area; 3. *urbanized area* includes at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more as well as the closely-settled surrounding area; 4. *standard metropolitan statistical area* includes at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, together with the county or counties which are economically and otherwise oriented to the central city; 5. *standard consolidated areas* are several contiguous standard metropolitan areas and additional counties that appear to have strong interrelationships: e.g., the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana standard consolidated areas.

The areas covered by the population estimates in Appendix Table 3 do not uniquely fit into any one of these census definitions. The Jewish estimates are based upon the service and campaign areas of Jewish federations, and these show wide variations. Mostly, but with many exceptions, the areas in appended Table 3 would be closest in concept to *urbanized area*. Specific information about the area covered by a particular estimate can often be obtained by writing directly to the appropriate federation. (See "Jewish Federations, Welfare Funds, Community Councils," p. 499.)

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1968
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>
FLORIDA					
Brevard county	350	Southern Illinois ^s	2,000	Bangor	1,300
Clearwater	670	Springfield	1,150	Biddeford-Saco	375
Daytona Beach	950	Sterling-Dixon	110	Calais	135
Fort Lauderdale	4,000	Waukegan	1,200	Lewiston-Auburn	1,400
Fort Myers	175	INDIANA			
Fort Pierce	270	Anderson	105	Portland	3,400
Gainesville	210	Bloomington	250	Waterville	210
Hollywood ^t	15,000	Elkhart	245	MARYLAND	
Jacksonville	4,500	Evansville	1,100	Annapolis	1,000
Key West	315	Ft. Wayne	1,225	Baltimore	100,000
Lakeland	700	Gary ^a	6,800	Cumberland	300
Miami	140,000	Indianapolis	8,800	Easton Area ^l	100
Orlando	5,000	Kokomo	125	Frederick	400
Palm Beach		Lafayette	500	Hagerstown	250
county	4,800	Marion	170	Harford county	420
Pensacola	800	Michigan City	350	Montgomery	
Sarasota	2,200	Muncie	175	county ⁿ	52,700
St. Augustine	245	Richmond	110	Prince Georges	
St. Petersburg	4,050	Shelbyville area	140	county ^o	21,500
Tallahassee	525	South Bend	3,000	Salisbury	120
Tampa	4,200	Terre Haute	570	MASSACHUSETTS	
GEORGIA					
Albany	525	IOWA			
Athens	210	Cedar Rapids	325	Amherst	175
Atlanta	16,500	Council Bluffs	245	Athol	230
Augusta	1,450	Davenport	830	Attleboro	260
Brunswick	230	Des Moines	3,000	Beverly	1,000
Columbus	1,000	Dubuque	105	Boston	176,000
Dalton	235	Fort Dodge	115	Brockton	5,200
Fitzgerald-Cordele	125	Marshalltown	150	Fall River	4,000
Macon	785	Mason City	110	Fitchburg	350
Savannah	3,500	Muscataine	120	Framingham	4,500
Valdosta	210	Ottumwa	150	Gardner	100
HAWAII					
Honolulu	1,000	Sioux City	1,510	Gloucester	325
IDAHO					
Boise	120	Waterloo	345	Great Barrington	105
ILLINOIS					
Aurora	400	KANSAS			
Bloomington	240	Topeka	500	Hyannis	245
Champaign-Urbana	1,000	Wichita	1,200	Lawrence	2,550
Chicago Metropolitan		KENTUCKY			
Area	269,000	Ashland	150	Leominster	600
Danville	240	Hopkinsville	120	Lowell	2,000
Decatur	450	Lexington	1,200	Lynn	14,000
East St. Louis		Louisville	8,500	Medway	140
(incl. in So. Ill.)		Paducah	175	Milford	245
Elgin	625	LOUISIANA			
Galesburg	120	Alexandria	500	Millis	105
Joliet	650	Baton Rouge	1,400	New Bedford	3,100
Kankakee	245	Lafayette	105	Newburyport	280
Mattoon	125	Lake Charles	210	North Berkshire	675
Peoria	2,100	Monroe	400	Northampton	350
Quincy	175	New Orleans	10,150	Peabody	2,600
Rock Island	2,000	Shreveport	2,000	Pittsfield	1,990
Rockford	900	MAINE			
MICHIGAN					
Ann Arbor					
		Aroostock county	120		1,150
		Augusta	215		

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1968
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>	<i>State and City</i>	<i>Jewish Population</i>
Battle Creek	245	Manchester	1,850	Rahway	1,500
Bay City	700	Nashua	300	Red Bank	3,500
Benton Harbor	880	Portsmouth	490	Riverside	125
Detroit	84,500			Salem	230
Flint	2,650	NEW JERSEY		Somerset County	3,000
Grand Rapids	1,500	Asbury Park	3,000	South River	700
Iron county	160	Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic county)	10,000	Summit	1,830
Iron Mountain	105	Bayonne	8,500	Toms River	1,575
Jackson	200	Belmar	770	Trenton	10,000
Kalamazoo	800	Bergen county ¹	100,000	Vineland	2,450
Lansing	900	Boonton	175	Westfield	2,450
Marquette county	175	Bradley Beach	1,400	White Meadow Lake	1,225
Mt. Clemens	420	Bridgeton	515	Wildwood	435
Muskegon	525	Burlington	250	Willingboro	1,300
Saginaw	560	Camden	18,230	Woodbine	140
South Haven	315	Carteret	700	Woodbridge	4,550
		Clayton	490	Woodbury	350
MINNESOTA		Deal	700		
Austin	125	Dover	840	NEW MEXICO	
Duluth	1,440	Elizabeth (incl. eastern Union county)	16,500	Albuquerque	3,000
Hibbing	155	Essex town	260	Las Cruces	100
Minneapolis	20,500	Essex county (incl. western Hudson county as well as Hillside [part] and Springfield in Union county)	100,000		
Rochester	105	Farmingdale	1,120	NEW YORK	
St. Paul	10,000	Flemington	875	Albany	13,500
Virginia	175	Freehold	1,225	Amenia	140
		Hightstown	1,575	Amsterdam	595
MISSISSIPPI		Hoboken	875	Auburn	435
Clarksdale	320	Jackson Township	300	Batavia	210
Cleveland	280	Jersey City	12,000	Beacon	315
Greenville	700	Keypoint	875	Binghamton (incl. all Broome county)	4,800
Greenwood	175	Lake Hiawatha	875	Brewster	175
Hattiesburg	175	Lakewood	2,100	Buffalo	25,000
Jackson	420	Linden	4,200	Canandaigua	135
Meridian	385	Long Branch	4,200	Catskill	290
Vicksburg	260	Metuchen	2,275	Corning	105
		Millville	265	Cortland	200
MISSOURI		Morristown	1,000	Dunkirk	200
Columbia	210	Mt. Freedom	260	Ellenville	1,450
Joplin	300	Mt. Holly	175	Elmira	1,500
Kansas City	22,000	Newark (incl. in Essex county)		Geneva	300
Kennett	110	New Brunswick	13,500	Glens Falls	780
Springfield	230	Newton	315	Gloversville	1,400
St. Joseph	625	North Hudson county ²	7,000	Herkimer	185
St. Louis	57,500	Passaic	10,450	Highland Falls	105
MONTANA		Paterson	15,000	Hornell	100
Billings	100	Paulsboro	165	Hudson	770
Butte	175	Penns Grove	105	Ithaca	700
		Perrineville	230	Jamestown	185
NEBRASKA		Perth Amboy	3,200	Kingston	2,800
Lincoln	1,000	Pine Brook	225	Liberty	2,100
Omaha	6,500	Plainfield	7,000	Loch Sheldrake- Hurleyville	750
		Princeton	1,050	Massena	140
NEVADA				Middletown	1,920
Las Vegas	2,000			Monroe	400
Reno	380				
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Claremont	210				
Concord	175				
Dover	315				
Keene	105				

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1968
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Monticello	2,400			Carnegie	200
Mountaindale	150			Central Bucks county	400
Greater New York ¹	2,381,000	OHIO		Chambersburg	315
New York City	1,836,000	Akron	6,500	Chester	2,100
Nassau	372,000	Ashtabula	160	Coatesville	305
Suffolk	42,000	Bellaire	120	Connellsville	125
Westchester	131,000	Canton	3,000	Donora	100
Newark	220	Cincinnati	28,000	Easton	1,675
Newburgh	4,200	Cleveland	85,000	Ellwood City	120
Niagara Falls	1,000	Columbus	10,000	Erie	1,600
Norwich	225	Dayton	7,200	Farrell	200
Ogdensburg	135	East Liverpool	290	Greensburg	400
Olean	200	Elyria	595	Hanover	145
Oneonta	125	Hamilton	500	Harrisburg	4,650
Oswego	100	Lima	340	Hazleton	1,200
Parksville	140	Lorain	1,000	Homestead	300
Pawling	105	Mansfield	480	Indiana	120
Plattsburg	280	Marion	120	Johnstown	1,100
Port Chester	4,500	Middletown	210	Kittanning	175
Port Jervis	560	New Philadelphia	140	Lancaster	1,700
Potsdam	110	Newark	105	Latrobe	115
Poughkeepsie	4,000	Piqua	235	Lebanon	650
Rochester	21,500	Portsmouth	170	Lewistown	210
Rockland County	8,625	Sandusky	150	Lock Haven	210
Rome	175	Springfield	560	Lower Bucks county ^o	8,400
Saratoga Springs	525	Steubenville	620	McKeesport	2,100
Schenectady	4,500	Toledo	7,000	Monessen	200
Sharon Springs	165	Warren	1,030	Mt. Carmel	100
South Fallsburg	1,100	Wooster	160	Mt. Pleasant	120
Syracuse	11,000	Youngstown	4,850	New Castle	600
Troy	2,300	Zanesville	350	New Kensington	545
Utica	3,700	OKLAHOMA		Norristown	2,000
Walden	140	Ardmore	175	North Penn	200
Warwick	100	Muskogee	120	Oil City	150
Watertown	500	Oklahoma City	1,800	Oxford-Kennet Square	180
White Lake	425	Oklahoma City Zone ^a	190	Philadelphia Metro-politan Area	330,000
Woodbourne	200	Tulsa	2,550	Phoenixville	295
Woodridge	300	OREGON		Pittsburgh	45,000
NORTH CAROLINA		Eugene	240	Pottstown	680
Asheville	1,050	Portland	8,000	Pottsville	600
Chapel Hill	230	Salem	185	Punxsutawney	100
Charlotte	2,100	PENNSYLVANIA		Reading	3,000
Durham	350	Aliquippa	400	Sayre	100
Fayetteville	480	Allentown	4,200	Scranton	5,170
Gastonia	140	Altoona	1,200	Shamokin	145
Goldsboro	120	Ambridge	300	Sharon	510
Greensboro	1,750	Beaver	115	Shenandoah	230
Hendersonville	100	Beaver Falls	400	State College	400
High Point	400	Berwick	200	Stroudsburg	380
Kinston	105	Bethlehem	960	Sunbury	160
Raleigh	490	Bloomsburg	100	Uniontown	540
Rocky Mount	110	Braddock	250	Warren	100
Whiteville Zone ^m	330	Bradford	250	Washington	400
Wilmington	365	Brownsville	165	Wayne county	210
Winston-Salem	560	Butler	465	West Chester	300
NORTH DAKOTA		Carbon county	125	Wilkes-Barre	5,400
Fargo	700	Carbondale	115	Williamsport	770
Grand Forks	100				

TABLE 3. COMMUNITIES¹ WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 1968
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
York	1,450	Kilgore	110	Richmond	9,600
RHODE ISLAND		Laredo	160	Roanoke	800
Providence (incl. rest of state)	23,000	Longview	160	Suffolk	140
		Lubbock	230	Williamsburg	120
		McAllen	280	Winchester	110
		North Texas Zone ^r	175		
SOUTH CAROLINA		Odessa	210	WASHINGTON	
Aiken-Barnwell	115	Port Arthur	260	Bremerton	180
Beaufort	100	San Angelo	125	Seattle	13,000
Charleston	2,850	San Antonio	6,000	Spokane	620
Columbia	1,230	Texarcana	100	Tacoma	600
Florence	285	Tyler	500		
Greenville	600	Victoria	105	WEST VIRGINIA	
Orangeburg county	105	Waco	800	Beckley	120
Spartanburg	215	Wharton	270	Bluefield-	
Sumter	190	Wichita Falls	260	Princeton	295
				Charleston	1,390
SOUTH DAKOTA		UTAH		Clarksburg	225
Sioux Falls	220	Ogden	100	Fairmont	140
		Salt Lake City	1,550	Huntington	750
				Martinsburg	110
TENNESSEE		VERMONT		Morgantown	125
Chattanooga	2,250	Bennington	120	Parkersburg	170
Jackson	120	Burlington	1,225	Weirton	300
Johnson City ^p	190	Rutland	280	Wheeling	700
Knoxville	865	St. Johnsbury	100		
Memphis	9,000			WISCONSIN	
Nashville	3,700	VIRGINIA		Appleton	665
Oak Ridge	240	Alexandria (incl. Falls Church, Arlington county and urbanized Fairfax county) ^o	10,800	Beloit	105
		Arlington (incl. in Alexandria)		Eau Claire	120
TEXAS		Danville	140	Fond du Lac	125
Abilene	110	Fredericksburg	140	Green Bay	500
Amarillo	275	Hampton	265	Kenosha	500
Austin	860	Harrisonburg	160	Madison	2,600
Baytown	300	Hopewell	140	Manitowoc	175
Beaumont	900	Lynchburg	350	Marinette	170
Breckenridge	110	Martinsville	135	Milwaukee	23,900
Brownsville	160	Newport News	2,300	Oshkosh	120
Corpus Christi	1,045	Norfolk	8,550	Racine	1,100
Corsicana	200	Petersburg	580	Sheboygan	400
Dallas	22,000	Portsmouth	1,925	Superior	265
De Witt county ^q	150			Waukesha	135
El Paso	4,500			Wausau	265
Ft. Worth	2,600				
Galveston	680	WYOMING		Cheyenne	375
Harlingen	105				
Houston	20,000				

^a Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia.

^b Towns in Chicot, Desha, Drew counties.

^c Centerbrook, Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Kilingworth, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Saybrook, Westbrook.

^d Ansonia, Derby-Shelton, Seymour.

^e Greater Washington includes urbanized portions of Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Md.; Arlington county, Fairfax county (urbanized portion); Falls Church; Alexandria, Va.

^f Includes winter residents.

^g Towns 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.

^h Includes East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting.

¹ Towns in Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot counties.

² Population for county was computed independently of towns within its borders. Earlier town estimates (1964) may be found in Table 3, AJYB (1966, vol. 67), p. 88.

³ Guttenberg, North Bergen, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York.

⁴ For lack of new data, 1961 estimates are maintained. See text.

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

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

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

⁸ Includes Kingsport and Bristol (including the portion of Bristol in Virginia).

⁹ Includes communities also in Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales and La Vaca counties.

¹⁰ Denison, Gainesville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman.