

Socio-Economic Data

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1957

THE 1957 revisions of earlier community estimates of Jewish populations brought the current estimate for the United States to approximately 5,255,000. There were no major community revisions upward as were reported in 1956 for Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, and Washington, D.C. Smaller increases in estimates of their Jewish population were reported by a large number of communities; a continuing increase in the estimates for the New York City suburban communities offset a decrease for the city proper, thus increasing the over-all total for 1957.

Method of Operation

The individual community estimates listed in Table 1 of the Appendix to this article were secured in the following manner:

1. One hundred forty five members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (CJFWF) responded to a special inquiry directed to them.
2. Estimates from the files of the National United Jewish Appeal were utilized for CJFWF members not responding to this special inquiry and for non-CJFWF member communities.
3. A questionnaire was sent to communities in the New York City suburban area (Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, and Bergen Counties).¹
4. New estimates were prepared for New York City. For a description of the basis of this estimate, see the paragraph below on New York City.

Reliability of Community Estimates

The reader should bear in mind the limitations in accuracy of the individual community estimates carried in Table 1 of the Appendix. First, there was no uniformity as to method employed in constructing these estimates. The methods ranged all the way from actual enumerations (complete or sample) to "informed guesses" by a long-term resident of the community. Between these two extremes were such short-cuts as the "death-records" and the "Yom Kippur" techniques.² Second, regardless of the particular procedure

¹ Replies were in terms of households; these were converted by the author to a count of individuals by using 3.5 as the average size household. For a discussion of this procedure, see AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 1956 (Vol. 57), p. 120.

² The death records technique establishes the number of Jewish deaths in the community by referring to Jewish cemeteries 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

utilized, there was a wide variation in the quality of the study operations. These comments apply to the current estimates carried in the Appendix. However, another problem arises when these estimates are compared with those for the same communities in earlier years. Even where a community has spent a good deal of effort, time, and money in preparing an estimate as correct as possible for the study year, there is no procedure available by which the original estimate will be revised yearly to present a more current estimate. (Exceptions to this are several small communities which endeavor to maintain a perpetual inventory of households—some, even an inventory of individuals. A given estimate will be maintained for several years or more in most cases before a new estimate will be constructed. As a result estimates of the communities' Jewish population, when viewed over the years, show unchanging plateaus for many years occasionally punctuated by relatively sharp changes.

For several years the United States Census Bureau had discussed the possibility of including a question on religious preference in the forthcoming 1960 census. Such an inquiry, although questioned under other grounds by the major Jewish community organizations, would have offered an excellent opportunity for the development of basic decennial estimates of Jewish population and other demographic details. Attention could then be placed on keeping these figures up-to-date between census years. As of January 1958 the Census Bureau had no intention of including such a question on religious preferences in the 1960 census.

Despite these limitations, the figures cited in this study do provide the basis for developing a national estimate of the American Jewish population, the geographical dispersion of this population by states, and a crude comparison of relative community size.

Revised New York City Estimate

The figures for New York City and the separate boroughs which are included in Appendix 1 to this article represent a revision of figures for 1955. The 1955 figures were prepared as part of a study of child care needs conducted by the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The basic benchmark utilized was the religious proportions in New York City reported by the Health Insurance Plan study conducted in 1952. The present estimates utilize the same ratios of Jewish population to total white population (exclusive of Puerto Ricans) used in making the 1955 estimates, but apply them to a set of 1956 estimates of the New York City white population (exclusive of Puerto Ricans) prepared by the New York City Department of Commerce. The individual borough ratios utilized in the Federation study were applied to these new 1956 borough figures, and the resulting estimated Jewish population figures for each borough were added together to form the present New York City Jewish population total of 2,018,000.

general ratio between deaths and population. The Yom Kippur technique 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.

Comparing the two estimates, that for 1955 and the current one based upon 1956 data, we find that the Jewish population has decreased in the boroughs of The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, has maintained the same nominal level in Richmond, and has shown an increase in Queens. These changes are in line with the suburban orientation of Jewish family migration. The increase in the Queens Jewish population is based upon the fact that for Jewish families in Manhattan, The Bronx, and Brooklyn, the relatively undeveloped Queens areas were in the nature of suburban developments.

The author has also reviewed the data which was recently made available by the United States Census Bureau covering New York City's population. The census was taken in the spring of 1957; its results have been questioned by New York City officials, who feel that the total population of New York City was understated by at least 100,000. The 1957 census figures would seem to imply a Jewish population lower than the current estimate. However, the census data was made available too late for a conclusive judgement to be reached in time for publication in this article.

State and National Estimates

The state estimates in Table 2 of the Appendix form the basis for the total United States estimate of 5,255,000. The community data in Table 1 of the Appendix were adjusted by following procedures before they were totaled to arrive at state totals:

1. Duplications (when a smaller subdivision was also included in a larger) were subtracted.
2. Population estimates for known communities with under 100 Jews were included under the respective states.
3. Estimates in each state were prepared for communities for which there was no information on Jewish population (generally twice the number found in those communities with under 100 Jewish population).
4. When a Jewish community's geographical area covered more than one state, its population was distributed between the states concerned.

The Jewish population of the United States in 1957 was 3.1 per cent of the total United States population estimated by the United States Census Bureau for July 1, 1957. In the majority of the states, however, the proportion of Jews to total population was below this average figure. The highest concentration of Jews continued to be in New York State, where 15.1 per cent of the estimated state population was Jewish.

In preparing the estimate for the total Jewish population of the United States, consideration was given to the Census Bureau's estimate of the growth of the total population in Continental United States from 1956 to 1957. This increase was 1.8 per cent. It is evident from the limitations of the community data discussed in the earlier part of this article that the national Jewish estimate for 1957 is not as strictly comparable to the national estimate for 1956 as are, for example, the census estimates for the total United States in those two years. However, the projected increase of the Jewish population in 1957 is obviously well below the percentage increase reported for the total population. The distribution of the Jewish population differs very

markedly from that of the total population. Keeping the same rate of increase (1957 over 1956) reported by the Census Bureau for each state's total population, but distributing the total population among the states in the same proportions as the Jewish population is distributed among the states, would yield an over-all increase in the total population of 1.3 per cent, instead of the 1.8 per cent reported for the country as a whole based upon current population distribution. The 1.3 per cent increase is much closer to the percentage increase indicated by our current estimate of 5,255,000 than is the 1.8 per cent figure.

Recent Surveys

During recent years an increasing number of detailed studies of various Jewish communities have become available. The most important demographic details of these studies have been published in previous issues of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. In this issue, we are able to publish similar data from the 1956 study of the Washington, D.C., Jewish community, as well as information from as yet unpublished studies of the Canton (1955) and Des Moines (1956) Jewish communities.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 gives the age distributions of the Jewish populations of the three communities.

TABLE 1
AGE DISTRIBUTION, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1955, 1956

Age Group	Canton—1955			Des Moines—1956			Washington—1956		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8.9	8.0	8.4	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.8	9.6	10.2
5-9	12.2	11.4	11.8	11.5	10.2	10.9	10.4	10.1	10.3
10-14....	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	9.3	8.5	8.9
15-19....	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.0	3.4	4.7
20-24....	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.6	5.2	4.9	2.6	6.1	4.3
25-29....	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	7.2
30-34....	6.8	8.6	7.7	6.6	7.2	6.9	10.5	10.2	10.4
35-39....	8.1	9.2	8.7	7.2	7.8	7.5	8.8	9.6	9.2
40-44....	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.2	8.7	8.4	11.6	8.5	10.1
45-49....	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.6	5.9	6.3	7.8	5.9	6.8
50-54....	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.7	4.7	5.8	5.3
55-59....	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	3.7	3.6	3.7
60-64....	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.5
65-69....	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.9	2.7	2.5	2.6
70-74....	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.2	2.2	1.7
75+	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
Age unknown	...	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.2	*	0.1
TOTAL..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than .05 per cent.

The age distributions reported for the earlier studies published in the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK* showed two common characteristics: the numbers of the individuals in the teen-age groups were small; and there was an increase in the proportion of the population in the youngest age groups. The deficiency in the Jewish teen-age groups was due to the drop in the Jewish birth rate during the early years of the depression of the 1930's; the increase in the youngest age group was due to the postwar spurt in the birth rate.

The current studies, conducted in 1955 and 1956, indicate that at present the smallest age group is from age 20 to 24. As this age group is the one from which new households will be formed in the next few years, it is obvious that there will be at least a temporary setback in the total number of Jewish births. Earlier studies had attempted to assess the possibility that the Jewish birth rate was increasing to the extent that an over-all increase in the total Jewish population might be expected without a net increase in migration. An examination of the Washington, Canton, and Des Moines studies shows that the age group 0-4 is in each case smaller than that of the following age group 5-9. It is very likely, therefore, that a levelling off in the Jewish birth rate at this period has occurred.

MEDIAN AGE

The current studies bear out the contention that the Jewish population is older than the general one. This need not be taken to mean that there are always proportionately more Jews 65 years of age and older than in the general population, but that the over-all average age for Jews is higher.

TABLE 2

MEDIAN AGE, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1955, 1956

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Canton</i>	<i>Des Moines</i>	<i>Washington</i>
Male	35.1	33.6	31.0
Female	34.5	34.3	31.1
TOTAL	34.8	34.0	31.1

The median ages in these communities were as a group no lower than those found in Jewish communities which had been surveyed during the years 1947 through 1950. They were also comparable to the Pittsburgh and Lynn studies summarized in the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*, 1957 (Vol. 58); but the median ages for for these three communities were below that of New Orleans, which seemed to have a relatively larger proportion of older people than most of the other Jewish communities studied.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size for Canton, Des Moines, and Washington, D.C., was larger than that of most of the communities studied from 1940 on.

Table 3 below compares these findings on household size with those secured from earlier community surveys.

TABLE 3
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, COMMUNITIES STUDIED,
1940, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1955, 1956

<i>City</i>	<i>Date of Study</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Date of Study</i>	<i>Size</i>
Jacksonville	1945	3.50	Worcester	1942	3.05
Grand Rapids	1944	3.43	Passaic	1949	3.04
Washington	1956	3.21 ^a	Port Chester	1950	3.04
Canton	1955	3.19 ^b	Elmira	1949	3.01
Indianapolis	1948	3.13	Los Angeles	1950	3.00
Des Moines	1956	3.11	Toledo	1944	2.98
Camden	1948	3.10	Utica	1948	2.98
Nashville	1949	3.08	Tucson	1948	2.70
Trenton	1949	3.08	Miami	1949	2.63
Gary	1949	3.10	Salt Lake City	1949	2.62
Erie	1940	3.07			

^a Excludes households with related non-Jewish members.

^b Includes related non-Jews in households.

Despite the proportionate increase in the younger age levels, due presumably to an increase in the Jewish birth rate, the average household size in Jewish communities continued to fall below the average size in the general population as reported by the United States Census.

MARITAL STATUS

Between 70 to 80 per cent of all Jews over the age of 13 (over 14 in the case of Washington, D.C.) in the three communities studied in this issue were married. More males than females were reported single, largely in the younger years, thus confirming the observation that females marry earlier in life. Widows and widowers numbered from 5 to 8 per cent of the total age groups in question, with widows outnumbering widowers by a high proportion. The data for divorced and separated Jews were smaller in this category than was found in the general population statistics.

TABLE 4
MARITAL STATUS, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1955, 1956

<i>Community and Sex</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Divorced & Separated</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Status Unknown</i>
Canton -Total	19.7	72.4	1.3	6.6	—
(14 years & over) Male	22.7	73.8	1.0	2.5	—
Female	16.8	71.0	1.7	10.5	—
Des Moines -Total ^a	20.1	71.0	0.8	8.1	—
Washington -Total	14.9	77.9	1.5	5.3	0.4
(15 years & over) Male	18.0	79.6	0.5	1.2	0.7
Female	11.8	76.1	2.4	9.5	0.2

^a Distribution by sexes not available.

The effects which age distribution has on so many demographic items is evident in the area of marital status. The Canton Jewish study revealed that 72 per cent of its total Jewish population over the age of 13 was married in 1955, compared with 65 per cent of a similar age group for the Canton city general population in 1950. Computing the respective marriage proportions for each five-year age group, it becomes evident that one of the reasons for this discrepancy between the Jewish population and the general one lay in the fact that the marriage rates for the Jewish population were very high in the older age groups, but far below the rates for the general population in the younger age groups. For example, only 3 per cent of the Canton Jewish population over 13 but under 21 were married, compared with 8 per cent for the population as a whole. Similarly, for the age group between 13 and 26, the respective proportions were 10 per cent for the Jewish population, compared with 30 for the general population. It was not until the age of 46 that the over-all marriage rate for those 45 years or younger was higher for the Jewish population than the general one. This is in agreement with comparable statistics developed by the study conducted in New Orleans in 1953, and further bears out the thesis that Jews marry later in life than the general population.

FERTILITY

There is at this time little or no direct evidence bearing on the question of Jewish fertility. It has generally been assumed by demographers that the Jewish birth rate has been smaller than that of the general population. An important basis for this assumption is the urban characteristics of American Jewry. It was not until 1947, reported the United States Census Bureau, that the net reproduction rate of the general urban population reached a level sufficient to maintain that population. In assessing Jewish fertility, it is important to note that a sample study conducted by the Census Bureau in April 1949 revealed a consistent inverse relationship between fertility rates and income levels in the general population—i.e., the higher the income level, the lower the fertility rate. The educational and labor force statistics of the Jewish communities reported in this and earlier articles show the Jewish population to be in the higher income ranges.

In the absence of specific fertility rates, a ratio of the number of children under 5 to every 1,000 women aged 20 to 44 is often employed. Table 5 below gives the rates for the present studies and those published in the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*, 1957 (Vol. 58).

TABLE 5
FERTILITY RATIOS, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
NEW ORLEANS, LYNN, 1953, 1955, 1956

City	Jewish	Urban Area (White) 1950 Census
Canton	468.9 (1955)	519.8
Des Moines	596.3 (1956)	503.4
Washington, D. C.	491.1 (1956)	445.3
New Orleans	496.5 (1953)	447.6
Lynn	527.8 (1955)	NA *

* NA—not available.

It is difficult to assess the effects of the five to six years difference between the date for the Census data and the dates for the Jewish fertility ratios. The 1957 fertility ratio for the total white population was 634.2, but it was based on rural as well as urban figures.

LIVE BIRTHS

The Des Moines study obtained information on the number of children born alive to married females, by the present age of the females. Significantly, women in the age groups 35-44 and 45-64 did not bear enough children to replenish the Jewish population. However, there were indications that the number of births to women in the age groups under 35 would be sufficient to replenish the Jewish population in these age groups. On the whole, however, these statistics did not provide evidence that the Jewish population of Des Moines would replenish itself naturally on the basis of the present trends in fertility.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, LIVE BIRTHS TO MARRIED FEMALES BY PRESENT AGE OF FEMALES, DES MOINES, 1956

<i>No. of Children Born Alive</i>	AGE OF WOMEN					
	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 & Over</i>
None	21.4	10.4	10.0	9.0	15.1	6.2
One	45.2	20.9	10.0	17.0	15.9	7.2
Two	31.0	46.3	44.4	47.0	35.3	27.8
Three	2.4	16.4	20.0	18.5	21.8	22.7
Four or more	—	6.0	15.5	8.5	11.9	36.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTERMARRIAGE

Almost all of the United States studies of Jewish populations conducted in the past had omitted data on rates of intermarriage. The New Orleans study (1955) did report that 7 per cent of all married individuals had non-Jewish spouses, while 10 per cent of the households included non-Jewish individuals. Over 90 per cent of those intermarried were native-born; males outnumbered females by more than three to one.

The current Washington, D.C., study showed that 12 per cent of the households covered in the study had at least one non-Jewish member. In these households, 8 per cent had a Jewish husband and a non-Jewish wife; 3 per cent, a non-Jewish husband and a Jewish wife; and one per cent were households where neither husband nor wife was Jewish, but a Jewish relation was a member of the household.

Further data from the Washington, D.C., study showed that when the proportion of the intermarried (5.3 per cent of the total population over age 14) were grouped by nativity, the intermarriage rates were as indicated in Table 7.

TABLE 7

INTERMARRIAGE RATES, BY NATIVITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1956

	<i>Proportion Intermarried</i>
Native-born of native-born parents	7.4
Native-born of foreign-born parents	6.6
Foreign-born	0.8
Total intermarried, population 15 years of age and over	5.3

Of particular interest to the Jewish community was the cataloging of the religious training of children born in the households where one or both of the spouses were non-Jewish. In 66 per cent of such households, the children were *not* being reared as Jews; in 25 per cent, they *were* being reared as Jews; and in 9 per cent one child was being reared as a Jew and another child as a non-Jew.

Supplementary data also show that the children of mixed marriages, even when reared as Jews, were seldom exposed to Jewish education or religious rituals. The evidence seemed clear that intermarriage, in its long-term results, represented an "invisible loss" to the Jewish community.

LABOR FORCE

The data shown in Table 8 on Jewish labor force statistics coincide in general with the figures shown in earlier studies. Unemployment was low,

TABLE 8
LABOR FORCE

	<i>Canton 1955</i>			<i>Des Moines 1956</i>			<i>Washington 1956</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>In Labor Force</i>	80.4	16.0	47.7	79.7	20.3	50.6 ^a	78.8	28.8	53.8
Employed	79.8	16.0	47.4				77.1	27.9	52.5
Unemployed	0.6	—	0.3				1.7	0.9	1.3
<i>Not in Labor Force</i>	19.6	84.0	52.3	20.3	79.7	49.4 ^a	20.3	70.4	45.2
Retired	4.1	3.2	3.6				3.1	2.0	2.5
Keeping House..	0.6	68.6	35.1				—	60.4	30.1
Student	14.9	12.1	13.5				12.5	7.6	10.0
In Military									
Service							4.7	^b	2.4
Other	^c	^c	^c				^b	0.4	0.2
<i>No Answer</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Breakdown not available.
^b Less than 0.5 of one per cent.
^c Included in "Retired."

and the number of employed males far exceeded the proportion of females employed. The proportion of males in the labor force for the three communities under discussion ranged narrowly from 79 per cent in Washington, D.C., to 80 per cent in Canton. However, there was a larger disparity in the proportion of females in the labor force. For Canton the figure was 16 per cent, for Des Moines 20 per cent, and for Washington, D.C., 29 per cent. The larger figure for Washington undoubtedly reflected the rather specialized character of the labor market in Washington: the fact that so many single girls were attracted to the community because of job opportunities in government service.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Information on occupational classifications available from the three studies under discussion again emphasized the heavy concentration of the Jewish labor force towards professional and technical employment and as managers and proprietors. In Canton these two occupational groups together accounted for 65 per cent of the total labor force; in Des Moines, the proportion was 60 per cent; in Washington, it was 52 per cent. In both Canton and Des Moines the number of managers and proprietors was much greater than that of the professional and technical employees. The opposite was true in Washington, where government service offered such a large area for professional and technical employment.

The effect of government service is further evident in the categories of clerical and sales workers. Whereas 25 per cent of the females in the labor

TABLE 9
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON

Occupational Classifications	Canton—1955			Des Moines—1956			Washington, D. C.—1956		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Technical	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.7	9.7	12.9	37.9	15.1	31.8
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	54.8	30.6	50.7	52.8	23.6	47.1	24.5	7.8	20.1
Clerical	1.5	24.7	5.4	6.8	38.9	13.1	6.8	49.9	18.3
Sales Workers	12.9	20.0	14.1	16.8	16.7	16.8	14.0	9.9	12.9
Craftsmen (skilled)	4.7	2.9	4.4	4.4	0.9	3.7	7.5	0.7	5.7
Production (semi-skilled)	4.1	1.8	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0
Protective and other Service	a	a	a	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.2	6.2	2.5
Laborers	2.7	1.2	2.4	1.0	—	0.8	b	0.2	0.1
Other	4.6	4.7	4.6	0.3	1.9	0.6			
No Answer	0.7	—	0.6	2.2	5.1	2.7	7.2	8.6	7.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Included in "Other."

^b Less than .05 per cent.

force in Canton were clerical workers, compared with 20 per cent in sales, and in Des Moines the proportion was 39 per cent clerical, compared with 17 per cent sales, the respective proportions in the Washington female labor force was 50 per cent, compared with 10 per cent.

Eighty per cent or more of the labor force in each of the three communities under discussion were in the professional and technical, managerial and proprietorial, clerical, and sales occupations. These proportions were far higher than those found in the general population.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The industrial groupings of the Canton and Des Moines labor force which are shown in Table 10 below are similar in main outlines to the other studies reported on previously. Approximately one-half of the employed Jews in these two communities were employed in either wholesale or retail trade. The next highest concentration was in the field of professional services. While the females in the Jewish labor force were also chiefly concentrated in trade, this was mainly in retail rather than in wholesale trade. A larger proportion of the females were also in the professional services field. Prior studies indicated that this was probably due to the inclusion of nurses in the professional field, as well as certain other semiprofessional and technical categories where women were employed in larger numbers than men.

TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS, CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

<i>Industrial Grouping</i>	<i>Canton—1955 (14 & Over)</i>			<i>Des Moines—1956 (14 & Over)</i>			<i>Washington—1956 (14 & Over)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	2.8	1.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.3	4.0	0.1	3.0
Manufacturing	10.1	4.1	9.2	12.0	5.1	10.7	4.3	0.8	3.4
Transportation....	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	0.5	*	*	*
Trade: Wholesale..	22.0	4.7	18.7	15.8	6.5	13.9	5.1	4.7	5.0
Retail	26.4	37.1	28.3	39.7	43.1	40.3	23.0	17.7	21.6
Finance, Real Estate	2.7	4.7	3.0	7.4	6.9	7.3	5.1	4.8	5.0
Services: Personal & Business	7.9	10.6	8.5	4.4	6.5	4.7	8.6	7.1	8.2
Professional	11.3	16.5	12.5	12.1	13.0	12.3	8.1	17.2	10.5
Recreation	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.9
Government	*	*	*	1.4	4.6	2.0	36.1	43.0	38.0
Not Specified	16.2	19.4	16.9	} 2.8	} 8.8	} 4.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Not Reported.....	0.2	—	0.1				2.4	2.3	2.3
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ^b

* Included in "Not Specified."

^b This distribution is an estimate prepared from tables 2-9 (p. 28), 2-13 (p. 32), and 2-15 (p. 34), of the Washington, D. C., Study. Excluded from base figure are 1,000 workers not distributed by type of employer out of a total of 30,500 employed (800 males and 200 females).

The peculiar position of the government as the major source of employment in Washington, D.C., was very evident when the industrial classifications of the Washington Jewish labor force was studied. Although trade was still important, occupying slightly more than one-fourth of all of the Washington labor force, the single most important industrial classification for the Jewish labor force was the government, which employed 38 per cent of Washington's Jewish labor force.

NATIVITY AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The continuing decline in proportion of the foreign-born segment of the Jewish population was demonstrated by these most recent studies. Canton reported that 77 per cent of its 1955 Jewish population was native-born, Des Moines, 78 per cent of its 1956 Jewish population, and Washington, D.C., 83 per cent. In every Jewish study we find that the proportion of the foreign-born bulks very large in the older age groups, while the younger age groups are almost completely native-born. As a consequence, every passing decade sees a smaller and smaller proportion of the foreign-born among the Jewish population.

TABLE 11

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN BORN, CANTON, DES MOINES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Canton—1955</i>	<i>Des Moines—1956</i>
Austria	5.0	} 5.3
Hungary	5.5	
Czechoslovakia	3.9	
Germany	6.1	8.5
Russia	40.3	39.3
Poland	26.5	24.2
Lithuania	3.3 ^a	12.9
Romania	3.3	2.4
England	1.4	1.5
France	0.8	1.2 ^b
Canada	2.8	2.0 ^c
Israel	0.5	^d
Other	0.5	2.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

^a Includes Latvia.

^b Includes Latvia, Scandinavian countries, Belgium, and Holland.

^c Includes other North and South American countries.

^d Included in "Other."

In both Canton and Des Moines the foreign-born whose birthplace was Russia and Poland accounted for the largest proportion of foreign-born: the proportions being 67 per cent in Canton and 64 per cent in Des Moines. Washington, D.C., whose study did not distribute the foreign-born by specific countries, showed that the Eastern European countries contributed 68 per cent of Washington Jewry's foreign-born, the Western European countries 17 per cent, and other and nonreported countries 14 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

One of the most striking characteristics of the Jewish population noted by many observers was the intense drive for education. All previous studies which sought information on this subject had revealed the high proportions of the Jewish population that went to college or took postgraduate work. The studies under consideration in this article follow this trend. Eliminating the Jewish population under 25, in order not to consider those currently attending school, we find that the Canton Jewish population reported 36 per cent (of those aged 26 years and over) as having attended college or having done postgraduate studies. In Des Moines the corresponding percentage was 37 per cent; in Washington the proportion was 41 per cent. It seems obvious that the higher proportion in Washington when compared with Canton and Des Moines is due in large part to the requirements of government service. Both Canton and Washington, D.C., also presented their education statistics for males and females separately. Interestingly, the proportions of those aged 25 and over who had attended or who had been graduated from college was roughly the same for either sex; but the proportion of males who had gone on to postgraduate study was approximately three times greater than that of females. Undoubtedly, the necessity for postgraduate work in various professional fields accounted for a good portion of this differential.

TABLE 12

YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR THOSE AGED 25 AND OVER,
CANTON, DES MOINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Year of School Completed	Canton ^a			Des Moines	Washington, D. C.		
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Schooling.....	6.3	6.4	6.3	7.3	} 8.1	} 11.9	} 10.0
Elementary (1-8)	12.7	15.9	14.3	10.6			
High School (1-3).....	10.3	8.7	9.5	6.6	7.9	7.2	7.5
(4)	28.6	37.8	33.3	32.1	16.5	38.2	27.3
College (1-3).....	15.9	19.1	17.5	18.9	15.6	15.6	15.6
(4)	10.1	6.4	8.2	} 18.8	13.0	12.6	12.8
Post Graduate.....	16.0	5.6	10.7		36.0	10.3	23.2
Not Reported	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	2.9	4.2	3.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Data covers 26 years of age and over.

Both the Canton and Des Moines studies compared the distribution of the Jewish population by educational levels with that of the general population, as indicated in the 1950 census. The differences were similar to those shown in previous studies. In Canton 36 per cent of the Jewish population had attended at least the first year of college, compared with 12 per cent for the general population. In Des Moines the comparative figures were 38 per cent, compared with 19 per cent.

JEWISH EDUCATION

The manner in which questions on Jewish education were phrased made it difficult to compare the three studies.

In Canton the information obtained was summarized as follows:

TABLE 13
JEWISH EDUCATION, CANTON, 1955

	<i>Age</i>	
	<i>4-15</i>	<i>4 and Over</i>
Sunday School	46	31
Sunday School plus Hebrew School	16	16
Hebrew School	7	29
Other	2	6
None	29	18
No Report	—	*
TOTAL	100	100

* Less than 0.5 of one per cent.

It is apparent that the number of children in the younger age groups exposed to Jewish education had declined, but 70 per cent of the children aged 4 to 15 received some form of education. There was also a general trend towards Sunday school, or Sunday school education in conjunction with Hebrew school, in place of Hebrew school alone.

The data on Jewish education obtained from the Washington, D.C., study was separated into age groups 5 to 16 and 5 and over. The table below shows the percentage distribution. Unlike the Canton data above, however, the categories are not mutually exclusive (i.e., a child attending more than one type of school is counted as attending each type. The percentages, therefore, do not total 100 per cent).

TABLE 14
JEWISH EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1956

	<i>Age</i>	
	<i>5-16</i>	<i>5 and Over</i>
Sunday School	61.4	38.3
Hebrew Afternoon School	24.1	34.9
Hebrew All-day School	4.6	5.7
Private Tutor	7.5	14.1
Other	0.6	3.9
Any at All*	77.2	74.5
None	17.9	19.3
Not Reported	9.9	6.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

* Is not the sum of percentages above since some persons have had more than one type of Jewish education.

N.B.—The data in the column "5 and Over" was adapted by the author from the data on ages 5-16 and 17 and over presented in the Washington, D. C., Study.

Despite the differences in the way the question was set up, the similarities between Canton and Washington, D.C., as regards the trend towards Sunday school education is apparent. As the Des Moines study analyzed the Hebrew school and Sunday school attendance separately, it was not possible to set up the statistics in a form similar to that used above for the other two communities. However, these data also showed that the proportion of children receiving Sunday school education was much higher in the younger age groups than in the older, while the trend was reversed for those seeking Hebrew school training.

ALVIN CHENKIN

APPENDIX

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					
Anniston	148				
Bessemer	130				
Birmingham	3,861				
Dothan	140				
Gadsden	196				
Huntsville	100				
Jasper	125				
Mobile	1,750				
Montgomery	1,800				
Selma	297				
Tuscaloosa	240				
ARIZONA					
Phoenix	7,680				
Tucson	5,000				
ARKANSAS					
Blytheville	100				
Ft. Smith	259				
Helena	201				
Hot Springs	525				
Little Rock	1,200				
Pine Bluff	275				
Southwest Arkansas	170				
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda and Contra Costa Counties ^a	15,000				
Bakersfield	1,085				
Elsinore	450				
Fontana	140				
Fresno	1,500				
Lancaster	100				
Long Beach	8,000				
Los Angeles Metropolitan Area	400,000				
Modesto	274				
Oakland (included in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties figure)	600				
Ontario-Pomona	500				
Palm Springs	1,800				
Pasadena	600				
Petaluma	224				
Riverside	4,500				
Sacramento	300				
Salinas	1,194				
San Bernardino	7,000				
San Diego	55,000				
San Francisco	2,600				
San Jose	500				
San Pedro	400				
Santa Ana	400				
Santa Barbara	140				
Santa Cruz	147				
Santa Maria ^b	8,000				
Santa Monica	160				
Santa Rosa	1,330				
Stockton	146				
Tulare ^{b'}	400				
Vallejo	600				
Ventura County					
COLORADO					
Colorado Springs	400				
Denver	18,000				
Pueblo	375				
CONNECTICUT					
Ansonia	700				
Bridgeport	14,000				
Bristol	250				
Colchester	600				
Danbury	1,500				
Danielson	120				
Derby-Shelton	340				
Greenwich	1,050				
Hartford	26,000				
Lebanon	140				
Lower Middlesex County	150				
Manchester	700				
Meriden	1,600				
Middletown	1,000				
Milford	800				
Moodus	262				
New Britain	3,000				
New Canaan	110				
New Haven	20,000				
New London	3,000				
Newtown	263				
Norwalk	4,900				
Norwich	2,200				
Putnam	120				
Rockville	560				
Stamford	6,750				
Torrington	360				
Wallingford	300				
Waterbury	5,000				
Westport	1,925				
Willimantic	425				
Winsted	137				
Woodmont	250				
DELAWARE					
Wilmington	7,500				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Greater Washington ^d	80,900				
FLORIDA					
Clearwater	175				
Daytona Beach	700				
Ft. Lauderdale	560				
Gainesville	148				
Hollywood	3,500				
Jacksonville	5,000				
Key West	200				
Lakeland	375				
Miami	75,000				
Orlando	2,150				
Palm Beach County	3,000				
Pensacola	825				
Sarasota	1,600				
St. Augustine	205				
St. Petersburg	2,300				
Tallahassee	140				
Tampa	3,800				
GEORGIA					
Atlanta	13,000				
Augusta	800				
Brunswick	108				
Columbus	1,000				
Dalton	102				
Macon	855				
Savannah	3,150				
Valdosta	240				
IDAHO					
Boise	120				
ILLINOIS					
Aurora	400				
Bloomington	150				
Champaign	410				
Chicago Heights	400				
Chicago Metropolitan Area	282,000				
Danville	258				
Decatur	350				
East St. Louis (incl. in So. Ill.)	480				
Elgin	158				
Galesburg	155				
Harvey-Blue Island	550				
Joliet	270				
Kankakee	125				
Mattoon	1,400				
Park Forest	1,850				
Peoria	175				
Quincy	2,500				
Rock Island	750				
Rockford	2,500				
Southern Illinois	1,250				
Springfield	1,365				
Waukegan	100				
INDIANA					
Anderson	400				
East Chicago	150				
Elkhart	1,450				
Evansville	1,200				
Ft. Wayne	3,000				
Gary	2,100				
Hammond	600				
Indiana Harbor	7,500				
Indianapolis	425				
Lafayette	156				
Marion	630				
Michigan City	225				
Muncie	150				
Shelbyville	2,500				
South Bend	740				
Terre Haute	114				
Vincennes	225				
Whiting					
IOWA					
Cedar Rapids	350				
Council Bluffs	450				
Davenport	875				
Des Moines	3,200				
Dubuque	308				
Fort Dodge	116				
Marshalltown	222				
Mason City	210				

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Muscatine	122	Haverhill	2,500	Joplin	200
Ottumwa	215	Holyoke	1,600	Kansas City	22,000
Sioux City	2,199	Hyannis	140	Springfield	210
Waterloo	450	Lawrence	2,900	St. Joseph*	960
KANSAS		Leominster	400	St. Louis	55,000
Leavenworth	105	Lowell	2,000	MONTANA	
Topeka	210	Lynn	10,391	Billings	100
Wichita	1,100	Medway	135	Butte	206
KENTUCKY		Milford	300	NEBRASKA	
Ashland	175	Millis	123	Lincoln	950
Harlan Zone	140	New Bedford	4,000	Omaha	6,677
Henderson	140	Newburyport	350	NEVADA	
Hopkinsville	122	North Adams	612	Las Vegas	2,000
Lexington	1,000	Northampton	350	Reno	320
Louisville	8,500	Peabody	1,200	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Owensboro	125	Pittsfield	2,450	Claremont	200
Paducah	150	Plymouth	200	Concord	160
LOUISIANA		Salem	1,600	Dover	150
Alexandria	500	Southbridge	140	Keene	112
Baton Rouge	750	Springfield	11,000	Laconia	120
Crowley	311	Taunton	1,200	Manchester	1,750
Lafayette	194	Ware	105	Nashua	418
Lake Charles	210	Webster	140	Portsmouth	480
Monroe	900	Worcester	10,500	NEW JERSEY	
New Iberia	104	MICHIGAN		Alliance	472
New Orleans	9,500	Ann Arbor	210	Asbury Park	3,000
Shreveport	2,400	Battle Creek	175	Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic County)	10,000
MAINE		Bay City	700	Bayonne	10,000
Aroostock County	120	Benton Harbor	830	Beach Haven	108
Augusta	100	Detroit	75,000	Belmar	800
Bangor	1,300	Flint	3,000	Bergenfield	1,595
Bath	100	Grand Rapids	1,750	Boonton	240
Biddeford-Saco	262	Iron County	161	Bordentown	200
Calais	137	Iron Mountain	104	Bound Brook	350
Lewiston-Auburn	1,400	Jackson	200	Bradley Beach	1,000
Pittsfield	120	Kalamazoo	534	Bridgton	600
Portland	4,000	Lansing	800	Burlington	250
Rockland	150	Marquette County	175	Camden	13,000
Skowhegan Area	120	Mt. Clemens	350	Carmel	140
Waterville	110	Muskegon	400	Carteret	600
MARYLAND		Pontiac	700	Clayton	200
Annapolis	1,000	Port Huron	146	Cliffside Park ²	950
Baltimore	80,000	Saginaw	440	Cranford	600
Cumberland	500	South Haven	460	Dover	700
Easton Area	140	MINNESOTA		Dumont	875
Frederick	400	Austin	125	Dunellen	126
Hagerstown	350	Duluth	3,000	Elizabeth ³	17,500
Havre de Grace	100	Hibbing	250	Elmer	140
Montgomery Co. ⁴	25,500	Mankato	122	Englewood ⁴	5,250
Pocomoke City	100	Minneapolis	23,000	Englishtown	260
Prince George Co. ⁴	8,700	St. Paul	10,000	Essex County ¹	97,420
St. Mary's County	109	Virginia	140	Belleville	1,225
Salisbury	227	MISSISSIPPI		Bloomfield	2,625
MASSACHUSETTS		Biloxi-Gulfport	160	Caldwell, Essex	
Athol	210	Clarksdale	380	Fells, Roseland	1,750
Attleboro	120	Cleveland	250	Cedar Grove	385
Beverly	2,000	Greenville	525	East Orange	7,000
Boston	140,000	Greenwood	174	Harrison, Kearny,	
Brockton	2,700	Hattiesburg	180	Arlington, No.	
Clinton	140	Jackson	350	Arlington	2,100
Fall River	3,968	Meridian	235	Hillside	5,250
Fitchburg	700	Tupelo	120	Irvington	8,750
Framingham	2,000	Vicksburg	235	Livingston	2,450
Gardner	158	MISSOURI		Maplewood	4,550
Gloucester	350	Cape Girardeau	120	Millburn, Short	
Great Barrington	130	Hannibal	100	Hills	2,012
Greenfield	250	Hayti	200		

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Montclair, Glen Ridge	1,400	Union City (incl. in No. Hudson County)		Malone	122
Newark	40,860	Vineland	2,000	Massena	140
Nutley	1,138	Westfield	1,350	Merrick ^v	8,400
Orange	2,100	Westwood	400	Middletown	1,800
Pleasantdale, West Orange	7,000	Wildwood	600	Monroe	350
South Orange	4,200	Woodbine	315	Monticello	1,200
Springfield	1,575	Woodbridge	1,500	Mountaintale	150
Verona	1,050	Woodbury	540	Mt. Kisco	525
Fair Lawn	4,000			Mt. Vernon	17,500
Farmingdale	800	NEW MEXICO		New Hyde Park	4,550
Flemington	750	Albuquerque	1,635	New Rochelle	14,000
Fort Lee	2,100	Los Alamos	120	New York	2,018,000
Freehold	1,000	Santa Fe	125	Manhattan	304,000
Gloucester County ¹	875			Bronx	457,000
Hackensack	1,600	NEW YORK		Brooklyn	865,000
Hasbrouck Heights	440	Albany	10,500	Queens	382,000
Heightstown	1,100	Amenia	132	Richmond	10,000
Hoboken	1,300	Amsterdam	500	Newburgh	2,500
Jersey City	16,000	Auburn	200	Niagara Falls	1,100
Keyport	400	Baldwin ^m	2,625	Norwich	175
Lake Hiawatha	630	Batavia	400	Nyack	276
Lakewood	2,100	Bay Shore ⁿ	3,325	Oceanside	2,100
Leonia (see Palisades Park)		Beacon	550	Ogdensburg	135
Linden	2,625	Binghamton (incl. all Broome Co.)	3,750	Olean	335
Long Branch	2,000	Brewster	125	Oneonta	100
Lyndhurst	200	Bronxville ^o	4,725	Oswego	140
Madison	100	Buffalo	22,500	Parkville	140
Maywood	600	Canandaigua	228	Patchogue ^s	1,750
Metuchen	1,700	Catskill	227	Pawling	120
Millville	240	Cedarhurst ^p	24,500	Peekskill ^{aa}	1,575
Morristown	1,000	Cohoes	105	Plattsburg	330
Mt. Freedom	160	Corning	140	Port Chester	2,500
Mt. Holly	204	Cortland	200	Port Jervis	560
Newark (see under Essex County)		Dobbs Ferry	1,050	Port Washington ^{bb}	2,100
New Brunswick	8,500	Dunkirk	168	Poughkeepsie	3,500
New Milford	1,050	Ellenville	1,100	Rochester	20,000
Newton	220	Elmira	1,525	Rockville Centre	7,350
North Hudson County ^k	8,000	Elmont	7,000	Rome	385
Palisades Park ^l	1,750	Five Towns (see Cedarhurst)		Roslyn ^{cc}	10,500
Park Ridge	200	Floral Park ^q	1,140	Rye	1,050
Passaic	12,000	Freeport	4,725	Saranac Lake	100
Paterson	18,000	Geneva	140	Saratoga Springs	875
Paulsboro	135	Glen Cove ^r	2,800	Schenectady	4,200
Perth Amboy	5,000	Glens Falls	700	Sharon Springs	165
Plainfield	3,900	Gloversville	1,400	South Fallsburg	1,100
Penns Grove	190	Great Neck ^a	15,750	Spring Valley	2,250
Pine Brook	175	Harrison	1,500	Suffern	544
Pt. Pleasant	100	Haverstraw	480	Syracuse	11,000
Pompton Lakes	450	Hempstead ^t	7,500	Tarrytown ^{dd}	1,225
Princeton	785	Herkimer	180	Troy	2,300
Rahway	960	Highland Falls	105	Utica	3,500
Red Bank	1,200	Hornell	100	Valley Stream	10,500
Ridgefield Park	360	Hudson	700	Walden	140
Ridgewood	800	Huntington ^u	3,500	Wantagh ^{ee}	14,000
Riverside	170	Ithaca	800	Warwick	126
Roselle	1,200	Jamestown	280	Watertown	500
Rutherford	1,000	Kerhonkson	350	White Lake	354
Salem	260	Kingston	2,600	White Plains ^{ff}	12,250
Somerville	634	Lake Huntington	175	White Sulphur Springs	100
South River	800	Larchmont ^v	2,450	Woodbourne	200
Stelton	180	Levittown ^w	5,250	Woodridge	300
Summit	875	Liberty	620	Yonkers	23,000
Teaneck	4,000	Little Falls	105		
Toms River	1,000	Livingston Manor	150	NORTH CAROLINA	
Trenton	10,000	Loch Sheldrake-Hurleyville	750	Asheville	600
Union	4,000	Long Beach ^x	20,025	Charlotte	2,000
		Lynbrook	3,675	Durham	300
				Fayetteville	228
				Gastonia	158
				Goldsboro	135
				Greensboro	1,140

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Hendersonville ..	135	Carbondale	335	Wilkes-Barre	5,200
High Point	210	Carnegie	268	Williamsport	850
Raleigh	400	Chambersburg ...	210	York	1,400
Wilmington	300	Charleroi	200		
Winston-Salem ..	491	Chester	2,100		
		Clairton	110		
NORTH DAKOTA		Coatesville	305	RHODE ISLAND	
Bismarck	168	Connellsville ..	160	Newport	1,000
Fargo	500	Coraopolis	152	Pawtucket	1,300
Grand Forks.....	122	Donora	160	Providence	20,000
		DuBois	160	Westerly	140
		Duquesne	200	Woonsocket	780
OHIO		Easton	1,530		
Akron	6,500	Ellwood City ...	140	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Alliance	122	Erie	1,750	Aiken	125
Ashtabula	315	Farrell	500	Beaufort	116
Bellaire	200	Glassport	120	Bishopville	116
Canton	2,700	Greensburg	440	Charleston	2,322
Cincinnati	25,000	Hanover	120	Columbia	500
Cleveland	85,000	Harrisburg	5,000	Georgetown	111
Columbus	9,500	Hazleton	1,400	Greenville	550
Dayton	7,000	Homestead	600	Kingstree-Lake City	130
East Liverpool...	365	Indiana	130	Orangeburg	118
Elyria	360	Irwin	120	Spartanburg	221
Fremont	114	Jeannette	200	Sumter	275
Hamilton	550	Johnstown	1,600		
Lima	450	Kittanning	215	SOUTH DAKOTA	
Lorain	800	Lancaster	2,050	Sioux Falls	280
Mansfield	308	Latrobe	150		
Marion	165	Lebanon	656	TENNESSEE	
Massillon	130	Lewistown	250	Chattanooga	2,400
Middletown	270	Lock Haven.....	350	Jackson	110
New Philadelphia	180	Lower Bucks Co., (incl. Levittown, New Hope, etc.)	2,100	Knoxville	792
Piqua	275	Mahonoy City ...	150	Memphis	8,500
Portsmouth	120	McKeesport	2,500	Nashville	2,800
Sandusky	150	McKees Rocks ...	160	Oak Ridge	350
Springfield	488	Meadville	120		
Steubenville	1,000	Monessen	250	TEXAS	
Toledo	7,000	Mt. Carmel.....	272	Amarillo	266
Warren	800	Mt. Pleasant....	180	Austin	1,200
Wooster	200	New Castle.....	800	Beaumont	625
Youngstown	5,500	New Kensington..	640	Breckenridge	111
Zanesville	300	Norristown	1,200	Brownsville	100
		North Penn.....	200	Corpus Christi...	1,350
OKLAHOMA		Oil City	360	Dallas	15,980
Ardmore	175	Oxford-Kennet Square	132	El Paso	2,800
Muskogee	140	Philadelphia ss ..	275,000	Ft. Worth.....	2,750
Oklahoma City...	1,800	Philipsburg	136	Galveston	2,000
Seminole	124	Phoenixville	268	Harlingen	100
Tulsa	2,265	Pittsburgh	47,000	Houston	15,000
		Pottstown	680	Kilgore	129
OREGON		Pottsville	950	Laredo	184
Eugene	120	Punxsutawney ...	108	Longview	125
Portland	6,500	Reading	3,800	Lubbock	300
Salem	210	Sayre	100	McAllen	100
		Scranton	5,426	North Texas Zone (Denison, Gaines- ville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman)	225
PENNSYLVANIA		Shamokin	250	Odessa	210
Aliquippa	400	Sharon	920	Port Arthur	260
Allentown	3,500	Shenandoah	444	Rosenberg	100
Altoona	1,100	Stroudsburg	222	San Angelo	100
Ambridge	300	Sunbury	160	San Antonio	6,500
Beaver Valley (incl. Lower Beaver Valley)	830	Tarentum	175	Tyler	450
Berwick	119	Titusville	120	Waco	1,200
Bethlehem	1,000	Uniontown	1,040	Wharton	215
Bloomsburg	102	Vandergrift-Leach- burg	120	Wichita Falls....	178
Braddock	760	Warren	120		
Bradford	450	Washington	500	UTAH	
Bristol	176	West Chester....	300	Ogden	100
Brownsville	260			Salt Lake City ...	1,400
Butler	450				
Canonsburg	120				
Carbon County...	300				

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE (ESTIMATED) (Continued)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
VERMONT					
Bennington	100	Petersburg	500	Wheeling	800
Burlington	1,000	Portsmouth	2,100	Williamson	170
Rutland	350	Richmond	8,000	WISCONSIN	
VIRGINIA					
Alexandria ^a (incl. Falls Church, Arlington County and Urbanized Fairfax County)	6,400	Roanoke	785	Appleton	575
Arlington ^a (incl. in Alexandria)		Staunton	110	Beloit	150
Danville	300	Suffolk	140	Eau Claire	120
Fairfax County and Falls Church ^a (incl. in Alexandria)		Winchester	131	Fond du Lac	160
Fredericksburg ..	120	WASHINGTON			
Hampton	600	Bremerton	182	Kenosha	620
Harrisonburg	112	Seattle	10,500	La Crosse	150
Lynchburg	280	Spokane	700	Madison	2,200
Martinsville	170	Tacoma	650	Manitowoc	184
Newport News	2,000	WEST VIRGINIA			
Norfolk	7,500	Beckley	228	Marinette	120
		Bluefield-Princeton	300	Milwaukee	30,000
		Charleston	2,000	Oshkosh	130
		Clarksburg	280	Racine	1,000
		Fairmont	200	Rice Lake	122
		Huntington	700	Sheboygan	600
		Morgantown	150	Superior	481
		Parkersburg	100	Waukesha	100
		Weirton	350	Wausau	250
		Welch	144	WYOMING	
				Cheyenne	500

^a Includes 28 communities. The largest, Oakland, reported a population of 12,000 in 1956.

^b Includes San Luis Obispo.

^c Includes other communities in Kings County.

^d Greater Washington includes urbanized portions of Montgomery and Prince George Counties (Md.), and Arlington County, Fairfax County (urbanized portion), Falls Church, and Alexandria (Va.).

^e Includes Atchison, Kans.

^f Includes Cliffside, Fairview, Ridgefield.

^g Includes communities in Eastern Union County (Roselle, Rahway, Union, Westfield, Cranford, Linden).

^h Includes Englewood Cliffs and Tenafly.

ⁱ These estimates were prepared in 1956 by author from preliminary estimates of distribution of number of households in Essex County. Conversion from households to individuals was made by using 3.5 as the average household size except for Newark proper, where 3.0 was employed.

^j Includes Clayton, Paulsboro, Pitman, Swedesboro, Williamstown, Woodbury, Mt. Royal, Mullicia Hill, Westville.

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

^l Includes Leonia and Ridgefield.

^m Includes South Hempstead.

ⁿ Includes Smithtown, Brightwaters, East Islip, Islip, Islip Terrace, West Islip, Brentwood.

^o Includes Tuckahoe and unincorporated Eastchester.

^p Includes Hewlett, Woodmere, Lawrence, Inwood (Five Towns).

^q Includes Queens section of Floral Park.

^r Includes Locust Valley, Lattingtown, Oyster Bay, Glen Head, Glenwood Landing, Sea Cliff, Brookville.

^s Includes Great Neck Village, Great Neck Plaza, Thomaston, Russel Gardens, Kensington, Great Neck Estates, Harbor Hills, Saddle Rock, Kenilworth, University Gardens, Kings Point, Lake Success.

^t Includes West and East Hempstead.

^u Includes Huntington Station, Cold Spring Hills, Northport, East Northport, Center Port, Greenlawn, Commack.

^v Includes Mamaroneck.

^w Levittown is a development covering various political subdivisions; it is therefore duplicated in estimates of nearby towns.

^x Includes Lido.

^y Includes North Merrick.

^z Includes Sayville, Bellport, Bayport.

^{aa} Includes Lake Mohegan, Montrose.

^{bb} Includes Manhasset, Sands Point, Plandome.

^{cc} Includes Roslyn Heights, Roslyn Estates, East Hills, Glenn Head, East Williston, Brookville, Albertson, Sea Cliff, Williston Park.

^{dd} Includes North Tarrytown.

^{ee} Includes Seaford, North Belmore, South Levittown.

^{ff} Includes Scarsdale, Harrison, Hartsdale, Elmsford.

^{gg} In 1956 estimates (based upon the Yom Kippur method) were available for Philadelphia proper and for certain suburbs with the heaviest Jewish concentration. The total of these estimates was 251,644. Reference may be made to AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1957 (Vol. 58), p. 80, for the specific figures.

TABLE 2

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1957

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population</i>	<i>Total Population^a</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
Alabama	9,300	3,151,000	0.30
Arizona	13,200	1,136,000	1.16
Arkansas	3,300	1,768,000	0.19
California	514,350	13,922,000	3.69
Colorado	19,150	1,673,000	1.14
Connecticut	99,000	2,252,000	4.39
Delaware	7,500	438,000	1.71
District of Columbia	40,300	831,000	4.85
Florida	100,300	4,098,000	2.45
Georgia	21,900	3,779,000	0.58
Idaho	300	640,000	0.04
Illinois	299,100	9,637,000	3.10
Indiana	23,400	4,533,000	0.52
Iowa	9,341	2,799,000	0.33
Kansas	3,100	2,136,000	0.14
Kentucky	10,600	3,040,000	0.35
Louisiana	15,250	3,068,000	0.50
Maine	8,650	943,000	0.92
Maryland	117,650	2,895,000	4.06
Massachusetts	209,000	4,866,000	4.29
Michigan	88,350	7,803,000	1.13
Minnesota	37,900	3,321,000	1.14
Mississippi	3,850	2,185,000	0.18
Missouri	78,400	4,255,000	1.84
Montana	600	666,000	0.09
Nebraska	8,400	1,452,000	0.58
Nevada	2,300	267,000	0.87
New Hampshire	4,100	572,000	0.71
New Jersey	313,150	5,627,000	5.56
New Mexico	2,350	830,000	0.28
New York	2,398,100	15,888,000	15.09
North Carolina	10,050	4,498,000	0.22
North Dakota	1,250	644,000	0.19
Ohio	158,250	9,200,000	1.72
Oklahoma	5,850	2,277,000	0.26
Oregon	7,400	1,769,000	0.42
Pennsylvania	389,300	11,043,000	3.53
Rhode Island	23,200	862,000	2.69
South Carolina	6,050	2,370,000	0.25
South Dakota	1,000	702,000	0.14
Tennessee	15,900	3,463,000	0.46
Texas	54,700	9,138,000	0.60
Utah	1,500	851,000	0.18
Vermont	2,300	376,000	0.61
Virginia	30,500	3,797,000	0.80
Washington	13,250	2,722,000	0.49
West Virginia	5,900	1,976,000	0.30
Wisconsin	38,100	3,862,000	0.99
Wyoming	750	316,000	0.24
TOTAL	5,255,000^b	170,333,000	3.09

^a Source: *Provisional Estimates of the Population of States . . . July 1, 1957*, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 168. The individual state estimates exclude outlying areas of United States and members of the armed forces overseas.

^b Details do not add to total due to rounding.