

Demographic

Jewish Population in the United States, 1962*

THERE were approximately 5,585,000 Jews in the United States in 1962, an increase of about 1.4 per cent over 1961, compared with a general population increase of about 1.5 per cent. This estimate of Jewish population, like previous AJYB estimates, is based not upon analysis of birth and death rates or of migration, but upon estimates of individual communities, some recent and some of long standing. Some of those estimates rest upon careful scientific studies, while others were probably arrived at "intuitively" by community leaders. Changes in a given community's Jewish population from one year to the next as reflected in YEAR BOOK tables are often the product of revised statistical methods rather than of substantive changes in population. Due caution should consequently be exercised in comparing the figures of any two issues of the YEAR BOOK.

Figures for Appendix Table 1 were obtained in a manner consistent with past procedures (AJYB, 1962 [Vol. 63], p. 135). For the sake of brevity the table does not include cities with populations of fewer than 100 Jews. State totals in Appendix Table 2 were derived by adding to the estimates in Appendix Table 1 estimates for communities with fewer than 100 Jews and for communities of unknown Jewish populations (generally arbitrary figures, twice the total number of Jews in communities with fewer than 100 Jews). The state totals were then adjusted to take account of metropolitan areas crossing state lines.

NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS

As the Jewish population of New York City and suburban Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties constitutes almost 45 per cent of the total Jewish population in the United States, the absence of current reliable estimates for that area seriously affects the validity of any national estimate. The 1962 figures show no change in the Jewish population of New York City and only moderate growth in the three suburban counties.

* For meaning of abbreviations, see p. 433.

Data from the 1960 New York City census on Puerto Rican population in New York City,¹ which became available only after publication of Volume 63 of the YEAR BOOK, put the Puerto Rican population at 612,000 rather than 690,000, as estimated in Volume 63. Consequently the 1960 estimate of the white non-Puerto Rican population, used as a base for estimating the Jewish population (AJYB, 1962 [Vol. 63], p. 136), was lower than it should have been. Employment of the revised data indicates a Jewish population of 1,860,000 in New York City in 1960, rather than the 1,836,000 previously given.

Unofficial estimates of the 1962 white population (exclusive of Puerto Ricans) assume a drop from 1960 of about 100,000. Given the revised estimate of the 1960 non-Puerto Rican white population, the estimated decrease leaves the 1960 figure unaltered in 1962, about 5,951,000, and the estimated Jewish population likewise unchanged at 1,836,000. Since no estimates were available on possible interborough shifts of the white population, no new estimates were constructed for the Jewish populations of the individual boroughs.

Estimates of population changes in the three suburban counties, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk, between July 1, 1960, and July 1, 1962, prepared by the New York State Department of Health,² were applied to the March 1, 1960, census figures for white populations³ to estimate the respective white populations in 1962.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED NET WHITE IN-MIGRATION TO NASSAU, SUFFOLK, AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES, 1960 TO 1962 (*in thousands*)

<i>County</i>	<i>White Population 1960</i>	<i>Estimated^a Per Cent Increase 1960-62</i>	<i>Estimated White Population 1962</i>	<i>Net Gain</i>	<i>Estimated^b Natural Increase 1960-62</i>	<i>Estimated Net In-migration 1960-62</i>
Westchester	746	4.7	781	35	15	20
Nassau	1,258	5.9	1,332	74	25	49
Suffolk	632	13.6	718	86	13	73
TOTAL	2,636	7.4	2,831	195	53	142

^a Based upon New York State Department of Health estimates for total population growth. It was assumed that possible differences in the rate of growth between white and non-white populations should not bias estimates significantly because of the relatively small proportion of non-whites in the total population.

^b Assumes conservative rate of one per cent per year.

On the assumption that the great bulk of in-migration to these counties came from New York City, the ratio of Jewish to total white non-Puerto Rican population developed for the city in 1960 is applied here.

¹ 1960 U.S. Census of Population and Housing: Census Tracts, Final Report PHC (1)-104 Part 1, New York, Table P-1.

² Monthly Vital Statistics Review, New York State Department of Health.

³ 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, New York Final Report PC (1)-84D, Table 96.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION OF NASSAU, SUFFOLK, AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES, 1962 (in thousands)

*Estimated In-migration,
1960-62*

County	Total White ^a Number	Jewish		Estimated ^c Natural Increase of Jewish Population 1960-62	Estimated Jewish Population	
		Per Cent ^b	Number		1960	1962
Westchester	20	31	6	2	121	129
Nassau	49	31	15	7	345	367
Suffolk	73	31	23	1	37	61
TOTAL	142		44	10	503^d	557

a Table 1.

b AJYB, 1962 (Vol. 63), p. 136.

c Assumes conservative rate of one per cent per year.

d AJYB, 1962 (Vol. 63), p. 138.

While absolute accuracy cannot be claimed for these estimates, the author feels that they are consonant with the direction of population movement.

BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Accurate estimates of the Jewish population in Bergen County, N.J., have been difficult to arrive at in the past because of the large number of separate communities and the rapid growth in Jewish population. In 1962 the Bergen county YMHA initiated a study directed in part to the preparation of population estimates for the various communities in the county. Although the study was not yet completed at the time of writing, its sponsors allowed the author to review the data regarding the number of Jewish households in the county. Since the method used to collect the data (collation of membership lists) suggested an understatement of the facts, the author increased the YMHA figures by ten per cent and multiplied the revised total by 3.6,⁴ the average number of persons per household, to arrive at an estimate of 62,000 Jews in Bergen county.

RECENT JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES

Jewish population studies conducted in eight communities (Rochester, N.Y.; Trenton, N.J.; South Bend, Ind.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Worcester, Mass.) between 1957 and 1961 continued the trend towards the use of more rigorous methods than those employed by similar studies in the 1930s and 1940s. Unfortunately,

⁴ A preliminary analysis of the YMHA study suggests wide variations in household size between one community and another. Individual community estimates in Bergen County will therefore be further reviewed and reported upon in Volume 65 of AJYB.

TABLE 3. AGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF JEWISH POPULATIONS AS REPORTED IN EIGHT COMMUNITY STUDIES^a

Age Group	Per Cent								1960 Total White Urban ^b
	Rochester	1961 Trenton	South Bend	1959 Los Angeles	1958 San Francisco	New Orleans	1957 Minne- apolis	Worcester	
0-4.....	6.9	5.8	7.2	10.0	6.3	11.1	11.7	8.1	10.8
5-9.....	8.0	9.4	10.0	10.4	17.2	11.4	29.9	9.9	9.8
10-14.....	10.2	12.6	12.8	8.7	4.9	7.9		9.1	8.7
15-19.....	7.3	7.8	8.4	6.4		5.9	5.7	6.8	7.0
20-24.....	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	21.8		3.1	4.3	6.1
25-29.....	4.0	6.8	3.5	5.0		23.0	5.4	19.6	4.7
30-34.....	5.0		4.9	8.0	7.5		5.7		5.7
35-39.....	6.3	18.3	7.2	8.6	5.7	9.5	26.4	7.1	7.2
40-44.....	8.1	18.0	8.1	8.1		7.8		7.9	6.7
45-49.....	7.6		8.4	7.0	7.0	6.1	7.9	6.3	
50-54.....	7.5	8.3	6.1	6.5	13.3	5.5	11.9	6.8	5.6
55-59.....	6.4		5.4	5.2		4.7		4.7	5.6
60-64.....	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2
65-69.....	5.5		3.5	4.1		3.4		4.4	3.6
70-74.....	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7		
75-79.....	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	4.0	11.9	1.4	0.9	3.1
80-84.....	1.1			0.2					
85-89.....	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	4.0	11.9	1.4	0.9	3.1
90-94.....	0.2								
95 and Over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	—
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	
Median Age ^c	38.2	37.0 ^d	34.7	33.6	40.2 ^d	34.6	31.2 ^d	35.4	31.0

^a P. 61, n. 5.

^b 1960 U.S. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC (1)-1c Table 65.

^c Excludes unknowns.

^d Accuracy of computation reduced by merging of age groups.

a comparative analysis of the studies reveals that each of the communities continued to be, in so far as Jewish demography is concerned, "in business for itself." An attempt has been made in Tables 3 through 10 to abstract pertinent data from these studies for purposes of comparison and generalization. A detailed explanation of the methods of classification and bases for the inclusion of data in each of the studies lies beyond the scope of this article but most of the studies are available to the interested reader.⁵

Age Distribution

An analysis of the age distribution of the Jewish populations in the eight cities studied (Table 3) shows that the proportion of the Jewish population in the several five-year age-groups between 40 and 64 is consistently higher than that of the total white urban population. It can therefore be assumed that within 10 or 15 years there will be an increase in the proportion of Jewish aged well in excess of the anticipated increase for the population as a whole. Such a development has broad implications for Jewish community planning.

Another interesting development is revealed by the figures for the three studies which were conducted in 1961. These show that while the 10-to-14-year age-group is the largest of the five-year age-groups, the 5-to-9-year group is smaller and the youngest group, children 4 and under, is even

⁵ Leonard Reisman, *Profile of a Community: A Sociological Study of the New Orleans Jewish Community* (Jewish Federation of New Orleans, 1958); Fred Massarik, *A Report on the Jewish Population of Los Angeles, 1959* (Jewish Federation-Council of Greater Los Angeles); *id.*, *The Jewish Population of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula, 1959* (Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula, 1959); *Work Book for Community Self-survey of Social, Cultural and Recreational Needs and Service* (Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service, 1958); Theodore Walden, *We See Ourselves: A Self Study of the Jewish Community of St. Joseph County, Indiana* [1961] (Jewish Community Council of St. Joseph County, 1963); Morris H. Cohen, *The Jews of Worcester* [1957] (Worcester Jewish Federation, 1961). In addition there were two studies not yet released: Richard S. Sterne, *A Demographic Study of the Jewish Population of Trenton, New Jersey and Vicinity, 1961* (Jewish Federation of Trenton); Richard N. Rosett, untitled study of Rochester Jewish Population, 1961 (United Jewish Welfare Fund of Rochester).

TABLE 4. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION IN THREE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

Age-Group	Rochester		South Bend ^a		Trenton	
	Jewish ^b	Total White ^c	Jewish ^b	Total White ^c	Jewish ^b	Total White ^c
0-4	6.9	10.7	7.2	10.7	5.8	9.3
5-9	8.0	9.7	10.0	10.9	9.4	8.6
10-14	10.0	8.7	12.8	9.2	12.6	8.1

^a Age-groups 0-5, 6-10, 11-15.

^b Table 3, p. 00.

^c 1960 U.S. Census of Population: *Detailed Characteristics*, New York, Final Report PC (1)-84D, Table 96; Indiana, Final Report PC (1)-16D, Table 96; New Jersey, Final Report PC (1)-32D, Table 96.

TABLE 5. SIZE OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLD

<i>Study and Year</i>	<i>Number in Household</i>									<i>Average Size</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9+</i>	
Rochester—1961 ..	9.1	28.7	19.2	24.6	13.3	3.9	0.9	—	0.2	3.2
South Bend—1961 ..	11.5	24.7	15.5	25.8	15.5	5.9	1.0	—0.1—		3.3
Los Angeles—1959.	6.1	28.2	19.7	28.3	13.7	3.8	—	—0.4—		3.2
San Francisco—1958	17.7	31.2	18.3	20.6	9.8	1.1	1.2	—0.2—		2.8
New Orleans—1958.	14.2	22.4	19.5	22.8	17.1	2.8	1.2	—0.0—		3.2
Worcester—1957 ..	12.5	26.0	19.4	26.0	11.8	3.4	0.7	0.2	a	3.1
All Households in the United States ^b .	15.4	27.3	18.4	17.5	11.2	5.4	—	—4.7—		3.2

a Less than 0.5 of one per cent.

b U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 106, January 9, 1961, p. 13.

smaller. The earlier studies had hinted at this development, and the 1961 studies, if they can be generalized for the total Jewish population, strongly suggest that the increase in the birth rate which occurred immediately after World War II has subsided and that no substantial increase in the number of children per Jewish family can now be foreseen.

By contrast in the total white urban population (Table 3) and in the general white population of the standard metropolitan areas of Trenton, Rochester, and South Bend (Table 4), those ratios are reversed, and there are more younger than older children.

Size of Household

Table 5 shows the average number of persons in each household in the six communities which collected such information. The data are not completely comparable, since the definition of a household appears to vary somewhat. The data from the census approach which seemed closest in concept to that of most Jewish-population studies, have been included for comparative purposes. These census figures are based on the number of persons related to a household head and do not include servants or boarders. In general, the average household size reported for urban and rural non-farm areas in 1960 by the United States Census⁶ falls within the upper and lower ranges reported by the Jewish studies here reviewed. The census data, however, show proportionately more one-person households and more households of more than six than do the Jewish-population studies. The first difference can perhaps be attributed to differences in definition, but the second seems to be consonant with the differences in age distribution shown in Table 3.

Fertility

Lacking specific information on Jewish fertility, previous studies of Jewish population have substituted a ratio based on the proportion of children under five years of age to women aged 20 to 44. Table 6 presents such ratios for five of the eight communities for which they could be computed and contrasts them with the fertility ratios of the total white urban population of the United States as well as with those of the white populations of three urban areas roughly comparable with three of the communities in which Jewish-population studies were conducted. The Jewish fertility ratio in each of the three communities is found to be far lower than the comparable total-white ratio. In all five communities it is lower than the total-white urban ratio for the United States.

Foreign-born

Previous studies concluded (AJYB, 1958 [Vol. 59], p. 14) that the American Jewish community was tending to become almost completely

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 106, January 9, 1961, p. 13.

TABLE 6. JEWISH FERTILITY RATIOS^a CONTRASTED WITH TOTAL WHITE URBAN FERTILITY RATIOS^b

<i>Study and Year</i>	<i>Fertility Ratio</i>	
	<i>Jewish</i>	<i>White Population (1960)</i>
Rochester—1961	489	645 ^c
South Bend—1961	494	635 ^d
Los Angeles—1959	560	599 ^e
New Orleans—1958	510	
Worcester—1957	525	
Total White Urban—1960		635 ^f

^a Ratio of number of children under five years of age to every thousand Jewish women aged 20 through 44.

^b Ratio of white children under five years of age to every thousand white women in total urban population aged 20 through 44.

^c 1960 U.S. Census of Population: *Detailed Characteristics*, New York, Final Report PC (1)-34D, Table 96 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

^d *The Jewish Population of South Bend*, 1961. Table H.

^e 1960 U.S. Census of Population: *Detailed Characteristics*, California, Final Report PC (1)-6D, Table 96 (Los Angeles County).

^f 1960 U.S. Census of Population: *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, "United States Summary," Final Report PC (1)-1C, Table 65.

native-born. Table 7 indicates the proportion of foreign-born to total Jewish population in five communities which collected these data. With the exception of Rochester, the foreign-born proportion ranged from a low of 15 per cent in Trenton to a high of 25 per cent in Los Angeles. More significant perhaps was the data available for two of the communities, Rochester and South Bend. Rochester reported that 33 per cent of its total population was foreign-born, compared with 62 per cent of its population over 65. Twenty per cent of South Bend's total Jewish population was foreign-born, compared

TABLE 7. PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN IN JEWISH POPULATION

<i>Study and Year</i>	<i>Jewish</i>		<i>Total White^a</i>	
	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>65 plus</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>65 plus</i>
Rochester—1961	32.8 ^b	61.7 ^b	10.3	31.6
Trenton—1961	15.0	^c	10.5	37.1
South Bend—1961	20.3	82.1 ^d		
Los Angeles—1959	24.8	^c	9.9	25.0
San Francisco—1958	22.8	^c	10.5	30.5

^a 1960 U. S. Census of Population: *Detailed Characteristics*, New York, Final Report PC (1)-34D, Table 96; New Jersey, Final Report PC (1)-32D, Table 96; Indiana, Final Report PC (1)-16C, Table 96; California, Final Report PC (1)-6D, Table 96. Areas covered are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas except for Los Angeles where Los Angeles county data was used.

^b Head of household only.

^c No information available.

^d 66 plus.

TABLE 8. EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ATTAINED BY JEWISH AND TOTAL WHITE URBAN POPULATIONS
Per Cent of Population Over Twenty-Five

Educational Level Attained	Rochester		Trenton		South Bend		Los Angeles		San Francisco	New Orleans	Total Urban White, United States ^h
	Jewish 1961	Total White ^a 1960	Jewish 1961	Total White ^b 1960	Jewish ^c 1961	Total White ^d 1960	Jewish 1959	Total White ^e 1960	Jewish ^f 1958	Jewish ^g 1958	1960
Elementary-school graduation or less	21.1	33.0	14.3	39.3	17.1	33.4	} 25.2	25.5	} 24.8	12.3	} 33.8
High-school attendance	11.9	22.8	7.4	19.0	7.8	21.6		20.5		9.2	
High-school graduation	29.8	25.3	32.1	22.9	33.9	29.4	} 51.4	29.2	} 33.6	21.6	} 26.8
College attendance	14.3	9.2	19.3	8.7	18.6	7.6		14.6		10.9	
College graduation or higher	22.8	9.7	26.8	10.1	22.6	8.0	23.4	10.1	30.5	33.0	9.4

a 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, New York, Final Report PC (1)-34D, Table 103 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

b 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, New Jersey, Final Report PC(1)-32D, Table 103 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

c Applies to persons 26 and over.

d 1960 U.S. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Indiana, Final Report PC (1)-16C, Table 73 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

e 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, California, Final Report PC (1)-6D, Table 103 (Los Angeles County).

f Applies to heads of households only.

g Applies to heads of households and spouses where present.

h 1960 U.S. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC (1)-1C, Table 76.

with 82 per cent of those over 66. It is therefore reasonable to expect that within two decades the Jewish population of the United States (outside of New York City) will approach a level of 85 per cent native-born. More detailed information about the characteristics of the Jewish population in New York are required for an estimate for the whole country. It is probable that about two-thirds of the Jewish foreign-born at that time will be 65 or older.

Educational Attainment

Table 8 shows that in six of the eight communities providing relevant data, well over a third of the respondents had either attended college, been graduated from college, or done graduate work. Indeed, with the exception of Rochester, a minimum of 40 per cent of the respondents had completed more than 12 years of schooling. The relatively high level of education achieved by the Jewish population is seen in a comparison (Table 8) with that of the total white urban population. Here too, we would have to know more about the Jews of New York before generalizing safely about American Jewry.

Since the data available for most of the communities enumerated in Table 8 do not make it possible to correlate the age-level of the respondents with the number of years of schooling they completed, the reason for the surprisingly high proportion of Jewish respondents with an elementary-school education or less is not there made clear. Previous studies⁷ have indicated that this category is composed largely of older, and presumably foreign-born persons. The two studies which did relate education to age, in South Bend and San Francisco, illuminate this point. Table 9, derived from the South Bend

TABLE 9. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTAINED OF JEWISH POPULATION IN SOUTH BEND, 1961

<i>Educational Level Attained</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	
	<i>Age</i>	
	<i>31-45</i>	<i>26 and older</i>
Elementary-school graduation or less	1.9	17.1
High-school attendance	3.4	7.8
High-school graduation	35.1	33.9
College attendance	26.9	18.6
College graduation or higher	32.7	22.6

community study, shows that 60 per cent of the Jewish population in the 31-to-45 year age-group attended college.

The data for San Francisco (city only) are not in comparable form but bears out the trend. Forty-seven per cent of San Francisco's Jewish men

⁷ See, for example, Alvin Chenkin and Ben B. Goldman, *The Jewish Population of New Orleans*, 1953, Table XX.

between 30 and 44, graduated from college, compared with about 23 per cent of those 45 to 64 and five per cent of those 65 and over. Sixteen per cent of Jewish women between 30 and 44 were college graduates compared with 12 per cent of those aged 45 to 49 and 6.3 per cent of those aged 60 to 64. It should be noted that about 30 per cent of the respondents were 20 to 29 years, including students who had not yet been but would eventually be graduated from college.

Occupational Distribution

Table 10 shows the occupational distribution of the Jewish population in six of the eight communities under consideration. Despite the lack of uniformity of the data collected for the several studies, it can be seen that the proportion of professional and semi-professional workers is exceeded only by that of managers and self-employed persons. There are relatively few Jewish skilled and semi-skilled workers and virtually no Jews in the unskilled, personal-service, and protective-service labor forces. Where separate data are available for males and females, differences based on sex become apparent, particularly in managers and self-employed. The trend toward professional occupation may be expected to continue in the future. Previous studies⁸ have shown that the ratio of professionals to managers and self-employed is higher among younger men. In part this is because the older men include more of the foreign-born, with less education and fewer opportunities than the native-born.

Data such as those contained in Table 10 are sometimes cited to demonstrate the extent to which American Jews have become part of the economic life of this country. It would be of interest in future studies to correlate professional occupations with industrial groupings and self-employment. Such correlation might show how far Jews have moved away from professions in which self-employment is the rule.

The difference between the occupational distribution of the total white urban population in 1960 and that of the Jewish populations in the enumerated communities confirms the findings of earlier studies.⁹ On the whole, all of the studies have shown the Jewish population to be represented in moderately larger proportions in the professional and semi-professional classifications than the total white urban population, and in substantially larger proportions in the category of managers and self-employed.

The proportion of Jews in the clerical-and-sales category varies somewhat from one Jewish community to another; sometimes it is higher and sometimes lower than the corresponding figures for the total white urban population. The remaining categories have far fewer Jews proportionately than the general population.

The three smallest communities (Trenton, South Bend, and New Orleans) show much larger proportions in the category of managers and self-employed

⁸ See, for example, Dan Horvitz, *Pittsburgh Jewish Population Study*, 1953 (unpublished); Stanley K. Bigman, *Jewish Population of Greater Washington*, 1956.

⁹ See, for example, Alvin Chenkin and Ben B. Goldman, *op. cit.*

TABLE 10. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF JEWISH

Occupational Classifications	Rochester				Trenton					
	Jewish, 1961 ^b		White 1960 ^c		Jewish 1961 ^b			White 1960 ^d		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Professional and semi-professional	26.7	17.8	15.4	14.4	24.8	27.4	17.0	15.4	15.2	15.7
Managers and self-employed	29.5	7.1	11.0	2.7	48.0	54.0	29.3	9.1	12.0	3.6
Clerical and sales	24.2	55.5	16.8	43.0	21.5	13.4	46.3	25.3	15.1	44.7
Skilled and semi-skilled	16.6	16.6	46.3	26.3	5.7	5.2	7.4	36.5	44.0	22.4
Unskilled, personal service, and protective service	2.9	3.0	10.4	13.6				13.7	13.7	13.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Comparison of Jewish studies with their respective communities' 1960 Census data is limited to those whose studies were conducted within one year of the Census. Respondents not reporting occupations are excluded from percentage columns in all cases.

^b Based on employed persons.

^c 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, New York, Final Report PC (1)-34D. "Occupation of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force . . .," Table 122 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

^d 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, New Jersey, Final Report PC (1)-32D. "Occupation of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force . . .," Table 122 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

^e Based on employed and unemployed persons.

than the larger communities (Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Rochester). The absence of data for New York City makes it difficult to generalize about the occupational distribution of the total Jewish population in the United States.

Intermarriage

Investigation of the intermarriage rates in the eight communities here studied is greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate and comparable data.¹⁰ Only four of the studies elicited any information at all on the subject, and of these only the Rochester study considered it in some detail. According to the Rochester data, 5.3 per cent of Jewish household heads were intermarried in 1961. In an additional 2.7 per cent of households containing at least one Jewish-born partner, either the husband or wife had married a Jew and had been converted to Judaism.

Since the study was naturally limited to those who would participate in it, it yielded no information about how many Jews have married non-

10 Cf. Erich Rosenthal, "Studies of Jewish Intermarriage in the United States," p. 3.

AND TOTAL WHITE POPULATIONS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES^a

South Bend			Los Angeles			San Francisco	New Orleans	United States Total Urban				
Jewish 1961 ^e			White 1960 ^f			Jewish 1959 ^g	White 1960 ^h	Jewish 1958 ^b	Jewish 1958 ⁱ	White 1960 ^{b, i}		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Male	Female
17.5	17.6	17.2	13.7	13.3	14.5	24.9	15.2	28.0	25.4	13.9	13.5	14.8
48.4	56.5	24.1	9.1	11.6	3.7	30.5	10.8	26.9	49.2	10.7	13.9	4.3
24.2	15.3	51.1	24.9	15.6	44.9	24.2	27.4	33.6	18.3	27.8	18.0	47.1
7.2	8.0	4.7	38.7	48.5	17.4	16.6	33.5	7.3	5.4 ^k	33.7	42.3	16.8
2.6	2.6	3.0	13.7	11.0	19.4	3.8	13.1	4.2	1.6 ^k	13.9	12.4	16.9
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^e 1960 U.S. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Indiana, Final Report PC (1)-16C. "Detailed Occupation of the Employed . . .," Tables 78 and 121 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

^f Based on employed heads of households.

^g 1960 U.S. Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, California, Final Report PC (1)-6D. "Occupation of the Civilian Labor Force . . .," Table 122 (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

^h Based on male heads of households.

ⁱ 1960 U.S. Census of Population: U.S. Summary PC (1)-1C. "Occupational Group of Employed Persons . . .," Table 88.

^k Semi-skilled included in unskilled and service.

Jews and been converted from Judaism. It should be noted that if the Rochester rate had been based on the number of individuals married, rather than on the number of couples married, the 5.3 per cent figure here given would be cut in half. The Trenton Jewish Population Study found 3.7 per cent of all responding Jewish household heads to be intermarried, while the figure for Los Angeles, based on married couples in which at least one partner was Jewish, was 6.3 per cent. The San Francisco study of 1958 showed an intermarriage rate far higher than did other contemporary or older studies, 17.2 per cent of married couples having at least one Jewish partner in the city of San Francisco proper, 20.0 per cent in the peninsula section, and 37.0 per cent of the married couples among the Jewish population of Marin county.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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executive director of the Trenton Jewish Federation in making available data from the Trenton study before it was officially released. Thanks are also extended to Marvin D. Roth of the Administrator's Office of the City of New York for his helpful suggestions concerning estimates for New York City.

ALVIN CHENKIN

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962
(ESTIMATED)

<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>
ALABAMA		ARKANSAS		Long Beach ²12,000	
Anniston	195	Blytheville	100	Los Angeles Metro-	
Birmingham ²	4,165	Ft. Smith	210	politan Area ..	435,000
Dothan	190	Helena	175	Modesto	270
Gadsden	185	Hot Springs	350	Monterey	300
Huntsville	355	Little Rock ³	1,200	Oakland (incl. in Ala-	
Jasper	105	Pine Bluff	455	meda and Contra	
Mobile ²	1,500	Southeast Arkansas ⁴ ..	180	Costa counties)	
Montgomery ²	1,800	Wynne-Forest City ..	110	Ontario	300
Selma	295	CALIFORNIA		Palm Springs	2,000
Tri-Cities ⁴	140	Alameda and Contra		Pasadena	1,800
Tuscaloosa	315	Costa counties ² ..		Petaluma	550
ALASKA		Bakersfield		Pomona	300
Anchorage	100	El Centro		Riverside	225
ARIZONA		Elsinore		Sacramento	4,800
Phoenix ²	10,000	Fontana		Salinas	240
Tucson ²	6,500	Fresno		San Bernardino ...	1,750
		Lancaster		San Diego ²	8,500
				San Francisco ² ...	71,000

¹ All figures have been rounded to the nearest zero or five.

² Estimate covers an area extending in whole or part over two or more counties.

³ Estimate covers county in which place name is located.

⁴ Estimate covers area smaller than county in which place name is located.

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
San Jose ⁴	4,800	Daytona Beach	950	INDIANA	
San Pedro	500	Fort Lauderdale	1,925	Anderson	105
Santa Ana	655	Ft. Meyers	440	Elkhart	265
Santa Barbara	415	Ft. Pierce	270	Evansville ³	1,225
Santa Cruz	105	Gainesville	210	Ft. Wayne ³	1,225
Santa Maria	175	Hollywood	4,900	Gary ^{2, 6}	5,500
Santa Rosa	150	Jacksonville	5,500	Indianapolis ³	8,500
Stockton	1,300	Key West	315	Kokomo	125
Tulare and Kings county	185	Lakeland	700	Lafayette ³	400
Vallejo	400	Miami ⁸	85,000	Marion	210
Ventura county	410	Orlando	2,500	Michigan City	500
		Palm Beach County	4,100	Muncie	210
COLORADO		Pensacola	800	Richmond	110
Colorado Springs	400	Pompano Beach	170	Shelbyville	105
Denver ²	20,000	Sarasota	2,100	South Bend ³	3,000
Pueblo	375	St. Augustine	245	Terre Haute	450
		St. Petersburg ⁴	3,500	Vincennes	115
CONNECTICUT		Tallahassee	525	Whiting	210
Bridgeport ⁴	13,500	Tampa ³	4,000		
Bristol	250			IOWA	
Colchester	525	GEORGIA		Cedar Rapids	320
Danbury	1,500	Albany	475	Council Bluffs	450
Danielson	175	Athens	105	Davenport	1,000
Greenwich	1,050	Atlanta	14,500	Des Moines ³	3,100
Hartford ⁴	26,000	Augusta ²	1,300	Dubuque	105
Lebanon	175	Brunswick	230	Fort Dodge	115
Lower Middlesex county ⁶	125	Columbus ²	1,000	Marshalltown	120
Manchester	735	Dalton	210	Mason City	145
Meriden	1,315	Macon	875	Muscatine	120
Middletown	1,225	Savannah ³	3,600	Ottumwa	150
Milford	525	Valdosta	210	Sioux City	2,000
Moodus	350			Waterloo	400
New Britain ⁴	3,075	HAWAII			
New Haven ⁴	20,000	Honolulu	700	KANSAS	
New London	4,000			Topeka ³	315
Newtown	285	IDAHO		Wichita	1,200
Norwalk ⁴	5,550	Boise ²	200		
Norwich	2,500			KENTUCKY	
Putnam	125	ILLINOIS		Harlan Zone ³	110
Rockville	525	Aurora	450	Henderson	140
Stamford ²	8,000	Bloomington	210	Hopkinsville	120
Torrington	265	Champaign	850	Lexington	1,200
Valley Area ^d	770	Chicago Metropolitan Area ²	285,000	Louisville ²	8,500
Wallingford	440	Danville	240	Paducah	275
Waterbury ⁴	4,000	Decatur	435		
Westport	2,450	East St. Louis (incl. in So. Ill.)		LOUISIANA	
Willimantic	525	Elgin ²	720	Alexandria ³	500
Winsted	110	Galesburg	110	Baton Rouge	875
DELAWARE		Joliet ²	650	Crowley	200
Wilmington (incl. rest of state) ²	8,700	Kankakee	350	Lafayette	105
		Mattoon	125	Lake Charles	210
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Peoria	1,800	Monroe	900
Greater Washington ^{2, 6}	80,900	Quincy	175	New Iberia	100
		Rock Island	3,000	New Orleans ²	10,100
FLORIDA		Rockford ²	1,000	Shreveport ²	2,400
Brevard county	350	Southern Illinois ^{2, 2}	2,200		
Clearwater	700	Springfield	1,400	MAINE	
		Waukegan	1,385	Aroostock county	120
				Augusta	135
				Bangor	1,300
				Biddeford-Saco	375

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population		
Lewiston-Auburn	1,400	Detroit ²	89,000	Laconia	160		
Portland ³	3,500	Flint ⁸	3,000	Manchester ²	2,655		
Waterville	210	Grand Rapids	1,300	Nashua	300		
MARYLAND			Iron County	160	Portsmouth	490	
Annapolis	1,000	Iron Mountain	105	NEW JERSEY			
Baltimore ³	80,000	Jackson	200	Alliance	450		
Cumberland	500	Kalamazoo	700	Asbury Park	3,000		
Easton Area ¹	140	Lansing	700	Atlantic City ³	10,000		
Frederick	400	Marquette county	175	Bayonne	8,500		
Hagerstown	350	Mt. Clemens	420	Belmar	770		
Harford county	490	Muskegon	525	Bergen county ¹	62,000		
Montgomery county [*]	25,500	Saginaw	560	Boonton	160		
Prince Georges county [*]	8,700	South Haven	315	Bound Brook	460		
Salisbury	315	MINNESOTA			Bradley Beach	1,400	
MASSACHUSETTS			Austin	125	Bridgeton	600	
Amherst	175	Duluth ⁴	2,400	Burlington	250		
Athol	230	Hibbing	155	Camden ²	14,190		
Attleboro	265	Mankato	120	Carteret	700		
Beverly	1,050	Minneapolis ³	22,000	Clayton	490		
Boston ²	160,000	Rochester	105	Cranford	1,750		
Brockton ⁴	3,750	St. Paul ²	10,000	Deal	700		
Fall River ²	5,000	Virginia	175	Dover	840		
Fitchburg ⁴	800	MISSISSIPPI			Elizabeth	16,500	
Framingham	4,900	Biloxi-Gulfport	165	Englishtown	260		
Gardner	125	Clarksdale	350	Essex county ⁴	100,000		
Gloucester	210	Cleveland	280	Farmingdale	1,140		
Great Barrington	105	Greenville	700	Flemington	1,050		
Greenfield	325	Greenwood	175	Freehold	1,400		
Haverhill	2,500	Hattiesburg	180	Hightstown	1,575		
Holyoke ⁴	1,280	Jackson	420	Hoboken	875		
Hyannis	245	Meridian	385	Jackson Township	300		
Lawrence	2,300	Natchez	140	Jersey City ⁴	13,000		
Leominster	525	Tupelo	120	Keyport	1,050		
Lowell	2,000	Vicksburg	305	Lake Hiawatha	875		
Lynn ⁴	12,000	MISSOURI			Lakewood	2,100	
Medway	175	Joplin	300	Levittown	1,300		
Millford	245	Kansas City ²	22,000	Linden	4,200		
Millis	105	Kennett	175	Long Branch	4,200		
New Bedford	3,600	Springfield	245	Metuchen	2,275		
Newburyport	300	St. Joseph ³	800	Millville	265		
North Adams	610	St. Louis ²	57,500	Morristown	1,000		
Northampton	350	MONTANA			Mt. Freedom	260	
Peabody	2,600	Billings	100	Mt. Holly	175		
Pittsfield ⁴	2,055	Butte	205	Newark (incl. in Essex county)			
Plymouth	210	NEBRASKA			New Brunswick ⁴	8,500	
Salem	1,050	Lincoln ³	950	Newton	260		
Southbridge	140	Omaha	6,970	North Hudson county ^k	9,100		
Springfield ⁴	12,000	NEVADA			Passaic	12,000	
Taunton	1,200	Las Vegas	2,000	Paterson ²	16,000		
Ware	105	Reno	325	Paulsboro	165		
Webster	265	NEW HAMPSHIRE			Perrineville	230	
Worcester ⁴	10,000	Claremont	285	Perth Amboy	3,800		
MICHIGAN			Concord	260	Penns Grove	105	
Ann Arbor	1,150	Dover	335	Pine Brook	140		
Battle Creek	245	Keene	105	Plainfield	6,000		
Bay City	700				Princeton	1,050	
Benton Harbor	880				Rahway	960	
						Red Bank	3,500
						Riverside	125

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Calais	135	Greater New York ¹	2,381,000	OHIO	
Salem	260	New York City	1,836,000	Akron ²	6,500
Somerville ⁴	1,870	Nassau	372,000	Ashtabula	225
South River	800	Suffolk	42,000	Bellaire	120
Stelton	140	Westchester	131,000	Canton ⁴	2,875
Summit	1,875	Newark	115	Cincinnati ²	27,000
Toms River	1,575	Newburgh ⁴	3,000	Cleveland ²	85,000
Trenton ²	8,410	Niagara Falls ²	1,200	Columbus ²	10,000
Vineland	2,450	Norwich	225	Dayton	7,400
Westfield	2,450	Nyack	275	East Liverpool	280
Wildwood	600	Ogdensburg	135	Elyria	595
Woodbine	280	Olean	245	Hamilton	500
Woodbridge	980	Oneonta	125	Lima	410
Woodbury	350	Oswego	100	Lorain	1,050
NEW MEXICO		Parksville	140	Mansfield	615
Albuquerque	2,000	Pawling	105	Marion	210
Las Cruces	100	Plattsburg	330	Middletown	370
Los Alamos	105	Port Chester ⁴	3,300	New Philadelphia	140
Santa Fe	135	Port Jervis	560	Newark	105
NEW YORK		Poughkeepsie	4,000	Piqua	175
Albany ²	11,000	Rochester ²	21,500	Portsmouth	210
Amenia	140	Rome	275	Sandusky	140
Amsterdam	595	Saratoga Springs	875	Springfield	560
Auburn	435	Schenectady ²	4,200	Steubenville ²	875
Batavia	210	Sharon Springs	165	Toledo ²	7,100
Beacon	315	South Fallsburg	1,100	Warren ⁴	800
Binghamton (incl. all Broome county) ²	4,100	Spring Valley	7,350	Wooster	200
Brewster	175	Suffern	525	Youngstown ²	5,500
Buffalo ²	25,900	Syracuse ²	11,000	Zanesville	350
Canandaigua	135	Troy	2,200	OKLAHOMA	
Catskill	290	Utica	3,600	Ardmore	175
Cohoes	105	Walden	140	Muskogee	120
Corning	105	Warwick	100	Oklahoma City	1,800
Cortland	175	Watertown	500	Oklahoma City Zone ²	190
Dunkirk	175	White Lake	425	Tulsa ²	2,500
Ellenville	1,450	Woodbourne	200	OREGON	
Elmira ²	1,255	Woodridge	300	Eugene	230
Geneva	300	NORTH CAROLINA		Portland	7,900
Glens Falls	750	Asheville	760	Salem	185
Gloversville	1,400	Chapel Hill	195	PENNSYLVANIA	
Haverstraw	480	Charlotte	1,620	Aliquippa	400
Herkimer	500	Durham	465	Allentown ²	3,800
Highland Falls	105	Fayetteville	290	Altoona ²	1,500
Hornell	100	Gastonia	185	Ambridge	300
Hudson ⁴	770	Goldsboro	120	Beaver	125
Ithaca	700	Greensboro	1,270	Beaver Falls	690
Jamestown	325	Hendersonville	135	Berwick	200
Kerhonkson	350	High Point ²	400	Bethlehem	1,400
Kingston	2,800	Kingston	105	Bloomsburg	100
Liberty	2,100	Raleigh	310	Braddock	760
Little Falls	105	Rocky Mount	110	Bradford	450
Livingston Manor	125	Whiteville Zone ^m	335	Brownsville	225
Loch Sheldrake-Hurleyville	750	Wilmington	390	Butler	475
Massena	140	Winston-Salem	465	Carbon county	125
Middletown	1,920	NORTH DAKOTA		Carbondale	115
Monroe	475	Fargo	700	Carnegie	280
Monticello	2,400	Grand Forks	140	Chambersburg	260
Mountaindale	150				

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962
(ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Charleroi	140	Vandergrift-		Odessa	210
Chester	2,100	Leachburg	120	Port Arthur	260
Clairton	100	Warren	120	Rosenberg	105
Coatesville	305	Washington	500	San Angelo	125
Connellsville	160	Wayne county	210	San Antonio ³	6,100
Coraopolis	115	West Chester	300	Texarcana	110
Donora	140	Wilkes-Barre ³	5,300	Tri-County ⁴	150
DuBois	145	Williamsport	770	Tyler	500
Duquesne	250	York ²	1,475	Victoria	125
Easton	1,675			Waco ³	12,225
Ellwood City	140	RHODE ISLAND		Wharton	350
Erie ³	1,800	Newport	1,200	Wichita Falls	260
Farrell	300	Pawtucket	2,750		
Greensburg	440	Providence	22,265	UTAH	
Hanover	145	Woonsocket	1,225	Ogden	100
Harrisburg ⁴	5,500			Salt Lake City (incl. rest of state)	1,500
Hazleton	1,400	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Homestead	600	Aiken-Barnwell	175	VERMONT	
Indiana	120	Beaufort	105	Bennington	120
Irwin	105	Charleston ³	2,450	Burlington	1,200
Jeannette	200	Columbia	1,225	Rutland	350
Johnstown ²	1,200	Florence	160	St. Albans	100
Kittanning	185	Greenville	600	St. Johnsbury	100
Lancaster ⁴	2,000	Kingstree-			
Latrobe	115	Lake City	130	VIRGINIA	
Lebanon	650	Orangeburg county	105	Alexandria (incl. Falls Church, Arlington county and urban- ized Fairfax county) ⁶	6,400
Lewistown	225	Spartanburg	220	Arlington (incl. in Alexandria)	
Lock Haven	350	Sumter	190	Charlottesville	140
Lower Bucks county ⁵	10,500	SOUTH DAKOTA		Danville	245
Mahonoy City	105	Sioux Falls	280	Fredericksburg	140
McKeesport	2,150			Hampton	525
McKees Rocks	100	TENNESSEE		Harrisonburg	120
Meadville	120	Chattanooga ³	2,525	Hopewell	140
Monessen	250	Jackson	120	Lynchburg	350
Mt. Carmel	105	Knoxville ³	800	Martinsville	125
New Castle	800	Memphis ³	9,500	Newport News	2,000
New Kensington	560	Nashville ²	3,525	Norfolk ²	7,750
Norristown	1,500	Oak Ridge	525	Petersburg	610
North Penn	200			Portsmouth	1,930
Oil City	360	TEXAS		Richmond	9,000
Oxford-Kennet Square	135	Abilene	135	Roanoke	800
Philadelphia Metro- politan Area ³	330,000	Amarillo	455	Staunton	110
Philipsburg	105	Austin	1,000	Suffolk	130
Phoenixville	295	Baytown	160	Winchester	140
Pittsburgh ⁴	47,000	Beaumont	950		
Pottstown	680	Breckenridge	110	WASHINGTON	
Pottsville ⁴	850	Brownsville	210	Bremerton	180
Punxsutawney	100	Corpus Christi ²	1,010	Seattle ²	10,500
Reading	2,800	Corsicana	210	Spokane ³	750
Sayre	100	Dallas ³	18,500	Tacoma	600
Scranton ⁴	5,270	El Paso	2,700		
Shamokin	230	Ft. Worth ³	2,800	WEST VIRGINIA	
Sharon ⁴	650	Galveston	2,000	Beckley	135
Shenandoah	280	Harlingen	140	Bluefield-	
State College	450	Houston ³	17,500	Princeton	375
Stroudsburg	350	Kilgore	130	Charleston ²	1,600
Sunbury	160	Laredo	315		
Tarentum	105	Longview	150		
Titusville	120	Lubbock	230		
Uniontown ⁴	650	McAllen	280		
		Marshall	105		
		North Texas Zone ²	175		

TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100¹ OR MORE, 1962 (ESTIMATED) (Cont'd)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population
Clarksburg	225	WISCONSIN		Milwaukee ^a	30,000
Fairmont	140	Appleton	575	Oshkosh	130
Huntington ²	735	Beloit	105	Racine	940
Martinsburg	105	Eau Claire	120	Sheboygan	475
Morgantown	130	Fond du Lac	125	Superior	335
Parkersburg	140	Green Bay	500	Waukesha	135
Weirton	265	Kenosha	600	Wausau	265
Welch	100	Madison ²	2,200	WYOMING	
Wheeling	700	Manitowoc	175	Cheyenne	500
Williamson	100	Marinette	170		

^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 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.
^g Includes Lake county and portions of Porter county, Ind., and Cook county, Ill.
^h Towns in Bell, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Perry, Whitley counties; Jellico, Johnson City, LaFollette, Tazewell, Tenn.; and Appalachia, Big Stone Gap, Norton, Pennington Gap, St. Charles, Va.
ⁱ Towns in Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot counties.
^j See p. 59.
^k Guttenberg, North Bergen, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York.
^l Estimates of Jewish population of boroughs of New York not available for 1962. For 1960 estimates see AJYB, 1961 (Vol. 62), p. 59.
^m Burgaw, Clinton, Dunn, Elizabethtown, Fairmont, Jacksonville, Lumberton, Tabor City, Wallace, Warsaw; and Dillon, Loris, Marion, Mullins, S.C.
ⁿ Towns in Alfalfa, Beckham, Cadelo, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Jackson, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Payne, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita counties.
^o Bensalem Township, Bristol, Langhorne, Levittown, New Hope, Newtown, Pennel, Warrington, Yardley.
^p Denison, Gainesville, Greenville, Paris, Sherman.
^q Includes communities in Colorado, De Witt, Fayette, Gonzales and La Vaca counties.

TABLE 2. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1962

State	Estimated Jewish Population ^a	Total Population ^b	Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total
Alabama	9,865	3,358,000	0.29
Alaska	190	246,000	0.08
Arizona	16,855	1,509,000	1.12
Arkansas	3,335	1,823,000	0.18

^a See p. 57.
^b These data are for July 1, 1962. The figures include persons in the armed forces stationed in each state and exclude members of the armed forces abroad. On July 1, 1962, there were an estimated 770,000 members of the armed forces stationed overseas. The comparison with the estimates of Jewish population by states is therefore not entirely justifiable as most estimates of Jewish population include persons in the armed forces by civilian residence rather than by military residence.

TABLE 2. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1962
(Cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Population^a</i>	<i>Total Population^b</i>	<i>Estimated Jewish Per Cent of Total</i>
California	568,755	16,970,000	3.35
Colorado	21,310	1,907,000	1.12
Connecticut	100,190	2,597,000	3.86
Delaware	8,700	469,000	1.86
District of Columbia	40,300	784,000	5.14
Florida	119,585	5,459,000	2.19
Georgia	24,680	4,100,000	0.60
Hawaii	700	693,000	0.10
Idaho	580	698,000	0.08
Illinois	300,305	10,146,000	2.96
Indiana	23,305	4,715,000	0.49
Iowa	8,675	2,777,000	0.31
Kansas	3,360	2,219,000	0.15
Kentucky	11,005	3,082,000	0.36
Louisiana	16,195	3,330,000	0.49
Maine	8,385	999,000	0.84
Maryland	117,860	3,191,000	3.69
Massachusetts	234,790	5,161,000	4.55
Michigan	102,345	7,991,000	1.28
Minnesota	36,060	3,475,000	1.04
Mississippi	4,265	2,248,000	0.19
Missouri	80,695	4,346,000	1.86
Montana	650	709,000	0.09
Nebraska	8,535	1,484,000	0.58
Nevada	2,325	335,000	0.69
New Hampshire	5,520	632,000	0.87
New Jersey	343,900	6,245,000	5.51
New Mexico	2,795	1,020,000	0.27
New York	2,517,150	17,402,000	14.37
North Carolina	8,100	4,731,000	0.17
North Dakota	1,340	642,000	0.21
Ohio	161,110	10,097,000	1.60
Oklahoma	6,355	2,448,000	0.26
Oregon	8,845	1,864,000	0.47
Pennsylvania	451,920	11,376,000	3.97
Rhode Island	27,700	865,000	3.20
South Carolina	6,795	2,436,000	0.28
South Dakota	580	721,000	0.80
Tennessee	17,950	3,634,000	0.49
Texas	60,350	10,116,000	0.60
Utah	1,600	967,000	0.17
Vermont	2,285	390,000	0.59
Virginia	31,760	4,177,000	0.76
Washington	13,120	3,006,000	0.44
West Virginia	4,930	1,773,000	0.28
Wisconsin	37,930	4,092,000	0.93
Wyoming	720	365,000	0.20
TOTAL UNITED STATES.....	5,586,560	185,822,000	3.00