

IV

SPECIFIC DENSITY

The paragraphs that precede give the percentage that the Jews form of the total population. While there are Jews in all cities of 25,000 population and over, Jews do not live in *all* rural places or in *all* urban places of less than that size. Hence, the density of 1.61%, for example, assigned to towns of 10,000-25,000 means that the total number of Jews in cities of that class is 1.61% of the total population of all the cities in the group.

We may call this the general density of the Jewish population of a particular group of places. If, however, we consider only those places in which there are Jews, we shall of course find that their *specific* density is greater.

Our canvas shows that the proportion of such places having no Jews varies with the size of such places, and that generally speaking, this proportion increases as the size of the place decreases. Even of the small towns a comparatively large proportion have Jews, but the percentage shows a sharp decline when we reach rural territory.

As will be seen from the accompanying table, the specific density of the Jews is highest in the cities of 25,000 or over, where Jews constitute 8.8% of the total population. Next come the rural places, where the percentage is 1.58%. Finally, come the urban places of 25,000 or less, where the specific density for that group of towns is 1.28%. In the rural territory, it is the UNINCORPORATED places that show the higher specific density (1.76%). Within the class of the urban places of 25,000 or less, the specific density of the Jews tends to decrease with the size of the place, it being 1.82% in towns of 25,000-10,000; .95% in towns of 10,000-5,000, and 0.82% in towns of 5,000-2,500.

The above results were readily arrived at in the case of