

In the case of the three cities for which we used only one method, namely, that based on the mother-tongue statistics, the figures of 68,140 for Baltimore and 64,480 for Los Angeles probably approach the true figures for the respective cities.

On the other hand, the figures of 345,651 for the city of Chicago may be a little too high because our estimate that its Jews of foreign-birth of Yiddish mother-tongue constituted 60% of the total number of Jews was probably a little too low. We have therefore estimated the number of Jews in Chicago as 325,000 in 1927.

In the case of the remaining seven cities, the figures arrived at on the basis of mother-tongue statistics closely approach the figures arrived at on the basis of the number of school children. The latter method is to be preferred except in the case of Boston where it gives 84,324 while the former method give 98,185. It is, of course, conceivable, that between 1920 and 1927 the ratio of increase among the Jews in Boston was less than the increase of the non-Jews of the city of Boston, but that would not decrease our figure materially inasmuch as the increase of the city of Boston during the seven years was but by 45,000 persons. Now in 1920 over 60,000 foreign-born persons and their children actually reported Yiddish as their mother-tongue and over 9,000 "Hebrews" were probably erroneously reported as of Russian mother-tongue. The foreign-born Jews of Yiddish mother-tongue with their children could hardly constitute more than 80% of the total number of Jews in that city. Hence, the Jewish population of the city of Boston cannot be estimated as less than 90,000 in 1927.

The number of Jews in each of the remaining six cities may be fixed as follows:

	On basis of school children	On basis of mother- tongue	Figure adopted
Cleveland.....	86,439	84,371	85,000
Detroit.....	76,376	80,070	75,000
Newark.....	65,725	69,818	65,000
Pittsburgh ¹	55,639	53,106	53,000
Philadelphia.....	277,263	261,409	270,000
St. Louis.....	50,871	45,484	50,000

Our chief method, namely that of determining the number of Jews on the basis of the number of school children absent on the Day of Atonement suffers chiefly from three possibilities of error: The undue absence on the Day of Atonement includes a percentage of non-Jewish children who abstain from attending school because they know that Jewish children would be absent.

¹The number of Jewish children in the city of Pittsburgh, was determined on a different basis from that in other cities. The lower figure is, therefore, adopted.