THE JEWISH STUDENT IN AMERICA

A Study Made By The Research Bureau Of

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations

Dr. Lee J. Levinger, Director

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Issued by
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40 Electric Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

To the Memory of

Isaac M. Rubinow,

in grateful acknowledgment of his

services to this study, and of his

many other contributions to the under-

standing of Jewish and social values.

FOREWORD

The following pages of this pamphlet present in minute detail the story of the Jewish student in universities and colleges in the United States and Canada. The need for such a study was realized long ago. But the revelations which the study discloses far exceed all that was either known or guessed by even the best informed. The results of the careful investigation sufficiently justify the action taken by the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission at its May 1935 meeting, held in Washington, D. C. when the following resolution was adopted with unanimous concurrence.

"In recognition of the serious problems arising out of the professional and occupational adjustment of Jewish youth graduated from college, and in order to extend the usefulness of the Hillel movement to Jewish students in American universities, both for their social and economic adjustment in life, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Commission recommends to the Executive Committee of B'nai B'rith, that a Bureau of Research be established under the Hillel Commission for the purpose of studying all problems relating to Jewish students in college, including the problem of economic and occupational adjustment. It further recommends that Dr. Lee J. Levinger be appointed Director of this Bureau of Research and that he be put in charge of this investigation under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Order."

The recommendation of the Hillel Foundation Commission was promptly adopted by the Central Administrative Board of the Order.

Unfortunately Dr. Rubinow, Secretary of the Order, became incapacitated by illness and could do no more than help prepare a general plan, which, with necessary variations, was followed in the prosecution of the work.

The study revealed the startling fact that by actual registration and count there are 105,000 Jews and Jewesses studying in colleges. This means that one for every 42 Jews in the United States and Canada is included in the registration of the 1400 odd colleges in those countries. Carrying the comparison further; these Jewish students make up a little over 9% of the entire student bodies, or three times the proportion of the Jewish population to the whole number of people.

The study discloses other facts of enormous value. No longer will it be necessary to indulge in conjecture as to those facts. We now know how Jewish students are distributed among the colleges. We have become acquainted with their vocational trends, their extra curricular affiliations, their interest or lack of interest in Jewish cultural and religious values.

As a result of this survey, intelligent service may be rendered students now in colleges, those who may hereafter contemplate entrance into colleges, and young men and women who have no such thought in mind. All of these will be helped in their choice of careers because of the information which this study has gathered. We now know as never before the colleges attended by Jews and Jewesses, and that will make it possible to encourage nearby communities to undertake some type of work to stimulate interest among the Jewish students in their heritage.

The uses to which this survey can be put are really limitless. The study is the most comprehensive ever undertaken.

B'nai B'rith during its ninety-three years has contributed much to the welfare of the Jew, constructively and defensively. It has added, I thoroughly believe, something very much worth while, in the very complete study it now presents to American Jewish life.

Alfred M. Cohen

President B'nai B'rith

Cincinnati, Ohio
April, 1937

Preface.

The present work is the first formal report of the studies of Jewish students in the United States and Canada, conducted by the Research Bureau of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. Further reports are being projected on other aspects of the study, as well as articles and pamphlets of a more popular type.

The purpose of the study was both scientific and practical, and it is hoped that both purposes will be served by the material here presented. In the attempt to understand Jewish life in America, one important phase is the factual study of the great body of Jewish students. On the practical side, there is the immediate problem of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations and other organizations, to serve the Jewish students. Behind it lies the far more intricate problem, confronting American Jewry as a whole, to aid these young people in the choice of their professional careers, and thus to promote a useful and desirable economic distribution of our young people.

This study has been a cooperative one, in which hundreds of interested persons have taken part. Jewish and non-Jewish faculty members and university administrators throughout the country have freely given information and advice. Every Jewish worker on a university campus was enlisted for active participation, whether his affiliation lay with the Hillel Foundation, the United Synagogue, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, or the University itself. Y.M.C.A. directors and Christian student pastors were occasionally appealed to and always responded helpfully.

Rabbis, directors of Jewish Centers, officers of B'nai B'rith lodges and of A.Z.A. chapters cooperated constantly. The national officers of Jewish fraternities and sororities, Avukah, Menorah, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee were among those always ready to assist.

The greatest help of all, in laying the broad foundations of the entire study, came from administrative officers of over a thousand colleges who filled in the basic material on the postal cards sent them. Presidents, registrars, and deans cooperated in giving this fundamental material. Their interest in the project and their willingness to work for its successful accomplishment was most remarkable, testifying to the value in their eyes of such a piece of educational research.

Members of the Bureau of Educational Research at the Ohio State University gave much expert advice, with considerable sacrifice of time. Finally, the entire manuscript was read by Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, Dr. Philip L. Seman and Dr. A. L. Sachar, and was revised in accordance with their suggestions.

Lee J. Lovinger

Columbus, Ohio
March, 1937.

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Chapter I. The Jewish Student in the Past.

The connection of Jews with American universities began before the Revolution. Few as these early Jews were in numbers and small as was the system of higher education, they still had contacts with it as instructor, as student and as trustee. The students came first; for one Judah Monis was a student at Harvard College and then instructor in Hebrew for forty years. Monis, who had studied in Amsterdam and Leghorn, came to America and entered Harvard, where he received the degree of M.A. in 1720, the first Jew to receive a degree from any American University, and one of the few Jews to study in any university in the world in the early eighteenth century. Two years later he was converted to Christianity by the famous Increase Mather, and was appointed to the post of instructor in Hebrew. In those days Hebrew was a required subject at Harvard, where practically all students were preparing for the ministry, so that the personality of Monis and the Hebrew grammar which he prepared for his students and which was printed in 1735 were significant elements in the life of the college for fully a generation.

A little later we hear of the Pinto brothers, who resided in New Haven, two of whom were graduated from Yale and later served in the colonial army. Shortly after the Revolution the Reverend Gershom Mendez Seixas, rabbi of the Congregation Shearith Israel of New York City, became a trustee of King's College (now Columbia University), a position which he occupied for twenty-nine years.

Throughout the development of the Jewish community in America and of higher education in America, similar individual connections persisted and developed. The Jew became a citizen in the United States before any nation of the Old World, and this fact was instrumental in bringing him early into many fields of American life.

The rapid growth of the Jewish student bodies of many American colleges and universities, however, is the product of the past few years. This is due to the simultaneous growth of the Jewish community and of the student bodies as a whole. The Jews of America, who had been few in number during the first half of the nineteenth century, increased very rapidly after the beginning of violent repression in Russia after 1881. From 250,000 in that year, they grew to fully 4,500,000 in the year 1936. Naturally, the immigrants (with a few notable exceptions) did not themselves enter college; they were too busy establishing themselves in the new civilization into which they had entered. But their sons began to study for the professions in increasing numbers. With the virtual stoppage of all immigration in 1914, the growth to manhood of the sons of the former immigrants, and the prosperity of the post-war period, this movement grew steadily.

This was particularly true as it coincided with the enormous growth of American higher education as a whole. The World Almanac cites figures of the Federal Office of Education as follows: in 1891-2 there were 74,500 college and university students in the United States; in 1901-02 that number had increased to 118,700, an increase of 59%; by 1911-12 it had become 198,500, an increase of 66%; in 1921-22 the total was 437,800, a 120% increase; in 1931-32 it was 989,700, a further growth of 125% in ten years. The total figures for the year 1934-35, according to the studies to be presented here, are 1,150,000, which means that the previous three years had seen an increase of fully 160,000 students or 16% over 1931-32. In forty-three years the number of college students had grown to 15 times its original total while the population was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of 1890; in thirteen years it was two and six-

tenths what it had been in 1921-22, though the population increase was only 25%.

It was only natural that the ambitious sons of Jewish immigrants should share in this national movement toward college education. The first evidence of this trend appeared in the organization of Jewish student societies of various kinds, both social fraternities and sororities, and organizations of a religious and cultural nature. In the days when Jewish students were only a few scattered individuals, they had occasionally been admitted to general fraternities (though some of these had excluded them by their national charters from the beginning). As their numbers grew, the general fraternities solidified this policy of exclusion, and those Jews who wished the benefits of such organization found a need to organize social groups of their own.

The first to be organized was the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. This was formed, with a Hebrew name, in New York City in 1898 as an organization for Jewish study, but was soon converted into a Jewish social fraternity, and the initials changed from Hebrew to Greek to conform with the prevailing mode. Other organizations followed rapidly; the first professional fraternities, Sigma Epsilon Delta for dental students in 1901, and Phi Delta Epsilon for medical students in 1904. The first sorority, the Iota Alpha Pi, came in 1903, as the Jewish girls began to follow their brothers into the collegiate world.

The Zeta Beta Tau fraternity had begun simply as a club for the study of Jewish history and culture. When this organization changed its character, it was succeeded in its original field by the Intercollegiate Menorah Society, organized by a few Jewish students at Harvard in 1906. The Intercollegiate Zionist Society, founded in 1915, existed for a number of years but finally dissolved. The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, organized in 1923 at the University of Illinois, have expanded until they now (1936) have eleven establishments, each with a central house and a full-time director. The Avukah, founded in 1925, is the student Zionist federation of today, an active and expanding group of some thirty chapters.

Meanwhile, the fraternity and sorority movement has grown apace, as will be developed fully in a later chapter. Various local organizations have been springing up -- fraternities, student congregations, cultural clubs, and the like. Finally, a number of national Jewish organizations, existing for other purposes, have gone into the field of student work to a greater or less extent. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations has established contacts with various student groups through its regional rabbis; the United Synagogue conducts two student houses in Philadelphia, one in connection with the University of Pennsylvania, the other near Temple University; the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Rabbinical Assembly of the United Synagogue both have committees on religious work in universities; the Jewish Chautauqua Society conducts summer lectures in a considerable number of university summer schools. The Conference on Jewish Relations has made valuable studies, especially of Jewish graduates of medical schools and of Jewish faculty members. There is a Council on American Jewish Student Affairs, organized in 1925, which is largely composed of the representatives of national Jewish fraternity groups; there is also a National Conference on Judaism in Universities (now inactive) in which the dozen organizations devoting all or part of their efforts to this special phase of service came together for consultation.

From time to time various of these bodies have made special studies of Jewish university students. The earliest of these of which the present writer has record was conducted by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in 1915. This study reached 534 institutions, of which 180 reported the presence of Jewish students. Their total number was estimated at more than 7,300 Jews out of the 237,000 students attending college that year, or 3.1%. "Of the 180 colleges which reported the presence of Jewish students, only 80 report 10 or more students each. Of these eighty colleges, 50 are situated in towns where there are rabbis and 30 in towns without rabbis. ...84 universities report some form of religious welfare work; 45 universities report educational activities; 26 report social activities and 16 report fraternal societies." ("Jewish Students, a Survey", printed by the Dept. of Synagogue and School Extension, 1915).

Just one year later (1916) a study was made of the enrollment of Jewish students in some 57 leading institutions, printed in the Menorah Journal for October 1916, and reprinted in the American Jewish Yearbook for 1917-18 (pages 407-8). In these 57 colleges and universities, a total of 147,352 students were recorded and out of these 17,653 were Jews, giving the amazing percentage of 11.9. This discrepancy from 3.1% in 180 institutions just the year before cannot be accounted for by the number of colleges included; it is evidently due to the different estimates of Jewish students at many of these colleges, so that the total number of Jews jumped from 7,300 in 1914-15 to 17,600 in 1915-16. The difference appears in a number of the special colleges, especially the College of the City of New York and New York University, which account for the greater part of the discrepancy.

Three years later another survey was made, this time by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, which is printed in the American Jewish Yearbook for 1920-21 (pages 383-393). This covers the enrollment and professional tendencies of the Jewish students in 106 institutions in the year 1918-19. These 106 colleges enrolled that year 153,000 students, of whom 14,837 were Jews, or 9.7%. This study, including 59 more colleges than the one from the Menorah Journal, gives only 6,000 more students and actually 2816 fewer Jews. Evidently, the estimates in several institutions must be again at variance, and again the College of the City of New York is the chief offender. In the study of 1914-15 it is recorded as having 1,100 Jewish students; in that of 1915-16, it is given a total of 9484 and a Jewish attendance of 8061, or 85%; in that of 1918-19 it is down again to 1961 total students and 1544 Jewish students, or 78.7% Jews. Perhaps all these were mere estimates; perhaps the last was small during the war years, when the Student Army Training Corps rather than regular courses filled the campus. Or perhaps, as the difference in total students indicates, different bases were taken for each study, one using merely the day classes in the Arts College, others including engineering, evening schools, and the like.

The 1914-15 study was made by various rabbis, acting as local representatives of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in various areas; the method of the 1915-16 study is unknown to the author. That of the 1918-19 study was very interesting and would insure a minimum picture of the Jewish enrollment; it was made by a study of the names in the student directories of the institutions in question. This is an unreliable method of getting the actual facts, as many Jews bear doubtful names such as Klein or Schwartz, while still others are known as Smith or Maguire and cannot be identified as Jews at all. Only the Levis and the Goldsteins are certain to be included in such a list, which will certainly be short unless it is compensated by estimates for the others -- estimates for which no basis has

been found. This 1918-19 study, however, made a significant contribution in the study of professional or vocational registrations of Jewish and non-Jewish students. We shall utilize these results for comparison with our own in this field.

Various special studies have been made of Jewish students from time to time, both by organizations and individuals. One of the most important of these was made by Dr. Marvin Nathan and published in book form in 1932 under the title, "The Attitude of the Jewish Student in the Colleges and Universities towards His Religion". This study is based on 1500 questionnaires returned from 57 different universities and colleges. The questions asked concerned religious attitudes strictly, as well as religious education and background, a field on which the present study barely touches. Dr. Julius B. Maller made a study along similar lines in 1931, using two questionnaires, one on the "Background of Jewish Students", the other, "Attitudes of Jewish Students". His final results are not available for use by the present author.

Many estimates and partial studies by committees of various rabbinical, educational and lay bodies testify to the great interest which American Jewry has in finding about its sons and daughters in institutions of higher learning. For example, the Council of American Jewish Student Affairs made an inquiry in the spring semester of 1926 through the agency of local fraternity chapters, covering 67 institutions. They found a total of 236,395 undergraduate students, of which 25,348 or 10.72% were Jews. They made studies also of such matters as the distribution of Jewish fraternities, and anti-Jewish feeling, to which we shall refer in connection with our own material on the same topics.

In May 1935 the National Commission on Hillel Foundations, recognizing the wide interest and the general usefulness of information on Jewish students in America, organized a research bureau, appointing the present author as its director, and instructing him to make a general survey of Jewish students in the United States and Canada, of a scale to take an entire year. The purpose of the Commission was a double one, to serve itself and the local directors of the Hillel Foundations, and at the same time to serve the Jewish student, the many organizations interested in him, and the American Jewish community as a whole, in which he is such a vital and hopeful element. Thus we decided to find out, so far as possible, not only the major concentrations of Jewish students, but also all minor concentrations, as well as those places where Jewish students may be lacking; in this way we can approach a real census, with percentages that have a national bearing. Certainly the number of Jewish students is a matter of great social importance, while their distribution is most significant to the many organizations which are seeking them out to serve them.

In addition, certain special problems seemed especially important. The vocational distribution of the Jews is a matter of grave moment in these days, and any piece of exact knowledge on that subject is useful. The constant accusations of discrimination against Jews need to be checked up so far as possible, and are of importance, whether the results be positive or negative. The religious background, Jewish education, and religious interests of Jewish students are of prime importance to the Hillel directors, Jewish faculty members, and any others who try to serve and to guide them in the paths of Jewish knowledge and Jewish worship.

This vast amount of statistical material, then, has many practical potentialities. The author hopes that he will be able to present it so

clearly that the many persons active in Jewish student work will be able to apply it to their own problems, both theoretical and practical, and thereby serve the Jewish students of the nation more adequately, by its aid.

Chapter II. Method of the Present Study

The method and approach of the present study was worked out by the present writer with the late Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Secretary of the Supreme Lodge of B'nai B'rith. The first decision was to study primarily facts rather than attitudes. This should provide a sound basis for further attitude studies in the future, as well as for practical work of the Hillel Foundations and other organizations. A few items regarding attitudes later crept in; these, however, must be taken as additions to the general project to assemble the significant facts about Jewish students as a whole.

The second decision was to make this study broadly national and to gather as many of the basic facts as possible. Canada was included because of the close relation in educational systems. The basic facts were conceived as: how many Jewish students there are, where they are studying, and what they are studying. Secondary facts, though still extremely significant, concern such matters as the family background of the Jewish students, their age and sex, their religious affiliations, their activity in college -- in such different fields as scholastic work, athletics, extra-curricular activities, and Jewish student organizations. The division of Jewish students between regular college courses and such part-time work as evening and summer schools may have important bearing on the general situation. Many matters, such as percentage in various professional fields, average grades, and division into men and women, have significance chiefly as compared with the parallel facts of the American student bodies as a whole, so that the study involved also considerable delving into the literature of educational research.

The third decision was to take up a three-fold investigation in order to cover as much of the desired information as possible. Two of these studies have proved to be ambitious projects, which in scope if not in purpose have turned out to be unique. The first is a distribution census of Jewish students the country over, including also Canada. The second is a questionnaire study of Jewish students themselves, in order to get information not available from official or general sources. This study is not included in the present work, but should be published later. The third and most limited study is a distribution of Jewish student organizations, social, religious and cultural, in order to see how the greater aggregations of Jewish students are being served today. This will also have the possibility of practical application by indicating where new organizations are needed for the future.

A fourth study, which was initiated, is designed to survey the Jewish faculty members of American universities, as to rank, department, and so forth. It was found impossible to conclude this study during the current year, but the matter is important enough to justify completion.

1. The Distribution Census.

The first step, obviously, was to find out how large the Jewish student population may be and where it may be found. In this effort we tried to reach every college possible, to give a really national scope to the study. For that purpose we took the most complete list of institutions of higher education, the Educational Directory for 1935, part III, published by the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. This list includes 1662 colleges and universities. The first letter was sent to the registrar of every institution on the list, except 107 Negro

institutions, 87 Christian theological seminaries, and 10 institutions in
the outlying possessions of the United States -- in all of which no Jews
were to be expected. In addition, a list of 23 leading institutions in
Canada was obtained from the Bureau of Educational Research of the Ohio
State University. Subtracting those few institutions which had gone out
of existence, a total of 1445 colleges and universities was contacted.
These include every type of institution over secondary rank -- universi-
ties, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools,
and junior colleges. In addition, two Negro institutions were later in-
cluded because they possess Class A medical schools, and were thus needed
for completeness in the professional picture.

The first letter enclosed a card for reply by the registrar, which
is here reproduced.

RESEARCH BUREAU
B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS
Name of Institution....................................... City.............
Registration of year 1934-35, including summer of 1934.
Total number of students.......... Men............. Women ....
Number of Jewish students .... Men............. Women..................
No. not stating religion .... Men............. Women..................
Can you furnish any of the following information?
  a. Registration of Jewish students, by colleges ....
  b. Home city of Jewish students ....
Remarks ....

Some 45% of the college officials answered the first letter with
complete or partial information. A later letter to those who neglected
the first brought another 25%. The great majority of colleges have this
material in their files, as they request students to state their religion
in the application for registration. Where this information is available,
it is official but obviously incomplete. Some Jewish students may possibly
register as Methodist or Unitarian, and cannot possibly be detected (even
if one wished to do so). More important still, most colleges request but
do not require the filling in of religious preference. Hence a consider-
able number of all students, both Jews and non-Jews, omit this particular
blank. According to a check at several institutions, the Jewish students
are apt to omit this in somewhat greater numbers than the non-Jews, es-
pecially where they may fear discrimination in future employment. The
method employed, therefore, was the very conservative one of requesting
the total number of students who omitted this information. When this was
forthcoming, it was then assumed that the Jews were represented in this
group to exactly the same percentage as among those who designated their
religious affiliation. This may give us a minimum figure, because of the
tendency among certain Jews to resent such questions or to conceal their
identity, but it is a conservative figure which can be well established.

In some few cases the number of students not designating their
religion could not be ascertained; in these cases the figure of those who
gave their religion as Jewish is used without correction.

A considerable number of institutions, however, do not ask this
question of their students, or do not tabulate the replies. In several
states, notably New York and Massachusetts, state supported institutions
such as teachers colleges are forbidden by law from asking any question
as to the religion of their students. A similar regulation by college

authorities prevails in a few scattered colleges throughout the country. No effort was made by our Bureau to interfere with any such regulations. We merely endeavored to supplement the official information by other sources on as wide a scale as possible. In such cases the registrar could give no information, and other sources had to be found when possible. These were of various types, and their knowledge of the subject varied considerably.

The first choice were faculty members, who would be in daily touch with the situation; the second, rabbis or other Jewish workers in adjoining communities, who could acquaint themselves with it; the third, students, particularly responsible persons, such as graduate students, fraternity presidents and the like. The accuracy of such estimates probably vary considerably, and it has been the policy of the author always to take the more conservative of such estimates, unless he had convincing evidence on the other side. Any faculty member or student in an average medical col- lege, for example, will know every Jewish student personally, and can give an exact count in a moment. In larger institutions, however, estimates become increasingly unreliable, and only a count of registration cards or some similar method will give a reasonably accurate result. Estimates in such cases are usually vague -- 20 to 30%, said one informant -- and the only safe way, in the absence of more careful figures, is simply to use the smaller number.

In a few cases, where registration figures or estimates were not available, the author obtained the printed register of students and followed the name method, by studying carefully the names as listed. This method, of course, will again err on the side of understatement even if carefully carried out. In two institutions in particular, the College of the City of New York and Hunter College, it was found possible to study the registration cards (in the first case by the author, assisted by the Bureau of Social Research of the College; in the second, by several Jewish faculty members) and to get an exact count of those registering Jewish descent in the regular day classes of the institutions. In these two instances, however, as well as in many others, the evening classes could not be so counted, as their form of registration differs from that of the day classes, and estimates of a number of persons associated with them had to be utilized. In many institutions the religious registration is not official, but semi-official, conducted by the Y.M.C.A. or other religious bodies. In these cases ordinarily the evening and summer schools, which are less accessible for religious and social workers, are not registered and counted at all. Such an institution is Harvard, where the religious registration is a voluntary one, conducted by the Phillips Brooks House.

Obviously, this study involved a vast correspondence and the cooperation -- often very arduous -- of a large number of interested per- sons. Many of these were Jewish faculty members, religious workers in universities, and local rabbis; others were non-Jews in the first two classes. Occasionally leaders in B'nai B'rith and A.Z.A. were asked for personal effort or to aid in establishing contacts, which they invariably carried out. This list of local representatives proved invaluable in carrying the investigation one step farther.

This next step was to break down the total number of Jewish students in various ways which might provide significant information. We wanted to

know the number of men and women, the distribution into various professional schools, and the Jewish representation in evening and summer schools. This information was not always available, even when total numbers could be obtained. In many colleges the religion of students is given only by totals and not divided into the various professional schools. There again our local correspondents had to assume a great share of responsibility in providing us with figures, or at least with estimates. In every case we needed this information on both the general student body and the Jewish students in order to establish percentages for the census areas and for the nation as a whole; in no case have we included either figure in our summaries unless we had both parallel columns. In the majority of instances, however, the general figures were available from published reports, particularly the Bulletin of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars for December 1935, which gives the detailed registration figures for 583 institutions of collegiate grade in 1934-5; the report of President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati in "School and Society" for December 14, 1935, ("Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges, 1935") in which 577 institutions are included as of autumn 1935; and various works of reference as to junior colleges, teachers colleges, as well as the annual reports of the various associations of professional schools (law, medicine, and so forth). As all these are based on official figures, their information was of the greatest value.

The government publication, "Statistics of Higher Education, 1931-2", which is by far the most inclusive, was of the least direct value because of its date. No later study is yet available with this authority or on this scale. This study covers 1460 institutions, and was occasionally used, but only when no later sources were available. The fluctuation of college registration from year to year makes it difficult, if not impossible to compare figures gathered four years apart.

The present study comes nearest the government survey in its comprehensiveness, as it includes 1319 institutions for the year 1934-35. This year was taken in order to have a completed year to study instead of one semester. In a very few cases, when the figures for that year were not available, the figures for 1935-6 were utilized instead; this practice was not followed often enough to change the results materially.

The vast majority of our figures, therefore, are taken from official sources; all others are verified so far as possible; all are minimum figures except where personal contacts enabled our correspondent to give an exact count. The weakest part of our study in this field is the study of evening and summer schools, as in many cases these have never been registered in the usual form, with the full list of inquiries, including religion.

After considerable difficulty in defining that variable term, "college student", we adopted the definition of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars: "any person who enrolls in any class of college grade and pays the requisite fee."

This was inclusive and so served our purpose admirably, beside being the one officially used by all the registrars belonging to the Association. But it proved inadequate in dealing with part-time students. We finally have included evening school students, wherever data were available,

as college students, but have excluded summer schools. Both of these, however, will have special tables dealing with them in the proper sections. The distinction, which may seem arbitrary, was based on the impossibility of distinguishing regular, full-time students from part-time students in the evening schools. Many of these evening students are taking a professional course, such as law, in which they take exactly the same work as day students, but study for an extra year. Others take as many hours per week as day students, while still others vary down to a few hours a week as "auditors". Most institutions do not count auditors as regularly registered students, but do count all regular students working toward a degree, no matter what their number of hours per week may be. This then proved the only practicable method for the present study, if we were to utilize and parallel official registration figures with the numbers of Jewish students.

2. The Summary of Organizations.

This study was conducted in two ways, which checked each other to give a final picture. The first was to communicate with each national Jewish organization, fraternities, sororities, religious and cultural agencies, for lists of their local chapters. In the great majority of cases this information was speedily and cordially provided. The second was to send a brief questionnaire to each college with 50 or more Jewish students, asking for a list of all Jewish student organizations. For this project our same correspondents were often contacted; though many of these questionnaires were filled out by local chapters of the A.Z.A., which proved most helpful throughout. These two methods, when checked, provided a reasonably complete picture of the facilities available for the Jewish students in the vast majority of the colleges which they attend. It is probably defective for the great cities, such as New York and Chicago, where most students reside in the community, and are far more dependent on synagogues, Jewish centers, and similar organizations, than on the strictly collegiate groups. These few great communities will require special studies in order to align their facilities for Jewish students with the others.

Chapter III.

A CENSUS OF JEWISH STUDENTS

1. The Number and Types of Institutions Included.

The present study includes the largest number of institutions of collegiate grade of any national survey except that of the federal Office of Education. The latter, conducted under the auspices of the United States Department of the Interior, with an office staff in Washington and several workers in the field, covered a total of 1,460 institutions. The Bulletin of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars for December 1935 gives detailed information on 583 institutions. The report of President Walters in "School and Society" includes 577 institutions.

As compared to these, the study of our Research Bureau includes 1,319 colleges and universities: 1,296 in the United States and 23 in Canada. This represents 91.2% of the 1,445 institutions contacted. This material is detailed by states and census areas in Table I.

TABLE I

INSTITUTIONS – REPORTED BY STATES

Area and State	Number Contacted	Number Reported	Not Reported	Percent Reported From Each Area
I. New York City	35	32	3	91.4
II. New England Total	111	96	15	86.5
Maine	12	10	2	
New Hampshire	7	6	1	
Vermont	10	10	0	
Massachusetts	53	45	8	
Rhode Island	6	6	0	
Connecticut	23	19	4	
III. Middle Atlantic	165	141	24	84.8
New York (Less N.Y.C.)	54	46	8	
Pennsylvania	82	74	8	
New Jersey	29	21	8	
IV. East North Central	231	211	20	90.9
Ohio	55	55	0	
Indiana	37	34	3	
Illinois	76	65	11	
Michigan	38	35	3	
Wisconsin	25	22	3	
V. West North Central	234	216	18	92.3
Minnesota	35	34	1	
Iowa	62	54	8	
Missouri	51	44	7	
North Dakota	10	9	1	
South Dakota	15	15	0	
Nebraska	23	22	1	
Kansas	38	38	0	

TABLE I (continued)

INSTITUTIONS - REPORTED BY STATES

Area and State	Number Contacted	Number Reported	Not Reported	Percent Reported From Each Area
VI. South Atlantic	199	185	14	92.9
Delaware	1	1	0	
Maryland	22	20	2	
District of Columbia	23	20	3	
Virginia	32	30	2	
West Virginia	18	15	3	
North Carolina	39	39	0	
South Carolina	20	19	1	
Georgia	34	32	2	
Florida	10	9	1	
VII. East South Central	115	110	5	95.6
Kentucky	31	29	2	
Tennessee	37	36	1	
Alabama	17	16	1	
Mississippi	30	29	1	
VIII. West South Central	148	138	10	93.2
Arkansas	21	17	4	
Oklahoma	37	34	3	
Louisiana	19	19	0	
Texas	71	68	3	
IX. Mountain	56	54	2	96.4
Colorado	17	16	1	
Wyoming	1	1	0	
Utah	8	8	0	
Montana	8	8	0	
Idaho	9	8	1	
Nevada	1	1	0	
Arizona	5	5	0	
New Mexico	7	7	0	
X. Pacific	128	113	15	88.2
Washington	20	19	1	
Oregon	17	16	1	
California	91	78	13	
XI. Canada	23	23	0	100.
TOTAL	1445	1319	126	91.2

As the table shows, the poorest response came from the Middle Atlantic
States --- 84.8%; the best from the Mountain States --- 96.4%, if we except
the more limited list in Canada, which produced 100% response. In fifteen
states every college was reported, including the following: Vermont, Rhode
Island, Ohio (the largest complete area --- 55 colleges), South Dakota,
Kansas, Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Nevada,
Arizona, New Mexico, and Canada. In other words, we can fairly claim to
have a representative picture of the total registration and almost a complete

picture of the Jewish registration throughout the country.

The degree of completeness of this study appears even more clearly when we examine the response from various types of institutions in Table IA.

TABLE I A

ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONS NOT REPORTED

Type of Institution	Total Number	Number Reported	No. not Reported	Percent not Reported
Universities	95	94	1	1.
Colleges	563	545	18	3.3
Professional schools	142	119	23	16.2
Teachers colleges	232	196	36	15.5
Junior colleges	413	365	48	11.6
TOTAL	1445	1319	126	8.8

The overwhelming majority of universities and colleges are included in our study: 99% of the former and 97% of the latter. The greatest weakness in the study lies in the three types of institutions which are as a rule smaller in size: the professional schools not associated with universities, teachers colleges, and junior colleges. The first of these, of which 16.2% are lacking, is a serious gap in the study, as professional schools include a relatively large number of Jewish students, and the 23 of these institutions not replying may conceivably have several hundred Jews in their student bodies. The other two groups have a negligible number of Jewish students, (indicated in our figures later on) as the latter the country over seem to prefer the larger universities to these relatively small and isolated seats of learning. The greatest number of junior colleges, in particular, are found in the states of Iowa, Texas, and California, and are frequently located in small communities, where they function largely as local institutions. Naturally in such cases the number of Jewish students proves negligible.

Hence we can fairly claim that this study covering 91.2% of the colleges includes well over 90% of the students of the United States, and an even higher proportion of the Jewish students. This last conclusion can be checked by the various works of reference already referred to. The report of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars gives a total for all types of institutions for 1934-35 of 741,202 regular full time students. It adds to this:

For the summer session of 1934	242,448
Extension and evening classes	227,956
Correspondence study	65,363
Sub-collegiate departments	40,463

or a grand total of 1,025,263. The first, third, and fourth of these items

are ordinarily not included in our present study; the second item is included only in part, as we wished to study the regularly registered students in evening schools, but not the extension classes. It is safe to say, therefore, that the report of the Collegiate Registrars includes some 850,000 students in the categories in which we are interested.

The report of President Raymond Walters in "School and Society" says: "There are 700,730 full time students and a grand total (including part time and summer school registration) of 1,063,472 registered students in 577 approved institutions."

The report of the federal Office of Education, summarized in the World Almanac for 1936 (Page 388) gives the total attendance for the year 1931-32 as 989,757, later years not being available.

All accounts thus agree that there are approximately a million regular students enrolled in colleges and universities in the United States. Our figures check with this very closely, as the 1,319 institutions covered report a total of 1,148,393 students for the year 1934-35. In this study a few summer schools are included when these could not be differentiated from the regular student body and kept separate. A few evening schools are also included whenever reliable figures were obtainable as to their total registration and Jewish registration.

In view of the close correspondence of our total figures with those of the other investigators, and particularly in view of the fact that only one large institution of university rank is lacking from our distribution census, it seems quite definite that we have obtained an adequate survey, and one which stands within a few percent of completeness.

2. The Number of Jewish Students.

Table II (page 15) gives the result of this phase of our study in detail, enumerating by states the total number of students in institutions reported, the total number of Jewish students in the same institutions, the percentage of Jewish students to total students, the percentage of Jews in the population of the various states, and the ratio of the percentage of Jewish students to the percentage of Jewish population. In Table II A (page 16) this same material is summarized by giving merely the eleven headings of census areas and omitting the detail by states.

For convenience the states have been grouped in the nine areas used by the federal bureau of the census, which gives us opportunity to compare different parts of the country according to various criteria, as also to compare this study with many others. It was found necessary, however, in view of the special conditions of New York City, which contains half the Jewish students of the country, to make this one city a special area, Number I. In addition, as our study includes Canada, we have called Canada Area Number XI, in order that it may be included in a manner parallel to that of the various areas of the United States.

The total number of students enumerated, as we have mentioned in the preceding section, is 1,148,393, or almost the complete enumeration of the university and college students in the country in the year 1934-35. The number of Jewish students listed is 104,906, which constitutes 9.13% of the total number of students. As the Jewish population of the United States was estimated in the most careful study made, by Dr. Harry S. Linfield, ("The

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL BY STATES

	1. Area; State	2. Total Students	3. Jewish Students	4. Jewish Students Percentage In Each State	5. Jewish Population in Each State
I.	New York City	110,922	55,008	49.59	29.56
II.	New England	75,832	7,492	9.83	4.35
	Maine	4,708	195	4.14	1.07
	New Hampshire	5,107	200	3.92	.61
	Vermont	3,037	139	4.57	.58
	Massachusetts	48,245	5,452	11.2	5.32
	Rhode Island	4,874	481	9.45	3.56
	Connecticut	9,861	1,025	10.08	5.59
III.	Middle Atlantic	123,220	11,787	9.56	4.06
	New York (Less N.Y.C.)	40,715	2,787	6.85	2.46
	Pennsylvania	69,916	7,418	10.60	4.16
	New Jersey	12,589	1,582	12.60	6.01
IV.	East North Central	217, 856	13,863	6.31	2.74
	Ohio	67,070	3,715	5.55	2.59
	Indiana	27,098	489	1.81	.86
	Illinois	63,281	5,378	8.5	4.74
	Michigan	39,581	3,020	7.64	1.99
	Wisconsin	20,826	1,261	6.07	1.23
V.	West North Central	135,318	3,381	2.49	1.28
	Minnesota	28,093	1,219	4.34	1.61
	Iowa	23,736	356	1.5	.68
	Missouri	24,674	1,247	5.05	2.3
	North Dakota	8,715	58	.66	.43
	South Dakota	6,207	31	.5	.23
	Nebraska	19,894	341	1.71	1.02
	Kansas	23,999	129	.54	.59
VI.	South Atlantic	122,126	4,867	3.98	.86
	Delaware	760	59	7.89	2.18
	Maryland	15,330	1,950	12.77	4.44
	District of Columbia	16,108	864	5.35	2.96
	Virginia	17,407	599	3.44	1.01
	West Virginia	13,489	153	1.13	.44
	North Carolina	25,528	442	1.73	.28
	South Carolina	10,027	145	1.44	.37
	Georgia	15,545	446	2.87	.73
	Florida	7,932	209	2.63	.98
VII.	East South Central	64,795	1,026	1.58	.65
	Kentucky	18,414	248	1.35	.77
	Tennessee	19,009	260	1.38	.91
	Alabama	15,837	439	2.77	.50
	Mississippi	11,535	79	.69	.36

TABLE II (continued)

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL BY STATES

1. Area; State	2. Total Students	3. Jewish Students	4. Jewish Students Percentage In Each State	5. Jewish Population in Each State
VIII. West South Central	110,454	1,658	1.48	.68
Arkansas	7,305	159	2.16	.46
Oklahoma	27,795	159	.56	.33
Louisiana	18,349	570	3.10	.85
Texas	57,005	770	1.33	.86
IX. Mountain	45,290	536	1.18	.75
Colorado	12,673	288	2.28	1.89
Wyoming	1,410	20	1.42	.55
Utah	10,673	77	.72	.55
Montana	5,677	18	.32	.22
Idaho	4,301	3	.07	.21
Nevada	1,021	3	.29	.34
Arizona	5,059	98	1.93	.32
New Mexico	4,476	29	.65	.27
X. Pacific	105,747	3,637	3.44	2.18
Washington	20,911	369	1.76	.94
Oregon	10,034	126	1.25	1.47
California	74,802	3,142	4.24	2.76
XI. Canada	36,833	1,651	4.48	1.50
TOTAL	1,148,393	104,906	9.13	3.58

TABLE II A

PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS BY AREAS

1. Area and State	2. Jewish Students Percentage In Each Area	3. % Jewish Population in Each Area	4. Ratio 2 to 3
I. New York City	49.59	29.56	1.65
II. New England	9.83	4.35	2.26
III. Middle Atlantic	9.56	4.06	2.36
IV. East North Central	6.31	2.74	2.30
V. West North Central	2.49	1.28	1.94
VI. South Atlantic	3.98	0.86	4.62
VII. East South Central	1.58	0.65	2.43
VIII. West South Central	1.48	0.68	2.18
IX. Mountain	1.18	0.75	1.57
X. Pacific	3.44	2.18	1.58
XI. Canada	4.48	1.50	2.98
TOTAL STUDENTS	9.13	3.58	2.49

Jews in the United States in 1927", published by the American Jewish Committee, New York, 1929) to constitute in the year 1927 3.58% of the population of the nation, the high proportion of Jewish students is evident at once. The percentage of Jewish students in the United States and Canada is just two-and-one-half times the percentage of Jews in the national population. The study of Dr. Linfield, made in 1927, will obviously not give exact numbers for 1934-35. We have assumed, however, that the percentages then established will still apply very closely, as no important population trends have developed among Jews, different from those in the general population. The population for Canada was taken from the American Jewish Yearbook for 1936.

This is in itself a remarkable fact, but it becomes still more remarkable when we glance at column 4 in the table. It appears there that the ratio never falls below 1.57 (in the Mountain States), that it rises as high as 4.62 (in the South Atlantic States), and that in six of the eleven census areas it ranges very near the national average. In other words, whether a given state be rural or urban, whether its population be large or small, and whether the Jews residing there are few or many, they almost invariably send double their own percentage from among their children to pursue a higher education. The only exceptions to this general rule are Kansas, Montana, and Idaho, three states of relatively small populations, in all of which the number of Jews is negligible.

But ordinarily the proportion runs true to form the country over. The urban state of Pennsylvania, with 4.16% of Jews in its population, has 10.6% of Jews among its student bodies. The rural state of Iowa runs .68% and 1.5%. In Texas the relative proportions are .86% and 1.33%. In California they are 2.76% and 4.24%, while in Canada, where only the major institutions were included, relative percentages are 1.5% and 4.48%.

The estimated number of Jewish students attending college in New York City is 55,008, or 52.4% of all the Jewish students in the United States. This is to be expected from the fact that 41.5% of the Jewish population of the country is concentrated in the New York metropolitan area. The total student body of New York City, meanwhile, is 110,922, or only 9.7% of the total student population of the country.

It is especially interesting that New York City, with its enormous Jewish population, should have almost as small a ratio of Jewish students to Jewish population as the Mountain States or those on the Pacific Coast, the third smallest ratio of the eleven areas considered. The percentages in New York in round numbers are 30% Jewish population and 50% Jewish students a ratio of 1.65. There is a possibility that the poverty of many New York Jews prevents their sending their children to college in the same proportion as Jews in other sections of the country. This seems, however, not to be the correct interpretation. Figures on the home city of Jewish students in other areas, while not complete, indicate that an entirely disproportionate number of New York Jewish students are studying elsewhere. Perhaps this is due to the limited number of educational institutions in New York City and their frequent overcrowding. Perhaps it is due to the quotas which exist in certain professional schools, which lead Jews in that great Jewish center to seek opportunities for their professional training elsewhere. The fact is that Jewish students from New York City appear in large numbers in every part of the country, in sections as far removed as the University of Alabama, Ohio State University, and the University of Wisconsin. In smaller numbers they are even found on the Pacific Coast and in Canada. Probably, if these facts could all be known, the situation would be equalized and the ratio of

the Jewish students who live in New York City would be as high as those who live in other areas. The deceptive feature in this present table is simply that the students are listed not where they live, but where they are attending college.

We are naturally interested in the reasons for this great disproportion of Jewish college students. The figures cannot indicate these. The basis lies undoubtedly in the age-old respect for education among the Jews, as well as in the European situation, which made certain professions, notably law and medicine, the most conspicuous and most convenient means of social and economic advance for the oppressed Jews. The figures as to professional enrollment and vocational choices indicate the importance of this factor.

Another cause might be sought in the geographical distribution of American Jewry. The cities contribute a much higher percentage of students than the rural districts everywhere in the country, and the Jews are conspicuously a city group. A third cause sometimes suggested lies in the social backgrounds of the families from which the students come. The middle classes in our society, because of their superior incomes and social position and their different outlook on life, contribute a much higher quota of students than the working classes generally. This factor, however, seems to have no bearing on the situation among the Jews. The largely working class population of New York City contributes almost as great a quota to the colleges as the prevailingly middle class Jews of the Middle West and South. If this could be equalized as we have suggested, by tracing the migration of New York Jewish youth to study in other sections of the country, the percentages might become exactly the same.

Probably the ambition of the Jewish immigrant that his son may rise in the world is one of the determining factors in the situation. But if so, this merely means that the psychology of the Jewish immigrant group differs markedly from that of other recent immigrants to the United States. For the Jews are apparently the only group of recent immigrants who send a conspicuously large number of their children to institutions of higher learning. This interest in higher education is certainly not limited to the immigrant group, however. It is at least as strong in sections of the country such as the far South, where the Jewish population is of older standing and includes a very small number of recent immigrants.

As a matter of fact, the highest ratio of all is found in the South Atlantic division (the states from Delaware to Florida). In these nine states the percentage of Jewish population to the total is .86% and the percentage of Jewish students is 3.98%, over four-and-one-half times the percentage to be expected if Jews were to send only their normal quota to college. This percentage is somewhat higher because of the large number of Jewish students from New York City and neighboring sections who have gone to study in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia. But the bulk of it is certainly made up of young people from the same or adjoining states. The majority of all college students, both Jews and non-Jews, inevitably attend college in the state of their residence, so that students from distant areas may influence this percentage but cannot possibly constitute a major portion.

3. Types of Schools Attended.

The next question which arises, naturally, is whether the Jewish students attend all types of colleges in equal measure, or whether they are selective in their choices. With this purpose in mind, the entire analysis

of Table II was reconstructed along three different lines, in order to find out state by state and census area by census area the attendance of Jewish students according to (1) types of institutions, (2) size of institutions, and (3) support of institutions. In these three analyses it appeared very definitely that the Jewish students are by no means an average cross-section of the student body of the country, but that they are highly selective in their choice of universities and colleges. Just as the national average of 9.13% Jewish students does not apply to a single area, in the same way the average for any particular area does not apply to the diverse types and sizes of institutions found in it.

The first study of these three was according to types of institutions: (1) universities, (2) colleges, (3) independent professional schools, (4) teachers Colleges, and (5) junior colleges. This classification and the listing of institutions under the five heads was taken bodily from the Educational Directory of the Federal Office of Education. The Directory however, makes no distinction between universities and colleges, and it was felt that this distinction is a real one, which might have some bearing on our problem. In separating this classification into (1) universities and (2) colleges, the present author followed in the main the classification of President Walters in "School and Society", though other authorities were sometimes consulted. Obviously this distinction, while clear enough for the majority of the institutions, is sometimes a difficult one to make.

According to our analysis (Table III, page 20) our complete study includes 94 universities, 545 colleges, 119 professional schools, 196 teachers colleges, and 365 junior colleges, to make up the total of 1,319. Table IV gives the total number of students and number of Jewish students according to these five classifications. As appears at once, the largest proportions of the Jewish students are found in two types of institutions: (Table IV, page 22) the 94 large universities (where they constitute 14.3% of the total student body),and the 119 small professional schools (where they are 13.5%). In the small colleges the Jewish students are 6.23% of all students enrolled. The last two categories, on the other hand, contain a negligible number of Jews. For the Jewish students are only 1.73% of the student bodies of the junior colleges in the United States, and 1.65% of the teachers colleges and normal schools considered together.

This selectivity appears even more clearly in the recapitulation. It appears clearly that the percentage of Jews in universities is far higher than the percentage of all students attending this type of institution; and that the same applies to the professional schools. Universities have over two-thirds of the Jewish students of the country but less than one-half of all students. The Jewish students are thus represented in them over 50% beyond their normal quota. In the professional schools (Table IV A, page 23) the respective percentages are 6.8% of all Jewish students in the country, and 4.8% of the total students; again the Jewish students are almost one-and-one-half times what they would be in an even distribution. In the other three categories the situation is reversed. The colleges contain 31.7% of all students but only 22.1% of the Jews, almost a third below. The teachers colleges, which include 12.6% of all students, have only 2.3% of Jewish students, or about one-fifth of the number to which they would be entitled by an even distribution. The junior colleges, which contain 8.2% of all students, have only 1.6% of the Jewish students, or again, one-fifth of the anticipated number.

A similar selectivity appears in Table V (page 24), the analysis of Jewish students according to the size of institution attended. In this case

TABLE III

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY TYPES IN EACH STATE

	AREAS STATES	1 Univer- sities	2 Col- leges	3 Profes- sional	4 Teachers Colleges	5 Junior. Colleges	6 Total
1.	New York City	5	11	9	6	1	32
II.	New England	11	32	11	31	11	96
	Maine	1	3	0	5	1	10
	New Hampshire	2	1	0	2	1	6
	Vermont	2	4	0	3	1	10
	Massachusetts	4	16	7	14	4	45
	Rhode Island	1	2	2	1	0	6
	Connecticut	1	6	2	6	4	19
III.	Middle Atlantic	10	76	18	26	11	141
	New York (Less NYC)	3	26	6	8	3	46
	Pennsylvania	5	43	9	13	4	74
	New Jersey	2	7	3	5	4	21
IV.	East North Central	14	110	24	26	37	211
	Ohio	3	40	7	2	3	55
	Indiana	1	19	5	4	5	34
	Illinois	6	26	9	8	16	65
	Michigan	2	14	3	5	11	35
	Wisconsin	2	11	0	7	2	22
V.	West North Central	8	78	15	32	83	216
	Minnesota	1	14	2	8	9	34
	Iowa	1	20	3	1	29	54
	Missouri	2	8	7	7	20	44
	North Dakota	1	2	0	5	1	9
	South Dakota	0	7	1	4	3	15
	Nebraska	2	9	1	5	5	22
	Kansas	1	18	1	2	16	38
VI.	South Atlantic	13	82	13	17	60	185
	Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Maryland	2	11	2	2	3	20
	Dist. of Columbia	2	7	3	3	5	20
	Virginia	1	13	3	3	10	30
	West Virginia	1	6	0	4	4	15
	North Carolina	2	15	0	4	18	39
	South Carolina	1	14	1	0	3	19
	Georgia	2	11	4	1	14	32
	Florida	1	5	0	0	3	9
VII.	East South Central	6	42	7	14	41	110
	Kentucky	2	8	2	3	14	29
	Tennessee	2	19	3	5	7	36
	Alabama	1	8	1	4	2	16
	Mississippi	1	7	1	2	18	29

TABLE III (continued)

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY TYPES IN EACH STATE

	AREAS STATES	1 Univer- sities	2 Col- leges	3 Profes- sional	4 Teachers Colleges	5 Junior Colleges	6 Total
VIII.	West South Central	5	46	7	18	62	138
	Arkansas	1	7	0	2	7	17
	Oklahoma	1	10	1	6	16	34
	Louisiana	2	7	1	3	6	19
	Texas	1	22	5	7	33	68
IX.	Mountain	9	14	6	13	12	54
	Colorado	2	4	4	3	3	16
	Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Utah	1	3	0	0	4	8
	Montana	1	3	1	2	1	8
	Idaho	1	3	0	4	0	8
	Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Arizona	1	0	0	2	2	5
	New Mexico	1	1	1	2	2	7
X.	Pacific	6	38	9	13	47	113
	Washington	1	7	0	3	8	19
	Oregon	1	10	1	3	1	16
	California	4	21	8	7	38	78
XI.	Canada	7	16	0	0	0	23
	TOTAL	94	545	119	196	365	1,319

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

AREA AND STATE		1 UNIVERSITIES			2 COLLEGES		
		Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%
I.	New York City	80,276	36,673	45.8	25,542	15,838	62.1
II.	New England	38,242	4,342	9.41	23,568	2,090	9.
	Maine	1,473	67		1,850	120	
	New Hampshire	3,981	187		276	2	
	Vermont	1,493	124		1,138	13	
	Massachusetts	23,917	3,153		15,809	1,543	
	Rhode Island	2,016	286		1,869	145	
	Connecticut	5,362	525		2,626	267	
III.	Middle Atlantic	54,638	7,510	13.5	36,683	1,898	4.75
	New York	16,759	1,533		13,681	684	
	Pennsylvania	33,034	5,458		19,510	757	
	New Jersey	4,845	519		3,492	457	
IV.	East N. Central	104,318	10,317	9.6	72,973	1,287	7.72
	Ohio	32,152	2,856		30,871	641	
	Indiana	5,044	266		16,308	192	
	Illinois	35,233	3,530		12,972	321	
	Michigan	20,140	2,511		9,053	102	
	Wisconsin	11,749	1,154		3,769	31	
V.	West N. Central	43,107	2,566	5.96	44,996	294	.64
	Minnesota	14,022	1,125		6,843	25	
	Iowa	6,314	226		13,180	94	
	Missouri	7,201	880		2,835	18	
	North Dakota	2,518	40		2,011	13	
	South Dakota	–	–		3,558	24	
	Nebraska	8,784	242		4,493	72	
	Kansas	4,268	53		12,076	48	
VI.	South Atlantic	38,301	3,027	7.78	46,904	743	1.56
	Delaware	760	59				
	Maryland	6,443	1,389		3,757	223	
	Dist. of Columbia	6,727	456		5,984	45	
	Virginia	2,435	201		6,866	231	
	West Virginia	3,374	100		5,357	36	
	North Carolina	9,386	374		8,477	51	
	South Carolina	1,964	61		7,469	72	
	Georgia	4,230	230		4,581	31	
	Florida	2,982	153		4,413	54	
VII.	East South Central	17,710	740	4.18	24,369	122	.50
	Kentucky	6,252	206		4,580	17	
	Tennessee	5,180	122		7,365	23	
	Alabama	4,700	375		8,162	58	
	Mississippi	1,578	37		4,262	24	

TABLE IV

BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS IN STATES AND AREAS

	3 PROFESSIONAL			4 TEACHERS COLLEGES			5 JUNIOR COLLEGES		
	Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%
	4,357	2,308	37.2	603	180	29.9	144	10	6.95
	4,700	525	19.4	7,412	414	5.45	1,910	121	6.34
	-	-		1,253	3		132	5	
	-	-		588	5		262	6	
	-	-		270	1		136	1	
	4,035	467		3,700	237		784	52	
	493	20		496	30		-		
	172	38		1,105	138		596	57	
	13,848	1,245	9.91	16,383	1,052	6.4	1,668	82	4.92
	4,225	154		5,775	416		275	0	
	8,274	923		8,601	274		497	6	
	1,349	168		2,007	362		896	76	
	8,367	1,563	19.7	23,536	209	8.9	8,662	487	5.68
	1,865	190		1,080	4		1,102	24	
	737	10		4,396	11		613	19	
	3,687	1,056		7,760	85		3,629	386	
	2,078	307		5,247	34		3,063	66	
	-	-		5,053	75		255	1	
	3,540	179	5.07	28,580	110	.38	15,095	232	1.47
	307	5		4,719	15		2,202	49	
	325	12		1,200	2		2,717	22	
	1,995	129		7,520	77		5,123	143	
	-	-		4,026	5		160	0	
	272	4		1,961	3		416	0	
	337	20		5,442	1		838	6	
	304	9		3,712	7		3,639	12	
	12,821	851	6.36	12,515	177	1.41	11,585	73	.63
	4,177	282		551	56		402	0	
	2,497	260		569	97		421	6	
	3,194	122		2,766	12		2,146	33	
	-	-		4,085	9		673	8	
	-	-		3,914	0		3,751	17	
	181	11		-	-		413	1	
	2,862	176		630	3		3,242	6	
							537	2	
	911	69	7.56	12,339	71	.57	9,466	24	.25
	245	19		4,569	4		2,768	2	
	565	47		4,125	62		1,774	6	
	58	1		2,645	3		272	2	
	43	2		1,000	2		4,652	14	

TABLE IV (continued)

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

AREA AND STATE	1 UNIVERSITIES			2 COLLEGES		
	Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%
VIII. West South Central	24,240	995	4.4	46,120	399	.63
Arkansas	2,129	148		2,330	1	
Oklahoma	6,021	125		9,771	27	
Louisiana	8,428	378		6,591	143	
Texas	7,662	344		27,428	228	
IX. Mountain	21,292	458	2.07	11,394	14	.124
Colorado	6,373	246		2,618	12	
Wyoming	1,410	20		–	–	
Utah	3,677	75		5,680	1	
Montana	2,359	13		1,467	1	
Idaho	2,425	3		921	0	
Nevada	1,021	3		–	–	
Arizona	2,640	85		–	–	
New Mexico	1,387	13		708	3	
X. Pacific	40,599	2,558	6.28	22,220	170	.77
Washington	9,954	338		6,694	21	
Oregon	2,498	37		5,616	53	
California	28,147	2,183		9,910	96	
XI. Canada	27,284	1,310	4.8	9,549	341	3.57
TOTAL	490,007	70,496	14.3	364,318	23,196	6.32

TABLE IV (continued)

BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS IN STATES AND AREAS

	3 PROFESSIONAL			4 TEACHERS COLLEGES			5 JUNIOR COLLEGES		
	Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%	Total	Jewish	%
	2,525	173	6.84	20,872	8	.04	16,697	83	.5
	-	-		1,144	0		1,702	10	
	-	-		8,259	0		3,744	7	
	317	42		1,877	5		1,136	2	
	2,208	131		9,592	3		10,105	64	
	1,092	13	1.19	7,584	24	.32	3,928	24	.61
	693	10		2,367	17		622	3	
	-	-		-	-		-	-	
	-	-		-	-		1,316	1	
	262	3		1,160	0		429	1	
	-	-		955	0		-	-	
	-	-		-	-		-	-	
	-	-		1,544	4		875	9	
	137	0		1,558	3		686	10	
	2,819	201	6.02	15,289	170	1.12	24,820	538	2.18
	-	-		3,211	5		1,052	5	
	479	36		1,331	0		110	0	
	2,340	165		10,747	165		23,658	533	
	54,980	7,125	13.5	145,113	2,415	1.65	93,975	1,674	1.73

TABLE IV A

COMPARISON OF

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institution	Total Students	% of Total	Total Jewish Student	% of Total
Universities	490,007	42.7%	70,496	67.2
Colleges	364,318	31.7	23,196	22.1
Professional schools	54,980	4.8	7,125	6.8
Teachers colleges	145,113	12.6	2,415	2.3
Junior colleges	93,975	8.2	1,674	1.6
TOTAL	1,148,393	100.0	104,906	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS

Figure 1
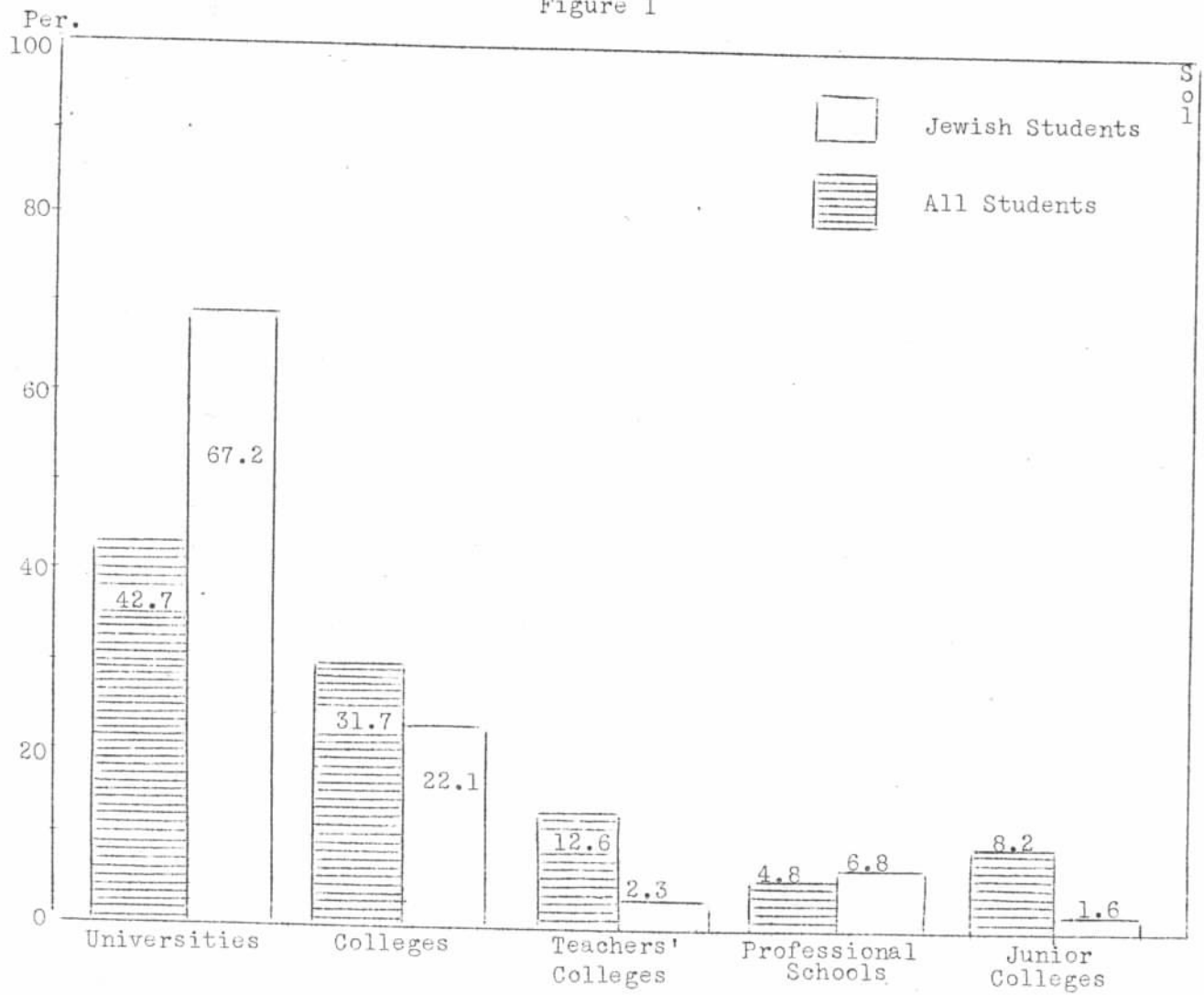
TABLE V

NUMBER OF JEWISH STUDENTS

		Size 1. 1-500			Size 2. 501-1000		
		Total Students	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students	
			No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
I.	New York City	3,835	830	21.3			
II.	New England	12,764	802	6.26	11,637	825	7.06
	Maine	797	7		2,438	121	
	New Hampshire	1,126	13				
	Vermont	1,118	15		649	4	
	Massachusetts	6,210	442		5,754	411	
	Rhode Island	989	50		821	64	
	Connecticut	2,524	275		1,975	225	
III.	Middle Atlantic	23,535	1,554	6.58	22,102	1,184	4.95
	New York	6,888	390		9,317	287	
	Pennsylvania	13,043	729		10,250	630	
	New Jersey	3,604	435		2,535	257	
IV.	East N. Central	29,689	946	3.67	27,454	729	2.64
	Ohio	6,264	176		9,926	198	
	Indiana	4,930	40		1,725	7	
	Illinois	9,582	633		8,490	476	
	Michigan	5,742	69		3,732	31	
	Wisconsin	3,171	28		3,581	17	
V.	West N. Central	34,088	347	1.03	23,170	193	.84
	Minnesota	4,966	51		7,740	40	
	Iowa	7,364	49		2,497	12	
	Missouri	7,729	187		3,119	104	
	North Dakota	1,099	2		1,455	2	
	South Dakota	2,635	7		3,572	24	
	Nebraska	2,422	27		2,725	0	
	Kansas	7,873	24		2,062	11	
VI.	South Atlantic	28,200	554	1.92	22,887	546	2.24
	Delaware				760	59	
	Maryland	3,185	109		1,525	170	
	Dist. of Columbia	2,287	169		1,332	50	
	Virginia	4,730	59		5,821	211	
	West Virginia	1,480	16		3,053	7	
	North Carolina	4,979	26		5,888	23	
	South Carolina	3,566	50		1,963	20	
	Georgia	6,554	111		1,356	4	
	Florida	1,419	14		1,189	2	
VII.	East S. Central	17,898	124	.61	13,957	74	.53
	Kentucky	3,297	29		5,280	9	
	Tennessee	6,769	66		5,185	58	
	Alabama	2,181	10		742	0	
	Mississippi	5,651	19		2,750	7	

TABLE V

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS' ENROLLMENT

	Size 3. 1001-2000			Size 4. 2001-5000			Size 5. Over 5000		
	Total	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students	
		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
	5,757	2,729	35.				101,330	51,449	51.2
	13,150	1,041	7.16	15,159	1,648	12.9	23,122	3,176	13.7
	1,483	67							
	1,559	47		2,422	140				
	1,270	120							
	7,800	726		10,721	1,222		17,700	2,651	
	1,048	81		2,016	286				
							5,362	525	
	19,149	1,268	6.61	15,112	1,301	8.4	43,322	6,490	15.
	7,751	577		4,123	269		12,636	1,264	
	9,793	320		6,144	513		30,686	5,226	
	1,605	371		4,845	519				
	33,345	1,135	3.48	36,046	1,847	5.1	91,322	9,206	9.6
	11,408	195		7,320	290		32,152	2,856	
	7,504	55		7,895	121		5,044	266	
	6,040	489		11,353	979		27,816	2,801	
	6,068	334		6,386	175		17,653	2,411	
	2,325	62		3,092	282		8,657	872	
	22,195	215	.97	29,361	1,146	3.91	26,504	1,480	5.62
	1,365	3					14,022	1,125	
	2,774	35		4,791	34		6,310	226	
	4,608	74		9,218	882				
	3,643	14		2,518	40				
	5,963	72		2,612	113		6,172	129	
	3,842	17		10,222	77				
	30,269	1,275	4.5	40,770	2,492	6.11			
	4,587	739		6,033	932				
	3,062	179		9,427	466				
	4,421	128		2,435	201				
	5,582	30		3,374	100				
	5,238	22		9,423	371				
	4,498	75							
	2,881	102		4,754	229				
				5,324	193				
	13,165	191	1.45	19,775	637	2.72			
	1,500	2		8,337	208				
	3,318	108		3,737	28				
	5,213	28		7,701	401				
	3,134	53							

TABLE V (continued)

NUMBER OF JEWISH STUDENTS

		Size 1.	1-500		Size 2.	501-1000	
		Total Students	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students	
			No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
VIII.	West S. Central	18,193	199	1.09	18,355	197	1.07
	Arkansas	3,833	11		1,343	0	
	Oklahoma	4,055	7		5,413	1	
	Louisiana	2,333	49		1,450	112	
	Texas	7,972	132		10,149	84	
IX.	Mountain	7,293	58	.8	4,684	19	.41
	Colorado	1,566	41		1,784	7	
	Wyoming						
	Utah	615	0		732	1	
	Montana	1,373	4		767	0	
	Idaho	1,876	0				
	Nevada						
	Arizona	682	2		693	8	
	New Mexico	1,181	11		708	3	
X.	Pacific	14,637	287	2.03	20,066	173	.96
	Washington	1,896	5		2,773	13	
	Oregon	3,016	82		1,688	0	
	California	9,725	200		15,605	160	
XI.	Canada	1,868	21	1.12	4,371	184	4.22
	TOTAL	192,000	5,722	3.	168,683	4,124	2.45

TABLE V (continued)

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS' ENROLLMENT

	Size 3. 1001-2000			Size 4. 2001-5000			Size 5. Over 5000		
	Total	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students		Total	Jewish Students	
		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
	27,244	169	.63	27,078	496	1.83	19,584	597	3.05
				2,129	148				
	5,484	26		6,822	0		6,021	125	
	6,138	31		2,527	250		5,901	128	
	15,622	112		15,600	98		7,662	344	
	10,414	65	.62	22,899	394	1.65			
	3,174	23		6,149	217				
	1,410	20							
				9,326	76				
	1,178	1		2,359	13				
				2,425	3				
	1,021	3							
	1,044	3		2,640	85				
	2,587	15							
	11,156	308	2.23	29,787	760	2.74	30,101	2,108	6.87
	2,811	5		3,477	8		9,954	338	
				5,330	43				
	8,345	303		23,080	709		20,147	1,770	
	7,014	245	3.5	8,757	641	7.31	14,823	560	3.78
	192,858	8,641	4.47	244,744	11,353	4.5	350,108	75,066	21.12

TABLE V A

COMPARISON OF

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS' ENROLLMENT

Size of Institution		Total Students	Percent of Total	Total Jewish Students	Percent of Jews
Size 1	1 - 500	192,000	16.9	5,722	5.8
Size 2	501 - 1000	168,683	14.4	4,124	3.8
Size 3	1001 - 2000	192,858	17.0	8,641	7.3
Size 4	2001 - 5000	244,744	21.6	11,353	13.4
Size 5	Over 5000	350,108	30.1	75,066	69.7
TOTAL		1,148,393	100.0	104,906	100.0

five groups were established: (1) 1-500 total registration, (2) 501-1000, (3) 1001-2000, (4) 2001-5000, and (5) over 5000. These groups contain the following number of institutions, respectively: (1), 824; (2) 242; (3) 136; (4) 80; and (5) 37. In this case again we see not an even distribution but a highly selective one for the Jewish students. They are found most frequently in the largest institutions. As we would expect from the previous analysis for universities in Table IV., they are to be found in practically all of the institutions in classes 4 and 5 of Table V. The percentage of Jews rises steadily as the institutions in a given class become larger, running from 3% of the student body in the smallest of the institutions to 21% or 22% in the largest. The only interruption to this regular curve comes in the difference between class 1 (the smallest institutions) and class 2 (the institutions of from 501-1000 registration). In class 1 the Jews are 3% of all students, while in class 2 they show a small drop to 2.5%. This seems to correspond with the large percentage of Jews in the professional schools, most of which are very small institutions; in fact, 81 of the 119 professional schools are included among the 842 small colleges in class 1.

The recapitulation (Table VA, page 25) again brings out this relationship. Class 1 of the smallest colleges contains 16.9% of all students in the United States, but only 5.8% of the Jewish students. At the other extreme, class 5 (those institutions of over 5000 total registration) contains 30.1% of all American students but 69.7% of the Jewish students. Evidently an exceptional number of Jewish students are attracted to the larger institutions of learning.

A clue toward this situation may be found in the previous analysis of types of institutions. A further one appears in the analysis of institutions according to their type of support. In this case, the categories used were (1) public (including institutions supported in whole or in the greater part by cities, states, and other public bodies), (2) private (including all non-public institutions which are not controlled by religious bodies), (3) Catholic, (4) Protestant, and (5) Jewish. It appears in Table VII that there are all together 452 public institutions, 302 private institutions, 155 Catholic, 378 Protestant, and 9 Jewish institutions of collegiate grade in the United States. Canada could not be included in this particular table, so that the total number of institutions considered is only 1,296, omitting the 23 Canadian colleges and universities.

The favorite type of college for the Jewish students (Table VIII) turns out to be the private institution, where 14.9% of all students reported are Jewish. Next is the public institution, which we might well have expected to lead the list. In this type of college the Jews represent 9.23% of the student bodies. The Catholic colleges follow, where 6.01% of the total registration is Jewish. The Protestant colleges come last, where they have but 1.26% Jews in their student body. The few Jewish institutions have student bodies including 96.5% Jews. This is to be expected as most of them are theological institutions, although Yeshiva College and Dropsie College are institutions of secular learning as well; all except Yeshiva College are graduate institutions.

The recapitulation (Table VIII A) brings out this distribution again. The public institutions, which contain just 51% of all students in the United States, contain also 51% of the Jews. The private institutions have 25.3% of all students, and 40.7% of the Jewish students. In the Roman Catholic colleges the relative proportions are 8.2% and 5.3%; in the Protestant colleges they are 14.9% and 2%. The Jewish colleges, which contain

.1% of all students in the country, have .9% of the Jewish students.

It thus appears that the public institutions attract Jewish students to exactly the same proportion as they do students in general; that the private institutions attract them to an extent of 50% over an even distribution, that in the Catholic institutions they are one-third less than what an even distribution would bring, while the Protestant institutions have just one-seventh the number of Jewish students which they would have had if attendance at college were random rather than selective.

In this analysis two points of interest arise: the excess of Jewish students in the private rather than the public schools, and the excess of the Catholic over the Protestant schools. The second question is easily answered. It is due to the fact that two large Catholic universities, Fordham and St. John's, are located in New York City, where all institutions have a very large percentage of Jewish students, and that no Protestant institutions are found there. Most Protestant colleges, as in fact, most Catholic colleges also, are relatively small institutions located at points remote from the larger centers of Jewish population. They are established primarily to serve their own young people in particular sections of the country, and while very few of them exclude Jews or others not of their communion, they naturally offer limited attractions to students of a different faith who come from a long distance.

Practically none of these Church-controlled colleges refuse to admit Jews, however, and those which do so are chiefly theological schools, where members of differing Christian denominations would also not fit into their specific programs of religious education. Apparently not more than one or two of the colleges which answered us exclude Jews entirely for social reasons. Those colleges which have erected an artificial standard limited to a certain social class prefer to establish a quota and to admit a limited number of Jewish students.

The explanation for the excess of private over public institutions is more difficult. The great public institutions such as the three city colleges in greater New York and the huge state universities of the Middle West certainly have great numbers of Jewish students. On the other hand, the public institutions include almost all the teachers colleges and junior colleges of the country, and these, as we have already seen, have very few Jewish students, and bring down the average. The private institutions include many of the large universities of over 5,000 students. They also include practically all of the small professional schools (in which Jews are so numerous),and finally they include a considerable number of small colleges in which, as we saw in Table IV, Jews are fairly numerous, though not extremely so. Evidently these three categories with many Jews, when added together, contain a total larger average in their Jewish student bodies than the great state and city universities when joined together with the teachers colleges and junior colleges.

However that may be, it is evident that the Jewish students seek the public and the privately endowed institutions rather than Church controlled and Church supported ones.

We can now see clearly in what way the Jewish students have selected the colleges which they attend. They attend the large universities, no matter whether these are publicly or privately controlled. They attend the professional schools, both those in the universities and those existing

separately. They attend privately controlled arts colleges to a considerable extent. On the other hand, they do not gravitate to the teachers colleges and junior colleges, which are publicly controlled, or to the small Church controlled colleges which are found the country over.

It appears also that this distribution of Jewish students coincides with the geographical distribution of Jewish population. We have seen that the junior colleges of the United States are found largely in small towns of Texas, Iowa, and California, where very few Jews reside. Those junior colleges in large cities such as Los Angeles and Kansas City, Missouri, are the only ones with considerable numbers of Jewish students. We have noticed also that a great proportion of the Protestant controlled colleges of the country are found in areas where the Jews are least numerous, such as the South Atlantic, the West North Central, and the East South Central. Evidently Jewish students, like other students, prefer on the whole colleges which are easily accessible to their homes. When they leave home to attend a distant institution, they seek almost invariably the large and famous institutions. It is notable that the great cities which are centers of Jewish population are also outstanding educational centers: such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. The large universities located in and about these communities invariably have a great number of Jewish students, whether they be private or Church controlled. Even here, however, the smaller colleges do not have the same relative proportion of Jewish students.

To sum up, the Jewish students attend (1) universities and professional schools, (2) the larger institutions, (3) the public and privately endowed colleges. They do not attend in large numbers (1) teachers colleges and junior colleges, (2) institutions of under 1000 total registration, (3) Church supported and Church controlled colleges.

4. The Major Aggregations of Jewish Students

In view of this unequal distribution of Jewish students in the 1,319 colleges and universities under consideration, it seemed interesting to regroup the institutions according to the number of Jewish students which they contain. The result appears in Table IX and X. There are four institutions, all located in New York City, which contain over 5,000 Jewish students each. There are three with between 2,001 and 5,000 Jewish students, two of these in New York City, and the third in Pennsylvania. Ten institutions contain from 1,001 to 2,000 Jewish students. These three classes are all great universities, and almost all either public or private. Only two Church controlled institutions are among them, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic university. Seventeen colleges have from 501 to 1,000 Jewish students each, 33 from 201-500, and 46 from 101-200. These six classes then include 113 institutions, each of them having more than 100 Jewish students. These 113 institutions contain 36.5% of all college students in the United States, but 89.9% of all Jewish students. Evidently the concentration of Jewish students in American colleges is just as striking as the concentration of the Jewish population in the large industrial cities of the country.

Below these categories are three much larger groups of colleges. 149 institutions have from 25-100 Jews each; 580 have less than 25 Jewish students; while 477, including a total of 162,330 in their student bodies, have no Jewish students at all. These three categories of 1,206 institutions of collegiate grade contain 63.5% of all the students in America, but only

10.1% of the Jewish students.

If we include with the first six groups class 7 (25-100 Jewish students) we have 262 institutions with 25 or more Jewish students, sufficiently large Jewish student bodies to require some type of religious or other ministration on the part of the Jewish communities of America. The 580 Jewish student groups of less than 25 each are probably too small for effective organization or service, except in such instances where the college is located in a city with an active Jewish community. This problem will be considered in connection with the survey of Jewish collegiate organizations.

Finally, it is of great interest to notice that 477 colleges in the United States report no Jews in their student bodies. These colleges are of many different types. They include Church controlled institutions, a great many of them in rural areas far from large Jewish centers, but a few immediately adjoining the large cities. They include many junior colleges located in small communities, and many teachers colleges in remote sections of western and southern states. It is interesting that many Jewish students appear to prefer the state university to a local institution of this kind, whether for an arts or an educational course. Perhaps they are attracted by the superior reputation or the superior educational facilities of the state university; perhaps by the large Jewish student bodies already there, its personalities, and its organizations.

Some of these colleges with no Jewish students are of considerable size, especially a few of the teachers colleges which have between 1,000-2,000 students, and one College of Agriculture and Industries in a southwestern state, which has over 3,000 students, but where not a single Jew is registered as such. In these cases the professional choice may have as much to do with the lack of Jewish students as the geographical location; as we shall see later on, a relatively small number of Jews are studying for the professions of teaching and agriculture; and as we have already seen, only the minority of those who are studying for the teaching profession are pursuing their studies in a professional teachers college.

The picture of Jewish student life in America then shows a high degree of concentration and selectivity. A small number of institutions of special types contain a very large percentage of Jewish students; along with these is a general scattering of small groups of Jews in a much larger number of colleges, such as one would expect in any body of people who are living in every state of the Union. Finally, it shows that over one-third of the colleges in the United States are entirely without Jewish students, and that in almost every case this seems to be the result of the deliberate choice of the Jewish students themselves rather than any act of exclusion by the college.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY SIZES IN EACH STATE

CENSUS AREA	1 1-500	2 501-1000	3 1001-2000	4 2001-5000	5 Over 5000	Total
I. New York City	21	0	4	0	7	32
II. New England	61	17	10	5	3	96
Maine	5	4	1	0	0	10
New Hampshire	4	0	1	1	0	6
Vermont	8	1	1	0	0	10
Massachusetts	26	8	6	3	2	45
Rhode Island	3	1	1	1	0	6
Connecticut	15	3	0	0	1	19
III. Middle Atlantic	83	33	14	5	6	141
New York	24	13	6	1	2	46
Pennsylvania	45	16	7	2	4	74
New Jersey	14	4	1	2	0	21
IV. East North Central	126	41	23	11	10	211
Ohio	27	14	8	3	3	55
Indiana	23	3	5	2	1	34
Illinois	42	12	4	3	4	65
Michigan	22	6	4	2	1	35
Wisconsin	12	6	2	1	1	22
V. West North Central	153	34	17	9	3	216
Minnesota	20	12	1	0	1	34
Iowa	46	4	2	1	1	54
Missouri	33	4	4	3	0	44
North Dakota	3	2	3	1	0	9
South Dakota	10	5	0	0	0	15
Nebraska	12	4	4	1	1	22
Kansas	29	3	3	3	0	38
VI. South Atlantic	119	31	21	14	0	185
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	1
Maryland	14	2	2	2	0	20
Dist. of Columbia	12	3	2	3	0	20
Virginia	18	7	4	1	0	30
West Virginia	6	4	4	1	0	15
North Carolina	26	6	4	3	0	39
South Carolina	13	3	3	0	0	19
Georgia	26	2	2	2	0	32
Florida	4	3	0	2	0	9
VII. East South Central	75	20	9	6	0	110
Kentucky	17	8	1	3	0	29
Tennessee	26	7	2	1	0	36
Alabama	9	1	4	2	0	16
Mississippi	23	4	2	0	0	29

TABLE VI (continued)

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY SIZES IN EACH STATE

CENSUS AREA	1 1-500	2 501-1000	3 1001-2000	4 2001-5000	5 Over 5000	Total
VIII. West South Central	82	25	18	10	3	138
Arkansas	14	2	0	1	0	17
Oklahoma	20	7	4	2	1	34
Louisiana	12	2	3	1	1	19
Texas	36	14	11	6	1	68
IX. Mountain	31	7	8	8	0	54
Colorado	9	3	2	2	0	16
Wyoming	0	0	1	0	0	1
Utah	4	1	0	3	0	8
Montana	5	1	1	1	0	8
Idaho	7	0	0	1	0	8
Nevada	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	2	1	1	1	0	5
New Mexico	4	1	2	0	0	7
X. Pacific	65	28	8	9	3	113
Washington	11	4	2	1	1	19
Oregon	12	2	0	2	0	16
California	42	22	6	6	2	78
XI. Canada	8	6	4	3	2	23
TOTAL	824	242	136	80	37	1319

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT — BY STATES

AREA AND STATE	1 Public	2 Private	3 Roman Catholic	4 Protestant	5 Jewish	6 Total
I. New York City	3	16	8	1	4	32
II. New England	33	50	8	5		96
Maine	6	4				10
New Hampshire	3	1	1	1		6
Vermont	5	2	2	1		10
Massachusetts	11	28	3	3		45
Rhode Island	2	3	1			6
Connecticut	6	12	1			19
III. Middle Atlantic	30	50	27	32	2	141
New York	10	22	9	5		46
Pennsylvania	12	22	14	24	2	74
New Jersey	8	6	4	3		21
IV. East North Central	47	55	37	69	3	211
Ohio	8	13	11	22	1	55
Indiana	4	12	4	14		34
Illinois	11	21	11	20	2	65
Michigan	16	4	6	9		35
Wisconsin	8	5	5	4		22
V. West North Central	92	28	23	73		216
Minnesota	14	3	7	10		34
Iowa	24	8	7	15		54
Missouri	13	14	3	14		44
North Dakota	8			1		9
South Dakota	7	1		7		15
Nebraska	9		1	12		22
Kansas	17	2	5	14		38
VI. South Atlantic	52	38	13	82		185
Delaware	1					1
Maryland	5	6	6	3		20
Dist. of Columbia	2	10	5	3		20
Virginia	8	7		15		30
West Virginia	8	1		6		15
North Carolina	8	2	2	27		39
South Carolina	6	1		12		19
Georgia	11	8		13		32
Florida	3	3		3		9
VII. East South Central	34	24	7	45		110
Kentucky	5	8	5	11		29
Tennessee	7	11		18		36
Alabama	7	2	2	5		16
Mississippi	15	3		11		29

TABLE VII (continued)

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT — BY STATES

AREA AND STATE	1 Public	2 Private	3 Roman Catholic	4 Protestant	5 Jewish	6 Total
VIII. West South Central	73	10	15	40		138
Arkansas	8		2	7		17
Oklahoma	25	2	2	5		34
Louisiana	7	4	6	2		19
Texas	33	4	5	26		68
IX. Mountain	37	4	3	10		54
Colorado	9	2	2	3		16
Wyoming	1					1
Utah	5	1		2		8
Montana	6		1	1		8
Idaho	3	1		4		8
Nevada	1					1
Arizona	5					5
New Mexico	7					7
X. Pacific	51	27	14	21		113
Washington	7	5	2	5		19
Oregon	6	2	3	5		16
California	38	20	9	11		78
TOTAL	452	302	155	378	9	1296

TABLE VII A

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT — BY AREAS

AREA	1 Public	2 Private	3 Roman Catholic	4 Protestant	5 Jewish	6 Total
I. New York City	3	16	8	1	4	32
II. New England	33	50	8	5		96
III. Middle Atlantic	30	50	27	32	2	141
IV. East North Central	47	55	37	69	3	211
V. West North Central	92	28	23	73		216
VI. South Atlantic	52	38	13	82		185
VII. East South Central	34	24	7	45		110
VIII. West South Central	73	10	15	40		138
IX. Mountain	37	4	3	10		54
X. Pacific	51	27	14	21		113
TOTAL	452	302	155	378	9	1296

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

		I. PUBLIC			II. PRIVATE		
		Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent
I.	New York City	43,229	32,519	75.2	52,223	18,454	34.
II.	New England	14,734	973	6.58	54,336	6,306	10.4
	Maine	2,726	70		1,982	125	
	New Hampshire	2,147	52		2,422	140	
	Vermont	1,763	125		873	13	
	Massachusetts	4,744	347		38,612	4,969	
	Rhode Island	1,544	111		2,509	306	
	Connecticut	1,810	268		7,938	753	
III.	Middle Atlantic	27,260	1,946	7.4	70,966	8,781	12.5
	New York	8,004	521		27,274	2,227	
	Pennsylvania	13,628	481		38,731	6,004	
	New Jersey	5,628	944		4,961	550	
IV.	East N. Central	109,386	7,612	6.5	43,126	4,398	10.4
	Ohio	34,655	2,349		14,144	1,110	
	Indiana	12,779	364		2,841	23	
	Illinois	18,592	1,364		21,561	2,924	
	Michigan	29,650	2,588		2,623	312	
	Wisconsin	13,710	947		1,957	29	
V.	West N. Central	90,558	2,321	2.33	12,463	876	7.04
	Minnesota	20,449	1,187		973	17	
	Iowa	13,938	282		3,615	53	
	Missouri	13,153	433		6,835	797	
	North Dakota	8,225	58				
	South Dakota	3,793	25				
	Nebraska	13,580	221				
	Kansas	17,420	115		1,040	9	
VI.	South Atlantic	60,237	2,383	3.96	19,484	1,889	9.7
	Delaware	760	59				
	Maryland	6,015	768		6,578	1,171	
	Dist. of Columbia	2,376	103		6,793	556	
	Virginia	9,600	413		2,194	71	
	West Virginia	10,288	138		125	3	
	North Carolina	11,053	318		181	0	
	South Carolina	5,653	132		290	0	
	Georgia	8,868	259		2,249	74	
	Florida	5,624	193		1,074	14	
VII.	East S. Central	38,277	787	2.05	7,932	167	2.11
	Kentucky	10,821	210		1,812	20	
	Tennessee	7,278	106		5,491	134	
	Alabama	11,598	406		259	3	
	Mississippi	8,580	65		370	10	

TABLE VIII

BY SUPPORT OF INSTITUTION

III. ROMAN CATHOLIC			IV. PROTESTANT			V. JEWISH		
Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent
14,806	3,625	22.9	275	21	7.63	389	389	100.
5,279	159	1.96	1,483	54	3.64			
276	2		262	6				
265	0		136	1				
3,804	89		1,085	47				
821	64							
113	4							
11,795	439	3.74	13,039	467	3.58	160	154	96.4
4,265	34		1,172	5				
6,319	393		11,078	386		160	154	
1,211	12		789	76				
29,984	904	3.01	34,927	546	1.6	433	403	93.4
5,041	35		13,163	162		67	59	
4,203	38		7,275	64				
12,504	446		10,258	300		366	344	
4,083	102		3,225	18				
4,153	283		1,006	2				
9,556	139	1.46	22,741	45	.2			
3,026	8		3,645	7				
1,897	13		4,286	8				
498	3		4,188	14				
			490	0				
144	0		2,270	6				
2,612	113		3,702	7				
1,379	2		4,160	3				
6,775	150	2.	35,630	445	1.17			
1,347	1		1,390	10				
5,242	146		1,697	59				
			5,613	115				
			3,076	12				
186	3		14,108	121				
			4,084	13				
			4,428	113				
			1,234	2				
1,607	6	.38	16,979	66	.39			
1,121	5		4,660	13				
			6,240	20				
486	1		3,494	29				
			2,585	4				

TABLE VIII (continued)

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

		I. PUBLIC			II. PRIVATE		
		Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent
VIII.	West S. Central	73,285	969	1.36	6,361	454	7.
	Arkansas	5,027	158				
	Oklahoma	23,119	133		1,321	20	
	Louisiana	11,413	187		3,373	350	
	Texas	33,726	491		1,667	84	
IX.	Mountain	36,895	357	.92	760	8	1.05
	Colorado	8,713	110		659	8	
	Wyoming	1,410	20				
	Utah	7,671	76		31	0	
	Montana	5,388	18				
	Idaho	3,157	3		70	0	
	Nevada	1,021	3				
	Arizona	5,059	98				
	New Mexico	4,476	29				
X.	Pacific	76,827	2,786	3.71	14,567	708	4.86
	Washington	16,832	351		1,068	5	
	Oregon	6,903	65		926	59	
	California	53,092	2,370		12,573	644	
	TOTAL	570,688	52,653	9.23	282,218	42,041	14.9

TABLE VIII (continued)

BY SUPPORT OF INSTITUTION

III. ROMAN CATHOLIC			IV. PROTESTANT			V. JEWISH		
Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent	Total	Jews	Per-cent
6,258	52	.83	24,550	183	.74			
424	0		1,854	1				
210	0		3,145	6				
2,374	19		1,189	14				
3,250	33		18,362	162				
418	0	0.0	7,217	171	2.36			
315	0		2,986	170				
			2,971	1				
103	0		186	0				
			1,074	0				
5,560	57	1.02	8,793	86	.97			
703	7		2,308	6				
603	2		1,602	0				
4,254	48		4,883	80				
92,038	5,531	6.01	165,634	2,084	1.25	982	946	96.5

TABLE VIII A

COMPARISON OF ALL STUDENT REGISTRATION AND JEWISH STUDENT ENROLLMENT

IN INSTITUTIONS - ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SUPPORT

Type of Support	Total Students	Percent of Total	Total Jewish Students	Percent of all Jewish Students
Public	570,688	51.5	52,653	51.1
Private	282,218	25.3	42,041	40.7
Catholic	92,038	8.2	5,531	5.3
Protestant	165,634	14.9	2,084	2.0
Jewish	982	.1	946	.9
TOTALS	1,111,560	100.0	103,255	100.0

Note: Canada omitted because of lack of information.

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

AREA AND STATE	Class I 5001 and over		Class 2 2001-5000		Class 3 1001-2000		Class 4 501-1000	
	Total Students	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
I. New York City	71,520	45,228	23,844	5,495	1,800	1,350	8,724	2,105
II. New England					17,760	2,579	9,156	1,087
Maine								
New Hampshire								
Vermont								
Massachusetts					17,760	2,579	3,794	562
Rhode Island								
Connecticut							5,362	525
III. Middle Atlantic			9,967	2,170	9,126	1,813	18,998	2,161
New York							12,636	1,264
Pennsylvania			9,967	2,170	9,126	1,813	6,362	897
New Jersey								
IV. East N.Central					47,839	5,830	36,640	3,886
Ohio					13,505	1,013	18,647	1,843
Indiana								
Illinois					16,681	2,406	9,336	1,171
Michigan					17,653	2,411		
Wisconsin							8,657	872
V. West N. Central					14,022	1,125	3,400	642
Minnesota					14,022	1,125		
Iowa								
Missouri							3,400	642
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
Nebraska								
Kansas								
VI. South Atlantic							4,031	709
Delaware								
Maryland							4,031	709
Dist.of Columbia								
Virginia								
West Virginia								
North Carolina								
South Carolina								
Georgia								
Florida								

TABLE IX

BY SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENTS

Class 5 201-500		Class 6 101-200		Class 7 25-100		Class 8 1-24		Class 9 No Jews
Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total Students
		895	417	758	345	882	68	2,499
8,480	1,154	10,488	1,130	17,527	1,249	11,121	293	1,300
				3,323	187	1,220	8	165
		2,422	140	1,559	47	1,126	13	
		1,270	120			1,362	19	405
6,464	868	6,068	740	7,644	545	6,008	158	507
2,016	286			2,365	175	493	20	
		728	130	2,636	295	912	75	223
19,660	1,936	8,639	1,399	22,709	1,762	30,734	546	3,387
4,123	269	4,162	570	6,703	514	12,224	170	867
11,382	828	3,564	621	10,640	762	16,355	327	2,520
4,155	839	913	208	5,366	486	2,155	49	
24,273	1,854	8,748	760	25,410	886	57,161	647	17,785
		4,702	243	9,343	402	16,012	214	4,861
5,044	266			9,793	156	8,678	67	3,583
14,598	1,006	1,559	417	1,175	198	15,228	180	4,704
1,539	300	2,487	100	3,899	75	11,121	134	2,882
3,092	282			1,200	55	6,122	52	1,755
10,111	464	8,784	242	18,506	539	45,459	369	35,036
				336	26	8,536	68	5,199
6,310	226			6,315	72	6,708	58	4,403
3,801	238			3,638	277	10,197	90	3,638
				2,518	40	3,910	18	2,287
						3,772	31	2,435
		8,784	242	1,431	71	2,016	28	7,663
				4,268	53	13,320	76	9,411
15,741	1,733	16,637	1,043	23,903	992	41,277	390	20,537
				760	59			
4,612	930	630	164	2,632	114	1,988	33	1,437
4,631	321	3,251	296	1,721	184	5,549	63	956
2,435	201			5,704	308	7,625	90	1,643
		3,374	100	1,940	25	6,146	28	2,029
4,063	281			6,142	125	7,566	36	7,757
				2,378	95	4,818	50	2,831
		6,400	330	284	42	5,917	74	2,944
		2,982	153	2,342	40	1,668	16	940

TABLE IX (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

AREA AND STATE	Class 1 5001 and over		Class 2 2001-5000		Class 3 1001-2000		Class4 501-1000	
	Total Students	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
VII. East S. Central								
Kentucky								
Tennessee								
Alabama								
Mississippi								
VIII. West S. Central								
Arkansas								
Oklahoma								
Louisiana								
Texas								
IX. Mountain								
Colorado								
Wyoming								
Utah								
Montana								
Idaho								
Nevada								
Arizona								
New Mexico								
X. Pacific							20,147	1,733
Washington								
Oregon								
California							20,147	1,733
XI. Canada								
TOTAL	71,520	45,228	33,811	7,665	90,547	12,697	101,096	12,323

TABLE IX (continued)

BY SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENTS

Class 5 201-500		Class 6 101-200		Class 7 25-100		Class 8 1-24		Class 9 No Jews
Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total Students
4,700	375	2,982	160	14,111	308	25,071	183	17,931
		2,982	160	3,270	46	7,022	42	5,140
4,700	375			6,262	199	5,810	61	6,937
				3,001	26	6,873	38	1,263
				1,578	37	5,366	42	4,591
10,189	594	14,701	501	9,959	304	33,514	259	42,091
		2,129	148			916	11	4,260
		6,021	125			4,505	34	17,269
2,527	250	6,551	228	317	42	6,837	50	2,117
7,662	344			9,642	262	21,256	164	18,445
		2,670	166	10,020	240	23,858	130	8,742
		2,670	166	3,703	80	4,957	42	1,343
						1,410	20	
				3,677	75	3,523	2	3,473
						4,228	18	1,449
						2,425	3	1,876
						1,021	3	
				2,640	85	2,419	13	
						3,875	29	601
18,693	890	5,600	225	11,337	428	38,163	361	11,807
9,954	338					6,745	31	4,212
				2,946	82	3,597	44	3,491
8,739	552	5,600	225	8,391	346	27,821	286	4,104
13,463	1,135	846	145	14,837	305	6,472	66	1,215
125,310	10,135	80,990	6,188	169,077	7,358	313,712	3,312	162,330

TABLE IXA

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS

ACCORDING TO SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENT

Size of Enrollment	No. of each Size	Total Students		Jewish Students	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5001-or over	4	71,520	6.23	45,228	43.12
2001-5000	3	33,811	2.94	7,665	7.32
1001-2000	10	90,547	7.88	12,697	12.12
501-1000	17	101,096	8.81	12,323	11.74
201-500	33	125,310	10.92	10,135	9.62
101-200	46	80,990	7.05	6,188	5.89
25-100	149	169,077	14.72	7,358	7.03
1-24	580	313,712	27.32	3,312	3.16
no Jews	477	162,330	14.13	0	0
Total	1,319	1,148,393	100.00	104,906	100.0
Summary:					
Sizes over 5000 to 100	113	503,274	43.83	94,242	89.81
Sizes less than 100	1,206	645,119	56.17	10,670	10.19

TABLE IX B

PERCENT JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN EACH SIZE

ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENT

Size of Enrollment	No. of each Size	Students Attending		Jewish Percent Of Total in each size
		Total	Jewish	
5001 or over	4	71,520	45,228	63.3
2001-5000	3	33,811	7,665	22.7
1001-2000	10	90,547	12,697	14.
501-1000	17	101,096	12,323	12.2
201-500	33	125,310	10,135	8.1
101-200	46	80,990	6,188	7.64
25-100	149	169,077	7,358	4.35
1-24	580	313,712	3,312	1.6
No Jews	477	162,330	0	0
Total	1,319	1,148,393	104,906	9.13

TABLE X
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF EACH CLASS (SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENT)

BY STATES AND AREAS

AREAS AND STATE		Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Size 8	Size 9	Total
I.	New York City	4	2	1	3		3	6	7	6	32
II.	New England			2	2	4	8	26	43	11	96
	Maine							4	4	2	10
	New Hampshire						1	1	4		6
	Vermont						1		5	4	10
	Massachusetts			2	1	3	5	11	20	3	45
	Rhode Island					1		3	2		6
	Connecticut				1		1	7	8	2	19
III.	Middle Atlantic		1	1	3	6	11	37	65	17	141
	New York				2	1	4	10	23	6	46
	Pennsylvania		1	1	1	3	5	18	35	10	74
	New Jersey					2	2	9	7	1	21
IV.	East N. Central			5	5	7	6	16	109	63	211
	Ohio			1	2		2	8	26	16	55
	Indiana					1		3	18	12	34
	Illinois			2	2	4	3	3	33	18	65
	Michigan			2		1	1	1	19	11	35
	Wisconsin				1	1		1	13	6	22
V.	West N. Central			1	1	2	2	11	93	106	216
	Minnesota			1				1	18	14	34
	Iowa					1		2	23	28	54
	Missouri				1	1		5	23	14	44
	North Dakota							1	4	4	9
	South Dakota								7	8	15
	Nebraska						2	1	5	14	22
	Kansas							1	13	24	38
VI.	South Atlantic				1	5	8	19	85	67	185
	Delaware							1			1
	Maryland				1	2	1	3	5	8	20
	Dist. of Columbia					1	2	3	8	6	20
	Virginia					1		5	19	5	30
	West Virginia						1	1	10	3	15
	North Carolina					1		2	16	20	39
	South Carolina							2	8	9	19
	Georgia						3	1	15	13	32
	Florida						1	1	4	3	9
VII.	East South Central					1	1	7	45	56	110
	Kentucky						1	1	11	16	29
	Tennessee							4	13	19	36
	Alabama					1		1	10	4	16
	Mississippi							1	11	17	29

TABLE X (continued)

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF EACH CLASS (SIZE OF JEWISH ENROLLMENT)

BY STATES AND AREAS

AREAS AND STATE	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Size 8	Size 9	Total
VIII. West S. Central					2	3	7	44	82	138
Arkansas						1		3	13	17
Oklahoma						1		6	27	34
Louisiana					1	1	1	8	8	19
Texas					1		6	27	34	68
IX. Mountain						1	4	26	23	54
Colorado						1	2	8	5	16
Wyoming								1		1
Utah							1	2	5	8
Montana								4	4	8
Idaho								1	7	8
Nevada								1		1
Arizona							1	4		5
New Mexico								5	2	7
X. Pacific				2	3	2	11	54	41	113
Washington					1			6	12	19
Oregon							2	4	10	16
California				2	2	2	9	44	19	78
XI. Canada					3	1	5	9	5	23
TOTAL	4	3	10	17	33	46	149	580	477	1,319

Chapter IV.

SPECIAL ASPECTS OF THE CENSUS.

1. Subdivision by Sex.

An important aspect of the census lies in a separate study of men and women students. In this, as in the other problems, the primary question is whether the Jewish students present an average cross-section of American student life or whether they provide an unusual type of picture. And in this, as most other aspects, the Jewish students prove to be somewhat different from the average of American students as a whole.

They do not correspond to the average in their numbers, which are far higher. They do not correspond to the average in the type of institution which they frequent; they are largely grouped in certain kinds of institutions and in certain institutions of those varieties. The study of distribution by sex brings us to similar results.

The relative proportion of men and women in American universities is roughly fixed as slightly less than two men to one woman. For the year 1931-32 (World Almanac, 1936, p. 388), the relative numbers were 616,843 men and 372,941 women, a ratio of 1.65 men to one woman. For the preceding year the ratio was 1.64. The report of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars gives a total for 1933-34 of 524,883 men and 425,157 women, a ratio of 1.23. For 1934-35 the relative numbers were 565,272 men and 459,991 women, or the same ratio of 1.23. If in this last report we take only the regular full time enrollment, omitting summer session, extension and evening classes, and correspondence study, the proportion of men rises somewhat. In 1934 among full time students only the numbers were 425,688 men, 274,203 women; a ratio of 1.55 men to one woman. For 1934-35 the figures are 453,532 men and 287,670 women, a ratio of 1.57. It is thus evident that in general the number of men to women ranges from 1.23 to 1.65, and never approaches 2. Our report on this distribution agrees substantially with these general figures. We have this distribution by sex for 1,118 colleges out of our total number of 1,319, or 84.4% (Table XI). The numbers reported were 506,572 men and 379,288 women, or a ratio of 1.33.

Among Jewish students, however, the ratio is conspicuously higher. Our records show 46,881 Jewish men and 26,653 Jewish women students, a ratio of 1.93 men to every woman. To put the matter differently, in our report of total students, 57.2% are men and 42.8% are women, while among Jewish students 66.4% are men and 33.6% women. It is very clear that the preponderance of Jewish students in their attendance at universities is due far more to the excess of men than of women students.

In fact, we find that of those colleges where this division into men and women was available, 9.25% of all the men were Jewish, but only 6.28% of all the women students were Jewish. This last figure, we notice, is considerably nearer to the general population percent of 3.58%.

In the 134 colleges for men on which we had reports, 10.2% of the students were Jewish. In the 747 coeducational colleges 9.02% of the men

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In fact, we find that of those colleges where this division into men and women was available, 9.25% of all the men were Jewish, but only 6.28% of all the women students were Jewish. This last figure, we notice, is considerably nearer to the general population percent of 3.58%.

In the 134 colleges for men on which we had reports, 10.2% of the students were Jewish. In the 747 coeducational colleges 9.02% of the men

students were Jewish. This difference is probably due to the fact that the separate colleges for men and women are largely located in eastern areas, where attendance of Jews in colleges is relatively high. The co-educational institutions include a very large number in the South West and Far West, which brings down the proportion as a whole.

In 236 colleges for women the Jewish students are 11.7%, while in the 747 coeducational colleges the Jewish women are 4.51% of all the women students. This even more striking difference is undoubtedly due to the same factors, namely, the different group of colleges listed and their different geographical distribution.

Each of these ways of considering the matter brings us to exactly the same conclusion. The one important exception, however, is area I, New York City. Here the numbers are fairly even throughout. The percentage of Jewish men in the men's colleges is 57.8%. In the coeducational colleges it is 52.7%. The percentage of Jewish women in the women's colleges is 56.5%, in the coeducational colleges, 47.4%. The proportions are thus substantially equal. The Jewish men number 54% of all men in New York City colleges, the Jewish women 52.1% of all the women students. It is interesting, as we shall note later on, that among the very large number of New York Jewish students who study in other parts of the country, the overwhelming preponderance belongs to the Jewish men. Men students generally go away from home in far greater numbers to attend college than their sisters.. On the whole they also go greater distances for this purpose. The tendency is a general one, but seems to be considerably more emphasized among Jewish students living in New York City than among most other groups.

2. Evening Schools.

We have had the greatest difficulty getting information about evening schools. Among the colleges which conduct official or unofficial religious censuses of their student bodies, the overwhelming majority restrict this census to regularly registered full-time day students of the institution. The evening schools and summer schools are adjuncts of the college which are never given exactly the same consideration, and which are ordinarily listed in separate columns from the full time students by any investigator.

The religious workers in universities, both Christian and Jewish, have taken the same attitude, due to the natural limitations of their work. The regular day students are the ones residing on or near the campus, available for extra curricular activities, and usually with sufficient time to give to those interests. Evening schools, on the other hand, are usually conducted in large city universities; their students reside in the city far from the campus, and are in the university buildings only during the actual time of class attendance. In many cases these classes are not even conducted in the regular university buildings, but are held in other buildings more accessible to the homes of the students.

The summer schools are even more difficult to approach from the standpoint of the religious worker. Many of them are held for brief periods of four to six weeks. Many of their students are more mature than the mass of undergraduates, consisting of public school teachers or other

adults, who pursue this method of keeping up their academic contacts, and sometimes also to gain degrees. It is thus natural that with the best will in the world, neither college officials nor religious workers were often able to provide statistics as to the Jewish registration in their evening and summer schools.

Out of 187 evening schools listed by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, only 23 or 12.7% were able to provide statistics on their Jewish registration. The proportion is probably somewhat higher than this, as the report makes no distinction between evening schools and extension departments, while we were interested only in students attending evening schools as regularly registered students of the institution working for college credit. It is thus likely that some of the 187 institutions have extension departments but not regular evening departments of college work for graduates. In these 23 institutions the percentage of Jews in the regular day classes is 31.7%; in the evening classes, 39.9%. The first and the most obvious conclusion would be, then, that Jewish students attend evening classes to a somewhat higher proportion than regular day classes, and that much of the numerical preponderance of Jewish students is due to the large number of poor but ambitious young people who work during the day and attend college classes in the evening.

This is undoubtedly true of New York City, but on the basis of our figures is probably not the case for the rest of the country. In New York City the relative proportions in six large institutions are: day classes, 50.2% Jews; evening classes, 66% Jews. The percentage of Jews in the great city institutions of New York City is approximately the same for day and evening classes. The difference is largely due to Columbia University, where Jewish students are limited in their attendance to the regular day classes of the undergraduate department, but encounter no limitations whatever in the evening classes. When we examine the 17 evening schools outside New York on which we have statistics, the situation changes immediately. In these institutions the regular day classes include 15.7% Jews, while the evening schools include 10.8% of Jewish students. For the rest of the country outside of New York City, then, it appears that the preponderance of Jewish students is in the regular academic and professional departments, and that a somewhat smaller proportion takes advantage of the educational opportunity of evening colleges.

The small number of evening schools on which reports were available means that this conclusion is less firmly established than most of our study.

3. Summer Schools.

These same considerations apply even more strikingly to the summer schools, on which an even smaller percentage were able to report religious statistics than with regard to the evening schools. Of the 301 summer schools listed in the report of the Collegiate Registrars, we were able to get information on only 23, or 7.65%. In these institutions the Jewish students accounted for 20.4% of the regular student bodies, and 23.3% of the attendance at summer schools. This would again make it appear as though summer school attendance included an exceptionally large proportion of Jews.

If we consider the rest of the country apart from New York City, however, we get just the opposite picture. In New York City institutions most of the summer school students are said to be the same individuals who attend college in the winter; they are merely endeavoring to shorten their college course by studying ten or eleven months instead of nine. This is evidently not the case in Columbia University, where the very large summer school draws people from all over the country. Unfortunately, however, we were not able to learn the Jewish registration in the summer school at Columbia, as these short-term students are not registered in the same form as the full-time students of the university.

In other parts of the country, however, the situation is entirely different. Most regular students use the summer as a period of vacation or of outside work. Most summer school students consist of people working during the rest of the year, largely as school teachers, who study during the summer only. Now it happens that except for New York and other large cities, the Jewish percentage among teachers and also among those training for the teaching profession is relatively low. Hence it is not surprising that in the 19 summer schools outside New York City on which we have statistics, we find that only 1.08% of the summer students are Jews, while in the regular classes of the same institutions, 7.4% of the students are Jewish.

In these two situations, then, the colleges in New York City are entirely different from those in the rest of the country. The New York colleges show a slightly higher percentage of students in the evening and summer schools than in the regular day classes. In other parts of the country (according to our scant material), the Jewish percentage in evening schools is one-third lower than in the regular day classes, while in the summer schools it is only one-seventh as high. We must conclude this chapter, then, with the following summary:

(1) The preponderance of the Jewish students outside of New York City is almost entirely due to the excess of Jewish men rather than to that of Jewish women. The Jewish women attend college to a percentage 1.75 times the proportion of Jewish population in the United States. The Jewish men, on the other hand, attend in a proportion of 2.58 times the percentage of Jewish population.

If we omit New York City from the picture, the variance between the proportion of men and women is even more striking. The proportion of Jewish men then becomes 5.04, that of Jewish women, 2.64. The ratio of the 23,352 Jewish men to that of the 9,335 Jewish women students in other areas than New York City is 2.5, by far the highest ratio of men to women in any of the studies available. It thus appears that while the preponderance of Jewish students is male, this preponderance is much more striking in other sections than in New York City. In that city both the Jewish young men and young women seem to be pursuing a higher education in greater degree than the non-Jewish students, and to precisely the same extent.

(2) In evening schools the Jewish youth of New York City are found to an even greater extent than in the day sessions of the colleges. In the rest of the country they attend evening schools to a somewhat smaller extent than the day sessions in the colleges and universities.

(3) In summer schools the same situation is true, though the

variation is much greater.

It must be noted that these last two conclusions are somewhat weakened by the relatively small number of evening schools and summer schools on which reports were available.

TABLE XI

Percentage Jewish Students of
total Students by Sexes in
1,117 Colleges

Area & State	I. MEN'S COLLEGES				II. WOMEN'S COLLEGES			
	1. No. Coll.	2 Total Students	3 Jews	4 %	5 No. Coll.	6 Total Students	7 Jews	8 %
I. New York City	6	10,327	5,962	57.8	11	14,476	8,170	56.5
II. New England	19	21,159	1,406	6.52	35	13,336	1,176	8.82
Maine	1	580	37		2	226	6	
New Hampshire	1	2,422	140		1	262	6	
Vermont	3	494	5		2	354	9	
Massachusetts	12	16,590	1,164		21	10,730	994	
Rhode Island								
Connecticut	2	1,073	60		9	1,764	161	
III. Middle Atlantic	24	14,473	705	4.76	39	12,023	583	4.83
New York	9	5,519	241		16	5,868	358	
Pennsylvania	11	5,566	380		21	5,453	220	
New Jersey	4	3,388	84		2	702	5	
IV. E. North Central	17	5,636	582	10.3	28	7,751	114	1.47
Ohio	4	1,472	63		7	1,731	7	
Indiana	4	917	2		2	567	5	
Illinois	7	1,543	217		12	3,242	83	
Michigan	1	1,539	300		4	1,503	2	
Wisconsin	1	165	0		3	708	17	
V. W. North Central	14	3,610	24	.66	19	5,486	42	.77
Minnesota	4	1,506	6		5	1,756	4	
Iowa	1	333	1		4	663	1	
Missouri	8	1,524	16		6	1,935	36	
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
Nebraska								
Kansas	1	247	1		4	1,132	1	
VI. South Atlantic	25	27,982	865	3.12	54	20,029	387	1.93
Delaware								
Maryland	7	4,146	234	.	6	1,589	183	
Dist. of Columbia	2	4,796	145		8	897	19	
Virginia	4	4,752	289		14	5,687	80	
West Virginia					1	125	3	
North Carolina	6	9,858	102		9	3,078	27	
South Carolina	3	2,120	18		6	2,843	11	
Georgia	3	2,310	77		9	3,468	24	
Florida					1	2,342	40	

III. COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGES						
9 No. Coll.	10 Total Students Men	11 Students Women	12 Jewish Men	13 %	14 Students Women	15 %
11	33,267	12,952	17,547	52.7	6,148	47.4
34	17,548	6,758	1,768	10.1	279	4.12
7	2,113	1,810	123		27	
4	1,521	902	45		9	
5	1,144	1,045	106		12	
8	5,484	1,391	649		53	
3	2,007	593	267		87	
7	5,279	1,017	578		91	
64	42,626	29,845	5,098	11.9	2,049	6.86
16	13,677	9,636	1,196		611	
36	24,128	17,159	3,053		931	
12	4,821	3,050	849		507	
138	95,695	63,877	6,307	6.6	2,330	3.5
37	34,035	26,270	2,405		1,019	
21	13,968	6,398	368		81	
38	23,638	14,447	2,342		861	
25	10,286	7,603	388		51	
17	13,768	9,159	804		318	
143	47,974	45,586	794	1.65	270	.59
19	4,204	5,419	50		29	
37	10,376	7,891	218		56	
23	5,278	6,222	136		46	
5	3,063	2,925	38		10	
13	2,558	2,948	26		5	
19	10,265	10,830	214		110	
27	12,230	9,351	112		14	
86	33,838	22,357	1,908	5.63	351	1.57
1	477	283	39		20	
6	3,020	1,319	682		94	
7	3,426	1,856	258		112	
9	4,144	1,538	177		24	
12	3,321	3,695	17		9	
23	6,294	6,994	268		29	
6	2,331	1,542	63		33	
16	6,358	3,068	242		25	
6	4,467	2,062	162		5	

TABLE XI (Continued)

Area & State	I. MEN'S COLLEGES				II. WOMEN'S COLLEGES			
	1. No. Coll.	2 Total Students	3 Jews	4 %	5 No. Coll.	6 Total Students	7 Jews	8 %
VII. East South Central	5	948	2	.2	19	5,553	29	.52
Kentucky	1	60	-		8	1,675	6	
Tennessee	1	263	-		3	631	8	
Alabama	2	272	2		3	1,788	3	
Mississippi	1	353	-		5	1,459	12	
VIII. West South Central	5	4,068	32	.79	17	8,034	124	1.42
Arkansas	1	130	-		1	137	-	
Oklahoma	1	310	3		3	1,010	1	
Louisiana	1	80	0		8	1,445	104	
Texas	2	3,548	29		5	5,442	19	
IX. Mountain	5	1,358	24	1.77	3	458	3	.65
Colorado	2	689	4		2	427	3	
Wyoming								
Utah					1	31		
Montana	1	103						
Idaho								
Nevada								
Arizona								
New Mexico	2	566	20					
X. Pacific	12	4,716	70	1.48	11	2,965	43	1.45
Washington	3	751	6					
Oregon	2	446	2		2	267	3	
California	7	3,519	62		9	2,698	40	
XI. Canada	3	478	2					
TOTAL	134	95,055	9,674	10.2	236	90,111	10,671	11.7

III.   C O E D U C A T I O N A L   C O L L E G E S

9 No. Coll.	10 Total Men	11 Students Women	12 Jewish Men	13 %	14 Students Women	15 %
62	24,928	19,883	636	2.55	139	.7
14	5,296	4,524	59		17	
21	7,110	6,512	148		63	
10	8,239	5,254	380		54	
17	4,283	3,593	49		5	
85	39,173	31,874	674	1.72	263	.83
15	3,846	2,739	152		9	
14	5,355	4,070	7		3	
9	7,847	6,036	113		60	
47	22,125	19,029	402		191	
36	21,311	16,243	268	1.26	101	.62
9	6,640	5,597	178		69	
6	4,226	2,739	1		1	
7	2,738	2,769	10		5	
5	2,223	1,262	3		0	
1	597	424	1		2	
4	2,846	2,031	61		19	
4	2,041	1,421	14		5	
70	39,885	31,088	1,541	3.87	920	2.95
11	4,506	3,767	10		8	
13	5,521	3,876	83		16	
46	29,858	23,445	1,448		896	
18	15,954	7,932	677		118	
747	412,199	288,395	37,218	9.02	12,968	4.51

TABLE XI (Continued)

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS BY SEXES
in 1,117 COLLEGES.

Area & State	IV. GRAND TOTAL					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Jewish		Jewish	
	Men	Women	Men	%	Women	%
I. New York City	43,594	27,428	23,529	54.	14,318	52.1
II. New England	38,707	20,094	3,174	8.1	1,455	7.25
Maine	2,693	2,036	160		33	
New Hampshire	3,943	1,164	185		15	
Vermont	1,638	1,399	111		21	
Massachusetts	22,074	12,121	1,813		1,047	
Rhode Island	2,007	593	267		87	
Connecticut	6,352	2,781	638		252	
III. Middle Atlantic	57,099	41,868	5,803	10.2	2,632	6.3
New York	19,196	15,504	1,437		969	
Pennsylvania	29,694	22,612	3,433		1,151	
New Jersey	8,209	3,752	933		512	
IV. E. North Central	101,331	71,628	6,889	6.86	2,444	3.42
Ohio	35,507	28,001	2,468		1,026	
Indiana	14,885	6,965	370		86	
Illinois	25,181	17,689	2,559		944	
Michigan	11,825	9,106	688		53	
Wisconsin	13,933	9,867	804		335	
V. W. North Central	51,584	51,072	818	1.58	312	.61.
Minnesota	5,710	7,175	56		33	
Iowa	10,709	8,554	219		57	
Missouri	6,802	8,157	152		82	
North Dakota	3,063	2,925	38		10	
South Dakota	2,558	2,948	26		5	
Nebraska	10,265	10,830	214		110	
Kansas	12,477	10,483	113		15	
VI. South Atlantic	61,620	42,386	2,773	4.52	738	1.75
Delaware	477	283	39		20	
Maryland	7,166	2,908	916		277	
District of Columbia	8,222	2,753	403		131	
Virginia	8,896	7,225	466		104	
West Virginia	3,321	3,820	17		12	
North Carolina	16,152	10,072	370		56	
South Carolina	4,451	4,385	81		44	
Georgia	7,668	6,536	319		49	
Florida	4,467	4,404	162		45	
VII. East South Central	25,876	23,436	638	2.46	168	.66
Kentucky	5,356	6,199	59		23	
Tennessee	7,373	7,143	148		71	
Alabama	8,511	7,042	382		57	
Mississippi	4,636	5,052	49		17	

TABLE XI (CONTINUED).

Area & State	IV. GRAND TOTAL					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Jewish		Jewish	
	Men	Women	Men	%	Women	%
VIII. West South Central	43,241	39,908	706	1.63	387	.97
Arkansas	3,976	2,876	152		9	
Oklahoma	5,665	5,080	10		4	
Louisiana	7,927	7,481	113		164	
Texas	25,673	24,471	431		210	
IX. Mountain	22,669	16,701	292	1.29	104	.62
Colorado	7,329	6,024	182		72	
Wyoming						
Utah	4,226	2,770	1		1	
Montana	2,841	2,769	10		5	
Idaho	2,223	1,262	3		0.	
Nevada	597	424	1		2	
Arizona	2,846	2,031	61		19	
New Mexico	2,607	1,421	34		5	
X. Pacific	44,601	34,053	1,611	3.62	963	2.82
Washington	5,257	3,767	16		8	
Oregon	5,967	4,143	85		19	
California	33,377	26,143	1,510		936	
XI. Canada	16,432	7,932	679		118	
TOTAL	506,954	378,506	46,892	9.25	23,639	6.28

TABLE XI A

SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS ARE OF

AREA	1. MEN'S COLLEGES			
	1 No. Coll.	2 Total Students	3 Jews	4 %
I. New York City	6	10,327	5,962	57.8
II. New England	19	21,159	1,406	6.52
III. Middle Atlantic	24	14,473	705	4.76
IV. East North Central	17	5,636	582	10.3
V. West North Central	14	3,610	24	.66
VI. South Atlantic	25	27,982	865	3.12
VII. East South Central	5	948	2	.2
VIII. West South Central	5	4,068	32	.79
IX. Mountain	5	1,358	24	1.77
X. Pacific	12	4,716	70	1.48
XI. Canada	3	478	2	.42
TOTAL	134	94,755	9,674	10.2

TABLE XI A

TOTAL STUDENTS BY SEXES BY AREAS

	II. WOMEN'S COLLEGES				III. COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGES					
5 No. Coll.	6 Total Students	7 Jews	8 %	9 No. Coll.	10 Total Men	11 Students Women	12 Jewish Men	13 %	14 Students Women	15 %
11	14,476	8,170	56.5	11	33,267	12,952	17,547	52.7	6,148	47.4
35	13,336	1,176	8.82	34	17,548	6,758	1,768	10.1	279	4.12
39	12,023	583	4.83	64	42,626	29,845	5,098	11.9	2,049	6.86
28	7,751	114	1.47	138	95,695	63,877	6,307	6.6	2,330	3.5
19	5,486	42	.77	143	47,974	45,586	794	1.65	270	.59
54	20,029	387	1.93	86	33,838	22,357	1,908	5.63	351	1.57
19	5,553	29	.52	62	24,928	19,883	636	2.55	139	.7
17	8,034	124	1.42	85	39,173	31,874	674	1.72	263	.83
3	458	3	.65	36	21,311	16,243	268	1.26	101	.62
11	2,965	43	1.45	70	39,885	31,088	1,541	3.87	920	2.95
				18	15,954	7,932	677	4.25	118	1.49
236	90,111	10,671	11.7	747	412,199	288,395	37,218	9.02	12,968	4.51

TABLE XI A (continued)

AREA	IV. GRAND TOTAL					
	16 Men	17 Women	18 Jewish Men	19 %	20 Jewish Women	21 %
I. New York City	43,594	27,428	23,509	54.	14,318	52.1
II. New England	38,707	20,094	3,174	8.1	1,455	7.25
III. Middle Atlantic	57,099	41,868	5,803	10.2	2,632	6.3
IV. East North Central	101,331	71,628	6,889	6.86	2,444	3.42
V. West North Central	51,584	51,072	818	1.58	312	.61
VI. South Atlantic	61,820	42,386	2,773	4.52	738	1.75
VII. East South Central	25,876	25,436	638	2.46	168	.66
VIII. West South Central	43,241	39,908	706	1.63	387	.97
IX. Mountain	22,669	16,701	292	1.29	104	.62
X. Pacific	44,601	34,053	1,611	3.62	963	2.82
XI. Canada	16,432	7,932	679	4.12	118	1.49
TOTAL	506,954	378,506	46,892	9.25	23,639	6.28

TABLE XI B

Percentage Jewish students of total students in colleges according to sex of students admitted in 1,117 institutions.

	Total in Study	No. Colleges Reporting in this study	Men Students			Women Students		
			Total	Jewish	Pct. of total	Total	Jewish	Pct. of total
Men's		134	94,755	9,674	10.2			
Women's		236				90,111	10,671	11.7
Co-ed		747	412,199	37,218	9.02	288,395	12,968	4.51
Total	1,319	1,117	506,954	46,892	9.25	378,506	23,639	6.28

TABLE XI C

Distribution of Total Students and Jewish Students According to sex of students admitted in 1,117 institutions.

Type of School	Men Students				Women Students			
	Total	Pct.	Jewish	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Jewish	Pct.
Men's Schools	94,755	18.7	9,674	20.6				
Women's "					90,111	23.7	10,671	45.1
Co-ed	412,199	81.3	37,218	79.4	288,395	76.3	12,968	54.9
Totals	506,954	100.0	46,892	100.0	378,506	100.0	23,639	100.0

TABLE XI D.

Distribution of Total Students and Jewish Students
According to Sex, 1117 colleges out of 1319 reporting.

	Unweighted				Weighted Estimate* If percentages were applied	
	** Total Students Reporting Sex	Pct. Dist.	*** Jewish report- ing	Pct. Sex	Total	Jewish
Men	506,954	57.2	46,892	66.4	656,881	69,658
Women	378,506	42.8	23,639	33.6	491,512	35,248
Totals	885,560	100.0	70,531	100.0	1,148,393	104,906

* Applying the percentages of distribution, the weighted columns were
  estimated. This was done because information was received from only
  84.8% of the colleges we have included in this report.

** Of the colleges reporting, 885,860 students or 77.1% of total students
   were separated according to sex.

*** The sex of only 70,534 Jewish students or 67.2 of the total,
    104,906 Jewish students was reported to us for this study.

TABLE XII

Jewish Attendance in Evening Schools

Area	No. of Schools	No. re- ported	% of total in each area	Regular Day Stu- dents Reported			Evening Students Reported		
				Total	Jews	% of total in each area	Total	Jews	% of total in each area
N.Y.C. I	9	6	66.7	35,384	17,725	50.2	28,932	19,040	66.
New Eng. II	8	2	25.	5,570	506	9.1	1,129	118	10.5
Middle III Atlantic	28	4	14.3	16,582	3,807	23.	7,413	914	12.3
East North Central IV	39	6	15.4	12,735	1,335	10.5	12,196	1,259	10.3
West North Central V	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South VI Atlantic	30	4	13.3	3,670	889	2.42	3,046	518	1.7
East South Central VII	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central VIII	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain IX	10	1	10.	3,340	75	2.24	2,143	5	.23
Pacific X	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada XI	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	187	23	12.27	77,381	24,337	31.5	54,859	21,854	39.9

Figure 2

COMPARISON OF SEX DISTRIBUTION:

ALL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS
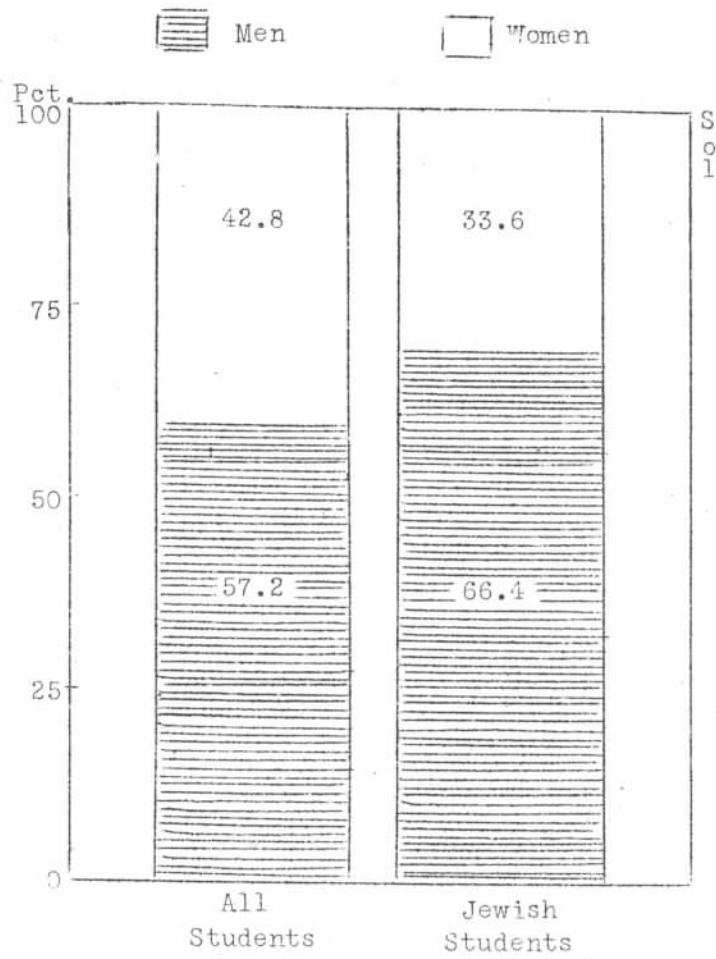
TABLE XIII

Jowish Attendanco in Summor Schools

Area	No. of Schools	No. Re-ported	%	Regular Students Reported			Summer Students Reported		
				Total	Jows	% of total in each area	Total	Jows	% of total in each area
N.Y.C. I	10	4	40.	21,046	15,349	72.9	12,840	9,502	74.
Now Eng. II	15	4	26.7	14,028	1,500	10.7	2,874	83	2.89
Middle III Atlantic	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East North Contral IV	77	6	7.8	44,637	3,951	8.92	13,499	362	2.7
West North Contral V	49	2	4.1	7,346	267	3.64	3,051	22	.72
South Atlantic VI	56	2	3.6	4,646	187	4.03	1,902	34	1.79
East South Contral VII	21	1	4.8	5,389	390	7.25	3,395	36	1.06
West South Contral VIII	34	2	5.9	3,923	20	.51	3,910	1	.02
Mountain IX	17	2	11.8	5,765	78	1.35	1,566	-	-
Pacific X	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada XI	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301	23	7.65	106,780	21,742	20.4	43,037	10,040	23.3
Areas II-XI	291	19	6.5	85,734	6,393	7.4	30,197	538	1.08

Chapter V.

JEWISH STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

1. A Statement of the Problem.

One of the significant tasks of this entire investigation was obviously to find out what religious, cultural, and social facilities are available for Jewish students. This may prove a valuable guide to all national Jewish organizations which work in the student field, as well as to many local Jewish communities with nearby colleges.

There are two distinct methods of approach in investigating Jewish student life. The first is that of the social organization, fraternity or sorority, the second, that of religious and cultural organizations. The social organizations, with their Greek letter names, their ceremony of initiation, and their ideals of "brotherhood", are found very generally in the larger colleges of the country. A few institutions forbid national fraternities and sororities to organize local chapters; in such places neither Jewish nor non-Jewish social organizations are to be found. The present writer knows only one college which permits the existence of fraternities but has placed obstacles to the organization of a Jewish fraternity chapter.

Practically all national social fraternities and sororities of non-Jewish origin do not admit Jews as members. This does not apply to local organizations, which form their own rules of admission. In consequence, the Jewish fraternities and sororities have had a rapid growth and are highly appreciated by great numbers of Jewish students, as well as en-listing the support of many alumni. A special situation exists with regard to two or three national fraternities, largely Jewish in member-ship, which are officially "non-Sectarian" according to their constitu-tions. It has been felt in this study that we should be realistic enough to consider the actual membership rather than the theory of the organiza-tion; consequently we have included these latter organizations among Jewish fraternities as actually serving the Jewish student body.

In addition to the widespread national Jewish social organizations, there are many local groups of a social character which we have endeavored to include in the general picture.

A special type of organization is the so-called "professional fra-ternity". These bodies, largely social in character, exist to serve young men who are studying in the same professional school: law, medi-cine, and the like. They have therefore a scholastic as well as a social purpose.

Some of these fraternities and sororities conduct ambitious national projects along Jewish lines; their purpose however is chiefly social, and any participation in these national projects by the local chapters or the individual members is secondary to the primary purpose. The fraternities and sororities exist to provide a congenial home and social background for young people attending universities. There are certainly important Jewish values to be served by a Jewish fraternity or sorority group, inasmuch as it brings together a considerable number of Jewish young men or women, and is the chief influence in their social life for a period of

years. These Jewish values however are largely implicit in the general situation, and seldom express themselves in any direct or concrete way.

In addition to these organizations which are primarily social, we find also a great many groups which exist for the development of specifically Jewish programs: religious, cultural, or nationalistic, as the case may be. Three of these are national organizations with chapters in various institutions: the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, Avukah (The Student Zionist Organization) and The Intercollegiate Menorah Association, a body for the study and perpetuation of Jewish culture. The various nation-wide organizations of congregations and of rabbis are interested in Jewish student work, have organized a number of student congregations, and serve student groups from time to time through their local community organizations. One of these, the United Synagogue, conducts an ambitious piece of work in the form of two Student Houses at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

Our purpose in this special study, then, has been to find out exactly how the major aggregations of Jewish students are organized and served along Jewish lines. This has not involved an important further step, namely, the study of the programs and the membership of the various organizations. It was felt that in a statistical research such as the present one, the proper approach to this problem is to provide a statistical basis on which further students may develop a qualitative study.

2. Method of the Study.

In pursuing this study we first communicated with the national office of every Jewish fraternity, sorority, professional fraternity, or other college organization of national scope. We asked each of these organizations for a list of its chapters and made a distribution sheet in order to see how these chapters were distributed in various institutions the country over. The response to this request was excellent; only three of the 41 organizations in question neglected to provide this data. We followed this up by a questionnaire, which is here reproduced.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN UNIVERSITIES

Survey by the Research Bureau, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations.

This Questionnaire is an integral part of the investigation on Jewish students. It is designed to find out exactly the facilities, social and religious, for Jewish students in the year 1935-36. Even if there are no organizations please inform us of the fact, for silence offers no basis for such an assumption on our part.

Name of University . . . . City . . . .

A. Jewish Social Organizations.
    Please list the names of all social organizations, national & local.

1. Jewish social fraternities

2. Jewish sororities

3. Jewish professional fraternities (specify profession)

B. National Religious and Cultural Organizations
   Check with an "X" on the line opposite the name or names of such
   organizations as exist in your university.

____ B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation. ____ Menorah Society. ____ Avukah.

C. Local Jewish Organizations
   Please fill in the full name of any of the following which may exist;
   stating their purposes and auspices.

   1. Student Congregation _____ If any exists, state whether:
      Orthodox   Conservative   Reform

      a. Under what auspices?

      b. Visiting Rabbis -- How often do they visit the campus?

   2. Other Jewish campus organizations

   3. Jewish student clubs in adjacent city

                          Signature

     This was sent to representatives in a number of colleges and to the
secretaries of many A.Z.A. chapters which are located near different
colleges. 262 of these were sent out, to all colleges with 25 or more
Jewish students, and 127 were returned, including all major institutions
and many smaller ones as well. The current year (1935-6) was taken as the
most likely to provide correct information.

3. Fraternities and Sororities.

     There are today 16 national Jewish social fraternities, with 287
active chapters in the United States and Canada; 5 national social sorori-
ties with 83 chapters, and 17 professional fraternities with a total of 185
chapters. This makes a grand total of 38 national Jewish social organiza-
tions with 555 local chapters.

     The professional fraternities may be subdivided as follows: two
medical with 89 chapters, six legal with 34 chapters, and two dental with
32 chapters. Others are: two pharmacy, one veterinary medicine, one
commerce, one optics, one osteopathy, and one commerce and law organization,
with a total of 30 chapters among them. It appears clearly that these pro-
fessional organizations serve practically all the important groups of Jewish
students in their various professions.

     In Table XIV we present a summary of the number and distribution of
the various types of fraternal organizations: social fraternities, national
and local; sororities, national and local; and professional fraternities.
These are sub-divided into the various groups of the colleges according to
number of Jewish students in each. It was felt that by this grouping the

adequacy of the organizations to their problem could most easily be ascertained. In a matter like this, section of the country means little, while the number of Jewish students at any particular campus is all important. We have included in this study every college in the first seven groups of Table IX, the lowest being that with 25-100 Jewish students.

It appears very clearly that the social organizations have spread widely enough to serve most large and important groups of Jewish students. The number of such organizations per college goes steadily down from 17.75 in the four huge aggregations of the Jewish students in New York City, to .64 in the colleges which have between 25-100 Jews each. Meanwhile, the number of these organizations per hundred Jewish students steadily ascends from .15 in group 1 to 1.31 in group 7. When we bear in mind that very large numbers of Jewish students do not care to join such organizations, either because of the expense involved or because of personal preferences, the adequacy with which this field is covered is even more striking.

Altogether, these social organizations are found in 155 colleges out of the 262 included in our seven groups. If we take only the first six groups, those having 101 Jewish students or more, they are then represented in 95 institutions of the 113, of which a few do not permit the organization of social groups. In these 155 institutions the number of fraternity chapters ranges from 1 to 23, with an average of 3.86 chapters per college.

If the number of students per fraternity or sorority chapter is estimated at some 25 to 30 members, these 599 local chapters will include among them from 15,000 to 18,000 Jewish students, or 14% to 17% of all the Jewish students of the country. This number is probably a little too high because some members of social fraternities belong also to professional fraternities at the same time. On the other hand, 25 to 30 is a very conservative estimate for average membership, so that this difficulty is probably fully compensated in our general estimate.

4. Religious and Cultural Organizations.

This type of organization was much more difficult to survey completely than the social organizations, as the greater number of the religious and cultural organizations are purely local with no national affiliations whatever. The few national organizations functioning in this field readily provided a list of their local chapters, but most of the material had to come of necessity from the 127 questionnaires returned, as well as from correspondence and other personal contacts. Table XV summarizes these organizations according to groups of colleges by number of Jewish students in each. There are 52 student groups reported as religious and cultural, 32 student congregations, and 23 other student clubs, a total of 113 organizations of this type. These 113 organizations are found among 195 colleges on which we had specific information. Most of the remaining group of 67 colleges have such small numbers of Jewish students that it is rendered unlikely that many such organizations exist in those small student bodies. The average number of these organizations per college is only .42, and only the first four classes of colleges, those

having from 501 Jewish students up; average over one such organization per college. The weakness of Jewish student work appears in such figures as these: group 5, (colleges of 201-500 Jews), average number of religious and cultural organizations, .45 per college; group 6 (colleges from 101-200 Jewish students), average number of religious and cultural organizations, .19 per college. Obviously, if colleges having over 100 Jewish students have only one religious or cultural organization to every five colleges, the other four very considerable student bodies are being sadly neglected.

The same tendency appears in the number of such organizations per hundred Jewish students. In the two highest classes, it is only .016 and .08 respectively. It goes up till the lowest class (having from 25-100 Jewish students) possess .44 of such organizations for every 100 Jewish students. Except for this group, where any such organization must necessarily serve less than 100 Jews, the highest percentage remains .17 religious and cultural organizations to every 100 Jewish students in groups 4 and 5, those colleges which range from 201-1,000 Jews.

This figure, while very significant, is probably not so meaningful as the preceding one, the number of religious and cultural organizations per college. The religious and cultural organizations by their nature do not appeal to all students, Jewish or Christian. Hard as it may be to face the fact, it still remains that not all students in institutions of higher learning possess either religious or cultural interests.

Among those who have cultural interests, these may be exclusively along lines of politics, economics, science, or literature, and may not include the historical or present day problems of the Jewish group. Hence neither Avukah nor Menorah has ever expected to be a majority organization in any single college.

It is also clear that in certain colleges a single large organization with branches or sub-committees serves the purpose which would otherwise require several smaller organizations. This is particularly the case with the inclusive program of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. One Foundation; with its student congregation, open forum, dramatics, music, and other activities, may serve a number of interests, chiefly of specifically Jewish type, and still count as only one organization in the statistics.

It appears plainly, however, with all these qualifications, that the religious and cultural needs of the Jewish student bodies are by no means adequately served, particularly in the fifth, sixth, and seventh groups, those with 500 or less Jewish students. It is the conviction of the present writer that any group of 25 Jewish students is definitely worth the same effort of the Jewish community which it receives from its university faculty, for 25 is generally considered a fully adequate group to command the best type of college instruction. Certainly the larger bodies, from 100-500 Jewish students, demand imperatively religious and cultural service which is provided now in only 17 colleges out of 79.

5. Jewish Efforts from Outside the Campus.

It is true that these religious and cultural organizations of students in the universities do not comprise the totality of forces working

for Jewish education and Jewish worship among college students. Some 30 colleges report visiting rabbis, the frequency of whose visits ranges from once or twice a year to monthly or even weekly attendance. Twenty-two report student advisors, of whom 13 are giving their full time to this work, and 9 are Jewish faculty members or local rabbis who have taken on this duty as an adjunct to their regular activities. In addition, 34 colleges report significant community contacts with congregations, Y.M.H.A.'s B'nai B'rith Lodges, and so forth. All these must be reckoned as part of the service rendered by the Jewish community to its young people in universities.

Such contacts with community organizations and such visits to the campus by neighboring rabbis may vary grea tly in frequency and usefulness. An invitation to attend the Holy Day services in a local synagogue is certainly a service to the Jewish student; but a Temple or Jewish Center Club for students, under proper leadership, will give far more service in the course of four years in college.

The colleges with resident student advisors, whether full time or part time, have invariably a significant number of religious and cultural activities, for the students respond in considerable numbers to any clear-cut leadership. In some colleges, however, the presence of community contacts, strong or weak, or of occasional visits by rabbis, seem to take the place altogether of Jewish student organizations for these purposes. Table XVI gives these two types of service by the outside Jewish community to the Jewish community on the campus. The reader will notice that group 1, with four huge student bodies in New York City, does not list either visiting rabbis, permanent advisors, or community groups to serve the students specifically. Certainly this is incorrect. Among the very large numbers of synagogues in New York City, undoubtedly some have special groups for Jewish students. Many Jewish students attend young people's orga nizations in connection with their own synagogue or a neighborhood Y.M.H.A. Rabbis certainly visit these campuses from time to time in order to work with the student groups which exist there.

The New York City situation is so large and so complicated that a special inquiry would be necessary to show the many ways in which the Jewish students are served or fail to receive service from the Jewish community. It remains true, however, that this enormous number of Jewish students fails to receive the direct and personal ministration which is provided for the Jewish students in such communities as Philadelphia or Chicago. The lack of Hillel Foundations, Jewish Student Houses, or full time student advisors in New York City institutions brings this out clearly. Columbia University alone has a full time Counselor for Jewish Students.

6. Distribution of Student Organizations.

We have been examining the Jewish student organizations as though average numbers were the most significant matter. For direct service to the Jewish students, however, the matter of distribution is far more important. The students in two colleges will actually be better served if each college has one religious or cultural organization, averaging one per college, than if one college has three such organizations and the other is lacking altogether . We must therefore supplement the study of total numbers and averages by a brief study of distribution. This is contained

in Table XVII. It will be seen here that of the 262 colleges in consideration, 67 have not reported any Jewish student activities, either through the questionnaire or through any of the national organizations which provided us with their roster of chapters. As these 67 institutions were not included in the national roster of any national fraternity or sorority, and as most of them have relatively small Jewish student bodies, it seems fairly certain that the great majority of these 67 have no Jewish activities whatever. 155 colleges with over 25 Jewish students have social groups, 40 have none, 67 have not reported any, either from the college itself or from any national fraternity or sorority. 65 colleges have religious or cultural organizations; 130 have none; 67 have not reported. Thirty-two colleges report visiting rabbis; 21, student advisors; and 34, community contacts. Twenty-seven colleges or 10.3% of all those listed report definitely that they provide no Jewish activity whatever -- social, religious, or cultural, either on the campus itself or through the agency of the community. If to these 27 we may add a considerable proportion of the 67 not reporting, it is probable that 20% to 25% of those colleges having 25 Jewish students or more have no type of Jewish activity or Jewish services whatever. A graphic picture of these facts is shown in Figure 3.

Most of these, naturally, are the small groups of under 100 Jews. Two institutions, however, with from 101-200 Jewish students, and one between 201-500 report specifically that no Jewish activities of any type are available.

This situation is one which should rightly concern the neighboring communities to all those colleges of several categories: (1) those which have no Jewish activities whatever; (2) those which have only social groups but no religious or cultural ones; (3) those where religious and cultural activities exist on a limited scale and require development and intensification.

A further effort was made to sum up the situation in different sizes and types of communities. New York City was taken as one class, the 13 other large cities which are great educational centers as a second class, and all colleges in smaller cities or rural centers as a third class. Table XVIII establishes this situation clearly. It appears that the service to Jewish students of both social and religious-cultural types is least prevalent in New York City, is somewhat more available in the 13 other large cities, but best of all in those colleges which are not adjacent to the great Jewish communities of the country. This is particularly true of the social groups, for there is obviously greater need for fraternity life and social activities among students living away from home in a small college town than among students attending university in their home city. But it applies also to the religious and cultural organizations, for these are almost three times as numerous per 100 Jewish students in the third class as in the second, and ten times as numerous in the smaller towns and rural communities as in New York City. This table corresponds to a certain extent, though not exactly, with Tables XIV and XV, for many, though by no means all of the larger universities are located in or near the larger cities of the country. In this particular study suburban areas were taken as part of the larger city area to which they are adjacent: Cambridge as part of Boston, Evanston as part of Chicago, for example.

Table XVIII A gives the details of the 13 larger cities included as class 2 in Table XVIII. It appears that there is a great deal of variation

among these cities, depending perhaps in part on the varying interests of the students themselves, in part on external conditions (whether they live near or far from the campus, etc.), but certainly in the largest part on the facilities and the leadership provided in each community. On the whole we may conclude that the Jewish students have provided themselves with as much social organization as they desire or need, but that they are woefully lacking in religious and cultural activities. The need of these is not felt immediately or directly by all students. They must be provided and the interest in them stimulated. (See figure 3).

We see also that the greatest lack is in colleges of some 100-200 Jewish students and in colleges from 25-100 Jewish students. We see likewise a tremendous mass of Jewish students in New York City, most of whom are not provided with any direct religious or cultural ministration as students. It is impossible, within the scope of this study, to say how far this need is served outside of the university groups in their own synagogues and neighborhood centers.

TABLE XIV

JEWISH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS BY NUMBER OF JEWISH STUDENTS
PER COLLEGE

1. Group by No. of Jewish Students	2 No. of Schools	3 Total Jewish Enroll-ment	4 Chapters of Fraternities		5 Chptrs. of Sororities		6 Chptrs. of Professl. Frats.	7 Total Chptrs.	8 Chptrs. per College	9 Chapters per 100 Jews
			Nat'l	Local	Natl.	Local				
I Over 5000	4	45,228	19	15	11	18	8	71	17.75	.15
II 2001-5000	3	7,665	18	3	1	2	16	40	13.33	.52
III 1001-2000	10	12,697	48	0	12	1	32	93	9.3	.73
IV 501-1000	17	12,323	50	1	20	3	26	100	5.88	.80
V 201-500	33	10,135	64	1	20	6	34	124	3.79	1.22
VI 101-200	46	6,188	36	3	15	6	15	75	1.64	1.21
VII 25-100	149	7,358	54	6	5	5	26	96	.64	1.31
TOTAL	262	101,594	289	29	84	40	155	599	2.29	.59

TABLE XV

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS BY NUMBER OF JEWISH STUDENTS PER COLLEGE

1 Group by No. of Jewish Students	2 No. of Schools	3 Total Jewish Enrollment	4 Religious & Cultural Organizations	5 Student Congregations	6 Local Student Clubs	7 Total	8 No. per College	9 No. per 100 Jews
I Over 5000	4	45,228	6	0	2	8	2.0	.016
II 2001-5000	3	7,665	3	0	3	6	2.0	.08
III 1001-2000	10	12,697	10	6	2	18	1.8	.14
IV 501-1000	17	12,323	16	5	0	21	1.23	.17
V 201-500	33	10,135	6	7	5	18	.54	.17
VI 101-200	46	6,188	5	3	1	9	.19	.14
VII 25-100	149	7,358	12	11	10	33	.22	.44
TOTAL	262	101,594	58	32	23	113	.42	.11

TABLE XVI
STUDENT ADVISORS AND COMMUNITY CONTACTS

1. Group by No. of Jewish Students	2 No. of Schools	3 Total Jewish Enrollment	4 Visiting Rabbis	5 Advisors	6 Community Groups
I. Over 5000	4	45,228	0	0	0
II 2001-5000	3	7,665	0	2	1
III 1001-2000	10	12,697	2	7	2
IV 501-1000	17	12,323	4	5	6
V 201-500	33	10,135	5	6	5
VI 101-200	46	6,188	5	0	3
VII 25-100	149	7,358	16	2	17
TOTAL	262	101,594	32	22	34

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF COLLEGES REPORTING JEWISH ACTIVITIES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group by no. of Jewish Students	No. of Schools	Social Organiza-tions	Religious & Cultural Organiza-tions	Visiting Rabbis	Advisors	Community Groups	None	No Report
I Over 5000	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
II 2001-5000	3	3	3	0	2	1	0	0
III 1001-2000	10	10	7	2	7	2	0	0
IV 501-1000	17	17	10	4	5	6	0	0
V 201-500	33	28	10	5	6	5	1	3
VI 101-200	46	33	7	5	0	3	2	10
VII 25-100	149	60	24	16	2	17	24	54
TOTAL	262	155	65	32	21	34	27	67

Figure 3

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS IN EACH GROUP REPORTING

JEWISH SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

AND STUDENT ADVISORS

	Over 1000 Jewish Students I 17 Schools	500 - 1000 Jewish Students II 17 Schools	200 - 500 Jewish Students III 33 Schools	100 - 200 Jewish Students IV 46 Schools	25 - 100 Jewish Students V 149 Schools
A	100	100	85	72	40
B	82	59	31	15	16
C	53	29	18	0	1.3

A — Social Groups
B — Religious & Cultural
C — Student Advisors
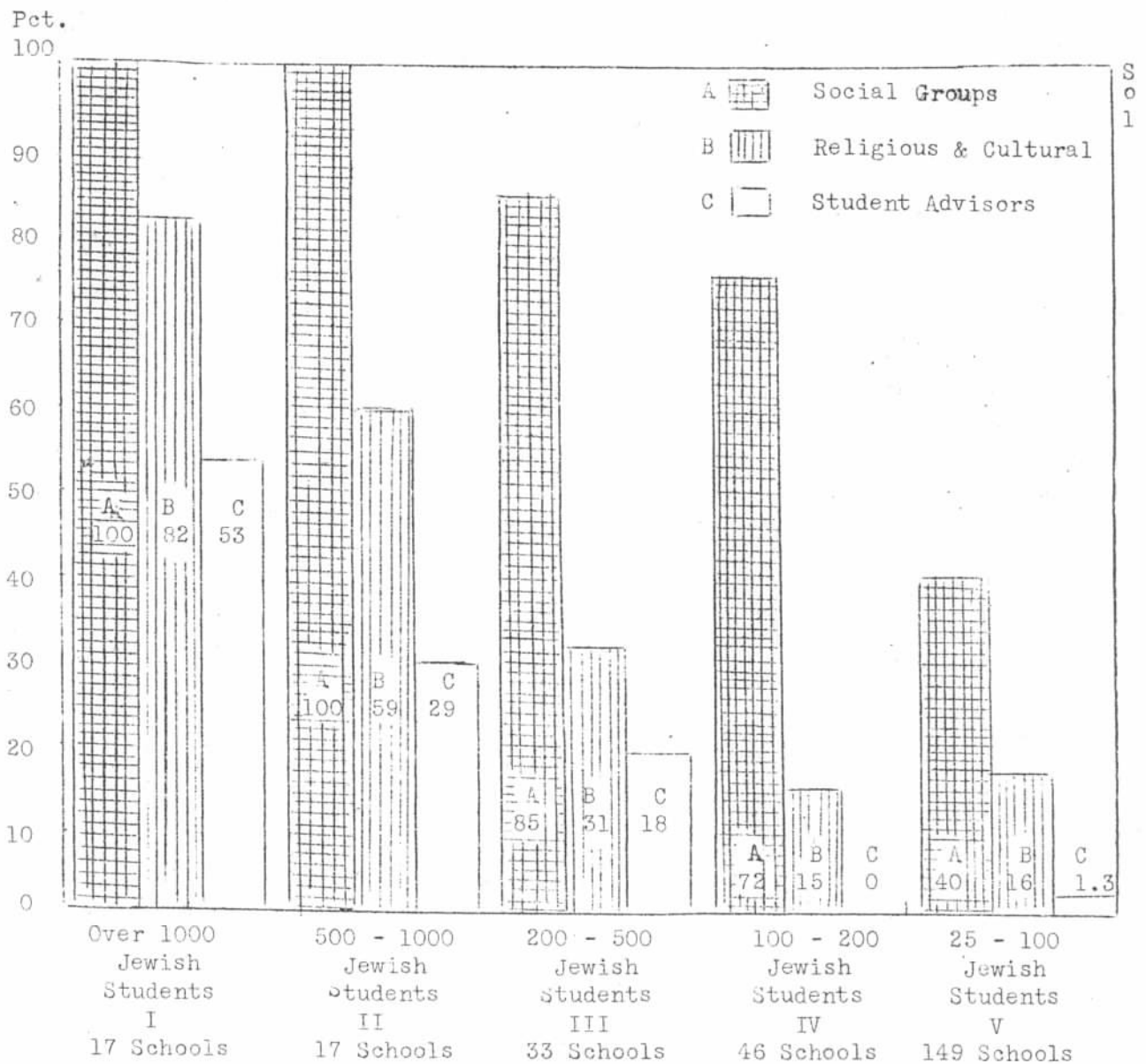
TABLE XVIII

ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONS BY COMMUNITIES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Community	No. Colleges Reported	No. Jewish Students	No. Social Organizations	No. per College	No. per 100 Jewish Students	No. Religious Cultural Organizations	No. per College	No. per 100 Jewish Students
1. New York City	17	54,329	119	7.	.22	21	1.24	.04
*2. 13 large cities	55	22,685	178	3.24	.78	28	.51	.12
3. Smaller communities	138	20,774	302	2.2	1.46	64	.48	.32
TOTAL	210	97,788	599	2.29	.59	113	.42	.11

* For details, Table XVIII A.

TABLE XVIII A

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THIRTEEN LARGE
CITIES (EXCLUDING NEW YORK)

City	No. Colleges Reported	Jewish Students	Social Organizations	No. per College	No. per 100 Jewish Students	Religious-Cultural Organizations	No. per College	No. per 100 Jewish Students
Boston	7	4,019	18	2.57	.45	4	.57	.1
Chicago	9	3,510	20	2.22	.57	6	.67	.17
Philadelphia	10	4,645	38	3.8	.83	5	.5	.11
Detroit	3	1,419	7	2.33	.5	0	-	-
Washington	3	617	12	4.	1.9	0	-	-
Pittsburgh	3	1,379	16	5.33	1.16	0	-	-
St. Louis	1	642	8	8.	1.25	0	-	-
Cincinnati	2	1,003	7	3.5	.7	4	2.	.4
Cleveland	4	1,014	9	2.25	.9	2	.5	.2
Baltimore	4	1,580	11	2.75	.69	0	-	-
San Francisco	3	1,108	8	2.67	.72	3	1.	.27
Los Angeles	4	1,365	15	3.75	1.1	2	.5	.15
Montreal	2	384	9	4.5	2.34	2	1.	.52
TOTAL	55	22,685	178	3.24	.78	28	.51	.12

CHAPTER VI

THE JEW IN PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

1. The Problem.

Probably more attention has been paid to the distribution of Jewish students in certain professions in the past than to any other of the problems included in this study. Among all professions, that of medicine has received the greatest amount of attention. Discussion has gone on for a number of years as to whether the Jewish students were represented in this profession to an abnormal degree, whether or not quotas are enforced to limit them in medical schools, whether or not such quotas, if they exist, are justified. Several statistical studies have been made of Jews in a limited number of medical schools. Rabbi Morris Lazaron of Baltimore made a study of Jewish graduates of some 40 medical colleges over a period of ten years for the Council on Jewish Relations.

The chief purpose of the study made in 1918-19, printed in the American Jewish Yearbook for 1920, lay in the professional tendencies of Jewish students. Hence we have paid special attention to registration of the 104,906 Jewish students in the various professional schools, both separate professional institutions and the professional colleges of the great universities.

This question of professional registration was asked of the administration or of our correspondent in every college which includes various professional branches. In many cases the information was not available. But in 78.2% of all professional colleges in the country we were able to obtain the facts which we needed for the present study. These facts were: (1) the total number of students registered in each professional school, (2) the number of Jewish students in the same professional school. Without both columns comparisons would obviously become meaningless. The report of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars provided invaluable material on the first question, as Table II in that work gives the distribution of the 1934-35 enrollment in 583 institutions, covering 21 different curricula. These are: agriculture, architecture, art, business administration, chemistry, dentistry, divinity, education, engineering, forestry, home economics, journalism, law, liberal arts, medicine, mining, music, nursing, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, graduate, and other undergraduate curricula. This table was used to supplement the information received directly from the institutions whenever the Jewish enrollment in the various curricula was known. Other professions were added from our own records.

Of the total number of students in our general study, 81.7% have been subdivided by their professional registration. Of the total Jewish students in the general study, 75.5% have been thus distributed.

2. Jewish Registration in Professional Branches.

Table XIX summarizes all the material of the present chapter. For 19 branches of study a large enough number of colleges was reported that our conclusions seem adequate. The best returns were in osteopathy, 100%; medicine, 95.4%; graduate schools, 93.3% and dentistry, 90.8% of all

colleges of these branches in the country. In seven branches, most of them fairly small, the information was available from less than half of the professional colleges in the country. These are therefore grouped separately in the table as being less reliable than the preceding list. In the first list, which includes most of the major occupations, nine different professions report a markedly higher percentage of Jewish students than the 9.13% which is our national average for all students and which may serve as a base for the professional distribution. Four branches: osteopathy, arts and sciences, graduate school, and engineering are slightly below 9.13%. Six branches are markedly below, the lowest of all being the military profession, where only 1.59% of Jewish students were reported.

TABLE XIX

PERCENTAGE JEWISH STUDENTS OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN EACH FIELD OF STUDY.

Field of Study	1 No. of Schools	2 No. Re-ported	3 % Re-ported	4 Total Students	5 Jewish Students	6 % of Jewish Students to Total
Dentistry	43	36	90.8	7,488	1,975	26.37
Law	139	110	79.1	30,057	7,557	25.11
Pharmacy	68	52	76.5	6,416	1,542	22.32
Commerce	123	78	63.5	44,520	7,428	16.68
Medicine	87	83	95.4	25,784	4,150	16.15
Fine Arts	24	16	66.7	2,697	419	15.5
Social Work	34	18	53.	4,781	648	13.6
Physical Education	14	10	71.4	1,313	163	12.4
Veterinary Medicine	11	8	72.7	1,106	124	11.2
Osteopathy	6	6	100.0	1,938	176	9.1
Arts & Sciences	1,055	951	90.1	520,654	43,586	8.38
Graduate	45	42	93.3	21,806	1,543	7.08
Engineering	147	90	61.2	44,316	3,024	6.84
Education	279	238	85.3	178,164	5,443	3.05
Theology*	130	118	90.8	13,485	363	2.7
Agriculture	51	33	64.8	9,152	222	2.43
Library	23	13	56.5	832	19	2.28
Music	32	20	62.5	2,272	50	2.2
Military	6	5	83.3	4,725	75	1.59
Optometry	10	2	20.0	217	98	45.1
Journalism	33	11	33.3	1,181	123	10.4
Architecture	36	12	33.3	1,318	112	8.5
Forestry	22	4	18.17	1,270	54	4.25
Home Economics	80	18	22.5	2,996	110	3.71
Mining	22	10	45.5	2,767	58	2.1
Nursing	36	11	30.6	1,751	14	.8
Not Known				225,412	25,830	11.5
TOTAL	2,556	1,995	78.2	1,148,393	104,906	9.13

TABLE XIX (Continued)

*The estimate used above for theology includes the separate theological colleges, which are not listed in the general census of distribution, but only in the professional table.

NOTE: The second group of professions are those in which the percentage known is less than half of total number of schools.

RECAPITULATION

	Total	No. Reported	Percent Reported
Professional Colleges	2,556	1,995	78.2
Total Students	1,148,393	922,981	81.7
Jewish Students	104,906	79,076	75.5

In the second group of professions optometry rates high, journalism and architecture are near the base of 9.13%, while four professions rank very low. As this distribution in the second half of the table is very similar to that in the first half, and as the types of professions which rank high and low are exactly the same, our figures, even in the second half of the table, appear quite reasonable on analysis, except in optometry, where 45% is undoubtedly too high. Of the nine professions having considerably higher proportions than the national student average of 9.13%, seven are individualistic professions where the aspirant may hope to open his own office and carve his own career. These are the six highest: dentistry, law, pharmacy, commerce, medicine, and fine arts, and the ninth in order, veterinary medicine. To these we may add osteopathy, 9.1%; music, 2.2%; optometry, 45.1%; and journalism, 10.4%.

Whether due to natural bent, social training, or to the obstacles in certain other fields of work, the Jewish students incline markedly to the professions of individualistic type.

Arts and sciences, as we might expect, includes 8.38% of Jewish students, or approximately the national average for all students. The students enrolled in these curricula include over 40% of all the Jewish students in the country; they are pursuing both general academic studies and various types of pre-professional work.

The remaining professions are those in which the individual as a rule is unable to proceed by himself, but must seek employment from some public or private organization. Of these, social work and physical education rank the highest, 15.5% and 13.6% respectively. Graduate studies leading toward university teaching include 1,543 Jewish students, or 7.08% of their total registration. The student bodies of the engineering schools are 6.84% Jewish, and those of architectural schools, 8.5%. All other professions have less than half the percentage of Jews as that found the country over, including education, theology, agriculture, librarianship, military and naval schools, forestry, home economics, mining, and nursing.

Figure   4   -72-

JEWISH PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN TEN PROFESSIONS

Pct.

| | 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |

Dentistry   73.63   26.37

Law   74.89   25.11

Pharmacy   77.68   22.32

Commerce   83.32   16.68

Medicine   83.85   16.15

Social Work   86.4   13.6

Veterinary
Medicine   88.8   11.2

Engineering   93.02   6.98

Education   96.95   3.05

Agriculture   97.7   2.3

Sol

[hatched box] Non-Jewish Students
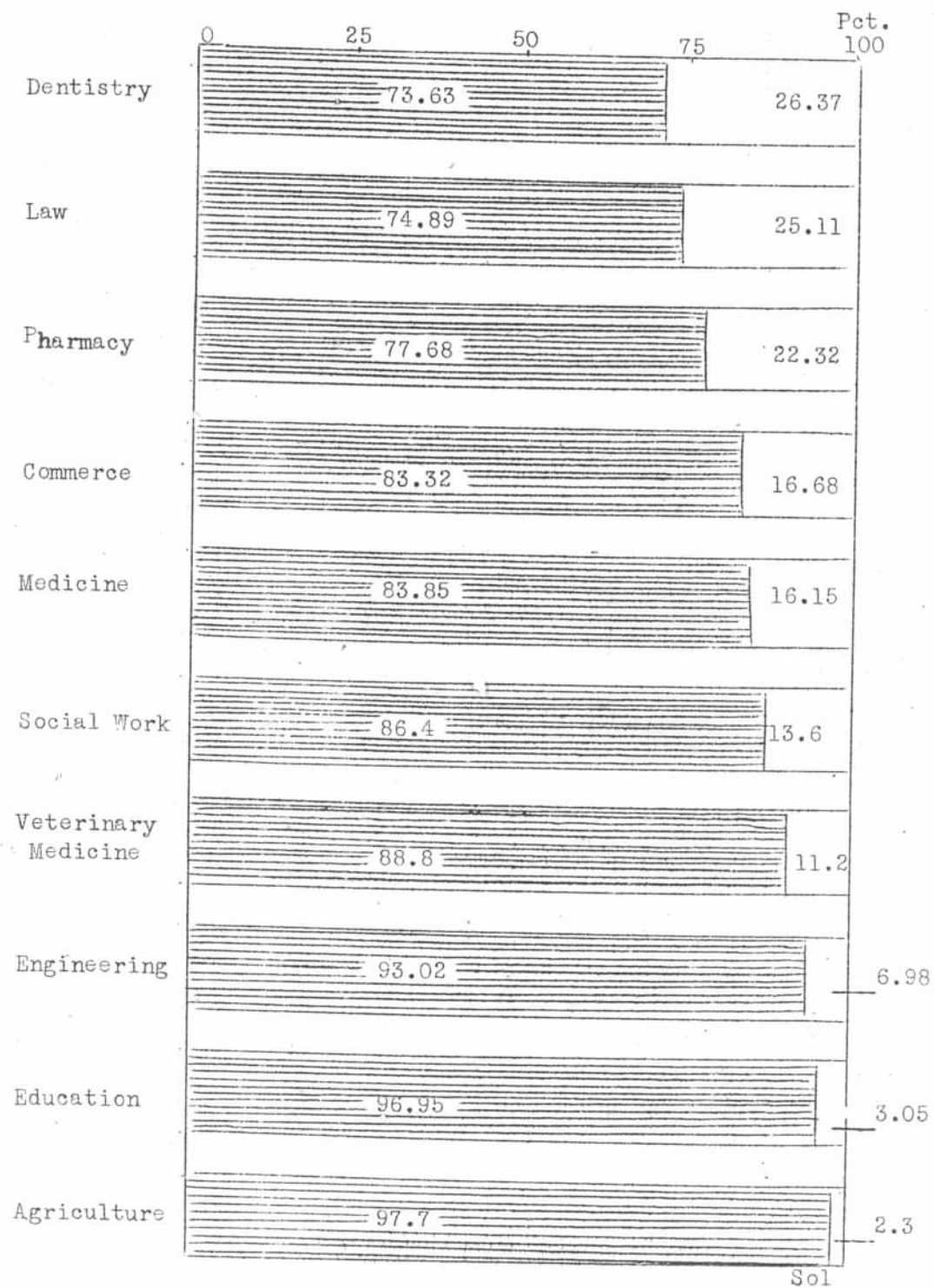
[open box]   Jewish Students

The general criterion then seems to be primarily the division between individualistic professions and those where the candidate must depend on an employer in order to practice his profession.

3. Medicine and Related Professions.

Because of the general interest of the Jews in the medical profession, a special effort was made to get this information as completely as possible, and reports were received from 83 of the 87 class-A medical schools in the United States and Canada. In these medical schools the Jewish students number 4,150 out of a total registration of 25,784, or 16.5%. This is thus the fifth profession in order of Jewish percentage. To put the matter differently, in total number of students the medical profession ranks sixth, having 2.24% of all students in the United States and Canada. In order of Jewish students it ranks fifth, containing 3.96% of all Jewish students.

These facts bring out clearly the great interest in medical studies on the part of Jewish students. It is probable that the Jewish registration in medical schools might be somewhat higher if none of these institutions had established quotas for Jews or other minority groups. Certainly all professions related to medicine rank high in our percentages. The highest of all is dentistry, where 26.37% of all students are Jews. There follow pharmacy with 22.32%, veterinary medicine with 11.2%, and osteopathy, 9.1%; as also, (from the second list), optometry, 45.1%. These related fields all represent interest in medical work. Some of the Jewish students registered for them (it is impossible to say how many) are candidates who have been rejected by medical colleges and are now studying for related professions. These professional groups rank respectively first, third, fifth, ninth, and tenth out of nineteen professions on which we have adequate reports. Their average rank in the list is 5.6, or four above the middle point of 9.5.

We must remember that the situation of the Jews in medical schools is only a part of the broader problem of medical education as a whole, and that most persons discussing the matter are medical educators who consider it purely from this point of view. The publication of the American Medical Association entitled "Medical Education in the United States and Canada" gives many of the essential facts on this entire problem. (Reprint from the educational number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, August 31, 1935). This pamphlet shows, on page 686, the decline in the number of medical students from 26,147 in 1905 to 13,798 in 1920, which followed a reduction in the number of medical schools to about half. Since that time, with a slight further decrease in the number of medical schools, there has been a marked increase in their size and in the total number of students enrolled. In 1935 the total number of students was 22,888 in the United States. If we add the 2,891 in Canadian institutions, there were then for the year 1934 a total number of 25,779 medical students in the United States and Canada.

The number of freshmen in 84 of these 87 medical schools in that year was 6,356. These were selected from 32,321 applications, representing 12,779 different applicants. Thus about half the applicants for that year were accepted in medical schools, but only about one-fifth of the total applications were accepted. The difference lies in the so-called "multiple

applications", which were actually so numerous as to be 2.5 times the number of applicants. That is, every candidate for a medical school applied on the average to two and one half medical schools before he was admitted to one.

All observers agree in ascribing much of this multiple application to Jewish candidates for the medical profession, although they are ordinarily not in a position to give the actual number of these applicants who were Jews, or the number of schools to which Jewish candidates made application.

Estimates indicate that from 33% to 50% of the total 32,000 applications come from Jews. How many of the 12,000 individuals are Jews, nobody seems to know. We have record, however, in this study of 4,150 Jewish medical students in 83 of the 87 medical schools. Therefore at least 1,100 of the 6,300 medical freshmen for the fall of 1934 were Jewish. Evidently it is much harder for a Jew than for an equally qualified non-Jew to obtain admission to a medical school.

One reason for this difficulty is the concentration of Jewish population in certain large cities, whereas the medical schools are scattered throughout the country. Many of these medical schools are connected with state universities and admit exclusively or primarily residents of their own state. Hence a Jew from Texas or Georgia may have no more difficulty than a non-Jew in obtaining admission to the medical school of his own state university -- a difficult enough situation for any student when only half of all applicants are accepted. But a Jew from New York or Chicago who fails to obtain entrance into the few medical schools in his own city has a limited field to which he may apply elsewhere. Obviously Texas and Georgia will have a smaller proportion of applications from Jewish residents than medical schools in New York State and Illinois.

Another aspect of this problem appears in the 1,471 American medical students who were studying in foreign universities in the year 1934-35. Undoubtedly many of these were Jews who had failed to obtain entrance to American medical colleges, though the frequent assertions that 80% or 90% of them are Jewish are quite impossible to prove. It is interesting, however, that this number has increased very rapidly from 710 in the year 1930-31, and that it reached its peak of 2,054 in the year 1932-33. The American Medical Association is making it more difficult for these graduates of foreign universities to practice in the United States, so that this method may soon cease to be a way out for those Jewish students who are rejected by the medical school of their choice, but who possess the funds to study abroad.

From the medical standpoint, the essential fact in the situation is the number of persons per physician in a given population. The bulletins of the American Medical Association state that the optimum number of physicians per population is one for every thousand persons, providing they are so distributed geographically as to be available to the entire population. At present Canada closely approximates this situation, with one physician to every 952 persons. In the United States, however, the proportion of physicians is much higher, being one physician to every 783 persons in 1934, when the number of physicians enumerated was 161,353. This number represents a distinct growth in the past thirty years. The "Final Report of the Commission on Medical Education", 1932,

of the American Medical Association, reported that in 1906 the United States (New England not included) had one physician to every 675 persons; in 1923, one to every 763. The number of physicians has been increasing steadily, but not as rapidly as population. Between 1929 and 1931 the total number increased by 1,868 per year; between 1931 and 1934 the increase was 1,634 per year. This desire of the American Medical Association to avoid overcrowding the medical profession, together with its ambition to improve medical training, has motivated its great drive to limit the number of medical schools and the total number of students admitted to them. When quotas exist in the general field, it is natural that in many cases they should be applied to special groups such as the Jews.

This important matter of the supply of physicians for a population, however, cannot be settled by a single figure for the United States. The average of 783 persons per physician applies to very few of the individual states. The District of Columbia has 268 persons per physician; New York state and city together, 572; California, 586; Massachusetts, 618. At the other end of the scale, Mississippi has 1,348 persons per physician; North Dakota, 1,346; South Carolina, 1,316; Alabama, 1,272; and South Dakota, 1,209. To the layman it would appear that the problem of the number of physicians is not so much a matter of total numbers as of sound distribution which would make physicians reasonably available to the entire population of the country. The American Medical Association report of 1932, cited above, shows that whereas for the year 1923 there were 763 persons per physician for the country as a whole, this proportion varied from 536 per physician in the cities of more than 100,000 population, down to 1,338 per physician in rural communities of less than 1,000 population. Only those communities ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 population conformed closely to the national average.

There is thus some justification for those who object to the strict policy of limitation of the American Medical Association, holding that the vast increase in possibilities in medical science and the needed wider distribution of physicians in practice would allow for considerable increase in the total number of physicians in the country. Certainly this problem is basic to the situation of the Jewish applicants for medical training. If the number of physicians in the country is to be kept stable, the number of medical students will have to be reduced, and many of the Jewish applicants for medical schools will have to forego that coveted career.

As with many other Jewish problems, the problem of the Jew in medicine is intimately related to the general problems of medical education and medical service. The same applies to most other fields: to veterinary medicine, where a similar effort at limitation is now being made; to law and dentistry, where the standards of professional education are being steadily raised, but without limitation on the total number of graduates. This study, from the standpoint of the colleges and professional schools, can give necessarily only one side of the picture.

4. Other Popular Professions.

Other groups of professions which rank high are law, 25.11% Jewish students to total, commerce, 16.68%, and journalism, 10.4%. In these fields (as in practically all professions except medicine) no limitations exist as to Jewish registration. In addition, as these fields are

individualistic ones, every ambitious student hopes to achieve a successful career by his own efforts, knowing that he will not be dependent on a limited group of potential employers.

A third group of professions of the individualistic type does not rank so high as one might expect. This includes the students in fine arts, 15.5%, and in music, only 2.2%. This is especially striking in view of the large number of well known Jews in the field of music. Perhaps Jewish musicians are studying in conservatories or with private instructors rather than in those musical schools which are branches of universities.

This is the more likely, as we were forced to omit from this study all musical schools except those which are incorporated in universities. An effort was made to reach the various colleges listed as members of the National Association of Schools of Music. We soon found, however, that the great majority of these schools are private institutions which do not keep the type of personnel records that most universities and colleges do, and therefore lack any knowledge of how many of the students may be Jewish. In addition, it was often found impossible to ascertain how many students in a particular conservatory were students of college grade, registered for a music degree. A given music school may include every type of student, from young children of pre-school age to professional musicians desiring special work. On this account, only those music schools in connection with universities could be included in this study, as from these alone could we get statistics comparable to the other professions.

Six professions are concerned in a general way with education. These are: social work, 13.6% Jews to total; physical education, 12.4%; graduate study, 7.08%; schools of education, 3.05%; theology, 2.7%; and library service, 2.8%. Here of course, there is a wide spread between the highest and lowest groups. Social work is a growing profession which has been attracting an increasing number of Jews along with or perhaps ahead of an increasing number of students in general. Physical education again is a relatively new specialty in which positions are usually readily available for the well trained graduate. It is therefore interesting to observe that Jewish students represent four times as high a percentage in this field as in the field of general public school education.

Graduate study in a university leads in most cases, when successful, to an academic career. In certain specialities such as chemistry or accounting, it may lead to a higher degree of advancement in commercial work than the ordinary Bachelor's degree. On the whole, however, the bulk of students in the graduate schools may be considered to be candidates for university teaching. In this field 7% of the students are Jewish, almost as high a percentage as in the colleges of arts and sciences, and a far higher percentage than are at present employed in college and university teaching.

The field of college and university teaching is greatly limited for Jewish candidates. Most church controlled colleges prefer instructors of their own faith, or at least of some closely related denomination. This limits the field to the public and the privately endowed colleges. Even in these the policy of employing Jewish instructors varies from one institution to another, and often from one department to another of the same institution. In a given college one department head may refuse altogether to recommend

Jewish instructors for appointment; another may welcome the exceptional Jew but may refuse to have more than one or two on the staff of his department;while a third may not consider religious or national background in the least, but may recommend instructors solely on the basis of scholarship and teaching ability.

With these serious limitations, it seems likely that the Jewish candidates for academic positions, with 7%, are considerably more over-crowded than the Jewish candidates for law with 25% or for medicine, with 16%. The field of "education", more narrowly considered, is limited as a rule to elementary and secondary school teaching. This work is given in several types of institutions: (1) teachers colleges, (2) normal schools, awarding a teacher's certificate but not a Bachelor's degree, (3) teachers colleges of universities, and (4) departments of education in arts colleges. We found it impossible in our survey to get any information whatever about the fourth of these classes. Any student in an arts college may elect one or more courses in education, mathematics, or any other field; nobody can know whether he intends to enter any given profession. This factor may have cut down our total percentage somewhat, as Hunter College in New York is one of the institutions which prepares students for a teaching career as part of the regular work of a college of arts and sciences. The omission of any large New York City institution must necessarily cut down the Jewish percentage in any one of our many tables.

We shall give later a detailed study (Table XIXn) listing in one category teachers colleges and normal schools; in another, teachers colleges in universities. In the first category only 1.65% of all students the country over are Jewish. In the second category, out of a much smaller enrollment 9.16% are Jewish. In the country as a whole, 3.05% of all candidates for specific education degrees are Jewish, not merely a smaller percentage than the 9.13 % of college registration as a whole, but even less than the 3.58% which represents the Jewish population of America. It is interesting that those Jews who plan to enter the teaching profession prefer to study at the larger universities rather than in special teachers colleges. This may be due to a feeling that they can get a better education in this way, or that they will encounter less discrimination. Or it may merely be a part of the general preference which Jewish students have shown for the larger universities on the whole.

5. Less Popular Professions.

In theology we have a special situation: a very small number of Jewish institutions which limit their student bodies strictly in view of the current depression. As contrasted with these, there are a large number of Christian theological institutions serving their special denominations, and also a somewhat smaller number of divinity schools associated with universities under church auspices. A few Jewish students are found taking special work in some of the university divinity schools; a very few Christian students likewise are taking special courses in Jewish seminaries; but on the whole, the two groups are distinct. Including all these categories, the actual percentage of Jewish theological students is 2.7% of all theological students, or slightly less than the 3.58% of Jewish population in America.

This is not due to lack of applicants for the Jewish seminary. It is due to the limitation of the student bodies by the seminary

officials and their estimates of the future demand for the services of their graduates. This ratio indicates either that the synagogue is undermanned with rabbis, or that the Christian churches are overmanned with ministers; that is, unless Jews are affiliated with the synagogue to a lower proportion than the Christians are affiliated with their churches. This significant matter cannot be decided without further surveys of synagogue and church membership and their respective ministers.

In the Jewish seminaries only students of collegiate grade are included, so that this study has necessarily omitted a considerable number of students for the rabbinate who may be of secondary school advancement.

The colleges of arts and sciences include almost half of all students as well as of Jewish students, thus giving practically the same percentage as the national total (8.38% as compared to 9.13%). This great group includes all students who are attending college for a general education, or in order to find themselves and work out a life career, as well as a considerable number who are preparing for entrance to one or another professional school. All medical schools, most law schools, and very many training schools for other professions demand one or more years of general college studies as a preliminary to entering professional training. Only a few professions such as commerce, education, and engineering are customarily conducted strictly as undergraduate schools.

Among these students of arts and sciences , those who are studying in separate arts colleges represent 5.16% of the student bodies in those institutions, while those studying in the arts colleges of universities are 14.8% of all students thus enrolled. This distinction holds in every part of the country except New York City, where the two are substantially equal.

Library service is a relatively small and new field which Jewish students have not yet entered to any appreciable numbers.

Engineering and architecture show on the whole surprisingly large Jewish percentages, 6.84% and 8.5% respectively. These figures are much smaller for the major part of the country, but are raised by the large number of Jewish students in New York City and throughout the East. In view of the fact that most engineers and architects are employed by a limited number of large corporations or by governmental agencies, and of the further fact that some employers in these fields refuse to employ many Jews, it is at least a matter of doubt whether we have at present a larger enrollment in this field than can readily find an opportunity to practice their professions.

The related professions of agriculture, forestry, and mining are all near the bottom of our table (agriculture, 2.43%; forestry, 4.25%; and mining, 2.1%). Even these small numbers represent a marked increase in Jewish interests in these related fields. Jews are not engaged in any of these fields to large numbers. Only a few years ago they were quite unrepresented. The relatively small proportion which this study showed marks then a distinct growth of interest on the part of Jewish students in the possibilities of extractive industries.

Three professions were named at the bottom of the list, one for

men and two for women. In five military and naval schools, including West Point and Annapolis, the Jewish registration is 1.59%. In schools of home economics it is 3.71%, and in nursing schools in connection with universities it is .8%. This low proportion must indicate definite lack of interest on the part of Jewish students. As to nursing, however, we must notice that only a minority of nurses' training schools are associated with universities, most of them being affiliated rather with hospitals. As this study covers only institutions of higher learning, we have not been able to include the hospital training schools for nurses. There is no reason to believe, however, that the inclusion of this larger group of training schools would appreciably increase the Jewish percentage. In fact, if we are to judge by normal schools or similar institutions of sub-collegiate grade in other professional branches, such inclusion might actually lower even the present rate.

6. The Relative Order of the Jews in Professions.

Tables XX, XX A and XX B summarize the material which we have been considering from a different point of view. Table XX B gives the professional distribution according to the number of Jewish students, Table XX A the professional distribution according to the total number of students, Jews and non-Jews, and XX the comparison of the two.

TABLE XX

Comparison of Distribution of Total Students and Jewish Students According to Fields of Study.

Field of Study	Total Students	Jewish Students	Percentage Distribution	
			Total Students	Jewish
Arts & Sciences	520,654	43,586	45.40	41.60
Education	178,164	5,443	15.53	5.20
Commerce	44,520	7,428	3.87	7.10
Engineering	44,316	3,024	3.86	2.89
Law	30,057	7,557	2.62	7.21
Medicine	25,784	4,150	2.24	3.96
Graduate	21,806	1,543	1.90	1.48
Theology*	13,485	363	1.08	0.34
Agriculture	9,152	222	0.80	0.20
Dentistry	7,488	1,975	0.61	1.89
Pharmacy	6,416	1,542	0.56	1.48
Social Work	4,781	648	0.39	0.60
Military	4,725	75	0.39	0.07
Home Economics	2,996	110	0.25	0.10
Mining	2,767	58	0.24	0.05
Fine Arts	2,697	419	0.23	0.40
Music	2,272	50	0.10	0.04
Osteopathy	1,938	176	0.16	0.17
Nursing	1,751	14	0.15	0.01
Architecture	1,318	112	0.11	0.10
Forestry	1,318	54	0.11	0.05
Phys. Education	1,313	163	0.11	0.14
Journalism	1,181	123	0.10	0.11
Vet. Medicine	1,106	124	0.09	0.11
Library	832	19	0.07	0.01
Optometry	217	98	0.02	0.09
Unknown	225,412	25,830	19.65	24.60
TOTAL	1,148,393	104,906	100.00	100.00

*Note: The estimate used above for theology included the separate
theological colleges which are not listed in the general
census of distribution, but only in the professional
table.

TABLE XX A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF

STUDENTS BY FIELDS OF STUDY.

Field of Study	Total Students	Percentage Distribution
Arts and Sciences	520,654	45.4
Education	178,164	15.53
Commerce	44,520	3.87
Engineering	44,316	3.86
Law	30,057	2.62
Medicine	25,784	2.24
Graduate	21,806	1.9
Theology*	13,485	1.08
Agriculture	9,152	.798
Dentistry	7,488	.61
Pharmacy	6,416	.56
Social Work	4,781	.39
Military	4,725	.39
Home Economics	2,996	.251
Mining	2,767	.241
Fine Arts	2,697	.234
Music	2,272	.198
Osteopathy	1,938	.160
Nursing	1,751	.152
Architecture	1,318	.112
Forestry	1,318	.112
Physical Education	1,313	.11
Journalism	1,181	.1
Veterinary Medicine	1,106	.09
Library	832	.072
Optometry	217	.02
Not Known	225,412	19.65
TOTAL	1,148,393	100.0

*Note: The estimate used above for theology included the separate
theological colleges which are not listed in the general census
of distribution, but only in the professional table.

TABLE XX B

Percentage Distribution of Jewish Students by Fields of Study.

Field of Study	Total Jewish Students	Percentage Distribution
Arts and Sciences	43,586	41.6
Law	7,557	7.21
Commerce	7,428	7.1
Education	5,443	5.2
Medicine	4,150	3.96
Engineering	3,024	2.89
Dentistry	1,975	1.89
Graduate	1,543	1.48
Pharmacy	1,542	.1.48
Social Work	648	.6
Fine Arts	419	.4
Theology	363	.343
Agriculture	222	.2
Osteopathy	176	.165
Physical Education	163	.14
Veterinary Medicine	124	.11
Journalism	123	.11
Architecture	112	.1
Home Economics	110	.1
Optometry	98	.09
Military	75	.07
Mining	58	.05
Forestry	54	.052
Music	50	.04
Library	19	.01
Nursing	14	.01
Not Known	25,830	24.6
TOTAL	104,906	100.0

A cursory comparison shows that the general order is similar, large professional groups including large numbers of Jews, small professions smaller numbers of Jews, but that the detailed distribution is by no means the same, either in order or in percentages.

In both cases the colleges of arts and sciences lead, having 45.4% of all students and 41.6% of Jewish students. Immediately after this, however, we come upon striking differences: law is second among Jews and fifth in the general list, the relative proportions being 7.21% of all Jewish students and 2.62% of all students whose professions have been reported to us. Education, on the other hand, is second on the general

list and fourth on the Jewish list, the general proportion of 15.53%
dropping to 5.2% among Jews. Commercial courses are third in both lists,
but the percentages differ markedly, as these include 3.87% of all stu-
dents and 7.1%, almost double the percentage, of Jews. Engineering is
fourth in the general list with 3.8% and sixth on the Jewish list with
2.89%. Medicine, on the other hand, is sixth on the general list with
2.84%, and fifth on the Jewish list with 3.96%. These six professions
stand at the head of both lists as to numbers of students enrolled, in-
cluding 73.52% of all students and 67.96% of the Jewish students. This
slight difference may be taken up in the number of Jews "not known" rather
than in smaller professional groups.

Among these smaller groups however, there are still a number of
striking differences. Dentistry is three rankings higher in the Jewish
list, pharmacy two rankings higher, agriculture drops four places from
ninth to thirteenth.

Among the most striking changes in the smaller groups of students
are the military profession, which drops from thirteenth place among all
students to the twenty-first among Jews; nursing, which drops from nine-
teenth to twenty-sixth place; and veterinary medicine, which rises from
twenty-fourth in the general list to sixteenth in the Jewish list.

If we consider the medical and related professions (medicine, den-
tistry, pharmacy, osteopathy, veterinary medicine, optometry, and nursing),
these seven professions include 3.83% of all students and 7.705% of the
Jewish students, or approximately double. On the other hand, in the various
fields connected with education (education, graduate work, physical educa-
tion, and library service), the relative proportions are 17.612% of all
students and 6.83% of Jewish students, or slightly over a third as many.
Engineering, architecture, and mining include 4.21% of all students and
3.04% of Jewish students, or approximately one-fourth less.

Theology includes 1.08% of all students but only .34% of the
Jews. Fine arts and music include .43% of all students and .44% of the
Jewish students, or approximately the same. The fields of agriculture,
home economics, and forestry include among them 1.16% of all students
but only .35% of the Jewish students, or one-third as many in proportion.
Social work is represented among the Jews about 50% more than among all
students, respective percentages being .6% and .39%. Journalism, while
six places removed in order, rising from twenty-third to seventeenth, re-
mains about the same in percentage, .1% and .11% respectively. Finally,
the military and naval professions drop from 13th place in general to 21st
place among Jews, and in percentages from .39% to .07%, thus including
only one-fifth as large a proportion of the Jewish student body as of the
general student body.

7. The Geographical Distribution of Professional Studies.

A study was made of each profession, following the order of the
eleven census areas which we have been using throughout, and comparing the
percentage of Jewish students enrolled in the various professions by census
areas with the percentage of Jewish students in each area on our master
list, Table II.

It became obvious immediately that whether the percentage of Jews

in a given profession is large or small, it follows in each section of the country the percentage of Jewish students enrolled, much as this quantity follows the percentage of Jewish population as a whole. That is, if a profession runs high, it will preserve a fairly constant ratio to the student percentage in general, while if it ranks low, the same relationship ordinarily applies. The 26 professions which we have studied are all listed in the appendix according to their distribution in the various geographical areas. We shall consider here a few of the more striking cases, in order to bring out the general principle.

In dentistry, in which the proportion of Jewish students is higher than in any other field, the percentage of Jews by areas ranges from 70.43% in New York City to only 6.1% in the West South Central states. But as the percentage of Jewish students varies from area to area, the ratio of the percent of Jewish dentistry students to the percent of Jewish students as a whole only varies from 1.5 in New York City to 4 in area VIII. That is to say, the percentage of Jewish dentistry students, 6.1% in the West South Central area, is four times as great as the percentage of Jewish students in general, 1.8% in the same area. The largest spread is actually in Area VI, the South Atlantic states, where the percentage of dentistry students is almost five times that of the Jewish students in general.

Among law students the proportion of Jews varies from 5.1% in the West South Central to 56.1% in New York, but the greatest spread is in the Mountain States, where the percentage of Jewish law students is 6.25%, or over five times as great as the percentage of Jewish students in general.

Pharmacy follows a similar formula. The smallest percentage of Jewish students in this field is 2.6% in the Mountain States, but this is over double the general percentage of students in the same area. The largest percentage of Jewish pharmacy students is 53.1% in New York City, but this is almost exactly the same as the percentage of all Jewish students there. The widest spread is in the South Atlantic states, where the percentage of Jews in pharmacy is eight times as great as the percentage in the colleges as a whole; and in the West South Central area, where the ratio between the two quantities is almost 9.

In commerce the two quantities run along very similar to each other. The percentage of Jewish students in commerce is actually lower than the general percentage in two areas, slightly higher in others, and highest of all in the Middle Atlantic states, where it is double the general percentage of Jewish students. Thus in the field of commerce the percentage of Jewish students is about 80% higher than in the colleges as a whole.

In medicine the spread is least from the highest to the lowest area, running from 7.2% in the East South Central area to 31.2% in New York City. It is however higher than the general student percentage in every section except New York City, where the limited number of medical colleges and the quotas which some of them apply to Jewish candidates operate to keep it low. Probably the percentage of Jewish medical students in the lowest areas would speedily rise by migration from other sections of the country, were it not for the fact that many medical schools are associated with state universities and admit only residents of their own states. This is certainly a reasonable provision on the part of an educational institution which aims to serve its own community; but it prevents any great migration of Jewish students from the larger centers of Jewish population to those more sparsely

settled areas. The highest ratio between the two quantities is in the Mountain States, where the percentage of Jewish medical students is ten times as large as the percentage of the students in general, the lowest in New York City, where it is only .61 as high.

In Table XIX k we give a summary of arts and sciences. This follows very close on the general student registration, as we would expect from the fact that it includes over 40% of all Jewish students. The extremes are in the East South Central area where the Jewish registration in arts and sciences is one-third below the Jewish registration in general, and in New York City, where it is one-tenth higher. It may be that this unusual situation in the East South Central area is due to an unusually high Jewish registration in the professional schools in that section; it is certainly not due to the omission of any large number of colleges, as 94.5% of the arts colleges in this area have been reported.

The educational profession, including both teachers colleges and also the educational colleges of universities, has only one-third as large a percentage of Jews as the American student body on the whole. This ratio varies, however, just as in those professions which are more popular among the Jews. In the West South Central area it is only one-seventh as high as the general percentage of Jewish students. In the West North Central it is one-sixth as high, while in the Middle Atlantic states it comes up to two-thirds of the general student proportion. In one area, the South Atlantic, the percentage of Jews registered in schools of education is actually higher than the Jewish student percentage in general, being 5.48% as compared to 3.98%, the general proportion of Jewish students.

We can thus conclude that with certain variations, the percentage of Jewish students in any given profession varies according to the percentage of Jewish students in the different geographical areas as a whole, just as this quantity va ries according to the percentage of Jewish population in the different parts of the country.

The nearest to a real exception is the medical profession, where quota limitations keep down the number in the areas where Jews are most numerous, and where migration of Jewish students increases the number slightly in areas of sparser Jewish settlement.

8. Comparison with Study of 1918-19.

It may be valuable to compare the results of the present study with those of the study made of the "Number and Proportion of Jewish Students Enrolled in 106 Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools in the United States for the Scholastic Year 1918-19". This study was printed in the American Jewish Yearbook for 1920 (pages 383-393 inclusive), and includes a total of 14,837 Jewish students out of a general registration of 153,084 in 106 selected institutions, giving a general average of 9.7%. The proportion of Jewish men to all men was 11.8%; that of Jewish women to all women, 5.4%; or even a wider spread than we have observed in our study.

In Table XXI we summarize the percentage of Jewish enrollment in the various professions as we have found them with the percentage in the study of sixteen years previous, as given in the Yearbook.

TABLE XXI

Percentage of Jewish Students to Total in Each Field of Study

Comparison with Study of 1918-19

1. Field of Study	Jewish Percentage of Total Enrollment		Percent of change
	Present Study	1918-19	
Dentistry	26.37	23.4	÷ 2.97
Law	25.11	21.6	÷ 3.51
Pharmacy	22.32	27.9	‒ 5.58
Commerce	16.68	19.2	‒ 2.52
Medicine	16.15	16.4	‒ 0.25
Fine Arts	15.50	1.9	+13.60
Social Work	13.60	4.2	+ 9.40
Physical Education	12.40	3.1	÷ 9.30
Veterinary Medicine	11.20	16.4	‒ 5.20
Osteopathy	9.10	---	÷ 9.10
Arts & Sciences	8.38	8.7	‒ 0.32
Graduate Schools	7.08	---	÷ 7.08
Engineering	6.84	5.9	÷ 0.94
Education	3.05	4.2	‒ 1.15
Theology	2.70	---	÷ 2.70
Agriculture	2.43	2.2	÷ 0.23
Library	2.28	1.8	÷ 0.48
Music	2.20	2.9	‒ 0.70
Military	1.59	2.3	‒ 0.89
Optometry	45.10	10.0	÷35.10
Journalism	10.40	7.8	+ 2.60
Architecture	8.50	9.1	‒ 0.60
Forestry	4.25	4.2	÷ 0.05
Home Economics	3.71	1.6	÷ 2.11
Mining	2.10	3.0	‒ 0.90
Nursing	0.80	1.1	‒ 0.30
Not Known	11.50	---	+11.50
Percent all Jewish students of all college students	9.13	9.7	‒ .57

A cursory comparison indicates that on the whole the studies have a high degree of correlation. Most professions which were popular among Jews then are popular now, while most professions which were little regarded then are still neglected by Jewish students. To take some of the outstanding cases, law was 21.6% then and is now 25.11%; medicine was 16.4% and is now 16.15%; agriculture was 2.2% and is now 2.43%.

A few professions have shown a marked increase, either due to the larger number and wider distribution of the institutions we have studied, or to an actual change in the situation. For example, fine arts has increased from 1.9% to 15.5%, social work from 4.2% to 13.6%, and physical

education from 3.1% to 12.4%. Apparently these are all growing professions
in general, and are attracting the due proportion of Jewish students to the
now opportunities which are opening up. Even library service, home economics,
and journalism show a slight increase as new and developing fields of work.
On the other hand, commerce, veterinary medicine, education, and military
service show a more or less marked decrease in the passage of sixteen years.
It is our opinion that the figures in veterinary medicine are not comparable,
as only 317 total students and 52 Jewish students were included in the earlier
study. Probably a survey sixteen years ago which included the veterinary
schools in the Middle West and Far West would not have shown quite so high a
Jewish percentage. The decrease in the other fields seems due (unless it
also is a purely statistical matter) to some actual change in the professional
field which has discouraged many Jewish students from entering it.

On the whole, the professional trends manifest in 1918-19 were still
operating in 1934-35. These trends of Jewish students, like the wider
movements of young people as a whole, are part of great social movements and
respond to general conditions of society.

9. Present Trends in Professional Study.

As a further check on trends in professional study, it was decided to
see how the Jewish registration varied from year to year in certain of the
most important professional fields. For this purpose we selected medicine,
dentistry and law, as three fields which publish annual statistics of their
students by colleges and years. Letters were written to representatives at
a number of the leading colleges in these three fields, asking for the
registration of Jewish students by years. The replies were not as complete
as in many other matters, where only a single figure was required instead of
a full analysis. As it is, however, we have a sampling which is entirely
adequate in medicine and dentistry (29% and 32% respectively), but inadequate
in law, where we have only 10% of the approved schools by classes. This fact
is reflected by the totals, as the percentages in this sampling of medical
and dental schools are very close to the national percentages in these fields,
while that in our sampling of the law schools is much lower than the national
percentage.

No definite trend can be seen in any of these fields, according to the
tables which we give here. In medicine (Table XXII) the graduates of 1935
included some 14.1% of Jews, while those of 1936 had the higher proportion
of 18.9. But the first figure was based on only seven colleges and omitted
some of those in which Jews are most numerous. As for the rest, the propor-
tions go up and down, concluding with the low figure of 14.1 for the freshman
class of the autumn of 1936. But the differences are slight, and several
schools were lacking from this last total, so that we can derive no conclus-
ions from our material.

TABLE XXII

Percentage Jewish Medical Students are of Total by Classes.

Year of Graduation	No. Colleges Reporting	Total Students	Jewish Students	Percentage of Jewish Students
1935	7	545	77	14.1
1936	22	1876	356	18.9
1937	25	2319	468	20.1
1938	24	2452	413	16.8
1939	17	1639	302	18.4
1940	16	1557	220	14.1
Total	25	10,386	1836	17.6

Total Schools in U.S. and Canada - 87

The same is true of the dental colleges, which we summarize in Table XXIII. The graduates of 1936 included 19.1% Jews, the students in the three highest years at this time show practically no variation; the freshmen of the autumn of 1936 include 31.7% of Jewish candidates for the profession. But again, this last number was from a smaller number of colleges than the others, (7 out of 12) so that it may be due merely to the omission of one or another dental college where the Jewish proportion is relatively low. While it may possibly indicate a rising interest in dentistry on the part of Jewish students, the data are insufficient to establish the point.

TABLE XXIII

Percentage Jewish Dental Students are of Total by Classes

Year of Graduation	No. Colleges Reporting	Total Students	Jewish Students	Percentage of Jewish Students
1936	10	502	96	19.1
1937	12	668	146	21.8
1938	12	672	150	22.3
1939	11	659	137	20.8
1940	7	428	136	31.7
Total	12	2920	665	22.7

Total schools in U.S. 37

Our figures on law schools (Table XXIV) are inadequate, both as to number of colleges (10%) and number of students considered (11%). Therefore the trend which the bare figures indicate must not be taken as established. That trend would indicate a decline from 17.1% in the graduating class of 1936 to 11.1% in the sophomore class of 1936-7. This figure, however, is even weaker than the number of colleges would indicate. The table does not include the largest law schools of the country, in New York City, in which moreover, there is the largest proportion of Jews. These schools furnished only estimates for the general study, having no exact record of the religions of their students, and were completely unable to furnish figures by classes. Besides, the number of total students (column 3, Table XXIV) was taken from printed reports of the year 1935-6, while the number of Jewish students was derived from actual count in the year 1936-7. So far as the sophomore classes of the latter year were smaller than the freshman classes of the year before, our figures are invalidated and the proportion of Jews would be actually so much higher.

TABLE XXIV

Percentage Jewish Law Students are of Total by Classes

Year of Graduation	No. Colleges Reporting	Total Students	Jewish Students	Percentage of Jewish Students
1936	7	914	157	17.1
1937	10	1374	199	14.4
1938	10	1952	217	11.1
Total	10	4240	573	13.5

Evidently, no trend either of increase or decrease can be established in these important professional fields during the brief period of four to six years. The tendencies which were established a generation ago are still prevalent, and await some new force or motive which alone can alter them.

10. Conclusions.

This survey of Jewish registration in professional schools brings out certain clear cut conclusions:

(1) The professional distribution of Jews is in many respects strikingly different from the professional distribution of non-Jewish college students. The Jewish young men and young women incline toward certain professions in far greater numbers than the non-Jews. They largely avoid certain other professions which attract large numbers of non-Jewish students.

(2) This discrepancy is by no means as marked and its results not nearly so serious as has often been stated. The Jews come nowhere near

"monopolizing" any single profession. They amount to 26% in dentistry, 25% in law, and 22% in pharmacy, one large, two smaller professional groups. They are 16% in two other large professional groups, commerce and medicine. There are altogether nine professional groups in which Jewish students are proportionally more numerous than in the colleges as a whole. In four other groups, including arts and sciences, the Jewish students are less numerous than in the colleges as a whole, but more numerous proportionally than in the general population.

(3)   Jewish students prefer those professions which they can practice as individuals, taking their own chances in the competitive world about them. They chose to a less degree, though still to a considerable extent, those professions where they must apply for positions and where consequently occasional anti-Jewish discrimination may possibly prevent their practicing at all. This is not merely natural on their own part; it is certainly prudent, as no person desires to invest four years or more preparing for a profession unless he has some reason to believe that he will later be permitted to practice it. The low percentage of Jewish students in education can be raised only if Jewish students and their advisors feel that they are not likely to be discriminated against when they apply for public school positions. The relatively high numbers in such fields as engineering and graduate work will quite certainly come down unless the pressure in those fields soon decreases to a marked extent.

We may take for granted that the outstanding Jewish student will receive recognition and eventual success in almost any profession. He may not get his first opportunity as promptly as a non-Jew would; his progress in the profession may be somewhat slower than that of the non-Jew of equal ability; but he will win success in the end. The great majority of Jewish students, however, as of any other group, does not consist of these occasional brilliant individuals. The great majority are capable but not outstanding. Obstacles which are serious to the exceptional young man or young woman are insuperable to the mass.

(4)   The problem of vocational guidance for the individual, as well as that of vocational adjustment for the American Jewish community, is too broad to be approached solely from the standpoint of the colleges. In order to understand it properly, we shall have to have further surveys, samplings of various types of communities, in order to add the Jews now in various professions and occupations to their younger colleagues who are now preparing to enter these fields. We shall need to supplement the many studies of vocational opportunities as a whole by special Jewish studies indicating how far the various professions and occupations are open to a Jewish aspirant.

A real program of vocational guidance such as is imperatively needed by American Jewish youth can be worked out only on the basis of some general surveys of these different types.

Meanwhile, the present chapter should prove a contribution toward a broad consideration of the problem as a whole.

Chapter VII

HOME RESIDENCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS

1. Statement of the Problem.

The majority of all students the country over attend colleges or universities which are convenient to their home residence. Elements of expense enter into this decision as well as the desire of parents to have their children near them. A third element of importance is the wide scattering of colleges throughout the country, so that almost every community has one or more located nearby.

This general situation applies to Jewish students as well as to others. The nearby college fits into their needs particularly well, for as we have shown, the Jewish students prefer the large universities. Now many of these great universities are located in or near the great industrial cities, which are the centers of Jewish life in America. Hence we can expect to find a great majority of Jewish students attending college in the same area, and often in the same state as that of their family residence.

But a considerable number of students (Jews and non-Jews alike) migrate from one state to another or from one area to another in order to pursue their studies in the college of their choice. Some areas are particularly blessed with educational institutions and attract many students from outside. Others, less fortunately endowed with collegiate institutions, send many students away to study. A tracing of these trends from area to area throughout the country should be of great importance for our subject.

In this problem the outstanding trend is from New York City to other parts of the country. Every observer of Jewish student life, wherever located, north, south, or west, has commented on this situation. Apparently the limited facilities in New York City and the great pressure of Jewish students upon them has induced considerable numbers to enter colleges far from home.

2. Students Remaining in the Home District.

Table XXV gives the distribution of residences by areas according to information received from the college officials or other local representatives in connection with the general census of distribution. In this part of the study information was received about the home residence of 44,518 students, or 42.4% of all Jewish students in the country. The colleges from which full or partial information was received number 443 or 52.6% of all institutions which had one Jew or more in attendance. Naturally this information could not be received from such institutions as included no Jews whatever in their student bodies.

In this schedule 94.73% of all students attend college in the census area in which they reside, and only 5.27% leave their area to study elsewhere.

In order to see migrations within a census area, we have omitted New York City and Canada, which we have considered as single units without subdivisions. In the other areas the total number of students who are

studying in the state in which they reside becomes 7696, the total number studying in other states of the same area, 537, out of a total in these nine census areas of 8,233. Of this number 6.4% have migrated from state to state within the same area. and 93.6% have stayed in their home state to study.

Table XXVI gives parallel material with regard to 3,824 students who filled in the questionnaires, which we carried out at the same time as our distribution census. As this particular table deals with the subject we are here considering, it may be appropriate to include it at this same time.

According to this table, 82.5% of all the students included are studying in the same area in which their homes are located and 17.5% in other areas.

The great discrepancy between the two tables is due almost entirely to the different numbers of students included from New York City. The first table includes the College of the City of New York, Hunter College, and Brooklyn College, all three of which, under the rules of the Board of Higher Education, admit only "bona fide residents of New York City". It does not include Columbia University with its extremely cosmopolitan student body, from which this particular information could not be obtained. In numbers, the students attending college in Area I are 75% of the total students listed in this table, whereas they should be about 50% for a national picture.

Table XX includes a certain number of students from Columbia University and New York University as well as from the College of the City of New York, but does not include the great bulk of the student population of New York City. Hence in this table the total number of Jewish students in that area is only 482, or 12.7% of the total number considered.

In order to get an accurate picture, we have endeavored to weight the values allotted to New York in both tables, alloting New York City 50%. When this is done the proportions in Table XXV become 89.5% residing in the home area, and 10.5% going away to school. In Table XXVI they become 90.1% residing in the area and 9.9% who go away to school. We may say in general, then, that about 10% of all Jewish students leave the area of their residence to attend school elsewhere. About 90% attend college in the area of their family residence. Of those who attend college within their own area (omitting New York City and Canada), about 6% go to colleges in other states than their own and 94% attend college in their own state.

3. Migration Between Areas.

We shall here consider migration of students from one area to another, not included in the special problem of New York City. In Table XXV we may compare the percentages at the right hand, which indicate the home residence of students, with the percentages at the bottom, indicating the area in which they are studying. In this it appears at once that students migrate from New York City and the Pacific Coast in larger numbers than they travel to these areas to study. Areas which have a marked increase in number of students over resident numbers are the North East Central, the South Atlantic, and the East South Central, other areas having practically the same number of students leaving to study and of non- residents coming to study in them.

Table XXVI gives very similar results. Areas of student emigration are

New England, North East Central, and the South West Central, others being substantially the same.

In both tables the largest number in every column consists of those students who study in the same area in which they reside.

A study of this problem for college students generally was made in 1930-31 by the Federal Office of Education and published in 1934 under the title "Residence and Migration of College Students", by Kelly and Patterson. This study covered approximately a million university and college students in that year, and included, 1,164 different institutions. In that year the total population per student was 123 for the country as a whole, ranging from 68 persons per student in North Dakota and Kansas to 291 in Florida and 279 in Delaware. New York with 112 and Ohio with 132 were near the median figure. With this figure we may compare the 42 Jews per Jewish student which is the result of the present study in 1934-35.

With regard to the migrations of college students, the federal study shows that of all students classified by the state where they are studying, 79.5% reside in the state; 19.5% come from other states of the Union, and 1% from the outlying possessions of the United States and foreign countries. The figures range from Oklahoma and Texas, 94% of whose students originate in the state, to the District of Columbia and Connecticut where only 38% and 43% respectively reside in the state where they are studying. New York with 78%, and Ohio with 82% again approximate the national figures.

Surprisingly enough, both of our studies of Jewish students give larger proportions of residents than this national study. The distribution of residents in our census gives a crude figure of 94.73% of the students as residents in the state where they are studying, and a weighted figure of 85.9%, as compared to the figure of the government study, 79.5% (Table XXV A) and Figure 5.

The summary in our questionnaire (Table XXVI A) is not arranged by states, but solely by census areas, and in this study 82.5% of the students are residents of the census area in which they study. If this figure were corrected for those students migrating from one state to another within the census area, it would conceivably come closer to the national figures.

Our conclusion must be, then, that Jewish students migrate no more than students of the United States as a whole, and that the best figures we have on the subject actually show a smaller amount of migration on the part of Jewish students than that of the student body generally.

4. Residents of New York City.

The most striking single fact in both tables XXV and XXVI is the large percentage of students who are residents in New York City but study in other parts of the country. In nine different areas (in Table XXV) the number of such students is second only to the number residing in the district where they study. In every area it is of importance. The figures in Table XXVI are similar, though not quite so marked in proportions. Of the 2,345 students listed in Table XXV as migrating from one area to another, 1,185 or 50% come from New York. Of the 665 migrants listed in Table XXVI, 223 or 35% come from New York. Thus this single area contributes the greater proportion of students migrating to colleges, and New York Jewish students are a marked feature of college life in the West and South.

Taking the tables as weighted, with New York students as 50% of the total, we find that of all New York City residents, 9.61% are studying outside of that city, according to Table XXV; and 6.6% according to Table XXVI. Of all students studying in other areas, 10.7% originate in New York City (Table XXV) or 7.16% in Table XXVI. That means that of all Jewish students in the United States, wherever residing or wherever studying, the proportion residing in New York and studying elsewhere is between 5.36% (Table XXV) and 3.5% (Table XXVI). The high degree of correlation between these two tables, especially when weighted, indicates that we have encountered here a factor of importance.

This means that half of all migratory students in the United States are residents of New York City. It indicates also one reason why the ratio of Jewish students to Jewish population is lower in New York City than in many other sections of the country. New York is the great source of migrating students, whose numbers are therefore subtracted from the number studying in New York City and added to the total studying elsewhere, changing both percentages to a considerable extent.

We have been discussing only those students whose homes are within the administrative area of Greater New York. But in fact, their number must be increased by a considerable proportion from New Jersey, Westchester County, Connecticut, and other sections of the wide flung New York metropolitan area. New England sends away to school almost as many as come there from other areas; the incoming groups are from the Middle Atlantic and North East Central states. Those who go away to school enter these areas but also in considerable numbers the South Atlantic and East South Central states. The Middle Atlantic states send away to school a few more students than come there to study, and these go particularly to the North East Central, South East Central, and South Atlantic areas. While it is impossible to indicate just which students of the Middle Atlantic area come from Jersey City or Newark (parts of the New York metropolitan district) and which ones come from points as far removed as Buffalo or Pittsburgh, the fact that their migration synchronizes with that from the students from Manhattan and Brooklyn indicates that it is largely part of the same movement.

5. Conclusions.

It is normal that 90% of all students, both Jews and non-Jews, attend college in the area in which their parents reside. It is likewise customary that 10% of all students should seek a college education away from their homes. There are many advantages in such a step, which young people are quick to recognize. A wider choice of college, greater independence in conditions of living, and experience in strange sections of the country suggest themselves at once. For the majority these are neutralized by the greater convenience and cheapness of study near their own homes.

An unusual feature among Jewish students is due to the New York situation. This raises a double problem from the standpoint of New York City itself and from that in colleges in other areas.

To the New York Jewish community it means that the overcrowding in local colleges, the great numbers of Jewish young men and young women eager for an education, and the occasional quota limitations (especially in certain professional schools) are driving these young people away from home to study in disproportionate numbers, practically double the percentage of emigrants as that in the country as a whole.

To the colleges in other areas it means that they must receive and absorb in their student bodies a considerable number, amounting to about 10% of their entire Jewish student bodies, of young people with vastly different home and social backgrounds than the mass of their students. The New York Jew studying in Ohio, Alabama, or Texas, is a minority in a double sense; for he is both a New Yorker and a Jew. His own problem of adjustment is parallel to the university's problem of absorption.

Much of the difficulty which occasionally confronts the Jewish student in various parts of the country arises from these young men and young women. They have a far more difficult experience in adjusting themselves in college and to a student body in a far different section of the country than is encountered by the Jewish young people who live in the state.

This particular situation intensifies the need for student counseling among Jewish students in the South and West. It is sometimes even an occasion for discrimination against all Jews when a critical situation may arise concerning one or more of the Jewish students from New York. This aspect of student migration is undoubtedly one of the most crucial and one of the gravest in the entire life of the Jewish student in America.

TABLE XXV

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS' RESIDENCES BY AREAS

Area of Residence	AREA OF COLLEGE REGISTRATION											Residents in each area	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	Total No.	% of all Jewish Students
New York City I	33,391	144	472	243	50	157	101	8	7	3	22	34,576	77.1
New England II	2	809	42	46	3	33	53	0	2	0	4	994	2.22
Middle Atlantic III	45	93	1,439	166	42	90	111	4	3	3	12	2,008	4.5
East N. Central IV	1	39	19	3,636	10	26	17	1	4	2	0	3,755	8.53
West N. Central V	0	19	5	30	459	11	1	1	0	2	0	528	1.18
South Atlantic VI	0	12	10	35	1	952	20	0	0	0	0	1,031	2.41
East S. Central VII	0	5	2	25	3	10	189	1	0	0	0	233	.60
West S. Central VIII	1	4	1	13	3	7	8	231	0	1	0	269	.62
Mountain IX	1	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	75	0	0	87	.27
Pacific X	1	3	2	0	1	6	0	0	2	439	0	454	1.23
Canada XI	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	557	1.24
Total Students Reported by area of reg.	33,443	1,128	1,994	4,206	573	1,294	500	246	93	454	587	44,518	100.0
% attending school in each area	75.1	2.5	4.4	9.4	1.3	2.9	1.1	.8	.3	1.	1.2		100.
Total Jewish Students in each area	55,008	7,492	11,787	13,863	3,381	4,867	1,026	1,658	536	3,637	1,651	104,906	
% Reported for this survey	60.8	15.	16.9	30.4	17.	26.6	48.8	14.8	17.3	12.5	35.5	42.4	
Total No. Colleges with Jewish Students in each area	26	85	124	148	110	118	54	56	31	72	18	842	
No. Colleges Reported in each area for this survey	9	34	55	85	62	68	32	30	18	37	13	443	
Percent	34.6	40.	44.3	57.4	56.3	57.6	59.2	53.5	58.1	51.4	72.2	52.6	

TABLE XXV A

RESIDENCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS STUDYING IN VARIOUS AREAS

1. AREA OF SCHOOL		2. Residence in same State as School		3. Residence Same Area Other State		4. Total Residing in same area as school (2 & 3)		5. No. Migrating from other areas		6. Total Reporting
		No. Jewish Students	Pct. of Area tot.	No. Jewish Students	Pct. Total	No. Jewish Students	Pct.	No. Jewish Students	Pct.	
New York City	I	33,391	99.8	0	0	33,391	99.8	52	.2	33,443
New England	II	624	55.3	185	16.4	809	71.7	319	28.3	1,128
Middle Atlantic	III	1,332	66.8	107	5.3	1,439	72.1	555	27.9	1,994
East N. Central	IV	3,521	83.7	115	2.7	3,636	86.4	570	13.6	4,206
West N. Central	V	423	73.8	36	6.2	459	80.0	114	20.0	573
South Atlantic	VI	877	67.7	75	5.7	952	73.4	342	26.6	1,294
East S. Central	VII	175	35.0	14	2.8	189	37.8	311	62.2	500
West S. Central	VIII	230	93.4	1	0.6	231	94.0	15	6.0	246
Mountain	IX	75	80.6	0	-	75	80.6	18	19.4	93
Pacific	X	439	96.6	4	1.0	443	97.6	11	2.4	454
Canada	XI	549	98.6	0	-	549	98.6	8	1.4	557
TOTAL		41,636	-	537	-	42,173	-	2,345	-	44,518
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE			93.53		1.2		94.73		5.27	

Figure - 5
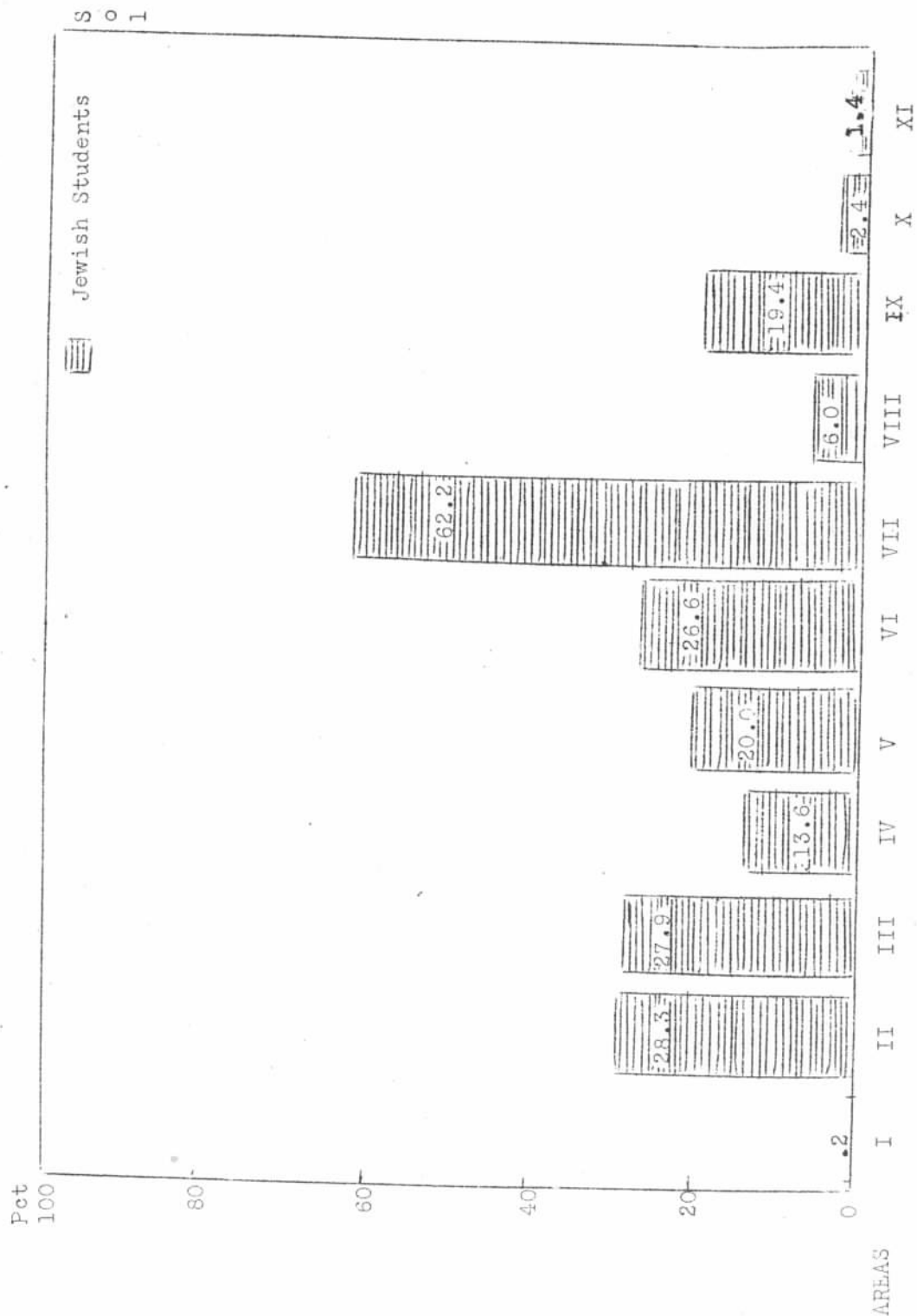
JEWISH STUDENTS STUDYING IN EACH AREA, WHO RESIDE IN OTHER AREAS

TABLE XXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

AREA OF RESIDENCE		AREA OF COLLEGE REGISTRATION											Residents in each area	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	Total	Pct. of all Jewish Students
I	New York City	430	31	73	58	17	13	0	43	0	2	0	667	17.6
II	New England	1	390	9	20	3	4	0	5	0	0	0	432	11.3
III	Middle Atlantic	47	33	429	66	5	16	0	21	0	0	0	617	16.2
IV	East N. Central	1	14	12	970	14	3	0	3	0	2	0	1,019	26.8
V	West N. Central	1	4	4	30	200	0	1	2	0	3	0	245	6.4
VI	South Atlantic	0	2	6	24	1	164	1	1	0	2	0	201	5.3
VII	East S. Central	0	1	2	19	0	3	22	4	0	0	0	51	1.2
VIII	West S. Central	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	105	0	5	0	122	3.3
IX	Mountain	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	29	4	0	40	1.1
X	Pacific	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	359	0	366	9.3
XI	Canada	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	61	64	1.5
TOTAL BY AREA OF RESIDENCE		482	478	536	1,199	246	203	24	187	30	378	61	3,824	100.0
% ATTENDING SCHOOL IN EACH AREA		12.7	12.6	14.1	31.8	6.4	5.3	.5	4.9	.7	9.7	1.3	100.	

TABLE XXVI A

RESIDENCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS STUDYING IN VARIOUS AREAS FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Area of School	2. Residing in Same Area as School		3. Migrating from Other Areas		4. Total Reporting in each area
	No.	Pct. of Area total	No.	Pct. of Area total	
New York City I	430	89.0	52	11.0	482
New England II	390	81.5	88	18.5	478
Middle Atlantic III	429	80.0	107	20.0	536
East N. Central IV	940	78.3	229	21.7	1,199
West N. Central V	200	81.3	46	18.7	246
South Atlantic VI	164	80.7	39	19.3	203
East S. Central VII	22	91.6	2	8.4	24
West S. Central VIII	105	56.1	82	43.9	187
Mountain IX	29	96.7	1	3.3	30
Pacific X	359	94.9	19	5.1	378
Canada XI	61	100.0	0	0.0	61
TOTAL	3,129	-	665	-	3,824
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE		82.5		17.5	

Chapter VIII

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Summary of Distribution Census.

It may be useful at this time to summarize, chapter by chapter, the results of our survey, and to assemble the diverse conclusions in one place.

We have studied here 1319 colleges, over 90% of the institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada. We have found, in round numbers, 1,150,000 students in these institutions and 105,000 Jewish students, or 9.13%. This number is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the Jewish percentage in the general population, a ratio which runs roughly throughout the country.

But these Jewish students are not evenly distributed in the various institutions, even according to Jewish population of the states and census areas. In regard to type of institution, they are found chiefly in the universities, where they are 14.3% of all students, and in the professional schools, where they are 13.5%. There are a few in the colleges (6.3%), hardly any in the teachers colleges (1.65) or the junior colleges (1.7). In the same way, the Jewish students select chiefly the larger institutions for their higher education. They are 21.1% of all students in the institutions of over 5,000 registration, but only 3% of the students in those of under 500, with a sliding scale between. As to type of support, the Jewish students constitute 14.9% of the student bodies in private institutions, 9.2% in public institutions, and only 6% in Catholic and 1.25% in Protestant colleges. That is, they select chiefly the large public and private universities, and the small private professional schools, leaving only a scattering for all other institutions the country over.

There are altogether 113 colleges in the United States and Canada which include a hundred or more Jewish students each; these together hold 94,000 Jews, or 90% of all the Jewish students in the country. 729 colleges have the other 11,000 or 10%. 477 colleges have no Jewish students whatever. This means a great congestion of Jewish students in certain universities, which adjoin the great centers of Jewish population, or which have other attractive features. 17 of these institutions have over 1000 Jewish students each; four of them over 5000.

The great excess of Jewish students over non-Jewish is chiefly among the men. Among American students in general, the ratio of men to women is slightly less than 3 to 2; among Jewish students it is 2 to 1. The Jewish women are still somewhat above the percentage of Jews in population, but not more than one might expect for any urban group.

In New York city which contains half the Jewish students of the country, the percentage of Jews in evening and summer schools is even higher than that in regular day classes. But in the rest of the country it seems to be somewhat lower for evening classes, and far lower for summer schools.

The Jewish students are amply served by social organizations; fraternities, sororities, professional fraternities. Of the 113 colleges having over 100 Jewish students, 95 have such organizations; of the 149 colleges having from 25 to 100 students, 60 have social organizations. About one sixth of the Jewish students belong to these social groups, the proportion being smallest in New York City and largest in universities in small towns, where the students live away from their own homes.

On the other hand, facilities for religious and cultural activity among Jewish students are extremely defective. There are only 80 such organizations in the 113 colleges with 100 Jewish students or more, with some duplication in a single institution. There are just 33 in the 149 colleges having from 25 to 100 Jewish students, or 1 to every 5 colleges. The field here is largely neglected; the need for Jewish religious and cultural work in these institutions is urgent, almost desperate. There are also contacts through visiting rabbis and community groups in a certain number of instances. 20 to 25% of the colleges having 25 Jewish students or more have no Jewish organization, either social or religious and cultural.

A comparison of institutions adjoining various cities indicates that they vary widely, according to the community interest in their welfare. The students seem to provide their own social groups to as large numbers as needed, but religious and cultural activities must be provided for them. This obligation rests heavily on the American Jewish community, and in particular on those cities which have great aggregations of Jewish students.

The registration of Jewish students in various types of professional schools has a considerable spread. Arts and Science colleges have slightly under the national percentage of 9.13% Jewish students enrolled, and these constitute 40% of all the Jewish students attending colleges and universities. Over the national average, are 10 professions in which we find the Jewish students having the following percentages of the total students enrolled in each profession: --- dentistry (26.4%), law (25.1) pharmacy (22.3), commerce and medicine (each about 16), fine arts, social work, physical education, veterinary medicine, and optometry. Near the general average, in addition to Arts and Sciences, are three: osteopathy, journalism and architecture. Below it are the rest, from engineering (6.8) down to agriculture (2.4) and military (1.6). In education, a very large field for college students, only 3% of the total students registered are Jews.

The chief difficulty of Jewish students in entering professional schools is found in the field of medicine, where the total number of students is strictly limited, and where many colleges lay down a certain quota for Jewish students. This situation is intensified by the fact that many medical schools admit only students from their own states, so that the Jewish candidate in a state with large Jewish communities has only a few schools to which he may apply. The actual number of Jewish medical students is large, but the number of candidates is so much larger that hardship undoubtedly exists in many individual cases. As a number of states have not sufficient physicians today, while some of the large cities are overcrowded in that profession, much of the difficulty is a matter of distribution. Proper distribution of physicians geographically would probably provide ample opportunity for further candidates for the profession, whether Jews or others.

The smaller numbers in certain other professions, such as teaching, may be due to the impression that discrimination exists against Jews in certain areas. If this impression is correct, the relatively small proportion in an overcrowded field may already be too large.

The geographical distribution of students in each profession follows in general the percentage of students in the various census area, and this, in turn, follows the percentage of Jewish population, although uniformly higher.

In most professions, this study is quite close to the one made in 1918-19 of the professional tendencies of Jewish students in 106 colleges. There have been a few marked changes in 16 years; there have been some corrections, due to our much larger number of institutions; but the chief trends in Jewish life seem to be the same now as at that time. The Jews are still entering a limited group of professions in large numbers, chiefly the individualistic fields of work; they are still relatively neglecting others, chiefly those where they must seek a position from some organization or institution.

The migration of Jewish students from home to college parallels fairly closely that of other students. About 90% attend college in the census area of their residence, while 10% go away to school. This is about the average figure, as many students desire to attend special institutions or to experience life in remote sections of the country. But half of these migrants are New Yorkers who find the institutions in their home city overcrowded; this again is normal, as half the Jewish students reside in that city. These New Yorkers are found in considerable numbers in the large midwestern and southern universities, and in smaller numbers throughout the country. They have a difficult problem in acclimating themselves to the atmosphere of a different section and a strange university, and occasionally create problems for the local Jewish students, who ordinarily fit in more easily to the accustomed situation.

2. Phases of the Student Situation.

It appears clearly that there are very different situations in which our leading groups of Jewish students find themselves. The first is that of New York, with several other large cities somewhat resembling it. Here we have vast groups of Jewish students, most of them living at home and some distance from the university, largely unorganized in either social or religious and cultural groups. They leave the campus immediately after classes to return to their homes. For their Jewish activities they are left largely to their home congregations and neighborhood organizations, which seldom cater specifically to students. Such college organizations as exist reach a very small percentage of the young people. A closer study of this special situation is necessary, as well as the working out of a special technique to serve their needs in view of their very difficult local situation.

The second group appears in the large universities located in small towns. Here most of the students come from other cities and live adjoining the university. They are highly organized in social groups. They have a considerable, though still inadequate, number of religious and cultural organizations. The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations are for the most part established in such institutions. This technique has been

developed, and all that is needed is its expansion in order to reach each of the student bodies of this particular type.

The third group consists of the scattered bodies of Jewish students, most of them in smaller colleges and many, though not all, in smaller towns, --- bodies from 25 to 200 Jewish students. These young people are largely, sometimes altogether, neglected. They form their own social groups as a rule. They have very few religious or cultural agencies, are visited at rare intervals by a rabbi, and have lost touch with Judaism and the Jewish people to a large extent. This group requires a third technique, an approach through neighborhood rabbis and Jewish organizations, or perhaps a contact by some field secretary, who may help them organize, supply them with literature, and keep constantly behind them in their activity. The Menorah society did much of this work in the past; Avukah is doing it today in a limited number of colleges; other associations of rabbis, congregations, and the like are interested.

Of 46 colleges having from 101 to 200 Jewish students only 9 have Jewish religious and cultural organizations and 3 have regular visiting rabbis, leaving 34 of these considerable groups neglected. Of 149 colleges with from 25 to 100 Jewish students, 33 have such organizations and 18 mention visiting rabbis, leaving 98 without either. Here are 132 colleges which lack organization and facilities to serve the Jewish students. Some 20 also mention community contacts, of which the majority are additional service to a group already having one or another Jewish organization. These neglected colleges include among them almost 10,000 Jewish students.

It is not our province here to work out a program for these students. We have merely completed the first step, the fact-finding, but it appears obvious that a fertile field is ready for our cultivation. As a matter of fact, the experience of the Hillel Foundation movement, as of other workers among Jewish students, confirms this completely. Given adequate leadership and a clear-cut program, this work can be developed among the three widely different groups which we have pointed out, though its technique must necessarily be different in each of the three situations.

3. A Program for Vocational Guidance

A further matter which imperatively requires action is that of proper vocational guidance for Jewish college youth. The present study is by no means such a program, but offers merely the first of three necessary steps toward the formation of one. The second step is to proceed from the professional schools into the communities, and ascertain the Jewish participation today in various professions and occupations. While it may be impracticable to do this on a nationwide scale, valuable samplings have already been made, and further ones would give an adequate picture for the purpose. The third step is a study of the various occupations and professions, with a view to their opportunities in general, and for Jewish candidates in particular.

This third step should not be too difficult, as there is an abundance of literature on the general problem, and we need only add its Jewish aspect. Vocational study has advanced rapidly since the World War; vocational counselling is now a recognized profession in connection with

high schools, colleges, and social agencies. True, the majority of all
students are still untouched by it; but its materials are increasing, its
technique is steadily developing; and it is becoming daily more useful to
a larger number of young people.

These two further studies, together with the vocational material
in the present study, can then be put at the disposal of the Hillel
Foundation directors and other advisors to Jewish students, and a voca-
tional guidance policy developed on their basis. Much of this work
should be accomplished before entrance to college, through social agencies
and perhaps directly among high school students, in order to direct them
as early as possible toward the available fields of opportunity. The
policy will undoubtedly be directed toward avoiding overcrowding of Jews
in a limited number of professions, especially those which are generally
overcrowded and intensely competitive. This can be done, in part, by
finding out the tastes and capabilities of students so as to direct
only the most desirable candidates toward such fields as law and medicine.
In part it will require the suggestion of alternative professions which
are equally desirable to the young people and present no insuperable
obstacles. Most young Jews plan for a legal or medical career because
these professions are individualistic, because they feel that they can
compete successfully in an open field. They fear to enter certain other
fields, such as teaching or engineering, unless they know that opportuni-
ties are available for practising the profession. They avoid agriculture
for the same reason most non-Jews do, because of the limited opportuni-
ties for success which they feel that it offers them.

When this material is available, and particularly when it has
been tested in actual practice, it may then be possible for student ad-
visors, Jewish social workers and others, to perfect themselves in the
technique of vocational guidance and to adapt it to the needs of the
Jewish youth. Some such procedure is seriously needed; the present study
should contribute one necessary element to producing it.

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We now have presented a national distribution census of Jewish
students in the United States and Canada; a study of Jewish student or-
ganizations, their number, distribution, and availability; a study of
Jewish students in various professional branches.

It is not the province of this study to follow up these many leads
and to work out a complete program of work with Jewish students or a
remedy for their various problems. Probably the mass of material here
presented for the first time will enable further studies to take up with
success the solution of one problem after another. In this way the
present study should contribute, not only to a better knowledge of the
Jewish student in America, but also to his aid and to the guidance of his
friends and counsellors.

APPENDIX

Additional Tables

TABLE XIX

a. DENTISTRY

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	Colleges	4 Percent Reported	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
			3 Number Reported From Area					
New York City	I	2	2	100	753	560	74.3	49.59
New England	II	2	2	100	389	132	34.2	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	5	5	100	1,243	406	32.6	9.56
East N. Central	IV	9	9	100	1,697	420	24.7	6.31
West N. Central	V	7	4	57.2	761	78	10.2	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	5	5	100	1,242	246	19.8	3.98
East S. Central	VII	3	2	66.7	226	19	8.4	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	3	3	100	326	20	6.1	1.48
Mountain	IX	0	0	-	-	-	-	1.18
Pacific	X	4	4	100	704	67	9.5	3.44
Canada	XI	3	3	100	147	26	17.7	4.48
TOTAL		43	39	90.8	7,488	1,975	26.37	9.13

TABLE XIX

b. LAW

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	Colleges 3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 Students are (% of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
New York City	I	6	6	100.	6,816	3,827	56.1	49.59
New England	II	8	7	87.5	4,088	813	19.9	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	10	10	100.	3,027	468	15.4	9.56
East N. Central	IV	27	25	92.7	5,845	1,459	25.	6.31
West N. Central	V	15	10	66.7	1,578	127	8.1	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	21	15	71.5	3,762	419	11.1	3.98
East S. Central	VII	12	10	83.3	931	52	5.6	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	10	8	80.	1,427	73	5.1	1.48
Mountain	IX	8	7	87.5	592	37	6.25	1.18
Pacific	X	9	7	77.8	1,389	130	9.4	3.44
Canada	XI	4	4	100.	414	124	30.	4.48
TOTAL		139	110	79.1	30,057	7,557	25.11	9.13

TABLE XIX

c. PHARMACY

| 1 Area | | 2 No. in Each Area | Colleges | | 5 Total Students | 6 Jewish Students | 7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5) | 8 % of all Jewish students by Areas (Table IIa) |
			3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported				
New York City	I	4	4	100.	1,196	635	53.1	49.59
New England	II	3	3	100.	457	129	28.2	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	7	5	71.5	113	21	18.6	9.56
East N. Central	IV	14	13	92.9	1,591	272	17.1	6.31
West N. Central	V	10	6	60.	567	52	9.2	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	10	6	60.	504	172	34.2	3.98
East S. Central	VII	5	5	100.	225	15	6.7	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	5	2	40.	122	16	13.1	1.48
Mountain	IX	3	2	66.7	115	3	2.6	1.18
Pacific	X	5	5	100.	563	33	5.9	3.44
Canada	XI	2	1	50.	83	16	19.3	4.48
TOTAL		68	52	76.5	6,416	1,542	22.32	9.13

TABLE XIX

d. COMMERCE

1 Area		Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported				
New York City	I	6	5	83.5	12,701	5,063	40.	49.59
New England	II	11	7	63.6	5,303	623	11.75	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	15	5	33.3	3,524	670	19.	9.56
East N. Central	IV	24	19	79.2	9,171	616	6.74	6.31
West N. Central	V	16	9	56.2	2,054	68	3.32	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	13	7	53.8	1,568	89	5.69	3.98
East S. Central	VII	6	4	66.7	1,184	16	1.35	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	12	10	83.3	2,677	49	1.83	1.48
Mountain	IX	9	7	77.8	2,517	70	2.78	1.18
Pacific	X	9	4	44.4	3,633	141	3.89	3.44
Canada	XI	2	1	50.	188	23	12.2	4.48
TOTAL		123	78	63.5	44,520	7,428	16.68	9.13

TABLE XIX

e. MEDICINE

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		Colleges						
New York City	I	5	5	100.0	2,056	643	31.2	49.59
New England	II	6	6	100.0	1,673	254	15.2	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	10	10	100.0	3,186	560	17.6	9.56
East N. Central	IV	13	13	100.0	5,661	1,173	31.3	6.31
West N. Central	V	10	8	80.0	2,166	222	10.3	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	14	12	85.0	3,176	460	14.5	3.98
East S. Central	VII	6	6	100.0	1,341	97	7.2	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	6	6	100.0	1,989	197	9.9	1.48
Mountain	IX	2	2	100.0	284	34	11.9	1.18
Pacific	X	5	5	100.0	1,272	134	10.5	3.44
Canada	XI	10	10	100.0	2,980	376	12.6	4.48
TOTAL		87	83	95.4	25,784	4,150	16.15	9.13

TABLE XIX

f. FINE ARTS

1 Area		Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported				
New York City	I	2	2	100.	1,019	303	29.8	49.59
New England	II	1	1	100.	274	25	10.95	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	5	2	40.	418	62	14.8	9.56
East N. Central	IV	3	2	66.7	250	10	4.0	6.31
West N. Central	V	4	1	25.	178	8	2.23	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	2	2	100.	57	2	3.5	3.98
East S. Central	VII	0	0	-	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	2	1	50.	61	0	0.0	1.48
Mountain	IX	4	4	100.	369	8	2.17	1.18
Pacific	X	1	1	100.	71	1	1.41	3.44
Canada	XI	0	0	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL		24	16	66.7	2,697	419	15.5	9.13

TABLE XIX

g. SOCIAL WORK

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1 Area		Colleges		5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported				
New York City I	3	3	100.	1,338	282	21.1	49.59
New England II	3	1	33.3	98	5	5.1	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	5	1	20.	925	132	14.3	9.56
East N. Central IV	9	6	66.7	1,562	174	11.12	6.31
West N. Central V	4	1	25.	333	30	9.03	2.49
South Atlantic VI	4	2	50.	166	15	9.05	3.98
East S. Central VII	1	0	0.	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central VIII	1	0	0.	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain IX	1	1	100.	83	0	0.	1.18
Pacific X	3	3	100.	276	10	3.62	3.44
Canada XI	3						4.48
TOTAL	34	18	53.	4,781	648	13.6	9.13

TABLE XIX

h. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1 Area		Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 Percent Jews are % of all Jewish Students Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reported				
New York City	I	1	1	100.	290	111	38.3	49.59
New England	II	4	4	100.	426	11	2.58	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	2	1	50.	156	26	16.65	9.56
East N. Central	IV	2	2	100.	318	13	4.09	6.31
West N. Central	V	1	0	0.	–	–	–	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	2	0	0.	–	–	–	3.98
East S. Central	VII	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.48
Mountain	IX	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.18
Pacific	X	1	1	100.	108	0	0.	3.44
Canada	XI	1	1	100.	15	2	13.31	4.48
TOTAL		14	10	71.4	1,313	165	12.4	9.13

TABLE XIX

i. VETERINARY MEDICINE

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		Colleges						
New York City	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	2	2	100.	336	68	20.2	9.56
East N. Central	IV	2	2	100.	406	34	8.38	6.31
West N. Central	V	2	0	0.	-	-	-	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central	VII	1	1	100.	102	13	12.74	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	1	1	100.	64	2	3.12	1.48
Mountain	IX	1	1	100.	117	5	4.27	1.18
Pacific	X	1	1	100.	91	2	2.20	3.44
Canada	XI	1	0	0.	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL		11	8	72.7	1,106	124	11.2	9.13

TABLE XIX

j. OSTEOPATHY

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	Colleges 3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
New York City	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	1	1	100.	350	46	13.14	9.56
East N. Central	IV	1	1	100.	92	2	2.18	6.31
West N. Central	V	3	3	100.	1,125	65	5.78	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central	VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain	IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18
Pacific	X	1	1	100.	371	63	16.97	3.44
Canada	XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL		6	6	100.	1,938	176[a]	9.10	9.13

TABLE XIX

k. ARTS AND SCIENCES

1 Area		Colleges 2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
New York City	I	17	17	100.	44,615	25,041	56.2	49.5
New England	II	62	53	85.5	38,618	3,106	8.05	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	107	92	85.	46,219	3,681	7.97	9.56
East N. Central	IV	165	159	96.5	93,680	5,246	5.7	6.31
West N. Central	V	181	161	89.	59,251	1,007	1.7	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	161	139	86.3	55,570	1,390	2.5	3.98
East S. Central	VII	91	86	94.5	34,018	318	.935	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	114	104	91.3	50,877	774	1.52	1.48
Mountain	IX	36	29	80.5	15,513	240	1.545	1.18
Pacific	X	99	90	91.	64,716	2,023	3.12	3.44
Canada	XI	22	21	95.5	17,547	760	4.33	4.48
TOTAL		1,055	951	90.1	520,654	43,586	8.38	9.13

TABLE XIX

k.1. ARTS AND SCIENCES

BY STATES AND TYPES OF COLLEGES

AREAS AND STATES	SEPARATE ARTS COLLEGES			
	1 No.	2 Total	3 Jews	4 % of total in each area
I. New York City	12	20,232	11,821	58.5
II. New England	40	21,330	1,476	6.92
Maine	4	1,982	125	
New Hampshire	2	538	8	
Vermont	5	1,497	18	
Massachusetts	18	12,950	986	
Rhode Island	2	1,869	145	
Connecticut	9	2,494	194	
III. Middle Atlantic	82	32,784	1,374	4.2
New York (Less NYC)	28	12,685	576	
Pennsylvania	45	17,316	636	
New Jersey	9	2,783	162	
IV. East North Central	136	54,982	1,123	2.05
Ohio	37	19,583	250	
Indiana	20	6,557	41	
Illinois	42	16,601	707	
Michigan	24	8,217	93	
Wisconsin	13	4,024	32	
V. West North Central	154	49,108	357	.73
Minnesota	23	9,045	74	
Iowa	47	9,586	49	
Missouri	28	7,958	161	
North Dakota	1	490	0	
South Dakota	8	2,414	6	
Nebraska	13	3,900	7	
Kansas	34	15,715	60	
VI. South Atlantic	136	48,404	629	1.3
Delaware	0	—	—	
Maryland	14	4,159	221	
Dist. of Columbia	10	1,798	23	
Virginia	21	7,147	150	
West Virginia	10	6,030	44	
North Carolina	34	12,191	71	
South Carolina	16	6,648	67	
Georgia	24	7,823	37	
Florida	7	2,608	16	

TABLE XIX

K.1. ARTS AND SCIENCES

BY STATES AND TYPES OF COLLEGES

IN UNIVERSITIES						TOTAL		
5 No.	6 Total	7 Jews	8 % of Total in each area	9 No. of Colleges	10 No. Reported	11 All Students	12 Jews	13 % of total in each area
5	24,383	13,220	54.4	17	17	44,6?5	25,041	56.2
13	17,288	1,630	9.44	62	53	38,618	3,106	8.05
1	559	52		6	5			
2	3,421	153		4	4			
1	844	64		6	6			
6	7,361	693		28	24			
1	1,721	286		5	3			
2	3,382	382		13	11			
10	13,435	2,307	17.16	107	92	46,219	3,681	7.97
4	5,308	920		35	32			
3	4,181	1,067		54	48			
3	3,946	320		18	12			
23	38,698	4,123	10.65	165	159	93,680	5,246	5.7
8	8,593	888		45	45			
4	5,143	189		25	24			
5	12,349	1,280		52	47			
4	7,853	1,176		28	28			
2	4,760	590		15	15			
7	10,143	650	6.4	181	161	59,251	1,007	1.7
1	3,891	447		24	24			
2	3,985	161		57	49			
0	-	-		35	28			
2	1,323	25		4	3			
1	590	2		10	9			
1	354	15		16	14			
0	—	—		35	34			
11	7,166	761	10.62	161	139	55,570	1,390	2.5
1	467	49		1	1			
2	1,336	310		17	16			
2	870	15		15	12			
3	2,005	213		25	24			
0	-	-		13	10			
0	-	-		35	34			
0	-	-		18	16			
2	1,835	107		27	26			
1	653	67		10	8			

AREAS AND STATES		SEPARATE ARTS COLLEGES			
		1 No.	2 Total	3 Jews	4 % of total in each area
VII.	East South Central	80	28,318	104	.37
	Kentucky	22	7,348	19	
	Tennessee	25	8,179	29	
	Alabama	9	5,433	34	
	Mississippi	24	7,358	22	
VIII.	West South Central	95	39,158	278	.71
	Arkansas	13	3,585	11	
	Oklahoma	22	7,809	32	
	Louisiana	11	3,612	115	
	Texas	49	24,152	120	
IX.	Mountain	23	8,873	20	.23
	Colorado	6	1,534	8	
	Wyoming	0	—	—	
	Utah	6	4,138	2	
	Montana	3	718	1	
	Idaho	5	1,144	0	
	Nevada	0	—	—	
	Arizona	2	875	9	
	New Mexico	1	464	0	
X.	Pacific	82	39,710	682	.72
	Washington	14	4,269	18	
	Oregon	10	2,608	47	
	California	58	32,833	617	
XI.	Canada	11	3,950	33	.84
TOTAL		851	346,849	17,897	5.13

TABLE XIX (continued)

k.1. ARTS AND SCIENCES

BY STATES AND TYPES OF COLLEGES

IN UNIVERSITIES				9	10	TOTAL		
5 No.	6 Total	7 Jews	8 % of Total in each area	No. of Colleges	No. Reported	11 All Students	12 Jews	13 % of total in each area
6	5,700	214	3.76	91	86	34,018	318	.935
2	2,864	95		25	24			
3	2,092	87		29	28			
0	-	-		10	9			
1	744	32		27	25			
9	11,719	496	4.23	114	104	50,877	774	1.52
1	906	79		17	14			
0	-	-		26	22			
3	1,716	163		15	14			
5	9,097	254		56	54			
6	6,640	220	3.32	36	29	15,513	240	1.545
2	2,267	122		9	8			
0	—	—.		1	0			
1	2,298	55		7	7			
0	—	—		5	3			
1	523	0		7	6			
0	—			1	0			
1	1,009	35		3	3			
1	543	8		3	2			
8	25,006	1,341	5.35	99	90	64,716	2,023	3.12
2	6,583	129		16	16			
2	1,034	6		12	12			
4	17,389	1,206		71	62			
10	13,597	727	5.35	22	21	17,547	760	4.33
108	173,775	25,689	14.8	1,055	951 or 90.1%	520,654	43,586	8.38

TABLE XIX

1. GRADUATE SCHOOLS

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		Colleges						
New York City	I	3	3	100.	3,872	687	17.75	49.59
New England	II	7	7	100.	2,983	131	4.4	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	3	2	66.7	1,352	174	12.83	9.56
East N. Central	IV	12	12	100.	9,337	376	4.03	6.31
West N. Central	V	4	4	100.	792	54	6.82	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	6	6	100.	1,196	66	5.52	3.98
East S. Central	VII	1	1	100.	145	10	6.9	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	4	2	50.	597	12	2.01	1.48
Mountain	IX	1	1	100.	189	6	3.17	1.18
Pacific	X	2	2	100.	1,058	5	.474	3.44
Canada	XI	2	2	100.	285	22	7.71	4.48
TOTAL		45	42	93.3	21,806	1,543	7.08	9.13

TABLE XIX

m. ENGINEERING

1 Area	Colleges		4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area					
New York City — I	6	5	83.3	4,441	1,385	31.24	49.59
New England — II	14	11	78.7	5,269	370	8.16	9.83
Middle Atlantic — III	19	10	52.7	5,147	230	4.48	9.56
East N. Central — IV	26	18	69.3	11,199	538	4.80	6.31
West N. Central — V	15	6	40.	2,095	75	3.58	2.49
South Atlantic — VI	19	10	52.7	3,867	173	4.48	3.98
East S. Central — VII	9	5	55.5	1,613	24	1.485	1.58
West S. Central — VIII	14	9	64.2	4,255	92	2.16	1.48
Mountain — IX	14	10	71.5	3,199	32	1.0	1.18
Pacific — X	9	5	55.5	2,884	79	2.7	3.44
Canada — XI	2	1	50.	347	26	7.5	4.48
TOTAL	147	90	61.2	44,316	3,024	6.84	9.13

TABLE XIX

n. EDUCATION

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
			Colleges					
New York City	I	11	10	90.9	14,970	2,484	16.6	49.59
New England	II	42	34	81.1	9,636	477	5.07	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	41	29	70.7	17,949	1,168	6.5	9.56
East N. Central	IV	47	37	79.8	31,639	598	6.31
West N. Central	V	38	37	97.4	30,336	131	.39	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	26	22	84.8	13,323	731	5.48	3.98
East S. Central	VII	18	14	77.8	12,339	71	.57	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	21	21	100.	21,472	43	.2	1.48
Mountain	IX	15	15	100.	8,284	29	.35	1.18
Pacific	X	20	19	95.2	18,216	251	1.38	3.44
Canada	XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL		279	238	85.3	178,164	5,443	3.05	9.13

		TEACHERS COLLEGES			
AREA AND STATES		1 No.	2 Total	3 Jews	4 % in each area
I.	New York City	6	603	180	29.9
II.	New England	31	7,412	414	5.45
	Maine	5	1,253	3	
	New Hampshire	2	588	5	
	Vermont	3	270	1	
	Massachusetts	14	3,700	237	
	Rhode Island	1	496	30	
	Connecticut	6	1,105	138	
III.	Middle Atlantic	26	16,383	1,052	6.4
	New York (Less NYC)	8	5,775	416	
	Pennsylvania	13	8,601	274	
	New Jersey	5	2,007	362	
IV.	East North Central	26	23,536	209	8.9
	Ohio	2	1,080	4	
	Indiana	4	4,396	11	
	Illinois	8	7,760	85	
	Michigan	5	5,247	34	
	Wisconsin	7	5,053	75	
V.	West North Central	32	28,580	110	.38
	Minnesota	8	4,719	15	
	Iowa	1	1,200	2	
	Missouri	7	7,520	77	
	North Dakota	5	4,026	5	
	South Dakota	4	1,961	3	
	Nebraska	5	5,442	1	
	Kansas	2	3,712	7	
VI.	South Atlantic	17	12,515	177	1.41
	Delaware	0	-	-	
	Maryland	2	551	56	
	District of Columbia	3	569	97	
	Virginia	3	2,766	12	
	West Virginia	4	4,085	9	
	North Carolina	4	3,914	0	
	South Carolina	0	-	-	
	Georgia	1	630	3	
	Florida	0	-	-	

TABLE XIX

n.l. EDUCATION - Colleges by Type and State

| | IN UNIVERSITIES | | | | | TOTAL | | |
5 No.	6 Total	7 Jews	8 % in each area	9 No. of Colleges	10 No.Reported	11 All Students	12 Jews	13 % in each area
4	14,367	2,304	16.07	11	10	14,970	2,484	16.6
3	2,224	63	2.83	42	34	9,636	477	5.07
	-	-	-	6	5	1,253	3	
	-	-	-	3	2	588	5	
	-	-	-	3	3	270	1	
3	2,224	63	-	22	17	5,924	300	
	-	-	-	1	1	496	30	
	-	-	-	7	6	1,105	138	
3	1,566	116	7.4	41	29	17,949	1,168	6.5
1	144	4	-	15	9	5,919	420	
2	1,422	112	-	19	15	10,023	386	
				7	5	2,007	362	
17	8,103	389	4.8	47	37	31,639	598	1.87
6	4,583	78		8	8	5,663	82	
1	205	3		5	5	4,601	14	
1	805	7		15	9	8,565	92	
2	2,046	260		8	7	7,293	294	
1	464	11		11	8	5,517	86	
5	1,756	21	1.31	38	37	30,336	131	.39
1	1,105	17		9	9	5,824	32	
1	221	2		2	2	1,421	4	
0	-	-		8	7	7,520	77	
1	234	2		6	6	4,260	7	
1	17	0		5	5	1,978	3	
0	-	-		5	5	5,442	1	
1	179	0		3	3	3,891	7	
5	808	14	1.98	26	22	13,323	731	5.48
1	43	2		1	1	43	2	
1	35	2		4	3	586	58	
0	-	-		3	3	569	97	
1	105	1		5	4	2,871	13	
0	-	-		5	4	4,085	9	
0	-	-		4	4	3,914	0	
0	-	-		0	0	0	0	
1	344	7		3	2	974	10	
1	281	2		1	1	281	2	

	AREA AND STATES	TEACHERS COLLEGES			
		1 No.	2 Total	3 Jews	4 % in each area
VII.	East South Central	14	12,339	71	.57
	Kentucky	3	4,569	4	
	Tennessee	5	4,125	62	
	Alabama	4	2,645	3	
	Mississippi	2	1,000	2	
VIII.	West South Central	18	20,872	8	.04
	Arkansas	2	1,144	0	
	Oklahoma	6	8,259	0	
	Louisiana	3	1,877	5	
	Texas	7	9,592	3	
IX.	Mountain	13	7,584	24	.32
	Colorado	3	2,367	17	
	Wyoming	0	-	-	
	Utah	0	-	-	
	Montana	2	1,160	0	
	Idaho	4	955	0	
	Nevada	0	-	-	
	Arizona	2	1,544	4	
	New Mexico	2	1,558	3	
X.	Pacific	13	15,289	170	1.12
	Washington	3	3,211	5	
	Oregon	3	1,331	0	
	California	7	10,747	165	
XI.	Canada	0	-	-	
	TOTAL	196	145,113	2,415	1.65

TABLE XIX (continued)

n.1. EDUCATION - Colleges by Type and State

| IN UNIVERSITIES | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
5 No.	6 Total	7 Jews	8 % in each area	9 No. of Colleges	10 No.Reported	11 All Students	12 Jews	13 % in each area
-	-	-		18	14	12,339	71	.5%
0	-	-		4	3	4,569	4	
0	-	-		6	5	4,125	62	
0	-	-		5	4	2,645	3	
0	-	-		3	2	1,000	2	
3	600	35	5.5	21	21	21,472	43	.2
.1	223	8		3	3	1,367	8	
0	-	-		6	6	8,259	0	
0	-	-		3	3	1,877	5	
2	377	27		9	9	9,969	30	
2	700	5	.715	15	15	8,284	29	.35
0	-			3	3	2,367	17	
0	-			0	0	0	0	
0	-			0	0	0	0	
0	-			2	2	1,160	0	
0	-			4	4	955	0	
0	-			0	0	0	0	
1	266	4		3	3	1,810	8	
1	434	1		3	3	1,992	4	
6	2,927	81	2.76	20	19	18,216	251	1.38
1	217	5		5	4	3,428	10	
2	609	2		5	5	1,940	2	
3	2,101	74		10	10	12,848	239	
0	-		-	0	0	-	-	-
42	33,051	3,028	9.16	279	238 or 85.3%	178,164	5,443	3.05

TABLE XIX

o. THEOLOGY

1 Type of School	Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent of Jews of Total
	2 No. of Schools	3 Number Re- ported	4 Per- cent			
University Divinity Schools	38	38	100.	3,096	6	
Christian	87	75	86.2	10,025	1	
Jewish	5	5	100.	364	356	
TOTAL	130	118	90.8	13,485	363	2.7

TABLE XIX

p. AGRICULTURE

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	Colleges		5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
			3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England	II	6	5	83.3	622	12	1.93	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	3	2	66.7	1,203	100	8.32	9.56
East N. Central	IV	5	5	100.	2,025	48	2.37	6.31
West N. Central	V	7	3	42.8	1,196	14	1.17	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	8	5	62.5	721	21	2.91	3.98
East S. Central	VII	3	2	66.7	463	4	.865	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	6	4	66.7	1,032	6	.58	1.48
Mountain	IX	7	4	57.2	1,061	0	0.0	1.18
Pacific	X	4	3	75.	829	17	2.05	3.44
Canada	XI	2	0	0	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL		51	33	64.8	9,152	222	2.43	9.13

TABLE XIX

q. LIBRARY

1 Area		Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City	I	2	1	50.	315	13	4.13	49.59
New England	II	1	0	0	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	4	0	0	-	-	-	9.56
East N. Central	IV	4	4	100.	250	3	1.2	6.31
West N. Central	V	4	4	100.	111	1	.9	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	2	1	50.	43	0	0	3.98
East S. Central	VII	1	0	0	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	1	0	0	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain	IX	1	1	100.	57	0	0	1.18
Pacific	X	2	1	50.	37	0	0	3.44
Canada	XI	1	1	100.	19	2	10.53	4.48
TOTAL		23	13	56.5	832	19	2.28	9.13

TABLE XIX

r. MUSIC

1 Area		Colleges		4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
		2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area					
New York City	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England	II	2	2	100.	231	27	11.68	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	3	1	33.3	89	0	0.	9.56
East N. Central	IV	6	4	66.7	505	5	.99	6.31
West N. Central	V	7	2	28.6	230	5	2.17	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central	VII	1	1	100.	281	0	0.	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	6	4	66.7	473	8	1.69	1.48
Mountain	IX	3	2	66.7	150	2	1.33	1.18
Pacific	X	3	3	100.	254	3	1.18	3.44
Canada	XI	1	1	100.	59	0	0.	4.48
TOTAL		32	20	62.5	2,272	50	2.20	9.13

TABLE XIX

s. MILITARY

| 1 Area | | Colleges | | 5 Total Students | 6 Jewish Students | 7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5) | 8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa) |
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England II	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	2	1	50.	1,560	17	1.09	9.56
East N. Central IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.31
West N. Central V	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49
South Atlantic VI	2	2	100.	2,537	38	1.5	3.98
East S. Central VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central VIII	1	1	100.	199	0	0.	1.48
Mountain IX	1	1	100.	429	20	4.67	1.18
Pacific X	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.44
Canada XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL	6	5	83.3	4,725	75	1.59	9.13

TABLE XIX

t. OPTOMETRY

| 1 Area | Colleges | | | 5 Total Students | 6 Jewish Students | 7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5) | 8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa) |
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City I	1	1	100.	94	50	53.2	49.59
New England II	1	0	0.	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	1	0	0.	-	-	-	9.56
East N. Central IV	2	1	50.	123	48	39.	6.31
West N. Central V	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49
South Atlantic VI	-	0	-	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central VII	1	-	0.	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18
Pacific X	2	0	0.	-	-	-	3.44
Canada XI	2	0	0.	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL	10	2	20.	217	98	45.1	9.13

TABLE XIX

u. JOURNALISM

1 Area	Colleges		4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area					
New York City I	1	1	100.	71	7	9.86	49.59
New England II	1	1	100.	73	21	28.8	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	3	1	33.3	56	4	7.15	9.56
East N. Central IV	8	3	62.5	408	45	11.	6.31
West N. Central V	7	1	14.28	30	3	10.	2.49
South Atlantic VI	3	2	66.7	256	20	7.52	3.98
East S. Central VII	1	0	0.	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central VIII	3	0	0.	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain IX	2	0	0.	-	-	-	1.18
Pacific X	4	2	50.	277	23	8.31	3.44
Canada XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL	33	11	33.3	1,181	123	10.4	9.13

TABLE XIX

v. ARCHITECTURE

1 Area		2 No. in Each Area	Colleges 3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting	5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
New York City	I	3	2	66.7	125	8	6.39	49.59
New England	II	3	2	66.7	155	8	5.15	9.83
Middle Atlantic	III	7	1	14.3	161	8	4.96	9.56
East N. Central	IV	7	4	57.2	590	58	9.84	6.31
West N. Central	V	4	0	0.	-	-	-	2.49
South Atlantic	VI	3	0	0.	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central	VII	1	1	100.	106	1	.94	1.58
West S. Central	VIII	2	0	0.	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain	IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18
Pacific	X	4	1	25.	150	2	1.33	3.44
Canada	XI	2	1	50.	31	12	38.8	4.48
TOTAL		36	12	33.3	1,318	112	8.5	9.13

TABLE XIX

w. FORESTRY

1 Area	Colleges			5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City I	1	1	100.	446	1	.22	49.59
New England II	3	0	0.	–	–	–	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	3	1	33.3	485	47	9.7	9.56
East N. Central IV	4	1	25.	42	5	11.88	6.31
West N. Central V	1	0	0.	–	–	–	2.49
South Atlantic VI	3	0	0.	–	–	–	3.98
East S. Central VII	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.58
West S. Central VIII	1	0	0.	–	–	–	1.48
Mountain IX	4	0	0.	–	–	–	1.18
Pacific X	2	1	50.	297	1	.34	3.44
Canada XI	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.48
TOTAL	22	4	18.17	1,270	54	4.25	9.13

TABLE XIX

x. HOME ECONOMICS

| 1 Area | Colleges | | | 5 Total Students | 6 Jewish Students | 7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5) | 8 % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa) |
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England II	8	2	25.	247	8	3.23	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	13	2	15.4	307	15	4.88	9.56
East N. Central IV	12	5	41.6	1,154	56	4.85	6.31
West N. Central V	5	2	40.	486	25	4.73	2.49
South Atlantic VI	12	3	25.	339	7	2.06	3.98
East S. Central VII	5	1	20.	285	1	.35	1.58
West S. Central VIII	10	0	-	-	-	-	1.48
Mountain IX	6	1	16.7	81	0	0.	1.18
Pacific X	6	1	16.7	30	0	0.	3.44
Canada XI	3	1	33.3	67	0	0.	4.48
TOTAL	80	18	22.5	2,996	110	3.71	9.13

TABLE XIX

y. MINING

1 Area		Colleges		5 Total Students	6 Jewish Students	7 Percent Jews are of Total Students (5)	8 Percent Jews are % of all Jewish Students by Areas (Table IIa)
	2 No. in Each Area	3 Number Reported From Area	4 Percent Reporting				
New York City I	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59
New England II	1	0	0.	-	-	-	9.83
Middle Atlantic III	3	1	33.3	115	10	8.7	9.56
East N. Central IV	2	1	50.	534	7	1.31	6.31
West N. Central V	4	2	50.	437	8	1.83	2.49
South Atlantic VI	1	0	0.	-	-	-	3.98
East S. Central VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.58
West S. Central VIII	1	1	100.	611	25	4.09	1.48
Mountain IX	6	4	66.7	977	7	.72	1.18
Pacific X	4	1	25.	93	1	1.07	3.44
Canada XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.48
TOTAL	22	10	45.5	2,767	58	2.1	9.13