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Jewish Population in the United States, 2003

NJPS Released

The 2000–01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS), sponsored by United Jewish Communities (UJC), was designed to be the most comprehensive and sophisticated study ever conducted of American Jews. So that the results should be representative of all American Jews, respondents were selected using random-digit-dialing techniques and a complex screening process. Interviews were conducted between August 2000 and August 2001. The questionnaire and overall study design were developed by the UJC Research Department in close collaboration with its National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), a distinguished group of 20 academicians and federation professionals with expertise in demography, sociology, religion, geography, economics, education, and other relevant disciplines.

Among the multitude of topics to be explored in NJPS 2000–01 were Jewish population size, socioeconomic characteristics, family structure, fertility, marital history, intermarriage, Jewish identification, religious practices, Jewish education, synagogue affiliation, philanthropic behavior, and relationship to Israel. UJC and others were expected to underwrite a broad range of analyses based on NJPS results to guide the planning and policy-making of the Jewish community.

UJC issued some findings at a press conference on October 8, 2002, most notably the report of a decline in the American Jewish population from 5.5 million in 1990 to 5.2 million a decade later. Major presentations on various aspects of the NJPS were scheduled for the UJC General Assembly (GA) that November. But these were canceled abruptly a week before the start of the GA and the full survey suppressed when it came to light that data had been lost two years earlier by the polling company, Roper Audits and Surveys Worldwide. Some insiders expressed the view that the missing data would have shown a higher number of Jews. The UJC—against the wishes of the survey’s Technical Advisory Committee, which believed that the problems were insubstantial and should not delay release of the findings—set up a six-member task force to investigate, under the leadership of Bernard Shapiro, vice chancellor of

McGill University. The release date for the survey was now set for the following spring (see AJYB 2003, pp. 138–42).

In January 2003, the Shapiro task force reported to the UJC that even aside from the lost data there were other methodological problems, some of which were “not fixable.” In April, the task force recommended the involvement of a new team of investigators with a higher level of technical expertise. The second review panel would be led by Mark Schulman, president of the Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas research firm, who said that it would take at least two months before the survey would see the light of day.

That estimate proved overoptimistic: the full survey was not distributed until September 10 (it is available at www.ujc.org; a full analysis is scheduled for publication in AJYB 2005). Reiterating the finding released the previous October that there were 5.2 million American Jews, the NJPS presented the picture of a community that had barely changed since 1990: compared to other Americans, Jews were highly educated, concentrated in the professions, disproportionately aging, and having fewer children. Of the Jews who belonged to a synagogue, 39 percent were Reform, 33 percent Conservative, 21 percent Orthodox, 3 percent Reconstructionist, and 4 percent “other.” As expected, Jews in the West and South tended to be less Jewishly connected than those in the East. There was some good news about Jewish education: nearly a quarter of Jewish children had attended an all-day Jewish school at some point, and about 40 percent of Jewish college students had taken a course in Jewish studies.

The item drawing greatest attention had to do with intermarriage. The 1990 finding of a 52-percent rate, which came as a profound shock to the community, had drawn fire almost immediately because it counted categories of people who, though connected in various ways to Jewish households, were not, by any stretch of the imagination, “core” Jews, and their inclusion had the effect of exaggerating the extent of intermarriage. The new NJPS therefore recalculated the 1990 numbers and generated the new ones using only “core” Jews (for the definition of “core,” see below, p. 000). “Survey Finds Slight Rise in Jews’ Intermarrying,” was the headline in the *New York Times* (Sept. 11). The readjusted 1990 rate was 43 percent, and it rose just four points to 47 percent in the new survey, prompting some to conclude that intermarriage, which rose rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s, was leveling off. Only about a third of the children of intermarriage, according to the survey, were being raised as Jews.

Mark Schulman, chair of the survey’s final review committee, issued

a separate 24-page report on the methodological issues. He noted the presence of a “skew” in the NJPS toward completely Jewish households and toward religious Jews, and thus a possible undercount of nonaffiliated and intermarried Jews, which, when combined with the low, 28-percent response rate, may have led to an underestimate of the community’s size. Schulman noted, however, that the validity of “the analysis of relationships between variables” would not be affected by the survey’s shortcomings. A few days after Schulman submitted his report, the UJC eliminated the position of the professional who had overseen the NJPS.

The controversies that had been swirling around the NJPS before its release did not abate afterward. UJC officials touted the survey, Lorraine Blass, the project manager, assuring reporters that it was “checked and double-checked.” The social scientists who had served on the original Technical Advisory Committee and had favored release of the report back in November also praised it. But some critics claimed that the methodological problems rendered the findings of little value, and the \$6 million spent on the project (double original estimates) a waste of money. Other experts came down somewhere in the middle, arguing that the NJPS could be a useful tool for communal planning if interpreted with requisite care. On October 26–27, Brandeis University and the Wilstein Institute cosponsored a conference in Boston at which these various views were aired, although none of those present believed that a consensus was likely to emerge any time soon.

Adding a political tinge to the debate was a campaign by the *Forward* newspaper accusing the UJC of deliberately falsifying data in order to frighten the Jewish community about its future. In an unusual front page editorial in the September 12 issue entitled “The 52% Fraud,” editor J.J. Goldberg interpreted the recalculation of the 1990 intermarriage numbers as an admission that the 1990 NJPS, with its 52-percent rate, had been a “fraud” intended to “arouse the Jewish public” to take action against mixed marriage in the interests of Jewish “separatism.” And he claimed that the new NJPS, having admitted that “fraud,” was now perpetrating another: that the American Jewish population was declining. Goldberg went on to press his claim on the op-ed page of the *New York Times* (Sept. 17), where he wrote that the NJPS had “invented a crisis.” After Stephen Hoffman, president and CEO of the UJC, accused Goldberg of “slander,” the editor backtracked somewhat, allowing that the survey’s problems may not have resulted from deliberate fraud (*Forward*, Sept. 26).

Jewish Community Studies

A number of demographic surveys of individual Jewish communities were conducted in 2002 and 2003. Local federations sponsored studies of Pittsburgh and Phoenix, both carried out by Ukeles Associates; the two communities had last been surveyed almost 20 years earlier. The Pittsburgh data showed a slight decline in the number of Jews, from 44,900 in 1984 to 42,200. The Phoenix community, in contrast, grew significantly over that same time period, the number of people living in Jewish households more than doubling from 45,000 to 106,900. While the number of Jewish persons was not tallied in 1984, the study's authors believed that the current number of Jews, 82,900, was at least double the 1984 figure

NEW YORK

A study of the largest Jewish community in the country, New York City—including the five boroughs plus neighboring Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties—was conducted in 2002 by UJA-Federation of New York and released in June, 2003. The principal investigators were Jacob B. Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates. Almost 69,000 households were contacted and 6,035 Jewish households were identified, of which 4,533 were subjects of interviews.

The study found that since 1991, when the previous survey of New York Jewry was conducted, the Jewish population of the eight-county region declined slightly, from 1,420,000 to 1,412,000, while the number of Jewish households rose slightly, from 638,000 to 643,000. As in 1991, Jews made up about 15 percent of the New York region's total population in 2002.

But movement to the suburbs led to a 6-percent decline in the number of Jewish households in the five boroughs and a 5-percent drop in the number of Jewish persons: there were now fewer than a million Jews within the city limits, 972,000. The 5-percent decline, however, was far lower than the 11-percent decline in the city's non-Hispanic white population. Jewish households in the three suburban counties increased by 24 percent since 1991, to 188,000, and the Jewish population by 12 percent, to 440,000.

The boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan together accounted for 51 percent of the Jewish households in the area and almost 50 percent of the Jewish population. Indeed, Brooklyn itself was home to more Jews than any American city with the exception of Los Angeles. Brooklyn (by 23

percent) and Staten Island (by 27 percent) were the only city boroughs that experienced growth between 1991 and 2002, the others sustaining substantial losses. Westchester Jewry grew by 40 percent and Nassau by 9 percent, while the number for Suffolk fell 8 percent. The 2002 Jewish population figures for the eight counties are listed below, p. 133.

More than half—57 percent—of the adults surveyed were married at the time they were interviewed, 20 percent reported never having married, 12 percent were widowed, 9 percent separated or divorced, and 2 percent living together. Manhattan had the highest percentage of never married (35 percent) and the Bronx highest percentage of widowed (24 percent). More than a quarter of Jewish households had at least one child under age 18.

Almost three-quarters of Jewish adults were born in the U.S., but some 92,000 households and 202,000 persons were Russian-speaking (300 respondents filled out the survey in Russian). Of these households, 76,000 included an adult born in the former Soviet Union. Indeed, over 90 percent of Russian-speaking American Jews lived in the New York area. Russian speakers made up 19 percent of the city's Jewish population and 4 percent of the population of the three suburban counties. Brooklyn was home to 62 percent of New York's Russian speakers and Queens to 19 percent. The Russian speakers made up a large part of the Jewish communities in Brooklyn (27 percent), Staten Island (26 percent) and Queens (21 percent).

On denominational identification, the big increases since 1991 were for the Orthodox, up from 13 to 19 percent, and for those identifying as "secular" or "no religion," up from 3 to 10 percent. The Reform numbers dropped from 36 to 29 percent and the Conservative from 34 to 26 percent. The borough with the highest percentage of Orthodox (37 percent) was Brooklyn.

Asked how important being Jewish was in their lives, 65 percent of New York Jews replied it was very important, another 26 percent said it was somewhat important, and just 9 percent felt it was unimportant. Given a list of Jewish values and asked to indicate which were "very important," the top choices were "survival of the State of Israel" (92 percent) and "making the world a better place" (88 percent). As for Jewish communal priorities, the three most popular, all attracting the backing of 86 percent, were helping Jews in distress around the world, supporting Jewish children and families in crisis, and aiding the Jewish poor.

Fully half of all Jewish households belonged to a Jewish organization of some kind, and 43 percent belonged to a synagogue—up from 38 per-

cent in 1991. In Nassau and Suffolk, more than half of Jewish households belonged to synagogues. Younger Jews were slightly more likely than their elders to be synagogue members. Only 17 percent of New York Jews actually attended service at least once a week. Of those Jews who considered it very important to be part of a Jewish community, about a quarter did not have any Jewish communal connection. More than three-quarters of Jews said that Hanukkah candles were lit in their homes and that they attended a Passover seder regularly; almost three-quarters said they fasted on Yom Kippur; Shabbat candles were regularly lit in almost a third of households; and a little over a quarter of respondents said their homes were kosher. On all of these measures, observance was slightly up from 1991.

Of all married Jews in New York, 83 percent had Jewish born-spouses, 4 percent were married to converts, and 13 percent were married to non-Jews. Looking at marriages involving Jews, 72 percent were between two Jews, 7 percent between a born-Jew and a convert, and 22 percent between a Jew and a non-Jew. Suffolk County had the highest intermarriage rate and Brooklyn the lowest. The intermarriage rate for the New York area, which rose rapidly in the 1970s, appeared to have stabilized since the 1980s. Of the 370,000 children living in Jewish households (defined as containing at least one Jewish adult), 83 percent were being raised as Jews, 12 percent as non-Jews, and 4 percent as Jews and "something else." Some 61,000 children, 16 percent of the total, were living in intermarried households, and of that number, half were not being raised as Jews.

The New York study found a number of what it called "vulnerable populations." Some 83,000 Jewish seniors lived alone, and almost a third of Jewish households reported an income below \$35,000. One of every six Jewish households in the region lived under the poverty line—almost double the 1991 rate—and one in three respondents reported that they were "just managing." The Russian-speaking population had much higher poverty rates than other Jews.

The data about the extent of poverty among New York Jews, confirming previous anecdotal evidence, attracted considerable attention. The NJPS, released just a few months later, found that about 5 percent of Jews nationally were poor, a figure that many considered too low.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A study of the Jews of Greater Washington, D.C. (including the District and the surrounding areas of Maryland and Virginia), sponsored by

the Charles I. and Mary Kaplan Family Foundation and conducted by Prof. Ira Sheskin, was completed in 2003. It was based primarily on telephone interviews, the sample derived through random digit dialing (RRD). While summary report was made available promptly, the full study was not yet released at year's end.

The survey found 267,000 persons living in Jewish households, a 47-percent increase from the previous survey in 1983. Of these individuals, 215,000 (80 percent) were Jewish, making Greater Washington the sixth largest Jewish community in the country. But the increase in the number of Jews was just 37 percent in 20 years, ten points lower than the increase in persons living in Jewish households. A major reason for the difference was a rise in the percentage of intermarried couples from 29 percent in 1983 to 41 percent in 2003 (53 percent for those under age 35). Twenty-seven percent of Jewish children lived in intermarried households, and 35 percent of all Jewish households at least sometimes had a Christmas tree.

Washington area Jews were disproportionately unaffiliated with the Jewish community. Just 37 percent of Jews were synagogue members, far below the national average. Only 44 percent of Jewish households were found to be on the federation's mailing list, the lowest rate of about 20 comparable cities, and only 9 percent of households belonged to a Jewish community center. Only 20 percent of the households reported current membership in any Jewish organization, a very low figure. One reason for the minimal level of participation was the very high number of singles living alone, 17 percent. More than half of all children living in Jewish households had both parents (one, in single-parent families) working full-time, 9 percent of children lived in single-parent households, and 28 percent in homes where an adult is or has been divorced.

The Washington Jewish community was relatively wealthy. The median value of a home owned by a Jew was \$369,000, as compared to \$197,400 for all homes in the area. Median household income stood at \$95,900, with 47 percent of households making \$100,000 or over, and 12 percent \$200,000 or over. Jews were also highly educated, 85 percent of adults (as compared to 45 percent of all Washingtonians) possessing a four-year college degree, and 52 percent having graduate degrees.

Also of interest were the survey's data on Jewish attitudes. The number of respondents who reported experiencing anti-Semitism was 12 percent of the total, a huge decline from the 29 percent recorded in 1983. The percentage perceiving a moderate amount or a great deal of anti-Semitism in the area similarly declined over the 20-year period, from 56 to 29 percent.

This survey, perhaps the first in any Jewish community to ask about political preferences, found that 69 percent considered themselves Democrats, 11 percent Republicans, and 17 percent independents; the political breakdown for those under age 35 was virtually identical.

Local Jewish Population

For many years, the research staff of the Council of Jewish Federations and its successor organization, the UJC, had prepared and updated listings of local Jewish population statistics for the AJYB. The UJC brought this arrangement to an end after 2001, and thus up-to-date local data is no longer available. *As a service to our readers, we reprint the 2001 tables that were published in the 2002 AJYB, updated only for the New York City area, Phoenix, and Pittsburgh, where surveys conducted in 2002 have become available.* For a description of how the 2001 data were derived, see AJYB 2002, pp. 247–49.

THE EDITORS

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2001

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
Alabama	9,000	4,451,000	0.2
Alaska	3,400	628,000	0.5
Arizona	81,500	5,165,000	1.6
Arkansas	1,700	2,678,000	0.1
California	999,000	34,000,000	2.9
Colorado	73,000	4,323,000	1.7
Connecticut	111,000	3,410,000	3.2
Delaware	13,500	786,000	1.7
Dist. of Columbia	25,500	571,000	4.5
Florida	620,000	16,054,000	3.9
Georgia	93,500	8,230,000	1.1
Hawaii	7,000	1,212,000	0.6
Idaho	1,100	1,299,000	0.1
Illinois	270,000	12,436,000	2.2
Indiana	17,500	6,090,000	0.3
Iowa	6,100	2,928,000	0.2
Kansas	14,000	2,692,000	0.5
Kentucky	11,500	4,047,000	0.3
Louisiana	16,000	4,470,000	0.4
Maine	9,300	1,277,000	0.7
Maryland	213,000	5,311,000	4.0
Massachusetts	275,000	6,357,000	4.3
Michigan	110,000	9,952,000	1.1
Minnesota	42,000	4,931,000	0.9
Mississippi	1,500	2,849,000	0.1
Missouri	62,500	5,603,000	1.1
Montana	800	903,000	0.1
Nebraska	7,000	1,713,000	0.4
Nevada	77,000	2,019,000	3.8
New Hampshire	10,000	1,240,000	0.8
New Jersey	485,000	8,429,000	5.7

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
New Mexico	11,500	1,821,000	0.6
New York	1,657,000	18,990,000	8.7
North Carolina	26,500	8,077,000	0.3
North Dakota	450	641,000	0.1
Ohio	149,000	11,360,000	1.3
Oklahoma	5,000	3,453,000	0.1
Oregon	32,000	3,429,000	0.9
Pennsylvania	282,000	12,283,000	2.3
Rhode Island	16,000	1,050,000	1.5
South Carolina	11,500	4,023,000	0.3
South Dakota	300	756,000	(z)
Tennessee	18,000	5,702,000	0.3
Texas	131,000	20,947,000	0.6
Utah	4,500	2,242,000	0.2
Vermont	5,500	610,000	0.9
Virginia	66,000	7,104,000	0.9
Washington	43,000	5,908,000	0.7
West Virginia	2,300	1,808,000	0.1
Wisconsin	28,000	5,372,000	0.5
Wyoming	400	494,000	0.1
U.S. TOTAL	**6,155,000	282,125,000	2.2

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Resident population, April 1, 2001 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division).

** Exclusive of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which previously reported Jewish populations of 1,500 and 350, respectively.

(z) Figure is less than 0.1 and rounds to 0.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 2001

Region	Total Population	Percent Distribution	Estimated Jewish Population	Percent Distribution
Northeast	53,645,000	19.0	2,850,000	46.3
Middle Atlantic	39,701,000	14.1	2,424,000	39.3
New England	13,944,000	4.9	426,000	6.9
Midwest	64,473,000	22.9	706,000	11.4
East North Central . .	45,210,000	16.0	574,000	9.3
West North Central . .	19,263,000	6.8	132,000	2.1
South	100,562,000	35.7	1,265,000	20.6
East South Central . .	17,050,000	6.0	40,000	0.6
South Atlantic	51,964,000	18.4	1,071,000	17.4
West South Central . .	31,548,000	11.1	154,000	2.5
West	63,445,000	22.5	1,334,000	21.7
Mountain	18,267,000	6.5	250,000	4.1
Pacific	45,178,000	16.0	1,084,000	17.6
TOTALS	282,125,000	100.0	6,155,000	100.0

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 3. RANK-ORDERED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY JEWISH POPULATION, 2001

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
1. New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA*	2,051,000	9.7	33.3	33.3
2. Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA*	668,000	4.1	10.9	44.2
3. Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL*	331,000	8.5	5.4	49.6
4. Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD*	285,000	4.6	4.6	54.2
5. Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI*	265,000	2.9	4.3	58.5
6. Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT*	254,000	4.4	4.1	62.6
7. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA*	218,000	3.1	3.6	66.2
8. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	167,000	14.8	2.7	68.9
9. Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	166,000	3.4	2.7	71.6
10. Baltimore, MD	106,000	3.9	1.7	73.3
11. Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI*	103,000	1.9	1.7	75.0
12. Cleveland-Akron, OH*	86,000	2.9	1.4	76.4
13. Atlanta, GA	86,000	2.1	1.4	77.8
14. Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	82,900	1.9	1.3	78.5
15. Las Vegas, NV-AZ	75,000	4.8	1.2	79.0
16. San Diego, CA	70,000	2.5	1.1	80.1
17. Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO*	67,000	2.3	1.1	81.2
18. St. Louis, MO-IL	54,500	2.1	.9	83.1
19. Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX*	50,000	1.0	.8	83.9
20. Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX*	45,500	1.0	.7	84.6
21. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	45,000	1.9	.7	85.4
22. Pittsburgh, PA	42,200	1.7	.7	86.0
23. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,500	1.4	.7	86.0

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
24. Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA*	40,000	1.1	.6	87.3
25. Hartford, CT	33,500	2.8	.5	87.9
26. Portland-Salem, OR-WA*	27,000	1.2	.4	88.3
27. Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN*	24,000	1.2	.4	88.7
28. Rochester, NY	23,000	2.1	.4	89.1
29. Columbus, OH	22,000	1.4	.4	89.4
30. Sacramento-Yolo, CA*	21,500	1.2	.3	89.8
31. Milwaukee-Racine, WI*	21,000	1.2	.3	90.1
32. Orlando, FL	21,000	1.3	.3	90.5
33. Tucson, AZ	20,000	2.4	.3	90.8
34. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	19,000	2.2	.3	91.1
35. Kansas City, MO-KS	19,000	1.1	.3	91.4
36. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	18,500	1.6	.3	91.7
37. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	17,000	1.4	.3	92.0
38. Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	15,500	2.6	.3	92.2
39. Austin, TX	13,500	1.1	.2	92.4
40. Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	13,500	0.9	.2	92.7
41. Springfield, MA	13,000	2.2	.2	92.9
42. New Orleans, LA	13,000	1.0	.2	93.1
43. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	13,000	1.3	.2	93.3
44. San Antonio, TX	11,000	0.7	.2	93.5
45. Indianapolis, IN	10,000	0.6	.2	93.6
46. Syracuse, NY	9,500	1.3	.2	93.8
47. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	9,000	0.6	.1	93.9
48. Louisville, KY-IN	8,500	0.8	.1	94.1
49. Memphis, TN-AR-MS	8,500	0.7	.1	94.2
50. Ft. Myers-Cape Coral, FL	8,000	1.8	.1	94.3

Designations for the metropolitan areas are in accordance with the United States Statistical Policy Office, Office of Management and Budget, Bulletin Number 99-04 and established June 30, 1999. All areas are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) except those designated with an asterisk (*), which are Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA). The one exception to this rule is the Washington-Baltimore CMSA, which is separated.

N.B.: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 4. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 2001
(ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State
ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA		Alameda County, under S.F. Bay Area)
*Birmingham	5,300	Antelope Valley	3,000	Ontario (incl. in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)
Dothan	100	Aptos (incl. in Santa Cruz)		Orange County ^N
Huntsville	750	Bakersfield-Kern County	1,600	. . . . . 60,000
**Mobile	1,100	Berkeley (incl. in Contra Costa County, under S.F. Bay Area)		Oroville (incl. in Chico)
**Montgomery	1,200	Carmel (incl. in Monterey Peninsula)		Palmdale (incl. in Antelope Valley)
Tuscaloosa	300	*Chico	750	Palm Springs ^N . . . 17,000
Other places	250	Corona (incl. in Riverside area)		Palo Alto (incl. in South Peninsula, under S.F. Bay Area)
ALASKA		*Eureka	1,000	Paradise (incl. in Chico)
*Anchorage	2,300	Fairfield	800	Pasadena (incl. in L.A. area)
*Fairbanks	540	Fontana (incl. in San Bernardino)		Paso Robles (incl. in San Luis Obispo)
Juneau	285	*Fresno	2,300	Petaluma (incl. in Sonoma County, under S.F. Bay Area)
Kenai Peninsula	200	Lancaster (incl. in Antelope Valley)		Pomona Valley ^N (incl. in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)
Ketchikan (incl. in Juneau)		Long Beach ^N	18,000	*Redding area 150
Other places	100	Los Angeles area ^N	519,000	Redwood Valley (incl. in Mendocino County)
ARIZONA		*Mendocino County	600	Riverside area 2,000
Cochise County	350	*Merced County	190	Sacramento ^N 21,300
*Flagstaff	500	*Modesto	500	Salinas 1,000
Lake Havasu City	200	Monterey Peninsula	2,300	San Bernardino area 3,000
*Phoenix	82,900	Moreno Valley (incl. in Riverside)		*San Diego 70,000
Prescott	300	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
Sierra Vista (incl. in Cochise County)		*Napa County	1,000	
*Tucson	20,000	Oakland (incl. in		
Yuma	150			
Other places	100			
ARKANSAS				
Fayetteville	175			
Hot Springs	150			
**Little Rock	1,100			
Other places	250			

^NSee Notes below. *Includes entire county. **Includes all of two counties. ***Figure not updated for at least five years.

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
San Francisco Bay Area ^N	210,000	COLORADO		Manchester (incl. in Hartford)
Alameda County	32,500	Aspen	750	Meriden (incl. in New Haven)
Contra Costa County	22,000	Boulder (incl. in Denver)		Middletown
Marin County	18,500	Breckenridge (incl. in Vail)		1,200
N. Peninsula	24,500	Colorado Springs	1,500	New Britain (incl. in Hartford)
San Francisco	49,500	Denver ^N	66,700	New Canaan (incl. in Stamford)
San Jose	33,000	Eagle (incl. in Vail)		New Haven ^N
Sonoma County	9,000	Evergreen (incl. in Denver)		24,300
S. Peninsula	21,000	*Fort Collins	2,000	New London ^N
San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys ^N	30,000	*Grand Junction	320	3,850
*San Jose (listed under S.F. Bay Area)		Greeley (incl. in Fort Collins)		New Milford (incl. in Waterbury)
*San Luis Obispo	2,000	Loveland (incl. in Fort Collins)		Newtown (incl. in Danbury)
*Santa Barbara	7,000	Pueblo ^N	425	Norwalk (incl. in Westport)
*Santa Cruz	6,000	Steamboat Springs	250	Norwich (incl. in New London)
Santa Maria	500	***Telluride	125	Rockville (incl. in Hartford)
Santa Monica (incl. in Los Angeles area)		**Vail	650	Shelton (incl. in Bridgeport)
Santa Rosa (incl. in Sonoma County, under S.F. Bay Area)		Other places	200	Southington (incl. in Hartford)
Sonoma County (listed under S.F. Bay Area)		CONNECTICUT		Stamford
*South Lake Tahoe	150	Bridgeport ^N	13,000	9,200
Stockton	850	Bristol (incl. in Hartford)		Storrs (incl. in Willimantic)
Sun City	200	Cheshire (incl. in Waterbury)		Torrington area
Tulare and Kings counties	350	***Colchester	300	580
Ukiah (incl. in Mendocino Co.)		Danbury ^N	3,200	Wallingford (incl. in New Haven)
Vallejo area	900	***Danielson	100	Waterbury ^N
*Ventura County ^N	15,000	Darien (incl. in Stamford)		4,500
Visalia (incl. in Tulare and Kings counties)		Greenwich	4,200	Westport ^N
Other places	200	Hartford ^N	32,200	11,400
		Hebron (incl. in Colchester)		Willimantic area
		Lebanon (incl. in Colchester)		700
		Lower Middlesex County ^N	1,600	Other places
				250
				DELAWARE
				Dover (incl. in Kent and Sussex counties totals)
				Kent and Sussex counties
				1,600
				Newark area
				4,300
				Wilmington area
				7,600

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Pinellas County	24,200	
Washington D.C. ^N	25,500	**Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (incl. in Fort Myers)		HAWAII
FLORIDA		**Sarasota	15,500	Hilo 280
Arcadia (incl. in Fort Myers)		Southeast Florida	498,000	Honolulu (incl. all of Oahu) 6,400
Boca Raton-Delray Beach (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Boca Raton-Delray Beach 93,000		Kauai 100
Brevard County . . . 5,000		Broward County 213,000		Maui 210
Broward County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Miami-Dade County 118,000		IDAHO
***Crystal River . . . 100		Palm Beach County (excl. Boca Raton-Delray Beach)	74,000	**Boise 800
**Daytona Beach 2,500		*St. Petersburg-Clearwater (incl. in Pinellas County)		Ketchum 100
Fort Lauderdale (incl. in Broward County, under Southeast Fla.)		Stuart-Port St. Lucie ^N	4,300	Lewiston (incl. in Moscow)
**Fort Myers 8,000		Tallahassee 2,200		Moscow 100
Fort Pierce 1,060		*Tampa 20,000		Other places 100
Gainesville 2,200		Venice (incl. in Sarasota)	400	ILLINOIS
Hollywood-S. Broward County (incl. in Broward County, under Southeast Fla.)		*Vero Beach 400		Aurora area 750
Jacksonville 7,300		*Winter Haven . . . 300		Bloomington-Normal 500
Key West 650		Other places 100		Carbondale (incl. in S. Ill.)
***Lakeland 1,000		GEORGIA		*Champaign-Urbana 1,400
*Miami-Dade County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Albany area 200		Chicago Metro Area ^N 261,000
Naples-Collier County 4,200		Athens 600		**Danville 100
New Port Richey (incl. in Pasco County)		Atlanta Metro Area 85,900		*Decatur 130
Ocala-Marion County 500		Augusta ^N 1,300		DeKalb 180
Orlando ^N 21,000		Brunswick 120		East St. Louis (incl. in S. Ill.)
Palm Beach County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		**Columbus 750		Elgin ^N 500
Pasco County . . . 1,000		**Dalton 125		Freeport (incl. in Rockford)
**Pensacola 975		Macon 1,000		*Joliet 210
		*Savannah 3,000		Kankakee 100
		**Valdosta 100		Moline (incl. in Quad Cities)
		Other places 250		*Peoria 800
				Quad Cities-Ill. portion 400
				Quincy 100
				Rock Island (incl. in Quad Cities)
				Rockford ^N 1,100

Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State	
Southern Illinois ^N		Wichita ^N	1,100	Columbia (incl. in Howard County)	
.....	500	Other places	100	Cumberland	
*Springfield	1,090	KENTUCKY			
Waukegan	300	Covington-Newport area	500	*Easton	
Other places	250	Lexington ^N	2,000	*Frederick	
INDIANA					
Bloomington	1,000	*Louisville	8,700	*Hagerstown	
Elkhart (incl. in S. Bend)		Paducah	150	*Harford County	
Evansville	400	Other places	100	.....
**Fort Wayne	900	LOUISIANA			
**Gary-Northwest		Alexandria ^N	175	Montgomery and Prince Georges counties	
Indiana	2,000	Baton Rouge ^N	1,600	Ocean City	
**Indianapolis	10,000	Lafayette (incl. in S. Central La.)		Salisbury	
**Lafayette	550	Lake Charles area		Silver Spring (incl. in Montgomery County)	
*Michigan City	300	.....	200	Other places
Muncie	120	Monroe (incl. in Shreveport)			
South Bend ^N	1,850	**New Orleans	13,000	MASSACHUSETTS	
*Terre Haute	100	**Shreveport	815	Amherst area	1,300
Other places	200	***South Central La. ^N		Andover ^N	2,850
IOWA					
Ames (incl. in Des Moines)		.....	250	Athol area (incl. in N. Worcester County)
Cedar Rapids	420	Other places	150	Attleboro area	
Council Bluffs	150	MAINE			Beverly (incl. in North Shore, under Boston Metro Region)
*Davenport (incl. in Quad Cities)		***Augusta	140	Boston Metro Region ^N	
*Des Moines	2,800	Bangor	3,000	.....
*Iowa City	1,300	Biddeford-Saco (incl. in S. Maine)		Boston	
Postville	150	Brunswick-Bath (incl. in S. Maine)		Brockton-South	
Quad Cities-Iowa portion	500	Lewiston-Auburn	500	Central	
**Sioux City	400	Portland (incl. in S. Maine)		Brookline	
*Waterloo	170	***Rockland area	300	Framingham	
Other places	250	Southern Maine ^N		Near West	
KANSAS					
Kansas City area-Kansas portion ^N		.....	6,000	Newton
.....	12,000	***Waterville	225	North Central	
Lawrence	200	Other places	150	Northeast	
***Manhattan	425	MARYLAND			North Shore
*Topeka	400	Annapolis area	3,000	Northwest	
		**Baltimore	91,400	Southeast	
				Brockton (listed under Boston Metro Region)	

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State	
Brookline (listed under Boston Metro Region)		North Berkshire County	400	Mt. Clemens (incl. in Detroit)	
Cape Cod-Barnstable County	3,250	North Worcester County	1,500	Mt. Pleasant ^N	130
Clinton (incl. in Worcester-Central Worcester County)		Northampton	1,200	*Muskegon	210
Fall River area	1,100	Peabody (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		*Saginaw	115
Falmouth (incl. in Cape Cod)		Pittsfield-Berkshire County	4,000	Traverse City	200
Fitchburg (incl. in N. Worcester County)		Plymouth area	1,000	Other places	350
Framingham (listed under Boston Metro Region)		Provincetown (incl. in Cape Cod)		MINNESOTA	
Gardner (incl. in N. Worcester County)		Salem (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		**Duluth	485
Gloucester (incl. N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		Southbridge (incl. in S. Worcester County)		*Minneapolis	31,500
Great Barrington (incl. in Pittsfield)		South Worcester County	500	Rochester	550
*Greenfield	1,100	Springfield ^N	10,000	**St. Paul	9,200
Haverhill	800	Taunton area	1,000	Other places	100
Holyoke	600	Webster (incl. in S. Worcester County)		MISSISSIPPI	
*Hyannis (incl. in Cape Cod)		Worcester-Central Worcester County	11,000	Biloxi-Gulfport	250
Lawrence (incl. in Andover)		Other places	150	**Greenville	120
Leominster (incl. in N. Worcester County)		MICHIGAN		**Hattiesburg	130
Lowell area	2,000	*Ann Arbor	7,000	**Jackson	550
Lynn (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		Bay City	150	Other places	450
*Martha's Vineyard	300	Benton Harbor area	240	MISSOURI	
New Bedford ^N	2,600	**Detroit Metro Area	94,000	Columbia	400
Newburyport	280	*Flint	1,500	Joplin	100
Newton (listed under Boston Metro Region)		*Grand Rapids	1,850	Kansas City area-Missouri portion ^N	7,100
North Adams (incl. in N. Berkshire County)		**Jackson	200	*St. Joseph	265
		*Kalamazoo	1,500	**St. Louis	54,000
		Lansing area	2,100	Springfield	300
		Midland	120	Other places	100
				MONTANA	
				*Billings	300
				Butte	100
				Helena (incl. in Butte)	
				*Kalispell	150
				Missoula	200
				Other places	100
				NEBRASKA	
				Grand Island-Hastings (incl. in Lincoln)	

Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State
Lincoln	700	incl. in Northeastern N.J.)	83,700	Livingston (listed under Essex County)
**Omaha	6,100	Bridgeton	110	Middlesex County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) ^N
Other places	50	Bridgewater (incl. in Somerset County)		45,000
NEVADA		Camden (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)		Monmouth County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)
Carson City (incl. in Reno)		Cherry Hill-Southern N.J. ^N	49,000	65,000
*Las Vegas	75,000	Edison (incl. in Middlesex County)		Morris County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)
**Reno	2,100	Elizabeth (incl. in Union County)		33,500
Sparks (incl. in Reno)		Englewood (incl. in Bergen County)		Morristown (incl. in Morris County)
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Essex County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) ^N	76,200	Mt. Holly (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)
Bethlehem	200	East Essex	10,800	New Brunswick (incl. in Middlesex County)
Concord	500	Livingston	12,600	Newark (incl. in Essex County)
Dover area	600	North Essex	15,600	Northeastern N.J. ^N
Exeter (incl. in Portsmouth)		South Essex	20,300	417,000
Franconia (incl. in Bethlehem)		West Orange-Orange	16,900	Ocean County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)
***Hanover-		*Flemington	1,500	29,000
Lebanon	600	Freehold (incl. in Monmouth County)		Passaic County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)
***Keene	300	Gloucester (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)		17,000
**Laconia	270	Hoboken (listed under Hudson County)		Passaic-Clifton (incl. in Passaic County)
Littleton (incl. in Bethlehem)		Hudson County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)	11,800	Paterson (incl. in Passaic County)
Manchester area	4,000	Bayonne	1,600	Perth Amboy (incl. in Middlesex County)
Nashua area	2,000	Hoboken	1,400	Phillipsburg (incl. in Warren County)
Portsmouth area	1,250	Jersey City	6,000	Plainfield (incl. in Union County)
Rochester (incl. in Dover)		North Hudson County ^N	2,800	Princeton area
Salem	150	Jersey City (listed under Hudson County)		3,000
Other places	100	Lakewood (incl. in Ocean County)		Somerset County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.)
NEW JERSEY				11,000
Asbury Park (incl. in Monmouth County)				Somerville (incl. in Somerset County)
**Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic and Cape May counties)	15,800			
Bayonne (listed under Hudson County)				
Bergen County (also				

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
NORTH CAROLINA		Hamilton (incl. in Butler County)	Portland ^N	25,500
Asheville ^N	1,300	Kent (incl. in Akron)	**Salem	1,000
**Chapel Hill-Durham	4,600	*Lima	Other places	100
Charlotte ^N	8,500	***Lorain	PENNSYLVANIA	
Elizabethtown (incl. in Wilmington)		Mansfield	Allentown (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
*Fayetteville	300	Marion ^N	*Altoona	575
Gastonia	210	Middletown (incl. in Butler County)	Ambridge (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
*Greensboro	2,500	New Philadelphia (incl. in Canton)	Beaver Falls (incl. in Upper Beaver County)	
Greenville	240	Norwalk (incl. in Sandusky)	Bethlehem (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
*Hendersonville	250	Oberlin (incl. in Elyria)	Bucks County (listed under Philadelphia area)	
**Hickory	260	Oxford (incl. in Butler County)	*Butler	250
High Point (incl. in Greensboro)		**Sandusky	**Chambersburg	150
Jacksonville (incl. in Wilmington)		Springfield	Chester (incl. in Delaware County, listed under Phila. area)	
Raleigh-Wake County	6,000	*Steubenville	Chester County (listed under Phila. area)	
Whiteville (incl. in Wilmington)		Toledo ^N	Coatesville (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)	
Wilmington area	1,200	Warren (incl. in Youngstown)	Easton (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
Winston-Salem	485	Wooster	*Erie	850
Other places	500	Youngstown ^N	Farrell (incl. in Sharon)	
NORTH DAKOTA		*Zanesville	Greensburg (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
Fargo	200	Other places	**Harrisburg	7,000
Grand Forks	130	OKLAHOMA		Hazleton area
Other places	100	Norman (incl. in Oklahoma City)	Honesdale (incl. in Wayne County)	
OHIO		**Oklahoma City	Jeannette (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
**Akron	4,000	. . . . .	**Johnstown	275
***Athens	100	*Tulsa	Lancaster area	3,000
Bowling Green (incl. in Toledo)		Other places	*Lebanon	350
Butler County	900	OREGON		
**Canton	1,450	Ashland (incl. in Medford)		
Cincinnati ^N	22,500	Bend		
Cleveland ^N	81,500	Corvallis		
*Columbus	22,000	Eugene		
**Dayton	5,000	Grants Pass (incl. in Medford)		
Elyria	155	**Medford		
Fremont (incl. in Sandusky)				

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
Lehigh Valley	8,500	Tamaqua (incl. in Hazleton)		*Spartanburg 500
Lewisburg (incl. in Sunbury)		Uniontown area . . .	150	Sumter ^N 140
Lock Haven (incl. in Williamsport)		Upper Beaver County	180	York (incl. in Rock Hill)
McKeesport (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Washington (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Other places 450
New Castle	200	***Wayne County	500	SOUTH DAKOTA
Norristown (incl. in Montgomery County, listed under Phila. area)		Waynesburg (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Sioux Falls 195
**Oil City	100	West Chester (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Other places 100
Oxford-Kennett Square (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Wilkes-Barre ^N . . .	3,000	TENNESSEE
Philadelphia area ^N	206,000	**Williamsport . . .	225	Chattanooga 1,450
Bucks County	34,800	York	1,800	Knoxville 1,800
Chester County	10,100	Other places	900	Memphis 8,500
Delaware County	15,700	RHODE ISLAND		Nashville 6,000
Montgomery County	58,900	Cranston (incl. in Providence)		Oak Ridge 250
Philadelphia	86,600	Kingston (incl. in Washington County)		Other places 200
Phoenixville (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Newport-Middletown	700	TEXAS
***Pike County	300	Providence area	14,200	Amarillo ^N 200
Pittsburgh ^N	42,200	Washington County	1,200	*Austin 13,500
Pottstown	650	Westerly (incl. in Washington County)		***Baytown 300
Pottsville	120	SOUTH CAROLINA		Beaumont 500
*Reading	2,200	*Charleston	5,500	*Brownsville 450
*Scranton	3,100	**Columbia	2,750	***College Station-Bryan 400
Shamokin (incl. in Sunbury)		Florence area	220	*Corpus Christi . . 1,400
Sharon	300	Georgetown (incl. in Myrtle Beach)		***Dallas 45,000
State College	700	Greenville	1,200	El Paso 5,000
Stroudsburg	600	Kingtree (incl. in Sumter)		*Fort Worth 5,000
Sunbury ^N	200	**Myrtle Beach . . .	475	Galveston 400
		Rock Hill	100	Harlingen (incl. in Brownsville)

Notes

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach—includes in L.A. County: Long Beach, Signal Hill, Cerritos, Lake-wood, Rossmoor and Hawaiian Gardens. Also includes in Orange County: Los Alamitos, Cypress, Seal Beach, and Huntington Harbor.

Los Angeles—includes most of Los Angeles County, but excludes those places listed above that are part of the Long Beach area and also excludes the eastern portion that is listed below as part of San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. Also includes eastern edge of Ventura County.

Orange County—includes most of Orange County, but excludes towns in northern portion that are included in Long Beach.

Palm Springs—includes Palm Springs, Desert Hot Springs, Cathedral City, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage.

San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys—includes in Los Angeles County: Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Chapman Woods, Charter Oak, Claremont, Commerce, Covina, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, East Los Angeles, East Pasadena, East San Gabriel, El Monte, Glendora, Hacienda Heights, La Canada Flintridge, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, La Puente, La Verne, Los Nietos, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Paramount, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Fe Springs, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South Pasadena, South San Gabriel, South San Jose Hills, South Whittier, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, West Puente Valley, West Whittier, Whittier, and Valinda. Also includes in San Bernardino County: Alta Loma, Chino, Chino Hills, Mira Loma, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

Sacramento—includes Yolo, Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento counties.

San Francisco Bay area—North Peninsula includes northern San Mateo County. South Peninsula includes southern San Mateo County and towns of Palo Alto and Los Altos in Santa Clara County. San Jose includes remainder of Santa Clara County.

COLORADO

Denver—includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson counties.

Pueblo—includes all of Pueblo County east to Lamar, west and south to Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—includes Monroe, Easton, Trumbull, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Shelton and Stratford.

Danbury—includes Danbury, Bethel, New Fairfield, Brookfield, Sherman, Newtown, Redding, and Ridgefield.

Hartford—includes all of Hartford County and Vernon, Rockville, Somers, Stafford Springs in New Haven County and Ellington and Tolland in Tolland County.

Lower Middlesex County—includes Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, Durham, and Killingworth.

New Haven—includes New Haven, East Haven, Guilford, Branford, Madison, North Haven, Hamden, West Haven, Milford, Orange, Woodbridge, Bethany, Derby, Ansonia, Quinnipiac, Meriden, Seymour, and Wallingford.

New London—includes central and southern New London County. Also includes part of Middlesex County and part of Windham County.

Waterbury—includes Bethlehem, Cheshire, Litchfield, Morris, Middlebury, Southbury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Plymouth, Roxbury, Southbury, Southington, Thomaston, Torrington, Washington, Watertown, Waterbury, Oakville, Woodbury, Wolcott, Oxford, and other towns in Litchfield County and northern New Haven County.

Westport—includes Norwalk, Weston, Westport, East Norwalk, Wilton, and Georgetown.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C.—For a total of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, include Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland, and northern Virginia.

FLORIDA

Orlando—includes all of Orange and Seminole counties, southern Volusia County, and northern Osceola County.

Stuart-Port St. Lucie—includes all of Martin County and southern St. Lucie County.

GEORGIA

Augusta—includes Burke, Columbia, and Richmond counties.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—includes all of Cook and DuPage counties and a portion of Lake County.

Elgin—includes northern Kane County and southern McHenry County.

Rockford—includes Winnebago, Boone, and Stephenson counties.

Southern Illinois—includes lower portion of Illinois below Carlinville.

INDIANA

South Bend—includes St. Joseph and Elkhart counties.

KANSAS

Kansas City—includes Johnson and Wyandotte counties. For a total of the Kansas City metropolitan area, include Missouri portion.

Wichita—includes Sedgwick County and towns of Salina, Dodge City, Great Bend, Liberal, Russell, and Hays.

KENTUCKY

Lexington—includes Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Woodford, Madison, Pulaski, and Jessamine counties.

LOUISIANA

Alexandria—includes towns in Allen, Grant, Rapides, and Vernon parishes.

Baton Rouge—includes E. Baton Rouge, Ascension, Livingston, St. Landry, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, and W. Baton Rouge parishes.

South Central—includes Abbeville, Lafayette, New Iberia, Crowley, Opelousas, Houma, Morgan City, Thibodaux, and Franklin.

MAINE

Southern Maine—includes York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc counties.

MASSACHUSETTS

Andover—includes Andover, N. Andover, Boxford, Lawrence, Methuen, Tewksbury, and Dracut.

Boston Metropolitan region—Brockton-South Central includes Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, Canton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Foxborough, Halifax, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, West Bridgewater, Whitman, and Wrentham. Framingham area includes Acton, Bellingham, Boxborough, Framingham, Franklin, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Medfield, Medway, Milford, Millis, Southborough, and Stow. Northeast includes Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Revere, and Winthrop. North Central includes Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown. Northwest includes Bedford, Burlington, Carlisle, Concord, Lexington, Lincoln, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn. North Shore includes Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Swampscott, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Wenham, Topsfield, Hamilton, Manchester, Ipswich, Essex, Gloucester, and Rockport. Near West includes Ashland, Dedham, Dover, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Sherborn, Sudbury, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, and Westwood. Southeast includes Abington, Braintree, Cohasset, Duxbury, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Kingston, Marshfield, Milton, Norwell, Pembroke, Quincy, Rockland, Scituate, and Weymouth.

New Bedford—includes New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and Mattapoissett.

Springfield—includes Springfield, Longmeadow, E. Longmeadow, Hampden, Wilbraham, Agawam, and W. Springfield.

MICHIGAN

Mt. Pleasant—includes towns in Isabella, Mecosta, Gladwin, and Gratiot counties.

MISSOURI

Kansas City—For a total of the Kansas City metropolitan area, include the Kansas portion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Laconia—includes Laconia, Plymouth, Meredith, Conway, and Franklin.

NEW JERSEY

Cherry Hill-Southern N.J.—includes Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester counties.

Essex County-East Essex—includes Belleville, Bloomfield, East Orange, Irvington, Newark and Nutley in Essex County, and Kearney in Hudson County. North Essex includes Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Essex Fells, Fairfield, Glen Ridge, Montclair, North Caldwell, Roseland, Verona, and West Caldwell. South Essex includes Maplewood, Millburn, Short Hills and South Orange in Essex County, and Springfield in Union County.

Middlesex County—includes in Somerset County: Kendall Park, Somerset, and Franklin; in Mercer County, Hightstown; and all of Middlesex County.

Northeastern N.J.—includes Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.

North Hudson County—includes Guttenberg, Hudson Heights, North Bergen, North Hudson, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York, and Woodcliff.

Somerset County—includes most of Somerset County and a portion of Hunterdon County.

Trenton—includes most of Mercer County.

Union County—includes all of Union County except Springfield. Also includes a few towns in adjacent areas of Somerset and Middlesex counties.

Vineland—includes most of Cumberland County and towns in neighboring counties adjacent to Vineland.

NEW YORK

Elmira—includes Chemung, Tioga, and Schuyler counties.

Glens Falls—includes Warren and Washington counties, lower Essex County, and upper Saratoga County.

Kingston—includes eastern half of Ulster County.

New York Metropolitan area—includes the five boroughs of New York City, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. For a total Jewish population of the New York

metropolitan region, include Fairfield and New Haven counties, Connecticut; Rockland, Putnam, and Orange counties, New York; Northeastern New Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania.

Syracuse—includes Onondaga County, western Madison County, and most of Oswego County.

Utica—southeastern third of Oneida County.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—includes Buncombe, Haywood, and Madison counties.

Charlotte—includes Mecklenburg County. For a total of the Charlotte area, include Rock Hill, South Carolina.

OHIO

Cincinnati—includes Hamilton and Butler counties. For a total of the Cincinnati area, include the Covington-Newport area of Kentucky.

Cleveland—includes all of Cuyahoga County and portions of Lake, Geauga, Portage, and Summit counties. For a metropolitan total, also include Elyria, Lorain, and Akron.

Toledo—includes Fulton, Lucas, and Wood counties.

Youngstown—includes Mahoning and Trumbull counties.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—For total Jewish population of the Philadelphia metropolitan region, include the Cherry Hill-Southern, N.J., Princeton, and Trenton areas of New Jersey, and the Wilmington and Newark areas of Delaware.

Pittsburgh—includes all of Allegheny County and adjacent portions of Washington, Westmoreland, and Beaver counties.

Sunbury—includes Shamokin, Lewisburg, Milton, Selinsgrove, and Sunbury.

Wilkes-Barre—includes all of Luzerne County except southern portion, which is included in the Hazleton total.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sumter—includes towns in Sumter, Lee, Clarendon, and Williamsburg counties.

TEXAS

Amarillo—includes Canyon, Childress, Borger, Dumas, Memphis, Pampa, Vega, and Hereford in Texas, and Portales, New Mexico.

Houston—includes Harris, Montgomery, and Fort Bend counties, and parts of Brazoria and Galveston counties.

McAllen—includes Edinburg, Harlingen, McAllen, Mission, Pharr, Rio Grande

City, San Juan, and Weslaco.

Waco—includes McLennan, Coryell, Bell, Falls, Hamilton, and Hill counties.

VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg—includes towns in Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Orange counties.

Newport News—includes Newport News, Hampton, Williamsburg, James City, York County, and Poquoson City.

Richmond—includes Richmond City, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County.

Staunton—includes towns in Augusta, Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Bath, and Highland Counties.

Winchester—includes towns in Winchester, Frederick, Clarke, and Warren counties.

WASHINGTON

Seattle—includes King County and adjacent portions of Snohomish and Kitsap counties.

Tri Cities—includes Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—includes Milwaukee County, eastern Waukesha County, and southern Ozaukee County.

Wausau—includes Stevens Point, Marshfield, Antigo, and Rhinelander.