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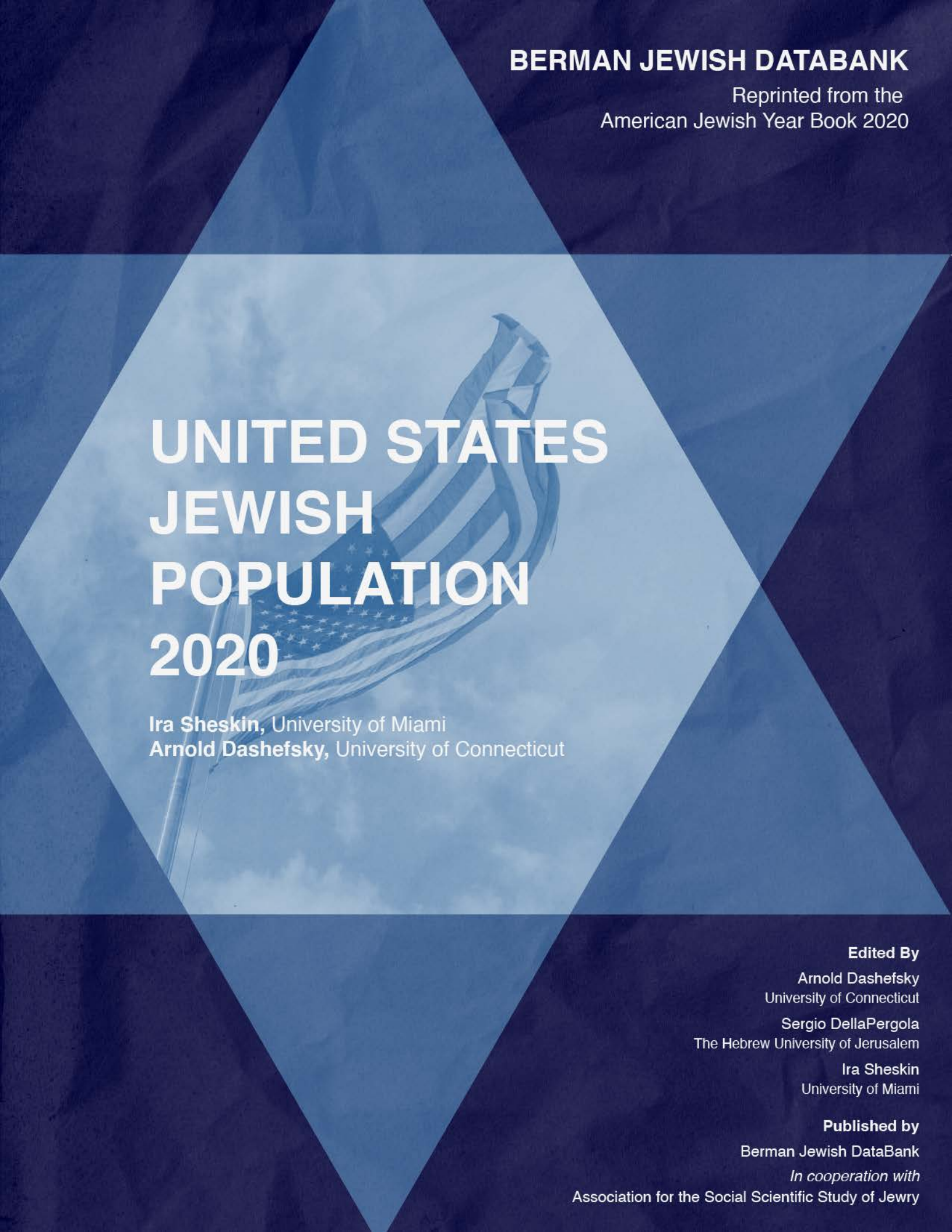

UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION 2020

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Jewish Population in the United States, 2020

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The American Jewish Year Book 2020

The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899

This Report derives from Chapter 5 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2020*.

Since 1899, the *American Jewish Year Book* has documented the current status of North American Jewry: its demography, its institutions, and its accomplishments. It is the premier place for leading academics to publish in-depth review chapters on topics of interest to the North American Jewish communities. Cyrus Adler, Milton Himmelfarb, Henrietta Szold, and other prominent American Jews are among its former editors. In 2008, the *Year Book*, which had been published by the American Jewish Committee, ceased publication, a casualty of the 2008 economic recession.

From 2012 to the present, the *Year Book* has been published by Springer, a major worldwide scientific publisher. The editors of the *Year Book* are Arnold Dashefsky of the University of Connecticut and Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami, both accomplished social scientists of American Jewry. The *Year Book* is published in cooperation with the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry and the Berman Jewish Data Bank. Current funding comes from the University of Miami and the University of Connecticut.

The *Year Book* consists of lengthy review chapters on topics of general interest, chapters reviewing important events in the North American Jewish communities, chapters on the US, Canadian, and world Jewish population, lists of Jewish organizations (both local and national), Jewish scholarly resources, major events in the Jewish community, Jewish honorees, and obituaries of notable Jewish individuals. This volume has been a significant and prestigious annual resource for academic researchers, practitioners at Jewish institutions and organizations, the media, and others for basic, up-to-date information about the North American Jewish communities.

Almost all books on the history of North American Jewry cite the *Year Book.* The *Year Book* helps to preserve the current record for future generations.

Obtaining *The American Jewish Year Book, 2020*

Hard bound and Kindle copies are available at www.amazon.com.
Persons with access to University libraries that offer Springer's eBook Collection can obtain a soft cover copy or an electronic copy.

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Table of Contents from the *American Jewish Year Book, 2020*

Part I Review Articles

Part II Jewish Lists

AJYB 2020 was produced with the generous support of:

- The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut (**Dean Juli Wade**)
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For more information about the American Jewish Year Book:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_jewish_year_book

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United States Jewish Population, 2020

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

The 2020 *American Jewish Year Book* (*AJYB)* cumulative estimate for the US Jewish population is 7.15 million and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of more than 900 local estimates. More than three-quarters of the 7.15 million is based on scientific sample surveys of US Jewish communities. The above number compares to the estimate of 5.92 million in 1980.[1] For an explanation of the difference between our estimate and the estimate provided by Sergio DellaPergola in in his report on www.jewishdatabank.org, see Section 1 below.

It is important to note that this report shows *estimates* of the Jewish population. Indeed, the first edition of the *American Jewish Year Book* included a section on "Jewish Statistics," which consisted of just three pages! Among the entries were (Adler 1899, p. 283):[1]

In 1818, Mordecai M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at	3,000
In 1826, Isaac C. Harby estimated	6,000
In 1840, American Almanac	15,000
In 1848, M. A. Berk	50,000
In 1880, Wm. B. Hackenburg	230,257
In 1888, Isaac Markens	400,000
In 1897, David Sulzberger	937,800

The editor added that "several of the estimates have been conscientiously made" (Adler 1899, p. 283).

What has changed since the nineteenth century in the art of US Jewish population estimation? Estimates during the past half century rely on probability-based sample surveys. The first such survey was the *1971 National Jewish Population Survey* (Massarik and Chenkin 1973), which provided an estimate of 5,370,000 Jews (N = 5,790 households), with 5.8 million people (Jews and non-Jews) living in a Jewish household.[2] (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimates 5.8 million Jews.) This survey was sponsored by the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF), now called the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA), and was based on an in-person, door-to-door representative sample.

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* "The best guidance to this complicated field [Jewish demography] is to be found in the annual volumes of the *American Jewish Year Book*, which publishes analytical articles, summaries of surveys of Jewish population, and estimates of Jewish population by state and community" (Glazer 1989/1972/1957, p. 189).
https://www.jewishdatabank.org/databank/search-results/study/304

[1] Note that other population estimates, based on later scholarship are presented below.

[2] A Jewish household is defined as a household with one or more Jewish members.

Two decades later a second national study was sponsored by CJF: the *1990 National Jewish Population Survey* (Kosmin et al. 1991), which reported a "Core Jewish Population" of 5,515,000 (N = 2,441 households), only slightly larger than the 1971 figure. (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimates 6.0 million Jews.) The number of people in Jewish households increased from 5.8 million in 1971 to 8.2 million.[3] The representative sample was gathered through random digit dialing (RDD).

The third national study, the *2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey* (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 1973), was sponsored by United Jewish Communities (UJC, the successor to CJF and predecessor to JFNA). Despite the fact that the two previous surveys showed an increase in Jewish population from 1971 to 1990, the third survey reported a Jewish population of 5,200,000 (N = 4,523 households) with 6,700,000 people in Jewish households.[4] (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimates 6.1 million Jews.) The representative sample was gathered, like 1990, through RDD. The reason cited for this apparent slight decline in the Jewish population from 1990 to 2000-01 of 170,000 persons is: "that certain study design questions, such as the composition and placement of the religion screening question, may have produced an estimate of the Jewish population that is slightly lower than that reported by the General Social Survey (GSS) religious battery and other surveys" (Schulman 2003, p. 1).

While these three major and frequently-cited surveys[5] were carried out under the auspices of the organized Jewish community (JFNA and its predecessors, CJF and UJC), the fourth major survey was carried out by the Pew Research Center (2013).[6] This study provided an estimate of 6,700,000 million Jews (N = 3,475 households). (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimates 6.7 million Jews.)[7] The difference in comparing the estimates for NJPS 2000-01 and Pew 2013 led the Pew researchers in part to offer the following introductory statement to Chapter 1 of their report:

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[3] https://www.jewishdatabank.org/databank/search-results/study/885

[4] https://www.jewishdatabank.org/databank/search-results/study/307

[5] Additional probability surveys that provide Jewish population estimates of American Jews include the 2008 American Jewish Identification Survey (AJIS) (Kosmin and Keysar 2008) and the 2002 Survey of Heritage and Religious Identification (HARI) (Tobin and Groenman 2003). See the Berman Jewish DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org) for additional references to a variety of national surveys of Jews.

[6] https://www.jewishdatabank.org/databank/search-results/study/715

[7] The fact that the Pew and the AJYB estimates are the same is probably due to both the resources of the Pew Research Center and improved data in the American Jewish Year Book. Contrast this congruence with the comparisons between AJYB and the three NJPS studies.

> The size of the U.S. Jewish population has been a matter of lively debate among academic experts for more than a decade. Because the Pew Research survey involves a representative sample of Jews, rather than a census of all American Jews, it cannot definitely answer the question. However, data from the survey can be used to derive a rough estimate of the size of the U.S. Jewish population. (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 23)

Moreover, since the sample design and questionnaires vary from survey to survey, direct comparisons are not easily made. This representative sample, like NJPS 1990 and 2000-01, was also gathered by RDD.

Note that the US Census Bureau, unlike those of Canada and the UK, does not ask a question on religion. In 1957, however, the Census Bureau did ask a question on religion in the periodic Current Population Survey and found 3.9 million Jews ages 14 and older (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 27).

To complete a half century of representative, probability-based surveys of the US Jewish population, the Pew Research Center will, during 2021 release a second study. This latest representative sample of American Jews was drawn using a newer technique: Address-Based Sampling (ABS).

In sum, while in the nineteenth century, “estimates” of the Jewish population of the US were provided by informants, in the twenty-first century, we still have “estimates.” The difference is that, more than a century later, the estimates are produced by the most advanced social scientific methods, which rely on probability-based sampling techniques.

Given this introduction, this report, as in previous years, examines the size, geographic distribution, and selected characteristics of the US Jewish population. Section 1 addresses the procedures employed to estimate the Jewish population of more than 900 local Jewish communities and parts thereof. Section 2 examines population estimates for the country as a whole, the four US Census Regions, each state, the nine US Census Divisions, the 21 largest US Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 21 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and the 53 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews.

Section 3 examines changes in the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population at regional, state, and urban area scales from 1980-2020. At the national scale, the changes in the size and geographic distribution are from 1860-2020 at 20-year intervals. This series of maps is new this year and represents a significant advance in our understanding of American Jewish geography.

Section 4 presents a table that compares local Jewish communities on museum visitation and attendance at cultural events in the past year and a second table that examines which demographic and religiosity groups are more likely to participate in such behavior. Section 5 presents an atlas of US Jewish communities, including a national map of Jews by county and 14 regional and state maps of Jewish communities.

Section 1 Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, working within the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population.[2] This effort is ongoing, as every year new local Jewish community studies are completed and population estimates are updated. The current Jewish population estimates are shown in the Appendix for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total US Jewish population, an estimate that actually may be a bit too high, as explained briefly in Section 2 below and in more detail by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006). The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2013 estimates of the Pew Research Center (2013) and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (see Section 2 below).

Our estimates are derived from four sources: (1) Scientific Estimates; (2) US Census Bureau Estimates; (3) Informant Estimates; and (4) Internet Estimates.

Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of surveys using random digit dial (RDD) telephone procedures (Sheskin 2001, p. 6). In a few cases, Address Based Sampling (ABS) procedures (Link et al. 2008) are used. In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.[3]

DJN studies are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area by itself, or of areas contiguous to other areas in which an RDD telephone survey was completed,[4] or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study. In a few cases, a Scientific Estimate is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).[5]

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[2] For a description of some earlier efforts at estimating Jewish population in the US, see Kosmin, Ritterband, and Scheckner (1988), Marcus (1990), and Rabin (2017). See also Dashefsky and Sheskin (2012). Note that the problem of estimating the population of small religious groups is not unique to Jews (Adler, Fulton, and Hoegeman, 2020).

[3] See Sheskin (1998), Abrahamson (1986), Kaganoff (1996), Kosmin and Waterman (1989), Lazerwitz (1986), and Sarna (2009). The fact that about 8%-12% of US Jews, despite rising intermarriage rates, continue to have one of 36 Distinctive Jewish Names (Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Goodman, Greenberg, Gross, Grossman, Jacobs, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, Stern, Weinstein, and Weiss) facilitates making reasonable estimates of the Jewish population. See also Mateos (2014) on the uses of ethnic names in general.

[4] For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).

[5] Note that while we have classified DJN and “different methodology” methods as

Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates

Three New York Jewish communities inhabited by Hasidic sects are well above 90% Jewish:

1) Kiryas Joel in Orange County (Satmar Hasidim).
2) Kaser Village in Rockland County (Viznitz Hasidim); and
3) New Square in Rockland County (Skverer Hasidim).

Thus, US Census data were used to for the Jewish population in those communities.

Although Monsey, another community in Rockland County with a Hasidic population, is not 90% or more Jewish, US Census Data on race and language spoken at home were used to derive a conservative estimate of the Jewish population in this community.

In addition, Hasidic Jews constitute such a large portion of the population of Lakewood, NJ, that growth in that population can be estimated from the American Community Survey (completed annually by the US Census Bureau).

Note that the decennial census has never asked religion.[8] Two Census Bureau surveys did ask religion: An 1890 Census Bureau survey interviewed 10,000 Jewish households (Billings 1890) and the March 1957 Current Population Survey (CPS) asked religion (Bureau of the Census, no date, ca 1958).[6] Our thanks go to Joshua Comenetz, a geographer at the US Census, for his assistance with these estimates.

Source Three: Informant Estimates

Informants at the more than 140 Jewish Federations and the more than 300 Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) "network communities" were contacted via email. Responses were emailed to the authors. These informants generally have access to information about the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of local synagogues and Jewish organizations. For communities that did not reply and for which other information was not available, estimates were retained from previous years. This year, few answers were received due to the closing of offices necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Scientific, the level of accuracy of such methods is well below that of the RDD or ABS methodology. Most studies using a "different methodology" have made concerted efforts to enumerate the known Jewish population via merging membership lists and surveying known Jewish households. An estimate of the unaffiliated Jewish population is then added to the affiliated population.

[8] Some statistics are available from Engelman (1947).

[6] For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see Comenetz (2006).

Source Four: Internet Estimates

For some communities, we were able to update Jewish population estimates from Internet sources, such as newspaper, Jewish Federation, and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 13 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas). These provide useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states.

We also consulted the websites of the Reform (www.urj.org) and Conservative (www.uscj.org) movements. Both have listings of affiliated synagogues. If a city is listed on one of these websites as having a synagogue that had not previously been listed in the *Year Book*, an entry is added to the *Year Book* as appropriate.

Other Considerations in Population Estimation

The estimates for more than 85% of the total number of Jews reported in the Appendix are based on Scientific Estimates or US Census Bureau estimates. Thus, less than 15% of the total estimated number of US Jews is based on the less-reliable Informant or Internet Estimates. An analysis by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2007, pp. 136-138) strongly suggests a greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed.

All estimates are of Jews living in households (and in institutions, where data are available) and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include Jews who are affiliated with the Jewish community, as well as Jews who are not. Different studies and different informants use different definitions of "who is a Jew." The problem of defining who is, and who is not, a Jew is discussed in numerous books and articles. Unlike most religious groups, "being Jewish" can be both a religious and an ethnic identity. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000-01) (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003) suggests that about one-fifth of US Jews are "Jews of no religion." This is consistent with the Pew Research Center result (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 7). Kosmin and Keysar (2013, p. 16) suggest that 30% - 40% of US Jews identify as "secular." One does not cease to be a Jew even if one is an atheist or an agnostic or does not participate in synagogue services or rituals. The exception to this rule, according to most Jewish identity authorities, is when a person born Jewish formally converts or practices another monotheistic religion or professes any form of Messianic Judaism, a religious movement that considers Jesus the messiah.

During biblical times, Jewish identity was determined by patrilineal descent. During the rabbinic period, this was changed to matrilineal descent. In the contemporary period, Orthodox and Conservative rabbis officially recognize only matrilineal descent, while Reform (as of 1983) and Reconstructionist rabbis recognize, under certain circumstances, both matrilineal and patrilineal descent. Furthermore, Orthodox rabbis only recognize as Jewish those Jews-by-Choice who were converted by Orthodox rabbis.

In general, social scientists conducting survey research with US Jews do not wish to choose from the competing definitions of who is a Jew and have adopted the convention that all survey respondents who "consider themselves to be Jewish" (with the exceptions noted above) are counted as such. But, clearly the estimate of the size

of the Jewish population of an area can differ depending on whom one counts as Jewish – and also, to some extent, on who is doing the counting.

Note that, for the most part, we have chosen to accept the definition of "who is a Jew" that was applied in each community by the researcher conducting a scientific demographic study in the community, even in cases where we disagree with that definition. In particular, this impacts the 2011 New York study (Cohen et al. 2011), which included in its total number of Jews about 100,000 persons who responded that they considered themselves Jewish in some way, although they identified their religion as Christian. Note that the world Jewish population report by Sergio DellaPergola (www.jewishdatabank.org) does not include these 100,000 persons in the total for the New York metropolitan area. This issue also arises, although to a lesser extent, in some California Jewish communities.

Population estimation is not an exact science. If the estimate of Jews in a community reported herein differs from the estimate reported last year, readers should not assume that the change occurred during the past year. Rather, the updated estimate in almost all cases reflects changes that have been occurring over a longer period of time that only recently have been documented.

Section 2 National, Regional, State, and Urban Area Totals

This Section examines population estimates for 1) the US as a whole, 2) the four US Census Regions, 3) the nine US Census Divisions, 4) each state, 5) the 21 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 6) the 21 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and 7) the 53 largest Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs).

National Jewish Population Estimates

More than a century ago, in the second volume of the *American Jewish Year Book*, the editor observed the following in regard to the US Jewish population:

> As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based on estimates, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made (Adler 1900, p. 623).

Figure 1 shows changes in the US Jewish population over time based on a variety of historic estimates from 1780 to the current year. The estimates from 1780 to 1900 on the graph are the "high" estimates from Sarna (2019, p. 391). Ranges from "low" to "high" are provided below.

Not shown on the graph is that the Jewish population of the US as of 1654 was 23, a number derived from court records when a boat load of Jewish refugees arrived in New Amsterdam (renamed New York in 1664). They came to the Dutch colony from Recife, Brazil, when it was captured by the Portuguese from the Dutch.

Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1780-2020

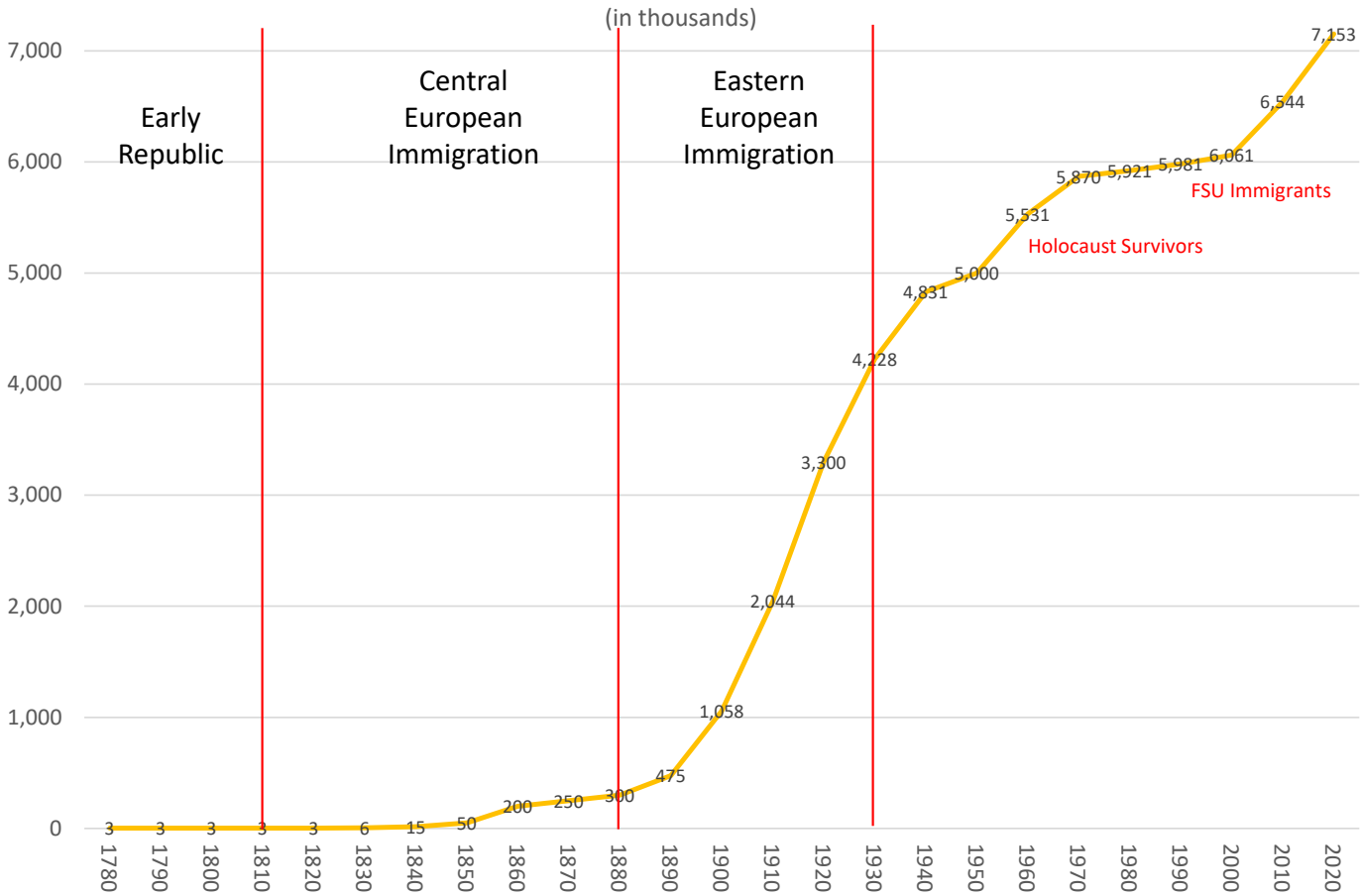

Figure 1 shows that the growth of the US Jewish population was fueled by four periods of Jewish migration (Sachar 1992; Dimont 1978).

Early Republic (1654-1810). The Spanish Inquisition, which started in 1478, gave Jews the choice of conversion to Christianity or expulsion from Spain. Many migrated to parts of the Ottoman Empire, as the Ottoman Sultan welcomed Jews expelled from Spain. Others eventually found their way to North America. Many, but not all these Jews, were Sephardic. These Jews were mostly shopkeepers and merchants. Not having been allowed to own land in most European countries, Jews did not develop farming skills. Thus, during colonial times, while 80% of Americans in general were farmers, the vast majority of Jews were urbanites. The earliest Jewish congregations were to be found in New York (NY), Newport (RI), Savannah (GA), Philadelphia (PA), and Charleston (SC). During this period, the Jewish population increased to between 2,650 and 3,000.[9]

Central European Immigration (1810-1880). While Napoleon's message of liberty, equality, and fraternity had improved conditions for Jews in Europe and had freed them from the confines of the ghetto in many areas, with the end of the Napoleonic era, restrictions and difficulties were again faced by Jews in many areas, particularly in Central Europe (Hertzberg 1989). This led to a new wave of migration to the US. Many of these Central European immigrants were involved in retail trade, particularly in the garment industry. Some, who began peddling goods from push carts, gradually developed retail outlets, which evolved into major department stores, including Abraham and Straus, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Macy's, and others. When the Gold Rush of 1849 began, some Jewish merchants left the East and became storekeepers in the West.

By 1880, two hundred new synagogues were established, which provided immigrant Jews with a place to pray as well as a familiar milieu and a center for networking and socialization. B'nai B'rith, open to men only, began as a group that stressed Jewish peoplehood (emphasizing ethnic and communal rather than faith-based ties) (Sarna 2019 p. 89). Many of the German Jews were attracted to Reform Judaism, which emerged in Hamburg at the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century. Economically, many Central European Jews prospered and, as they moved into the better neighborhoods and the non-Jews moved out, created "gilded" ghettos. Other Central European Jews remained poor. This Central European migration changed the American Jewish community from one in which most Jews were American born, to one in which most were foreign born. During this period, the Jewish population rose to about 230,000-300,000.[10]

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[9] Sarna (2019, p. 391) provides estimates of 50 Jews in 1660, 200-300 in 1700, 1,300-3,000 in 1790, and 2,500 in 1800.

[10] Sarna (2019, p.391) provides estimates of 2,650-3,000 in 1820, 4,000-6,000 in 1830, 15,000 in 1840, 50,000 in 1850, 125,000-200,000 in 1860, 230,000-300,000 in 1880, 400,000-475,000 in 1890, 938,000-1,058,000 in 1900, 1,508,000-2,044,000 in 1910, and 3,300,000-3,600,000 in 1920.

Eastern European Migration (1880-1930). The third period of Jewish migration is often dated to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II of Russia in 1881, although thousands of East European Jews are now known to have arrived earlier (Sarna 2019, 152). The murder of Alexander II led not only to pogroms (169 Jewish communities were attacked) but also to anti-Jewish legislation. (Pasachoff and Littman 1995, pp.218-21 and 236-9). Many of these Jews were also attracted by the economic opportunities in the US. Jews began to arrive in significant numbers in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, all prominent ports of entry, as well as Chicago (Sanders 1988, p. 167).

This migration was to change the culture of American Jewry from one dominated by Central European (mostly German) Jews, to one dominated by more religious Eastern European Jewish migrants (Sarna 1995). More than 90% of Jewish migrants during this period were from Russia. In total, 3,715,000 Jews entered the US between 1880 and 1929. During this period, 8% of migrants to the US were Jewish (Barnavi 1992: pp.194-5). Fifteen percent of all European Jewry moved to the US during this period.

Most Jewish immigrants came to the US to stay. The rate of reverse migration was only 5% for the Jewish population who came after 1900, compared to 35% for the general immigrant population (Sherman 1965, p.61). This difference is probably related to the fact that while "economic opportunity" was a "pull" factor to the US for all immigrant groups, the "push" factor (antisemitism) for Jews to leave Europe was clearly more significant than for most, if not all, other ethnic groups. According to Sarna (1981), for those arriving before 1900, higher percentages, particularly of Austro-Hungarian Jews who did not face pogroms, returned,

At first, elite Central European Jews, fearing anti-Semitism, looked to spread the new Jewish immigrants throughout the country. The concept was that if the Jewish population became too geographically clustered, a reaction would occur among non-Jews, resulting in antisemitism. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society (HEAS) and later the Industrial Removal Office (IRO) sought to affect this. The Galveston Plan in the early 1900s attempted to divert some of the immigrants headed for northeastern cities, particularly New York, to Galveston, Texas (Sanders 1988, pp. 235-40). This plan failed, as Jews wanted to move to the large northeastern cities that already had large Jewish populations, where they could find *landsmannschaftan* or *landsleite*, cultural societies with membership from their former country, or even their former city (Shamir and Shavit 1986).

This large-scale migration increased the US Jewish population to about 4,228 to 4,400 million by 1930. By 1940, this large-scale immigration, along with their offspring, increased the US Jewish population to just under 5 million by 1940.

Modern Migration (1930 to the present). The First (1921) and Second (1924) Johnson Acts (Sanders 1988, pp. 386-7) were passed by Congress, severely reducing Jewish (and other Eastern and Southern European) immigration (Friesel 1990, p. 132). Unfortunately, this closing of the door to immigration occurred at the worst time for European Jews, as the next two decades saw the rise of Hitler and the Holocaust. Those Jews who came to the US during World War II clearly came as refugees, not merely as immigrants. Between 1933-1937, fewer than 40,000 Jews were permitted to enter the US. In total, about 110,000 Jews were permitted entry from 1938-1941.

Wyman's (1984) *The Abandonment of the Jews* provides detail on this period.

After the birth of Israel in 1948, most of the world's Jewish migrants, especially displaced survivors of the Holocaust, migrated to Israel. However, Jewish migrants continued to enter the US, including 160,000 Holocaust survivors (Shapiro 1992, p. 126). Since the mid-1960s, more than 600,000 Jews have immigrated to the US from the former Soviet Union (Gold 2015).

During the past few decades, significant numbers of Israelis have moved to the US, resulting in between 120,000 and 350,000 American Israelis (Sheskin 2010; Gold 2015). Most live in New York, Los Angeles, and South Florida.

Smaller numbers of Jews have come to the US from a variety of other locations. Jewish migrants also came from the Arab world starting in 1948. Over ten thousand Hungarian Jews arrived just after the 1956 Hungarian revolution. A few thousand Cuban Jewish migrants came to Miami in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Starting in the 1970s and continuing to the present day, Jews from a number of Middle American and South American countries have moved to Miami (Sheskin 2015a). After the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979, Jews came from Iran (particularly to Los Angeles).[11]

Recent US Jewish Population Estimates[12]

As stated above, estimating the number of US Jews is dependent upon one's definition of who is Jewish. Nevertheless, it is interesting that three different methodologies have recently produced estimates of the number of US Jews and all three are in general agreement:

1) **AJYB 2020**: Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2020 is 7.153 million Jews, a significant increase of about 184,000 from the 2019 estimate of 6.969 million. This estimate is based on the aggregation of local estimates of more than 900 US Jewish communities and parts thereof. The bulk of the estimate is based on studies conducted over the past decade.

For reasons discussed in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006), it is unlikely that the number of US Jews really is as high as 7.153 million. Some percentage of part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), college students (who may be counted in both their home and school communities), and households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are likely to be double-counted in the Appendix. Thus, allowing for some double counting (see below), the *American Jewish Year Book* estimate is about 6.9 – 7.0 million.

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[11] Sarna (2019, p.391) provides estimates of 4,228,000-4,400,000 in 1930, 4,771,000-4,831,000 in 1940, 4,500,000-5,000,000 in 1950, 5,367,000-5,531,000 in 1960, 5,370,000-6,000,000 in 1970, 5,500,000-5,921,000 in 1980, 5,515,000-5,981,000 in 1990, and 5,200,000-6,155,000 in 2000.

[12] See Sergio DellaPergola's analysis and criticism of all three population estimate methodologies presented below in his world Jewish population report at www.jewishdatabank.org.

2) **AJPP/SSRI 2019**. The American Jewish Population Project (AJPP) at Brandeis University's Steinhardt Social Research Institute estimates a total Jewish population of 7.48 million for 2019 (Tighe, et al. 2019). The foundation of AJPP's estimate is a data synthesis of nationally representative surveys of US adults that assess religious identification (Saxe & Tighe, 2013; Saxe, Tighe, and Boxer 2014; Tighe, Livert, Barnett, & Saxe, 2010).[13] Adults who identify as Jewish by religion comprise most Jewish adults, with recent estimates over 75% (Pew Research Center, 2013). Supplemental sources of data such as the Pew survey of American Jewry (Pew Research Center, 2013) and local Jewish community studies (cf. Aronson, Boxer & Saxe 2016) are used to estimate the population not represented in the model-based estimate. Analysis of the Pew survey is used for national level estimates, and analysis of local studies along with Pew are used for estimates for smaller geographic areas. Nationally, 25% or 1.5 million Jewish adults do not identify by religion (Tighe, et al, 2019). These are adults who consider themselves Jewish, had at least one Jewish parent, and did not identify with another religion. In addition, it is estimated that 21% (1.6 million) of the total Jewish population are children under the age of 18 being raised Jewish in some way.

The following table summarizes the 2019 estimates.

Adults	Count in millions, Confidence Int.	
Jewish by religion	4.4	(4.3, 4.6)
Jewish not by religion	1.5	(1.4, 1.5)
Total Jewish Adults	5.9	(5.7, 6.1)
Children		
Total Jewish Children	1.6	(1.5, 1.6)
Total Jewish Population	**7.5**	(7.2, 7.8)

The synthesis of general population surveys ensures coverage of the whole US including areas with known Jewish communities and areas without any organized Jewish community. See ajpp.brandeis.edu for maps of the US Jewish population and for additional socio-demographic information about the population.

[13] AJPP's estimates are based on pooling the most recent five years of available data. Individual records from all surveys – totaling nearly a quarter of a million respondents – are combined and analyzed using Bayesian multilevel regression with poststratification (MRP). The Bayesian method used to synthesize general population surveys has been validated using data from Canada and the UK where results could be compared to Census data (Magidin de Kramer et al., 2018; Claassen & Traunmüller 2018).

3) **Pew 2013**: The Pew Research Center estimate (www.pewresearch.com) is 6.7 million. This includes 5.7 million persons who are Jewish and 1 million who are partly Jewish. This estimate is based on a national RDD study conducted in 2013 (Pew Research Center 2013). However, with the advent of a high percentage of households who rely solely on cell phones, the lower response rates on cell phones, and the increasing tendency of households with landlines to only answer calls from known phone numbers, conducting RDD surveys has become increasingly challenging and response rates on this and other surveys reflect this.

Thus, we have three recent estimates of the number of US Jews, all using different methodologies, each with their own significant shortcomings. Yet, all three methods yield relatively comparable estimates.

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (5.7 million) is employed in the World Jewish Population report at www.jewishdatabank.org. In that report, Sergio DellaPergola relies on the Pew Research Center estimate, but to be comparable with definitions accepted and used in other countries, and to keep to a consistent concept of "core Jewish" population worldwide, he does not include the 1 million persons who identify as "part Jewish" (who are included in the *American Jewish Year Book*, Pew, and SSRI totals). Thus, given our inclusion of about 1 million “part Jewish” persons (plus the 200,000 persons by which our 2020 estimate is higher than the Pew 2013 estimate) we would estimate 15.9 million Jews in the world. Therefore, according to our calculations, 43% (6.9 million) of Jews live in the US and 42% (6.7 million) in Israel.

Regional Jewish Population Estimates

Table 1 shows that, on a regional basis, the Jewish population is distributed very differently from the US population as a whole. **Map 1** shows the definitions of the Census Regions and Census Divisions.

While only 17% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 45% of Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% of Jews do. While 38% of all Americans live in the South, only 22% of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans and Jews live in the West (23-24%).

About 3,214,000 Jews live in the Northeast; 1,623,000, in the West; 1,558,000 in the South; and 759,000 in the Midwest.

State Jewish Population Estimates

The first data column of **Table 2** shows the number of Jews in each state. Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,772,000); California (1,188,000); Florida (657,000); New Jersey (547,000); Pennsylvania (434,000); Illinois (298,000); Massachusetts (293,000); and Maryland (234,000). Six states have between 100,000-200,000 Jews: Texas (176,000); Virginia (151,000); Ohio (148,000); Georgia (129,000); Connecticut (118,000); and Arizona (109,000).

Map 1: Census Regions and Census Divisions of the US

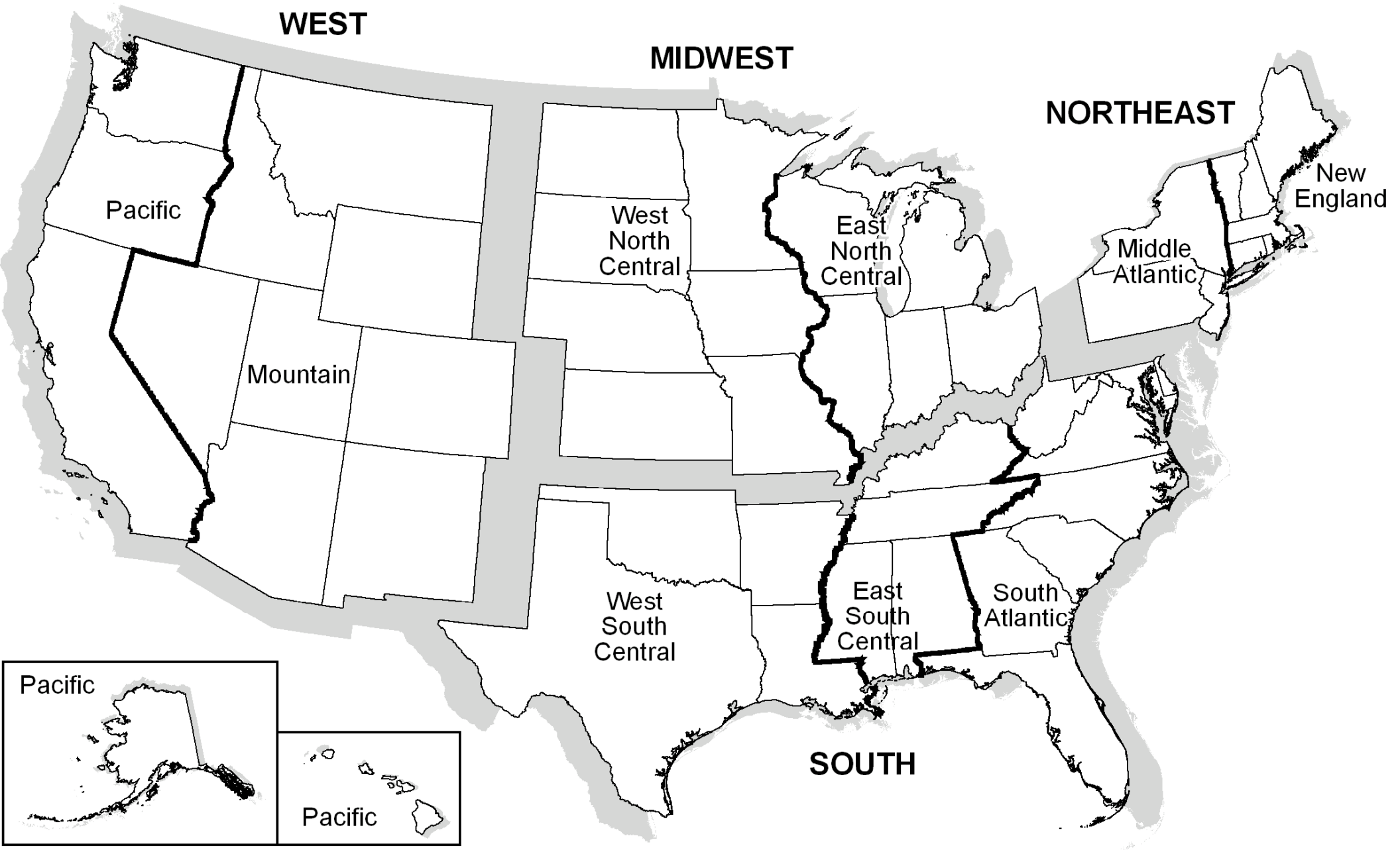

Table 1 Jewish population by census region and census division, 2020

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	**3,214,300**	**44.9%**	**55,982,803**	**17.1%**
Middle Atlantic	2,753,585	38.5%	41,137,740	12.5%
New England	460,715	6.4%	14,845,063	4.5%
Midwest	**758,930**	**10.6%**	**68,329,004**	**20.8%**
East North Central	595,855	8.3%	46,902,431	14.3%
West North Central	163,075	2.3%	21,426,573	6.5%
South	**1,557,605**	**21.8%**	**125,580,448**	**38.3%**
East South Central	47,150	0.7%	19,176,181	5.8%
South Atlantic	1,312,475	18.3%	65,784,817	20.0%
West South Central	197,980	2.8%	40,619,450	12.4%
West	**1,622,660**	**22.7%**	**78,347,268**	**23.9%**
Mountain	305,820	4.3%	24,854,998	7.6%
Pacific	1,316,840	18.4%	53,492,270	16.3%
Total	**7,153,495**	**100.0%**	**328,239,523**	**100.0%**

Notes: 1) The total number of US Jews is probably about 6.9-7.0 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006); 2) While this table presents our best estimates of Jews for 2020, the more than 900 estimates that have been aggregated to derive this table are most frequently from previous years but remain the best estimates for the current date. For the dates of all 900 estimates, see the Appendix; 3) The total population data are from www.census.gov (July 1, 2019 estimates).

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2020				
State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Alabama	10,325	4,903,185	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,750	731,545	0.8%	0.1%
Arizona	108,075	7,278,717	1.5%	1.5%
Arkansas	2,225	3,017,804	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,187,990	39,512,223	3.0%	16.6%
Colorado	98,400	5,758,736	1.7%	1.4%
Connecticut	118,350	3,565,287	3.3%	1.7%
Delaware	15,100	973,764	1.6%	0.2%
District of Columbia	57,300	705,749	8.1%	0.8%
Florida[a]	657,095	21,477,737	3.1%	9.2%
Georgia	128,720	10,617,423	1.2%	1.8%
Hawaii	7,100	1,415,872	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,787,065	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	297,735	12,671,821	2.4%	4.2%
Indiana	25,145	6,732,219	0.4%	0.4%
Iowa	5,475	3,155,070	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,425	2,913,314	0.6%	0.2%
Kentucky	12,500	4,467,673	0.3%	0.2%
Louisiana	14,900	4,648,794	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,344,212	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	238,600	6,045,680	3.9%	3.3%
Massachusetts	293,080	6,892,503	4.3%	4.1%
Michigan	87,905	9,986,857	0.9%	1.2%
Minnesota	65,900	5,639,632	1.2%	0.9%
Mississippi	1,525	2,976,149	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	64,275	6,137,428	1.0%	0.9%
Montana	1,495	1,068,778	0.1%	0.0%

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2020

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Nebraska	9,350	1,934,408	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	76,300	3,080,156	2.5%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,359,711	0.7%	0.1%
New Jersey	546,950	8,882,190	6.2%	7.6%
New Mexico	12,625	2,096,829	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,772,470	19,453,561	9.1%	24.8%
North Carolina	45,935	10,488,084	0.4%	0.6%
North Dakota	400	762,062	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	151,615	11,689,100	1.3%	2.1%
Oklahoma	4,425	3,956,971	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	4,217,737	1.0%	0.6%
Pennsylvania	434,165	12,801,989	3.4%	6.1%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,059,361	1.8%	0.3%
South Carolina	16,820	5,148,714	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	250	884,659	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	22,800	6,829,174	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	176,430	28,995,881	0.6%	2.5%
Utah	5,650	3,205,958	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	7,865	623,989	1.3%	0.1%
Virginia	150,595	8,535,519	1.8%	2.1%
Washington	75,350	7,614,893	1.0%	1.1%
West Virginia	2,310	1,792,147	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	33,455	5,822,434	0.6%	0.5%
Wyoming	1,150	578,759	0.2%	0.0%
Total	**7,153,495**	**328,239,523**	**2.2%**	**100.0%**

See the Notes on Table 1.
[a] Excludes 69,050 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence.

The third column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the population in each state that is Jewish. Overall, about 2.2% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is highest in New York (9.1%), the District of Columbia (8.1%), New Jersey (6.2%), Massachusetts (4.3%), and Maryland (3.9%).

The final column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the total US Jewish population that each state represents. The four states with the largest shares of the Jewish population – New York (25%), California (17%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey (8%) – account for 58% of the 7.153 million US Jews reported in **Table 2**. These four states account for only 27% of the total US population. The Jewish population, then, is very geographically concentrated, particularly compared to the total population. In fact, using a measure known as the index of dissimilarity or the segregation index (Burt, Barber, and Rigby 2009, pp. 127-129), 38% of Jews would have to change their state of residence for Jews to be geographically distributed among the states in the same proportions as the total population.

Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates

Estimates of the Jewish population are provided for three different definitions of urban areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (**Table 3)**, Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) (**Table 4**), and Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) (**Table 5**).

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are geographic entities delineated by the US Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. Each MSA has a core urban area with a population of at least 50,000. Each MSA consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), also defined by OMB, consist of two or more adjacent MSAs or micropolitan areas (essentially MSAs where the major city is between 10,000-50,000 population), that have substantial employment interchange. Thus, CSAs are always geographically larger than MSAs.

Table 3 Jewish population in the top 21 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 2020				
MSA Rank	MSA name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,216,182	2,109,300	11.0%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,214,799	622,480	4.7%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,458,539	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,573,136	75,005	1.0%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,066,141	51,640	0.7%
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,280,487	297,290	4.7%
7	Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6,466,488	535,500	8.3%
8	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,102,434	419,850	6.9%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	6,020,364	119,800	2.0%
10	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	4,948,203	82,900	1.7%
11	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,873,019	257,460	5.3%
12	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4,731,803	244,000	5.2%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,650,631	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,319,629	71,750	1.7%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,979,845	62,350	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,640,043	64,800	1.8%
17	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,338,330	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,194,831	51,350	1.6%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,967,239	90,800	3.1%
20	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,803,228	61,300	2.2%
21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,800,053	117,800	4.2%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		127,645,424	5,688,280	4.5%
Total US Population		327,167,434	7,153,495	2.2%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		39.0%	79.5%	

Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html for a list of the counties included in each MSA; 2) Total population data are for July 1, 2019 3) Jewish population of 5,550,880 excludes 65,000 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 7, 13, and 18.) MSA 7 above includes Palm Beach County.
See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 4 Jewish population in the top 21 combined statistical areas (CSAs), 2020				
CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	22,589,036	2,227,200	9.9%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,711,436	690,575	3.7%
3	Chicago-Naperville, Elgin IL-IN-WI	9,825,325	294,685	3.0%
4	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	9,814,928	416,170	4.2%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,665,887	362,500	3.8%
6	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,287,710	297,863	3.6%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	8,057,796	75,065	0.9%
8	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	7,253,193	51,712	0.7%
9	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,209,620	436,490	6.1%
10	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port-St. Lucie, FL	6,889,936	550,760	8.0%
11	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA	6,853,392	120,675	1.8%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,341,994	81,250	1.5%
13	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5,002,221	82,900	1.7%
14	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,903,675	68,650	1.4%
15	Orlando-Deltona-Daytona Beach, FL	4,160,646	39,800	1.0%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	4,027,861	64,800	1.6%
17	Denver-Aurora, CO	3,617,927	91,295	2.5%
18	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,586,918	85,728	2.4%
19	Portland-Vancouver, Salem, OR-WA	3,259,710	37,900	1.2%
20	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,907,648	61,300	2.1%
21	Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC	2,797,636	12,665	0.5%
Total Population in Top 21 CSAs		154,764,494	6,093,583	3.9%
Total US Population		327,167,434	7,153,495	2.2%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 CSAs		47.3%	85.2%	

Notes: 1) See https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html for a list of the counties included in each CSA; 2) Total population data are for 2019; 3) Jewish population of 5,931,148 excludes 56,400 part-year residents who are included in CSA 10 and 15.
See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 5 Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2020 (all numbers include part-year residents)

	Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200
3	Philadelphia	351,100
4	San Francisco	310,600
5	Washington	295,500
6	Chicago	291,800
7	Boston	248,000
8	Broward County	149,000
9	South Palm Beach	136,100
10	West Palm Beach	127,200
11	Miami	123,200
12	Middlesex-Monmouth (NJ)	122,000
13	Atlanta	119,800
14	Northern NJ	119,400
15	MetroWest NJ	115,000
16	Rockland County (NY)	102,600
17	San Diego	100,000
18	Baltimore	95,400
19	Denver	90,800
20	Ocean County (NJ)	84,500
21	Phoenix	82,900
22	Cleveland	80,800
23	Orange County (CA)	80,000
24	Las Vegas	72,300
25	Detroit	71,750
26	Dallas	70,000
27	Seattle	64,650
28	St. Louis	61,100
29	Southern NJ	56,700
30	Houston	51,000
31	Pittsburgh	49,200
32	San Jose	39,400
33	Orange County (NY)	38,500
34	Portland (OR)	36,400
35	Minneapolis	36,000
36	San Gabriel (CA)	35,000
37	Hartford	32,800
38	Cincinnati	32,100
39	Orlando	31,100
40	Austin	30,000
41	Sarasota	28,850
42	St. Petersburg	28,000
43	Milwaukee	25,800
44	Columbus	25,500
45	Upper Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
46	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
47	New Haven	23,000
48	Tampa	23,000
49	Tucson	22,400
50	Sacramento	21,000
51	Albany (NY)	20,500
52	Somerset (NJ)	20,000
53	Palm Springs (CA)	20,000

Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) are areas served by local Jewish Federations[7] and are the result of historical forces and the geographic distribution of the Jewish population. History has produced service areas that vary significantly in size and population. UJA-Federation of New York serves an 8-county area with 1,538,000 Jews, while three Jewish Federations serve parts of Fairfield County (CT), which has about 57,000 Jews.

The JFSAs rarely align themselves geographically with MSAs or CSAs. Thus, the JFSA estimates in **Table 5** are often quite different from the estimates for MSAs and CSAs found in **Tables 3** and **4**. The JFSAs are generally smaller than the geographic areas of the MSAs and much smaller than CSAs. The Appendix definitions generally reflect JFSAs. For example, the Appendix and **Table 5** show the Jewish population of the Baltimore JFSA to be 95,000, while **Table 3** shows a Jewish population of 118,000, because the Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD MSA covers a larger geographic area than the Baltimore JFSA. **Table 4** shows that the Jewish population of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington CSA is 416,000.

Table 3 provides data for the 21 largest **MSAs** in 2020. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, as do 80% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 4.5% of the population of the top 21 MSAs.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL MSAs are 11.0% and 8.3% Jewish, respectively, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSAs are all 4.7-5.3% Jewish.

Table 4 provides data for the 21 largest **CSAs** in 2020. Forty-seven percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest CSAs, as do 85% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 3.9% of the population of the top 21 CSAs.

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[7] Among US Jewish communities, more than 140 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

A Jewish Federation is a central fundraising and coordinating body for the area it serves. It provides funds for various Jewish social service agencies, volunteer programs, educational institutions and programs, and related organizations, with allocations being made to the various beneficiary agencies by a planning or allocation committee. A local Jewish Federation's broad purposes are to provide "human services (generally, but not exclusively, to the local Jewish community) and to fund programs designed to build commitment to the Jewish people locally, in Israel, and throughout the world." In recent years, funding programs to assure Jewish continuity have become a major focus of Jewish Federation efforts.

Most planning in the US Jewish community is done either nationally (by The Jewish Federations of North America and other national organizations) or locally by Jewish Federations. Data for local Jewish Federation service areas is essential to the US Jewish community and to planning both locally and nationally (Sheskin 2009, 2013).

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA is 9.9% Jewish, while the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA is 8.0% Jewish. The Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSAs are all 3.6-4.2% Jewish.

Table 5 provides data for the **JFSAs** with 20,000 or more Jews in 2020. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles (519,200), Philadelphia (351,600), San Francisco (310,600), Washington (295,500), Chicago (291,800), and Boston (248,000). Note that the Florida community numbers in this table include part-year residents.

Section 3 Changes in the Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population, 1860-2020

Unlike this Section in previous editions of the *American Jewish Year Book*, which compared the current geographic distribution of the Jewish population with its geographic distribution about 40 years ago, this Section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population every 20 years from 1860 to 2020. The data for 1910 to 2020 derive from this and previous editions of the *Year Book*. Two sources were consulted for 1860, 1880, and 1900 (Friesel 1990; Marcus 1990). The maps are presented at 20-year intervals (vicennials) because of the nature of the data, particularly for years prior to 1960 when estimation procedures were not nearly as developed as today. Thus, by using vicennials we are more confident that when changes are seen in the Jewish population of a state that those changes represent "real" changes in the Jewish population, particularly if those changes are significant. Finally, in examining the maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state (**Maps 2 - 4**). Each dot represents 500 Jews. States not yet admitted to the Union each year have a shaded (yellow) background. See Section 2 and **Figure 1 f**or data on the number of US Jews in each year.[14]

Prior to the Civil War (**1860**) (Jewish population, about 125,000-200,000), the index of dissimilarity (ID) was 32% (**Figure 2)**, meaning, as defined above, that 32% of Jews would have needed to change their state of residence for Jews to be geographically distributed among the states in the same proportions as the total population. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, PA, OH, and LA) – accounted for 60% of the Jewish population (**Map 2**). NY alone was home to 24% of Jews.

Note that **Map 2** should be viewed as a general indication of the spatial distribution of the American Jewish community in 1860. The map shows about 104,000 Jews in 1860, which is outside the range of 125,000-200,000 Jews provided by Sarna (2019, p. 391).

[14] For these maps, starting in 1920, we have mapped based upon the data in the *American Jewish Year Book* (see Figure 1)

By **1880** (Jewish population, about 230,000-300,000), after the arrival of Jews from Central Europe (Germany), the ID increased to 36% as Jews became increasingly concentrated in NY, a prime port of entry. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, PA, OH, IL) – accounted for 63% of the Jewish population (**Map 3**). NY alone was home to 35% of Jews, up from 24% a vicennial before.

Note that **Map 3** should be viewed as a general indication of the spatial distribution of the American Jewish community in 1880. The map shows about 229,500 Jews in 1880.

By **1900** (Jewish population, 938,000-1,058,000), during the Great Migration of Jews from Eastern Europe, the ID remained at about 36%. While Jews continued to come to NY in large numbers, they now also went in large numbers to places like Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, IL, PA, MA, and OH) – accounted for 66% of the Jewish population (**Map 4**). NY alone was still home to 38% of Jews, up from 35% a vicennial before. The map shows 1,058,000 Jews.

By **1920** (Jewish population, about 3.3-3.6 M), as the Great Migration of Jews from Eastern Europe ended as World War I ended, the ID increased to 54%. The influx to Ellis island increased the percentage of Jews who lived in NY to 47% The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, PA, IL, MA, and OH) – accounted for 74% of the Jewish population (**Map 5)**. The NY share had increased by 9 percentage points over the vicennial.

By **1940** (Jewish population, about 4.8), as World War II was underway, the ID increased to 69%. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, PA, IL, NJ, and MA) – accounted for 75% of the Jewish population (**Map 6**). The NY share declined to 42%. The introduction of NJ as one of the top five states was due, in part, to migration out of New York to northern NJ and out of Philadelphia to southern NJ. The NY share had decreased by 5 percentage points over the vicennial.

By **1960** (Jewish population, 5.4-5.5 M), the ID decreased significantly to 43%. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, PA, NJ, and IL) – accounted for 74% of the Jewish population (**Map 7)**. The NY share had remained about the same, at 44%. The introduction of CA to the top five states reflects the significant migration of Americans in general to that state after World War II. That the ID from 1940-1960 decreased by 26 percentage points with New York basically maintaining its share of the US Jewish population (44%) means that the spread of Jews around the country to better reflect the distribution of all Americans may not have been due to Jews leaving NY in this era. It is also possible that the spread around the country was due to Jews leaving NY who were replaced by Holocaust survivors.

By **1980** (Jewish population, 5.5-5.9 M), as American Jews had largely suburbanized, the ID remained about the same at 44%. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, FL, NJ, and PA) – accounted for 71% of the Jewish population

(**Map 8**). The NY share decreased significantly from 44% to 36%. This loss was due, in part, to the significant growth in FL, now a retirement haven for the Jewish population of the northeast.

By **2000** (Jewish population, 5.2-6.2 M), the ID decreases to about 39%. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, FL, NJ, and PA) did not change from 1980 and accounted for 66% of the Jewish population (**Map 9**). The NY share decreased significantly from 36% to 27%.

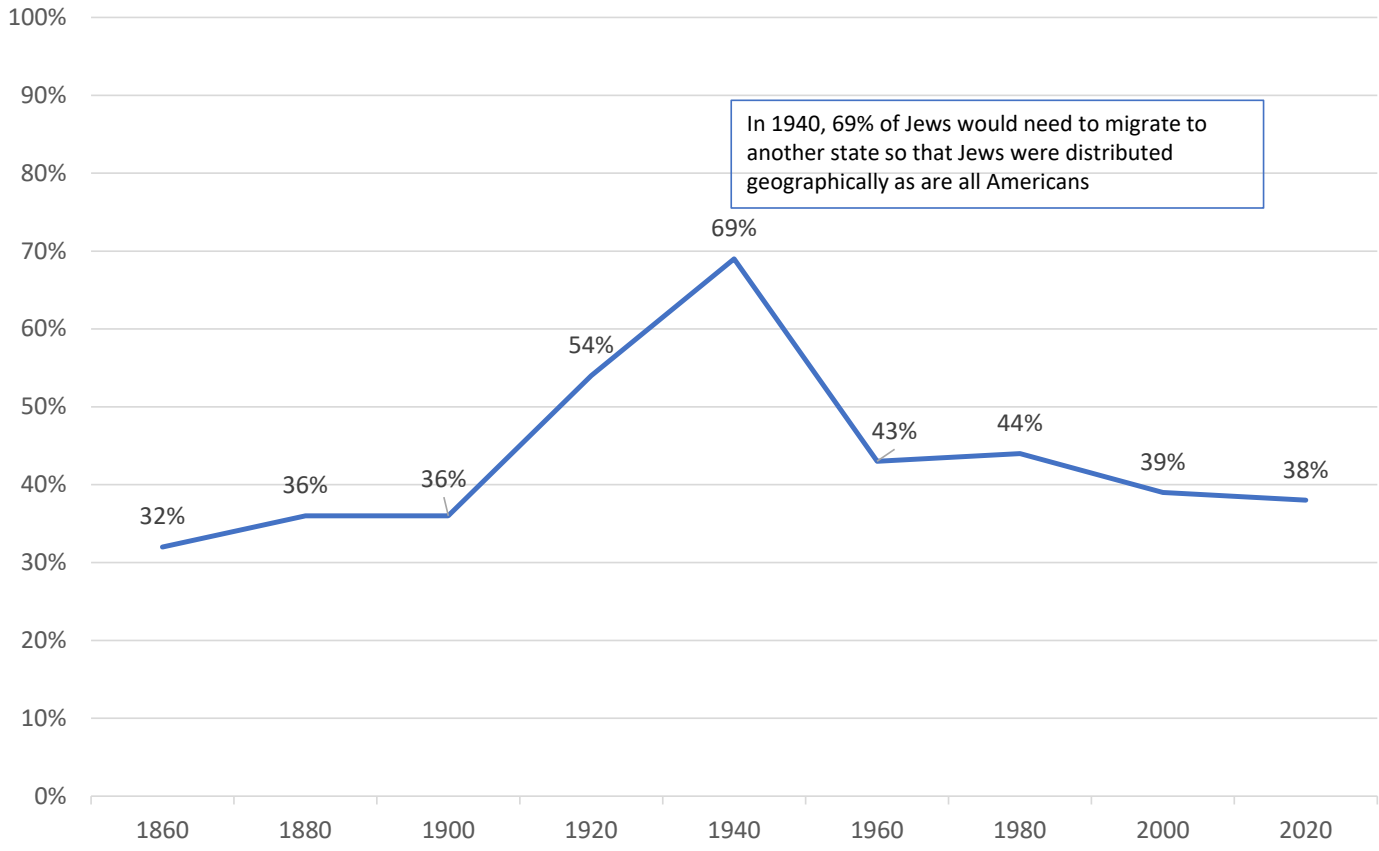
By **2020**, (Jewish population, about 7.2 million), the index of dissimilarity remained about the same at 38%. The five states with the largest Jewish populations (NY, CA, FL, NJ, and PA) did not change from 1980– accounted for 64% of the Jewish population (**Map 10**). The NY share decreased slightly from 27% to 25%.

The index of dissimilarity for Jews compared to the general US population shows that up to 1900, about one-third of Jews would have had to change their state of residence for Jews to be geographically distributed as are all Americans (**Figure 2**). It then increased to 69% by 1940 and decreased by 1960 to about 38-43%. This reflects a migration pattern which increased the Jewish population of certain states over others: the states with ports of entry. Eventually, however, these first-generation Jews and/or their children would spread throughout the country in a manner more reflective of all Americans. The fact, however, that even in 2020, the ID is 38% implies that Jews remain a population that is far from evenly spread throughout the US.

Figures 5.3-5.4 further examines the geographic concentration of American Jews by tracing the percentage of American Jews who live in each of the six states with the highest Jewish populations in 2020. From 24% in 1860, the percentage of American Jews who live in **New York** increased from 24% in 1860 to 35-38% in 1880 and 2000 and then to 47% in 1920, more than 40% in 1940 and 1960 and has since declined to 25% in 2020. In **California**, perhaps due to the California Gold Rush (1848-1855), about 10% of Jews lived in that state in both 1860 and 1880. This percentage than decreased to about 2% in 1900 to 1940. After 1940, the percentage increased to 17% in 2020. Although growth in Florida began soon after World War II due to the invention of air conditioning and with air travel becoming commonplace, **Florida** was home to a trivial share of American Jews until 1980 and has been home to about 10% since that date.

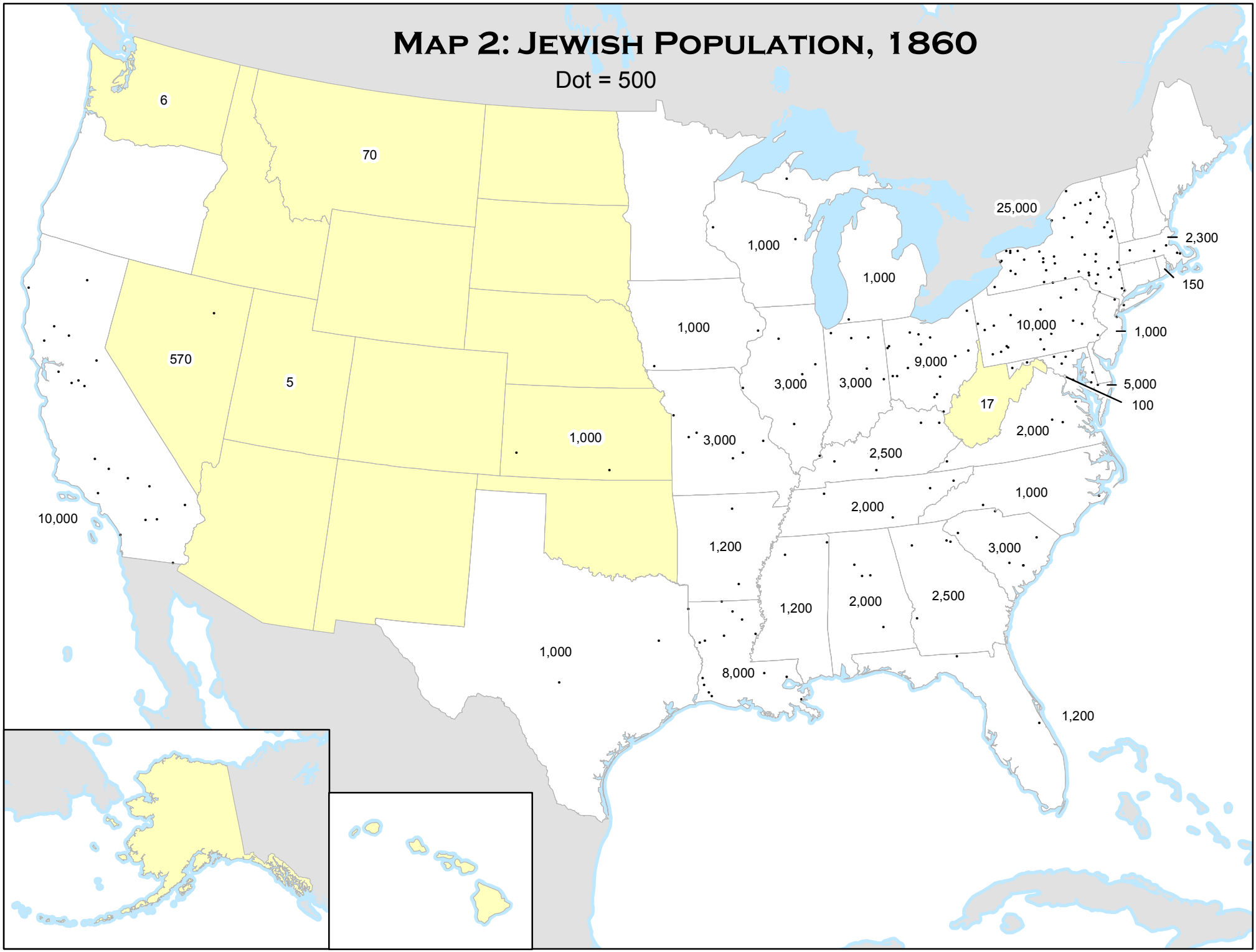
The percentage of American Jews living in **New Jersey** increased from 1-2% between 1860 and 1900 to 5-6% in 1920 to 1960 and to 8% from 1980 to 2020. This increase was probably due to migration out of New York into northern New Jersey and out of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) to southern New Jersey. The percentage of American Jews living in **Pennsylvania** decreased from 8-10% from 1860 to 1960 to only 4% in 2020. Finally, the percentage of American Jews living in **Illinois** (almost all of whom live in Chicago) increased from 2% in 1860 to 9% in 1900. Since 1900, the percentage has decreased to 4%.

Figure 2: Index of Dissimilarity



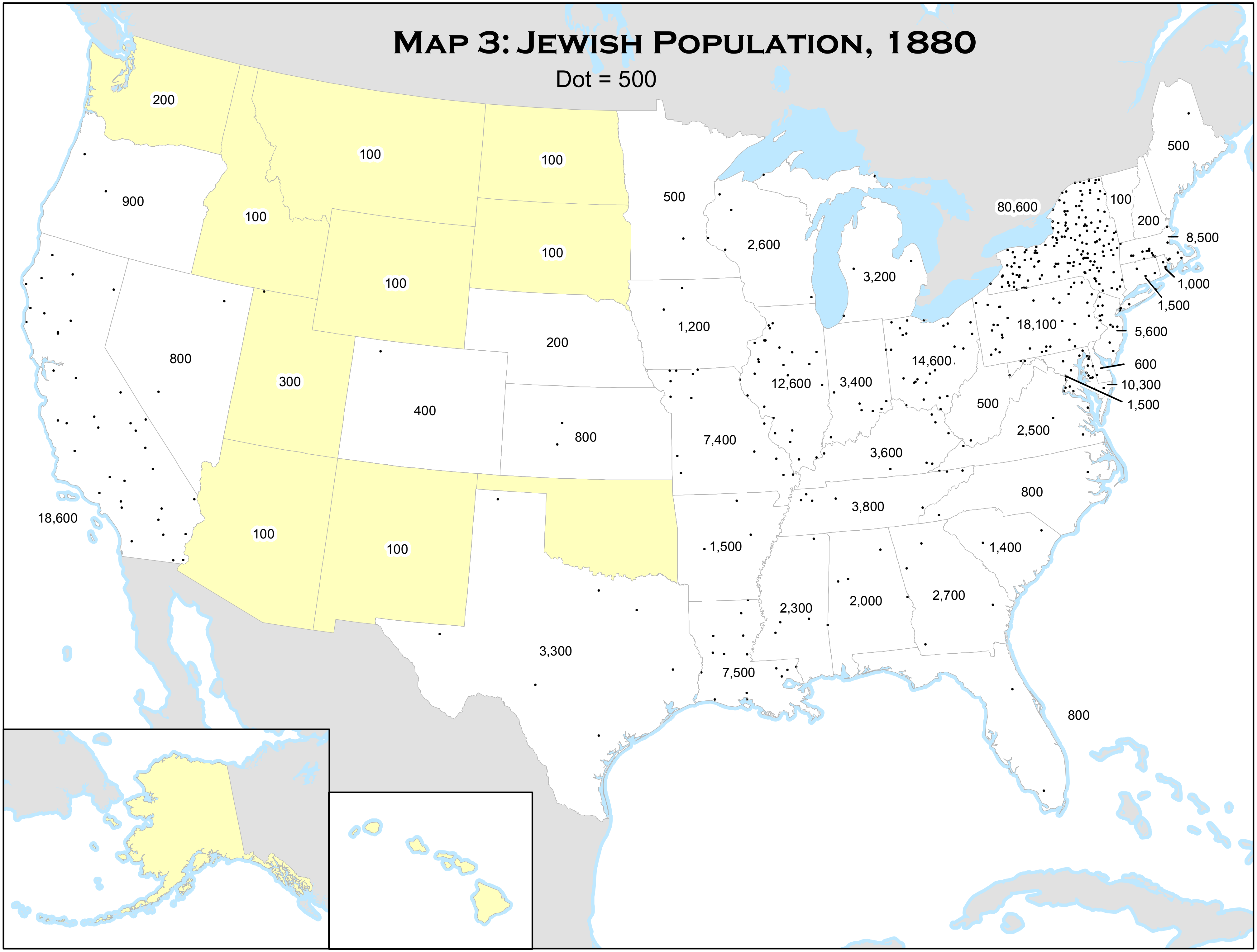
Map 2: Jewish Population, 1860

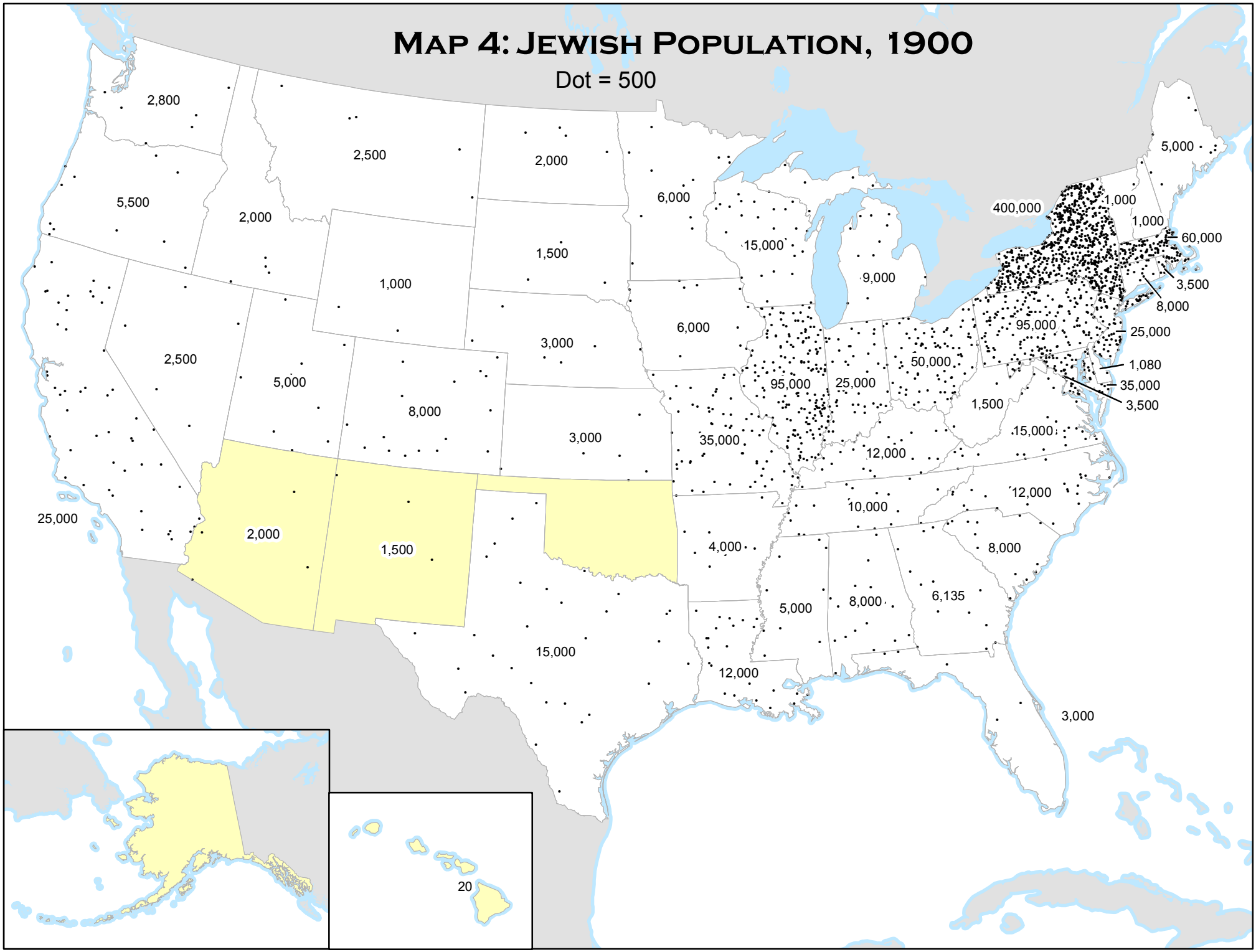
Dot = 500

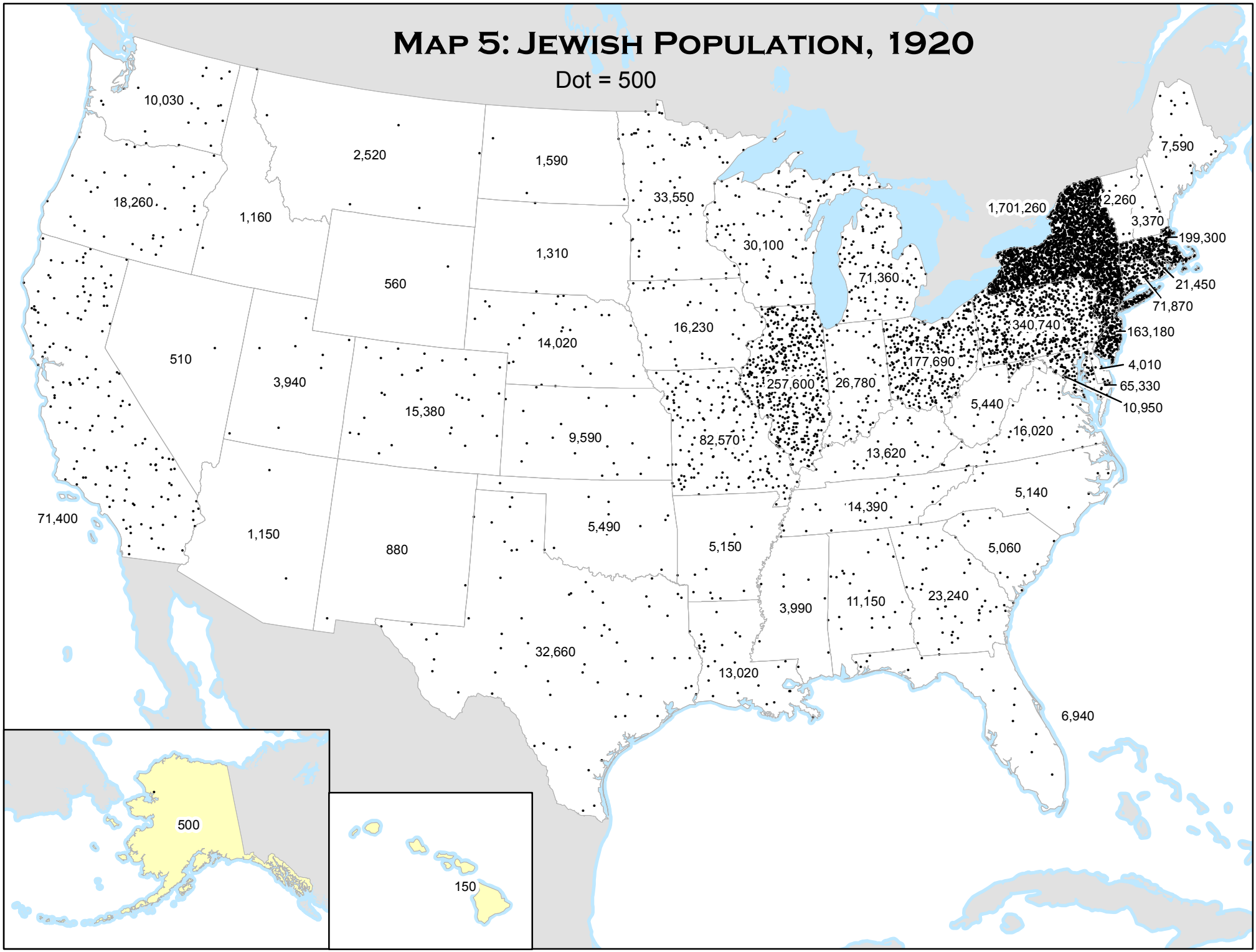


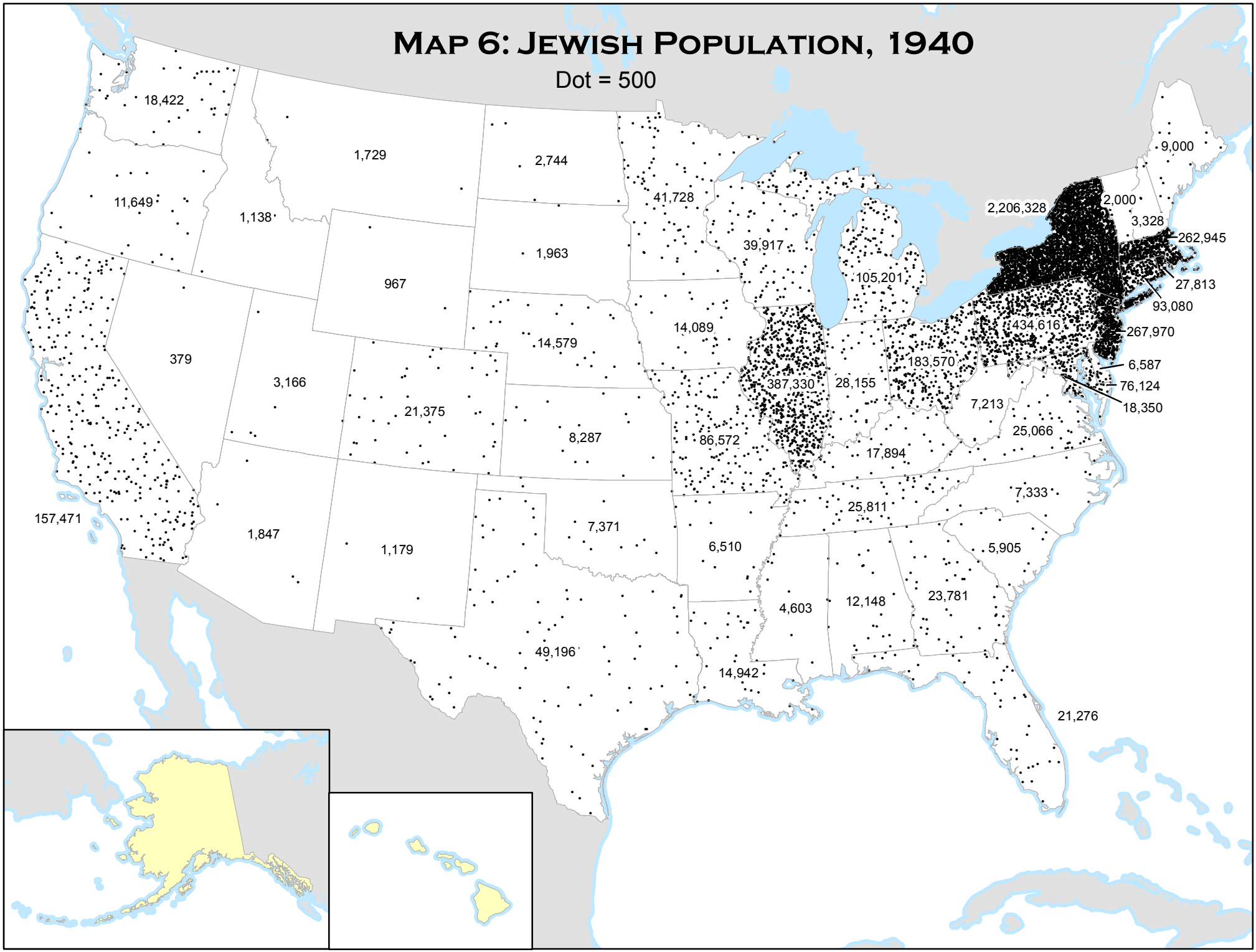
Map 3: Jewish Population, 1880

Dot = 500



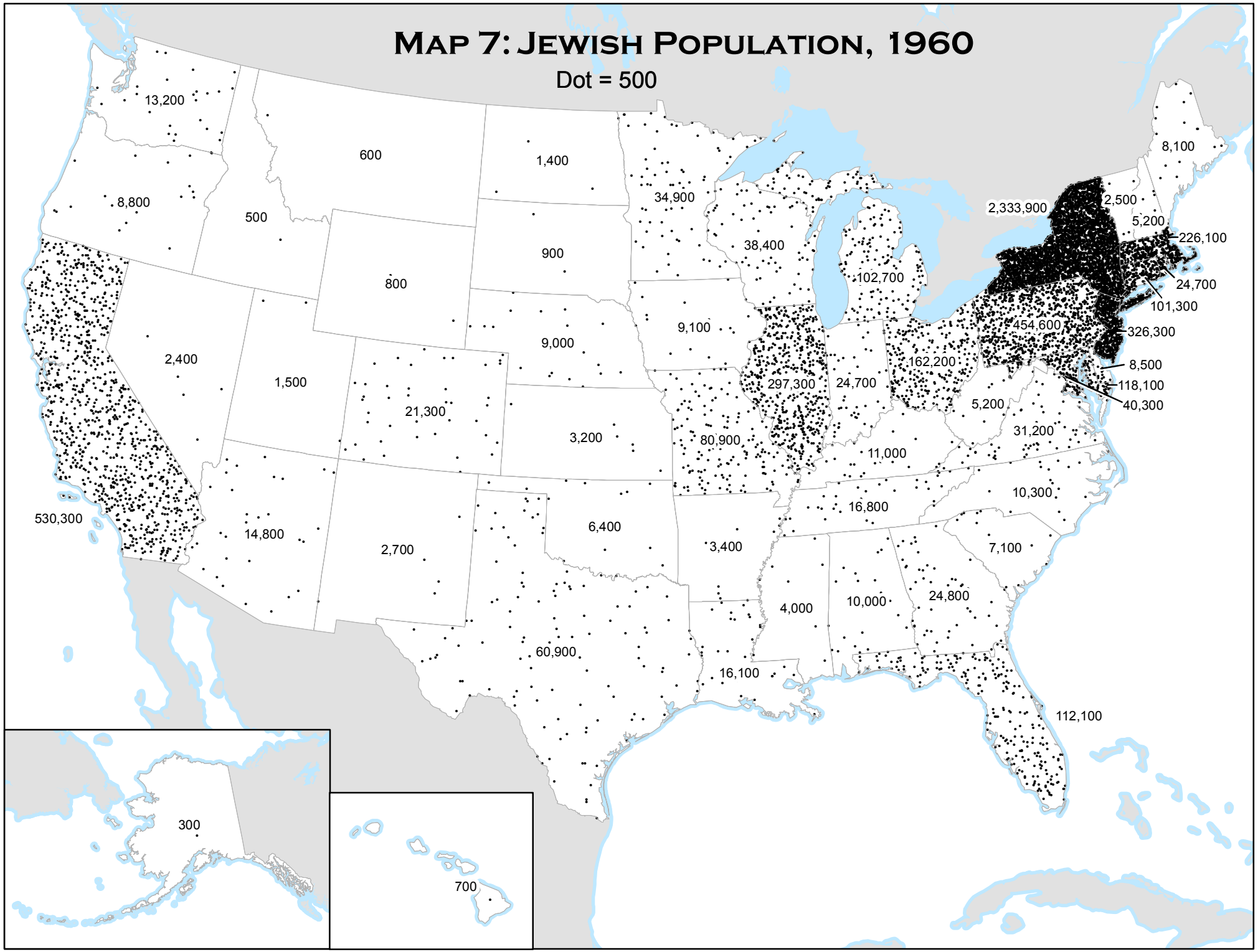

Map 4: Jewish Population, 1900
Dot = 500
2,800
5,500
2,500
2,000
2,000
1,000
1,500
6,000
15,000
9,000
400,000
1,000
1,000
5,000
60,000
3,500
8,000
25,000
1,080
35,000
3,500
95,000
50,000
1,500
15,000
12,000
10,000
12,000
8,000
6,135
3,000
2,500
5,000
8,000
3,000
6,000
95,000
25,000
35,000
4,000
5,000
8,000
15,000
12,000
25,000
2,000
1,500
20

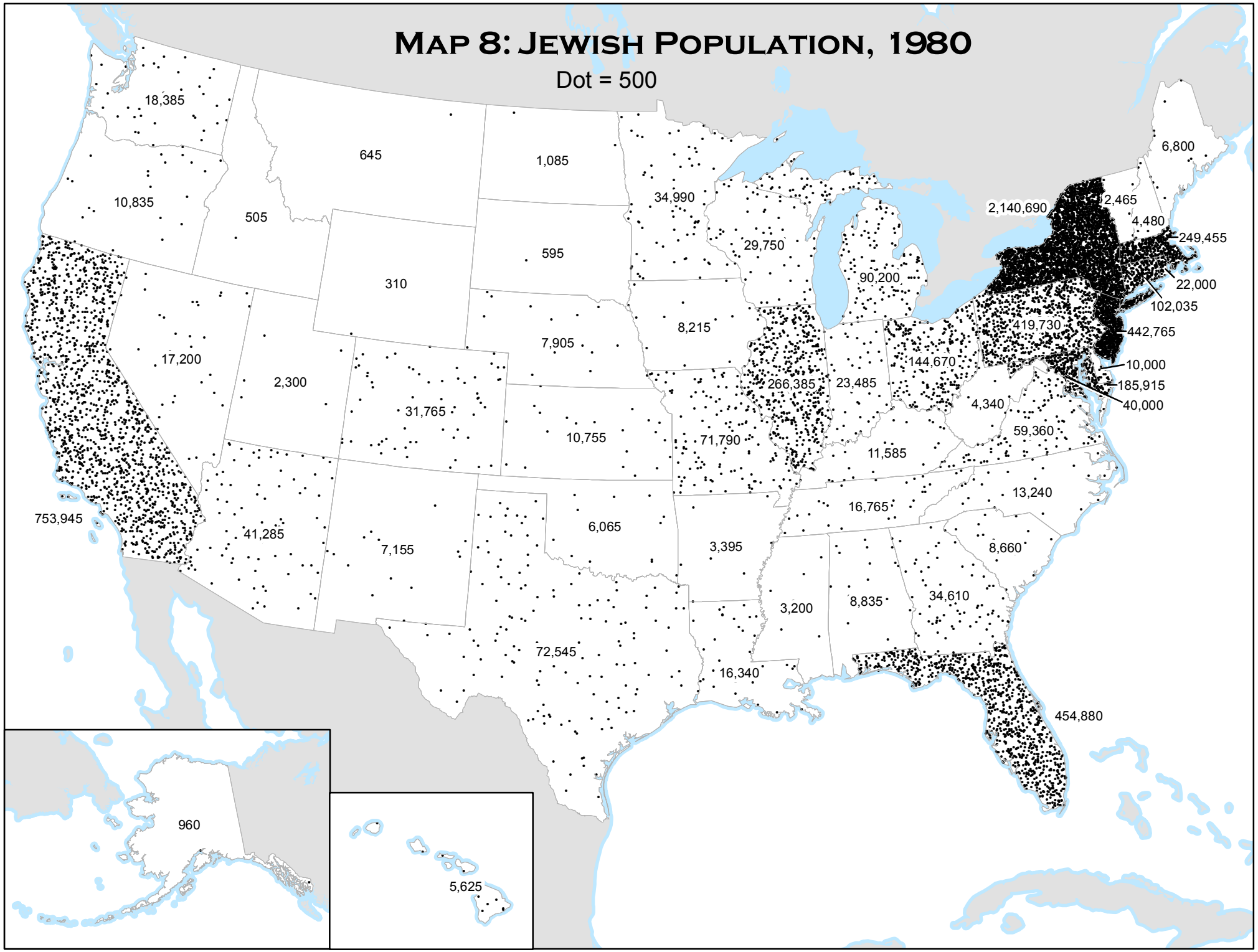

Map 5: Jewish Population, 1920
Dot = 500
10,030
18,260
2,520
1,160
1,590
1,310
560
510
3,940
15,380
14,020
9,590
71,400
1,150
880
5,490
32,660
33,550
30,100
71,360
16,230
257,600
26,780
82,570
13,620
5,150
3,990
13,020
1,701,260
2,260
3,370
7,590
199,300
21,450
71,870
340,740
163,180
177,690
4,010
65,330
10,950
5,440
16,020
14,390
5,140
5,060
11,150
23,240
6,940
500
150

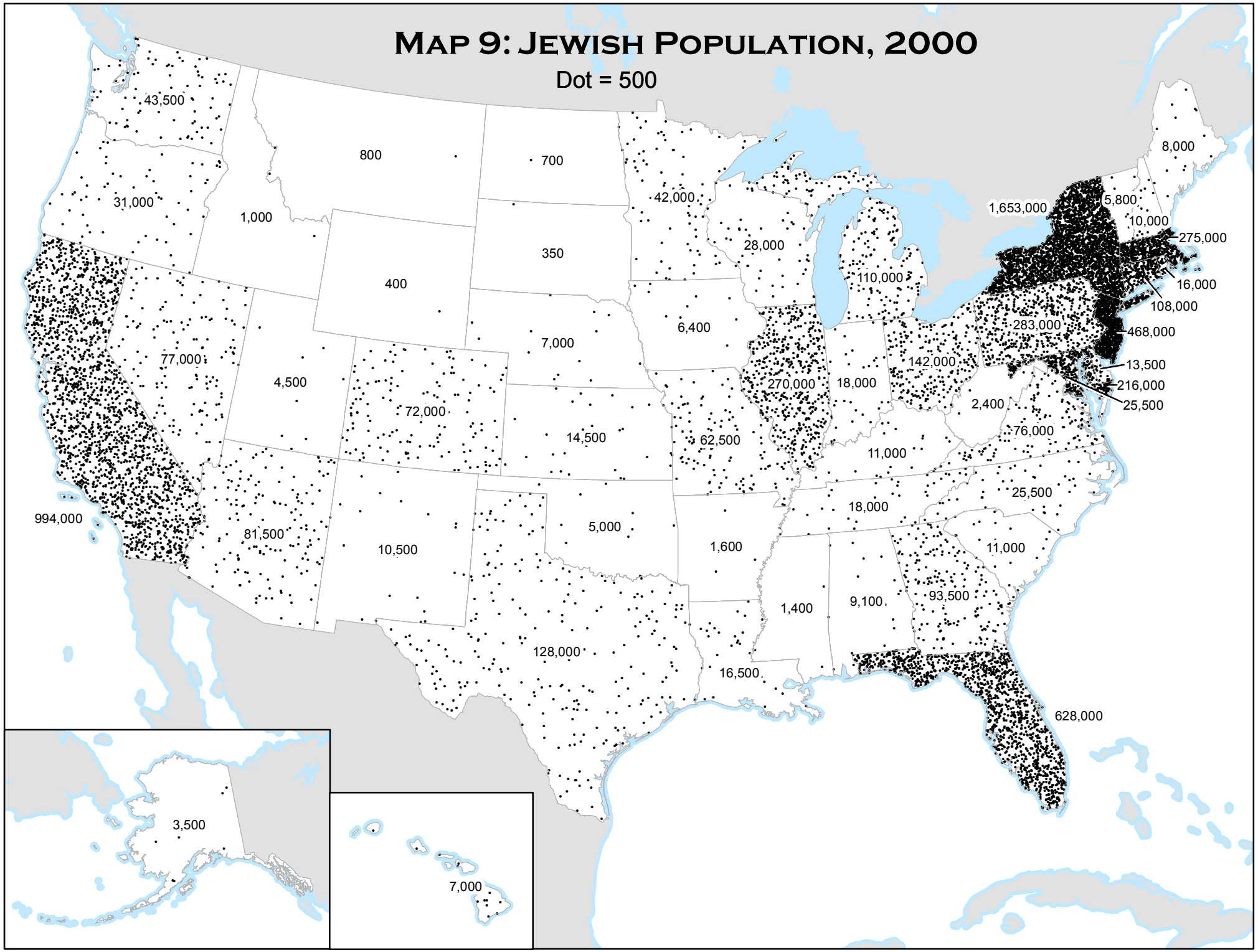

Map 6: Jewish Population, 1940
Dot = 500
18,422
11,649
1,729
1,138
2,744
1,963
967
379
3,166
14,579
21,375
8,287
1,847
1,179
7,371
157,471
41,728
39,917
14,089
105,201
387,330
86,572
6,510
49,196
14,942
4,603
2,206,328
2,000
9,000
3,328
262,945
27,813
93,080
267,970
434,616
183,570
28,155
6,587
76,124
18,350
7,213
25,066
17,894
25,811
7,333
5,905
12,148
23,781
21,276

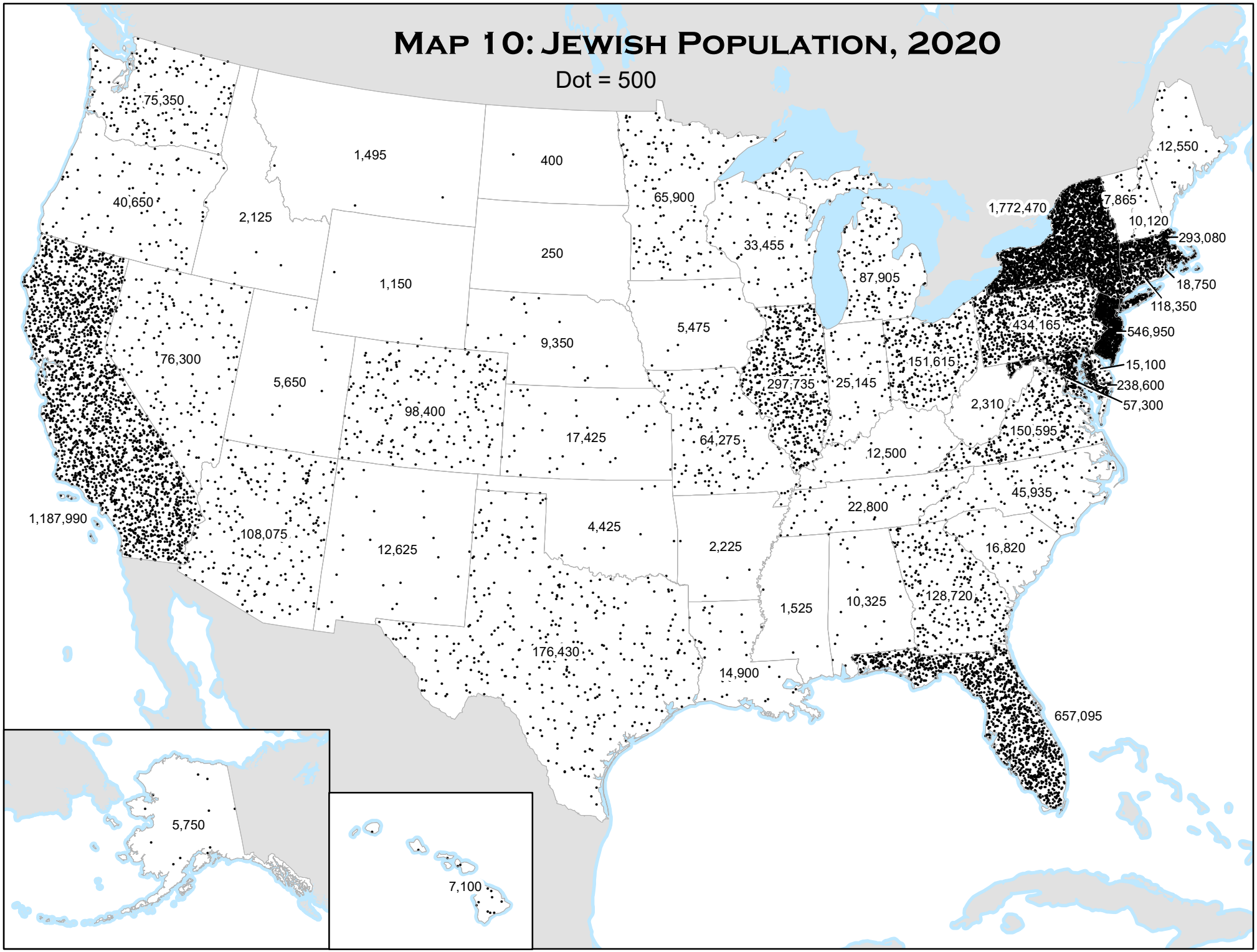
Map 7: Jewish Population, 1960

Dot = 500




Map 8: Jewish Population, 1980
Dot = 500
18,385
10,835
645
505
1,085
595
310
34,990
29,750
90,200
8,215
7,905
17,200
2,300
31,765
10,755
266,385
23,485
71,790
144,670
4,340
59,360
11,585
13,240
16,765
753,945
41,285
7,155
6,065
3,395
8,660
3,200
8,835
34,610
72,545
16,340
454,880
960
5,625
6,800
2,140,690
2,465
4,480
249,455
22,000
102,035
419,730
442,765
10,000
185,915
40,000


Map 9: Jewish Population, 2000
Dot = 500
43,500
31,000
800
1,000
700
350
400
42,000
28,000
110,000
1,653,000
5,800
8,000
10,000
275,000
16,000
108,000
468,000
283,000
142,000
13,500
216,000
25,500
2,400
76,000
11,000
25,500
18,000
11,000
93,500
9,100
1,400
628,000
16,500
128,000
1,600
5,000
10,500
81,500
994,000
14,500
62,500
270,000
18,000
6,400
7,000
72,000
4,500
77,000
3,500
7,000


Map 10: Jewish Population, 2020
Dot = 500
75,350
40,650
1,495
2,125
400
250
1,150
65,900
33,455
87,905
1,772,470
7,865
12,550
10,120
293,080
18,750
118,350
546,950
434,165
5,475
9,350
76,300
5,650
98,400
17,425
64,275
297,735
25,145
151,615
15,100
238,600
57,300
2,310
150,595
12,500
45,935
22,800
1,187,990
108,075
12,625
4,425
2,225
16,820
1,525
10,325
128,720
176,430
14,900
657,095
5,750
7,100

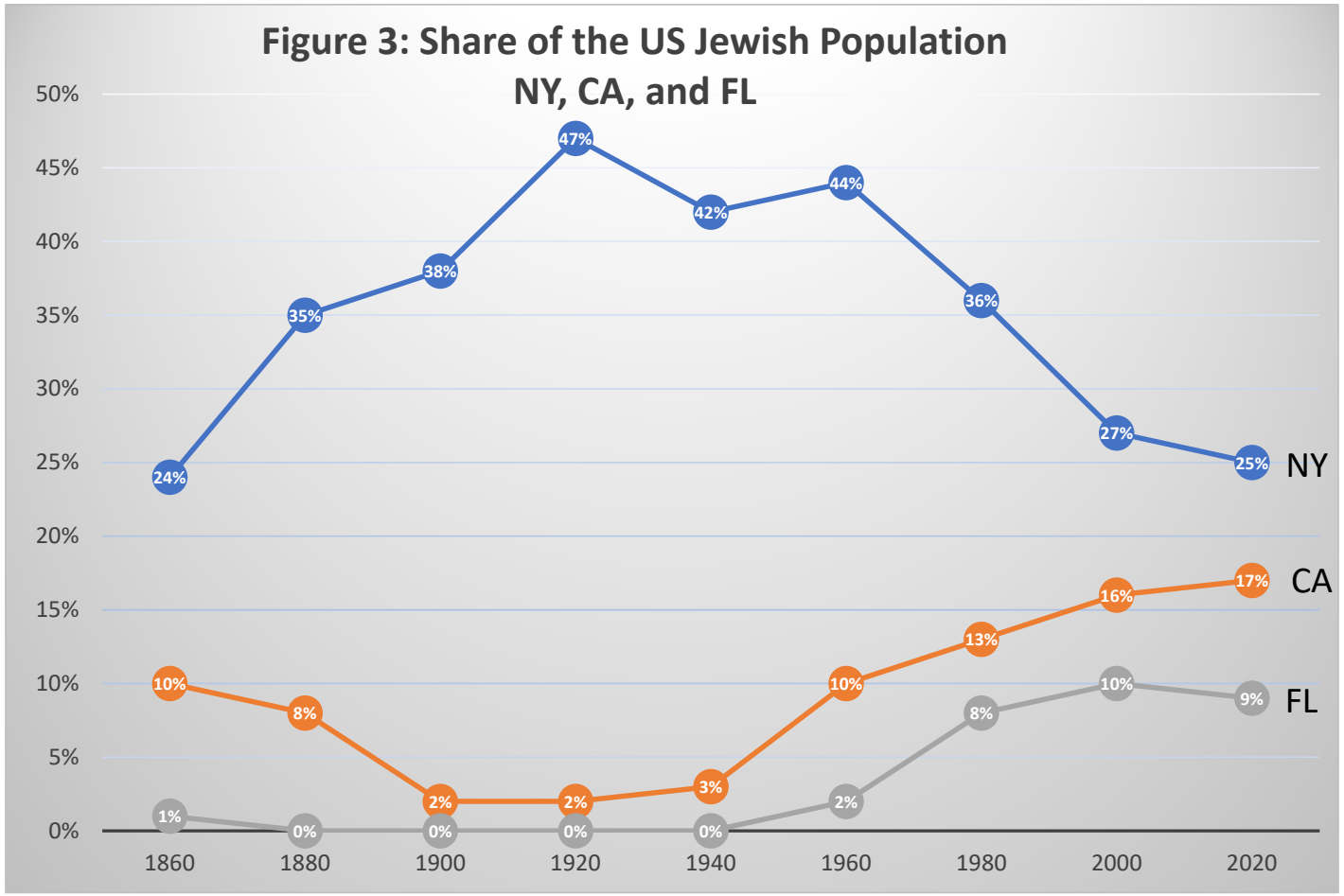


Figure 3: Share of the US Jewish Population
NY, CA, and FL
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
1860
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
2020
24%
35%
38%
47%
42%
44%
36%
27%
25%
NY
10%
8%
2%
2%
3%
10%
13%
16%
17%
CA
1%
0%
0%
0%
0%
2%
8%
10%
9%
FL

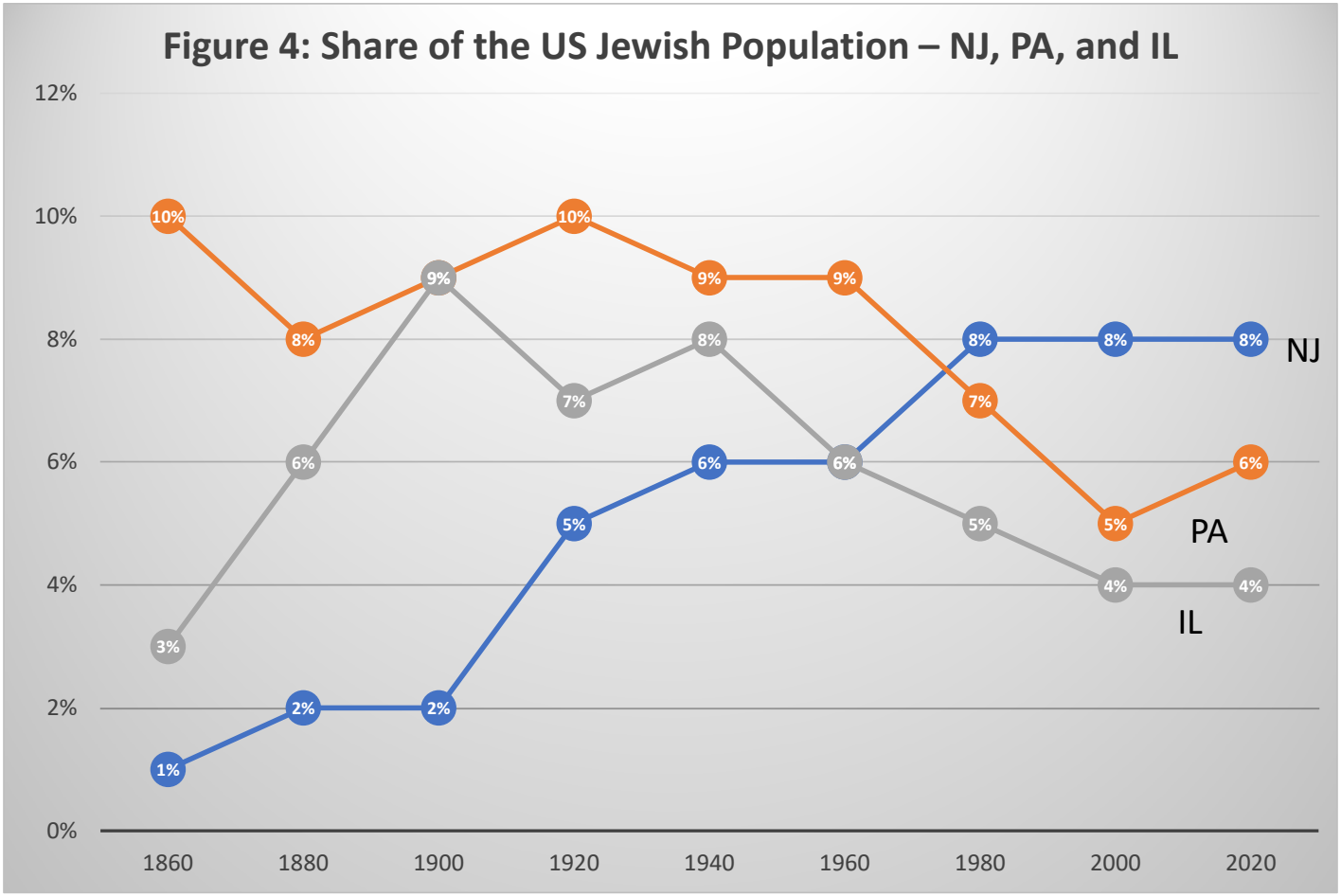


Figure 4: Share of the US Jewish Population – NJ, PA, and IL
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
1860
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
2020
NJ
PA
IL

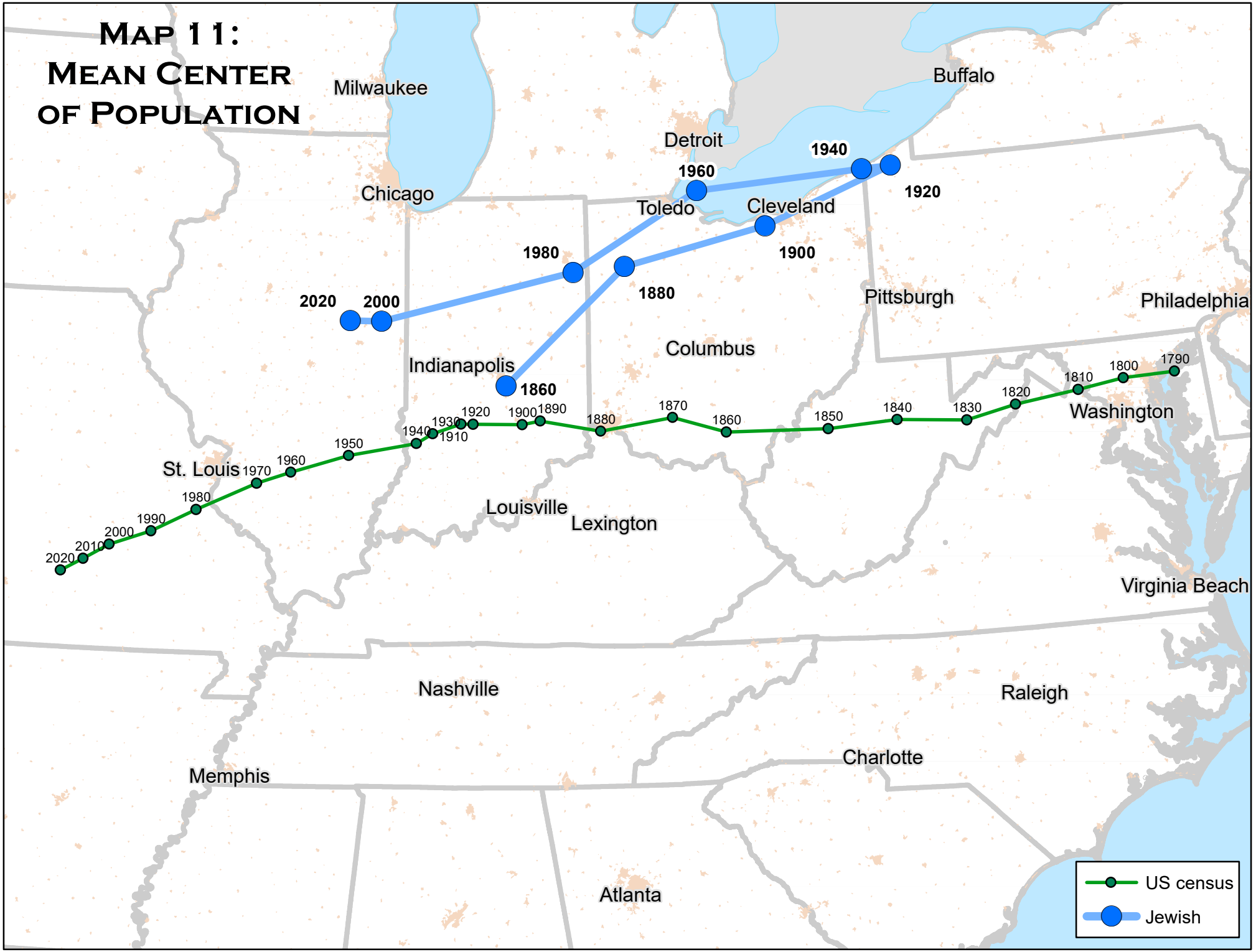
Yet another methodology for examining the changing geographic distribution of American Jews is the "mean center of population," or population centroid. The US Census Bureau has calculated the population centroid for every census since 1790. **Map 11** shows that the US population centroid shifted west from 1790 to 1920. After 1920 movement began in a southwesterly direction. These moves reflect the known migration patterns in the US. The American population has been constantly moving further west, particularly with the significant growth of California. Particularly after World War II, the movement to the Sunbelt is seen in the movement of the population centroid to the South.

In 1860, the US Jewish population centroid was further west than the overall American population. For all Americans, the population centroid was in southern Ohio while the population centroid for Jews was in Indianapolis, meaning that Jews may have participated[15] in the movement west in this era at an even greater pace than all Americans.

While the US general population centroid continued to move west after 1860, the Jewish population centroid moved east and north reaching northeast Pennsylvania by 1920. This reflects the growth in the northeast as the East European Jews settled in New York and other northeastern cities between 1880 and 1920. After that migration ended, the Jewish population began to move west again as the immigrants and their children began to spread out throughout the country. By 2000, the Jewish population centroid had reached Illinois. It moved only slightly further west by 2020. This reflects the fact that Jews are still much more oriented toward the Northeast than Americans in general. Recall that 45% of Jews live in the Northeast compared to 17% of all Americans (**Table 1**).

For additional information about the geographic distribution of American Jews over time, see the previous editions of the *American Jewish Year Book* and de Lange (1984), Gilbert (1985), Friesel (1990), Marcus (1990), Barnavi (1992), Gilbert (1995), Sheskin (1997), Ahituv (2003), and Rebhun (2011). For perspectives on Jewish population change in the future, see Goldscheider (2004) and DellaPergola (2011).

[15] We say "may have participated" because of the tenuous nature of the Jewish data from 1860.


Map 11:
Mean Center
of Population
Milwaukee
Buffalo
Detroit
1940
1960
1920
Chicago
Toledo
Cleveland
1980
1900
1880
2020
2000
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Columbus
Indianapolis
1860
1790
1800
1810
1820
1830
1840
1850
1860
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Washington
St. Louis
Louisville
Lexington
Virginia Beach
Nashville
Raleigh
Charlotte
Memphis
Atlanta
US census
Jewish

National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of just over one million (18%) Jews from 1980-2020 from 5.921 million in 1980 to 7.153 million in 2020. Most of the increase is clearly due to migration, including the influx of over 600,000 Jews from the Former Soviet Union (Gold, 2015), the existence of as many as 350,000 Israelis (Sheskin, 2010 and Gold 2015) in the US, and migration from Central and South America (Gold 2015) from places like Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. But this increase in the estimate is not entirely *actual* growth in the Jewish population. Rather, at least some of this increase is due to improved estimates produced by local Jewish community studies. In addition, the internet was not available to researchers in 1980. Today we list many places in Appendix A that were not listed in the 1980 *Year Book,* having found evidence on the internet as to their existence and size. (The 1980 *Year Book* listed about 650 places compared to the current over 900.)

Regional Level Changes

Table 6 shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1980-2020, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of Jews in the Northeast decreased from 57% in 1980 to 45% in 2020. The 12% of Jews in the Midwest decreased to 11% in 2020. The percentage of Jews in the South increased from 16% to 22%, and the percentage of Jews in the West increased from 15% to 23%. In sum, the Jewish population shifted from the Northeast to the West and the South.

The final column of **Table 7** shows that the number of Jews in the Northeast decreased by 9% (316,000) from 1980-2020 and the number of Jews in the Midwest increased by 7% (45,000). The number of Jews in the South increased by 62% (591,000). The number of Jews in the West increased by 82% (728,000).

State Level Changes

Map 12 graphically illustrates the data from **Table 7**. The shaded states are areas of population loss. Most of these states lie in a line from Louisiana to North Dakota, but also include New York, Michigan, and West Virginia.

At the state level (**Table 7**), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 368,000 (17%), reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area, from 1,998,000 in 1980 to 1,538,000 in 2020. The only other notable decrease in states with significant Jewish population is Missouri (7,500, 11%). In the latter case, some of the decrease could be due to Jews moving from Kansas City (MO) to Kansas City (KS).

The most significant *percentage* decreases not referenced in the preceding paragraph occurred in North Dakota (63%), South Dakota (58%), Mississippi (52%), West Virginia (47%), Arkansas (35%), Iowa (33%), and Oklahoma (27%), all of which have small Jewish populations.

Table 6 Changes in Jewish population by census region and census division, 1980-2020

Census region/division	1980		2020		Percent-age change
	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	
Northeast	**3,390,420**	**57.3%**	**3,214,300**	**44.9%**	**(5.2)%**
Middle Atlantic	3,003,185	50.7%	2,753,585	38.5%	(8.3)%
New England	387,235	6.5%	460,715	6.4%	19.0%
Midwest	**689,825**	**11.7%**	**758,930**	**10.6%**	**10.0%**
East North Central	554,490	9.4%	595,855	8.3%	7.5%
West North Central	135,335	2.3%	163,075	2.3%	20.5%
South	**949,735**	**16.0%**	**1,557,605**	**21.8%**	**64.0%**
East South Central	40,385	0.7%	47,150	0.7%	16.8%
South Atlantic	811,005	13.7%	1,312,475	18.3%	61.8%
West South Central	98,345	1.7%	197,980	2.8%	101.3%
West	**890,915**	**15.0%**	**1,622,660**	**22.7%**	**82.1%**
Mountain	101,165	1.7%	305,820	4.3%	202.3%
Pacific	789,750	13.3%	1,316,840	18.4%	66.7%
Total	**5,920,895**	**100.0%**	**7,153,495**	**100.0%**	**20.8%**

See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Table 7 Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1980-2020				
State	1980	2020	Increase/ (decrease)	Percentage change
Alabama	8,835	10,325	1,490	16.9%
Alaska	960	5,750	4,790	499.0%
Arizona	41,285	108,075	66,790	161.8%
Arkansas	3,395	2,225	(1,170)	-34.5%
California	753,945	1,187,990	434,045	57.6%
Colorado	31,765	98,400	66,635	209.8%
Connecticut	102,035	118,350	16,315	16.0%
Delaware	10,000	15,100	5,100	51.0%
District of Columbia	40,000	57,300	17,300	43.3%
Florida	454,880	657,095	202,215	44.5%
Georgia	34,610	128,720	94,110	271.9%
Hawaii	5,625	7,100	1,475	26.2%
Idaho	505	2,125	1,620	320.8%
Illinois	266,385	297,735	31,350	11.8%
Indiana	23,485	25,145	1,660	7.1%
Iowa	8,215	5,475	(2,740)	-33.4%
Kansas	10,755	17,425	6,670	62.0%
Kentucky	11,585	12,500	915	7.9%
Louisiana	16,340	14,900	(1,440)	-8.8%
Maine	6,800	12,550	5,750	84.6%
Maryland	185,915	238,600	52,685	28.3%
Massachusetts	249,455	293,080	43,625	17.5%
Michigan	90,200	87,905	(2,295)	-2.5%
Minnesota	34,990	65,900	30,910	88.3%
Mississippi	3,200	1,525	(1,675)	-52.3%
Missouri	71,790	64,275	(7,515)	-10.5%
Montana	645	1,495	850	131.8%
Nebraska	7,905	9,350	1,445	18.3%
Nevada	17,200	76,300	59,100	343.6%

Table 7 Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1980-2020				
State	1980	2020	Increase/ (decrease)	Percentage change
New Hampshire	4,480	10,120	5,640	125.9%
New Jersey	442,765	546,950	104,185	23.5%
New Mexico	7,155	12,625	5,470	76.5%
New York	2,140,690	1,772,470	(368,220)	-17.2%
North Carolina	13,240	45,935	32,695	246.9%
North Dakota	1,085	400	(685)	-63.1%
Ohio	144,670	151,615	6,945	4.8%
Oklahoma	6,065	4,425	(1,640)	-27.0%
Oregon	10,835	40,650	29,815	275.2%
Pennsylvania	419,730	434,165	14,435	3.4%
Rhode Island	22,000	18,750	(3,250)	-14.8%
South Carolina	8,660	16,820	8,160	94.2%
South Dakota	595	250	(345)	-58.0%
Tennessee	16,765	22,800	6,035	36.0%
Texas	72,545	176,430	103,885	143.2%
Utah	2,300	5,650	3,350	145.7%
Vermont	2,465	7,865	5,400	219.1%
Virginia	59,360	150,595	91,235	153.7%
Washington	18,385	75,350	56,965	309.8%
West Virginia	4,340	2,310	(2,030)	-46.8%
Wisconsin	29,750	33,455	3,705	12.5%
Wyoming	310	1,150	840	271.0%
Total	**5,920,895**	**7,153,495**	**1,232,600**	**20.8%**
See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.				

The number of Jews in California increased by 434,000 (58%), reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 202,000 (45%), reflecting increases particularly in Palm Beach County.[8] Other significant increases include New Jersey (104,000, 24%), especially reflecting migration from New York City to the suburbs in northern New Jersey; Texas (104,000, 143%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Georgia (94,000, 272%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Virginia (91,000, 154%), reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC; Arizona (67,000, 161%), reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix; Colorado (67,000, 210%), reflecting primarily the growth in Denver; Nevada (59,000, 344%), reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas; North Carolina (33,000, 247%), Oregon (30,000, 275%), Washington State (57,000, 310%), reflecting the growth in Seattle, and Maryland (53,000, 28%), reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC.

The most significant *percentage* increases not referenced in the previous paragraph occurred in Alaska (499%), Idaho (321%), Wyoming (271%), Vermont (219%), Utah (146%), and New Hampshire (126%), most of which have relatively small Jewish populations.

Urban Area Level Changes

This year, about 100 estimates in the Appendix were either changed or confirmed. A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2019 and 2020 *Year Books* can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix which will be available at www.jewishdatabank.org later in 2021. New studies were completed in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Denver, Philadelphia, Sarasota, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul). The more significant changes include:

Colorado. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Denver was changed from 95,000 to 90,800.

Florida. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Sarasota (including snowbirds) was changed from 15,500 to 28,850, an 86% increase.

Maryland. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Baltimore was changed from 93,400 to 95,400, a 2% increase. Also based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Howard County was changed from 17,200 to 18,700, a 9% increase.

Minnesota. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) was changed from 44,500 to 64,800, a 46% increase.[16]

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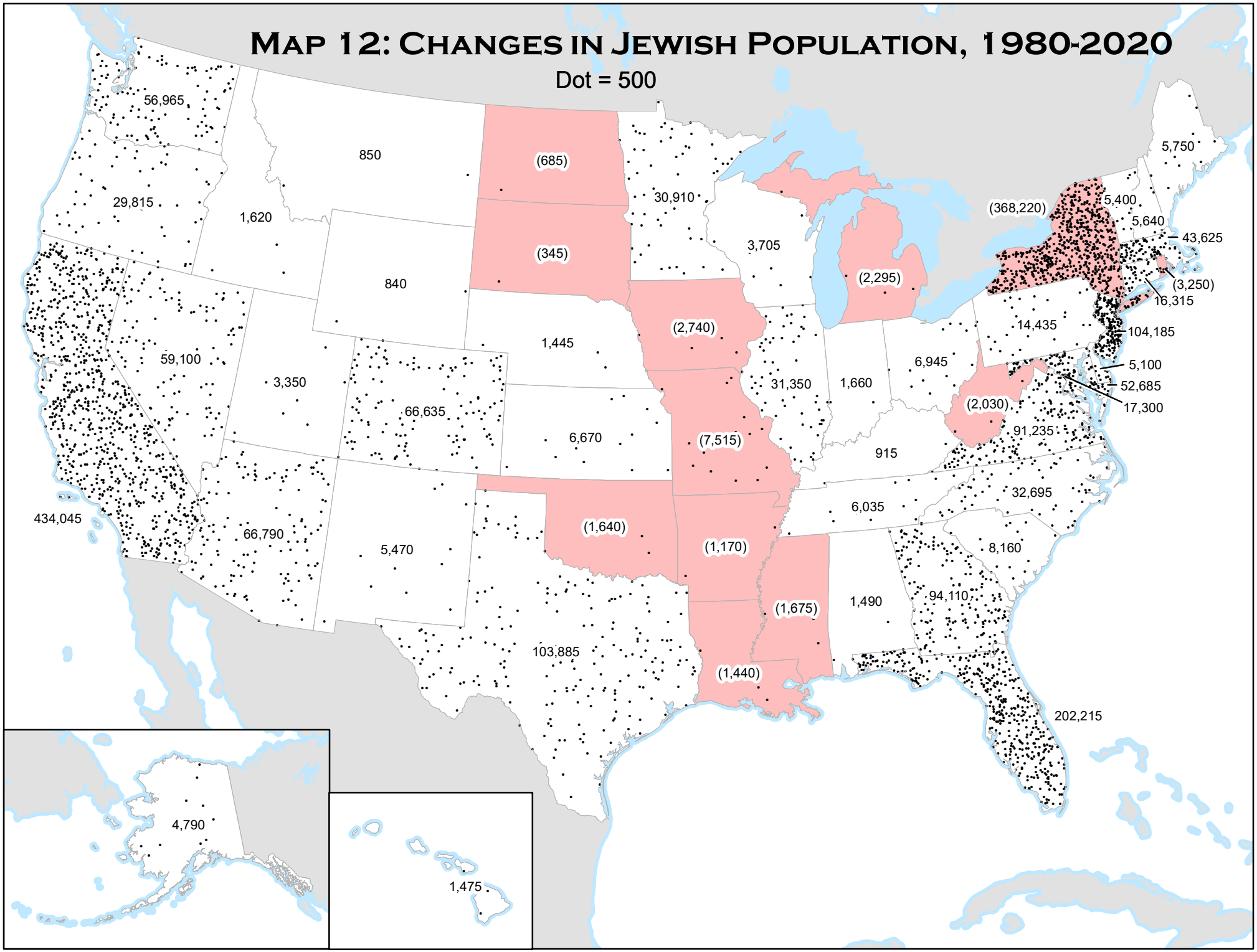
[8] The number of Jews in Florida in 2020 excludes Jews in part-year households ("snowbirds"). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1980.

[16] We question whether this increase is realistic for many of the same reasons advanced in footnote 17.


Map 12: Changes in Jewish Population, 1980-2020
Dot = 500
56,965
29,815
850
1,620
(685)
(345)
30,910
3,705
(2,295)
(368,220)
5,400
5,640
43,625
(3,250)
16,315
5,750
14,435
104,185
5,100
52,685
17,300
6,945
(2,030)
91,235
32,695
8,160
94,110
202,215
840
1,445
(2,740)
59,100
3,350
66,635
6,670
(7,515)
31,350
1,660
915
6,035
1,490
434,045
66,790
5,470
(1,640)
(1,170)
(1,675)
(1,440)
103,885
4,790
1,475

Ohio. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Cincinnati was changed from 27,000 to 32,100, a 19% increase.

Pennsylvania. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Philadelphia was changed from 214,700 to 351,100, a 64% increase.[17]

Section 4 Results of Local Jewish Community Studies

Since 2000, about 50 US Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year, this section presents tables comparing the results of these studies. The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution, because the studies were not completed in the same year, use different sampling methods, use different questionnaires (Bradburn, Sudman, and Wansink 2004), and differ in other ways (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2007, pp. 136-138; Sheskin 2005). Note that many more comparison tables may be found in Sheskin (2001) and Sheskin (2015b).http://www.jewishdatabank.org/study.asp?sid=90188&tp=5

This section uses the Century 21 data set.[18] With this data set, we can examine

[17] We question whether this increase is realistic. The Jewish population of Philadelphia was estimated by scientific studies at 252,000 in 1984, 206,000 in 1997, and 215,000 in 2009. These three numbers show a decline followed by a leveling off of the Jewish population. It seems highly unlikely that a northeastern city has added 136,000 Jews (a 64% increase) in a decade. This is made even more improbable by the fact that 95,000 of this increase occurred in Philadelphia County, which includes Philadelphia city. While a number of recent studies have shown some increases in the Jewish population around central business districts (Miami, Omaha, Houston, Indianapolis), an increase of this magnitude seems unlikely. In addition, the general population of the 5-county area covered by the Jewish Federation in Philadelphia shows only a 3% increase from 2010-2019 (www.census.gov) and the increase in Philadelphia County is only 4%. While one can have Jewish population growth that outpaces general population growth it seems unlikely that the Jewish population increased by 64% at a time in which the general population increased by only 3%. The 64% is 21 times higher than the 3%.

Several possibilities present themselves: 1) the previous estimates (1997 and 2009) were somewhat low and the current estimates somewhat high implying that there has been an increase but not by as much as the data indicate. 2) The current study used a new methodology called Address Based Sampling (ABS), while previous studies used Random Digit Dialing (RDD). To some extent, estimates are a product of the techniques used. (The Philadelphia study is the first community study to use a randomly based ABS sampling design.) 3) The 2009 study did not interview on cell phones. 4) The manner in which households were identified as Jewish changed slightly in the current study.

Finally, recent work by the American Jewish Population Project suggests that Philadelphia continues to have a Jewish population of just over 200,0000.

[18] Century 21, which combines data from 29 local Jewish community studies (in 27 Jewish communities because two communities did 2 studies since 2000) conducted by

the manner in which the responses to a particular survey question vary by population subgroup (such as respondents age 65 and over, female respondents, Orthodox respondents, households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, etc.)

Because of the increasing interest in the cultural manner in which Jews are identifying as Jews, this year we examine visits to Jewish museums and other Jewish cultural events.

Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Table 8 shows that the percentage of respondents who visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event in the past year in nine Jewish communities. In this case, seven of the nine studies were completed by the same researcher (Sheskin), making the results more comparable. Note that the two items (Jewish cultural event and Jewish museum) were combined into one question because of the length restriction on questionnaires and the many topics needed to be addressed. The interest in these "cultural connections" is, in part, due to the finding in the 2013 Pew report on Jewish Americans (Pew Research Center 2013) that about 22% of American Jews do not identify their religion as Judaism (but rather as "nothing," atheist, agnostic, etc.), but do identify as Jewish in an ethnic, secular, cultural, ancestral, etc. manner.

For the nine communities in the table, the percentage who visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event in the past year (*visited/attended*) varies from 43% in St. Petersburg to 57% in Detroit and Houston. Except for New York and St. Petersburg, surprisingly little variation is found among the communities (52%-57%).

Ira M. Sheskin as the principal investigator from 2000 through 2018. This data set includes 27,122 20-minute interviews and is a random sample of about 774,000 Jewish households. This data set has several significant advantages.

First, the questionnaire used in each of these local Jewish community studies was basically the same, with minimal variation from community to community in almost all basic measures of Jewish identity. Second, Sheskin used the same basic methodology for determining the survey sample (usually a combination of Random Digit Dialing and Distinctive Jewish Name techniques) for each study (Hartman and Sheskin 2011). Third, the same procedure was used to select a respondent from the household to interview (any cooperative adult, Jewish or not, who answered the telephone in a Jewish household).

In each study, a respondent was pursued intensively until a high cooperation rate was achieved.

Fourth, all 29 community studies used the same definition of a Jewish person: A Jewish person is defined as any person who currently considers himself/herself Jewish (or who is identified as such by the respondent) or who was born Jewish or raised Jewish and has not formally converted to another religion and does not regularly attend religious services of another religion (irrespective of formal conversion). A Jewish household is defined as any household containing a Jewish person. Thus, while the sample does not represent all American Jews, it is a random sample of the Jewish population in the 27 communities. This Data Set is not publicly available, but contact isheskin@miami.edu for access.

Table 8 Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year, Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents		
Community	Year	%
Detroit (HM)	2018	57%
Houston (HM)	2016	57%
Omaha	2017	55%
Broward	2016	53%
Pittsburgh (HM)	2002	53%
Indianapolis	2017	52%
Miami (JM) (HM)	2014	52%
New York (JM)	2011	49%
St. Petersburg (HM)	2017	43%

HM: Community has a significant Holocaust Museum or memorial beyond a small exhibit in a synagogue or JCC.
JM: Community has a significant Jewish Museum beyond a small exhibit in a synagogue or JCC.
See Chapter 9 for a more complete listing of Jewish museums and Holocaust museums.
Note: In a related result, in St. Petersburg, 40% of respondents were very familiar, 36% were somewhat familiar, and 24% were not at all familiar with the Florida Holocaust Museum. 96% of those who were very or somewhat familiar with the Museum, rated it excellent or good.

Table 9 shows, using the Century 21 data set, that for 7 of the Jewish communities combined, 53% of respondents indicated that they had visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event in the past year. No significant variation in this percentage is seen by age or sex.

Orthodox Jews (72%) and Reconstructing Jews (74%) are more likely to have visited/attended than Conservative Jews (61%), Reform Jews (56%), and the Just Jewish (41%). Differences also exist by type of marriage with the highest percentages for in-married Jews in which both spouses were born or raised Jewish (64%) or in which one spouse is a Jew by Choice (57%) than in intermarried households (35%).

Members of synagogues, JCCs, and Jewish organizations are more likely to have visited/attended than non-members. The same is true for respondents who attended Chabad in the past year (74%) than those who did not (47%).

Respondents who had a Jewish education as a child (particularly a Jewish day school education), who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, and who participated in Hillel or Chabad while in college have higher rates of having visited/attended than those who did not have these experiences.

About two-thirds of respondents who have been to Israel visited/attended, compared to about one-third of respondents who have never been to Israel.

Finally, federation donors, particularly donors of $500 and over, are more like to have visited/attended.

Thus, while some population subgroups are more likely to have visited/attended than others, these two tables would indicate that significant portions of the American Jewish population are connecting with the Jewish community via cultural experiences.

Table 9 Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	
Base: Jewish Respondents	
All	53.0%
Age of Respondent	
Under 35	54.3%
35 - 49	56.5%
50 - 64	53.9%
65 - 74	50.7%
75 and over	50.1%
➜ 65 and over	50.4%
Sex of Respondent	
Male	51.6%
Female	54.0%
Age of Male Respondents	
Under 35	52.8%
35 - 49	57.6%
50 - 64	51.5%
65 - 74	49.9%
75 and over	45.9%
➜ 65 and over	48.2%
Age of Female Respondents	
Under 35	55.5%
35 - 49	55.5%
50 - 64	55.9%
65 - 74	51.4%
75 and over	52.3%
➜ 65 and over	51.9%

Table 9 Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	72.0%
Conservative	61.1%
Reconstructing	73.7%
Reform	55.8%
Just Jewish	40.6%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	63.5%
Conversionary In-Married	57.0%
Intermarried	34.8%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	71.6%
Non-Member	43.2%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year	
Attended	74.2%
Did Not Attend	46.9%
JCC Membership	
Member	69.1%
Non-Member	51.5%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	75.3%
Non-Member	46.6%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	60.5%
To Supplemental School	55.0%
No	47.0%

Table 9 Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	59.8%
No	51.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	66.9%
No	44.1%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	67.9%
No	53.1%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	69.7%
On General Trip	64.0%
No	32.6%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	69.8%
Asked by Federation for a Gift, but Did Not Donate	48.7%
Not Asked	44.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	45.1%
Under $100	64.3%
$100 - $500	69.1%
$500 and over	81.3%

Source: Authors from Century 21 Dataset. The question that generates this table was only asked of respondents in 7 of the 27 Jewish communities in this data set: Broward County (FL), Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, Omaha, St. Petersburg, and Detroit. The overall sample size for this table is 4,239 which is a random sample of the more than 105,000 Jewish households in these 7 communities. The extent to which these results apply to Jews nationally is unknown. The types of differences between the various population subgroups would most likely reflect national findings.

Section 5 Atlas of US Jewish Communities

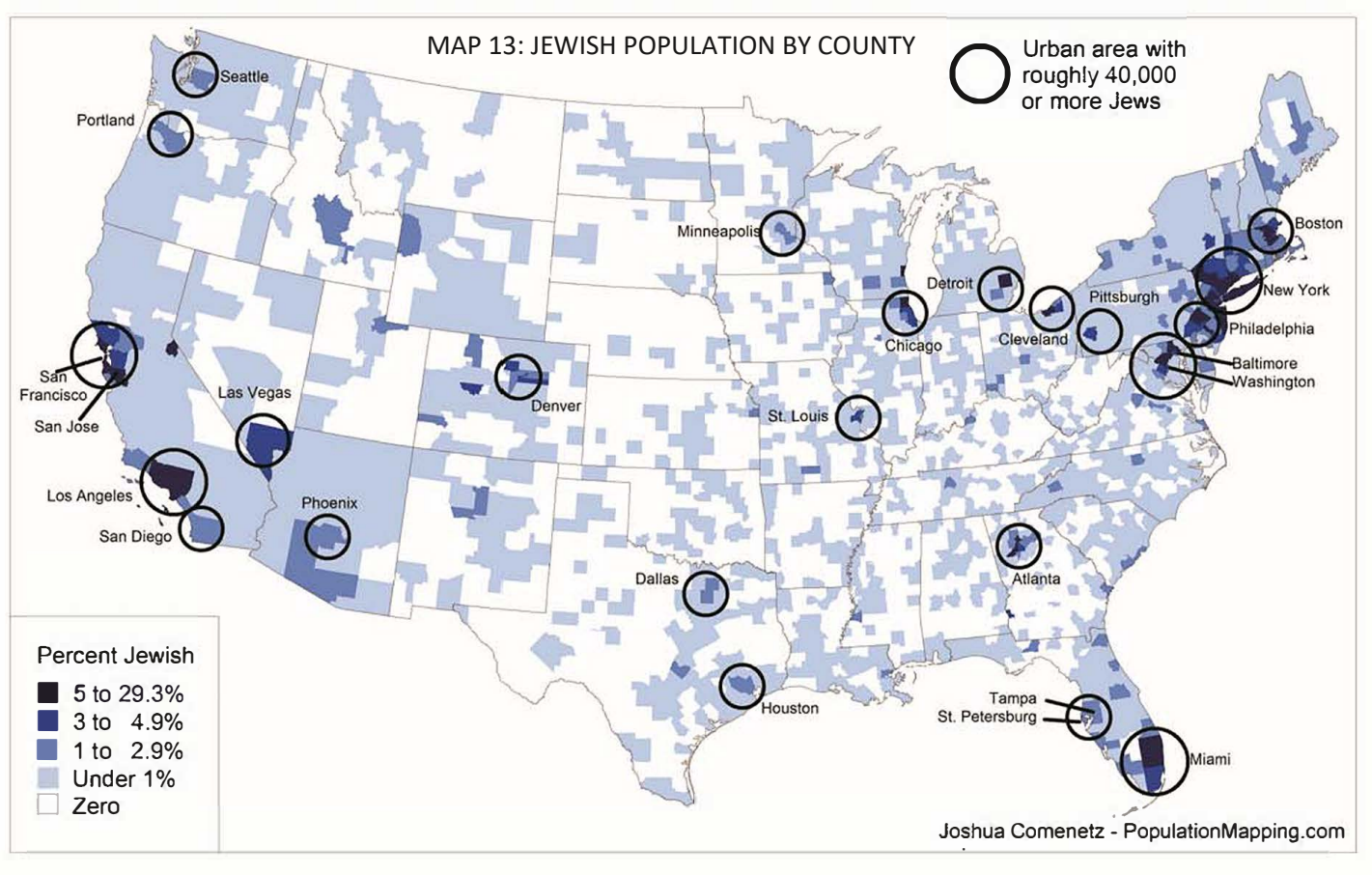
This Section presents regional and state maps showing the approximate sizes of each Jewish community. State maps are presented for the states with the largest Jewish populations. In a few cases, states with smaller Jewish populations are presented on the maps because of proximity. For example, Delaware is presented on the Maryland map. The Appendix should be used in conjunction with the maps, as it provides more exact population estimates and more detailed descriptions of the geographic areas included within each community. Note that in some places, county names are utilized, and in other cases, town or city names appear. In general, we have tried to use the names that reflect the manner in which the local Jewish community identifies itself. In some cases, because of spacing issues on the maps, we have deviated from this rule.

The rankings of the population sizes and the population sizes of the communities within the US are from **Table 5**, which is based on the Jewish populations of Jewish Federation service areas. The Jewish population of each state is provided in parentheses after each state name.

Map 13 shows the percentage of Jews by county (Comenetz 2011). As expected, the percentages are highest in the Northeast, California, and Florida. Note that in some cases, particularly in the West, where counties are generally larger, it may seem that the Jewish population is spread over larger areas of a state than is actually the case. For example, San Bernardino County (CA), the largest county in area in the US, covers 20,105 square miles and is larger than nine US states. Almost all Jews in this county live in the southwestern section of the county, but on the map a very large area is shaded.

Large areas of the country have virtually no Jewish population. Rural, agrarian areas, in particular, are often devoid of any Jewish population. In Europe, from which most US Jews can trace their ancestry, Jews often did not become farmers, because 1) during many eras and in many geographic locations, Jews were not allowed to own land; 2) as a people who often felt that they could be expelled at any time, Jews did not tend to invest in real estate, which clearly could not be taken with them if they were expelled; and 3) in American the greatest opportunities lay in cities and not on farms. Technology was transforming the agricultural sector and many farmers were moving to the cities so it made little sense to go into agriculture. Thus, when Jews came to the US, they tended to settle in urban areas. This is still the trend.

While these maps present our best estimates for 2020, note that the date on most estimates are most frequently from previous years. They remain, however, the best estimates available for the current year. For the dates of all estimates, see the Appendix.


MAP 13: JEWISH POPULATION BY COUNTY
Urban area with roughly 40,000 or more Jews
Seattle
Portland
Minneapolis
Boston
Detroit
New York
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Chicago
Cleveland
Baltimore
Washington
San Francisco
San Jose
Las Vegas
Denver
St. Louis
Los Angeles
San Diego
Phoenix
Dallas
Atlanta
Houston
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Miami
Percent Jewish
5 to 29.3%
3 to 4.9%
1 to 2.9%
Under 1%
Zero
Joshua Comenetz - PopulationMapping.com

New England (**Maps 14 to 5.15**)

Connecticut (118,350 Jews) (**Map 14**). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County[9] (24,450) are based on 2000, 2010, and 2000 RDD studies, respectively. Hartford is the largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 28% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 37th largest US Jewish community. Upper Fairfield County is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 21% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 45th largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the third largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 19% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 47th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Western Connecticut (8,000) is based on a 2010 DJN study.

All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Maine (12,550 Jews) (**Map 15**). Based on a 2007 RDD study, 8,350 Jews live in Southern Maine (Portland). The estimates for Oxford County (South Paris) (750 Jews), Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (600), and Sagadahoc (Bath) (400) are DJN estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Massachusetts (293,080 full-year Jews plus 3,350 part-year Jews) (**Map 14**). Based on a 2015 RDD study, 248,000 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts, accounts for 85% of the Jews in Massachusetts, and is the 7th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Worcester (9,000 Jews) is based on a 2014 Informant update of a 1986 RDD study. An estimate of 7,050 Jews (including part-year residents) for the Berkshires (2008) is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Attleboro, based on a 2002 DJN estimate, has 800 Jews. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

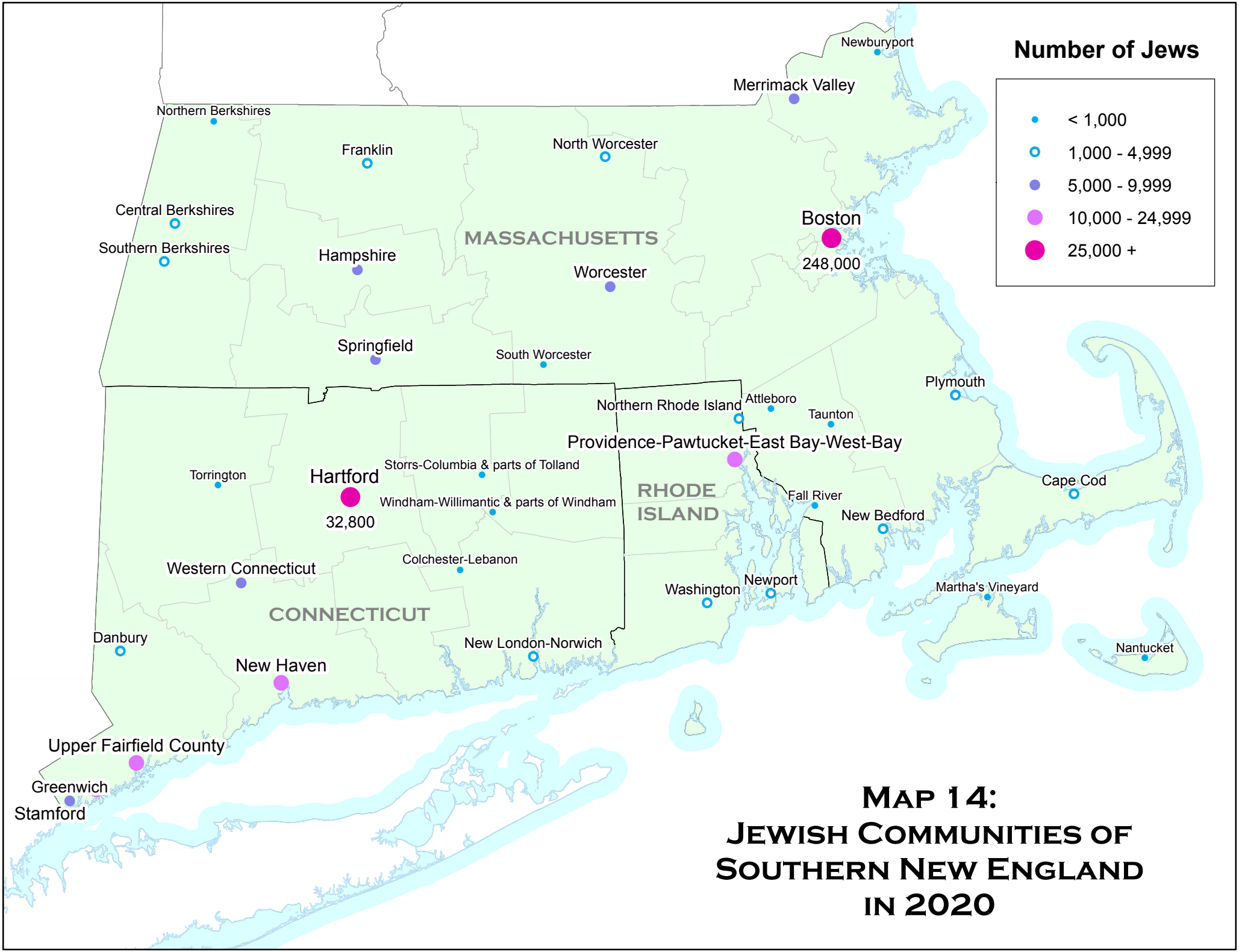
New Hampshire (10,120 full-year Jews plus 140 part-year Jews) (**Map 15**). Manchester (4,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in New Hampshire. Most of the estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Rhode Island (18,750 Jews) (**Map 14**). The estimate of 18,750 Jews in the state is based on a 2002 RDD study of the entire state.

For more information on the Jews of Rhode Island, see Goodman and Smith (2004).

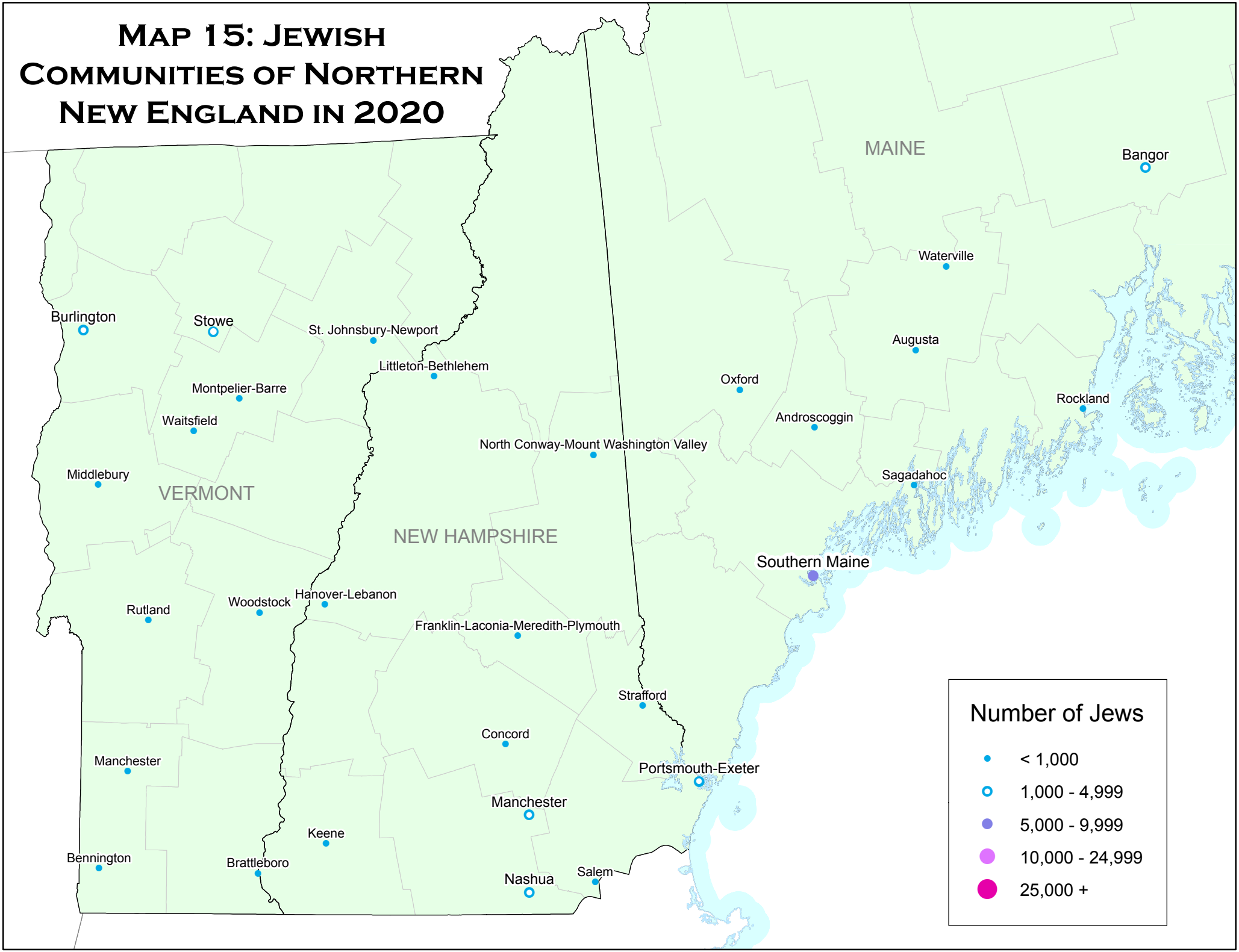
Vermont (7,865 Jews) (**Map 15**). Burlington (3,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Vermont. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

[9] Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the survey in 2000.



Map 14: Jewish Communities of Southern New England in 2020

Map 15: Jewish Communities of Northern New England in 2020



Middle Atlantic (**Maps 16 to 5.18**)

New Jersey (546,950 full-year Jews plus 14,200 part-year Jews) (**Map 16**). The most significant Jewish populations are in Bergen County, Monmouth County, Ocean County, Southern New Jersey, Middlesex County, and Essex County.

Based, in part, on a 1997 RDD study in Monmouth and a 2008 RDD study in Middlesex, the now merged Jewish community, called the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth), contains 122,000 Jews, including 70,000 Jews in Monmouth (which includes 6,000 part-year residents who live in the community for 3-7 months of the year) and 52,000 Jews in Middlesex County. Middlesex-Monmouth is the largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 12th largest US Jewish community

Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 119,400 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 100,000 in Bergen County, 8,000 in northern Passaic County, and 11,400 in Hudson County. Northern New Jersey is the 2nd largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 22% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 14th largest US Jewish community

Based, in part, on a 1998 RDD study, updated with a 2012 DJN study, 115,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 48,200 in Essex County, 30,300 in Morris County, 24,400 in Union County, 7,400 in northern Somerset County, and 4,700 in Sussex County. Greater MetroWest is the third largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 15th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Ocean County (84,500 Jews) is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate that is derived, in part, from a count of a mailing list said to be a complete listing of the ultra-Orthodox community in the Lakewood area. Ocean County is the 20th largest US Jewish community.

Other communities with RDD studies in New Jersey include Southern New Jersey (2013) (56,700), and Atlantic and Cape May Counties (2004) (20,400, including 8,200 part-year residents). The 1991 Southern New Jersey (Cherry Hill) study was updated with a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Southern New Jersey is the 29th largest US Jewish community.

A 2012 DJN study estimates 20,000 Jews for the service area of the Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties, including 11,600 Jews in southern Somerset County, 6,000 in Hunterdon County, and 2,400 in Warren County. Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties is for the 52nd largest US Jewish community.

All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including southern Passaic County (12,000) and Trenton (6,000).

New York (1,772,470 Jews) (**Map 17**). Based on a 2011 RDD study, 1,538,000 Jews live in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, including 561,100 in Brooklyn, 239,700 in Manhattan, 229,900 in Nassau County, 197,800 in Queens, 136,200 in Westchester County, 85,700 in Suffolk County, 53,900 in The Bronx, and 33,900 in Staten Island. New York is the largest Jewish community in New York State, accounts for 87% of the Jews in New York State, and is the largest US Jewish community.

For more information on the Jews of Brooklyn, see Abramovitch and Galvin (2002).

The 102,600 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland County is the 16th largest US Jewish community. The 38,500 estimate for Orange County includes an estimate of 26,500 for Kiryas Joel, based on the US Census. Orange County is the 33rd largest US Jewish community.

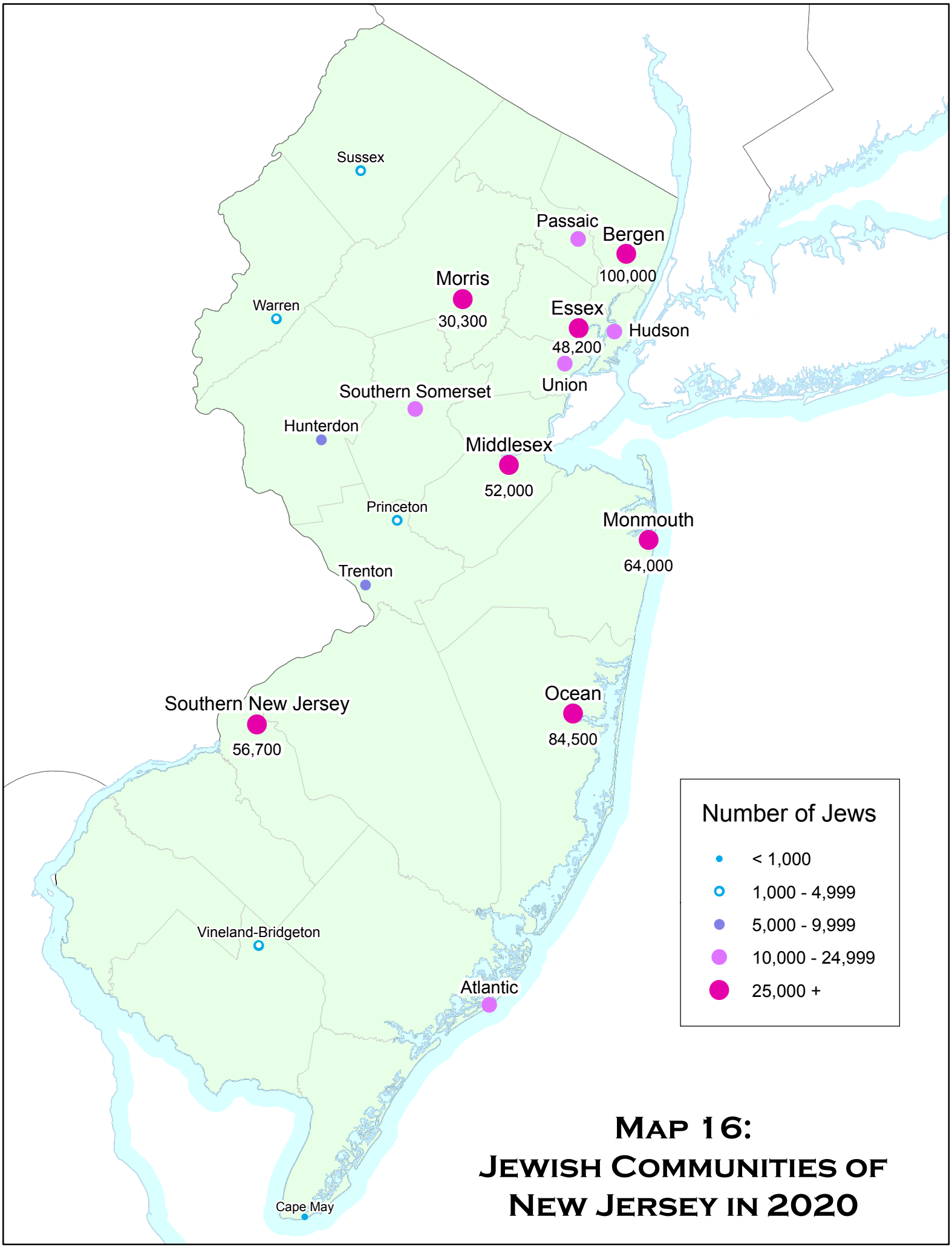
The five most significant Jewish communities in upstate New York are Albany (Northeastern NY) (20,500), Rochester (19,900 Jews), Buffalo (11,000), Dutchess County (10,000), and Syracuse (7,000). Northeastern New York is the 51st largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Rochester is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The estimate for Buffalo is based on a study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

Putnam County (3,900) is based on a study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Pennsylvania (434,165 Jews) (**Map 18**). Based on a 2019 ABS study, 351,100 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 162,100 in Philadelphia County, 84,500 in Montgomery County, 52,600 in Bucks County, 29,400 in Delaware County, and 22,500 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 3rd largest US Jewish community.

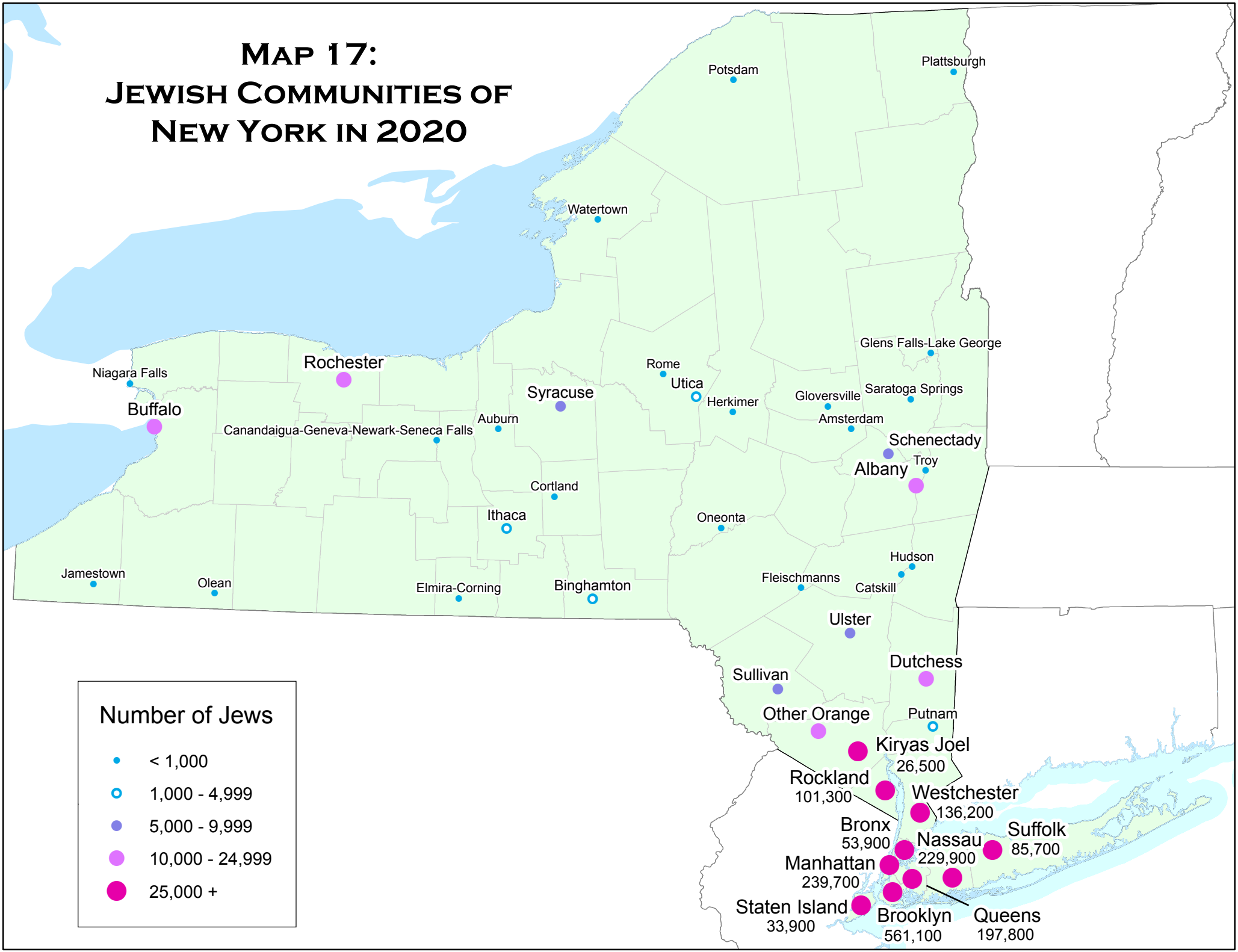
The estimate of 49,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 RDD study. Pittsburgh is the second largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 10% of Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 31st largest US Jewish community.

Other Jewish communities with RDD studies in Pennsylvania include Lehigh Valley (Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton) (2007) (8,050 Jews), Harrisburg (2016) (5,000), and York (1999) (1,800). The 2007 estimates of Jews for Monroe County (2,300) and Carbon County (600) are based on DJN studies. The estimate of 1,800 Jews for Wilkes-Barre is based on a 2014 Informant update of a 2005 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The estimate of 3,100 Jews for Scranton is based upon a 2008 informant estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet estimates.

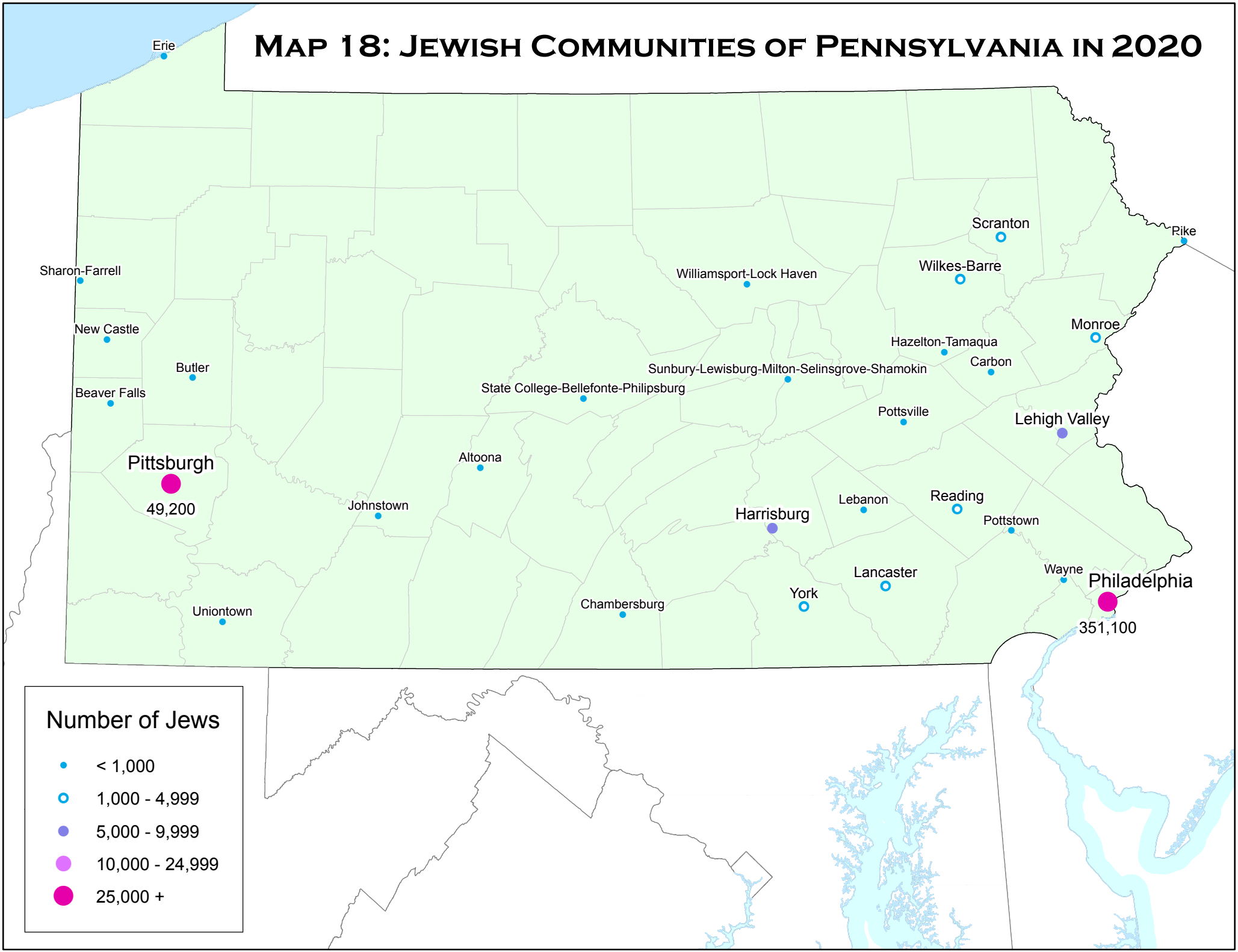


Map 16:
Jewish Communities of New Jersey in 2020

Map 17:
Jewish Communities of New York in 2020



Map 18: Jewish Communities of Pennsylvania in 2020



Midwest (**Maps 19 to 5.21**)

Illinois (297,735 Jews) (**Map 19**). Based on a 2011 RDD study, Chicago (291,800 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Illinois, accounts for 98% of the Jews in Illinois, and is the 6th largest US Jewish community.

The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (750, of which 300 live in Illinois), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Indiana (25,145 Jews) (**Map 19**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, Indianapolis (17,900 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Indiana and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Indiana. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Iowa (5,475 Jews) (**Map 20**). Des Moines-Ames (3,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Iowa, based on a *1956* scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated by an Informant Estimate in 2020. Des Moines-Ames accounts for 55% of the Jews in Iowa. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450, of which 275 live in Iowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and updated with an Informant Estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Kansas (17,425 Jews) (**Map 20).** The Kansas portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 16,000 Jews, based on a 1985 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated in 2016. Kansas City is the largest Jewish community in Kansas, accounting for 92% of the Jews in Kansas. Adding in the 2,000 Jews who live in the Missouri portion of Kansas City, yields a combined population of 18,000. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Michigan (87,905 Jews) (**Map 19**). Detroit (71,750 Jews), the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 82% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 25th largest US Jewish community. The estimate is based on a 2018 RDD study.

The estimate for Ann Arbor (8,000) is based on a 2010 DJN study, updated by a 2014 Informant Estimate. Flint (1,300) is based on a *1956* scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated by a 2009 Informant Estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Minnesota (65,900 Jews) (**Map 20**). The combined Twin Cities Jewish community of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with 64,800 Jews based on a 2019 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Minnesota and accounts for 98% of the Jews in Minnesota. Minneapolis, with 36,000 Jews, is the 35th largest US Jewish community. The estimate of 11,600 Jews for the counties surrounding the Twin Cities is based on an RDD study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Missouri (64,275 Jews) (**Map 20**). St. Louis (61,100 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Missouri, accounts for 95% of the Jews in Missouri, and is the 28th largest US Jewish community.

The Missouri portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 2,000 Jews, based on a 1985 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated in 2015. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Nebraska (9,350 Jews) (**Map 20**). Omaha (8,800 Jews), based on a 2017 RDD estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nebraska and accounts for 94% of the Jews in Nebraska. The estimate for Lincoln is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

North Dakota (400 Jews) (**Map 20**). The estimates for both Fargo (150 Jews) and Grand Forks (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Ohio (151,615 Jews) (**Map 21**). Cleveland, with 80,800 Jews, based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Ohio, accounts for 53% of the Jews in Ohio, and is the 22nd largest US Jewish community.

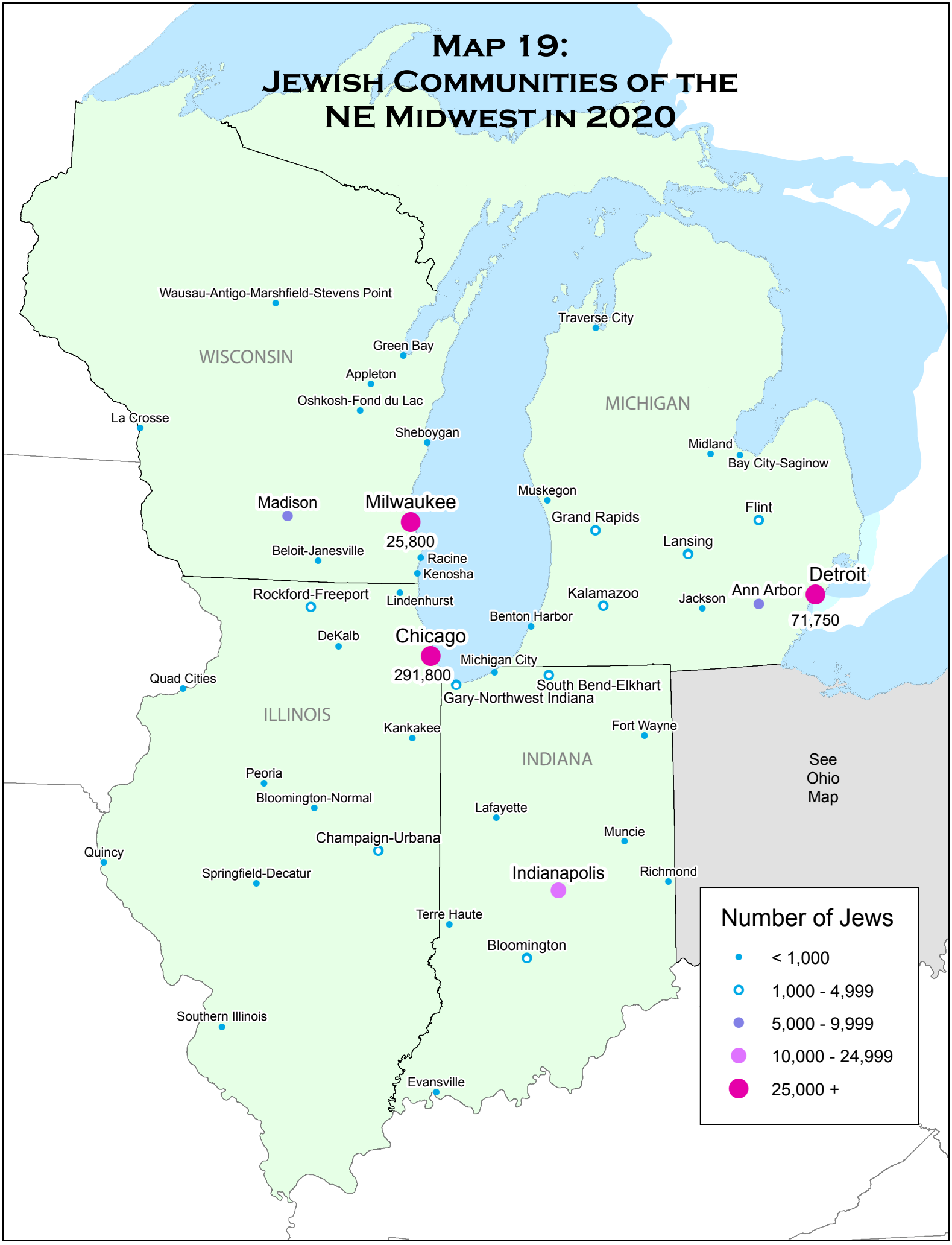
The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati, with 32,100 Jews, and Columbus, with 25,500. These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2008 and 2013, respectively. Cincinnati is the 38th largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 44th largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for 91% of the Jews in Ohio.

The estimates for Dayton (4,000 Jews), Akron-Kent (3,000), Toledo-Bowling Green (2,300), Youngstown-Warren (1,300), and Canton (900) are based on older scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

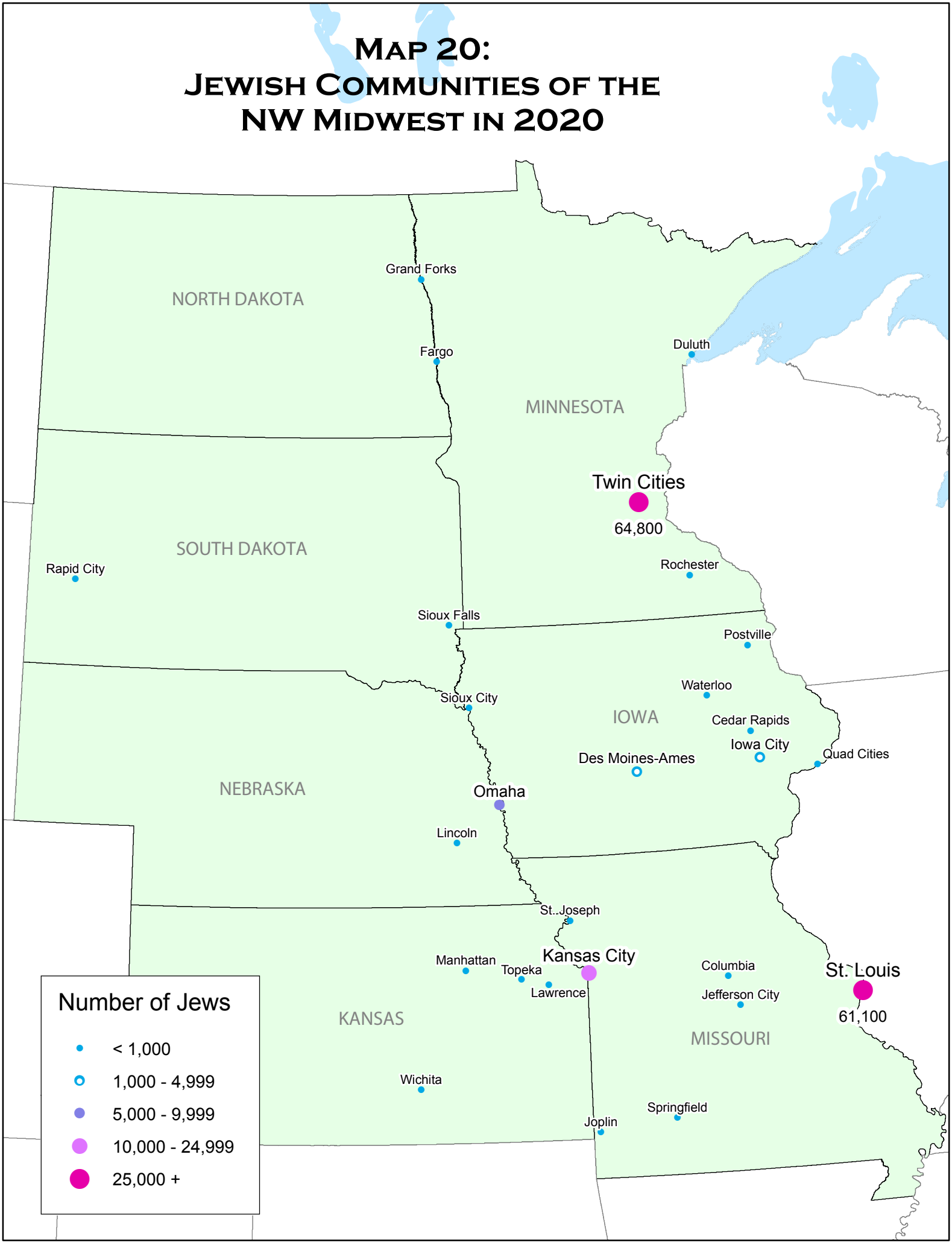
South Dakota (250 Jews) (**Map 20**). The estimates for both Sioux Falls (100 Jews) and Rapid City (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

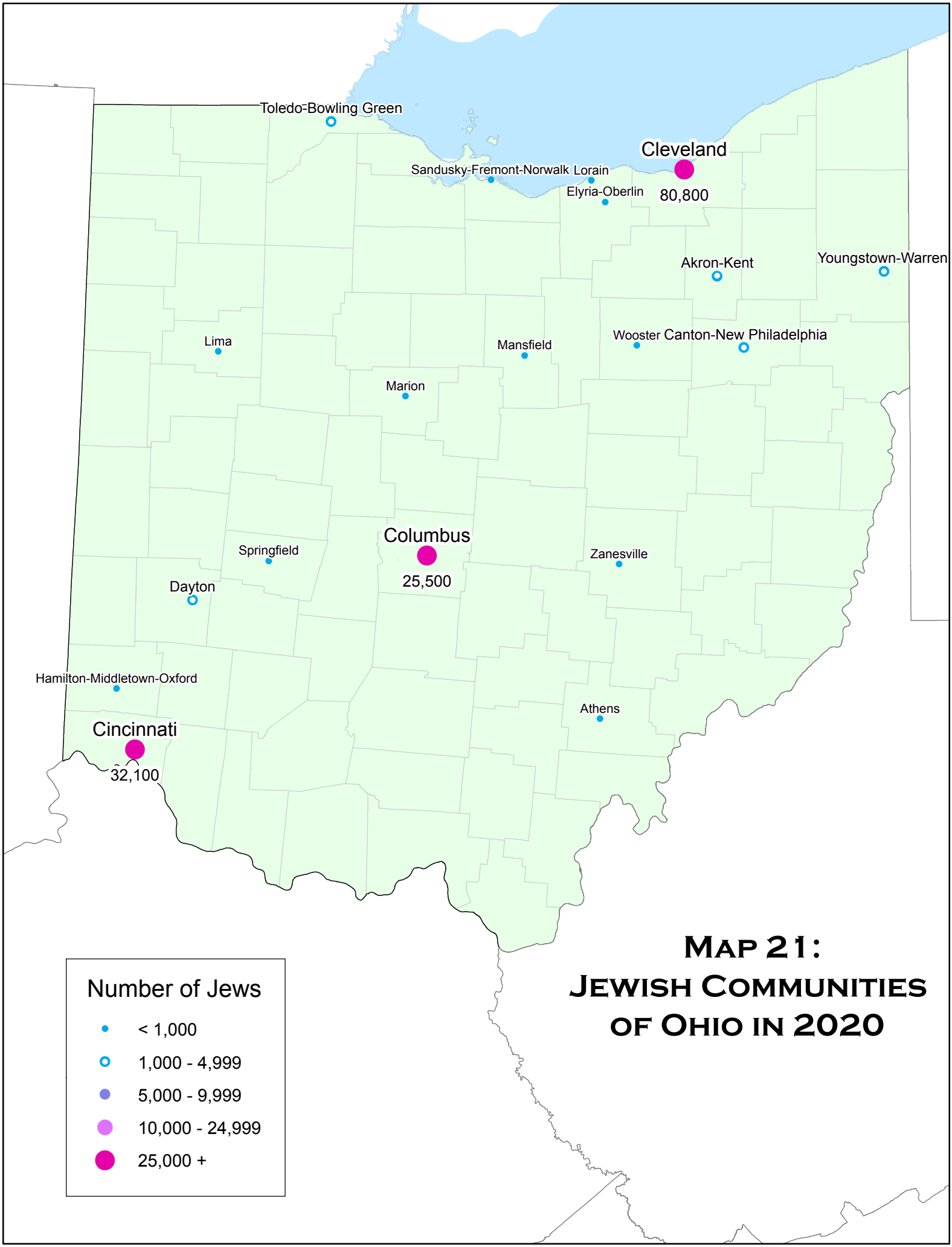
Wisconsin (33,455 Jews) (**Map 19**). Milwaukee (25,800 Jews), based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Wisconsin, accounts for 77% of the Jews in Wisconsin, and is the 43rd largest US Jewish community. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Map 19:
Jewish Communities of the NE Midwest in 2020



Map 20:
Jewish Communities of the NW Midwest in 2020





Map 21: Jewish Communities of Ohio in 2020

South (**Maps 22 to 5.25**)

Alabama (10,325 Jews) (**Map 22**). Birmingham (6,300 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alabama and accounts for 61% of the Jews in Alabama. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/alabama-encyclopedia.html)

Arkansas (2,225 Jews) (**Map 23**). Little Rock (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arkansas and accounts for 67% of the Jews in Arkansas. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/arkansas-encyclopedia.html)

Delaware (15,100 Jews) (**Map 24**). The estimates of Jewish population in Delaware are all based on a 1995 RDD study, updated with a 2006 DJN study. Wilmington (7,600 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Delaware and accounts for 50% of the Jews in Delaware. The other Jewish communities are Newark (4,300) and Kent and Sussex Counties (Dover) (3,200).

District of Columbia/Greater Washington (295,500 Jews) (**Map 24**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, 295,500 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington, including 105,400 in Montgomery County (MD), 121,400 in Northern Virginia, 57,300 in the District of Columbia, and 11,400 in Prince George's County (MD). Greater Washington is the 5th largest US Jewish community.

Florida (657,095 full-year Jews, plus 69,050 part-year Jews) (**Map 25**). Based on RDD studies, 535,000 Jews, including 54,500 part-year residents, live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County[10]): Broward County (2016) 149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year residents; South Palm Beach (2018) 136,100, including 22,500 part-year residents; West Palm Beach (2018) 127,200, including 22,500 part-year residents; and Miami (2014) 123,200, including 4,200 part-year residents.

Broward County (149,000) is the 8th largest US Jewish community, Miami (123,200) is the 11th largest, South Palm Beach (136,100) is the 9th largest, and West Palm Beach (127,200) is the 10th largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities account for 73% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include the service area of the Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast (St. Petersburg) (28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), Orlando (31,100, including 500 part-year residents), Sarasota (28,850, including 4,150 part-year residents), Tampa (23,000), and Jacksonville (13,000, including 100 part-year residents). Sarasota is the 41st largest US Jewish community, St. Petersburg (28,000) is the 42nd largest, Orlando (31,100 residents) is the 39th largest, and Tampa (23,000) is the 48th largest.

The estimates for Sarasota, Jacksonville, and St. Petersburg are based on RDD studies (2001, 2002, and 2017 respectively). The RDD study for Orlando (1993) is considerably older but was updated with a 2010 DJN study. The estimate for Tampa is based on a 2010 DJN study.

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[10] Palm Beach County consists of two Jewish communities: The South Palm Beach community includes Greater Boca Raton and Greater Delray Beach. The West Palm Beach community includes all other areas of Palm Beach County from Boynton Beach north to the Martin County line.

The estimate for Naples (7,530, including 3,200 part-year residents) is based on a scientific study (neither RDD nor DJN) and the estimate for Tallahassee (2,800) is based on a 2010 DJN study. The estimate of 11,800 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 2018 RDD study for Stuart and a 2004 RDD study for St. Lucie. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (7,500).

For more information on the Jews of South Florida, see Greenbaum (2005) and Zerivitz (2020). (https://www.isjl.org/florida-encyclopedia.html)

Georgia (128,720 Jews) (**Map 22)**. Atlanta (119,800 Jews), based on a 2006 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Georgia, accounts for 93% of the Jews in Georgia, and is the 13th largest US Jewish community. The only other significant Jewish community in Georgia is Savannah (4,300), whose estimate, like all the other communities in Georgia, is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate. (https://www.isjl.org/georgia-encyclopedia.html)

Kentucky (12,500 Jews) (**Map 22**). Based on a 2006 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), Louisville (8,300 Jews) accounts for 66% of the Jews in Kentucky. Lexington (2,500), which is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate, is the only other significant Jewish community. All other estimates (except Covington-Newport, which is based on an RDD study) are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/kentucky-encyclopedia.html)

Louisiana (14,900 Jews) (**Map 23**). New Orleans (12,000 Jews), based on a 1984 RDD study, updated in 2009 (post-Katrina) with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and in 2019 with an Informant/Internet estimate, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Louisiana. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/louisiana-encyclopedia.html)

Maryland (238,600 Jews) (**Map 24**). Based on a 2014 RDD study, the largest Jewish community in Maryland is Montgomery County (105,400 Jews), which is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Montgomery County accounts for 44% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2010 RDD study, Baltimore (95,400) is the second largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 18th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate of 17,200 Jews for Howard County (Columbia) is based on a 2010 RDD study. Three communities, the Maryland portion of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington (Montgomery and Prince George's Counties), Baltimore, and Howard County, account for 96% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2010 DJN estimate, 3,500 Jews live in Annapolis. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates

Mississippi (1,525 Jews) (**Map 22**). The estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Mississippi are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/mississippi-encyclopedia.html)

North Carolina (45,935 full-year Jews plus 1,060 part-year Jews) (**Map 22)** Charlotte (12,000 Jews), based on a 1997 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in North Carolina. Durham-Chapel Hill (7,500), Raleigh-Cary (15,000), Western North Carolina (4,200), and Greensboro (3,000) are other significant communities. With the

exception of Western North Carolina, which is based on a scientific study using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), the other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Winston-Salem (1,200) is based on a 2011 DJN estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/north-carolina-encyclopedia.html)

Oklahoma (4,425 Jews) (**Map 22**). Based on a 2010 DJN study, the largest Jewish community in Oklahoma is Oklahoma City-Norman (2,300 Jews). The estimate for Tulsa (2,000) is an Informant/Internet Estimate. (https://www.isjl.org/oklahoma-encyclopedia.html)

South Carolina (16,820 Jews) (**Map 22**). Charleston (9,000 Jews), based on an Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in South Carolina and accounts for 54% of the Jews in South Carolina. The estimate for Greenville (2,000) is based on a DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/south-carolina-encyclopedia.html)

Tennessee (22,800 Jews) (**Map 22**). The estimates for Memphis (10,000 Jews) and Nashville (9,000), the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Memphis and Nashville combined account for 83% of the Jews in Tennessee. The estimates for Knoxville (2,000), Chattanooga (1,400), and Oak Ridge (150) are based on DJN studies. Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport (125) is an Informant/Internet Estimate. (https://www.isjl.org/tennessee-encyclopedia.html)

Texas (176,430 Jews) (**Map 23**). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 26th largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Dallas is based on a 1988 RDD study, updated by a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither DJN nor RDD).

Houston (51,000) is the second largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 29% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 30th largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Houston is based on a 2016 RDD study. Dallas and Houston combined account for 69% of the Jews in Texas.

The only other RDD study completed in Texas was in 2007 in San Antonio (9,200). Based on a 2007 DJN study, an additional 1,000 Jews live in counties surrounding San Antonio. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Austin (30,000), El Paso (5,000), and Fort Worth (5,000). Austin is the 40th largest US Jewish community.

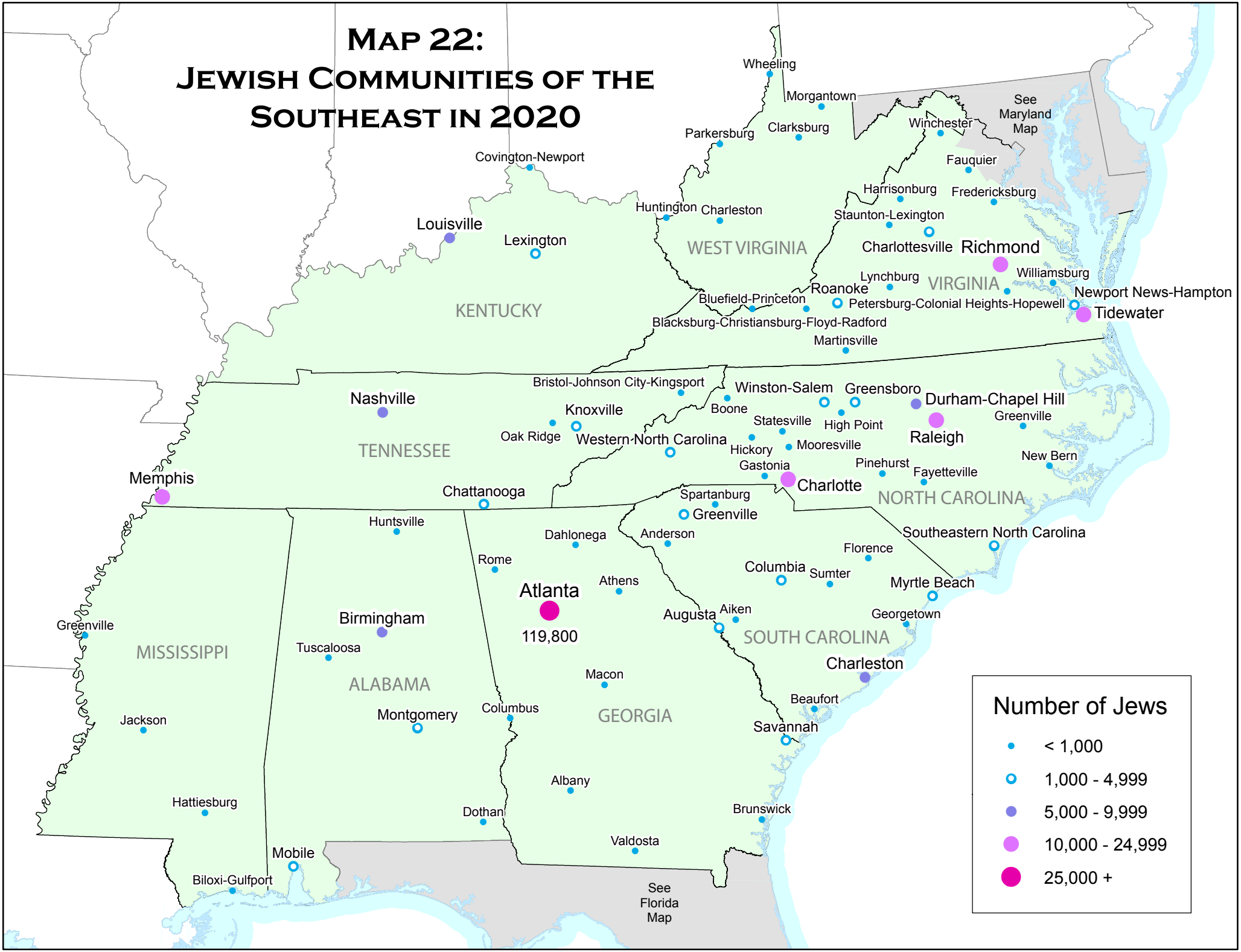
For more information on the Jews of Texas, see Weiner and Roseman (2007). (https://www.isjl.org/texas-encyclopedia.html)

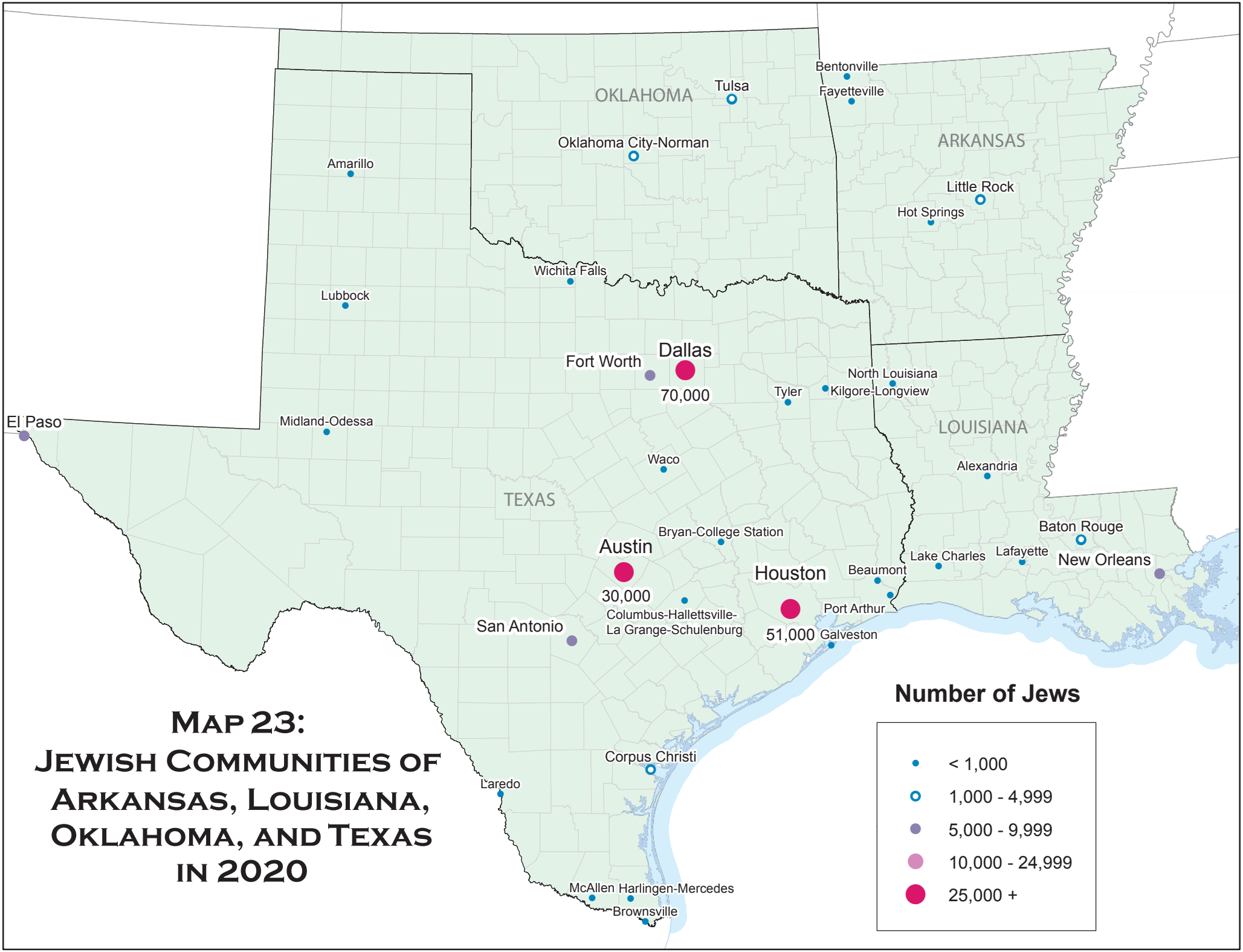
Virginia (150,595 Jews) (**Maps 22** and **5.24**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, Northern Virginia (121,400 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Virginia and is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Northern Virginia accounts for 81% of the Jews in Virginia.

Other significant Jewish communities in Virginia are Tidewater (mainly Norfolk and Virginia Beach) (10,950), based on a 2001 RDD study, and Richmond (10,000), based on a 1994 RDD study, updated with a 2011 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (https://www.isjl.org/texas-encyclopedia.html)

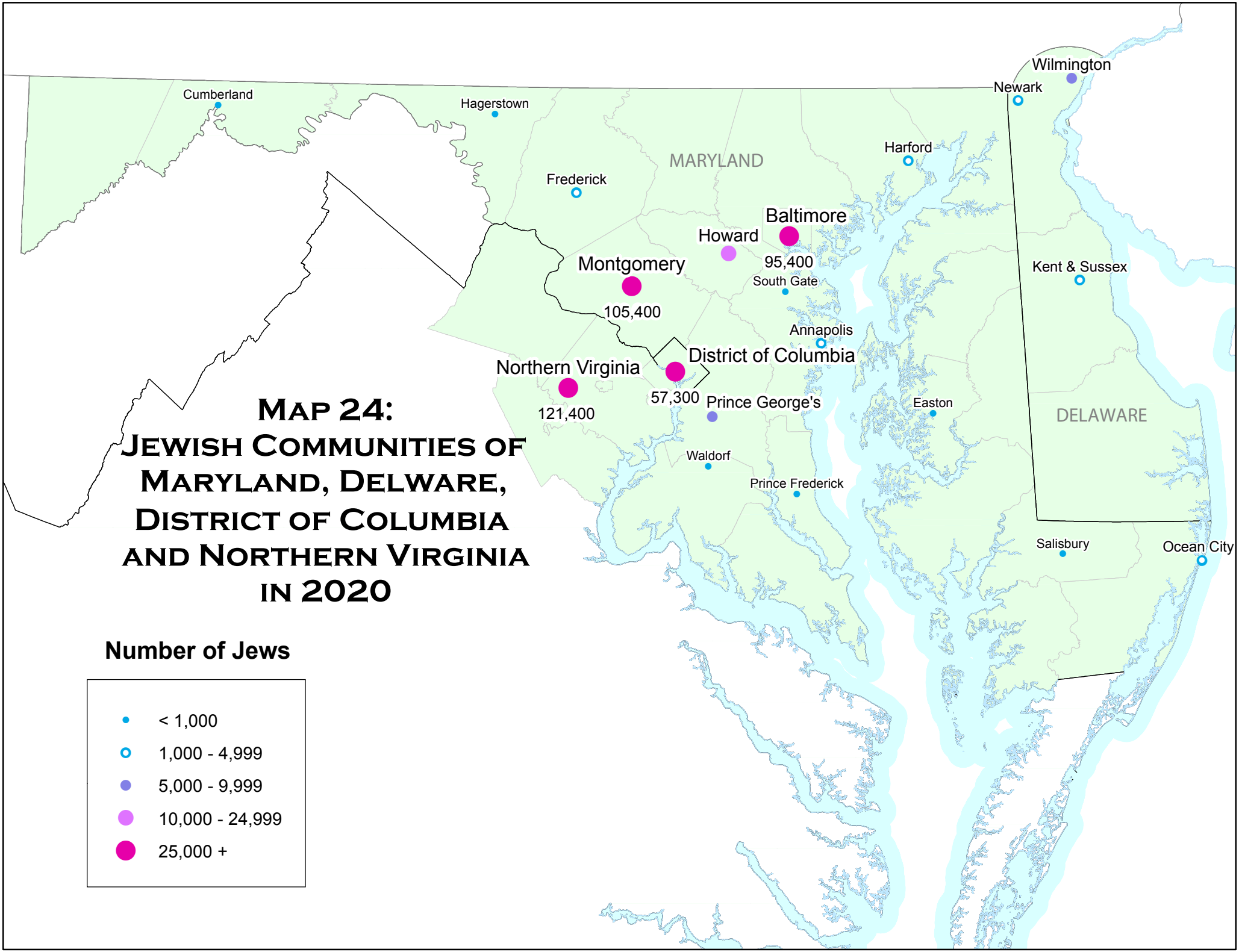
West Virginia (2,310 Jews) (**Map 22**). Charleston (975 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in West Virginia and accounts for 42% of the Jews in West Virginia. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

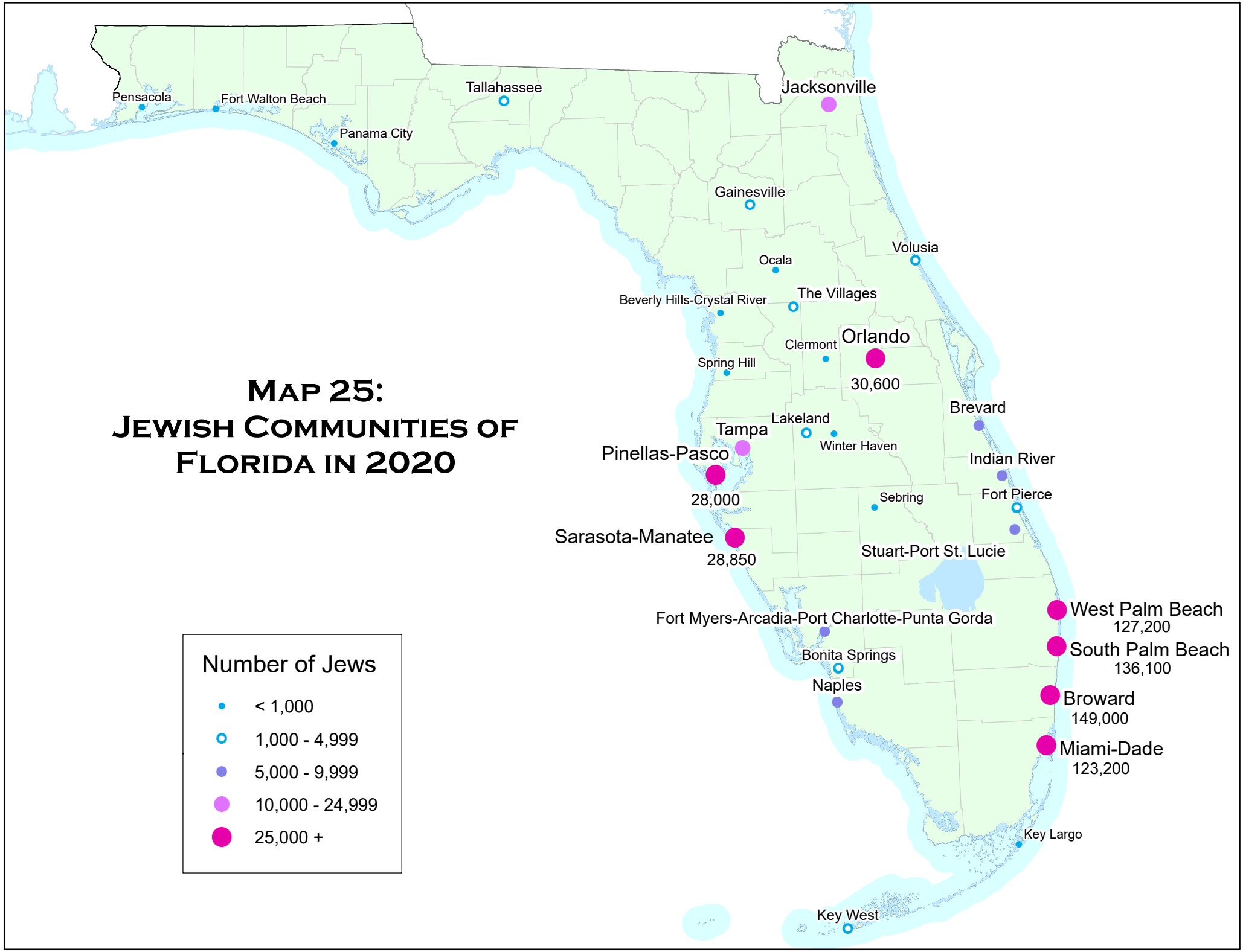
Map 22:
Jewish Communities of the Southeast in 2020





Map 23: Jewish Communities of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas in 2020


Wilmington
Newark
Cumberland
Hagerstown
MARYLAND
Harford
Frederick
Baltimore
Howard
95,400
Montgomery
105,400
South Gate
Kent & Sussex
Annapolis
District of Columbia
Northern Virginia
57,300
121,400
Prince George's
Easton
DELAWARE
Waldorf
Prince Frederick
Salisbury
Ocean City
Map 24:
Jewish Communities of Maryland, Delware, District of Columbia and Northern Virginia in 2020
Number of Jews
< 1,000
1,000 - 4,999
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 24,999
25,000 +


Map 25:
Jewish Communities of Florida in 2020
Pensacola
Fort Walton Beach
Panama City
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Gainesville
Ocala
Volusia
Beverly Hills-Crystal River
The Villages
Clermont
Orlando
30,600
Spring Hill
Brevard
Lakeland
Tampa
Winter Haven
Pinellas-Pasco
28,000
Indian River
Fort Pierce
Sebring
Sarasota-Manatee
28,850
Stuart-Port St. Lucie
West Palm Beach
127,200
Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda
South Palm Beach
136,100
Bonita Springs
Naples
Broward
149,000
Miami-Dade
123,200
Key Largo
Key West
Number of Jews
< 1,000
1,000 - 4,999
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 24,999
25,000 +

West (**Maps 26 to 5.27**)

Alaska (5,750 Jews) (**Map 26**). Anchorage (5,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alaska and accounts for 87% of the Jews in Alaska. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Arizona (108,075 full-year Jews plus 1,550 part-year Jews) (**Map 26**). Based on a 2002 RDD study, Phoenix (82,900 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 77% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 21st largest US Jewish community.

A 2002 RDD study of Tucson estimated 22,400 Jews (including 1,000 part-year residents), making it the second largest Jewish community in Arizona and accounts for 20% of the Jews in Arizona. Tucson is the 49th largest US Jewish community. Phoenix and Tucson combined account for 97% of the Jews in Arizona.

The estimates for Cochise County (450) and Santa Cruz County (100) are based on 2002 DJN studies. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

California (1,187,990 full-year Jews plus 9,000 part-year Jews) (**Map 27**). Based on a 1997 RDD study, 519,200 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, which is the largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 44% of the Jews in California, and is the 2nd largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2017 study, 310,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Community Federation & Foundation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties, including 61,500 in San Francisco County, 37,300 in Marin County, 33,800 in parts of Santa Clara County, 29,700 in San Mateo County, 15,100 in Santa Cruz County, and 8,200 in Sonoma County. This Federation recently absorbed (from the now defunct Jewish Federation of the East Bay) Alameda County (63,100), Contra Costa County (55,900), Napa County (2,100), and Solano County (3,900). The San Francisco area is the 2nd largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 26% of the Jews in California, and is the 4th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2014 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,000 Jews live in San Diego, which is the 3rd largest Jewish community in California and the 17th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2017 RDD study, 39,400 Jews live in San Jose, which is the 32nd largest US Jewish community.

Based on Informant/Internet Estimates, 80,000 Jews live in Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach); 30,000, in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys; 23,750, in Long Beach; 15,000, in Ventura County (excluding the Simi-Conejo area included in Los Angeles); and 8,500, in Santa Barbara. Orange County is the 23rd largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the 36th largest, and Long Beach is the 46th.

Based on a 1993 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), 21,000 Jews live in Sacramento, which is the 50th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 1998 RDD study updated by an Informant/Internet Estimate in 2015, 20,000 Jews (including 9,000 part-year residents) live in Palm Springs, the 53rd largest US Jewish community.

DJN studies were completed in 2011 in the Monterey Peninsula (4,500), and Fresno (3,500). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

For more information on the Jews of California, see Kahn and Dollinger (2003).

Colorado (98,400 Jews) (**Map 26**). Denver (90,800 Jews) based on a 2018 RDD study, the largest Jewish community in Colorado, accounts for 92% of the Jews in Colorado, and is the 19th largest US Jewish community.

The estimates for Colorado Springs (2,500) and Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (1,500) are based on DJN studies completed in 2010 and 2011, respectively. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Hawaii (7,100 Jews) (**Map 26**). Oahu (Honolulu) (5,200 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Hawaii and accounts for 73% of the Jews in Hawaii. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Idaho (2,125 Jews) (**Map 26**). Boise (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Idaho and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Idaho. Estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Idaho are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Montana (1,495 Jews) (**Map 26**). Estimates for all five small Jewish communities are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Nevada (76,300 Jews) (**Map 26**). Las Vegas (72,300 Jews), based on a 2005 RDD study, updated by a 2009 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nevada, accounts for 95% of the Jews in Nevada, and is the 24th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2011 DJN study, 4,000 Jews live in Reno-Carson City.

New Mexico (12,625 Jews) (**Map 26**). Albuquerque (7,500 Jews), based on a 2011 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in New Mexico and accounts for 59% of the Jews in New Mexico. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Santa Fe-Las Vegas (4,000).

Oregon (40,650 Jews) (**Map 26**). The service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland (36,400 Jews), based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), includes 33,800 Jews in Portland and 2,600 in Vancouver (WA). Portland is the largest Jewish community in Oregon, accounts for 83% of the Jews in Oregon, and is the 34th largest US Jewish community.

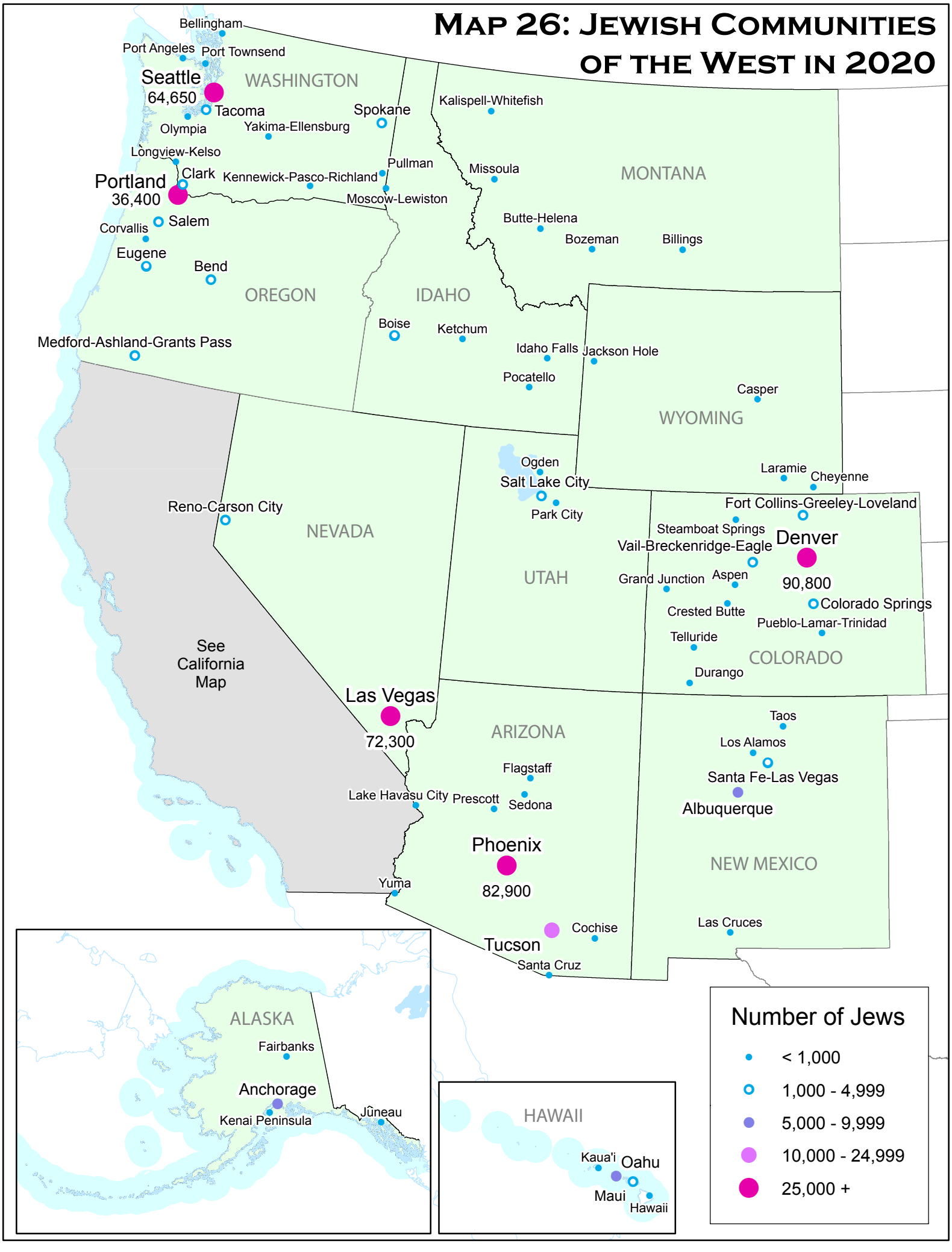
The estimate for Bend (1,000) is based on a 2010 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

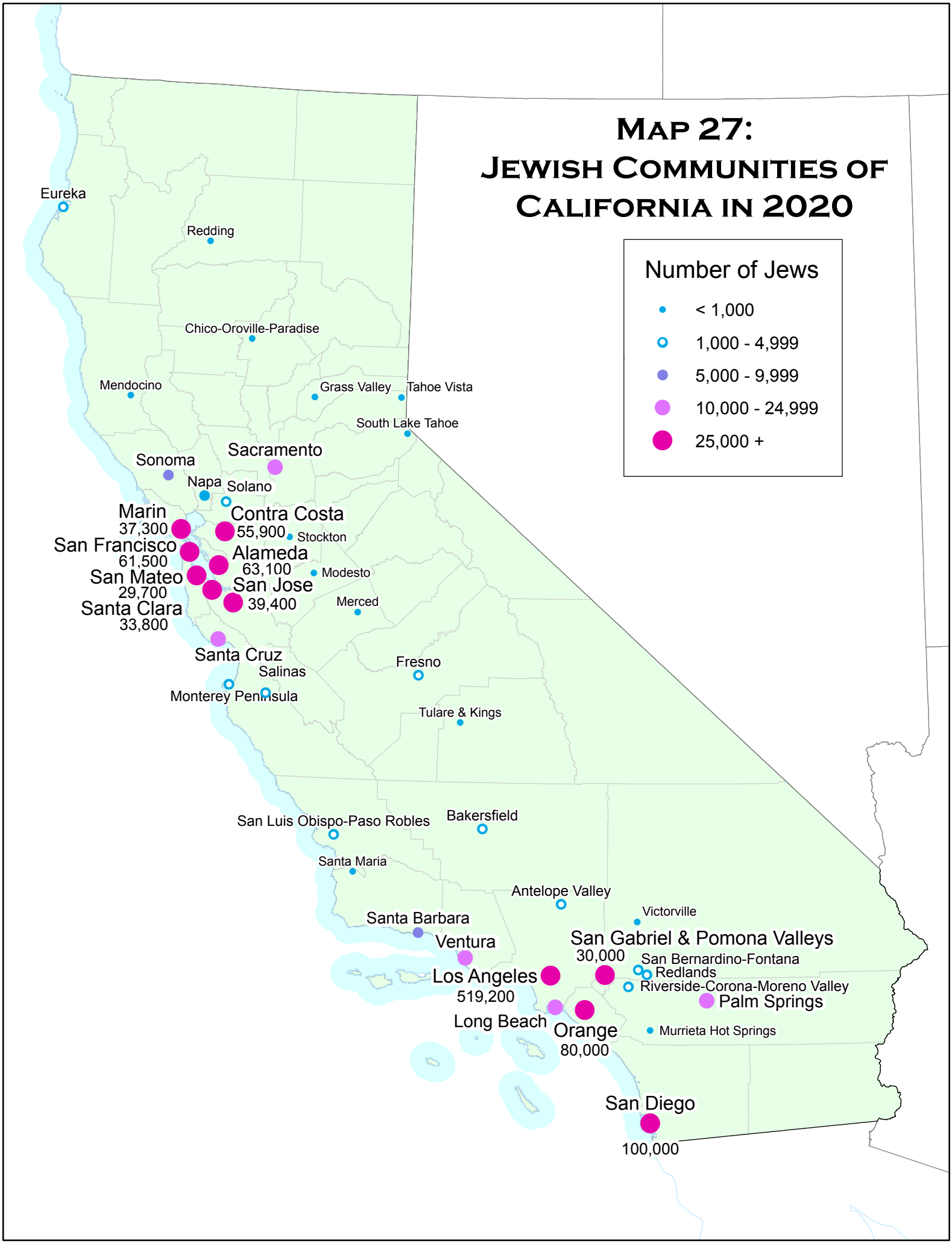
Utah (5,650 full-year Jews plus 400 part-year Jews) (**Map 26**). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Utah and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Utah. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Washington (75,350 Jews) (**Map 26**). Seattle (64,650 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study and updated with an Informant Estimates in 2019, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for 86% of the Jews in Washington, and is the 27th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Clark County (2,600) is based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Wyoming (1,150 full-year Jews plus 200 part-year Jews) (**Map 26**). Estimates for all four small Jewish communities are Informant/Internet Estimates.


Map 26: Jewish Communities of the West in 2020
Bellingham
Port Angeles
Port Townsend
Seattle
64,650
WASHINGTON
Tacoma
Olympia
Spokane
Yakima-Ellensburg
Kalispell-Whitefish
Longview-Kelso
Clark
Portland
36,400
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland
Pullman
Missoula
MONTANA
Moscow-Lewiston
Butte-Helena
Bozeman
Billings
Corvallis
Salem
Eugene
Bend
OREGON
IDAHO
Boise
Ketchum
Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass
Idaho Falls
Jackson Hole
Pocatello
Casper
WYOMING
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Laramie
Cheyenne
Park City
Reno-Carson City
NEVADA
Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland
Steamboat Springs
Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle
Denver
90,800
UTAH
Grand Junction
Aspen
Colorado Springs
Crested Butte
Pueblo-Lamar-Trinidad
Telluride
COLORADO
Durango
See California Map
Las Vegas
72,300
ARIZONA
Taos
Los Alamos
Flagstaff
Santa Fe-Las Vegas
Lake Havasu City
Prescott
Sedona
Albuquerque
Phoenix
82,900
NEW MEXICO
Yuma
Cochise
Las Cruces
Tucson
Santa Cruz
ALASKA
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Kenai Peninsula
Juneau
HAWAII
Kaua'i
Oahu
Maui
Hawaii
Number of Jews
< 1,000
1,000 - 4,999
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 24,999
25,000 +


Map 27:
Jewish Communities of California in 2020
Number of Jews
< 1,000
1,000 - 4,999
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 24,999
25,000 +
Eureka
Redding
Chico-Oroville-Paradise
Mendocino
Grass Valley
Tahoe Vista
South Lake Tahoe
Sacramento
Sonoma
Napa
Solano
Marin
37,300
Contra Costa
55,900
Stockton
San Francisco
61,500
Alameda
63,100
Modesto
San Mateo
29,700
San Jose
39,400
Merced
Santa Clara
33,800
Santa Cruz
Salinas
Fresno
Monterey Peninsula
Tulare & Kings
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles
Bakersfield
Santa Maria
Antelope Valley
Victorville
Santa Barbara
Ventura
San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys
30,000
San Bernardino-Fontana
Redlands
Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley
Palm Springs
Los Angeles
519,200
Long Beach
Orange
80,000
Murrieta Hot Springs
San Diego
100,000

Section 6 Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, running from a low of 5,700,000 by DellaPergola (see report on world Jewish population on www.jewishdatabank.org) to 7,500,000 by Tighe et al. (2019), the current number reported in this report of 6,900,000-7,000,000 provides a reasonable estimate, one which is supported by the 2013 Pew figure of 6,700,000. The difference between the low figure of 5,700,000, on the one hand, and the AJYB estimate and the Pew estimate on the other hand, results from not counting the "partly Jewish" in the low figure. As one professional observer put it, "It's not like we have a set of estimates claiming 15 million and another claiming 3 million. That they are all between 6.7 and 7.5 million, using different methods, is quite astounding."

In conclusion, the problem of assessing the composition of and changes in a rare population, like US Jews, is complicated by a shifting sense of personal identity, i.e., of how one defines oneself (see Dashefsky et al. 2003). Consequently, in addition to the standard demographic variables of fertility, mortality, and net migration, there are also accessions and secessions from the Jewish population based on identity shifts. Thus, the move to recognize patrilineal descent by some Jewish denominations and the growth of intermarried households have provided further challenges to offering an accurate estimate of the US Jewish population. Nevertheless, our effort is to provide, in one source, the best possible estimates for the national, state, regional, urban, and local areas of the US Jewish population, as a reference for today and a legacy for posterity.

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Appendix

This Appendix presents detailed data on the US Jewish population in four columns:

Date Column. This column provides the date of the latest Scientific Estimate or Informant/Internet Estimate for each geographic area. *1996* (in italics) in the date column indicates that the estimate was made in 1996 or prior. *2001* (in italics) in the date column indicates that the estimate was made between 1997 and 2001. For estimates after 2001, exact dates are shown. For communities for which the date is more recent than the date of the latest scientific study shown in boldface type in the Geographic Area column, the study estimate has been confirmed or updated by an Informant/Internet Estimate subsequent to the scientific study.

Geographic Area Column. This column provides estimates for more than 900 Jewish communities (of 100 Jews or more) and geographic subareas thereof. In some cases, we provide special entries for some Jewish federation service areas. The number of estimates for each state ranges from three in Delaware, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota to more than 75 in California, New York, and Florida. Many estimates are for Jewish Federation service areas. Where possible, these service areas are disaggregated into smaller geographic subareas. For example, separate estimates are provided for such places as West Bloomfield, Michigan (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit) and Boynton Beach (Florida) (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County). This column also indicates the source of each estimate:

Scientific Estimates. Estimates in boldface type are based on scientific studies, which, unless otherwise indicated, are Random Digit Dial (RDD) of Address-Based Sampling (ABS) studies. The boldface date in the Geographic Area column indicates the year in which the field work was conducted. Superscripts are used to indicate the type of Scientific Estimate when it is not RDD or ABS.

[a] indicates a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) study
[b] indicates a DJN study used to update a previous RDD study (first date is for the RDD study, second date is for the DJN-based update)
[c] indicates the use of US Census data
[d] indicates a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN)
[e] indicates a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN) that is used to update a previous RDD study (first date is for the RDD study, second date is for the other scientific study)

Informant/Internet Estimates. Estimates for communities not shown in boldface type are generally based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

# of Jews. This column shows estimates of the number of Jews for each area or subarea, exclusive of part-year Jews.

Part-Year. For communities for which the information is available, this column presents estimates of the number of Jews in part-year households. Part-year households are generally defined as households who live in a community for three to seven months of the year. Note that part-year households are probably important components of other communities, but we have no documentation of such.

Jews in part-year households form an essential component of some Jewish communities, as many join synagogues and donate to Jewish Federations in the communities in which they live part time. This is particularly true in Florida, and, to a lesser extent, in other states with many retirees. Presenting the information in this way allows the reader to gain a better perspective on the size of Jewish communities with significant part-year populations, without double-counting the part-year Jewish population in the totals. Note that Jews in part-year households are reported as such in the community that is most likely their "second home."

Excel Spreadsheet. The Excel spreadsheet used to create this Appendix and the other tables in this report is available at www.jewishdatabank.org. This spreadsheet also includes information on about 250 *Other Places* with Jewish populations of less than 100, which are aggregated and shown as the last entry for many of the states in this Appendix. The spreadsheet also contains Excel versions of the other tables in this report as well as a table showing some of the major changes since last year's *Year Book* and a table showing the calculations for the indices of dissimilarity referenced above.

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Alabama		
2017	Auburn	100	
2019	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	6,300	
2014	Dothan	200	
2016	Huntsville	750	
2014	Mobile (Baldwin & Mobile Counties)	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	325	
	Total Alabama	10,325	
	Alaska		
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
	Other Places	75	
		5,750	
	Arizona		
2016	**Cochise County (Sierra Vista) (2002)** [a]	600	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
2020	Lake Havasu City	500	
2019	**Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)**	10,900	
2019	**Phoenix (2002)**	23,600	
2019	**Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)**	34,500	
2019	**Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)**	13,900	
2019	***Greater Phoenix Total (2002)***	82,900	
2016	Prescott	1,200	
2002	**Santa Cruz County (2002)** [a]	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50
2019	**West-Northwest (2002)**	3,450	
2019	**Northeast (2002)**	7,850	
2019	**Central (2002)**	7,150	
2019	**Southeast (2002)**	2,500	
2019	**Green Valley (2002)**	450	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona -Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)***	21,400	1,000
	Other Places	75	
	Total Arizona	108,075	1,550

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more 2020

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Arkansas		
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2010	Little Rock	1,500	
	Other Places	225	
	Total Arkansas	2,225	
	California		
2001	Antelope Valley (Lancaster-Palmdale in LA County)	3,000	
2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600	
2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750	
2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000	
2018	**Fresno (Fresno County) (2011)** [a]	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2018	Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County &		
	Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County)	23,750	
2009	**Airport Marina (1997)**	22,140	
2009	**Beach Cities (1997)**	17,270	
2009	**Beverly Hills (1997)**	20,500	
2009	**Burbank-Glendale (1997)**	19,840	
2009	**Central (1997)**	11,600	
2009	**Central City (1997)**	4,710	
2009	**Central Valley (1997)**	27,740	
2009	**Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)**	29,310	
2009	**Culver City (1997)**	9,110	
2009	**Eastern Belt (1997)**	3,900	
2009	**Encino-Tarzana (1997)**	50,290	
2009	**Fairfax (1997)**	54,850	
2009	**High Desert (1997)**	10,920	
2009	**Hollywood (1997)**	10,390	
2009	**Malibu-Palisades (1997)**	27,190	
2009	**North Valley (1997)**	36,760	
2009	**Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)**	6,780	
2009	**San Pedro (1997)**	5,310	
2009	**Santa Monica-Venice (1997)**	23,140	
2009	**Simi-Conejo (1997)**	38,470	
2009	**Southeast Valley (1997)**	28,150	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	**West Valley (1997)**	40,160	
2009	**Westwood (1997)**	20,670	
2009	***Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach,***		
	& southern Ventura County) Total (1997)	519,200	
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
2001	Merced County	190	
2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	**Monterey Peninsula (2011)** [a]	4,500	
2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach)	80,000	
2015	**Palm Springs (1998)**	2,500	900
2015	**Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)**	3,300	5,900
2015	**Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)**	3,700	1,900
2015	**East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)**	1,200	250
2015	**North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (1998)**	300	50
2015	***Palm Springs (Coachella Valley) Total (1998)***	11,000	9,000
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
2020	**Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, & Yolo Counties) (1993) (except Lake Tahoe area)**[d]	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	
2016	**North County Coastal (2003)**	27,000	
2016	**North County Inland (2003)**	20,300	
2016	**Greater East San Diego (2003)**	21,200	
2016	**La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)**	16,200	
2016	**Central San Diego (2003)**	13,700	
2016	**South County (2003)**	1,600	
2016	***San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)***	100,000	
2018	**Alameda County (2018)**	63,100	
2018	**Contra Costa County (2018)**	55,900	
2018	**Marin County (2018)**	37,300	
2018	**Napa County (2018)**	2,100	
2018	**San Francisco County (2018)**	61,500	
2018	**San Mateo County Total (2018)**	29,700	
2018	**Santa Clara County (part) (2018)**	33,800	
2018	**Santa Cruz County (2018)**	15,100	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	**Solano County (Vallejo) (2018)**	3,900	
2018	**Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2018)**	8,200	
2018	***Jewish Community Federation & Endowment Fund of San Francisco,***		
2018	***the Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma Counties (2018)***	310,600	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley Total (Parts of Santa Clara County) (San Jose)***	39,400	
2018	***San Francisco Bay Area Total***	350,000	
2018	**Santa Clara County (2018) Total**	73,200	
2020	San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-		
	Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland)	35,000	
2016	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County)	1,000	
2019	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	8,500	
2001	Santa Maria	500	
2016	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	100	
2016	Stockton	900	
2016	Tahoe Vista	200	
2016	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350	
2001	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo of Los Angeles)	15,000	
2016	Victorville	100	
	Other Places	450	
	Total California	1,187,990	9,000
	Colorado		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	**Colorado Springs (2010)** [a]	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2016	Durango	200	
2020	**Denver (2007)**	24,500	
2020	**South Metro (2007)**	17,300	
2020	**Boulder (2007)**	23,600	
2020	**North & West Metro (2007)**	17,250	
2020	**Aurora (2007)**	4,550	
2020	**North & East Metro (2007)**	3,600	
2018	***Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas,***		
	& Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)	90,800	
2013	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	1,500	
2016	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	300	
2015	Pueblo	150	
2016	Steamboat Springs	300	
1996	Telluride	125	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more 2020

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	**Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties) (2011)** [a]	1,500	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Colorado	98,400	
	Connecticut		
1996	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2014	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	5,000	
2019	Greenwich	7,500	
2009	**Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)**	15,800	
2009	**Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)**	6,400	
2009	**East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford**		
	County & Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)	4,800	
2009	**South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington-**		
	Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam-		
	Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, & Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)	5,000	
2009	**Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)**	800	
2009	***Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Total (2000)***	32,800	
	The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-		
	Westbrook in Middlesex County & Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-		
2016	**North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)**	4,900	
	The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County & Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)	3,200	
2016	**The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)**	8,800	
2016	**Hamden (2010)**	3,200	
2016	**The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)**	2,900	
2016	***Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)***	23,000	
2001	New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County)	3,800	
2010	**Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven**		
	County & Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010) [a]	4,500	
2010	**Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010)** [a]	3,500	
2010	***Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010)*** [a]	8,000	
2018	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000	
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500	
2020	Torrington	600	
2000	**Westport (2000)**	5,000	
2000	**Weston (2000)**	1,850	
2000	**Wilton (2000)**	1,550	
2000	**Norwalk (2000)**	3,050	
2014	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2000	*Federation for Jewish Philanthropy in Upper Fairfield County Total (2000)*	24,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400	
	Total Connecticut	118,350	
	Delaware		
2018	**Kent & Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006)** [b]	3,200	
2018	**Newark (1995, 2006)** [b]	4,300	
2018	**Wilmington (1995, 2006)** [b]	7,600	
	Total Delaware (1995, 2006) [b]	15,100	
	Washington, D.C.		
2017	**Total District of Columbia (2003)**	57,300	
2017	**Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)**	87,000	
2017	**Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)**	18,400	
2017	**Prince George's County (Maryland) (2017)**	11,400	
2017	**North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)**	24,500	
2017	**Central Northern Virginia (2017)**	23,100	
2017	**East Northern Virginia (2017)**	54,400	
2017	**West-Northern Virginia (2017)**	19,400	
2017	***Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017)***	295,500	
	Florida		
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	Brevard County (Melbourne-Palm Bay)	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
2019	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, & Northern Lee Counties)	7,000	
2017	Bonita Springs -Southern Lee County [d]	500	500
2017	Jewish Federation of Lee & Charlotte Counties (Total)	7,500	500
2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060	
2019	Fort Walton Beach	400	
2017	Gainesville	2,500	
2017	**Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015)** [e]	8,800	
2017	**The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015)** [e]	1,900	
2017	**Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, & St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015)** [e]	2,200	
2017	***Jacksonville Total (2002, 2015)*** [e]	12,900	100
2016	Key Largo	100	
2014	Key West	1,000	
	Total Monroe County	1,100	
1996	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000	
2019	Marco Island [d]	400	600

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	Other Collier County (Naples) [d]	3,930	2,600
2019	Jewish Federation of Collier County (Naples) (2017) [d]	4,330	3,200
2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500	
2017	**North Orlando (Seminole County & southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010)** [b]	11,900	300
2017	**Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010)** [b]	10,600	100
2017	**South Orlando (parts of Orlando & northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010)** [b]	8,100	100
2017	***Orlando Total (1993, 2010)*** [b]	30,600	500
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2017	**North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)**	8,800	800
2017	**Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)**	2,300	500
2017	**South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)**	10,950	200
2017	***Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)***	22,050	1,500
2017	**Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)**	4,450	
2017	***Jewish Federation of Forida's Gulf Coast Total (2017)***	26,500	1,500
2019	**Coastal Areas/Downtown (2019)**	3,900	2,400
2019	**Lakewood Ranch (2019)**	3,200	150
2019	**Rest of Sarasota County (2019)**	11,000	1,050
2019	**Rest of Manatee County (2019)**	6,600	550
2015	***Sarasota-Manatee Total (2019)***	24,700	4,150
2018	**East Boca (2018)**	24,400	3,700
2018	**Central Boca (2018)**	32,200	9,900
2018	**West Boca (2018)**	18,600	400
2018	***Boca Raton Subtotal (2018)***	75,200	14,000
2018	**Delray Beach (2005)**	38,400	8,500
2018	***South Palm Beach Subtotal (2018)***	113,600	22,500
2018	**Boynton Beach (2018)**	30,400	5,500
2018	**Lake Worth (2018)**	25,600	2,500
2018	**Town of Palm Beach (2018)**	1,700	1,400
2018	**West Palm Beach (2018)**	11,000	1,300
2018	**Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2018)**	9,600	1,100
2018	**North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2018)**	26,400	10,700
2018	***West Palm Beach Subtotal (2018)***	104,700	22,500
2018	***Palm Beach County Total (2018)***	218,300	45,000
2018	**North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)**	36,000	2,200
2018	**North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)**	18,500	200
2018	**Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)**	9,500	100

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	***North Dade Subtotal (2014)***	64,000	2,500
2018	**West Kendall (2014)**	17,500	200
2018	**East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)**	6,800	100
2018	**Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)**	11,900	400
2018	***South Dade Subtotal (2014)***	36,200	700
2018	**North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)**	4,300	400
2018	**Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)**	9,800	500
2018	**South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)**	4,800	100
2018	***The Beaches Subtotal (2014)***	18,900	1,000
2018	***Miami-Dade County Total (2014)***	119,000	4,200
2019	**East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)**	9,400	400
2019	**North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)**	8,000	1,800
2019	**Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)**	27,200	1,200
2019	**Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)**	24,000	1,000
2019	**Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)**	39,400	300
2019	**West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)**	35,700	600
2019	***Broward County Total (2016)***	143,700	5,300
	Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total	481,000	54,500
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	
2012	Spring Hill	350	
2019	**Stuart (Martin County) (2018)**	8,000	200
2004	**Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004)** [b]	2,900	
2019	***Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004, 2018)*** [b]	10,900	900
2015	**Tallahassee (2010)** [a]	2,800	
2017	**Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010)** [a]	23,000	
2019	The Villages (Oxford-Leesburg) (Includes northern Sumter, northwestern Lake, and southern Marion counties)	2,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2017	Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in North Orlando) & Flagler Counties		
	Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler Counties	4,500	
2020	Winter Haven (Polk County)	1,000	
	Other Places	25	
	Total Florida	657,095	69,050
	Georgia		
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2012	**Intown (2006)**	28,900	
2012	**North Metro Atlanta (2006)**	28,300	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2012	**East Cobb Expanded (2006)**	18,400	
2012	**Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)**	15,700	
2012	**Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)**	14,000	
2012	**North & West Perimeter (2006)**	9,000	
2012	**South (2006)**	5,500	
2012	***Atlanta Total (2006)***	119,800	
2019	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,600	
2009	Brunswick	120	
2015	Columbus	600	
2009	Dahlonega	150	
2015	Macon	750	
2010	Rome	100	
2016	Savannah (Chatham County)	4,300	
2009	Valdosta	100	
	Other Places	250	
	Total Georgia	128,720	
	Hawaii		
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2018	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	**Oahu (Honolulu) (2010)** [a]	5,200	
	Total Hawaii	7,100	1,000
	Idaho		
2015	Boise (Ada, Caldwell, Weiser, Nampa, & Boise Counties)	1,500	
2014	Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue	350	
2014	Moscow (Palouse)	100	
2009	Pocatello	150	
	Other Places	25	
	Total Idaho	2,125	
	Illinois		
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2015	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400	
2019	Decatur	100	
2019	**City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010)**	70,150	
2019	**Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010)**	19,100	
2019	**Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010)**	64,600	
2019	**North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010)**	56,300	
2019	**Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, & McHenry County) (2010)**	51,950	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Western Suburbs (DuPage & Kane Counties & Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010)**	23,300	
2019	**Southern Suburbs (south & southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana & Will County) (2010)**	6,400	
2019	***Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties) Total (2010)***	291,800	
2001	DeKalb	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2019	Peoria	800	
2019	**Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)** [d]	175	
2019	**Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990)** [d]	275	
2005	***Quad Cities Total (1990)*** [d]	450	
2015	Quincy	100	
2019	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	650	
2015	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)	500	
2019	Springfield-Decatur (Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	830	
	Other Places	325	
2015	*Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky*		
	(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,		
	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total	650	
	Total Illinois	297,735	
	Indiana		
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
2020	Fort Wayne	800	
2012	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties)	2,000	
2017	**North of Core (2017)**	9,200	
2017	**Core Area (2017)**	6,100	
2017	**South of Core (2017)**	2,600	
2017	**Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis Total (2017)**	17,900	
2014	Lafayette	400	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2019	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	
2019	Benton Harbor (Michigan)	150	
2019	***Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total***	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	Total Indiana	25,145	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Iowa		
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
2020	**Des Moines-Ames (1956)** [d]	3,000	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	Iowa City/Coralville (Johnson County)	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2019	**Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)** [d]	175	
2019	**Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990)** [d]	275	
2005	***Quad Cities Total (1990)*** [d]	450	
2014	Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties)	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	Total Iowa	5,475	
	Kansas		
2016	**Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)** [d]	16,000	
2016	**Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)** [d]	2,000	
2016	***Kansas City Total (1985)*** [d]	18,000	
2017	Lawrence	300	
2014	Manhattan	175	
2014	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300	
2019	Wichita	625	
	Other Places	25	
2019	Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation (Total)	650	
	Total Kansas	17,425	
	Kentucky		
2019	**Covington-Newport (2019)**	1,600	
2018	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties)		
	Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass	2,500	
2015	**Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006)** [d]	8,300	
2013	Other Places	100	
2015	*Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky*		
	(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,		
	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total	650	
	Total Kentucky	12,500	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Louisiana		
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2016	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, &		
	West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2019	**New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes) (1984, 2009)** [e]	12,000	
2007	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2007	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2007	*North Louisiana (Bossier & Caddo Parishes) Total*	600	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Louisiana	14,900	
	Maine		
2007	**Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007)** [a]	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	**Oxford County (South Paris) (2007)** [a]	750	
2017	Rockland	300	
2007	**Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007)** [a]	400	
2018	**Portland (2007)**	4,425	
2018	**Other Cumberland County (2007)**	2,350	
2018	**York County (2007)**	1,575	
2018	***Southern Maine Total (2007)***	8,350	
2014	Waterville	225	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Maine	12,550	
	Maryland		
2010	**Annapolis (2010)** [a]	3,500	
2020	**Pikesville (2020)**	21,000	
2020	**Park Heights-Cheswolde (2020)**	14,300	
2020	**Owings Mills (2020)**	6,700	
2020	**Reisterstown (2020)**	9,500	
2020	**Mount Washington (2020)**	2,900	
2020	**Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2020)**	11,400	
2020	**Downtown (2020)**	5,700	
2020	**Guilford-Roland Park (2020)**	10,500	
2020	**Randallstown-Liberty Road (2020)**	1,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more 2020

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2020	**Other Baltimore County (2020)**	6,700	
2020	**Carroll County (2020)**	5,700	
2020	***Baltimore Total (2020)***	95,400	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2020	**Howard County (Columbia) (2020)**	17,200	
2016	**Lower Montgomery County (2003)**	87,000	
2016	**Upper Montgomery County (2003)**	18,400	
2016	**Prince George's County (2003)**	11,400	
2016	***Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)***	116,800	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2017	Waldorf	200	
2012	South Gate	100	
	Total Maryland	238,600	
	Massachusetts		
2016	**Attleboro (2002)** [a]	800	
2016	**State of Rhode Island (2002)**	18,750	
2016	***Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total***	19,550	
2019	**Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008)** [d]	600	80
2019	**Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008)** [d]	1,600	415
2019	**Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008)** [d]	2,100	2,255
2019	***Berkshires Total (2008)*** [d]	4,300	2,750
2019	**Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (2015)**	70,700	
2019	**Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)**	66,800	
2019	**Greater Framingham (2015)**	21,100	
2019	**Northwestern Suburbs (2015)**	11,200	
2019	**Greater Sharon (2015)**	10,400	
2019	**North Shore (2015)**	30,000	
2019	**Southwestern Suburbs (2015)**	5,300	
2019	**Northern Suburbs (2015)**	14,400	
2019	**South Area (2015)**	18,100	
2019	***Boston Total***	248,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250	
2017	Fall River	600	
2013	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375	200
2005	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000	
2005	Haverhill	900	
2005	Lowell	2,100	
2005	*Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total*	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2019	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett)	3,000	
2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2012	**Springfield (Hampden County) (1967)** [d]	6,600	
2012	Franklin County (Greenfield)	1,100	
2012	Hampshire County (Amherst-Northampton)	6,500	
2012	*Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts Total*	14,200	
2014	Taunton	400	
2018	**Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)**	9,000	
2018	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2018	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2018	*Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total*	10,500	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Massachusetts	293,080	3,350
	Michigan		
2017	**Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010)** [a]	8,000	
2012	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties) (Indiana)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150	
2016	***Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total***	1,800	
2019	**West Bloomfield (2017)**	15,200	
2019	**Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2017)**	12,400	
2019	**Farmington (2017)**	6,300	
2019	**Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2017)**	12,800	
2019	**Southfield (2017)**	5,600	
2019	**East Oakland County (2017)**	3,600	
2019	**North Oakland County (2017)**	3,700	
2019	**West Oakland County (2017)**	4,450	
2019	**Wayne County (2017)**	5,000	
2019	**Macomb County (2017)**	2,700	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	***Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, & Wayne Counties) Total (2017)***	71,750	
2009	**Flint (1956)** [d]	1,300	
2018	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000	
2017	Jackson	200	
2012	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500	
2016	Lansing	1,800	
2015	Lenawee & Monroe Counties	200	
2007	Midland	120	
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210	
2017	Traverse City	150	
	Other Places	275	
2015	*Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee &*		
	Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total	2,300	
	Total Michigan	87,905	
	Minnesota		
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2019	**City of Minneapolis (2019)**	16,000	
2019	**Minneapolis Surburbs (2019)**	20,000	
2019	***Minneapolis Subtotal (2019) (excluding outer suburbs below)***	36,000	
2019	**City of St. Paul (2019)**	9,500	
2019	**St. Paul Suburbs (2019)**	7,700	
2019	***St. Paul Subtotal (2019) (including outer suburbs below)***	17,200	
2019	**Outer Suburbs (2019)**	11,600	
2019	***Twin Cities Total (2019)***	64,800	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Minnesota	65,900	
	Mississippi		
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	Total Mississippi	1,525	
	Missouri		
2014	Columbia	400	
2009	Jefferson City	100	
2017	Joplin	100	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more 2020

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	**Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)** [d]	16,000	
2016	**Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)** [d]	2,000	
2016	***Kansas City Total (1985)*** [d]	18,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2019	**Creve Coeur Area (2014)**	13,550	
2019	**Chesterfield (2014)**	12,150	
2019	**University City/Clayton (2014)**	9,100	
2019	**Olivette/Ladue (2014)**	6,200	
2019	**St. Charles County (2014)**	5,900	
2019	**St. Louis City (2014)**	5,150	
2019	**Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)**	2,750	
2019	**Other North County (2014)**	4,400	
2019	**Other South County (2014)**	1,900	
2019	***St. Louis Total (2014)***	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
	Other Places	75	
2015	*Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky*		
	(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,		
	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total	650	
	Total Missouri	64,275	
	Montana		
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2009	Bozeman	500	
2017	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	300	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Montana	1,495	
	Nebraska		
2014	Lincoln	400	
2019	**East Omaha (2017)**	1,900	
2019	**West Omaha (2017)**	5,700	
2019	**Other Areas (2017)**	1,200	
2019	**Omaha Total (2017)**	8,800	
	Other Places	150	
	Total Nebraska	9,350	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Nevada		
2019	**Northwest (2005)**	24,500	
2019	**Southwest (2005)**	16,000	
2019	**Central (2005)**	6,000	
2019	**Southeast (2005)**	18,000	
2019	**Northeast (2005)**	7,800	
2019	***Las Vegas Total (2005)***	72,300	
2011	**Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties) (2011)** [a]	4,000	
	Total Nevada	76,300	
	New Hampshire		
2001	Concord	500	
2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
1996	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	
2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
2016	**Manchester (1983)** [d]	4,000	
2001	Nashua	2,000	
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100	
2014	Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County)	1,250	
2001	Salem	150	70
2014	**Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)** [a]	700	
2001	Other Places	50	
	Total New Hampshire	10,120	140
	New Jersey		
2004	**The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)**	5,450	6,700
2004	**The Mainland (2004)**	6,250	600
2004	***Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)***	11,700	7,300
2004	**Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)**	500	900
2004	***Jewish Federation of Atlantic & Cape May Counties Total (2004)***	12,200	8,200
2018	**Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)**	11,900	
2018	**North Palisades (2001)**	18,600	
2018	**Central Bergen (2001)**	22,200	
2018	**West Bergen (2001)**	14,300	
2018	**South Bergen (2001)**	10,000	
2018	Other Bergen	23,000	
2018	*Bergen County Subtotal*	100,000	
2018	**Northern Hudson County (2001)**	2,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Bayonne	1,600	
2018	Hoboken	1,800	
2018	Jersey City	6,000	
2018	*Hudson County Subtotal*	11,400	
2018	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2018	*Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, & northern Passaic Counties) Total*	119,400	
2019	**Camden County (1991, 2013)** [e]	34,600	
2019	**Burlington County (1991, 2013)** [e]	15,900	
2019	**Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013)** [e]	6,200	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013)*** [e]	56,700	
2019	**South Essex (Newark) (1998, 2012)** [b]	12,200	
2019	**Livingston (1998, 2012)** [b]	10,500	
2019	**North Essex (1998, 2012)** [b]	13,000	
2019	**West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012)** [b]	9,000	
2019	**East Essex (1998, 2012)** [b]	3,500	
2019	***Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012)*** [b]	48,200	
2019	**West Morris (1998, 2012)** [b]	13,700	
2019	**North Morris (1998, 2012)** [b]	13,400	
2019	**South Morris (1998, 2012)** [b]	3,200	
2019	***Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012)*** [b]	30,300	
2019	**Northern Somerset County (2012)** [a]	7,400	
2019	**Sussex County (1998, 2012)** [b]	4,700	
2019	**Union County (2012)** [a]	24,400	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex,***		
	& Union Counties) Total (2012)	115,000	
2008	**North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)**	3,600	
2008	**Highland Park-South Edison (2008)**	5,700	
2008	**Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)**	24,800	
2008	**South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)**	17,900	
	Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)	52,000	
2006	**Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)**	37,800	
2006	**Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)**	17,300	
2006	**Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)**	8,900	
	Monmouth County Subtotal (2008)	64,000	6,000
2006	***Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey Total***	116,000	6,000

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	Lakewood	76,000	
2018	Other Ocean County	8,500	
2018	*Ocean County Total*	84,500	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
2001	Princeton	3,000	
2019	**Hunterdon County (2012)** [a]	6,000	
2019	**Southern Somerset County (2012)** [a]	11,600	
2019	**Warren County (2012)** [a]	2,400	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties Total (2012)*** [a]	20,000	
2001	**Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975)** [d]	6,000	
2015	Vineland area (including southern Gloucester & eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland,		
	Gloucester and Salem Counties)	2,000	
	Other Places	150	
	Total New Jersey	546,950	14,200
	New Mexico		
2011	**Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011)** [a]	7,500	
2016	El Paso (Texas)	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces	500	
2016	***Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)***	5,500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
1996	Taos	300	
	Other Places	75	
	Total New Mexico	12,625	
	New York		
2019	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
2019	Amsterdam	100	
2019	Catskill	200	
2019	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800	
2019	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300	
2019	Hudson (Columbia County)	500	
2019	Saratoga Springs	600	
2019	Schenectady	5,200	
2019	Troy	800	
2019	Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York (Total)	20,500	
2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	
2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Buffalo (Erie County) (2013)**	10,700	
2019	**Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, & Wyoming Counties) (2013)** [d]	300	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Greater Buffalo Total (2013)***	11,000	
2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150	
2019	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)	10,000	
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, southeastern Steuben, & Tioga Counties)	700	
2001	Fleischmanns	100	
2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130	
2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000	
2001	Jamestown	100	
2019	**Northeast Bronx (2011)**	18,300	
2019	**Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)**	20,100	
2019	**Other Bronx (2011)**	15,500	
2019	***Bronx Subtotal (2011)***	53,900	
2019	**Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)**	47,000	
2019	**Borough Park (2011)**	131,100	
2019	**Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)**	19,700	
2019	**Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)**	24,500	
2019	**Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011)**	56,200	
2019	**Crown Heights (2011)**	23,800	
2019	**Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)**	108,500	
2019	**Kings Bay-Madison (2011)**	29,400	
2019	**Williamsburg (2011)**	74,500	
2019	**Other Brooklyn (2011)**	46,400	
2019	***Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)***	561,100	
2019	**Lower Manhattan East (2011)**	39,500	
2019	**Lower Manhattan West (2011)**	33,200	
2019	**Upper East Side (2011)**	57,400	
2019	**Upper West Side (2011)**	70,500	
2019	**Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)**	21,400	
2019	**Other Manhattan (2011)**	17,700	
2019	***Manhattan Subtotal (2011)***	239,700	
2019	**Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)**	26,800	
2019	**Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)**	60,900	
2019	**Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)**	41,600	
2019	**Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst Area (2011)**	12,100	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**The Rockaways (2011)**	22,500	
2019	**Other Queens (2011)**	33,900	
2019	***Queens Subtotal (2011)***	197,800	
2019	**Mid-Staten Island (2011)**	18,800	
2019	**Southern Staten Island (2011)**	8,800	
2019	**Other Staten Island (2011)**	6,300	
2019	***Staten Island Subtotal (2011)***	33,900	
2019	***New York City Subtotal (2011)***	1,086,400	
2019	**Five Towns (2011)**	25,000	
2019	**Great Neck (2011)**	28,700	
2019	**Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)**	38,500	
2019	**Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)**	45,900	
2019	**Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)**	35,800	
2019	**Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)**	34,800	
2019	**Other Nassau (2011)**	21,200	
2019	***Nassau County Subtotal (2011)***	229,900	
2019	**Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)**	19,300	
2019	**Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)**	16,500	
2019	**Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)**	16,500	
2019	**Other Suffolk (2011)**	33,400	
2019	***Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)***	85,700	
2019	**South-Central Westchester (2011)**	46,200	
2019	**Sound Shore Communities (2011)**	18,900	
2019	**River Towns (2011)**	30,800	
2019	**North-Central & Northwestern Westchester (2011)**	25,300	
2019	**Other Westchester (2011)**	15,000	
2019	***Westchester County Subtotal (2011)***	136,200	
2019	***New York Metro Area (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester***		
	Counties) Total (2011)	1,538,000	
2020	Niagara Falls	100	
2009	Olean	100	
2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2019	**Kiryas Joel (2019)** [c]	26,500	
2019	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
2019	*Orange County Total*	38,500	
2001	Plattsburgh	250	
2001	Potsdam	200	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	**Putnam County (2010)** [d]	3,900	
2019	**Brighton (1999, 2010)** [e]	10,100	
2019	**Pittsford (1999, 2010)** [e]	3,800	
2019	**Other Places in Monroe County & Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010)** [e]	6,000	
2019	***Rochester Total (1999, 2010)*** [e]	19,900	
2019	**Kaser Village (2019)** [c]	5,400	
2019	**Monsey (2017)** [c]	22,000	
2019	**New Square (2019)** [c]	8,600	
2019	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	Rockland County Total	102,600	
2001	Rome	100	
1996	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425	
2018	Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, & most of Oswego Counties)	7,000	
2014	Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock & eastern Ulster County)	5,000	
2019	Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley)	1,100	
2001	Watertown	100	
	Other Places	400	
	Total New York	1,772,470	
	North Carolina		
2011	**Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011)** [d]	2,530	415
2011	**Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011)** [d]	510	100
2011	**Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011)** [d]	80	130
2011	**Macon County (2011)** [d]	60	30
2011	**Other Western North Carolina (2011)** [d]	220	160
2011	***WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011)*** [d]	3,400	835
2009	Boone	60	225
2016	**Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)**	12,000	
2019	Orange County	3,900	
2019	Durham County	3,075	
2019	Other (Chatham & parts of Wake County)	525	
2019	Jewish Federation of Durham-Chapel Hill [d]	7,500	
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300	
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250	
2019	Greensboro	3,000	
2015	Greenville	300	
2011	Hickory	250	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	High Point	150	
2009	Mooresville (Iredell County)	150	
2009	New Bern	150	
2009	Pinehurst	250	
2019	Raleigh-Cary (Wake County)	15,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville (Iredell County)	150	
2015	**Winston-Salem (2011)** [a]	1,200	
	Other Places	225	
	Total North Carolina	45,935	1,060
	North Dakota		
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
	Other Places	100	
	Total North Dakota	400	
	Ohio		
2016	**Akron-Kent (parts of Portage & Summit Counties) (1999)** [d]	3,000	
1996	Athens	100	
2017	**Canton (Stark County) (1955)** [d]	900	
2019	**Downtown-Covington-OTR (2019)**	1,000	
2019	**Hyde Park-Walnut Hills- Mt. Lookout (2019)**	4,800	
2019	**Northside-North Avondale-Clifton (2019)**	1,600	
2019	**Westside (2019)**	1,300	
2019	***Urban Subtotal (2019)***	8,700	
2019	**Amberley-Pleasant Ridge (2019)**	2,900	
2019	**Blue Ash-Montgomery (2019)**	3,500	
2019	**Evandale-North Central (2019)**	650	
2019	**Kenwood-Indian Hill (2019)**	1,900	
2019	**Mariemont-Madisonville (2019)**	1,300	
2019	**Wyoming-Finneytown (2019)**	950	
2019	***Central and East Subtotal (2019)***	11,200	
2019	**Anderson (2019)**	950	
2019	**Loveland (2019)**	1,600	
2019	**Mason (2019)**	4,500	
2019	**West Chester-Fairfield (2019)**	1,000	
2019	**Other Outer (2019)**	650	
2019	***Outer Suburbs (2019)***	8,700	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Outlying Ohio (2019)**	1,900	
2019	**Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2019)**	1,600	
2019	***Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2019)***	32,100	
2019	**The Heights (2011)**	22,200	
2019	**East Side Suburbs (2011)**	5,300	
2019	**Beachwood (2011)**	10,700	
2019	**Solon & Southeast Suburbs (2011)**	15,300	
2019	**Northern Heights (2011)**	10,400	
2019	**West Side/Central Area (2011)**	11,900	
2019	**Northeast (2011)**	5,000	
2019	***Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (2011)***	80,800	
2019	**Perimeter North (2013)**	4,700	
2019	**Bexley area (2013)**	5,400	
2019	**East (2013)**	6,400	
2019	**Downtown/University (2013)**	9,000	
2019	***Columbus Total (2013)***	25,500	
2019	**Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (1986)** [d]	4,000	
2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900	
2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
1996	Lorain	600	
2001	Mansfield	150	
2001	Marion	125	
2017	New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas County)	100	
2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105	
2001	Springfield	200	
2019	**Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994)** [d]	2,300	
2001	Wooster	175	
2019	**Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002)** [d]	1,300	
2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100	
	Other Places	425	
2017	*Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties*		
	in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total	1,700	
2015	*Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee &*		
	Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total	2,300	
	Total Ohio	151,615	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Oklahoma		
2019	**Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (2010)** [a]	2,300	
2019	Tulsa	2,000	
2012	Other Places	125	
	Total Oklahoma	4,425	
	Oregon		
2010	**Bend (2010)** [a]	1,000	
2020	Corvallis	500	
2001	Eugene	3,250	
2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	
2019	**Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington Counties) (2011)** [d]	33,800	
2019	**Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011)** [d]	2,600	
2019	***Greater Portland Total (2011)*** [d]	36,400	
2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Oregon	40,650	
	Pennsylvania		
2014	Altoona (Blair County)	450	
2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180	
2001	Butler (Butler County)	250	
2007	**Carbon County (2007)** [a]	600	
2015	Chambersburg	100	
2018	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	**East Shore (1994)**	3,000	
2016	**West Shore (1994)**	2,000	
1994	***Harrisburg Total (1994)***	5,000	
2019	Hazelton-Tamaqua	100	
2018	Johnstown (Cambria & Somerset Counties)	100	
2014	Lancaster	3,000	
2014	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	165	
2018	**Allentown (2007)**	5,950	
2018	**Bethlehem (2007)**	1,050	
2018	**Easton (2007)**	1,050	
2018	***Lehigh Valley Total (2007)***	8,050	
2017	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell)	300	
2007	**Monroe County (2007)** [a]	2,300	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Bucks County (2019)**	52,600	
2019	**Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2019)**	22,500	
2019	**Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2019)**	29,400	
2019	**Montgomery County (Norristown) (2019)**	84,500	
2019	**Philadelphia (2019)**	162,100	
2019	***Greater Philadelphia Total (2019)***	351,100	
2008	Pike County	300	
2019	**Squirrel Hill (2017)**	14,800	
2019	**Rest of Pittsburgh (2017)**	12,800	
2019	**South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017)**	8,800	
2019	**North Hills (Hampton, Fox Chapel, O'Hara) (2017)**	5,400	
2019	**Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017)**	7,400	
2019	***Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington,***		
	& Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017)	49,200	
2001	Pottstown	650	
2001	Pottsville	120	
2001	Reading (Berks County)	2,200	
2008	Scranton (Lackawanna County) (Northeastern Pennsylvania)	3,100	
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900	
2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	
2019	**Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005)** [d]	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	**York (1999)**	1,800	
	Other Places	900	
2017	*Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio*		
	& Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total	1,700	
	Total Pennsylvania	434,165	
	Rhode Island		
2019	**Attleboro, MA (2002)** [a]	800	
2019	**Providence-Pawtucket (2002)**	7,500	
2019	**West Bay (2002)**	6,350	
2019	**East Bay (2002)**	1,100	
2019	**South County (Washington County) (2002)**	1,800	
2019	**Northern Rhode Island (2002)**	1,000	
2019	**Newport County (2002)**	1,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Total Rhode Island (2002)**	18,750	
2019	**Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total (Includes Attleboro in Massachusetts**	19,550	
	South Carolina		
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2018	Charleston (Charleston, Dorchester, and Berkley Counties)	9,000	
2015	Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties)	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2010	**Greenville (2010)** [a]	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
	Other Places	100	
	Total South Carolina	16,820	
	South Dakota		
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
	Other Places	50	
	Total South Dakota	250	
	Tennessee		
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2019	**Chattanooga (2011)** [a]	1,400	
2016	**Knoxville (2010)** [a]	2,000	
2018	**Memphis (2006)** [d]	10,000	
2019	**Davidson County (2016)**	6,450	
2019	**Williamson County (2016)**	1,700	
2019	**Other Central Tennessee (2016)**	850	
2019	**Nashville (2016) Total**	9,000	
2010	**Oak Ridge (2010)** [a]	150	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Tennessee	22,800	
	Texas		
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2019	Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties)	30,000	
2014	Beaumont	300	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	Brownsville	200	
2011	Bryan-College Station	400	
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100	
2015	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,000	
2019	**North Dallas (1988, 2013)** [e]	12,500	
2019	**Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013)** [e]	14,700	
2019	**Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013)** [e]	23,500	
2019	**East Dallas (1988, 2013)** [e]	1,300	
2019	**Denton-Flowermound-Lewisville (1988, 2013)** [e]	900	
2019	**South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013)** [e]	200	
2019	**Addison-Carrolton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013)** [e]	2,700	
2019	**Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013)** [e]	14,200	
2019	***Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, & southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988, 2013)*** [e]	70,000	
2016	El Paso	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces (New Mexico)	500	
2016	***Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)***	5,500	
2016	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000	
2011	Galveston	600	
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2019	**Core Area (2016)**	19,800	
2019	**Memorial (2016)**	5,100	
2019	**Central City (2016)**	6,000	
2019	**Suburban Southwest (2016)**	5,800	
2019	**West (2016)**	3,600	
2019	**North (2016)**	7,300	
2019	**Southweast (2016)**	3,000	
2019	**East (2016)**	400	
2019	***Houston (Harris County & parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston& Montgomery Counties) Total (2016)***	51,000	
2011	Kilgore-Longview	100	
2017	Laredo	150	
2012	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230	
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300	
2012	Midland-Odessa	200	
2011	Port Arthur	100	
2007	**Inside Loop 410 (2007)**	2,000	
2007	**Between the Loops (2007)**	5,600	
2007	**Outside Loop 1604 (2007)**	1,600	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2007	***San Antonio Total (2007)***	9,200	
2007	**San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall,**		
	Medina, & Wilson Counties) (2007) [a]	1,000	
2014	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
	Other Places	400	
	Total Texas	176,430	
	Utah		
2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2010	**Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010)** [a]	4,800	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Utah	5,650	400
	Vermont		
2001	Bennington	500	
2008	Brattleboro	350	
2019	Burlington	3,500	
2001	Manchester	325	
2008	Middlebury	200	
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550	
2008	Rutland	300	
2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia & Orleans Counties)	140	
2019	Stowe	1,000	
2020	Waitsfield	100	
2016	Woodstock	900	
	Total Vermont	7,865	
	Virginia		
2013	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Floyd-Radford	250	
2015	Charlottesville	2,000	
2012	Fauquier County (Warrenton)	100	
2013	Fredericksburg (parts of King George, Orange, Spotsylvania, & Stafford Counties)	500	
2013	Harrisonburg	300	
2013	Lynchburg	350	
2019	Newport News-Hampton	2,250	
2019	Williamsburg	750	
2019	*United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total*	3,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2008	**Norfolk (2001)**	3,550	
2008	**Virginia Beach (2001)**	6,000	
2008	**Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)**	1,400	
2008	***United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Total (2001)***	10,950	
2017	**North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)**	24,500	
2017	**Central Northern Virginia (2017)**	23,100	
2017	**East Northern Virginia (2017)**	54,400	
2017	**West-Northern Virginia (2017)**	19,400	
2016	***Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2017)***	121,400	
2013	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	300	
2011	**Central (1994, 2011)** [b]	1,300	
2011	**West End (1994, 2011)** [b]	1,200	
2011	**Far West End (1994, 2011)** [b]	4,100	
2011	**Northeast (1994, 2011)** [b]	1,200	
2011	**Southside (1994, 2011)** [b]	2,200	
2011	***Richmond (City of Richmond & Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico,***		
	& Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011) [b]	10,000	
2013	Roanoke	1,000	
2013	Staunton-Lexington	100	
2013	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, & Warren Counties)	270	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Virginia	150,595	
	Washington		
2018	Bellingham	1,500	
2011	**Clark County (Vancouver) (2011)** [d]	2,600	
2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	
2011	Longview-Kelso	100	
2016	Olympia (Thurston County)	1,500	
1996	Port Angeles	100	
2009	Port Townsend	200	
2014	Pullman (Whitman County, Palouse)	100	
2019	**South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014)**	16,500	
2019	**North Seattle (Northeast & Northwest Seattle) (2014)**	16,400	
2019	**Bellevue (2014)**	6,300	
2019	**Mercer Island (2014)**	6,400	
2019	**Redmond (2014)**	3,000	
2019	**Rest of King County (2014)**	9,400	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more **2020**

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	**Island, Kitsap, Pierce, & Snohomish Counties (2014)**	6,650	
2019	***Seattle Total (2014)***	64,650	
2001	Spokane	1,500	
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500	
2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150	
	Other Places	150	
	Total Washington	75,350	
	West Virginia		
2011	Bluefield-Princeton	100	
2007	Charleston (Kanawha County)	975	
2001	Clarksburg	110	
2001	Huntington	250	
2001	Morgantown	200	
1996	Parkersburg	110	
2001	Wheeling	290	
	Other Places	275	
	Total West Virginia	2,310	
	Wisconsin		
2018	Appleton & other Fox Cities (Outagamie, Calumet, & northern Winnebago Counties)	400	
2001	Beloit-Janesville	120	
2001	Green Bay	500	
2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300	
2018	La Crosse	300	
2017	Madison (Dane County)	5,000	
2019	**City of Milwaukee (2011)**	4,900	
2019	**North Shore (2011)**	13,400	
2019	**Waukesha (2011)**	3,200	
2019	**Milwaukee County Ring (2011)**	4,300	
2019	***Milwaukee (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, & eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011)***	25,800	
2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170	
2001	Racine (Racine County)	200	
2001	Sheboygan	140	
2015	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300	
	Other Places	225	
	Total Wisconsin	33,455	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Wyoming		
2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2012	Jackson Hole	300	200
2008	Laramie	200	
	Total Wyoming	1,150	200

Berman Jewish DataBank

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