

**BERMAN JEWISH DATABANK**

Reprinted from the  
American Jewish Year Book 2022



# UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION 2022

Ira Sheskin, University of Miami

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut

**Edited By**

Arnold Dashefsky  
University of Connecticut

Sergio DellaPergola  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Ira Sheskin  
University of Miami

**Published by**

Berman Jewish DataBank

*In cooperation with*  
Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry



# Berman Jewish DataBank

A project of The Jewish Federations of North America

*In collaboration with*

The Berman Jewish Policy Archive @ Stanford

The Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life  
at the University of Connecticut

*And*

The Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation

## DataBank Staff

David Manchester,  
Director

Chaim Adler,  
Manager

[www.JewishDataBank.org](http://www.JewishDataBank.org)

[Info@JewishDataBank.org](mailto:Info@JewishDataBank.org)

© Berman DataBank 2022

Berman Jewish  
DataBank



Stanford | Berman Jewish  
Policy Archive



THE SUE AND LEONARD MILLER  
CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY  
JUDAIC STUDIES



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT of GEOGRAPHY  
& SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**UConn**  
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

**UConn**  
CENTER FOR JUDAIC STUDIES  
AND CONTEMPORARY  
JEWISH LIFE



# United States Jewish Population, 2022

**Ira M. Sheskin**

University of Miami

Professor, Department of Geography and Sustainable Development

1300 Campo Sano Building, Suite 115

Director, Jewish Demography Project

Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies

Coral Gables, FL 33124

[isheskin@miami.edu](mailto:isheskin@miami.edu)



and

**Arnold Dashefsky**

University of Connecticut

Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies

Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology

Director Emeritus and Senior Academic Consultant, Berman Jewish DataBank

405 Babbidge Road, Unit 1205, Storrs, CT 06269

[arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu](mailto:arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu)



## Recommended Citation

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "United States Jewish Population, 2022," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin. (Editors) *The American Jewish Year Book, 2022, Volume 122* (2022) (Cham, SUI: Springer Nature) pp. 169-262.



## **The American Jewish Year Book 2022**

### **The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899**

**This Report derives from Chapter 5 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2022*.**

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 (ASSJ) 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, 2022***

Hard bound and Kindle copies are available at [www.amazon.com](http://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.

### **Citing this Report**

Springer is permitting us to post this Report on line with open access, but requests that the citation be to the *American Jewish Year Book* itself:



## **Table of Contents from the *American Jewish Year Book, 2021***

### **Part I Review Articles**

- 1 The Golden Jubilee of the First National Jewish Population Survey: A Critical Assessment of the Demographic Study of American Jews, 1970-2020**  
*Uzi Rebhun*
- 2 Coverage of Israel in the American Press**  
Ronald Kiener and Mark Silk
- 3 American Jews and the Domestic Arena (July 2021-Fall 2022): A Year of Shifting Lines and Disruptions**  
*Sylvia Barack Fishman*
- 4 American Jews and the International Arena (August 2021-August 2022): The US, Israel, and the Middle East**  
*Mitchell G. Bard*
- 5 United States Jewish Population, 2022**  
*Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky*
- 6 Canadian Jewish Population, 2022: Focus on Occupational and Social Integration**  
*Robert Brym*
- 7 World Jewish Population, 2022**  
*Sergio DellaPergola*



## **Part II Jewish Lists**

### **1 Local Jewish Organizations**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz*

### **2 Jewish Museums and Holocaust Museums, Memorials and Monuments, and Jewish Biblical Gardens**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz*

### **3 Jewish Overnight Camps**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz*

### **4 National Jewish Organizations**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz*

### **5 Jewish Press**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz*

### **6 Academic Resources**

*Arnold Dashefsky, Ira M. Sheskin, Amy Lawton, Sarah Markowitz, and Kimberly Soby*

### **7 Transitions: Major Events, Honorees, and Obituaries**

*Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, Sarah Markowitz, and Kimberly Soby*



**AJYB 2022 was produced with the generous support of:**

- The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut (**Juli Wade, Dean**)
- Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut (**Avinoam Patt, Director**)
- The Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies (**Haim Shaked, Director**) and its Jewish Demography Project (**Ira M. Sheskin, Director**); and The George Feldenkreis Program in Judaic Studies (**Haim Shaked, Director**)
- The President's Office at the University of Miami (**Julio Frenk, President**)
- The Fain Family Endowed Chair in Judaic Studies at the University of Miami (**Professor William Scott Green, former Senior Vice Provost and Dean of Undergraduate Education**)

**We acknowledge the cooperation of:**

- Berman Jewish DataBank, a project of The Jewish Federations of North America (**Mandell Berman [z"l], Founding Chair; David Manchester, Director**).
- The Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (**Judit Bokser-Liwerant, President**)

**We acknowledge the contributions of the men and women who edited the *American Jewish Year Book* from 1899 to 2008**

Cyrus Adler, Maurice Basseches, Herman Bernstein, Morris Fine, Herbert Friedenwald, H. G. Friedman, Lawrence Grossman, Milton Himmelfarb, Joseph Jacobs, Martha Jelenko, Julius B. Maller, Samson D. Oppenheim, Harry Schneiderman, Ruth R. Seldin, David Singer, Jacob Sloan, Maurice Spector, Henrietta Szold

**For more information about the *American Jewish Year Book*:**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_jewish\\_year\\_book](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_jewish_year_book)

<http://www.springer.com/series/11193>

# United States Jewish Population, 2022

**Ira M. Sheskin**

University of Miami

Professor, Department of Geography and Sustainable Development

1300 Campo Sano Building, Suite 115

Director, Jewish Demography Project

Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies

Coral Gables, FL 33124

[isheskin@miami.edu](mailto:isheskin@miami.edu)



and

**Arnold Dashefsky**

University of Connecticut

Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies

Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology

Director Emeritus and Senior Academic Consultant, Berman Jewish DataBank

405 Babbidge Road, Unit 1205, Storrs, CT 06269

[arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu](mailto:arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu)



## Recommended Citation

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "United States Jewish Population, 2022," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin. (Editors) *The American Jewish Year Book, 2021, Volume 121* (2021) (Cham, SU: Springer) pp. XXX-XXX



# United States Jewish Population, 2022

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

The 2022 *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)* estimate for the US Jewish population is 7.4 million<sup>1</sup> and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of more than 1,200 local estimates. The 7.4 million estimate is close to the 2020 estimate of 7.5 million by the Pew Research Center (2021) and the 2020 estimate of 7.6 million by the American Jewish Population Project (AJPP) (Saxe et al. 2020). Thus, through the concept of *convergent validity*, we have confidence that our estimate is reasonable (Tighe et al. 2022).

The 7.4 million for 2022 compares to an estimate of 6.0 million from the 1990 AJYB.<sup>2</sup> How do we explain that the Jewish population increased significantly (by 1.4 million) from 1990-2022 given: 1) a likely natural *decrease* due to a low Jewish fertility rate and a relatively high Jewish death rate, and 2) the general feeling that the Jewish community is probably losing more members due to people opting out of being Jewish than it is gaining due to people becoming Jews-by-Choice?

We argue that much of this increase is due to a significant net in-migration. That is, many more Jews have migrated into the US than have migrated out.

Pew 2020 found that about 10% (750,000) of American Jews were born in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) or are the children of Jews born in the FSU.<sup>3</sup> Jonathan Sarna (2013) also estimated about 750,000 FSU Jews in the US.<sup>4</sup> Thus, a good portion of the increase in Jewish population from 1990-2022 is probably due to the immigration of FSU Jews.

In addition, based on data from Sheskin (2010),<sup>5</sup> it is likely that there are about

---

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the difference between our estimate and the estimate provided by Sergio DellaPergola in the World Jewish Population chapter in this volume, see Section 5.1 below.

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

<sup>3</sup> This number is generally consistent with the 600,000-750,000 cited in Remennick (2017, p. 175) and the US Department of State, which reported almost 600,000 Jewish refugees from the USSR/FSU from 1961-2001. Not consistent with these estimates is one by the Department of Justice, which reported 394,000 (Chiswick and Wenz 2004).

<sup>4</sup> For a summary of FSU Jewish migration, see Tolts (2020).

<sup>5</sup> These data are based upon the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the US Census Bureau.

135,000 Israeli-born Jews in the US and another 190,000 “Israeli-connected” Jews (persons not born in Israel but who speak Hebrew at home and/or claim Israeli ancestry).

Pew 2020 data (Pew Research Center 2021) show that about 4% (300,000) of American Jews identify as Hispanic. The largest group of Hispanic Jews are Cubans, most of whom migrated to the US well before 1990. Other Hispanic Jews came to the US since 1990 from Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, and other Latin American countries (Sheskin 2015a).

There are also small numbers of Syrian, Iranian, South African, Ethiopian, and other Jews who migrated to the US since 1990 (Gold 2015).

The estimates of FSU Jews (750,000), Israelis/Israeli-connected persons (325,000, although some of these are also FSU Jews), Hispanic Jews (300,000), and other immigrants and their descendants likely account for much of the increase of 1.4 M in the Jewish population from 1990-2022.

Few American Jews have emigrated from the US since 1990. Based on data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics on [www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org), it is likely that no more than 60,000 American Jews moved to Israel between 1990 and 2022, some of whom returned to the US. Even allowing for moderate amounts of Jewish migration to countries other than Israel, Jewish migration into the US has far exceeded Jewish out-migration.

Another possible explanation for some of the increase in AJYB Jewish population estimates from 1990-2022 is that, because of the advent of the internet, we have added estimates for small Jewish communities that were unknown to the compilers of AJYB 1990.

This report 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 1,200 local Jewish communities and parts thereof.

Section 2 examines population estimates for the US as a whole, the four US Census Regions, the nine US Census Divisions, each state, the 21 largest US Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 21 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and the 56 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> Among US Jewish communities, more than 140 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) 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

Section 3 examines changes in the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population at regional, state, and urban area scales.

Section 4 examines the geography of American synagogues by state and Census Region.

Section 5 presents an atlas of US Jewish communities, including 14 regional and state maps of Jewish communities.

Section 6 contains a conclusion.

## **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. 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 to this report for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. Estimates for an additional 300 small communities (all with fewer than 100 Jews) are found in the spreadsheet at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org). A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total US Jewish population. The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2020 estimate of the Pew Research Center (2021) and the 2020 estimate of the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (Saxe et al. 2020). (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.

### **1.1 Source One: Scientific Estimates**

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of telephone surveys using random digit dialing (RDD) (Sheskin 2001, p. 6). In a few cases, address-based sampling (ABS) internet/mail surveys (Link et al. 2008) are used. In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.<sup>7</sup>

---

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 JFNA 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).

<sup>7</sup> See Abrahamson (1986); Kaganoff (1996); Kosmin and Waterman (1989); Lazerwitz (1986); Sarna (2009); and Sheskin (1998). 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,



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,<sup>8</sup> or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study.

In a few cases, Scientific Estimates are based on scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).<sup>9</sup>

More than three-quarters of the 7.4 million population estimate is based on Scientific Estimates of US Jewish communities.

### ***1.2 Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates***

Several Jewish communities inhabited by Hasidic and other ultra-Orthodox groups are highly Jewish:

- 1) Bloomingburg, NY
- 2) Kaser Village in Rockland County, NY (Viznitz Hasidim)
- 3) Kiryas Joel (Town of Palm Tree) in Orange County, NY (Satmar Hasidim)
- 4) Lakewood, NJ
- 5) Monsey in Rockland County, NY (multiple Hasidic groups)
- 6) New Square in Rockland County, NY (Skverer Hasidim)

Thus, US Census data, both the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey completed annually by the US Census Bureau, were used to determine the Jewish population in those communities.

Note that the decennial census has never asked a religion question.<sup>10</sup> Two Census Bureau surveys did ask about religion: An 1890 Census Bureau survey interviewed 10,000 Jewish households (Billings 1890), and the March 1957 Current Population Survey (CPS) asked about religion (Bureau of the Census, no date, ca 1958).<sup>11</sup>

---

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.

<sup>8</sup> For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).

<sup>9</sup> Note that while we have classified DJN and “different methodology” methods as Scientific Estimates, 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.

<sup>10</sup> Some statistics are available from Engelman (1947).

<sup>11</sup> For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see

### **1.3 Source Three: Informant Estimates**

Informants at the more than 140 Jewish Federations and about 300 JFNA “network communities” are contacted annually via email. 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.

### **1.4 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/encyclopedia-of-southern-jewish-communities.html](http://www.isjl.org/encyclopedia-of-southern-jewish-communities.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](http://www.urj.org)) and Conservative ([www.uscj.org](http://www.uscj.org)) movements. Both contain listings of affiliated synagogues. If a city not previously listed in the *AJYB* is listed on one of these websites as having a synagogue, an estimate for that city is added to the *AJYB* based upon the existence of that synagogue.

### **1.5 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. 136-8) strongly suggested a greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed.

All estimates are of Jews living in households (and in institutions (schools, prisons, nursing homes, etc.), where data are available) and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include Jews who are affiliated with Jewish organizations 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 (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 results for 2013 (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 7). For 2020, the Pew Research Center reports 27% (Pew Research Center 2021, p. 8). Kosmin and Keysar (2013, p. 16) suggest that 30%-40%

---

Comenetz (2006). Our thanks go to Joshua Comenetz, a geographer at the US Census Bureau, for his assistance with these estimates.

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 Jewish 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 both matrilineal and patrilineal descent under certain circumstances. Furthermore, Orthodox rabbis only recognize as Jewish those Jews-by-Choice who were converted by Orthodox rabbis, while the other movements are more flexible in this matter.

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 “identify as Jewish” (with the exceptions noted above) are counted as such. However, clearly the estimate of the size of the Jewish population of an area can differ depending on whom one counts as Jewish – and 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 the 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. 2011a), 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. See DellaPergola (2013, 2014) for an excellent summary of the issues with respect to defining the Jewish population.

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 identified.

## **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 56 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews.

### **2.1 Historical US Jewish Population Estimates**

More than a century ago, in the first volume of the *AJYB*, 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 upon estimate(s), though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made (Adler 1899, p. 283).

Of course, it is important to note that this report and the Pew reports present the most scientific *estimates* of the Jewish population. The first edition of the *American Jewish Year Book* included a section on “Jewish Statistics,” which consisted of just three pages! Among the estimates of the American Jewish population over the years were (Adler 1899, p. 283):

In 1818, Mordecai M. Noah	3,000
In 1826, Isaac C. Harby	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

What has changed since the nineteenth century in the art of US Jewish population estimation? Estimates during the past half century have relied on probability-based sample surveys. The first such survey was the *1971 National Jewish Population Survey* (NJPS 1971) (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. (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book*, based on a different methodology, estimated 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.

Two decades later a second national study was sponsored by CJF: the *1990 National Jewish Population Survey* (NJPS 1990) (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, estimated 6.0 million Jews.) The number of people in Jewish households increased from 5.8 million in 1971 to 8.2 million in 1990. The representative sample was gathered through random digit dialing (RDD).

The third national study, the *2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey* (NJPS 2000-01) (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2013), 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. (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimated 6.1 million Jews.) The representative

sample was gathered, as in 1990, through RDD. The reason cited for this apparent slight decline in the Jewish population from 1990 to 2000-01 of 315,000 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 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). This study provided an estimate of 6.7 million Jews (N = 3,475 households). (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book*, based on a different methodology, also estimated 6.7 million Jews.) 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:

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 (CPS) and found 3.9 million Jews age 14 and older (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 27).

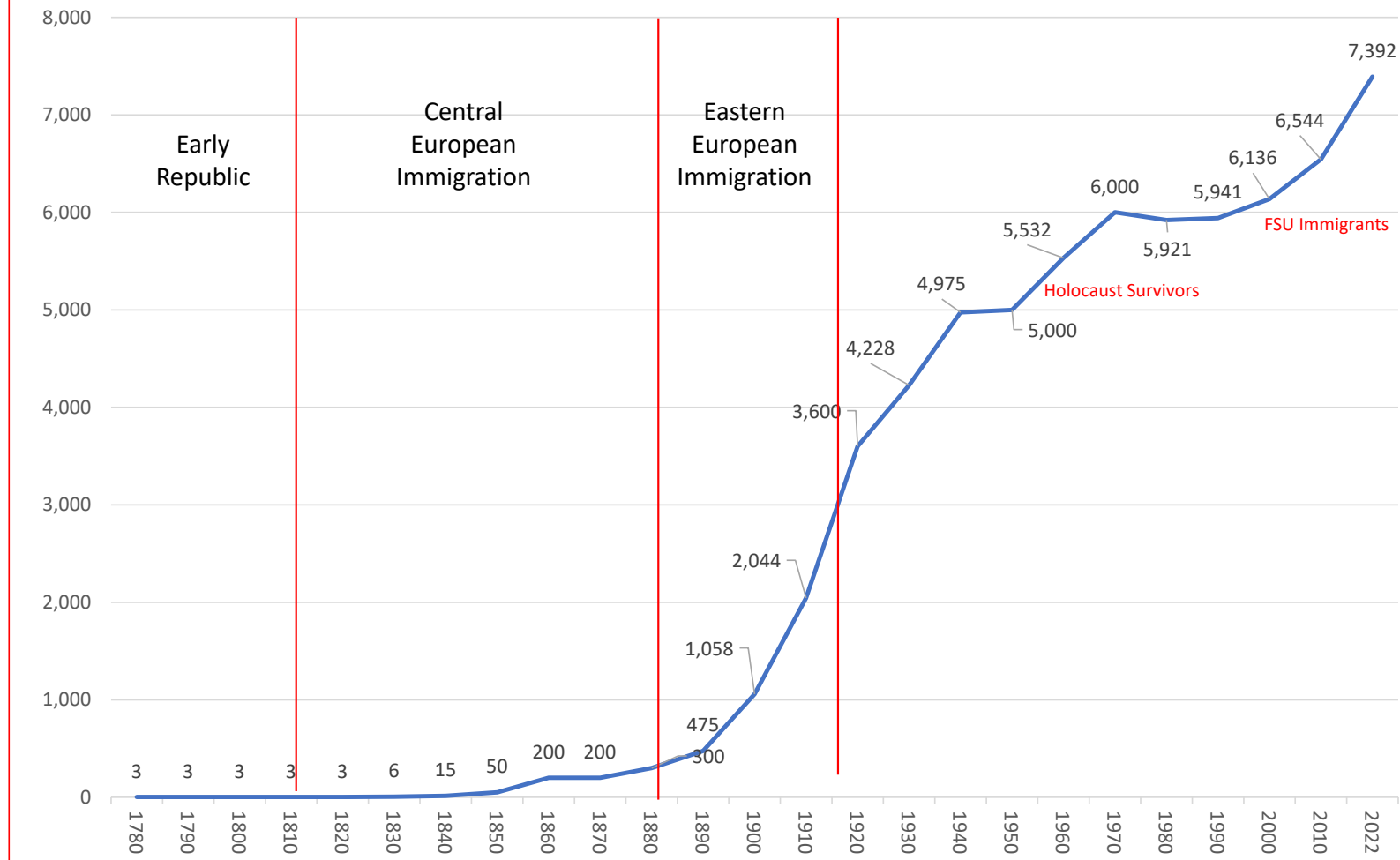
In sum, while in the nineteenth century, “estimates” of the US Jewish population were provided by informants, in the twenty-first century, we still have “estimates.” The difference is that, more than a century later, the estimates are produced by the most advanced social scientific methods, which rely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

**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 boatload of Jewish refugees arrived in New Amsterdam (renamed New York in 1664). They came to the North American Dutch colony from the Dutch colony in Recife, Brazil, when the Portuguese captured it.

Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1780-2022

(in thousands)





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

**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 of these Jews, were Sephardic. They 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 founded 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.<sup>12</sup>

**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 & Straus, Gimbels, 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, 200 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.<sup>13</sup>

**Eastern European Immigration (1880-1930).** The third period of Jewish migration is often dated to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II of Russia in 1881,

---

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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, and 230,000-300,000 in 1880.

although thousands of Eastern European Jews are now known to have arrived earlier (Sarna 2019, p. 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 (MD), Philadelphia (PA), Boston (MA), all prominent ports of entry, as well as Chicago (IL) (Sanders 1988, p. 167).<sup>14</sup>

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), of those arriving before 1900, higher percentages, particularly of Austro-Hungarian Jews who did not face pogroms, returned,

At first, elite Central European Jews, fearing antisemitism, 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 impact this. The Galveston Plan in the early 1900s attempted to divert some of the immigrants headed for northeastern cities, particularly New York, to Galveston (TX) (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 *landsmannschaften* or *landsleute*, 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 4,228,000 to 4,400,000 by 1930. By 1940, this large-scale immigration, along with their offspring, increased the US Jewish population to just under 5,000,000 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

---

<sup>14</sup> Sarna (2019, p.391) provides estimates of 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.

merely as immigrants. From 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 FSU (Gold 2015). In addition, during the past few decades, as discussed in the introduction to this report, significant numbers of Israelis, Hispanics, and others have migrated into the US (Gold 2015; Sheskin 2010). 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 came from the Arab world starting in 1948. Over 10,000 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 and New York).<sup>15</sup>

## **2.2 Recent US Jewish Population Estimates<sup>16</sup>**

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 2022:** Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2022 is 7.392 million Jews, an increase of about 126,000 from the 2021 estimate of 7.266 million.<sup>17</sup> This estimate is based on the aggregation of local estimates of more than 900 US Jewish communities and parts thereof shown in Appendix A and for an additional 300 small communities (all with fewer than 100 Jews) found in the spreadsheet at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org). Most of the estimates are based on studies conducted over the past decade.

---

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> See the World Jewish Population chapter in this volume for Sergio DellaPergola's analysis and criticism of all three population estimate methodologies presented below.

<sup>17</sup> All estimates exclude about 2,000 Jews in US Territories, including 1,500 in Puerto Rico. See the last six rows of the Appendix.

We recognize that there may be some double counting caused by 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 residents who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies.

2) **AJPP/SSRI 2020.** The American Jewish Population Project (AJPP) at Brandeis University's Steinhardt Social Research Institute estimates a total Jewish population of 7.6 million for 2020 (Saxe et al. 2020). The foundation of AJPP's estimate is a data synthesis of nationally representative surveys of US adults that assess religious identification (Saxe and Tighe 2013; Saxe, Tighe, and Boxer 2014S; Tighe, et al. 2010; Tighe et al. 2020).<sup>18</sup> Adults who identify as Jewish by religion comprise the majority of Jewish adults.

Supplemental sources of data available at the time of this study, such as the Pew survey of American Jews (Pew Research Center 2013) and recent local Jewish community studies (cf. Aronson, Boxer, and Saxe 2016), are used to estimate the population not represented in the model-based estimate; in particular, "Jews of no religion" (adults who identify as Jewish, had at least one Jewish parent, and did not identify with another religion) (JNR)) and children. Local estimates and Pew's data are aggregated to yield a national estimate of 20%, or 1.2 million Jewish adults, who identify as JNR (Tighe et al. 2020). In addition, it is estimated that 21% (1.6 million) of the total Jewish population are children under age 18 who are being raised Jewish in some way. Analysis of local studies and Pew's data are also used to estimate the population of smaller geographic areas.

The following table summarizes the 2020 estimate by AJPP/SSRI:

	Count in millions	Confidence Interval
Adults		
Jewish by religion	4.9	(4.8, 5.0)
Jewish not by religion	1.2	(1.1, 1.2)
Total Jewish Adults	6.0	(5.9, 6.2)
Children		
Total Jewish Children	1.6	(1.5, 1.6)
Total Jewish Population	<b>7.6</b>	(7.5, 7.8)

Using accepted definitions of Jewish identity, the synthesis of general population

---

<sup>18</sup> AJPP's estimates are based on pooling the most recent five years of available data. Individual records from all surveys – totaling 1.3 million respondents – are combined and analyzed using Bayesian multilevel regression with poststratification (MRP) (Park, Gelman, and Bafumi 2004). 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 (Claassen and Traunmüller 2020; Magidin de Kramer et al. 2018).



surveys, supplemented by local and other national data, ensures coverage of the whole US. Included are areas with known Jewish communities and Jewish communal institutions as well as those without such groups and institutions. See <https://ajpp.brandeis.edu> for maps of the US Jewish population and for additional socio-demographic information about the population.

3) **Pew 2020:** The Pew Research Center estimate of Jewish Americans ([www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)) is 7.5 million. This estimate is based on a national ABS study conducted in 2020 (Pew Research Center 2021).

Thus, although there are three recent estimates of the number of US Jews, all using different methodologies, and each with their own significant shortcomings, all three methods yield relatively comparable estimates.

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (6.0 million) is employed in the World Jewish Population report. 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 some of the persons who are identified as "Jews of no religion" in the Pew study. These individuals are included in the *AJYB*, the Pew study, and AJPP/SSRI totals. Thus, our estimate is that there are 16,753,500 million Jews in the world and that 44% (7,392,000) of all Jews live in the US and 42% (6,983,000) live in Israel.

### **2.3 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.

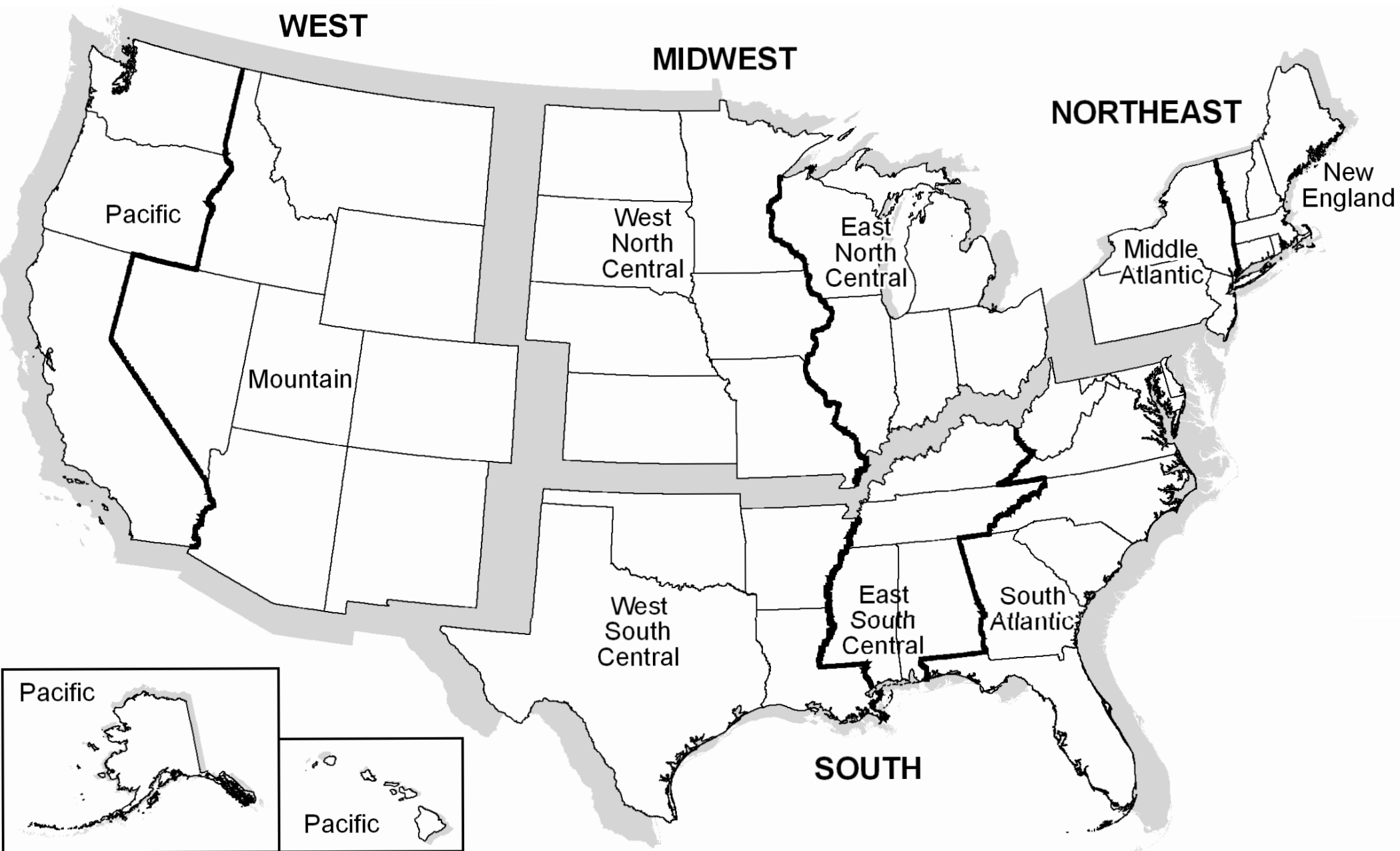
While only 17% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 45% (3,318,000) of American Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% (792,000) of Jews do. While 38% of all Americans live in the South, only 22% (1,594,000) of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans and Jews live in the West (23-24%) (1,688,000).

### **2.4 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 (1,789,000); California (1,235,000); Florida (672,000); New Jersey (626,000); Pennsylvania (434,000); Illinois (325,000); Massachusetts (302,000); and Maryland (240,000). Six states have 100,000-200,000 Jews: Texas (176,000); Ohio (152,000); Virginia (151,000); Georgia (141,000); Arizona (124,000); and Connecticut (118,000).

The third data 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 (8.9%), the District of Columbia (8.3%), New Jersey (6.7%), Massachusetts (4.3%), and Maryland (3.9%).

Map 1: US Census Divisions and Regions



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 (24%), California (17%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey (9%) – account for 59% of the 7.392 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. 127-9), 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.

**Table 1** Jewish population by census region and census division, 2022

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3,317,970</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>57,609,148</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
Middle Atlantic	2,848,455	38.5%	42,492,943	12.8%
New England	469,515	6.4%	15,116,205	4.6%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>791,730</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>68,985,454</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
East North Central	624,180	8.4%	47,368,533	14.3%
West North Central	167,550	2.3%	21,616,921	6.5%
<b>South</b>	<b>1,594,045</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>126,266,107</b>	<b>38.1%</b>
East South Central	52,250	0.7%	19,402,234	5.9%
South Atlantic	1,344,640	18.2%	66,089,734	19.9%
West South Central	197,155	2.7%	40,774,139	12.3%
<b>West</b>	<b>1,688,160</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>78,588,572</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
Mountain	325,170	4.4%	24,919,150	7.5%
Pacific	1,362,990	18.4%	53,669,422	16.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,391,905</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>331,449,281</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Notes:

1) While this table presents our best estimates of the Jewish population for 2022, the more than 900 estimates that have been aggregated to derive this table are mostly from previous years but remain the best estimates for the current date. For the dates of all 900 estimates, see the Appendix

2) The total population data are from [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) (April 1, 2021 estimates)

Source: Authors

**Table 2** Jewish population by state, 2022

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Alabama	10,325	5,024,279	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,300	733,391	0.7%	0.1%
Arizona	123,725	7,151,502	1.7%	1.7%
Arkansas	2,250	3,011,524	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,234,640	39,538,223	3.1%	16.7%
Colorado	98,400	5,773,714	1.7%	1.3%
Connecticut	118,350	3,605,944	3.3%	1.6%
Delaware	15,100	989,948	1.5%	0.2%
District of Columbia	57,300	689,545	8.3%	0.8%
Florida <sup>a</sup>	672,435	21,538,187	3.1%	9.1%
Georgia	141,020	10,711,908	1.3%	1.9%
Hawaii	7,100	1,455,271	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,839,106	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	325,260	12,812,508	2.5%	4.4%
Indiana	26,045	6,785,528	0.4%	0.4%
Iowa	5,475	3,190,369	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,200	2,937,880	0.6%	0.2%
Kentucky	17,600	4,505,836	0.4%	0.2%
Louisiana	14,900	4,657,757	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,362,359	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	240,100	6,177,224	3.9%	3.2%
Massachusetts	301,880	7,029,917	4.3%	4.1%
Michigan	87,905	10,077,331	0.9%	1.2%
Minnesota	65,900	5,706,494	1.2%	0.9%
Mississippi	1,525	2,961,279	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	68,975	6,154,913	1.1%	0.9%
Montana	1,495	1,084,225	0.1%	0.0%
Nebraska	9,350	1,961,504	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	79,800	3,104,614	2.6%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,377,529	0.7%	0.1%

**Table 2** Jewish population by state, 2022 (continued)

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
New Jersey	626,150	9,288,994	6.7%	8.5%
New Mexico	12,625	2,117,522	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,788,595	20,201,249	8.9%	24.2%
North Carolina	48,935	10,439,388	0.5%	0.7%
North Dakota	400	779,094	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	151,515	11,799,448	1.3%	2.0%
Oklahoma	4,425	3,959,353	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	4,237,256	1.0%	0.5%
Pennsylvania	433,710	13,002,700	3.3%	5.9%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,097,379	1.7%	0.3%
South Carolina	16,820	5,118,425	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	250	886,667	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	22,800	6,910,840	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	175,580	29,145,505	0.6%	2.4%
Utah	5,650	3,271,616	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	7,865	643,077	1.2%	0.1%
Virginia	150,620	8,631,393	1.7%	2.0%
Washington	75,300	7,705,281	1.0%	1.0%
West Virginia	2,310	1,793,716	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	33,455	5,893,718	0.6%	0.5%
Wyoming	1,350	576,851	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,391,905</b>	<b>331,449,281</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

See Notes on Table 1

<sup>a</sup> Excludes 64,850 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence

<sup>b</sup> Excludes 1,500 Jews in Puerto Rico, 400 in the US Virgin Islands, 100 in Guam, 10 in American Samoa, and 0 in the Northern Mariana Islands

Source: Authors



## **2.5 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's population is 10,000-50,000) that have substantial employment interchange. Thus, CSAs are generally geographically larger than MSAs.

**Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs)** are areas served by local Jewish Federations 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 four 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 119,000 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 DC-MD-VA-WV-PA CSA is 418,000.

**Table 3** provides data for the 21 largest **MSAs** in 2022. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, compared to 80% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 4.6% of the population of the top 21 MSAs.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL, and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSAs are 11.1%, 8.8%, and 6.8% Jewish, respectively, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSAs are all 4.7-5.4% Jewish.

**Table 4** provides data for the 21 largest **CSAs** in 2022. Forty-seven percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest CSAs, compared to 85% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 4.0% of the population of the top 21 CSAs.

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA, Miami- Port St. Lucie-Fort Lauderdale, FL, and Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD CSAs are 10.0%, 8.1%, and

6.0% Jewish, respectively, while the Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, 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 2022. Three new communities were added to this list (compared to AJYB 2021): Springfield, MA (23,000), Kansas City (22,000), and St. Paul, MN (22,000). The JFSAs with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles (564,700), Philadelphia (351,100), Chicago (319,600), San Francisco (310,600), Washington, DC (295,500), and Boston (248,000).

Omitting the 77,100 part-year residents from the total of 6,692,750 Jews in JFSAs with 20,000 Jews or more implies that about 90% (6,615,650) of Jews live in such areas.

### 3 Changes in the Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population, 1980-2022

This section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1980-2022 (Maps 2 - 4).<sup>19</sup> For additional information about the geographic distribution of American Jews over time, see the previous editions of the AJYB 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).

#### 3.1 National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of 1,471,000 (25%) Jews, from 1980-2022, from 5.921 million in 1980 to 7.392 million in 2022 (**Table 6**). Most of the increase is clearly due to migration as is explained in the introduction to this report. But this increase in the estimate is not entirely *actual* growth in the Jewish population. In some cases, persons who might not have claimed a Jewish identity 40 years ago, do so now.

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 the Appendix that were not listed in the 1980 AJYB, having found evidence on the internet as to their existence and size. (The 1980 AJYB listed about 650 places, compared to over 900 currently included in Appendix A and an additional 300 small communities (all with fewer than 100 Jews) found in the spreadsheet at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).)

---

<sup>19</sup> For maps showing the geographic distribution of the Jewish population by state every 20 years from 1860-2020, see the 2020 AJYB. In examining these maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state. Each dot represents 500 Jews.

**Table 3 Jewish population in the top 21 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 2022**

MSA Rank	MSA name	Population		Percentage Jewish
		Total (April 1, 2021)	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,768,458	2,186,000	11.1%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	12,997,353	670,150	5.2%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,509,934	322,080	3.4%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,759,615	75,005	1.0%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,206,841	51,602	0.7%
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,356,434	297,290	4.7%
7	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,228,601	423,150	6.8%
8	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	6,144,050	132,100	2.2%
9	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6,091,747	535,500	8.8%
10	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	4,946,145	98,750	2.0%
11	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,899,932	257,460	5.3%
12	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,653,105	28,625	0.6%
13	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4,623,264	247,500	5.4%
14	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,365,205	71,750	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,011,553	62,350	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,690,512	64,800	1.8%
17	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,286,069	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,219,514	51,350	1.6%
19	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,972,566	90,800	3.1%
20	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,838,327	119,300	4.2%
21	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,809,299	61,300	2.2%
<b>Total Population in the Top 21 MSAs</b>		<b>128,378,524</b>	<b>5,880,912 *</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Total US Population		331,449,281	7,391,905	2.2%
Percentage of Population in the Top 21 MSAs		38.7%	79.6%	

Notes:

<https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html> contains a list of the counties included in each MSA

See Notes on Table 1

\* To avoid double counting, the Jewish population of 5,880,912 excludes 65,950 part-year residents who are included in the total for MSAs 9, 12, and 18

Source: Authors

**Table 4** Jewish population in the top 21 combined statistical areas (CSAs), 2022

CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		Percentage Jewish
		Total (April 1, 2021)	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	23,216,685	2,319,300	10.0%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,490,242	747,075	4.0%
3	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	9,946,526	417,670	4.2%
4	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,876,339	322,535	3.3%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,545,921	351,590	3.7%
6	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,430,341	301,873	3.6%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	8,255,035	75,070	0.9%
8	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	7,398,774	51,674	0.7%
9	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,366,346	440,190	6.0%
10	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA-AL	6,997,351	132,975	1.9%
11	Miami-Port St. Lucie-Fort Lauderdale, FL	6,841,100	551,360	8.1%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,424,742	81,250	1.5%
13	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	4,999,734	98,750	2.0%
14	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,953,985	68,650	1.4%
15	Orlando-Lakeland-Deltona, FL	4,291,852	61,100	1.4%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	4,080,232	64,800	1.6%
17	Denver-Aurora, CO	3,642,145	91,295	2.5%
18	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,615,968	85,870	2.4%
19	Portland-Vancouver-Salem, OR-WA	3,285,275	37,900	1.2%
20	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,914,230	61,317	2.1%
21	Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC	2,864,830	15,665	0.5%
<b>Total Population in the Top 21 CSAs</b>		<b>156,437,653</b>	<b>6,312,558 *</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Total US Population		331,449,281	7,391,905	2.2%
Percentage of Population in the Top 21 CSAs		47.2 %	85.4%	

Notes: <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html> contains a list of the counties included in each CSA

See Notes on Table 1

\* To avoid double counting, the Jewish population of 6,312,558 excludes 65,350 part-year residents who are included in CSAs 2 and 11

Source: Authors

**Table 5** Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2022

Rank	Community	Jewish federation name	Jewish population
1	New York, NY	UJA-Federation of New York	1,538,000
2	Los Angeles, CA	Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles	564,700
3	Philadelphia, PA	Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia	351,100
4	Chicago, IL	Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago	319,600
5	San Francisco, CA	Jewish Community Federation and Endowment Fund	310,600
6	Washington, DC	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington	295,500
7	Boston, MA	Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston	248,000
8	Broward County, FL	Jewish Federation of Broward County	149,000
9	Ocean County, NJ	Jewish Federation of Ocean County	146,500
10	South Palm Beach, FL	Jewish Federation of South Palm Beach County	136,100
11	Atlanta, GA	Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta	132,100
12	West Palm Beach, FL	Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County	127,200
13	Bergen County, NJ	Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey	126,000
14	Miami, FL	Greater Miami Jewish Federation	123,200
15	Greater MetroWest, NJ	Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ	122,300
16	Middlesex-Monmouth, NJ	Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey	122,000
17	Rockland County, NY	Jewish Federation & Foundation of Rockland County	111,900
18	San Diego, CA	Jewish Federation of San Diego County	100,000
19	Phoenix, AZ	Center for Jewish Philanthropy of Greater Phoenix	98,750
20	Baltimore, MD	The Associated: Jewish Federation of Baltimore	95,400
21	Denver, CO	JEWISHcolorado	90,800
22	Cleveland, OH	Jewish Federation of Cleveland	80,800
23	Orange County, CA	Jewish Federation of Orange County	80,000
24	Las Vegas, NV	Jewish Nevada	72,300
25	Detroit, MI	Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit	71,750
26	Dallas, TX	Jewish Federation of Greater Dallas	70,000
27	Seattle, WA	Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle	64,650
28	St. Louis, MO	Jewish Federation of St. Louis	61,100
29	Cherry Hill, NJ	Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey	60,000
30	Orlando, FL	Shalom Orlando	51,400
31	Houston, TX	Jewish Federation of Greater Houston	51,000
32	Pittsburgh, PA	Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh	49,200
33	Orange County, NY	Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County, New York	45,000
34	Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis Jewish Federation	42,800
35	San Jose, CA	Jewish Silicon Valley	39,400
36	Portland, OR	Jewish Federation of Greater Portland	36,400
37	San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys, CA	Jewish Federation of Greater San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys	35,000

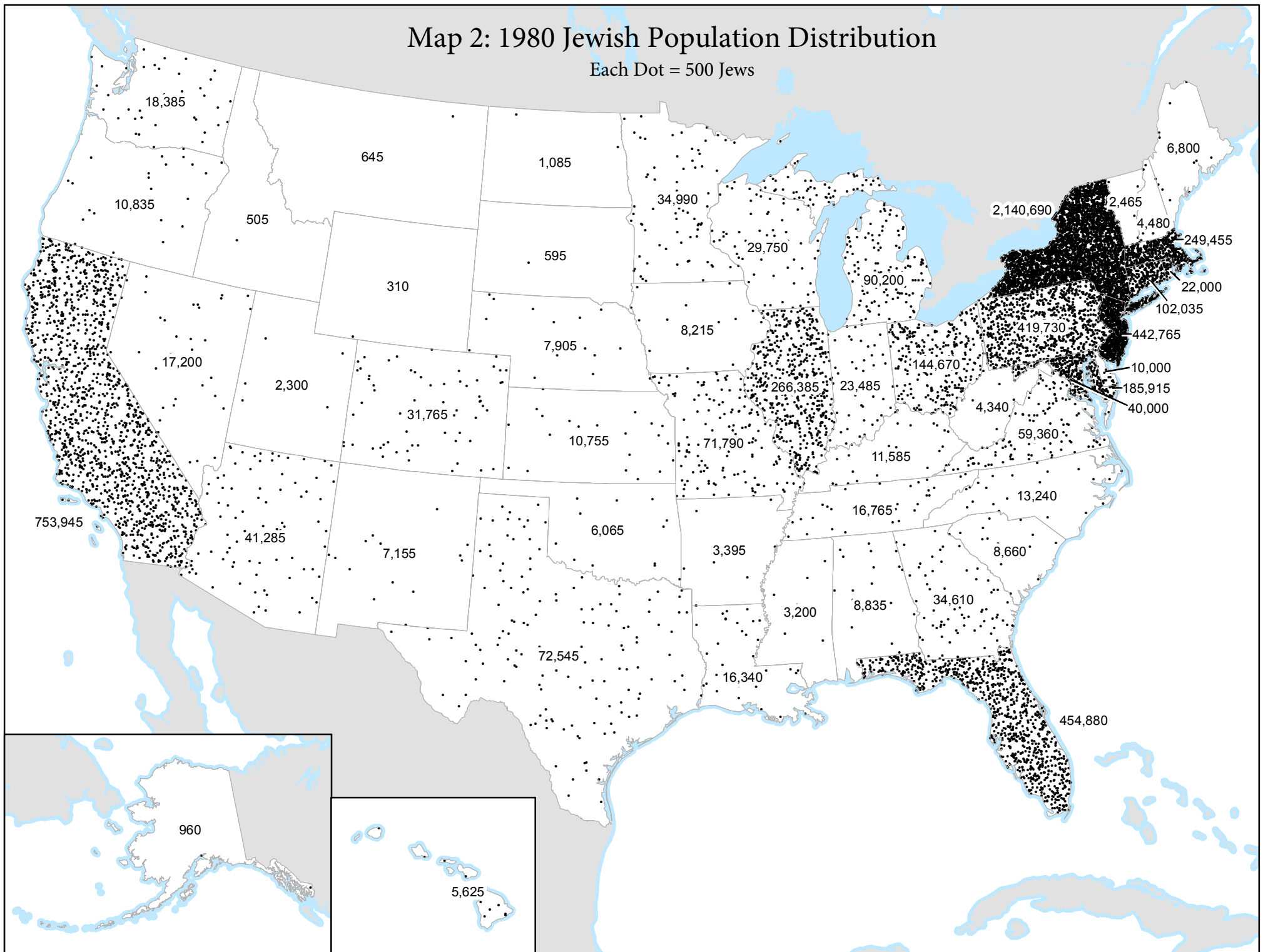


**Table 5** Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2022 (continued)

Rank	Community	Jewish federation name	Jewish population
38	Hartford, CT	Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford	32,800
39	Cincinnati, OH	Jewish Federation of Cincinnati	32,100
40	Austin, TX	Shalom Austin	30,000
41	Sarasota-Manatee, FL	Jewish Federation of Sarasota-Manatee	28,800
42	St. Petersburg, FL	Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast	28,000
43	Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee Jewish Federation	25,800
44	Columbus, OH	JewishColumbus	25,500
45	Palm Springs, CA	Jewish Federation of the Desert	25,000
46	Upper Fairfield County, CT	Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County	24,450
47	Long Beach, CA	Jewish Long Beach	23,750
48	New Haven, CT	Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven	23,000
48	Springfield, MA	Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts	23,000
48	Tampa, FL	Tampa Jewish Community Centers & Federation	23,000
51	Tucson, AZ	Jewish Philanthropies of Southern Arizona	22,400
52	Kansas City, KS, MO	Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City	22,100
53	St. Paul, MN	St. Paul Jewish Federation	22,000
54	Sacramento, CA	Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region	21,000
55	Albany, NY	Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York	20,500
56	Somerset, Hunterdon, and Warren Counties, NJ	Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties	20,000
<b>Total Jewish population in the Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSA) with at least 20,000 Jews</b>			<b>6,692,750</b>
<p>Note: Totals for each federation include part-year residents  Omitting the 77,100 part-year residents from the total of 6,692,750 Jews in JFSAs with 20,000 Jews or more implies that about 90% (6,615,650) of Jews live in such areas  Source: Authors</p>			

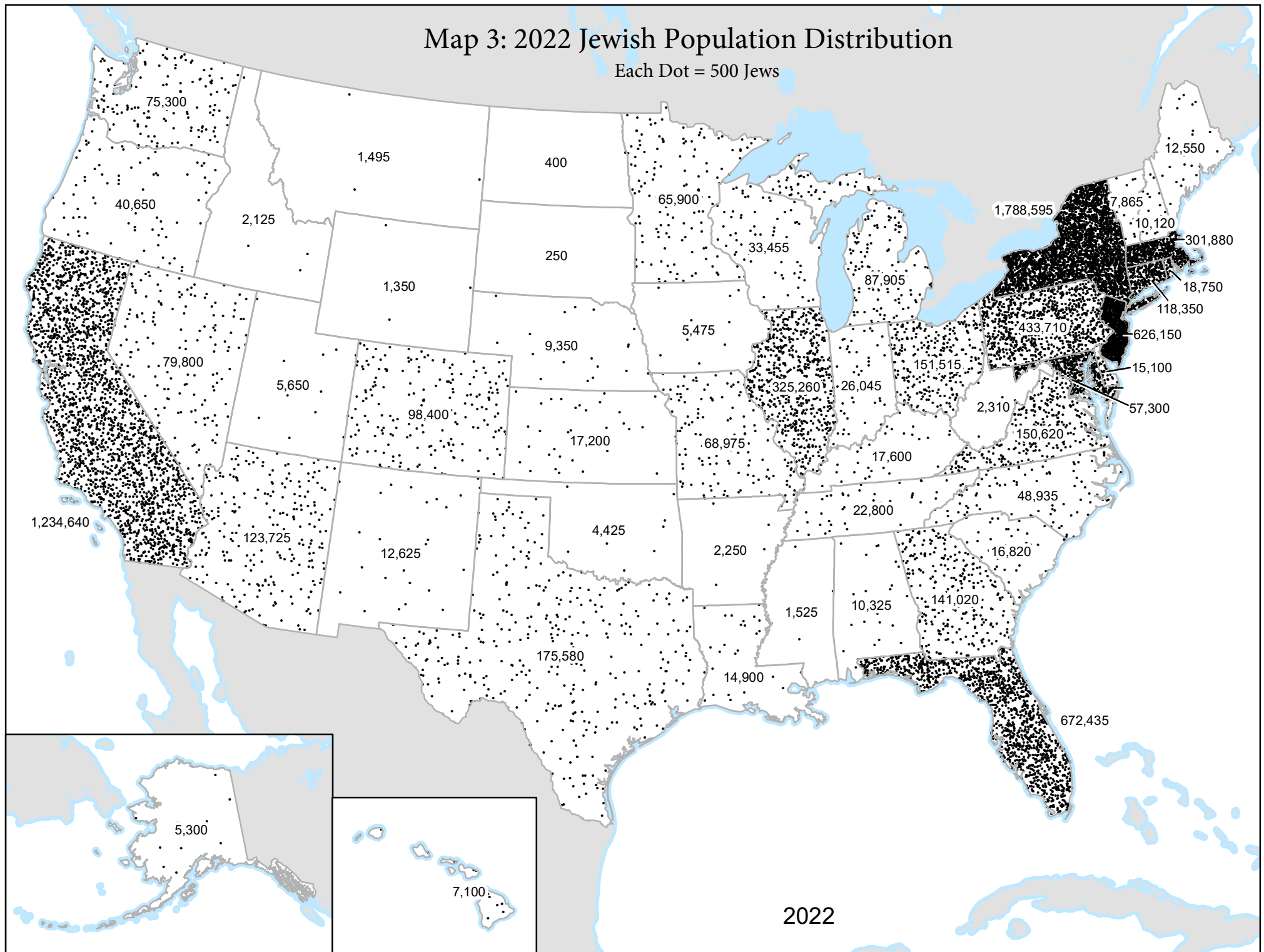
## Map 2: 1980 Jewish Population Distribution

Each Dot = 500 Jews



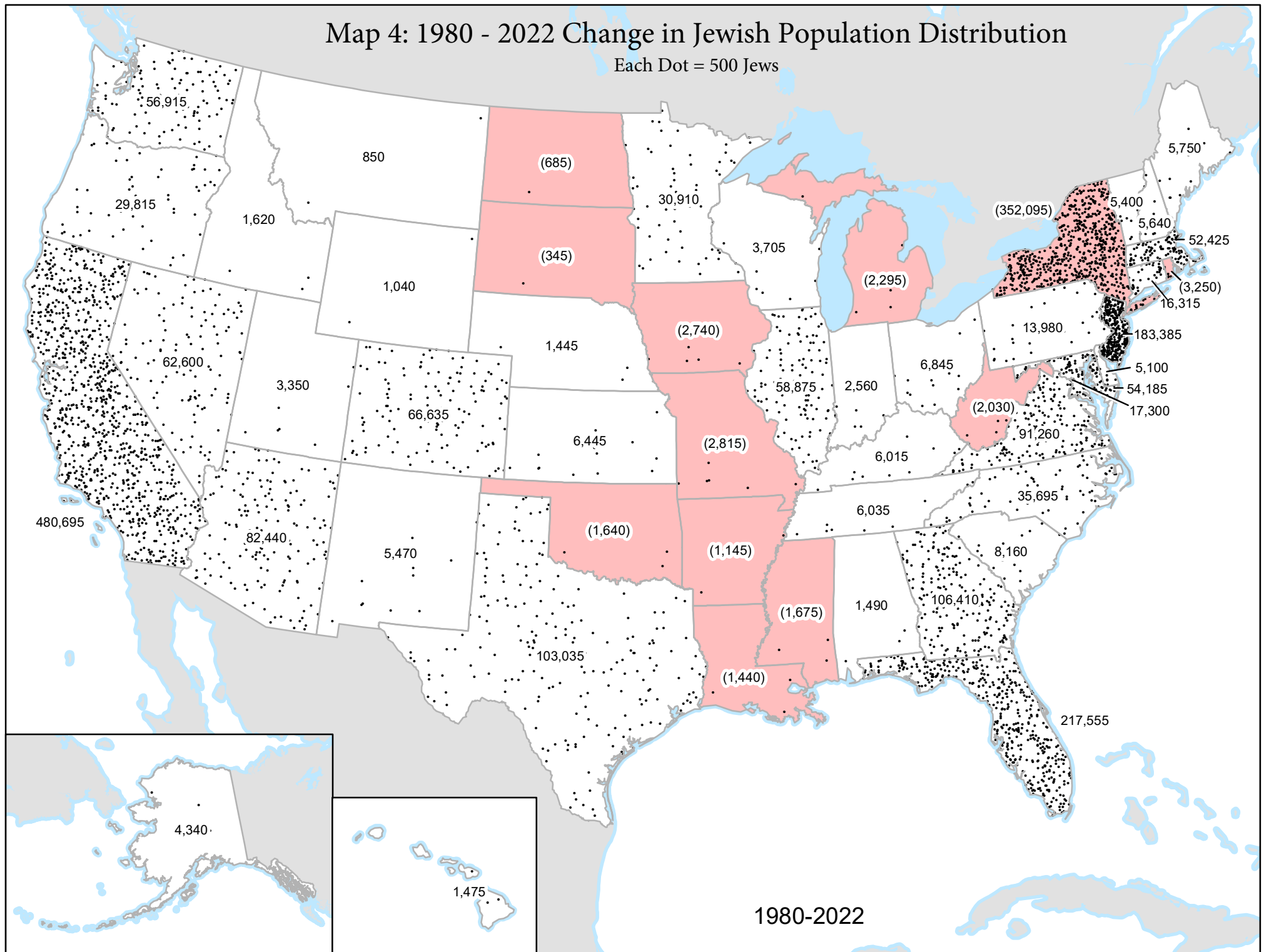
# Map 3: 2022 Jewish Population Distribution

Each Dot = 500 Jews



# Map 4: 1980 - 2022 Change in Jewish Population Distribution

Each Dot = 500 Jews



### 3.2 Regional Level Changes

**Table 6** shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1980-2022, 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 2022. The percentage of Jews in the Midwest remained about the same from 1980 (12%) to 2022 (11%). 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 from 1980-2022. Note that if we sum the 2022 percentages for the South (22%) and the West (23%), the 45% is equal to the percentage of Jews in the Northeast.

The final column of **Table 6** shows that the number of Jews in the Northeast decreased by 2% (72,000) from 1980-2022. The number of Jews in the Midwest increased by 15% (102,000); the number of Jews in the South increased by 68% (644,000); and the number of Jews in the West increased by 90% (797,000).

**Table 6** Changes in Jewish population by census region and census division, 1980-2022

Census region/division	1980		2022		Percentage change
	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3,390,420</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>3,317,970</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
Middle Atlantic	3,003,185	50.7%	2,848,455	38.5%	-5.2%
New England	387,235	6.5%	469,515	6.4%	21.2%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>689,825</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>791,730</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
East North Central	554,490	9.4%	624,180	8.4%	12.6%
West North Central	135,335	2.3%	167,550	2.3%	23.8%
<b>South</b>	<b>949,735</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>1,594,045</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>
East South Central	40,385	0.7%	52,250	0.7%	29.4%
South Atlantic	811,005	13.7%	1,344,640	18.2%	65.8%
West South Central	98,345	1.7%	197,155	2.7%	100.5%
<b>West</b>	<b>890,915</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>1,688,160</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>
Mountain	101,165	1.7%	325,170	4.4%	221.4%
Pacific	789,750	13.3%	1,362,990	18.4%	72.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,920,895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,391,905</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
See Notes on Table 1					
Source: Authors					



### 3.3 State Level Changes

**Map 4** 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 352,000 (16%), from 2,141,000 in 1980 to 1,789,000 in 2022, reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area.

The largest *percentage* decreases occurred in North Dakota (63%), South Dakota (58%), Mississippi (52%), West Virginia (47%), Arkansas (34%), Iowa (33%), and Oklahoma (27%), all of which have VERY small Jewish populations and most have no scientific studies on which to base the estimates.

The number of Jews in California increased by 481,000 (64%), reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 218,000 (48%), reflecting increases particularly in Palm Beach County.<sup>20</sup> Other significant increases include New Jersey (184,000, 41%), reflecting migration, particularly of ultra-Orthodox Jews, from New York City to the suburbs in New Jersey; Georgia (106,000, 308%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Texas (103,000, 142%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Virginia (91,000, 154%), reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC; Arizona (82,000, 200%), reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix; Colorado (67,000, 210%), reflecting primarily the growth in Denver; Nevada (63,000, 364%), reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas; Illinois (59,000, 22%); Washington State (57,000, 310%), reflecting the growth in Seattle; Maryland (54,000, 29%), reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC; Massachusetts (52,000, 21%); North Carolina (36,000, 270%); Minnesota (31,000, 88%); and Oregon (30,000, 275%).

The most significant *percentage* increases not referenced in the previous paragraph occurred in Alaska (452%), Wyoming (336%), Idaho (321%), Vermont (219%), Utah (146%), Montana (132%), and New Hampshire (126%), most of which have VERY small Jewish populations and have no scientific studies.

---

<sup>20</sup> 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.

**Table 7** Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2022

State	1980	2022	Change	Percentage change
Alabama	8,835	10,325	1,490	16.9%
Alaska	960	5,300	4,340	452.1%
Arizona	41,285	123,725	82,440	199.7%
Arkansas	3,395	2,250	-1,145	-33.7%
California	753,945	1,234,640	480,695	63.8%
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	672,435	217,555	47.8%
Georgia	34,610	141,020	106,410	307.5%
Hawaii	5,625	7,100	1,475	26.2%
Idaho	505	2,125	1,620	320.8%
Illinois	266,385	325,260	58,875	22.1%
Indiana	23,485	26,045	2,560	10.9%
Iowa	8,215	5,475	-2,740	-33.4%
Kansas	10,755	17,200	6,445	59.9%
Kentucky	11,585	17,600	6,015	51.9%
Louisiana	16,340	14,900	-1,440	-8.8%
Maine	6,800	12,550	5,750	84.6%
Maryland	185,915	240,100	54,185	29.1%
Massachusetts	249,455	301,880	52,425	21.0%
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	68,975	-2,815	-3.9%
Montana	645	1,495	850	131.8%
Nebraska	7,905	9,350	1,445	18.3%
Nevada	17,200	79,800	62,600	364.0%
New Hampshire	4,480	10,120	5,640	125.9%
New Jersey	442,765	626,150	183,385	41.4%

<b>Table 7</b> Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2022 (continued)				
State	1980	2022	Change	Percentage change
New Mexico	7,155	12,625	5,470	76.5%
New York	2,140,690	1,788,595	-352,095	-16.4%
North Carolina	13,240	48,935	35,695	269.6%
North Dakota	1,085	400	-685	-63.1%
Ohio	144,670	151,515	6,845	4.7%
Oklahoma	6,065	4,425	-1,640	-27.0%
Oregon	10,835	40,650	29,815	275.2%
Pennsylvania	419,730	433,710	13,980	3.3%
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	175,580	103,035	142.0%
Utah	2,300	5,650	3,350	145.7%
Vermont	2,465	7,865	5,400	219.1%
Virginia	59,360	150,620	91,260	153.7%
Washington	18,385	75,300	56,915	309.6%
West Virginia	4,340	2,310	-2,030	-46.8%
Wisconsin	29,750	33,455	3,705	12.5%
Wyoming	310	1,350	1,040	335.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,920,895</b>	<b>7,391,905</b>	<b>1,471,010</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
See Notes on Table 1 Source: Authors				

### **3.4 Urban Area Level Changes**

A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2021 and 2022 AJYBs can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix, which will be available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org) later in 2023. New scientific studies were completed in Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, MetroWest NJ, and Orlando.

The more significant changes include:

**Chicago.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Chicago was changed from 292,000 to 320,000, a 10% increase.

**Kansas City.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish

population of Kansas City was changed from 18,000 to 22,000, a 23% increase.

**Los Angeles.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Los Angeles was changed from 519,000 to 565,000, a 9% increase.

**Louisville.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Louisville was changed from 8,300 to 14,200, a 71% increase.

**MetroWest.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of MetroWest was changed from 115,000 to 122,000, a 6% increase.

**Orlando.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Orlando was changed from 31,000 to 51,000, a 68% increase.

## 4 Synagogue Geography

This section examines the number and geographic distribution of US synagogues by denomination. We are certain that these data are not fully accurate, particularly for the Other Orthodox, where numerous small *minyan* (informal quorum for prayer) groups exist, so it is almost impossible to identify them all. See the sources on **Table 11**.

With regard to synagogue denomination, note that a person's membership in a particular type of synagogue does not necessarily imply that the synagogue reflects a person's:

1) own Jewish identification as Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or Just Jewish; for example, many persons who frequent Chabad do not identify as Orthodox; and

2) Jewish behaviors; for example, respondents may identify as Conservative but not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Orthodox and belong to a Conservative synagogue.

### 4.1 Synagogues Are the Heart of the Jewish Community

The latest Pew data (Pew Research Center 2021, p. 57) report that 35% of Jewish households are synagogue members, but the impact of synagogues in a community is far greater than the 35% and greater than is the case for Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) and other Jewish organizations.

**First**, for years many Jewish community studies asked households who were not current synagogue members if they were members in the past. Those who have never been members were then asked about their intention to join in the future. In about 30 local Jewish communities for which we have data, the results show that 20%-51% of Jewish households include a member who joins a synagogue at some point during their adult life but are not members now. The interquartile range is 30-37%, meaning that half the communities have values between 30% and 37% (**Table 8**).<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup> We recognize that the data in **Table 5.8** is from older Jewish community studies (1994-2010). If these questions were repeated in more recent Jewish community studies, we suspect that the percentage who join a synagogue at some point in their adult life might be somewhat lower, but the point remains that these lifetime membership percentages are much higher than current membership.

**Table 8** Current synagogue and lifetime synagogue membership, community comparisons  
Base: Jewish households

Community	Year of study	Current synagogue membership	Lifetime membership	Lifetime minus current membership
Monmouth	1997	48%	85%	37%
South Palm Beach	2005	36%	84%	48%
West Palm Beach	2005	37%	84%	47%
Middlesex	2008	44%	83%	39%
San Antonio	2007	52%	83%	31%
Tidewater	2001	58%	83%	25%
Atlantic County	2004	44%	82%	38%
Jacksonville	2002	49%	82%	33%
Hartford	2000	53%	82%	29%
Bergen	2001	50%	81%	31%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	81%	30%
Detroit	2005	50%	80%	30%
Sarasota	2001	45%	79%	34%
Westport	2000	46%	78%	32%
Milwaukee	1996	48%	77%	29%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	77%	28%
Rochester	1999	54%	77%	23%
Broward	1997	27%	76%	49%
Orlando	1993	34%	76%	42%
Richmond	1994	45%	76%	31%
Charlotte	1997	49%	76%	27%
Minneapolis	2004	54%	76%	22%
St. Paul	2004	56%	76%	20%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	75%	35%
Rhode Island	2002	43%	75%	32%
New Haven	2010	43%	74%	31%
Washington (DC)	2003	37%	73%	36%

**Table 8** Current synagogue and lifetime synagogue membership, community comparisons

Base: Jewish households (continued)

Community	Year of study	Current synagogue membership	Lifetime membership	Lifetime minus current membership
Tucson	2002	32%	70%	38%
Los Angeles	1997	34%	70%	36%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	65%	51%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	65%	32%

Source: Sheskin 2001 and Sheskin 2015b, Section 13

**Table 9** Current synagogue membership and participation in or attendance at any programs or religious services at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year, community comparisons

Base: Jewish households

Community	Year of study	Current synagogue membership	Synagogue participation or attendance in the past year	Synagogue participation or attendance in the past year without being a member
Indianapolis	2017	29%	62%	33%
Detroit	2018	39%	71%	32%
Omaha	2017	34%	64%	30%
Broward	2016	34%	60%	26%
Houston	2016	44%	66%	22%
St. Petersburg	2017	15%	33%	18%

Source: Authors of various Jewish community studies available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org)

**Second**, in addition to asking all households about synagogue membership, six recent local Jewish community surveys asked synagogue non-member households whether they participated in or attended any programs or religious services at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year (**Table 9**).<sup>22</sup> It was found that participation in/attendance at synagogue activities exceeded synagogue membership on average by 27 percentage points. For example, in Houston, 44% of households are synagogue members, but 66% participated in synagogue activities in the past year.

<sup>22</sup> All synagogue member households were assumed to have participated or attended.



**Third**, based on data from about 30 Jewish communities, Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership varies between 2% and 36%, with more than half of the communities reporting between 9% and 19% (**Table 10**). **Table 10** also shows, for the same communities, between 7% and 56% participated in JCC activities in the past year, with half of the communities reporting between 30% and 47%.

**Table 10** Current JCC membership and participation in the past year, community comparisons  
Base: Jewish households

Community	Year of study	Local JCC membership	Local JCC participation in the past year	Participated in a local JCC program in the past year without being a member
Detroit	2018	8%	51%	43%
Baltimore	2010	19%	51%	32%
Tucson	2002	17%	47%	30%
Washington (DC)	2003	9%	38%	29%
Indianapolis	2017	28%	56%	28%
Chicago	2010	8%	36%	28%
St. Louis	2014	26%	51%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	43%	25%
New Haven	2010	14%	39%	25%
Houston	2016	19%	42%	24%
Minneapolis	2004	17%	40%	24%
Columbus	2013	14%	37%	24%
San Antonio	2007	29%	52%	23%
Bergen	2001	18%	41%	23%
Sarasota	2001	12%	34%	22%
Omaha	2017	29%	50%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	10%	31%	21%
West Palm Beach	2005	7%	27%	21%
Miami	2014	11%	31%	20%
Hartford	2000	22%	40%	18%
Jacksonville	2002	26%	42%	17%

**Table 10** Current JCC membership and participation in the past year, community comparisons  
Base: Jewish households (continued)

Community	Year of study	Local JCC membership	Local JCC participation in the past year	Participated in a local JCC program in the past year without being a member
San Francisco	2004	13%	30%	17%
Tidewater	2001	19%	35%	16%
South Palm Beach	2005	4%	19%	15%
Broward	2016	9%	23%	14%
St. Paul	2004	36%	48%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	14%	28%	13%
Cleveland	2011	18%	28%	9%
Middlesex	2008	2%	7%	5%
Seattle	2000	5%	8%	3%

Source: Sheskin 2018, Chapter 6

**Fourth**, based on data from about 40 Jewish communities, membership in a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or JCC varies from 11% to 47%. The interquartile range is 20%-33%, meaning that half the communities have values between 20% and 33% (Sheskin 2018, Table 6-30).

Thus, based on data in Sheskin (2015b, Section 13), both synagogue membership and synagogue participation are higher than JCC membership and JCC participation and higher than Jewish organization membership. Synagogues remain the “heart” of the Jewish community.

#### **4.2 Changes in Synagogue Membership Over Time**

Another factor that points to the importance of synagogues in the Jewish community is that, contrary to widespread belief, the percentage of Jewish households who are synagogue members has *not* changed significantly over at least the past 30 years and possibly even 50 years. NJPS 1990 (Kosmin et al. 1991) reports 32% synagogue membership, Pew 2013 (Pew Research Center 2013) reports 31%, and Pew 2020 (Pew Research Center 2021) reports 35%.

Two surveys are somewhat at variance with this trend of constant membership, but both these surveys almost certainly overstated synagogue membership. First, the percentage of households who are synagogue members was 46% in NJPS 1971 (Massarik and Chenkin 1973), but this was a home interview survey that was *only completed in areas of relatively dense Jewish settlement* and doubtlessly overestimates synagogue membership. Second, NJPS 2000-01 (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003) asked

synagogue membership. Second, NJPS 2000-01 (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003) asked about synagogue membership only of the “*more Jewishly-connected*” sample, and its 40% membership percentage is therefore also likely overstated (Sheskin 2005).

The conclusion here is that it is likely that current synagogue membership has been holding at about one-third of households at least since 1990. While synagogue membership was probably higher in 1971, it was likely higher by much less than the 13 percentage points between the 46% found in 1971 and the 33% suggested here since 1990.

#### 4.3 Changes in the Number of US Synagogues

**Table 11** shows *estimates* of the number of US synagogues from 1850-2020.<sup>23</sup> Starting from a total of 37 in 1850, the number of synagogues increased to over 500 in 1890. It then more than tripled to more than 1,600 between 1890 and 1916 as Eastern European Jews arrived at east coast ports in large numbers. By 1926, the number of synagogues almost doubled to more than 3,100, and by 1936 increased to 3,728. The US Religious Census was then discontinued. But again in 2001, 3,728 synagogues were found by a Census of US Synagogues. Although this number was equal to the number in 1936, what happened in the intervening 65 years is unknowable. By 2020, the number of synagogues decreased to 3,450.

For the purposes of the following discussion, we distinguish between Chabad (which is often viewed as a Jewish outreach organization) and Other Orthodox synagogues. The Pew Research Center (2021) found that, of the 16% of Jews who often or sometimes participate in Chabad activities, 24% identify as Orthodox, 26% identify as Conservative, 27% identify as Reform, and 24% identify as Just Jewish.

**Figure 2** shows that while Other Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist (now Reconstructing), and Other synagogues all show decreases, most of them significant, the number of Chabad synagogues tripled. Despite the fact that the number of Chabad and Other Orthodox synagogues exceeds the total of non-Orthodox synagogues, the proportion of individuals who identify with the non-Orthodox synagogues is much greater, as Orthodox synagogues tend to be much smaller.”

#### 4.4 Chabad Synagogues

The number of Chabad synagogues in the US increased from 346 in 2001 to 1,036 in 2020, an increase of 690 synagogues, or about 200% (**Figure 2**). In Miami alone, the number of Chabad synagogues increased from 4 in 1994 to 10 in 2004 and 23 in 2014 (Sheskin 2015A). Clearly, increases of this nature have a significant impact on individual Jewish communities.

**Map 5** shows that 68% of Chabad synagogues in the US in 2020 are located in seven states (California, New York, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and

---

<sup>23</sup> The data are far from perfect but result from an exhaustive search of sources and represent the best available data. Despite the imperfect data, we do believe that they accurately reflect the general *trend* in the number and location of American synagogues.

Massachusetts). Two states (California and New York) contain 40% of Chabad synagogues in the US.

In 2020, 38% of Chabad synagogues in the US are located in the Northeast; 28%, in the West; 22%, in the South; and 13%, in the Midwest (**Figure 3**).

In 2020, 43% of the synagogues in the West are Chabad; 30% of the synagogues in the South are Chabad; 28% of the synagogues in the Midwest are Chabad; and 25% of the synagogues in the Northeast are Chabad (**Figure 4**).

**Table 11** Number of synagogues in the United States, 1850-2020

Year	Number	Type	Source
1850	37	N/A	<a href="https://www.jewishdatabank.org/content/upload/bjdb/704/AJYB_2002_Census_of_US_Synagogues.pdf">https://www.jewishdatabank.org/content/upload/bjdb/704/AJYB_2002_Census_of_US_Synagogues.pdf</a>
1860	77	N/A	
1870	189	N/A	
1875-1878	270	N/A	
1890	533	N/A	
1906	1,152	N/A	US Religious Census (Linfield 1940)
1916	1,619	N/A	
1926	3,118	N/A	
1936 *	3,728	N/A	
2001	3,728	Total Orthodox 1,502 346 Chabad 1,156 Other Orthodox 865 Conservative 976 Reform 99 Reconstructionist 286 Other	Census of US Synagogues, <i>American Jewish Year Book 2002</i> by Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz <a href="https://www.jewishdatabank.org/content/upload/bjdb/704/AJYB_2002_Census_of_US_Synagogues.pdf">https://www.jewishdatabank.org/content/upload/bjdb/704/AJYB_2002_Census_of_US_Synagogues.pdf</a>
2010	N/A	535 Conservative 897 Reform	Religious Congregation and Membership Study (Cohen et al. 2011b) **
2020	3,450	Total Orthodox 1,811 1,036 Chabad 775 Other Orthodox 558 Conservative 816 Reform 89 Reconstructionist 176 Other	Chabad: <a href="http://www.lubavich.com/centers/north-america/usa">www.lubavich.com/centers/north-america/usa</a> Other Orthodox: <a href="http://www.ou.org/synagogue-finder">www.ou.org/synagogue-finder</a> Conservative: <a href="http://www.uscj.org">www.uscj.org</a> Reform: Gary Zola, personal communication Reconstructionist: <a href="http://www.reconstructingjudaism.org">www.reconstructingjudaism.org</a> Other: (via Heyman 2021) <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Unaffiliated_synagogues_in_the_United_States">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Unaffiliated_synagogues_in_the_United_States</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Humanistic_synagogues_in_the_United_States">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Humanistic_synagogues_in_the_United_States</a> <a href="https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/humanistic">https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/humanistic</a> <a href="https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/independent">https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/independent</a> <a href="https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/renewal">https://forward.com/series/synagogue-guide/renewal</a> <a href="https://aleph.org/directory">https://aleph.org/directory</a> (Renewal) <a href="https://pardeslevavot.org">https://pardeslevavot.org</a> <a href="https://www.haaretz.com/jewish/thriving-indie-jewish-communities-1.5402090">https://www.haaretz.com/jewish/thriving-indie-jewish-communities-1.5402090</a> <a href="https://www.mauijews.org">https://www.mauijews.org</a> <a href="https://www.jewishemergentnetwork.org">https://www.jewishemergentnetwork.org</a> The Big Independent Minyan List: <a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Gu_NsVaQDqU83N9H3lslpeNXucghBqomTSJmFiQZKQ/edit#gid=0">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Gu_NsVaQDqU83N9H3lslpeNXucghBqomTSJmFiQZKQ/edit#gid=0</a> <a href="https://www.jofa.org/partnership-minyans-locations">https://www.jofa.org/partnership-minyans-locations</a>

**Table 11** Number of synagogues in the United States, 1850-2020 (continued)

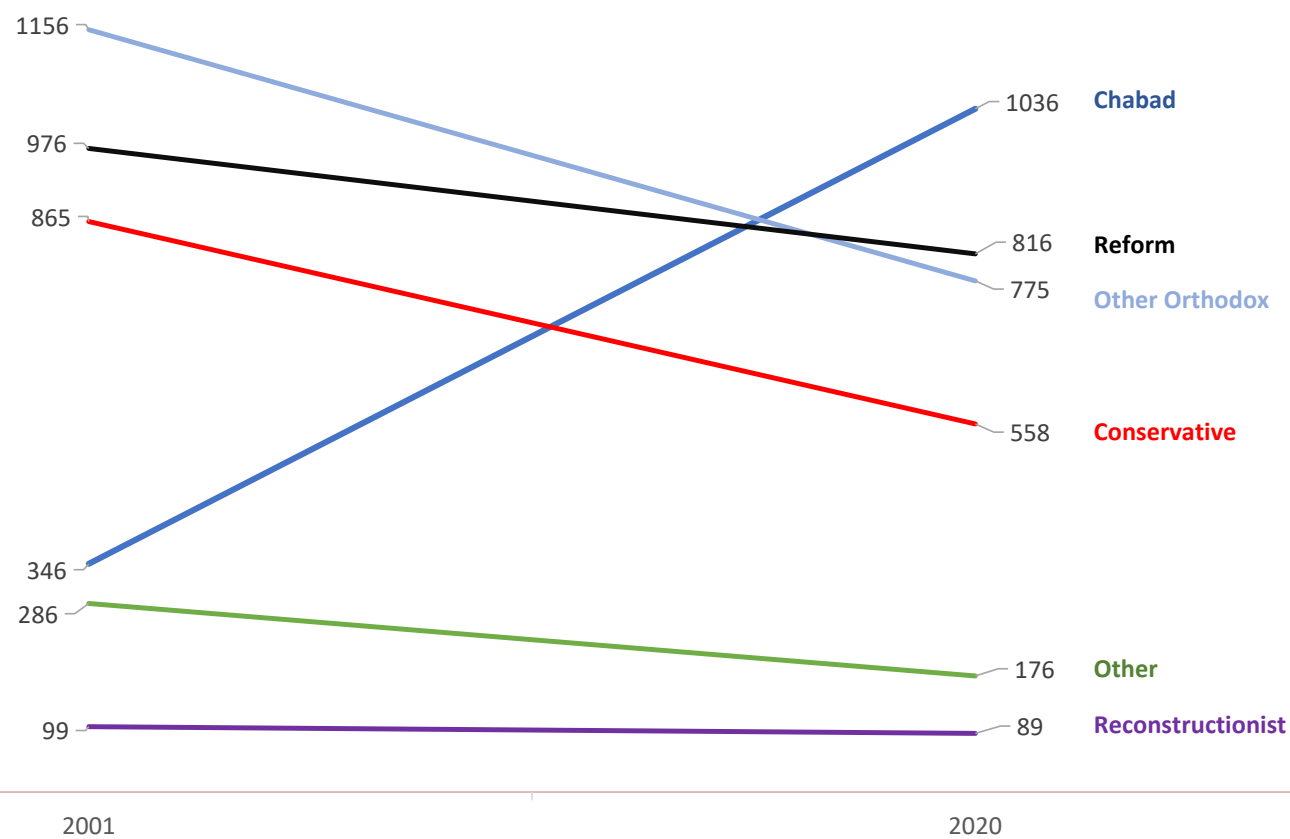
Notes: 1) Data on the number of US synagogues are not readily available and are often incomplete. These numbers represent a best effort to collate the available information. 2) Some of the websites used to create this table are no longer available.

\* The 1936 census found 4,641,184 members, averaging 1,245 per congregation. 97% of synagogues were in urban areas.

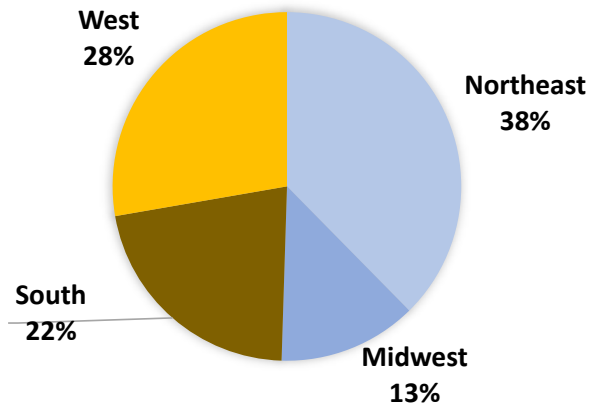
\*\* Did not include all synagogues — only those that were members of the central coordinating body. Orthodox synagogues were included but had additional criteria and are not shown in this table. It did not include independent congregations, havurot, or *shtibl* minyanim among other guidelines used.



Figure 2: Number of US Synagogues, 2001-2020



### CHABAD



### OTHER ORTHODOX

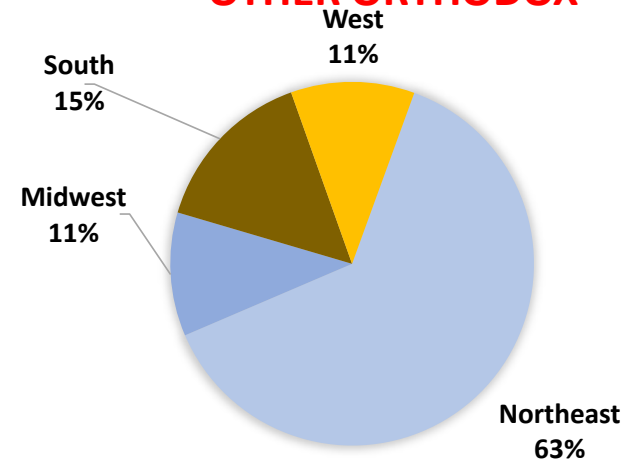
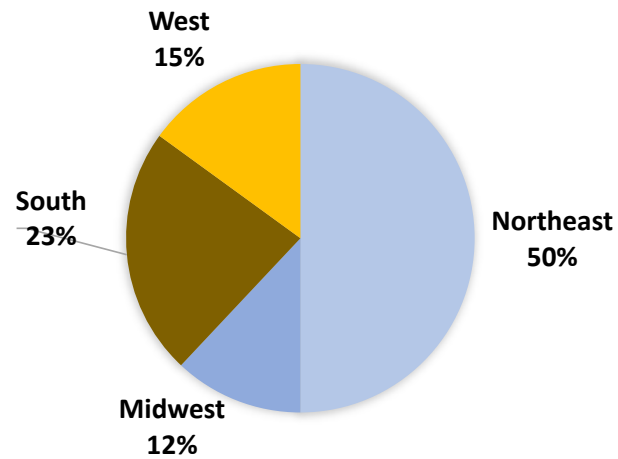


Figure 3: US Synagogue Types by Region

### CONSERVATIVE



### REFORM

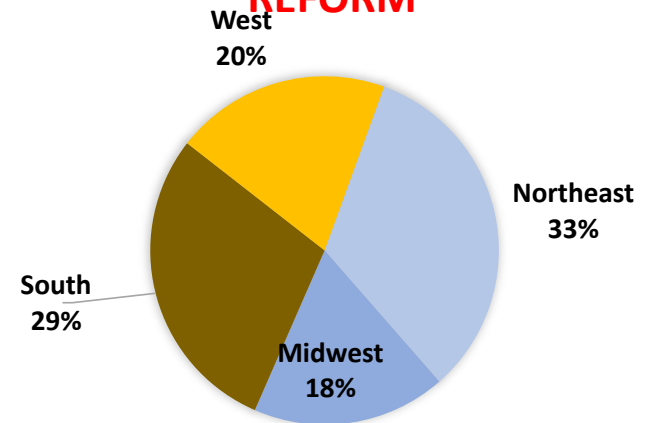
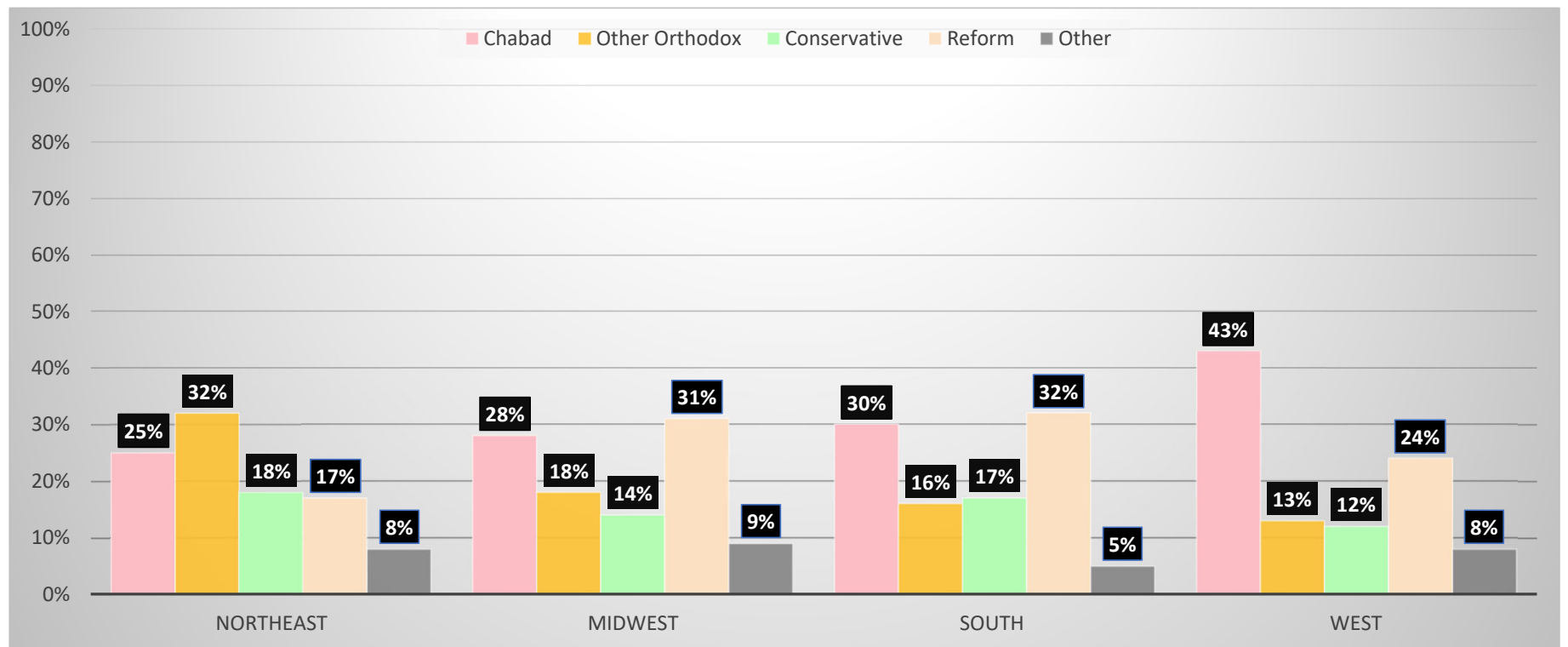
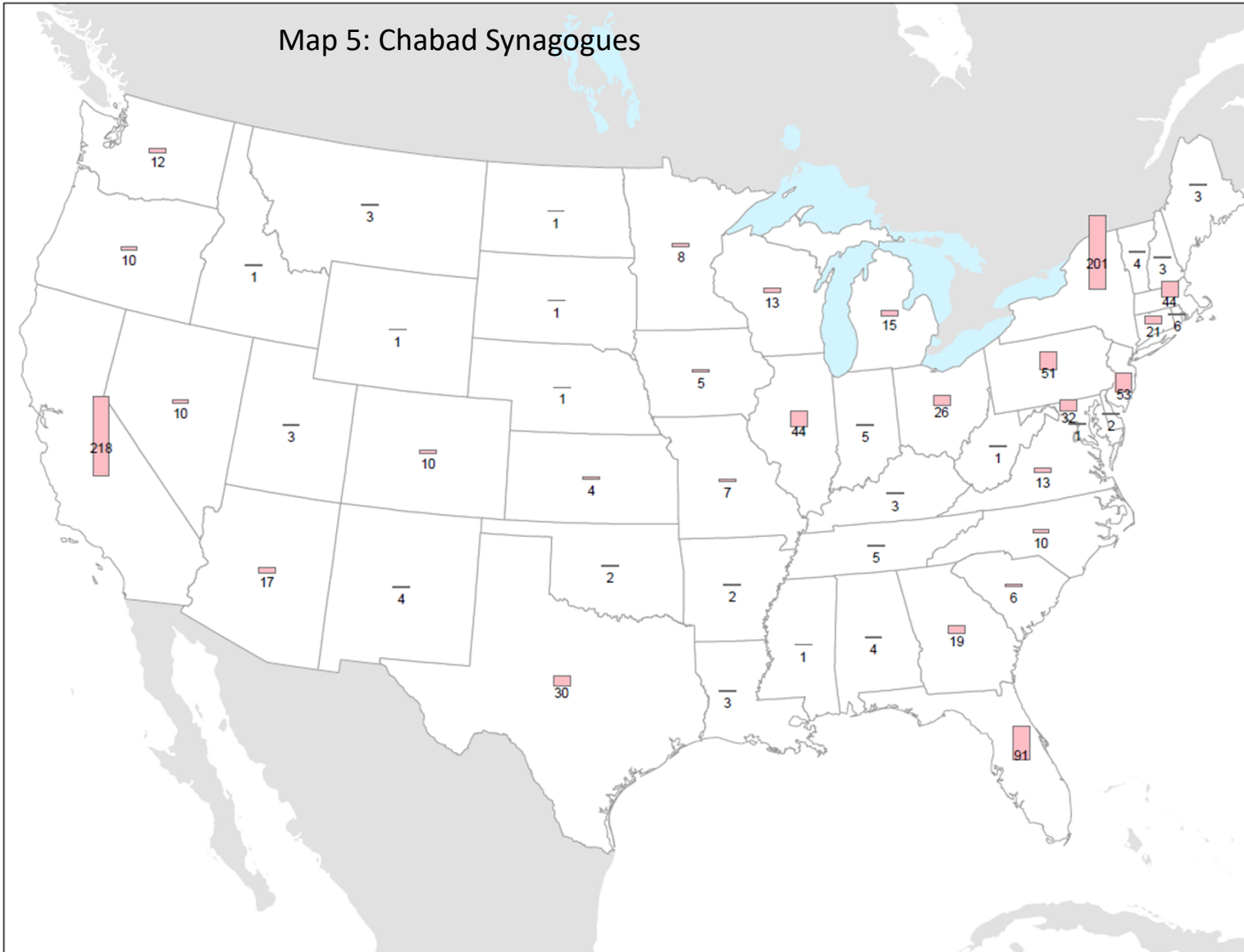


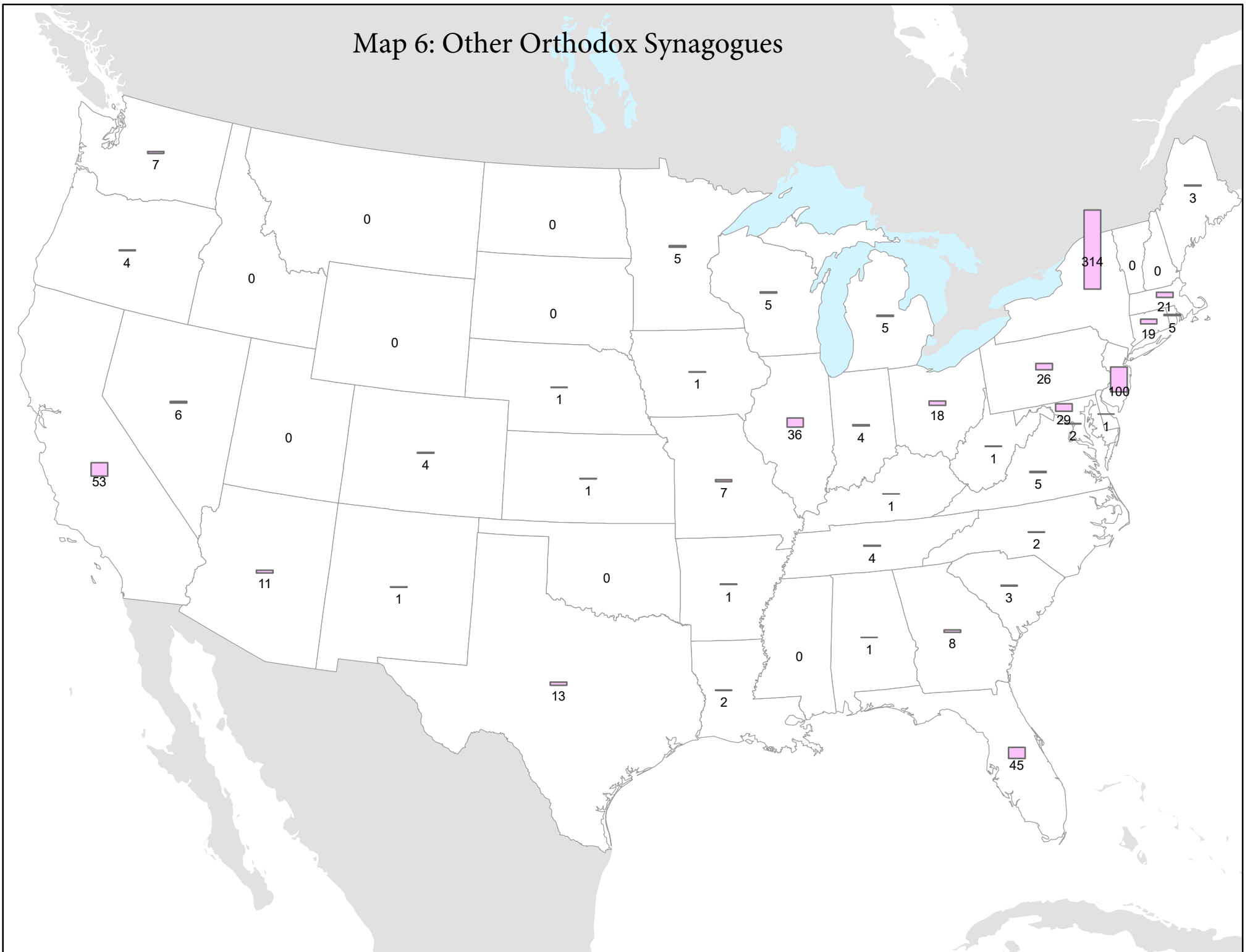
Figure 4: Synagogues Type within Each Census Division



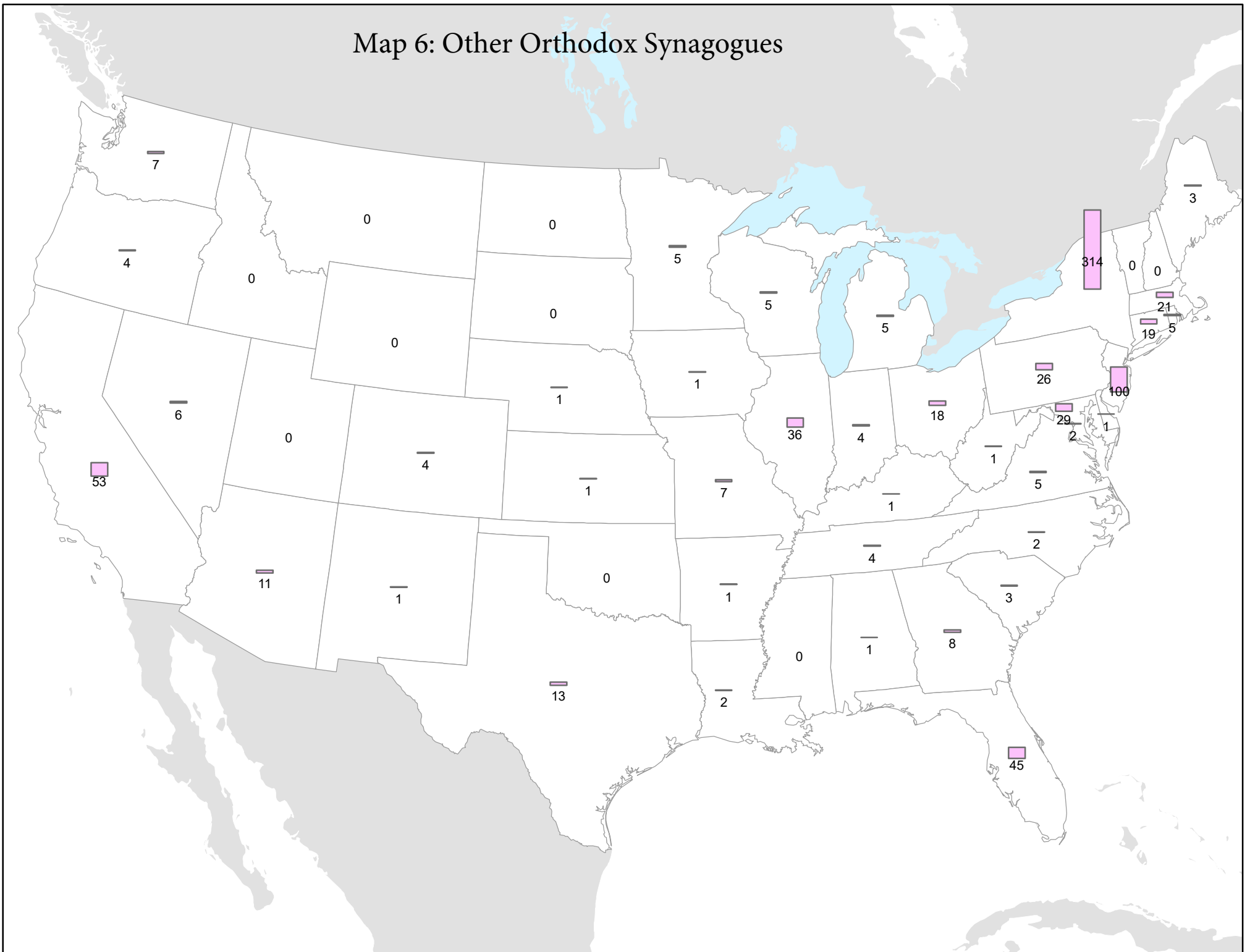
Map 5: Chabad Synagogues



Map 6: Other Orthodox Synagogues

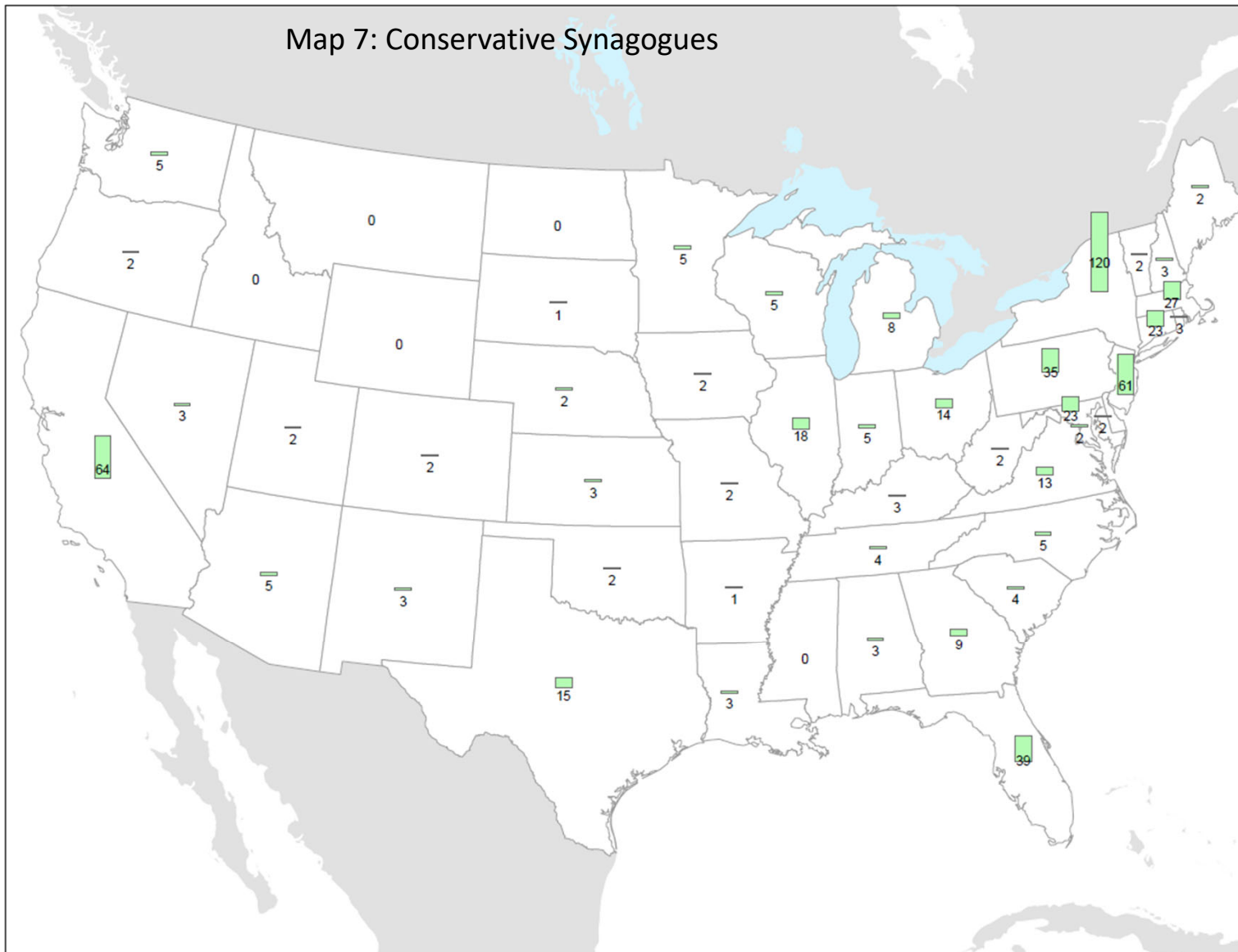


Map 6: Other Orthodox Synagogues

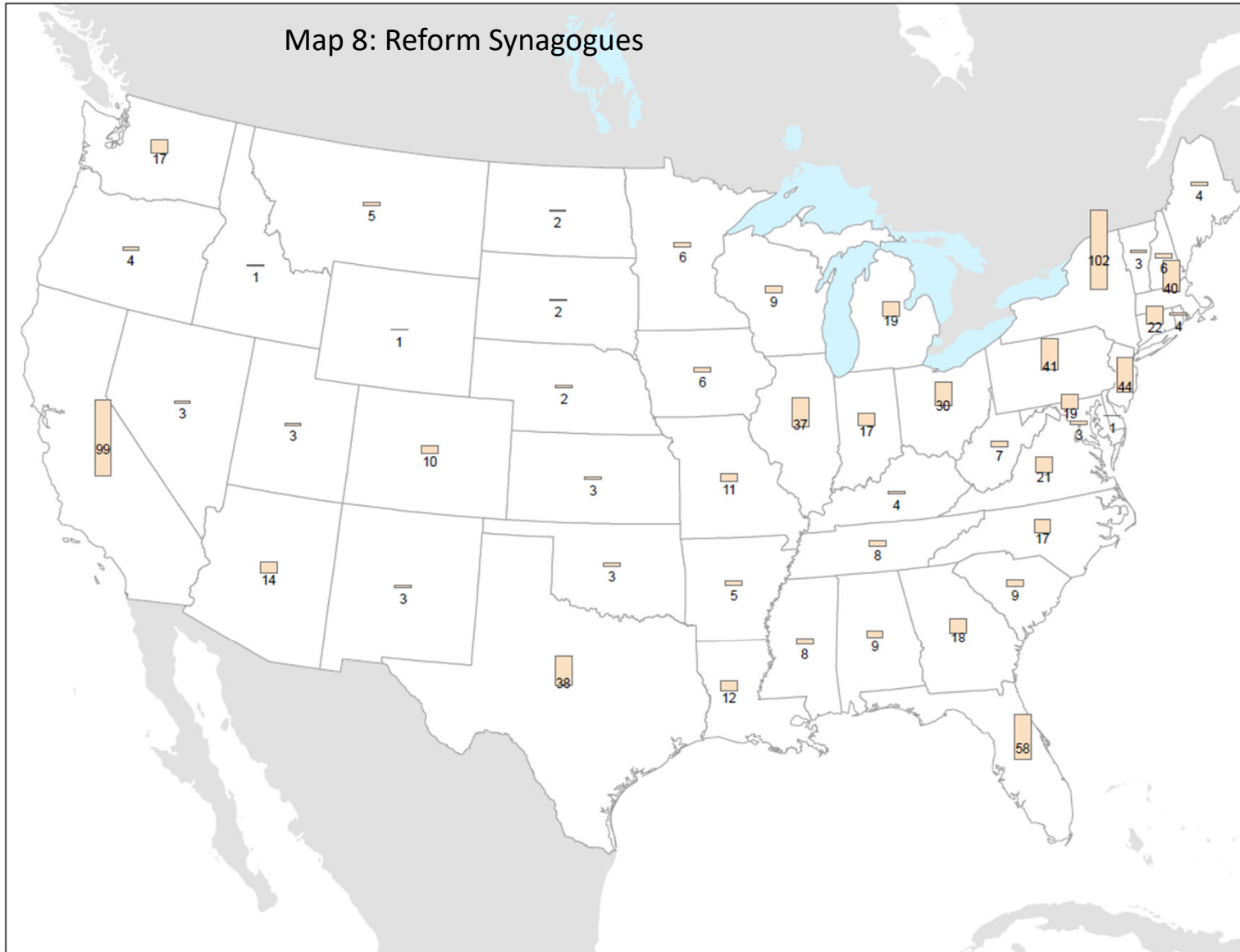




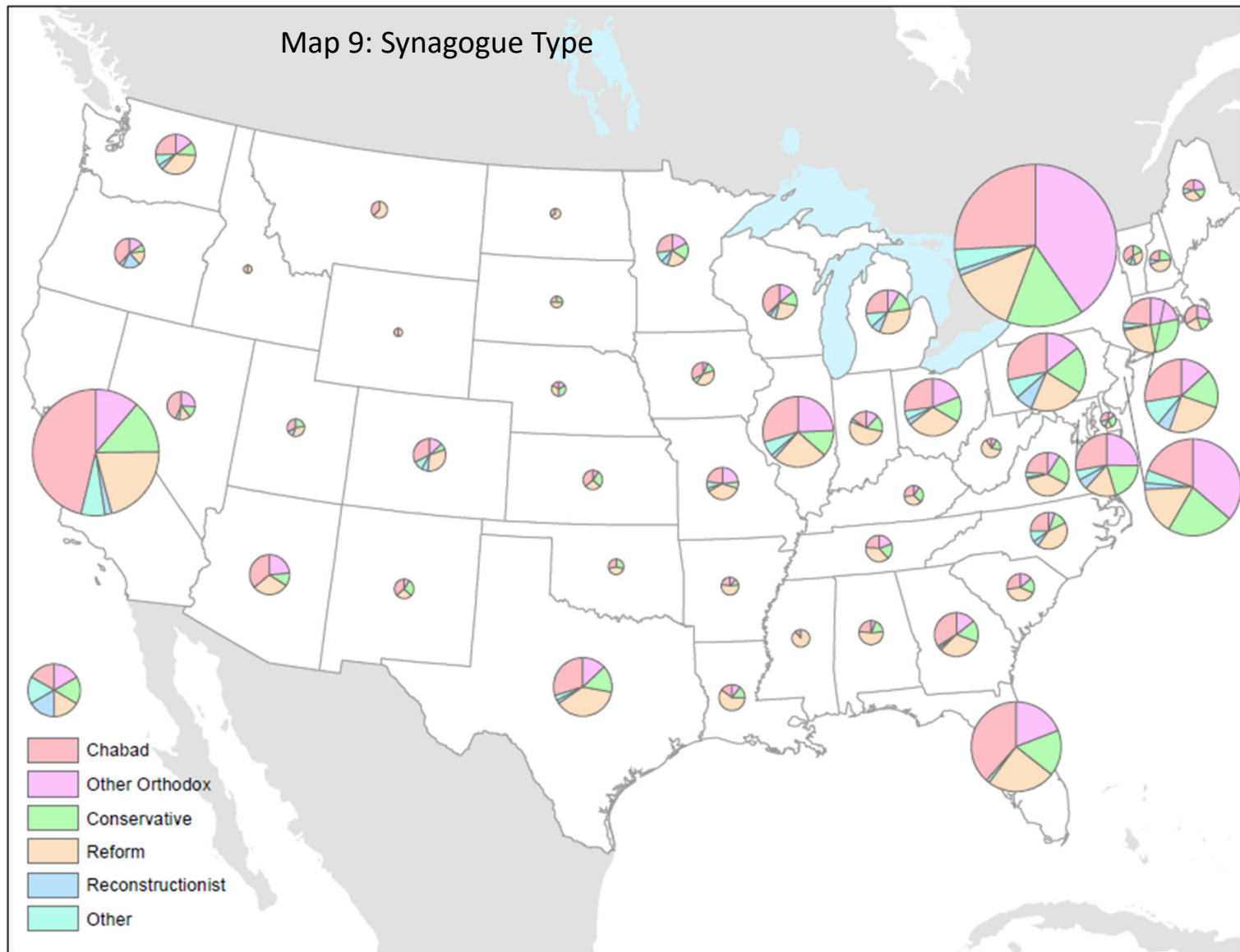
Map 7: Conservative Synagogues



Map 8: Reform Synagogues



Map 9: Synagogue Type



#### 4.5 Other Orthodox Synagogues

The number of Other Orthodox synagogues in the US decreased from 1,156 in 2001 to 775 in 2020, a decrease of 381 synagogues, or 33% (**Figure 2**). Overall, *including Chabad*, the number of Orthodox synagogues in the US increased from 1,502 in 2001 to 1,811 in 2020, an increase of 309 synagogues (21%).

Note that the percentage of Jews who identify as Orthodox has remained relatively constant over the past five decades: 11% in 1971 and 1990, 10% in 2000 and 2013, and 9% in 2020. However, the number of Jews who identify as Orthodox has increased, due to the increase in the size of the Jewish population.

**Map 6** shows that 78% of Other Orthodox synagogues in the US in 2020 are located in seven states (New York, New Jersey, California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, and Pennsylvania). Two states (New York and New Jersey) contain 53% of Other Orthodox synagogues in the US.

In 2020, 63% of Other Orthodox synagogues in the US are located in the Northeast; 15%, in the South; 11%, in the West; and 11%, in the Midwest (**Figure 3**).

In 2020, 32% of the synagogues in the Northeast are Other Orthodox; 18% of the synagogues in the Midwest are Other Orthodox; 16% of the synagogues in the South are Other Orthodox; and 12% of the synagogues in the West are Other Orthodox (**Figure 4**).

#### 4.6 Conservative Synagogues

The number of Conservative synagogues in the US decreased from 865 in 2001 to 535 in 2010 and then increased slightly to 558 in 2020,<sup>24</sup> an overall decline of 35% (307 synagogues) (**Figure 2**) (**Table 11**). NJPS 2000-01 found that 27% of American Jews identify as Conservative. Pew 2020 found 17%. Thus, the percentage of self-identifying Conservative Jews decreased significantly, which is consistent with the decrease in the number of Conservative synagogues.

Note that the percentage of Jews who identify as Conservative has decreased from 55% in 1971 to 25% in 1990, 27% in 2000, 18% in 2013, and 17% in 2020.

**Map 7** shows that 62% of Conservative synagogues in the US in 2020 are located in six states (New York, California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts). Two states (New York and California) contain 33% of Conservative synagogues in the US.

In 2020, 50% of Conservative synagogues are located in the Northeast; 23%, in the South; 15%, in the West; and 12%, in the Midwest (**Figure 3**).

In 2020, 18% of the synagogues in the Northeast are Conservative; 17% of the synagogues in the South are Conservative; 14% of the synagogues in the Midwest are Conservative; and 12% of the synagogues in the West are Conservative (**Figure 4**).

---

<sup>24</sup> While this is what the data show based on the sources in **Table 5.11**, we question whether the number of Conservative synagogues actually did remain relatively constant from 2010-2020.

#### 4.7 Reform Synagogues

The number of Reform synagogues in the US decreased from 976 in 2001 to 897 in 2010 and 816 in 2020, a decline of 160 synagogues, or 16% (**Figure 2**). NJPS 2000-01 found that 35% of American Jews identify as Reform. Pew 2020 found 37%. While the percentage of self-identifying Reform Jews did not change significantly, the number increased from 2000-2020, due to the increase in the size of the Jewish population. Despite this increase, the number of Reform synagogues decreased.

Note that the percentage of Jews who identify as Reform has increased from 24% in 1971 to 33%-37% in 1990, 2000, 2013, and 2020.

**Map 8** shows that 47% of Reform synagogues in the US in 2020 are located in six states (New York, California, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts). Two states (New York and California) contain 25% of Reform synagogues in the US. Thus, Reform synagogues are more geographically dispersed than are Conservative synagogues.

In 2020, 33% of Reform synagogues are located in the Northeast; 29%, in the South; 20%, in the West; and 18%, in the Midwest (**Figure 3**).

In 2020, 32% of the synagogues in the South are Reform; 31% of the synagogues in the Midwest are Reform; 24% of the synagogues in the West are Reform; and 17% of the synagogues in the Northeast are Reform (**Figure 4**).

#### 4.8 Reconstructionist (now Reconstructing) Synagogues

The number of Reconstructionist synagogues in the US decreased from 99 in 2001 to 89 in 2020, a decline of 10% (10 synagogues) (**Figure 2**) (**Table 11**). The percentage of US Jews who are Reconstructionist has remained at under 2% over the two decades. Reconstructionist synagogues are located mainly in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, and California, which account for 44% of the Reconstructionist synagogues in the US.

Overall, the number of *non-Orthodox* synagogues in the US decreased from 2,226 in 2001 to 1,639 in 2020, a decrease of 587 synagogues (26%). This substantial decrease in the number of non-Orthodox synagogues dramatizes the growth of secularization in American society, which Christianity has also experienced. The Yiddish expression *vi es kristilt zikh, azoi yidilt zikh* ("as the Christians do, so do the Jews") aptly captures this sociological phenomenon.

#### 4.9 Denomination of Synagogues by State

**Map 9** shows the relative number of synagogues of each denomination by state in 2020 in the form of pie charts. The sizes of the pie charts reflect the total number of synagogues. The pie chart slices show, for example, in New York, Other Orthodox is 40%, Chabad is 26% (combined Orthodox is 66%), Conservative is 15%, and Reform is 13%. In New Jersey, Other Orthodox is 36%, Chabad is 19% (combined Orthodox is 55%), Conservative is 22%, and Reform is 16%. In California, Chabad is 46%, Other Orthodox is 11% (combined Orthodox is 58%), Reform is 21%, and Conservative is 14%.

## 5 Atlas of US Jewish Communities, 2022

This section presents state and regional 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 their proximity to the states with larger Jewish populations. For example, Delaware is presented on the Maryland map. The Appendix and **Table 5** should be used in conjunction with the maps as they provide more exact population estimates and more detailed descriptions of the geographic areas included within each community. Note that in some places on the maps and in the discussion below, county names are utilized while in others 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. While these maps present our best estimates for 2022, note that the dates on most estimates are often from previous years. They remain, however, the best estimates available for the current year. For the dates of all estimates, see the Appendix.

In the discussions below by state, the Jewish population of each state is provided in parentheses following the state name. Many of the rankings indicated are based on the Jewish populations of Jewish Federation service areas (**Table 5**).

A map of Jews by county from 2011 is available in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2020), based on Comenetz (2011). As expected, the number of Jews was 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 US county in area, covers 20,105 square miles. San Bernardino County is larger in area than nine US states. Almost all Jews in this county live in the southwestern part 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 they were not allowed to own land during many eras and in many geographic locations, and as a people who often felt that they could be expelled at any time, Jews did not tend to purchase land which clearly could not be taken with them if they were expelled. In America, the greatest opportunities lay in cities and not on farms. As technology was transforming the agricultural sector and many farmers were moving to the cities, it made little sense for immigrants and others to go into agriculture. Thus, when Jews came to the US, they tended to settle in urban areas. This is still the trend today.

### 5.1 New England (Maps 10 to 11)

**Connecticut** (118,350 Jews) (**Map 10**). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County<sup>25</sup> (24,450) are based on 2000, 2010, and

---

<sup>25</sup> Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, and Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the study in 2000.



2000 RDD studies, respectively. Hartford is the largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 28% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 38<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Upper Fairfield County is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 21% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 46<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 19% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is tied for the 48<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Most of the estimate for Western Connecticut (8,000 Jews) is based on a 2010 DJN study.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Stamford (12,000 Jews), Greenwich (7,500), New London-Norwich (3,800), Torrington (600), and Storrs-Columbia and parts of Tolland County (500).

**Maine** (12,550 Jews) (**Map 10**). Based on a 2007 RDD study, 8,350 Jews live in Southern Maine (Portland), which accounts for 67% of the Jews in Maine. The estimates for Oxford County (South Paris) (750 Jews), Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (600), and Sagadahoc County (Bath) (400) are DJN estimates from 2007.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Bangor (1,500 Jews), Augusta (300), Rockland (300), and Waterville (225).

**Massachusetts** (301,880 full-year Jews plus 3,350 part-year residents) (**Map 10**). Based on a 2015 RDD study, 248,000 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts, accounts for 82% of the Jews in Massachusetts, and is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Springfield (Pioneer Valley) (23,000 Jews), based on a scientific study using a methodology other than RDD, ABS, or DJN, is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Massachusetts and is tied for the 48<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Central Worcester (9,000 Jews) is based on a 2022 Informant update of a 1986 RDD study. In addition, another 1,500 Jews live in the southern and northern parts of Worcester. An estimate of 7,050 Jews (including part-year residents) in the Berkshires is based on a 2008 scientific study using a methodology other than RDD, ABS, or DJN. Attleboro, whose estimate is based on a 2002 DJN study, has 800 Jews.

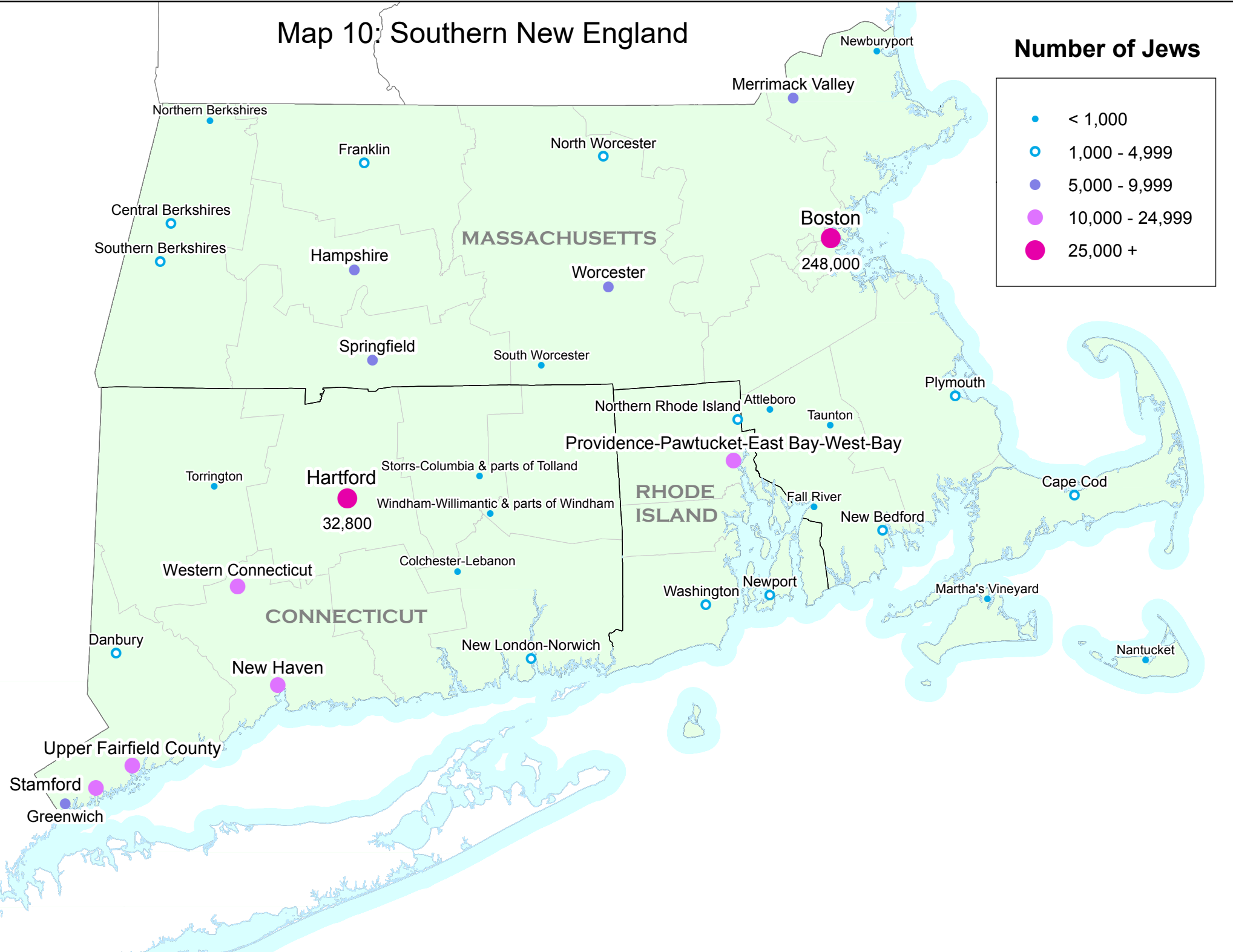
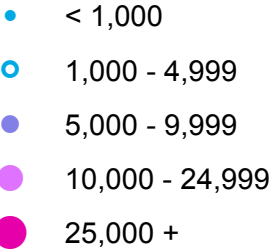
Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Merrimack Valley (6,000 Jews), Cape Cod (3,250), New Bedford (3,000), Plymouth (1,200), and Fall River (600).

**New Hampshire** (10,120 full-year Jews plus 140 part-year residents) (**Map 11**). Manchester (4,000 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 1983 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), updated by a 2021 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in New Hampshire and accounts for 40% of the Jews in New Hampshire.

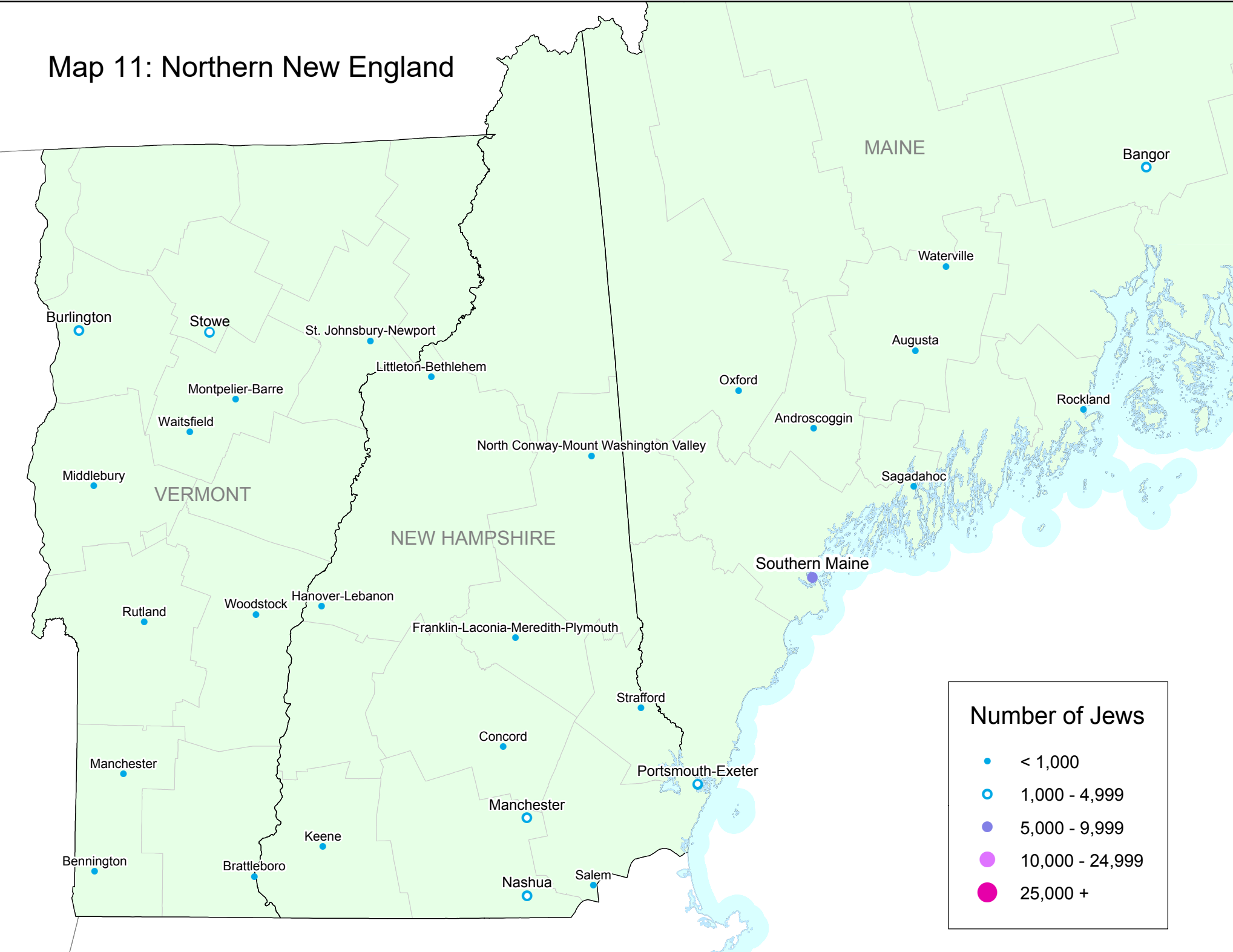
The estimate for Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (700 Jews) is based on a 2007 DJN study. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Nashua (2,000 Jews), Portsmouth-Exeter (1,250), Hanover-Lebanon (600), Concord (500), and Keene (300).

# Map 10: Southern New England

## Number of Jews



# Map 11: Northern New England



**Rhode Island** (18,750 Jews) (**Map 10**). The estimate of 18,750 Jews in Rhode Island is based on a 2002 RDD study of the entire state and includes 7,500 Jews in Providence-Pawtucket and 6,350 in West Bay, which combined account for 74% of the Jews in Rhode Island. For more information on the Jews of Rhode Island, see Goodman and Smith (2004).

**Vermont** (7,865 Jews) (**Map 11**). Burlington (3,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Vermont and accounts for 45% of the Jews in Vermont. Other communities include Stowe (1,000 Jews), Woodstock (900), Montpelier-Barre (550), Bennington (500), and Brattleboro (350). All estimates in Vermont are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

## **5.2 Middle Atlantic (Maps 12 to 14)**

**New Jersey** (626,150 full-year Jews plus 14,200 part-year Jews) (**Map 12**). The most significant Jewish populations are in Ocean County, Bergen County, Monmouth County, Southern New Jersey, Middlesex County, and Essex County.

The estimate for Ocean County (146,500 Jews) is based mostly on US Census data. Ocean County is the largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 23% of the Jews in New Jersey and is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Of the 146,500 Jews, 138,000 reside in Lakewood.

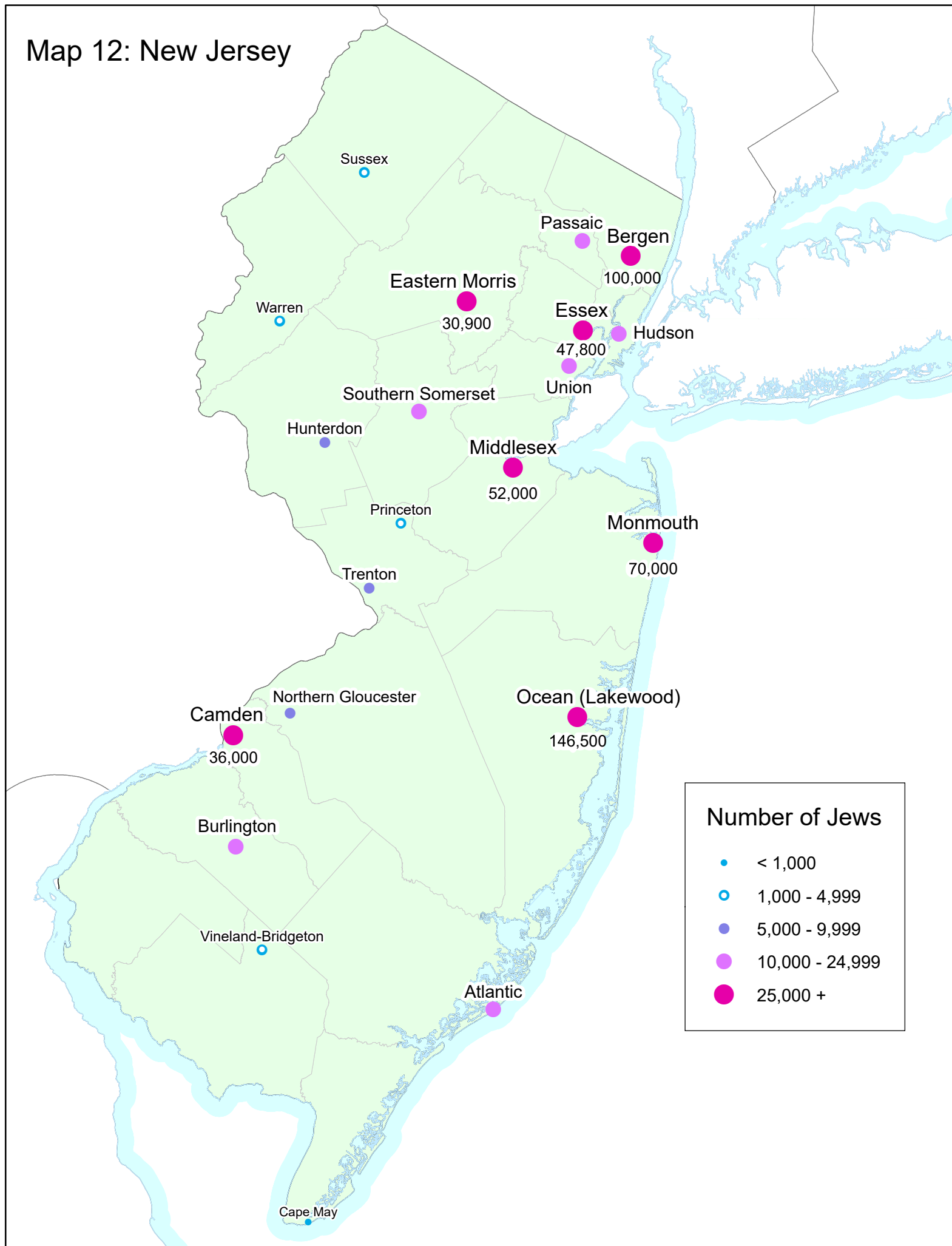
Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study in Bergen County and Northern Hudson County, updated by a 2022 Informant/Internet Estimate, 126,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 100,000 in Bergen County, 18,000 in Hudson County, and 8,000 in northern Passaic County. Northern New Jersey is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 20% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 13<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2020 scientific study using a methodology other than RDD, ABS, or DJN, 122,300 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 47,800 in Essex County, 30,900 in eastern Morris County, 21,900 in western Greater MetroWest, and 21,700 in Union County. Greater MetroWest NJ is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 20% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 15<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based, in part, on a 1997 RDD study in Monmouth County and a 2008 RDD study in Middlesex County, 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 County (of which 6,000 are part-year residents) and 52,000 Jews in Middlesex County. Middlesex-Monmouth is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 19% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 16<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Southern New Jersey (Cherry Hill) (60,000 Jews), based upon a 1991 scientific study, updated with a 2013 study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 9% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 29<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Southern New Jersey includes Camden County (36,000 Jews), Burlington County (16,800) and the northern parts of Gloucester County (6,000).

## Map 12: New Jersey



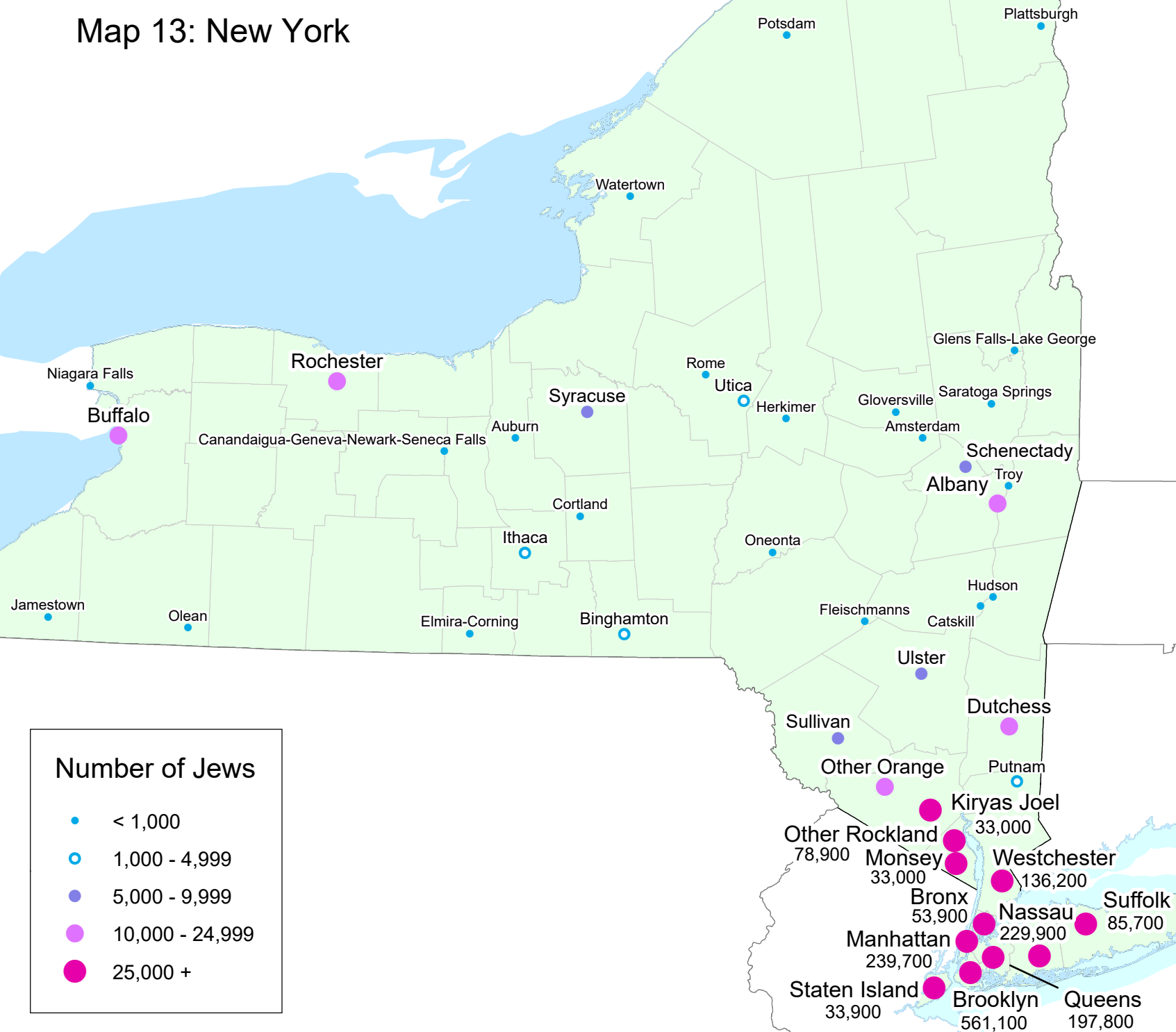
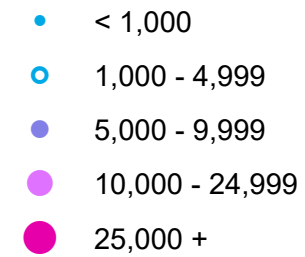
**Map 13: New York**

**Number of Jews**

- < 1,000
- 1,000 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 24,999
- 25,000 +

Map showing the distribution of Jewish populations in New York State by county. The map includes labels for major cities and their corresponding Jewish population counts.

City/County	Jewish Population
Staten Island	33,900
Brooklyn	561,100
Queens	197,800
Manhattan	239,700
Nassau	229,900
Suffolk	85,700
Westchester	136,200
Other Rockland	78,900
Monsey	33,000
Kiryas Joel	33,000
Other Orange	33,000
Ulster	33,000
Albany	33,000
Schenectady	33,000
Saratoga Springs	33,000
Glens Falls-Lake George	33,000
Plattsburgh	33,000
Potsdam	33,000
Watertown	33,000
Rome	33,000
Utica	33,000
Herkimer	33,000
Gloversville	33,000
Amsterdam	33,000
Troy	33,000
Hudson	33,000
Catskill	33,000
Fleischmanns	33,000
Oneonta	33,000
Elmira-Corning	33,000
Binghamton	33,000
Cortland	33,000
Ithaca	33,000
Auburn	33,000
Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	33,000
Rochester	33,000
Buffalo	33,000
Niagara Falls	33,000
Jamestown	33,000
Olean	33,000





Atlantic and Cape May Counties, based upon a 2004 scientific study, has 20,400 Jews, including 8,200 part-year residents).

A 2012 DJN study, updated by an Informant estimate in 2022, shows 20,000 Jews in 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, making it the 56<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

All other estimates in New Jersey are Informant/Internet Estimates, including southern Passaic County (12,000 Jews), the parts of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Princeton Mercer Bucks serving New Jersey (Trenton and Princeton), (9,000),<sup>26</sup> and Vineland (2,000 Jews).

**New York** (1,788,595 Jews) (**Map 13**). 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, 239,500 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. The 8-county New York metropolitan area is the largest Jewish community in New York State, accounts for 86% of the Jews in New York State, and is the largest US Jewish community. Almost 1.1 million Jews live in the five boroughs of New York.

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

The 111,900 estimate of Jews in Rockland County is based partly on an Informant/Internet Estimate and partly on US Census data. Rockland County is the 17<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The 45,000 estimate of Jews in Orange County includes an estimate of 33,000 for Kiryas Joel (Town of Palm Tree), based on the US Census. Orange County (NY) is the 33<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Northeastern New York (Albany) (20,500 Jews), based upon a 2022 Informant/Internet Estimate, is the 55<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Rochester (19,900 Jews) is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated in 2010 with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN). The estimate for Buffalo (11,000 Jews) is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN). The estimate for Putnam County (3,900 Jews) is based on a 2010 study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet estimates, include Dutchess County (10,000 Jews), Syracuse (7,500), Sullivan County (7,435), Ulster County (5,000), Binghamton (2,400), Ithaca (2,000), and Utica (1,100).

**Pennsylvania** (433,710 Jews) (**Map 14**). 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 3<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

---

<sup>26</sup> That is, excluding Bucks County, PA which is also served by the Philadelphia Federation.

The estimate of 49,200 Jews in Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 scientific study. Pittsburgh is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 11% of Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 32<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other Jewish communities with RDD studies in Pennsylvania include Lehigh Valley (Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton) (8,050 Jews), Harrisburg (5,000), and York (1,800), based on studies in 2007, 1994, and 1999, respectively. The 2007 estimates for Monroe County (2,300 Jews) and Carbon County (600) are based on DJN studies. The estimate of 1,800 Jews in Wilkes-Barre is based on a 2021 Informant update of a 2005 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet estimates, include Scranton (3,100 Jews), Lancaster (3,000), Reading (2,200), State College-Bellefonte-Phillipsburg (900), and Pottstown (650).

### **5.3 Midwest (Maps 15 to 16)**

**Illinois** (325,260 Jews) (**Map 15**). Based on a 2020 ABS study, Chicago (319,600 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Illinois, accounts for 98% of the Jews in Illinois, and is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450 Jews in total, of which 175 live in Illinois), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), updated by a 2021 Informant Estimate. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Champaign-Urbana (1,400 Jews), Springfield-Decatur (930), Peoria (800), Rockford-Freeport (650), and Bloomington-Normal (500).

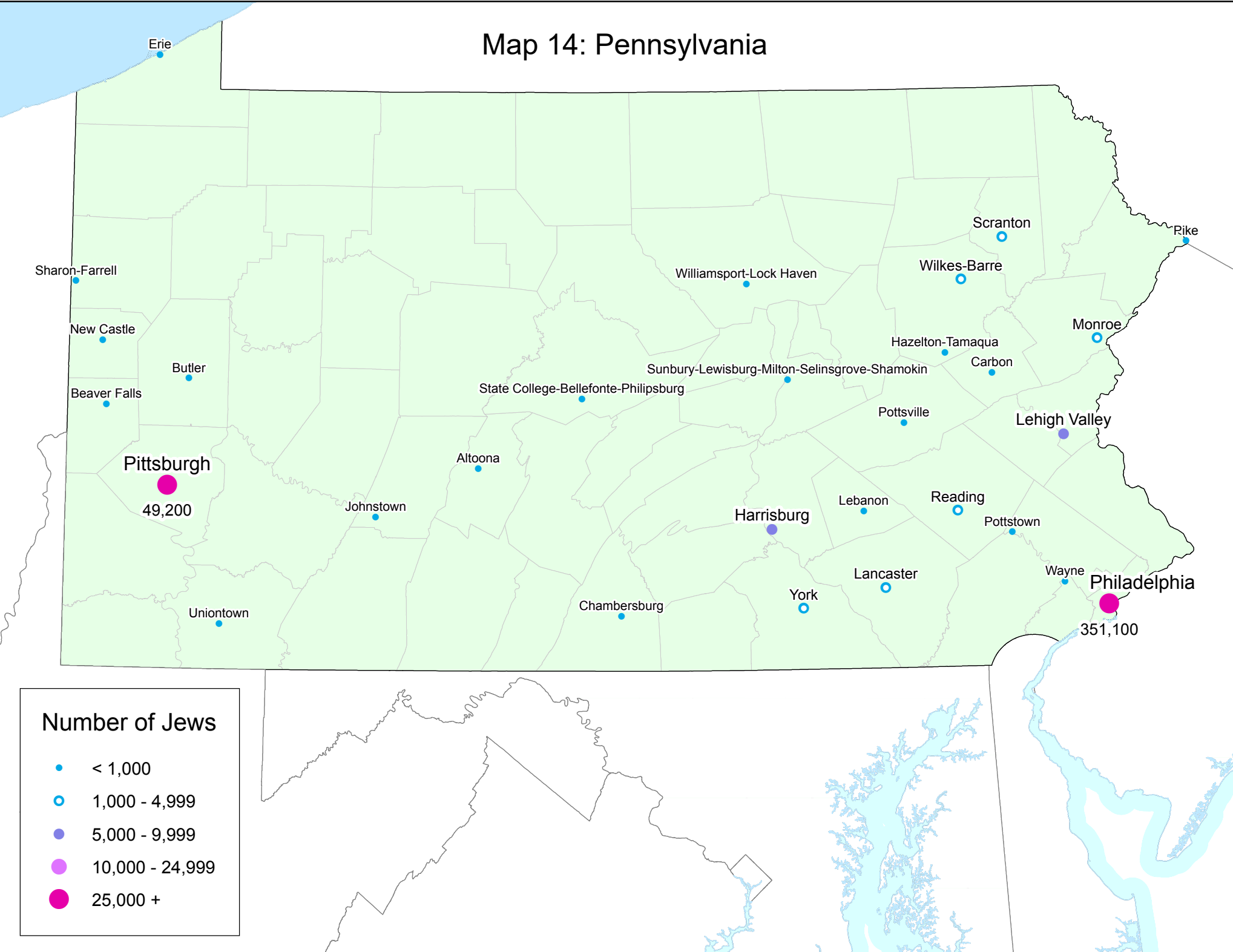
**Indiana** (26,045 Jews) (**Map 15**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, Indianapolis (17,900 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Indiana and accounts for 69% of the Jews in Indiana. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Gary-Northwest Indiana (2,000 Jews), South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (1,650), Bloomington (1,000), the Indiana portion of the service area of the Jewish Community of Louisville (900), and Fort Wayne (800).

**Iowa** (5,475 Jews) (**Map 15**). 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, ABS, nor DJN), updated by an Informant Estimate in 2021. Des Moines-Ames accounts for 55% of the Jews in Iowa.

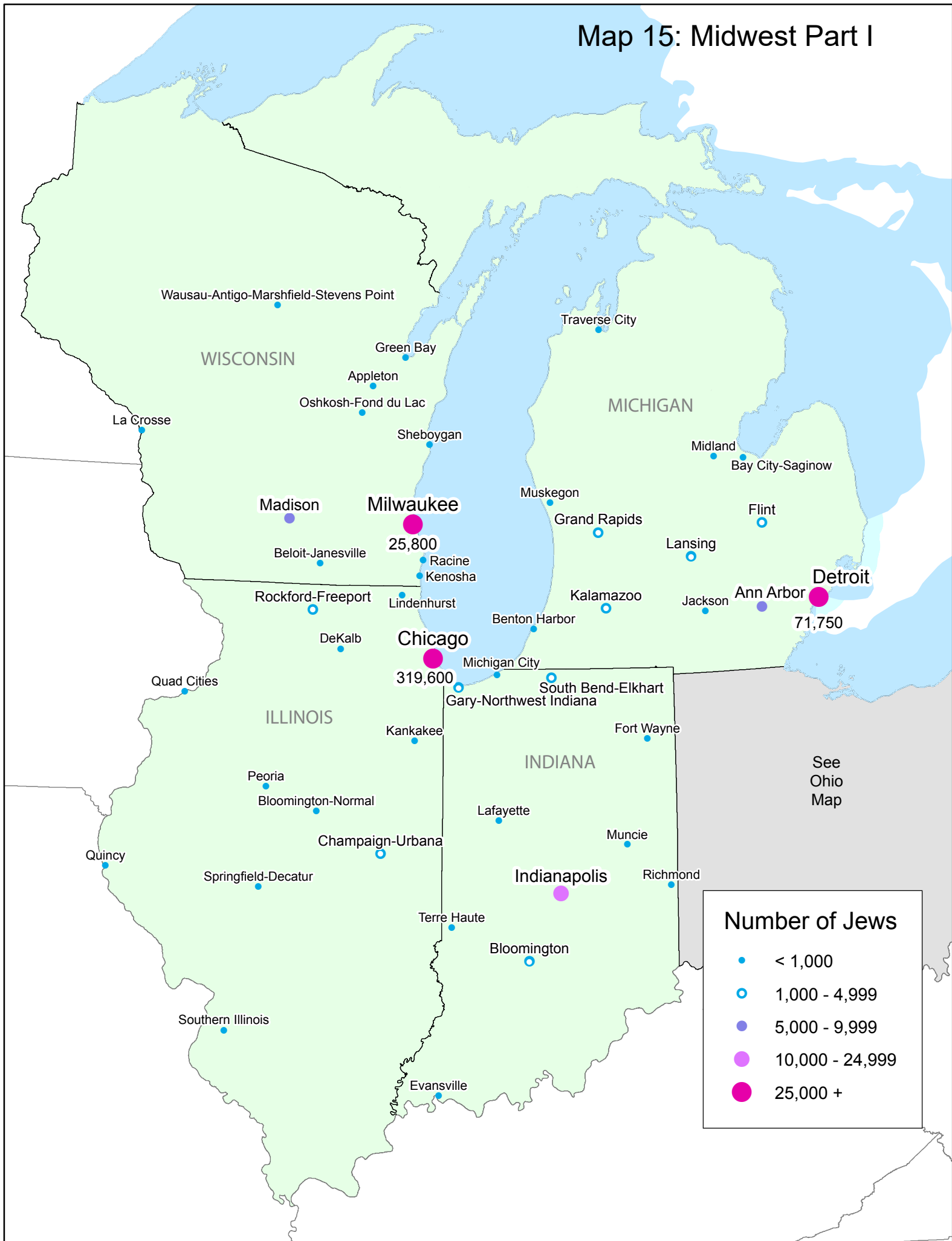
The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450 Jews in total, of which 275 live in Iowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), updated by a 2021 Informant Estimate. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Iowa City-Coralville (750 Jews), Cedar Rapids (400), Sioux City (300), Fairfield (200), and Postville (150).

**Kansas** (17,200 Jews) (**Map 16**). The Kansas portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 15,400 Jews based on a 2021 RDD study. Kansas City is the largest Jewish community in Kansas, accounting for 90% of the Jews in Kansas. Adding in the 6,700 Jews who live in the Missouri portion of Kansas City yields a combined population of 22,100, which is the 52<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

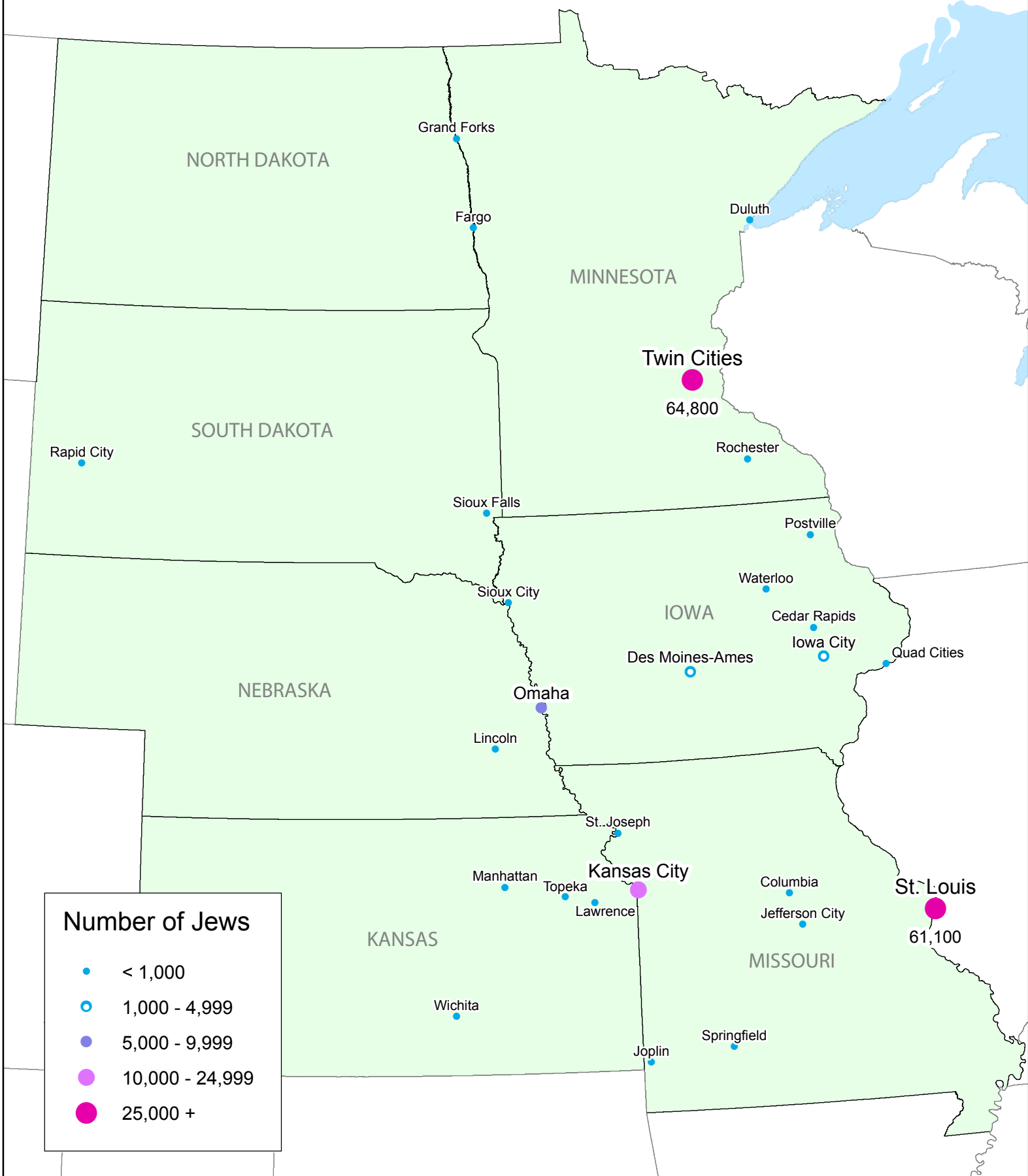
Map 14: Pennsylvania



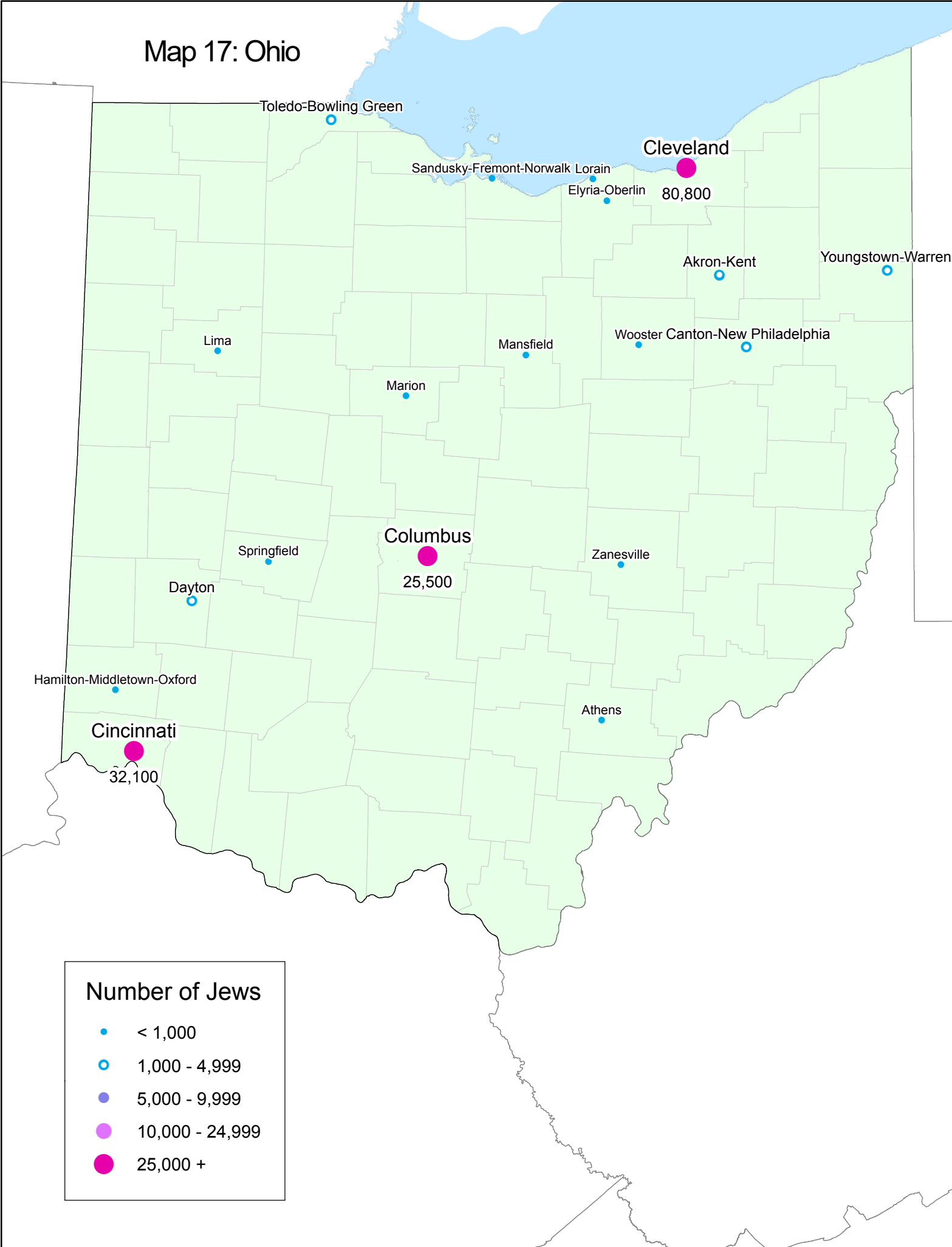
# Map 15: Midwest Part I



Map 16: Midwest Part II



Map 17: Ohio



Number of Jews

- < 1,000
- 1,000 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 24,999
- 25,000 +

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Wichita (1,000 Jews), Lawrence (300), Topeka (300), and Manhattan (175).

**Michigan** (87,905 Jews) (**Map 15**). Detroit (71,750 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 82% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 25<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate is based on a 2018 RDD study.

The estimate for Ann Arbor (8,000 Jews) is based on a 2010 DJN study, updated by a 2021 Informant Estimate. The estimate for Flint (1,300 Jews) is based on an early 1956 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), updated by a 2021 Informant Estimate.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Grand Rapids (2,000 Jews), Lansing (1,800), Kalamazoo (1,500), Bay City-Saginaw (250), and Muskegon (210).

**Minnesota** (65,900 Jews) (**Map 16**). The combined Twin Cities Jewish community of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with 64,800 Jews based on a 2019 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), is the largest Jewish community in Minnesota and accounts for 98% of the Jews in Minnesota. Minneapolis, with 42,800 Jews, is the 34<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. St. Paul, with 22,000 Jews, is the 53<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimates for Duluth (600 Jews) and Rochester (400) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Missouri** (68,975 Jews) (**Map 16**). St. Louis (61,100 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Missouri, accounts for 89% of the Jews in Missouri, and is the 28<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The Missouri portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 6,700 Jews based on a 2021 RDD study. Adding in the 15,400 Jews who live in the Kansas portion of Kansas City yields a combined population of 22,100, which is the 52<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Columbia (400 Jews), Springfield (300), St. Joseph (200), Jefferson City (100), and Joplin (100).

For more information on the Jews of Missouri, see Ioannides (2022).

**Nebraska** (9,350 Jews) (**Map 16**). Omaha (8,800 Jews), based on a 2017 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Nebraska and accounts for 94% of the Jews in Nebraska. The estimate for Lincoln (400 Jews) is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

**North Dakota** (400 Jews) (**Map 16**). The estimates for both Fargo (150 Jews) and Grand Forks (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Ohio** (151,515 Jews) (**Map 17**). 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 22<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati (32,100 Jews, including 1,600 in Covington-Newport, KY), and Columbus (25,500). These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2019 and 2013, respectively. Cincinnati is the 39<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 44<sup>th</sup> largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for 90% 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, ABS, nor DJN), and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford (900 Jews), Lorain (600), Springfield (200), Lima (180), and Wooster (175).

**South Dakota** (250 Jews) (**Map 16**). The estimates for both Rapid City (100 Jews) and Sioux Falls (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Wisconsin** (33,455 Jews) (**Map 15**). 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 43<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Madison (5,000 Jews), Green Bay (500), Appleton and other Fox Cities (400), Kenosha (300), La Crosse (300), and Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point (300).

#### **5.4 South (Maps 18 to 21)**

**Alabama** (10,325 Jews) (**Map 18**). Birmingham (6,300 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alabama and accounts for 61% of the Jews in Alabama. Other communities include Mobile (1,350 Jews), Montgomery (1,100), Huntsville (750), Dothan (200), and Tuscaloosa (200). All estimates in Alabama are based on Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/alabama-encyclopedia.html>)

**Arkansas** (2,250 Jews) (**Map 21**). Little Rock (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arkansas and accounts for 67% of the Jews in Arkansas. Other communities include Bentonville (175 Jews), Fayetteville (175), and Hot Springs (150). All estimates in Arkansas are based on Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/arkansas-encyclopedia.html>)

**Delaware** (15,100 Jews) (**Map 19**). The estimate of 15,100 Jews in Delaware is based on a 1995 RDD study of the entire state, 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. Other communities include Newark (4,300 Jews) and Kent and Sussex Counties (Dover) (3,200).

**District of Columbia/Greater Washington** (295,500 Jews) (**Map 19**). 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). The Greater Washington DC area is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

**Florida** (672,435 full-year Jews plus 64,850 part-year residents) (**Map 20**). Based on RDD studies, 535,500 Jews, including 54,500 part-year residents, live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County<sup>27</sup>): Broward County (2016) with 149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year

---

<sup>27</sup> 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.

residents; South Palm Beach (2018) with 136,100 Jews, including 22,500 part-year residents; West Palm Beach (2018) with 127,200 Jews, including 22,500 part-year residents; and Miami-Dade County (2014) with 123,200 Jews, including 4,200 part-year residents.

Broward County (149,000 Jews) is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community; Miami-Dade County (123,200) is the 14<sup>th</sup> largest; South Palm Beach (136,100) is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest; and West Palm Beach (127,200) is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities (481,000 Jews) account for 72% of Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include Orlando (51,400 Jews), which is the 30<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community; Sarasota-Manatee (28,800, including 4,150 part-year residents), which is the 41<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community; St. Petersburg (28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), which is the 42<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community; Tampa (23,000), which is tied for the 48<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community; and Jacksonville (16,000, including 100 part-year residents). The estimates for Orlando (2021), Sarasota-Manatee (2019), St. Petersburg (2017), and Jacksonville (2002) are based on RDD studies. The estimate for Jacksonville is updated with a 2015 DJN study. The estimate for Tampa is based on a 2010 DJN study.

The estimate of 11,800 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) in Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 2018 RDD study for Stuart (Martin County) and a 1999 RDD study for Southern St. Lucie County. The estimate for Naples (7,550 Jews, including 3,200 part-year residents) is based on a 2017 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), and the estimate for Tallahassee (2,800) is based on a 2010 DJN study. The estimate for Bonita Springs-Southern Lee County (1,000 Jews, including 500 part-year residents) is based on a 2017 scientific study using a methodology other than RDD, ABS, or DJN.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (7,000 Jews), Volusia (4,500), Brevard County (4,000), The Villages (4,000), and Gainesville (2,500).

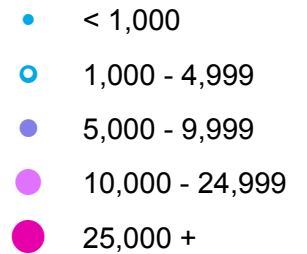
For more information on the Jews of South Florida, see Greenbaum (2005) and Zerivitz (2020). (<https://www.isjl.org/florida-encyclopedia.html>)

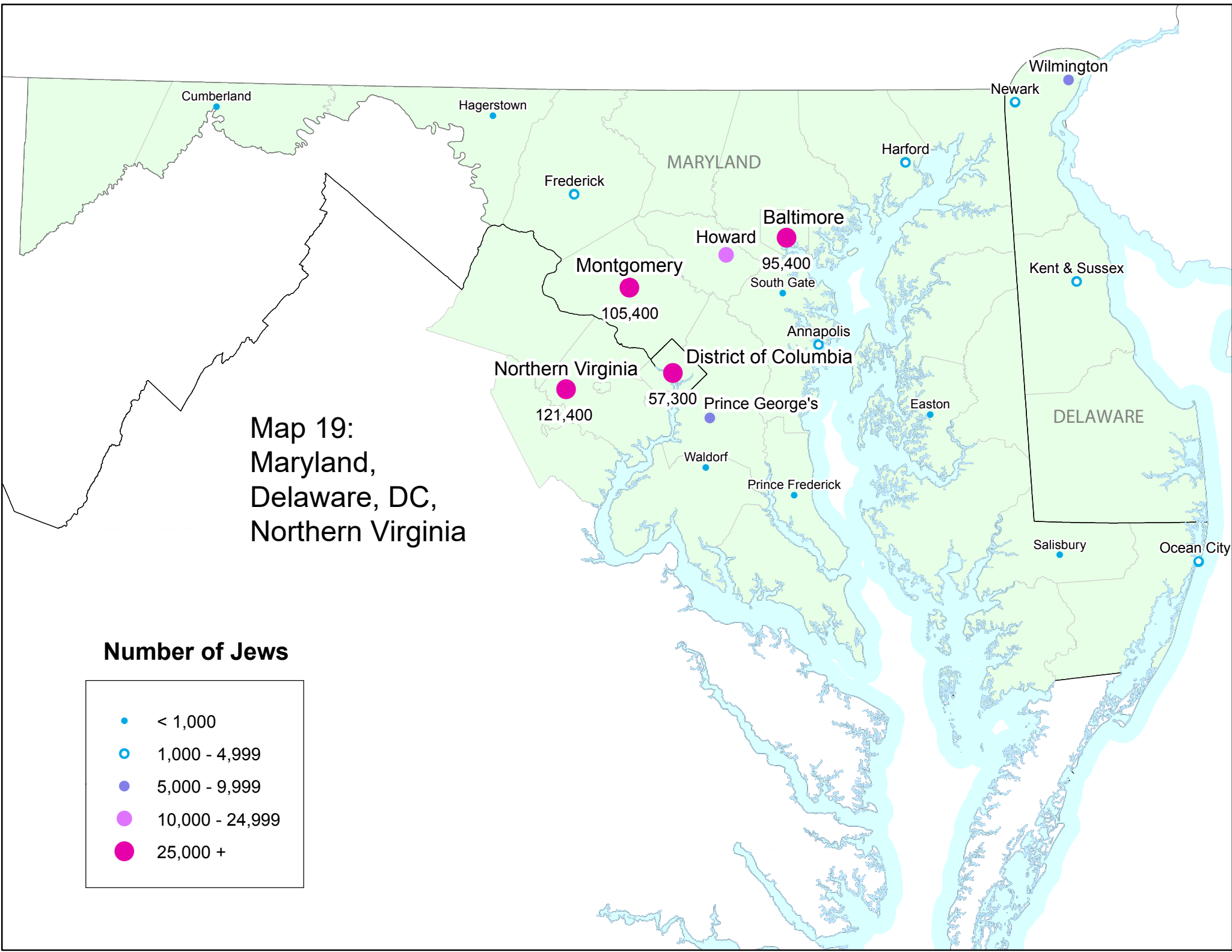
**Georgia** (141,020 Jews) (**Map 18**). Atlanta (132,100 Jews), based on a 2006 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Georgia, accounts for 94% of the Jews in Georgia, and is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Savannah (4,300 Jews), Augusta (1,600), Athens (750), Macon (750), and Columbus (600). (<https://www.isjl.org/georgia-encyclopedia.html>)

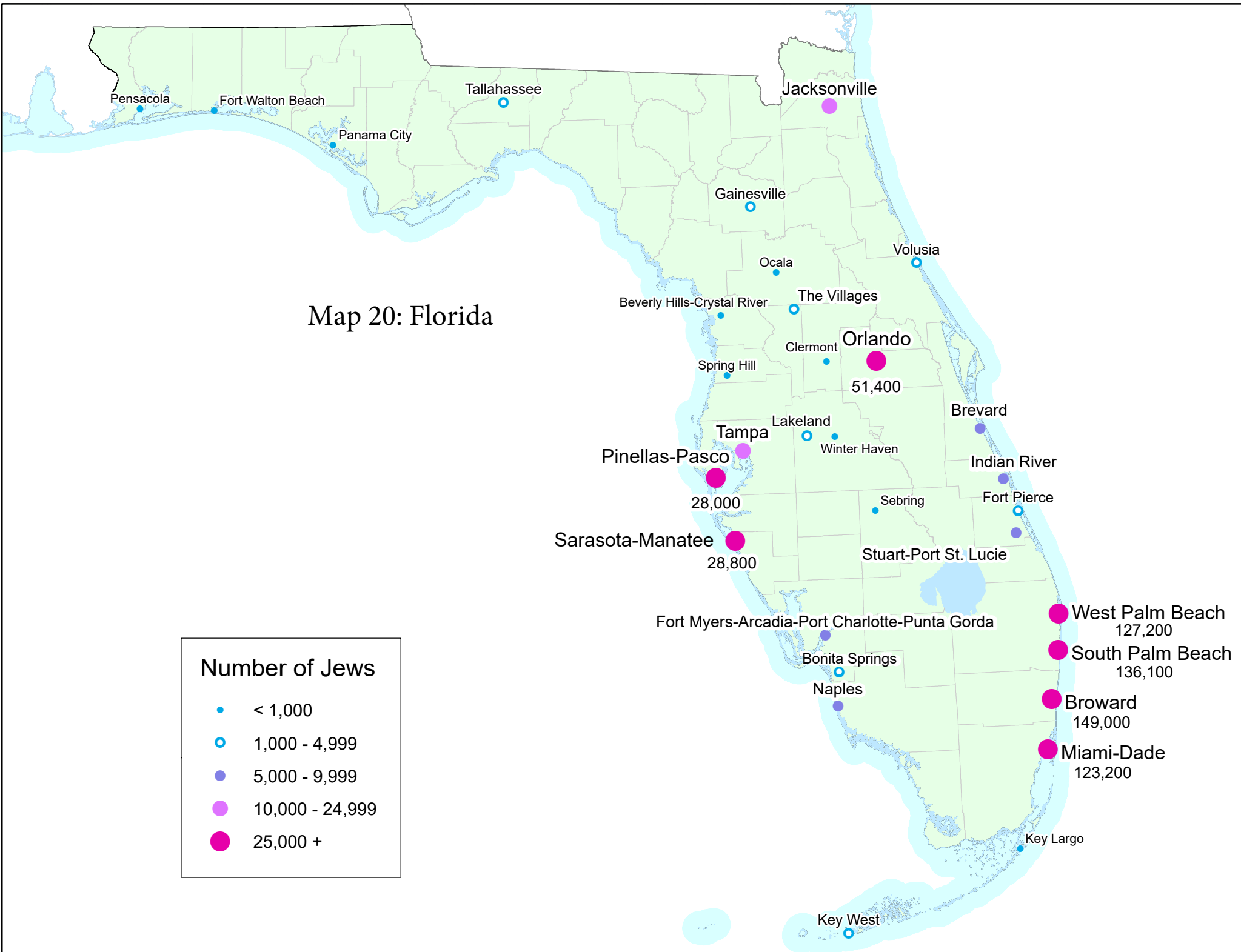
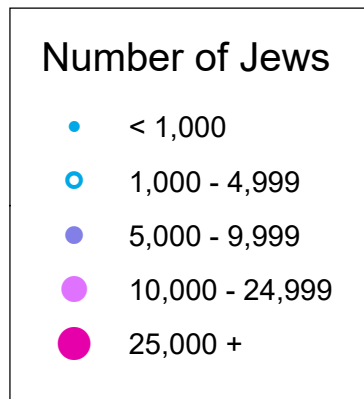
**Kentucky** (17,600 Jews) (**Map 18**). Based on a 2022 scientific study using a methodology other than RDD, ABS, or DJN, Louisville (13,300 Jews) accounts for 76% of the Jews in Kentucky. Adding in the 900 Jews who live in the Indiana portion of the service area of the Jewish Community of Louisville yields a combined population of 14,200.

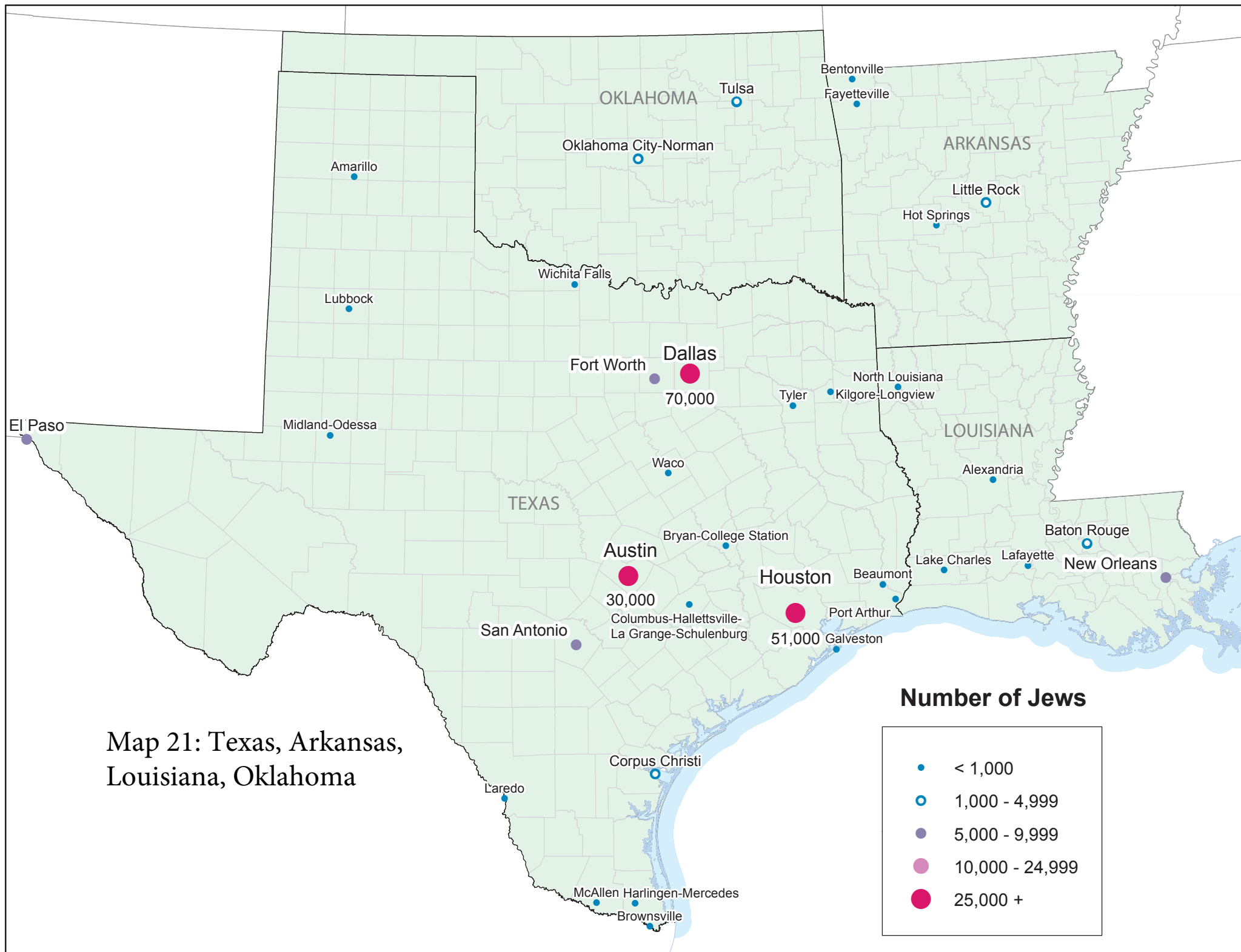
The estimate for Covington-Newport (1,600 Jews) (part of the Jewish Federation of Cincinnati service area) is based on a 2019 RDD study. The estimates for Lexington (2,500 Jews) and Paducah (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/kentucky-encyclopedia.html>)

[illegible]



Map 20: Florida







**Louisiana** (14,900 Jews) (**Map 21**). New Orleans (12,000 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 1984 RDD study, updated in 2007 (post-Katrina) with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN) and in 2019 with an Informant/Internet Estimate, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Louisiana.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Baton Rouge (1,500 Jews), the service area of the North Louisiana Jewish Federation (600), Alexandria (300), Lafayette (200), and Lake Charles (200). (<https://www.isjl.org/louisiana-encyclopedia.html>)

**Maryland** (240,100 Jews) (**Map 19**). Based on a 2017 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 2019 scientific study, Baltimore (95,400 Jews) is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 20<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimate of 18,700 Jews in Howard County (Columbia) is based on a 2019 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN). Three communities, Montgomery County, Baltimore, and Howard County (219,500 Jews in total), account for 91% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2010 DJN estimate, 3,500 Jews live in Annapolis. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Harford County (1,600 Jews), Frederick (1,200), Ocean City (1,000), Easton (500), and Salisbury (400).

**Mississippi** (1,525 Jews) (**Map 18**). Jackson (650 Jews), based on a 2008 Informant/Internet Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Mississippi and accounts for 43% of the Jews in Mississippi. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Biloxi-Gulfport (200), Hattiesburg (130), and Greenville (120). (<https://www.isjl.org/mississippi-encyclopedia.html>)

**North Carolina** (48,935 full-year Jews plus 1,060 part-year residents) (**Map 18**). Charlotte (15,000 Jews), based on a 1997 RDD study, updated by an Informant/Estimate in 2021, and Raleigh-Cary (15,000), based on a 2021 Informant Estimate, are the largest Jewish communities in North Carolina. Charlotte and Raleigh-Cary combined account for 61% of the Jews in North Carolina.

The estimates for Durham-Chapel Hill (7,500 Jews) and Western North Carolina (4,235, including 835 part-year residents) are based on scientific studies in 2019 and 2010, respectively, using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).

The estimate for Winston-Salem (1,200 Jews) is based on a 2011 DJN study. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Greensboro (3,000 Jews), Southeastern North Carolina (1,600), Fayetteville (300), Greenville (300), Hickory (250), and Pinehurst (250). (<https://www.isjl.org/north-carolina-encyclopedia.html>)

**Oklahoma** (4,425 Jews) (**Map 21**). 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 Jews) is an Informant/Internet Estimate. (<https://www.isjl.org/oklahoma-encyclopedia.html>)



**South Carolina** (16,820 Jews) (**Map 18**). 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 is based on a 2010 DJN study. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Columbia (3,000 Jews), Myrtle Beach (1,500), Spartanburg (500), and Florence (220). (<https://www.isjl.org/south-carolina-encyclopedia.html>)

**Tennessee** (22,800 Jews) (**Map 18**). The estimates for Memphis (10,000 Jews) and Nashville (9,000), the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies in 2006 and 2015, respectively, using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN). Memphis and Nashville combined account for 83% of the Jews in Tennessee. The estimates for Knoxville (2,000 Jews), Chattanooga (1,400), and Oak Ridge (150) are based on DJN studies in 2010, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

The estimate for Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport (125 Jews) is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate. (<https://www.isjl.org/tennessee-encyclopedia.html>)

**Texas** (175,580 Jews) (**Map 21**). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 26<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Dallas is based on a 1988 RDD study, updated with a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).

Houston (51,000 Jews) is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 29% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 31<sup>st</sup> 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 in Texas was in 2007 in San Antonio (9,200 Jews). Based on a 2007 DJN study, an additional 1,000 Jews live in counties surrounding San Antonio. Austin (30,000 Jews), based on an Informant Estimate, is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in Texas and the 40<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include El Paso (5,000 Jews), Fort Worth (5,000), Galveston (600), Bryan-College Station (400), and Waco (400).

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

**Virginia** (150,620 Jews) (**Maps 18 and 19**). 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 notable Jewish communities in Virginia include Tidewater (mainly Norfolk and Virginia Beach) (10,950 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2001 RDD study, and Richmond (10,000), whose estimate is based on a 1994 RDD study, updated with a 2011 DJN study.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include the service area of the United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula (3,000 Jews), Charlottesville (2,000), Roanoke (1,000), Fredericksburg (500), and Lynchburg (350). (<https://www.isjl.org/virginia-encyclopedia.html>)

**West Virginia** (2,310 Jews) (**Map 18**). Charleston (975 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in West Virginia and accounts for 42% of the Jews in West Virginia.

Other communities include Wheeling (290 Jews), Huntington (250), Morgantown (200), Clarksburg (110), and Parkersburg (110). All estimates in West Virginia are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

### **5.5 West (Maps 21 to 23)**

**Alaska** (5,300 Jews) (**Map 22**). Anchorage (4,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alaska and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Alaska. Other communities include Juneau (300 Jews), Fairbanks (275), and the Kenai Peninsula (100). All estimates in Alaska are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Arizona** (123,725 full-year Jews plus 1,550 part-year residents) (**Map 22**). Based on a 2002 RDD study, updated by a 2022 Informant Estimate, Phoenix (98,750 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 80% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 19<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

A 2002 RDD study in Tucson estimated 22,400 Jews (including 1,000 part-year residents). Tucson is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 17% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 51<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community. Phoenix and Tucson combined account for 97% of the Jews in Arizona.

The estimates for Cochise County (600 Jews) and Santa Cruz County (100) are based on 2002 DJN studies. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Flagstaff (1,500 Jews, include 500 part-year residents), Prescott (1,200), Sedona (350, including 50 part-year residents), and Lake Havasu City (300).

**California** (1,234,640 full-year Jews plus 9,950 part-year residents) (**Map 23**). Based on a 2021 ABS study, 564,700 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, which is the largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 46% of the Jews in California, and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

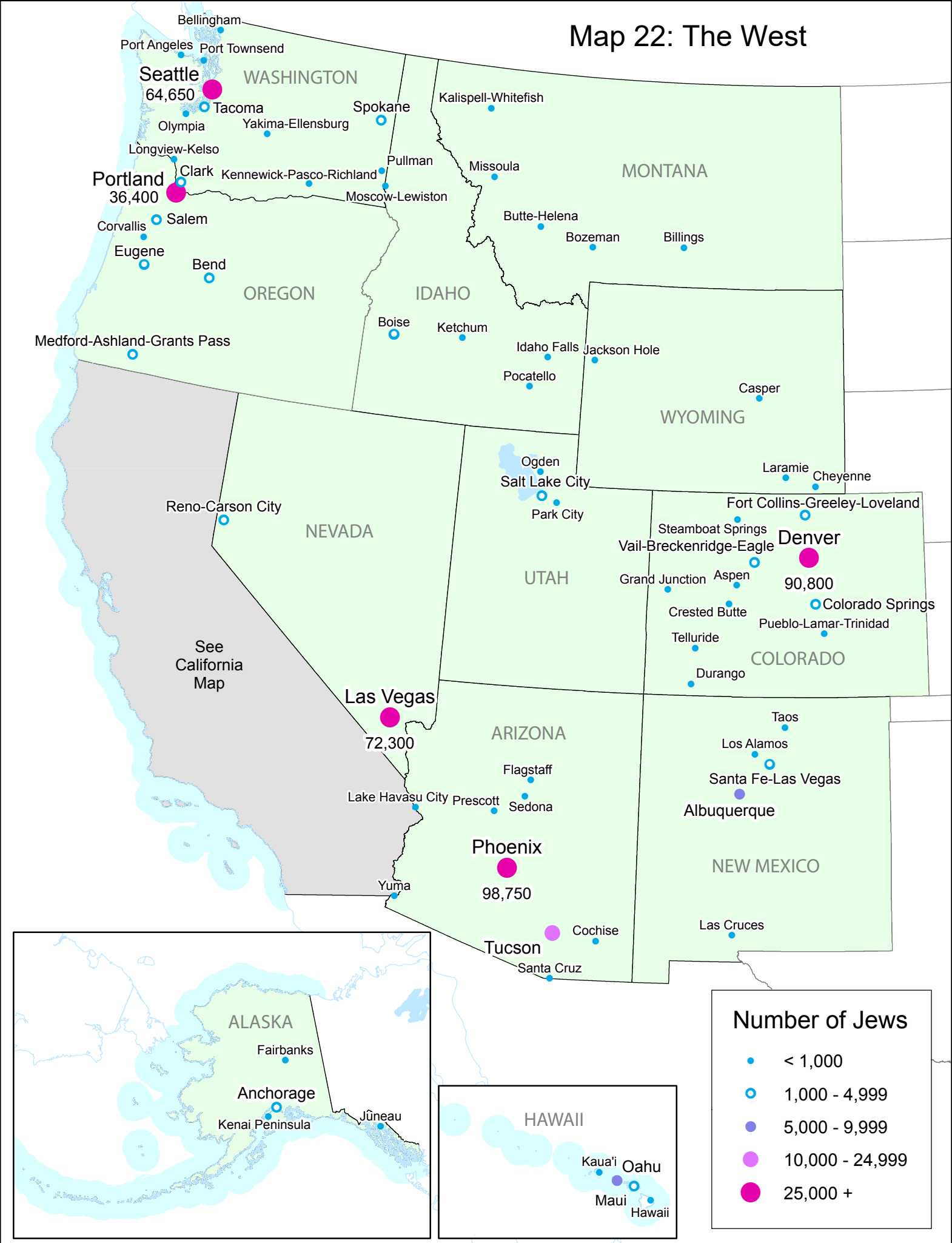
Based on a 2017 RDD/ABS study, 310,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Community Federation and Endowment Fund, including 63,100 in Alameda County, 61,500 in San Francisco County, 55,900 in Contra Costa County, 37,300 in Marin County, 33,800 in the northern parts of Santa Clara County, 29,700 in San Mateo County, 15,100 in Santa Cruz County, 8,200 in Sonoma County, 3,900 in Solano County, and 2,100 in Napa County. The San Francisco area is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 25% of the Jews in California, and is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,000 Jews live in San Diego County, which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in California and the 18<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2017 RDD study, 39,400 Jews live in San Jose (the southern parts of Santa Clara County), which is the 35<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2008 RDD study, updated by an Informant/Internet Estimate in 2022, 25,000 Jews (including 9,950 part-year residents) live in Palm Springs, the 45<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 1993 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), 21,000 Jews live in Sacramento, which is the 54<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

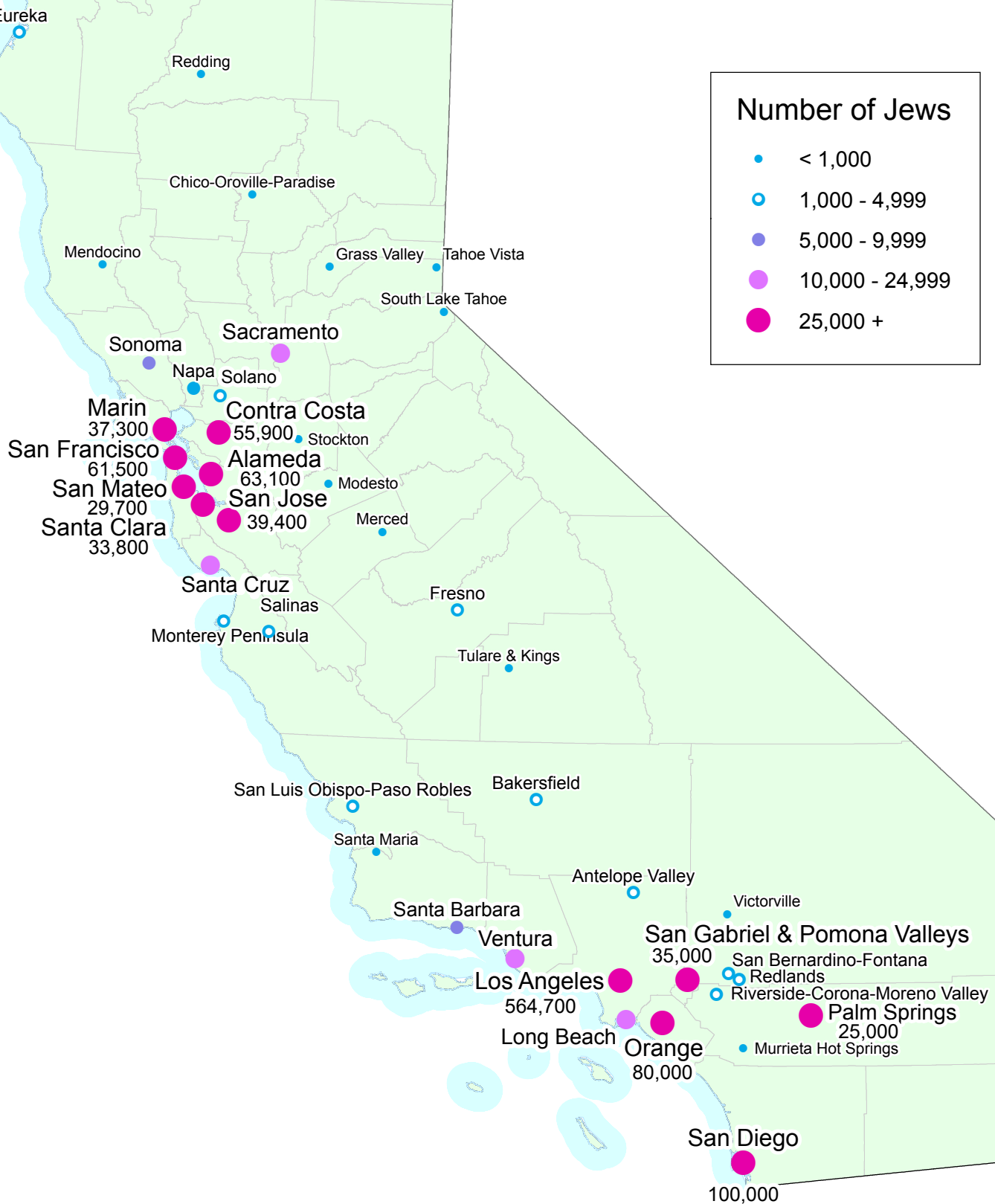
Map 22: The West



Map 23: California

Number of Jews

- < 1,000
- 1,000 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 24,999
- 25,000 +



The estimates for the Monterey Peninsula (4,500 Jews) and Fresno (3,500) are based on 2011 DJN studies.

Based on Informant/Internet Estimates, 80,000 Jews live in Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach); 35,000, in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys; 23,750, in Long Beach; 15,000, in northern Ventura County (excluding the Simi-Conejo area included in Los Angeles); and 8,500, in Santa Barbara. Orange County (CA) is the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the 37<sup>th</sup> largest, and Long Beach is the 47<sup>th</sup> largest.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley (2,000 Jews), Bakersfield (1,600), Eureka (1,000), San Bernardino-Fontana (1,000), Redlands (1,000), and San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (1,000).

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

**Colorado** (98,400 Jews) (**Map 22**). Denver (90,800 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2019 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), is the largest Jewish community in Colorado, accounts for 92% of the Jews in Colorado, and is the 21<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimates for Colorado Springs (2,500 Jews) and Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (1,500) are based on DJN studies in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland (1,500 Jews), Aspen (750), Grand Junction (300), Steamboat Springs (300), and Durango (200).

**Hawaii** (7,100 Jews plus 1,000 part-year residents) (**Map 22**). Oahu (Honolulu) (5,200 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Hawaii and accounts for 73% of the Jews in Hawaii. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Maui (2,500 Jews, including 1,000 part-year residents), Kauai (300), and Hawaii (Hilo) (100).

**Idaho** (2,125 Jews) (**Map 22**). Boise (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Idaho and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Idaho. Other communities include Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue (350 Jews), Pocatello (150), and Moscow (100). All estimates in Idaho are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Montana** (1,495 Jews) (**Map 22**). The estimates for Bozeman (500 Jews), Missoula (300), Billings (250), Kalispell-Whitefish (250), and Helena (120) are all based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Nevada** (79,800 Jews) (**Map 22**). Las Vegas (72,300 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2005 RDD study, updated by a 2022 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nevada, accounts for 91% of the Jews in Nevada, and is the 24<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2011 DJN study, 7,500 Jews live in Reno-Carson City.

**New Mexico** (12,625 Jews) (**Map 22**). Albuquerque (7,500 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2011 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in New Mexico and accounts for 59% of the Jews in New Mexico. Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Santa Fe-Las Vegas (4,000 Jews), Las Cruces (500), Taos (300), and Los Alamos (250).

**Oregon** (40,650 Jews) (**Map 22**). The service area of the Jewish Federation of

Greater Portland (36,400 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, 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 36<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Bend (1,000 Jews) is based on a 2010 DJN study.

Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Eugene (3,250 Jews), Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (1,000), Salem (1,000), and Corvallis (500).

**Utah** (5,650 full-year Jews plus 400 part-year residents) (**Map 22**). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Utah and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Utah. The estimates for Park City (1,000 Jews, including 400 part-year residents) and Ogden (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Washington** (75,300 Jews) (**Map 22**). Seattle (64,650 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2014 RDD study, updated by a 2019 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for 86% of the Jews in Washington, and is the 27<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Clark County (2,600 Jews), which is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Portland, is based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN). Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Tacoma (2,500 Jews), Bellingham (1,500), Olympia (1,500), Spokane (1,500), and Kennewick-Pasco-Richland (300).

**Wyoming** (1,350 full-year Jews plus 500 part-year residents) (**Map 22**). The estimates for Jackson Hole (1,000 Jews, including 500 part-year residents), Cheyenne (500), Laramie (200), and Casper (150) are all based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

## 6 Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, from 6 million estimated by DellaPergola (see the World Population report) to 7.6 million estimated by Tighe et al. (2020, 2022), the 7,392,000 reported in this report provides a reasonable estimate, one which is supported by the 2020 Pew Research Center estimate of 7,500,000. 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 7.4 and 7.6 million, using different methods, is quite astounding.”

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 people define themselves (see Dashefsky, Lazerwitz, and Tabory 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. The recognition of patrilineal descent by some Jewish denominations and the growth of interfaith households have provided further challenges to offering an accurate estimate of the US Jewish population.



In conclusion, our effort is to provide, in one source, the best possible national, state, regional, urban, and local area estimates of the US Jewish population, as a reference for today and a legacy for posterity.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank the following individuals and organizations:

1. Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Former Senior Director of Research and Analysis and Former Director of the Berman Jewish DataBank at The Jewish Federations of North America.
2. Jessica Mehlman, Associate VP, Impact and Planning at The Jewish Federations of North America.
3. David Manchester, Director of the Berman Jewish DataBank and Director of Community Data and Research Development at The Jewish Federations of North America.
4. Kimberly Soby, Editorial Assistant, at the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut, for her excellent assistance.
5. Chris Hanson and the University of Miami Department of Geography's Geographic Information Systems Laboratory for assistance with the maps.
6. Joshua Comenetz, Demographic Consultant, for the new estimates of Jewish population in Hasidic communities.
7. Sarah Markowitz for her careful editing of this report and her helpful comments.

## 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, Census Bureau, or Informant/Internet Estimate for each geographic area. *2001* (in italics) in the date column indicates that the estimate in 2001 or before. 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. The number of individual estimates in each state ranges from three in Delaware, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota to more than 100 in New York. Estimates for an additional 300 small communities (all with fewer than 100 Jews) are found in the spreadsheet at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

Many estimates are for Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSA). Where



possible, these service areas are disaggregated into smaller geographic subareas. For example, separate estimates are provided for such places as West Bloomfield, MI (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit) and Boynton Beach, FL (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County). When an entry in this column is in italics, the estimate represents the total Jewish population in a JFSA and the name of the JFSA is indicated.

This column also indicates the primary source of each estimate.

**Scientific Estimates.** Entries in boldface type in the Geographic Area Column indicate that the estimates are based on scientific studies, which, unless otherwise indicated, are Random Digit Dialing (RDD) or Address-Based Sampling (ABS) studies. The boldface date indicated in parentheses in this column indicates the year in which the field work was conducted. Superscripts are used to indicate the type of scientific study when it is based on a methodology other than RDD or ABS.

- A Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) study
- B 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 Use of US Census data
- D Scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN)
- E Scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN) 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.** Entries not in boldface type in the Geographic Area Column indicate that the estimates are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**# of Jews.** This column shows estimates of the number of Jews in each community or geographic subarea thereof, exclusive of part-year residents.

**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 communities other than the ones indicated, but we have no information from which to derive such estimates.

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 state 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](http://www.jewishdatabank.org). This spreadsheet also includes information on about 300 communities included in the Appendix as *Other Places*, which have Jewish populations of less than 100 that are aggregated and shown as the last entry for many of the states. 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 in Section 2.4 above

## References

- Abrahamson, M. 1986. The unreliability of DJN techniques. *Contemporary Jewry* 7(1): 93-98.
- Abramovitch, I. and S. Galvin (eds.) 2002. *Jews of Brooklyn*. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
- Adler, C. 1899. The American Jewish year book 5650. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.
- Adler, G.J., B.R. Fulton, and C. Hoegeman. 2020. Survey data collection methods and discrepancy in the sociological study of religious congregations. *Sociology of Religion* 81(4): 371-412.
- Ahituv, S. 2003. *Historical atlas of the Jewish people*. New York: Continuum.
- Aronson, J. K., M. Boxer, and L. Saxe. 2016. 'All politics is local': Challenges in the study of local Jewish communities. *Contemporary Jewry*, 36, 361-380.
- Barnavi, E. 1992. *A historical atlas of the Jewish people: From the time of the patriarchs to the present*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Billings, J. S. 1890. *Vital statistics on the Jews in the United States*. Census Bulletin No. 19. Washington: Census Office.
- Bureau of the Census. no date, ca. 1958. Tabulations of data on the social and economic characteristics of major religious groups, 1957. Washington DC (mimeo).
- Burt, J. E., G. M. Barber, and D. L. Rigby. 2009. *Elementary statistics for geographers* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). New York: Guilford Press.
- Chiswick, B. and M. Weinz. 2004. The linguistic and economic adjustment of Soviet Jewish immigrants to the United States, 2000: a preliminary report, Paper presented at the International Conference on the Economic Aspects of International Migration. Bar-Ilan University.
- Claassen, C., and R. Traunmüller. 2020. Improving and validating survey estimates of religious demography using Bayesian multilevel models and poststratification. *Sociological methods & research*, 49(3), 603-636.
- Cohen, S. M., J. B. Ukeles, R. Miller, P. Beck, S. Shmulyian, and D. Dutwin. 2011a. *Jewish community study of New York 2011*. New York: UJA-Federation of New York.
- Cohen, S. M., L. A. Hoffman, J. Ament, and R. Miller. 2011b. Conservative & Reform congregations in the United States today: Findings from the FACT-Synagogue 3000 survey of 2010. Available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).
- Comenetz, J. 2006. Census-based estimation of the Hasidic Jewish population.

- Contemporary Jewry* 26: 35-74.
- Comenetz, J. 2011. Jewish maps of the United States by counties.  
[www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/details.cfm?StudyID=602](http://www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/details.cfm?StudyID=602).
- Dashefsky, A., B. Lazerwitz, and E. Tabory. 2003. A journey of the “straight way” or the “roundabout path”: Jewish identity in the United States and Israel. In *Handbook of the sociology of religion*, M. Dillon (ed.): 240-260. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Dashefsky, A. and I. M. Sheskin. 2012. Estimating a rare population: The case of American Jews. Paper presented at the Southern Demographic Association, Williamsburg, VA.
- de Lange, N. 1984. *Atlas of the Jewish world*. New York: Facts on File.
- DellaPergola, S. 2011. *Jewish demographic policies: Population trends and options in Israel and in the diaspora*. Jerusalem: The Jewish People Policy Institute.
- DellaPergola, S. 2013. How many Jews in the United States? The demographic perspective. *Contemporary Jewry* 33: 15-42.
- DellaPergola, S. 2014. Measuring Jewish populations. In B.J. Grim, T.M. Johnson, V. Skirbekk, and G. Zurlo. *Yearbook of international religious demography 2014*. Leiden, Netherlands: Brill.
- Dimont, M. I. 1978. *The Jews in America, The roots, history, and destiny of American Jews*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Engelman, U. Z. 1947. Jewish statistics in the U.S. census of religious bodies (1850-1936), *Jewish Social Studies* 9 (2): 127-174.
- Friesel, E. 1990. *Atlas of modern Jewish history*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gilbert, M. 1985. *The illustrated atlas of Jewish civilization*. New York: Macmillan.
- Gilbert, M. 1995. *The Routledge atlas of Jewish history*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition. London: Routledge.
- Gold, S. 2015. Patterns of adaptation among contemporary Jewish immigrants to the US. In *American Jewish year book 2015* (Vol. 115), A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin (eds.): 3-44. Cham, SU: Springer.
- Goldscheider, C. 2004. *Studying the Jewish future*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Goodman, G. M. and E. Smith. 2004. *The Jews of Rhode Island*. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
- Greenbaum, A. (ed.) 2005. *Jews of South Florida*. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
- Hertzberg, A. 1989. *The Jews in America, Four centuries of an uneasy encounter*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Heyman, E. 2021. Observed changes in American Judaism: Dispersion, denominations, and the new landscape. Manuscript.
- Ioannides, M. W. C. 2022. *Jews of Missouri: An ornament to Israel*. Ozark Book Series.
- Kahn, A. F., and M. Dollinger (eds.) 2003. *California Jews*. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
- Kaganoff, B. C. 1996. *A dictionary of Jewish names and their history*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson.
- Kosmin, B. A., S. Goldstein, J. Waksberg, N. Lerer, A. Keysar, and J. Scheckner. 1991. *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish population survey*. New York: Council of

Jewish Federations.

- Kosmin, B. A., and A. Keysar. 2013. American Jewish secularism: Jewish life beyond the synagogue. In *American Jewish year book 2012* (Vols. 109-112), A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin (eds): 3-54. Cham, SU: Springer.
- Kosmin, B. A., P. Ritterband, and J. Scheckner. 1988. Counting Jewish populations: Methods and problems. *American Jewish year book*. New York: American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society. 88: 204-241.
- Kosmin, B. and S. Waterman. 1989. The use and misuse of distinctive Jewish names in research on Jewish populations. In *Papers in Jewish Demography 1985*, U. O. Schmelz and S. DellaPergola (eds.).. Jerusalem. Hebrew University Press, 1-9.
- Kosmin, B. A., S. Goldstein, J. Waksberg, N. Lerer, A. Keysar, and J. Scheckner. 1991. Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey. New York: Council of Jewish Federations.
- Kotler-Berkowitz, L., S. M. Cohen, J. Ament, V. Klaff, F. Mott, and D. Peckerman-Neuman. 2003. *The National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01: Strength, challenge and diversity in the American Jewish population*. New York: United Jewish Communities.
- Lazerwitz, B. 1986. Some comments on the use of distinctive Jewish names in surveys. *Contemporary Jewry* 7(1): 83-91.
- Linfield, H. S. 1940. Statistics of Jews and Jewish organizations in the United States; A historical review of the censuses, 1850-1937 In *American Jewish year book 1940* (Vol. 40), Harry Schneiderman (ed.), 61-86. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/102180336>.
- Link, M. W., M. P. Battaglia, M. R. Frankel, L. Osborn, and A. H. Mokdad. 2008. A comparison of address-based sampling (ABS) versus random-digit dialing (RDD) for general population surveys; *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72: 6-27.
- Magidin de Kramer, R., E. Tighe, L. Saxe, and D. Parmer. 2018. Assessing the validity of data synthesis methods to estimate religious populations. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 57(2): 206-220.
- Marcus, J. R. 1990. *To count a people*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Massarik, F. and A. Chenkin. 1973. United States National Jewish Population Study: A first report. In *American Jewish year book 1973* (Vol. 74), M. Fine and M. Himmelfarb (eds.), 264-306. New York: American Jewish Committee at [www.ajcarchives.org](http://www.ajcarchives.org).
- Mateos, P. 2014. *Names, ethnicity, and populations*. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Park, D. K., A. Gelman, and J. Bafumi. 2004. Bayesian multilevel estimation with poststratification: State-level estimates from national polls. *Political Analysis* 12.4, 375-385.
- Pasachoff, N. and R. J. Littman. 1995. *Jewish history in 100 nutshells*. Northvale, New Jersey: Jason Aronson.
- Pew Research Center. 2013. *A portrait of Jewish Americans: Findings from a Pew research center survey of U.S. Jews*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center.
- Pew Research Center. 2021. *Jewish Americans in 2020*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center.
- Rabin, S. 2017. "Let us endeavor to count them up": the nineteenth-century origins of

- American Jewish demography. *American Jewish history* 101(4): 419-440.
- Rebhun, U. 2011. *The wandering Jew in America*. Boston: Academic Studies Press.
- Remennick, L. 2017. Generation 1.5 of Russian-speaking immigrants in Israel and in Germany: an overview of recent research and a German pilot study. In Ludmila Isurin and Claudia Riehl (eds.), *Integration, identity and language maintenance in young immigrants: Russian Germans or German Russians?* Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing. 69-98.
- Sachar, H. M. 1992. *A history of the Jews in America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Sanders, R. 1988. *Shores of refuge, A hundred years of Jewish immigration*. New York: Henry Holt.
- Sarna, J. 1981. The myth of no return: Jewish return migration to Eastern Europe, 1881-1914. *American Jewish History* 71, 256-68.
- Sarna, J. 1995. *A great awakening: The transformation that shaped twentieth century American Judaism and its implications for today*. Jerusalem: Mandel Foundation.
- Sarna, J. 2009. What's in a name – A response to Barry Chiswick, *Contemporary Jewry* 29: 85-90.
- Sama, J. 2013. Toward a comprehensive policy planning for Russian-speaking Jews in North America. Jerusalem: Jewish People Policy Institute.
- Sarna, J. 2019. *American Judaism: A history*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Saxe, L., and E. Tighe. 2013. Estimating and understanding the Jewish population in the United States: A program of research. *Contemporary Jewry*, 33(1-2), 43-62.
- Saxe, L., E. Tighe, and M. Boxer. 2014. Measuring the size and characteristics of American Jewry: A new paradigm to understand an ancient people. In *The social scientific study of Jewry: Sources, approaches, debates*, U. Rebhun (ed.): 37-54. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Saxe, L., D. Parmer, E. Tighe, R. Magidin de Kramer, D. Kallista, D. Nussbaum, X. Seabrum, and J. Mandell. 2020. *American Jewish population estimates 2020: summary & highlights*.
- Schulman, M. 2003. National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01: Study Review Memo.
- Shamir, I., and S. Shavit. 1986. *Encyclopedia of Jewish History*. New York: Facts on File Publications.
- Shapiro, E. S. 1992. *A time for healing, American Jewry since World War II*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Sherman, C. B. 1965. *The Jew within American society*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press.
- Sheskin, I. M. 1997. The changing spatial distribution of American Jews. In *Land and community: Geography in Jewish studies*, H. Brodsky (ed.), 85-221. Bethesda, Maryland: University Press of Maryland.
- Sheskin, I. M. 1998. A methodology for examining the changing size and spatial distribution of a Jewish population: A Miami case study. *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography* 17: 97-116.
- Sheskin, I. M. 2001. *How Jewish communities differ: Variations in the findings of local Jewish demographic studies*. New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).



- Sheskin, I. M. 2005. Geographic differences among American Jews, United Jewish Communities Series on the National Jewish Population Survey 2000, Report #8.
- Sheskin, I. M. 2009. Local Jewish community studies as planning tools for the American Jewish community. *Jewish political studies review* 21(1,2): 107-135.
- Sheskin, I. M. 2010. Jewish Israelis in the United States, International Geographic Union Regional Conference, Tel Aviv (2010) (available from author on request).
- Sheskin, I. M. 2013. Uses of local Jewish community study data for addressing national concerns. *Contemporary Jewry* 33(1-2): 83-101.
- Sheskin, I. M. 2015a. *The 2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation population study: A portrait of Jewish Miami*. Miami: The Greater Miami Jewish Federation.
- Sheskin, I. M. 2015b. *Comparisons of Jewish communities: A compendium of tables and bar charts*. Storrs, CT: Berman Institute, North American Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).
- Sheskin, I. M. 2018. *The 2018 Detroit Jewish population study: A profile of Jewish Detroit*. Detroit, MI: The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit.
- Sheskin, I. M., and A. Dashefsky. 2007. Jewish population in the United States, 2007. In *American Jewish year book 2007* (Vol. 107), D. Singer and L. Grossman (eds.), 133-205. New York: American Jewish Committee at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).
- Sheskin, I. M., and A. Dashefsky. 2008. Jewish population in the United States, 2008. In *American Jewish year book 2008* (Vol. 108), D. Singer and L. Grossman (eds.): 151-222. New York: American Jewish Committee at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).
- Sheskin, I. M. and A. Dashefsky. 2020. United States Jewish population, 2019. In *American Jewish year book 2019*, A. Dashefsky and I. Sheskin (eds.), 155-257. Cham, SU: Springer.
- Tighe, E., D. Livert, M. Barnett, and L. Saxe. 2010. Cross-survey analysis to estimate low-incidence religious groups. *Sociological methods & research*, 39(1), 56-82.
- Tighe, E., R. Magidin de Kramer, X. Seabrum, D. Parmer, D. Kallista, D. Nussbaum, and J. Mandell. 2020. AJPP Technical Report 2020: Zip code-based Jewish population estimates.
- Tighe, E., Saxe, L., Parmer, D. et al. 2022. According to their numbers: Assessing the Pew Research Center's estimate of 7 million Jewish Americans. *Contemporary Jewry* (online only)
- Tolts, M. 2020. A half century of Jewish emigration from the former Soviet Union: Demographic aspects. In *Migration from the newly independent states, 25 years after the collapse of the USSR*, M. Denisenko, S. Strozza, and M. Light (eds.), 323-344. Cham, SU: Springer.
- Weiner, H. A. and K. D. Roseman (eds.) 2007. *The Jews of Texas*. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
- Wyman, D. 1984. *The abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*. New York: Pantheon Books
- Zerivitz, M. J. 2020. *Jews of Florida: Centuries of Stories*. Charleston, SC: History Press.

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Alabama</b>		
2017	Auburn/Opelika	100	
2019	<i>Birmingham (Jefferson County) (Birmingham Jewish Federation)</i>	6,300	
2014	Dothan	200	
2022	Florence	100	
2016	Huntsville	750	
2014	<i>Mobile (Baldwin &amp; Mobile Counties) (Mobile Area Jewish Federation)</i>	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total Alabama</b>	<b>10,325</b>	
	<b>Alaska</b>		
2021	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	4,500	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>5,300</b>	
	<b>Arizona</b>		
2016	<b>Cochise County (Sierra Vista) (2002) <sup>A</sup></b>	600	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
2021	Lake Havasu City	300	
2022	<b>Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)</b>	13,000	
2022	<b>Phoenix (2002)</b>	28,100	
2022	<b>Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)</b>	41,100	
2022	<b>Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)</b>	16,550	
2022	<b>Center for Jewish Philanthropy of Greater Phoenix Total (2002)</b>	98,750	
2016	Prescott	1,200	
2002	<b>Santa Cruz County (2002) <sup>A</sup></b>	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50
2019	<b>West-Northwest (2002)</b>	3,450	
2019	<b>Northeast (2002)</b>	7,850	
2019	<b>Central (2002)</b>	7,150	
2019	<b>Southeast (2002)</b>	2,500	
2019	<b>Green Valley (2002)</b>	450	
2019	<b>Jewish Philanthropies of Southern Arizona (Tucson) (Pima County) Total (2002)</b>	21,400	1,000



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>123,725</b>	<b>1,550</b>
	<b>Arkansas</b>		
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2021	<i>Little Rock (Jewish Federation of Arkansas)</i>	1,500	
	Other Places	250	
	<b>Total Arkansas</b>	<b>2,250</b>	
	<b>California</b>		
2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600	
2016	Big Bear Lake (San Bernardino County)	100	
2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750	
2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000	
2018	<b>Fresno (Fresno County) (Jewish Federation of Central California) (2011)</b> <sup>A</sup>	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2021	<i>Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County &amp; Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County) (Jewish Long Beach)</i>	23,750	
2021	<b>North County Valleys (2021)</b>	21,100	
2021	<b>East Valley (2021)</b>	80,200	
2021	<b>Westside (2021)</b>	144,500	
2021	<b>West Valley (2021)</b>	162,700	
2021	<b>Central/Metro/Mid (2021)</b>	134,400	
2021	<b>South Bay (2021)</b>	21,800	
2021	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, including southern Ventura County and excluding parts included in Long Beach &amp; San Gabriel &amp; Pomona Valleys) Total (2021)</b>	564,700	
2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	<i>Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach) (Jewish Federation of Orange County)</i>	80,000	
2022	<b>Palm Springs (2008)</b>	2,550	1,700
2022	<b>Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (2008)</b>	6,900	4,600
2022	<b>Palm Desert-Sun City (2008)</b>	4,200	2,800
2022	<b>East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (2008)</b>	1,100	700
2022	<b>North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (2008)</b>	300	150
2022	<b>Jewish Federation of the Desert (Palm Springs) (Coachella Valley) Total (2008)</b>	15,050	9,950
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	<b>North County Coastal (2003)</b>	27,000	
2016	<b>North County Inland (2003)</b>	20,300	
2016	<b>Greater East San Diego (2003)</b>	21,200	
2016	<b>La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)</b>	16,200	
2016	<b>Central San Diego (2003)</b>	13,700	
2016	<b>South County (2003)</b>	1,600	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of San Diego County Total (2003)</i></b>	100,000	
2020	<i>San Gabriel &amp; Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-C Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland) (Jewish Federation of the Greater San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)</i>	35,000	
2021	<i>Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara)</i>	8,500	
2001	Santa Maria	500	
2021	<i>Northern Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo in Los Angeles) (Jewish Federation of Ventura County)</i>	15,000	
2016	Victorville	100	
	Southern California (Big Bear Lake, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Murrieta Hot Springs, Orange County, Palm Springs, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Ventura County, & Victorville) Total	846,250	9,950
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
2001	Merced County	190	
2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	<b>Monterey Peninsula (2011) <sup>A</sup></b>	4,500	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2021	<b><i>Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, &amp; Yolo Counties) (except Lake Tahoe area) (Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region) (1993) <sup>D</sup></i></b>	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2021	<b>Alameda County (2017)</b>	63,100	
2021	<b>Contra Costa County (2017)</b>	55,900	
2021	<b>Marin County (2017)</b>	37,300	
2021	<b>Napa County (2017)</b>	2,100	
2021	<b>San Francisco County (2017)</b>	61,500	
2021	<b>San Mateo County (2017)</b>	29,700	
2021	<b>Santa Clara County (northern parts) (2017)</b>	33,800	
2021	<b>Santa Cruz County (2017)</b>	15,100	
2021	<b>Solano County (Vallejo) (2017)</b>	3,900	
2021	<b>Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2017)</b>	8,200	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Community Federation and Endowment Fund (San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin, &amp; Sonoma Counties) Total (2017)</i></b>	310,600	
2021	<b>San Jose (southern parts of Santa Clara County) (Jewish Silicon Valley) (2017)</b>	39,400	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>San Francisco Bay Area Total (2017)</b>	350,000	
2016	<i>San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County) (JCC-Federation of San Luis Obispo)</i>	1,000	
2016	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	100	
2016	Stockton (San Joaquin County)	900	
2016	Tahoe Vista	200	
2016	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350	
	Other Places	350	
	<b>Total California</b>	<b>1,234,640</b>	<b>9,950</b>
	<b>Colorado</b>		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	<b>Colorado Springs (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2020	<b>Denver (2019)</b>	24,500	
2020	<b>South Metro (2019)</b>	17,300	
2020	<b>Boulder (2019)</b>	23,600	
2020	<b>North &amp; West Metro (2019)</b>	17,250	
2020	<b>Aurora (2019)</b>	4,550	
2020	<b>North &amp; East Metro (2019)</b>	3,600	
2020	<b><i>JEWISHcolorado (Greater Denver) (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, &amp; Jefferson Counties) Total (2019)</i></b>	90,800	
2016	Durango	200	
2013	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	1,500	
2016	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	300	
2015	Pueblo	150	
2016	Steamboat Springs	300	
2001	Telluride	125	
2011	<b>Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle &amp; Summit Counties) (2011) <sup>A</sup></b>	1,500	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>98,400</b>	
	<b>Connecticut</b>		
2001	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2019	<i>Greenwich (UJA-JCC Greenwich)</i>	7,500	
2009	<b>Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)</b>	15,800	
2009	<b>Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)</b>	6,400	
2009	<b>East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford County &amp; Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)</b>	4,800	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	<b>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, &amp; Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)</b>	5,000	
2009	<b>Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)</b>	800	
2009	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Total (2000)</i></b>	32,800	
2022	<b>The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook in Middlesex County &amp; Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)</b>	4,900	
2022	<b>The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County &amp; Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)</b>	3,200	
2022	<b>The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)</b>	8,800	
2022	<b>Hamden (2010)</b>	3,200	
2022	<b>The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)</b>	2,900	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)</i></b>	23,000	
2021	<b><i>New London-Norwich (central &amp; southern New London County) (Jewish Federation of Eastern Connecticut)</i></b>	3,800	
2021	<b>Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County and Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	4,500	
2021	<b>Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	3,500	
2014	<b>Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)</b>	5,000	
	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total</i></b>	13,000	
2018	<b><i>Stamford (Darien-New Canaan) (United Jewish Federation of Greater Stamford, New Canaan and Darien)</i></b>	12,000	
2006	<b>Storrs-Columbia &amp; parts of Tolland County</b>	500	
2020	<b>Torrington</b>	600	
2000	<b>Westport (2000)</b>	5,000	
2000	<b>Weston (2000)</b>	1,850	
2000	<b>Wilton (2000)</b>	1,550	
2000	<b>Norwalk (2000)</b>	3,050	
2014	<b>Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)</b>	13,000	
	<b><i>Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County Total</i></b>	24,450	
2006	<b>Windham-Willimantic &amp; parts of Windham County</b>	400	
	<b>Total Connecticut</b>	118,350	
	<b>Delaware</b>		
2021	<b>Kent &amp; Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006) <sup>B</sup></b>	3,200	
2021	<b>Newark (1995, 2006) <sup>B</sup></b>	4,300	
2021	<b>Wilmington (1995, 2006) <sup>B</sup></b>	7,600	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Delaware (1985, 2006) <sup>B</sup></i></b>	15,100	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Total Delaware</b>	<b>15,100</b>	
	<b>District of Columbia (Washington, DC)</b>		
2017	<b>District of Columbia (2017)</b>	57,300	
2017	<b>Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	87,000	
2017	<b>Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	18,400	
2017	<b>Prince George's County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	11,400	
2017	<b>North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	24,500	
2017	<b>Central Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	23,100	
2017	<b>East Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	54,400	
2017	<b>West Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	19,400	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017)</i>	295,500	
	<b>Total District of Columbia</b>	<b>57,300</b>	
	<b>Florida</b>		
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	<i>Brevard County (Melbourne-Palm Bay) (Jewish Federation of Brevard)</i>	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
2021	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, DeSoto, & Northern Lee Counties)	7,000	
2017	<b>Bonita Springs-Southern Lee County (2017) <sup>D</sup></b>	500	500
	<i>Jewish Federation of Lee &amp; Charlotte Counties Total</i>	7,500	500
2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060	
2019	Fort Walton Beach	400	
2017	Gainesville	2,500	
2021	<b>Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015) <sup>B</sup></b>	10,900	
2021	<b>The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015) <sup>B</sup></b>	2,300	
2021	<b>Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, &amp; St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015) <sup>B</sup></b>	2,700	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation &amp; Foundation of Northeast Florida (Jacksonville) Total (2002, 2015) <sup>B</sup></i>	15,900	100
2001	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000	
2021	Islamorada-Marathon-Tavernier & other Florida Keys (excluding Key Largo & Key West)	900	
2016	Key Largo	100	
2021	Key West	1,000	
	Monroe County Total	2,000	
2021	<b>Marco Island (2017) <sup>D</sup></b>	400	600
2021	<b>Naples (Other Collier County) (2017) <sup>D</sup></b>	3,950	2,600
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Naples (Collier County) Total (2017) <sup>D</sup></i>	4,350	3,200
2021	Ocala (Marion County)	1,000	
2022	<b>Long Lake-Lake Mary (2021)</b>	13,370	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2022	<b>Maitland-Winter Park (2021)</b>	10,280	
2022	<b>UCF-East Orlando (2021)</b>	9,250	
2022	<b>Southwest (2021)</b>	18,500	
2022	<b><i>Shalom Orlando (Greater Orlando) Total (2021)</i></b>	51,400	
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2021	<b>North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)</b>	8,800	800
2021	<b>Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)</b>	2,300	500
2021	<b>South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)</b>	10,950	200
2021	<b>Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)</b>	22,050	1,500
2021	<b>Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)</b>	4,450	
	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast Total (2017)</i></b>	26,500	1,500
2019	<b>Coastal Areas/Downtown (2019)</b>	3,900	2,400
2019	<b>Lakewood Ranch (2019)</b>	3,200	150
2019	<b>Rest of Sarasota County (2019)</b>	10,950	1,050
2019	<b>Rest of Manatee County (2019)</b>	6,600	550
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Sarasota-Manatee Total (2019)</i></b>	24,650	4,150
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	
2018	<b>East Boca (2018) (includes Highland Beach)</b>	24,400	3,700
2018	<b>Central Boca (2018)</b>	32,200	9,900
2018	<b>West Boca (2018)</b>	18,600	400
2018	<b>Boca Raton Subtotal (2018)</b>	75,200	14,000
2018	<b>Delray Beach (2018)</b>	38,400	8,500
2018	<b><i>Jewish Federation of South Palm Beach County Total (2018)</i></b>	113,600	22,500
2018	<b>Boynton Beach (2018)</b>	30,400	5,500
2018	<b>Lake Worth (2018)</b>	25,600	2,500
2018	<b>Town of Palm Beach (2018)</b>	1,700	1,400
2018	<b>West Palm Beach (2018)</b>	11,000	1,300
2018	<b>Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2018)</b>	9,600	1,100
2018	<b>North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2018)</b>	26,400	10,700
2018	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County (excluding Martin County) Total (2018)</i></b>	104,700	22,500
2018	<b>Palm Beach County Total (2018)</b>	218,300	45,000
2018	<b>North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	35,900	2,200
2018	<b>North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)</b>	18,500	200
2018	<b>Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)</b>	9,500	100
2018	<b>North Dade Subtotal (2014)</b>	63,900	2,500
2018	<b>West Kendall (2014)</b>	17,500	200

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	<b>East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)</b>	6,800	100
2018	<b>Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)</b>	11,900	400
2018	<b>South Dade Subtotal (2014)</b>	36,200	700
2018	<b>North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)</b>	4,300	400
2018	<b>Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	9,800	500
2018	<b>South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	4,800	100
2018	<b>The Beaches Subtotal (2014)</b>	18,900	1,000
2018	<b>Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Miami-Dade County) Total (2014)</b>	119,000	4,200
2019	<b>East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)</b>	9,400	400
2019	<b>North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)</b>	8,000	1,800
2019	<b>Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)</b>	27,200	1,200
2019	<b>Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)</b>	24,000	1,000
2019	<b>Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)</b>	39,400	300
2019	<b>West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)</b>	35,700	600
2019	<b>Jewish Federation of Broward County Total (2016)</b>	143,700	5,300
	<b>Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, &amp; Palm Beach Counties) Total</b>	481,000	54,500
2012	Spring Hill (Hernando County)	350	
2018	<b>Stuart (Martin County) (part of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County) (2018)</b>	8,000	
2004	<b>Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) <sup>B</sup></b>	2,900	
	<b>Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total</b>	10,900	900
2015	<b>Tallahassee (Tallahassee Jewish Federation) (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	2,800	
2022	<b>Tampa (Hillsborough County) (Tampa Jewish Community Centers &amp; Federation) (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	23,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2021	<i>The Villages (Oxford-Leesburg) (including northern Sumter, northwestern Lake, &amp; southern Marion Counties) (Jewish Federation of the Villages and Greater Sumter County)</i>	4,000	
2021	<i>Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in Orlando) &amp; Flagler Counties (Jewish Federation of Volusia &amp; Flagler Counties)</i>	4,500	
2020	Winter Haven (Polk County)	1,000	
	Other Places	25	
	<b>Total Florida</b>	<b>672,435</b>	<b>64,850</b>
	<b>Georgia</b>		
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2022	<b>Intown (2006)</b>	31,600	
2022	<b>North Metro Atlanta (2006)</b>	30,600	
2022	<b>East Cobb Expanded (2006)</b>	20,500	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2022	<b>Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)</b>	17,700	
2022	<b>Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)</b>	16,600	
2022	<b>North &amp; West Perimeter (2006)</b>	9,500	
2022	<b>South (2006)</b>	5,600	
	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta Total (2006)</i></b>	132,100	
2019	<i>Augusta (Burke, Columbia, &amp; Richmond Counties) (Jewish Community Center and Federation of Augusta)</i>	1,600	
2009	Brunswick	120	
2015	Columbus	600	
2009	Dahlonega	150	
2015	Macon	750	
2010	Rome	100	
2021	<i>Savannah (Chatham County) (Savannah Jewish Federation)</i>	4,300	
2009	Valdosta	100	
	Other Places	250	
	<b>Total Georgia</b>	<b>141,020</b>	
	<b>Hawaii</b>		
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2018	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	<b>Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	5,200	
	<b>Total Hawaii</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>
	<b>Idaho</b>		
2015	Boise (Ada, Caldwell, Weiser, Nampa, & Boise Counties)	1,500	
2014	Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue	350	
2014	Moscow	100	
2009	Pocatello	150	
2014	Other Places	25	
	<b>Total Idaho</b>	<b>2,125</b>	
	<b>Illinois</b>		
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2021	<i>Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County) (Champaign-Urbana Jewish Federation)</i>	1,400	
2020	<b>City Far North (Rogers Park/Peterson Park/West Ridge-Northern City Limit) (2020)</b>	38,000	
2020	<b>City North (Loop to Edgewater) (2020)</b>	50,100	
2020	<b>City Other (Remaining Chicago zip codes) (2020)</b>	31,900	
2020	<b>Near North Suburbs (Des Plaines-Evanston-Glenview-Lincolnwood-Morton Grove-Niles-Park Ridge-Skokie) (2020)</b>	44,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2020	<b>North Suburbs Cook (Glencoe-Kenilworth-Northbrook-Wilmette-Winnetka) (2020)</b>	31,900	
2020	<b>North Suburbs Lake (Deerfield-Gurnee-Highland Park-Highwood-Lake Bluff-Lake Forest-Wadsworth-Waukegan-Winthrop Harbor-Zion) (2020)</b>	31,900	
2020	<b>Near NW Suburbs (Arlington Heights-Buffalo Grove-Elk Grove Village-Lincolnshire-Mount Prospect-Prospect Heights-Rolling Meadows-Vernon Hills-Wheeling) (2020)</b>	35,000	
2020	<b>Far NW Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)</b>	22,300	
2020	<b>West Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)</b>	25,000	
2020	<b>South Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)</b>	9,500	
2020	<b><i>Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, &amp; Will Counties) Total (2020)</i></b>	319,600	
2001	DeKalb County	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2021	Peoria (Jewish Federation of Peoria)	800	
2021	<b><i>Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (part of Jewish Federation of the Quad Cities) (1990) <sup>D</sup></i></b>	175	
2015	Quincy	100	
2021	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford)	650	
2021	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleview-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)	500	
2021	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston (Southeast Missouri)	50	
2021	Paducah (Western Kentucky)	100	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleview-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in southeast Missouri, &amp; Paducah in western Kentucky) Total</i></b>	650	
2022	Springfield-Decatur (Morgan & Sangamon Counties) (Jewish Federation of Springfield, Illinois)	930	
	Other Places	325	
	<b>Total Illinois</b>	<b>325,260</b>	
	<b>Indiana</b>		
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
2021	Fort Wayne (Jewish Federation of Fort Wayne)	800	
2021	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties) (Jewish Federation of Northwest Indiana)	2,000	
2022	<b>North of Core (2017)</b>	9,200	
2022	<b>Core Area (2017)</b>	6,100	
2022	<b>South of Core (2017)</b>	2,600	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis Total (2017)</i></b>	17,900	
2014	Lafayette (Jewish Federation of Greater Lafayette)	400	
2022	<b><i>Louisville-Indiana portion (Clark, Floyd, &amp; Harrison Counties) (part of Jewish Community of Louisville) (2022)</i></b>	900	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2021	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	
2021	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph (Michigan)	150	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i>	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	<b>Total Indiana</b>	<b>26,045</b>	
	<b>Iowa</b>		
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
2021	<b>Des Moines-Ames (Jewish Federation of Greater Des Moines) (1956)</b> <sup>D</sup>	3,000	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	<i>Iowa City-Coralville (Johnson County) (Jewish Federation of the Corridor)</i>	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)</b> <sup>D</sup>	175	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport &amp; surrounding Scott County) (1990)</b> <sup>D</sup>	275	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of the Quad Cities Total (1990)</i> <sup>D</sup>	450	
2021	<i>Sioux City (Plymouth &amp; Woodbury Counties) (Jewish Federation of Sioux City)</i>	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	<b>Total Iowa</b>	<b>5,475</b>	
	<b>Kansas</b>		
2021	<b>City (2021)</b>	5,400	
2021	<b>High-Density Suburbs (2021)</b>	12,100	
2021	<b>Other Suburbs (2021)</b>	4,600	
2021	<b>Kansas City-Kansas portion Subtotal (2021)</b>	15,400	
2021	<b>Kansas City-Missouri portion Subtotal (2021)</b>	6,700	
2021	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City Total (2021)</b>	22,100	
2017	Lawrence	300	
2014	Manhattan	175	
2014	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300	
2022	Wichita	1,000	
2017	Other Places	25	
	<i>Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation Total</i>	1,025	
	<b>Total Kansas</b>	<b>17,200</b>	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Kentucky</b>		
2019	<b>Covington-Newport (part of Jewish Federation of Cincinnati) (2019)</b>	1,600	
2021	<i>Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, &amp; Woodford Counties) (Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass)</i>	2,500	
2022	<b>Central (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	5,540	
2022	<b>Northeast (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	4,260	
2022	<b>Rest of Louisville in Kentucky (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	3,500	
2022	<b>Kentucky (Jefferson, Oldham, &amp; Bullitt Counties) Subtotal (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	13,300	
2022	<b>Rest of Louisville in Indiana (Clark, Floyd, &amp; Harrison Counties) (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	900	
2022	<b>Jewish Community of Louisville Total (2022) <sup>D</sup></b>	14,200	
2021	<i>Paducah (part of Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky)</i>	100	
2013	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Kentucky</b>	<b>17,600</b>	
	<b>Louisiana</b>		
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2021	<i>Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, &amp; West Baton Rouge Parishes) (Jewish Federation of Greater Baton Rouge)</i>	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2019	<b>New Orleans (Jefferson &amp; Orleans Parishes) (Jewish Federation of Greater New Orleans) (1984, 2007) <sup>E</sup></b>	12,000	
2021	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2021	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2021	<i>North Louisiana Jewish Federation (Bossier &amp; Caddo Parishes) Total</i>	600	
2007	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Louisiana</b>	<b>14,900</b>	
	<b>Maine</b>		
2007	<b>Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) <sup>A</sup></b>	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	<b>Oxford County (South Paris) (2007) <sup>A</sup></b>	750	
2021	<b>Portland (2007)</b>	4,425	
2021	<b>Other Cumberland County (2007)</b>	2,350	
2021	<b>York County (2007)</b>	1,575	
2021	<b>Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (Portland) Total (2007)</b>	8,350	
2017	Rockland	300	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2007	<b>Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007) <sup>A</sup></b>	400	
2014	Waterville	225	
2001	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Maine</b>	<b>12,550</b>	
	<b>Maryland</b>		
2010	<b>Annapolis (2010) <sup>A</sup></b>	3,500	
2019	<b>Pikesville (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	21,000	
2019	<b>Park Heights-Cheswolde (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	14,300	
2019	<b>Owings Mills (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	6,700	
2019	<b>Reisterstown (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	9,500	
2019	<b>Mount Washington (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	2,900	
2019	<b>Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	11,400	
2019	<b>Downtown (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	5,700	
2019	<b>Guilford-Roland Park (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	10,500	
2019	<b>Randallstown-Liberty Road (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Other Baltimore County (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	6,700	
2019	<b>Carroll County (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	5,700	
2019	<b><i>The Associated: Jewish Federation of Baltimore Total (2019) <sup>D</sup></i></b>	<b>95,400</b>	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2019	<b><i>Howard County (Columbia) (Jewish Federation of Howard County) (2019) <sup>D</sup></i></b>	<b>18,700</b>	
2017	<b><i>Lower Montgomery County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington ) (2017)</i></b>	<b>87,000</b>	
2017	<b><i>Upper Montgomery County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington ) (2017)</i></b>	<b>18,400</b>	
2017	<b><i>Prince George's County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington ) (2017)</i></b>	<b>11,400</b>	
2017	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington in Maryland Total (2017)</i></b>	<b>116,800</b>	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2012	South Gate	100	
2017	Waldorf	200	
	<b>Total Maryland</b>	<b>240,100</b>	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Massachusetts</b>		
2019	<b><i>Attleboro (part of Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island) (2002)</i></b> <sup>A</sup>	800	
2021	<b>Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008)</b> <sup>D</sup>	600	80
2021	<b>Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008)</b> <sup>D</sup>	1,600	415
2021	<b>Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008)</b> <sup>D</sup>	2,100	2,255
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of the Berkshires Total (2008)</i></b> <sup>D</sup>	4,300	2,750
2021	<b>Brighton-Brookline-Newton &amp; Contiguous Areas (2015)</b>	70,700	
2021	<b>Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)</b>	66,800	
2021	<b>Greater Framingham (2015)</b>	21,100	
2021	<b>Northwestern Suburbs (2015)</b>	11,200	
2021	<b>Greater Sharon (2015)</b>	10,400	
2021	<b>North Shore (2015)</b>	30,000	
2021	<b>Southwestern Suburbs (2015)</b>	5,300	
2021	<b>Northern Suburbs (2015)</b>	14,400	
2021	<b>South Area (2015)</b>	18,100	
2021	<b><i>Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston Total (2015)</i></b>	248,000	
2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250	
2017	Fall River	600	
2013	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375	200
2021	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000	
2021	Haverhill	900	
2021	Lowell	2,100	
2021	<b><i>Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total</i></b>	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2021	<b><i>New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett) (Jewish Federation of Greater New Bedford)</i></b>	3,000	
2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2022	<b>Upper Valley (Franklin &amp; Hampshire Counties) (2020)</b> <sup>D</sup>	12,500	
2022	<b>Lower Valley (Hampden County) (2020)</b> <sup>D</sup>	10,500	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts (Springfield) (Pioneer Valley) Total (2020)</i></b> <sup>D</sup>	23,000	
2014	Taunton	400	
2022	<b>Central Worcester County (Worcester, Holden, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Grafton, &amp; the Boroughs) (1986)</b>	9,000	
2022	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2022	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total</i></b>	10,500	
2001	Other Places	75	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Total Massachusetts</b>	<b>301,880</b>	<b>3,350</b>
	<b>Michigan</b>		
2021	<i>Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Ann Arbor) (2010)</i> <sup>A</sup>	8,000	
2012	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2021	<i>Benton Harbor-St. Joseph (part of Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley)</i>	150	
2022	<b>West Bloomfield (2018)</b>	15,200	
2022	<b>Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2018)</b>	12,400	
2022	<b>Farmington (2018)</b>	6,300	
2022	<b>Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2018)</b>	12,800	
2022	<b>Southfield (2018)</b>	5,600	
2022	<b>East Oakland County (2018)</b>	3,600	
2022	<b>North Oakland County (2018)</b>	3,700	
2022	<b>West Oakland County (2018)</b>	4,450	
2022	<b>Wayne County (2018)</b>	5,000	
2022	<b>Macomb County (2018)</b>	2,700	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, &amp; Wayne Counties) Total (2018)</i></b>	71,750	
2021	<i>Flint (Flint Jewish Federation) (1956)</i> <sup>D</sup>	1,300	
2021	<i>Grand Rapids (Kent County) (Jewish Federation of Grand Rapids)</i>	2,000	
2017	Jackson	200	
2012	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500	
2016	Lansing (Ingham County)	1,800	
2021	<i>Lenawee &amp; Monroe Counties (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo)</i>	200	
2007	Midland	120	
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210	
2017	Traverse City	150	
2007	Other Places	275	
	<b>Total Michigan</b>	<b>87,905</b>	
	<b>Minnesota</b>		
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2021	<b>City of Minneapolis (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	16,000	
2021	<b>Minneapolis Suburbs (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	20,000	
2021	<b>Outer Suburbs-Minneapolis (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	6,800	
2021	<b><i>Minneapolis Jewish Federation Total (2019)</i></b> <sup>D</sup>	42,800	
2021	<b>City of St. Paul (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	9,500	
2021	<b>St. Paul Suburbs (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	7,700	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>Outer Suburbs-St. Paul (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	4,800	
2021	<b>St. Paul Jewish Federation Total (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	22,000	
2021	<b>Twin Cities Total (2019)</b> <sup>D</sup>	64,800	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Minnesota</b>	<b>65,900</b>	
	<b>Mississippi</b>		
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	<b>Total Mississippi</b>	<b>1,525</b>	
	<b>Missouri</b>		
2021	<i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston (part of Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky)</i>	50	
2014	Columbia	400	
2009	Jefferson City	100	
2017	Joplin	100	
2021	<b>Kansas City-Missouri portion (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City) (2021)</b>	6,700	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2022	<b>Creve Coeur Area (2014)</b>	13,550	
2022	<b>Chesterfield (2014)</b>	12,150	
2022	<b>University City/Clayton (2014)</b>	9,100	
2022	<b>Olivette/Ladue (2014)</b>	6,200	
2022	<b>St. Charles County (2014)</b>	5,900	
2022	<b>St. Louis City (2014)</b>	5,150	
2022	<b>Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)</b>	2,750	
2022	<b>Other North County (2014)</b>	4,400	
2022	<b>Other South County (2014)</b>	1,900	
2022	<b>Jewish Federation of St. Louis Total (2014)</b>	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
2001	Other Places	25	
	<b>Total Missouri</b>	<b>68,975</b>	
	<b>Montana</b>		
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2022	Bozeman	500	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	300	
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>1,495</b>	
	<b>Nebraska</b>		
2014	Lincoln	400	
2022	<b>East Omaha (2017)</b>	1,900	
2022	<b>West Omaha (2017)</b>	5,700	
2022	<b>Other Areas (2017)</b>	1,200	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Omaha Total (2017)</i></b>	8,800	
	Other Places	150	
	<b>Total Nebraska</b>	<b>9,350</b>	
	<b>Nevada</b>		
2022	<b>Northwest (2005)</b>	24,500	
2022	<b>Southwest (2005)</b>	16,000	
2022	<b>Central (2005)</b>	6,000	
2022	<b>Southeast (2005)</b>	18,000	
2022	<b>Northeast (2005)</b>	7,800	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Nevada (Las Vegas) Total (2005)</i></b>	72,300	
2022	<b>Reno-Carson City (Carson City &amp; Washoe Counties) (2011)<sup>A</sup></b>	7,500	
	<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>79,800</b>	
	<b>New Hampshire</b>		
2001	Concord	500	
2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
2001	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	
2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
2021	<b><i>Manchester (Jewish Federation of New Hampshire) (1983)<sup>D</sup></i></b>	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	<b><i>Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)<sup>A</sup></i></b>	700	
2001	Other Places	50	
	<b>Total New Hampshire</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>140</b>

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>New Jersey</b>		
2021	<b>The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)</b>	5,450	6,700
2021	<b>The Mainland (2004)</b>	6,250	600
2021	<b>Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)</b>	11,700	7,300
2021	<b>Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)</b>	500	900
2021	<b>Jewish Federation of Atlantic and Cape May Counties Total (2004)</b>	12,200	8,200
2022	<b>Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)</b>	11,900	
2022	<b>North Palisades (2001)</b>	18,600	
2022	<b>Central Bergen (2001)</b>	22,200	
2022	<b>West Bergen (2001)</b>	14,300	
2022	<b>South Bergen (2001)</b>	10,000	
2022	Other Bergen	23,000	
2022	<b>Bergen County Subtotal</b>	100,000	
2022	<b>Northern Hudson County (2001)</b>	2,000	
2022	Bayonne	1,000	
2022	Hoboken	5,000	
2022	Jersey City	10,000	
2022	<b>Hudson County Subtotal</b>	18,000	
2022	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2022	<b>Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, &amp; northern Passaic Counties) Total</b>	126,000	
2022	<b>Camden County (1991, 2013) <sup>E</sup></b>	36,600	
2022	<b>Burlington County (1991, 2013) <sup>E</sup></b>	16,800	
2022	<b>Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013) <sup>E</sup></b>	6,600	
2022	<b>Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013) <sup>E</sup></b>	60,000	
2020	<b>Western Greater MetroWest (2020) <sup>D</sup></b>	21,900	
2020	<b>Essex (2020) <sup>D</sup></b>	47,800	
2020	<b>East Morris (2020) <sup>D</sup></b>	30,900	
2020	<b>Union (2020) <sup>D</sup></b>	21,700	
2020	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, &amp; Union Counties) Total (2020) <sup>D</sup></b>	122,300	
2021	<b>North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)</b>	3,600	
2021	<b>Highland Park-South Edison (2008)</b>	5,700	
2021	<b>Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)</b>	24,800	
2021	<b>South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)</b>	17,900	
2021	<b>Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)</b>	52,000	
2021	<b>Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)</b>	37,800	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)</b>	17,300	
2021	<b>Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)</b>	8,900	
2021	<b>Monmouth County Subtotal (1997)</b>	64,000	6,000
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth) Total</i></b>	116,000	6,000
2021	Jackson Township	4,500	
2022	<b>Lakewood (2022) <sup>C</sup></b>	138,000	
2021	Other Ocean County	4,000	
	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Ocean County Total</i></b>	146,500	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
2001	Princeton (Mercer County)	3,000	
2001	<b>Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) <sup>D</sup></b>	6,000	
2001	<i>Jewish Federation of Princeton Mercer Bucks (excluding northern Bucks County in Pennsylvania also served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia) Total</i>	9,000	
2022	<b>Hunterdon County (2012) <sup>A</sup></b>	6,000	
2022	<b>Southern Somerset County (2012) <sup>A</sup></b>	11,600	
2022	<b>Warren County (2012) <sup>A</sup></b>	2,400	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon &amp; Warren Counties Total (2012) <sup>A</sup></i></b>	20,000	
2021	<i>Vineland area (including southern Gloucester &amp; eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties)</i>	2,000	
2001	Other Places	150	
	<b>Total New Jersey</b>	626,150	14,200
	<b>New Mexico</b>		
2021	<b>Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) <sup>A</sup></b>	7,500	
2021	Las Cruces (part of <i>Jewish El Paso</i> )	500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
2001	Taos	300	
2001	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total New Mexico</b>	12,625	
	<b>New York</b>		
2022	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
2022	Amsterdam	100	
2022	Catskill	200	
2022	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800	
2022	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300	
2022	Hudson (Columbia County)	500	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2022	Saratoga Springs	600	
2022	Schenectady	5,200	
2022	Troy	800	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York Total</i>	20,500	
2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	
2001	Binghamton (Broome County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Binghamton)	2,400	
2021	<b>Buffalo (Erie County) (2013)<sup>D</sup></b>	10,700	
2019	<b>Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, &amp; Wyoming Counties) (2013)<sup>D</sup></b>	300	
	<b>Buffalo Jewish Federation (Greater Buffalo) Total (2013)<sup>D</sup></b>	11,000	
2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150	
2021	<i>Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck) (Jewish Federation of Dutchess County)</i>	10,000	
2009	<i>Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, southeastern Steuben, &amp; parts of Tioga Counties) (Jewish Center and Federation of the Twin Tiers)</i>	700	
2001	Fleischmanns	100	
2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130	
2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County) (Ithaca Area United Jewish Community)	2,000	
2001	Jamestown	100	
2021	<b>Northeast Bronx (2011)</b>	18,300	
2021	<b>Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)</b>	20,100	
2021	<b>Other Bronx (2011)</b>	15,500	
2021	<b>Bronx Subtotal (2011)</b>	53,900	
2021	<b>Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)</b>	47,000	
2021	<b>Borough Park (2011)</b>	131,100	
2021	<b>Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)</b>	19,700	
2021	<b>Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)</b>	24,500	
2021	<b>Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011)</b>	56,200	
2021	<b>Crown Heights (2011)</b>	23,800	
2021	<b>Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)</b>	108,500	
2021	<b>Kings Bay-Madison (2011)</b>	29,400	
2021	<b>Williamsburg (2011)</b>	74,500	
2021	<b>Other Brooklyn (2011)</b>	46,400	
2021	<b>Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)</b>	561,100	
2021	<b>Lower Manhattan East (2011)</b>	39,500	
2021	<b>Lower Manhattan West (2011)</b>	33,200	
2021	<b>Upper East Side (2011)</b>	57,400	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Upper West Side (2011)	70,300	
2021	Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)	21,400	
2021	Other Manhattan (2011)	17,700	
2021	Manhattan Subtotal (2011)	239,500	
2021	Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)	26,800	
2021	Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)	60,900	
2021	Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)	41,600	
2021	Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst Area (2011)	12,100	
2021	The Rockaways (2011)	22,500	
2021	Other Queens (2011)	33,900	
2021	Queens Subtotal (2011)	197,800	
2021	Mid-Staten Island (2011)	18,800	
2021	Southern Staten Island (2011)	8,800	
2021	Other Staten Island (2011)	6,300	
2021	Staten Island Subtotal (2011)	33,900	
2021	New York City Subtotal (2011)	1,086,200	
2021	Five Towns (2011)	25,000	
2021	Great Neck (2011)	28,700	
2021	Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)	38,500	
2021	Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)	45,900	
2021	Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)	35,800	
2021	Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)	34,800	
2021	Other Nassau (2011)	21,200	
2021	Nassau County Subtotal (2011)	229,900	
2021	Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)	19,300	
2021	Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)	16,500	
2021	Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)	16,500	
2021	Other Suffolk (2011)	33,400	
2021	Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)	85,700	
2021	South-Central Westchester (2011)	46,200	
2021	Sound Shore Communities (2011)	18,900	
2021	River Towns (2011)	30,800	
2021	North-Central & Northwestern Westchester (2011)	25,300	
2021	Other Westchester (2011)	15,000	
2021	Westchester County Subtotal (2011)	136,200	
2021	UJA-Federation of New York (New York Metropolitan Area) (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester Counties) Total (2011)	1,538,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2020	Niagara Falls	100	
2009	Olean	100	
2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2021	<b>Kiryas Joel/Palm Tree (2020)</b> <sup>C</sup>	33,000	
2019	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County, New York Total</i>	45,000	
2001	Plattsburgh	250	
2001	Potsdam	200	
2016	<b>Putnam County (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	3,900	
2022	<b>Brighton (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>E</sup>	10,100	
2022	<b>Pittsford (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>E</sup>	3,800	
2022	<b>Other Places in Monroe County &amp; Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>E</sup>	6,000	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Rochester Total (1999, 2010)</i> <sup>E</sup>	19,900	
2021	<b>Kaser Village (2019)</b> <sup>C</sup>	5,600	
2021	<b>Monsey (2017)</b> <sup>C</sup>	30,000	
2021	<b>New Square (2019)</b> <sup>C</sup>	9,700	
2019	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	<i>Jewish Federation &amp; Foundation of Rockland County Total</i>	111,900	
2001	Rome	100	
2022	<b>Bloomington (2022)</b> <sup>C</sup>	600	
2001	Other Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	6,825	
	<i>Sullivan County Total</i>	7,425	
2021	<i>Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, &amp; most of Oswego Counties) (Jewish Federation of Central New York)</i>	7,500	
2014	<i>Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock &amp; eastern Ulster County) (Jewish Federation of Ulster County)</i>	5,000	
2021	<i>Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley)</i>	1,100	
2001	Watertown	100	
2001	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total New York</b>	<b>1,788,595</b>	
	<b>North Carolina</b>		
2010	<b>Buncombe County (Asheville) (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	2,530	415
2010	<b>Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	510	100
2010	<b>Transylvania County (Brevard) (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	80	130
2010	<b>Macon County (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	60	30
2010	<b>Other Western North Carolina (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	220	160
2010	<b>Western North Carolina Total (2010)</b> <sup>D</sup>	3,400	835



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	Boone	60	225
2021	<b>Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Charlotte) (1997)</b>	15,000	
2021	<b>Durham County (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	3,075	
2021	<b>Orange County (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	3,900	
2021	<b>Other (Chatham &amp; parts of Wake County) (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	525	
2021	<b>Jewish for Good (Durham-Chapel Hill) Total (2019) <sup>D</sup></b>	7,500	
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300	
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250	
2022	Greensboro (Greensboro Jewish Federation)	3,000	
2015	Greenville	300	
2011	Hickory	250	
2009	High Point	150	
2009	Mooreville (Iredell County)	150	
2009	New Bern	150	
2009	Pinehurst	250	
2021	<b>Raleigh-Cary (Wake County) (Jewish Federation of Raleigh-Cary)</b>	15,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville (Iredell County)	150	
2015	<b>Winston-Salem (2011) <sup>A</sup></b>	1,200	
	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total North Carolina</b>	<b>48,935</b>	<b>1,060</b>
	<b>North Dakota</b>		
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
2001	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total North Dakota</b>	<b>400</b>	
	<b>Ohio</b>		
2016	<b>Akron-Kent (parts of Portage &amp; Summit Counties) (Jewish Community Board of Akron) (1999) <sup>D</sup></b>	3,000	
2001	Athens	100	
2017	<b>Canton (Stark County) (Canton Jewish Community Federation) (1955) <sup>D</sup></b>	900	
2019	<b>Downtown-Covington-OTR (2019)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Hyde Park-Walnut Hills- Mt. Lookout (2019)</b>	4,800	
2019	<b>Northside-North Avondale-Clifton (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<b>Westside (2019)</b>	1,300	
2019	<b>Urban Subtotal (2019)</b>	<b>8,700</b>	
2019	<b>Amberley-Pleasant Ridge (2019)</b>	2,900	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	<b>Blue Ash-Montgomery (2019)</b>	3,500	
2019	<b>Evandale-North Central (2019)</b>	650	
2019	<b>Kenwood-Indian Hill (2019)</b>	1,900	
2019	<b>Mariemont-Madisonville (2019)</b>	1,300	
2019	<b>Wyoming-Finneytown (2019)</b>	950	
2019	<b>Central and East Subtotal (2019)</b>	11,200	
2019	<b>Anderson (2019)</b>	950	
2019	<b>Loveland (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<b>Mason (2019)</b>	4,500	
2019	<b>West Chester-Fairfield (2019)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Other Outer (2019)</b>	650	
2019	<b>Outer Suburbs Subtotal (2019)</b>	8,700	
2019	<b>Outlying Ohio (2019)</b>	1,900	
2019	<b>Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2019)</i></b>	32,100	
2019	<b>The Heights (2011)</b>	22,200	
2019	<b>East Side Suburbs (2011)</b>	5,300	
2019	<b>Beachwood (2011)</b>	10,700	
2019	<b>Solon &amp; Southeast Suburbs (2011)</b>	15,300	
2019	<b>Northern Heights (2011)</b>	10,400	
2019	<b>West Side/Central Area (2011)</b>	11,900	
2019	<b>Northeast (2011)</b>	5,000	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Cleveland (Cuyahoga &amp; parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, &amp; Summit Counties) Total (2011)</i></b>	80,800	
2019	<b>Bexley area (2013)</b>	5,400	
2019	<b>East (2013)</b>	6,400	
2019	<b>Perimeter North (2013)</b>	4,700	
2019	<b>Downtown/University (2013)</b>	9,000	
2019	<b><i>JewishColumbus (Greater Columbus) Total (2013)</i></b>	25,500	
2021	<b><i>Dayton (Greene &amp; Montgomery Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Dayton) (1986)</i></b> <sup>D</sup>	4,000	
2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900	
2001	Huron & Sandusky Counties	105	
2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
2001	Lorain	600	
2001	Mansfield	150	
2001	Marion	125	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas County)	100	
2001	Springfield	200	
2021	<b>Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, &amp; Wood Counties) (1994)</b> <sup>D</sup>	2,300	
2021	Lenawee & Monroe Counties (Michigan)	200	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, &amp; Wood Counties in Ohio &amp; Lenawee &amp; Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,500	
2001	Wooster	175	
2019	<b>Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning &amp; Trumbull Counties) (2002)</b> <sup>D</sup>	1,300	
2019	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell) (Pennsylvania)	300	
2019	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning &amp; Trumbull Counties in Ohio &amp; Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,600	
2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100	
	Other Places	325	
	<b>Total Ohio</b>	151,515	
	<b>Oklahoma</b>		
2021	<b>Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland &amp; Oklahoma Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Oklahoma City) (2010)</b> <sup>A</sup>	2,300	
2022	Tulsa (Jewish Federation of Tulsa)	2,000	
	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Oklahoma</b>	4,425	
	<b>Oregon</b>		
2010	<b>Bend (2010)</b> <sup>A</sup>	1,000	
2020	Corvallis (Benton County)	500	
2001	Eugene (Jewish Federation of Lane County)	3,250	
2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	
2019	<b>Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, &amp; Washington Counties) (2011)</b> <sup>D</sup>	33,800	
2019	<b>Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011)</b> <sup>D</sup>	2,600	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Portland Total (2011)</i> <sup>D</sup>	36,400	
2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
2001	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Oregon</b>	40,650	
	<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
2014	Altoona (Blair County) (Greater Altoona Jewish Federation)	450	
2007	<b>Carbon County (2007)</b> <sup>A</sup>	600	
2015	Chambersburg (Franklin County)	100	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	<b>East Shore (1994)</b>	3,000	
2016	<b>West Shore (1994)</b>	2,000	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Harrisburg Total (1994)</i></b>	5,000	
2019	Hazleton-Tamaqua	100	
2018	Johnstown (Cambria & Somerset Counties)	100	
2014	<i>Lancaster (Jewish Community Alliance of Lancaster)</i>	3,000	
2014	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	165	
2018	<b>Allentown (2007)</b>	5,950	
2018	<b>Bethlehem (2007)</b>	1,050	
2018	<b>Easton (2007)</b>	1,050	
2018	<b><i>Jewish Federation of the Lehigh Valley Total (2007)</i></b>	8,050	
2019	<i>Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell) (part of Youngstown Area Jewish Federation)</i>	300	
2007	<b>Monroe County (2007)</b> <sup>A</sup>	2,300	
2019	<b>Bucks County (2019)</b>	52,600	
2019	<b>Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2019)</b>	22,500	
2019	<b>Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2019)</b>	29,400	
2019	<b>Montgomery County (Norristown) (2019)</b>	84,500	
2019	<b>Philadelphia County (2019)</b>	162,100	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia Total (2019)</i></b>	351,100	
2008	Pike County	300	
2022	<b>Squirrel Hill (2017)</b>	14,800	
2022	<b>Rest of Pittsburgh (2017)</b>	12,800	
2022	<b>South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017)</b>	8,800	
2022	<b>North Hills (Hampton-Fox Chapel-O'Hara) (2017)</b>	5,400	
2022	<b>Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017)</b>	7,400	
2022	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, &amp; Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017)</i></b>	49,200	
2001	Pottstown	650	
2001	Pottsville	120	
2021	<i>Reading (Berks County) (Jewish Federation of Reading/Berks)</i>	2,200	
2021	<i>Scranton (Lackawanna County) (Jewish Federation of Northeastern Pennsylvania)</i>	3,100	
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900	
2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b><i>Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (Wyoming Valley) (Jewish Community Alliance of Northeastern Pennsylvania) (2005)</i></b> <sup>D</sup>	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	<b>York (1999)</b>	1,800	
	Other Places	875	
	<b>Total Pennsylvania</b>	<b>433,710</b>	
	<b>Rhode Island</b>		
2019	<b>Attleboro (Massachusetts) (2002)</b> <sup>A</sup>	800	
2019	<b>Providence-Pawtucket (2002)</b>	7,500	
2019	<b>West Bay (2002)</b>	6,350	
2019	<b>East Bay (2002)</b>	1,100	
2019	<b>South County (Washington County) (2002)</b>	1,800	
2019	<b>Northern Rhode Island (2002)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Newport County (2002)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island (including Attleboro in Massachusetts) Total (2002)</i></b>	19,550	
2019	<b>Total Rhode Island</b>	<b>18,750</b>	
	<b>South Carolina</b>		
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2021	<b><i>Charleston (Charleston, Dorchester, &amp; Berkley Counties) (Charleston Jewish Federation)</i></b>	9,000	
2021	<b><i>Columbia (Lexington &amp; Richland Counties) (Columbia Jewish Federation)</i></b>	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2021	<b><i>Greenville (Greenville Jewish Federation) (2010)</i></b> <sup>A</sup>	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>16,820</b>	
	<b>South Dakota</b>		
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
2001	Other Places	50	
	<b>Total South Dakota</b>	<b>250</b>	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Tennessee</b>		
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2021	<b>Chattanooga (Jewish Federation of Greater Chattanooga) (2011)</b> <sup>A</sup>	1,400	
2016	<b>Knoxville (Knoxville Jewish Alliance) (2010)</b> <sup>A</sup>	2,000	
2021	<b>Memphis (Memphis Jewish Federation) (2006)</b> <sup>D</sup>	10,000	
2019	<b>Davidson County (2015)</b> <sup>D</sup>	6,450	
2019	<b>Williamson County (2015)</b> <sup>D</sup>	1,700	
2019	<b>Other Central Tennessee (2015)</b> <sup>D</sup>	850	
2019	<b>Jewish Federation and Jewish Foundation of Nashville &amp; Middle Tennessee Total (2015)</b> <sup>D</sup>	9,000	
2010	<b>Oak Ridge (2010)</b> <sup>A</sup>	150	
	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Tennessee</b>	<b>22,800</b>	
	<b>Texas</b>		
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2021	<b>Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, &amp; Caldwell Counties) (Shalom Austin)</b>	30,000	
2014	Beaumont	300	
2011	Brownsville	200	
2013	Bryan-College Station	400	
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100	
2021	<b>Corpus Christi (Nueces County) (Combined Jewish Appeal of Corpus Christi)</b>	200	
2021	<b>North Dallas (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	12,500	
2021	<b>Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	14,700	
2021	<b>Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	23,500	
2021	<b>East Dallas (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	1,300	
2021	<b>Denton-Flower Mound-Lewisville (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	900	
2021	<b>South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	200	
2021	<b>Addison-Carrollton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	2,700	
2021	<b>Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	14,200	
	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, &amp; southeastern Denton Counties)</b>		
2021	<b>Total (1988, 2013)</b> <sup>E</sup>	70,000	
2021	<b>El Paso</b>	5,000	
2021	<b>Las Cruces (New Mexico)</b>	500	
2021	<b>Jewish El Paso Total</b>	5,500	
2022	<b>Fort Worth (Tarrant County) (Jewish Federation of Fort Worth &amp; Tarrant County)</b>	5,000	
2011	Galveston	600	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2019	<b>Core Area (2016)</b>	19,800	
2019	<b>Memorial (2016)</b>	5,100	
2019	<b>Central City (2016)</b>	6,000	
2019	<b>Suburban Southwest (2016)</b>	5,800	
2019	<b>West (2016)</b>	3,600	
2019	<b>North (2016)</b>	7,300	
2019	<b>Southeast (2016)</b>	3,000	
2019	<b>East (2016)</b>	400	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (Harris County &amp; parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston, &amp; Montgomery Counties) Total (2016)</i></b>	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	<b>Inside Loop 410 (2007)</b>	2,000	
2007	<b>Between the Loops (2007)</b>	5,600	
2007	<b>Outside Loop 1604 (2007)</b>	1,600	
2007	<b><i>Jewish Federation of San Antonio (Bexar County) Total (2007)</i></b>	9,200	
2007	<b>San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, &amp; Wilson Counties) (2007) <sup>A</sup></b>	1,000	
2021	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
	Other Places	350	
	<b>Total Texas</b>	175,580	
	<b>Utah</b>		
2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2021	<b><i>Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (United Jewish Federation of Utah) (2010) <sup>A</sup></i></b>	4,800	
2001	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Utah</b>	5,650	400
	<b>Vermont</b>		
2001	Bennington	500	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
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	
	<b>Total Vermont</b>	<b>7,865</b>	
	<b>Virginia</b>		
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	
2021	Newport News-Hampton	2,250	
2021	Williamsburg	750	
2021	<i>United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total</i>	3,000	
2008	<b>Norfolk (2001)</b>	3,550	
2008	<b>Virginia Beach (2001)</b>	6,000	
2008	<b>Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)</b>	1,400	
2008	<i>United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Total (2001)</i>	10,950	
2017	<b>North-Central Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)</b>	24,500	
2017	<b>Central Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)</b>	23,100	
2017	<b>East Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)</b>	54,400	
2017	<b>West Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)</b>	19,400	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington in Northern Virginia Total (2017)</i>	121,400	
2013	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	300	
2011	<b>Central (1994, 2011)<sup>B</sup></b>	1,300	
2011	<b>West End (1994, 2011)<sup>B</sup></b>	1,200	
2011	<b>Far West End (1994, 2011)<sup>B</sup></b>	4,100	
2011	<b>Northeast (1994, 2011)<sup>B</sup></b>	1,200	
2011	<b>Southside (1994, 2011)<sup>B</sup></b>	2,200	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	<b><i>Jewish Community Federation of Richmond (City of Richmond &amp; Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, &amp; Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011) <sup>B</sup></i></b>	10,000	
2013	Roanoke	1,000	
2013	Staunton-Lexington	100	
2013	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, & Warren Counties)	270	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Virginia</b>	<b>150,620</b>	
	<b>Washington</b>		
2018	Bellingham	1,500	
2019	<b><i>Clark County (Vancouver) (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Portland) (2011) <sup>D</sup></i></b>	2,600	
2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	
2011	Longview-Kelso	100	
2016	Olympia (Thurston County)	1,500	
2001	Port Angeles	100	
2009	Port Townsend	200	
2014	Pullman (Whitman County)	100	
2019	<b>South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014)</b>	16,500	
2019	<b>North Seattle (Northeast &amp; Northwest Seattle) (2014)</b>	16,400	
2019	<b>Bellevue (2014)</b>	6,300	
2019	<b>Mercer Island (2014)</b>	6,400	
2019	<b>Redmond (2014)</b>	3,000	
2019	<b>Rest of King County (2014)</b>	9,400	
2019	<b>Pierce &amp; Snohomish Counties (2014)</b>	1,850	
2019	<b>Island &amp; Kitsap Counties (2014)</b>	4,800	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle Total (2014)</i></b>	64,650	
2001	Spokane	1,500	
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500	
2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150	
2001	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>75,300</b>	
	<b>West Virginia</b>		
2011	Bluefield-Princeton	100	
2007	<i>Charleston (Kanawha County) (Federated Charities of Charleston)</i>	975	
2001	Clarksburg	110	
2001	Huntington	250	
2001	Morgantown	200	
2001	Parkersburg	110	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2022

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2001	Wheeling	290	
	Other Places	275	
	<b>Total West Virginia</b>	<b>2,310</b>	
	<b>Wisconsin</b>		
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	<i>Madison (Dane County) (Jewish Federation of Madison)</i>	5,000	
2019	<b>City of Milwaukee (2011)</b>	4,900	
2019	<b>North Shore (2011)</b>	13,400	
2019	<b>Waukesha (2011)</b>	3,200	
2019	<b>Milwaukee County Ring (2011)</b>	4,300	
2019	<b><i>Milwaukee Jewish Federation (Greater Milwaukee) (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, &amp; eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011)</i></b>	25,800	
2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170	
2001	Racine (Racine County)	200	
2001	Sheboygan	140	
2015	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300	
2001	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total Wisconsin</b>	<b>33,455</b>	
	<b>Wyoming</b>		
2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2022	Jackson Hole	500	500
2008	Laramie	200	
	<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>500</b>
	<b>US Territories</b>		
2017	Guam	100	
2020	US Virgin Islands	400	
2020	Puerto Rico	1,500	
2020	American Samoa	10	
2020	Northern Mariana Islands	0	
	<b>Total US Territories</b>	<b>2,010</b>	

## Author Biographies

**Ira M. Sheskin** is Professor of Geography and Sustainable Development and Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami. He is the recipient of the Marshall Sklare Award (2023) from the Association for the Scientific Study of Jewry. His main research interest is in the geography and demography of American Jews, and he is co-editor of the *American Jewish Year Book*. He has completed more than 50 major local Jewish community studies for Jewish Federations throughout the country and has been a consultant to numerous synagogues, Jewish day schools, Jewish agencies, Jewish nursing homes, and Jewish Community Centers throughout the country. Dr. Sheskin was a member of the National Technical Advisory Committee of the United Jewish Communities from 1988 to 2003. This committee completed both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys. He, along with Arnold Dashefsky is an author of the annual article on the American Jewish population which appears on the Berman Jewish DataBank website and in the *American Jewish Year Book*. His publications include about 60 monographs and books, including: *Survey Research for Geographers*; *How Jewish Communities Differ*; and *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts*. He is currently working on a book with Arnold Dashefsky called *Jewish Options*.

**Arnold Dashefsky** is the Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies and Professor of Sociology Emeritus and was the founding Director of the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut. Currently, he is Senior Academic Consultant to the Berman Jewish DataBank and Director Emeritus, as well as co-editor of the *American Jewish Year Book*. He has co-authored, co-edited, and edited 18 books and numerous articles and papers on Jewish identity, family, ethnicity, emigration, and interfaith marriage. He, along with Ira M. Sheskin is an author of the annual article on the American Jewish population, which appears on the Berman Jewish DataBank website and in the *American Jewish Year Book*. He was a founding member, secretary-treasurer, vice president, and president of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (ASSJ) and served as editor of its journal, *Contemporary Jewry*. He is the recipient of the Mandel L. Berman Service Award (2012) and the Marshall Sklare Award (2020), both from ASSJ. He is currently working on a book with Ira Sheskin called *Jewish Options*.