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UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION 2023

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United States Jewish Population, 2023

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The American Jewish Year Book 2023

The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899

This Report derives from Chapter 6 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2023*.

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 DataBank. 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, 2023*

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United States Jewish Population, 2023

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United States Jewish Population, 2023

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

The 2023 *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)* estimate for the US Jewish population is 7.46 million¹ and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of more than 1,200 local estimates. The 7.46 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).

While this report is mostly concerned with Jewish population size and its geographic distribution, we first present some of the basic characteristics of the US Jewish population derived from the Pew Research Center (2021) report *Jewish Americans in 2020*.

- Population: “In absolute numbers, the 2020 Jewish population estimate is approximately 7.5 million, including 5.8 million adults and 1.8 million children (rounded to the closest 100,000)” (2021, 10).
- Demographics: “In the 2020 survey, roughly nine-in-ten US Jewish adults identify as White non-Hispanic (92%), while 8% identify with all other categories combined” (2021, 37). (See also, “9. Race, ethnicity, heritage and immigration among US Jews,” 2021, 170, and “10. Jewish demographics” 2021, 187). “Compared with the overall public, the Jewish population is older, has relatively high levels of educational attainment and is geographically concentrated in the Northeast” (2021, 187).
- Fertility: “In the 2020 survey, Jewish adults ages 40 to 59 report having had an average of 1.9 children, the same as in the 2013 survey and slightly below the comparable figure for the general US public, which is 2.3 children per adult in the same age cohort” (2021, 188).
- Immigration: “Nine-in-ten Jewish adults report that they were born in the United States (90%), including 21% who are adult children of at least one immigrant and 68% whose families have been in the US for three generations or longer. One-in-ten Jewish adults (10%) are immigrants, including 1% who were born in Israel” (2021, 173).

¹ For an explanation of the difference between our estimate and the estimate provided by Sergio DellaPergola in the World Jewish Population report, see Section 1 below.

- Religious “nones:” “The percentage of US Jews who do not claim any religion (27%) – i.e., who identify as atheist, agnostic, or ‘nothing in particular,’ religiously – is virtually identical to the percentage of US adults overall in these categories (28%)” (2021, 22).
- Intermarriage: “Among Jewish respondents who got married in the past decade, six-in-ten say they have a non-Jewish spouse. Among Jews who got married between 2000 and 2009, fewer (45%) are intermarried, as are about four-in-ten who got married in the 1990s (37%) or 1980s (42%). By contrast, just 18% of Jews who got married before 1980 have a non-Jewish spouse” (2021, 39). (See also, “Intermarriage is common among American Jews” 2021, 94).
- Jewish child-rearing: “About eight-in-ten Jews who are currently parents or guardians of at least one child residing in their household say they are raising their children as Jewish in some way” (2021, 102). “Intermarried Jews who are currently raising minor children (under age 18) in their homes are much less likely to say they are bringing up their children as Jewish by religion (28%) than are Jewish parents who have a Jewish spouse (93%), although many of the intermarried Jews say they are raising their children as partly Jewish by religion or as Jewish aside from religion” (2021, 40).
- Denominations: “More than half of US Jews identify with the Reform (37%) or Conservative (17%) movements, while about one-in-ten (9%) identify with Orthodox Judaism. One-third of Jews (32%) do not identify with any particular Jewish denomination, and 4% identify with smaller branches – such as Reconstructionist or Humanist Judaism – or say they are connected with multiple streams of US Judaism. Among Jews by religion, branch affiliation generally mirrors the broader pattern among Jews overall” (2021, 57).
- Retention (the 2013 report called it “denominational switching”): “Orthodox and Reform Judaism exhibit the highest retention rates of the major streams; 67% of Americans raised as Orthodox Jews by religion continue to identify with Orthodoxy as adults. Similarly, most people raised as Reform Jews by religion also identify as Reform today (66%). The retention rate for those raised within Conservative Judaism is lower; four-in-ten people (41%) raised as Conservative Jews by religion continue to identify with Conservative Judaism as adults, although fully nine-in-ten (93%) are still Jewish” (2021, 44).
- Jewish organizations (“how many Jewish adults belong to Jewish organizations other than synagogues”): “Overall, 16% of US Jewish adults say they often or sometimes participate in activities or services with Chabad...” (2021, 79).
- Philanthropy: “A large majority of US Jews say they feel at least some responsibility to help Jews in need around the world, including 28% who say they feel ‘a great deal’ of responsibility to do this” (2021, 113). “When asked whether they made a financial donation to any Jewish charity or cause (such as a synagogue, Jewish school or group supporting Israel) in the 12 months prior to taking the survey, about half of Jews say they did (48%)” (2021, 115).

- Community cohesiveness (“essential part of being Jewish”): Thirty-three percent of US Jews say that being part of a Jewish community is an essential aspect of their Jewish identity (2021, 64). “In addition, 85% of US Jews say they feel at least ‘some’ sense of belonging to the Jewish people, including roughly half who feel ‘a great deal of belonging’ (48%)” (2021, 110).
- Holocaust: Seventy-six percent of US Jews say that remembering the Holocaust is essential to their Jewish identity (2021, 20).
- Jewish law: Fifteen percent of US Jews say that observing Jewish law is an essential part of what being Jewish means to them (2021, 64).
- Israel: “Just under half of US Jewish adults (45%) have been to Israel” (2021, 18). “As of 2020, half of Jewish adults under age 30 describe themselves as very or somewhat emotionally attached to Israel (48%), compared with two-thirds of Jews ages 65 and older” (2021, 36). “Overall, 45% of US Jews say that caring about Israel is ‘essential’ to what being Jewish means to them, and an additional 37% say that caring about Israel is an important (though not essential) part of their Jewish identity” (2021, 141).
- View of the Israeli-Palestine conflict (2013 report called it “Middle East peace talks”): “Most US Jews (63%) say they think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully” (2021, 148).

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.²

² 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 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.

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 demographics and Jewish connectivity of households from the former Soviet Union (FSU) based upon the Pew 2020 survey.

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

Section 6 concludes by reviewing the challenges of arriving at a consensus about the US Jewish population.

Section 1 Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, working within the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. 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. 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 6.2 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 made on the basis of several methodologies. They are most often based on the results of telephone surveys using random digit dialing (RDD) (Sheskin 2001, 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.³

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).

³ 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, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin,

DJN studies are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area by itself, or of areas contiguous to other areas in which an RDD telephone survey was completed,⁴ or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study. In a few cases, Scientific Estimates are based on scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).⁵ More than three-quarters of the 7.46 million population estimate is based on Scientific Estimates of US Jewish communities.

1.2 Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates

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

- 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)

Note that the decennial census has never asked a religion question.⁶ 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).⁷

1.3 Source Three: Informant Estimates

Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, Stern, Weinstein, and Weiss) facilitates making reasonable estimates of the Jewish population. See also Mateos (2014) on the uses of ethnic names in general.

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

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

⁶ Some statistics are available from Engelman (1947). See also Linfield (1940).

⁷ For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see Comenetz (2006). Our thanks go to Joshua Comenetz, a geographer at the US Census Bureau, for his assistance with these estimates.

Informants at the more than 140 Jewish Federations and about 300 JFNA “network communities” are contacted 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, we retained estimates 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) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 13 Southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas). These provide useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states.

We also consulted the websites of the Reform (www.urj.org) and Conservative (www.uscj.org) movements. Both 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 developed for the *AJYB* based upon the existence of that synagogue and information on its approximate membership.

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, 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 (such as schools, prisons, and nursing homes), 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, 7). For 2020, the Pew Research Center reports 27% (Pew Research Center 2021, 8). Kosmin and Keysar (2013, 16) suggest that 30%-40% of US Jews identify as “secular.” One remains 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 liberal 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.

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.

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

This section examines population estimates for: 1) the US as a whole, 2) the four US Census Regions, 3) the nine US Census Divisions, 4) each state, 5) the 21 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 6) the 21 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and 7) the 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 second 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 on estimates, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made (Adler 1899, 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, 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. Much of this increase is almost certainly related to the significant increase in intermarriage which led to many more non-Jews living in households with Jews. 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. 2003), 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, like 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, 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, 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, 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, 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 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 had not developed 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

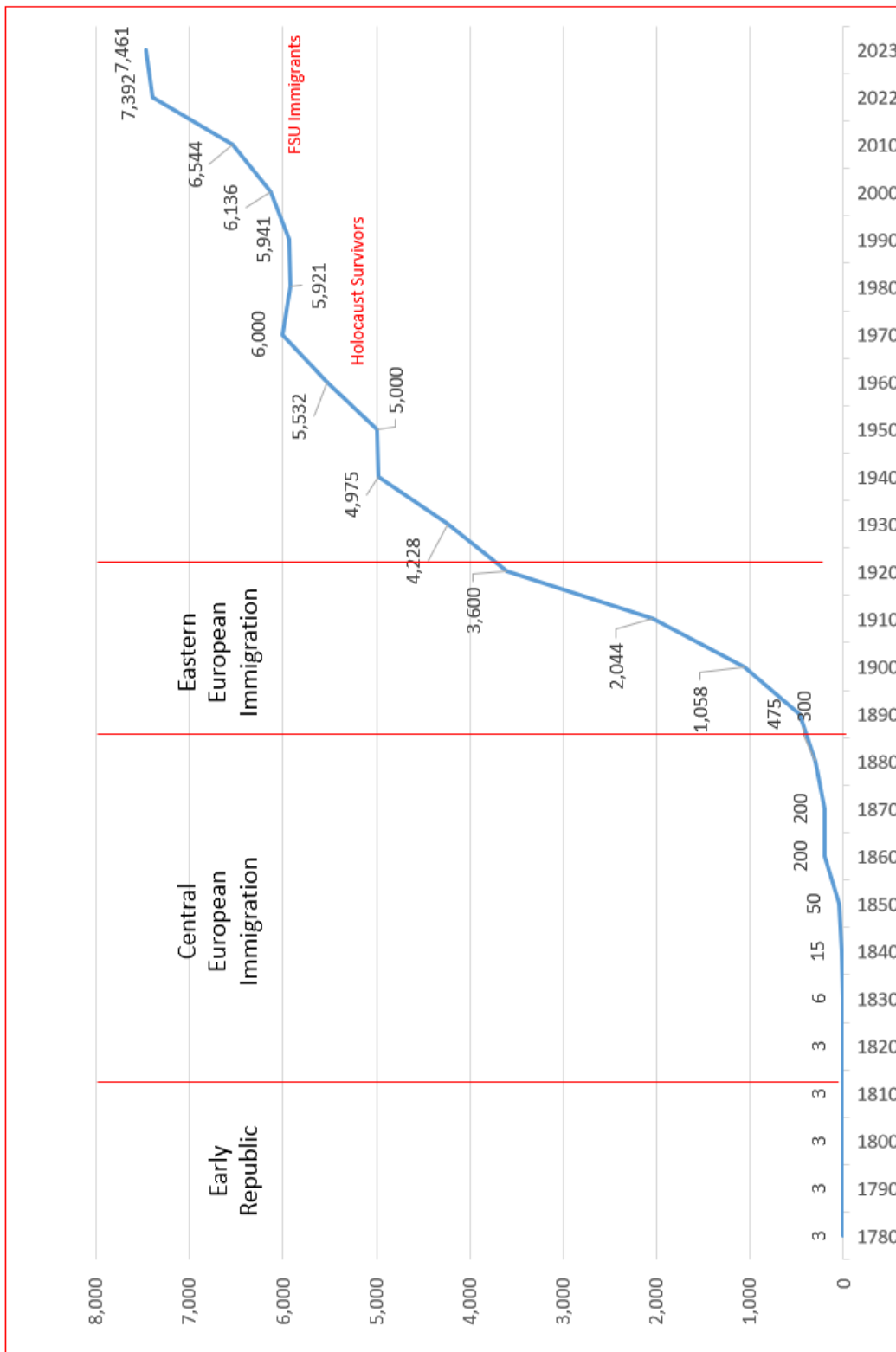


Figure 1 Growth of the US Jewish population, 1780-2022 (in thousands)

(NY), Newport (RI), Savannah (GA), Philadelphia (PA), and Charleston (SC). During this period, the Jewish population increased to between 2,650 and 3,000.⁸

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, Jews once again faced restrictions and difficulties 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, 89). Many of the German Jews who came to the US 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 230,000-300,000.⁹

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, although thousands of Eastern European Jews are now known to have arrived earlier (Sarna 2019, 152). The murder of Alexander II led not only to pogroms (169 Jewish communities were attacked) but also to anti-Jewish legislation (Pasachoff and Littman 1995, pp.218-21 and 236-9). Many of these Jews were also attracted by the economic opportunities in the US. Jews began to arrive in significant numbers in New York, Baltimore (MD), Philadelphia (PA), Boston (MA), all prominent ports of entry, as well as Chicago (IL) (Sanders 1988, 167).¹⁰

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

⁸ Sarna (2019, 391) provides estimates of 50 Jews in 1660, 200-300 in 1700, 1,300-3,000 in 1790, and 2,500 in 1800.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

1929. During this period, 8% of migrants to the US were Jewish (Barnavi 1992, p194-5). 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, 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 American Jews of Central European extraction, fearing antisemitism, looked to spread the new Jewish immigrants throughout the country. Their thinking was that if the Jewish population became too geographically clustered, non-Jews would react with antisemitism. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society (HEAS) and later the Industrial Removal Office (IRO) sought to implement this policy. 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, 235-40). This plan failed, as Jews wanted to move to the large northeastern cities that already had large Jewish populations, where they could find *landsmannschaftan* or *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.

World War II Migration (World War II to 1990). With the passing of the First (1921) and Second (1924) Johnson Acts (Sanders 1988, 386-7), Congress severely reduced Jewish (and other Eastern and Southern European) immigration (Friesel 1990, 132). Unfortunately, this closing of the door to immigration occurred at the worst time for European Jews, as the next two decades saw the rise of Hitler and the Holocaust. Those Jews who came to the US during World War II clearly came as refugees, not merely as immigrants. 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 significant 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, 126).

Smaller numbers of Jews have come to the US from a variety of other locations. For example, 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).¹¹

The Modern Period. (1990 to the present) Between 1990, when the AJYB estimated a US Jewish population of 6.0 million, and 2023, when we estimate a population of 7.46 million, a significant population increase is evident.¹² How do we explain this increase given that one might have expected: 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 and the children of these immigrants. 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.¹³ Jonathan Sarna (2013) also estimated about 750,000 FSU Jews in the US.¹⁴ Thus, a good portion of the increase in Jewish population from 1990-2023 is probably due to the immigration of FSU Jews.

In addition, based on data from Sheskin (2010),¹⁵ it is likely that there are about 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. But other Hispanic Jews came to the

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

¹² 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).

¹³ This number is generally consistent with the 600,000-750,000 cited in Remennick (2017, 175) and the US Department of State, which reported almost 600,000 Jewish refugees from the USSR/FSU from 1961-2001. Gold (2015) estimated that since the mid-1960s, more than 600,000 Jews have immigrated to the US from the FSU. Not consistent with these estimates is one by the US Department of Justice, which reported 394,000 (Chiswick and Wenz 2004).

¹⁴ For a summary of FSU Jewish migration, see Tolts (2020).

¹⁵ These data are based upon the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the US Census Bureau.

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).

Thus, 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—although again many came pre-1990), and other immigrants and their descendants likely account for much of the increase of 1.4 M in the Jewish population from 1990-2023.

Few American Jews have emigrated from the US since 1990. Based on data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics on www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org, it is likely that no more than 60,000 American Jews moved to Israel between 1990 and 2023, 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 1990-2023 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. (It is possible to google phrases like “Arizona Jews” and find reasonable sources about the size of the Jewish communities in small Arizona towns.)

It is also possible that in reporting the number of Jews to the *Year Book* our informers are using a broader definition of “Jewish” than in the past.

2.2 Recent US Jewish Population Estimates¹⁶

As stated above, although estimating the number of US Jews is dependent upon one’s definition of who is Jewish, the three different methodologies that have recently produced estimates of the number of US Jews are in general agreement:

1) **AJYB 2023**: Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2023 is 7.461 million Jews, an increase of about 69,000 from the 2022 estimate of 7.392 million.¹⁷ 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. Most of the estimates are based on studies conducted over the past decade.

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

¹⁶ See the World Jewish Population report for Sergio DellaPergola’s analysis and criticism of all three population estimate methodologies presented below.

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

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 2014; Tighe, et al. 2010; Tighe et al. 2020).¹⁸ 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, 2021) and recent local Jewish community studies (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	7.6	(7.5, 7.8)

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

¹⁸ 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).

<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) 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 its own significant shortcomings, all three methods yield relatively comparable estimates.

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (6.3 million) is employed in the World Jewish Population report. In that report, Sergio DellaPergola relies on the Pew Research Center estimate, but to keep to a consistent concept of “core Jewish” population worldwide that permits comparisons, he does not include some of the persons who are identified as Jews 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 16,783,100 million Jews in the world and that 45% (7,461,000) of all Jews live in the US and 42% (7,101,400) 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.

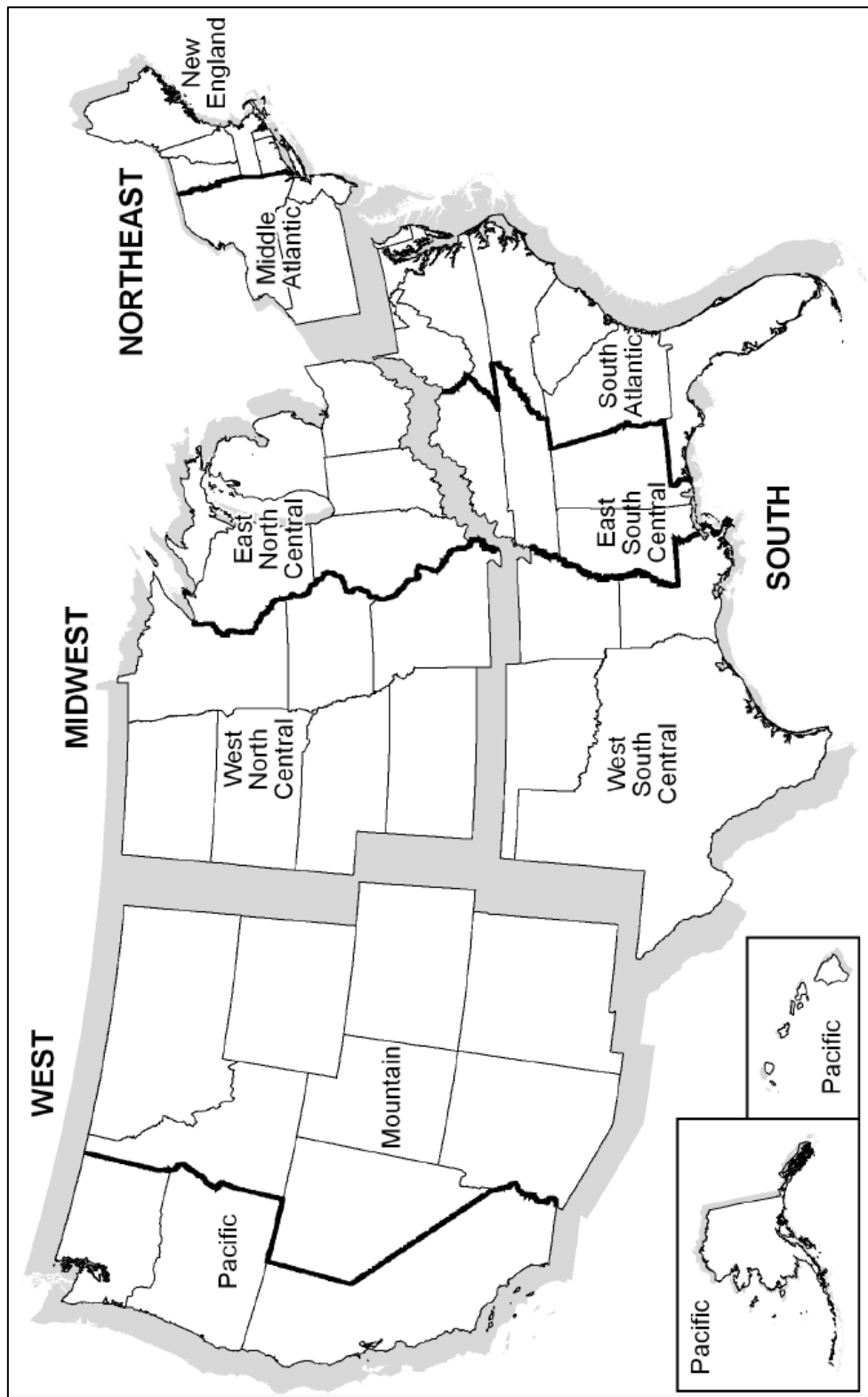
While only 17% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 45% (3,326,420) of American Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% (822,550) of Jews do. While 39% of all Americans live in the South, only 21% (1,595,745) of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans and Jews live in the West (24-23%) (1,715,885). Significant differences are found demographically and in terms of level of Jewish connectivity among Jews in the different census regions (Sheskin 2005).

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 (1,795,000); California (1,240,000); Florida (672,000); New Jersey (628,000); Pennsylvania (434,000); Illinois (325,000); Massachusetts (302,000); and Maryland (240,000). Seven states have 100,000-200,000 Jews: Texas (176,000); Virginia (151,000); Ohio (150,000); Georgia (141,000); Arizona (124,000); Michigan (120,000), 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 (9.1%), the District of Columbia (8.5%), New Jersey (6.8%), Massachusetts (4.3%), and Maryland (3.9%).

The final column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the total US Jewish population that each state represents. The four states with the largest shares of the Jewish population – New York (24%), California (17%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey



Map 1 Census regions and divisions

(8%) – account for 58% of the 7.460 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, 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.

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	3,326,420	44.6%	57,040,406	17.1%
Middle Atlantic	2,856,905	38.3%	41,910,858	12.6%
New England	469,515	6.3%	15,129,548	4.5%
Midwest	822,550	11.0%	68,787,595	20.6%
East North Central	655,000	8.8%	47,097,779	14.1%
West North Central	167,550	2.2%	21,689,816	6.5%
South	1,595,745	21.4%	128,716,192	38.6%
East South Central	52,250	0.7%	19,578,002	5.9%
South Atlantic	1,346,340	18.0%	67,452,940	20.2%
West South Central	197,155	2.6%	41,685,250	12.5%
West	1,715,885	23.0%	78,743,364	23.6%
Mountain	325,195	4.4%	25,514,320	7.7%
Pacific	1,390,690	18.6%	53,229,044	16.0%
Total	7,460,600	100.0%	333,287,557	100.0%

Notes:
 1) While this table presents our best estimates of the Jewish population for 2023, 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 (2022 estimates)
 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.

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2023

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Alabama	10,325	5,074,296	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,300	733,583	0.7%	0.1%
Arizona	123,750	7,359,197	1.7%	1.7%
Arkansas	2,250	3,045,637	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,239,890	39,029,342	3.2%	16.6%
Colorado	98,400	5,839,926	1.7%	1.3%
Connecticut	118,350	3,626,205	3.3%	1.6%
Delaware	16,800	1,018,396	1.6%	0.2%
District of Columbia	57,300	671,803	8.5%	0.8%
Florida ^a	672,435	22,244,823	3.0%	9.0%
Georgia	141,020	10,912,876	1.3%	1.9%
Hawaii	7,100	1,440,196	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,939,033	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	325,260	12,582,032	2.6%	4.4%
Indiana	26,045	6,833,037	0.4%	0.3%
Iowa	5,475	3,200,517	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,200	2,937,150	0.6%	0.2%
Kentucky	17,600	4,512,310	0.4%	0.2%
Louisiana	14,900	4,590,241	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,385,340	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	240,100	6,164,660	3.9%	3.2%
Massachusetts	301,880	6,981,974	4.3%	4.0%
Michigan	119,905	10,034,113	1.2%	1.6%
Minnesota	65,900	5,717,184	1.2%	0.9%
Mississippi	1,525	2,940,057	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	68,975	6,177,957	1.1%	0.9%
Montana	1,495	1,122,867	0.1%	0.0%
Nebraska	9,350	1,967,923	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	79,800	3,177,772	2.5%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,395,231	0.7%	0.1%
New Jersey	628,150	9,261,699	6.8%	8.4%
New Mexico	12,625	2,113,344	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,795,095	19,677,151	9.1%	24.1%
North Carolina	48,935	10,698,973	0.5%	0.7%
North Dakota	400	779,261	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	150,335	11,756,058	1.3%	2.0%
Oklahoma	4,425	4,019,800	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	59,800	4,240,137	1.4%	0.8%
Pennsylvania	433,660	12,972,008	3.3%	5.8%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,093,734	1.7%	0.3%
South Carolina	16,820	5,282,634	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	250	909,824	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	22,800	7,051,339	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	175,580	30,029,572	0.6%	2.4%
Utah	5,650	3,380,800	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	7,865	647,064	1.2%	0.1%
Virginia	150,620	8,683,619	1.7%	2.0%
Washington	78,600	7,785,786	1.0%	1.1%
West Virginia	2,310	1,775,156	0.1%	0.0%

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2023				
State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Wisconsin	33,455	5,892,539	0.6%	0.4%
Wyoming	1,350	581,381	0.2%	0.0%
Total ^b	7,460,600	333,287,557	2.2%	100.0%

See Notes on Table 1

^a Excludes 64,850 Jews in Florida for 3-7 months per year who are counted in their primary state of residence

^b 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

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 (UJA-JCC Greenwich, Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County, United Jewish Federation of Greater Stamford, New Canaan and Darien, and the Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut) 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 2023. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, compared to 79% 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-West Palm Beach, FL; and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSAs are 11.2%, 8.7%, and 6.7% 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-Fremont, CA MSAs are all 4.7-5.4% Jewish.

Table 4 provides data for the 21 largest **CSAs** in 2023. 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 4.1% 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 10.6%, 7.9%, and 5.9% 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 2023. 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 6,772,200 Jews in JFSAs with 20,000 Jews or more implies that about 90% (6,675,150) of Jews live in such areas.

MSA name	Population		Percentage Jewish
	Total	Jewish	
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,557,311	2,188,100	11.2%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	12,872,322	674,700	5.2%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,274,140	322,080	3.5%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,943,685	75,005	0.9%
Houston-Pasadena-The Woodlands, TX	7,368,466	51,602	0.7%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,265,183	297,290	4.7%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,241,164	419,150	6.7%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	6,237,435	132,100	2.1%
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	6,139,340	535,500	8.7%
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5,015,678	98,750	2.0%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,900,550	257,460	5.3%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,667,558	28,625	0.6%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,579,599	247,500	5.4%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,345,761	71,750	1.7%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,034,248	62,350	1.5%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,693,729	64,800	1.8%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,290,730	51,350	1.6%
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,276,208	100,700	3.1%
Denver-Aurora-Centennial, CO	2,985,871	90,800	3.0%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,835,672	119,300	4.2%
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,801,319	61,300	2.2%
Total Population in the Top 21 MSAs	128,325,969	5,884,262 *	4.6%
Total US Population and Jewish Population	333,287,557	7,460,600	2.2%
Percentage of Population in the Top 21 MSAs	38.5%	78.9%	

Notes:

- 1) <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
- 2) See Notes on Table 1

* To avoid double counting, the total Jewish population of in the Top 21 MSAs excludes 65,950 part-year residents included in the total for MSAs Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL

Source: Authors

Table 4 Jewish population in the top 21 combined statistical areas (CSAs), 2023

CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		Percentage Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	21,914,996	2,327,400	10.6%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,372,485	751,625	4.1%
3	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	10,024,821	417,670	4.2%
4	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,806,184	322,535	3.3%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,000,058	351,590	3.9%
6	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	8,487,736	75,070	0.9%
7	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,317,131	301,873	3.6%
8	Houston-Pasadena, TX	7,561,444	51,674	0.7%
9	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,381,187	436,190	5.9%
10	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA-AL	7,136,414	132,975	1.9%
11	Miami-Port St. Lucie-Fort Lauderdale, FL	6,949,522	551,360	7.9%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,368,329	80,850	1.5%
13	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5,069,600	98,750	1.9%
14	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,982,019	68,650	1.4%
15	Orlando-Lakeland-Deltona, FL	4,402,453	61,100	1.4%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	4,085,415	64,800	1.6%
17	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,733,520	85,725	2.3%
18	Denver-Aurora-Greeley, CO	3,663,515	91,295	2.5%
19	Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC	3,333,992	15,665	0.5%
20	Portland-Vancouver-Salem, OR-WA	3,285,859	58,100	1.8%
21	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,905,202	61,317	2.1%
Total Population in the Top 21 CSAs		155,781,882	6,340,863 *	4.1%
Total US and Jewish Population		333,287,557	7,460,600	2.2%
Percentage of Population in the Top 21 CSAs		46.7%	85.0%	

Notes:

1) <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

2) See Notes on Table 1

* To avoid double counting, the total Jewish population in the Top 21 CSA excludes 65,350 part-year residents included in CSAs Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA and Miami-Port St. Lucie-Fort Lauderdale, FL

Source: Authors

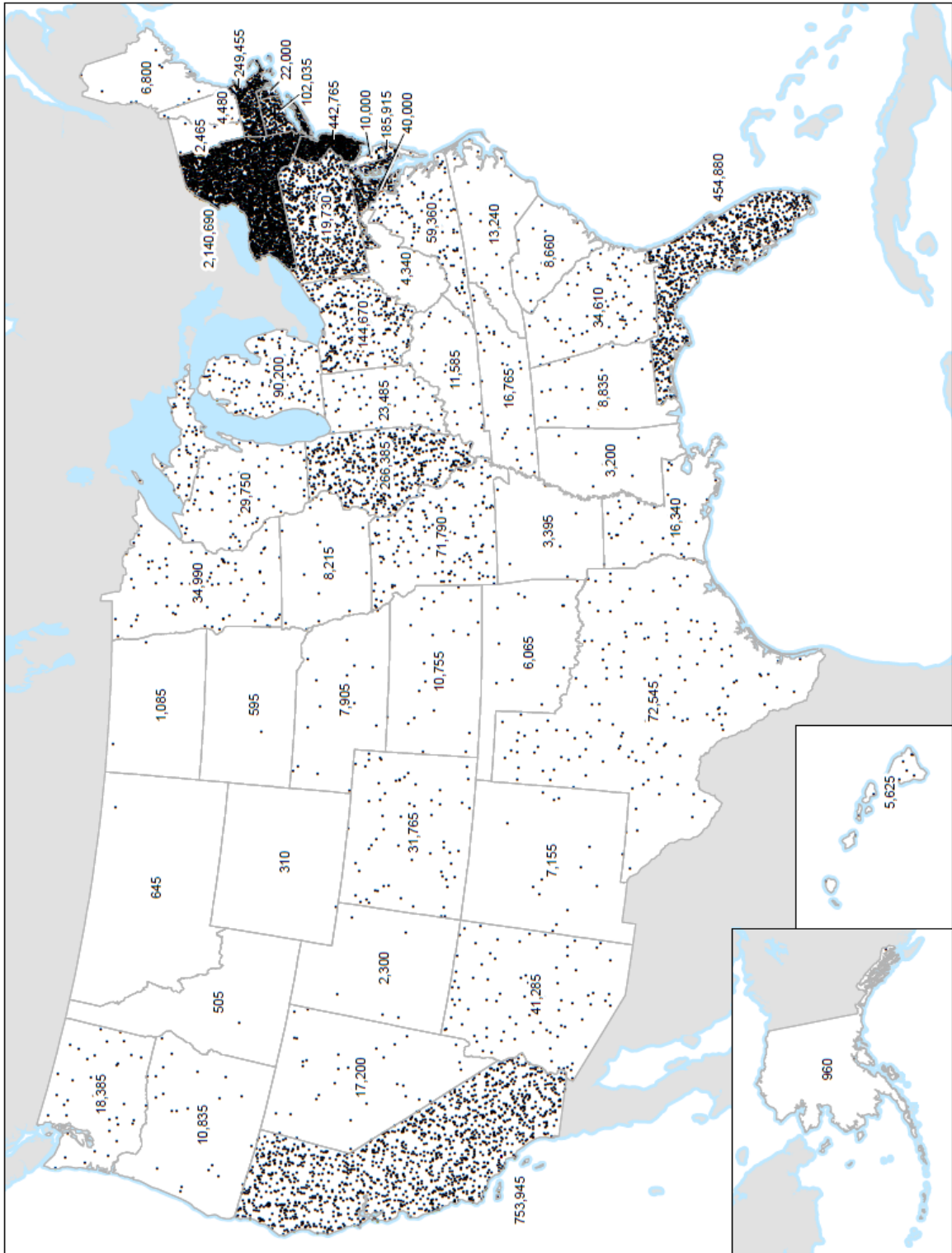
Table 5 Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2023			
Rank	Community	Jewish federation name	Jewish population
1	New York, NY	UJA-Federation of New York	1,538,000
2	Los Angeles, CA	Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles	564,700
3	Philadelphia, PA	Jewish Federation 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 & 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	148,500
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	112,000
18	San Diego, CA	Jewish Federation of San Diego County	100,700
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	Southern NJ	Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey	60,000
30	Portland, OR	Jewish Federation of Greater Portland	56,600
31	Orlando, FL	Shalom Orlando	51,400
32	Houston, TX	Jewish Federation of Greater Houston	51,000
33	Orange County, NY	Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County, New York	51,000
34	Pittsburgh, PA	Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh	49,200
35	Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis Jewish Federation	42,800
36	San Jose, CA	Jewish Silicon Valley	39,400
37	San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys, CA	Jewish Federation of Greater San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys	35,000
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

Table 5 Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2023			
Rank	Community	Jewish federation name	Jewish population
42	Long Beach, CA	Jewish Long Beach	28,300
43	St. Petersburg, FL	Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast	28,000
44	Delaware, DE	Jewish Federation of Delaware	25,900
45	Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee Jewish Federation	25,800
46	Columbus, OH	JewishColumbus	25,500
47	Palm Springs, CA	Jewish Federation of the Desert	25,000
48	Upper Fairfield County, CT	Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County	24,450
49	New Haven, CT	Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven	23,000
50	Springfield, MA	Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts	23,000
51	Tampa, FL	Tampa Jewish Community Centers & Federation	23,000
52	Tucson, AZ	Jewish Philanthropies of Southern Arizona	22,400
53	Kansas City, KS	Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City	22,100
54	St. Paul, MN	St. Paul Jewish Federation	22,000
55	Sacramento, CA	Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region	21,000
56	Albany, NY	Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York	20,500
57	Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren Counties, NJ	Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties	20,000
58	Ann Arbor	Jewish Federation of Greater Ann Arbor	20,000
Total Jewish population in the Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSA) with at least 20,000 Jews			6,772,200
Notes:			
1) Totals for each federation include part-year residents			
2) Omitting the 77,100 part-year residents from the total of 6,772,200 Jews in JFSAs with 20,000 Jews or more implies that about 90% (6,675,100) of Jews live in such areas			
Source: Authors			

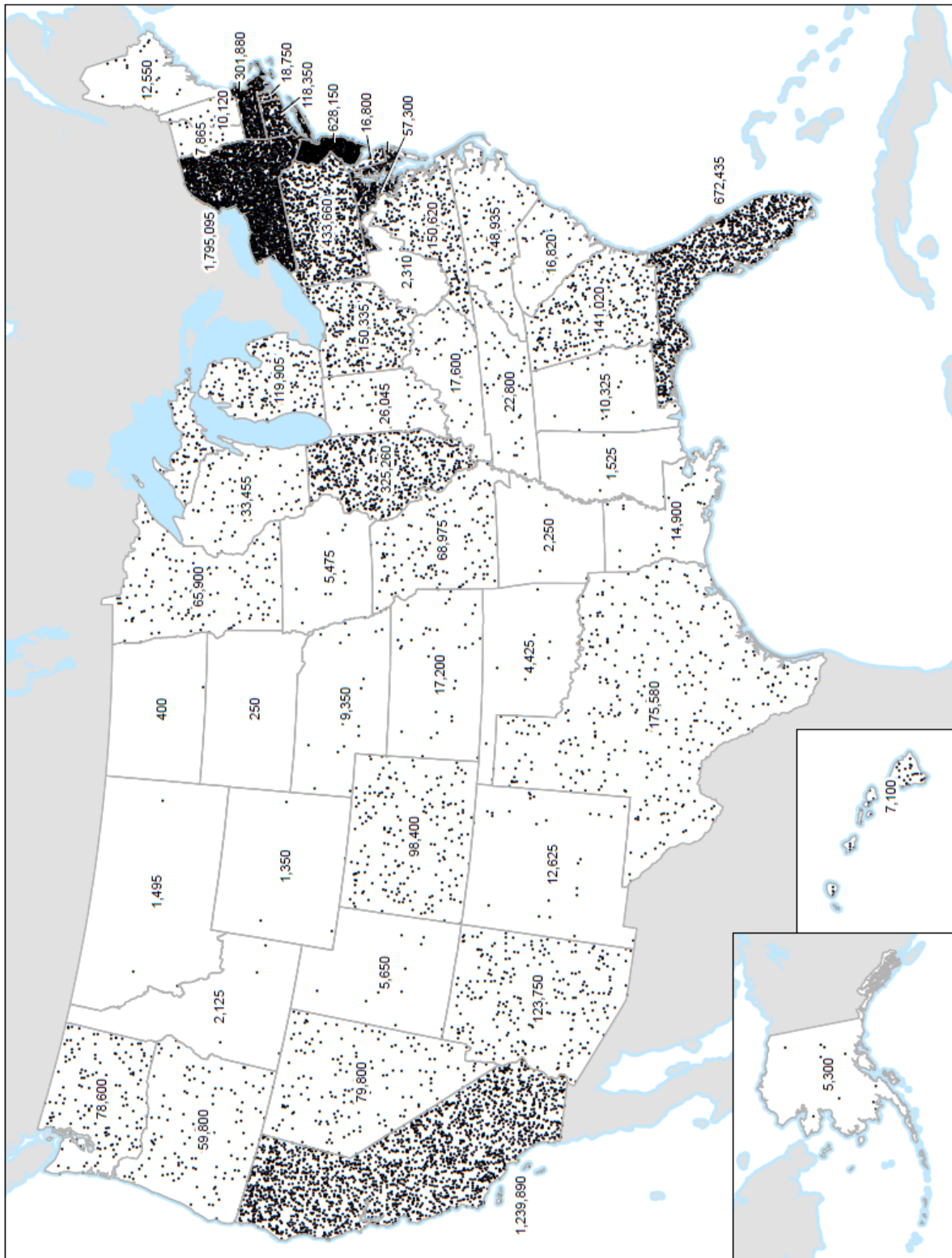
Section 3 Changes in the Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population, 1980-2023

This section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1980-2023 (Maps 2 - 6.4).¹⁹ 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).

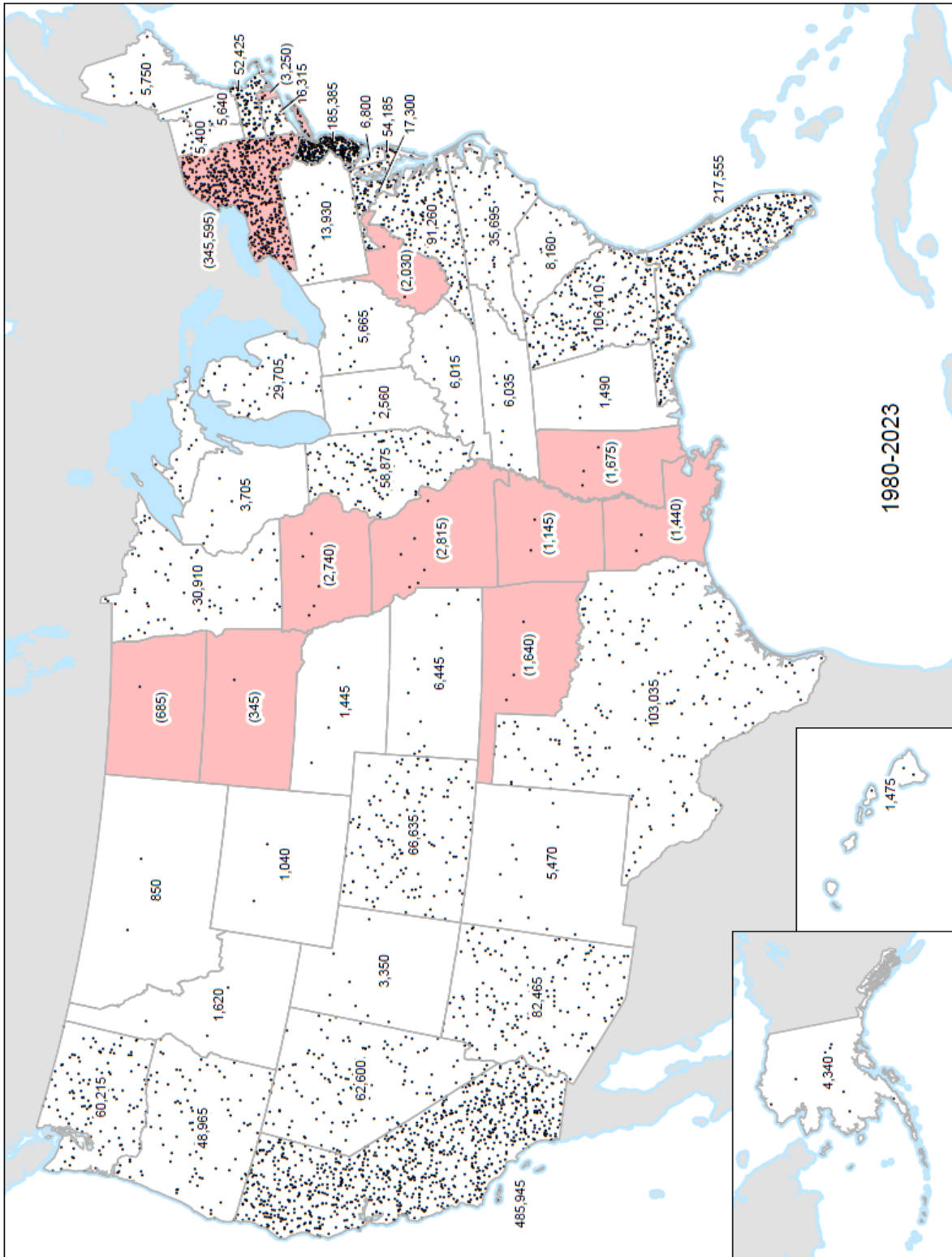
¹⁹ For maps showing the geographic distribution of the Jewish population by state every 20 years from 1860-2020, see the 2020 *AJYB*. In examining these maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state. Each dot represents 500 Jews.



Map 2 Jewish population, 1980 (each dot represents 500 Jews)



Map 3 Jewish population, 2023 (each dot represents 500 Jews)



Map 4 Changes in Jewish population, 1980- 2023 (each dot represents 500 Jews)

3.1 National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of 1,539,705 (26%) Jews, from 1980-2023, from 5.921 million in 1980 to 7.461 million in 2023 (**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 in the U.S. Population Reports section under U.S. National Studies at www.jewishdatabank.org.)

Table 6 Changes in Jewish population by census region and census division, 1980-2023					
Census region/division	1980		2023		Percentage change
	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	
Northeast	3,390,420	57.3%	3,326,420	44.6%	-1.9%
Middle Atlantic	3,003,185	50.7%	2,856,905	38.3%	-4.9%
New England	387,235	6.5%	469,515	6.3%	21.2%
Midwest	689,825	11.7%	822,550	11.0%	19.2%
East North Central	554,490	9.4%	655,000	8.8%	18.1%
West North Central	135,335	2.3%	167,550	2.2%	23.8%
South	949,735	16.0%	1,595,745	21.4%	68.0%
East South Central	40,385	0.7%	52,250	0.7%	29.4%
South Atlantic	811,005	13.7%	1,346,340	18.0%	66.0%
West South Central	98,345	1.7%	197,155	2.6%	100.5%
West	890,915	15.0%	1,715,885	23.0%	92.6%
Mountain	101,165	1.7%	325,195	4.4%	221.5%
Pacific	789,750	13.3%	1,390,690	18.6%	76.1%
Total	5,920,895	100.0%	7,460,600	100.0%	26.0%
See Notes on Table 1					
Source: Authors					

3.2 Regional Level Changes

Table 6 shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1980-2023, 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 2023. The percentage of Jews in the Midwest remained about the same from 1980 (12%) to 2023 (11%). The percentage of Jews in the South increased from 16% to 21%, 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 1980-2023. Note that if we sum the 2023 percentages for the South (22%) and the West

(23%), the 44% is almost 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% (64,000) from 1980-2023. The number of Jews in the Midwest increased by 19% (133,000); the number of Jews in the South increased by 68% (646,000); and the number of Jews in the West increased by 93% (825,000).

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 346,000 (16%), from 2,141,000 in 1980 to 1,795,000 in 2023, 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 486,000 (65%), 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.²⁰ Other significant increases include New Jersey (185,000, 42%), 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 (60,000, 327%), reflecting the growth in Seattle; Maryland (54,000, 29%), reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC; Massachusetts (52,000, 21%); Oregon (49,000, 452%); North Carolina (36,000, 270%); and Minnesota (31,000, 88%).

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 small Jewish populations and have no scientific studies.

²⁰ The number of Jews in Florida in 2023 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, 1980-2023				
State	1980	2023	Change	Percentage change
Alabama	8,835	10,325	1,490	16.9%
Alaska	960	5,300	4,340	452.1%
Arizona	41,285	123,750	82,465	199.7%
Arkansas	3,395	2,250	-1,145	-33.7%
California	753,945	1,239,890	485,945	64.5%
Colorado	31,765	98,400	66,635	209.8%
Connecticut	102,035	118,350	16,315	16.0%
Delaware	10,000	16,800	6,800	68.0%
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	119,905	29,705	32.9%
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	628,150	185,385	41.9%
New Mexico	7,155	12,625	5,470	76.5%
New York	2,140,690	1,795,095	-345,595	-16.1%
North Carolina	13,240	48,935	35,695	269.6%
North Dakota	1,085	400	-685	-63.1%
Ohio	144,670	150,335	5,665	3.9%
Oklahoma	6,065	4,425	-1,640	-27.0%
Oregon	10,835	59,800	48,965	451.9%
Pennsylvania	419,730	433,660	13,930	3.3%
Rhode Island	22,000	18,750	-3,250	-14.8%
South Carolina	8,660	16,820	8,160	94.2%

Table 7 Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2023				
State	1980	2023	Change	Percentage change
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	78,600	60,215	327.5%
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%
Total	5,920,895	7,460,600	1,539,705	26.0%
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 2022 and 2023 AJYBs can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix, which will be available at www.jewishdatabank.org later in 2024. New scientific studies were completed in Ann Arbor, Delaware, Long Beach, CA, Portland, OR, and San Diego, CA.

The more significant changes include:

Ann Arbor. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Ann Arbor was changed from 8,000 to 20,000, a 150% increase.

Delaware. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Delaware was changed from 15,100 to 16,800, an 11% increase.

Long Beach. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Long Beach was changed from 23,750 to 28,300, a 19% increase.

Portland, OR. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Portland was changed from 36,400 to 56,600, a 56% increase.

San Diego. Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of San Diego, MetroWest was changed from 100,000 to 100,700, a 1% increase.

Section 4 Focus on Jews from the Former Soviet Union

The Pew Research Center 2020 (Pew Research Center 2021) report found that about 10% (750,000) of American Jews were born in the Former Soviet Union or are the children of Jews born in the FSU. The goal of the Soviet Jewry movement was to have all Soviet Jews move to Israel where they would be free to practice their religion. Many observers thought that the chances were significant that FSU Jews who came to the US would

quickly assimilate and lose the tenuous Jewish identity with which they arrived.²¹ The research reported below shows that such has not been the case. **Table 8** compares FSU respondents and non-FSU respondents on demographic, Jewish connectivity, and other measures.

Demographics. FSU respondents are much more likely to be age 65 and over than non-FSU respondents, by 62% to 26%. FSU respondents are somewhat less likely to be college graduates (by 51% to 59%). Consistent with the age distribution, 29% of FSU respondents are employed full time, compared to 50% of non-FSU respondents. The median income for FSU respondents is \$81,000, much lower than the \$113,000 for non-FSU respondents. FSU respondents are more likely to live in the Northeast (by 43% to 38%) and less likely to live in the West (by 20% to 25%).

Types of Jews. To identify Jewish households, Pew first asked respondents “What is your present religion, if any?” Those who responded Jewish or “Judaism” were classified as “Jews by Religion,” while those who answered atheist, agnostic, nothing in particular, etc. were asked: ASIDE from religion, do you consider yourself to be Jewish in any way (for example: ethnically, culturally or because of your family’s background)? The latter group was then classified as Jews of No Religion.

Unexpectedly, 75% of FSU respondents were classified as Jews by Religion, compared to 73% of non-FSU respondents. Given the perception of American Jewish activists in the Soviet Jewry movement in the late 1980s, one might have expected FSU respondents to say less frequently that their religion is Jewish and to qualify as Jews of No Religion. Either the original perception was wrong, or over three decades, FSU respondents have changed their behaviors.

However, as expected, the percentage of FSU respondents who say they are of no particular denomination (what some might call “Just Jewish” (41%) is much higher than for non-FSU respondents (32%). Only 3% of FSU respondents are Orthodox compared to 9% of non-FSU respondents. It is also likely that upon arrival in the US very few FSU respondents would have responded Conservative or Reform because these denominations were not available in the Former Soviet Union. These denominations are now chosen by 20% and 33%, respectively. Choosing these options is a sign of the assimilation of FSU respondents into the American Jewish community.

A higher percentage of married FSU respondents (66%) are married to Jews than among non-FSU respondents (55%).

²¹ Much of this section derives from Sheskin, Altman, and Hartman (2023).

Table 8 Profile of FSU and Non-FSU Respondents based on Pew 2020		
	FSU Respondents	Non-FSU Respondents
Demographics		
Under age 30	8.8%	19.3%
Age 65 and over	62.1%	25.6%
High school or less	33.4%	18.2%
College degree or higher	50.7%	58.6%
Employed full time	29.4%	50.4%
Median income	\$81,000	\$113,000
Geography		
Northeast	42.5%	37.9%
Midwest	10.8%	10.2%
South	27.2%	26.5%
West	19.5%	25.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish category		
Jewish by Religion (JBR)	75.2%	73.0%
Jews of No Religion (JNR)	24.8%	27.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Do you consider yourself?		
Orthodox	2.6%	9.4%
Conservative	19.9%	16.5%
Reform	32.7%	38.0%
Other denomination	4.2%	4.5%
No particular denomination (Just Jewish)	40.6%	31.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Type of marriage		
In-married	66.4%	54.6%
How important is being Jewish in your life?		
Very important	46.3%	42.0%
Somewhat important	37.6%	34.3%
Not too important	13.6%	17.0%
Not at all important	2.55	6.85
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8 Profile of FSU and Non-FSU Respondents based on Pew 2020		
	FSU Respondents	Non-FSU Respondents
Religious practice/Jewish behavior		
Synagogue member	34.8%	35.7%
Attend services once per month +	17.8%	20.6%
Often or sometimes participate in activities or services with Chabad	21.0%	16.0%
Keep a kosher home	11.3%	17.7%
Hold or attend a Passover seder	60.7%	62.8%
Fast all or part of day on Yom Kippur among those with no health issues	50.3%	52.5%
Often/sometimes mark Shabbat in a way that is meaningful to you	29.3%	40.4%
In the past 12 months, did you make a financial donation to any Jewish charity or cause?	54.1%	48.1%
Do 1+ of the 8 above behaviors	82.0%	80.8%
Do 4+ of the 8 above behaviors	39.3%	41.1%

Importance of Being Jewish. On the question “How important being Jewish is in your life, 84% of FSU respondents responded very or somewhat important compared to 76% of non-FSU respondents.

Religious Practice/Jewish Behavior. Eight traditional Jewish behaviors are shown in **Table 8** in the Religious Practice/Jewish Behavior section. Four of the behaviors (synagogue membership, service attendance, Passover, and Yom Kippur) show minor differences between FSU respondents and non-FSU respondents. Marking Shabbat is higher for non-FSU respondents by eleven percentage points and keeping a kosher home by seven percentage points. On the other hand, donating to a Jewish charity is higher for FSU respondents by six percentage points.

Often or sometimes participating with Chabad is five percentage points higher for FSU respondents. Although they often lack religious training, FSU respondents are attracted to Chabad’s familiar ambiance and make use of its extensive immigrant-oriented programming, including “Russian synagogues” in major places of settlement.

Note that no significant differences exist in the percentage of FSU and non-FSU respondents who do “one or more” and “four or more” of these eight behaviors.

Jewish Cultural Connections. **Table 8** explores seven Jewish cultural connections. Only for cooking or eating traditional Jewish foods are FSU respondents and non-FSU respondents about equal. For the other six (visiting synagogues or historic Jewish sites when traveling, watching TV shows with Jewish or Israeli themes or content, reading

Jewish literature, books on Jewish history, or biographies, reading Jewish newspapers or seek out Jewish news online, listening to Jewish or Israeli music, going to Jewish Film Festivals or seeking out Jewish films), FSU respondents are more likely to often or sometimes participate than non-FSU respondents. For example, for both watching TV shows and listening to music, FSU respondents surpass non-FSU respondents by about twelve percentage points, although the difference is not as stark for being involved in “at least one” of the seven activities.

In a result not shown in the table, note that 83% of both FSU and non-FSU respondents engage in at least one of the eight traditional Jewish behaviors or one of the seven cultural connections.

Connections to Israel. Connections to Israel are greater for FSU respondents. Sixty percent have been to Israel, compared to 44% of non-FSU respondents, and 71% are very or somewhat attached to Israel, compared to 57% of non-FSU respondents.

Political Party. FSU respondents are more likely to be Republican/lean Republican than non-FSU respondents, by 37% to 25%. The Republican party historically has been viewed as stronger, more capitalist, and more anti-Russia. Nevertheless, 60% of FSU respondents are Democrats, not that far below the 73% for non-FSU respondents.

Of course, in examining the above differences, one could argue that many of the differences are due not to being an FSU Jew, but to differences in the demographics of FSU and non-FSU Jews. Thus, a logistical regression model was examined. This model controls for 6 demographic variables (age, gender, level of education, income, household size, and presence of children in the household) and then asks if being an FSU household has an impact on levels of religious observance and cultural connections. The results show that FSU respondents, even after controlling for the six demographic variables, are less likely to be involved in the religious aspects of their Jewish identity and more likely to be involved in Jewish cultural connections and Israel, a finding consistent with their cultural origins in the antireligious regime of the former Soviet Union.

Section 5 Atlas of US Jewish Communities, 2023

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. 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 2023, the date 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. 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 5 to 6)

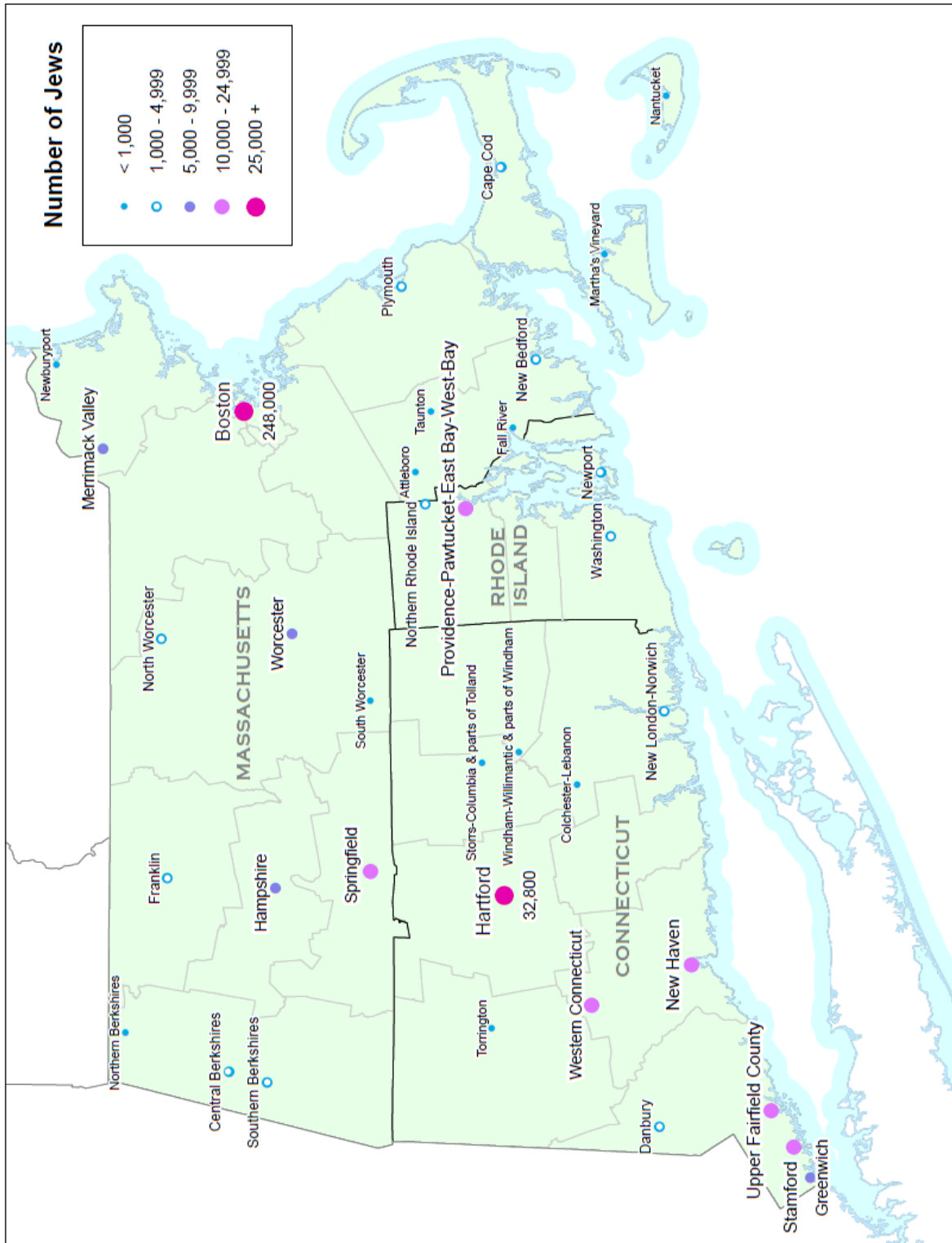
Connecticut (118,350 Jews) (**Map 5**). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County²² (24,450) are based on 2000, 2010, and 2000 RDD studies, respectively. Hartford is the largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 28% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 38th largest US Jewish community. Upper Fairfield County is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 21% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 48th largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the 3rd largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 19% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 49th largest US Jewish community.

Most of the estimate for Western Connecticut (13,000 Jews) is based on a 2010 DJN study.

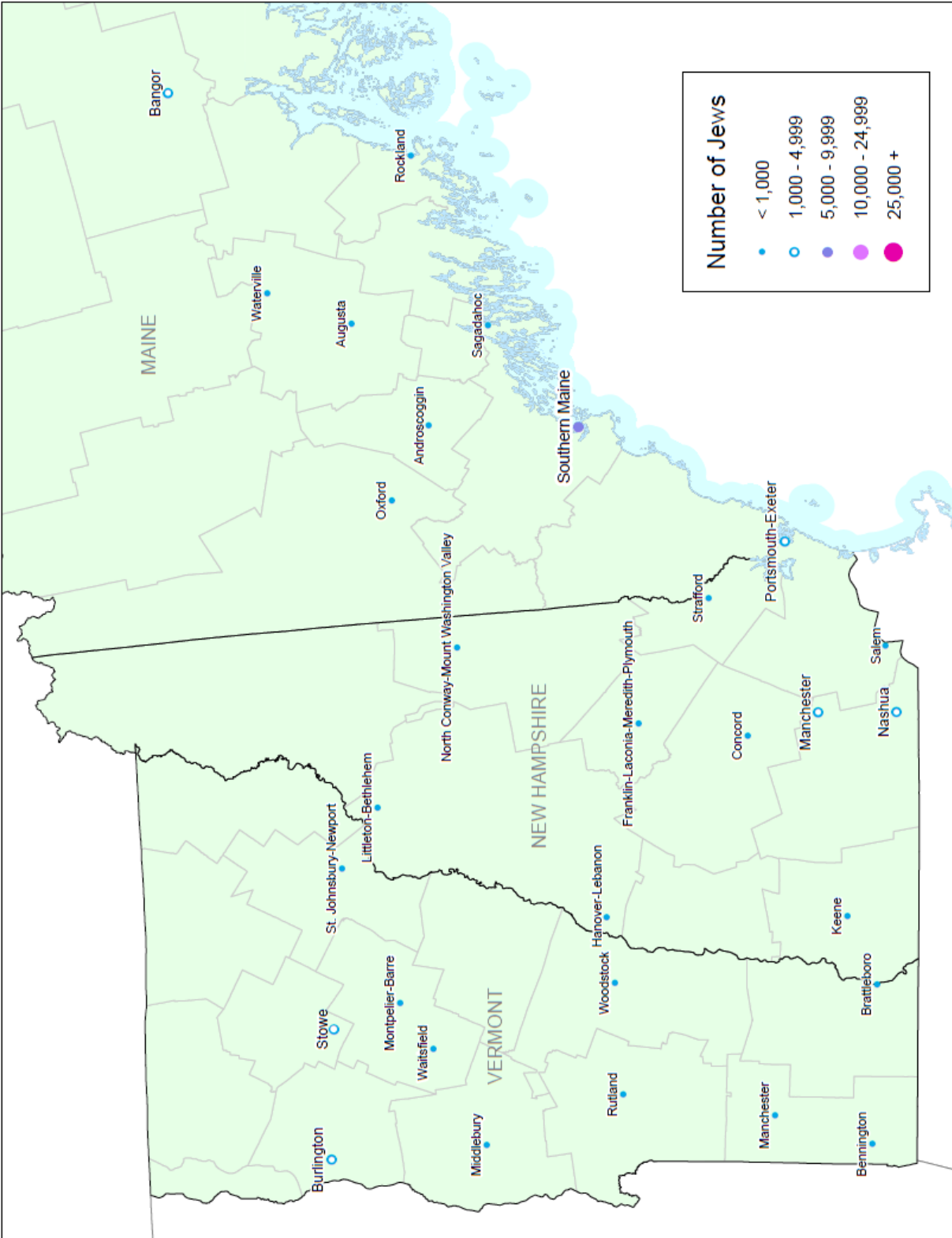
Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Stamford (12,000 Jews), Greenwich (7,500), New London-Norwich (3,800), Torrington (600), and Storrs-Columbia and parts of Tolland County (500).

Maine (12,550 Jews) (**Map 6**). 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.

²² Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, and Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the study in 2000.



Map 5 Jewish communities of Southern New England, 2023



Map 6 Jewish communities of Northern New England, 2023

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 5**). 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 7th 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 2nd largest Jewish community in Massachusetts and is the 50th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Central Worcester County (9,000 Jews) is based on a 2023 Informant update of a 1986 RDD study. In addition, another 1,500 Jews live in the southern and northern parts of Worcester County. 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 6**). 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).

Rhode Island (18,750 Jews) (**Map 5**). 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 6**). 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 7 to 9)

New Jersey (628,150 full-year Jews plus 14,200 part-year Jews) (**Map 7**). 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 (148,500 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 9th largest US Jewish community. Of the 148,500 Jews,

140,000 reside in Lakewood.

Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study in Bergen County and Northern Hudson County, updated by a 2023 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 2nd largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 20% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 13th 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 (Greater Newark), 30,900 in eastern Morris County, 21,900 in western Greater MetroWest, and 21,700 in Union County. Greater MetroWest NJ is the 3rd largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 20% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 15th 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 4th largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 19% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 16th largest US Jewish community.

Southern New Jersey (Cherry Hill) (60,000 Jews), based upon a 1991 scientific study and updated using a 2013 study that used a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), is the 5th largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 9% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 29th 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).

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 2023, 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 57th 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 Trenton and Princeton (9,000)²³ and Vineland (2,000 Jews).

New York (1,795,095 Jews) (**Map 8**). 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 eight-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

²³ That is, excluding Bucks County, PA which is also served by the Philadelphia Federation.

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 112,000 estimate of Jews in Rockland County is based partly on an Informant/Internet Estimate and partly on US Census data. Rockland County is the 17th largest US Jewish community. The 51,000 estimate of Jews in Orange County includes an estimate of 39,000 for Kiryas Joel (Town of Palm Tree), based on the US Census. Orange County (NY) is the 33rd largest US Jewish community.

Northeastern New York (Albany) (20,500 Jews), based upon a 2023 Informant/Internet Estimate, is the 56th 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).

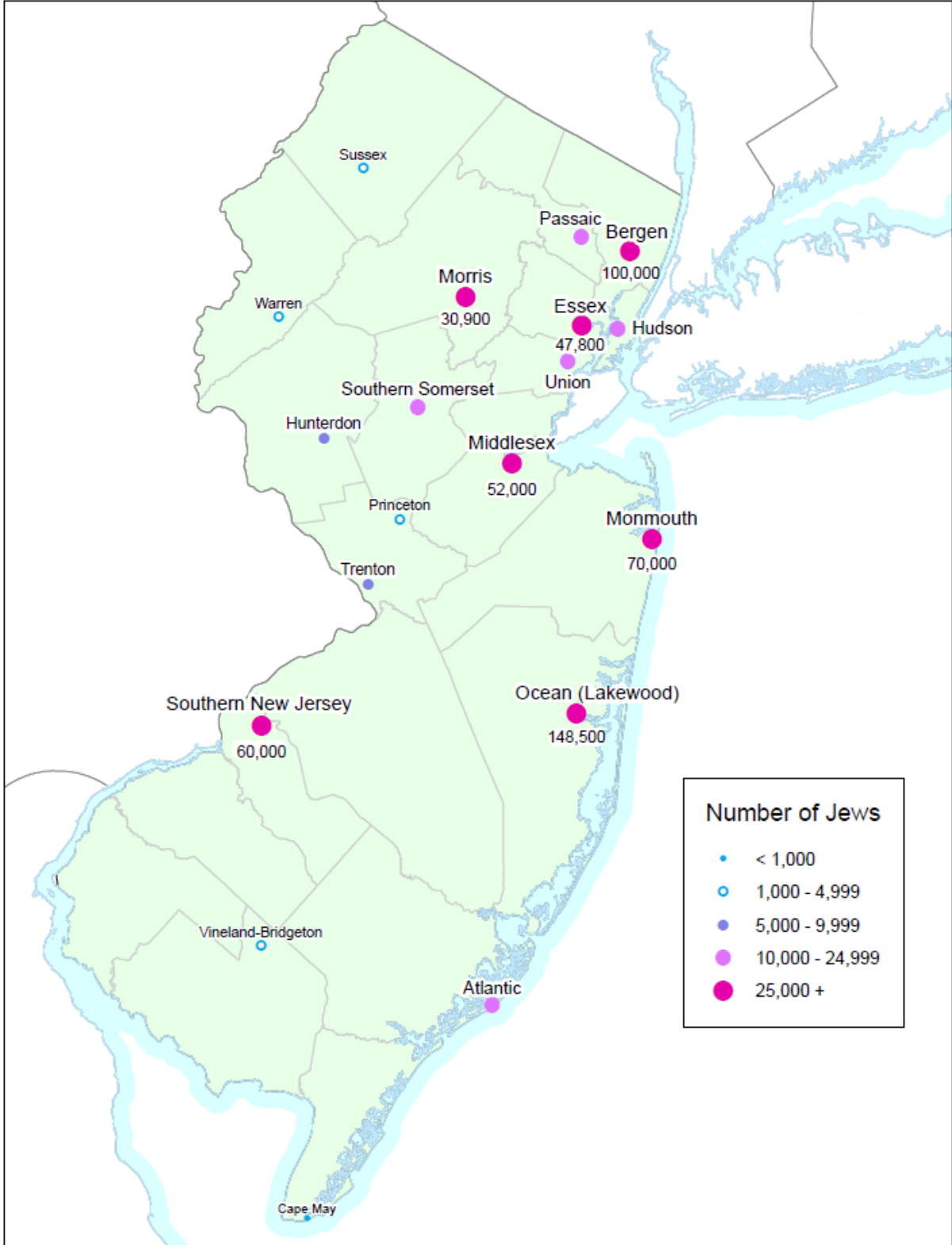
Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet estimates, include Dutchess County (10,000 Jews), Syracuse (7,500), Sullivan County (7,435), Ulster County (5,000), Binghamton (2,400), Ithaca (2,000), and Utica (1,100).

Pennsylvania (433,660 Jews) (**Map 9**). Based on a 2019 ABS study, 351,100 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 162,100 in Philadelphia County, 84,500 in Montgomery County, 52,600 in Bucks County, 29,400 in Delaware County, and 22,500 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 3rd largest US Jewish community.

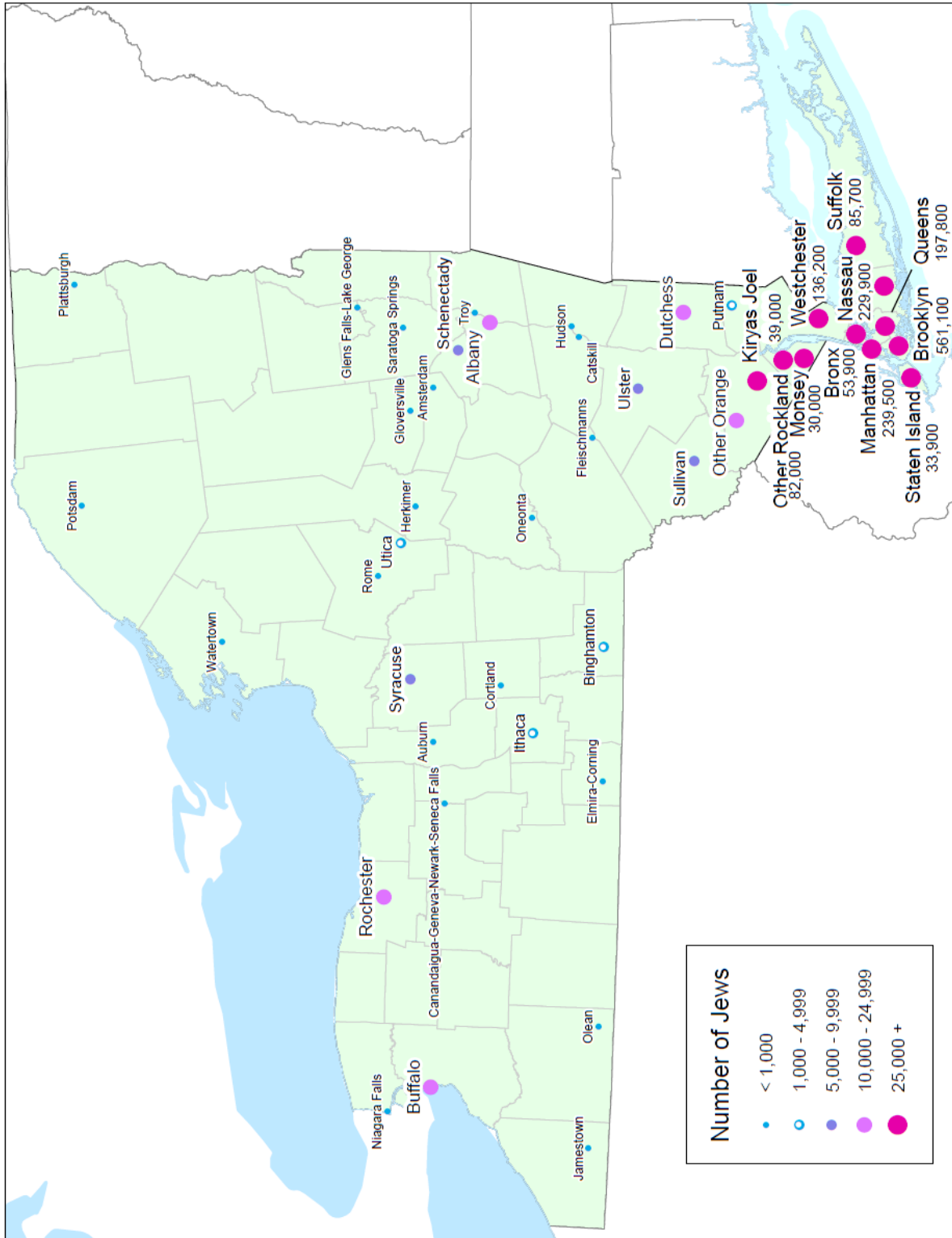
The estimate of 49,200 Jews in Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 scientific study. Pittsburgh is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 11% of Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 34th largest US Jewish community.

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).

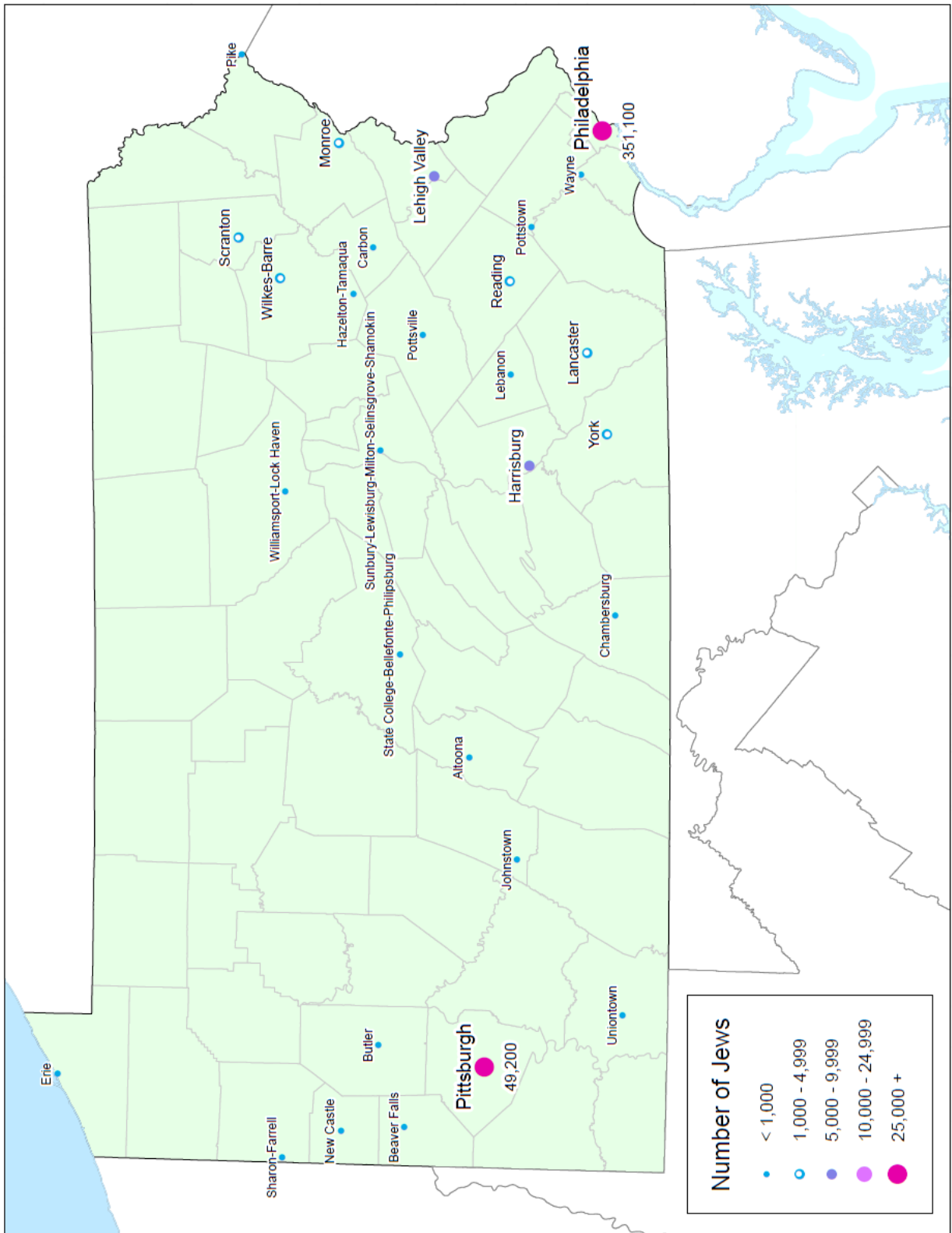
Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet estimates, include Scranton (3,100 Jews), Lancaster (3,000), Reading (2,200), State College-Bellefonte-Phillipsburg (900), and Pottstown (650).



Map 7 Jewish communities of New Jersey, 2023



Map 8 Jewish communities of New York, 2023



Map 9 Jewish communities of Pennsylvania, 2023

5.3 Midwest (Maps 10 to 12)

Illinois (325,260 Jews) (**Map 10**). 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 4th 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 10**). 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 10**). 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 11**). 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 53rd largest US Jewish community.

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

Michigan (119,905 Jews) (**Map 10**). Detroit (71,750 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 60% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 25th largest US Jewish community. The estimate is based on a 2018 RDD study.

The estimate for Ann Arbor (20,000 Jews) is based on a 2022 ABS study. Ann Arbor is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Michigan and the 58th largest US Jewish community. 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 11**). 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 35th largest US Jewish community. St. Paul, with 22,000 Jews, is the 54th largest US Jewish community.

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

Missouri (68,975 Jews) (**Map 11**). 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 28th 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 53rd 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 (2023).

Nebraska (9,350 Jews) (**Map 11**). 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 11**). The estimates for both Fargo (150 Jews) and Grand Forks (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Ohio (150,335 Jews) (**Map 12**). Cleveland, with 80,800 Jews based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Ohio, accounts for 53% of the Jews in Ohio, and is the 22nd largest US Jewish community.

The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati (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 39th largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 46th largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for 90% of the Jews in Ohio.

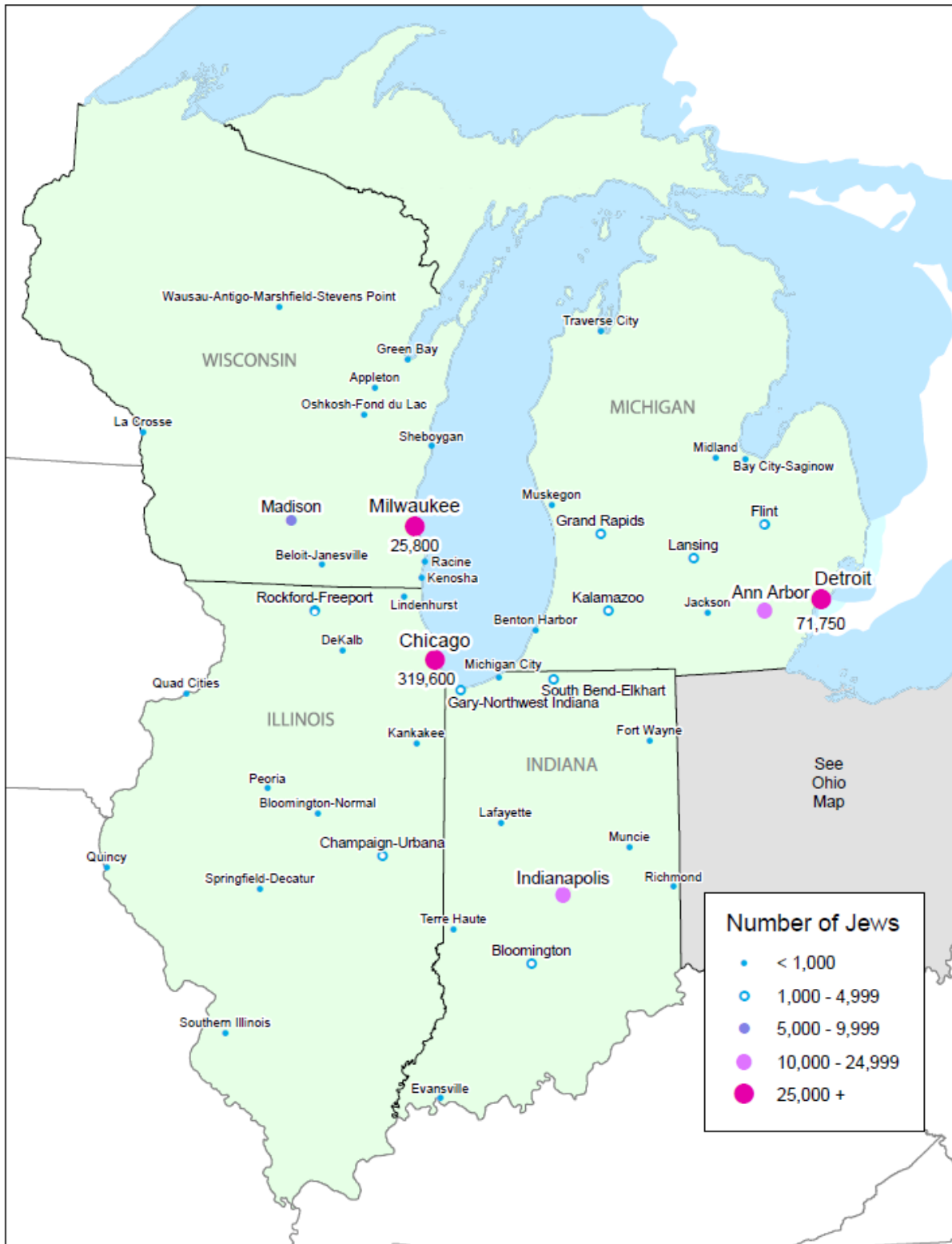
The estimates for Dayton (4,000 Jews), Akron-Kent (3,000), Toledo-Bowling Green (2,300), Youngstown-Warren (1,300), and Canton (900) are based on older scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN);, and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

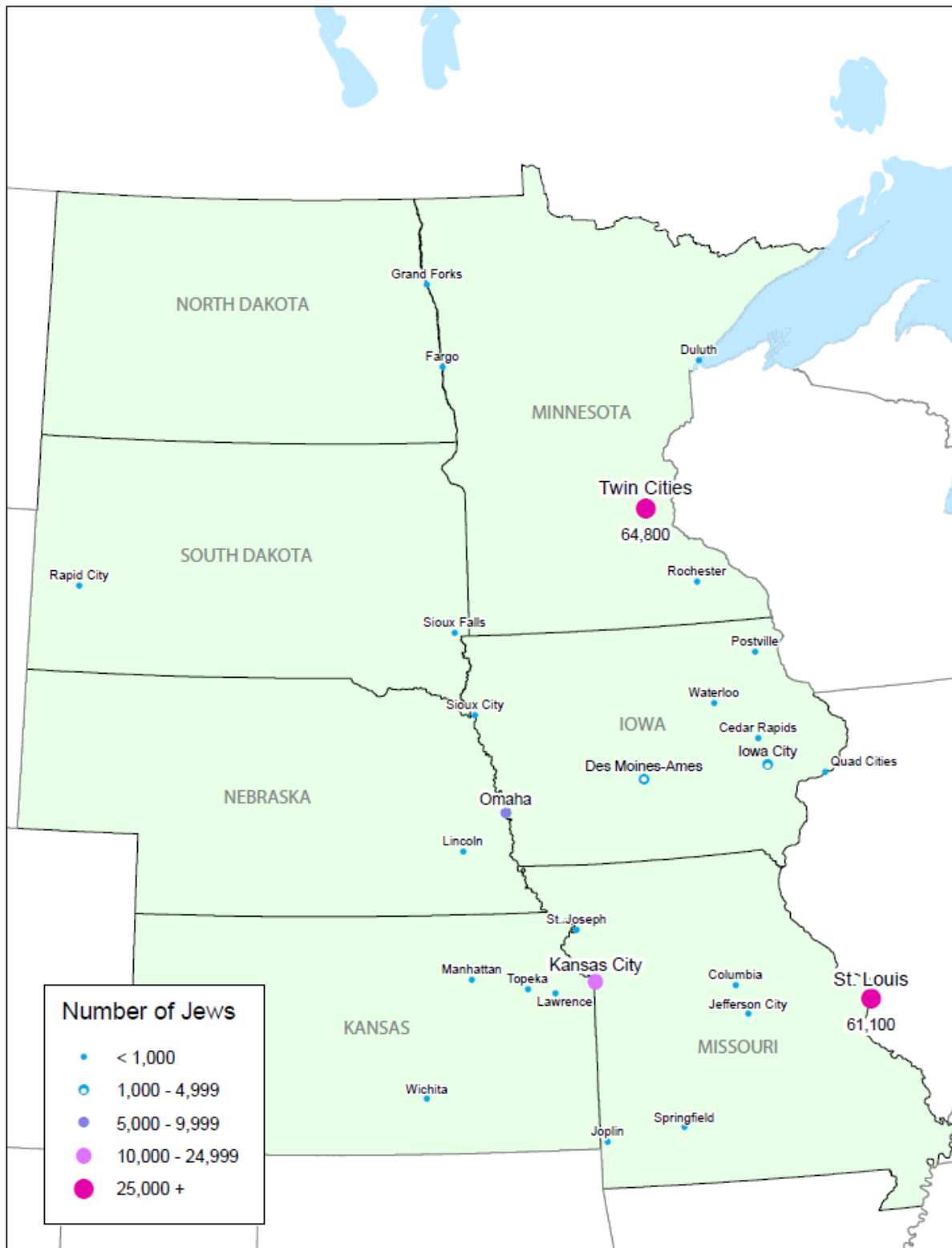
South Dakota (250 Jews) (**Map 11**). The estimates for both Rapid City (100 Jews) and Sioux Falls (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Wisconsin (33,455 Jews) (**Map 10**). 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 45th largest US Jewish community.

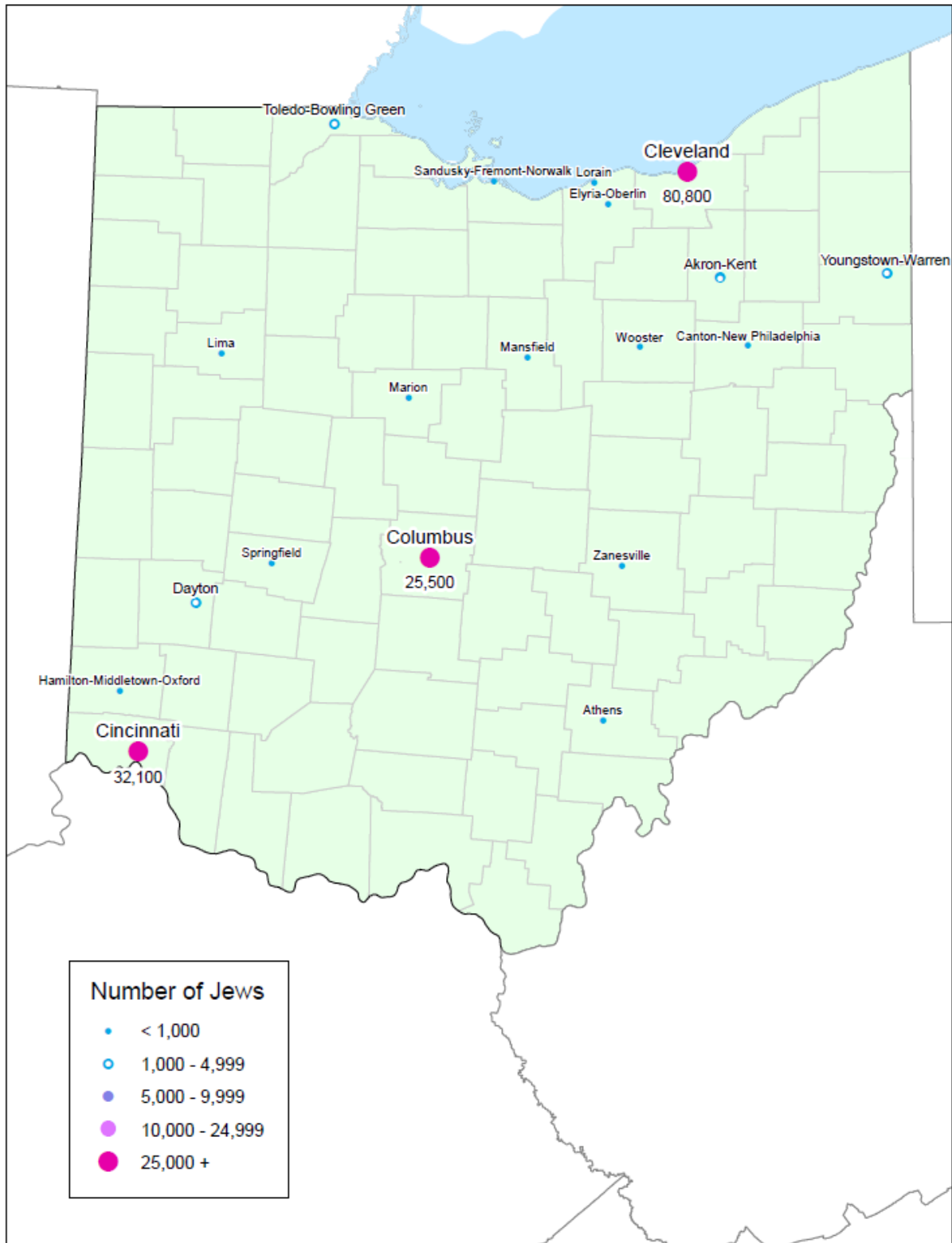
Other communities, all based on Informant/Internet Estimates, include Madison (5,000 Jews), Green Bay (500), Appleton and other Fox Cities (400), Kenosha (300), La Crosse (300), and Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point (300).



Map 10 Jewish communities of the Midwest-Part I, 2023



Map 11 Jewish communities of the Midwest-Part II, 2023



Map 12 Jewish communities of Ohio, 2023

5.4 South (Maps 13 to 16)

Alabama (10,325 Jews) (**Map 13**). 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 16**). 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 (16,800 Jews) (**Map 14**). The estimate of 16,800 Jews in Delaware is based on a 2022 ABS study of the entire state. Sussex County (4,700) is the largest Jewish community in Delaware and accounts for 28% of the Jews in Delaware. Other communities include the Rest of New Castle and Kent (Dover) Counties (4,600), Wilmington (4,300), and Newark (3,200). The Jewish Federation of Delaware also services the Brandywine Valley part of Chester County, PA (which is served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia). Adding the 9,100 Jews in the Brandywine Valley makes the Jewish Federation of Delaware service area the 44th largest US Jewish community.

District of Columbia/Greater Washington (295,500 Jews) (**Map 14**). 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 6th largest US Jewish community.

Florida (672,435 full-year Jews plus 64,850 part-year residents) (**Map 15**). 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 County²⁴): Broward County (2016) with 149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year 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 8th largest US Jewish community; Miami-Dade County (123,200) is the 14th largest; South Palm Beach (136,100) is the 10th largest; and West Palm Beach (127,200) is the 12th largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities (481,000 Jews) account for 72% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include Orlando (51,400 Jews), which is the 31st largest US Jewish community; Sarasota-Manatee (28,800, including 4,150 part-year residents), which is the 41st largest US Jewish community; St. Petersburg

²⁴ 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.

(28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), which is the 43rd largest US Jewish community; Tampa (23,000), which is the 51st 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 13**). 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 11th 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 13**). Based on a 2023 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>)

Louisiana (14,900 Jews) (**Map 16**). 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 14**). 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 using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN), Baltimore (95,400 Jews) is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 20th 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 13**). 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 13**). 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 16**). 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 13**). 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 13**). 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 16**). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 26th largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Dallas is based on a 1988 RDD study, updated with a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD, ABS, nor DJN).

Houston (51,000 Jews) is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 29% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 32nd 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 3rd largest Jewish community in Texas and the 40th 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).

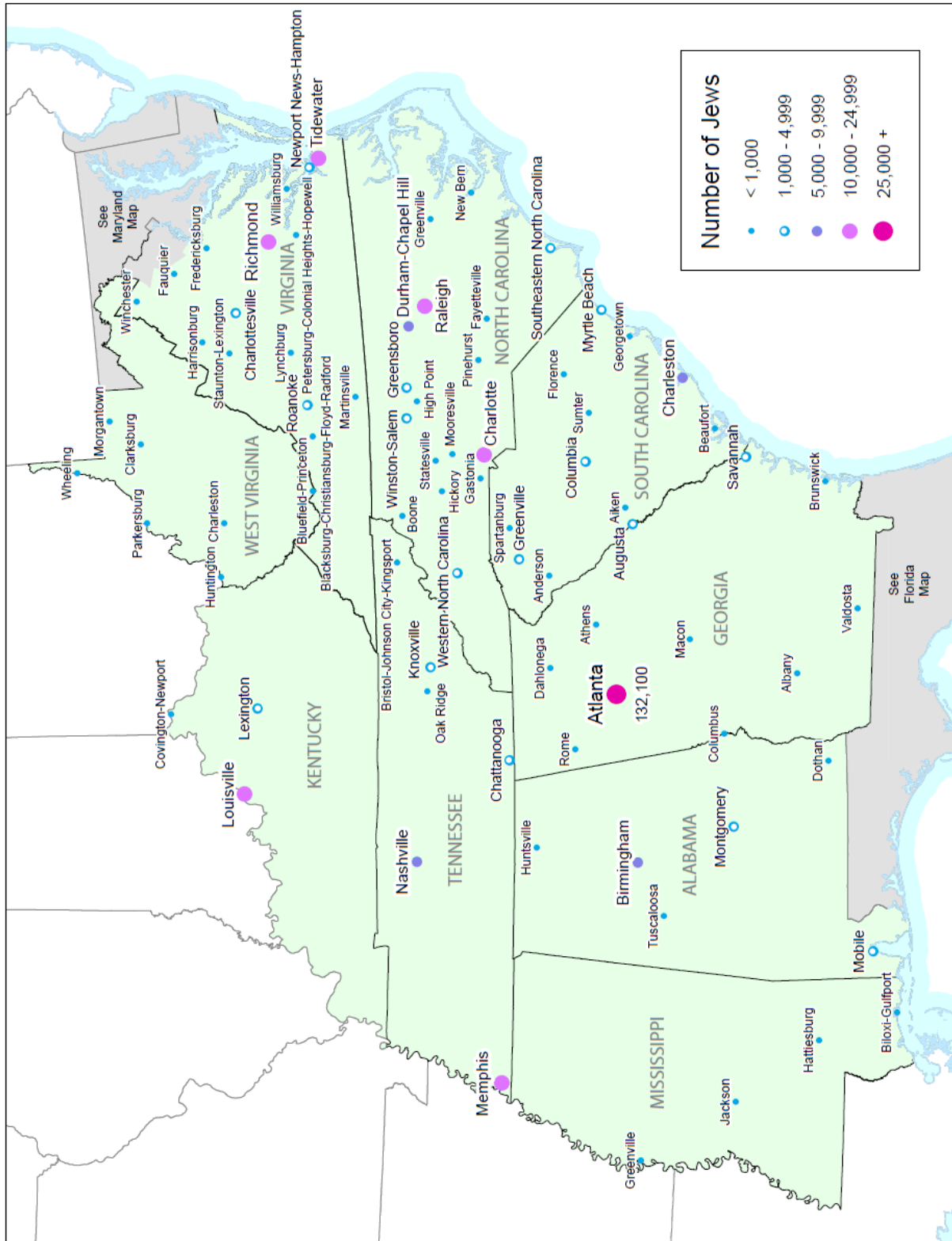
For more information on the Jews of Texas, see Weiner and Roseman (2007). (<https://www.isjl.org/texas-encyclopedia.html>)

Virginia (150,620 Jews) (**Maps 13 to 14**). 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.

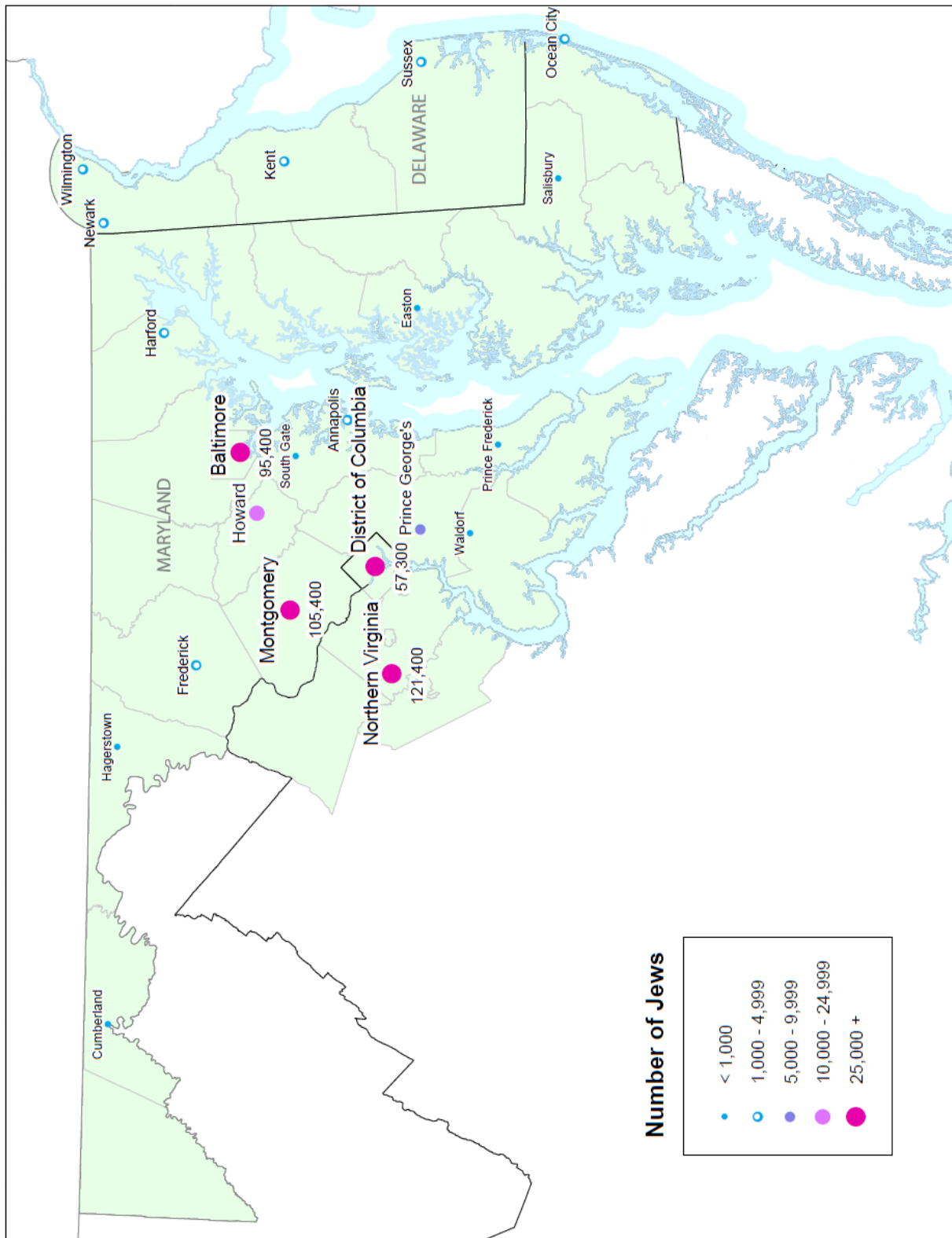
Other notable Jewish communities in Virginia include Tidewater (mainly Norfolk and Virginia Beach) (10,950 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2001 RDD study, and Richmond (10,000), whose estimate is based on a 1994 RDD study, updated with a 2011 DJN study.

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>)

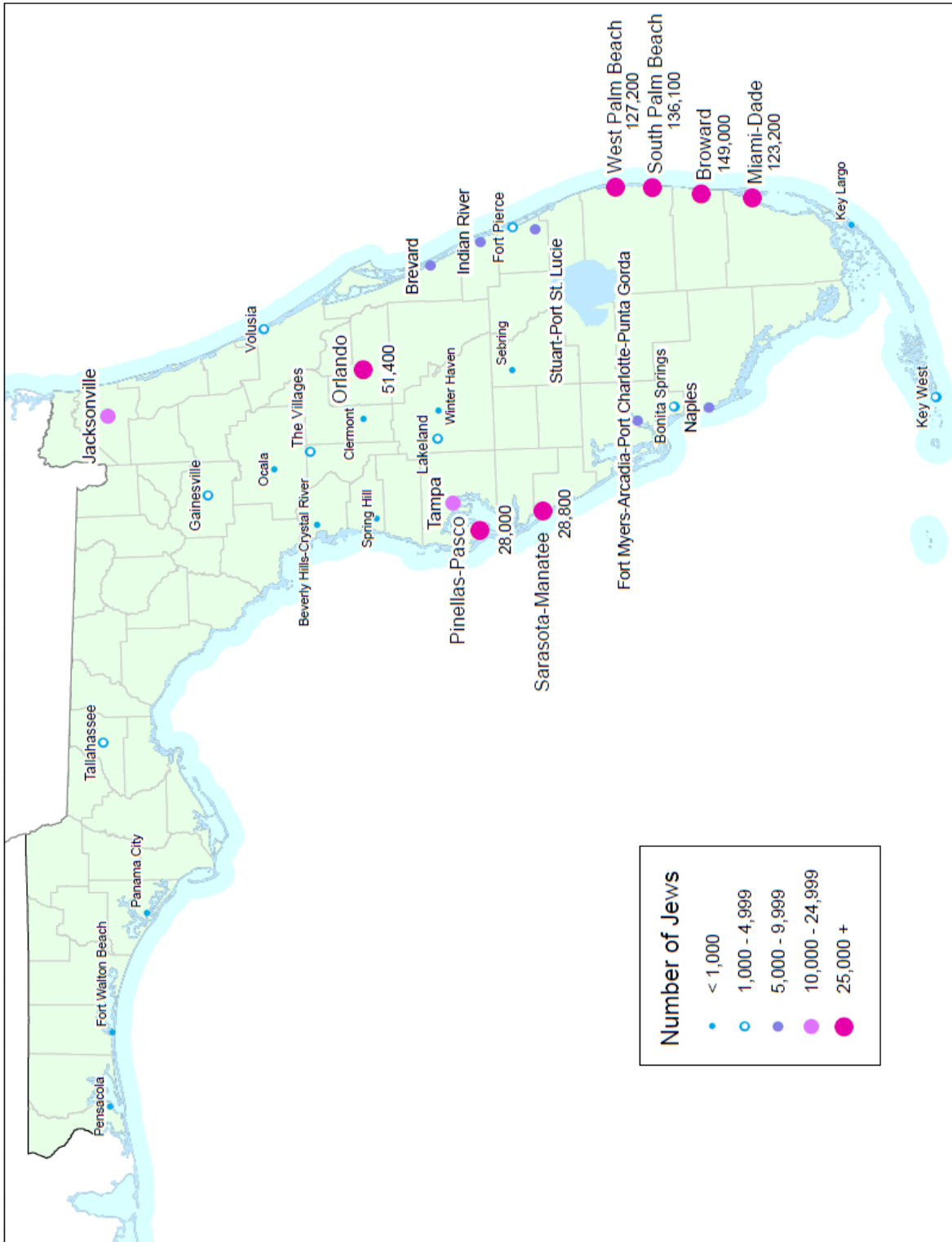
West Virginia (2,310 Jews) (**Map 13**). Charleston (975 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in West Virginia and accounts for 42% of the Jews in West Virginia. Other communities include Wheeling (290 Jews), Huntington (250), Morgantown (200), Clarksburg (110), and Parkersburg (110). All estimates in West Virginia are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.



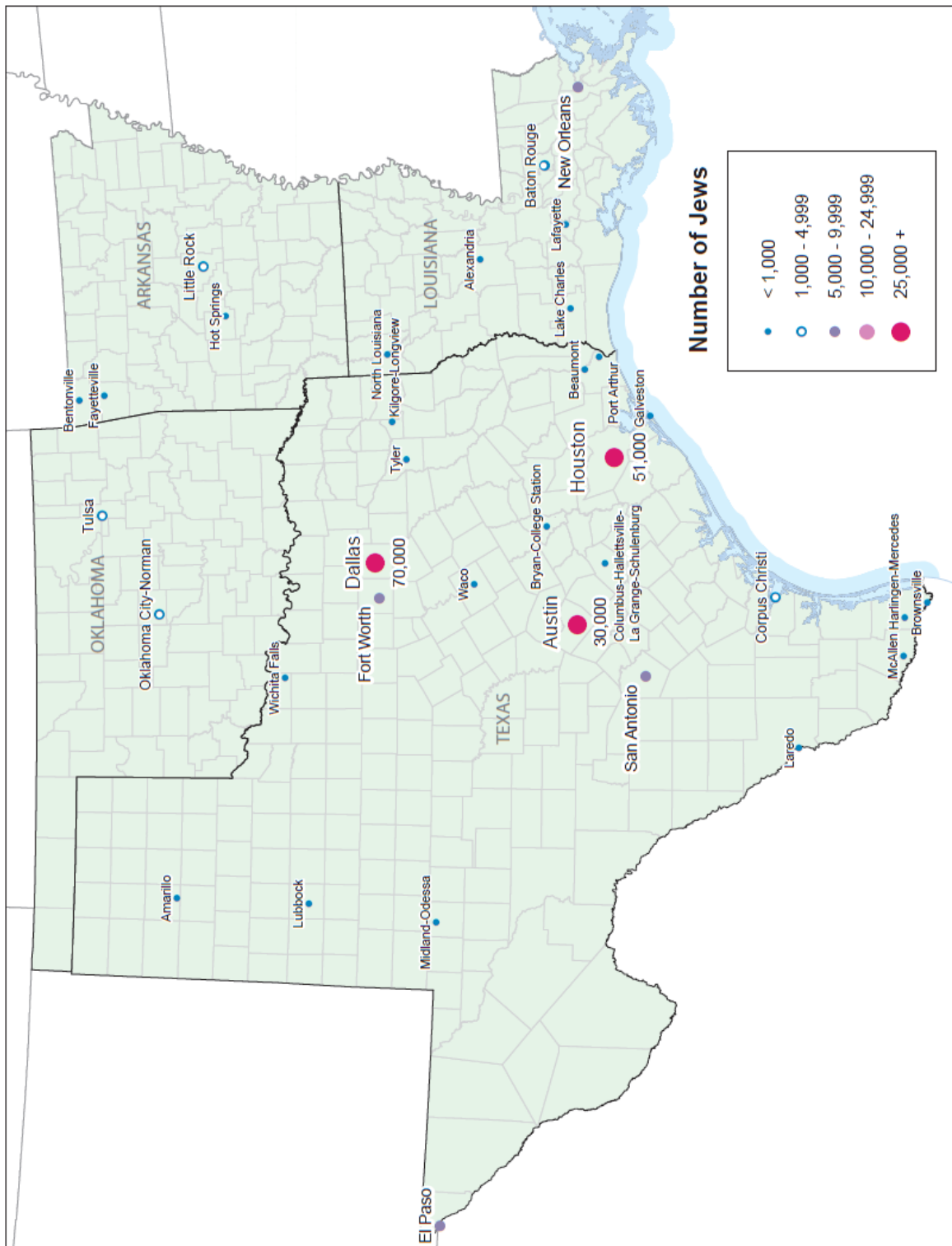
Map 13 Jewish communities of the South, 2023



Map 14 Jewish communities of Maryland, Delaware, DC, and Northern Virginia, 2023



Map 15 Jewish communities of Florida, 2023



Map 16 Jewish communities of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, 2023

5.5 West (Maps 17 to 18)

Alaska (5,300 Jews) (**Map 17**). 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 (123,750 full-year Jews plus 1,550 part-year residents) (**Map 17**). Based on a 2002 RDD study, updated by a 2023 Informant Estimate, Phoenix (98,750 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 80% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 19th largest US Jewish community.

A 2002 RDD study in Tucson estimated 22,400 Jews (including 1,000 part-year residents). Tucson is the 2nd largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 17% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 52nd 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 (1,239,890 full-year Jews plus 9,950 part-year residents) (**Map 18**). 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 2nd 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 2nd largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 25% of the Jews in California, and is the 5th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,700 Jews live in San Diego County, which is the 3rd largest Jewish community in California and the 18th 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 36th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2008 RDD study, updated by an Informant/Internet Estimate in 2023, 25,000 Jews (including 9,950 part-year residents) live in Palm Springs, the 47th 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 55th largest US Jewish community.

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; 28,300, 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 23rd largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the 37th largest, and Long Beach is the 42nd 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 17**). 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 21st 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 17**). 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 17**). 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 17**). 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 17**). Las Vegas (72,300 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2005 RDD study, updated by a 2023 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nevada, accounts for 91% of the Jews in Nevada, and is the 24th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2011 DJN study, 7,500 Jews live in Reno-Carson City.

New Mexico (12,625 Jews) (**Map 17**). 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 (59,800 Jews) (**Map 17**). The service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland (51,900 Jews in Oregon and 4,700 in Washington State) is the largest Jewish community in Oregon, accounts for 87% of the Jews in Oregon, and is the 30th 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 (4,300 Jews), Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (1,000), Salem (1,000), and Corvallis (500).

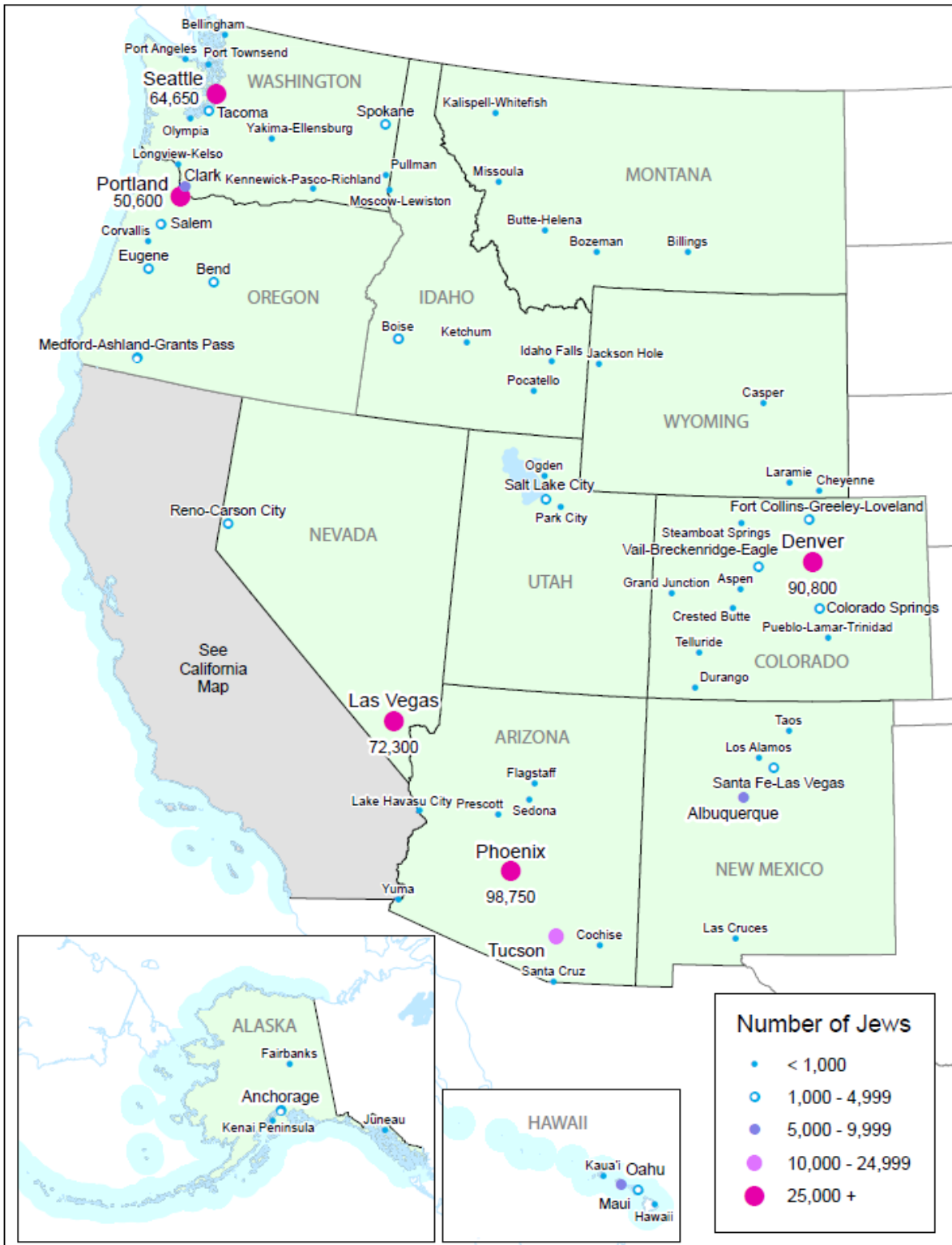
Utah (5,650 full-year Jews plus 400 part-year residents) (**Map 17**). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish

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.

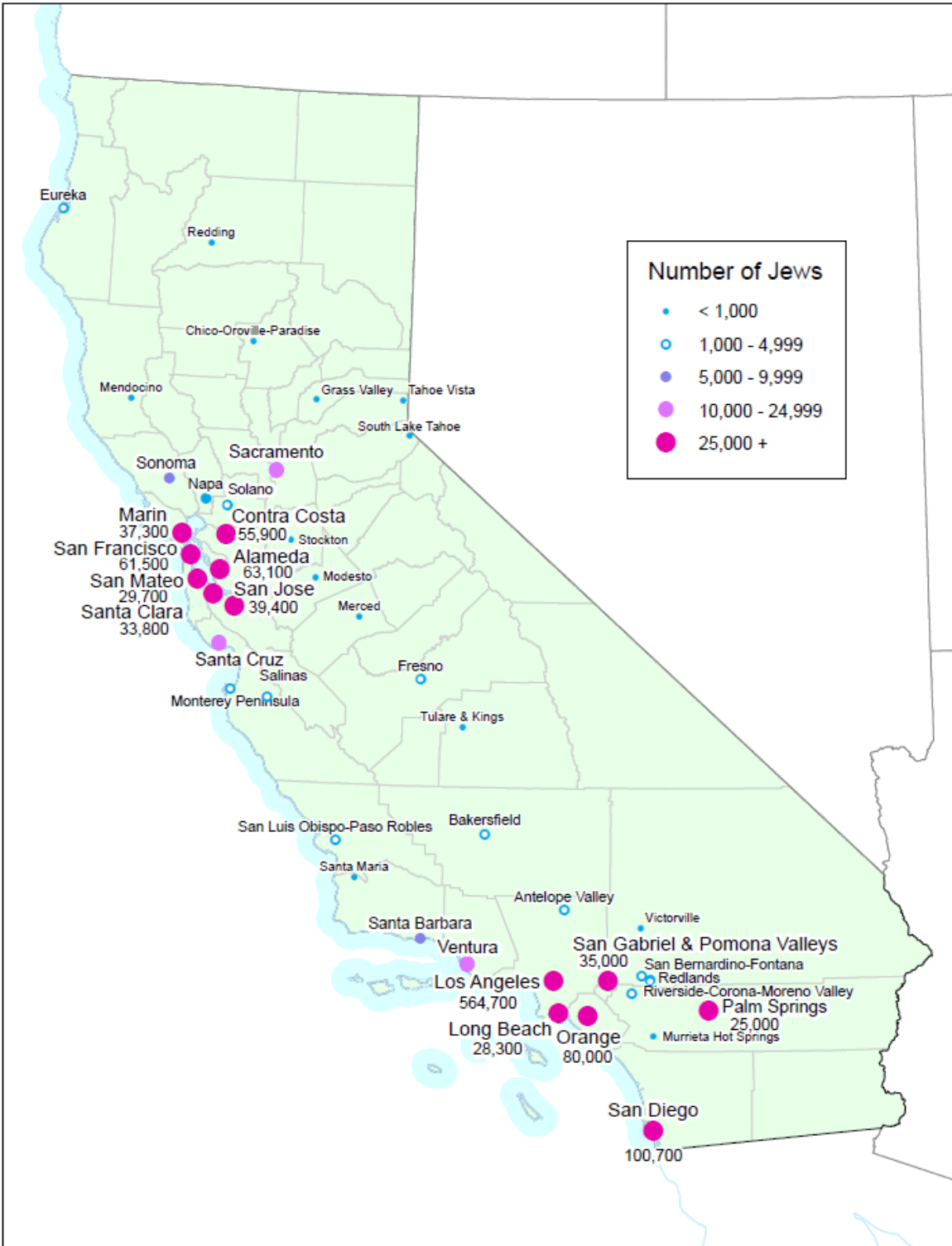
Washington (78,600 Jews) (**Map 17**). Seattle (64,650 Jews), whose estimate is based on a 2014 RDD study, updated by a 2019 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for 86% of the Jews in Washington, and is the 27th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Clark County (6,000 Jews), which is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Portland, is based on a 2022 ABS study. 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 17**). 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.



Map 17 Jewish communities of the West, 2023



Map 18 Jewish communities of California, 2023

Section 6 Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, from 6.3 million estimated by DellaPergola (see the World Population report) to 7.6 million estimated by Tighe et al. (2020, 2023), the 7,461,000 stated 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.

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Appendix

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

Date Column. This column provides the date of the latest Scientific, Census Bureau, or Informant/Internet Estimate for each geographic area. *2001* (in italics) in the date column indicates that the estimate is from 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.

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 under National Studies on the U.S. National tab 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 6.2.4 above.

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Alabama			
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 & Mobile Counties) (Mobile Area Jewish Federation)</i>	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	225	
	Total Alabama	10,325	
Alaska			
2021	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	4,500	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Alaska	5,300	
Arizona			
2016	Cochise County (Sierra Vista) (2002)^A	600	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
2021	Lake Havasu City	300	
2022	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	13,000	
2022	Phoenix (2002)	28,100	
2022	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	41,100	
2022	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	16,550	
2022	<i>Center for Jewish Philanthropy of Greater Phoenix Total (2002)</i>	98,750	
2016	Prescott	1,200	
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002)^A	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50
2019	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450	
2019	Northeast (2002)	7,850	
2019	Central (2002)	7,150	
2019	Southeast (2002)	2,500	
2019	Green Valley (2002)	450	
2019	<i>Jewish Philanthropies of Southern Arizona (Tucson) (Pima County) Total (2002)</i>	21,400	1,000
2021	Other Places	100	
	Total Arizona	123,750	1,550
Arkansas			
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2021	<i>Little Rock (Jewish Federation of Arkansas)</i>	1,500	
	Other Places	250	
	Total Arkansas	2,250	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	California		
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	Fresno (Fresno County) (Jewish Federation of Central California) (2011) ^A	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2022	City of Long Beach (2022)	17,500	
2022	Long Beach Surrounding Areas (Artesia-Bellflower-Cerritos-Downey-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-La Mirada-Norwalk-Paramount-Santa Fe Springs-Signal Hill-Whittier in Los Angeles County & Buena Park-Cypress-Garden Grove-Huntington Beach-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Midway City-Rossmoor-Seal Beach, Westminster in Orange County) (2022)	10,800	
2022	Jewish Long Beach (2022)	28,300	
2021	North County Valleys (2021)	21,100	
2021	East Valley (2021)	80,200	
2021	Westside (2021)	144,500	
2021	West Valley (2021)	162,700	
2021	Central/Metro/Mid (2021)	134,400	
2021	South Bay (2021)	21,800	
2021	Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, including southern Ventura County and excluding parts included in Long Beach & San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys) Total (2021)	564,700	
2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach) (Jewish Federation of Orange County)	80,000	
2022	Palm Springs (2008)	2,550	1,700
2022	Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (2008)	6,900	4,600
2022	Palm Desert-Sun City (2008)	4,200	2,800
2022	East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (2008)	1,100	700
2022	North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (2008)	300	150
2022	Jewish Federation of the Desert (Palm Springs) (Coachella Valley) Total (2008)	15,050	9,950
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	
2023	Central (2023)	41,100	
2023	North (2023)	19,900	
2023	Inland (2023)	22,500	
2023	South (2023)	17,200	
2023	Jewish Federation of San Diego County Total (2023)	100,700	
2020	San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland) (Jewish Federation of the Greater San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)	35,000	
2021	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara)	8,500	
2001	Santa Maria	500	
2021	Northern Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo in Los Angeles) (Jewish Federation of Ventura County)	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	851,500	9,950
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
2001	Merced County	190	
2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	Monterey Peninsula (2011) ^A	4,500	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2021	Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, & Yolo Counties) (except Lake Tahoe area) (Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region) (1993) ^D	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2021	Alameda County (2017)	63,100	
2021	Contra Costa County (2017)	55,900	
2021	Marin County (2017)	37,300	
2021	Napa County (2017)	2,100	
2021	San Francisco County (2017)	61,500	
2021	San Mateo County (2017)	29,700	
2021	Santa Clara County (northern parts) (2017)	33,800	
2021	Santa Cruz County (2017)	15,100	
2021	Solano County (Vallejo) (2017)	3,900	
2021	Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2017)	8,200	
2021	Jewish Community Federation and Endowment Fund (San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin, & Sonoma Counties) Total (2017)	310,600	
2021	San Jose (southern parts of Santa Clara County) (Jewish Silicon Valley) (2017)	39,400	
2021	San Francisco Bay Area Total (2017)	350,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
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	
	Total California	1,239,890	9,950
	Colorado		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	Colorado Springs (2010) ^A	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2020	Denver (2019)	24,500	
2020	South Metro (2019)	17,300	
2020	Boulder (2019)	23,600	
2020	North & West Metro (2019)	17,250	
2020	Aurora (2019)	4,550	
2020	North & East Metro (2019)	3,600	
	<i>JEWISHcolorado (Greater Denver) (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, & Jefferson Counties) Total (2019)</i>		
2020		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	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties) (2011) ^A	1,500	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Colorado	98,400	
	Connecticut		
2001	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2019	<i>Greenwich (UJA-JCC Greenwich)</i>	7,500	
2009	Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)	15,800	
2009	Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)	6,400	
2009	East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford County & Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)	4,800	
2009	South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington-Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam-Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, & Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)	5,000	
2009	Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)	800	
2009	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Total (2000)</i>	32,800	
2022	The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook in Middlesex County & Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)	4,900	
2022	The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County & Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)	3,200	
2022	The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)	8,800	
2022	Hamden (2010)	3,200	
2022	The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)	2,900	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)</i>	23,000	
2021	<i>New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County) (Jewish Federation of Eastern Connecticut)</i>	3,800	
2021	Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County and Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010) ^A	4,500	
2021	Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010) ^A	3,500	
2014	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	5,000	
	<i>Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total</i>	13,000	
2018	<i>Stamford (Darien-New Canaan) (United Jewish Federation of Greater Stamford, New Canaan and Darien)</i>	12,000	
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500	
2020	Torrington	600	
2000	Westport (2000)	5,000	
2000	Weston (2000)	1,850	
2000	Wilton (2000)	1,550	
2000	Norwalk (2000)	3,050	
2014	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000	
	<i>Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County Total</i>	24,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400	
	Total Connecticut	118,350	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Delaware			
2022	Newark Area	3,200	
2022	Wilmington Core	4,300	
2022	Rest of New Castle and Kent (Dover) Counties	4,600	
2022	Sussex County	4,700	
2022	Brandywine Valley (part of Chester County, PA)	9,100	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Delaware Total (2022)</i>	25,900	
	Total Delaware	16,800	
District of Columbia (Washington, DC)			
2017	District of Columbia (2017)	57,300	
2017	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)	87,000	
2017	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)	18,400	
2017	Prince George's County (Maryland) (2017)	11,400	
2017	North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)	24,500	
2017	Central Northern Virginia (2017)	23,100	
2017	East Northern Virginia (2017)	54,400	
2017	West Northern Virginia (2017)	19,400	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017)</i>	295,500	
	Total District of Columbia	57,300	
Florida			
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	Brevard County (Melbourne-Palm Bay) (Jewish Federation of Brevard)	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
2021	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, DeSoto, & Northern Lee Counties)	7,000	
2017	Bonita Springs-Southern Lee County (2017) ^D	500	500
	<i>Jewish Federation of Lee & 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	Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015) ^B	10,900	
2021	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015) ^B	2,300	
2021	Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, & St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015) ^B	2,700	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation & Foundation of Northeast Florida (Jacksonville) Total (2002, 2015) ^B</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	Marco Island (2017) ^D	400	600
2021	Naples (Other Collier County) (2017) ^D	3,950	2,600
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Naples (Collier County) Total (2017) ^D</i>	4,350	3,200
2021	Ocala (Marion County)	1,000	
2022	Long Lake-Lake Mary (2021)	13,370	
2022	Maitland-Winter Park (2021)	10,280	
2022	UCF-East Orlando (2021)	9,250	
2022	Southwest (2021)	18,500	
2022	<i>Shalom Orlando (Greater Orlando) Total (2021)</i>	51,400	
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2021	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)	8,800	800
2021	Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)	2,300	500
2021	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)	10,950	200
2021	Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)	22,050	1,500
2021	Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)	4,450	
	<i>Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast Total (2017)</i>	26,500	1,500
2019	Coastal Areas/Downtown (2019)	3,900	2,400
2019	Lakewood Ranch (2019)	3,200	150
2019	Rest of Sarasota County (2019)	10,950	1,050
2019	Rest of Manatee County (2019)	6,600	550
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Sarasota-Manatee Total (2019)</i>	24,650	4,150
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	East Boca (2018) (includes Highland Beach)	24,400	3,700
2018	Central Boca (2018)	32,200	9,900
2018	West Boca (2018)	18,600	400
2018	Boca Raton Subtotal (2018)	75,200	14,000
2018	Delray Beach (2018)	38,400	8,500
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of South Palm Beach County Total (2018)</i>	113,600	22,500
2018	Boynton Beach (2018)	30,400	5,500
2018	Lake Worth (2018)	25,600	2,500
2018	Town of Palm Beach (2018)	1,700	1,400
2018	West Palm Beach (2018)	11,000	1,300
2018	Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2018)	9,600	1,100
2018	North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2018)	26,400	10,700
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County (excluding Martin County) Total (2018)</i>	104,700	22,500
2018	Palm Beach County Total (2018)	218,300	45,000
2018	North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)	35,900	2,200
2018	North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)	18,500	200
2018	Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)	9,500	100
2018	North Dade Subtotal (2014)	63,900	2,500
2018	West Kendall (2014)	17,500	200
2018	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)	6,800	100
2018	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)	11,900	400
2018	South Dade Subtotal (2014)	36,200	700
2018	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)	4,300	400
2018	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	9,800	500
2018	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	4,800	100
2018	The Beaches Subtotal (2014)	18,900	1,000
2018	<i>Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Miami-Dade County) Total (2014)</i>	119,000	4,200
2019	East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)	9,400	400
2019	North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)	8,000	1,800
2019	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)	27,200	1,200
2019	Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)	24,000	1,000
2019	Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)	39,400	300
2019	West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)	35,700	600
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Broward County Total (2016)</i>	143,700	5,300
	Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total	481,000	54,500
2012	Spring Hill (Hernando County)	350	
2018	Stuart (Martin County) (part of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County) (2018)	8,000	
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) ^B	2,900	
	Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total	10,900	900
2015	Tallahassee (Tallahassee Jewish Federation) (2010) ^A	2,800	
2022	Tampa (Hillsborough County) (Tampa Jewish Community Centers & Federation) (2010) ^A	23,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2021	<i>The Villages (Oxford-Leesburg) (including northern Sumter, northwestern Lake, & 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) & Flagler Counties (Jewish Federation of Volusia & Flagler Counties)</i>	4,500	
2020	Winter Haven (Polk County)	1,000	
	Other Places	25	
	Total Florida	672,435	64,850

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Georgia			
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2022	Intown (2006)	31,600	
2022	North Metro Atlanta (2006)	30,600	
2022	East Cobb Expanded (2006)	20,500	
2022	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)	17,700	
2022	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)	16,600	
2022	North & West Perimeter (2006)	9,500	
2022	South (2006)	5,600	
Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta Total (2006)		132,100	
2019	<i>Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & 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	
Total Georgia		141,020	
Hawaii			
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2023	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) ^A	5,200	
Total Hawaii		7,100	1,000
Idaho			
2015	Boise (Ada, Caldwell, Weiser, Nampa, & Boise Counties)	1,500	
2014	Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue	350	
2014	Moscow	100	
2009	Pocatello	150	
2014	Other Places	25	
Total Idaho		2,125	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Illinois			
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2021	<i>Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County) (Champaign-Urbana Jewish Federation)</i>	1,400	
2020	City Far North (Rogers Park/Peterson Park/West Ridge-Northern City Limit) (2020)	38,000	
2020	City North (Loop to Edgewater) (2020)	50,100	
2020	City Other (Remaining Chicago zip codes) (2020)	31,900	
2020	Near North Suburbs (Des Plaines-Evanston-Glenview-Lincolnwood-Morton Grove-Niles-Park Ridge-Skokie) (2020)	44,000	
2020	North Suburbs Cook (Glencoe-Kenilworth-Northbrook-Wilmette-Winnetka) (2020)	31,900	
2020	North Suburbs Lake (Deerfield-Gurnee-Highland Park-Highwood-Lake Bluff-Lake Forest-Wadsworth-Waukegan-Winthrop Harbor-Zion) (2020)	31,900	
2020	Near NW Suburbs (Arlington Heights-Buffalo Grove-Elk Grove Village-Lincolnshire-Mount Prospect-Prospect Heights-Rolling Meadows-Vernon Hills-Wheeling) (2020)	35,000	
2020	Far NW Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)	22,300	
2020	West Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)	25,000	
2020	South Suburbs (see page 25 of Chicago 2020 report) (2020)	9,500	
2020	Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties) Total (2020)	319,600	
2021	DeKalb County	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2021	<i>Peoria (Jewish Federation of Peoria)</i>	800	
2021	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (part of Jewish Federation of the Quad Cities) (1990) ^D	175	
2015	Quincy	100	
2021	<i>Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford)</i>	650	
2021	<i>Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)</i>	500	
2021	<i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston (Southeast Missouri)</i>	50	
2021	<i>Paducah (Western Kentucky)</i>	100	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in southeast Missouri, & Paducah in western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
2022	<i>Springfield-Decatur (Morgan & Sangamon Counties) (Jewish Federation of Springfield, Illinois)</i>	930	
	Other Places	325	
	Total Illinois	325,260	
Indiana			
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
2021	<i>Fort Wayne (Jewish Federation of Fort Wayne)</i>	800	
2021	<i>Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties) (Jewish Federation of Northwest Indiana)</i>	2,000	
2022	North of Core (2017)	9,200	
2022	Core Area (2017)	6,100	
2022	South of Core (2017)	2,600	
2022	Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis Total (2017)	17,900	
2014	<i>Lafayette (Jewish Federation of Greater Lafayette)</i>	400	
2022	Louisville-Indiana portion (Clark, Floyd, & Harrison Counties) (part of Jewish Community of Louisville) (2022)	900	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2021	<i>South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)</i>	1,650	
2021	<i>Benton Harbor-St. Joseph (Michigan)</i>	150	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i>	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	Total Indiana	26,045	
Iowa			
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
2021	Des Moines-Ames (Jewish Federation of Greater Des Moines) (1956) ^D	3,000	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	<i>Iowa City-Coralville (Johnson County) (Jewish Federation of the Corridor)</i>	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2021	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ^D	175	
2021	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990) ^D	275	
2021	Jewish Federation of the Quad Cities Total (1990) ^D	450	
2021	<i>Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties) (Jewish Federation of Sioux City)</i>	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	Total Iowa	5,475	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Kansas			
2021	City (2021)	5,400	
2021	High-Density Suburbs (2021)	12,100	
2021	Other Suburbs (2021)	4,600	
2021	Kansas City-Kansas portion Subtotal (2021)	15,400	
2021	Kansas City-Missouri portion Subtotal (2021)	6,700	
2021	Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City Total (2021)	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	
	Total Kansas	17,200	
Kentucky			
2019	Covington-Newport (part of Jewish Federation of Cincinnati) (2019)	1,600	
2021	<i>Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties) (Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass)</i>	2,500	
2022	Central (2022)^D	5,540	
2022	Northeast (2022)^D	4,260	
2022	Rest of Louisville in Kentucky (2022)^D	3,500	
2022	Kentucky (Jefferson, Oldham, & Bullitt Counties) Subtotal (2022)^D	13,300	
2022	Rest of Louisville in Indiana (Clark, Floyd, & Harrison Counties) (2022)^D	900	
2022	Jewish Community of Louisville Total (2022)^D	14,200	
2021	<i>Paducah (part of Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky)</i>	100	
2013	Other Places	100	
	Total Kentucky	17,600	
Louisiana			
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2021	<i>Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, & West Baton Rouge Parishes) (Jewish Federation of Greater Baton Rouge)</i>	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2019	New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes) (Jewish Federation of Greater New Orleans) (1984, 2007)^E	12,000	
2021	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2021	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2021	<i>North Louisiana Jewish Federation (Bossier & Caddo Parishes) Total</i>	600	
2007	Other Places	100	
	Total Louisiana	14,900	
Maine			
2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007)^A	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	Oxford County (South Paris) (2007)^A	750	
2021	Portland (2007)	4,425	
2021	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350	
2021	York County (2007)	1,575	
2021	Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (Portland) Total (2007)	8,350	
2017	Rockland	300	
2007	Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007)^A	400	
2014	Waterville	225	
2001	Other Places	125	
	Total Maine	12,550	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Maryland		
2010	Annapolis (2010) ^A	3,500	
2019	Pikesville (2019) ^D	21,000	
2019	Park Heights-Cheswolde (2019) ^D	14,300	
2019	Owings Mills (2019) ^D	6,700	
2019	Reisterstown (2019) ^D	9,500	
2019	Mount Washington (2019) ^D	2,900	
2019	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2019) ^D	11,400	
2019	Downtown (2019) ^D	5,700	
2019	Guilford-Roland Park (2019) ^D	10,500	
2019	Randallstown-Liberty Road (2019) ^D	1,000	
2019	Other Baltimore County (2019) ^D	6,700	
2019	Carroll County (2019) ^D	5,700	
2019	The Associated: Jewish Federation of Baltimore Total (2019) ^D	95,400	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2019	Howard County (Columbia) (Jewish Federation of Howard County) (2019) ^D	18,700	
2017	Lower Montgomery County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	87,000	
2017	Upper Montgomery County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	18,400	
2017	Prince George's County (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	11,400	
2017	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington in Maryland Total (2017)	116,800	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2012	South Gate	100	
2017	Waldorf	200	
	Total Maryland	240,100	
	Massachusetts		
2019	Attleboro (part of Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island) (2002) ^A	800	
2021	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) ^D	600	80
2021	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) ^D	1,600	415
2021	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) ^D	2,100	2,255
2021	Jewish Federation of the Berkshires Total (2008) ^D	4,300	2,750
2021	Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (2015)	70,700	
2021	Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)	66,800	
2021	Greater Framingham (2015)	21,100	
2021	Northwestern Suburbs (2015)	11,200	
2021	Greater Sharon (2015)	10,400	
2021	North Shore (2015)	30,000	
2021	Southwestern Suburbs (2015)	5,300	
2021	Northern Suburbs (2015)	14,400	
2021	South Area (2015)	18,100	
2021	Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston Total (2015)	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	Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2021	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett) (Jewish Federation of Greater New Bedford)	3,000	
2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2022	Upper Valley (Franklin & Hampshire Counties) (2020) ^D	12,500	
2022	Lower Valley (Hampden County) (2020) ^D	10,500	
2022	Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts (Springfield) (Pioneer Valley) Total (2020) ^D	23,000	
2014	Taunton	400	
2022	Central Worcester County (Worcester, Holden, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Grafton, & the Boroughs) (1986)	9,000	
2022	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2022	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2022	Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total	10,500	
2001	Other Places	75	
	Total Massachusetts	301,880	3,350

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Michigan			
2023	Central Ann Arbor (2023)	7,600	
2023	Northeast Ann Arbor (2023)	2,500	
2023	Westside (2023)	6,600	
2023	Other Washtenaw County (2023)	3,300	
2023	<i>Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Ann Arbor) (2023)</i>	20,000	
	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2021	<i>Benton Harbor-St. Joseph (part of Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley)</i>	150	
2022	West Bloomfield (2018)	15,200	
2022	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2018)	12,400	
2022	Farmington (2018)	6,300	
2022	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2018)	12,800	
2022	Southfield (2018)	5,600	
2022	East Oakland County (2018)	3,600	
2022	North Oakland County (2018)	3,700	
2022	West Oakland County (2018)	4,450	
2022	Wayne County (2018)	5,000	
2022	Macomb County (2018)	2,700	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, & Wayne Counties) Total (2018)</i>	71,750	
2021	Flint (Flint Jewish Federation) (1956) ^D	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 & 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	
	Total Michigan	119,905	
Minnesota			
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2021	City of Minneapolis (2019) ^D	16,000	
2021	Minneapolis Suburbs (2019) ^D	20,000	
2021	Outer Suburbs-Minneapolis (2019) ^D	6,800	
2021	<i>Minneapolis Jewish Federation Total (2019) ^D</i>	42,800	
2021	City of St. Paul (2019) ^D	9,500	
2021	St. Paul Suburbs (2019) ^D	7,700	
2021	Outer Suburbs-St. Paul (2019) ^D	4,800	
2021	<i>St. Paul Jewish Federation Total (2019) ^D</i>	22,000	
2021	Twin Cities Total (2019) ^D	64,800	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Minnesota	65,900	
Mississippi			
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	Total Mississippi	1,525	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Missouri			
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	
2023	Joplin	100	
2021	<i>Kansas City-Missouri portion (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City) (2021)</i>	6,700	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2022	Creve Coeur Area (2014)	13,550	
2022	Chesterfield (2014)	12,150	
2022	University City/Clayton (2014)	9,100	
2022	Olivette/Ladue (2014)	6,200	
2022	St. Charles County (2014)	5,900	
2022	St. Louis City (2014)	5,150	
2022	Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)	2,750	
2022	Other North County (2014)	4,400	
2022	Other South County (2014)	1,900	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Louis Total (2014)</i>	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
2001	Other Places	25	
	Total Missouri	68,975	
Montana			
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2022	Bozeman	500	
2021	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	300	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Montana	1,495	
Nebraska			
2014	Lincoln	400	
2022	East Omaha (2017)	1,900	
2022	West Omaha (2017)	5,700	
2022	Other Areas (2017)	1,200	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Omaha Total (2017)</i>	8,800	
	Other Places	150	
	Total Nebraska	9,350	
Nevada			
2022	Northwest (2005)	24,500	
2022	Southwest (2005)	16,000	
2022	Central (2005)	6,000	
2022	Southeast (2005)	18,000	
2022	Northeast (2005)	7,800	
2022	<i>Jewish Nevada (Las Vegas) Total (2005)</i>	72,300	
2022	Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties) (2011)^A	7,500	
	Total Nevada	79,800	
New Hampshire			
2001	Concord	500	
2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
2001	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	
2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
2021	<i>Manchester (Jewish Federation of New Hampshire) (1983)^D</i>	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	<i>Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)^A</i>	700	
2001	Other Places	50	
	Total New Hampshire	10,120	140

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
New Jersey			
2021	The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)	5,450	6,700
2021	The Mainland (2004)	6,250	600
2021	Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)	11,700	7,300
2021	Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)	500	900
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Atlantic and Cape May Counties Total (2004)</i>	12,200	8,200
2022	Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)	11,900	
2022	North Palisades (2001)	18,600	
2022	Central Bergen (2001)	22,200	
2022	West Bergen (2001)	14,300	
2022	South Bergen (2001)	10,000	
2022	Other Bergen	23,000	
2022	Bergen County Subtotal	100,000	
2022	Northern Hudson County (2001)	2,000	
2022	Bayonne	1,000	
2022	Hoboken	5,000	
2022	Jersey City	10,000	
2022	Hudson County Subtotal	18,000	
2022	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, & northern Passaic Counties) Total</i>	126,000	
2022	Camden County (1991, 2013) ^E	36,600	
2022	Burlington County (1991, 2013) ^E	16,800	
2022	Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013) ^E	6,600	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013) ^E</i>	60,000	
2020	Western Greater MetroWest (2020) ^D	21,900	
2020	Essex (2020) ^D	47,800	
2020	East Morris (2020) ^D	30,900	
2020	Union (2020) ^D	21,700	
2020	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, & Union Counties) Total (2020) ^D</i>	122,300	
2021	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600	
2021	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700	
2021	Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)	24,800	
2021	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900	
2021	Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)	52,000	
2021	Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)	37,800	
2021	Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300	
2021	Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900	
2021	Monmouth County Subtotal (1997)	64,000	6,000
2021	<i>Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth) Total</i>	116,000	6,000
2021	Jackson Township	4,500	
2023	Lakewood (2022) ^C	140,000	
2021	Other Ocean County	4,000	
	<i>Jewish Federation of Ocean County Total</i>	148,500	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
2001	Princeton (Mercer County)	3,000	
2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) ^D	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	Hunterdon County (2012) ^A	6,000	
2022	Southern Somerset County (2012) ^A	11,600	
2022	Warren County (2012) ^A	2,400	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties Total (2012) ^A</i>	20,000	
2021	Vineland area (including southern Gloucester & eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties)	2,000	
2001	Other Places	150	
	Total New Jersey	628,150	14,200
New Mexico			
2021	Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) ^A	7,500	
2021	Las Cruces (part of Jewish El Paso)	500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
2001	Taos	300	
2001	Other Places	75	
	Total New Mexico	12,625	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

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

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
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	
2020	Niagara Falls	100	
2009	Olean	100	
2007	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2023	Kiryas Joel/Palm Tree (2020) ^C	39,000	
2019	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County, New York Total</i>	51,000	
2001	Plattsburgh	250	
2001	Potsdam	200	
2016	Putnam County (2010) ^D	3,900	
2022	Brighton (1999, 2010) ^E	10,100	
2022	Pittsford (1999, 2010) ^E	3,800	
2022	Other Places in Monroe County & Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010) ^E	6,000	
2022	Jewish Federation of Greater Rochester Total (1999, 2010) ^E	19,900	
2023	Kaser Village (2019) ^C	5,700	
2023	Monsey (2017) ^C	30,000	
2023	New Square (2019) ^C	9,700	
2019	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	<i>Jewish Federation & Foundation of Rockland County Total</i>	112,000	
2001	Rome	100	
2023	Bloomington (2022) ^C	1,000	
2001	Other Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	6,825	
	<i>Sullivan County Total</i>	7,825	
2021	<i>Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, & most of Oswego Counties) (Jewish Federation of Central New York)</i>	7,500	
2014	<i>Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock & 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	
	Total New York	1,795,095	
	North Carolina		
2010	Buncombe County (Asheville) (2010) ^D	2,530	415
2010	Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2010) ^D	510	100
2010	Transylvania County (Brevard) (2010) ^D	80	130
2010	Macon County (2010) ^D	60	30
2010	Other Western North Carolina (2010) ^D	220	160
2010	Western North Carolina Total (2010) ^D	3,400	835
2009	Boone	60	225
2021	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (Jewish Federation of Greater Charlotte) (1997)	15,000	
2021	Durham County (2019) ^D	3,075	
2021	Orange County (2019) ^D	3,900	
2021	Other (Chatham & parts of Wake County) (2019) ^D	525	
2021	Jewish for Good (Durham-Chapel Hill) Total (2019) ^D	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	Raleigh-Cary (Wake County) (Jewish Federation of Raleigh-Cary)	15,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville (Iredell County)	150	
2015	Winston-Salem (2011) ^A	1,200	
	Other Places	225	
	Total North Carolina	48,935	1,060

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
North Dakota			
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
2001	Other Places	100	
	Total North Dakota	400	
Ohio			
2016	Akron-Kent (parts of Portage & Summit Counties) (Jewish Community Board of Akron) (1999) ^D	3,000	
2001	Athens	100	
2023	Canton (Stark County) (Canton Jewish Community Federation) (1955) ^D	900	
2019	Downtown-Covington-OTR (2019)	1,000	
2019	Hyde Park-Walnut Hills- Mt. Lookout (2019)	4,800	
2019	Northside-North Avondale-Clifton (2019)	1,600	
2019	Westside (2019)	1,300	
2019	Urban Subtotal (2019)	8,700	
2019	Amberley-Pleasant Ridge (2019)	2,900	
2019	Blue Ash-Montgomery (2019)	3,500	
2019	Evandale-North Central (2019)	650	
2019	Kenwood-Indian Hill (2019)	1,900	
2019	Mariemont-Madisonville (2019)	1,300	
2019	Wyoming-Finneytown (2019)	950	
2019	Central and East Subtotal (2019)	11,200	
2019	Anderson (2019)	950	
2019	Loveland (2019)	1,600	
2019	Mason (2019)	4,500	
2019	West Chester-Fairfield (2019)	1,000	
2019	Other Outer (2019)	650	
2019	Outer Suburbs Subtotal (2019)	8,700	
2019	Outlying Ohio (2019)	1,900	
2019	Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2019)	1,600	
2019	Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2019)	32,100	
2019	The Heights (2011)	22,200	
2019	East Side Suburbs (2011)	5,300	
2019	Beachwood (2011)	10,700	
2019	Solon & Southeast Suburbs (2011)	15,300	
2019	Northern Heights (2011)	10,400	
2019	West Side/Central Area (2011)	11,900	
2019	Northeast (2011)	5,000	
2019	Jewish Federation of Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (2011)	80,800	
2019	Bexley area (2013)	5,400	
2019	East (2013)	6,400	
2019	Perimeter North (2013)	4,700	
2019	Downtown/University (2013)	9,000	
2019	JewishColumbus (Greater Columbus) Total (2013)	25,500	
2021	Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Dayton) (1986) ^D	4,000	
2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
2001	Lorain	600	
2001	Mansfield	150	
2023	Springfield	200	
2023	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994) ^D	2,300	
2021	Lenawee & Monroe Counties (Michigan)	200	
2021	Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee & Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total	2,500	
2023	Wooster	125	
2019	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002) ^D	1,300	
2019	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell) (Pennsylvania)	300	
2019	Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total	1,600	
	Other Places	525	
	Total Ohio	150,335	
Oklahoma			
2021	Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (Jewish Federation of Greater Oklahoma City) (2010) ^A	2,300	
2022	Tulsa (Jewish Federation of Tulsa)	2,000	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Oklahoma	4,425	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Oregon			
2010	Bend (2010) ^A	1,000	
2020	Corvallis (Benton County)	500	
2023	<i>Eugene (Jewish Federation of Lane County)</i>	4,300	
2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	
2023	Northeast Portland (2023)	13,100	
2023	Southeast Portland (2023)	7,100	
2023	Southwest Portland (2023)	8,100	
2023	Northwest Portland (2023)	4,400	
2023	Western Suburbs (2023)	13,200	
2023	North Portland (2023)	2,800	
2023		3,200	
2023	Southwest Washington (2023) (Clark and Cowlitz Counties)	4,700	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Portland Total (2023) (including Southwest Washington)</i>	56,600	
2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Oregon	59,800	
Pennsylvania			
2014	<i>Altoona (Blair County) (Greater Altoona Jewish Federation)</i>	450	
2007	Carbon County (2007) ^A	600	
2015	Chambersburg (Franklin County)	100	
2018	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	East Shore (1994)	3,000	
2016	West Shore (1994)	2,000	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Harrisburg Total (1994)</i>	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	Allentown (2007)	5,950	
2018	Bethlehem (2007)	1,050	
2018	Easton (2007)	1,050	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of the Lehigh Valley Total (2007)</i>	8,050	
2019	<i>Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell) (part of Youngstown Area Jewish Federation)</i>	300	
2007	Monroe County (2007) ^A	2,300	
2019	Bucks County (2019)	52,600	
2019	Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2019)	22,500	
2019	Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2019)	29,400	
2019	Montgomery County (Norristown) (2019)	84,500	
2019	Philadelphia County (2019)	162,100	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia Total (2019)</i>	351,100	
2008	Pike County	300	
2022	Squirrel Hill (2017)	14,800	
2022	Rest of Pittsburgh (2017)	12,800	
2022	South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017)	8,800	
2022	North Hills (Hampton-Fox Chapel-O'Hara) (2017)	5,400	
2022	Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017)	7,400	
2022	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017)</i>	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-Phillipsburg	900	
2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	
2021	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazleton-Tamaqua) (Wyoming Valley) (Jewish Community Alliance of Northeastern Pennsylvania) (2005) ^D	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	York (1999)	1,800	
	Other Places	825	
	Total Pennsylvania	433,660	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Rhode Island			
2019	Attleboro (Massachusetts) (2002) ^A	800	
2019	Providence-Pawtucket (2002)	7,500	
2019	West Bay (2002)	6,350	
2019	East Bay (2002)	1,100	
2019	South County (Washington County) (2002)	1,800	
2019	Northern Rhode Island (2002)	1,000	
2019	Newport County (2002)	1,000	
2019	<i>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island (including Attleboro in Massachusetts) Total (2002)</i>	19,550	
2019	Total Rhode Island	18,750	
South Carolina			
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2021	<i>Charleston (Charleston, Dorchester, & Berkley Counties) (Charleston Jewish Federation)</i>	9,000	
2021	<i>Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties) (Columbia Jewish Federation)</i>	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2021	Greenville (Greenville Jewish Federation) (2010) ^A	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
	Other Places	100	
	Total South Carolina	16,820	
South Dakota			
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
2001	Other Places	50	
	Total South Dakota	250	
Tennessee			
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2021	Chattanooga (Jewish Federation of Greater Chattanooga) (2011) ^A	1,400	
2016	Knoxville (Knoxville Jewish Alliance) (2010) ^A	2,000	
2021	Memphis (Memphis Jewish Federation) (2006) ^D	10,000	
2019	Davidson County (2015) ^D	6,450	
2019	Williamson County (2015) ^D	1,700	
2019	Other Central Tennessee (2015) ^D	850	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation and Jewish Foundation of Nashville & Middle Tennessee Total (2015)</i> ^D	9,000	
2010	Oak Ridge (2010) ^A	150	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Tennessee	22,800	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Texas			
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2021	Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties) (Shalom Austin)	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	Corpus Christi (Nueces County) (Combined Jewish Appeal of Corpus Christi)	200	
2021	North Dallas (1988, 2013) ^E	12,500	
2021	Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013) ^E	14,700	
2021	Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013) ^E	23,500	
2021	East Dallas (1988, 2013) ^E	1,300	
2021	Denton-Flower Mound-Lewisville (1988, 2013) ^E	900	
2021	South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013) ^E	200	
2021	Addison-Carrollton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013) ^E	2,700	
2021	Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013) ^E	14,200	
2021	Jewish Federation of Greater Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, & southeastern Denton Counties)	70,000	
2021	El Paso	5,000	
2021	Las Cruces (New Mexico)	500	
2021	Jewish El Paso Total	5,500	
2022	Fort Worth (Tarrant County) (Jewish Federation of Fort Worth & Tarrant County)	5,000	
2011	Galveston	600	
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2019	Core Area (2016)	19,800	
2019	Memorial (2016)	5,100	
2019	Central City (2016)	6,000	
2019	Suburban Southwest (2016)	5,800	
2019	West (2016)	3,600	
2019	North (2016)	7,300	
2019	Southeast (2016)	3,000	
2019	East (2016)	400	
2019	Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (Harris County & parts of Brazoria,	51,000	
2011	Kilgore-Longview	100	
2017	Laredo	150	
2012	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230	
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300	
2012	Midland-Odessa	200	
2011	Port Arthur	100	
2007	Inside Loop 410 (2007)	2,000	
2007	Between the Loops (2007)	5,600	
2007	Outside Loop 1604 (2007)	1,600	
2007	Jewish Federation of San Antonio (Bexar County) Total (2007)	9,200	
2007	San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, & Wilson Counties) (2007) ^A	1,000	
2021	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
	Other Places	350	
	Total Texas	175,580	
Utah			
2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2021	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (United Jewish Federation of Utah) (2010) ^A	4,800	
2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Utah	5,650	400
Vermont			
2001	Bennington	500	
2008	Brattleboro	350	
2019	Burlington	3,500	
2001	Manchester	325	
2008	Middlebury	200	
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550	
2008	Rutland	300	
2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia & Orleans Counties)	140	
2019	Stowe	1,000	
2020	Waitsfield	100	
2016	Woodstock	900	
	Total Vermont	7,865	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2023

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Virginia			
2013	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Floyd-Radford	250	
2015	Charlottesville	2,000	
2012	Fauquier County (Warrenton)	100	
2013	Fredericksburg (parts of King George, Orange, Spotsylvania, & Stafford Counties)	500	
2013	Harrisonburg	300	
2013	Lynchburg	350	
2021	Newport News-Hampton	2,250	
2021	Williamsburg	750	
2021	<i>United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total</i>	3,000	
2008	Norfolk (2001)	3,550	
2008	Virginia Beach (2001)	6,000	
2008	Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)	1,400	
2008	<i>United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Total (2001)</i>	10,950	
2017	North-Central Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	24,500	
2017	Central Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	23,100	
2017	East Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	54,400	
2017	West Northern Virginia (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Washington) (2017)	19,400	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington in Northern Virginia Total (2017)</i>	121,400	
2013	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	300	
2011	Central (1994, 2011)^B	1,300	
2011	West End (1994, 2011)^B	1,200	
2011	Far West End (1994, 2011)^B	4,100	
2011	Northeast (1994, 2011)^B	1,200	
2011	Southside (1994, 2011)^B	2,200	
2011	<i>Jewish Community Federation of Richmond (City of Richmond & Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, & Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011)^B</i>	10,000	
2013	Roanoke	1,000	
2013	Staunton-Lexington	100	
2013	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, & Warren Counties)	270	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Virginia	150,620	
Washington			
2018	Bellingham	1,500	
2023	Clark County (Vancouver) & Cowlitz County (Kelso-Longview) (part of Jewish Federation of Greater Portland) (2023)	6,000	
2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	
2016	Olympia (Thurston County)	1,500	
2001	Port Angeles	100	
2009	Port Townsend	200	
2014	Pullman (Whitman County)	100	
2019	South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014)	16,500	
2019	North Seattle (Northeast & Northwest Seattle) (2014)	16,400	
2019	Bellevue (2014)	6,300	
2019	Mercer Island (2014)	6,400	
2019	Redmond (2014)	3,000	
2019	Rest of King County (2014)	9,400	
2019	Pierce & Snohomish Counties (2014)	1,850	
2019	Island & Kitsap Counties (2014)	4,800	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle Total (2014)</i>	64,650	
2001	Spokane	1,500	
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500	
2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150	
2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Washington	78,600	
West Virginia			
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	
2001	Wheeling	290	
	Other Places	275	
	Total West Virginia	2,310	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
Wisconsin			
2018	Appleton & other Fox Cities (Outagamie, Calumet, & northern Winnebago Counties)	400	
2001	Beloit-Janesville	120	
2001	Green Bay	500	
2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300	
2018	La Crosse	300	
2017	Madison (Dane County) (Jewish Federation of Madison)	5,000	
2019	City of Milwaukee (2011)	4,900	
2019	North Shore (2011)	13,400	
2019	Waukesha (2011)	3,200	
2019	Milwaukee County Ring (2011)	4,300	
2019	<i>Milwaukee Jewish Federation (Greater Milwaukee) (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, & eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011)</i>	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	
	Total Wisconsin	33,455	
Wyoming			
2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2022	Jackson Hole	500	500
2008	Laramie	200	
	Total Wyoming	1,350	500
US Territories			
2017	Guam	100	
2020	US Virgin Islands	400	
2020	Puerto Rico	1,500	
2020	American Samoa	10	
2020	Northern Mariana Islands	0	
	Total US Territories	2,010	