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The American Jewish Year Book 2017
The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities

This Report derives from Chapter 5 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2017*.

The *American Jewish Year Book* is "The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities." This volume is a very important and prestigious annual publication because it has acted as a major resource for academic researchers, researchers at Jewish institutions and organizations, practitioners at Jewish institutions and organizations, the media, both Jewish and secular, educated leaders and lay persons, and libraries, particularly University and Jewish libraries, for up-to-date information about the American and Canadian Jewish communities. For decades, the *American Jewish Year Book* has been the premiere place for leading academics to publish long review chapters on topics of interest to the American Jewish community.

Obtaining The American Jewish Year Book, 2017

Hard bound and Kindle copies are available at www.amazon.com. Persons with access to University libraries that offer Springer's eBook Collection can obtain a soft cover copy or an electronic copy. In addition, copies at a special bulk discount are available at www.contemporaryjewry.org in December of each year.

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UNITED STATES POPULATION, 2017

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United States Jewish Population, 2017

The 2017 *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)* estimate for the US Jewish population is about 6.85 million and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of over 900 local estimates, with more than three-quarters of that number based on scientific sample surveys of US Jewish communities. The above number compares to the estimate of 6.06 million in 1971. How one interprets this increase depends on whether one assumes an optimistic or pessimistic interpretation of the data. Of course, the difference between the optimist and the pessimist is this: The pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity and the optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.

These optimistic vs. pessimistic assessments were addressed in a recent symposium in *Moment* by a group of academics and scholars of American Jewish life. This symposium, edited by George E. Johnson (2017), introduces an examination of "What Will the Jewish World Look Like in 2050?" thusly:

In May 1964, *Look* magazine ran a cover story ominously headlined "The Vanishing American Jew." Jews in the United States, the article predicted, would disappear by the year 2000. The popular magazine folded seven years later, and despite numerous dire predictions based on assimilation trends and intermarriage surveys, America's Jews did not disappear. In fact, over the past decade, a counternarrative-backed by numerous studies-has emerged, challenging the idea that the American Jewish population is in danger of extinction, questioning the notion that there is a single accepted definition of Jewishness and disputing that intermarriage is an existential threat to Jewish continuity. The Pew Research Center's 2013 "A Portrait of Jewish Americans" expanded the intensity of the debate over what it means to be Jewish, how to measure the pulse of American Jewry and what the American Jewish future holds. (2017, p. 45)

In the response by Dashefsky and Sheskin to the above question of what will the Jewish world look like in 2050 (Johnson 2017, p. 46), we noted a number of strengths of the contemporary US Jewish community:

1. **Population size:** Three different estimates derived using three different procedures suggest that the American Jewish population ranged from 6.7 to 7.1 million during the 2010s, estimates that are larger than those at the start of the 21st century. (See Section 3 following for more details on these estimates.)
2. **Infrastructure:** The dense network of hundreds of Jewish federations, Jewish community centers, and national Jewish organizations indicates a high level of support by the embedded Jewish community.

- 3 **Internet:** The 21st century has evidenced a growing reliance on internet communications that facilitates the spread of both information on Jewish life as well as the expansion of a network of more far flung Jewish connections.
4. **"Distancing vs. Differencing":** Jewish identity has always been evolving and being redefined (Dashefsky, Lazerwitz, and Tabor 2003) and what some might describe as "distancing" is really "differencing," which may reveal a more secular expression of Jewish identity (Kosmin and Keysar, 2013).
5. **Jewish pride:** A 2013 Pew survey measured how proud American Jews are of being Jewish. It found that 94% responded affirmatively, as did 86% of those who reported no religious identification (Pew Research Center 2013).
6. **"Jewish "thermometer":** A 2014 Pew study polled a representative sample of all Americans as to how warmly they felt toward various religious groups. Jews were the group most positively perceived by others (Pew Research Center 2014).

Although the above list represents significant resources, the American Jewish community faces several challenges in the 21st century. Notably among them are:

1. **Geographic dispersion:** The spread of the Jewish population from just a few states to areas throughout the US, makes it more difficult to serve the Jewish community, posing a challenge for Jewish institutions and organizations. In addition, in many metropolitan areas, Jews have moved out of the traditional Jewish neighborhoods and now live in geographically-dispersed neighborhoods. Both at national and local levels, new Jewish institutions, particularly synagogues, have had to be built. Thus money that might otherwise be spent on programs is being spent on buildings. In some places, the critical mass needed to support Jewish institutions no longer exists.
2. **Intermarriage:** The phenomenon of Jewish-gentile intermarriage has been noted in social science literature for more than one-half century (see Dashefsky and Heller 2008), but determining the appropriate way for the organized Jewish community to respond to it has been an ongoing challenge.

In both of these cases, the response to the challenges has been mixed. The real issue is to be responsive to and adapt to accommodate and/or help guide the ongoing evolution of American Jewish communal life. For example, in the area of geographic dispersion, to cite one dramatic example, a generation ago, Chabad in Connecticut had a small number of Chabad Centers, but today it has more than 20 such centers, including one in the quintessential, colonial New England town of Litchfield, CT. In Miami, in a 20-year period, the number of Chabad Centers increased from four to 23.

In regard to the challenges of intermarriage, a number of communities have piloted successful outreach programs, which reversed decades of ignoring this growing trend. A recent study of millennial children of intermarriage, based on the Pew 2013 study,

found children of intermarried millennial adults were more likely to have received a Jewish education and a Jewish upbringing, as well as to identify as Jewish in adulthood, compared to children of intermarriage from generations of Jews (Sasson et al. 2017).

In the long term, the organized American Jewish community will need to take stock of its strengths, monitor migratory and cultural trends, and plan responses to the ongoing challenges of the 21st century to create a more vibrant Jewish life. As Theodor Herzl wrote more than a century ago: "If you will it, it is no dream."

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 900 local Jewish communities and parts thereof. Section 2 presents the major changes in local Jewish population estimates since last year's Year Book. Section 3 examines population estimates for the country as a whole, the four US Census Regions, each state, the nine US Census Divisions, the 21 largest US Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 20 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and the 51 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews. Section 4 examines changes in the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population at national, state, and regional scales from 1971-2017.

Section 5 presents a description of local Jewish community studies and vignettes on recently completed community studies, including Broward County (FL), Houston, and Omaha (NE). Section 6 presents two tables that compare local Jewish community intermarriage rates. Section 7 presents an atlas of US Jewish communities, including a national map of Jews by county and 14 regional and state maps of Jewish communities.

Section I: 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 for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total US Jewish population, an estimate that actually may be a bit too high, as explained briefly in Section 3 below and in more detail by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006). The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2013 estimates of the Pew Research Center (2013) and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (see Section 3 below).

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

Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of telephone surveys using random digit dial (RDD) procedures (Sheskin 2001, p. 6). In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.¹

DJN studies are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area by itself, or of areas contiguous to areas in which an RDD telephone survey was completed,² or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study. In a few cases, a Scientific Estimate is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).³

Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

¹ See 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, 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.

² For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).

³ Note that while we have classified DJN and “different methodology” methods as Scientific, the level of accuracy of such methods is well below that of the RDD 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.

Source Three: Informant Estimates

Informants at the more than 145 Jewish Federations and the more than 300 Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) “network communities” were contacted via email. Responses were emailed to the authors. These informants generally have access to information about the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of local synagogues and Jewish organizations. For communities that did not reply and for which other information was not available, estimates were retained from previous years.

Source Four: Internet Estimates

For some communities, we were able to update Jewish population estimates from Internet sources, such as newspaper, Jewish Federation, and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 12 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, 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 are also consulting the websites of the Reform (www.urj.org) and Conservative (www.uscj.org) movements. Both have listings of affiliated synagogues. As a city is listed on one of these websites as having a synagogue that had not previously been listed in the *Year Book*, an entry is added to the *Year Book* as appropriate.

Other Considerations in Population Estimation

The estimates for more than 85% of the total number of Jews reported in the Appendix are based on Scientific Estimates or US Census Bureau estimates. Thus, less than 15% of the total estimated number of US Jews is based on the less-reliable Informant or Internet Estimates. An analysis presented by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2007, pp. 136-138) strongly suggests greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed. It should also be noted that only 12 estimates, accounting for 0.16% of the total estimated number of US Jews, is derived from Informant Estimates that are more than 20 years old.

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

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

In general, social scientists conducting survey research with US Jews do not wish to choose from the competing definitions of who is a Jew and have adopted the convention that all survey respondents who “consider themselves to be Jewish” (with the exceptions noted above) are counted as such. But, clearly the estimate of the size of the Jewish population of an area can differ depending on whom one counts as Jewish – and also, to some extent, on who is doing the counting.

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

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

Section II: Changes and Confirmations of Population Estimates

This year, more than 225 estimates in the Appendix were either changed or confirmed. A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2016 and 2017 *Year Books* can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix available at www.jewishdatabank.org starting in March 2018. Some of the more significant changes include:

Florida. Based on a new RDD Study, the estimate of Jewish population of Broward County decreased by 20% from 186,000 to 149,000. Included in the 186,000 was 15,575 part-year residents (“snowbirds”). Included in the 149,000 are only 3,050 part-year residents.

Iowa. The estimate for Council Bluffs, just outside Omaha (NE) was changed from 150 to 50 based upon an Informant Estimate and DJN counts.

Maine. Based on information on synagogue membership, the estimate for Bangor was changed from 3,000 to 1,500.

Massachusetts. Based on a new meta-analysis RDD study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Boston increased by 8%, from 229,100 in 2005 to 248,000 in 2015. Significant increases occurred in Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (from 61,500 to 70,700), Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (from 43,400 to 66,800), and the North Shore (from 18,600 to 30,000). Significant decreases occurred in the Northwestern Suburbs (from 24,600 to 11,200) and Greater Sharon (from 21,000 to 10,400).

Nebraska. The estimate of the number of Jews in Omaha, based on a new RDD Study, increased by 63%, from 5,400 to 8,800. The estimate for Lincoln was separated from the former estimate of 700 for Lincoln-Grand Island-Hastings based on an Informant Estimate. The new estimate for Lincoln alone is 400.

Texas. Based on a new RDD study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Houston increased by 13%, from 45,000 to 51,000. Note that the estimate of 45,000, mistakenly carried in the *Year Book* for decades was based upon a 1986 RDD study. That study reported 45,000 as the number of Jews in 1986. As part of conducting the 2016 study of Houston Jews, Sheskin (2017b) notes, after analyzing the original SPSS data file, that the 45,000 figure included non-Jews in Jewish households. The correct number deriving from the 1986 study should have been 33,600. Thus, the real increase in Jews in Houston from 1986-2016 should have been 52%.

Section III: National, Regional, State, and Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates

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 20 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and 7) the 51 largest Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs).

National Jewish Population Estimates

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

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

Figure 1 shows changes in the US Jewish population based on a variety of historic estimates from 1780 to the current year. Not shown on the graph is that the Jewish population of the US as of 1654 was 23, a number derived from court records when a boat load of Jewish refugees arrived in New Amsterdam (renamed New York in 1664). They came to the Dutch colony from Recife, Brazil, when it was ceded by the Dutch to the Portuguese.

The 1960 entry of 5,531,500 Jews is derived from the only time (1957) that the US Census Bureau queried religion on a sample survey. All estimates for the time line from 1970 to the present are based on sample surveys, or, as in the current estimate reported herein, an aggregate of local Jewish community estimates.

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

Sephardic Migration (1654-1810). The Spanish Inquisition, which started in 1492, 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 found their way to North America. These Jews were mostly shopkeepers and merchants. Not having been allowed to own land in most European countries, Jews did not develop farming skills. Thus, during colonial times, while 80% of Americans in general were farmers, the vast majority of Jews were urbanites. The earliest synagogues were to be found in New Amsterdam (NY), Newport (RI), Savannah (GA), Philadelphia (PA), and Charleston (SC). During this period the Jewish population increased to about 5,000.

German Migration (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 (resulting in the Haskala, or Enlightenment movement, in Jewish history), the end of this era, with the end of the Napoleonic era, made life difficult for Jews in many areas, particularly in Germany (Hertzberg 1989). Many of these German immigrants were involved in retail trade, particularly in the garment industry. Some, who began peddling goods from push carts, gradually developed retail outlets, which evolved into major department stores, including Abraham and Strauss, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Macy's, and others. When the Gold Rush of 1849 began, Jewish merchants left the East and became storekeepers in the West.

By 1880, two hundred new synagogues were established, which provided immigrant Jews with not only a place to pray, but also a familiar milieu and a center for networking and socialization. B'nai B'rith began as a (non-religious) group designed to maintain some aspects of Jewishness and to provide self-help. These German Jews also brought with them a new innovation in Jewish worship, Reform Judaism, which emerged in Hamburg at the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century. Economically, many German Jews prospered and, as they moved into the better neighborhoods and the non-Jews moved out, created "gilded" ghettos. Other German Jews remained poor. This German migration changed the American Jewish community from one in which most Jews were American born, to one in which most Jews were foreign born. During this period, the Jewish population rose to about 280,000.

Eastern European Migration (1880-1930). The third period of Jewish migration began with the fall of czar Alexander II in Russia in 1881. Following this change in leadership, pogroms (anti-Jewish riots) occurred in Russia in 1881 and in Kishinev in 1903 and 1905 (Pasachoff and Littman 1995, pp.218-21 and 236-9). Jews began to arrive in significant numbers to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, all prominent ports of entry (Sanders 1988, p. 167).

This migration was to change the face of American Jewry from one dominated by German Jews, who by 1880 were, because of very high levels of assimilation, well on their way to becoming another Protestant denomination, to one dominated by more religious Eastern European Jewish migrants. More than 90% of Jewish migrants during this period were from Russia. In total, 3,715,000 Jews entered the US between 1880 and 1929. During this period, 8% of migrants to the US were Jewish (Barnavi 1992: pp.194-5). Fifteen percent of all European Jewry moved to the US during this period. The Jewish immigrants came to the US to stay. The rate of reverse migration was only 5% for the Jewish population, compared to 35% for the general immigrant population (Sherman 1965, p.61). This difference is probably related to the fact that while "economic opportunity" was a "pull" factor to the US for all immigrant groups, the "push" factors (anti-Semitism) for Jews to leave Europe were clearly more significant than for most, if not all, other ethnic groups.

At first, the German Jews wanted to spread the new Jewish immigrants throughout the country. The concept was that if the Jewish population became too geographically clustered, a reaction would occur among non-Jews, resulting in anti-Semitism. This led to the Galveston plan in the early 1900s, which attempted to divert some of the immigrants headed for northeastern cities, particularly New York, to Galveston, Texas (Sanders 1988, pp. 235-40). This plan failed, as Jews wanted to move to the large northeastern cities that already had large Jewish populations, where they could find a *landmannschaftan* or *landsleite*, cultural societies with membership from their former country, or even their former city (Shamir and Shavit 1986). This large-scale migration increased the US Jewish population to about 5 million by 1940.

Modern Migration (1930 to the present). The First (1921) and Second (1924) Johnson Acts (Sanders 1988, pp. 386-7) were passed by Congress, practically halting Jewish (and other Eastern and Southern European) immigration (Friesel 1990, p. 132). Unfortunately, this closing of the door to immigration occurred at the worst time for European Jews, as the next two decades saw the rise of Hitler and the Holocaust. Those Jews who came to the US during World War II clearly came as refugees, not merely as immigrants. Between 1933-1937, fewer than 40,000 Jews were permitted to enter the US. In total, about 110,000 Jews were permitted entry from 1938-1941. Wyman's (1984) *The Abandonment of the Jews* provides significant detail on this period.

Even after the birth of Israel in 1948, Jewish migrants have continued to enter the US, including 160,000 Holocaust survivors (Shapiro 1992, p. 126). Since the mid-1960s, more than 400,000 Jews have immigrated to the US from the former Soviet Union (Gold 2015).

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

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

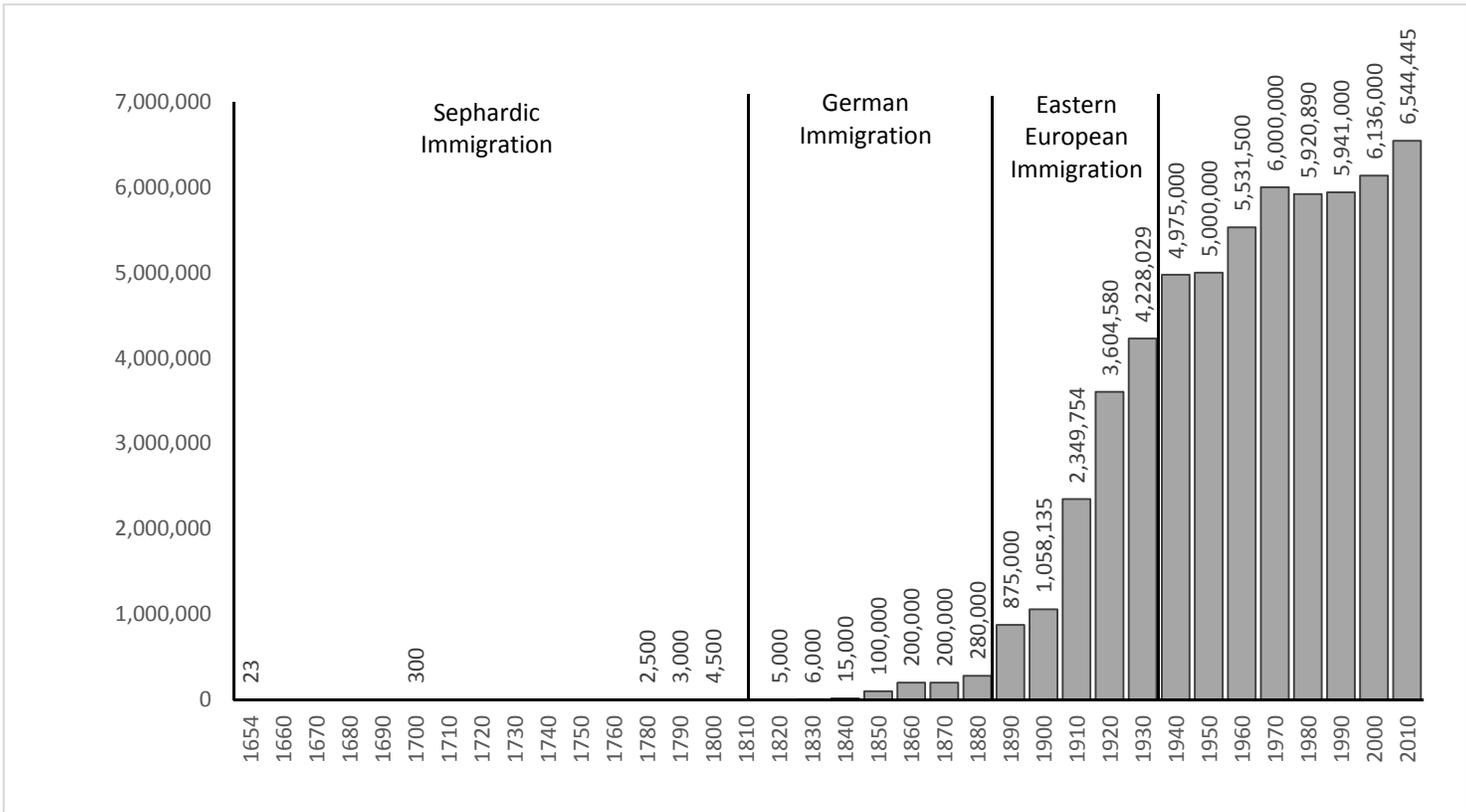


Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1654 to 2010

Recent US Jewish Population Estimates

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

1) **AJYB 2017**: Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2017 is 6.851 million Jews, an insignificant decrease of about 5,300 from the 2016 estimate. Allowing for some double counting (see below), the *American Jewish Year Book* estimate is about 6.7-6.8 million. This estimate is based on the aggregation of local estimates of more than 900 US Jewish communities and parts thereof. The bulk of the estimate is based on studies conducted over the past decade.

For reasons discussed in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006), it is unlikely that the number of US Jews really is as high as 6.851 million. Some percentage of part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), college students (who may be counted in both their home and school communities), and households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are likely to be double-counted in the Appendix.

2) **SSRI 2015**: The Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) Brandeis Meta-Analysis estimate of 7.16 million is based on an “averaging” of the percentage of Jews found in tens of national studies conducted over the past decade that happened to ask a question about religion (<http://ajpp.brandeis.edu/aboutestimates.php>). Note that DellaPergola (2013) takes serious issue, among other matters, with: a) the fact that the SSRI estimates are based on adults only; b) SSRI’s methodology for estimating the number of children; and c) SSRI’s method for extrapolating the number of Jews “not by religion” from surveys that only estimate adult Jews by religion. See re world population report by Sergio DellaPergola for further elucidation of this issue.

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

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

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (5.7 million) is employed in the world Jewish population report by Sergio DellaPergola. In that report, DellaPergola relies on the Pew Research Center estimate, but, to be comparable with definitions accepted and

used in other countries, and to keep to a consistent concept of "core Jewish" population worldwide, he does not include the 1 million persons who identify as "partly Jewish" (who are included in the *American Jewish Year Book*, Pew, and SSRI totals).

Regional Jewish Population Estimates

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

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

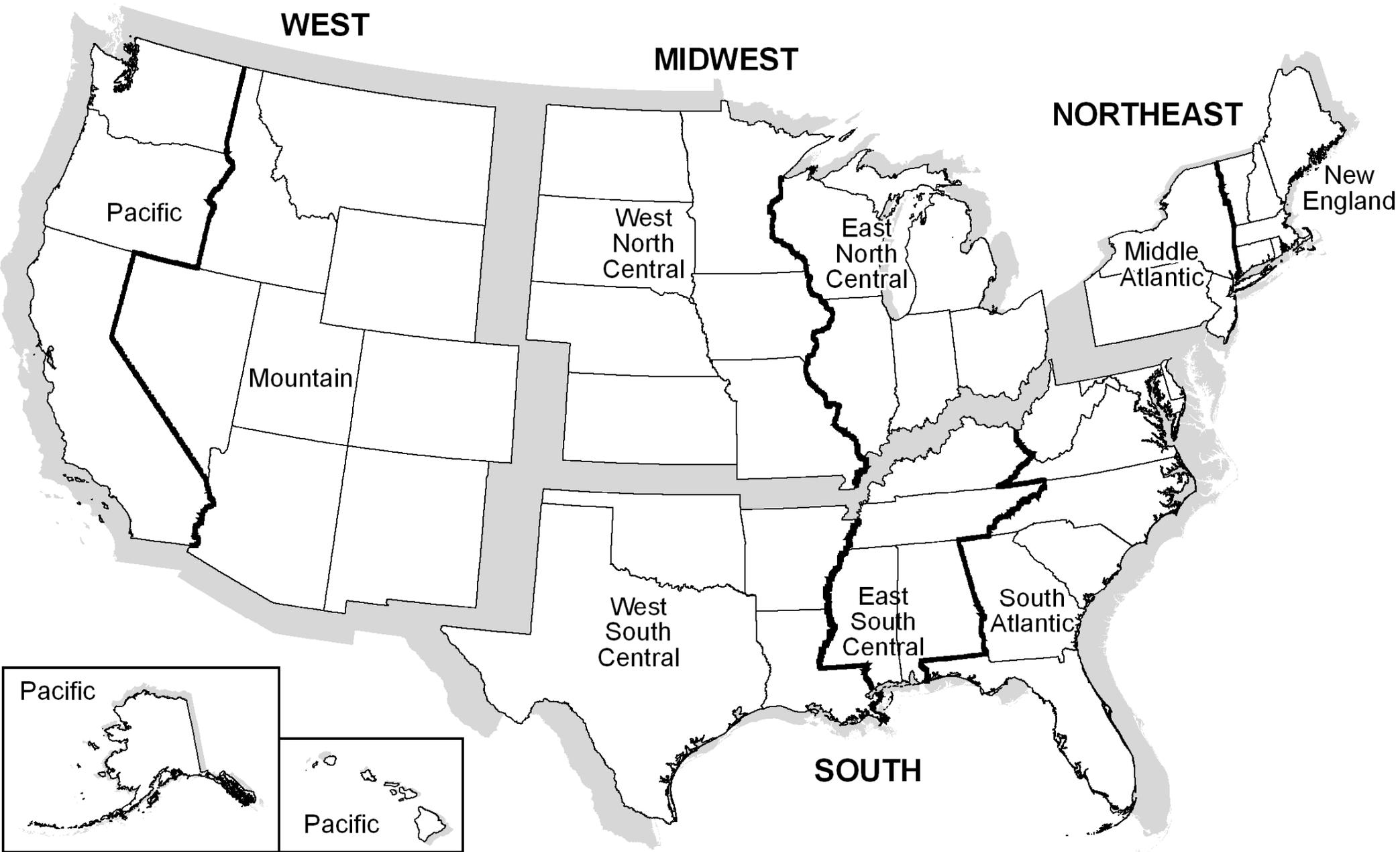
State Jewish Population Estimates

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 (1,760,000); California (1,231,000); Florida (621,000); New Jersey (545,000); Illinois (298,000); Massachusetts (293,000); Pennsylvania (291,000); and Maryland (240,000).

The third column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the population in each state that is Jewish. Overall, about 2.1% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is 4% or higher in New York (8.9%), New Jersey (6.1%), Massachusetts (4.3%), the District of Columbia (4.1%), and Maryland (4.0%).

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 (26%), California (18%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey (8%) – account for 60% of the 6.851 million US Jews reported in **Table 2**. These four states account for only 27% of the total US population. The Jewish population, then, is very geographically concentrated, particularly compared to the total population. In fact, using a measure known as the index of dissimilarity or the segregation index (Burt, Barber, and Rigby 2009, pp. 127-129), 39% 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. The same measure for 1971 was 44%, indicating that Jews are less geographically concentrated in 2017 than they were in 1971. In 1971, the four states with the largest Jewish populations – New York (42%), California (12%), Pennsylvania (8%), and New Jersey (7%) – accounted for 68% of the 6.060 million US Jews.

MAP 1: CENSUS REGIONS AND CENSUS DIVISIONS OF THE US



**Table 1
Jewish Population by Census Region and Census Division 2017**

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	3,054,495	44.6%	56,209,510	17.4%
Middle Atlantic	2,596,160	37.9%	41,473,985	12.8%
New England	458,335	6.7%	14,735,525	4.6%
Midwest	721,930	10.5%	67,941,429	21.0%
East North Central	579,305	8.5%	46,755,973	14.5%
West North Central	142,625	2.1%	21,185,456	6.6%
South	1,409,645	20.6%	122,319,574	37.9%
East South Central	42,050	0.6%	18,940,194	5.9%
South Atlantic	1,180,340	17.2%	63,923,309	19.8%
West South Central	187,255	2.7%	39,456,071	12.2%
West	1,664,795	24.3%	76,657,000	23.7%
Mountain	308,570	4.5%	23,855,067	7.4%
Pacific	1,356,225	19.8%	52,801,933	16.3%
Total	6,850,865	100.0%	323,127,513	100.0%

Notes: 1) The total number of US Jews is probably about 6.7- 6.8 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006); 2) While this table presents our best estimates for 2017, the 900 estimates that have been aggregated to derive this table are most frequently from previous years but remain the best estimates for the current date. For the dates of all 900 estimates, see the Appendix; 3) The total population data are from www.census.gov (July 1, 2016 estimates).

**Table 2
Jewish Population by State, 2017**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Alabama	9,525	4,863,300	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,750	741,894	0.8%	0.1%
Arizona	106,725	6,931,071	1.5%	1.6%
Arkansas	2,225	2,988,248	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,230,540	39,250,017	3.1%	18.0%
Colorado	102,600	5,540,545	1.9%	1.5%
Connecticut	117,850	3,576,452	3.3%	1.7%
Delaware	15,100	952,065	1.6%	0.2%
District of Columbia	28,000	681,170	4.1%	0.4%
Florida ^a	621,460	20,612,439	3.0%	9.1%
Georgia	128,520	10,310,371	1.2%	1.9%
Hawaii	7,100	1,428,557	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,683,140	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	298,035	12,801,539	2.3%	4.4%
Indiana	17,345	6,633,053	0.3%	0.3%
Iowa	5,450	3,134,693	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,300	2,907,289	0.6%	0.3%
Kentucky	11,200	4,436,974	0.3%	0.2%
Louisiana	13,900	4,681,666	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,331,479	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	240,000	6,016,447	4.0%	3.5%
Massachusetts	293,080	6,811,779	4.3%	4.3%
Michigan	83,155	9,928,300	0.8%	1.2%
Minnesota	45,600	5,519,952	0.8%	0.7%
Mississippi	1,525	2,988,726	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	64,275	6,093,000	1.1%	0.9%
Montana	1,395	1,042,520	0.1%	0.0%

**Table 2
Jewish Population by State, 2017**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Nebraska	9,350	1,907,116	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	76,300	2,940,058	2.6%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,334,795	0.8%	0.1%
New Jersey	545,450	8,944,469	6.1%	8.0%
New Mexico	12,625	2,081,015	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,759,570	19,745,289	8.9%	25.7%
North Carolina	35,435	10,146,788	0.3%	0.5%
North Dakota	400	757,952	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	147,715	11,614,373	1.3%	2.2%
Oklahoma	4,625	3,923,561	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	4,093,465	1.0%	0.6%
Pennsylvania	291,140	12,784,227	2.3%	4.3%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,056,426	1.8%	0.3%
South Carolina	13,820	4,961,119	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	250	865,454	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	19,800	6,651,194	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	166,505	27,862,596	0.6%	2.4%
Utah	5,650	3,051,217	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	5,985	624,594	1.0%	0.1%
Virginia	95,695	8,411,808	1.1%	1.4%
Washington	72,185	7,288,000	1.0%	1.1%
West Virginia	2,310	1,831,102	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	33,055	5,778,708	0.6%	0.5%
Wyoming	1,150	585,501	0.2%	0.0%
Total	6,850,865	323,127,513	2.1%	100.0%

See the Notes on Table 1.

^b Excludes 64,500 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence.

Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates

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

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

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

Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) are areas served by local Jewish Federations⁴ and are the result of historical forces and the geographic distribution of the Jewish population. History has produced service areas that vary significantly in size and population. UJA-Federation of New York serves an 8-county area with 1,538,000 Jews, while three Jewish Federations serve parts of Fairfield County (CT), which has about 55,000 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 93,400, while **Table 3** shows a Jewish population of 115,800, because the Baltimore-

⁴ Among US Jewish communities, more than 140 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

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

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

Columbia-Towson, MD MSA covers a larger geographic area than the Baltimore JFSA. **Table 4** shows that the Jewish population of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington CSA is 334,320.

Table 3 provides data for the 21 largest **MSAs** in 2017. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, as do 81% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.1% of all Americans, they constitute 4.4% of the population of the top 21 MSAs.

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSAs are 10.6% and 8.7% Jewish, respectively, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA MSAs are all 4.6-6.3% Jewish.

Table 4 provides data for the 20 largest **CSAs** in 2017. Forty-five percent of all Americans live in the 20 largest CSAs, as do 85% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.1% of all Americans, they constitute 4.0% of the population of the top 20 CSAs.

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA is 9.5% Jewish, while the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA is 8.0% Jewish. The Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSAs are all 3.5-4.3% Jewish.

Table 5 provides data for the **JFSAs** with 20,000 or more Jews in 2017. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles (519,200), Chicago (291,800), Boston (248,000), San Francisco (227,800), Washington (215,600), and Philadelphia (214,600). Note that the Florida community numbers in this table exclude part-year residents.

Table 3
Jewish Population in the Top 21 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 2017

MSA Rank	MSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,153,634	2,140,300	10.6%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,310,447	617,480	4.6%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,512,999	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,233,323	75,005	1.0%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,772,470	51,640	0.8%
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,131,977	217,390	3.5%
7	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,070,500	292,350	4.8%
8	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W Palm Beach, FL	6,066,387	527,750	8.7%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,789,700	119,800	2.1%
10	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,794,447	257,460	5.4%
11	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,679,166	295,850	6.3%
12	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,661,537	82,900	1.8%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,527,837	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,297,617	67,000	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,798,902	61,100	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,551,036	44,500	1.3%
17	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,317,749	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,032,171	51,350	1.7%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,853,077	95,000	3.3%
20	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,807,002	61,300	1.9%
21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,798,886	115,800	4.1%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		126,160,864	5,525,180	4.4%
Total US Population		323,127,513	6,850,865	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		39.0%	80.6%	

Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/2009/List1.txt or the List of Metropolitan Statistical Areas article in Wikipedia for a list of the counties included in each MSA; 2) Total population data are for 2016; 3) Jewish population of 5,525,180 excludes 66,700 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 8, 13, and 18.

See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 4
Jewish Population in the Top 20 Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), 2017

CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	23,689,255	2,257,700	9.5%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,688,022	685,575	3.7%
3	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,882,634	294,685	3.0%
4	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	9,665,892	334,320	3.5%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	8,751,807	376,450	4.3%
6	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,176,376	297,863	3.6%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	7,673,305	75,065	1.0%
8	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,179,357	308,990	4.3%
9	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	6,972,374	51,767	0.7%
10	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port-St. Lucie, FL	6,723,472	536,310	8.0%
11	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA	6,451,262	120,575	1.9%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,318,653	76,500	1.4%
13	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,684,516	66,460	1.4%
14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	3,894,820	44,500	1.1%
15	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,483,311	85,653	2.5%
16	Denver-Aurora, CO	3,470,235	95,495	2.8%
17	Orlando-Deltona-Daytona Beach, FL	3,202,927	31,100	1.0%
18	Portland-Vancouver, Salem, OR-WA	3,160,488	37,900	1.2%
19	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,911,769	61,300	2.1%
20	Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, PA-OH-WV	2,635,228	43,130	1.6%
Total Population in Top 20 CSAs		146,615,702	5,823,738	4.0%
Total US Population		323,127,513	6,850,865	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 20 CSAs		45.4%	85.0%	

Notes: 1) See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/2013/b13-01.pdf> for a list of the MSAs and micropolitan areas included in each CSA; 2) Total population data are for 2016; 3) Jewish population of 5,823,738 excludes 57,600 part-year residents who are included in CSAs 10 and 17.

See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 5
Jewish Population of Jewish Federation Service Areas
with 20,000 or More Jews, 2017

	Community	Number of Jews		Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000	28	Seattle	63,400
2	Los Angeles	519,200	29	San Jose	63,000
3	Chicago	291,800	30	St. Louis	61,100
4	Boston	248,000	31	Southern NJ	56,700
5	San Francisco	227,800	32	Houston	51,000
6	Washington	215,600	33	Pittsburgh	42,200
7	Philadelphia	214,600	34	Portland (OR)	36,400
8	Broward County	143,700	35	Orange County (NY)	34,000
9	Atlanta	119,800	36	Hartford	32,800
10	Northern NJ	119,400	37	Orlando	30,600
11	Miami	119,000	38	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
12	Middlesex-Monmouth NJ	116,000	39	Minneapolis	29,300
13	MetroWest NJ	115,000	40	Cincinnati	27,000
14	South Palm Beach	107,500	41	St. Petersburg	26,500
15	West Palm Beach	101,350	42	Milwaukee	25,800
16	East Bay (Oakland)	100,750	43	Columbus	25,500
17	San Diego	100,000	44	Eastern Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
18	Denver	95,000	45	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
19	Baltimore	93,400	46	New Haven	23,000
20	Rockland County (NY)	91,100	47	Tampa	23,000
21	Ocean County (NJ)	83,000	48	Tucson	21,400
22	Phoenix	82,900	49	Sacramento	21,000
23	Cleveland	80,800	50	Austin	20,000
24	Orange County (CA)	80,000	51	Somerset (NJ)	20,000
25	Las Vegas	72,300	Notes: 1) Includes only full-year population in Florida communities, Monmouth County, and Tucson; 2) See the Appendix for the year of each estimate.		
26	Dallas	70,000			
27	Detroit	67,000			

Section 4: Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1971-2017

This section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1971 to 2017. In examining the maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state (**Maps 2 - 4**).

National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of 791,100 (13.1%) Jews from 1971-2017. During the 1971-2015 period, the number of non-Hispanic whites increased by 16.7%. Had the Jewish population increased at this same rate, the 6,060,000 Jews in 1971 would have increased to 7,072,000 in 2017, or about 221,000 more than the 6,851,000 shown in **Table 6**. The smaller than expected increase in Jewish population is due to such factors as low birth rates, children in intermarried households not being raised Jewish, and persons of Jewish ancestry simply “opting out” of identifying as Jews. Without the significant in-migration of Jews from the Former Soviet Union during this time period, the number of Jews would be even lower. If we chose not to accept that very broad definition of a Jew used in the recent New York study, a smaller increase results.

Note that the total Jewish population for 1971 from the *American Jewish Year Book* is 6,059,730. The 1971 National Jewish Population Survey (Massarik and Chenkin 1973) estimated 5,420,000 US Jews. Thus, the *American Jewish Year Book* produced an estimate that was about 12% higher than the 1971 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 1971). The difference was no doubt due to inaccuracies in both figures. NJPS 1971 was not a random digit dialing telephone survey, but a home interview survey that did not fully cover the entire geography of the US. The *American Jewish Year Book* data had many fewer local scientific Jewish community studies upon which to rely.

State Level Changes

At the state level (**Table 6**), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 776,000 (31%), reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area, from 2,536,000 in 1971 to 1,760,000 in 2017. The number of Jews in Pennsylvania decreased by 181,000 (38%), reflecting primarily the decrease in Philadelphia, from 472,000 in 1971 to 291,000 in 2017. Other notable decreases in states with significant Jewish population include Missouri (20,000, 24%), Ohio (11,000, 7%), Michigan (10,000, 11%), and Indiana (7,000, 29%).

The most significant *percentage* decreases not referenced in the preceding paragraph occurred in North Dakota (68%), South Dakota (67%), Mississippi (63%), and West Virginia (53%), all of which have small Jewish populations.

The number of Jews in California increased by 509,000 (71%), reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego, from 721,000 in 1971 to 1,231,000 in 2017. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 361,000 (139%), reflecting increases particularly in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, from 260,000 in

1971 to 621,000 in 2017.⁵ Other significant increases include New Jersey (133,000, 32%), especially reflecting migration from New York City to the suburbs in northern New Jersey; Georgia (103,000, 401%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Texas (99,000, 147%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Arizona (86,000, 408%), reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix; Colorado (76,000, 288%), reflecting primarily the growth in Denver; Nevada (73,000, 2,157%), reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas; Washington State (57,000, 374%), reflecting the growth in Seattle; Virginia (54,000, 132%), reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC; and Maryland (53,000, 28%), reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC.

The most significant *percentage* increases not referenced in the previous paragraph occurred in Alaska (1,817%), Kansas (724%), Hawaii (373%), New Mexico (368%), Oregon (363%), North Carolina (249%), Wyoming (233%), and Vermont (223%), most of which have relatively small Jewish populations.

Regional Level Changes

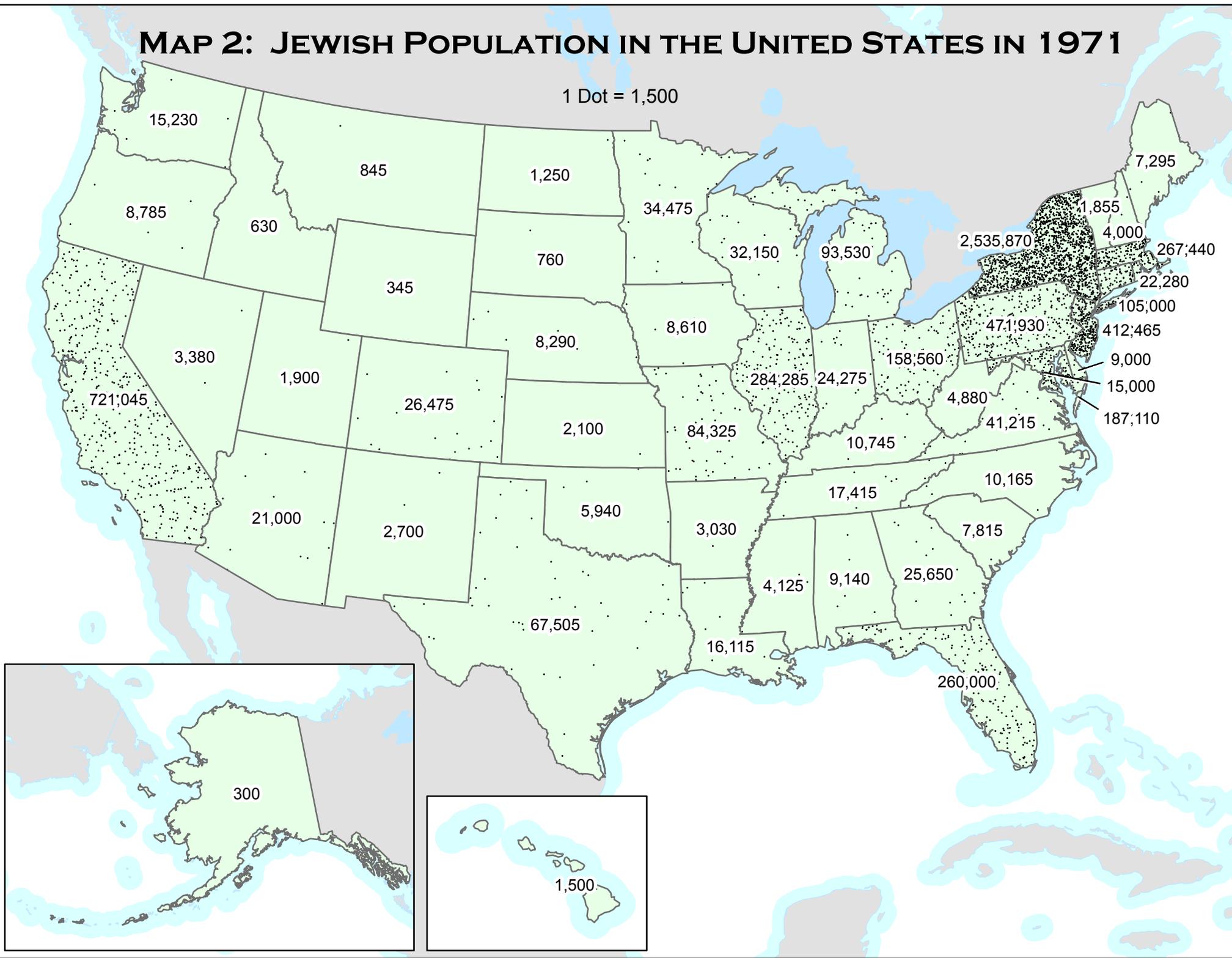
Table 7 shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1971-2017, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of Jews in the Northeast decreased from 63% in 1971 to 45% in 2017. The 12% of Jews in the Midwest remained virtually unchanged during this period. The percentage of Jews in the South increased from 12% to 21%, and the percentage of Jews in the West increased from 13% to 24%. In sum, the Jewish population shifted from the Northeast to the West and the South, with little change in the Midwest.

The final column of **Table 7** shows that the number of Jews in the Northeast decreased by 20% (774,000) from 1971-2017 and the number of Jews in the Midwest decreased by 2% (11,000), while the number of Jews in the South and the West each doubled from 1971-2017. The number of Jews in the South increased by 715,000 from 1971-2017, and the number of Jews in the West increased by 861,000.

⁵ The number of Jews in Florida in 2017 excludes Jews in part-year households (“snowbirds”). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1971.

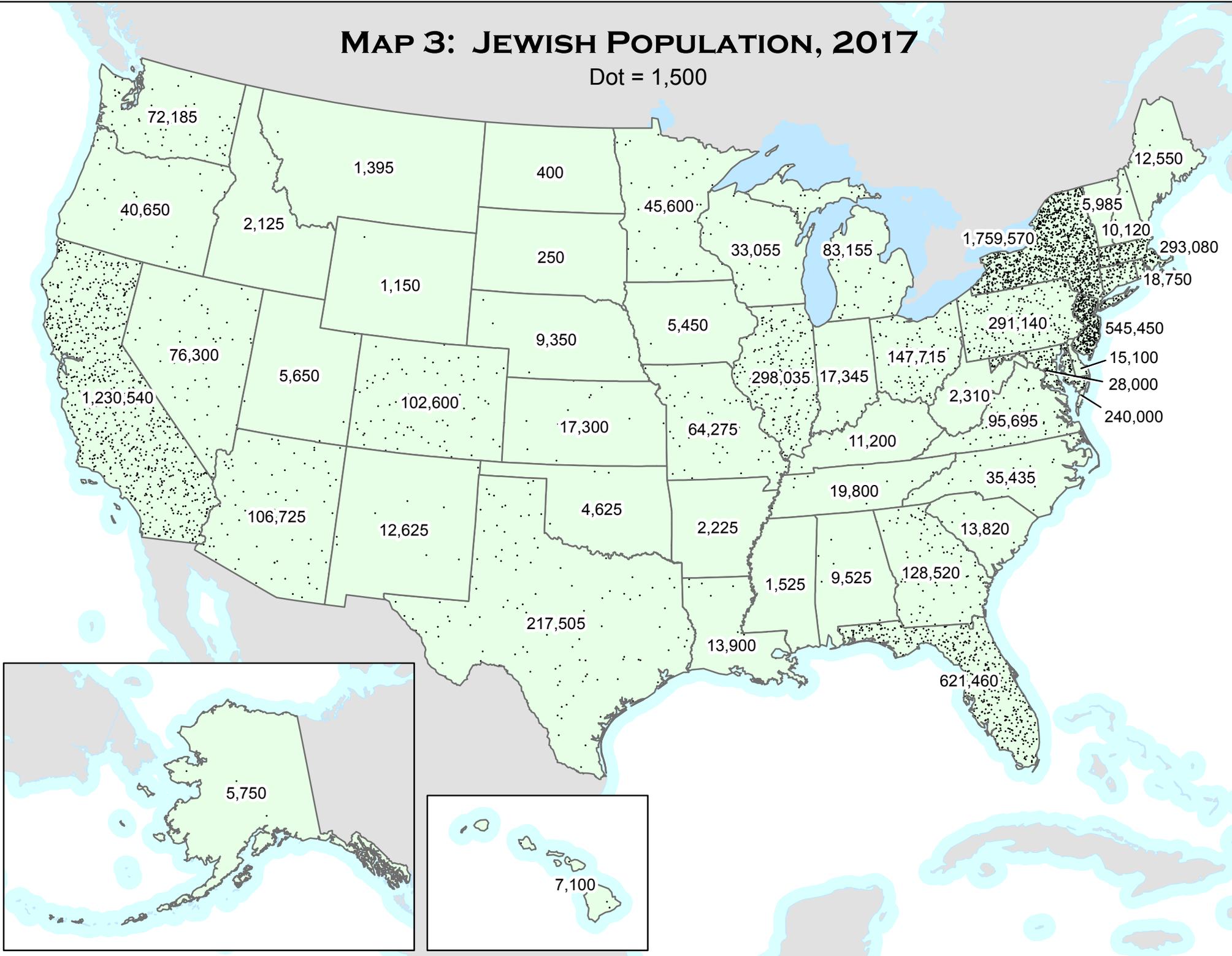
MAP 2: JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1971

1 Dot = 1,500



MAP 3: JEWISH POPULATION, 2017

Dot = 1,500



MAP 4: CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION, 1971-2017

Dot = 1,500

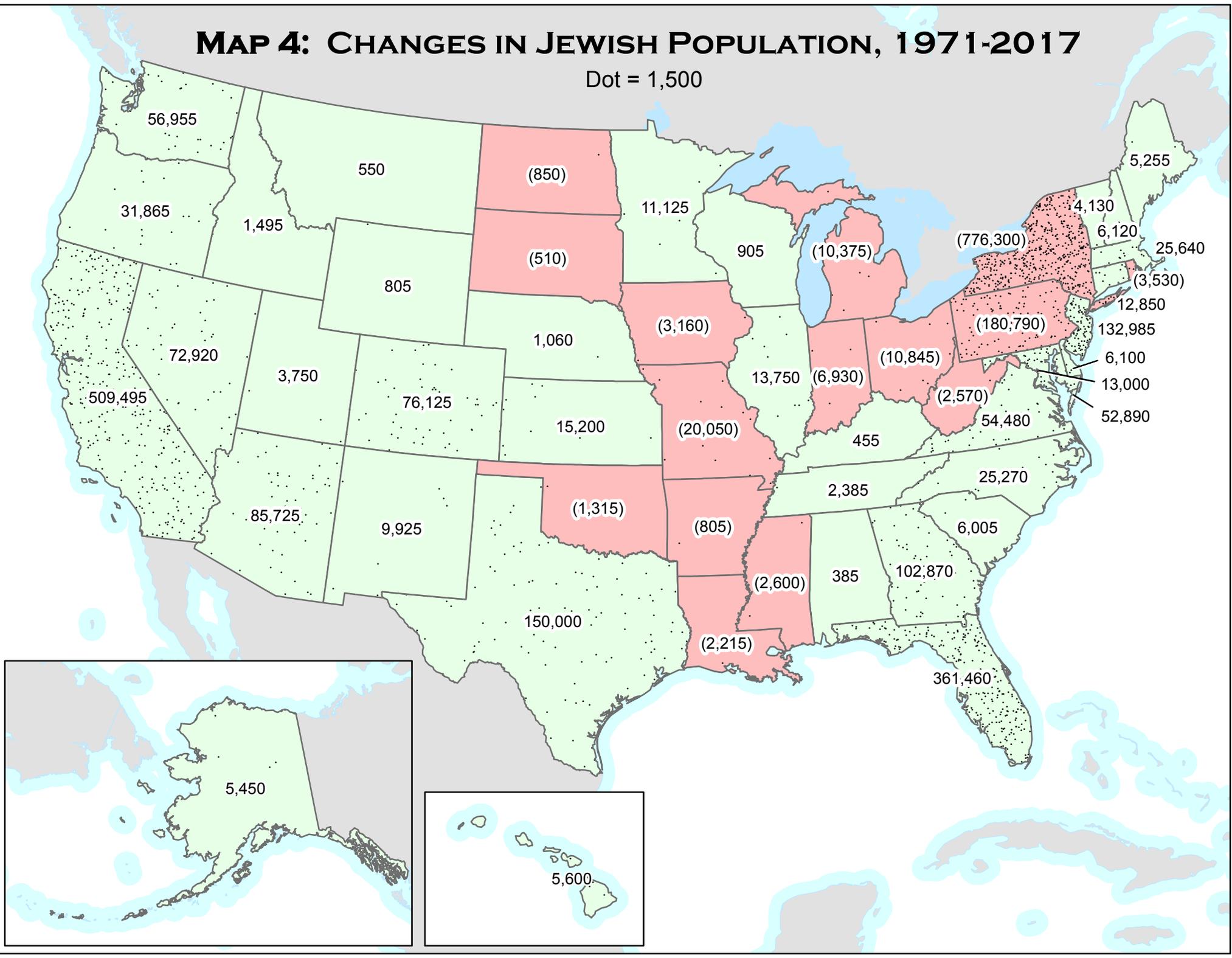


Table 6
Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1971-2017

State	1971 ^a	2017	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Alabama	9,140	9,525	385	4.2%
Alaska	300	5,750	5,450	1816.7%
Arizona	21,000	106,725	85,725	408.2%
Arkansas	3,030	2,225	(805)	-26.6%
California	721,045	1,230,540	509,495	70.7%
Colorado	26,475	102,600	76,125	287.5%
Connecticut	105,000	117,850	12,850	12.2%
Delaware	9,000	15,100	6,100	67.8%
District of Columbia	15,000	28,000	13,000	86.7%
Florida	260,000	621,460	361,460	139.0%
Georgia	25,650	128,520	102,870	401.1%
Hawaii	1,500	7,100	5,600	373.3%
Idaho	630	2,125	1,495	237.3%
Illinois	284,285	298,035	13,750	4.8%
Indiana	24,275	17,345	(6,930)	-28.5%
Iowa	8,610	5,450	(3,160)	-36.7%
Kansas	2,100	17,300	15,200	723.8%
Kentucky	10,745	11,200	455	4.2%
Louisiana	16,115	13,900	(2,215)	-13.7%
Maine	7,295	12,550	5,255	72.0%
Maryland	187,110	240,000	52,890	28.3%
Massachusetts	267,440	293,080	25,640	9.6%
Michigan	93,530	83,155	(10,375)	-11.1%
Minnesota	34,475	45,600	11,125	32.3%
Mississippi	4,125	1,525	(2,600)	-63.0%
Missouri	84,325	64,275	(20,050)	-23.8%
Montana	845	1,395	550	65.1%
Nebraska	8,290	9,350	1,060	12.8%

Table 6
Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1971-2017

State	1971 ^a	2017	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Nevada	3,380	76,300	72,920	2157.4%
New Hampshire	4,000	10,120	6,120	153.0%
New Jersey	412,465	545,450	132,985	32.2%
New Mexico	2,700	12,625	9,925	367.6%
New York	2,535,870	1,759,570	(776,300)	-30.6%
North Carolina	10,165	35,435	25,270	248.6%
North Dakota	1,250	400	(850)	-68.0%
Ohio	158,560	147,715	(10,845)	-6.8%
Oklahoma	5,940	4,625	(1,315)	-22.1%
Oregon	8,785	40,650	31,865	362.7%
Pennsylvania	471,930	291,140	(180,790)	-38.3%
Rhode Island	22,280	18,750	(3,530)	-15.8%
South Carolina	7,815	13,820	6,005	76.8%
South Dakota	760	250	(510)	-67.1%
Tennessee	17,415	19,800	2,385	13.7%
Texas	67,505	166,505	99,000	146.7%
Utah	1,900	5,650	3,750	197.4%
Vermont	1,855	5,985	4,130	222.6%
Virginia	41,215	95,695	54,480	132.2%
Washington	15,230	72,185	56,955	374.0%
West Virginia	4,880	2,310	(2,570)	-52.7%
Wisconsin	32,150	33,055	905	2.8%
Wyoming	345	1,150	805	233.3%
Total	6,059,730	6,850,864	791,134	13.1%

^a Source: Chenkin 1972, pp. 384-392
See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Table 7
Changes in Jewish Population by Census Region and Census Division,
1971-2017

Census Region/Division	1971		2017		Percentage Change
	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	
Northeast	3,828,135	63.2%	3,054,495	44.6%	(20.2)%
Middle Atlantic	3,420,265	56.4%	2,596,160	37.9%	(24.1)%
New England	407,870	6.7%	458,335	6.7%	12.4%
Midwest	732,610	12.1%	721,930	10.5%	(1.5)%
East North Central	592,800	9.8%	579,305	8.5%	(2.3)%
West North Central	139,810	2.3%	142,625	2.1%	2.0%
South	694,850	11.5%	1,409,645	20.6%	102.9%
East South Central	41,425	0.7%	42,050	0.6%	1.5%
South Atlantic	560,835	9.3%	1,180,340	17.2%	110.5%
West South Central	92,590	1.5%	187,255	2.7%	102.2%
West	804,135	13.3%	1,664,795	24.3%	107.0%
Mountain	57,275	0.9%	308,570	4.5%	438.8%
Pacific	746,860	12.3%	1,356,225	19.8%	81.6%
Total	6,059,730	100.0%	6,850,865	100.0%	13.1%

See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Section 5: Local Jewish Community Studies

Most local Jewish community studies produce information about the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population, migration patterns, basic demographics (e.g., age, marital status, secular education, employment status, income), religiosity, intermarriage, membership in the organized Jewish community, Jewish education, familiarity with and perception of Jewish agencies, social service needs, visits and emotional attachment to Israel, experience with and perception of anti-Semitism, usage of Jewish and general media, philanthropy, and other areas of interest.

In 2016 and 2017, local Jewish community studies using random digit dialing sampling (RDD) were completed in Broward County (FL), Houston (TX), and Omaha (NE). Vignettes for these three communities appear below.

Three local Jewish community population studies based upon RDD sampling are currently underway: Pinellas/Pasco (FL), Indianapolis (IN), and the San Francisco Bay Area (CA). While the population estimate for Pinellas/Pasco appears in Appendix A, the vignette for this community will appear in the 2018 *Year Book*.

Broward County, FL (2016)

This 2016 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Broward County (Broward County in Florida). The consultant was Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. The field work was completed by SSRS (Dr. David Dutwin) of Glen Mills, PA. (Sheskin 2017a). Twelve hundred telephone interviews were completed, using a combination of RDD sampling, Jewish Federation list sampling, and lists of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes and Broward billing addresses. A previous scientific community study of Broward's Jewish population was conducted in 1997. A scientific demographic study of the Jewish population of South Broward (Broward County south of Interstate 595) was completed for the (now defunct) Jewish Federation of South Broward in 1990.

The results of the 2016 study show that the Jewish community of Broward has changed in significant ways over the past two decades. The Jewish population has decreased significantly in size, has become younger, more educated, and wealthier, has maintained its level of religious practice, has become a bit more affiliated with synagogues and JCCs but less involved with Jewish organizations, and become more connected to Israel. Yet, the percentage of households donating to Jewish causes in general, and to the Jewish Federation in particular, has decreased.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 174,000 persons live in 72,000 Jewish households in Broward, of whom 149,000 persons (86%) are Jewish. Broward is the eighth largest US Jewish community. Four percent of Jewish households are “snowbirds” (spending 3-7 months of the year in Broward).

From 1997-2016, the number of Jewish households decreased by 61,000 (46%); the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 95,000 (35%); and the number of Jews in Jewish households decreased by 92,100 (38%). The percentage of Broward County households who are Jewish decreased from 21.2% in 1997 to 9.8% in

2016. The 9.8% is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Seventeen percent of all persons age 65 and over in Broward County are Jewish.

The reason for this significant decrease in Jewish population is that much of the elderly retirement population that lived in Broward County in 1997 has since died off and the movement of retirees to Broward has slowed significantly.

In 2016, 27% of Jewish households live in the West Central area of Broward; 22%, in the Southwest; 17%, in the Southeast; 15%, in the Northwest; 10%, in the North Central; and 9%, in the East. (See the Appendix for the names of the major cities in each geographic area.)

From 1997 to 2016, the number of persons in Jewish households in the Northwest increased from 26,600 to 31,800 (20%); the number in the North Central decreased from 46,600 to 12,050 (74%); the number in the East decreased from 21,100 to 13,800 (35%); the number in the West Central decreased from 84,500 to 45,950 (46%); the number in the Southeast decreased from 38,000 to 27,000 (29%); and the number in the Southwest decreased from 52,500 to 43,400 (17%). Thus, only the Northwest (Coral Springs/Parkland) showed any increase in Jewish population.

Only 9% of adults in Jewish households were born in Broward, an increase from 2% in 1997. The 19% of foreign-born adults in Jewish households is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The number of Israeli adults increased from 4,400 in 1997 to 13,600 in 2016. The number of Hispanic Jewish adults increased from 3,600 in 1997 to 13,200 in 2016. Eighteen percent of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Argentina and 10%, from Cuba.

Eleven percent of Jewish households contain an LGBT adult, the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

The 6% of new Jewish households (in residence for 0-4 years in Broward) is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 16% in 1997. The 63% of households in residence for 20 or more years is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has increased significantly from 31% in 1997. Thus, Broward has become more of a Jewish community with local roots.

Twenty-nine percent of adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Broward, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Sixteen percent of persons in Jewish households in Broward are age 0-17; 17% are age 18-34; 14% are age 35-49; 27% are age 50-64; and 27% are age 65 and over. The 27% age 50-64 is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 27% age 65 and over is above average. The 17% age 18-34 increased from 11% in 1997. The 27% age 50-64 increased from 12% in 1997. The 27% age 65 and over decreased from 46% in 1997. Thus, the Jewish population is considerably younger than in 1997. The median age of persons in Jewish households declined from 59.4 in 1997 to 53.1 in 2016, although it is still the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 2.42 average Jewish household size increased from 2.02 in 1997.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 21% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 at home is the eighth lowest; the 24% of married

households with no children at home is the fourth lowest; and the 19% of single households age 65 and over is the eighth highest.

The 55% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (186 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

In 1997, 40% of adults under age 35 were currently married. In 2016, this had decreased to 14%, indicating a tendency for the current generation to marry later in life. This has important implications for synagogues.

The 61% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, but has increased significantly from 35% in 1997. The 61% is well above the 29% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Forty-eight percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 11% are employed part time; 2% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 24% are retired; 4% are homemakers; 7% are students; 3% are disabled; and 2% are full-time volunteers. The 24% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed full time or part time has increased from 8% in 1997.

The median Jewish household income of \$82,000 (in 2015 dollars) is below average and the \$118,000 median household income (in 2015 dollars) of households with children is about average among about 55 and 50 comparison Jewish communities, respectively. The \$82,000 overall median household income (in 2015 dollars) has increased from \$60,000 (in 2015 dollars) in 1997.

Seventeen percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The 3.2% of households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

On a subjective measure of financial status, 12% of respondents in Jewish households report that they are “well off”; 20% “have some extra money”; 36% “have enough money”; 28% are “just managing to make ends meet”; and 4% “cannot make ends meet.”

Jewish Connections. Four percent of Jewish respondents in Broward identify as Orthodox; 30%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 37%, Just Jewish. The 4% Orthodox and the 30% Conservative are about average, the 28% Reform is below average, and the 37% Just Jewish is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

From 1997-2016, the percentage Orthodox did not change. The percentage Conservative decreased by 7 percentage points from 1997; the percentage Reform increased by 4 percentage points; and the percentage Just Jewish increased by 3 percentage points.

Sixty-six percent of Jewish respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; 26%, somewhat important; 5%, not too important; and 3%, not at all important. The 66% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Ninety-eight percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Ninety percent of Jewish respondents agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of

belonging to the Jewish people,” and 76% agree with the statement “I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world.”

Among 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Broward has the sixth highest percentage of Jewish households who have a mezuzah on the front door (78%), but an average percentage who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (79%), always or usually light Chanukah candles (77%), always or usually light Sabbath candles (22%) and keep a kosher home (12%). It also has an average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (5%) and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (2%). None of these percentages has changed significantly since 1997. Broward has an average percentage of households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (24%). The 24% has increased from 14% in 1997.

The 20% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more and the 28% who never attend services are both about average among about 50 and 45 comparison Jewish communities, respectively.

The 23% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in 1997. Thirty-three percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish and 21% are being raised part Jewish.

Memberships. The 34% synagogue membership of Jewish households in Broward is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, but has increased from 27% in 1997. The higher synagogue membership rate in 2016 is likely due to increasing lengths of residence and an increase in the percentage of households with children.

The 45% of Jewish households with children who are synagogue members is below average and the 18% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 60% of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue, and 23% participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The 9% of Jewish households who are members of a Jewish Community Center (JCC) located in Broward compares to 4% in 1997. The 20% of households who are members of or regular participants in a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or JCC) is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 37% in 1997. The significant decline in Jewish organization membership/participation is likely related to the decline in the percentage of older Jews, who tend to reside in large retirement communities where Jewish organizations meet in clubhouses within walking distance of many homes.

The 47% of Jewish households who are *associated with the Jewish community* (someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in 1997.

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who were born or raised Jewish, the 72% who had some formal Jewish education as children is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 15%

who attended a Jewish day school as children is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 15% compares to 8% in 1997.

The 34% of respondents who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 42% who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 23% of college attendees who participated in Hillel/Chabad (other than on the High Holidays) while in college is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 28% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 38% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and 53% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance.

Children’s Jewish Education. The 77% of Broward’s Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Broward is one of the more successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish preschool/child care.

Of children age 5-12 in private school, 71% attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*), which is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Fifty-seven percent of Jewish children age 5-12 and 27% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 94% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 61% of Jewish households in Broward in which a member visited Israel is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has increased from 52% in 1997. The 22% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Thirty-three percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

The 55% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and has increased from 42% in 1997.

Thus, the connection of Broward’s Jewish population to Israel is very strong and growing.

Anti-Semitism. The 12% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 14% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 41% of respondents in Jewish households who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 54% in 1997.

Holocaust Survivors. Four percent of Jewish households in Broward contain a Holocaust survivor; 13% contain a child of a survivor; and 21% contain a grandchild of a survivor. Overall, 27% of households contain either a survivor, a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor. The number of survivors decreased from 7,400 in 1997 to 3,300 in 2016. The number of children of survivors increased from 7,600 in 1997 to 11,600 in 2016 (45%).

Media. The 18% of Jewish respondents in Broward who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities. Sixty-two percent of Jewish respondents use social media. Facebook, by far, is the most used of the social media at 58%, followed by Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram at 6%-7% each.

Philanthropy. The 23% of Jewish households in Broward who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased significantly from 43% in 1997.

The 49% of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in 1997. The 61% who donated to *any* Jewish charity in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in 1997. The 72% who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in 1997.

Providing Jewish education for children, supporting the people of Israel, and providing services for the Jewish elderly are the three major motivations that respondents in Jewish households consider to be very important in their decision to donate to Jewish causes.

Politics. Seventeen percent of Jewish respondents in Broward think of themselves as Republican; 56%, Democrat; 26%, Independent; and 1%, something else. Ninety-six percent of respondents are registered to vote. Thirty-one percent of Jewish respondents attended political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year.

Houston (2016)

This 2016 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (Harris County plus parts of northern Fort Bend County, southern Montgomery County, and northern Brazoria and Galveston Counties in Texas). The consultant was Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. The field work was completed by SSRS (Dr. David Dutwin) of Glen Mills, PA. (Sheskin 2017b). Twelve hundred telephone interviews were completed, using a combination of RDD sampling, Jewish Federation list sampling, Distinctive Jewish Name sampling, and lists of cell phone numbers with non-local area

codes and Houston billing addresses. A previous scientific community study of Houston's Jewish population was conducted in 1986.

The results show that the Jewish community of Houston has changed in significant ways over the past three decades. The Jewish population has increased significantly in size and become older, more educated, and wealthier. An important finding of this study is that the under age 35 cohort is quite Jewishly connected. For example, among the comparison Jewish communities, the under age 35 cohort shows a relatively high level of Jewish religious practice; it also has the fifth highest percentage of households who are synagogue members (50%), the fourth highest percentage of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more (36%), the fourth highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel (56%), and the highest percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%).

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 63,700 persons live in 26,000 Jewish households in Houston, of whom 51,000 persons (80%) are Jewish. Houston is the thirty-second largest US Jewish community, and the Houston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is the fifth largest in the country.

From 1986-2016, the number of Jewish households increased by 10,000 (63%); the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 18,700 (42%); and the number of Jews increased by 17,400 (52%). The percentage of Houston Jewish households who are Jewish decreased from 1.7% in 1986 to 1.4% in 2016. The 1.4% is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

In 2016, 33% of Jewish households live in the Core Area; 15%, in the Central City; 15%, in the North; 12%, in Memorial; 11%, in Suburban Southwest; 8%, in the West; 6%, in the Southeast; and 1%, in the East.

From 2010 to 2016, the number of Jewish households in each of the Core Area, the West, the Southeast, and the East remained about the same. The Central City, the Suburban Southwest, and the North showed increases in the number of Jewish households, while Memorial showed a significant decrease. (Comparisons are made to 2010 because the 1986 report uses different geographic areas and the only extant data set has no information on zip codes that would facilitate such comparisons. These results are based upon an analysis of the number of households with Distinctive Jewish Names in computerized household directories from 2010 and 2016)

Twenty-five percent of adults in Jewish households were born in Houston, an increase from 20% in 1986. The 15% of foreign-born adults is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Nine percent of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israeli; 13% consider themselves to be Sephardic; and 6%, Hispanic.

Ten percent of Jewish households contain an LGBT adult, the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

The 7% of new Jewish households (in residence for 0-4 years in Houston) is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 17% in 1986. The 71% of households in residence for 20 or more years is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

Forty-eight percent of adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Houston, which is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Sixteen percent of persons in Jewish households in Houston are age 0-17; 18% are age 18-34; 16% are age 35-49; 25% are age 50-64; and 25% are age 65 and over.

The 16% age 0-17 decreased from 29% in 1986. The 18% age 18-34 decreased from 24% in 1986. The 16% age 35-49 decreased from 26% in 1986. The 25% age 50-64 increased from 12% in 1986, and the 25% age 65 and over increased from 8% in 1986. Thus, the Jewish population is considerably older than in 1986. The median age of persons in Jewish households increased from 31.7 in 1986 to 50.3 in 2016.

The 2.45 average Jewish household size decreased from 2.63 in 1986.

The 22% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 at home is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased significantly from 39% in 1986. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 35% of married households with no children at home is above average, and the 10% of single households age 65 and over is about average.

The 66% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (105 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 79% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 79% compares to 29% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Fifty-one percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 12% are employed part time; 3% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 20% are retired; 5% are homemakers; 6% are students; 2% are disabled; and 1% are full-time volunteers. The 36% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed full time or part time is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The median Jewish household income of \$121,000 (in 2015 dollars) is the seventh highest and the \$162,000 median household income (in 2015 dollars) of households with children is the sixth highest of about 55 and 50 comparison Jewish communities, respectively. The \$121,000 overall median household income has increased from \$93,000 (in 2015 dollars) in 1986.

Ten percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The 3.9% of households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

On a subjective measure of financial status, 22% of respondents report they are "well off"; 27% "have some extra money"; 29% "have enough money"; 19% are "just managing to make ends meet"; and 3% "cannot make ends meet."

Jewish Connections. Four percent of Jewish respondents in Houston identify as Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; and 33%, Just

Jewish. The percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish are each about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

From 1986-2016, the percentage Orthodox decreased by one percentage point, the percentage Conservative decreased by 5 percentage points, and the percentage Reform decreased by 10 percentage points, while the percentage Just Jewish increased by 16 percentage points.

Ninety-seven percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Eighty-three percent of respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people."

Among 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Houston has an average percentage of Jewish households who have a mezuzah on the front door (63%), always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (71%), always or usually light Chanukah candles (69%), always or usually light Sabbath candles (24%), and keep a kosher home (12%). It also has an average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (6%) and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (3%). Houston has the second highest percentage of households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (35%).

The 27% of Jewish respondents who attend services once per month or more and the 27% who never attend services are both about average among about 50 and 45 comparison Jewish communities, respectively.

The 39% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and has increased from 30% in 1986. Fifty-two percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish and 16% are being raised part Jewish.

Memberships. The 44% synagogue membership of Jewish households in Houston is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and has decreased from 51% in 1986.

The 49% of Jewish households with children who are synagogue members and the 15% of intermarried households who are synagogue members are both about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 66% of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue, and 19% participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The 19% of Jewish households who are members of the local Jewish Community Center (JCC) is above average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in 1986. The 24% of households who are members of or regular participants in a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or JCC) is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 42% of households who participated in a JCC program in the past year is well above average among about 55 comparison JCCs.

The 54% of Jewish households who are *associated with the Jewish community* (members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who were born or raised Jewish, the 78% who had some formal Jewish education as

children is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 17% who attended a Jewish day school as children is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 17% has decreased from 24% in 1986.

The 32% of respondents in Jewish households who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 50% who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% of college attendees who participated in Hillel/Chabad (other than on the High Holidays) while in college is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 27% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 35% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and 57% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance.

Children’s Jewish Education. The 63% of Houston’s Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Of Jewish children age 5-12 in private school, 62% attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*), which is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Seventy-two percent of Jewish children age 5-12 and 40% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 73% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 59% of Jewish households in Houston in which a member visited Israel is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and has increased significantly from 36% in 1986. The 12% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Twenty-five percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

The 49% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

In the year preceding the 2016 survey, 69% of Jewish respondents had conversations with other Jews in Houston about the political situation in Israel. Thirty-nine percent who have had such conversations frequently or sometimes hesitated to express their views because those views might have caused tension with other Jews.

Anti-Semitism. The 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 31% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a child experienced anti-Semitism in the local

community in the past year is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 43% of respondents who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Media. The 21% of Jewish respondents in Houston who always or usually read the local Jewish newspaper (*Jewish Herald-Voice*) is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers. Seventy-two percent of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read the *Jewish Herald-Voice* read the print version only; 17% read the on-line version only; and 12% read both versions.

Philanthropy. The 39% of Jewish households in Houston who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 47% in 1986.

The 55% of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 63% who donated to *any* Jewish charity and the 82% who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year are both about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Helping Jews locally who cannot afford food and shelter and providing Jewish education for children are the two major motivations that respondents consider to be very important in their decision to donate to Jewish organizations.

Politics. Thirty-one percent of Jewish respondents in Houston think of themselves as Republican; 41%, Democrat; 24%, Independent; and 5%, something else. Ninety-four percent of respondents are registered to vote. Forty percent of Jewish respondents attended political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year.

Omaha (2017)

This 2017 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Omaha (Douglas and Sarpy Counties in Nebraska). The consultant was Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. The field work was completed by SSRS (Dr. David Dutwin) of Glen Mills, PA. (Sheskin 2017c). Just over 550 telephone interviews were completed, using a combination of RDD sampling, Jewish Federation list sampling, Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling, and lists of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes and Omaha billing addresses. No previous scientific community study of Omaha's Jewish population has ever been completed.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 12,700 persons live in 5,150 Jewish households in Omaha, of whom 8,800 persons (69%) are Jewish. The 69% is the second lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Seven percent of households are in residence in Omaha for less than 10 months of the year.

The 5,150 Jewish households constitute 1.8% of households in Omaha, which is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

From 2010-2017, the number of Jewish households decreased by 150 (3%). While this decline (based upon an analysis of the number of households with DJNs in

computerized household directories from 2010 and 2016) is within the margin of error of such analysis, it is consistent with the decline in synagogue membership from 1,445 synagogue member households in 2006 to 1,306 in 2016, the decline in Jewish Community Center (JCC) membership of Jewish households from 844 households in 2006 to 635 in 2016, and the decline in Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year from 1,553 households in 2006 to 1,077 in 2016, based upon a survey of Jewish institutions in Omaha. It is also consistent with data on in-migration and out-migration from Omaha.

In 2016, 24% of Jewish households live in East Omaha; 60%, in West Omaha; and 16% in the Other Areas of Omaha. Since 2010, the number of Jewish households in East Omaha has increased, while the number in West Omaha has decreased and the number in the Other Areas of Omaha has remained about the same.

Forty-three percent of adults in Jewish households were born in Omaha, which is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 8% of foreign-born adults is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 14% of new Jewish households (in residence for 0-4 years in Omaha) is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 69% of households in residence for 20 or more years is well above average.

Thirty-seven percent of adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Omaha, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Twenty percent of persons in Jewish households in Omaha are age 0-17; 20% are age 18-34; 13% are age 35-49; 24% are age 50-64; and 24% are age 65 and over. The Jewish population in West Omaha (median age 51.6 years) is older than in East Omaha (median age 40.2 years).

The average Jewish household size is 2.47 persons per household.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 23% of households with children age 0-17 at home is below average, the 35% of married households with no children at home is about average, and the 13% of single households age 65 and over is about average.

Two percent of Jewish households contain an LGBT adult, which is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

The 66% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (77 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 21% who are single, never married is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 68% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, but is well above the 29% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Fifty-one percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 15% are employed part time; 2% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 22% are retired; 4% are homemakers; 4% are students; 1% are disabled; and 1% are full-time volunteers. The 36% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are

employed full time or part time is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The median Jewish household income of \$75,000 (in 2015 dollars) is the eighth lowest and the \$134,000 median household income of households with children (in 2015 dollars) is about average among about 60 and 55 comparison Jewish communities, respectively.

Twelve percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The 0.9% of households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

On a subjective measure of financial status, 17% of respondents report they are "well off"; 24% "have some extra money"; 35% "have enough money"; 22% are "just managing to make ends meet"; and 2% "cannot make ends meet."

Jewish Connections. Three percent of households in Omaha identify as Orthodox; 13%, Conservative; less than 1%, Reconstructionist; 38%, Reform; and 46%, Just Jewish. Among about 60 comparison Jewish communities, the percentage Orthodox and Reform are both about average, the percentage Conservative is the lowest, and the percentage Just Jewish is the third highest.

Ninety-five percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Seventy-eight percent of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people," and 80% agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world."

Among 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Omaha has an average percentage who always or usually light Sabbath candles (18%) and an average percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (4%). Omaha has the second lowest percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door (50%), the second lowest percentage who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (54%), the lowest percentage who always or usually light Chanukah candles (55%), and the highest percentage who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in their home (48%).

The 26% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 35% who never attend services is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 58% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is the third highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Sixty-seven percent of children in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish.

Memberships. The 34% synagogue membership in Omaha is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 40% of households with children who are synagogue members is well below average and the 12% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is below average.

In the past year, 64% of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue, and 9% participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The 29% of Jewish households who are JCC members is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison JCCs. The 50% who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by the local JCC in the past year is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison JCCs.

The 20% of households who are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or JCC) is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 48% of Jewish households who are *associated with the Jewish community* (members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Omaha who were born or raised Jewish, the 61% who had some formal Jewish education as children is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and the 8% who attended a Jewish day school as children is about average.

The 30% of respondents in Jewish households who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 47% who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 20% of college attendees who participated in Hillel/Chabad (other than on the High Holidays) while in college is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 26% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 36% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and 55% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance. The corresponding percentages for respondents under age 35 are 11%, 36%, and 78%.

Children’s Jewish Education. The 60% of Omaha’s Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Of Jewish children age 5-12 in private school, 98% attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*), which is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Seventy percent of Jewish children age 5-12 and 18% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 75% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 45% of Jewish households in Omaha in which a member visited Israel is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 25% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Fourteen percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

The 53% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Anti-Semitism. The 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Omaha who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 30% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a child experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 33% of respondents who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Media. The 42% of Jewish respondents in Omaha who always or usually read the local Jewish newspaper (*Jewish Press*) is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers.

The 33% of Jewish respondents who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. The 42% of Jewish households in Omaha who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Seventy-eight percent of households age 75 and over donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to only 23% of households under age 35.

The 28% of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 51% of households who donated to *any* Jewish charity in the past year is the sixth lowest, and the 81% who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average.

Politics. Seventeen percent of Jewish respondents in Omaha think of themselves as Republican; 51%, Democrat; and 33%, Independent. Ninety-eight percent of respondents are registered to vote.

Section: 6 Comparisons among Jewish Communities

Since 1993, almost 60 US Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year, this report presents tables comparing the results of these studies. This year, two tables are presented: (1) the percentage of married couples who are intermarried and 2) changes in the intermarriage rate.

Excluded from the tables are results from older community studies (prior to 1993) that are viewed as too dated for current comparisons or where more recent results are available. For example, a study was completed in Dallas in 1988, but those results were deemed too dated to include. Studies were completed in Miami in 1994, 2004, and 2014, but only the results for 2014 are shown. Comparison tables are available elsewhere that contain the results of Jewish community studies completed between 1982 and 1999 that are not included in this report (Sheskin 2001).

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution, because the studies span a 24-year period, use different sampling methods, use different questionnaires (Bradburn, Sudman, and Wansink 2004), and differ in other ways (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2007, pp. 136-138; Sheskin 2005). Note that many more comparison tables may be found in Sheskin (2001) and Sheskin (2015b).

Intermarriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)

Table 8 shows intermarriage rates for 57 Jewish communities. Intermarriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in all American Jewish communities. As a result, intermarriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of "Jewishness" for intermarried and in-married couples are compared, intermarriage is affecting Jewish continuity. For example, in Detroit, 70% of in-married couples are synagogue members, compared to 17% of intermarried couples.

An intermarriage is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

Intermarriage rates may be reported based on married couples or individuals. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is intermarried. In this illustration, the couples intermarriage rate is 50 percent. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine). In this illustration, the individual intermarriage rate is 33 percent. The intermarriage rates used in this report are couples intermarriage rates.

Each type of intermarriage rate is useful in different situations. For example, a synagogue exploring increasing its membership will probably be most interested in the percentage of married couples in non-member households who are intermarried, that is in the couples intermarriage rate. On the other hand, if interest is in what percentage of persons in a Jewish community have chosen to marry another Jew, the individual intermarriage rate would be of more interest.

The intermarriage rates reported in local Jewish community studies are for persons who currently consider themselves Jewish. If individuals born or raised Jewish have converted to another religion or attend services of another faith on a regular basis, they normally are not interviewed in most Jewish community studies. Thus, all intermarriage rates are for persons currently Jewish, not persons born or raised Jewish.

Note as well that the rates reported in Table 8 are for all existing married couples, not for marriages that have occurred recently (in the past five years, for example), as are often reported for both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys.

Table 8 shows that the couples intermarriage rate varies from 9 percent in South Palm Beach to 61 percent in Portland and East Bay. The median value is 34 percent.

Note that five of the ten Jewish communities with the lowest couples intermarriage rates (rates of 20 percent or lower) are retirement communities, mostly in Florida. Four of the six Jewish communities with intermarriage rates of 53% or higher are western communities, including East Bay (61 percent), Seattle (55 percent), San Francisco (55 percent), and Denver (53 percent).

Every American Jewish institution today develops policies, even if only informally, concerning intermarriage. To what extent should policies be emphasized whose purpose is to encourage intermarried couples to participate? In religious institutions, to what extent will non-Jews be allowed to participate in religious services? How does the community welcome the children of intermarried couples, while at the same time acting to encourage Jews to marry other Jews? While the answers to these and other similar questions are both philosophical and halakhic, there are practical implications to the answers. Communities with relatively low intermarriage rates might very well select different strategies than communities with high intermarriage rates.

Changes in the Couples Intermarriage Rate

Table 9 shows temporal variations in the couples intermarriage rate for 28 Jewish communities. As would be expected, none of the 28 communities shows a decrease in the intermarriage rate. But, 14 of the 28 communities show a couples intermarriage rate that has increased by less than five percentage points. Thus, half of the communities show increases in intermarriage rates that are within the five percentage point margin of error.

The largest increases occurred in San Francisco (28 percentage points over 18 years), Rhode Island (26 percentage points over 15 years), St. Louis (23 percentage points over 19 years), Las Vegas (22 percentage points over 10 years), and Atlantic County (21 percentage points over 19 years). These changes occurred, for the most part, for communities with studies completed more than 10 years apart. Five of the nine highest increases are in the West.

**Table 8
Intermarriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate), Community Comparisons**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	61%		Harrisburg	1994	33%
East Bay	2011	61%		Chicago	2010	33%
Omaha	2017	58%		Minneapolis	2004	33%
Seattle	2000	55%		Wilmington	1995	33%
San Francisco	2004	55%		Westport	2000	33%
Denver	2007	53%		Orlando	1993	32%
Columbus	2013	52%		Rochester	1999	30%
Atlanta	2006	50%		Howard County	2010	29%
St. Louis	2014	48%		St. Petersburg	1994	29%
Las Vegas	2005	48%		Milwaukee	1996	28%
Charlotte	1997	47%		Philadelphia	2009	28%
York	1999	46%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%
Tucson	2002	46%		Atlantic County	2004	26%
Boston	2005	46%		Buffalo	1995	26%
San Diego	2003	44%		Broward	2016	23%
Jacksonville	2002	44%		Hartford	2000	23%
Tidewater	2001	43%		Los Angeles	1997	23%
Washington	2003	41%		New York	2011	22%
Phoenix	2002	40%		Baltimore	2010	20%
Houston	2016	39%		Sarasota	2001	20%
St. Paul	2004	39%		Palm Springs	1998	19%
Cleveland	2011	38%		Bergen	2001	17%
San Antonio	2007	37%		Monmouth	1997	17%
Pittsburgh	2002	36%		Miami	2014	16%
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%		Detroit	2005	16%
Cincinnati	2008	34%		W Palm Beach	2005	16%
Richmond	1994	34%		Middlesex	2008	14%
Rhode Island	2002	34%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
New Haven	2010	34%		Pew National	2013	61%

Table 9
Temporal Changes in Couples Intermarriage Rate

Community	Earlier Study	Later Study	Increase/(Decrease) (in percentage points)
San Francisco 86-04	27%	55%	28
Rhode Island 87-02	8%	34%	26
St. Louis 95-14	25%	48%	23
Las Vegas 95-05	26%	48%	22
Atlantic County 85-04	5%	26%	21
Phoenix 83-02	24%	40%	16
Seattle 90-00	40%	55%	15
Boston 95-05	32%	46%	14
Denver 97-07	39%	53%	14
Atlanta 96-06	37%	50%	13
Milwaukee 83-96	16%	28%	12
Washington 83-03	29%	41%	12
Houston 86-16	30%	39%	9
Columbus 01-13	45%	52%	7
Philadelphia 97-09	22%	28%	6
Broward 97-16	18%	23%	5
West Palm Beach 99-05	11%	16%	5
Los Angeles 79-97	19%	23%	4
Miami 04-14	12%	16%	4
Baltimore 99-10	17%	20%	3
Chicago 00-10	30%	33%	3
Sarasota 92-01	17%	20%	3
South Palm Beach 95-05	6%	9%	3
Hartford 82-00	21%	23%	2

Table 9
Temporal Changes in Couples Intermarriage Rate

Community	Earlier Study	Later Study	Increase/(Decrease) (in percentage points)
Detroit 89-05	15%	16%	1
Cleveland 96-11	38%	38%	0
New York 02-11	22%	22%	0
Rochester 86-99	30%	30%	0
Tidewater 88-01	43%	43%	0

Source: Author from data available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Section 7: Atlas of US Jewish Communities

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

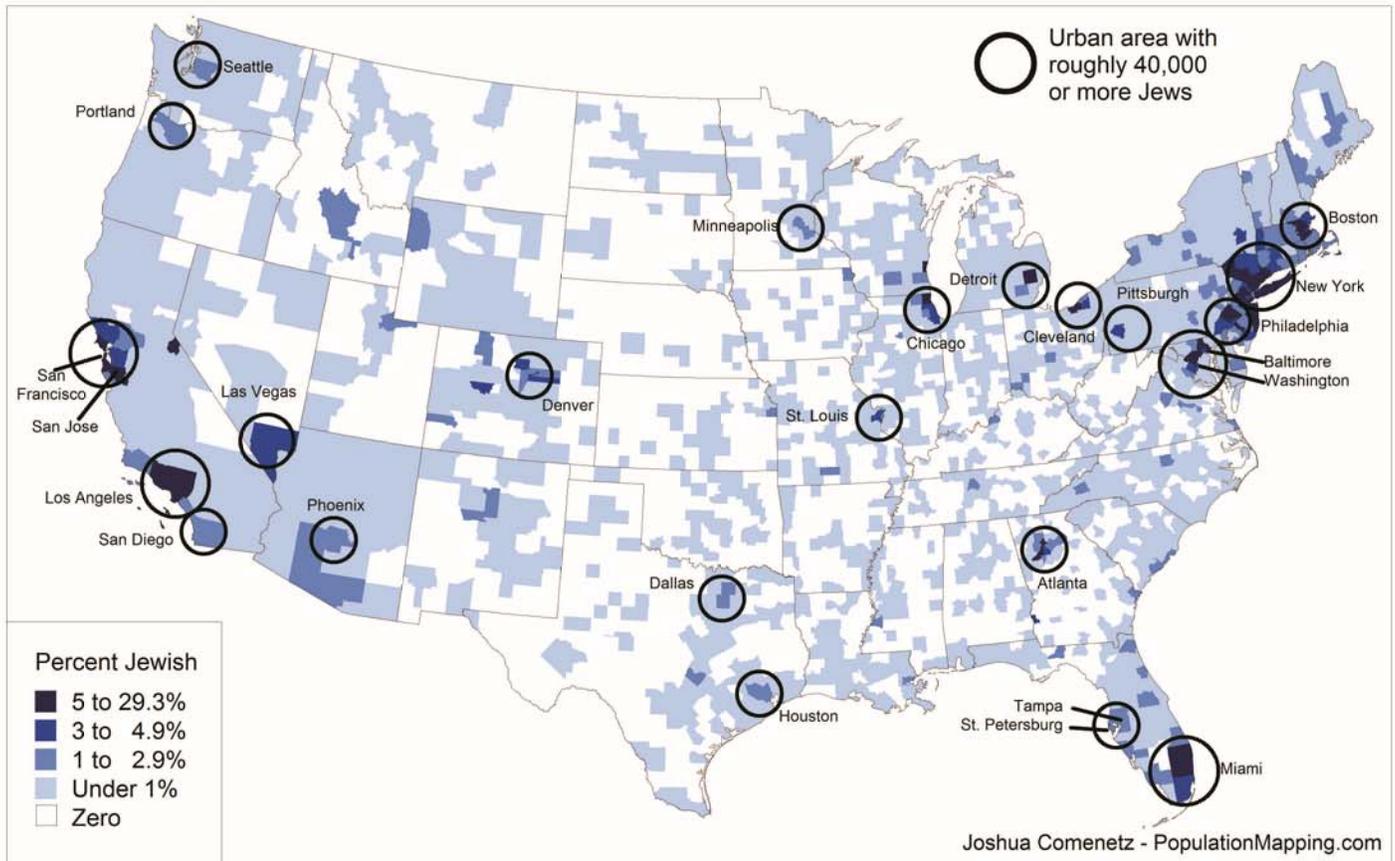
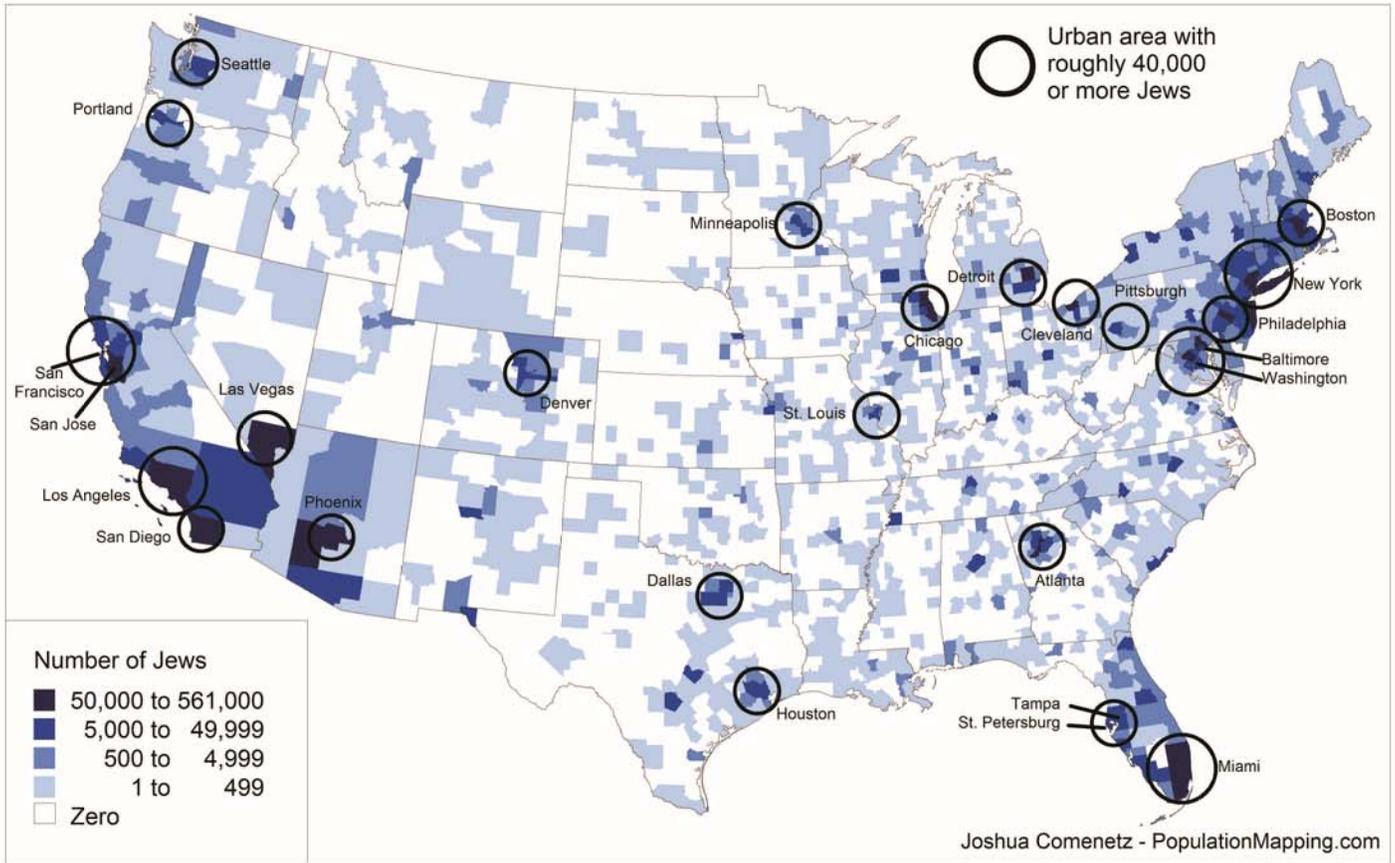
The rankings of the population sizes of the communities within the US are from **Table 5**, which is based on the Jewish populations of Jewish Federation service areas.

Map 5 shows the percentage of Jews by county (Comenetz 2011). As expected, the percentages are highest in the Northeast, California, and Florida. Note that in some cases, particularly in the West, where counties are generally larger, it may seem that the Jewish population is spread over larger areas of a state than is actually the case. For example, San Bernardino County (CA), the largest county in area in the US, covers 20,105 square miles and is larger than nine US states. Almost all Jews in this county live in the southwestern section of the county, but on the map a very large area is shaded.

Large areas of the country have virtually no Jewish population. Rural, agrarian areas, in particular, are often devoid of any Jewish population. In Europe, from which most US Jews can trace their ancestry, Jews often did not become farmers, because 1) during many eras and in many geographic locations, Jews were not allowed to own land; and 2) as a people who often felt that they could be expelled at any time, Jews did not tend to invest in real estate, which clearly could not be taken with them if they were expelled. Thus, when Jews came to the US, they tended to settle in urban areas. This is still evident.

While these maps present our best estimates for 2017, note that the date on most estimates are most frequently from previous years. They remain, however, the best estimates available for the current date. For the dates of all estimates, see the Appendix.

MAP 5: JEWISH POPULATION BY COUNTY



***New England* (Maps 6 to 7)**

Connecticut (Map 6). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County⁶ (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 36th largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the 46th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Western Connecticut (8,000) is based on a 2010 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Maine (Map 7). Based on a 2007 RDD study, 8,350 Jews live in Southern Maine (Portland). The estimates for Oxford County (South Paris) (750 Jews), Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (600), and Sagadahoc (Bath) (400) are DJN estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Massachusetts (Map 6). Based on a 2015 RDD study, 248,000 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts, accounts for 85% of the Jews in Massachusetts, and is the 4th largest US Jewish community.

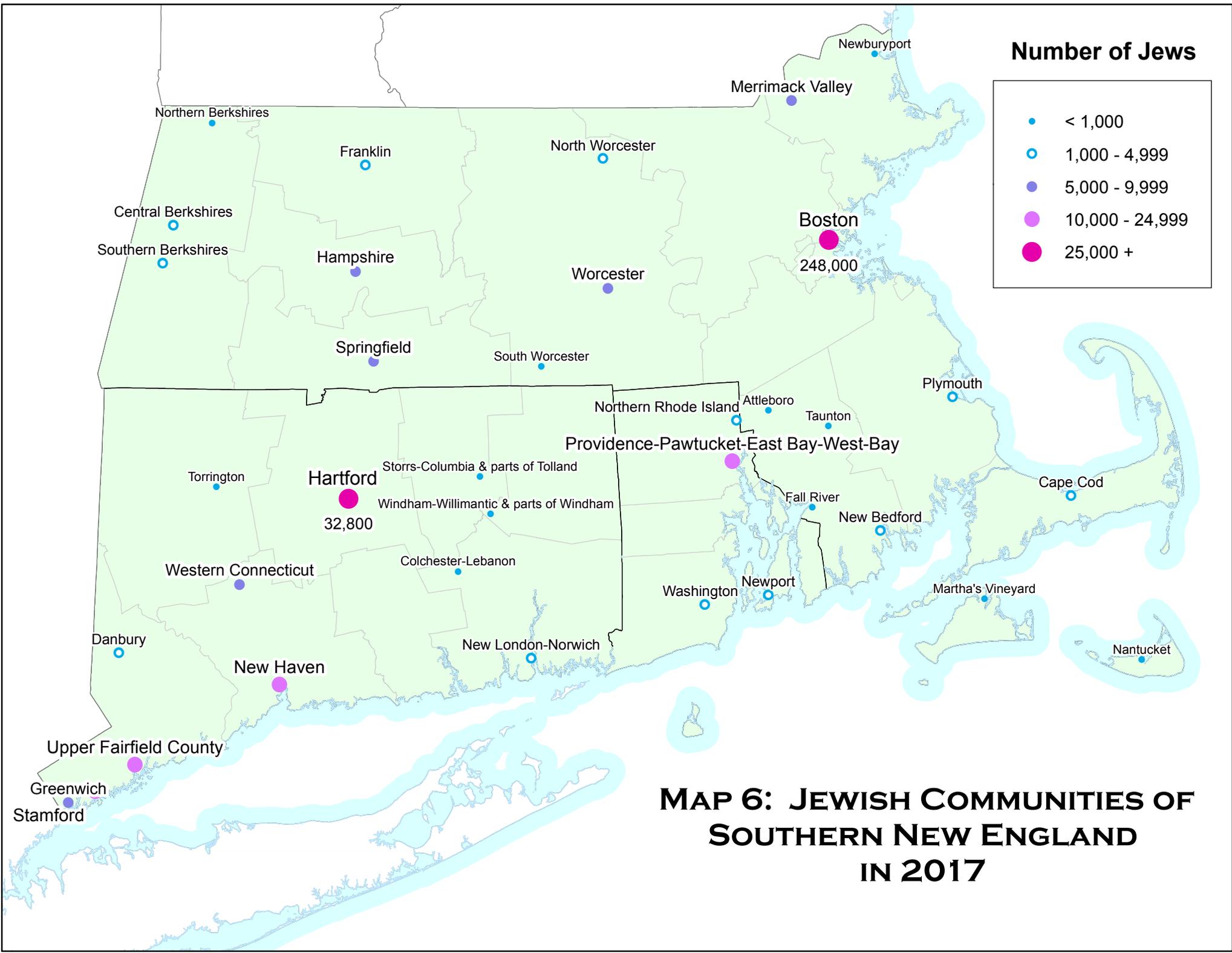
The estimate for Worcester (9,000 Jews) is based on a 2014 Informant update of a 1986 RDD study. An estimate of 7,050 Jews (including part-year residents) for the Berkshires (2008) is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Attleboro, based on a 2002 DJN estimate,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

New Hampshire (Map 7). Manchester (4,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in New Hampshire. Most of the estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Rhode Island (Map 6). The estimate of 18,750 Jews in the state is based on a 2002 RDD study of the entire state.

Vermont (Map 7). Burlington (3,200 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Vermont. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

⁶ Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the survey in 2000.



Number of Jews

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

Boston

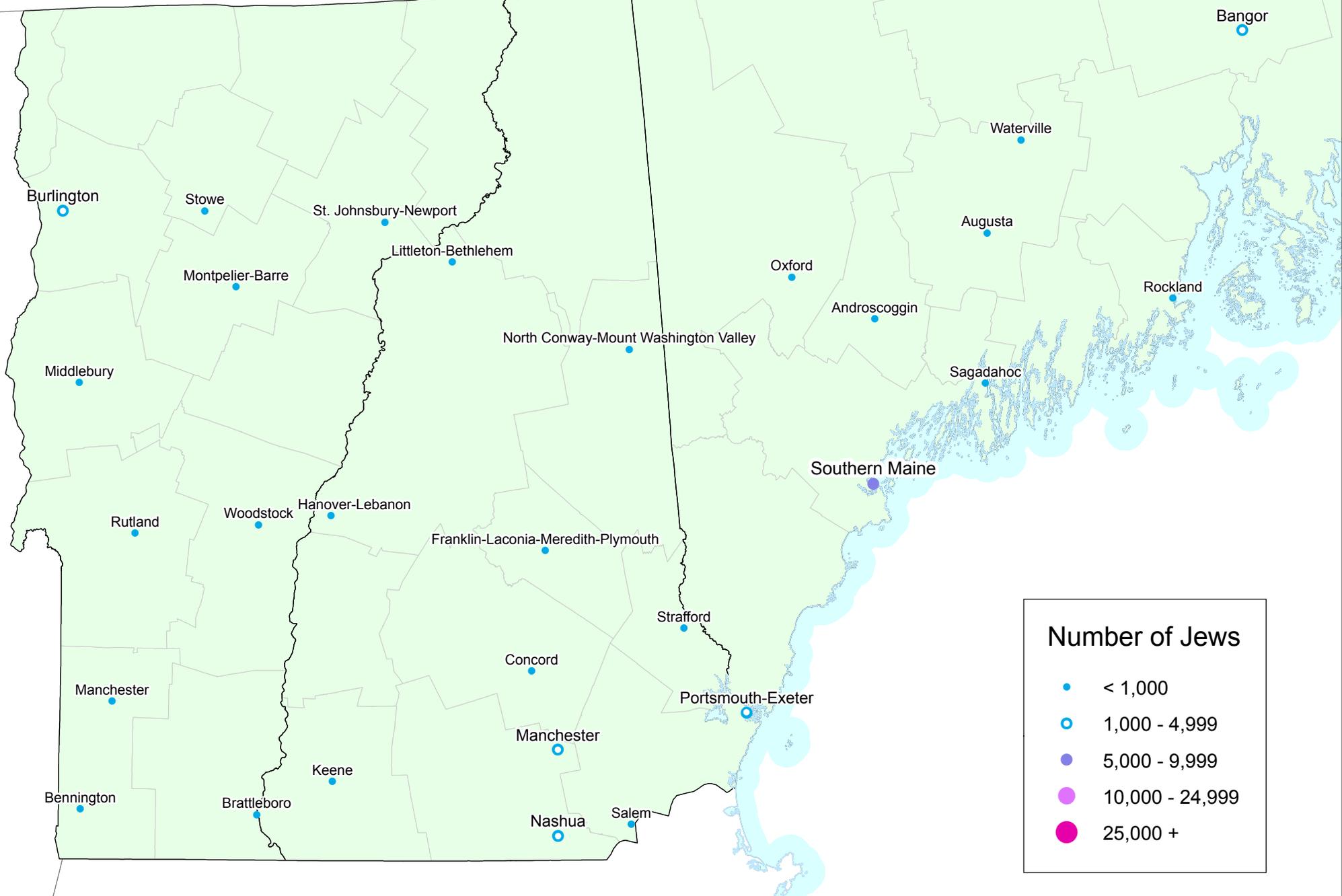
248,000

Hartford

32,800

MAP 6: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND IN 2017

MAP 7: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND IN 2017



Middle Atlantic (Maps 8 to 10)

New Jersey (Map 8). The most significant Jewish populations are in Bergen County, Monmouth County, Ocean County, Southern New Jersey, Middlesex County, and Essex County.

Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 119,400 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 100,000 in Bergen County, 8,000 in northern Passaic County, and 11,400 in Hudson County. Northern New Jersey is the largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 22% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 10th largest US Jewish community

Based, in part, on a 1997 RDD study in Monmouth and a 2008 RDD study in Middlesex, the now merged Jewish community, called the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth), contains 116,000 Jews, including 70,000 Jews in Monmouth (including 7,000 part-year residents who live in a community for 3-7 months of the year) and 52,000 Jews in Middlesex County. Middlesex-Monmouth is the second largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 12th largest US Jewish community.

Based, in part, on a 1998 RDD study, updated with a 2012 DJN study, 115,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 48,200 in Essex County, 30,300 in Morris County, 24,400 in Union County, 7,400 in northern Somerset County, and 4,700 in Sussex County. Greater MetroWest is the third largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 13th largest US Jewish community.

The estimate for Ocean County (83,000 Jews) is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate that is derived, in part, from a count of a mailing list said to be a complete listing of the ultra-Orthodox community in the Lakewood area. Ocean County is the 21st largest US Jewish community

Other communities with RDD studies in New Jersey include Southern New Jersey (2013) (56,700), and Atlantic and Cape May Counties (2004) (20,400, including 8,200 part-year residents). The 1991 Southern New Jersey (Cherry Hill) study was updated with a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Southern New Jersey is the 31st largest US Jewish community.

A 2012 DJN study estimates 20,000 Jews for the service area of the Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties, including 11,600 Jews in southern Somerset County, 6,000 in Hunterdon County, and 2,400 in Warren County. Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties is the 51st largest US Jewish community.

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

New York (Map 9). Based on a 2011 RDD study, 1,538,000 Jews live in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, including 561,100 in Brooklyn, 239,700 in Manhattan, 229,900 in Nassau County, 197,800 in Queens, 136,200 in Westchester County, 85,700 in Suffolk County, 53,900 in The Bronx, and 33,900 in Staten Island. New York is the largest Jewish community in New York State, accounts for 87% of the Jews in New York State, and is the largest US Jewish community.

The 91,100 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland County is the 20th largest US Jewish community. The 34,000 estimate for Orange County includes an estimate of 22,000 for Kiryas Joel based on the US Census. Orange County is the 35th largest US Jewish community.

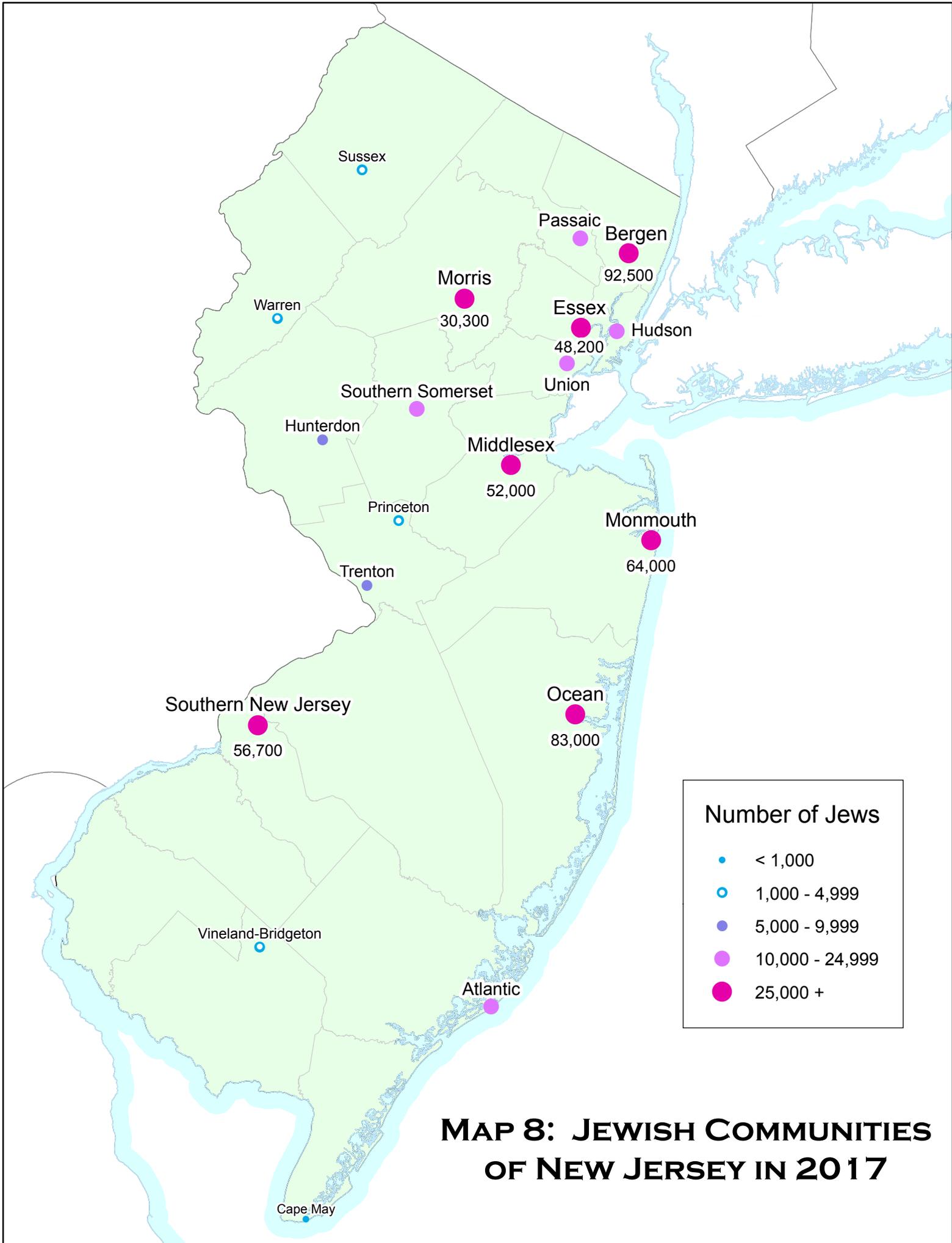
The five most significant Jewish communities in upstate New York are Rochester (19,900 Jews), Buffalo (12,050), Albany (12,000), Dutchess County (10,000), and Syracuse (9,000). The estimate for Rochester is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The estimate for Buffalo is based on a study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

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

Pennsylvania (Map 10). Based on a 2009 RDD study, 214,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 66,800 in the City of Philadelphia, 64,500 in Montgomery County, 41,400 in Bucks County, 21,000 in Delaware County, and 20,900 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 74% of the Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 7th largest US Jewish community.

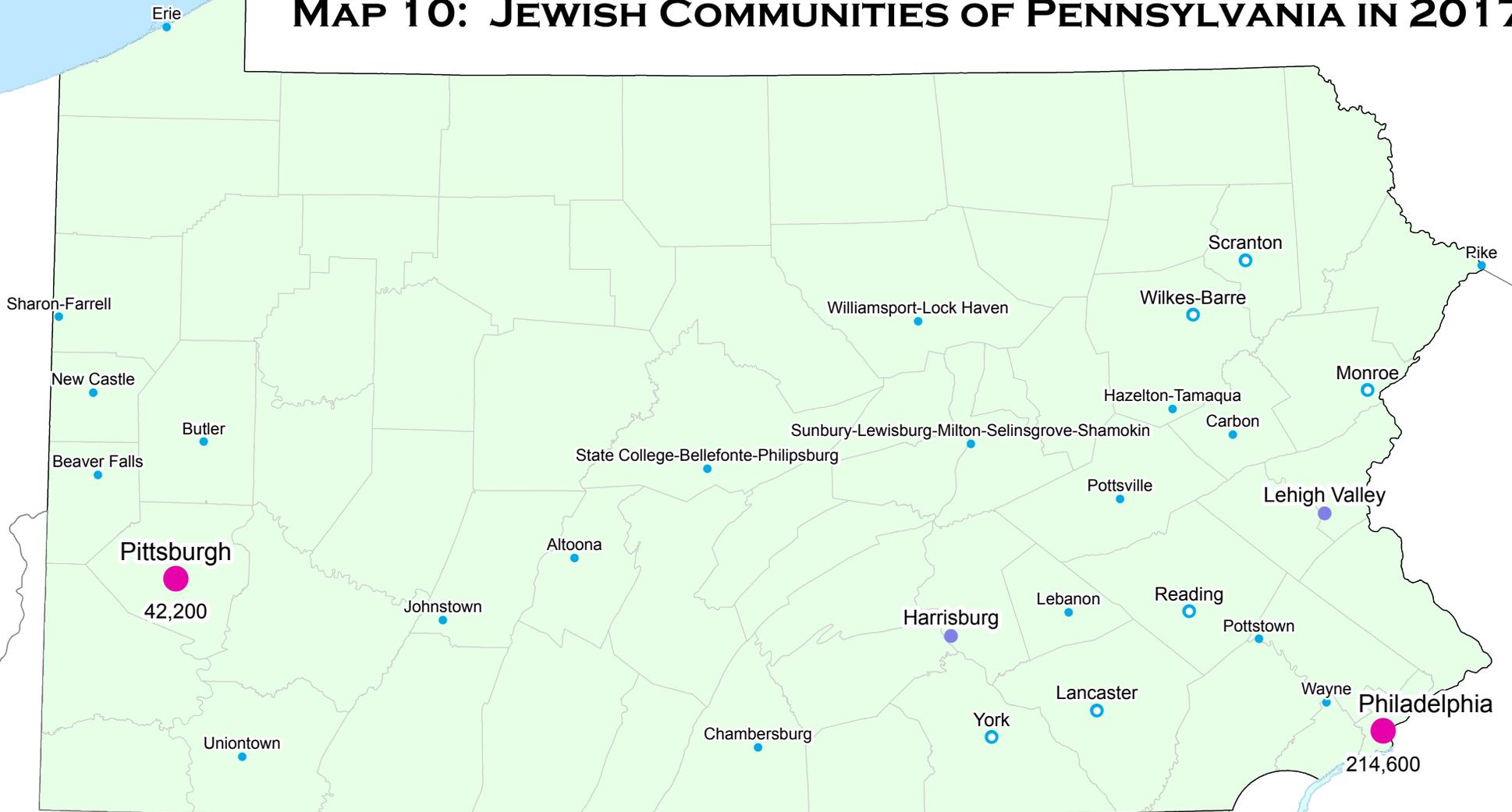
The estimate of 42,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2002 RDD study. Pittsburgh is the 33rd largest US Jewish community.

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



MAP 8: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF NEW JERSEY IN 2017

MAP 10: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 2017



Number of Jews

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

Midwest (Maps 11 to 14)

Illinois (Map 11). Based on a 2011 RDD study, Chicago (291,800 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Illinois, accounts for 98% of the Jews in Illinois, and is the 3rd largest US Jewish community.

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

Indiana (Map 11). Indianapolis (10,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Indiana and accounts for 59% of the Jews in Indiana. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Iowa (Map 12). Des Moines-Ames (2,800 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Iowa, based on a 1956 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated by an Informant Estimate between 1997-2001. Des Moines-Ames accounts for 45% of the Jews in Iowa. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (750, of which 450 live in Iowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Kansas (Map 12). The Kansas portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 16,000 Jews, based on a 1985 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated in 2015, Kansas City is the largest Jewish community in Kansas, accounting for 92% of the Jews in Kansas. Adding in the 2,000 Jews who live in the Missouri portion of Kansas City, yields a combined population of 18,000. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Michigan (Map 11). Detroit (67,000 Jews), the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 27th largest US Jewish community. The estimate is based on a 2005 RDD study, updated by a 2010 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

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

Minnesota (Map 12). The combined Twin Cities Jewish community of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with 39,200 Jews based on a 2004 RDD study (partially updated with a 2010 DJN study), is the largest Jewish community in Minnesota and accounts for 86% of the Jews in Minnesota. Minneapolis, with 29,300 Jews, is the 39th largest US Jewish community. The estimate of 5,300 Jews for the counties surrounding the Twin Cities is based on a 2004 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Missouri (Map 12). St. Louis (61,100 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Missouri, accounts for 95% of the Jews in Missouri, and is the 30th largest US Jewish community.

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

Nebraska (Map 12). Omaha (8,800 Jews), based on a 2017 RDD estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nebraska and accounts for 94% of the Jews in Nebraska. The estimate for Lincoln is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

North Dakota (Map 12). The estimates for both Fargo (150 Jews) and Grand Forks (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Ohio (Map 13). Cleveland, with 80,800 Jews, based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Ohio, accounts for 55% of the Jews in Ohio, and is the 23rd largest US Jewish community.

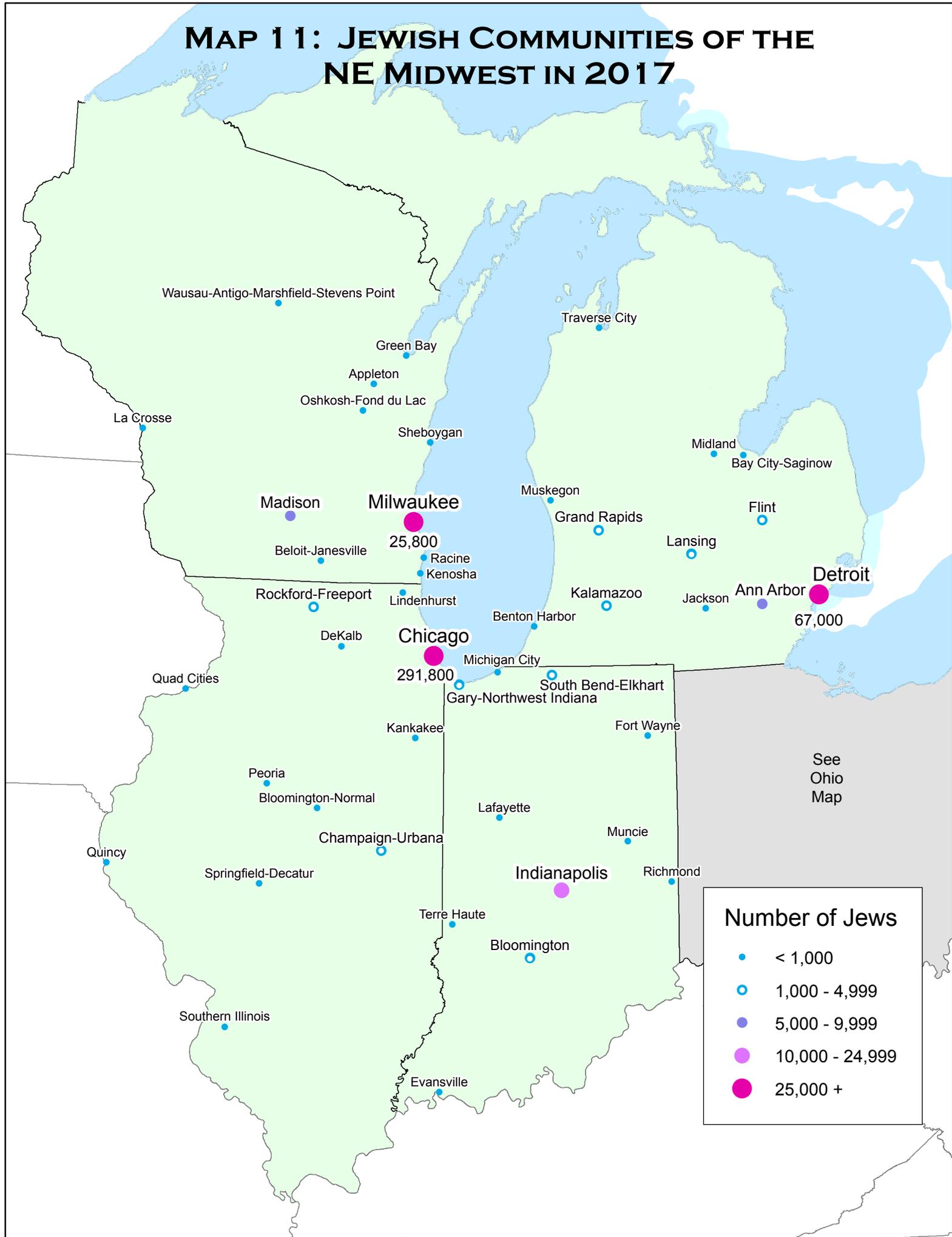
The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati, with 27,000 Jews, and Columbus, with 25,500. These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2008 and 2013, respectively. Cincinnati is the 40th largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 43rd largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for 90% of the Jews in Ohio.

The estimates for Dayton (4,000 Jews), Akron-Kent (3,000), Toledo-Bowling Green (2,100), Youngstown-Warren (1,400), and Canton-New Philadelphia (1,000) are based on older scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

South Dakota (Map 12). The estimates for both Sioux Falls (100 Jews) and Rapid City (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Wisconsin (Map 11). Milwaukee (25,800 Jews), based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Wisconsin, accounts for 78% of the Jews in Wisconsin, and is the 42nd largest US Jewish community. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

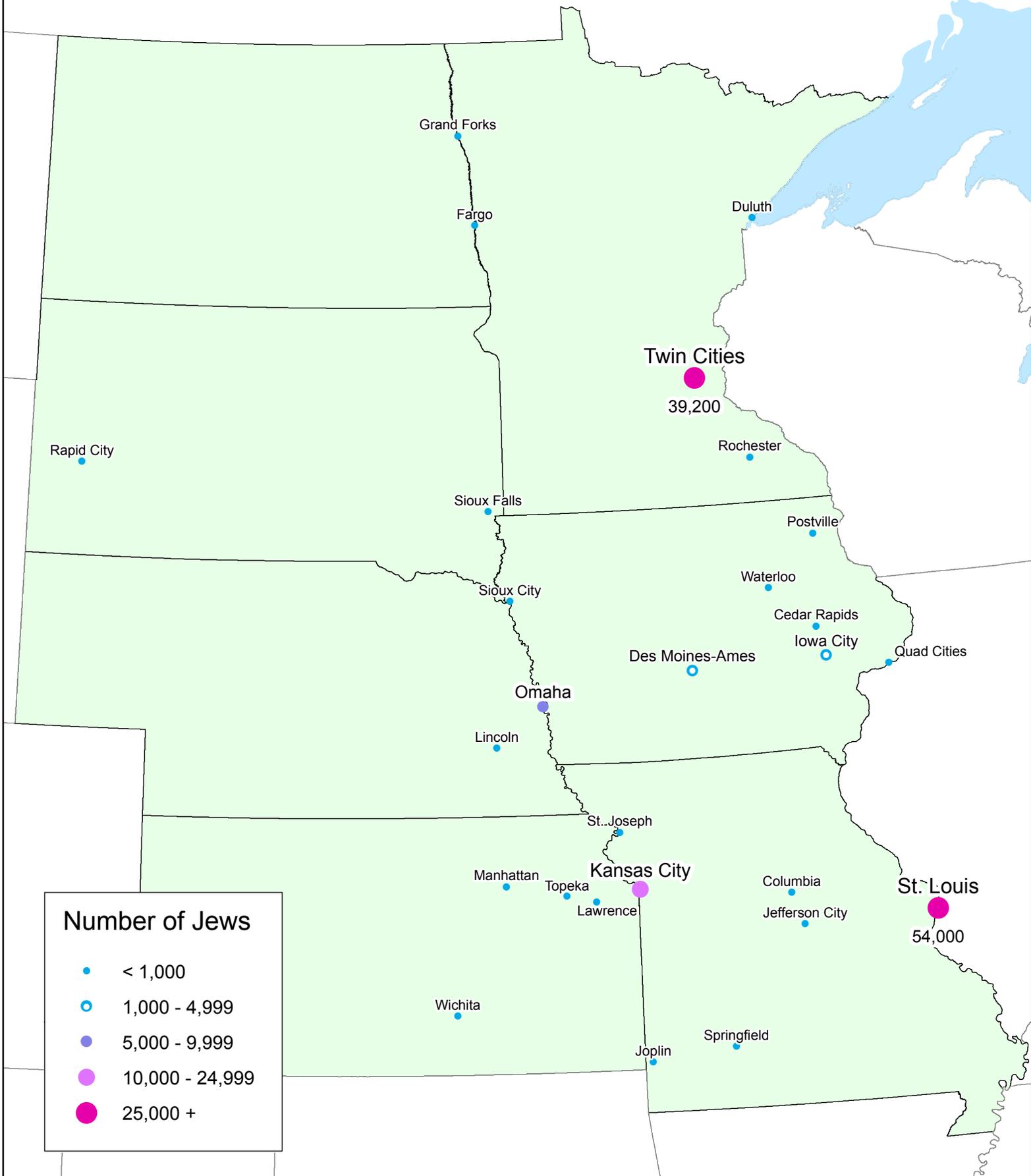
MAP 11: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NE MIDWEST IN 2017

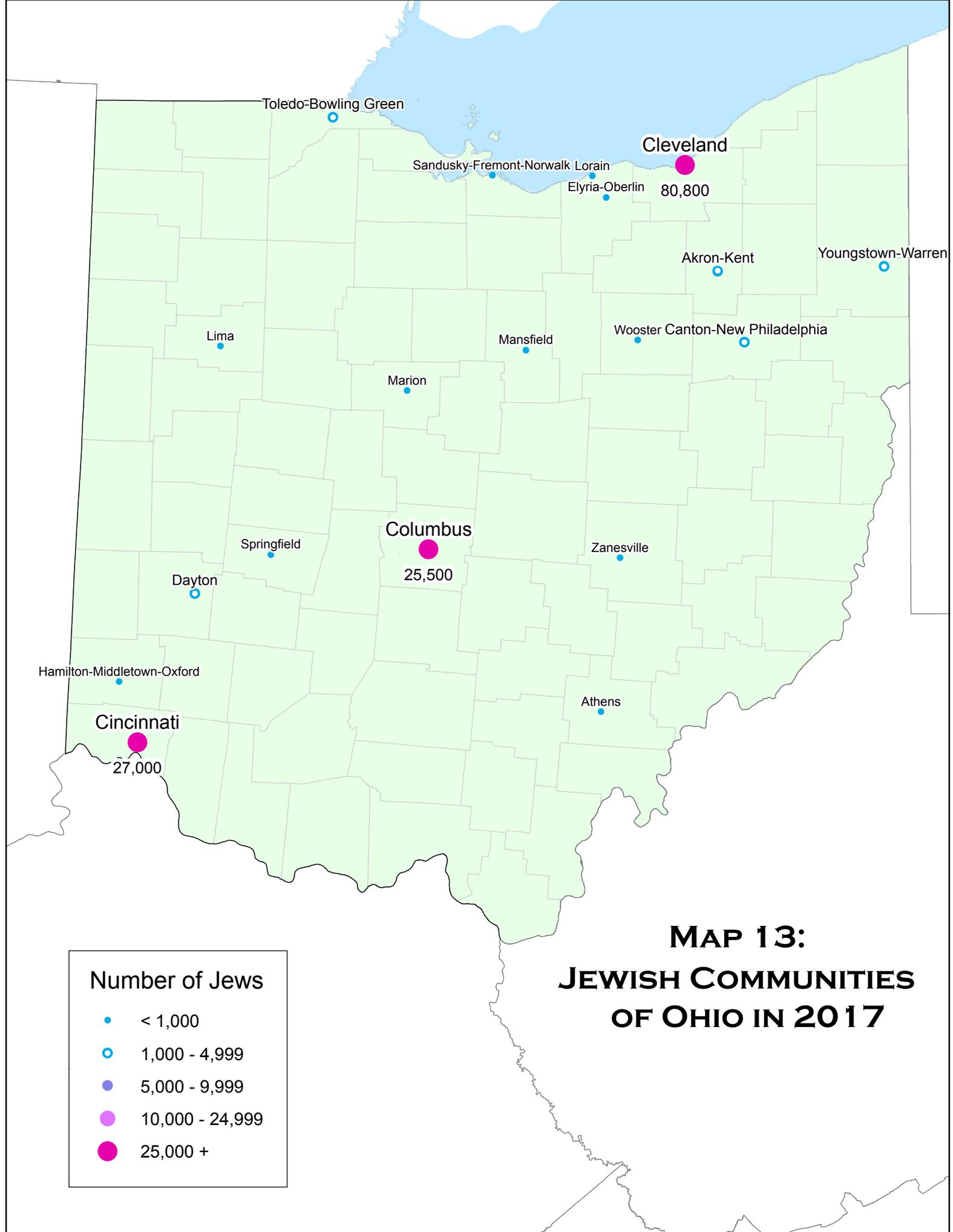


Number of Jews

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

MAP 12: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NW MIDWEST IN 2017





**MAP 13:
JEWISH COMMUNITIES
OF OHIO IN 2017**

Number of Jews

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

South (Maps 12 and 14 to 17)

Alabama (Map 14). Birmingham (5,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alabama and accounts for 58% of the Jews in Alabama. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Arkansas (Map 17). Little Rock (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arkansas and accounts for 67% of the Jews in Arkansas. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

District of Columbia/Greater Washington (Map 15). Based on a 2003 RDD study, 215,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington, including 113,000 in Montgomery County (MD), 67,400 in Northern Virginia, 28,000 in the District of Columbia, and 7,200 in Prince George's County (MD). Greater Washington is the 6th largest US Jewish community.

Florida (Map 16). Based on RDD studies, 527,750 Jews (including 56,200 part-year residents) live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County⁷), including Broward County (2016 RDD study) (149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year residents), South Palm Beach (2005) (131,300, including 23,800 part-year residents), West Palm Beach (2005) (124,250, including 22,900 part-year residents), and Miami (2014) (123,200, including 4,200 part-year residents). Note that population estimates on the map for Florida *exclude* part-year residents. Excluding part-year residents, Broward County (143,700) is the 8th largest US Jewish community, Miami (119,000) is the 11th largest, South Palm Beach (107,500) is the 14th largest, and West Palm Beach (101,350) is the 15th largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities account for 76% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include the service area of the Jewish Federation of Pinellas (St. Petersburg) & Pasco Counties (28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), Orlando (31,100, including 500 part-year residents), Tampa (23,000), Sarasota (15,500, including 3,300 part-year residents), and Jacksonville (13,000, including 100 part-year residents). Excluding part-year residents, St. Petersburg-Pasco (26,500) is the 41st largest US Jewish community, Orlando (30,600) is the 37th largest, and Tampa (23,000) is the 47th largest.

The estimates for Sarasota, Jacksonville, and St. Petersburg are based on RDD studies (2001, 2002, and 2017 respectively). The RDD study for Orlando (1993) is

⁷ 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.

considerably older, but was updated with a 2010 DJN study. The estimate for Tampa is based on a 2010 DJN study.

The estimates for Naples (10,000, including 2,000 part-year residents) and Tallahassee (2,800) are both based on 2010 DJN studies. The estimate of 6,700 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated with a 2004 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (8,000).

Georgia (Map 14). Atlanta (119,800 Jews), based on a 2006 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Georgia, accounts for 93% of the Jews in Georgia, and is the 9th largest US Jewish community. The only other significant Jewish community in Georgia is Savannah (4,300), whose estimate, like all the other communities in Georgia, is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate.

Kentucky (Map 14). Based on a 2006 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), Louisville (8,300 Jews) accounts for 74% of the Jews in Kentucky. Lexington (2,500), which is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate, is the only other significant Jewish community. All other estimates (except Covington-Newport which is based on an RDD study) are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Louisiana (Map 17). New Orleans (11,000 Jews), based on a 1984 RDD study, updated in 2009 (post-Katrina) with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and in 2016 with an Informant/Internet estimate, accounts for 79% of the Jews in Louisiana. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Maryland (Map 15). Based on a 2003 RDD study, the largest Jewish community in Maryland is Montgomery County (113,000 Jews), which is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Montgomery County accounts for 47% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2010 RDD study, Baltimore (93,400) is the second largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 39% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 19th largest US Jewish community.

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

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

Mississippi (Map 14). The estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Mississippi are Informant/Internet Estimates.

North Carolina (Map 14). Charlotte (12,000 Jews), based on a 1997 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in North Carolina. Durham-Chapel Hill (6,000), Raleigh (6,000), Western North Carolina (3,400), and Greensboro (3,000) are other significant communities. With the exception of Western North Carolina, which is based on a scientific study using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), the other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Winston-Salem (1,200) is based on a 2011 DJN estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Oklahoma (Map 17). Based on a 2010 DJN study, the largest Jewish community in Oklahoma is Oklahoma City-Norman (2,500 Jews). The estimate for Tulsa (2,000) is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

South Carolina (Map 14). Charleston (6,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in South Carolina and accounts for 43% of the Jews in South Carolina. The estimate for Greenville (2,000) is based on a DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Tennessee (Map 14). The estimates for Memphis (8,000 Jews) and Nashville (8,000), the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Memphis and Nashville combined account for 81% of the Jews in Tennessee. The estimates for Knoxville (2,000), Chattanooga (1,400), and Oak Ridge (150) are based on DJN studies. Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport (125) is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

Texas (Map 17). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 42% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 26th largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Dallas is based on a 1988 RDD study, updated by a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither DJN nor RDD).

Houston (51,000) is the second largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 31% 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 73% of the Jews in Texas.

The only other RDD study completed in Texas was in 2007 in San Antonio (9,200). Based on a 2007 DJN study, an additional 1,000 Jews live in counties surrounding San Antonio.

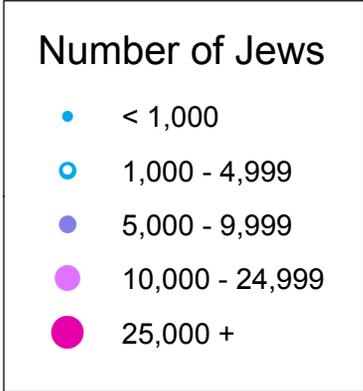
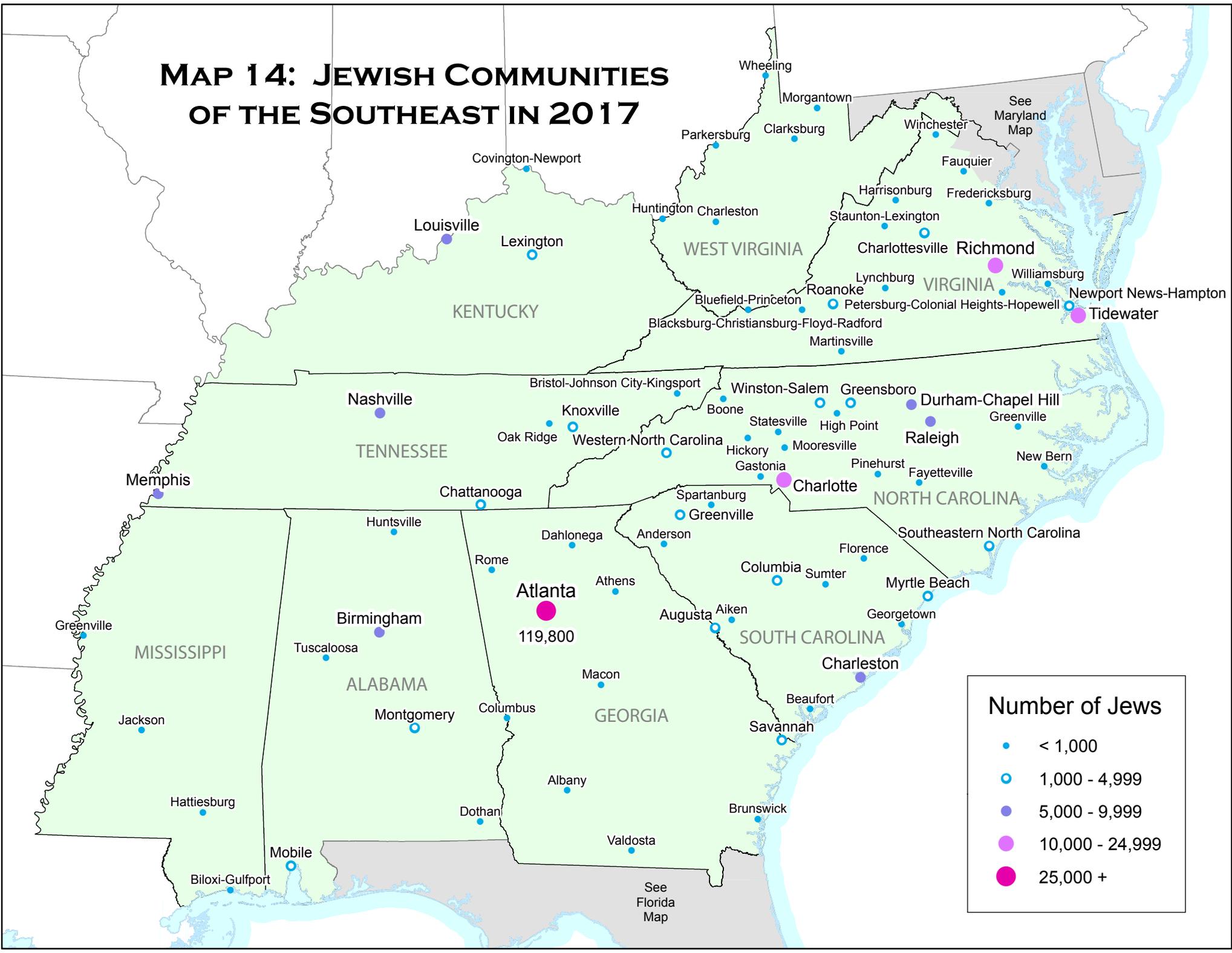
All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Austin (20,000), El Paso (5,000), and Fort Worth (5,000).

Virginia (Maps 14 and 15). Based on a 2003 RDD study, Northern Virginia (67,400 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 70% of the Jews in Virginia.

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

West Virginia (Map 14). Charleston (975 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in West Virginia and accounts for 42% of the Jews in West Virginia. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

MAP 14: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST IN 2017



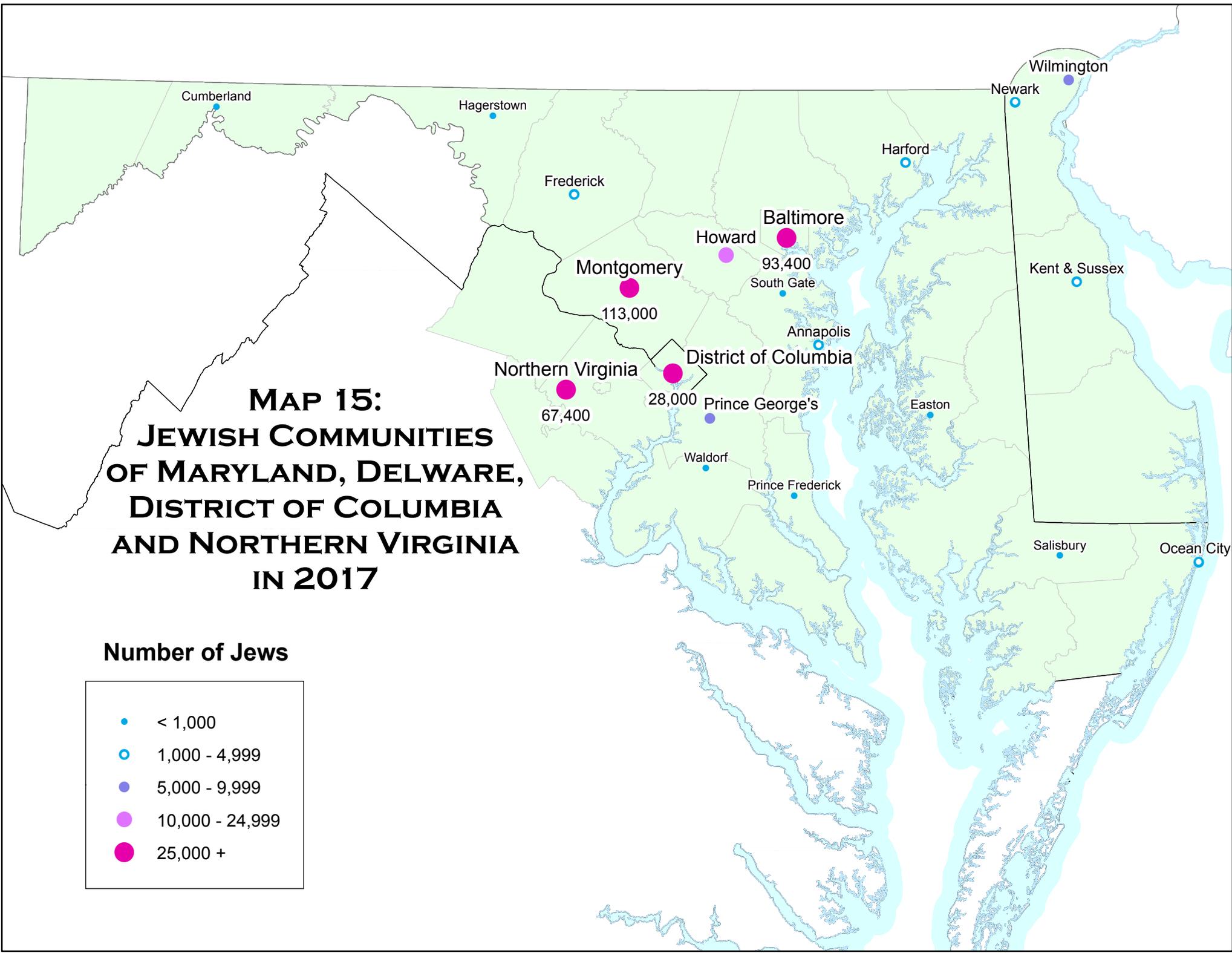
Atlanta
119,800

See Maryland Map

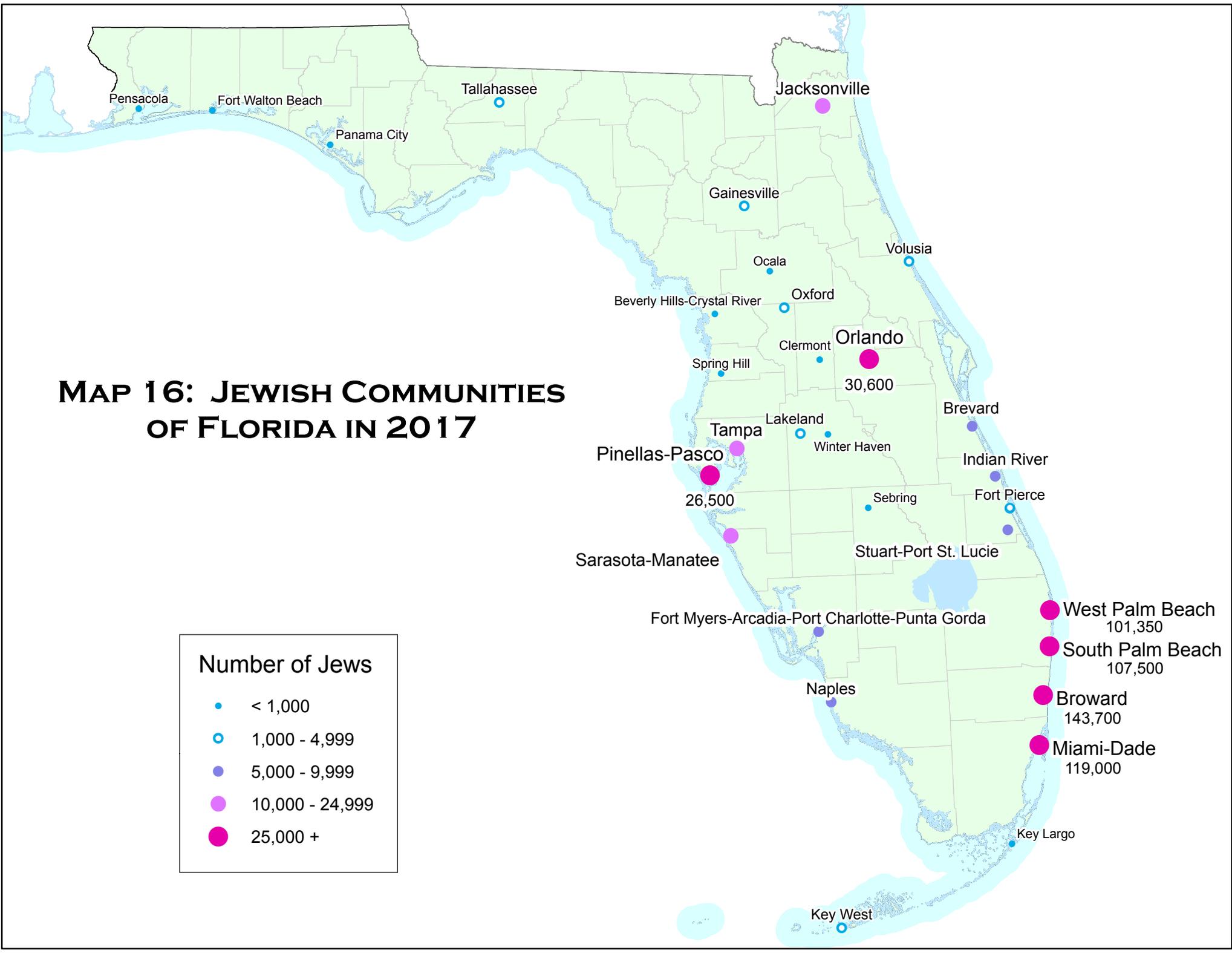
See Florida Map

MAP 15: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA IN 2017

Number of Jews



MAP 16: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF FLORIDA IN 2017



Number of Jews

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

Pensacola

Fort Walton Beach

Panama City

Tallahassee

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Ocala

Volusia

Beverly Hills-Crystal River

Oxford

Orlando

30,600

Spring Hill

Clermont

Tampa

Lakeland

Winter Haven

Brevard

Pinellas-Pasco

26,500

Sebring

Indian River

Fort Pierce

Sarasota-Manatee

Stuart-Port St. Lucie

Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda

● West Palm Beach
101,350

● South Palm Beach
107,500

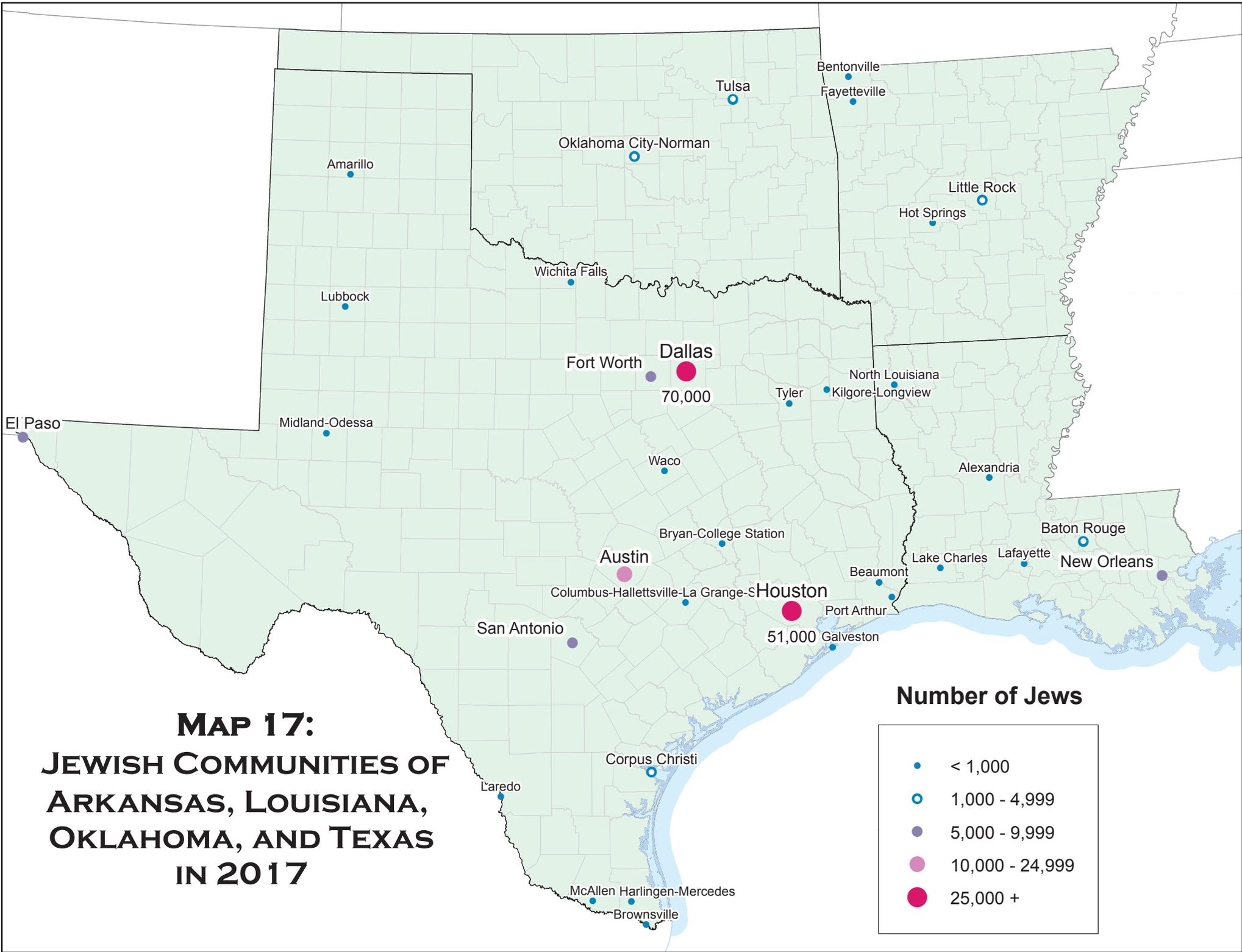
● Broward
143,700

● Miami-Dade
119,000

Naples

Key Largo

Key West



West (Maps 18 to 19)

Alaska (Map 18). Anchorage (5,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alaska and accounts for 87% of the Jews in Alaska. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Arizona (Map 18). Based on a 2002 RDD study, Phoenix (82,900 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 78% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 22nd largest US Jewish community.

A 2002 RDD study of Tucson estimated 22,400 Jews (including 1,000 part-year residents) making it the second largest Jewish community in Arizona and accounts for 20% of the Jews in Arizona. Tucson (21,400, excluding the part-year residents) is the 48th largest US Jewish community. Phoenix and Tucson combined account for 98% of the Jews in Arizona.

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

California (Map 19). Based on a 1997 RDD study, 519,200 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, which is the largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 42% of the Jews in California, and is the 2nd largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2004 RDD study, 227,800 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties, including 72,500 in South Peninsula, 65,800 in San Francisco County, 40,300 in North Peninsula, 26,100 in Marin County, and 23,100 in Sonoma County. The San Francisco area is the 2nd largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 19% of the Jews in California, and is the 5th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2011 RDD study, 100,750 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of the East Bay, including 59,050 in Alameda County, 32,100 in Contra Costa County, 5,000 in Solano County, and 4,600 in Napa County. East Bay is the 3rd largest Jewish community in California and the 16th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2014 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,000 Jews live in San Diego, which is the 4th largest Jewish community in California and the 17th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 1986 RDD study, 63,000 Jews live in San Jose, which is the 29th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 1993 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), 21,000 Jews live in Sacramento, which is the 49th largest US Jewish community.

Based on Informant/Internet Estimates, 80,000 Jews live in Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach); 30,000, in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys; 23,750, in Long Beach; 15,000, in Ventura County (excluding the Simi-Conejo area included in Los Angeles); and 8,500, in Santa Barbara. Orange County is the 24th largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the 38th largest, and Long Beach is the 45th.

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

DJN studies were completed in 2011 in Santa Cruz-Aptos (6,000 Jews), the Monterey Peninsula (4,500), and Fresno (3,500). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Colorado (Map 18). Denver (95,000 Jews), based on a 2007 RDD study, updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Colorado, accounts for 93% of the Jews in Colorado, and is the 18th largest US Jewish community.

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

Hawaii (Map 18). Oahu (Honolulu) (5,200 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Hawaii and accounts for 73% of the Jews in Hawaii. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Idaho (Map 18). Boise (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Idaho and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Idaho. Estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Idaho are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Montana (Map 18). Estimates for all five small Jewish communities are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

Nevada (Map 18). Las Vegas (72,300 Jews), based on a 2005 RDD study, updated by a 2009 Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nevada, accounts for 95% of the Jews in Nevada, and is the 25th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2011 DJN study, 4,000 Jews live in Reno-Carson City.

New Mexico (Map 18). Albuquerque (7,500 Jews), based on a 2011 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in New Mexico and accounts for 59% of the Jews in New Mexico. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Santa Fe-Las Vegas.

Oregon (Map 18). The service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland (36,400 Jews), based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), includes 33,800 Jews in Portland and 2,600 in Vancouver (WA) and is the 34th largest US Jewish community. Portland is the largest Jewish community in Oregon and accounts for 83% of the Jews in Oregon.

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

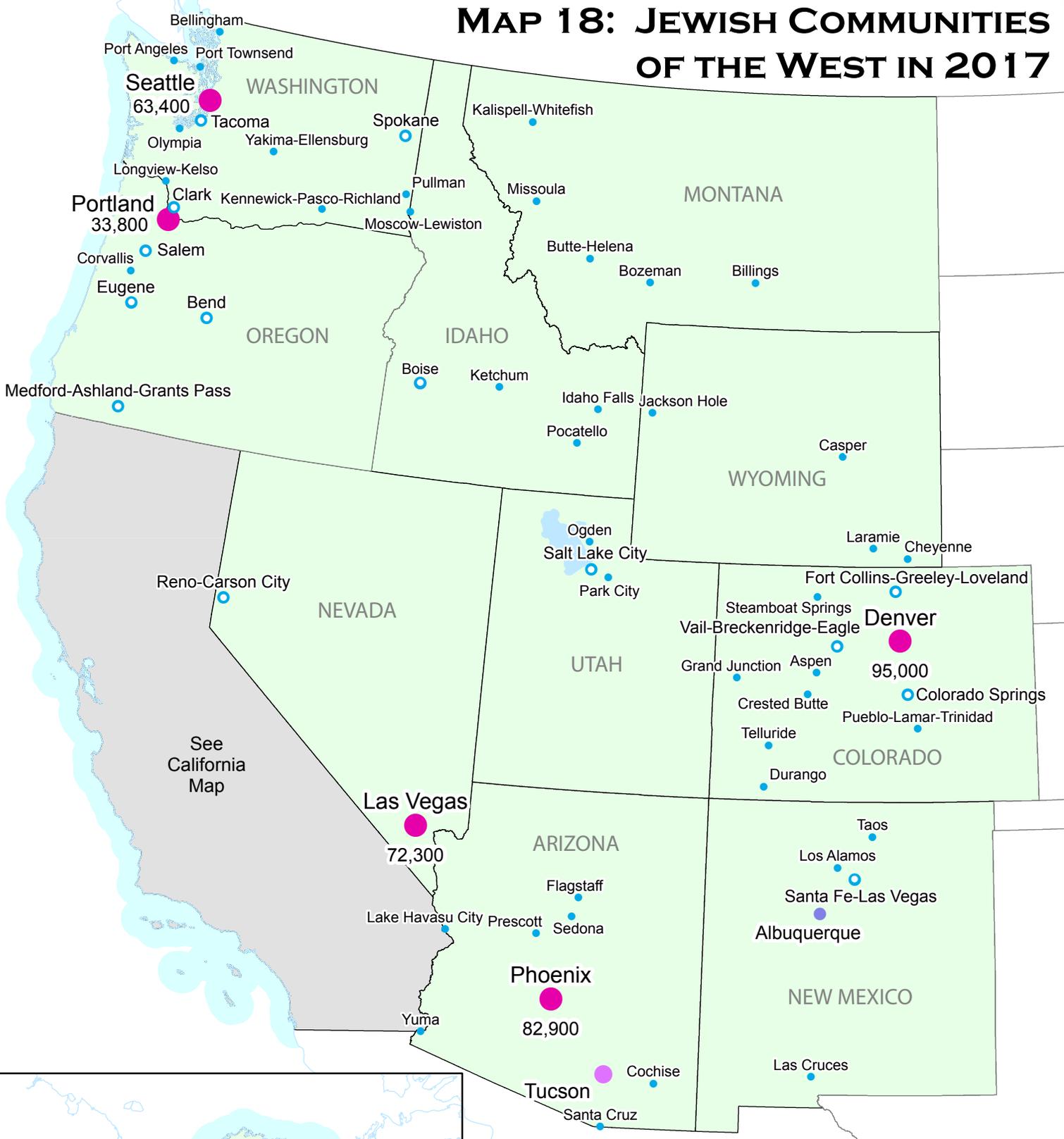
Utah (Map 18). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Utah and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Utah. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Washington (Map 18). Seattle (63,400 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for 88% of the Jews in Washington, and is the 28th largest US Jewish community.

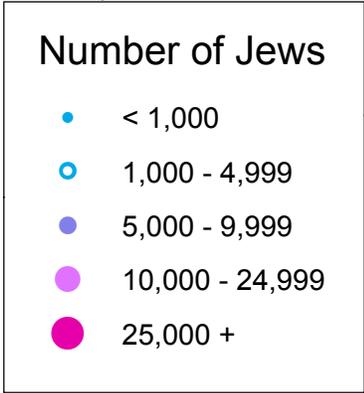
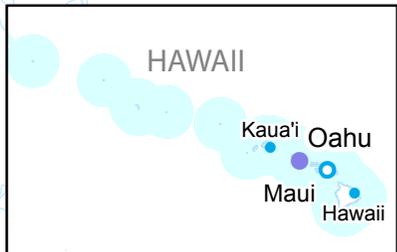
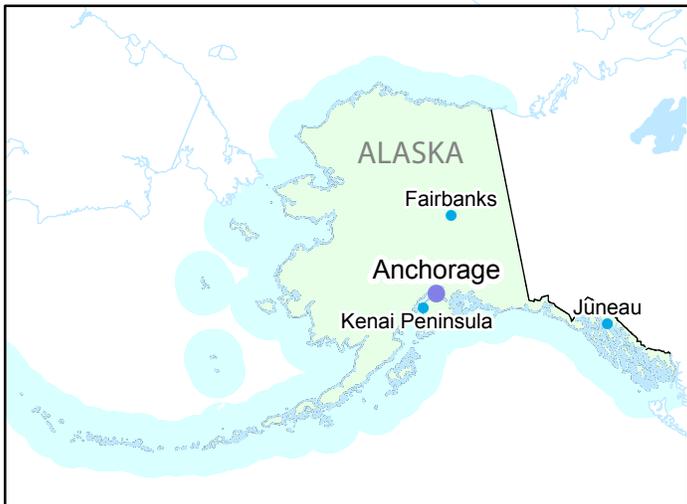
The estimate for Clark County (2,600) is based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Wyoming (Map 18). Estimates for all four small Jewish communities are Informant/Internet Estimates.

MAP 18: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE WEST IN 2017



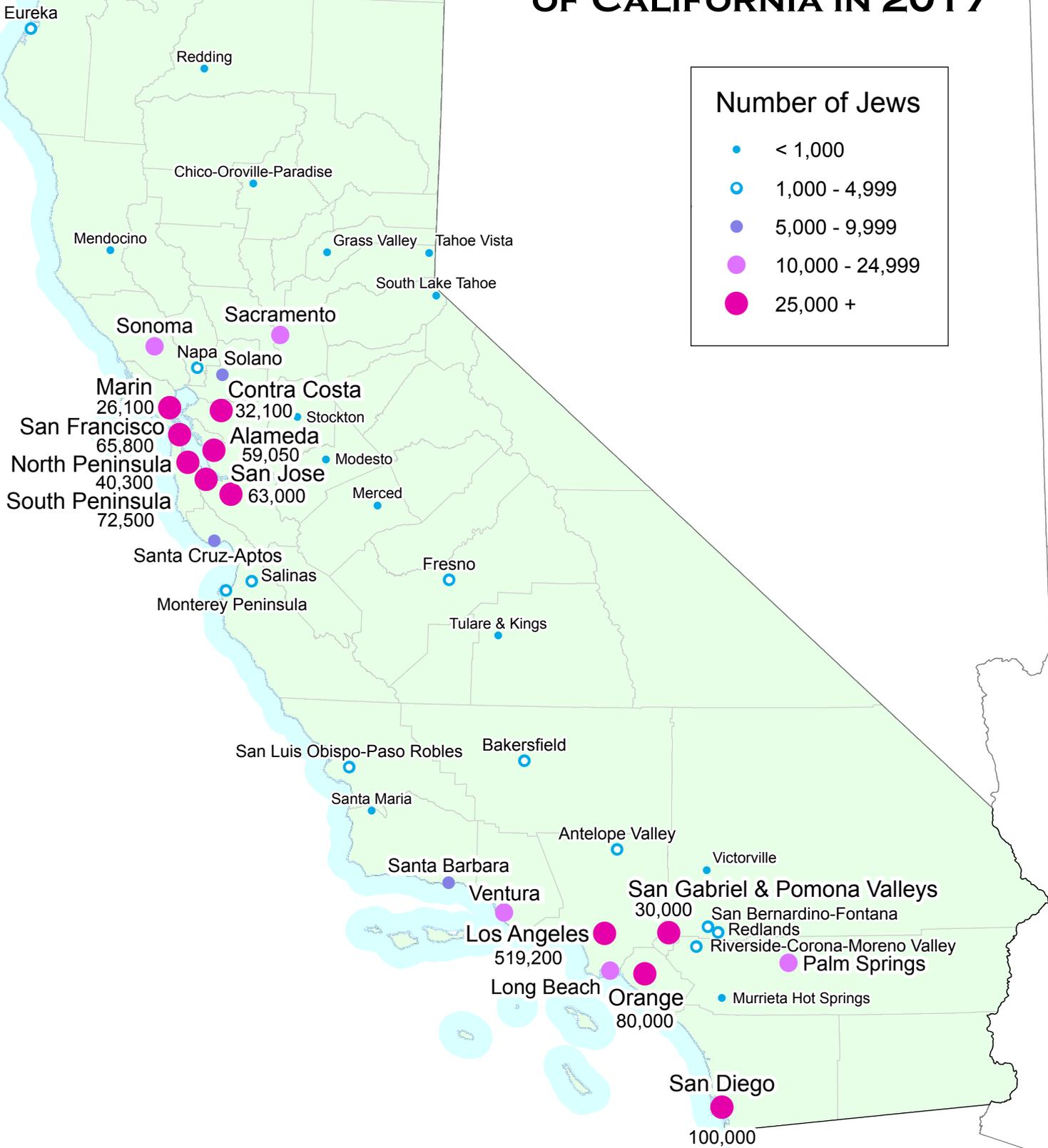
See California Map



MAP 19: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF CALIFORNIA IN 2017

Number of Jews

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



Section 8: Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, running from a low of 5,700,000 by DellaPergola (see the world Jewish population report) to 7,100,000 by Tighe et al. (2013), the current number reported in this report of 6,700,000-6,800,000 provides a reasonable estimate, one which is supported by the 2013 Pew figure of 6,700,000. The difference between the low figure of 5,700,000, on the one hand, and the AJYB estimate and the Pew estimate on the other hand, results from not counting the “partly Jewish” in the low figure. As one professional observer put it, “It’s not like we have a set of estimates claiming 15 million and another claiming 3 million. That they are all between 6.7 and 7.1 million, using different methods, is quite astounding.”

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

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Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D., is the Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami and Professor and Chair of Geography at the same institution. He has completed more than 50 major Jewish community studies for Jewish Federations throughout the country and has been a consultant to numerous synagogues, Jewish day schools, Jewish agencies, and Jewish Community Centers. He served on the National Technical Advisory Committee for the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys. He is the author of *Survey Research for Geographers*, *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies*, and *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* and numerous articles and is the Editor with Arnold Dashefsky of the *American Jewish Year Book*.

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Appendix

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

Date Column. This column provides the date of the latest Scientific Estimate or Informant/Internet Estimate for each geographic area. This report's former authors provided only a range of years (pre-1997 or 1997-2001) for the last informant contact. 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 about 900 Jewish communities (of 100 Jews or more) and geographic subareas thereof. Many estimates are for Jewish Federation service areas. Where possible, these service areas are disaggregated into smaller geographic subareas. For example, separate estimates are provided for such places as West Bloomfield, Michigan (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit) and Boynton Beach (Florida) (part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County). This column also indicates whether each estimate is a Scientific Estimate:

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

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

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

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

Part-Year. For communities for which the information is available, this column presents

estimates of the number of Jews in part-year households. Part-year households are 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 many additional communities.

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

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

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Alabama		
2017	Auburn	100	
2014	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	5,500	
2014	Dothan	200	
2016	Huntsville	750	
2014	Mobile (Baldwin & Mobile Counties)	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	325	
	Total Alabama	9,525	
	Alaska		
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total Alaska	5,750	
	Arizona		
2002	Cochise County (2002)^a	450	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
1997-2001	Lake Havasu City	200	
2009	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	10,900	
2009	Phoenix (2002)	23,600	
2009	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	34,500	
2009	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	13,900	
2009	Greater Phoenix Total (2002)	82,900	
2008	Prescott	300	
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002)^a	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2005	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450	
2005	Northeast (2002)	7,850	
2005	Central (2002)	7,150	
2005	Southeast (2002)	2,500	
2005	Green Valley (2002)	450	
2005	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona -Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)</i>	21,400	1,000
2016	Other Places	75	
	Total Arizona	106,725	1,550
	Arkansas		
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2010	Little Rock	1,500	
2007	Other Places	225	
	Total Arkansas	2,225	
	California		
1997-2001	Antelope Valley (Lancaster-Palmdale in LA County)	3,000	
1997-2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600	
1997-2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750	
1997-2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000	
2011	Fresno (Fresno County) (2011) ^a	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2015	Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County & Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County)	23,750	
2009	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140	
2009	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270	
2009	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500	
2009	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840	
2009	Central (1997)	11,600	
2009	Central City (1997)	4,710	
2009	Central Valley (1997)	27,740	
2009	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310	
2009	Culver City (1997)	9,110	
2009	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290	
2009	Fairfax (1997)	54,850	
2009	High Desert (1997)	10,920	
2009	Hollywood (1997)	10,390	
2009	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190	
2009	North Valley (1997)	36,760	
2009	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780	
2009	San Pedro (1997)	5,310	
2009	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140	
2009	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470	
2009	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150	
2009	West Valley (1997)	40,160	
2009	Westwood (1997)	20,670	
2009	<i>Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach, & southern Ventura County) Total (1997)</i>	519,200	
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
1997-2001	Merced County	190	
1997-2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	Monterey Peninsula (2011)^a	4,500	
1997-2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach)	80,000	
2015	Palm Springs (1998)	2,500	900
2015	Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)	3,300	5,900
2015	Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)	3,700	1,900
2015	East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)	1,200	250
2015	North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (1998)	300	50
2015	<i>Palm Springs (Coachella Valley) Total (1998)</i>	11,000	9,000
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
1997-2001	Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, & Yolo Counties) (1993) (except Lake Tahoe area)^d	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	North County Coastal (2003)	27,000	
2016	North County Inland (2003)	20,300	
2016	Greater East San Diego (2003)	21,200	
2016	La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)	16,200	
2016	Central San Diego (2003)	13,700	
2016	South County (2003)	1,600	
2016	<i>San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)</i>	100,000	
2015	Hayward (2011)	5,350	
2015	Oakland-Berkeley Corridor (2011)	43,500	
2015	Tri-Valley Tri-Cities (2011)	10,200	
2015	<i>Alameda County Subtotal (2011)</i>	59,050	
2015	680 Corridor (2011)	4,400	
2015	Central Contra Costa (2011)	13,100	
2015	East Contra Costa (2011)	5,250	
2015	Lafayette-Morega-Orinda (2011)	3,150	
2015	Western Contra Costa (2011)	6,200	
2015	<i>Contra Costa County Subtotal (2011)</i>	32,100	
2015	Napa County (2011)	4,600	
2015	Solano County (Vallejo) (2011)	5,000	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of The East Bay Total (2011)</i>	100,750	
2007	Marin County (2004)	26,100	
2007	North Peninsula (2004)	40,300	
2007	San Francisco County (2004)	65,800	
2007	Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2004)	23,100	
2007	South Peninsula (Palo Alto) (2004)	72,500	
2007	<i>San Francisco Subtotal (2004)</i>	227,800	
2016	San Jose (Silicon Valley) (1986)	63,000	
	<i>San Francisco Bay Area Total</i>	391,550	
1997-2001	San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland)	30,000	
2016	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County)	1,000	
2017	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	8,500	
2011	Santa Cruz-Aptos (Santa Cruz County) (2011) ^a	6,000	
1997-2001	Santa Maria	500	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	100	
2016	Stockton	900	
2016	Tahoe Vista	200	
2016	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350	
1997-2001	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo of Los Angeles)	15,000	
2016	Victorville	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	450	
	Total California	1,230,540	9,000
	Colorado		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	Colorado Springs (2010) ^a	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2016	Durango	200	
2017	Denver (2007)	32,500	
2017	South Metro (2007)	22,400	
2017	Boulder (2007)	14,600	
2017	North & West Metro (2007)	12,900	
2017	Aurora (2007)	7,500	
2017	North & East Metro (2007)	5,100	
2017	Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, & Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)	95,000	
2013	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	1,500	
2016	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	300	
2015	Pueblo	150	
2016	Steamboat Springs	300	
pre-1997	Telluride	125	
2011	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties) (2011) ^a	1,500	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Colorado	102,600	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Connecticut		
pre-1997	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2014	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	5,000	
2008	Greenwich	7,000	
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	
	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	
2016	The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County & Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)	3,200	
2016	The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)	8,800	
2016	Hamden (2010)	3,200	
2016	The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)	2,900	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)</i>	23,000	
1997-2001	New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County)	3,800	
2010	Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County & Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010) ^a	4,500	
2010	Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010) ^a	3,500	
2010	<i>Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010) ^a</i>	8,000	
2009	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000	
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500	
1997-2001	Torrington	600	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
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	
2000	<i>Federation for Jewish Philanthropy in Upper Fairfield County Total (2000)</i>	24,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400	
	Total Connecticut	117,850	
	Delaware		
2009	Kent & Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006)^b	3,200	
2009	Newark (1995, 2006)^b	4,300	
2009	Wilmington (1995, 2006)^b	7,600	
	Total Delaware (1995, 2006)^b	15,100	
	Washington, D.C.		
2016	Total District of Columbia (2003)	28,000	
2016	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	88,600	
2016	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	24,400	
2016	Prince George's County (Maryland) (2003)	7,200	
2016	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (Virginia) (2003)	27,900	
2016	South Fairfax-Prince William County (Virginia) (2003)	25,000	
2016	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (Virginia) (2003)	14,500	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2003)</i>	215,600	
	Florida		
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	Brevard County (Melbourne)	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
1997-2001	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, & Lee Counties)	8,000	
1997-2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060	
2016	Fort Walton Beach	200	
2017	Gainesville	2,500	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015)^e	8,800	
2017	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015)^e	1,900	
2017	Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, & St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015)^e	2,200	
2017	<i>Jacksonville Total (2002, 2015)^e</i>	12,900	100
2016	Key Largo	100	
2014	Key West	1,000	
pre-1997	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000	
2010	Naples (Collier County) (2010)^a	8,000	2,000
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500	
2016	Oxford (Sumter County)	2,000	
2017	North Orlando (Seminole County & southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010)^b	11,900	300
2017	Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010)^b	10,600	100
2017	South Orlando (parts of Orlando & northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010)^b	8,100	100
2017	<i>Orlando Total (1993, 2010)^b</i>	30,600	500
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2017	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)	8,800	800
2017	Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)	2,300	500
2017	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)	10,950	200
2017	<i>Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)</i>	22,050	1,500
2017	Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)	4,450	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Pinellas & Pasco Counties Total (2017)</i>	26,500	1,500
2015	Sarasota (2001)	8,600	1,500
2015	Longboat Key (2001)	1,000	1,500
2015	Bradenton (Manatee County) (2001)	1,750	200
2015	Venice (2001)	850	100
2015	<i>Sarasota-Manatee Total (2001)</i>	12,200	3,300
2017	East Boca (2005)	8,900	2,400
2017	Central Boca (2005)	33,800	8,900
2017	West Boca (2005)	17,000	1,700
2017	<i>Boca Raton Subtotal (2005)</i>	59,700	13,000
2017	Delray Beach (2005)	47,800	10,800
2017	<i>South Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)</i>	107,500	23,800

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	Boynton Beach (2005)	45,600	10,700
2015	Lake Worth (2005)	21,600	3,300
2015	Town of Palm Beach (2005)	2,000	2,000
2015	West Palm Beach (2005)	8,300	2,000
2015	Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2005)	9,900	1,400
2015	North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2005)	13,950	3,500
2015	<i>West Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)</i>	101,350	22,900
2005	<i>Palm Beach County Total (2005)</i>	208,850	46,700
2014	North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)	36,000	2,200
2014	North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)	18,500	200
2014	Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)	9,500	100
2014	<i>North Dade Subtotal (2014)</i>	64,000	2,500
2014	West Kendall (2014)	17,500	200
2014	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)	6,800	100
2014	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)	11,900	400
2014	<i>South Dade Subtotal (2014)</i>	36,200	700
2014	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)	4,300	400
2014	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	9,800	500
2014	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	4,800	100
2014	<i>The Beaches Subtotal (2014)</i>	18,900	1,000
2014	<i>Miami-Dade County Total (2014)</i>	119,000	4,200
2016	East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)	9,400	400
2016	North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)	8,000	1,800
2016	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)	27,200	1,200
2016	Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)	24,000	1,000
2016	Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)	39,400	300
2016	West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)	35,700	600
2016	<i>Broward County Total (2016)</i>	143,700	5,300
	<i>Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total</i>	471,550	56,200
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	
2012	Spring Hill	350	
2004	Stuart (Martin County) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900	
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900	
2004	<i>Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004) ^b</i>	5,800	900

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	Tallahassee (2010) ^a	2,800	
2017	Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010) ^a	23,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2017	Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in North Orlando) & Flagler Counties		
	<i>Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler Counties</i>	4,500	
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300	
	Total Florida	621,460	64,500
	Georgia		
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2012	Intown (2006)	28,900	
2012	North Metro Atlanta (2006)	28,300	
2012	East Cobb Expanded (2006)	18,400	
2012	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)	15,700	
2012	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)	14,000	
2012	North & West Perimeter (2006)	9,000	
2012	South (2006)	5,500	
2012	Atlanta Total (2006)	119,800	
2017	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,400	
2009	Brunswick	120	
2015	Columbus	600	
2009	Dahlonega	150	
2015	Macon	750	
2010	Rome	100	
2016	Savannah (Chatham County)	4,300	
2009	Valdosta	100	
2009	Other Places	250	
	Total Georgia	128,520	
	Hawaii		
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2011	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) ^a	5,200	
	Total Hawaii	7,100	1,000

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Idaho		
2015	Boise (Ada, Caldwell, Weiser, Nampa, & Boise Counties)	1,500	
2014	Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue	350	
2014	Moscow (Palouse)	100	
2009	Pocatello	150	
	Other Places	25	
	Total Idaho	2,125	
	Illinois		
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2015	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400	
2017	City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010)	70,150	
2017	Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010)	19,100	
2017	Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010)	64,600	
2017	North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010)	56,300	
2017	Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, & McHenry County) (2010)	51,950	
2017	Western Suburbs (DuPage & Kane Counties & Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010)	23,300	
2017	Southern Suburbs (south & southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana & Will County) (2010)	6,400	
2017	Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties) Total (2010)	291,800	
1997-2001	DeKalb	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2015	Peoria	800	
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ^d	300	
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990) ^d	450	
2005	Quad Cities Total (1990) ^d	750	
2015	Quincy	100	
2016	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	650	
2015	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)	500	
2016	Springfield-Decatur (Macon, Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	930	
	Other Places	325	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky</i> <i>(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,</i> <i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	Total Illinois	298,035	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Indiana		
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
1997-2001	Fort Wayne	900	
2012	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties)	2,000	
2016	Indianapolis	10,000	
2014	Lafayette	400	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
1997-2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor (Michigan)	150	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i>	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	Total Indiana	17,345	
	Iowa		
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
1997-2001	Des Moines-Ames (1956)^d	2,800	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	Iowa City/Coralville (Johnson County)	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)^d	300	
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990)^d	450	
2005	<i>Quad Cities Total (1990)^d</i>	750	
2014	Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties)	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	Total Iowa	5,450	
	Kansas		
2016	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)^d	16,000	
2016	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)^d	2,000	
2016	<i>Kansas City Total (1985)^d</i>	18,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Lawrence	300	
2014	Manhattan	175	
2014	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300	
2017	Wichita	500	
	Other Places	25	
	Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation (Total)	525	
	Total Kansas	17,300	
	Kentucky		
2008	Covington-Newport (2008)	300	
2016	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties)		
	Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass	2,500	
2015	Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006)^d	8,300	
2013	Other Places	100	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky</i>		
	<i>(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	
	Total Kentucky	11,200	
	Louisiana		
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2016	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, & West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2016	New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes) (1984, 2009)^e	11,000	
2007	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2007	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2007	<i>North Louisiana (Bossier & Caddo Parishes) Total</i>	600	
2007	Other Places	100	
	Total Louisiana	13,900	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Maine		
2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007)^a	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	Oxford County (South Paris) (2007)^a	750	
2017	Rockland	300	
2007	Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007)^a	400	
2007	Portland (2007)	4,425	
2007	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350	
2007	York County (2007)	1,575	
2007	<i>Southern Maine Total (2007)</i>	8,350	
2014	Waterville	225	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Maine	12,550	
	Maryland		
2010	Annapolis (2010)^a	3,500	
2010	Pikesville (2010)	31,100	
2010	Park Heights-Cheswolde (2010)	13,000	
2010	Owings Mills (2010)	12,100	
2010	Reisterstown (2010)	7,000	
2010	Mount Washington (2010)	6,600	
2010	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2010)	5,600	
2010	Downtown (2010)	4,500	
2010	Guilford-Roland Park (2010)	4,100	
2010	Randallstown-Liberty Road (2010)	2,900	
2010	Other Baltimore County (2010)	3,700	
2010	Carroll County (2010)	2,800	
2010	<i>Baltimore Total (2010)</i>	93,400	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2010	Howard County (Columbia) (2010)	17,200	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600	
2016	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400	
2016	Prince George's County (2003)	7,200	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)</i>	120,200	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2017	Waldorf	200	
2012	South Gate	100	
	Total Maryland	240,000	
	Massachusetts		
2016	Attleboro (2002) ^a	800	
2016	State of Rhode Island (2002)	18,750	
2016	<i>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total</i>	19,550	
2016	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) ^d	600	80
2016	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) ^d	1,600	415
2016	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) ^d	2,100	2,255
2016	<i>Berkshires Total (2008) ^d</i>	4,300	2,750
2015	Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (2015)	70,700	
2015	Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)	66,800	
2015	Greater Framingham (2015)	21,100	
2015	Northwestern Suburbs (2015)	11,200	
2015	Greater Sharon (2015)	10,400	
2015	North Shore (2015)	30,000	
2015	Southwestern Suburbs (2015)	5,300	
2015	Northern Suburbs (2015)	14,400	
2015	South Area (2015)	18,100	
2015	<i>Boston Total</i>	248,000	
1997-2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250	
2017	Fall River	600	
2013	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375	200
2005	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000	
2005	Haverhill	900	
2005	Lowell	2,100	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2005	<i>Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total</i>	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2008	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett)	3,000	
1997-2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2012	Springfield (Hampden County) (1967) ^d	6,600	
2012	Franklin County (Greenfield)	1,100	
2012	Hampshire County (Amherst-Northampton)	6,500	
2012	<i>Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts Total</i>	14,200	
2014	Taunton	400	
2016	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	9,000	
2016	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2016	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total</i>	10,500	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Massachusetts	293,080	3,350
	Michigan		
2014	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010) ^a	8,000	
2012	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i>	1,800	
2016	West Bloomfield (2005, 2010) ^e	17,700	
2016	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2005, 2010) ^e	6,000	
2016	Farmington (2005, 2010) ^e	11,700	
2016	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2005, 2010) ^e	11,700	
2016	Southfield (2005, 2010) ^e	6,500	
2016	East Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	1,800	
2016	North Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	3,600	
2016	West Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	2,200	
2016	Wayne County (2005, 2010) ^e	5,300	
2016	Macomb County (2005, 2010) ^e	500	
2016	<i>Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, & Wayne Counties) Total (2005, 2010)</i> ^e	67,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	Flint (1956) ^d	1,300	
2007	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000	
2017	Jackson	200	
2012	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500	
2016	Lansing	1,800	
2015	Lenawee & Monroe Counties	200	
2007	Midland	120	
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210	
2017	Traverse City	150	
2007	Other Places	275	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee & Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	
	Total Michigan	83,155	
	Minnesota		
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2015	City of Minneapolis (2004)	5,200	
2015	Inner Ring (2004)	16,100	
2015	Outer Ring (2004)	8,000	
2015	<i>Minneapolis (Hennepin County) Subtotal (2004)</i>	29,300	
2017	City of St. Paul (2004, 2010) ^b	4,000	
2017	Southern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ^b	5,300	
2017	Northern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ^b	600	
2017	<i>St. Paul (Dakota & Ramsey Counties) Subtotal (2004, 2010)</i> ^b	9,900	
	<i>Twin Cities Total</i>	39,200	
2004	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, & Wright Counties) (2004) ^a	5,300	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Minnesota	45,600	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Mississippi		
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	Total Mississippi	1,525	
	Missouri		
2014	Columbia	400	
2009	Jefferson City	100	
2017	Joplin	100	
2016	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)^d	16,000	
2016	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)^d	2,000	
2016	<i>Kansas City Total (1985)^d</i>	18,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2017	Creve Coeur Area (2014)	13,550	
2017	Chesterfield (2014)	12,150	
2017	University City/Clayton (2014)	9,100	
2017	Olivette/Ladue (2014)	6,200	
2017	St. Charles County (2014)	5,900	
2017	St. Louis City (2014)	5,150	
2017	Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)	2,750	
2017	Other North County (2014)	4,400	
2017	Other South County (2014)	1,900	
2017	<i>St. Louis Total (2014)</i>	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
	Other Places	75	
2015	<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	
	Total Missouri	64,275	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Montana		
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2009	Bozeman	500	
2017	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	200	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total Montana	1,395	
	Nebraska		
2014	Lincoln	400	
2017	East Omaha (2017)	1,900	
2017	West Omaha (2017)	5,700	
2017	Other Areas (2017)	1,200	
2017	Omaha Total (2017)	8,800	
2012	Other Places	150	
	Total Nebraska	9,350	
	Nevada		
2015	Northwest (2005)	24,500	
2015	Southwest (2005)	16,000	
2015	Central (2005)	6,000	
2015	Southeast (2005)	18,000	
2015	Northeast (2005)	7,800	
2015	Las Vegas Total (2005)	72,300	
2011	Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties) (2011)^a	4,000	
	Total Nevada	76,300	
	New Hampshire		
1997-2001	Concord	500	
1997-2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	
1997-2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
1997-2001	Manchester (1983)^d	4,000	
1997-2001	Nashua	2,000	
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2014	Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County)	1,250	
1997-2001	Salem	150	70
2014	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007) ^a	700	
1997-2001	Other Places	50	
	Total New Hampshire	10,120	140
	New Jersey		
2004	The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)	5,450	6,700
2004	The Mainland (2004)	6,250	600
2004	<i>Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)</i>	11,700	7,300
2004	Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)	500	900
2004	<i>Jewish Federation of Atlantic & Cape May Counties Total (2004)</i>	12,200	8,200
2016	Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)	11,900	
2016	North Palisades (2001)	18,600	
2016	Central Bergen (2001)	22,200	
2016	West Bergen (2001)	14,300	
2016	South Bergen (2001)	10,000	
2016	Other Bergen	23,000	
2016	<i>Bergen County Subtotal</i>	100,000	
2016	Northern Hudson County (2001)	2,000	
2016	Bayonne	1,600	
2016	Hoboken	1,800	
2016	Jersey City	6,000	
2016	<i>Hudson County Subtotal</i>	11,400	
2016	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, & northern Passaic Counties) Total</i>	119,400	
2015	Camden County (1991, 2013) ^e	34,600	
2015	Burlington County (1991, 2013) ^e	15,900	
2015	Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013) ^e	6,200	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013) ^e</i>	56,700	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	South Essex (Newark) (1998, 2012)^b	12,200	
2015	Livingston (1998, 2012)^b	10,500	
2015	North Essex (1998, 2012)^b	13,000	
2015	West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012)^b	9,000	
2015	East Essex (1998, 2012)^b	3,500	
2015	<i>Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012)^b</i>	48,200	
2015	West Morris (1998, 2012)^b	13,700	
2015	North Morris (1998, 2012)^b	13,400	
2015	South Morris (1998, 2012)^b	3,200	
2015	<i>Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012)^b</i>	30,300	
2015	Northern Somerset County (2012)^a	7,400	
2015	Sussex County (1998, 2012)^b	4,700	
2015	Union County (2012)^a	24,400	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, & Union Counties) Total (2012)</i>	115,000	
2008	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600	
2008	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700	
2008	Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)	24,800	
2008	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900	
	<i>Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)</i>	52,000	
2006	Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)	37,800	
2006	Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300	
2006	Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900	
	<i>Monmouth County Subtotal (2008)</i>	64,000	6,000
2006	<i>Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey Total</i>	116,000	6,000
2017	Lakewood	74,500	
2017	Other Ocean County	8,500	
2017	<i>Ocean County Total</i>	83,000	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
1997-2001	Princeton	3,000	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	Hunterdon County (2012) ^a	6,000	
2016	Southern Somerset County (2012) ^a	11,600	
2016	Warren County (2012) ^a	2,400	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties Total (2012)</i> ^a	20,000	
1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) ^d	6,000	
2015	Vineland area (including southern Gloucester & eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties)	2,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	150	
	Total New Jersey	545,450	14,200
	New Mexico		
2011	Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) ^a	7,500	
2016	El Paso (Texas)	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces	500	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)</i>	5,500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
pre-1997	Taos	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total New Mexico	12,625	
	New York		
1997-2001	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
1997-2001	Amsterdam	100	
1997-2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	
1997-2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400	
2013	Erie County (2013)	11,750	
2013	Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, & Wyoming Counties) (2013) ^d	300	
2013	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Buffalo Total (2013)</i>	12,050	
1997-2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
1997-2001	Catskill	200	
1997-2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150	
2009	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)	10,000	
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, southeastern Steuben, & Tioga Counties)	700	
1997-2001	Fleischmanns	100	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800	
1997-2001	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300	
1997-2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130	
1997-2001	Hudson (Columbia County)	500	
1997-2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000	
1997-2001	Jamestown	100	
2017	Northeast Bronx (2011)	18,300	
2017	Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)	20,100	
2017	Other Bronx (2011)	15,500	
2017	<i>Bronx Subtotal (2011)</i>	53,900	
2017	Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)	47,000	
2017	Borough Park (2011)	131,100	
2017	Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)	19,700	
2017	Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)	24,500	
2017	Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011)	56,200	
2017	Crown Heights (2011)	23,800	
2017	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)	108,500	
2017	Kings Bay-Madison (2011)	29,400	
2017	Williamsburg (2011)	74,500	
2017	Other Brooklyn (2011)	46,400	
2017	<i>Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)</i>	561,100	
2017	Lower Manhattan East (2011)	39,500	
2017	Lower Manhattan West (2011)	33,200	
2017	Upper East Side (2011)	57,400	
2017	Upper West Side (2011)	70,500	
2017	Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)	21,400	
2017	Other Manhattan (2011)	17,700	
2017	<i>Manhattan Subtotal (2011)</i>	239,700	
2017	Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)	26,800	
2017	Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)	60,900	
2017	Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)	41,600	
2017	Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst Area (2011)	12,100	
2017	The Rockaways (2011)	22,500	
2017	Other Queens (2011)	33,900	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Queens Subtotal (2011)	197,800	
2017	Mid-Staten Island (2011)	18,800	
2017	Southern Staten Island (2011)	8,800	
2017	Other Staten Island (2011)	6,300	
2017	Staten Island Subtotal (2011)	33,900	
2017	New York City Subtotal (2011)	1,086,400	
2017	Five Towns (2011)	25,000	
2017	Great Neck (2011)	28,700	
2017	Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)	38,500	
2017	Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)	45,900	
2017	Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)	35,800	
2017	Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)	34,800	
2017	Other Nassau (2011)	21,200	
2017	Nassau County Subtotal (2011)	229,900	
2017	Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)	19,300	
2017	Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)	16,500	
2017	Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)	16,500	
2017	Other Suffolk (2011)	33,400	
2017	Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)	85,700	
2017	South-Central Westchester (2011)	46,200	
2017	Sound Shore Communities (2011)	18,900	
2017	River Towns (2011)	30,800	
2017	North-Central & Northwestern Westchester (2011)	25,300	
2017	Other Westchester (2011)	15,000	
2017	Westchester County Subtotal (2011)	136,200	
2017	New York Metro Area (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester Counties) Total (2011)	1,538,000	
1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150	
2009	Olean	100	
1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2017	Kiryas Joel (2014) ^c	22,000	
2017	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
2017	Orange County Total	34,000	
1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	Potsdam	200	
2016	Putnam County (2010) ^d	3,900	
2017	Brighton (1999, 2010) ^e	10,100	
2017	Pittsford (1999, 2010) ^e	3,800	
2017	Other Places in Monroe County & Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010) ^e	6,000	
2017	<i>Rochester Total (1999, 2010)</i> ^e	19,900	
2014	Kaser Village (2014) ^c	5,000	
2013	Monsey (2013) ^c	12,000	
2014	New Square (2014) ^c	7,500	
1997-2001	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	<i>Rockland County Total</i>	91,100	
1997-2001	Rome	100	
1997-2001	Saratoga Springs	600	
1997-2001	Schenectady	5,200	
pre-1997	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425	
1997-2001	Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, & most of Oswego Counties)	9,000	
1997-2001	Troy	800	
2014	Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock & eastern Ulster County)	5,000	
2007	Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley)	1,100	
1997-2001	Watertown	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	400	
	Total New York	1,759,570	
	North Carolina		
2011	Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011) ^d	2,530	415
2011	Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011) ^d	510	100
2011	Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011) ^d	80	130
2011	Macon County (2011) ^d	60	30
2011	Other Western North Carolina (2011) ^d	220	160
2011	<i>WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011)</i> ^d	3,400	835
2009	Boone	60	225
2016	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	12,000	
2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham & Orange Counties)	6,000	
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250	
2016	Greensboro	3,000	
2015	Greenville	300	
2011	Hickory	250	
2009	High Point	150	
2009	Mooresville	150	
2009	New Bern	150	
2009	Pinehurst	250	
1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville	150	
2015	Winston-Salem (2011) ^a	1,200	
2010	Other Places	225	
	Total North Carolina	35,435	1,060
	North Dakota		
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total North Dakota	400	
	Ohio		
2016	Akron-Kent (parts of Portage & Summit Counties) (1999) ^d	3,000	
pre-1997	Athens	100	
2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark & Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) ^d	1,000	
2017	Downtown Cincinnati (2008)	700	
2017	Hyde Park-Mount Lookout-Oakley (2008)	3,100	
2017	Amberley Village-Golf Manor-Roselawn (2008)	5,100	
2017	Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery (2008)	9,000	
2017	Loveland-Mason-Middletown (2008)	5,500	
2017	Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading (2008)	2,000	
2017	Other Places in Cincinnati (2008)	1,300	
2017	Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2008)	300	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2008)</i>	27,000	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2014	The Heights (2011)	22,200	
2014	East Side Suburbs (2011)	5,300	
2014	Beachwood (2011)	10,700	
2014	Solon & Southeast Suburbs (2011)	15,300	
2014	Northern Heights (2011)	10,400	
2014	West Side/Central Area (2011)	11,900	
2014	Northeast (2011)	5,000	
	<i>Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (2011)</i>	80,800	
2017	Perimeter North (2013)	4,700	
2017	Bexley area (2013)	5,400	
2017	East (2013)	6,400	
2017	Downtown/University (2013)	9,000	
2017	<i>Columbus Total (2013)</i>	25,500	
2016	Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (1986)^d	4,000	
1997-2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
1997-2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900	
1997-2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
pre-1997	Lorain	600	
1997-2001	Mansfield	150	
1997-2001	Marion	125	
1997-2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105	
1997-2001	Springfield	200	
2016	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994)^d	2,100	
1997-2001	Wooster	175	
2017	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002)^d	1,400	
1997-2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	425	
2015	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,700	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee & Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	
	Total Ohio	147,715	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Oklahoma		
2010	Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (2010) ^a	2,500	
2017	Tulsa	2,000	
2012	Other Places	125	
	Total Oklahoma	4,625	
	Oregon		
2010	Bend (2010) ^a	1,000	
1997-2001	Corvallis	500	
1997-2001	Eugene	3,250	
1997-2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	
2017	Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington Counties) (2011) ^d	33,800	
2017	Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011) ^d	2,600	
2017	Greater Portland Total (2011) ^d	36,400	
1997-2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Oregon	40,650	
	Pennsylvania		
2014	Altoona (Blair County)	450	
1997-2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180	
1997-2001	Butler (Butler County)	250	
2007	Carbon County (2007) ^a	600	
1997-2001	Chambersburg	150	
2014	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	East Shore (1994)	3,000	
2016	West Shore (1994)	2,000	
1994	Harrisburg Total (1994)	5,000	
1997-2001	Hazleton-Tamaqua	300	
2014	Johnstown (Cambria & Somerset Counties)	150	
2014	Lancaster	3,000	
2014	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	165	
2017	Allentown (2007)	5,950	
2017	Bethlehem (2007)	1,050	
2017	Easton (2007)	1,050	
2017	Lehigh Valley Total (2007)	8,050	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell)	300	
2007	Monroe County (2007) ^a	2,300	
1997-2001	New Castle	200	
2016	Bucks County (2009)	41,400	
2016	Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2009)	20,900	
2016	Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2009)	21,000	
2016	Montgomery County (Norristown) (2009)	64,500	
2016	Philadelphia (2009)	66,800	
2016	<i>Greater Philadelphia Total (2009)</i>	214,600	
2008	Pike County	300	
2017	Squirrel Hill (2002)	13,900	
2017	Squirrel Hill Adjacent Neighborhoods (2002)	5,700	
2017	South Hills (2002)	6,400	
2017	East Suburbs (2002)	5,500	
2017	Fox Chapel-North Hills (2002)	5,000	
2017	Western Suburbs (2002)	1,600	
2017	East End (2002)	1,700	
2017	Mon Valley (2002)	800	
2017	Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2002)	1,600	
2017	<i>Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny & parts of Beaver, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties) Total (2002)</i>	42,200	
1997-2001	Pottstown	650	
1997-2001	Pottsville	120	
1997-2001	Reading (Berks County)	2,200	
2008	Scranton (Lackawanna County)	3,100	
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900	
1997-2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
1997-2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	
2016	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005) ^d	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	York (1999)	1,800	
1997-2001	Other Places	875	
2015	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,700	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Total Pennsylvania	291,140	
	Rhode Island		
2016	Attleboro, MA (2002)^a	800	
2016	Providence-Pawtucket (2002)	7,500	
2016	West Bay (2002)	6,350	
2016	East Bay (2002)	1,100	
2016	South County (Washington County) (2002)	1,800	
2016	Northern Rhode Island (2002)	1,000	
2016	Newport County (2002)	1,000	
	Total Rhode Island (2002)	18,750	
2016	Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total	19,550	
	South Carolina		
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2011	Charleston	6,000	
2015	Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties)	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2010	Greenville (2010)^a	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
2009	Other Places	100	
	Total South Carolina	13,820	
	South Dakota		
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	50	
	Total South Dakota	250	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Tennessee		
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2017	Chattanooga (2011) ^a	1,400	
2016	Knoxville (2010) ^a	2,000	
2014	Memphis (2006) ^d	8,000	
2016	Davidson County (2016)	5,800	
2016	Williamson County (2016)	1,500	
2016	Other Central Tennessee (2016)	700	
2016	Nashville (2016) Total	8,000	
2010	Oak Ridge (2010) ^a	150	
2009	Other Places	125	
	Total Tennessee	19,800	
	Texas		
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2016	Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties)	20,000	
2014	Beaumont	300	
2011	Brownsville	200	
2011	Bryan-College Station	400	
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100	
2015	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,000	
2016	North Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	12,500	
2016	Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013) ^e	14,700	
2016	Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013) ^e	23,500	
2016	East Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	1,300	
2016	Denton-Flowermound-Lewisville (1988, 2013) ^e	900	
2016	South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013) ^e	200	
2016	Addison-Carrolton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013) ^e	2,700	
2016	Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	14,200	
2016	Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, & southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988, 2013) ^e	70,000	
2016	El Paso	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces (New Mexico)	500	
2016	Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)	5,500	
2016	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	Galveston	600	
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2016	Core Area (2016)	19,800	
2016	Memorial (2016)	5,100	
2016	Central City (2016)	6,000	
2016	Suburban Southwest (2016)	5,800	
2016	West (2016)	3,600	
2016	North (2016)	7,300	
2016	Southwest (2016)	3,000	
2016	East (2016)	400	
2016	<i>Houston (Harris County & parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston & Montgomery Counties) Total (2016)</i>	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	<i>San Antonio Total (2007)</i>	9,200	
2007	San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, & Wilson Counties) (2007) ^a	1,000	
2014	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
2011	Other Places	475	
	Total Texas	166,505	
	Utah		
1997-2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2010	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010) ^a	4,800	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Total Utah	5,650	400
	Vermont		
1997-2001	Bennington	500	
2008	Brattleboro	350	
2014	Burlington	3,200	
1997-2001	Manchester	325	
2008	Middlebury	200	
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550	
2008	Rutland	300	
1997-2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia & Orleans Counties)	140	
1997-2001	Stowe	150	
pre-1997	Woodstock	270	
	Total Vermont	5,985	
	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	
2013	Martinsville	100	
2015	Newport News-Hampton	1,500	
2015	Williamsburg	500	
2015	<i>United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total</i>	2,000	
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	
2016	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (2003)	27,900	
2016	South Fairfax-Prince William County (2003)	25,000	
2016	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (2003)	14,500	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2003)</i>	67,400	
2013	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	300	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
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>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	
2013	Other Places	75	
	Total Virginia	95,695	
	Washington		
1997-2001	Bellingham	525	
2011	Clark County (Vancouver) (2011)^d	2,600	
1997-2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	
2011	Longview-Kelso	100	
1997-2001	Olympia (Thurston County)	560	
pre-1997	Port Angeles	100	
2009	Port Townsend	200	
2014	Pullman (Whitman County, Palouse)	100	
2016	South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014)	16,200	
2016	North Seattle (Northeast & Northwest Seattle) (2014)	16,100	
2016	Bellevue (2014)	6,200	
2016	Mercer Island (2014)	6,300	
2016	Redmond (2014)	2,900	
2016	Rest of King County (2014)	9,200	
2016	Island, Kitsap, Pierce, & Snohomish Counties (2014)	6,500	
2016	<i>Seattle Total (2014)</i>	63,400	
1997-2001	Spokane	1,500	
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500	
1997-2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150	
1997-2001	Other Places	150	
	Total Washington	72,185	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	West Virginia		
2011	Bluefield-Princeton	100	
2007	Charleston (Kanawha County)	975	
1997-2001	Clarksburg	110	
1997-2001	Huntington	250	
1997-2001	Morgantown	200	
pre-1997	Parkersburg	110	
1997-2001	Wheeling	290	
1997-2001	Other Places	275	
	Total West Virginia	2,310	
	Wisconsin		
2015	Appleton & other Fox Cities (Outagamie, Calumet, & northern Winnebago Counties)	200	
1997-2001	Beloit-Janesville	120	
1997-2001	Green Bay	500	
1997-2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300	
1997-2001	La Crosse	100	
2017	Madison (Dane County)	5,000	
2017	City of Milwaukee (2011)	4,900	
2017	North Shore (2011)	13,400	
2017	Waukesha (2011)	3,200	
2017	Milwaukee County Ring (2011)	4,300	
2017	<i>Milwaukee (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, & eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011)</i>	25,800	
1997-2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170	
1997-2001	Racine (Racine County)	200	
1997-2001	Sheboygan	140	
2015	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	225	
	Total Wisconsin	33,055	

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2017

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Wyoming		
1997-2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2008	Jackson Hole	300	
2008	Laramie	200	
	Total Wyoming	1,150	