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**UNITED STATES  
JEWISH  
POPULATION  
2021**

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# Jewish Population in the United States, 2021

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## **The American Jewish Year Book 2021** **The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899**

**This Report derives from Chapter 6 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2021*.**

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

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

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

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

### **Obtaining *The American Jewish Year Book, 2021***

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



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

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## United States Jewish Population, 2021

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

**The 2021 *American Jewish Year Book* (AJYB) cumulative estimate for the US Jewish population is 7.3 million and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of more than 900 local estimates.** More than three-quarters of the 7.3 million is based on scientific sample surveys of US Jewish communities. The above number compares to the estimate of 5.92 million in 1980.<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the difference between our estimate and the estimate provided by Sergio DellaPergola in the World Jewish Population report in this series, see Section 1 below.

The above AJYB cumulative estimate parallels closely the latest estimate 7.5 million by the Pew Research Center (2021) in its first survey of the US Jewish Population since 2013, *American Jews in 2020*. (See below for a brief synopsis of the first Pew report on American Jews released in 2013.)

The 2020 study provided a detailed portrait of contemporary American Jews, who “are culturally engaged, increasingly diverse, politically polarized, and worried about antisemitism” (2021, p.8). (See Chapter 1 in the 2021 *American Jewish Year Book* for an overview of the study and Chapter 2 for a diverse set of commentaries on the Pew 2020 study by a distinguished group of social scientists and historians.)

The above Pew estimate of 7.5 million Jews consists of 5.8 million adults and “1.8 million children (living in households with a Jewish adult and who are being raised Jewish in *some way*, including those who are being raised both Jewish and in another religion ...” (2021, p. 51). The above total number of adult Jews and children represents 2.4% of all Americans. The report states that “if children who are being raised both as Jewish and in another religion were excluded from the Jewish population estimate, it would fall to about 7.3 million” (2021, p. 52), an estimate virtually identical to our current AJYB figure.

The current Pew report is based on an address-based sampling (ABS) technique, and is not strictly comparable to the 2013 survey, which is based on Random Digit Dialing (RDD) techniques. Nevertheless, the report asserts: “The ‘net’ Jewish adult population seems to be keeping pace with the steadily growing U.S. population, rising from an estimated 5.3 million [in the 2013 Pew survey] (2.2% of U.S. adults) to 5.8 million in 2020 (2.4%)” (2021, p. 53).

In regard to children living in Jewish households, “the 2020 survey points to a larger population of children ... than its predecessor (2.4 million in 2020 vs. 1.8 million in 2013)” (2021, p. 52). The growth in the size of the US Jewish population of children is likely the result of “the high concentration of Orthodox Jews among young adults of child bearing age and their high fertility ...” (2021, p. 53), as well as measurement differences

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<sup>1</sup> For a description of some earlier efforts at estimating US Jewish population, see Kosmin, Ritterband, and Scheckner (1988), Marcus (1990), and Rabin (2017). See also Dashefsky and Sheskin (2012). Note that the problem of estimating the population of small religious groups is not unique to Jews (Adler, Fulton, and Hoegeman, 2020).

between the two studies. “Surveys were completed on the phone in 2013 and either by mail or online in 2020” (2021, p.53).

One relevant additional demographic finding that tends to corroborate an assertion that we made in the 119<sup>th</sup> Volume of the *American Jewish Year Book* (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2020) is in regard to Jews of Color (JOC). The 2019 AJYB covered this topic for the first time, and we reported the estimate from the 2013 Pew Research Center study that 6% of the American Jewish population were Jews of Color (black, Asian, or Hispanic). We cited that statistic to illustrate the growing diversity of the US Jewish population. At that time, we stated that **“the 6% which Jews of Color represent within American Jewry is three times greater than the 2% that American Jews constitute of the total US Jewish population”** (bold in original) (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2020, p. 138). In the current report, “roughly nine-in-ten U.S. Jewish adults identify as White non-Hispanic (92%), while 8% identify with all other categories combined” (Pew Research Center 2021, p. 37). As noted above, the comparable figure in 2013 was 6% which is within the margin of error. Nevertheless, of “Jewish adults under age 30, 85% identify as White (non-Hispanic), while 15% identify with all other categories, including 7% Hispanic, 2% Black (non-Hispanic), and 6% other or multiple races” (Pew Research Center 2021, p. 37). These findings serve to illustrate the growing diversity of American Jews, as we first noted in *AJYB 2019* (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2020.)

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

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

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

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



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

The third national study, the *2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey* (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2013), was sponsored by United Jewish Communities (UJC, the successor to CJF and predecessor to JFNA). Despite the fact that the two previous surveys showed an increase in Jewish population from 1971 to 1990, the third survey reported a Jewish population of 5,200,000 (N = 4,523 households) with 6,700,000 people in Jewish households. (In that same year, the *American Jewish Year Book* based on a different methodology, estimated 6.1 million Jews.) The representative sample was gathered, like in 1990, through RDD. The reason cited for this apparent slight decline in the Jewish population from 1990 to 2000-01 of 315,000 persons is: “that certain study design questions, such as the composition and placement of the religion screening question, may have produced an estimate of the Jewish population that is slightly lower than that reported by the General Social Survey (GSS) religious battery and other surveys” (Schulman 2003, p. 1).

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

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

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

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

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

Given this introduction, this report, as in previous years, examines the size, geographic distribution, and selected characteristics of the US Jewish population.

Section 1 addresses the procedures employed to estimate the Jewish population of more than 900 local Jewish communities and parts thereof.

Section 2 examines population estimates for the country as a whole, the four US Census Regions, each state, the nine US Census Divisions, the 21 largest US Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 21 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and the 53 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews.

Section 3 examines changes in the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population at regional, state, and urban area scales from 1980-2021.

Section 4 presents tables that examine Jewish single parent family households.

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

## **Section 1 Population Estimation Methodology**

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, working within the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. 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. The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2020 estimate of the Pew Research Center (2021) and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (see Section 2 below).

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

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

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of surveys using random digit dial (RDD) telephone procedures (Sheskin 2001, p. 6). In a few cases, Address Based Sampling (ABS) procedures (Link et al. 2008) are used. In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See Sheskin (1998), Abrahamson (1986), Kaganoff (1996), Kosmin and Waterman (1989), Lazerwitz (1986), and Sarna (2009). The fact that about 8%-12% of US Jews, despite rising intermarriage rates, continue to have one of 36 Distinctive Jewish Names

DJN studies are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area by itself, or of areas contiguous to other areas in which an RDD telephone survey was completed,<sup>3</sup> 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).<sup>4</sup>

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

Several Jewish communities inhabited by Hasidic sects are highly Jewish:

- 1) Kiryas Joel in Orange County (Satmar Hasidim)
- 2) Kaser Village in Rockland County (Viznitz Hasidim)
- 3) New Square in Rockland County (Skverer Hasidim)
- 4) Monsey in Rockland County
- 5) Lakewood, NJ

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

Note that the decennial census has never asked religion.<sup>5</sup> Two Census Bureau surveys did ask religion: An 1890 Census Bureau survey interviewed 10,000 Jewish households (Billings 1890) and the March 1957 Current Population Survey (CPS) asked religion (Bureau of the Census, no date, ca 1958).<sup>6</sup> Our thanks go to Joshua Comenetz, a geographer at the US Census Bureau, for his assistance with these estimates.

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(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.

<sup>3</sup> For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).

<sup>4</sup> 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 or ABS methodology. Most studies using a “different methodology” have made concerted efforts to enumerate the known Jewish population via merging membership lists and surveying known Jewish households. An estimate of the unaffiliated Jewish population is then added to the affiliated population.

<sup>5</sup> Some statistics are available from Engelman (1947).

<sup>6</sup> For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see Comenetz (2006).



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

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

### **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](http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html)) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 13 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas). These provide useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states.

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

### **Other Considerations in Population Estimation**

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

All estimates are of Jews living in households (and in institutions, where data are available) and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include Jews who are affiliated with Jewish organizations, as well as Jews who are not. Different studies and different informants use different definitions of “who is a Jew.” The problem of defining who is, and who is not, a Jew is discussed in numerous books and articles. Unlike most religious groups, “being Jewish” can be both a religious and an ethnic identity. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (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 and Pew Research Center 2021, p. 8); Kosmin and Keysar (2013, p. 16) suggest that 30% - 40% of US Jews identify as “secular.” One does not cease to be a Jew even if one is an atheist or an agnostic or does not participate in synagogue services or rituals. The exception to this rule, according to most Jewish identity authorities, is when a person born Jewish formally converts or practices another monotheistic religion or professes any form of Messianic Judaism.

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 Reconstructing 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 to some extent, on who is doing the counting.

Note that, for the most part, we have chosen to accept the definition of “who is a Jew” that was applied in each community by the researcher conducting a scientific demographic study in the community, even in cases where we disagree with that definition. In particular, this impacts the 2011 New York study (Cohen et al. 2011), which included in its total number of Jews about 100,000 persons who responded that they considered themselves Jewish in some way, although they identified their religion as Christian. Note that the world Jewish population report by Sergio DellaPergola 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. See DellaPergola (2014) for an excellent summary of the issues concerning defining the Jewish population.

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

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

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

### ***National Jewish Population Estimates***

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

As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based on

estimates, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made (Adler 1900, p. 623).

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

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

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

**Early Republic (1654-1810).** The Spanish Inquisition, which started in 1478, gave Jews the choice of conversion to Christianity or expulsion from Spain. Many migrated to parts of the Ottoman Empire, as the Ottoman Sultan welcomed Jews expelled from Spain. Others eventually found their way to North America. Many, but not all of these Jews, were Sephardic. They were mostly shopkeepers and merchants. Not having been allowed to own land in most European countries, Jews did not develop farming skills. Thus, during colonial times, while 80% of Americans in general were farmers, the vast majority of Jews were urbanites. The earliest Jewish congregations were founded in New York (NY), Newport (RI), Savannah (GA), Philadelphia (PA), and Charleston (SC). During this period, the Jewish population increased to between 2,650 and 3,000.<sup>6</sup>

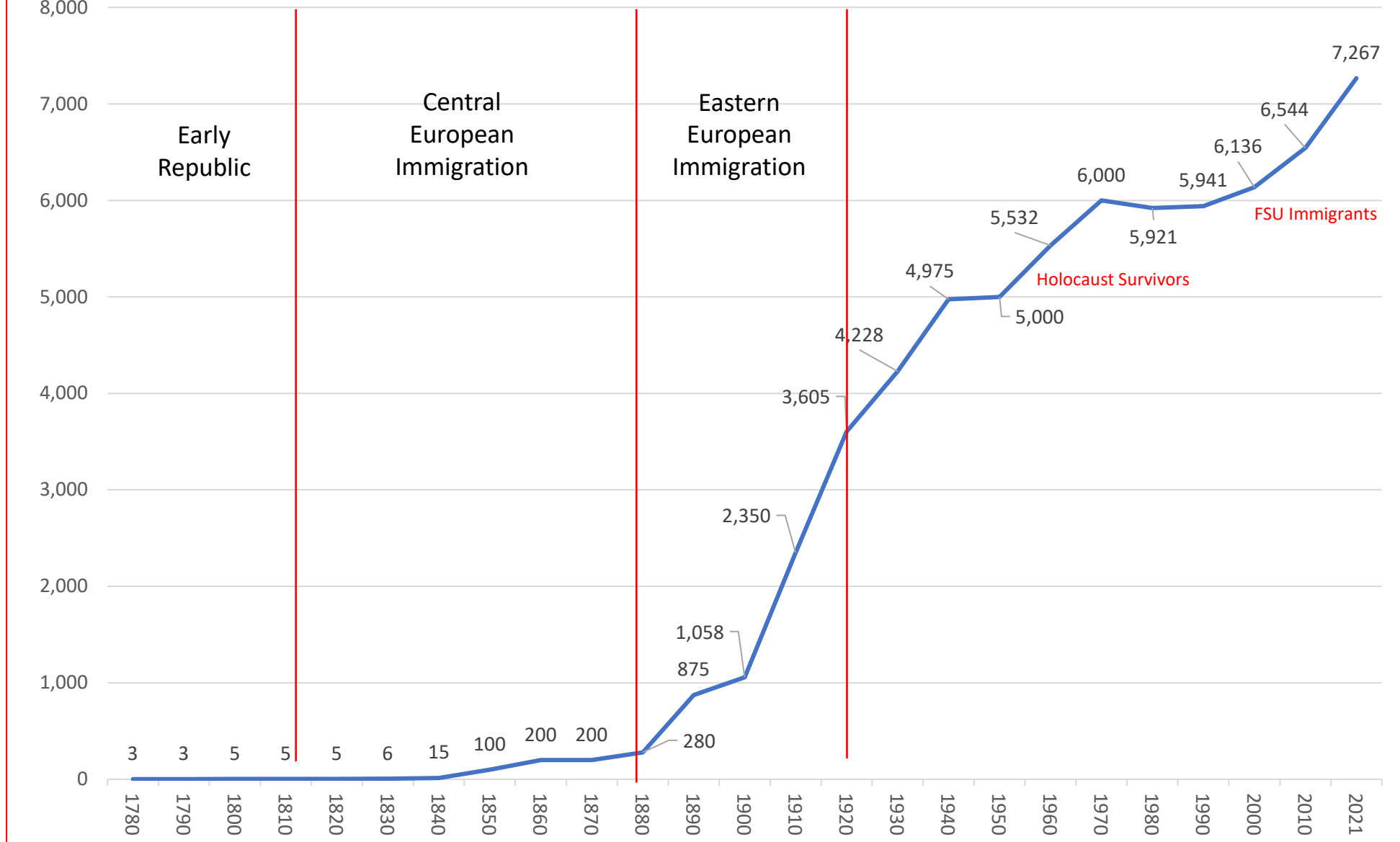
**Central European Immigration (1810-1880).** While Napoleon's message of liberty, equality, and fraternity had improved conditions for Jews in Europe and had freed them from the confines of the ghetto in many areas, with the end of the Napoleonic era, restrictions and difficulties were again faced by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

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<sup>6</sup> Sarna (2019, p. 391) provides estimates of 50 Jews in 1660, 200-300 in 1700, 1,300-3,000 in 1790, and 2,500 in 1800.

Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1780-2021

(in thousands)



By 1880, two hundred new synagogues were established, which provided immigrant Jews with a place to pray as well as a familiar milieu and a center for networking and socialization. B'nai B'rith, open to men only, began as a group that stressed Jewish peoplehood (emphasizing ethnic and communal rather than faith-based ties) (Sarna 2019 p. 89). Many of the German Jews were attracted to Reform Judaism, which emerged in Hamburg at the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century. Economically, many Central European Jews prospered and, as they moved into the better neighborhoods and the non-Jews moved out, created "gilded" ghettos. Other Central European Jews remained poor. This Central European migration changed the American Jewish community from one in which most Jews were American born, to one in which most were foreign born. During this period, the Jewish population rose to about 230,000-300,000.<sup>7</sup>

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

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

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

At first, elite Central European Jews, fearing anti-Semitism, looked to spread the new Jewish immigrants throughout the country. The concept was that if the Jewish population became too geographically clustered, a reaction would occur among non-Jews, resulting in antisemitism. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society (HEAS) and later the

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<sup>7</sup> Sarna (2019, p.391) provides estimates of 2,650-3,000 in 1820, 4,000-6,000 in 1830, 15,000 in 1840, 50,000 in 1850, 125,000-200,000 in 1860, 230,000-300,000 in 1880, 400,000-475,000 in 1890, 938,000-1,058,000 in 1900, 1,508,000-2,044,000 in 1910, and 3,300,000-3,600,000 in 1920.



Industrial Removal Office (IRO) sought to impact this. The Galveston Plan in the early 1900s attempted to divert some of the immigrants headed for northeastern cities, particularly New York, to Galveston, 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 *landsmannschaften* or *landsleute*, cultural societies with membership from their former country, or even their former city (Shamir and Shavit 1986).

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

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

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

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

Smaller numbers of Jews have come to the US from a variety of other locations. Jewish migrants also came from the Arab world starting in 1948. Over ten thousand Hungarian Jews arrived just after the 1956 Hungarian revolution. A few thousand Cuban Jewish migrants came to Miami in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Starting in the 1970s and continuing to the present day, Jews from a number of Middle American and South American countries have moved to Miami (Sheskin 2015a). After the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979, Jews came from Iran (particularly to Los Angeles and New York).<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Sarna (2019, p.391) provides estimates of 4,228,000-4,400,000 in 1930, 4,771,000-4,831,000 in 1940, 4,500,000-5,000,000 in 1950, 5,367,000-5,531,000 in 1960, 5,370,000-6,000,000 in 1970, 5,500,000-5,921,000 in 1980, 5,515,000-5,981,000 in 1990, and 5,200,000-6,155,000 in 2000.

## Recent US Jewish Population Estimates<sup>9</sup>

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

1) **AJYB 2021:** Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2021 is 7.266 million Jews, a significant increase of about 113,000 from the 2020 estimate of 7.153 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.

We recognize that there may be some double counting caused by part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), college students (who may be counted in both their home and school communities), and households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies.

2) **AJPP/SSRI 2020.** The American Jewish Population Project (AJPP) at Brandeis University's Steinhardt Social Research Institute estimates a total Jewish population of 7.6 million for 2020 (Saxe, et al. 2020). The foundation of AJPP's estimate is a data synthesis of nationally representative surveys of US adults that assess religious identification (Saxe & Tighe, 2013; Saxe, Tighe, and Boxer 2014; Tighe, Livert, Barnett, & Saxe, 2010; Tighe, et al., 2020).<sup>10</sup> Adults who identify as Jewish by religion comprise the majority of Jewish adults.

Supplemental sources of data available at the time of this study such as the Pew survey of American Jewry (Pew Research Center, 2013) and recent local Jewish community studies (cf. Aronson, Boxer & Saxe 2016) are used to estimate the population not represented in the model-based estimate; in particular, "Jews of no religion" (adults who consider themselves Jewish, had at least one Jewish parent, and did not identify with another religion) and children. Local estimates and Pew's data are aggregated to yield a national estimate of 20%, or 1.2 million Jewish adults who identify as JNR (Tighe, et al, 2020). In addition, it is estimated that 21% (1.6 million) of the total Jewish population are children under age 8 being raised Jewish in some way. Analysis of local studies and Pew's data are also used to estimate the population of smaller geographic areas.

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<sup>9</sup> See the World Jewish Population report in this series for Sergio DellaPergola's analysis and criticism of all three population estimate methodologies presented below.

<sup>10</sup> AJPP's estimates are based on pooling the most recent five years of available data. Individual records from all surveys – totaling 1.3 million respondents – are combined and analyzed using Bayesian multilevel regression with poststratification (MRP) (Park, Gelman & Bafumi, 2004). The Bayesian method used to synthesize general population surveys has been validated using data from Canada and the UK where results could be compared to Census data (Magidin de Kramer et al., 2018; Claassen & Traunmüller 2018).

The following table summarizes the 2020 estimates.

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

Using accepted definitions of Jewish identity, the synthesis of general population surveys, supplemented by local and other national data, ensures coverage of the whole US. Included are areas with known Jewish communities and Jewish communal institutions, as well as those without such groups and institutions. See [ajpp.brandeis.edu](http://ajpp.brandeis.edu) for maps of the US Jewish population and for additional socio-demographic information about the population.

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

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

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (6.0 million) is employed in the World Jewish Population report in this series. In that report, Sergio DellaPergola relies on the Pew Research Center estimate, but to be comparable with definitions accepted and used in other countries, and to keep to a consistent concept of "core Jewish" population worldwide, he does not include some of the 1.3 million persons who are identified as "Jews of No Religion" in the Pew study. These individuals are included in the *American Jewish Year Book*, the Pew study, and SSRI totals. Thus, given our inclusion of about 1.3 million additional people in our estimate, we would estimate 16,432,140 million Jews in the world. Therefore, according to our calculations, 44% (7,266,140 million) of all Jews live in the US and 42% (6,870,900) in Israel.

### ***Regional Jewish Population Estimates***

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

While only 17% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 45% of American Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 10% of Jews do. While 38% of all Americans live in the South, only 22% of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans and Jews live in the West (23-24%).

About 3,299,000 Jews live in the Northeast; 1,642,000, in the West; 1,567,000 in the South; and 759,000 in the Midwest.

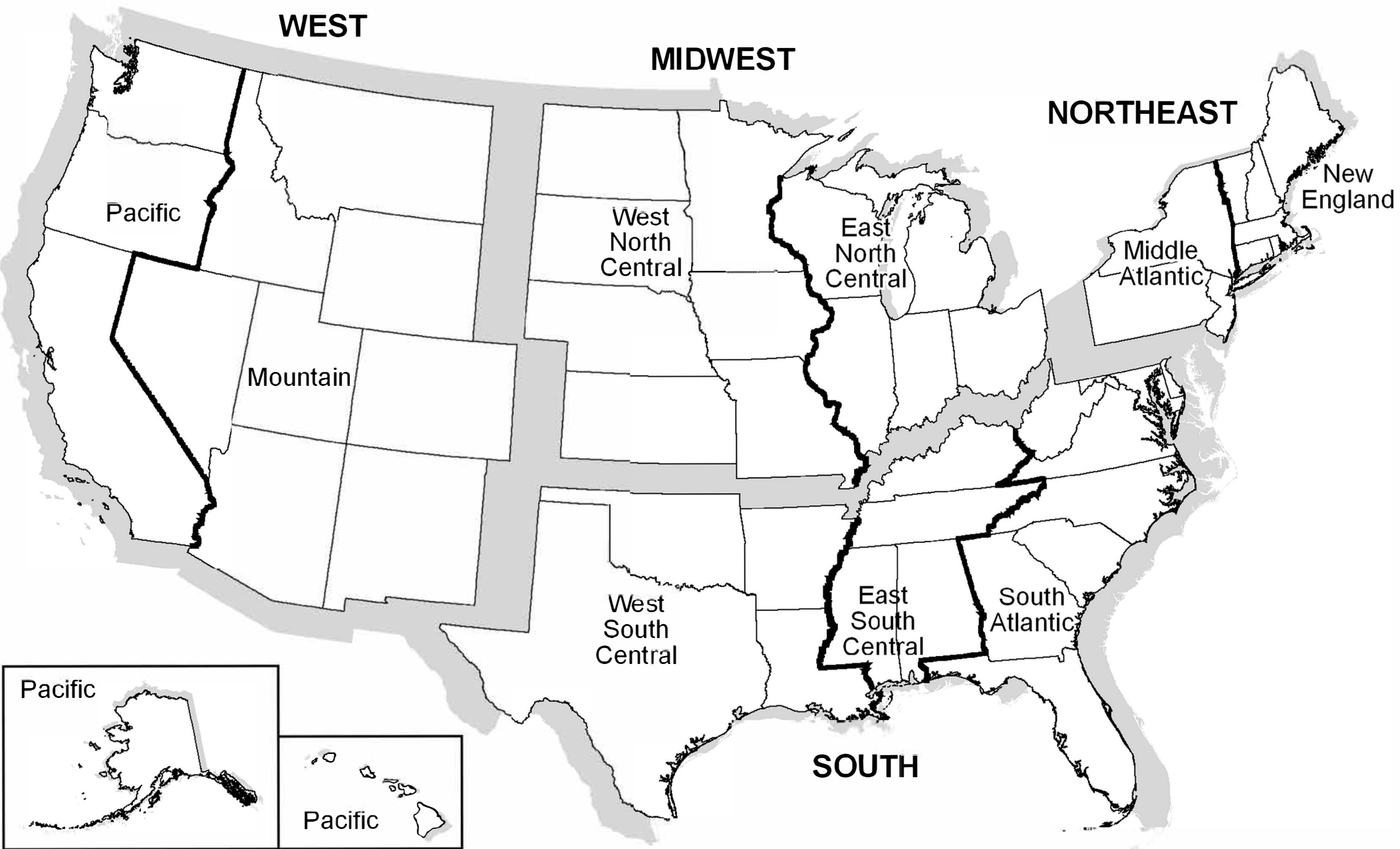
### ***State Jewish Population Estimates***

The first data column of **Table 2** shows the number of Jews in each state. Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,786,000); California (1,188,000); Florida (663,000); New Jersey (609,000); Pennsylvania (434,000); Massachusetts (302,000); Illinois (298,000); and Maryland (239,000). Six states have between 100,000-200,000 Jews: Texas (176,000); Ohio (152,000); Virginia (151,000); Georgia (129,000); Arizona (124,000) and Connecticut (118,000).

The third column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the population in each state that is Jewish. Overall, about 2.2% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is highest in New York (8.8%), the District of Columbia (8.3%), New Jersey (6.6%), Massachusetts (4.3%), and Maryland (3.9%).

The final column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the total US Jewish population that each state represents. The four states with the largest shares of the Jewish population – New York (25%), California (16%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey (8%) – account for 59% of the 7.266 million US Jews reported in **Table 2**. These four states account for only 27% of the total US population. The Jewish population, then, is very geographically concentrated, particularly compared to the total population. In fact, using a measure known as the index of dissimilarity or the segregation index (Burt, Barber, and Rigby 2009, pp. 127-129), 38% of Jews would have to change their state of residence for Jews to be geographically distributed among the states in the same proportions as the total population.

**Map 1: US Census Divisions**





**Table 1** Jewish population by census region and census division, 2021

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3,298,600</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>57,609,148</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
Middle Atlantic	2,829,085	38.9%	42,492,943	12.8%
New England	469,515	6.5%	15,116,205	4.6%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>758,955</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>68,985,454</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
East North Central	595,880	8.2%	47,368,533	14.3%
West North Central	163,075	2.2%	21,616,921	6.5%
<b>South</b>	<b>1,566,575</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>126,266,107</b>	<b>38.1%</b>
East South Central	47,150	0.6%	19,402,234	5.9%
South Atlantic	1,321,875	18.2%	66,089,734	19.9%
West South Central	197,550	2.7%	40,774,139	12.3%
<b>West</b>	<b>1,642,010</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>78,588,572</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
Mountain	325,170	4.5%	24,919,150	7.5%
Pacific	1,316,840	18.1%	53,669,422	16.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,266,140</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>331,449,281</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Notes:

- 1) While this table presents our best estimates of Jews for 2021, the more than 900 estimates that have been aggregated to derive this table are mostly from previous years but remain the best estimates for the current date. For the dates of all 900 estimates, see the Appendix
- 2) The total population data are from [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) (April 1, 2020 estimates)

**Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2021**

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Alabama	10,325	5,024,279	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,750	733,391	0.8%	0.1%
Arizona	123,925	7,151,502	1.7%	1.7%
Arkansas	2,225	3,011,524	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,187,990	39,538,223	3.0%	16.4%
Colorado	98,400	5,773,714	1.7%	1.4%
Connecticut	118,350	3,605,944	3.3%	1.6%
Delaware	15,100	989,948	1.5%	0.2%
DC	57,300	689,545	8.3%	0.8%
Florida <sup>a</sup>	663,495	21,538,187	3.1%	9.1%
Georgia	128,720	10,711,908	1.2%	1.8%
Hawaii	7,100	1,455,271	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,839,106	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	297,735	12,812,508	2.3%	4.1%
Indiana	25,145	6,785,528	0.4%	0.3%
Iowa	5,475	3,190,369	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,425	2,937,880	0.6%	0.2%
Kentucky	12,500	4,505,836	0.3%	0.2%
Louisiana	14,900	4,657,757	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,362,359	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	238,600	6,177,224	3.9%	3.3%
Massachusetts	301,880	7,029,917	4.3%	4.2%
Michigan	87,905	10,077,331	0.9%	1.2%
Minnesota	65,900	5,706,494	1.2%	0.9%
Mississippi	1,525	2,961,279	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	64,275	6,154,913	1.0%	0.9%
Montana	1,495	1,084,225	0.1%	0.0%

**Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2021**

State	Number of Jews	Total population	Percentage Jewish	% of total US Jewish population
Nebraska	9,350	1,961,504	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	79,800	3,104,614	2.6%	1.1%
<b>New Hampshire</b>	10,120	1,377,529	0.7%	0.1%
<b>New Jersey</b>	609,250	9,288,994	6.6%	8.4%
<b>New Mexico</b>	12,625	2,117,522	0.6%	0.2%
<b>New York</b>	1,785,670	20,201,249	8.8%	24.6%
<b>North Carolina</b>	48,935	10,439,388	0.5%	0.7%
<b>North Dakota</b>	400	779,094	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Ohio</b>	151,640	11,799,448	1.3%	2.1%
<b>Oklahoma</b>	4,425	3,959,353	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Oregon</b>	40,650	4,237,256	1.0%	0.6%
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	434,165	13,002,700	3.3%	6.0%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	18,750	1,097,379	1.7%	0.3%
<b>South Carolina</b>	16,820	5,118,425	0.3%	0.2%
<b>South Dakota</b>	250	886,667	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Tennessee</b>	22,800	6,910,840	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Texas</b>	176,000	29,145,505	0.6%	2.4%
<b>Utah</b>	5,650	3,271,616	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Vermont</b>	7,865	643,077	1.2%	0.1%
<b>Virginia</b>	150,595	8,631,393	1.7%	2.1%
<b>Washington</b>	75,350	7,705,281	1.0%	1.0%
<b>West Virginia</b>	2,310	1,793,716	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	33,455	5,893,718	0.6%	0.5%
<b>Wyoming</b>	1,150	576,851	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,266,140</b>	<b>331,449,281</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>A</sup> Excludes 69,050 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence

<sup>B</sup> Excludes 1,500 Jews in Puerto Rico, 400 in the Virgin Islands, 150 in Guam, 10 in American Samoa, and 0 in the Northern Mariana Islands

### ***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 Federations<sup>7</sup> and are the result of historical forces and the geographic distribution of the Jewish population. History has produced service areas that vary significantly in size and population. UJA-Federation of New York serves an 8-county area with 1,538,000 Jews, while three Jewish Federations serve parts of Fairfield County (CT), which has about 57,000 Jews.

The JFSAs rarely align themselves geographically with MSAs or CSAs. Thus, the JFSA estimates in **Table 5** are often quite different from the estimates for MSAs and CSAs found in **Tables 3** and **4**. The JFSAs are generally smaller than the geographic areas of the MSAs and much smaller than CSAs. The Appendix definitions generally reflect JFSAs. For example, the Appendix and **Table 5** show the Jewish population of the Baltimore JFSA to be 95,000, while **Table 3** shows a Jewish population of 118,000,

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<sup>12</sup> Among US Jewish communities, more than 140 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

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

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

because the Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD MSA covers a larger geographic area than the Baltimore JFSA. **Table 4** shows that the Jewish population of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington CSA is 416,000.

**Table 3** provides data for the 21 largest **MSAs** in 2021. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, as do 79% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 4.5% of the population of the top 21 MSAs.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSAs are 10.8%, 8.7%, and 6.8% Jewish, respectively, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSAs are all 4.7-5.3% Jewish.

**Table 4** provides data for the 21 largest **CSAs** in 2021. Forty-seven percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest CSAs, as do 85% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.2% of all Americans, they constitute 4.0% of the population of the top 21 CSAs.

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA is 10.1% Jewish, while the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA is 8.0% Jewish Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD is 6.1%, and the Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, and San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSAs are all 3.6-4.2% Jewish.

**Table 5** provides data for the **JFSAs** with 20,000 or more Jews in 2021. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles (519,200), Philadelphia (351,100), San Francisco (310,600), Washington (295,500), Chicago (291,800), and Boston (248,000). Note that the Florida community numbers in this table include part-year residents.



**Table 3** Jewish population in the top 21 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 2021

MSA Rank	MSA name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,140,470	2,174,500	10.8%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,200,998	622,480	4.7%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,618,502	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,637,387	75,005	1.0%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,122,240	51,640	0.7%
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria,	6,385,162	297,290	4.7%
7	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington,	6,245,051	423,150	6.8%
8	Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	6,138,333	535,500	8.7%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	6,089,815	119,800	2.0%
10	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	4,835,832	98,750	2.0%
11	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,941,632	257,460	5.2%
12	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4,749,008	244,000	5.1%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,599,839	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,392,041	71,750	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,018,762	62,350	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,690,261	64,800	1.8%
17	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,298,634	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,175,275	51,350	1.6%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,963,821	90,800	3.1%
20	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,844,810	61,300	2.2%
21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,820,253	117,800	4.2%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		128,908,126	5,772,630	4.5%
Total US Population		331,449,281	7,266,140	2.2%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		38.9%	79.4%	
<p>1) <a href="http://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html">www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html</a> contains a list of the counties included in each MSA</p> <p>2) Total population data are for April 1, 2020</p> <p>3) Jewish population of 5,772,630 excludes 65,000 part-year residents included in MSAs 8, 13, and 18.</p> <p>4) See also notes on Table 1.</p>				

**Table 4** Jewish population in the top 21 combined statistical areas (CSAs), 2021

CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	22,589,036	2,292,400	10.1%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,711,436	690,575	3.7%
3	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	9,814,928	416,170	4.2%
4	Chicago-Naperville, Elgin IL-IN-WI	9,825,325	294,685	3.0%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	9,665,887	362,500	3.8%
6	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,287,710	297,863	3.6%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	8,057,796	75,065	0.9%
8	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	7,253,193	51,712	0.7%
9	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,209,620	439,790	6.1%
10	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA	6,853,392	120,675	1.8%
11	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port-St. Lucie, FL	6,889,936	550,660	8.0%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,341,994	81,250	1.5%
13	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5,002,221	98,750	2.0%
14	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,903,675	68,650	1.4%
15	Orlando-Lakeland-Deltona, FL	4,160,646	41,800	1.0%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	4,027,861	64,800	1.6%
17	Denver-Aurora, CO	3,617,927	91,295	2.5%
18	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,586,918	85,728	2.4%
19	Portland-Vancouver, Salem, OR-WA	3,259,710	37,900	1.2%
20	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,907,648	61,300	2.1%
21	Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC	2,797,636	15,665	0.6%
Total Population in Top 21 CSAs		154,764,494	6,182,833	4.0%
Total US Population		327,167,434	7,266,140	2.2%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 CSAs		47.3%	85.1%	
Notes: <a href="https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html">https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html</a> for a list of the counties included in each CSA 1) Total population data are estimates for 2020 as the census data for CSAs were not yet available 2) Jewish population of 6,182,832 excludes 56,400 part-year residents who are included in CSA 11 and 15 See Notes on Table 1				

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

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

## Section 3 Changes in the Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population, 1980-2021

This section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1980 to 2021 (Maps 2 to 4).<sup>11</sup> For additional information about the geographic distribution of American Jews over time, see the previous editions of the *American Jewish Year Book* and de Lange (1984), Gilbert (1985), Friesel (1990), Marcus (1990), Barnavi (1992), Gilbert (1995), Sheskin (1997), Ahituv (2003), and Rebhun (2011). For perspectives on Jewish population change in the future, see Goldscheider (2004) and DellaPergola (2011).

### National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of 1,345,000 (23%) Jews, from 1980-2021 from 5.921 million in 1980 to 7.266 million in 2021 (**Table 6**). Most of the increase is clearly due to migration, including the influx of over 600,000 Jews from the Former Soviet Union (Gold, 2015), the existence of as many as 350,000 Israelis (Sheskin 2010 and Gold 2015) in the US, and migration from Central and South America (Gold 2015) from places like Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. But this increase in the estimate is not entirely *actual* growth in the Jewish population. Rather, at least some of this increase is due to improved estimates produced by local Jewish community studies. In addition, the internet was not available to researchers in 1980. Today we list many places in Appendix A that were not listed in the 1980 *Year Book*, having found evidence on the internet as to their existence and size. (The 1980 *Year Book* listed about 650 places compared to over 900 currently included.)

### Regional Level Changes

**Table 6** shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1980-2021, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of Jews in the Northeast decreased from 57% in 1980 to 45% in 2021. The 12% of Jews in the Midwest decreased to 10% in 2021. The percentage of Jews in the South increased from 16% to 22%, and the percentage of Jews in the West increased from 15% to 23%. In sum, the Jewish population shifted from the Northeast to the West and the South.

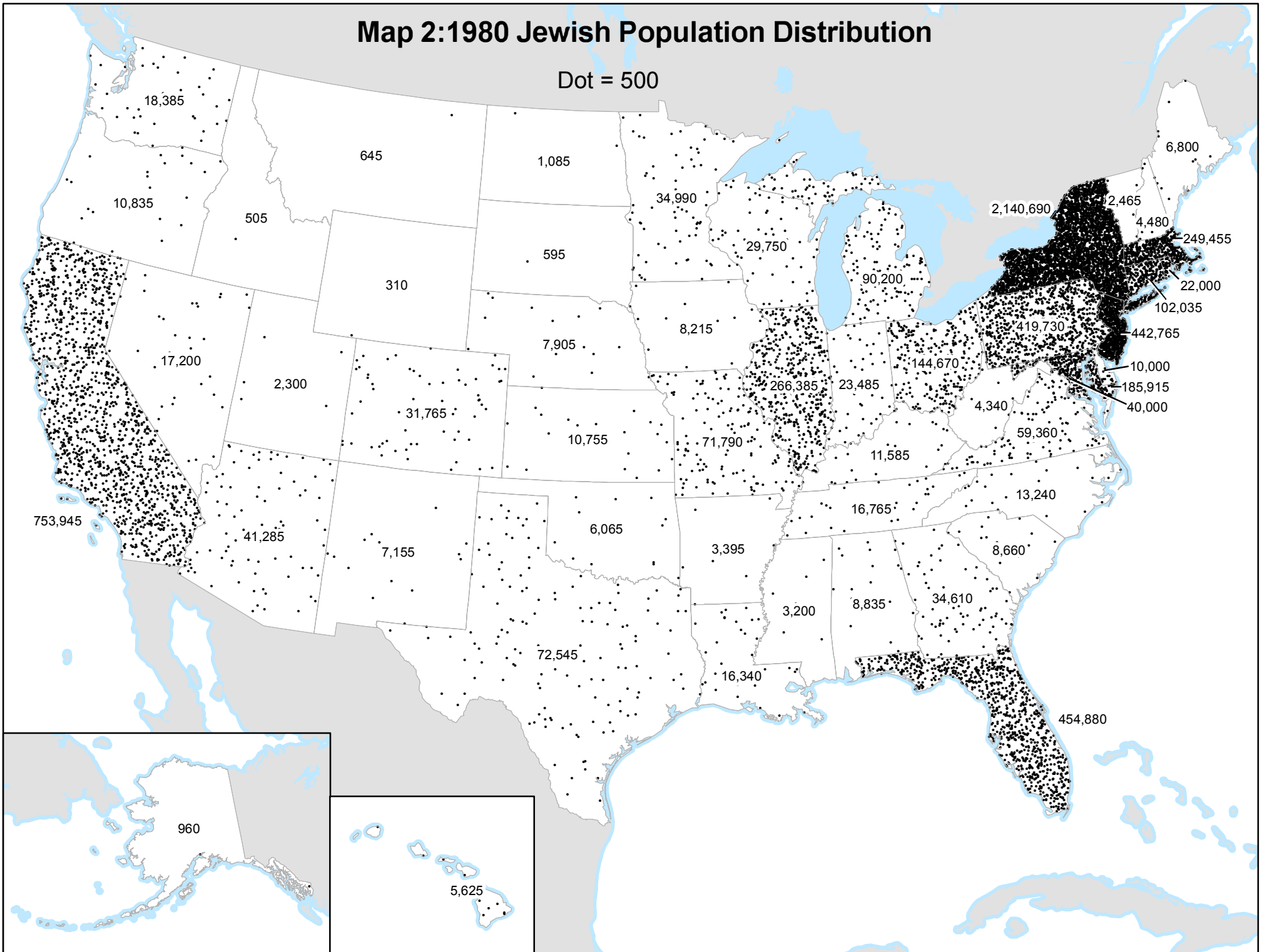
The final column of **Table 6** shows that the number of Jews in the Northeast decreased by 3% (92,000) from 1980-2021 and the number of Jews in the Midwest increased by 10% (69,000). The number of Jews in the South increased by 65% (617,000). The number of Jews in the West increased by 84% (751,000).

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<sup>11</sup> Please consult the 2020 *American Jewish Year Book* for maps showing the geographic distribution by state every 20 years from 1860 to 2020. In examining these maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state. Each dot represents 500 Jews.

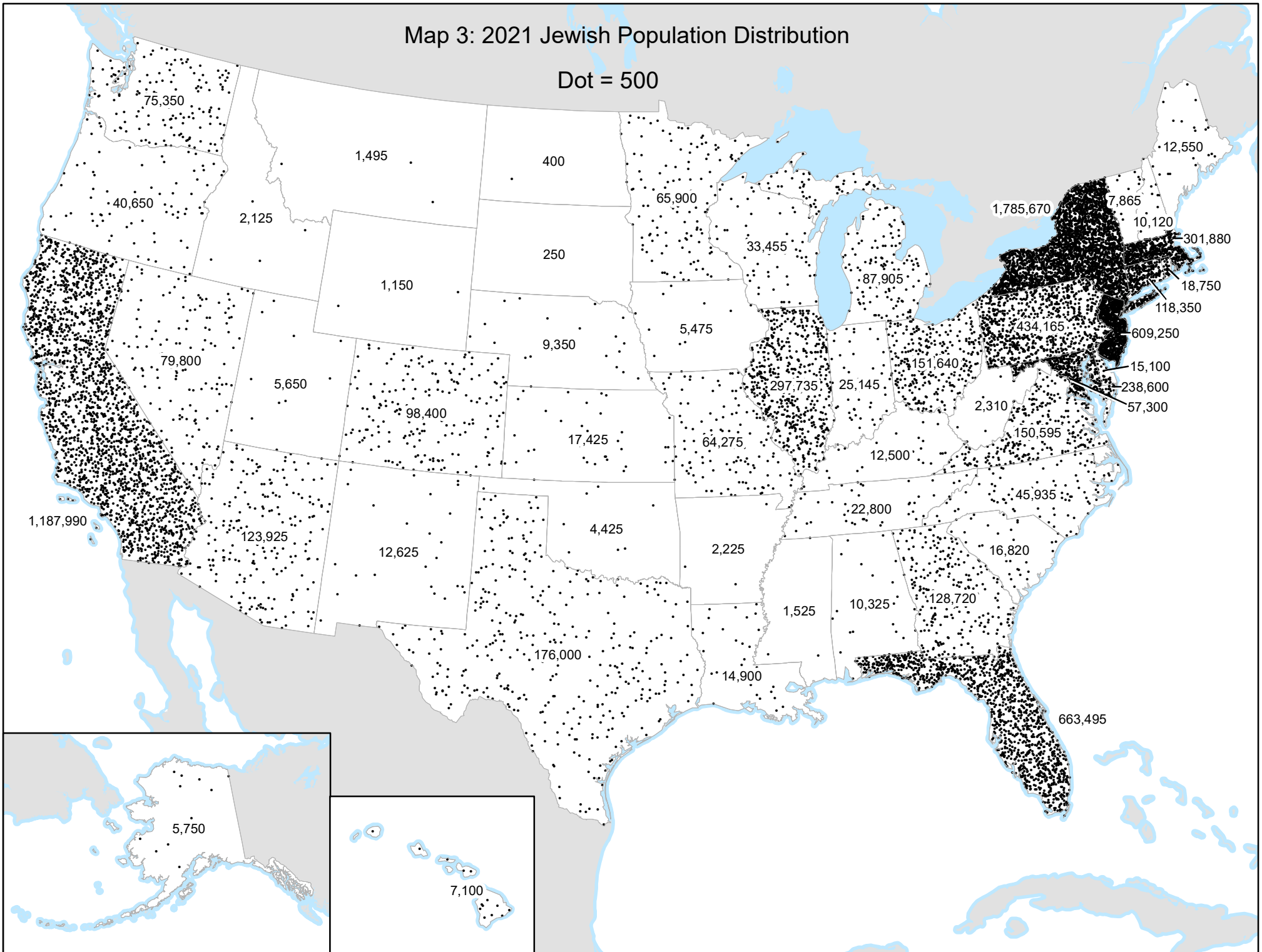
# Map 2:1980 Jewish Population Distribution

Dot = 500



# Map 3: 2021 Jewish Population Distribution

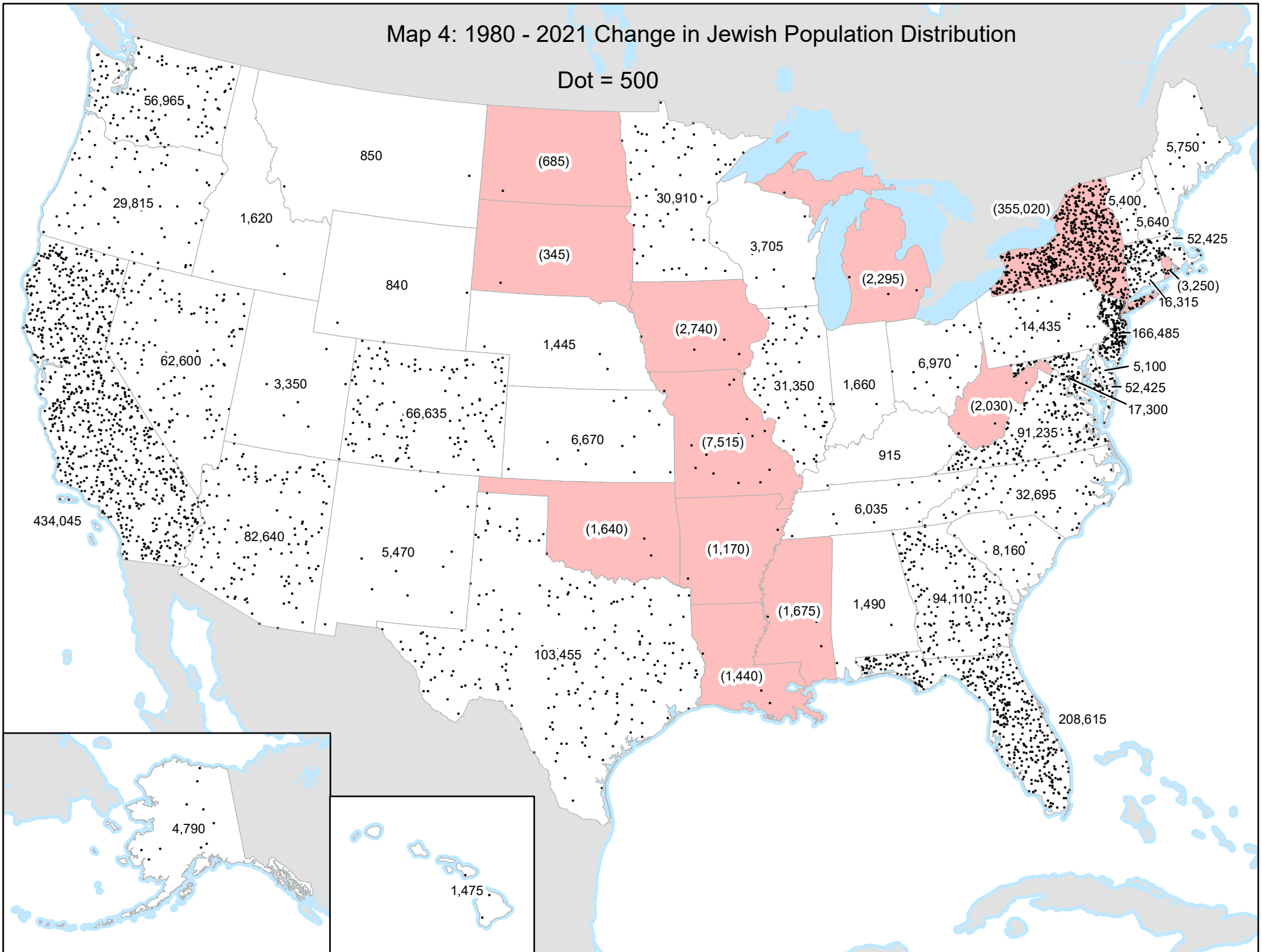
Dot = 500





# Map 4: 1980 - 2021 Change in Jewish Population Distribution

Dot = 500



**Table 6** Changes in Jewish population by census region and division, 1980-2021

Census region/division	1980		2021		Percentage change
	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage distribution	
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3,390,420</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>3,298,600</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>(2.7)%</b>
Middle Atlantic	3,003,185	50.7%	2,829,085	38.9%	(5.8)%
New England	387,235	6.5%	469,515	6.5%	21.2%
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>689,825</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>758,955</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
East North Central	554,490	9.4%	595,880	8.2%	7.5%
W North Central	135,335	2.3%	163,075	2.2%	20.5%
<b>South</b>	<b>949,735</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>1,566,575</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>
East South Central	40,385	0.7%	47,150	0.6%	16.8%
South Atlantic	811,005	13.7%	1,321,875	18.2%	63.0%
W South Central	98,345	1.7%	197,550	2.7%	100.9%
<b>West</b>	<b>890,915</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>1,642,010</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>
Mountain	101,165	1.7%	325,170	4.5%	221.4%
Pacific	789,750	13.3%	1,316,840	18.1%	66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,920,895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,266,140</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>

See Notes on Table 1.

### **State Level Changes**

**Map 4** graphically illustrates the data from **Table 7**. The shaded states are areas of population loss. Most of these states lie in a line from Louisiana to North Dakota, but also include New York, Michigan, and West Virginia.

At the state level (**Table 7**), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 355,000 (17%), reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area, from 2,141,000 in 1980 to 1,786,000 in 2021. The only other notable decrease in states with significant Jewish population is Missouri (7,500, 11%). In the latter case, some of the decrease could be due to Jews moving from Kansas City (MO) to Kansas City (KS).

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

The number of Jews in California increased by 434,000 (58%), reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 209,000 (46%), reflecting increases particularly in Palm Beach County.<sup>8</sup> Other significant increases include New Jersey (166,000, 38%), especially reflecting migration, particularly of ultra-Orthodox Jews, from New York City to the suburbs in northern New Jersey; Texas (103,000, 143%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Georgia (94,000, 272%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Virginia (91,000, 154%), reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC; Arizona (83,000, 200%), reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix; Colorado (67,000, 210%), reflecting primarily the growth in Denver; Nevada (63,000, 364%), reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas; North Carolina (36,000, 270%), Oregon (30,000, 275%), Washington State (57,000, 310%), reflecting the growth in Seattle, and Maryland (53,000, 28%), reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC.

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

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<sup>14</sup> The number of Jews in Florida in 2020 excludes Jews in part-year households (“snowbirds”). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1980.

**Table 7** Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2021

State	1980	2021	Increase/ (decrease)	% Change
Alabama	8.835	10.325	1.490	16.9%
Alaska	960	5.750	4.790	499.0%
Arizona	41.285	123.925	82.640	200.2%
Arkansas	3.395	2.225	(1.170)	-34.5%
California	753.945	1,187.990	434.045	57.6%
Colorado	31.765	98.400	66.635	209.8%
Connecticut	102.035	118.350	16.315	16.0%
Delaware	10.000	15.100	5.100	51.0%
District of Columbia	40.000	57.300	17.300	43.3%
Florida	454.880	663.495	208.615	45.9%
Georgia	34.610	128.720	94.110	271.9%
Hawaii	5.625	7.100	1.475	26.2%
Idaho	505	2.125	1.620	320.8%
Illinois	266.385	297.735	31.350	11.8%
Indiana	23.485	25.145	1.660	7.1%
Iowa	8.215	5.475	(2.740)	-33.4%
Kansas	10.755	17.425	6.670	62.0%
Kentucky	11.585	12.500	915	7.9%
Louisiana	16.340	14.900	(1.440)	-8.8%
Maine	6.800	12.550	5.750	84.6%
Maryland	185.915	238.600	52.685	28.3%
Massachusetts	249.455	301.880	52.425	21.0%
Michigan	90.200	87.905	(2.295)	-2.5%
Minnesota	34.990	65.900	30.910	88.3%
Mississippi	3.200	1.525	(1.675)	-52.3%
Missouri	71.790	64.275	(7.515)	-10.5%
Montana	645	1.495	850	131.8%

**Table 7** Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2021

State	1980	2021	Increase/ (decrease)	% Change
Nebraska	7.905	9.350	1.445	18.3%
Nevada	17.200	79.800	62.600	364.0%
New Hampshire	4.480	10.120	5.640	125.9%
New Jersey	442.765	609.250	166.485	37.6%
New Mexico	7.155	12.625	5.470	76.5%
New York	2.140.690	1.785.670	(355.020)	-16.6%
North Carolina	13.240	48.935	35.695	269.6%
North Dakota	1.085	400	(685)	-63.1%
Ohio	144.670	151.640	6.970	4.8%
Oklahoma	6.065	4.425	(1.640)	-27.0%
Oregon	10.835	40.650	29.815	275.2%
Pennsylvania	419.730	434.165	14.435	3.4%
Rhode Island	22.000	18.750	(3.250)	-14.8%
South Carolina	8.660	16.820	8.160	94.2%
South Dakota	595	250	(345)	-58.0%
Tennessee	16.765	22.800	6.035	36.0%
Texas	72.545	176.000	103.455	142.6%
Utah	2.300	5.650	3.350	145.7%
Vermont	2.465	7.865	5.400	219.1%
Virginia	59.360	150.595	91.235	153.7%
Washington	18.385	75.350	56.965	309.8%
West Virginia	4.340	2.310	(2.030)	-46.8%
Wisconsin	29.750	33.455	3.705	12.5%
Wyoming	310	1.150	840	271.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.920.895</b>	<b>7.266.140</b>	<b>1.345.245</b>	<b>22.7%</b>
See Notes on Table 1				

## Urban Area Level Changes

This year, about 275 estimates in the Appendix were either changed or confirmed. A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2020 and 2021 *Year Books* can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix which will be available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org) later in 2022. New studies were completed in Western Massachusetts (Springfield) and Phoenix. The more significant changes include:

**Arizona.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Phoenix was changed from 82,900 to 98,750, a 19% increase.

**Massachusetts.** Based on a new scientific study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Western Massachusetts was changed from 14,200 to 23,000, a 62% increase.

**New Jersey.** Based on US Census data, the estimate of the Jewish population of Lakewood changed from 74,000 to 135,000.

## Section 4 Results of Local Jewish Community Studies

Since 2000, about 60 US Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community study. Each year, this section presents tables comparing the results of these studies. The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution because the studies were not completed in the same year, use different sampling methods, use different questionnaires (Bradburn, Sudman, and Wansink 2004), and differ in other ways (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2007, pp. 136-138; Sheskin 2005). Note that many more comparison tables may be found in Sheskin (2001), Sheskin (2015b) (<http://www.jewishdatabank.org/study.asp?sid=90188&tp=5>) and Sheskin 2018).

This section uses the Century 21 data set.<sup>12</sup> With this data set, we can examine

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<sup>12</sup> Century 21, which combines data from 29 local Jewish community studies (in 27 Jewish communities because two communities did 2 studies each since 2000) conducted by Ira M. Sheskin as the principal investigator from 2000 through 2018. This data set includes 27,122 20-minute interviews and is a random sample of about 774,000 Jewish households. This data set has several significant advantages.

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

Fourth, all 29 community studies used the same definition of a Jewish person: A Jewish person is defined as any person who currently considers himself/herself Jewish (or who is identified as such by the respondent) or who was born Jewish or raised

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

This year, we examine single parent families in the Jewish community. **Table 8** shows that single parent family households are a relatively small percentage of all Jewish households with children in the 44 American Jewish communities that have completed local Jewish community studies since 2000. For example, in Detroit only 2% of all households are single parent family households.

The percentage of *all households* who are single parent households varies from less than 0.5% in St. Petersburg to 7% in Seattle and San Francisco. The interquartile range (IQR)<sup>13</sup> is from 2% to 4%. For all American households, both Jewish and non-Jewish, 7% are single parent households, which is higher than almost every Jewish community in the table.

While about 85% of all American single parent family are female led, this is the case for only 75% in the Century 21 data set.

From a planning perspective, these data are important. Single parent family households in which the one adult is working (which is almost always the case) need to send their children to summer day camp, day care, preschool, and school earlier than most and keep them in after school care later than most. Special rates for single parent families to attract them to Jewish institutions (while perhaps good policy) are unlikely to significantly increase overall membership in JCCs and synagogues in any significant way.

**Table 9** shows data for 32 American Jewish communities that are perhaps more important than the data in Table 8. The percentage of *children* in Jewish households who reside in a single parent family household varies from 1% in St. Petersburg to 18% in San Francisco. The IQR is from 5% to 9%. The 25% for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) is well above all the Jewish communities in the table. This result is often seen as surprising to the lay and professional leadership of the Jewish communities studied who, prior to the study, generally think that one-third to one-half of Jewish children are being raised by a single parent.

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Jewish and has not formally converted to another religion and does not regularly attend religious services of another religion (irrespective of formal conversion). A Jewish household is defined as any household containing a Jewish person. Thus, while the sample does not represent all American Jews, it is a random sample of the Jewish population in the 27 communities. This Data Set is not publicly available but contact [isheskin@miami.edu](mailto:isheskin@miami.edu) for access.

<sup>13</sup> The interquartile range contains 50% of the data. So, in this case, half of communities have values between 2% and 4%.



**Table 8** Percentage of all Jewish households who are single parent households, Community Comparisons (Base: Jewish Households)

Community	Year	% Single Parent
San Francisco	2004	7%
Seattle	2000	7%
Columbus	2013	6%
San Diego	2003	6%
Cleveland	2011	5%
New York	2011	5%
Baltimore	2010	5%
Chicago	2010	5%
East Bay	2011	4%
Atlanta	2006	4%
Washington	2003	4%
Pittsburgh	2002	4%
Indianapolis	2017	3%
Omaha	2017	3%
St. Louis	2014	3%
Cincinnati	2008	3%
Denver	2007	3%
San Antonio	2007	3%
Minneapolis	2004	3%
Phoenix	2002	3%
Tucson	2002	3%
Bergen	2001	3%
Tidewater	2001	3%
Detroit	2018	2%
Broward	2016	2%
Miami	2014	2%

**Table 8** Percentage of all Jewish households who are single parent households, Community Comparisons (Base: Jewish Households)

Community	Year	% Single Parent
New Haven	2010	2%
Philadelphia	2009	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%
Las Vegas	2005	2%
St. Paul	2004	2%
Jacksonville	2002	2%
Rhode Island	2002	2%
Sarasota	2001	2%
Hartford	2000	2%
Westport	2000	2%
Houston	2016	1%
Howard County	2010	1%
Middlesex	2008	1%
South Palm Beach	2005	1%
West Palm Beach	2005	1%
Atlantic County	2004	1%
St. Petersburg	2017	0%
United States (US Census)	2020	7%

Note: Single parent households are defined as households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home

**Table 9** Percentage of Jewish children living in single parent households, community comparisons (Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	18%
Sarasota	2001	15%
South Palm Beach	2005	12%
Las Vegas	2005	11%
Seattle	2000	11%
Columbus	2013	10%
San Antonio	2007	9%
Washington	2003	9%
Tucson	2002	9%
Indianapolis	2017	8%
Broward	2016	8%
Miami	2014	8%
Atlanta	2006	8%
West Palm Beach	2005	8%
Tidewater	2001	8%
Detroit	2018	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Bergen	2001	7%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Jacksonville	2002	6%

**Table 9** Percentage of Jewish children living in single parent households, community comparisons (Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households)

Community	Year	%
Omaha	2017	5%
St. Louis	2014	5%
New Haven	2010	5%
Atlantic County	2004	5%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Rhode Island	2002	5%
Hartford	2000	5%
Westport	2000	5%
Houston	2016	4%
Portland (ME)	2007	4%
St. Petersburg	2017	1%
United States (American Community Survey)	2020	25%

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households with only one parent

Is the percentage of Jewish children living in single parent family households increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same? For the 1980s, we have data from 14 local Jewish community studies with an average rate of 7%. For the 1990s, for 26 communities, the average rate is 6%. For the 2000s, for 32 communities, the average rate is 8%, but is 6% for the 16 communities in the 2010s.

How do single parent family households differ from households with children with two adults at home?<sup>14</sup> **Table 10** shows that the parent in a single parent family is more likely to be age 50 and over than in a household with a married couple with children. This is likely related to the fact that almost 6 of 10 single parent family households in the sample are single parent families as a result of divorce which probably occurs later in life.

Table 10 also shows that the median household income for single parents is only \$68,000 compared to \$127,000 for married couples. Home ownership for single parents is 8 percentage points lower: 70% compared to 78%.

Finally, we examine Jewish identification and connectivity. No significant difference is seen by Jewish denomination (Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Just Jewish). Synagogue membership is lower for single parent family households, but JCC membership and being very familiar with the local Jewish federation show no differences. Probably related to income, single parent family households are less likely to donate to the local Jewish federation.

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<sup>14</sup> In any given local Jewish community study, since the percentage of single parent family households is so small, the sample size is not adequate for analysis. The Century 21 data set has 549 cases with a single parent family.

**Table 10** Differences between households with children with two or more adults present and one adult present (Base: Jewish Households)

	1-Adult in Household	2+ Adults in Household
Age Under 35	9%	14%
35-49	57%	64%
50-64	30%	21%
65+	5%	1%
Total	100%	100%
Income Under \$25,000	11%	2%
\$25-\$50,000	26%	6%
\$50-\$75,000	18%	12%
\$75-\$100,000	14%	17%
\$100-\$200,000	23%	40%
\$200,000 and over	7%	24%
Total	100%	100%
Median household income	\$68,000	\$127,000
Own home	70%	78%
Orthodox	6%	9%
Conservative	26%	25%
Reconstructing	2%	2%
Reform	34%	33%
Just Jewish	33%	31%
Total	100%	100%
Synagogue membership	45%	53%
JCC membership	18%	18%
Very familiar with local Jewish	19%	21%
Donated to the local Jewish	27%	36%

## Section 5 Atlas of US Jewish Communities

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

The rankings of the population sizes and the population sizes of the communities within the US are from **Table 5**, which is based on the Jewish populations of Jewish Federation service areas. The Jewish population of each state is provided in parentheses after each state name.<sup>15</sup> While these maps present our best estimates for 2021, note that the date on most estimates are often from previous years. They remain, however, the best estimates available for the current year. For the dates of all estimates, see the Appendix.

A map of Jews by county from 2011 is available in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2020).

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

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

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<sup>15</sup> See Sheskin and Dashefsky. 2020. United States Jewish Population, 2019, in Dashefsky & Sheskin (eds.) *American Jewish Year Book*, 2019 (Cham, SUI: Springer) for a map of US Jews by county in 2011.



### ***New England* (Maps 5 to 6)**

**Connecticut** (118,350 Jews) (**Map 5**). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County<sup>9</sup> (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 37<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Upper Fairfield County is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 21% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 45<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the third largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 19% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 47<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Maine** (12,550 Jews) (**Map 6**). 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** (301,880 full-year Jews plus 3,350 part-year Jews) (**Map 5**). Based on a 2015 RDD study, 248,000 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Massachusetts, and is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

**New Hampshire** (10,120 full-year Jews plus 140 part-year Jews) (**Map 6**). Manchester (4,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in New Hampshire. Most of the estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Rhode Island** (18,750 Jews) (**Map 5**). The estimate of 18,750 Jews in the state is based on a 2002 RDD study of the entire state. For more information on the Jews of Rhode Island, see Goodman and Smith (2004).

**Vermont** (7,865 Jews) (**Map 6**). Burlington (3,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Vermont. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

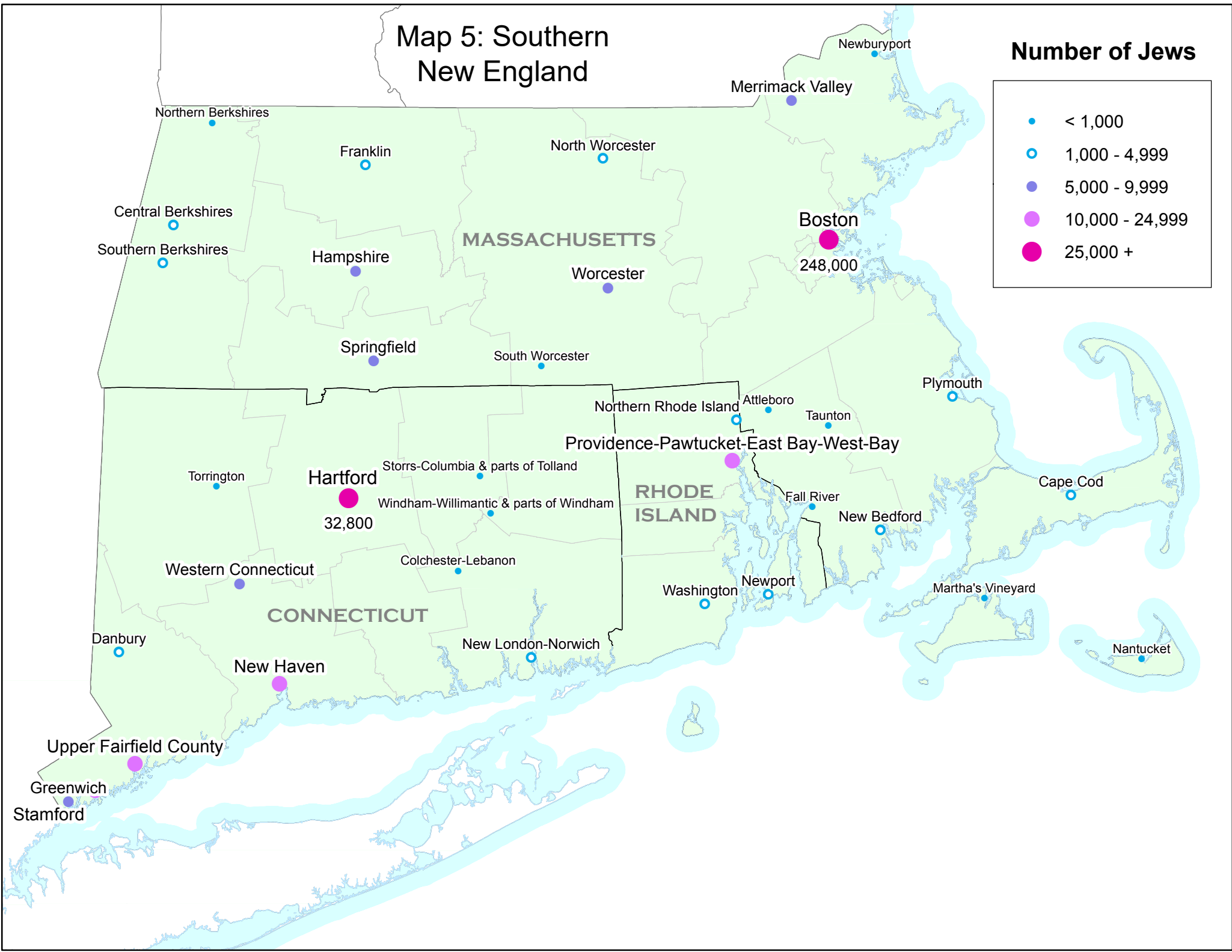
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<sup>19</sup> Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the survey in 2000.

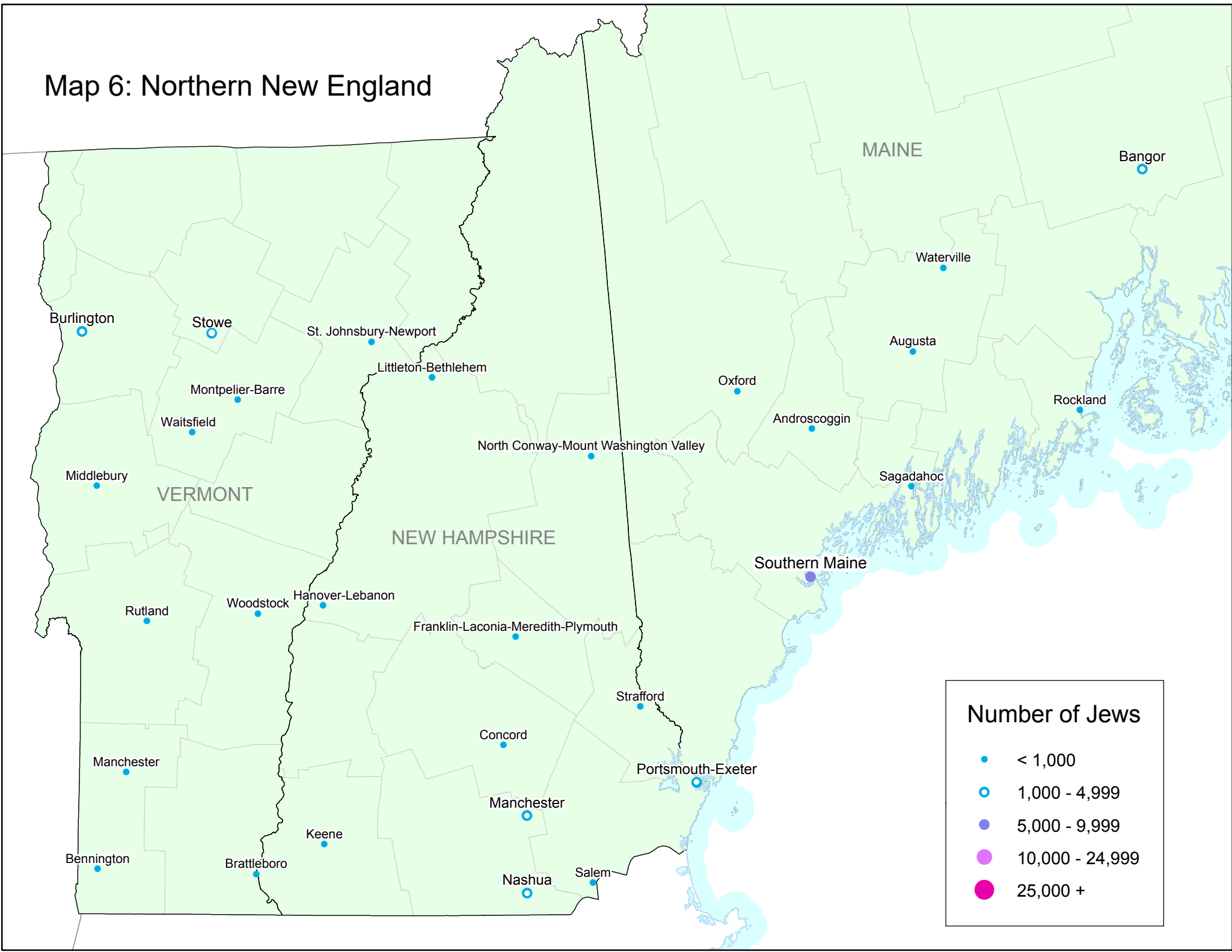
# Map 5: Southern New England

## Number of Jews

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



# Map 6: Northern New England



### **Middle Atlantic (Maps 7 to 9)**

**New Jersey** (609,250 full-year Jews plus 14,200 part-year Jews) (**Map 7**). The most significant Jewish populations are in Ocean County, Bergen County, Monmouth County, Southern New Jersey, Middlesex County, and Essex County.

The estimate for Ocean County (143,500 Jews) is based mostly on US Census data. Ocean County is the largest Jewish community in New Jersey and is the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 122,000 Jews, including 70,000 Jews in Monmouth (which includes 6,000 part-year residents who live in the community for 3-7 months of the year) and 52,000 Jews in Middlesex County. Middlesex-Monmouth is the second largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 19% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 13<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 119,400 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 100,000 in Bergen County, 8,000 in northern Passaic County, and 11,400 in Hudson County. Northern New Jersey is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 20% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 15<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

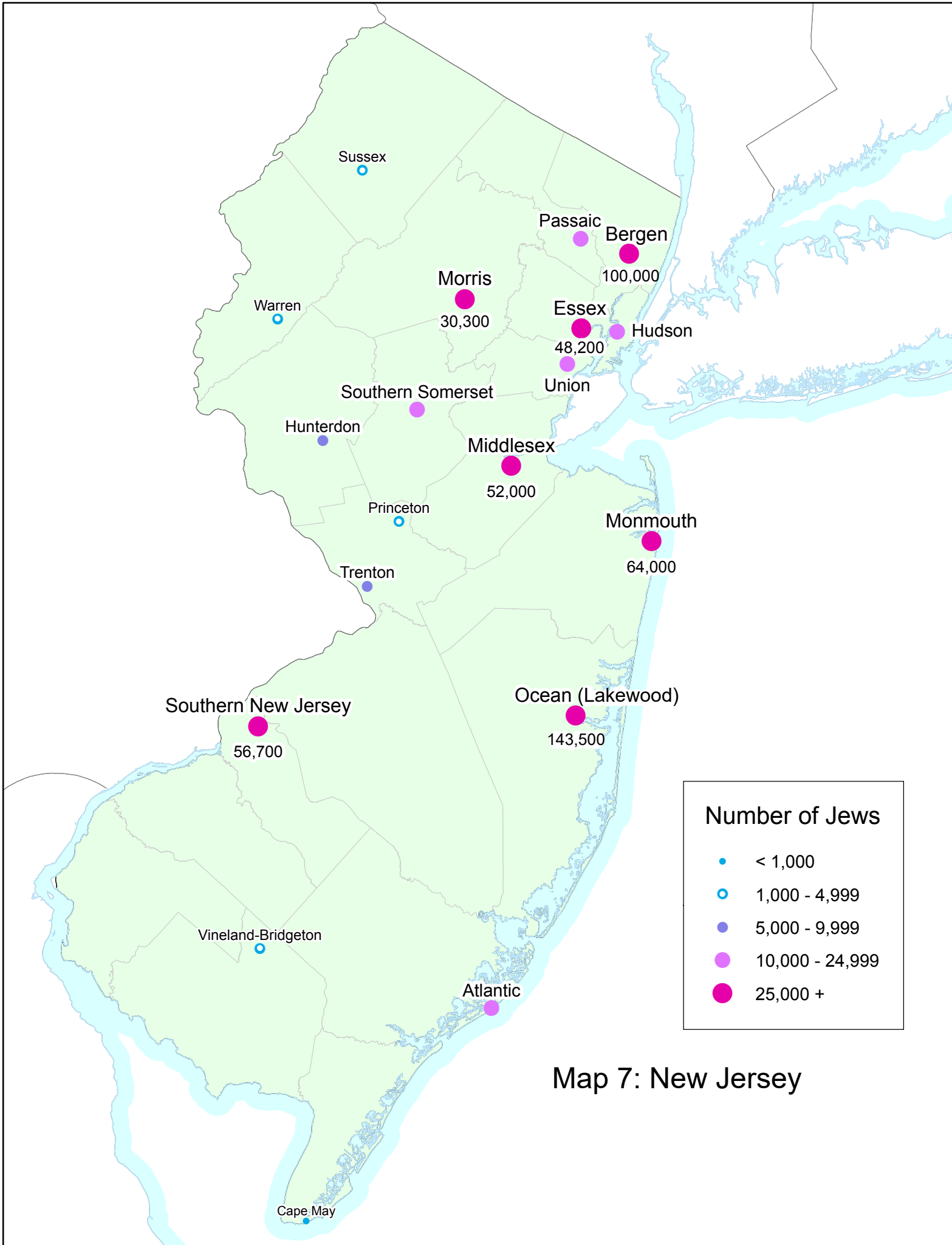
Based, in part, on a 1998 RDD study, updated with a 2012 DJN study, 115,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 48,200 in Essex County, 30,300 in Morris County, 24,400 in Union County, 7,400 in northern Somerset County, and 4,700 in Sussex County. Greater MetroWest is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 19% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 16<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Other communities with RDD studies in New Jersey include Southern New Jersey (2013) (60,000), 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 study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Southern New Jersey is the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 52<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

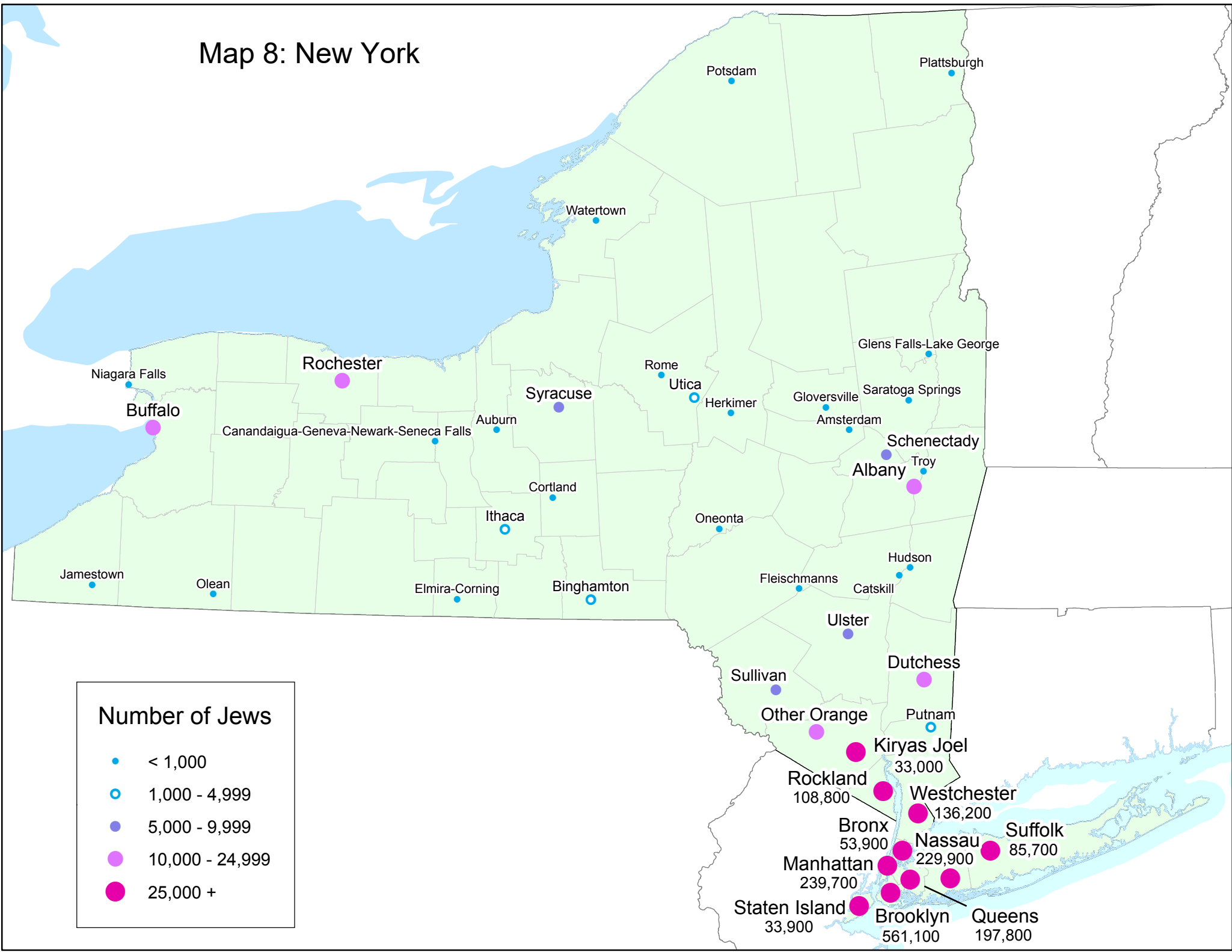
All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including southern Passaic County (12,000) and Trenton (6,000).

**New York** (1,785,670 Jews) (**Map 8**). Based on a 2011 RDD study, 1,538,000 Jews live in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, including 561,100 in Brooklyn, 239,700 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 86% of the Jews in New York State, and is the largest US Jewish community.



Map 7: New Jersey

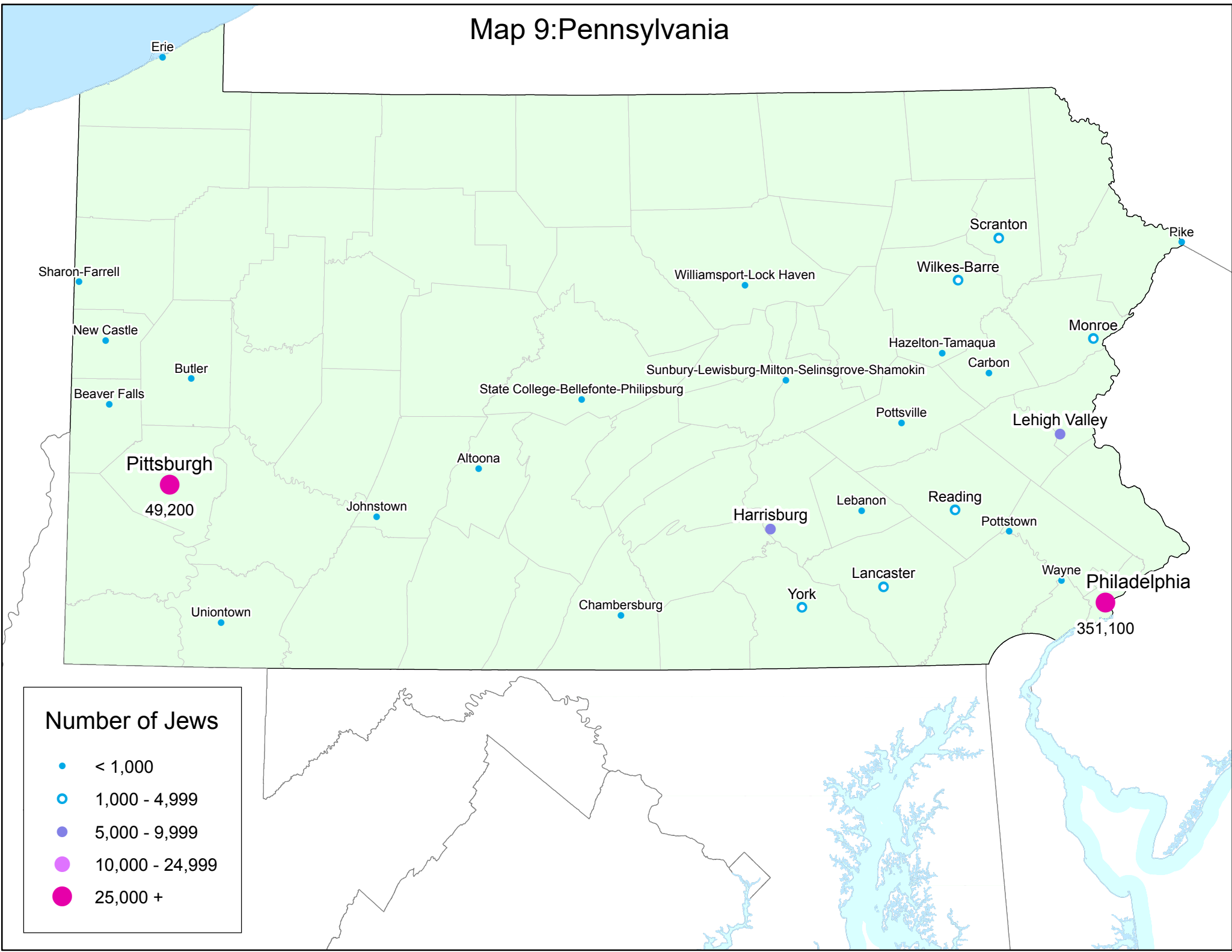
# Map 8: New York



**Number of Jews**

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

# Map 9: Pennsylvania



## Number of Jews

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



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

The 108,800 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland County is the 17<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The 45,000 estimate for Orange County includes an estimate of 33,000 for Kiryas Joel, based on the US Census. Orange County is the 32<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

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

**Pennsylvania** (434,165 Jews) (**Map 9**). Based on a 2019 ABS study, 351,100 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 162,100 in Philadelphia County, 84,500 in Montgomery County, 52,600 in Bucks County, 29,400 in Delaware County, and 22,500 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimate of 49,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Pittsburgh is the second largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 10% of Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 31<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

### **Midwest (Maps 10 to 12)**

**Illinois** (297,735 Jews) (**Map 10**). 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 6<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450, of which 175 live in Illinois), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Indiana** (25,145 Jews) (**Map 10**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, Indianapolis (17,900 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Indiana and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Indiana. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Iowa** (5,475 Jews) (**Map 11**). Des Moines-Ames (3,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Iowa, based on a 1956 scientific study using a different

methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated by an Informant Estimate in 2021. Des Moines-Ames accounts for 55% of the Jews in Iowa. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450, of which 275 live in Iowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and updated with an Informant Estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Kansas** (17,425 Jews) (**Map 11**). The Kansas portion of the Kansas City Jewish community contains 16,000 Jews, based on a 1985 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated in 2016. Kansas City is the largest Jewish community in Kansas, accounting for 92% of the Jews in Kansas. Adding in the 2,000 Jews who live in the Missouri portion of Kansas City, yields a combined population of 18,000. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Michigan** (87,905 Jews) (**Map 10**). Detroit (71,750 Jews), the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 82% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 25<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The estimate is based on a 2018 RDD study.

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

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

**Missouri** (64,275 Jews) (**Map 11**). 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 28<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

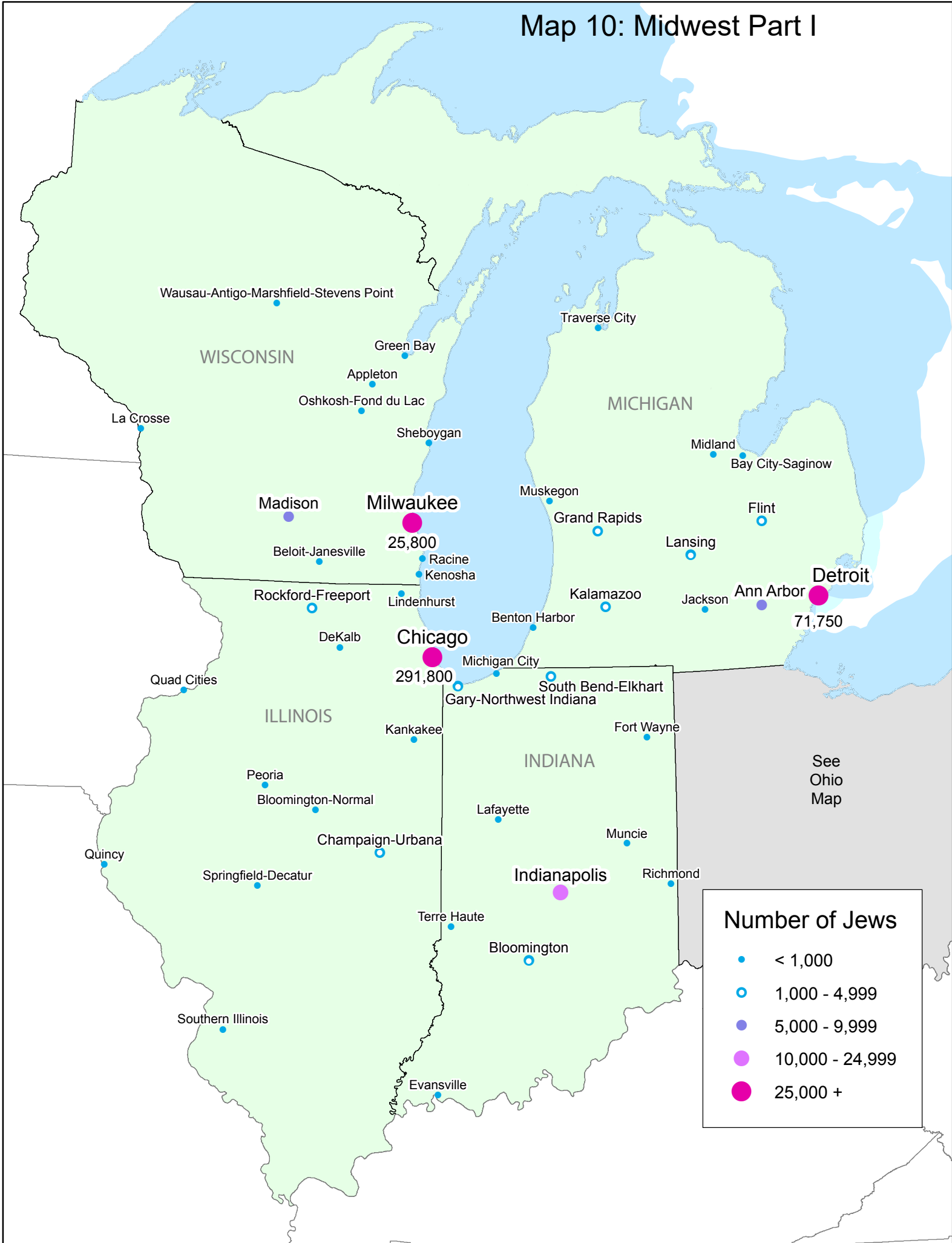
**Nebraska** (9,350 Jews) (**Map 11**). Omaha (8,800 Jews), based on a 2017 RDD estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Nebraska and accounts for 94% of the Jews in Nebraska. The estimate for Lincoln is an Informant/Internet Estimate.

**North Dakota** (400 Jews) (**Map 11**). The estimates for both Fargo (150 Jews) and Grand Forks (150) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

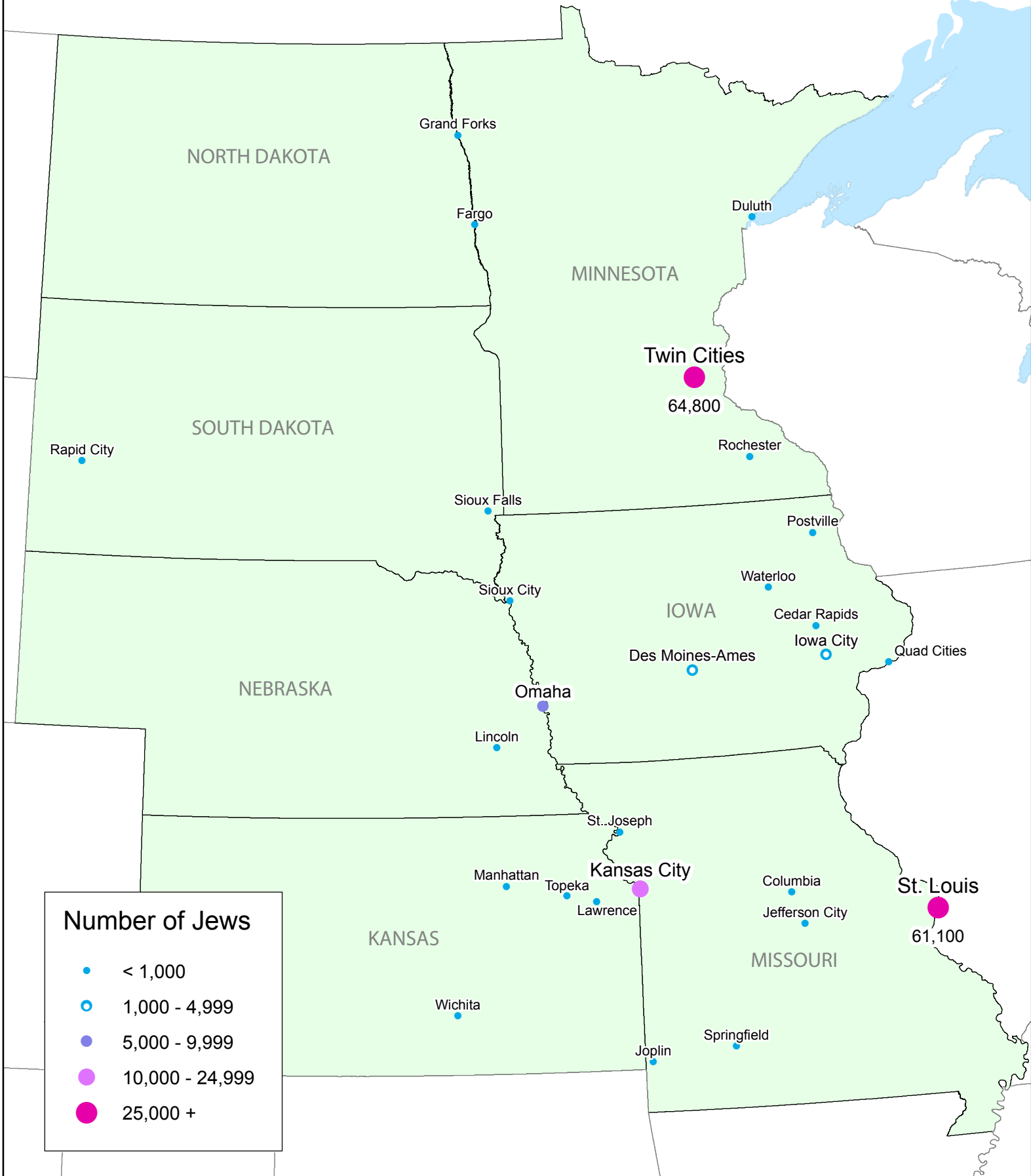
**Ohio** (151,640 Jews) (**Map 12**). Cleveland, with 80,800 Jews, based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Ohio, accounts for 53% of the Jews in Ohio, and is the 22<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

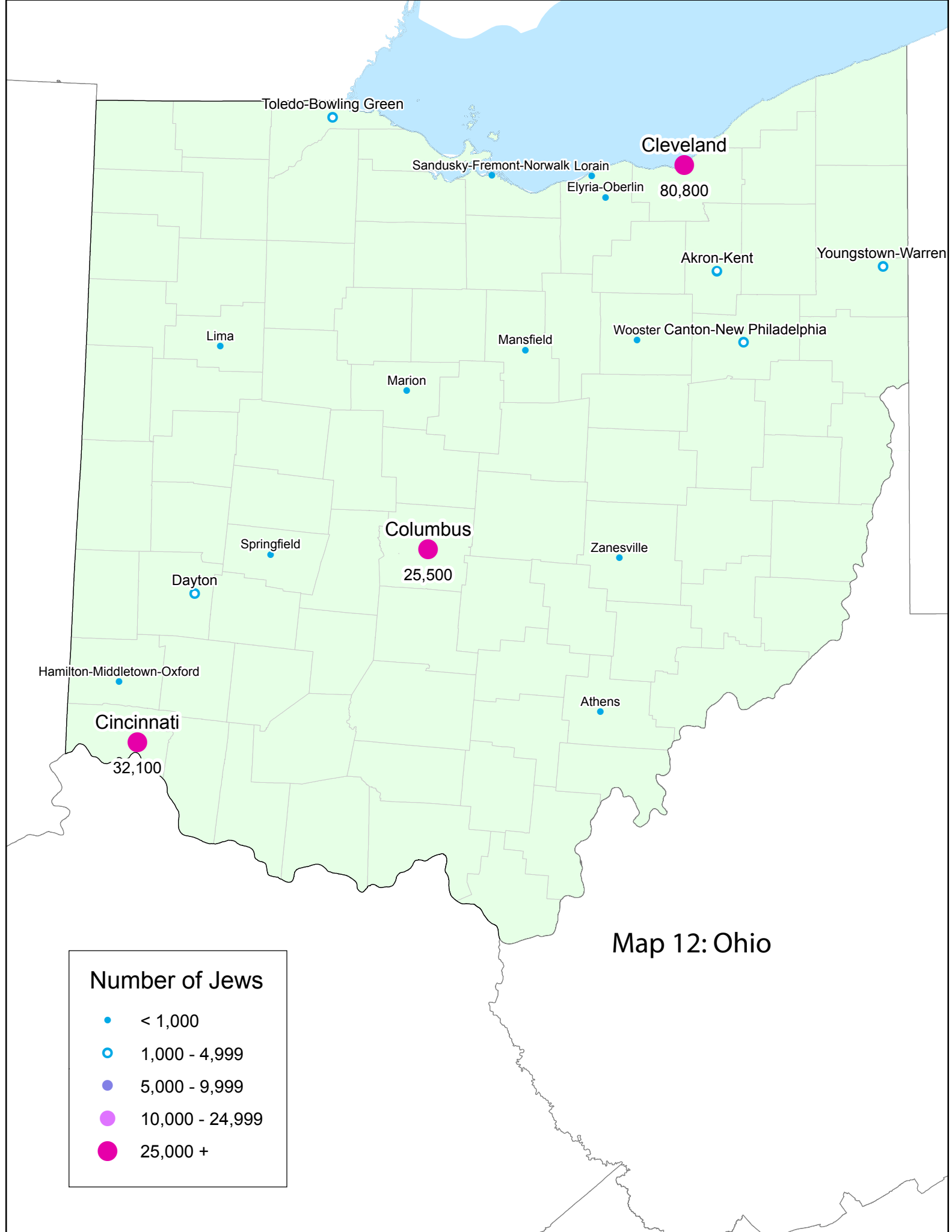
The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati, with 32,100 Jews, and Columbus, with 25,500. These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2008 and 2013, respectively. Cincinnati is the 38<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 44<sup>th</sup> largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati,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

# Map 10: Midwest Part I

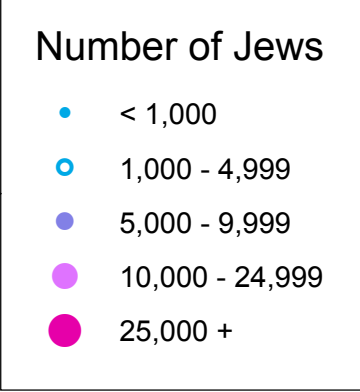


# Map 11: Midwest Part II





Map 12: Ohio



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

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

**Wisconsin** (33,455 Jews) (**Map 10**). Milwaukee (25,800 Jews), based on a 2011 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Wisconsin, accounts for 77% of the Jews in Wisconsin, and is the 43<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

### **South (Map 13 to 16)**

**Alabama** (10,325 Jews) (**Map 13**). Birmingham (6,300 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alabama and accounts for 61% of the Jews in Alabama. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/alabama-encyclopedia.html>)

**Arkansas** (2,225 Jews) (**Map 16**). Little Rock (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arkansas and accounts for 67% of the Jews in Arkansas. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/arkansas-encyclopedia.html>)

**Delaware** (15,100 Jews) (**Map 14**). The estimates of Jewish population in Delaware are all based on a 1995 RDD study, updated with a 2006 DJN study. Wilmington (7,600 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Delaware and accounts for 50% of the Jews in Delaware. The other Jewish communities are Newark (4,300) and Kent and Sussex Counties (Dover) (3,200).

**District of Columbia/Greater Washington** (295,500 Jews) (**Map 14**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, 295,500 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington, including 105,400 in Montgomery County (MD), 121,400 in Northern Virginia, 57,300 in the District of Columbia, and 11,400 in Prince George's County (MD). Greater Washington is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

**Florida** (663,495 full-year Jews, plus 69,050 part-year Jews) (**Map 15**). Based on RDD studies, 535,000 Jews, including 54,500 part-year residents, live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County<sup>0</sup>): Broward County (2016) 149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year residents; South Palm Beach (2018) 136,100, including 22,500 part-year residents; West Palm Beach (2018) 127,200, including 22,500 part-year residents; and Miami (2014) 123,200, including 4,200 part-year residents.

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<sup>20</sup> Palm Beach County consists of two Jewish communities: The South Palm Beach community includes Greater Boca Raton and Greater Delray Beach. The West Palm Beach community includes all other areas of Palm Beach County from Boynton Beach north to the Martin County line.

Broward County (149,000) is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community, Miami (123,200) is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest, South Palm Beach (136,100) is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest, and West Palm Beach (127,200) is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities account for 73% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include the service area of the Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast (St. Petersburg) (28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), Orlando (31,100, including 500 part-year residents), Sarasota (28,850, including 4,150 part-year residents), Tampa (23,000), and Jacksonville (16,000, including 100 part-year residents). Sarasota-Manatee is the 41<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community, St. Petersburg (28,000) is the 42<sup>nd</sup> largest, Orlando (31,100 residents) is the 39<sup>th</sup> largest, and Tampa (23,000) is the 48<sup>th</sup> largest.

The estimates for Jacksonville, and St. Petersburg are based on RDD studies (2001, 2002, and 2017 respectively). The estimate for Sarasota is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The RDD study for Orlando (1993) is considerably older but was updated with a 2010 DJN study. The estimate for Tampa is based on a 2010 DJN study.

The estimate for Naples (7,530, including 3,200 part-year residents) is based on a scientific study (neither RDD nor DJN) and the estimate for Tallahassee (2,800) is based on a 2010 DJN study. The estimate of 11,800 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 2018 RDD study for Stuart and a 2004 RDD study for St. Lucie. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (8,000, including 500 part-year residents).

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

**Georgia** (128,720 Jews) (**Map 13**). 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 14<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. The only other significant Jewish community in Georgia is Savannah (4,300), whose estimate, like all the other communities in Georgia, is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate. (<https://www.isjl.org/georgia-encyclopedia.html>)

**Kentucky** (12,500 Jews) (**Map 13**). Based on a 2006 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), Louisville (8,300 Jews) accounts for 66% of the Jews in Kentucky. Lexington (2,500), which is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate, is the only other significant Jewish community. All other estimates except Covington-Newport, which is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/kentucky-encyclopedia.html>)

**Louisiana** (14,900 Jews) (**Map 16**). New Orleans (12,000 Jews), based on a 1984 RDD study, updated in 2009 (post-Katrina) with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and in 2019 with an Informant/Internet estimate, accounts for 81% of the Jews in Louisiana. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/louisiana-encyclopedia.html>)

**Maryland** (240,100 Jews) (**Map 14**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, the largest Jewish community in Maryland is Montgomery County (105,400 Jews), which is part of



the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Montgomery County accounts for 44% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2019 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), Baltimore (95,400) is the second largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 20<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

The estimate of 18,700 Jews for Howard County (Columbia) is based on a 2010 RDD study. Three communities, the Maryland portion of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington (Montgomery and Prince George's Counties), Baltimore, and Howard County, account for 96% of the Jews in Maryland.

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

**Mississippi** (1,525 Jews) (**Map 13**). The estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Mississippi are Informant/Internet Estimates.

(<https://www.isjl.org/mississippi-encyclopedia.html>)

**North Carolina** (48,935 full-year Jews plus 1,060 part-year Jews) (**Map 13**) Charlotte (15,000 Jews), based on a 1997 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in North Carolina. Durham-Chapel Hill (7,500), Raleigh-Cary (15,000), Western North Carolina (4,200), and Greensboro (3,000) are other significant communities. With the exception of Western North Carolina, which is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), the other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Winston-Salem (1,200) is based on a 2011 DJN estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/north-carolina-encyclopedia.html>)

**Oklahoma** (4,425 Jews) (**Map 13**). Based on a 2010 DJN study, the largest Jewish community in Oklahoma is Oklahoma City-Norman (2,300 Jews). The estimate for Tulsa (2,000) is an Informant/Internet Estimate. (<https://www.isjl.org/oklahoma-encyclopedia.html>)

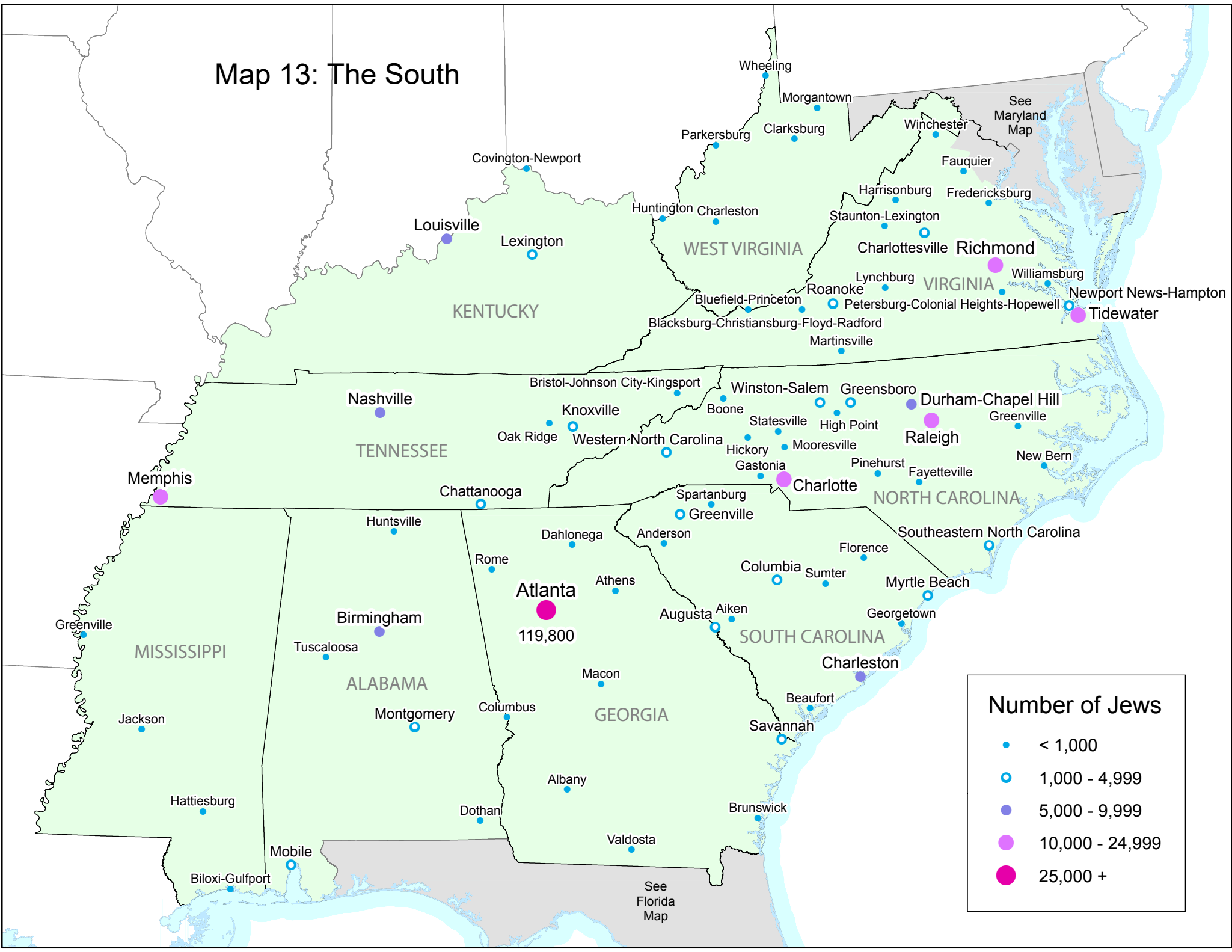
**South Carolina** (16,820 Jews) (**Map 13**). Charleston (9,000 Jews), based on an Informant Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in South Carolina and accounts for 54% of the Jews in South Carolina. The estimate for Greenville (2,000) is based on a DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. (<https://www.isjl.org/south-carolina-encyclopedia.html>)

**Tennessee** (22,800 Jews) (**Map 13**). The estimates for Memphis (10,000 Jews) and Nashville (9,000), the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Memphis and Nashville combined account for 83% of the Jews in Tennessee. The estimates for Knoxville (2,000), Chattanooga (1,400), and Oak Ridge (150) are based on DJN studies. Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport (125) is an Informant/Internet Estimate. (<https://www.isjl.org/tennessee-encyclopedia.html>)

**Texas** (175,630 Jews) (**Map 16**). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 40% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 26<sup>th</sup> 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).



# Map 13: The South



### Number of Jews

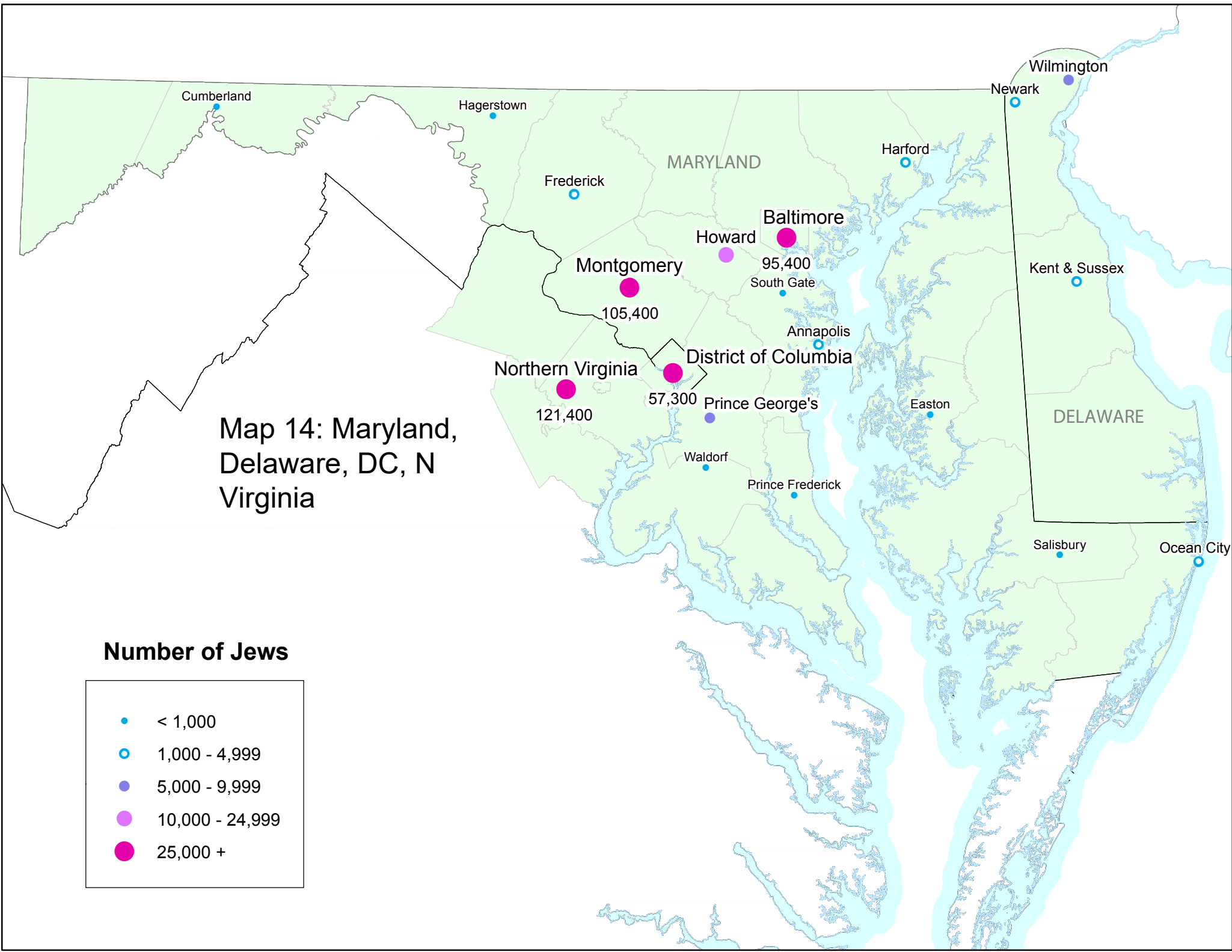
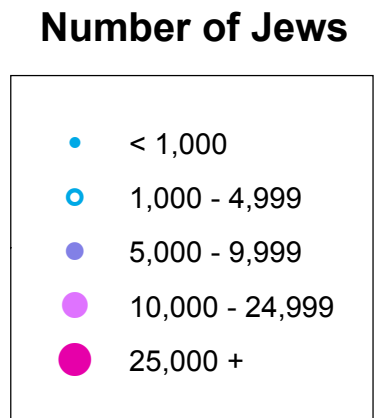
- < 1,000
- 1,000 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 24,999
- 25,000 +

**Atlanta**  
119,800

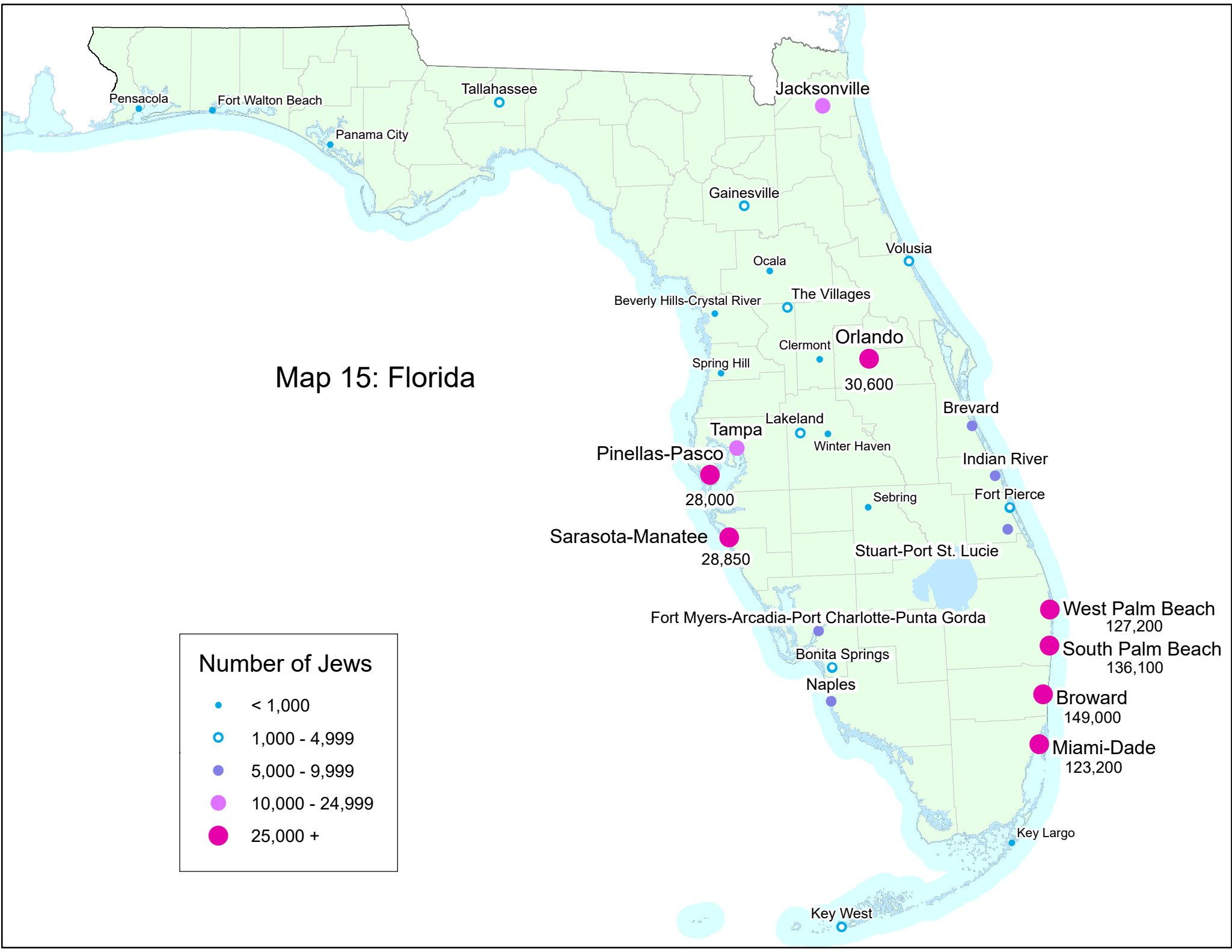
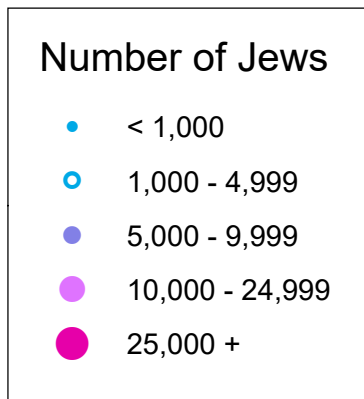
See Maryland Map

See Florida Map

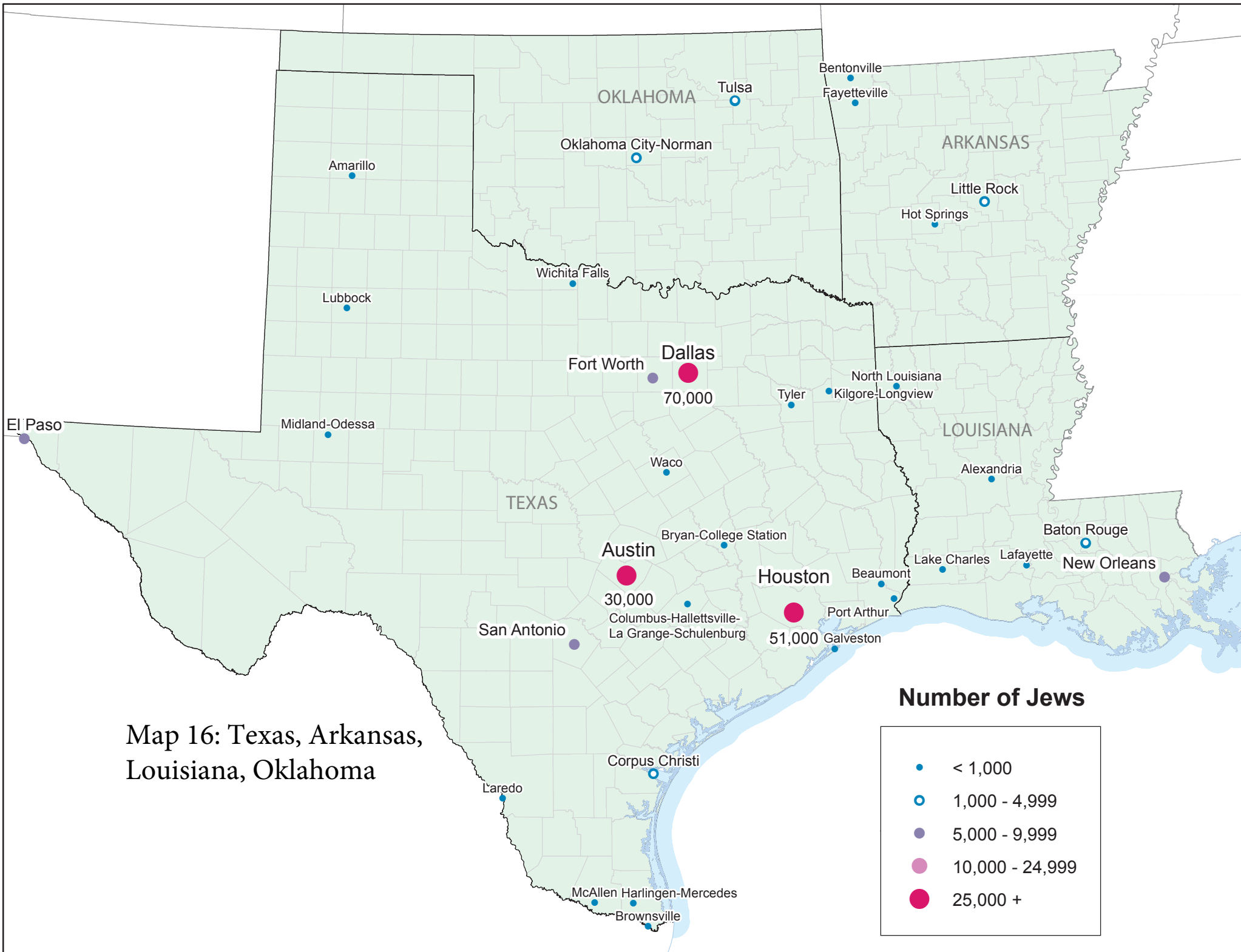
Map 14: Maryland, Delaware, DC, N Virginia



Map 15: Florida



Map 16: Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma



**Number of Jews**



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

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

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

**Virginia** (150,595 Jews) (**Maps 13 to 14**). Based on a 2017 RDD study, Northern Virginia (121,400 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Virginia and is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Northern Virginia accounts for 81% of the Jews in Virginia.

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

**West Virginia** (2,310 Jews) (**Map 13**). 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.

### **West (Maps 17 to 18)**

**Alaska** (5,750 Jews) (**Map 17**). 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** (123,925 full-year Jews plus 1,550 part-year Jews) (**Map 17**). Based on a 2002 RDD study, Phoenix (98,750 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Arizona, accounts for 77% of the Jews in Arizona, and is the 19<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

The estimates for Cochise County (600) and Santa Cruz County (100) are based on 2002 DJN studies. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**California** (1,187,990 full-year Jews plus 9,000 part-year Jews) (**Map 18**). Based on a 1997 RDD study, 519,200 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, which is the largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 44% of the Jews in California, and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2017 study, 310,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Community Federation & Foundation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties, including 61,500 in San Francisco County, 37,300 in Marin County, 33,800 in parts of Santa Clara County, 29,700 in San Mateo County, 15,100 in Santa Cruz County, and 8,200 in Sonoma County. This Federation recently absorbed (from

the now defunct Jewish Federation of the East Bay) Alameda County (63,100), Contra Costa County (55,900), Napa County (2,100), and Solano County (3,900). The San Francisco area is the 4<sup>nd</sup> largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 26% of the Jews in California, and is the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Jewish community in California and the 18<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2017 RDD study, 39,400 Jews live in San Jose, which is the 33<sup>nd</sup> largest US Jewish community.

Based on Informant/Internet Estimates, 80,000 Jews live in Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach); 35,000, in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys; 23,750, in Long Beach; 15,000, in Ventura County (excluding the Simi-Conejo area included in Los Angeles); and 8,500, in Santa Barbara. Orange County is the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the 36<sup>th</sup> largest, and Long Beach is the 46<sup>th</sup>.

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

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

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

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

**Colorado** (98,400 Jews) (**Map 17**). Denver (90,800 Jews), is based on a 2018 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), the largest Jewish community in Colorado, accounts for 92% of the Jews in Colorado, and is the 21<sup>st</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

**Hawaii** (7,100 Jews, plus 1,000 part-year residents) (**Map 17**). Oahu (Honolulu) (5,200 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Hawaii and accounts for 73% of the Jews in Hawaii. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Idaho** (2,125 Jews) (**Map 17**). Boise (1,500 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Idaho and accounts for 71% of the Jews in Idaho. Estimates for all four small Jewish communities in Idaho are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Montana** (1,495 Jews) (**Map 17**). Estimates for all five small Jewish communities are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

**Nevada** (79,800 Jews) (**Map 17**). 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 91% of the Jews in Nevada, and is the 24<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2011 DJN study, 7,500 Jews live in Reno-Carson City.

**New Mexico** (12,625 Jews) (**Map 17**). Albuquerque (7,500 Jews), based on a 2011 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in New Mexico and accounts for 59% of the Jews in New Mexico. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Santa Fe-Las Vegas (4,000).

**Oregon** (40,650 Jews) (**Map 17**). The service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland (36,400 Jews), based on a 2011 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), includes 33,800 Jews in Portland and 2,600 in Vancouver (WA). Portland is the largest Jewish community in Oregon, accounts for 83% of the Jews in Oregon, and is the 34<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

**Utah** (5,650 full-year Jews plus 400 part-year Jews) (**Map 17**). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Utah and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Utah. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

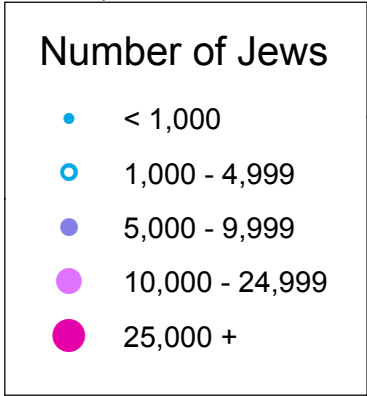
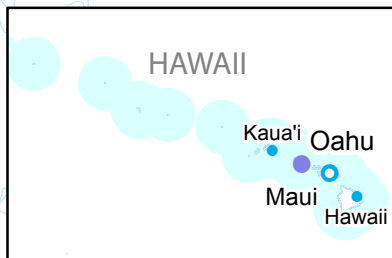
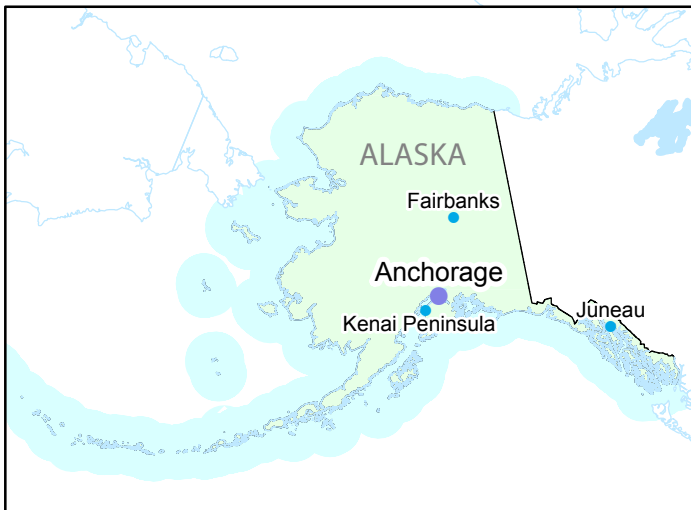
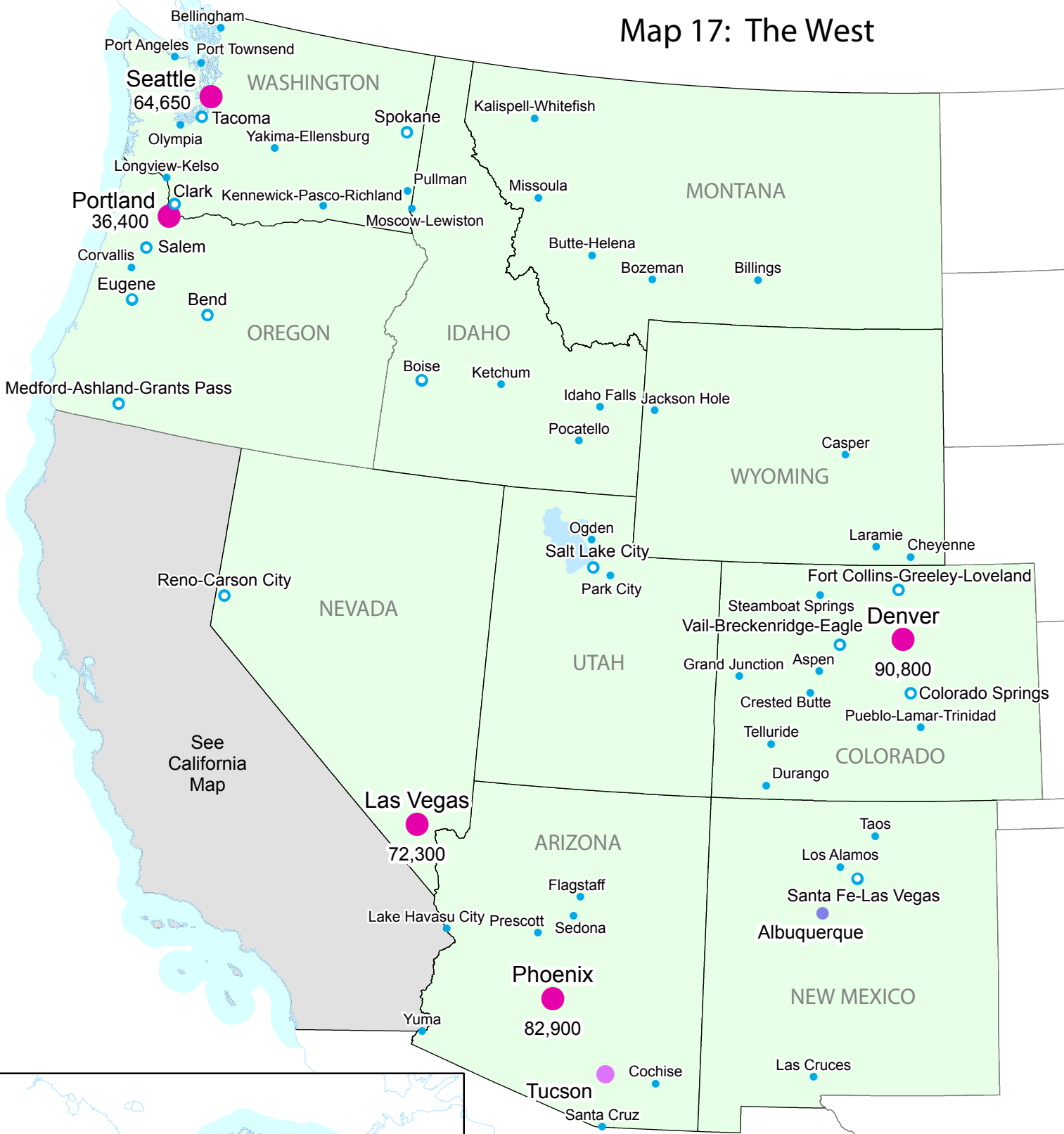
**Washington** (75,350 Jews) (**Map 17**). Seattle (64,650 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study and updated with an Informant Estimate in 2019, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for 86% of the Jews in Washington, and is the 27<sup>th</sup> largest US Jewish community.

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

**Wyoming** (1,150 full-year Jews plus 200 part-year Jews) (**Map 17**). Estimates for all four small Jewish communities are Informant/Internet Estimates.



# Map 17: The West

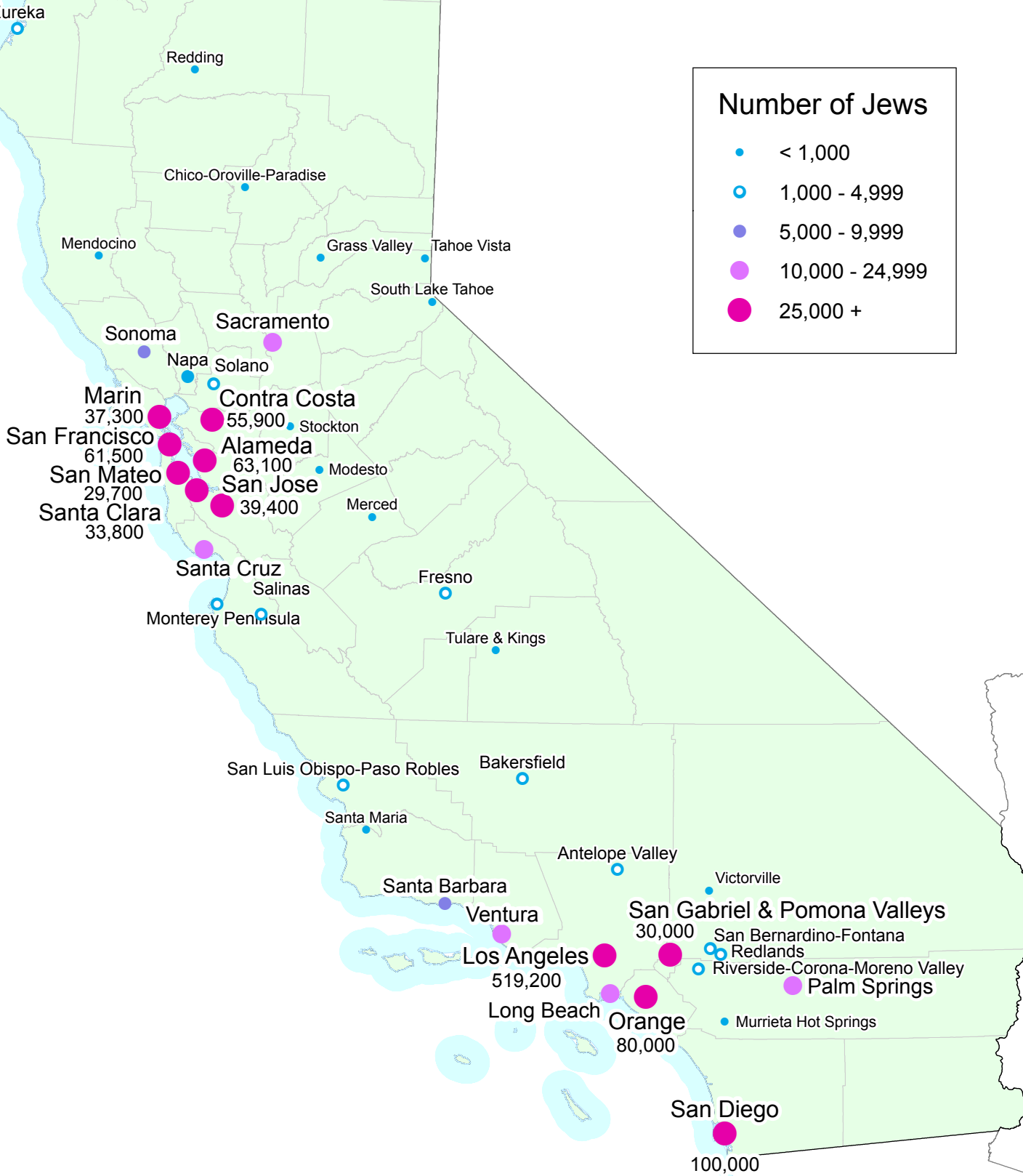




# Map 18: California

## Number of Jews

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



## Section 6 Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, running from a low of 6,000,000 by DellaPergola (see the World Jewish population report in this series 8) to 7,600,000 by Tighe et al. (2020), the current number reported in this report of 7,300,000 provides a reasonable estimate, one which is supported by the 2020 Pew Research Center figure of 7,500,000. As one professional observer put it, “It’s not like we have a set of estimates claiming 15 million and another claiming 3 million. That they are all between 7.3 and 7.6 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 people define themselves (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. The recognition of 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.

**In sum, the size of the US Jewish population is not only dependent on fertility but on inclusivity, and not only on procreation but on socialization, as well as net migration.** Nonetheless, our effort is to provide, in one source, the best possible estimates for the national, state, regional, urban, and local areas of the US Jewish population, as a reference for today and a legacy for posterity.

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## Appendix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
<b>Alabama</b>			
2017	Auburn	100	
2019	Birmingham (Jefferson County) (Birmingham Jewish Federation)	6,300	
2014	Dothan	200	
2016	Huntsville	750	
2014	Mobile (Baldwin & Mobile Counties)	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	325	
	<b>Total Alabama</b>	<b>10,325</b>	
<b>Alaska</b>			
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>5,750</b>	
<b>Arizona</b>			
2016	<b>Cochise County (Sierra Vista) (2002)<sup>a</sup></b>	600	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
2020	Lake Havasu City	500	
2021	<b>Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)</b>	13,000	
2021	<b>Phoenix (2002)</b>	28,100	
2021	<b>Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)</b>	41,100	
2021	<b>Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)</b>	16,550	
2021	<b>Greater Phoenix Total (2002)</b>	98,750	
2016	Prescott	1,200	
2002	<b>Santa Cruz County (2002)<sup>a</sup></b>	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50
2019	<b>West-Northwest (2002)</b>	3,450	
2019	<b>Northeast (2002)</b>	7,850	
2019	<b>Central (2002)</b>	7,150	
2019	<b>Southeast (2002)</b>	2,500	
2019	<b>Green Valley (2002)</b>	450	
2019	<b>Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona -Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)</b>	21,400	1,000
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>123,925</b>	<b>1,550</b>

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Arkansas</b>		
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2021	Little Rock (Jewish Federation of Arkansas)	1,500	
	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total Arkansas</b>	<b>2,225</b>	
	<b>California</b>		
2001	Antelope Valley (Lancaster-Palmdale in LA County)	3,000	
2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600	
2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750	
2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000	
2018	<b>Fresno (Fresno County) (2011)<sup>a</sup></b>	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2021	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	<b>Airport Marina (1997)</b>	22,140	
2009	<b>Beach Cities (1997)</b>	17,270	
2009	<b>Beverly Hills (1997)</b>	20,500	
2009	<b>Burbank-Glendale (1997)</b>	19,840	
2009	<b>Central (1997)</b>	11,600	
2009	<b>Central City (1997)</b>	4,710	
2009	<b>Central Valley (1997)</b>	27,740	
2009	<b>Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)</b>	29,310	
2009	<b>Culver City (1997)</b>	9,110	
2009	<b>Eastern Belt (1997)</b>	3,900	
2009	<b>Encino-Tarzana (1997)</b>	50,290	
2009	<b>Fairfax (1997)</b>	54,850	
2009	<b>High Desert (1997)</b>	10,920	
2009	<b>Hollywood (1997)</b>	10,390	
2009	<b>Malibu-Palisades (1997)</b>	27,190	
2009	<b>North Valley (1997)</b>	36,760	
2009	<b>Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)</b>	6,780	
2009	<b>San Pedro (1997)</b>	5,310	
2009	<b>Santa Monica-Venice (1997)</b>	23,140	
2009	<b>Simi-Conejo (1997)</b>	38,470	
2009	<b>Southeast Valley (1997)</b>	28,150	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	<b>West Valley (1997)</b>	40,160	
2009	<b>Westwood (1997)</b>	20,670	
2009	<b><i>Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach, &amp; southern Ventura County) Total (1997)</i></b>	519,200	
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
2001	Merced County	190	
2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	<b>Monterey Peninsula (2011) <sup>a</sup></b>	4,500	
2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach)	80,000	
2021	<b>Palm Springs (1998)</b>	2,500	900
2021	<b>Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)</b>	3,300	5,900
2021	<b>Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)</b>	3,700	1,900
2021	<b>East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)</b>	1,200	250
2021	<b>North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (1998)</b>	300	50
2021	<b><i>Jew Federation of the Desert (Palm Springs) (Coachella Valley) Total (1998)</i></b>	11,000	9,000
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
2021	<b>Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, &amp; Yolo Counties) (1993) (except Lake Tahoe area)<sup>d</sup></b>	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	
2016	<b>North County Coastal (2003)</b>	27,000	
2016	<b>North County Inland (2003)</b>	20,300	
2016	<b>Greater East San Diego (2003)</b>	21,200	
2016	<b>La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)</b>	16,200	
2016	<b>Central San Diego (2003)</b>	13,700	
2016	<b>South County (2003)</b>	1,600	
2016	<b><i>San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)</i></b>	100,000	
2021	<b>Alameda County (2018)</b>	63,100	
2021	<b>Contra Costa County (2018)</b>	55,900	
2021	<b>Marin County (2018)</b>	37,300	
2021	<b>Napa County (2018)</b>	2,100	
2021	<b>San Francisco County (2018)</b>	61,500	
2021	<b>San Mateo County Total (2018)</b>	29,700	
2021	<b>Santa Clara County (part) (2018)</b>	33,800	
2021	<b>Santa Cruz County (2018)</b>	15,100	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>Solano County (Vallejo) (2018)</b>	3,900	
2021	<b>Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2018)</b>	8,200	
2021	<i>Jewish Community Federation &amp; Endowment Fund of San Francisco,</i>		
2021	<i>the Peninsula, Marin &amp; Sonoma Counties (2018)</i>	310,600	
2021	<b>Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley Total (Parts of Santa Clara County) (San Jose)</b>	39,400	
2021	<b>San Francisco Bay Area Total</b>	350,000	
2018	<b>Santa Clara County (2018) Total</b>	73,200	
2020	San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-C Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair- Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland)	35,000	
2016	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County)	1,000	
2021	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	8,500	
2007	Santa Maria	500	
2016	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	100	
2016	Stockton	900	
2016	Tahoe Vista	200	
2016	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350	
2021	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo of Los Angeles)	15,000	
2016	Victorville	100	
	Other Places	450	
	<b>Total California</b>	<b>1,187,990</b>	<b>9,000</b>
	<b>Colorado</b>		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	<b>Colorado Springs (2010) <sup>a</sup></b>	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2016	Durango	200	
2020	<b>Denver (2007)</b>	24,500	
2020	<b>South Metro (2007)</b>	17,300	
2020	<b>Boulder (2007)</b>	23,600	
2020	<b>North &amp; West Metro (2007)</b>	17,250	
2020	<b>Aurora (2007)</b>	4,550	
2020	<b>North &amp; East Metro (2007)</b>	3,600	
2018	<i>Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, &amp; Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)</i>	90,800	
2013	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	1,500	
2016	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	300	
2015	Pueblo	150	
2016	Steamboat Springs	300	
1996	Telluride	125	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2011	<b>Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle &amp; Summit Counties) (2011)</b> <sup>a</sup>	1,500	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>98,400</b>	
	<b>Connecticut</b>		
1996	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2014	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	5,000	
2019	Greenwich	7,500	
2009	<b>Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)</b>	15,800	
2009	<b>Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)</b>	6,400	
2009	<b>East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford County &amp; Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)</b>	4,800	
2009	<b>South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington-Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam-Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, &amp; Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)</b>	5,000	
2009	<b>Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)</b>	800	
2009	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Total (2000)</i></b>	<b>32,800</b>	
	<b>The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook in Middlesex County &amp; Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)</b>	4,900	
	<b>The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County &amp; Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)</b>	3,200	
2016	<b>The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)</b>	8,800	
2016	<b>Hamden (2010)</b>	3,200	
2016	<b>The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)</b>	2,900	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)</i></b>	<b>23,000</b>	
2021	New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County) (Jewish Federation of Eastern Connecticut)	3,800	
2021	<b>Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County &amp; Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010)</b> <sup>a</sup>	4,500	
2021	<b>Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010)</b> <sup>a</sup>	3,500	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010)</i></b> <sup>a</sup>	<b>8,000</b>	
2018	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000	
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500	
2020	Torrington	600	
2000	<b>Westport (2000)</b>	5,000	
2000	<b>Weston (2000)</b>	1,850	
2000	<b>Wilton (2000)</b>	1,550	
2000	<b>Norwalk (2000)</b>	3,050	
2014	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2000	<i>Federation for Jewish Philanthropy in Upper Fairfield County Total (2000)</i>	24,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400	
	<b>Total Connecticut</b>	<b>118,350</b>	
	<b>Delaware</b>		
2021	<b>Kent &amp; Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006)<sup>b</sup></b>	3,200	
2021	<b>Newark (1995, 2006)<sup>b</sup></b>	4,300	
2021	<b>Wilmington (1995, 2006)<sup>b</sup></b>	7,600	
	<b>Total Delaware (1995, 2006)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>15,100</b>	
	<b>Washington, D.C.</b>		
2017	<b>Total District of Columbia (2003)</b>	<b>57,300</b>	
2017	<b>Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	87,000	
2017	<b>Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	18,400	
2017	<b>Prince George's County (Maryland) (2017)</b>	11,400	
2017	<b>North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	24,500	
2017	<b>Central Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	23,100	
2017	<b>East Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	54,400	
2017	<b>West-Northern Virginia (2017)</b>	19,400	
2017	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017)</i></b>	<b>295,500</b>	
	<b>Florida</b>		
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	Brevard County (Melbourne-Palm Bay)	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
2021	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, & Northern Lee Counties)	7,000	
2017	Bonita Springs -Southern Lee County <sup>d</sup>	500	500
2017	Jewish Federation of Lee & Charlotte Counties (Total)	7,500	500
2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060	
2019	Fort Walton Beach	400	
2017	Gainesville	2,500	
2021	<b>Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015)<sup>e</sup></b>	10,900	
2021	<b>The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015)<sup>e</sup></b>	2,300	
2021	<b>Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, &amp; St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015)<sup>e</sup></b>	2,700	
2021	<b><i>(Jewish Federation and Foundation of Northeast Florida) (Jacksonville) Total (2002, 2015)<sup>e</sup></i></b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>100</b>
2016	Key Largo	100	
2021	Islamorada, Marathon, Tavernier and other Florida Keys	900	
2021	Key West	1,000	
	<b>Total Monroe County</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
1996	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Marco Island <sup>d</sup>	400	600
2021	Other Collier County (Naples) <sup>d</sup>	3,930	2,600
2021	Jewish Federation of Collier County (Naples) (2017) <sup>d</sup>	4,330	3,200
2021	Ocala (Marion County)	1,000	
2021	<b>North Orlando (Seminole County &amp; southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010) <sup>b</sup></b>	11,900	300
2021	<b>Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010) <sup>b</sup></b>	10,600	100
2021	<b>South Orlando (parts of Orlando &amp; northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010) <sup>b</sup></b>	8,100	100
2021	<b>(Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando (Orlando) Total (1993, 2010) <sup>b</sup></b>	30,600	500
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2021	<b>North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)</b>	8,800	800
2021	<b>Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)</b>	2,300	500
2021	<b>South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)</b>	10,950	200
2021	<b>Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)</b>	22,050	1,500
2021	<b>Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)</b>	4,450	
2021	<b>Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast Total (2017)</b>	26,500	1,500
2019	<b>Coastal Areas/Downtown (2019)</b>	3,900	2,400
2019	<b>Lakewood Ranch (2019)</b>	3,200	150
2019	<b>Rest of Sarasota County (2019)</b>	11,000	1,050
2019	<b>Rest of Manatee County (2019)</b>	6,600	550
2015	<b>Sarasota-Manatee Total (2019)</b>	24,700	4,150
2018	<b>East Boca (2018)</b>	24,400	3,700
2018	<b>Central Boca (2018)</b>	32,200	9,900
2018	<b>West Boca (2018)</b>	18,600	400
2018	<b>Boca Raton Subtotal (2018)</b>	75,200	14,000
2018	<b>Delray Beach (2005)</b>	38,400	8,500
2018	<b>South Palm Beach Subtotal (2018)</b>	113,600	22,500
2018	<b>Boynton Beach (2018)</b>	30,400	5,500
2018	<b>Lake Worth (2018)</b>	25,600	2,500
2018	<b>Town of Palm Beach (2018)</b>	1,700	1,400
2018	<b>West Palm Beach (2018)</b>	11,000	1,300
2018	<b>Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2018)</b>	9,600	1,100
2018	<b>North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2018)</b>	26,400	10,700
2018	<b>West Palm Beach Subtotal (2018)</b>	104,700	22,500
2018	<b>Palm Beach County Total (2018)</b>	218,300	45,000
2018	<b>North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	36,000	2,200

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	<b>North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)</b>	18,500	200
2018	<b>Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)</b>	9,500	100
2018	<b><i>North Dade Subtotal (2014)</i></b>	64,000	2,500
2018	<b>West Kendall (2014)</b>	17,500	200
2018	<b>East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)</b>	6,800	100
2018	<b>Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)</b>	11,900	400
2018	<b><i>South Dade Subtotal (2014)</i></b>	36,200	700
2018	<b>North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)</b>	4,300	400
2018	<b>Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	9,800	500
2018	<b>South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)</b>	4,800	100
2018	<b><i>The Beaches Subtotal (2014)</i></b>	18,900	1,000
2018	<b><i>Miami-Dade County Total (2014)</i></b>	119,000	4,200
2019	<b>East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)</b>	9,400	400
2019	<b>North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)</b>	8,000	1,800
2019	<b>Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)</b>	27,200	1,200
2019	<b>Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)</b>	24,000	1,000
2019	<b>Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)</b>	39,400	300
2019	<b>West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)</b>	35,700	600
2019	<b><i>Broward County Total (2016)</i></b>	143,700	5,300
	<b><i>Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, &amp; Palm Beach Counties) Total</i></b>	481,000	54,500
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	
2012	Spring Hill	350	
2019	<b>Stuart (Martin County) (2018)</b>	8,000	200
2004	<b>Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004)<sup>b</sup></b>	2,900	
2019	<b><i>Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004, 2018)<sup>b</sup></i></b>	10,900	900
2015	<b>Tallahassee (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	2,800	
2017	<b>Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	23,000	
2021	The Villages (Oxford-Leesburg) (Includes northern Sumter, northwestern Lake, and southern Marion counties)	4,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2021	Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in North Orlando) & Flagler Counties		
	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler Counties</i></b>	4,500	
2020	Winter Haven (Polk County)	1,000	
	Other Places	25	
	<b>Total Florida</b>	663,495	69,050

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
<b>Georgia</b>			
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2012	<b>Intown (2006)</b>	28,900	
2012	<b>North Metro Atlanta (2006)</b>	28,300	
2012	<b>East Cobb Expanded (2006)</b>	18,400	
2012	<b>Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)</b>	15,700	
2012	<b>Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)</b>	14,000	
2012	<b>North &amp; West Perimeter (2006)</b>	9,000	
2012	<b>South (2006)</b>	5,500	
2012	<b>Atlanta Total (2006)</b>	119,800	
2019	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,600	
2009	Brunswick	120	
2015	Columbus	600	
2009	Dahlonega	150	
2015	Macon	750	
2010	Rome	100	
2021	Savannah (Chatham County)	4,300	
2009	Valdosta	100	
	Other Places	250	
	<b>Total Georgia</b>	128,720	
<b>Hawaii</b>			
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2018	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	<b>Oahu (Honolulu) (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	5,200	
	<b>Total Hawaii</b>	7,100	1,000
<b>Idaho</b>			
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	
	<b>Total Idaho</b>	2,125	
<b>Illinois</b>			
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2021	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400	
2019	Decatur	100	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010)</b>	70,150	
2021	<b>Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010)</b>	19,100	
2021	<b>Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010)</b>	64,600	
2021	<b>North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010)</b>	56,300	
2021	<b>Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, &amp; McHenry County) (2010)</b>	51,950	
2021	<b>Western Suburbs (DuPage &amp; Kane Counties &amp; Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010)</b>	23,300	
2021	<b>Southern Suburbs (south &amp; southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana &amp; Will County) (2010)</b>	6,400	
2021	<b>Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, &amp; Will Counties) Total (2010)</b>	291,800	
2001	DeKalb	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2021	Peoria	800	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	175	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport &amp; surrounding Scott County) (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	275	
2021	<b>Quad Cities Total (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	450	
2015	Quincy	100	
2021	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	650	
2015	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)	500	
2021	Springfield-Decatur (Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	830	
	Other Places	325	
2021	<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, &amp; Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	<b>Total Illinois</b>	<b>297,735</b>	
	<b>Indiana</b>		
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
2021	Fort Wayne	800	
2021	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties) (Jewish Federation of NW Indiana)	2,000	
2017	<b>North of Core (2017)</b>	9,200	
2017	<b>Core Area (2017)</b>	6,100	
2017	<b>South of Core (2017)</b>	2,600	
2017	<b>Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis Total (2017)</b>	17,900	
2014	Lafayette	400	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2021	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Benton Harbor (Michigan)	150	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i></b>	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	<b>Total Indiana</b>	25,145	
	<b>Iowa</b>		
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
2021	<b>Des Moines-Ames (1956)<sup>d</sup></b>	3,000	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	Iowa City/Coralville (Johnson County)	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	175	
2021	<b>Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport &amp; surrounding Scott County) (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	275	
2021	<b>Quad Cities Total (1990)<sup>d</sup></b>	450	
2021	Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties)	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	<b>Total Iowa</b>	5,475	
	<b>Kansas</b>		
2016	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985) <sup>d</sup>	16,000	
2016	<b>Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)<sup>d</sup></b>	2,000	
2016	<b>Kansas City Total (1985)<sup>d</sup></b>	18,000	
2017	Lawrence	300	
2014	Manhattan	175	
2014	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300	
2021	Wichita (Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation)	625	
	Other Places	25	
2019	Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation (Total)	650	
	<b>Total Kansas</b>	17,425	
	<b>Kentucky</b>		
2019	<b>Covington-Newport (2019)</b>	1,600	
2021	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties)		
	Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass	2,500	
2015	<b>Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006)<sup>d</sup></b>	8,300	
2013	Other Places	100	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky</i>		
	<i>(Alton-Bellefonte-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,</i>		

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, &amp; Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	<b>Total Kentucky</b>	12,500	
	<b>Louisiana</b>		
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2021	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, & West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2019	<b>New Orleans (Jefferson &amp; Orleans Parishes) (1984, 2009) <sup>e</sup></b>	12,000	
2021	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2021	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2021	<i>North Louisiana Jewish Federation (Bossier &amp; Caddo Parishes) Total</i>	600	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Louisiana</b>	14,900	
	<b>Maine</b>		
2007	<b>Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) <sup>a</sup></b>	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	<b>Oxford County (South Paris) (2007) <sup>a</sup></b>	750	
2017	Rockland	300	
2007	<b>Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007) <sup>a</sup></b>	400	
2021	<b>Portland (2007)</b>	4,425	
2021	<b>Other Cumberland County (2007)</b>	2,350	
2021	<b>York County (2007)</b>	1,575	
2018	<i>Southern Maine Total (2007)</i>	8,350	
2014	Waterville	225	
	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Maine</b>	12,550	
	<b>Maryland</b>		
2010	<b>Annapolis (2010) <sup>a</sup></b>	3,500	
2020	<b>Pikesville (2020)</b>	21,000	
2020	<b>Park Heights-Cheswolde (2020)</b>	14,300	
2020	<b>Owings Mills (2020)</b>	6,700	
2020	<b>Reisterstown (2020)</b>	9,500	
2020	<b>Mount Washington (2020)</b>	2,900	
2020	<b>Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2020)</b>	11,400	
2020	<b>Downtown (2020)</b>	5,700	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2020	<b>Guilford-Roland Park (2020)</b>	10,500	
2020	<b>Randallstown-Liberty Road (2020)</b>	1,000	
2020	<b>Other Baltimore County (2020)</b>	6,700	
2020	<b>Carroll County (2020)</b>	5,700	
2020	<b><i>Baltimore Total (2020)</i></b>	95,400	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2020	<b>Howard County (Columbia) (2020)</b>	18,700	
2016	<b>Lower Montgomery County (2003)</b>	87,000	
2016	<b>Upper Montgomery County (2003)</b>	18,400	
2016	<b>Prince George's County (2003)</b>	11,400	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)</i></b>	116,800	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2017	Waldorf	200	
2012	South Gate	100	
	<b>Total Maryland</b>	<b>240,100</b>	
	<b>Massachusetts</b>		
2016	<b>Attleboro (2002) <sup>a</sup></b>	800	
2016	<b>State of Rhode Island (2002)</b>	18,750	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total</i></b>	19,550	
2021	<b>Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) <sup>d</sup></b>	600	80
2021	<b>Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) <sup>d</sup></b>	1,600	415
2021	<b>Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) <sup>d</sup></b>	2,100	2,255
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of the Berkshires (Berkshires) Total (2008) <sup>d</sup></i></b>	4,300	2,750
2021	<b>Brighton-Brookline-Newton &amp; Contiguous Areas (2015)</b>	70,700	
2021	<b>Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)</b>	66,800	
2021	<b>Greater Framingham (2015)</b>	21,100	
2021	<b>Northwestern Suburbs (2015)</b>	11,200	
2021	<b>Greater Sharon (2015)</b>	10,400	
2021	<b>North Shore (2015)</b>	30,000	
2021	<b>Southwestern Suburbs (2015)</b>	5,300	
2021	<b>Northern Suburbs (2015)</b>	14,400	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>South Area (2015)</b>	18,100	
2021	<b><i>Boston Total</i></b>	248,000	
2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250	
2017	Fall River	600	
2013	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375	200
2021	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000	
2021	Haverhill	900	
2021	Lowell	2,100	
2021	<b><i>Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total</i></b>	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2021	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett) (Jewish Federation of Greater New Bedford)	3,000	
2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2019	<b>Upper Valley (2020) (Franklin County and Hampshire County)</b>	12,500	
2019	<b>Lower Valley (2020) (Hampden County)</b>	10,500	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts (Springfield) (Pioneer Valley) Total</i></b>	23,000	
2014	Taunton	400	
2021	<b>Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)</b>	9,000	
2021	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2021	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total</i></b>	10,500	
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Massachusetts</b>	<b>301,880</b>	<b>3,350</b>
	<b>Michigan</b>		
2021	<b>Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010)<sup>a</sup> (Jewish Federation of Greater Ann Arbor)</b>	8,000	
2012	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties) (Indiana)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i></b>	1,800	
2021	<b>West Bloomfield (2017)</b>	15,200	
2021	<b>Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2017)</b>	12,400	
2021	<b>Farmington (2017)</b>	6,300	
2021	<b>Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2017)</b>	12,800	
2021	<b>Southfield (2017)</b>	5,600	
2021	<b>East Oakland County (2017)</b>	3,600	
2021	<b>North Oakland County (2017)</b>	3,700	
2021	<b>West Oakland County (2017)</b>	4,450	
2021	<b>Wayne County (2017)</b>	5,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>Macomb County (2017)</b>	2,700	
2021	<i>Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, &amp; Wayne Counties) Total (2017)</i>	71,750	
2021	<b>Flint (1956)<sup>d</sup></b>	1,300	
2021	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000	
2017	Jackson	200	
2012	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500	
2016	Lansing	1,800	
2015	Lenawee & Monroe Counties	200	
2007	Midland	120	
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210	
2017	Traverse City	150	
	Other Places	275	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, &amp; Wood Counties in Ohio &amp; Lenawee &amp; Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	
	<b>Total Michigan</b>	<b>87,905</b>	
	<b>Minnesota</b>		
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2021	<b>City of Minneapolis (2019)</b>	16,000	
2021	<b>Minneapolis Suburbs (2019)</b>	20,000	
2021	<i>Minneapolis Subtotal (2019) (excluding outer suburbs below)</i>	36,000	
2021	<b>City of St. Paul (2019)</b>	9,500	
2021	<b>St. Paul Suburbs (2019)</b>	7,700	
2021	<i>St. Paul Subtotal (2019) (including outer suburbs below)</i>	17,200	
2021	<b>Outer Suburbs (2019)</b>	11,600	
2021	<i>Twin Cities Total (2019)</i>	64,800	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Minnesota</b>	<b>65,900</b>	
	<b>Mississippi</b>		
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	<b>Total Mississippi</b>	<b>1,525</b>	
	<b>Missouri</b>		
2014	Columbia	400	
2009	Jefferson City	100	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Joplin	100	
2016	<b>Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson &amp; Wyandotte Counties) (1985)<sup>d</sup></b>	16,000	
2016	<b>Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)<sup>d</sup></b>	2,000	
2016	<b><i>Kansas City Total (1985)<sup>d</sup></i></b>	18,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2021	<b>Creve Coeur Area (2014)</b>	13,550	
2021	<b>Chesterfield (2014)</b>	12,150	
2021	<b>University City/Clayton (2014)</b>	9,100	
2021	<b>Olivette/Ladue (2014)</b>	6,200	
2021	<b>St. Charles County (2014)</b>	5,900	
2021	<b>St. Louis City (2014)</b>	5,150	
2021	<b>Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)</b>	2,750	
2021	<b>Other North County (2014)</b>	4,400	
2021	<b>Other South County (2014)</b>	1,900	
2021	<b><i>St. Louis Total (2014)</i></b>	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
	Other Places	75	
2021	<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, &amp; Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	<b>Total Missouri</b>	<b>64,275</b>	
	<b>Montana</b>		
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2009	Bozeman	500	
2017	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	300	
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>1,495</b>	
	<b>Nebraska</b>		
2014	Lincoln	400	
2019	<b>East Omaha (2017)</b>	1,900	
2019	<b>West Omaha (2017)</b>	5,700	
2019	<b>Other Areas (2017)</b>	1,200	
2019	<b><i>Omaha Total (2017)</i></b>	8,800	
	Other Places	150	
	<b>Total Nebraska</b>	<b>9,350</b>	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
<b>Nevada</b>			
2021	<b>Northwest (2005)</b>	24,500	
2021	<b>Southwest (2005)</b>	16,000	
2021	<b>Central (2005)</b>	6,000	
2021	<b>Southeast (2005)</b>	18,000	
2021	<b>Northeast (2005)</b>	7,800	
2021	<i>Jewish Nevada (Las Vegas) Total (2005)</i>	72,300	
2021	<b>Reno-Carson City (Carson City &amp; Washoe Counties) (2011)<sup>a</sup></b>	7,500	
	<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>79,800</b>	
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
2001	Concord	500	
2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
1996	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	
2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
2021	<b>Manchester (1983)<sup>d</sup> (Jewish Federation of New Hampshire)</b>	4,000	
2001	Nashua	2,000	
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100	
2014	Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County)	1,250	
2001	Salem	150	70
2014	<b>Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)<sup>a</sup></b>	700	
2001	Other Places	50	
	<b>Total New Hampshire</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>New Jersey</b>			
2021	<b>The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)</b>	5,450	6,700
2021	<b>The Mainland (2004)</b>	6,250	600
2021	<i>Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)</i>	11,700	7,300
2021	<b>Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)</b>	500	900
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Atlantic &amp; Cape May Counties Total (2004)</i>	12,200	8,200
2018	<b>Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)</b>	11,900	
2018	<b>North Palisades (2001)</b>	18,600	
2018	<b>Central Bergen (2001)</b>	22,200	
2018	<b>West Bergen (2001)</b>	14,300	
2018	<b>South Bergen (2001)</b>	10,000	
2018	Other Bergen	23,000	
2018	<i>Bergen County Subtotal</i>	100,000	
2018	<b>Northern Hudson County (2001)</b>	2,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Bayonne	1,600	
2018	Hoboken	1,800	
2018	Jersey City	6,000	
2018	<i>Hudson County Subtotal</i>	11,400	
2018	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, &amp; northern Passaic Counties) Total</i>	119,400	
2021	<b>Camden County (1991, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	36,600	
2021	<b>Burlington County (1991, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	16,800	
2021	<b>Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	6,600	
2021	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013) <sup>e</sup></i>	60,000	
2019	<b>South Essex (Newark) (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	12,200	
2019	<b>Livingston (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	10,500	
2019	<b>North Essex (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	13,000	
2019	<b>West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	9,000	
2019	<b>East Essex (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	3,500	
2019	<i>Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></i>	48,200	
2019	<b>West Morris (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	13,700	
2019	<b>North Morris (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	13,400	
2019	<b>South Morris (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	3,200	
2019	<i>Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></i>	30,300	
2019	<b>Northern Somerset County (2012) <sup>a</sup></b>	7,400	
2019	<b>Sussex County (1998, 2012) <sup>b</sup></b>	4,700	
2019	<b>Union County (2012) <sup>a</sup></b>	24,400	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, &amp; Union Counties) Total (2012)</i>	115,000	
2021	<b>North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)</b>	3,600	
2021	<b>Highland Park-South Edison (2008)</b>	5,700	
2021	<b>Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)</b>	24,800	
2021	<b>South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)</b>	17,900	
	<i>Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)</i>	52,000	
2021	<b>Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)</b>	37,800	
2021	<b>Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)</b>	17,300	
2021	<b>Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)</b>	8,900	
	<i>Monmouth County Subtotal (2008)</i>	64,000	6,000
2021	<i>Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey Total</i>	116,000	6,000

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	Lakewood	135,000	
2021	Jackson Township	4,500	
2021	Other Ocean County	4,000	
2021	<i>Ocean County Total</i>	143,500	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
2001	Princeton	3,000	
2019	<b>Hunterdon County (2012) <sup>a</sup></b>	6,000	
2019	<b>Southern Somerset County (2012) <sup>a</sup></b>	11,600	
2019	<b>Warren County (2012) <sup>a</sup></b>	2,400	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon &amp; Warren Counties Total (2012) <sup>a</sup></i></b>	20,000	
2001	<b>Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) <sup>d</sup></b>	6,000	
2021	Vineland area (including southern Gloucester & eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties)	2,000	
	Other Places	150	
	<b>Total New Jersey</b>	609,250	14,200
	<b>New Mexico</b>		
2021	<b>Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) <sup>a</sup> (Jewish Federation of New Mexico)</b>	7,500	
2016	El Paso (Texas)	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces	500	
2016	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)</i></b>	5,500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
1996	Taos	300	
	Other Places	75	
	<b>Total New Mexico</b>	12,625	
	<b>New York</b>		
2019	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
2019	Amsterdam	100	
2019	Catskill	200	
2019	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800	
2019	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300	
2019	Hudson (Columbia County)	500	
2019	Saratoga Springs	600	
2019	Schenectady	5,200	
2019	Troy	800	
2019	<b>Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York (Total)</b>	20,500	
2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400	
2021	<b>Buffalo (Erie County) (2013)</b>	10,700	
2019	<b>Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, &amp; Wyoming Counties) (2013)<sup>d</sup></b>	300	
2019	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater Buffalo Total (2013)</i></b>	11,000	
2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150	
2021	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)		
	Jewish Federation of Dutchess County	10,000	
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, southeastern Steuben, & Tioga Counties)	700	
2001	Fleischmanns	100	
2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130	
2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000	
2001	Jamestown	100	
2021	<b>Northeast Bronx (2011)</b>	18,300	
2021	<b>Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)</b>	20,100	
2021	<b>Other Bronx (2011)</b>	15,500	
2021	<b><i>Bronx Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	53,900	
2021	<b>Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)</b>	47,000	
2021	<b>Borough Park (2011)</b>	131,100	
2021	<b>Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)</b>	19,700	
2021	<b>Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)</b>	24,500	
2021	<b>Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011)</b>	56,200	
2021	<b>Crown Heights (2011)</b>	23,800	
2021	<b>Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)</b>	108,500	
2021	<b>Kings Bay-Madison (2011)</b>	29,400	
2021	<b>Williamsburg (2011)</b>	74,500	
2021	<b>Other Brooklyn (2011)</b>	46,400	
2021	<b><i>Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	561,100	
2021	<b>Lower Manhattan East (2011)</b>	39,500	
2021	<b>Lower Manhattan West (2011)</b>	33,200	
2021	<b>Upper East Side (2011)</b>	57,400	
2021	<b>Upper West Side (2011)</b>	70,500	
2021	<b>Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)</b>	21,400	
2021	<b>Other Manhattan (2011)</b>	17,700	
2021	<b><i>Manhattan Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	239,700	
2021	<b>Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)</b>	26,800	
2021	<b>Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)</b>	60,900	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2021	<b>Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)</b>	41,600	
2021	<b>Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst Area (2011)</b>	12,100	
2021	<b>The Rockaways (2011)</b>	22,500	
2021	<b>Other Queens (2011)</b>	33,900	
2021	<b><i>Queens Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	197,800	
2021	<b>Mid-Staten Island (2011)</b>	18,800	
2021	<b>Southern Staten Island (2011)</b>	8,800	
2021	<b>Other Staten Island (2011)</b>	6,300	
2021	<b><i>Staten Island Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	33,900	
2021	<b><i>New York City Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	1,086,400	
2021	<b>Five Towns (2011)</b>	25,000	
2021	<b>Great Neck (2011)</b>	28,700	
2021	<b>Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)</b>	38,500	
2021	<b>Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)</b>	45,900	
2021	<b>Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)</b>	35,800	
2021	<b>Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)</b>	34,800	
2021	<b>Other Nassau (2011)</b>	21,200	
2021	<b><i>Nassau County Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	229,900	
2021	<b>Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)</b>	19,300	
2021	<b>Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)</b>	16,500	
2021	<b>Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)</b>	16,500	
2021	<b>Other Suffolk (2011)</b>	33,400	
2021	<b><i>Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	85,700	
2021	<b>South-Central Westchester (2011)</b>	46,200	
2021	<b>Sound Shore Communities (2011)</b>	18,900	
2021	<b>River Towns (2011)</b>	30,800	
2021	<b>North-Central &amp; Northwestern Westchester (2011)</b>	25,300	
2021	<b>Other Westchester (2011)</b>	15,000	
2021	<b><i>Westchester County Subtotal (2011)</i></b>	136,200	
2021	<b><i>New York Metro Area (New York City &amp; Nassau, Suffolk, &amp; Westchester Counties) Total (2011)</i></b>	1,538,000	
2020	Niagara Falls	100	
2009	Olean	100	
2007	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2021	<b>Kiryas Joel/Pine Tree (2020) °</b>	33,000	
2019	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
2021	<b><i>Orange County Total</i></b>	45,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2001	Plattsburgh	250	
2001	Potsdam	200	
2016	<b>Putnam County (2010)</b> <sup>d</sup>	3,900	
2019	<b>Brighton (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>e</sup>	10,100	
2019	<b>Pittsford (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>e</sup>	3,800	
2019	<b>Other Places in Monroe County &amp; Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>e</sup>	6,000	
2019	<b>Rochester Total (1999, 2010)</b> <sup>e</sup>	19,900	
2021	<b>Kaser Village (2019)</b> <sup>c</sup>	5,500	
2021	<b>Monsey (2017)</b> <sup>c</sup>	27,000	
2021	<b>New Square (2019)</b> <sup>c</sup>	9,700	
2019	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	<b>Rockland County Total</b>	108,800	
2001	Rome	100	
1996	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425	
2021	Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, & most of Oswego Counties) (Jewish Federation of Central New York)	7,500	
2014	Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock & eastern Ulster County)	5,000	
2021	Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley)	1,100	
2001	Watertown	100	
	Other Places	400	
	<b>Total New York</b>	<b>1,785,670</b>	
	<b>North Carolina</b>		
2011	<b>Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	2,530	415
2011	<b>Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	510	100
2011	<b>Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	80	130
2011	<b>Macon County (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	60	30
2011	<b>Other Western North Carolina (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	220	160
2011	<b>WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011)</b> <sup>d</sup>	3,400	835
2009	Boone	60	225
2021	<b>Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)</b>	15,000	
2021	Orange County	3,900	
2021	Durham County	3,075	
2021	Other (Chatham & parts of Wake County)	525	
2021	Jewish Federation of Durham-Chapel Hill <sup>d</sup>	7,500	
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300	
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250	
2021	Greensboro (Greensboro Jewish Federation)	3,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	Greenville	300	
2011	Hickory	250	
2009	High Point	150	
2009	Mooreville (Iredell County)	150	
2009	New Bern	150	
2009	Pinehurst	250	
2021	Raleigh-Cary (Wake County) (Jewish Federation of Raleigh-Cary)	15,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville (Iredell County)	150	
2015	<b>Winston-Salem (2011) <sup>a</sup></b>	1,200	
	Other Places	225	
	<b>Total North Carolina</b>	<b>48,935</b>	<b>1,060</b>
	<b>North Dakota</b>		
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total North Dakota</b>	<b>400</b>	
	<b>Ohio</b>		
2016	<b>Akron-Kent (parts of Portage &amp; Summit Counties) (1999) <sup>d</sup></b>	3,000	
1996	Athens	100	
2017	<b>Canton (Stark County) (1955) <sup>d</sup></b>	900	
2019	<b>Downtown-Covington-OTR (2019)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Hyde Park-Walnut Hills- Mt. Lookout (2019)</b>	4,800	
2019	<b>Northside-North Avondale-Clifton (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<b>Westside (2019)</b>	1,300	
2019	<b>Urban Subtotal (2019)</b>	<b>8,700</b>	
2019	<b>Amberley-Pleasant Ridge (2019)</b>	2,900	
2019	<b>Blue Ash-Montgomery (2019)</b>	3,500	
2019	<b>Evandale-North Central (2019)</b>	650	
2019	<b>Kenwood-Indian Hill (2019)</b>	1,900	
2019	<b>Mariemont-Madisonville (2019)</b>	1,300	
2019	<b>Wyoming-Finneytown (2019)</b>	950	
2019	<b>Central and East Subtotal (2019)</b>	<b>11,200</b>	
2019	<b>Anderson (2019)</b>	950	
2019	<b>Loveland (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<b>Mason (2019)</b>	4,500	
2019	<b>West Chester-Fairfield (2019)</b>	1,000	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	<b>Other Outer (2019)</b>	650	
2019	<i>Outer Suburbs (2019)</i>	8,700	
2019	<b>Outlying Ohio (2019)</b>	1,900	
2019	<b>Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2019)</b>	1,600	
2019	<i>Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2019)</i>	32,100	
2019	<b>The Heights (2011)</b>	22,200	
2019	<b>East Side Suburbs (2011)</b>	5,300	
2019	<b>Beachwood (2011)</b>	10,700	
2019	<b>Solon &amp; Southeast Suburbs (2011)</b>	15,300	
2019	<b>Northern Heights (2011)</b>	10,400	
2019	<b>West Side/Central Area (2011)</b>	11,900	
2019	<b>Northeast (2011)</b>	5,000	
2019	<i>Cleveland (Cuyahoga &amp; parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, &amp; Summit Counties) Total (2011)</i>	80,800	
2019	<b>Perimeter North (2013)</b>	4,700	
2019	<b>Bexley area (2013)</b>	5,400	
2019	<b>East (2013)</b>	6,400	
2019	<b>Downtown/University (2013)</b>	9,000	
2019	<i>Columbus Total (2013)</i>	25,500	
2021	<b>Dayton (Greene &amp; Montgomery Counties) (1986) <sup>d</sup> (Jewish Federation of Greater Dayton)</b>	4,000	
2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900	
2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
1996	Lorain	600	
2001	Mansfield	150	
2001	Marion	125	
2017	New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas County)	100	
2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105	
2001	Springfield	200	
2021	<b>Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, &amp; Wood Counties) (1994) <sup>d</sup> (Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo)</b>	2,300	
2001	Wooster	175	
2019	<b>Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning &amp; Trumbull Counties) (2002) <sup>d</sup></b>	1,300	
2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100	
	Other Places	450	
2017	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning &amp; Trumbull Counties in Ohio &amp; Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,700	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, &amp; Wood Counties in Ohio &amp; Lenawee &amp; Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	<b>Total Ohio</b>	151,640	
	<b>Oklahoma</b>		
2021	<b>Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland &amp; Oklahoma Counties) (2010)<sup>a</sup> (Jewish Federation of Greater Oklahoma City)</b>	2,300	
2021	Tulsa (Jewish Federation of Tulsa)	2,000	
2012	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Oklahoma</b>	4,425	
	<b>Oregon</b>		
2010	<b>Bend (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	1,000	
2020	Corvallis	500	
2001	Eugene	3,250	
2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	
2019	<b>Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, &amp; Washington Counties) (2011)<sup>d</sup></b>	33,800	
2019	<b>Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011)<sup>d</sup></b>	2,600	
2019	<b>Greater Portland Total (2011)<sup>d</sup></b>	36,400	
2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
2001	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Oregon</b>	40,650	
	<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
2014	Altoona (Blair County)	450	
2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180	
2001	Butler (Butler County)	250	
2007	<b>Carbon County (2007)<sup>a</sup></b>	600	
2015	Chambersburg	100	
2018	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	<b>East Shore (1994)</b>	3,000	
2016	<b>West Shore (1994)</b>	2,000	
1994	<b>Harrisburg Total (1994)</b>	5,000	
2019	Hazelton-Tamaqua	100	
2018	Johnstown (Cambria & Somerset Counties)	100	
2014	Lancaster	3,000	
2014	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	165	
2018	<b>Allentown (2007)</b>	5,950	
2018	<b>Bethlehem (2007)</b>	1,050	
2018	<b>Easton (2007)</b>	1,050	
2018	<b>Lehigh Valley Total (2007)</b>	8,050	
2017	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell)	300	
2007	<b>Monroe County (2007)<sup>a</sup></b>	2,300	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	<b>Bucks County (2019)</b>	52,600	
2019	<b>Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2019)</b>	22,500	
2019	<b>Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2019)</b>	29,400	
2019	<b>Montgomery County (Norristown) (2019)</b>	84,500	
2019	<b>Philadelphia (2019)</b>	162,100	
2019	<b><i>Greater Philadelphia Total (2019)</i></b>	351,100	
2008	Pike County	300	
2019	<b>Squirrel Hill (2017)</b>	14,800	
2019	<b>Rest of Pittsburgh (2017)</b>	12,800	
2019	<b>South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017)</b>	8,800	
2019	<b>North Hills (Hampton, Fox Chapel, O'Hara) (2017)</b>	5,400	
2019	<b>Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017)</b>	7,400	
2019	<b><i>Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, &amp; Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017)</i></b>	49,200	
2001	Pottstown	650	
2001	Pottsville	120	
2021	Reading (Berks County) (Jewish Federation of Reading/Berks)	2,200	
2021	Scranton (Lackawanna County) (Jewish Federation of Northeastern Pennsylvania)	3,100	
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900	
2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	
2021	<b>Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005)<sup>d</sup> (Jewish Community Alliance of Northeastern Pennsylvania)</b>	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	<b>York (1999)</b>	1,800	
	Other Places	900	
2017	<b><i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning &amp; Trumbull Counties in Ohio &amp; Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i></b>	1,700	
	<b>Total Pennsylvania</b>	434,165	
	<b>Rhode Island</b>		
2019	<b>Attleboro, MA (2002)<sup>a</sup></b>	800	
2019	<b>Providence-Pawtucket (2002)</b>	7,500	
2019	<b>West Bay (2002)</b>	6,350	
2019	<b>East Bay (2002)</b>	1,100	
2019	<b>South County (Washington County) (2002)</b>	1,800	
2019	<b>Northern Rhode Island (2002)</b>	1,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2019	<b>Newport County (2002)</b>	1,000	
2019	<b>Total Rhode Island (2002)</b>	18,750	
2019	<b>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total (Includes Attleboro in Massachusetts)</b>	19,550	
	<b>South Carolina</b>		
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2021	Charleston (Charleston, Dorchester, and Berkley Counties) (Charleston Jewish Federation)	9,000	
2021	Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties) (Columbia Jewish Federation)	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2021	<b>Greenville (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total South Carolina</b>	16,820	
	<b>South Dakota</b>		
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
	Other Places	50	
	<b>Total South Dakota</b>	250	
	<b>Tennessee</b>		
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2021	<b>Chattanooga (2011)<sup>a</sup> (Jewish Federation of Greater Chattanooga)</b>	1,400	
2016	<b>Knoxville (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	2,000	
2021	<b>Memphis (2006)<sup>d</sup> (Memphis Jewish Federation)</b>	10,000	
2019	<b>Davidson County (2016)</b>	6,450	
2019	<b>Williamson County (2016)</b>	1,700	
2019	<b>Other Central Tennessee (2016)</b>	850	
2019	<b>Nashville (2016) Total</b>	9,000	
2010	<b>Oak Ridge (2010)<sup>a</sup></b>	150	
	Other Places	125	
	<b>Total Tennessee</b>	22,800	
	<b>Texas</b>		
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2021	Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties)	30,000	



## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2014	Beaumont	300	
2011	Brownsville	200	
2011	Bryan-College Station	400	
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100	
2021	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	200	
2021	<b>North Dallas (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	12,500	
2021	<b>Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	14,700	
2021	<b>Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	23,500	
2021	<b>East Dallas (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	1,300	
2021	<b>Denton-Flowermound-Lewisville (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	900	
2021	<b>South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	200	
2021	<b>Addison-Carrollton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	2,700	
2021	<b>Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></b>	14,200	
2021	<b><i>Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, &amp; southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988, 2013) <sup>e</sup></i></b>	70,000	
2021	El Paso	5,000	
2021	Las Cruces (New Mexico)	500	
2021	<b><i>Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)</i></b>	5,500	
2021	Fort Worth (Tarrant County) (Jewish Federation of Fort Worth & Tarrant County)	5,000	
2011	Galveston	600	
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2019	<b>Core Area (2016)</b>	19,800	
2019	<b>Memorial (2016)</b>	5,100	
2019	<b>Central City (2016)</b>	6,000	
2019	<b>Suburban Southwest (2016)</b>	5,800	
2019	<b>West (2016)</b>	3,600	
2019	<b>North (2016)</b>	7,300	
2019	<b>Southwest (2016)</b>	3,000	
2019	<b>East (2016)</b>	400	
2019	<b><i>Houston (Harris County &amp; parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston &amp; Montgomery Counties) Total (2016)</i></b>	51,000	
2011	Kilgore-Longview	100	
2017	Laredo	150	
2012	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230	
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300	
2012	Midland-Odessa	200	
2011	Port Arthur	100	
2007	<b>Inside Loop 410 (2007)</b>	2,000	
2007	<b>Between the Loops (2007)</b>	5,600	

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2007	<b>Outside Loop 1604 (2007)</b>	1,600	
2007	<i>San Antonio Total (2007)</i>	9,200	
2007	<b>San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, &amp; Wilson Counties) (2007)<sup>a</sup></b>	1,000	
2021	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
	Other Places	400	
	<b>Total Texas</b>	<b>175,630</b>	
	<b>Utah</b>		
2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2021	<b>Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010)<sup>a</sup> (United Jewish Federation of Utah)</b>	4,800	
	Other Places	100	
	<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>Vermont</b>		
2001	Bennington	500	
2008	Brattleboro	350	
2019	Burlington	3,500	
2001	Manchester	325	
2008	Middlebury	200	
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550	
2008	Rutland	300	
2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia & Orleans Counties)	140	
2019	Stowe	1,000	
2020	Waitsfield	100	
2016	Woodstock	900	
	<b>Total Vermont</b>	<b>7,865</b>	
	<b>Virginia</b>		
2013	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Floyd-Radford	250	
2015	Charlottesville	2,000	
2012	Fauquier County (Warrenton)	100	
2013	Fredericksburg (parts of King George, Orange, Spotsylvania, & Stafford Counties)	500	
2013	Harrisonburg	300	
2013	Lynchburg	350	
2021	Newport News-Hampton	2,250	
2021	Williamsburg	750	
2021	<i>United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total</i>	3,000	

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

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

## Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

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

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more

2021

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
<b>Wyoming</b>			
2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2012	Jackson Hole	300	200
2008	Laramie	200	
	<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>US Territories</b>			
2009	Guam	150	
2020	Virgin Islands	400	
2020	Puerto Rico	1,500.0	
2020	American Samoa	10	
2020	Northern Mariana Islands	0	
2020	<b>Total US Territories</b>	<b>2,060</b>	

## Author Biographies

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

**Arnold Dashefsky** is the Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies and Professor of Sociology Emeritus and was the founding Director of the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut. Currently, he is Senior Academic Consultant to the Berman Jewish DataBank and Director Emeritus, as well as co-editor of the *American Jewish Year Book*. He has co-authored, co-edited, and edited 15 books and numerous articles and papers on Jewish identity, family, ethnicity, emigration, and interfaith marriage. He, along with Ira M. Sheskin is an author of the annual article on the American Jewish population which appears on the Berman Jewish DataBank website and in the *American Jewish Year Book*. He was a founding member, secretary-treasurer, vice president, and president of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (ASSJ) and served as editor of its journal, *Contemporary Jewry*. He is the recipient of the Mandel L. Berman Service Award (2012) and the Marshall Sklare Award (2020), both from Association for the Scientific Study of Jewry. He is currently working on a book with Ira Sheskin called *Jewish Options*.