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The American Jewish Year Book 2018
The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899

This Report derives from Chapter 6 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2018*.

The *American Jewish Year Book* is "The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899." This volume is a very important and prestigious annual publication because it has acted as a major resource for academic researchers, researchers at Jewish institutions and organizations, practitioners at Jewish institutions and organizations, the media, both Jewish and secular, educated leaders and lay persons, and libraries, particularly University and Jewish libraries, for up-to-date information about the American and Canadian Jewish communities. For decades, the *American Jewish Year Book* has been the premiere place for leading academics to publish long review chapters on topics of interest to the American Jewish community.

Obtaining The American Jewish Year Book, 2018

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

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JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2018

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United States Jewish Population, 2018

The 2018 *American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)* estimate for the US Jewish population is about 6.925 million and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of over 900 local estimates. More than three-quarters of that number is based on scientific sample surveys of US Jewish communities. The above number compares to the estimate of 5.92 million in 1980. How one interprets this increase depends on whether one assumes an optimistic or pessimistic interpretation of the data. Of course, the difference between the optimist and the pessimist is this: the pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity and the optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.

Emblematic of this division between the optimists and the pessimists, in 2018, was the call for papers for the 2018 Biennial Scholars' Conference on American Jewish History, which was held June 17-19, 2018, at the National Museum of American Jewish History, in Philadelphia on the theme "Fractured Paradigms: Rethinking the Study of American Jews." (Apropos the theme and venue, the graphic associated with the conference was a fractured bell [Liberty Bell] with a Star of David underneath!)

As the conference organizers wrote in the call for papers, the present era,

which has seen the rise of antisemitism in the United States, the fracturing of American Jewish support for Israel, and new attention to the diversity of Jewish practices and peoples at home and abroad, compels us to reconsider many of the basic concepts that have guided the study of American Jewish history, religion, politics, and culture. As fields of study mature, they often grow beyond the models and paradigms that once defined them. Over the past four decades, the methods, questions, and sources guiding the study of American Jews have changed vastly, even as many of the central narratives about American Jews and their history have shifted only gradually.

Indeed, as these changes in the study of American Jewry have emerged, reflecting the shifting nature of the community, they have given rise to alternative conceptions as to its future—some pessimistic and some optimistic. (For more on this divide, see Chapters 1 and 2 in this volume.)

This awareness led the conference coordinators

to reflect on the state of our field. Which narratives, temporal frameworks, and spatial boundaries serve as its controlling paradigms? How and why have these paradigms experienced fracture, disruption, or revision? And, finally, which paradigms deserve to be abandoned?

Thus, the academic debate in the field of study of American Jewish history reflects the emergent transformation of the community, which, in turn, has spawned the optimism/pessimism divide in regard to its present and future course.

This chapter examines the size, geographic distribution, and selected characteristics of the US Jewish population. Section 1 addresses the procedures employed to estimate the Jewish population of more than 900 local Jewish communities and parts thereof. Section 2 presents the major changes in local Jewish population estimates since last year's *Year Book*. Section 3 examines population estimates for the country as a whole, the four US Census Regions, each state, the nine US Census Divisions, the 21 largest US Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 20 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and the 52 Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) with 20,000 or more Jews. Section 4 examines changes in the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population at national, state, and regional scales from 1980-2018.

Section 5 presents a description of local Jewish community studies and vignettes on two recently completed community studies: Indianapolis (IN) and St. Petersburg (FL). Section 6 presents two tables that compare local Jewish communities on experience with and perception of antisemitism and relate to Chapter 3 in this volume. Section 7 presents an atlas of US Jewish communities, including a national map of Jews by county and 14 regional and state maps of Jewish communities.

Section I: Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, working within the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population.¹ This effort is ongoing, as every year new local Jewish community studies are completed and population estimates are updated. The current Jewish population estimates are shown in the Appendix for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total US Jewish population, an estimate that actually may be a bit too high, as explained briefly in Section 3 below and in more detail by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006). The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2013 estimates of the Pew Research Center (2013) and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (see Section 3 below).

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

¹ For a description of some early efforts at estimating Jewish population in the US, see Kosmin, Ritterband, and Scheckner (1988), Marcus (1990), and Rabin (2017). See also Dashefsky and Sheskin (2012).

Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of telephone surveys using random digit dial (RDD) procedures (Sheskin 2001, p. 6). In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.²

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,³ 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).⁴

Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

² See Sheskin (1998), Abrahamson (1986), Kosmin and Waterman (1989), and Lazerwitz (1986). The fact that about 8%-12% of US Jews, despite rising intermarriage rates, continue to have one of 36 Distinctive Jewish Names (Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Goodman, Greenberg, Gross, Grossman, Jacobs, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, Stern, Weinstein, and Weiss) facilitates making reasonable estimates of the Jewish population. See also Mateos (2014) on the uses of ethnic names in general.

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

⁴ Note that while we have classified DJN and “different methodology” methods as Scientific, the level of accuracy of such methods is well below that of the RDD methodology. Most studies using a “different methodology” have made concerted efforts to enumerate the known Jewish population via merging membership lists and surveying known Jewish households. An estimate of the unaffiliated Jewish population is then added to the affiliated population.

Note that the decennial census has never asked religion. 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).⁵ Our thanks go to Joshua Comenetz, a geographer at the US Census, for his assistance with these estimates.

Source Three: Informant Estimates

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

Source Four: Internet Estimates

For some communities, we were able to update Jewish population estimates from Internet sources, such as newspaper, Jewish Federation, and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 12 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas). These provide useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states.

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

Other Considerations in Population Estimation

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

All estimates are of Jews living in households (and in institutions, where data are available) and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include Jews who are affiliated with the Jewish community, as well as Jews who are not.

⁵ For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see Comenetz (2006).

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

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

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

Note that, for the most part, we have chosen to accept the definition of “who is a Jew” that was applied in each community by the researcher conducting a scientific demographic study in the community, even in cases where we disagree with that definition. In particular, this impacts the 2011 New York study (Cohen et al. 2011), which included in its total number of Jews about 100,000 persons who responded that they considered themselves Jewish in some way, although they identified their religion as Christian. Note that the world Jewish population chapter by Sergio DellaPergola (Chapter 8 in this volume) does not include these 100,000 persons in the total for the New York metropolitan area. This issue also arises, although to a lesser extent, in some California Jewish communities.

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

Section II: Changes and Confirmations of Population Estimates

This year, more than 225 estimates in the Appendix were either changed or confirmed. A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2017 and 2018 *Year Books* can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix which will be available at www.jewishdatabank.org in March 2019. New studies were completed in the San Francisco Bay Area, Collier County (Naples, FL), Indianapolis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Washington, DC. The more significant changes include:

California. A major new study was completed of the San Francisco Bay Area covering the service areas of the Jewish Community Federation & Endowment Fund of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma Counties, the Jewish Federation of the East Bay, and the Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley.

Overall, the Jewish population of this area decreased from 397,550 to 350,000 in 2017 (12%). Note that, in previous volumes of the *Year Book*, Santa Cruz County was not included as part of the Bay Area. Note as well that the former estimate for East Bay was from 2011. The former estimate total for San Francisco was from 2004. The former estimate for the Silicon Valley was from 1986.

In *East Bay*, the Jewish population of Alameda County remained about the same (59,050 in 2011 and 63,100 in 2017), while the Jewish population of Contra Costa County increased by 74%, from 32,100 in 2011 to 55,900 in 2017. Both Napa and Solano Counties showed decreases (4,600 in 2011 to 2,100 in 2017 in Napa County and 5,000 in 2011 to 3,900 in 2017 in Solano County). Thus, the Jewish population for the service area of the Jewish Federation of the East Bay increased from 100,750 in 2011 to 125,000 in 2017.

In *San Francisco*, the Jewish population of San Francisco County decreased from 65,800 to 61,600 from 2004 to 2017. Marin County increased by 43%, from 26,100 in 2004 to 37,300 in 2017. Santa Cruz County increased from 6,000 in 2004 to 15,100 in 2017. (The available data do not facilitate temporal comparisons for other parts of the San Francisco Federation service area.) Thus, the Jewish population of the service area of the Jewish Community Federation & Endowment Fund of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma Counties decreased by 21%, from 233,800 in 2004 to 185,600 in 2017.

In *Silicon Valley*, the 1986 estimate of 63,000 was revised to 39,400 in 2017, a 38% decrease.

Florida. Based on a new study, the estimate of the Jewish population of Collier County and Bonita Springs in Lee County were refined. The previous estimate of Jews in Collier County was decreased from 10,000 (based on a DJN methodology) to 7,550. The new study also provided information that 1) allowed an estimate of 1,000 Jews to be recorded for Marco Island, and 2) allowed an estimate of 1,000 Jews in Bonita Springs, which refined the estimate for Charlotte, De Soto, and Lee Counties.

Indiana. The estimate of 10,000 Jews in Indianapolis, an Informant Estimate that had remained the same for decades, was increased to 17,900 Jews (79%), based on an RDD study.

Maryland. See the Washington, DC section below.

Michigan. The 2005 estimate of 72,000, which was revised in 2010 to 67,000 was revised again to about 72,000 in 2018 based upon a new RDD survey. A significant increase was found in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin and a significant decrease was found in Farmington.

New York. Based on new data from the American Community Survey, estimates were changed for four Chasidic communities. The estimate for Monsey was increased by 9,000 Jews (from 12,000 to 21,000). The estimate for Kiryas Joel was increased by 1,100 Jews (from 22,000 to 23,100). The estimate for New Square was increased by 850 Jews (from 7,500 to 8,350). The estimate for Kaser Village was increased by 350 Jews (from 5,000 to 5,350).

The estimate for Syracuse was decreased from 9,000 to 7,000 Jews and for Utica, from 1,100 to 1,000 Jews based upon new Informant Estimates.

Ohio. The Jewish population of Toledo, based upon a new informant estimate, was increased from 2,100 to 2,500.

Pennsylvania. Based on a new study, the estimate for Jews in Greater Pittsburgh was increased by 7,000 Jews, from 42,200 to 49,200. The old estimate for Pittsburgh was from a 2002 study.

South Carolina. The estimate for Charleston, based upon a new Informant Estimate, was increased from 6,000 Jews to 9,000 Jews.

Tennessee. The estimate for Memphis, based upon a new Informant Estimate was increased from 8,000 Jews to 10,000 Jews.

Virginia. The estimate for the Virginia Peninsula, based upon a new Informant Estimate, was decreased from 2,000 Jews to 1,450 Jews.

See also the Washington DC section.

Washington, DC. This area includes Montgomery and Prince Georges County in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Northern Virginia. Overall, the estimate for the entire area increased from 215,600 in 2002 to 295,500 in 2017 (a 37% increase). The number of Jews in the District of Columbia increased by 105%, from 28,000 to 57,300. The number of Jews in the Maryland portion of this area remained about the same (120,200 Jews in 2002 and 116,800 Jews in 2017). Northern Virginia experienced significant growth, from 67,400 Jews in 2003 to 121,400 Jews in 2017 (an 80% increase).

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

This Section examines population estimates for 1) the US as a whole, 2) the four US Census Regions, 3) the nine US Census Divisions, 4) each state, 5) the 21 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 6) the 20 largest Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), and 7) the 52 largest Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs).

National Jewish Population Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By 1880, two hundred new synagogues were established, which provided immigrant Jews with a place to pray as well as a familiar milieu and a center for networking and socialization. B'nai B'rith began as a (non-religious) group designed to maintain some aspects of Jewishness and to provide self-help. The German Jews also brought with them a new innovation in Jewish worship, Reform Judaism, which emerged in Hamburg at the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century. Economically, many German Jews prospered and, as they moved into the better neighborhoods and the non-Jews moved out, created "gilded" ghettos. Other German Jews remained poor. This German migration changed the American Jewish community from one in which most Jews were American born, to one in which most were foreign born. During this period, the Jewish population rose to about 280,000.

Eastern European Migration (1880-1930). The third period of Jewish migration began with the fall of czar Alexander II in Russia in 1881. Following this change in leadership, pogroms (anti-Jewish riots) occurred in Russia in 1881 and in Kishinev in 1903 and 1905 (Pasachoff and Littman 1995, pp.218-21 and 236-9). Jews began to arrive in significant numbers 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 German Jews, who by 1880 were, because of very high levels of assimilation, well on their way to becoming another Protestant denomination, to one dominated by more religious Eastern European Jewish migrants. More than 90% of Jewish migrants during this period were from Russia. In total, 3,715,000 Jews entered the US between 1880 and 1929. During this period, 8% of migrants to the US were Jewish (Barnavi 1992: pp.194-5). Fifteen percent of all European Jewry moved to the US during this period.

The Jewish immigrants came to the US to stay. The rate of reverse migration was only 5% for the Jewish population, compared to 35% for the general immigrant population (Sherman 1965, p.61). This difference is probably related to the fact that while "economic opportunity" was a "pull" factor to the US for all immigrant groups, the "push" factor (antisemitism) for Jews to leave Europe was clearly more significant than for most, if not all, other ethnic groups.

At first, the German Jews wanted to spread the new Jewish immigrants throughout the country. The concept was that if the Jewish population became too geographically clustered, a reaction would occur among non-Jews, resulting in antisemitism. This led to the Galveston plan in the early 1900s, which attempted to divert

some of the immigrants headed for northeastern cities, particularly New York, to Galveston, Texas (Sanders 1988, pp. 235-40). This plan failed, as Jews wanted to move to the large northeastern cities that already had large Jewish populations, where they could find landsmannschaftan or landsleite, cultural societies with membership from their former country, or even their former city (Shamir and Shavit 1986). This large-scale migration increased the US Jewish population to about 5 million by 1940.

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

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). Most live in New York, Los Angeles, and South Florida (Gold 2015).

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

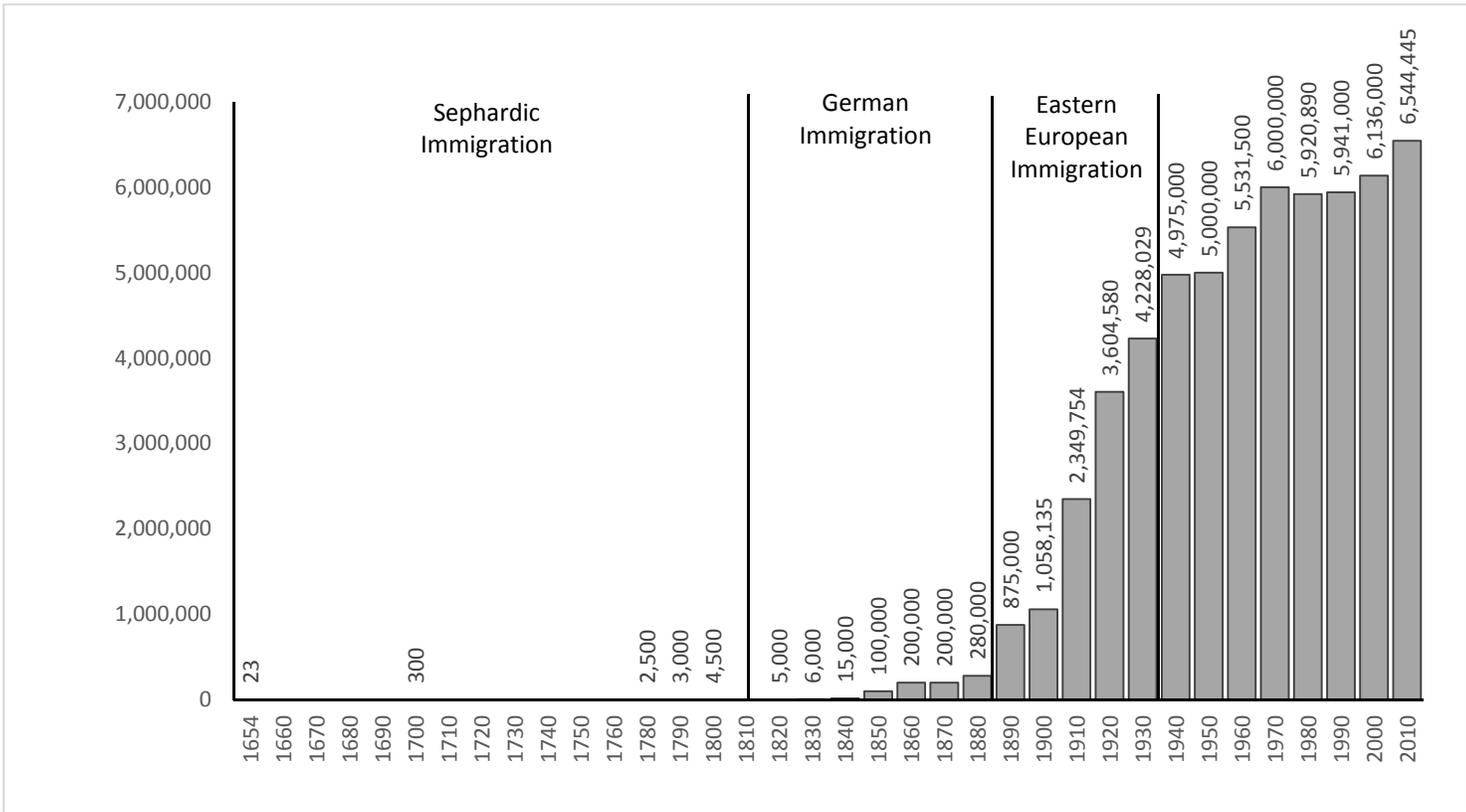


Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1654 to 2010

Recent US Jewish Population Estimates

As stated above, estimating the number of US Jews is dependent upon 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 2018**: Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2018 is 6.925 million Jews, a significant increase of about 74,000 from the 2017 estimate of 6.851 million. This estimate is based on the aggregation of local estimates of more than 900 US Jewish communities and parts thereof. The bulk of the estimate is based on studies conducted over the past decade.

For reasons discussed in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006), it is unlikely that the number of US Jews really is as high as 6.925 million. Some percentage of part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), college students (who may be counted in both their home and school communities), and households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are likely to be double-counted in the Appendix. Thus, allowing for some double counting (see below), the *American Jewish Year Book* estimate is about 6.8 - 6.9 million.

2) **SSRI 2015**: The Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) Brandeis Meta-Analysis estimate of 7.16 million is based on an "averaging" of the percentage of Jews found in tens of national studies conducted over the past decade that happened to ask a question about religion (<http://ajpp.brandeis.edu/aboutestimates.php>). Note that DellaPergola (2013) takes serious issue, among other matters, with: a) the fact that the SSRI estimates are based on adults only; b) SSRI's methodology for estimating the number of children; and c) SSRI's method for extrapolating the number of Jews "not by religion" from surveys that only estimate adult Jews by religion. See Chapter 8 in this volume for further elucidation of this issue.

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

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

A different estimate of the US Jewish population (5.7 million) is employed in Chapter 8 of this volume on World Jewish Population. In that chapter, Sergio DellaPergola relies on the Pew Research Center estimate, but, to be comparable with definitions

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

Regional Jewish Population Estimates

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

While only 17% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 44% of Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% of Jews do. While 38% of all Americans live in the South, only 22% of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans and Jews live in the West (23-24%).

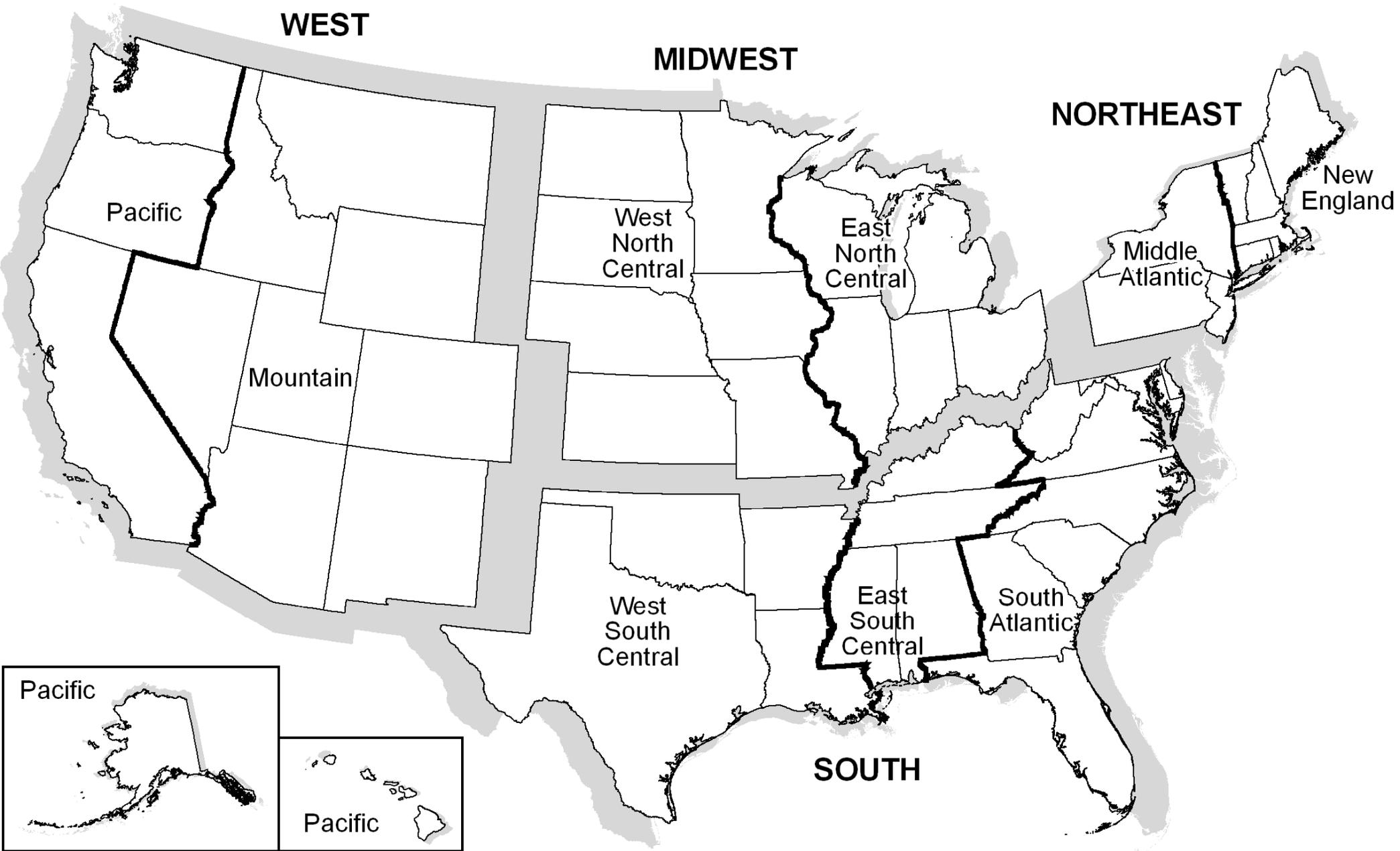
State Jewish Population Estimates

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 (1,769,000); California (1,183,000); Florida (629,000); New Jersey (545,000); Illinois (298,000); Massachusetts (293,000); Pennsylvania (298,000); and Maryland (237,000).

The third column of **Table 2** shows the percentage of the population in each state that is Jewish. Overall, about 2.1% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is about 4% or higher in New York (8.9%), the District of Columbia (8.3%), New Jersey (6.1%), 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 (26%), California (17%), Florida (9%), and New Jersey (8%) – account for 60% of the 6.925 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. The same measure for 1980 was 44%, indicating that Jews are less geographically concentrated in 2018 than they were in 1980, when the four states with the largest Jewish populations – New York (36%), California (13%), Florida (8%), and New Jersey (8%) – accounted for 64% of the 5.921 million US Jews.

MAP 1: CENSUS REGIONS AND CENSUS DIVISIONS OF THE US



**Table 1
Jewish Population by Census Region and Census Division, 2018**

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	3,070,795	44.3%	56,470,581	17.3%
Middle Atlantic	2,612,460	37.7%	41,660,580	12.8%
New England	458,335	6.6%	14,810,001	4.5%
Midwest	734,980	10.6%	68,179,351	20.9%
East North Central	592,355	8.6%	46,885,244	14.4%
West North Central	142,625	2.1%	21,294,107	6.5%
South	1,502,455	21.7%	123,658,624	38.0%
East South Central	44,050	0.6%	19,029,020	5.8%
South Atlantic	1,271,350	18.4%	64,705,532	19.9%
West South Central	187,055	2.7%	39,924,072	12.3%
West	1,617,245	23.4%	77,410,622	23.8%
Mountain	308,570	4.5%	24,158,117	7.4%
Pacific	1,308,675	18.9%	53,252,505	16.3%
Total	6,925,475	100.0%	325,719,178	100.0%

Notes: 1) The total number of US Jews is probably about 6.8-6.9 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006); 2) While this table presents our best estimates for 2018, the more than 900 estimates that have been aggregated to derive this table are most frequently from previous years but remain the best estimates for the current date. For the dates of all 900 estimates, see the Appendix; 3) The total population data are from www.census.gov (July 1, 2017 estimates).

**Table 2
Jewish Population by State, 2018**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Alabama	9,525	4,874,747	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	5,750	739,795	0.8%	0.1%
Arizona	106,725	7,016,270	1.5%	1.5%
Arkansas	2,225	3,004,279	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,182,990	39,536,653	3.0%	17.1%
Colorado	102,600	5,607,154	1.8%	1.5%
Connecticut	117,850	3,588,184	3.3%	1.7%
Delaware	15,100	961,939	1.6%	0.2%
District of Columbia	57,300	693,972	8.3%	0.8%
Florida ^a	629,120	20,984,400	3.0%	9.1%
Georgia	128,520	10,429,379	1.2%	1.9%
Hawaii	7,100	1,427,538	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	2,125	1,716,943	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	298,035	12,802,023	2.3%	4.3%
Indiana	25,245	6,666,818	0.4%	0.4%
Iowa	5,450	3,145,711	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,300	2,913,123	0.6%	0.3%
Kentucky	11,200	4,454,189	0.3%	0.2%
Louisiana	13,900	4,684,333	0.3%	0.2%
Maine	12,550	1,335,907	0.9%	0.2%
Maryland	236,600	6,052,177	3.9%	3.4%
Massachusetts	293,080	6,859,819	4.3%	4.2%
Michigan	87,905	9,962,311	0.9%	1.3%

**Table 2
Jewish Population by State, 2018**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Minnesota	45,600	5,576,606	0.8%	0.7%
Mississippi	1,525	2,984,100	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	64,275	6,113,532	1.1%	0.9%
Montana	1,395	1,050,493	0.1%	0.0%
Nebraska	9,350	1,920,076	0.5%	0.1%
Nevada	76,300	2,998,039	2.5%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,342,795	0.8%	0.1%
New Jersey	545,450	9,005,644	6.1%	7.9%
New Mexico	12,625	2,088,070	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,768,770	19,849,399	8.9%	25.5%
North Carolina	35,435	10,273,419	0.3%	0.5%
North Dakota	400	755,393	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	148,115	11,658,609	1.3%	2.1%
Oklahoma	4,425	3,930,864	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	4,142,776	1.0%	0.6%
Pennsylvania	298,240	12,805,537	2.3%	4.3%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,059,639	1.8%	0.3%
South Carolina	16,820	5,024,369	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	250	869,666	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	21,800	6,715,984	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	166,505	28,304,596	0.6%	2.4%
Utah	5,650	3,101,833	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	5,985	623,657	1.0%	0.1%

**Table 2
Jewish Population by State, 2018**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Virginia	150,145	8,470,020	1.8%	2.2%
Washington	72,185	7,405,743	1.0%	1.0%
West Virginia	2,310	1,815,857	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	33,055	5,795,483	0.6%	0.5%
Wyoming	1,150	579,315	0.2%	0.0%
Total	6,925,475	325,719,178	2.1%	100.0%

See the Notes on Table 1.

^a Excludes 69,900 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence.

Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates

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

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

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

Jewish Federation Service Areas (JFSAs) are areas served by local Jewish Federations⁶ and are the result of historical forces and the geographic distribution of the Jewish population. History has produced service areas that vary significantly in size and population. UJA-Federation of New York serves an 8-county area with 1,538,000 Jews, while three Jewish Federations serve parts of Fairfield County (CT), which has about 55,000 Jews.

The JFSAs rarely align themselves geographically with MSAs or CSAs. Thus, the JFSA estimates in **Table 5** are often quite different from the estimates for MSAs and CSAs found in **Tables 3** and **4**. The JFSAs are generally smaller than the geographic areas of the MSAs and much smaller than CSAs. The Appendix definitions generally reflect JFSAs. For example, the Appendix and **Table 5** show the Jewish population of the Baltimore JFSA to be 93,400, while **Table 3** shows a Jewish population of 115,800, because the Baltimore-

⁶ Among US Jewish communities, about 145 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

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

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

Columbia-Towson, MD MSA covers a larger geographic area than the Baltimore JFSA. **Table 4** shows that the Jewish population of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington CSA is 414,220.

Table 3 provides data for the 21 largest **MSAs** in 2018. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, as do 81% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.1% of all Americans, they constitute 4.4% of the population of the top 21 MSAs.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSAs are 10.6% and 8.6% Jewish, respectively, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA MSAs are all 4.6-5.2% Jewish.

Table 4 provides data for the 21 largest **CSAs** in 2018. Forty-six percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest CSAs, as do 85% of US Jews, and while Jews are only 2.1% of all Americans, they constitute 3.9% of the population of the top 21 CSAs.

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA is 9.5% Jewish, while the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA is 7.9% Jewish. The Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSAs are all 3.6-4.3% Jewish.

Table 5 provides data for the **JFSAs** with 20,000 or more Jews in 2018. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles (519,200), Washington (295,500), Chicago (291,800), Boston (248,000), and Philadelphia (214,600). 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), 2018

MSA Rank	MSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,320,876	2,151,600	10.6%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,353,907	617,480	4.6%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,533,040	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,399,662	75,005	1.0%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,892,427	51,640	0.7%
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,216,589	297,290	4.8%
7	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W Palm Beach, FL	6,158,824	527,750	8.6%
8	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,096,120	292,450	4.8%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,884,736	119,800	2.0%
10	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,836,531	257,460	5.3%
11	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,737,270	82,900	1.8%
12	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,727,357	247,500	5.2%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,580,670	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,313,002	71,750	1.7%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,867,046	61,100	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,600,618	44,500	1.2%
17	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,337,685	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,091,399	51,350	1.7%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,888,227	95,000	3.3%
20	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,808,175	115,800	4.1%
21	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,807,338	61,300	1.9%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		127,451,499	5,572,880	4.4%
Total US Population		325,719,178	6,925,675	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		39.1%	80.5%	

Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/2009/List1.txt or the List of Metropolitan Statistical Areas article in Wikipedia for a list of the counties included in each MSA; 2) Total population data are for 2017; 3) Jewish population of 5,550,880 excludes 66,700 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 7, 13, and 18. See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 4
Jewish Population in the Top 21 Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), 2018

CSA Rank	CSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA	23,876,155	2,269,000	9.5%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	18,788,800	685,575	3.6%
3	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,901,711	294,685	3.0%
4	Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA	9,764,315	414,220	4.2%
5	San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	8,837,789	343,800	3.9%
6	Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT	8,233,270	297,863	3.6%
7	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK	7,846,293	75,065	1.0%
8	Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7,206,807	309,090	4.3%
9	Houston-The Woodlands, TX	7,093,190	51,767	0.7%
10	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port-St. Lucie, FL	6,828,241	536,310	7.9%
11	Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA	6,555,956	120,575	1.8%
12	Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI	5,336,286	81,250	1.5%
13	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4,764,736	66,460	1.4%
14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	3,946,533	44,500	1.1%
15	Denver-Aurora, CO	3,515,374	95,495	2.7%
16	Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH	3,485,691	85,653	2.5%
17	Orlando-Deltona-Daytona Beach, FL	3,284,198	31,100	0.9%
18	Portland-Vancouver, Salem, OR-WA	3,201,058	37,900	1.2%
19	St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL	2,911,945	61,300	2.1%
20	Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC	2,684,121	12,665	0.5%
21	Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, PA-OH-WV	2,623,639	50,130	1.9%
Total Population in Top 21 CSAs		150,686,107	5,906,803	3.9%
Total US Population		325,719,178	6,925,675	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 CSAs		46.3%	85.3%	

Notes: 1) See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/2013/b13-01.pdf> for a list of the MSAs and micropolitan areas included in each CSA; 2) Total population data are for 2017; 3) Jewish population of 5,906,802 excludes 57,600 part-year residents who are included in CSAs 10 and 17. See also the Notes on Table 1.

Table 5
Jewish Population of Jewish Federation Service Areas
with 20,000 or More Jews, 2018

	Community	Number of Jews		Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000	27	Dallas	70,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200	28	Seattle	63,400
3	Washington	295,500	29	St. Louis	61,100
4	Chicago	291,800	30	Southern NJ	56,700
5	Boston	248,000	31	Houston	51,000
6	Philadelphia	214,700	32	Pittsburgh	49,200
7	San Francisco	185,600	33	San Jose	39,400
8	Broward County	149,000	34	Portland (OR)	36,400
9	South Palm Beach	131,300	35	Orange County (NY)	35,100
10	East Bay (Oakland)	125,000	36	Hartford	32,800
11	West Palm Beach	124,250	37	Orlando	31,100
12	Miami	123,200	38	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
13	Atlanta	119,800	39	Minneapolis	29,300
14	Northern NJ	119,400	40	St. Petersburg	28,000
15	Middlesex-Monmouth (NJ)	116,000	41	Cincinnati	27,000
16	MetroWest NJ	115,000	42	Milwaukee	25,800
17	Rockland County (NY)	101,300	43	Columbus	25,500
18	San Diego	100,000	44	Eastern Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
19	Denver	95,000	45	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
20	Baltimore	93,400	46	New Haven	23,000
21	Ocean County (NJ)	83,000	47	Tampa	23,000
22	Phoenix	82,900	48	Tucson	22,400
23	Cleveland	80,800	49	Sacramento	21,000
24	Orange County (CA)	80,000	50	Austin	20,000
25	Las Vegas	72,300	51	Palm Springs (CA)	20,000
26	Detroit	71,750	52	Somerset (NJ)	20,000

Section 4: Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1980-2018

This section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1980 to 2018. In examining the maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state (Maps 2 - 4).

National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of just over one million (17%) Jews from 1980-2018 from 5.921 million in 1980 to 6.925 million in 2018. Most of the increase is clearly due to the influx of over 600,000 Jews from the Former Soviet Union (Gold, 2015), the existence of as many as 350,000 Israelis (Sheskin, 2010 and Gold 2015) in the US, and migration from Central and South America (Gold 2015) from places like Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. But this increase in the estimate is not entirely *actual* growth in the Jewish population. Rather, at least some of this increase is due to improved estimates produced by local Jewish community studies. In addition, the internet was not available to researchers in 1980. Today we list many places in Appendix A that were not listed in the 1980 *Year Book*, having found evidence on the internet as to their existence and size. (The 1980 *Year Book* listed about 650 places compared to the current over 900.)

State Level Changes

At the state level (**Table 6**), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 372,000 (17%), reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area, from 1,998,000 in 1980 to 1,538,000 in 2018. The number of Jews in Pennsylvania decreased by 121,500 (29%), reflecting primarily the decrease in Philadelphia, from 295,000 in 1980 to 214,700 in 2018. The only other notable decrease in states with significant Jewish population is Missouri (7,500, 11%).

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

The number of Jews in California increased by 429,000 (57%), reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 174,000 (38%), reflecting increases particularly in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.⁷ Other significant increases include New Jersey (103,000, 23%), especially reflecting migration from New York City to the suburbs in northern New Jersey; Georgia (94,000, 271%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Texas (94,000, 130%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Virginia (91,000, 153%), reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC; Colorado (71,000, 223%), reflecting primarily the growth in Denver; Arizona (65,000, 159%), reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix; Nevada (59,000, 344%), reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas; Washington State (53,800, 293%), reflecting the growth in

⁷ The number of Jews in Florida in 2018 excludes Jews in part-year households (“snowbirds”). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1980.

Seattle, and Maryland (51,000, 27%), 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%), Oregon (275%), Wyoming (271%), North Carolina (168%), Wyoming (271%), Utah (146%), Vermont (143%), and New Hampshire (126%), most of which have relatively small Jewish populations.

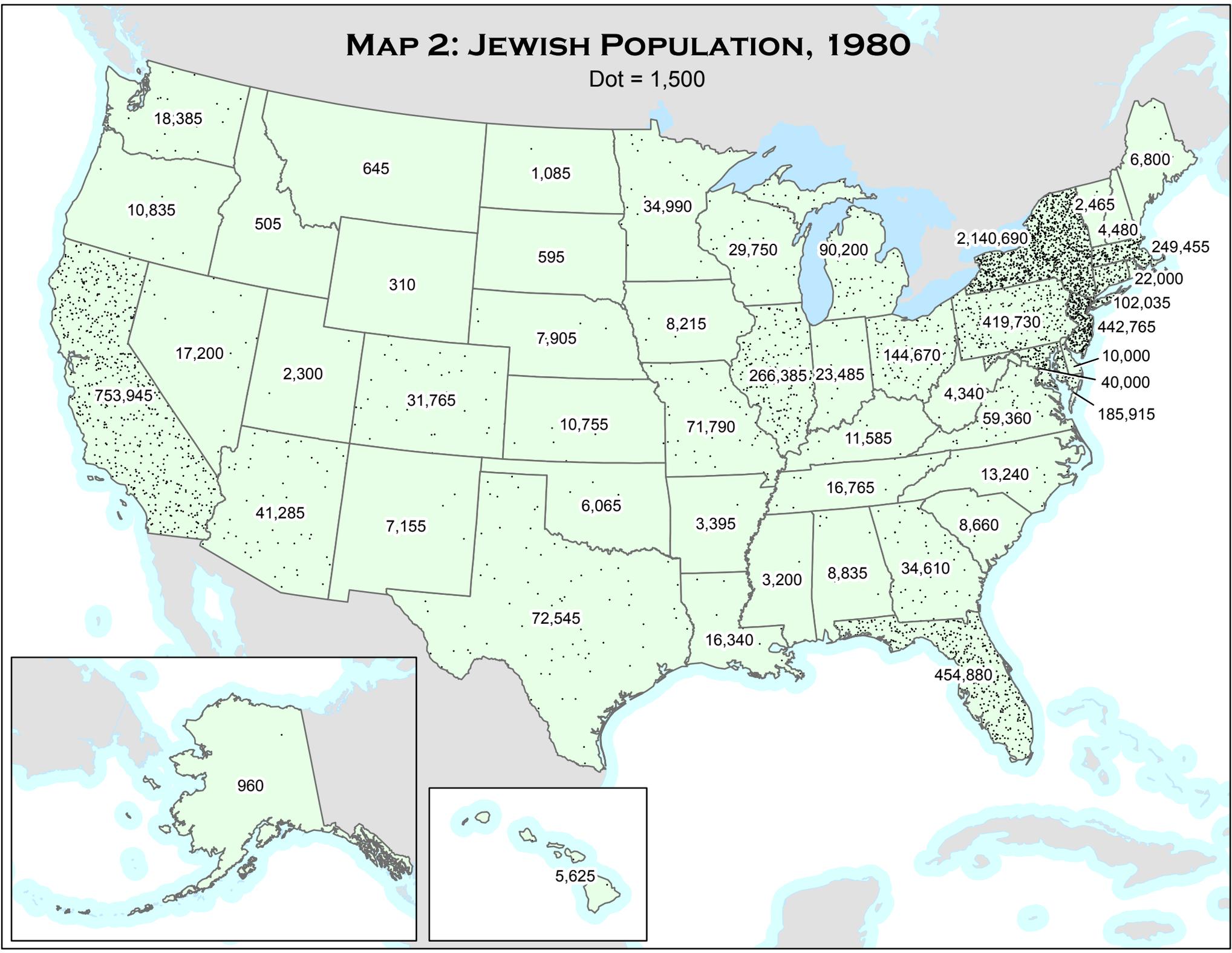
Regional Level Changes

Table 7 shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1980-2018, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of all US Jews living in the Northeast decreased from 57% in 1980 to 44% in 2018. The 12% of Jews in the Midwest decreased to 9% in 2018. The percentage of Jews in the South increased from 16% to 22%, and the percentage of Jews in the West increased from 15% to 23%. In sum, the Jewish population shifted from the Northeast to the West and the South.

The final column of **Table 7** shows that the number of Jews in the Northeast decreased by 9% (320,000) from 1980-2018 and the number of Jews in the Midwest increased by 7% (45,000). The number of Jews in the South increased by 58% (553,000). The number of Jews in the West increased by 82% (726,000).

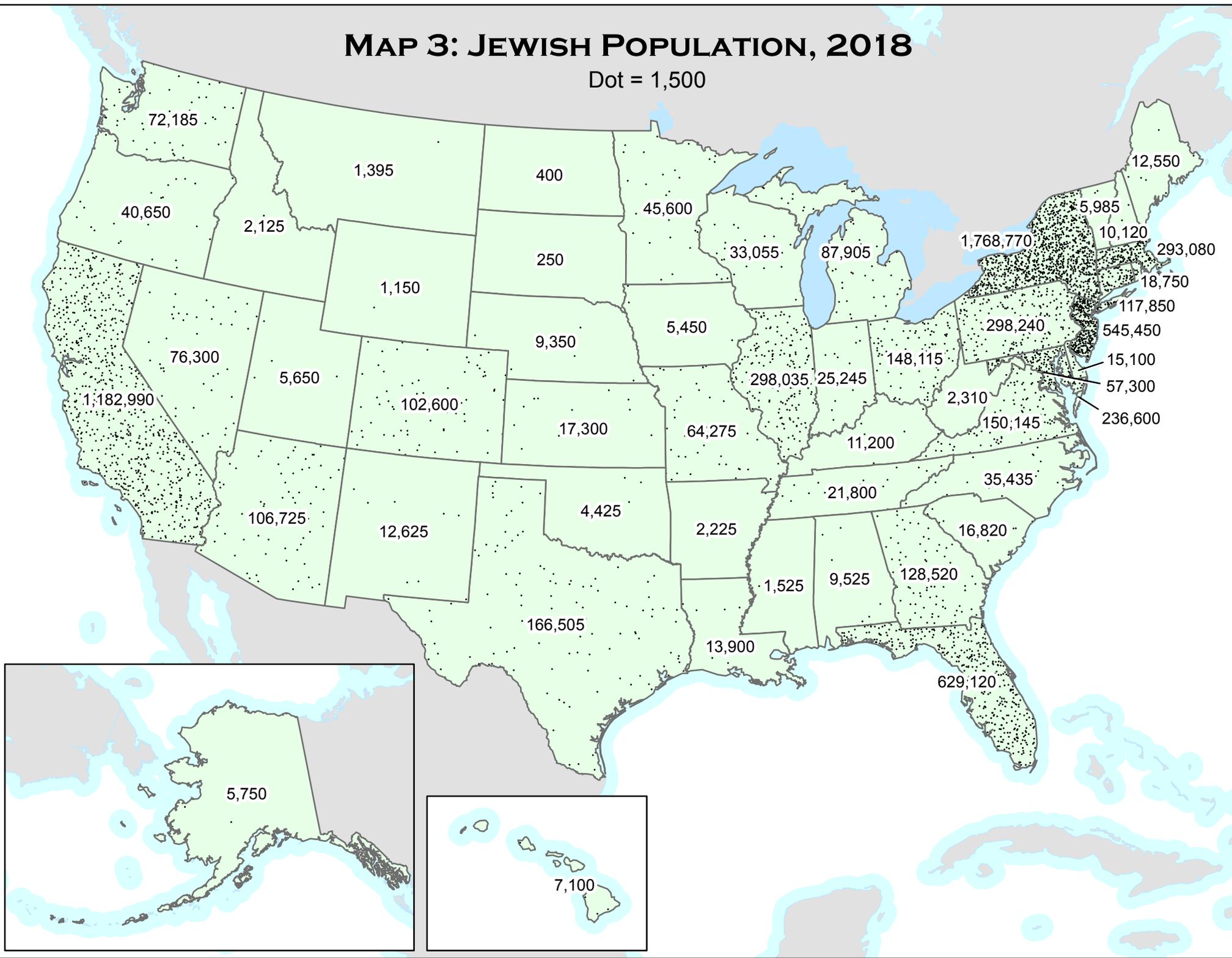
MAP 2: JEWISH POPULATION, 1980

Dot = 1,500



MAP 3: JEWISH POPULATION, 2018

Dot = 1,500



MAP 4: CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION, 1981-2018

Dot = 1,500

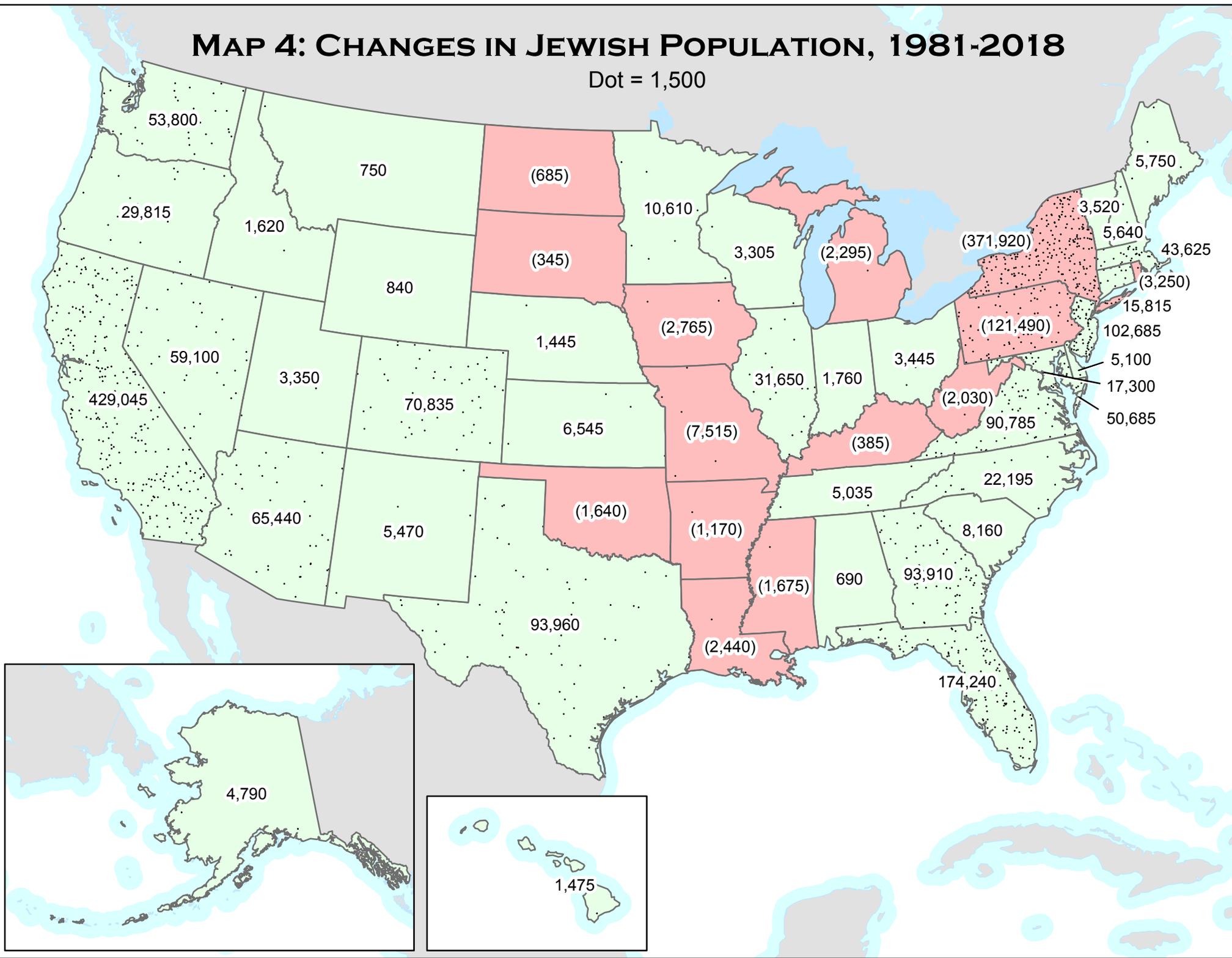


Table 6
Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1980-2018

State	1980	2018	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Alabama	8,835	9,525	690	7.8%
Alaska	960	5,750	4,790	499.0%
Arizona	41,285	106,725	65,440	158.5%
Arkansas	3,395	2,225	(1,170)	-34.5%
California	753,945	1,182,990	429,045	56.9%
Colorado	31,765	102,600	70,835	223.0%
Connecticut	102,035	117,850	15,815	15.5%
Delaware	10,000	15,100	5,100	51.0%
District of Columbia	40,000	57,300	17,300	43.3%
Florida	454,880	629,120	174,240	38.3%
Georgia	34,610	128,520	93,910	271.3%
Hawaii	5,625	7,100	1,475	26.2%
Idaho	505	2,125	1,620	320.8%
Illinois	266,385	298,035	31,650	11.9%
Indiana	23,485	25,245	1,760	7.5%
Iowa	8,215	5,450	(2,765)	-33.7%
Kansas	10,755	17,300	6,545	60.9%
Kentucky	11,585	11,200	(385)	-3.3%
Louisiana	16,340	13,900	(2,440)	-14.9%
Maine	6,800	12,550	5,750	84.6%
Maryland	185,915	236,600	50,685	27.3%
Massachusetts	249,455	293,080	43,625	17.5%
Michigan	90,200	87,905	(2,295)	-2.5%
Minnesota	34,990	45,600	10,610	30.3%
Mississippi	3,200	1,525	(1,675)	-52.3%
Missouri	71,790	64,275	(7,515)	-10.5%
Montana	645	1,395	750	116.3%

Table 6
Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1980-2018

State	1980	2018	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Nebraska	7,905	9,350	1,445	18.3%
Nevada	17,200	76,300	59,100	343.6%
New Hampshire	4,480	10,120	5,640	125.9%
New Jersey	442,765	545,450	102,685	23.2%
New Mexico	7,155	12,625	5,470	76.5%
New York	2,140,690	1,768,770	(371,920)	-17.4%
North Carolina	13,240	35,435	22,195	167.6%
North Dakota	1,085	400	(685)	-63.1%
Ohio	144,670	148,115	3,445	2.4%
Oklahoma	6,065	4,425	(1,640)	-27.0%
Oregon	10,835	40,650	29,815	275.2%
Pennsylvania	419,730	298,240	(121,490)	-28.9%
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	21,800	5,035	30.0%
Texas	72,545	166,505	93,960	129.5%
Utah	2,300	5,650	3,350	145.7%
Vermont	2,465	5,985	3,520	142.8%
Virginia	59,360	150,145	90,785	152.9%
Washington	18,385	72,185	53,800	292.6%
West Virginia	4,340	2,310	(2,030)	-46.8%
Wisconsin	29,750	33,055	3,305	11.1%
Wyoming	310	1,150	840	271.0%
Total	5,920,895	6,925,475	1,004,580	17.0%

See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Table 7
Changes in Jewish Population by Census Region and Census Division,
1980-2018

Census Region/Division	1980		2018		Percentage Change
	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	
Northeast	3,390,420	57.3%	3,070,795	44.3%	(9.4)%
Middle Atlantic	3,003,185	50.7%	2,612,460	37.7%	(13.0)%
New England	387,235	6.5%	458,335	6.6%	18.4%
Midwest	689,825	11.7%	734,980	10.6%	6.5%
East North Central	554,490	9.4%	592,355	8.6%	6.8%
West North Central	135,335	2.3%	142,625	2.1%	5.4%
South	949,735	16.0%	1,502,655	21.7%	58.2%
East South Central	40,385	0.7%	44,050	0.6%	9.1%
South Atlantic	811,005	13.7%	1,271,350	18.4%	56.8%
West South Central	98,345	1.7%	187,255	2.7%	90.4%
West	890,915	15.0%	1,617,245	23.4%	81.5%
Mountain	101,165	1.7%	308,570	4.5%	205.0%
Pacific	789,750	13.3%	1,308,675	18.9%	65.7%
Total	5,920,895	100.0%	6,925,675	100.0%	17.0%

See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Section 5: Local Jewish Community Studies

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

In 2017, local Jewish community studies using random digit dialing sampling (RDD) were completed in Indianapolis (IN) and St. Petersburg (FL). Vignettes for these communities appear below.

One local Jewish community population study based upon RDD sampling is currently underway in Detroit (MI). While the population estimate for Detroit appears in Appendix A, the vignette for this community will appear in the 2019 *Year Book*.

Indianapolis, IN (2017)

This 2017 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis in Indiana. The study area includes Hamilton and Marion Counties and Zionsville in Boone County. The consultant was Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. The field work was completed by SSRS (Dr. David Dutwin) of Glen Mills, PA. (Sheskin 2017a). Six hundred telephone interviews were completed, using a combination of RDD sampling, Distinctive Jewish Name sampling, Jewish Federation list sampling, and lists of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes but with Indianapolis billing addresses. No previous scientific community study of the Indianapolis Jewish population had been conducted.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 23,500 persons live in 8,500 Jewish households in Indianapolis, of whom 18,000 persons (76%) are Jewish. In addition to the 18,000 Jews who live in the Federation Service Area, another 3,600 Jews are estimated to reside in the nine surrounding counties that comprise the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The 1.7% of Indianapolis households who are Jewish is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. But, about 10% of households are Jewish in the core area of Jewish settlement.

In 2017, 44% of Jewish households live in North of Core (Hamilton County); 37%, in the Core Area (northern Marion County); and 20%, in South of Core (central and southern Marion County).

The 30% locally born and the 13% foreign born are both about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Eight percent of households are from the former Soviet Union, 16% of Jewish adults are Sephardic and 7% are LGBTQ.

The 45% at their current address for 0-4 years is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities, suggesting significant migration around Indianapolis.

The 16% of Jewish households in residence for 0-4 years in Indianapolis is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 50% of

households in residence for 20 or more years is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 28% definitely/probably moving in the next three years is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and the 15% definitely/probably moving out of the local community is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Despite these relatively high percentages, assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Indianapolis will probably remain about the same for the next few years.

About 42% of adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over who have established their own homes live in Indianapolis, which is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Twenty-seven percent of persons in Jewish households in Indianapolis are age 0-17; 22% are age 18-34; 26% are age 35-49; 17% are age 50-64; and 8% are age 65 and over. The 27% age 0-17 is the second highest and the 8% age 65 and over is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The median age of 35.5 years is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 2.77 average household size is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, the 39% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 at home is the third highest; the 23% of married households with no children at home is the fourth lowest; and the 4% of single households age 65 and over is the second lowest.

The 68% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (76 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 3% currently widowed is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 83% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 83% is well above the 30% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Sixty-two percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 11% are employed part time; 2% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 9% are retired; 8% are homemakers; 7% are students; 2% are disabled; and less than 1% are full-time volunteers.

The median Jewish household income of \$129,000 (in 2016 dollars) is the fourth highest, the \$152,000 median household income (in 2016 dollars) of households with children is the eighth highest, and the \$83,000 median household income of elderly households is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Seven percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The 1.7% of households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

On a subjective measure of financial status, 16% of respondents report that they are "well off"; 32% "have some extra money"; 35% "have enough money"; 15% are "just managing to make ends meet"; and 1% "cannot make ends meet."

Thus, the Jewish population of Indianapolis is young, well educated, and well off economically.

Jewish Connections. Four percent of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis identify as Orthodox; 10%, Conservative; 7%, Reconstructionist; 36%, Reform; and 43%, Just Jewish. The 4% Orthodox and the 36% Reform are about average, the 10% Conservative is the lowest, the 7% Reconstructionist is the highest, and the 43% Just Jewish is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Ninety-nine percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Eighty-nine percent of Jewish respondents agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people” and 81% agree with the statement “I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world.”

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Indianapolis exhibits average to below average levels of religious practice. While the percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles (73%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (18%), keep a kosher home (12%), keep kosher in and out of the home (6%), and refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath (1%) are all average compared to other Jewish communities, Indianapolis has a below average percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (67%) and a well below average percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (57%).

Indianapolis has the fourth highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (40%).

The 20% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more and the 32% who never attend services are both about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 55% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Eight percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish and 30% are being raised part Jewish.

Memberships. The 29% synagogue membership of Jewish households in Indianapolis is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% of Jewish households with children who are synagogue members is the sixth lowest and the 16% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 62% of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue, and 16% participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The 28% of Jewish households who are members of the local Jewish Community Center (JCC) is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs. The 56% who participated in a JCC program in the past year is the highest of about 45 comparison JCCs.

The 16% of households who are members of or regular participants in a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or JCC) is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 48% of Jewish households who are *associated with the Jewish community* (someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Twenty-one percent of respondents feel very much part of the Indianapolis Jewish community; 34%, somewhat; 26%, not very much; and 19%, not at all. The 55% who feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis who were born or raised Jewish, the 71% who had some formal Jewish education as children is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities, while the 15% who attended a Jewish day school as children is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 36% of respondents who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 48% who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 27% of college attendees who participated in Hillel/Chabad (other than on the High Holidays) while in college is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 25% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 38% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and 52% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance.

Children’s Jewish Education. The 54% of Indianapolis Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Sixty-one percent of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have received children’s books in the mail from the PJ Library.

Of children age 5-12 in private school, 78% attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*), which is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Thirty-two percent of Jewish children age 5-12 and 19% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 86% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 51% of Jewish households in Indianapolis in which a member visited Israel is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 24% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Thirty-three percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

The 44% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Antisemitism. The 14% of respondents in Jewish households in Indianapolis who personally experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 29% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced

antisemitism in the local community in the past year is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

The 32% of respondents in Jewish households who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of antisemitism in the local community is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Media. Fifteen percent of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis always read the *Jewish Federation News*; 7%, usually; 30%, sometimes; and 48%, never. The 22% who always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers

The 27% of Jewish respondents who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. The 31% of Jewish households in Indianapolis who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 45% of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 54% who donated to *any* Jewish charity in the past year is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 82% who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Politics. Sixteen percent of Jewish respondents in Indianapolis think of themselves as Republican; 55%, Democrat; and 29%, Independent. Ninety-five percent of respondents are registered to vote and 94% of those registered voted in the last presidential election.

St. Petersburg, FL (2017)

This 2017 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Pinellas and Pasco Counties (Pinellas and Pasco Counties in Florida). The consultant was Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. The field work was completed by SSRS (Dr. David Dutwin) of Glen Mills, PA (Sheskin 2017b). Five hundred and fifty telephone interviews were completed, using a combination of RDD sampling, Distinctive Jewish Name sampling, Jewish Federation list sampling, and lists of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes but with Pinellas (St. Peterburg, Clearwater, and Largo) or Pasco (New Port Richey) billing addresses. A previous scientific community study of Pinellas' Jewish population was conducted in 1994 by Ira M. Sheskin.

The results of the 2017 study show that the Jewish community of Pinellas/Pasco has changed in significant ways over the past 23 years. The Jewish population has decreased within Pinellas County, has become much older, more educated, and wealthier, has lower levels of home religious practice, and has become less affiliated with synagogues and Jewish organizations. The percentage of households donating to Jewish causes in general, and to the Jewish Federation in particular, has decreased.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 36,600 persons live in 18,000 Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco, of whom 28,000 persons (76%) are Jewish. Pinellas/Pasco is the thirty-ninth largest US Jewish community. Five percent of Jewish households are "snowbirds" (spending 3-7 months of the year in Pinellas/Pasco).

From 1994-2017, the number of Jewish households *in Pinellas County* increased by 2,300 (18%); the number of persons in Jewish households remained the same; and the number of Jews in Jewish households decreased by 1,750 (-7%). The percentage of Pinellas County households who are Jewish remained at about 3%. A significant increase in the intermarriage rate and a significant decrease in average household size is the reason the number of Jews decreased while the number of households increased. (The reason this paragraph refers only to Pinellas County is that the 1994 study did not include Pasco County.)

In 2017, 46% of Jewish households live in South Pinellas (St. Petersburg); 41%, in North Pinellas (Clearwater); and 13%, in Central Pinellas (Largo).

From 1994 to 2017, the number of persons in Jewish households in North Pinellas increased from 12,200 to 12,900 (6%); the number in Central Pinellas decreased from 5,150 to 3,500 (-32%); the number in South Pinellas increased from 12,900 to 13,900 (8%). Thus, Central Pinellas lost population and North Pinellas and South Pinellas gained.

Only 7% of adults in Jewish households were born in Pinellas/Pasco, about the same as the 5% in 1994. The 7% is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

The 13% foreign born is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Two percent of households are from the Former Soviet Union and 7% of households contain an adult who is LGBTQ.

The 14% of Jewish households in residence for 0-4 years in Pinellas/Pasco is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 19% in 1994. The 56% of households in residence for 20 or more years is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has increased significantly from 26% in 1994. Thus, Pinellas/Pasco has become more of a Jewish community with local roots.

Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, the results suggest that the number of Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco will probably remain about the same for the next few years.

Twenty-five percent of *adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over who have established their own homes* live in Pinellas/Pasco, which is the fifth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Another 10% have at least one adult child in Tampa.

Demography. Eight percent of persons in Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco are age 0-17; 11% are age 18-34; 10% are age 35-49; 27% are age 50-64; and 44% are age 65 and over.

The 8% age 0-17 is the lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 10% age 35-49 is the second lowest, the 27% age 50-64 is the fifth highest, and the 44% age 65 and over is the sixth highest.

The 8% age 0-17 decreased from 19% in 1994. The 11% age 18-34 decreased from 15% in 1994. The 10% age 35-49 decreased from 23% in 1994. The 27% age 50-64 increased from 16% in 1994. The 44% age 65 and over increased from 28% in 1994. Thus, the Jewish population is considerably older than in 1994. The median age

increased from 45.9 years in 1994 to 62.3 years in 2017. The 62.3 years is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 2.03 average Jewish household size decreased from 2.32 in 1994, reflecting the aging of the population.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 10% of Jewish households with children age 0-17 at home is the second lowest; the 27% of married households age 65 and over with no children at home is the sixth highest; and the 20% of single households age 65 and over is the seventh highest.

The 61% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (227 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

In 1994, 47% of adults under age 35 were currently married. In 2017, this had decreased to 12%, indicating a tendency for the current generation to marry later in life. This has important implications for synagogues.

The 60% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, but has increased significantly from 49% in 1994. The 60% is well above the 29% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Thirty-five percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 12% are employed part time; 2% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 38% are retired; 4% are homemakers; 6% are students; 4% are disabled; and 0% are full-time volunteers. The 35% employed full time is the sixth lowest and the 38% retired is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 24% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed full time or part time has increased from 11% in 1994.

The median Jewish household income of \$85,000 (in 2016 dollars) is below average, the \$136,000 median household income (in 2016 dollars) of households with children is above average, and the \$63,000 median household income (in 2016 dollars) of elderly households is about average among more than 50 comparison Jewish communities. The \$85,000 overall median household income (in 2016 dollars) has increased from \$70,000 (in 2016 dollars) in 1994. The \$85,000 compares to \$46,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Pinellas/Pasco Counties as of 2014.

Thirteen percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The 3.6% of households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

On a subjective measure of financial status, 13% of respondents in Jewish households report that they are "well off"; 26% "have some extra money"; 30% "have enough money"; 29% are "just managing to make ends meet"; and 3% "cannot make ends meet."

Jewish Connections. Three percent of Jewish respondents in Pinellas/Pasco identify as Orthodox; 21%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 30%, Reform; and 47%, Just Jewish. The 3% Orthodox is about average, the 21% Conservative and the 30% Reform are below average, and the 47% Just Jewish is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

From 1994-2017, the percentage Orthodox did not change. The percentage Conservative decreased by two percentage points from 1994; the percentage Reform decreased by nine percentage points; and the percentage Just Jewish increased by 11 percentage points.

Ninety-eight percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Eighty-five percent of Jewish respondents agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people,” and 70% agree with the statement “I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world.”

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Pinellas/Pasco exhibits very low levels of religious practice. While keeping a kosher home (11%), keeping kosher in and out of the home (7%), and refraining from the use of electricity on the Sabbath (3%) are all average, Pinellas/Pasco has the eighth lowest percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (17%), the fourth lowest percentage who have a mezuzah on the front door (52%), the third lowest percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles (58%), and the lowest percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (49%). Pinellas/Pasco Counties also has the third highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (44%).

Significant decreases are seen in Jewish practices since 1994. The percentage with a mezuzah on the front door decreased from 61% in 1994 to 52% in 2017. The percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder decreased from 65% to 49%. The percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles decreased from 67% to 58%. The percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles decreased from 22% to 17%. The percentage who keep a kosher home remained about the same. The percentage who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home increased from 26% in 1994 to 44% in 2017.

The 14% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and the 45% who never attend services is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 56% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in 1994. Thirty-four percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish and 21% are being raised part Jewish.

Memberships. The 15% synagogue membership of Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco is the second lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 40% in 1994. The lower synagogue membership rate in 2017 is likely due to the aging of the population.

The 28% of Jewish households with children who are synagogue members is the second lowest and the 9% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 33% of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue, and 10% participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The 15% Jewish organization membership is the third lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 23% of Jewish households who are *associated with the Jewish community* (someone in the household is a member of a synagogue or

Jewish organization) is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in 1994.

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco who were born or raised Jewish, the 70% who had some formal Jewish education as children is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 10% who attended a Jewish day school as children is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 24% of respondents who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 18% of college attendees who participated in Hillel/Chabad (other than on the High Holidays) while in college is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 11% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 22% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and 43% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance.

Children’s Jewish Education. The 46% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 34% of Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco in which a member visited Israel is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% compares to 35% in 1994. The 19% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Twenty-nine percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

The 43% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and has increased from 37% in 1994.

Antisemitism. The 14% of respondents in Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco who personally experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 3% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 42% of respondents in Jewish households who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of antisemitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 55% in 1994.

Media. Twenty-two percent of Jewish respondents in Pinellas/Pasco Counties always read the *Jewish Press*; 4%, usually; 14%, sometimes; and 61%, never. The 25% who always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers. The 9% of Jewish respondents in Pinellas/Pasco who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. The 22% of Jewish households in Pinellas/Pasco who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased significantly from 36% in 1994. The 36% of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 71% who donated to non-Jewish Charities in the past year is the third lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in 1994.

The 14% who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is the lowest and the 47% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Providing Jewish education for children, supporting the people of Israel, and providing services for the Jewish elderly are the three major motivations that respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 or over to Jewish charities in the past year consider to be very important in their decision to donate to Jewish causes.

Politics. Twenty-five percent of Jewish respondents in Pinellas/Pasco think of themselves as Republican; 56%, Democrat; and 19%, Independent. Ninety-five percent of respondents are registered to vote.

Section: 6 Comparisons among Jewish Communities

Since 2000, about 45 US Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year, this chapter presents tables comparing the results of these studies. This year, two tables are presented: (1) the percentage of respondents who experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year and 2) perception of antisemitism in the local community. These two tables were selected because they compliment the discussion in Chapter 3 of this volume.

Excluded from the tables are results from older community studies (prior to 2000) that are viewed as too dated for current comparisons or where more recent results are available. For example, a study was completed in Rochester in 1999, but those results were deemed too dated to include. Studies were completed in Miami in 1994, 2004, and 2014, but only the results for 2014 are shown. Comparison tables are available elsewhere that contain the results of Jewish community studies completed between 1982 and 1999 that are not included in this chapter (Sheskin 2001, 2015b).

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution, because the studies span an 18-year period, use different sampling methods, use different questionnaires (Bradburn, Sudman, and Wansink 2004), and differ in other ways (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2007, pp. 136-138; Sheskin 2005). Note that many more comparison tables may be found in Sheskin (2001) and Sheskin (2015b).

Personally Experienced Antisemitism in the Local Community in the Past Year

Table 8 shows the percentage of respondents who personally experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year. The respondent defined “antisemitism” for himself/herself. The nature of the anti-Semitic incident was not queried. The question on perception of antisemitism was asked first and respondents who perceive no antisemitism in the local community (see below) were assumed not to have personally experienced antisemitism in the local community in the past year.

The table shows that the percentage who experience antisemitism varies from less than 10% in West Palm Beach, Middlesex, and South Palm Beach to about 20% or higher in San Diego, Jacksonville, and Denver. The median value is 14%.

Keep in mind that if 14% of respondents personally experienced antisemitism *in the past year*. The percentage of adult Jews who experienced antisemitism over the course of, say, a decade is much higher than 14%.

For an analysis of the reasons why some communities have higher rates of antisemitism experiences, see Sheskin and Dashefsky (2011).

Perception of Antisemitism in the Local Community

Table 9 shows the results of a question in which respondents are asked how much antisemitism they perceive in the local community: a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or none at all. The percentage who perceive a great deal/moderate amount of antisemitism varies from about 25% in San Antonio and Tucson to 48% in Hartford and Jacksonville. The median value is about 40%.

The contrast between the findings in the local Jewish community studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey results, which queried antisemitism in the United States (not in the local community) is stark. The 82% of respondents who perceive much antisemitism in the United States as a whole is significantly higher than the percentage who perceive much antisemitism in their local communities.

An analysis of the reasons why some communities have higher rates of perception of antisemitism experience, see Sheskin and Dashefsky (2011).

**Table 8
Personally Experienced Antisemitism in the Local Community in the Past Year
Community Comparisons**

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Denver	2007	24%		St. Petersburg	2017	14%
Jacksonville	2002	21%		New Haven	2010	14%
San Diego	2003	19%		San Antonio	2007	14%
Las Vegas	2005	18%		Hartford	2000	13%
St. Paul	2004	18%		Westport	2000	13%
Tucson	2002	18%		Broward	2016	12%
Tidewater	2001	18%		Miami	2014	12%
Rhode Island	2002	17%		Washington	2003	12%
Detroit	2018	16%		Bergen	2001	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		Atlantic County	2004	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%		Sarasota	2001	11%
Minneapolis	2004	16%		W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Omaha	2017	15%		Middlesex	2008	8%
Houston	2016	15%		S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Indianapolis	2017	14%				

Table 9
Perception of Antisemitism in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	<i>Great Deal/ Moderate Amount</i>	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
Jacksonville	2002	48%	12%	37	43	9
Hartford	2000	48%	6%	42	45	7
Minneapolis	2004	46%	12%	34	50	5
Las Vegas	2005	45%	11%	34	42	13
Detroit	2018	45%	10%	35	45	10
St. Paul	2004	45%	7%	38	49	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%	7%	38	45	10
Tidewater	2001	45%	7%	38	45	10
Rhode Island	2002	43%	8%	34	51	6
Houston	2016	43%	5%	38	42	15
St. Petersburg	2017	42%	11%	32	38	19
S Palm Beach	2005	41%	9%	31	33	26
Broward	2016	41%	7%	34	44	15
Miami	2014	38%	9%	29	42	20
Sarasota	2001	37%	8%	30	42	21
Bergen	2001	37%	6%	31	49	15
New Haven	2010	36%	7%	29	48	16
Atlantic County	2004	34%	7%	28	43	23
Portland (ME)	2007	34%	4%	30	56	10
Westport	2000	33%	4%	29	56	11
Omaha	2017	33%	3%	30	57	10
Indianapolis	2017	32%	5%	26	56	13

Table 9
Perception of Antisemitism in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	<i>Great Deal/ Moderate Amount</i>	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
Middlesex	2008	31%	5%	26	48	21
Washington	2003	29%	3%	26	60	12
San Francisco	2004	28%	6%	22	64	7
San Antonio	2007	26%	4%	23	57	16
Tucson	2002	24%	3%	21	60	16

Note: Respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Section 7: Atlas of US Jewish Communities

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

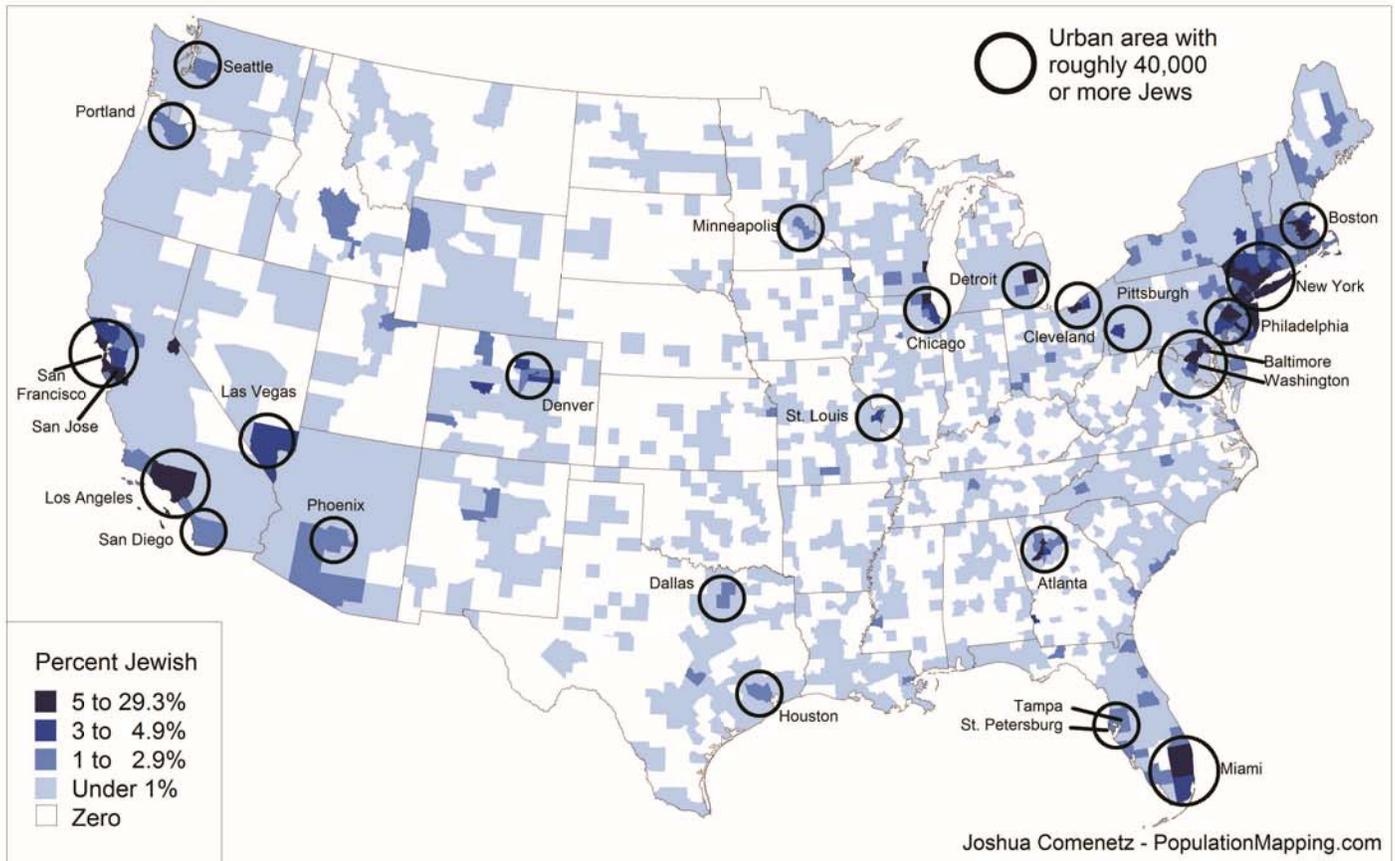
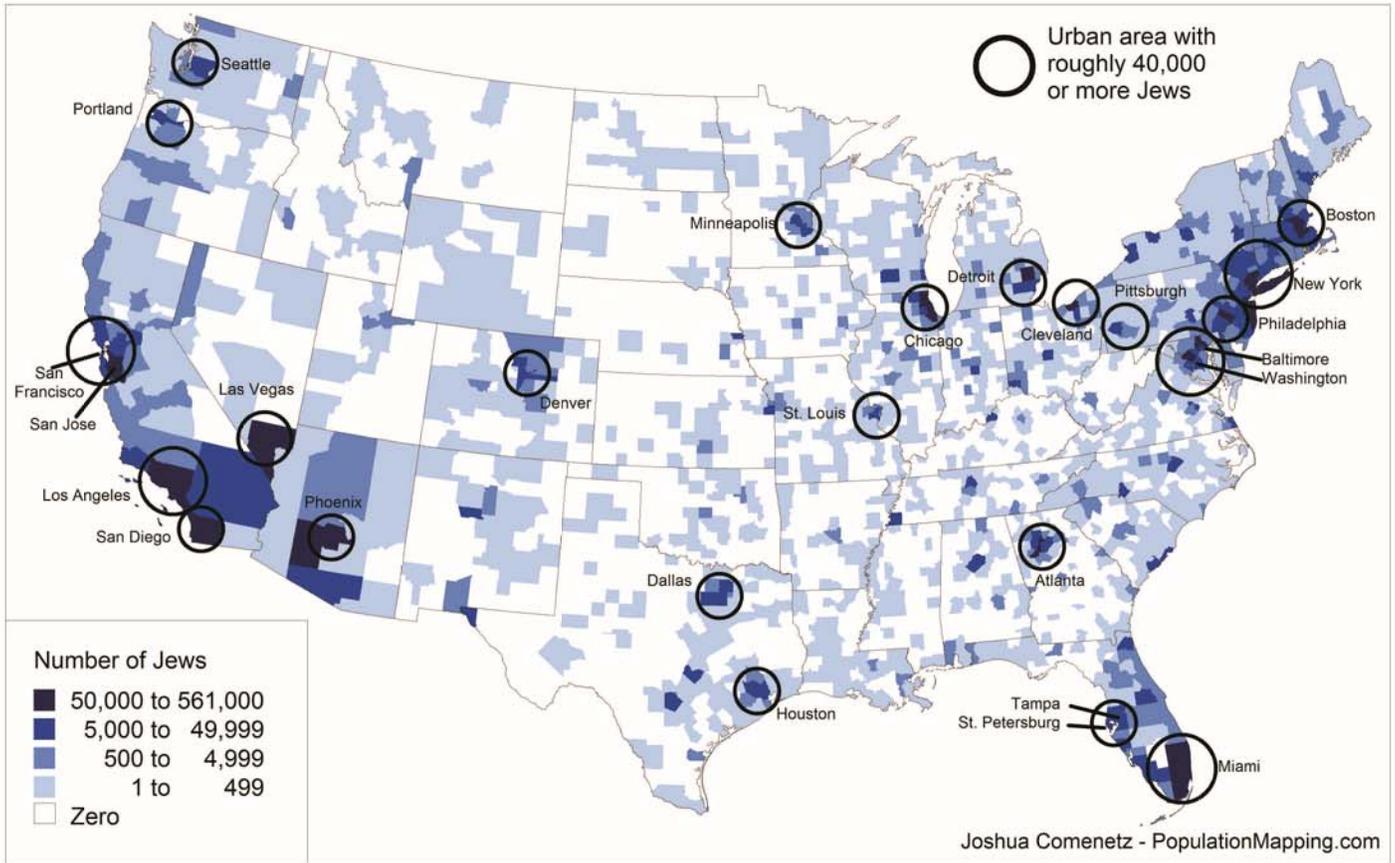
The rankings of the population sizes of the communities within the US are from **Table 5**, which is based on the Jewish populations of Jewish Federation service areas.

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

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

While these maps present our best estimates for 2018, note that the date on most estimates are most frequently from previous years. They remain, however, the best estimates available for the current year. For the dates of all estimates, see the Appendix

MAP 5: JEWISH POPULATION BY COUNTY



New England (Maps 6 to 7)

Connecticut (Map 6). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven (23,000), and Upper Fairfield County⁸ (24,450) are based on 2000, 2010, and 2000 RDD studies, respectively. Hartford is the largest Jewish community in Connecticut, accounts for 28% of the Jews in Connecticut, and is the 36th largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the 46th largest US Jewish community.

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

All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

Massachusetts (Map 6). Based on a 2015 RDD study, 248,000 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts, accounts for 85% of the Jews in Massachusetts, and is the 5th largest US Jewish community.

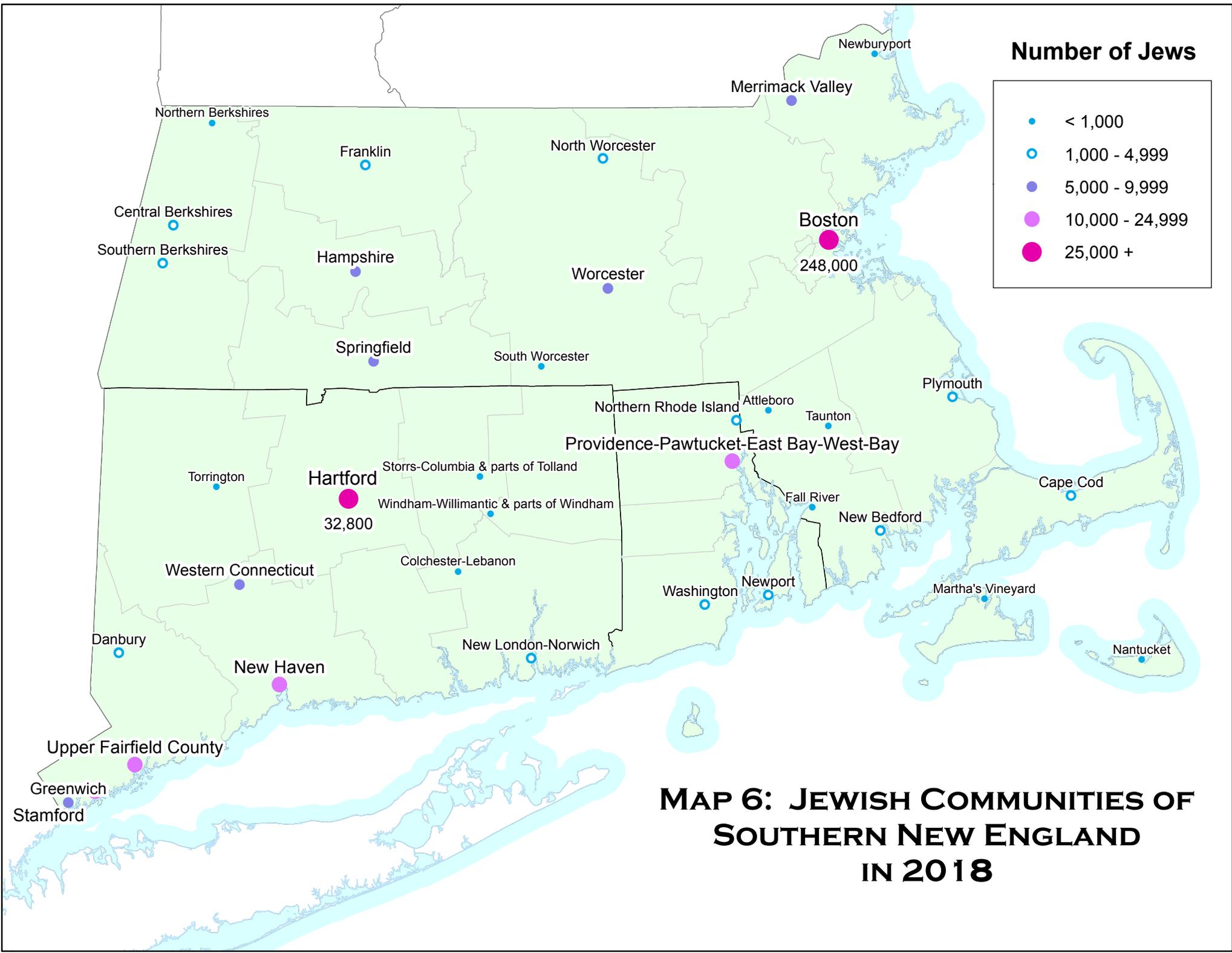
The estimate for Worcester (9,000 Jews) is based on a 2014 Informant update of a 1986 RDD study. An estimate of 7,050 Jews (including part-year residents) for the Berkshires (2008) is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Attleboro, based on a 2002 DJN estimate,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

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

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

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

⁸ Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the survey in 2000.



Number of Jews

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

Boston

248,000

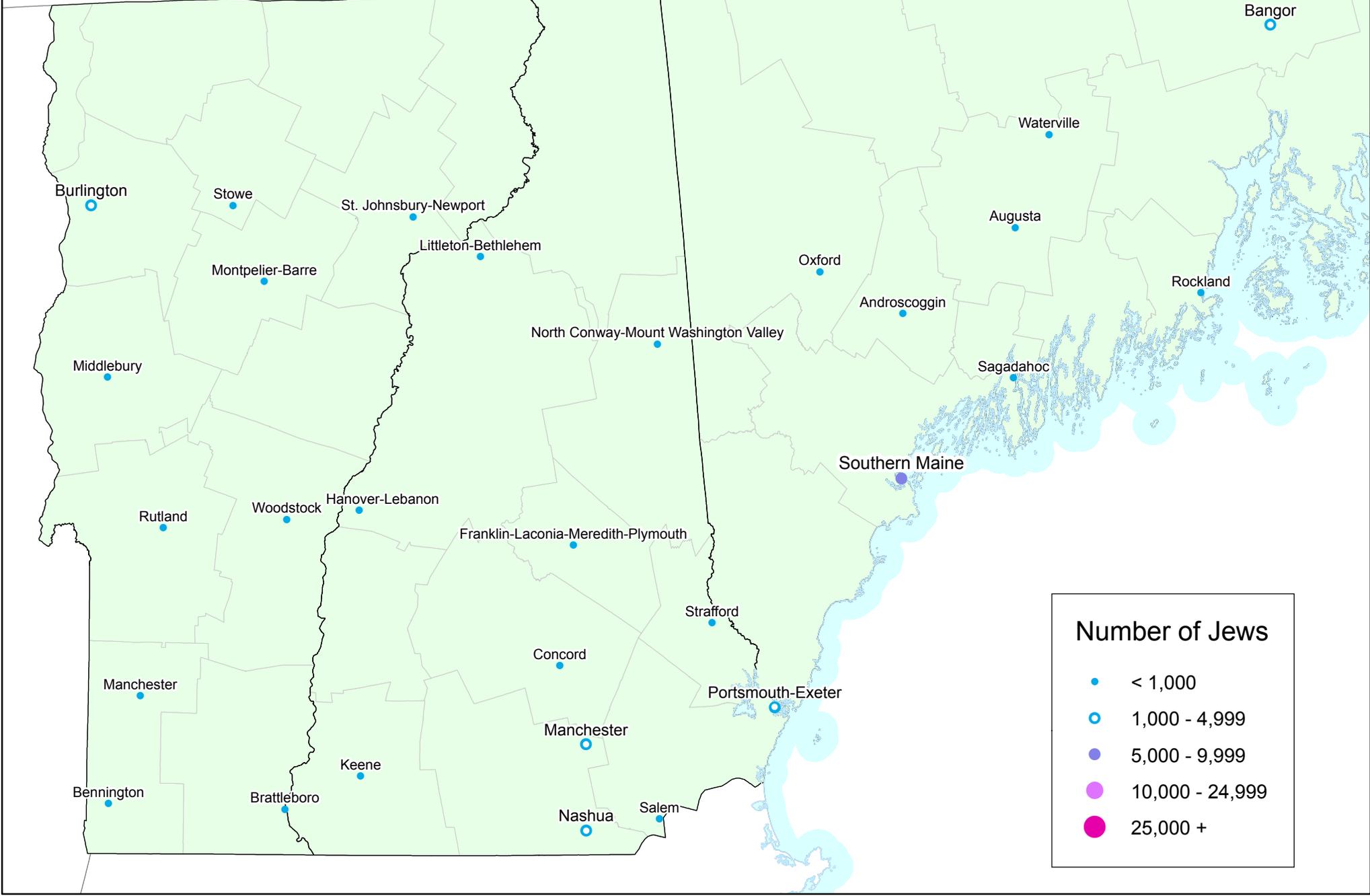
Hartford

32,800

Providence-Pawtucket-East Bay-West-Bay

MAP 6: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND IN 2018

MAP 7: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND IN 2018



Middle Atlantic (Maps 8 to 10)

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

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

Based, in part, on a 1997 RDD study in Monmouth and a 2008 RDD study in Middlesex, the now merged Jewish community, called the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth), contains 116,000 Jews, including 70,000 Jews in Monmouth (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 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 14th largest US Jewish community.

Based, in part, on a 1998 RDD study, updated with a 2012 DJN study, 115,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 48,200 in Essex County, 30,300 in Morris County, 24,400 in Union County, 7,400 in northern Somerset County, and 4,700 in Sussex County. Greater MetroWest is the third largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for 21% of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the 16th largest US Jewish community.

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

Other communities with RDD studies in New Jersey include Southern New Jersey (2013) (56,700), and Atlantic and Cape May Counties (2004) (20,400), including 8,200 part-year residents). The 1991 Southern New Jersey (Cherry Hill) study was updated with a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Southern New Jersey is the 30th 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 50th largest US Jewish community.

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

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

The 101,300 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland County is the 17th largest US Jewish community. The 34,000 estimate for Orange County includes an estimate of 23,100 for Kiryas Joel based on the US Census. Orange County is the 35th largest US Jewish community.

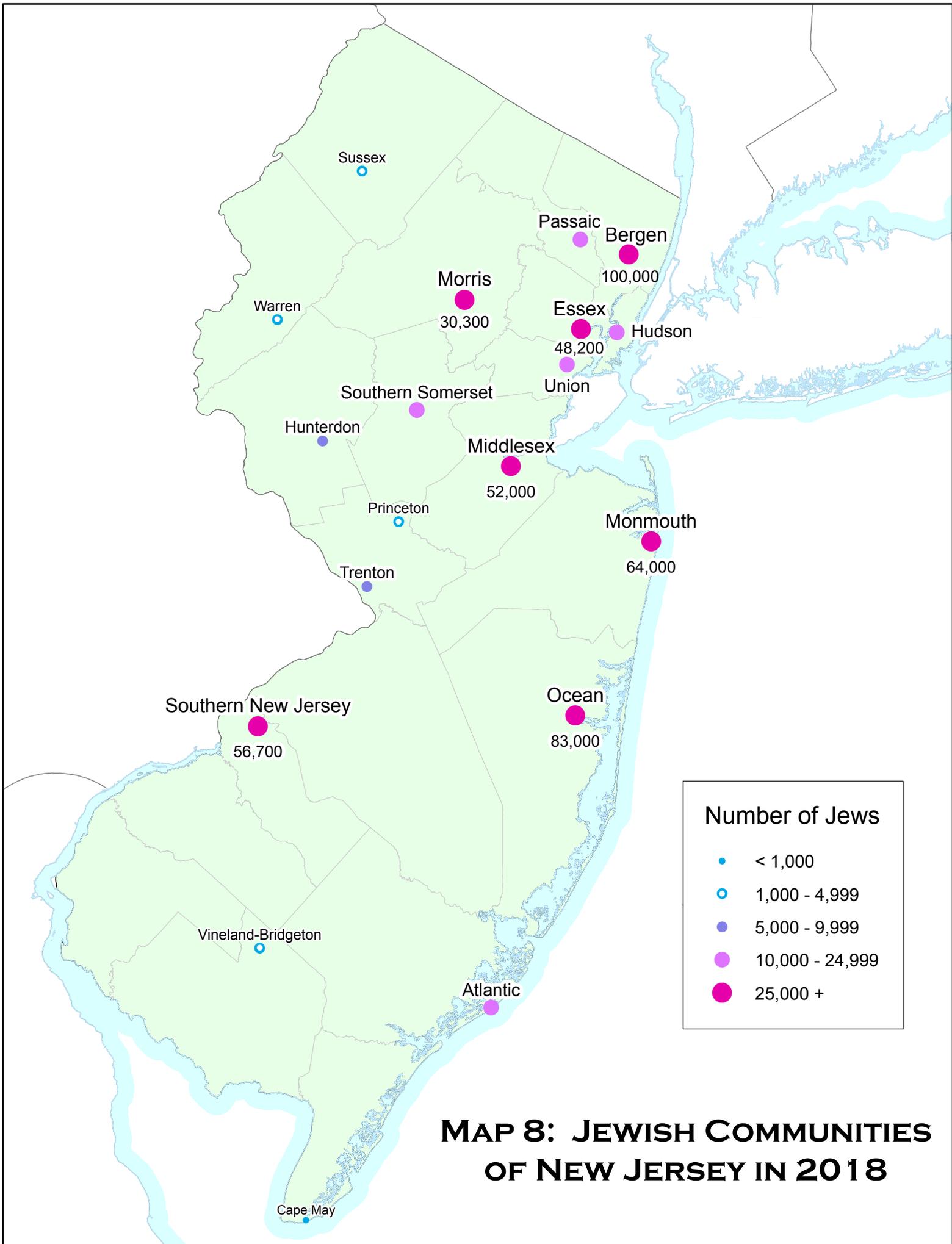
The five most significant Jewish communities in upstate New York are Rochester (19,900 Jews), Buffalo (12,050), Albany (12,000), Dutchess County (10,000), and Syracuse (7,000). The estimate for Rochester is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The estimate for Buffalo is based on a study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

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

Pennsylvania (Map 10). Based on a 2009 RDD study, 214,700 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 66,900 in the City of Philadelphia, 64,500 in Montgomery County, 41,400 in Bucks County, 21,000 in Delaware County, and 20,900 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania, accounts for 72% of the Jews in Pennsylvania, and is the 6th largest US Jewish community.

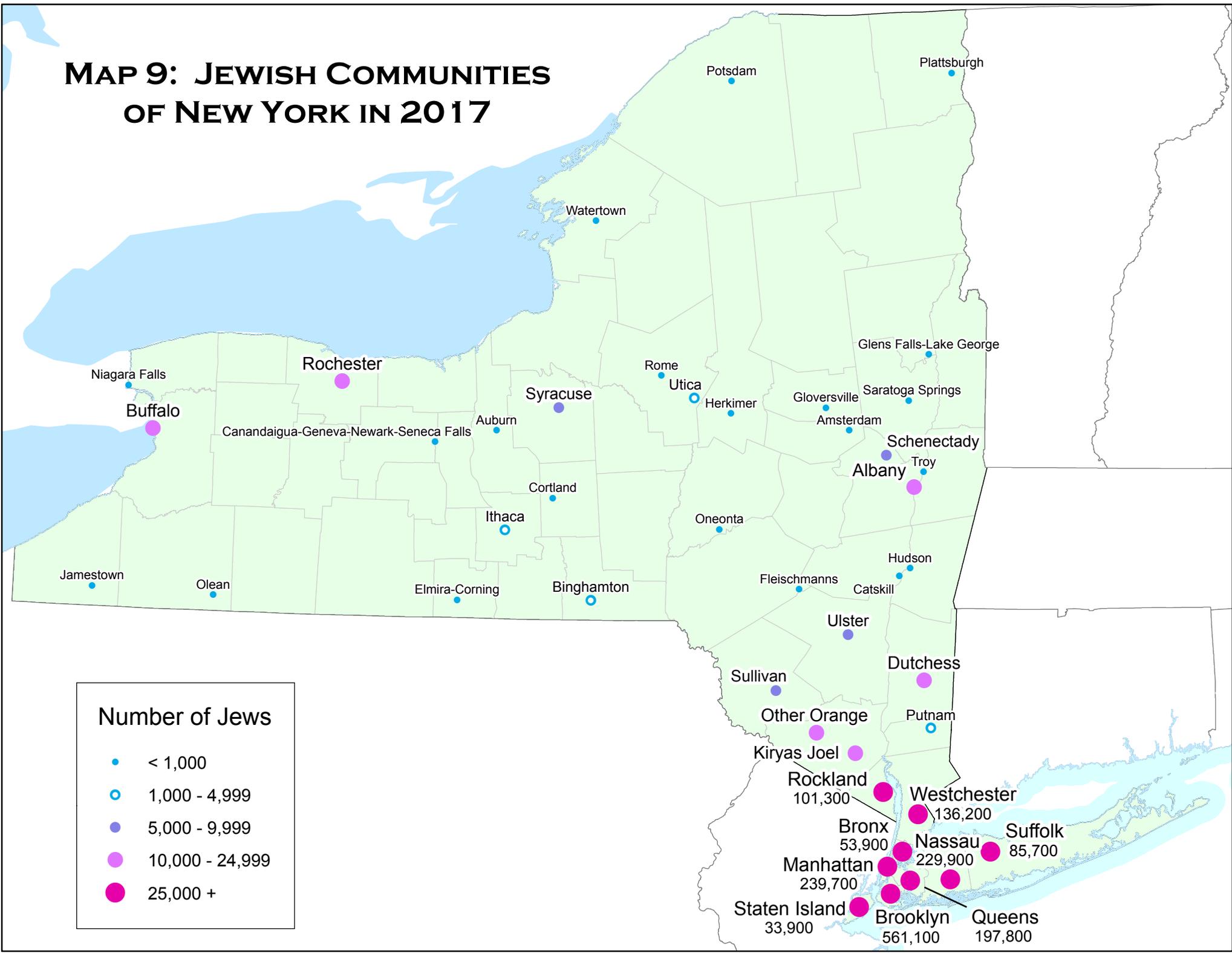
The estimate of 49,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 RDD study. Pittsburgh is the 32nd largest US Jewish community.

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

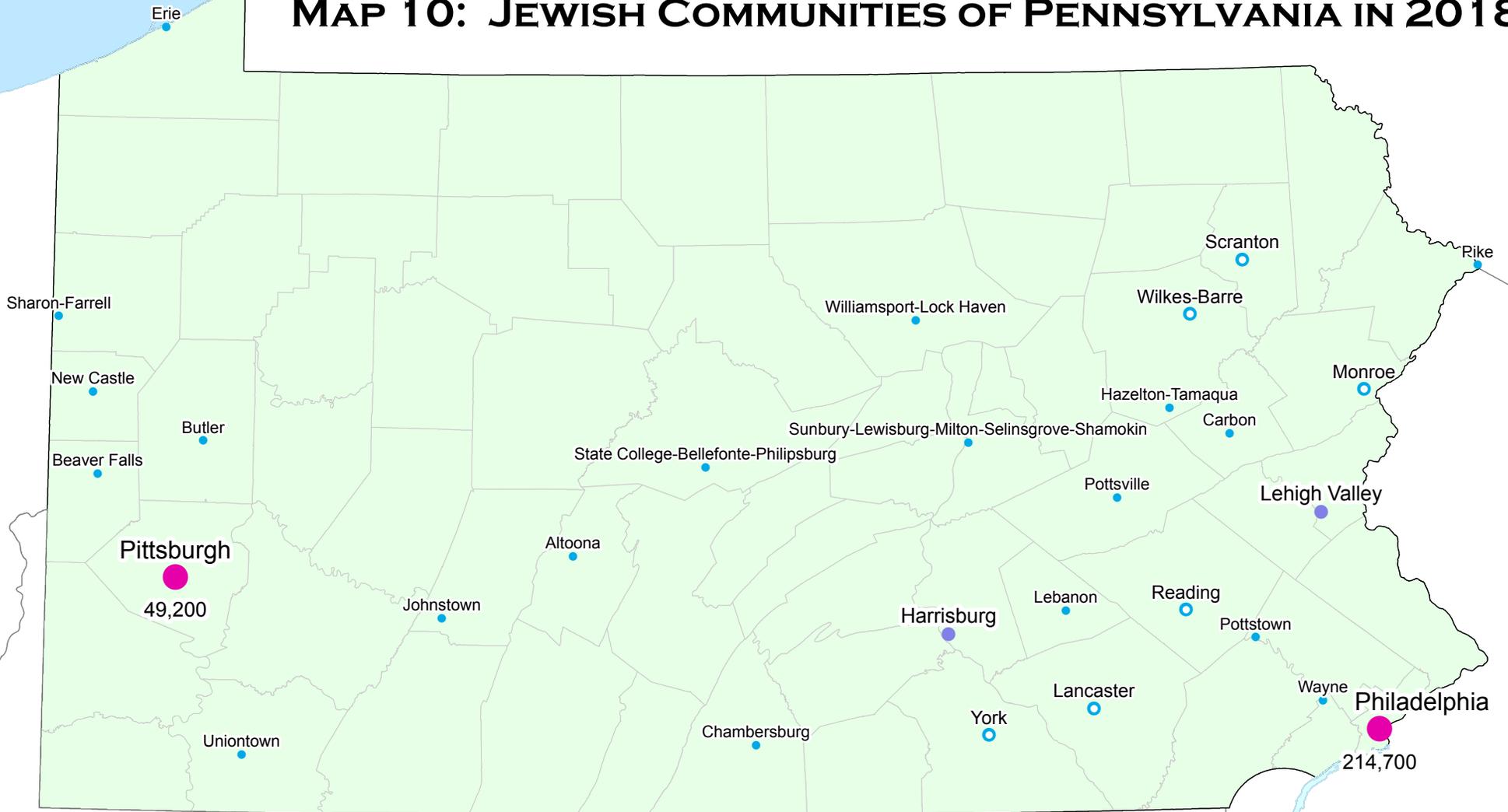


MAP 8: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF NEW JERSEY IN 2018

MAP 9: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF NEW YORK IN 2017



MAP 10: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 2018



Number of Jews

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

Midwest (Maps 11 to 14)

Illinois (Map 11). Based on a 2011 RDD study, Chicago (291,800 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Illinois, accounts for 98% of the Jews in Illinois, and is the 4th largest US Jewish community.

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

Indiana (Map 11). 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 (Map 12). Des Moines-Ames (2,800 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Iowa, based on a 1956 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), updated by an Informant Estimate between 1997-2001. Des Moines-Ames accounts for 45% of the Jews in Iowa. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (750, of which 450 live in Iowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

Michigan (Map 11). Detroit (71,750 Jews), the largest Jewish community in Michigan, accounts for 82% of the Jews in Michigan, and is the 26th 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 (Map 12). The combined Twin Cities Jewish community of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with 39,200 Jews based on a 2004 RDD study (partially updated with a 2010 DJN study), is the largest Jewish community in Minnesota and accounts for 86% of the Jews in Minnesota. Minneapolis, with 29,300 Jews, is the 39th largest US Jewish community. The estimate of 5,300 Jews for the counties surrounding the Twin Cities is based on a 2004 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Missouri (Map 12). St. Louis (61,100 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Missouri, accounts for 95% of the Jews in Missouri, and is the 29th largest US Jewish community.

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

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

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

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

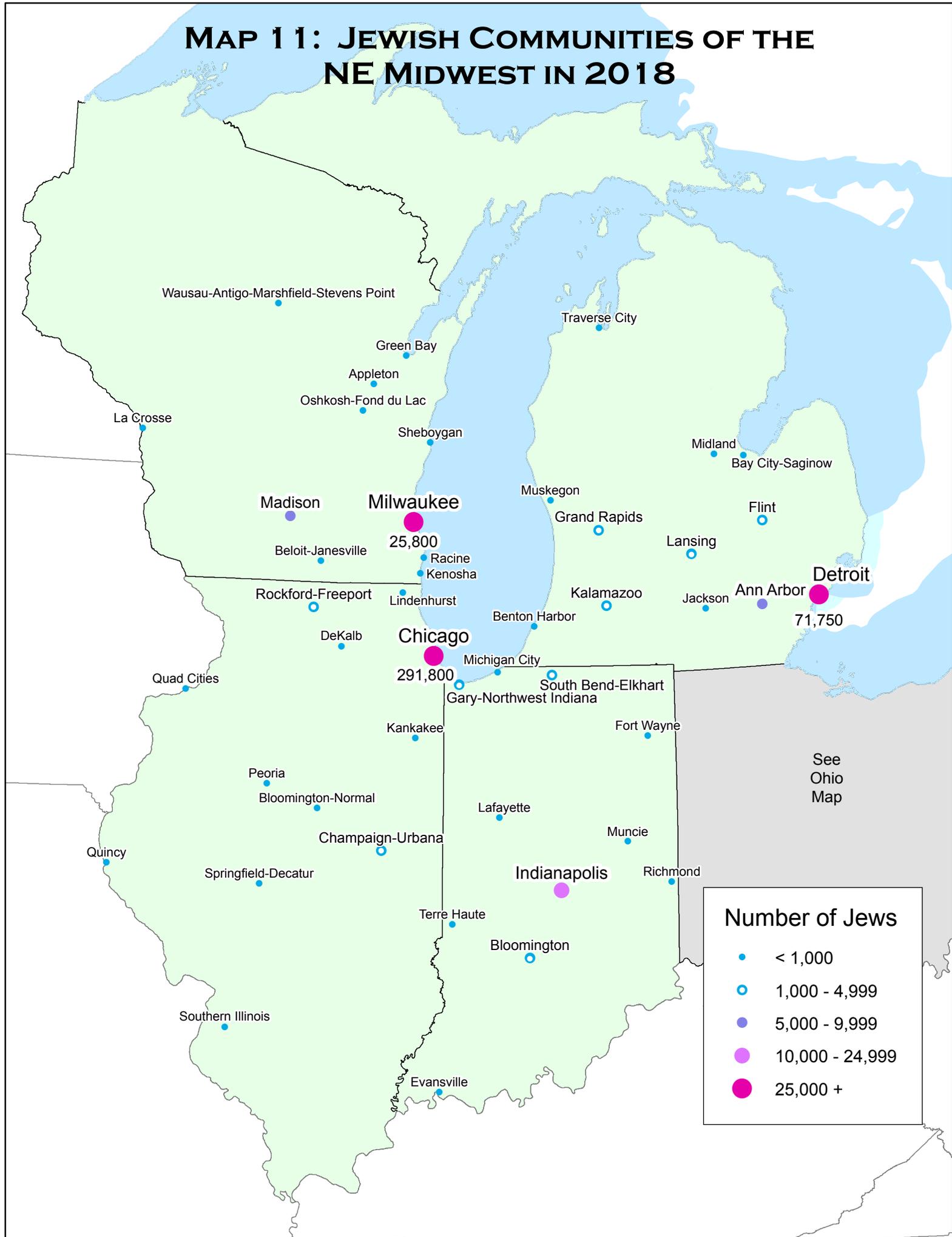
The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati, with 27,000 Jews, and Columbus, with 25,500. These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2008 and 2013, respectively. Cincinnati is the 41st largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the 43rd largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for 90% of the Jews in Ohio.

The estimates for Dayton (4,000 Jews), Akron-Kent (3,000), Toledo-Bowling Green (2,500), Youngstown-Warren (1,400), and Canton-New Philadelphia (1,000) are based on older scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

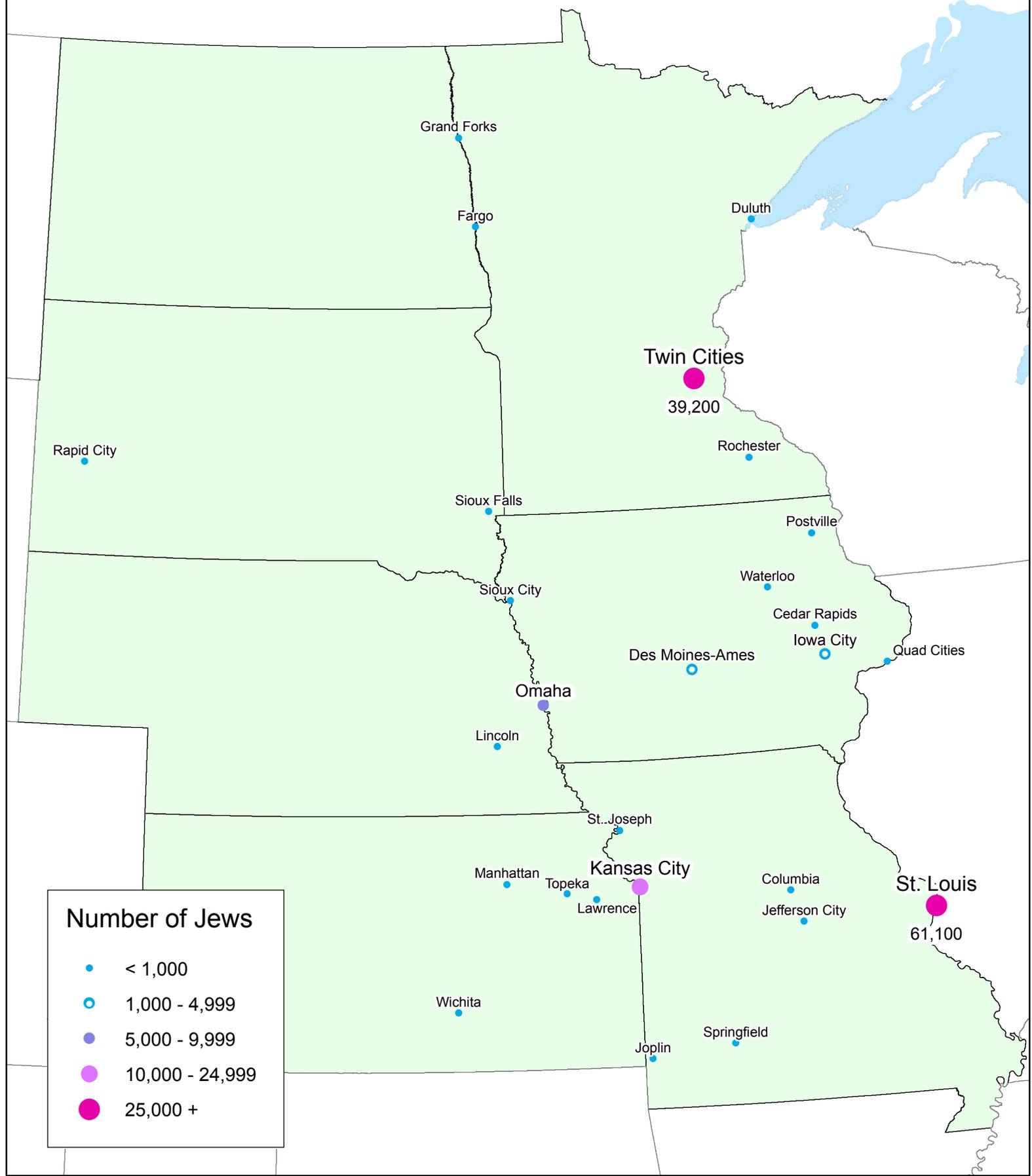
South Dakota (Map 12). The estimates for both Sioux Falls (100 Jews) and Rapid City (100) are based on Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

MAP 11: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NE MIDWEST IN 2018

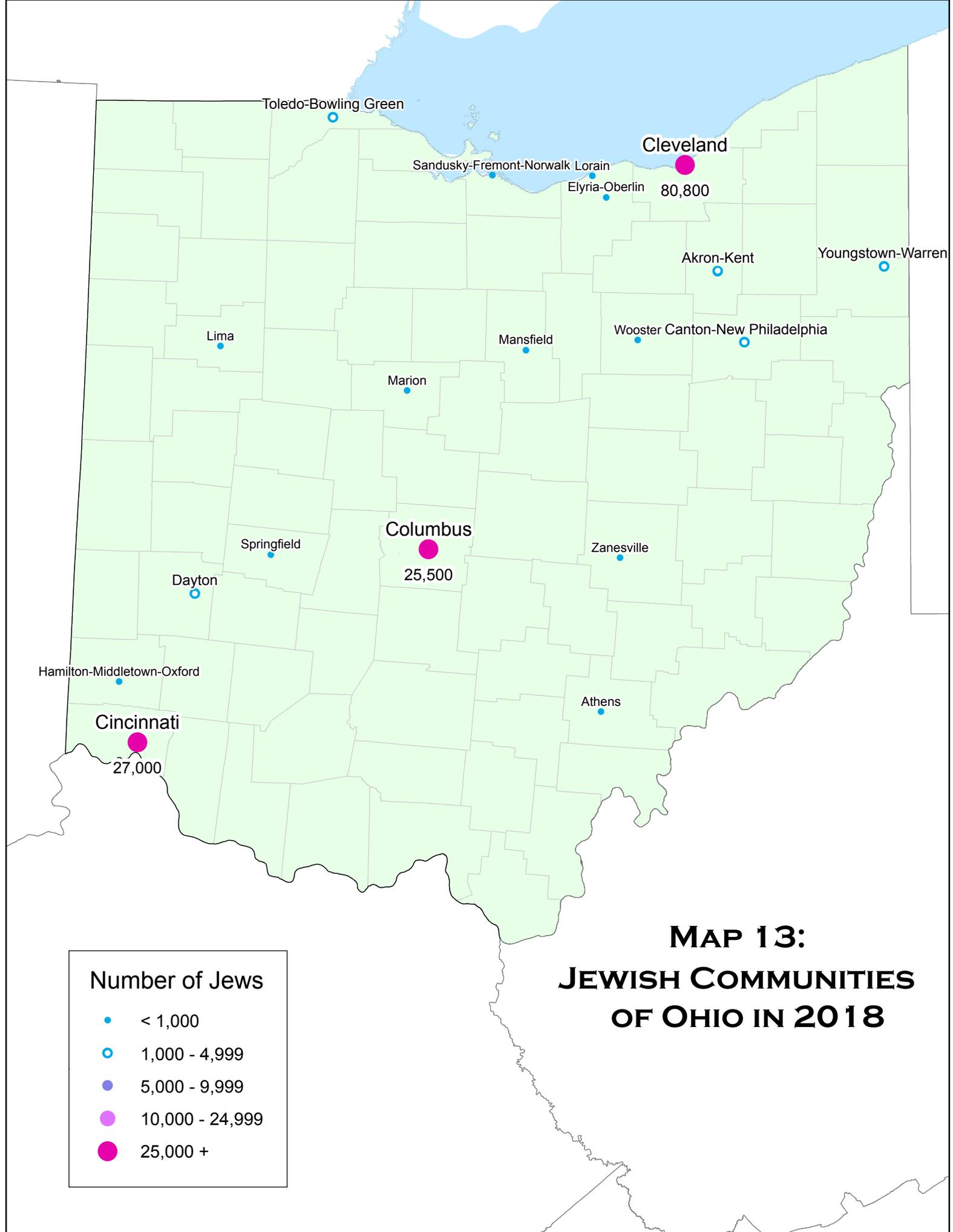


MAP 12: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NW MIDWEST IN 2018

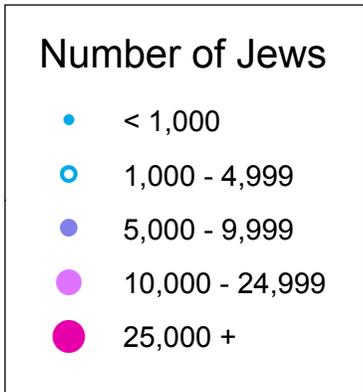


Number of Jews

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



**MAP 13:
JEWISH COMMUNITIES
OF OHIO IN 2018**



South (Maps 12 and 14 to 17)

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

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

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

District of Columbia/Greater Washington (Map 15). Based on a 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 3rd largest US Jewish community.

Florida (Map 16). Based on RDD studies, 527,750 Jews (including 56,200 part-year residents) live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County⁹), including Broward County (2016 RDD study) (149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year residents), South Palm Beach (2005) (131,300, including 23,800 part-year residents), West Palm Beach (2005) (124,250, including 22,900 part-year residents), and Miami (2014) (123,200, including 4,200 part-year residents). Broward County (149,000) is the 8th largest US Jewish community, Miami (123,200) is the 12th largest, South Palm Beach (131,300) is the 9th largest, and West Palm Beach (101,350) is the 11th largest. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities account for 75% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include the service area of the Jewish Federation of Pinellas (St. Petersburg) & Pasco Counties (28,000, including 1,500 part-year residents), Orlando (31,100, including 500 part-year residents), Tampa (23,000), Sarasota (15,500, including 3,300 part-year residents), and Jacksonville (13,000, including 100 part-year residents). St. Petersburg-Pasco (28,000) is the 40th largest US Jewish community, Orlando (31,100) is the 37th largest, and Tampa (23,000) is the 47th largest.

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

⁹ Palm Beach County consists of two Jewish communities: The South Palm Beach community includes Greater Boca Raton and Greater Delray Beach. The West Palm Beach community includes all other areas of Palm Beach County from Boynton Beach north to the Martin County line.

The estimates 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 6,700 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated with a 2004 DJN study. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (7,500).

Georgia (Map 14). Atlanta (119,800 Jews), based on a 2006 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in Georgia, accounts for 93% of the Jews in Georgia, and is the 13th largest US Jewish community. The only other significant Jewish community in Georgia is Savannah (4,300), whose estimate, like all the other communities in Georgia, is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate.

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

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

Maryland (Map 15). Based on a 2014 RDD study, the largest Jewish community in Maryland is Montgomery County (105,400 Jews), which is part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington. (See District of Columbia above.) Montgomery County accounts for 45% of the Jews in Maryland.

Based on a 2010 RDD study, Baltimore (93,400) is the second largest Jewish community in Maryland, accounts for 39% of the Jews in Maryland, and is the 20th largest US Jewish community.

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

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

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

North Carolina (Map 14). Charlotte (12,000 Jews), based on a 1997 RDD study, is the largest Jewish community in North Carolina. Durham-Chapel Hill (6,000), Raleigh (6,000), Western North Carolina (4,200), and Greensboro (3,000) are other significant communities. With the exception of Western North Carolina, which is based on a scientific study using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), the other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Winston-Salem (1,200) is based on a 2011 DJN estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Oklahoma (Map 17). 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.

South Carolina (Map 14). 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.

Tennessee (Map 14). The estimates for Memphis (10,000 Jews) and Nashville (8,000), the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies using another methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). Memphis and Nashville combined account for 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.

Texas (Map 17). Dallas (70,000 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 42% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 27th largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Dallas is based on a 1988 RDD study, updated by a 2013 scientific study using a different methodology (neither DJN nor RDD).

Houston (51,000) is the second largest Jewish community in Texas, accounts for 31% of the Jews in Texas, and is the 31st largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Houston is based on a 2016 RDD study. Dallas and Houston combined account for 73% of the Jews in Texas.

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

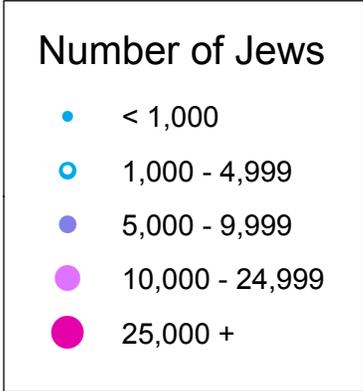
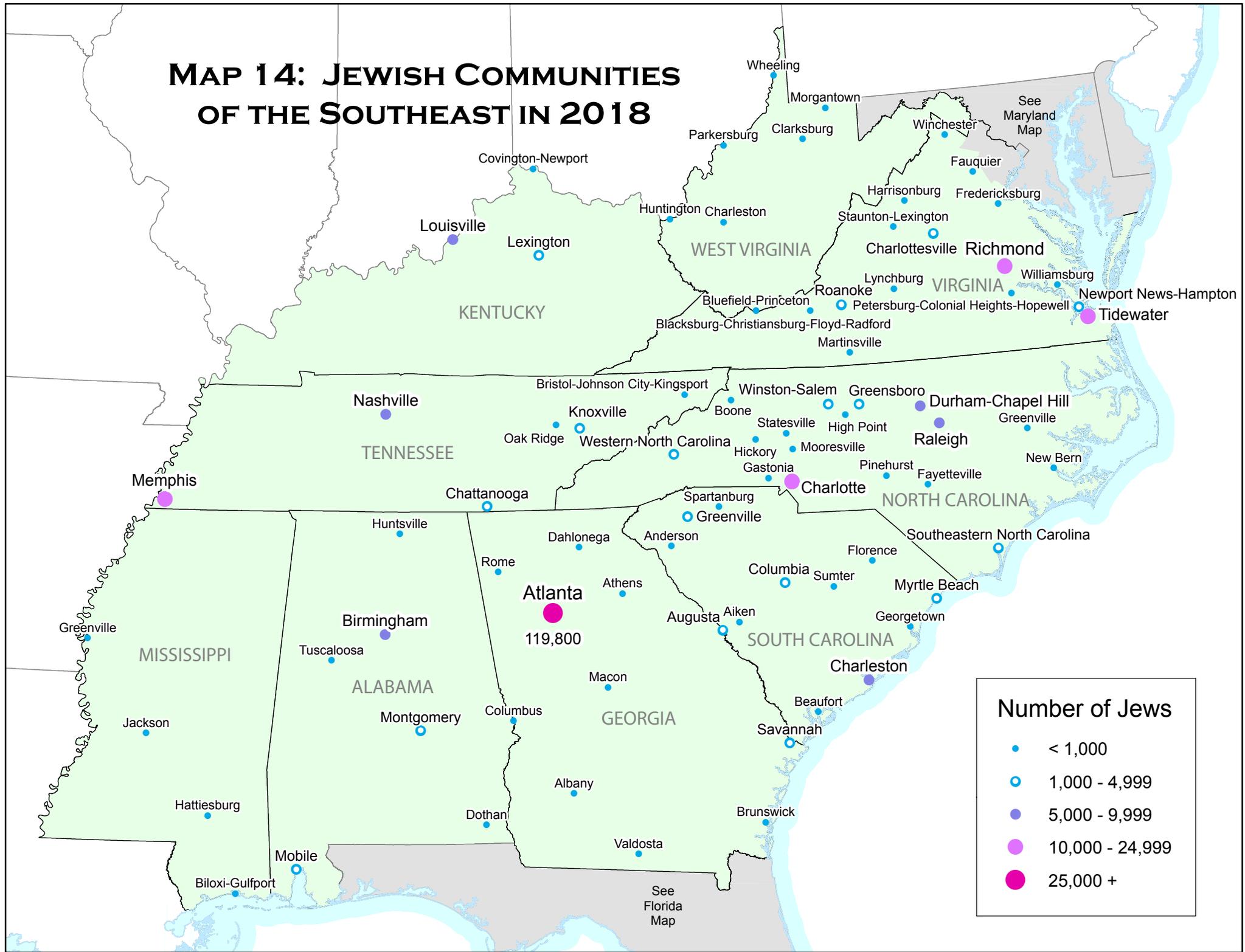
All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Austin (20,000), El Paso (5,000), and Fort Worth (5,000).

Virginia (Maps 14 and 15). Based on a 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.

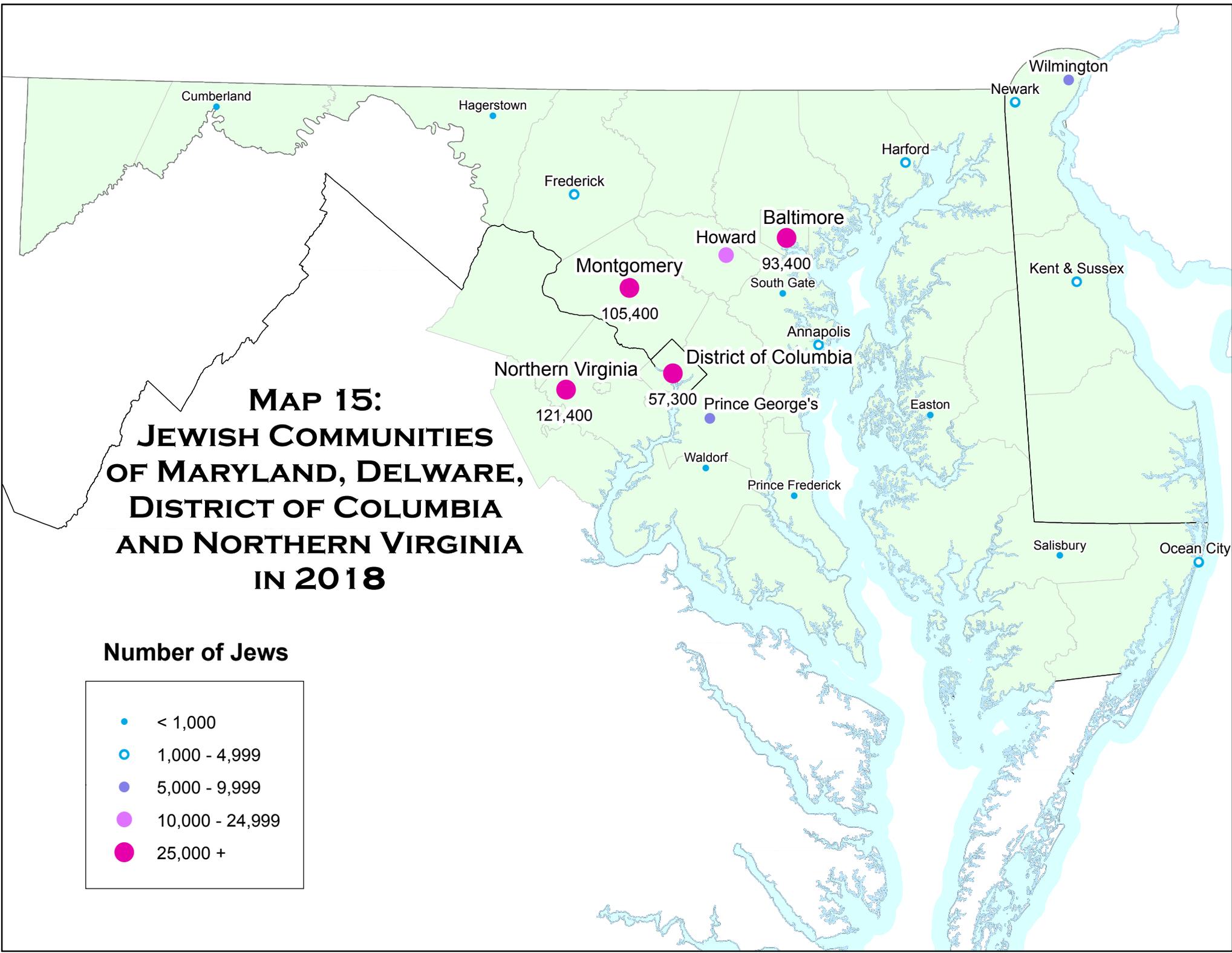
West Virginia (Map 14). Charleston (975 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in West Virginia and accounts for 42% of the Jews in West Virginia. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

MAP 14: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST IN 2018

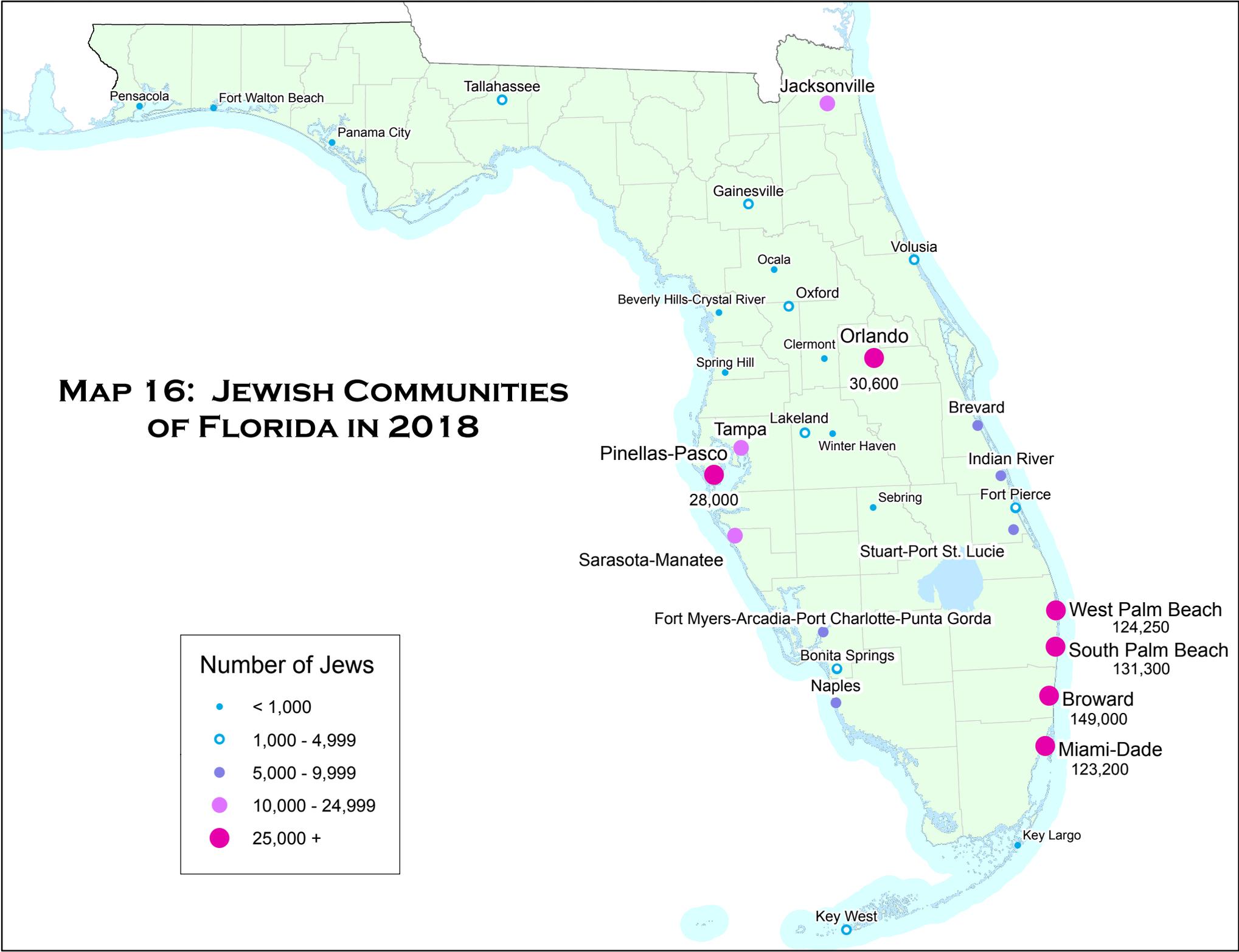
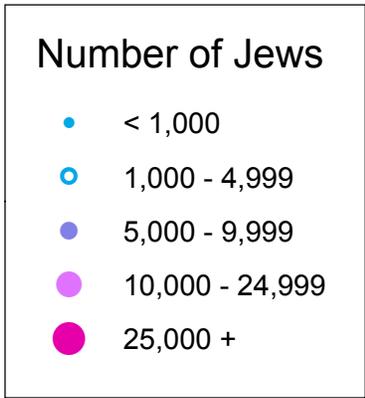


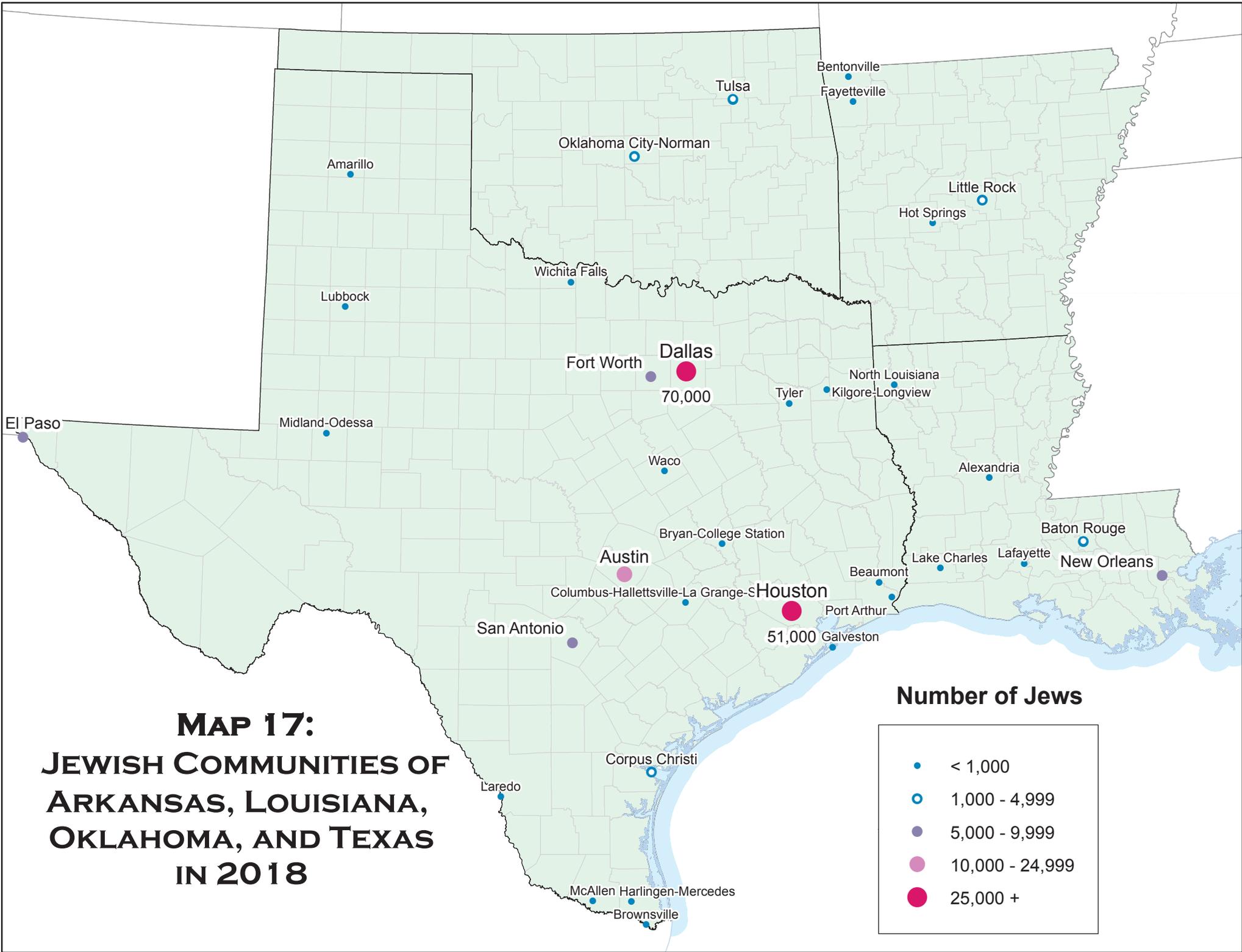
MAP 15: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA IN 2018

Number of Jews



MAP 16: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF FLORIDA IN 2018





West (Maps 18 to 19)

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

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

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

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

California (Map 19). Based on a 1997 RDD study, 519,200 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, which is the largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 44% of the Jews in California, and is the 2nd largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2017 study, 185,600 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. The San Francisco area is the 2nd largest Jewish community in California, accounts for 16% of the Jews in California, and is the 7th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2017 study, 125,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of the East Bay, including 63,100 in Alameda County, 55,900 in Contra Costa County, 3,900 in Solano County, and 2,100 in Napa County. East Bay is the 3rd largest Jewish community in California and the 10th largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2014 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,000 Jews live in San Diego, which is the 4th largest Jewish community in California and the 18th largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2017 RDD study, 39,400 Jews live in San Jose, which is the 33rd largest US Jewish community.

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

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

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

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

Colorado (Map 18). Denver (95,000 Jews), based on a 2007 RDD study, updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, is the largest Jewish community in Colorado, accounts for 93% of the Jews in Colorado, and is the 19th largest US Jewish community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

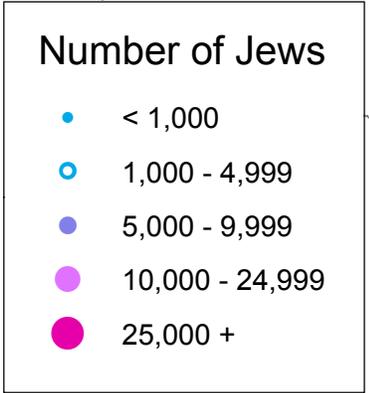
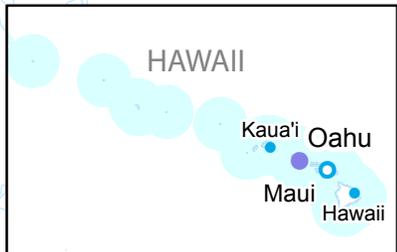
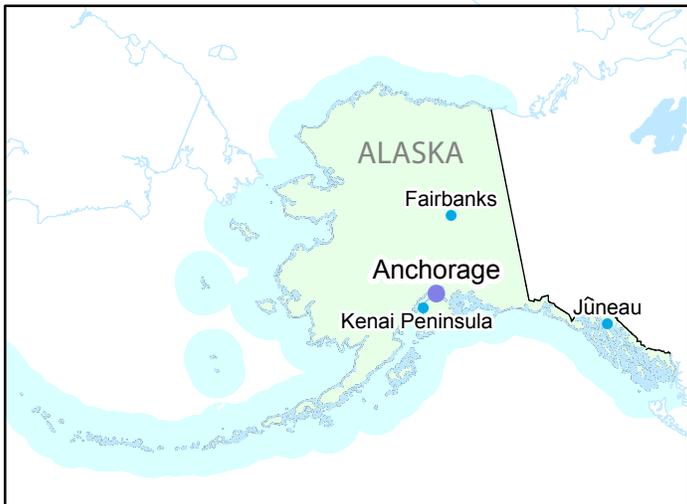
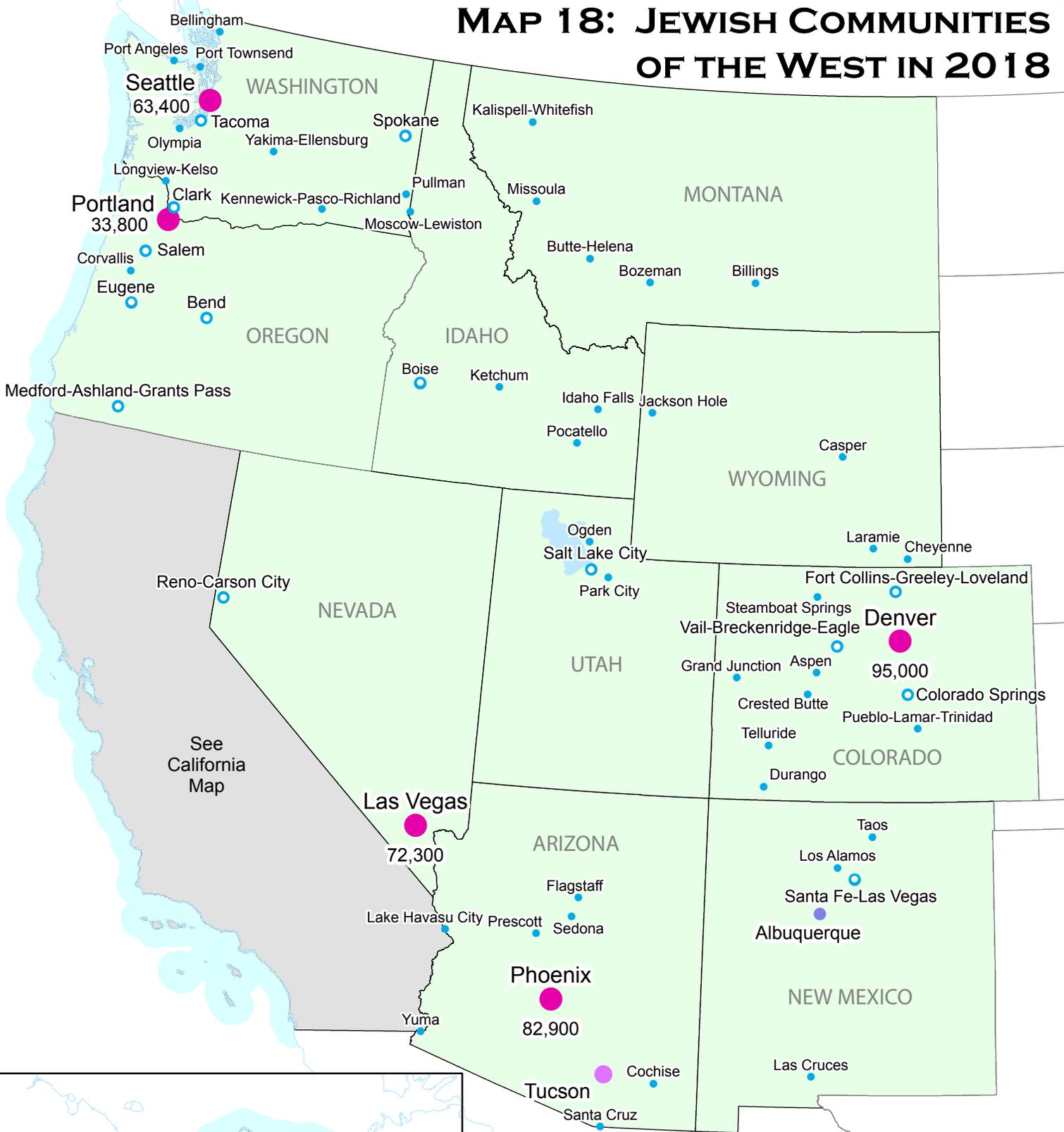
Utah (Map 18). Salt Lake City (4,800 Jews), based on a 2010 DJN study, is the largest Jewish community in Utah and accounts for 85% of the Jews in Utah. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

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

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

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

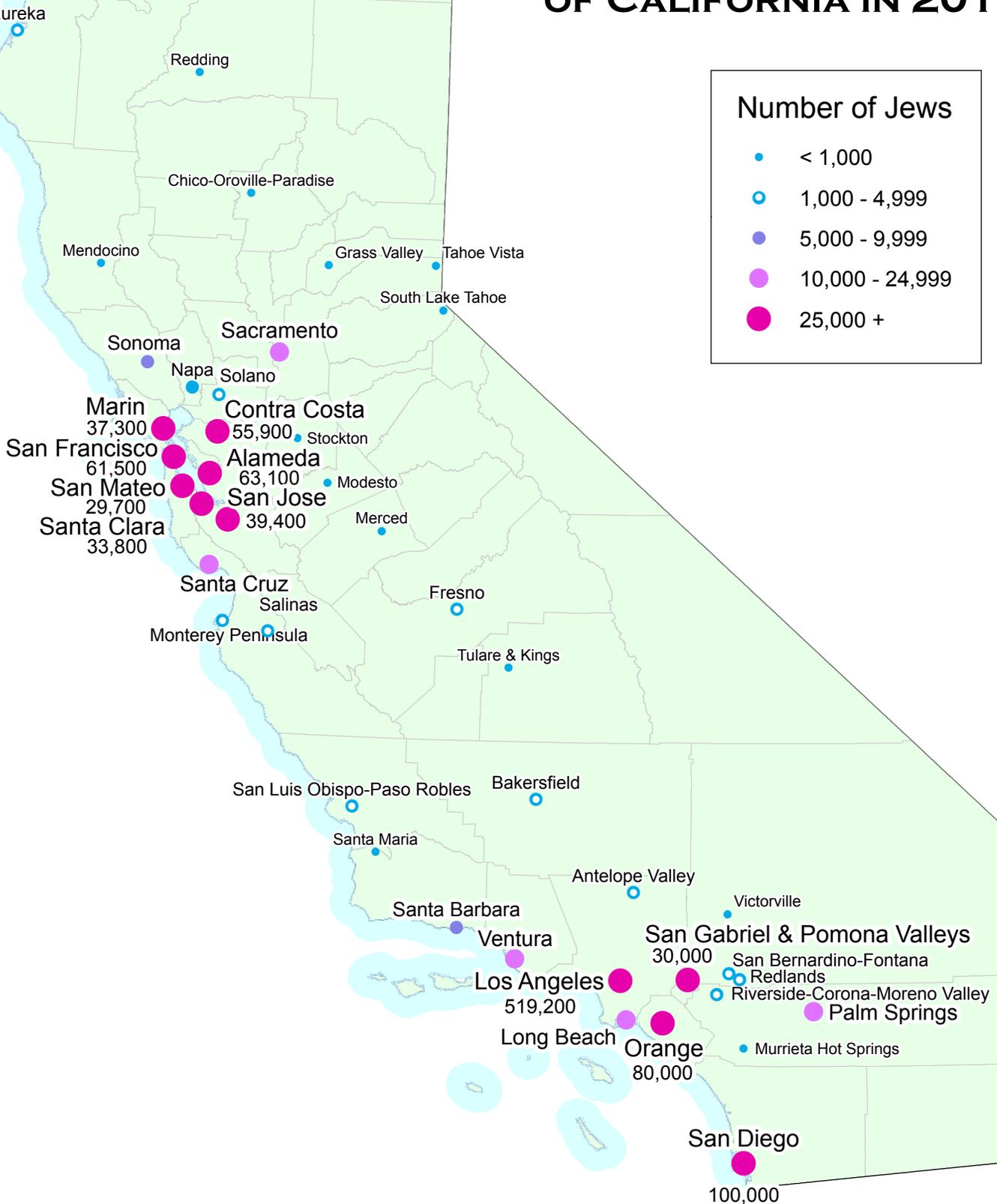
MAP 18: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE WEST IN 2018



MAP 19: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF CALIFORNIA IN 2018

Number of Jews

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



Section 8: Conclusion

While it might be more appropriate to provide a range of estimates for the US Jewish population, running from a low of 5,700,000 by DellaPergola (see Chapter 8) to 7,100,000 by Tighe et al. (2014), the current number reported in this chapter of 6,80,000-6,900,000 provides a reasonable estimate, one which is supported by the 2013 Pew figure of 6,700,000. The difference between the low figure of 5,700,000, on the one hand, and the AJYB estimate and the Pew estimate on the other hand, results from not counting the “partly Jewish” in the low figure. As one professional observer put it, “It’s not like we have a set of estimates claiming 15 million and another claiming 3 million. That they are all between 6.7 and 7.1 million, using different methods, is quite astounding.”

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

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

Arnold Dashefsky, Ph.D., is a Professor of Sociology and the Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies emeritus at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. He was the founding Director of the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life, located in the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut. He is also one of the founding members of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry, created in 1971, serving as its first secretary-treasurer and later as vice-president and president, as well as editor of its journal, *Contemporary Jewry*. He served for nine years as the Director of the Berman Institute - North American Jewish Data Bank (now the Berman Jewish Data Bank), also located at the University of Connecticut. He is the co-author or editor of seven books and numerous articles and reports on Jewish identity, charitable giving, and interfaith marriage, among others. He is Editor with Ira Sheskin of the *American Jewish Year Book*.

Appendix

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

Date Column. This column provides the date of the latest Scientific Estimate or Informant/Internet Estimate for each geographic area. This chapter's former authors provided only a range of years (pre-1997 or 1997-2001) for the last informant contact. For estimates after 2001, exact dates are shown. For communities for which the date is more recent than the date of the latest scientific study shown in boldface type in the Geographic Area column, the study estimate has been confirmed or updated by an Informant/Internet Estimate subsequent to the scientific study.

Geographic Area Column. This column provides estimates for more than 900 Jewish communities (of 100 Jews or more) and geographic subareas thereof. The number of estimates for each state ranges from three in Delaware, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota to more than 75 in California (91), New York (87), and Florida (77). 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) studies. The boldface date in the Geographic Area column indicates the year in which the field work was conducted. Superscripts are used to indicate the type of Scientific Estimate when it is not RDD:
 - ^a indicates a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) study
 - ^b indicates a DJN study used to update a previous RDD study (first date is for the RDD study, second date is for the DJN-based update)
 - ^c indicates the use of US Census data
 - ^d indicates a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN)
 - ^e indicates a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) that is used to update a previous RDD study (first date is for the RDD study, second date is for the other scientific study)
 - Informant/Internet Estimates. Estimates for communities not shown in boldface type are generally based on Informant/Internet Estimates.
- # of Jews.** This column shows estimates of the number of Jews for each area or subarea, exclusive of part-year Jews.

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

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

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

Appendix

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2018

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Alabama		
2017	Auburn	100	
2014	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	5,500	
2014	Dothan	200	
2016	Huntsville	750	
2014	Mobile (Baldwin & Mobile Counties)	1,350	
2014	Montgomery	1,100	
2008	Tuscaloosa	200	
	Other Places	325	
	Total Alabama	9,525	
	Alaska		
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000	
2013	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	275	
2012	Juneau	300	
2016	Kenai Peninsula	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total Alaska	5,750	
	Arizona		
2002	Cochise County (2002)^a	450	
2017	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	1,000	500
1997-2001	Lake Havasu City	200	
2018	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	10,900	
2018	Phoenix (2002)	23,600	
2018	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	34,500	
2018	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	13,900	
2018	Greater Phoenix Total (2002)	82,900	
2008	Prescott	300	
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002)^a	100	
2008	Sedona	300	50
2005	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450	
2005	Northeast (2002)	7,850	
2005	Central (2002)	7,150	
2005	Southeast (2002)	2,500	
2005	Green Valley (2002)	450	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2005	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona -Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)</i>	21,400	1,000
2016	Other Places	75	
	Total Arizona	106,725	1,550
	Arkansas		
2016	Bentonville	175	
2008	Fayetteville	175	
2001	Hot Springs	150	
2010	Little Rock	1,500	
2007	Other Places	225	
	Total Arkansas	2,225	
	California		
1997-2001	Antelope Valley (Lancaster-Palmdale in LA County)	3,000	
1997-2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600	
1997-2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750	
1997-2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000	
2011	Fresno (Fresno County) (2011)^a	3,500	
2016	Grass Valley (Nevada County)	300	
2018	Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County & Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County)	23,750	
2009	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140	
2009	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270	
2009	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500	
2009	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840	
2009	Central (1997)	11,600	
2009	Central City (1997)	4,710	
2009	Central Valley (1997)	27,740	
2009	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310	
2009	Culver City (1997)	9,110	
2009	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900	
2009	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290	
2009	Fairfax (1997)	54,850	
2009	High Desert (1997)	10,920	
2009	Hollywood (1997)	10,390	
2009	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	North Valley (1997)	36,760	
2009	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780	
2009	San Pedro (1997)	5,310	
2009	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140	
2009	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470	
2009	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150	
2009	West Valley (1997)	40,160	
2009	Westwood (1997)	20,670	
2009	<i>Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach, & southern Ventura County) Total (1997)</i>	519,200	
2010	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
1997-2001	Merced County	190	
1997-2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500	
2011	Monterey Peninsula (2011)^a	4,500	
1997-2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
2016	Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach)	80,000	
2015	Palm Springs (1998)	2,500	900
2015	Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)	3,300	5,900
2015	Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)	3,700	1,900
2015	East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)	1,200	250
2015	North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (1998)	300	50
2015	<i>Palm Springs (Coachella Valley) Total (1998)</i>	11,000	9,000
2010	Redlands	1,000	
2016	Redding (Shasta County)	150	
2016	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000	
1997-2001	Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, & Yolo Counties) (1993) (except Lake Tahoe area)^d	21,000	
2015	Salinas	300	
2010	San Bernardino-Fontana	1,000	
2016	North County Coastal (2003)	27,000	
2016	North County Inland (2003)	20,300	
2016	Greater East San Diego (2003)	21,200	
2016	La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)	16,200	
2016	Central San Diego (2003)	13,700	
2016	South County (2003)	1,600	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2016	<i>San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)</i>	100,000	
2018	Alameda County (2018)	63,100	
2018	Contra Costa County (2018)	55,900	
2018	Napa County (2018)	2,100	
2018	Solano County (Vallejo) (2018)	3,900	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of the East Bay Total (2018)</i>	125,000	
2018	Marin County (2018)	37,300	
2018	San Francisco County (2018)	61,500	
2018	San Mateo County Total (2018)	29,700	
2018	Santa Clara County (part) (2018)	33,800	
2018	Santa Cruz County (2018)	15,100	
2018	Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2018)	8,200	
2018	<i>Jewish Community Federation & Endowment Fund of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma Counties (2018)</i>	185,600	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley Total (Parts of Santa Clara County) (San Jose)</i>	39,400	
2018	<i>San Francisco Bay Area Total</i>	350,000	
2018	Santa Clara County (2018) Total	73,200	
1997-2001	San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland)	30,000	
2016	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County)	1,000	
2018	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	8,500	
1997-2001	Santa Maria	500	
2016	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	100	
2016	Stockton	900	
2016	Tahoe Vista	200	
2016	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350	
1997-2001	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo of Los Angeles)	15,000	
2016	Victorville	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	450	
	Total California	1,182,990	9,000
	Colorado		
2014	Aspen	750	
2010	Colorado Springs (2010) ^a	2,500	
2008	Crested Butte	175	
2016	Durango	200	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Denver (2007)	32,500	
2018	South Metro (2007)	22,400	
2018	Boulder (2007)	14,600	
2018	North & West Metro (2007)	12,900	
2018	Aurora (2007)	7,500	
2018	North & East Metro (2007)	5,100	
2018	Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, & Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)	95,000	
2013	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	1,500	
2016	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	300	
2015	Pueblo	150	
2016	Steamboat Springs	300	
pre-1997	Telluride	125	
2011	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties) (2011) ^a	1,500	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Colorado	102,600	
	Connecticut		
pre-1997	Colchester-Lebanon	300	
2014	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	5,000	
2008	Greenwich	7,000	
2009	Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)	15,800	
2009	Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)	6,400	
2009	East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford County & Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)	4,800	
2009	South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington-Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam-Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, & Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)	5,000	
2009	Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)	800	
2009	Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford Total (2000)	32,800	
	The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook in Middlesex County & Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)	4,900	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County & Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)		
2016		3,200	
2016	The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)	8,800	
2016	Hamden (2010)	3,200	
2016	The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)	2,900	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)</i>	23,000	
1997-2001	New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County)	3,800	
2010	Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County & Washington-Watertown in Litchfield County) (2010) ^a	4,500	
2010	Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010) ^a	3,500	
2010	<i>Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010) ^a</i>	8,000	
2009	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000	
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500	
1997-2001	Torrington	600	
2000	Westport (2000)	5,000	
2000	Weston (2000)	1,850	
2000	Wilton (2000)	1,550	
2000	Norwalk (2000)	3,050	
2014	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000	
2000	<i>Federation for Jewish Philanthropy in Upper Fairfield County Total (2000)</i>	24,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400	
	Total Connecticut	117,850	
	Delaware		
2018	Kent & Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006) ^b	3,200	
2018	Newark (1995, 2006) ^b	4,300	
2018	Wilmington (1995, 2006) ^b	7,600	
	Total Delaware (1995, 2006) ^b	15,100	
	Washington, D.C.		
2017	Total District of Columbia (2003)	57,300	
2017	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)	87,000	
2017	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2017)	18,400	
2017	Prince George's County (Maryland) (2017)	11,400	
2017	North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)	24,500	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Central Northern Virginia (2017)	23,100	
2017	East Northern Virginia (2017)	54,400	
2017	West-Northern Virginia (2017)	19,400	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017)</i>	295,500	
	Florida		
2016	Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County)	350	
2016	Brevard County (Melbourne)	4,000	
2016	Clermont (Lake County)	200	
1997-2001	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, & Northern Lee Counties)	7,000	
2017	Bonita Springs -Southern Lee County ^d	500	500
2017	Jewish Federation of Lee & Charlotte Counties (Total)	7,500	500
1997-2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060	
2016	Fort Walton Beach	200	
2017	Gainesville	2,500	
2017	Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015) ^e	8,800	
2017	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015) ^e	1,900	
2017	Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, & St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015) ^e	2,200	
2017	<i>Jacksonville Total (2002, 2015) ^e</i>	12,900	100
2016	Key Largo	100	
2014	Key West	1,000	
pre-1997	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000	
2017	Marco Island ^d	400	600
2017	Other Collier County (Naples) ^d	3,930	2,600
2017	Jewish Federation of Collier County (Naples) (2017) ^d	4,330	3,200
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500	
2016	Oxford (Sumter County)	2,000	
2017	North Orlando (Seminole County & southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010) ^b	11,900	300
2017	Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010) ^b	10,600	100
2017	South Orlando (parts of Orlando & northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010) ^b	8,100	100
2017	<i>Orlando Total (1993, 2010) ^b</i>	30,600	500
2016	Panama City (Bay County)	100	
2015	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	800	
2017	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017)	8,800	800

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017)	2,300	500
2017	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017)	10,950	200
2017	<i>Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017)</i>	22,050	1,500
2017	Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017)	4,450	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Pinellas & Pasco Counties Total (2017)</i>	26,500	1,500
2015	Sarasota (2001)	8,600	1,500
2015	Longboat Key (2001)	1,000	1,500
2015	Bradenton (Manatee County) (2001)	1,750	200
2015	Venice (2001)	850	100
2015	<i>Sarasota-Manatee Total (2001)</i>	12,200	3,300
2018	East Boca (2005)	8,900	2,400
2018	Central Boca (2005)	33,800	8,900
2018	West Boca (2005)	17,000	1,700
2018	<i>Boca Raton Subtotal (2005)</i>	59,700	13,000
2018	Delray Beach (2005)	47,800	10,800
2018	<i>South Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)</i>	107,500	23,800
2018	Boynton Beach (2005)	45,600	10,700
2018	Lake Worth (2005)	21,600	3,300
2018	Town of Palm Beach (2005)	2,000	2,000
2018	West Palm Beach (2005)	8,300	2,000
2018	Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2005)	9,900	1,400
2018	North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2005)	13,950	3,500
2018	<i>West Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)</i>	101,350	22,900
2018	<i>Palm Beach County Total (2005)</i>	208,850	46,700
2018	North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014)	36,000	2,200
2018	North Dade Core West (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (2014)	18,500	200
2018	Other North Dade (parts of City of Miami) (north of Flagler Street) (2014)	9,500	100
2018	<i>North Dade Subtotal (2014)</i>	64,000	2,500
2018	West Kendall (2014)	17,500	200
2018	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2014)	6,800	100
2018	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2014)	11,900	400
2018	<i>South Dade Subtotal (2014)</i>	36,200	700
2018	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014)	4,300	400
2018	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	9,800	500

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014)	4,800	100
2018	<i>The Beaches Subtotal (2014)</i>	18,900	1,000
2018	<i>Miami-Dade County Total (2014)</i>	119,000	4,200
2018	East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016)	9,400	400
2018	North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016)	8,000	1,800
2018	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016)	27,200	1,200
2018	Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016)	24,000	1,000
2018	Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016)	39,400	300
2018	West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016)	35,700	600
2018	<i>Broward County Total (2016)</i>	143,700	5,300
	<i>Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total</i>	471,550	56,200
2016	Sebring (Highlands County)	150	
2012	Spring Hill	350	
2004	Stuart (Martin County) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900	
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900	
2004	<i>Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004) ^b</i>	5,800	900
2015	Tallahassee (2010) ^a	2,800	
2017	Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010) ^a	23,000	
2016	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	1,000	
2017	Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in North Orlando) & Flagler Counties		
	<i>Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler Counties</i>	4,500	
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300	
	Total Florida	629,120	69,900
	Georgia		
2009	Albany	200	
2012	Athens	750	
2012	Intown (2006)	28,900	
2012	North Metro Atlanta (2006)	28,300	
2012	East Cobb Expanded (2006)	18,400	
2012	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)	15,700	
2012	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)	14,000	
2012	North & West Perimeter (2006)	9,000	
2012	South (2006)	5,500	
2012	<i>Atlanta Total (2006)</i>	119,800	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,400	
2009	Brunswick	120	
2015	Columbus	600	
2009	Dahlonega	150	
2015	Macon	750	
2010	Rome	100	
2016	Savannah (Chatham County)	4,300	
2009	Valdosta	100	
2009	Other Places	250	
	Total Georgia	128,520	
	Hawaii		
2012	Hawaii (Hilo)	100	
2011	Kauai	300	
2008	Maui	1,500	1,000
2010	Oahu (Honolulu) (2010)^a	5,200	
	Total Hawaii	7,100	1,000
	Idaho		
2015	Boise (Ada, Caldwell, Weiser, Nampa, & Boise Counties)	1,500	
2014	Ketchum-Sun Valley-Hailey-Bellevue	350	
2014	Moscow (Palouse)	100	
2009	Pocatello	150	
	Other Places	25	
	Total Idaho	2,125	
	Illinois		
2015	Bloomington-Normal	500	
2015	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400	
2018	City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010)	70,150	
2018	Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010)	19,100	
2018	Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010)	64,600	
2018	North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010)	56,300	
2018	Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, & McHenry County) (2010)	51,950	
2018	Western Suburbs (DuPage & Kane Counties & Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010)	23,300	
2018	Southern Suburbs (south & southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana & Will County) (2010)	6,400	
2018	Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties) Total (2010)	291,800	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	DeKalb	180	
2016	Lindenhurst (Lake County)	100	
2018	Peoria	800	
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ^d	300	
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990) ^d	450	
2005	Quad Cities Total (1990) ^d	750	
2015	Quincy	100	
2016	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	650	
2015	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion)	500	
2016	Springfield-Decatur (Macon, Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	930	
	Other Places	325	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	Total Illinois	298,035	
	Indiana		
2017	Bloomington	1,000	
2017	Evansville	500	
1997-2001	Fort Wayne	900	
2012	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties)	2,000	
2017	North of Core (2017)	9,200	
2017	Core Area (2017)	6,100	
2017	South of Core (2017)	2,600	
2017	Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis Total (2017)	17,900	
2014	Lafayette	400	
2015	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
1997-2001	Muncie	120	
2017	Richmond	100	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor (Michigan)	150	
2016	Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total	1,800	
2017	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
	Other Places	275	
	Total Indiana	25,245	

Appendix

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Iowa		
2017	Cedar Rapids	400	
1997-2001	Des Moines-Ames (1956)^d	2,800	
2014	Fairfield	200	
2017	Iowa City/Coralville (Johnson County)	750	
2017	Postville	150	
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990)^d	300	
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990)^d	450	
2005	Quad Cities Total (1990)^d	750	
2014	Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties)	300	
2014	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	100	
	Other Places	300	
	Total Iowa	5,450	
	Kansas		
2016	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)^d	16,000	
2016	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985)^d	2,000	
2016	Kansas City Total (1985)^d	18,000	
2017	Lawrence	300	
2014	Manhattan	175	
2014	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300	
2017	Wichita	500	
	Other Places	25	
	Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation (Total)	525	
	Total Kansas	17,300	
	Kentucky		
2008	Covington-Newport (2008)	300	
2018	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties)		
	Jewish Federation of the Bluegrass	2,500	
2015	Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006)^d	8,300	
2013	Other Places	100	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky</i>		
	<i>(Alton-Belleveille-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,</i>		
	<i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	Total Kentucky	11,200	

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Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2018

Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Louisiana		
2017	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	300	
2016	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, & West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,500	
2008	Lafayette	200	
2008	Lake Charles	200	
2016	New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes) (1984, 2009) ^e	11,000	
2007	Monroe-Ruston	150	
2007	Shreveport-Bossier	450	
2007	<i>North Louisiana (Bossier & Caddo Parishes) Total</i>	600	
2007	Other Places	100	
	Total Louisiana	13,900	
	Maine		
2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) ^a	600	
2017	Augusta	300	
2017	Bangor	1,500	
2007	Oxford County (South Paris) (2007) ^a	750	
2017	Rockland	300	
2007	Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007) ^a	400	
2018	Portland (2007)	4,425	
2018	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350	
2018	York County (2007)	1,575	
2018	<i>Southern Maine Total (2007)</i>	8,350	
2014	Waterville	225	
	Other Places	125	
	Total Maine	12,550	
	Maryland		
2010	Annapolis (2010) ^a	3,500	
2018	Pikesville (2010)	31,100	
2018	Park Heights-Cheswolde (2010)	13,000	
2018	Owings Mills (2010)	12,100	
2018	Reisterstown (2010)	7,000	
2018	Mount Washington (2010)	6,600	
2018	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2010)	5,600	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Downtown (2010)	4,500	
2018	Guilford-Roland Park (2010)	4,100	
2018	Randallstown-Liberty Road (2010)	2,900	
2018	Other Baltimore County (2010)	3,700	
2018	Carroll County (2010)	2,800	
2018	<i>Baltimore Total (2010)</i>	93,400	
2017	Cumberland	275	
2017	Easton (Talbot County)	500	
2017	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200	
2017	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325	
2017	Harford County	1,600	
2010	Howard County (Columbia) (2010)	17,200	
2016	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	87,000	
2016	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	18,400	
2016	Prince George's County (2003)	11,400	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)</i>	116,800	
2017	Ocean City	1,000	
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100	
2017	Salisbury	400	
2017	Waldorf	200	
2012	South Gate	100	
	Total Maryland	236,600	
	Massachusetts		
2016	Attleboro (2002) ^a	800	
2016	State of Rhode Island (2002)	18,750	
2016	<i>Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total</i>	19,550	
2016	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) ^d	600	80
2016	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) ^d	1,600	415
2016	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) ^d	2,100	2,255
2016	<i>Berkshires Total (2008) ^d</i>	4,300	2,750
2018	Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (2015)	70,700	
2018	Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015)	66,800	
2018	Greater Framingham (2015)	21,100	
2018	Northwestern Suburbs (2015)	11,200	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Greater Sharon (2015)	10,400	
2018	North Shore (2015)	30,000	
2018	Southwestern Suburbs (2015)	5,300	
2018	Northern Suburbs (2015)	14,400	
2018	South Area (2015)	18,100	
2018	<i>Boston Total</i>	248,000	
1997-2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250	
2017	Fall River	600	
2013	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375	200
2005	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000	
2005	Haverhill	900	
2005	Lowell	2,100	
2005	<i>Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total</i>	6,000	
2014	Nantucket	100	400
2008	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett)	3,000	
1997-2001	Newburyport	280	
2014	Plymouth	1,200	
2012	Springfield (Hampden County) (1967)^d	6,600	
2012	Franklin County (Greenfield)	1,100	
2012	Hampshire County (Amherst-Northampton)	6,500	
2012	<i>Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts Total</i>	14,200	
2014	Taunton	400	
2018	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	9,000	
2018	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500	
2018	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,000	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total</i>	10,500	
	Other Places	75	
	Total Massachusetts	293,080	3,350
	Michigan		
2014	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010)^a	8,000	
2012	Bay City-Saginaw	250	
2016	South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties) (Indiana)	1,650	
2016	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total</i>	1,800	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	West Bloomfield (2017)	15,200	
2017	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2017)	12,400	
2017	Farmington (2017)	6,300	
2017	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2017)	12,800	
2017	Southfield (2017)	5,600	
2017	East Oakland County (2017)	3,600	
2017	North Oakland County (2017)	3,700	
2017	West Oakland County (2017)	4,450	
2017	Wayne County (2017)	5,000	
2017	Macomb County (2017)	2,700	
2017	<i>Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, & Wayne Counties) Total (2017)</i>	71,750	
2009	Flint (1956)^d	1,300	
2018	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000	
2017	Jackson	200	
2012	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500	
2016	Lansing	1,800	
2015	Lenawee & Monroe Counties	200	
2007	Midland	120	
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210	
2017	Traverse City	150	
2007	Other Places	275	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee & Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	
	Total Michigan	87,905	
	Minnesota		
2015	Duluth (Carlton & St. Louis Counties)	600	
2017	Rochester	400	
2015	City of Minneapolis (2004)	5,200	
2015	Inner Ring (2004)	16,100	
2015	Outer Ring (2004)	8,000	
2015	<i>Minneapolis (Hennepin County) Subtotal (2004)</i>	29,300	
2017	City of St. Paul (2004, 2010)^b	4,000	
2017	Southern Suburbs (2004, 2010)^b	5,300	
2017	Northern Suburbs (2004, 2010)^b	600	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	St. Paul (Dakota & Ramsey Counties) Subtotal (2004, 2010) ^b	9,900	
	Twin Cities Total	39,200	
2004	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, & Wright Counties) (2004) ^a	5,300	
	Other Places	100	
	Total Minnesota	45,600	
	Mississippi		
2015	Biloxi-Gulfport	200	
2008	Greenville	120	
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130	
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650	
	Other Places	425	
	Total Mississippi	1,525	
	Missouri		
2014	Columbia	400	
2009	Jefferson City	100	
2017	Joplin	100	
2016	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985) ^d	16,000	
2016	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985) ^d	2,000	
2016	Kansas City Total (1985) ^d	18,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200	
2018	Creve Coeur Area (2014)	13,550	
2018	Chesterfield (2014)	12,150	
2018	University City/Clayton (2014)	9,100	
2018	Olivette/Ladue (2014)	6,200	
2018	St. Charles County (2014)	5,900	
2018	St. Louis City (2014)	5,150	
2018	Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014)	2,750	
2018	Other North County (2014)	4,400	
2018	Other South County (2014)	1,900	
2018	St. Louis Total (2014)	61,100	
2009	Springfield	300	
	Other Places	75	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky</i>		
	<i>(Alton-Belleveille-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion in Southern Illinois,</i>		
	<i>Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total</i>	650	
	Total Missouri	64,275	
	Montana		
2017	Billings (Yellowstone County)	250	
2009	Bozeman	500	
2017	Helena	120	
2015	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	250	
2017	Missoula	200	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total Montana	1,395	
	Nebraska		
2014	Lincoln	400	
2017	East Omaha (2017)	1,900	
2017	West Omaha (2017)	5,700	
2017	Other Areas (2017)	1,200	
2017	Omaha Total (2017)	8,800	
2012	Other Places	150	
	Total Nebraska	9,350	
	Nevada		
2015	Northwest (2005)	24,500	
2015	Southwest (2005)	16,000	
2015	Central (2005)	6,000	
2015	Southeast (2005)	18,000	
2015	Northeast (2005)	7,800	
2015	Las Vegas Total (2005)	72,300	
2011	Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties) (2011)^a	4,000	
	Total Nevada	76,300	
	New Hampshire		
1997-2001	Concord	500	
1997-2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270	
pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
2001	Keene	300	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	Littleton-Bethlehem	200	70
1997-2001	Manchester (1983)^d	4,000	
1997-2001	Nashua	2,000	
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100	
2014	Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County)	1,250	
1997-2001	Salem	150	70
2014	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)^a	700	
1997-2001	Other Places	50	
	Total New Hampshire	10,120	140
	New Jersey		
2004	The Island (Atlantic City) (2004)	5,450	6,700
2004	The Mainland (2004)	6,250	600
2004	Atlantic County Subtotal (2004)	11,700	7,300
2004	Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)	500	900
2004	Jewish Federation of Atlantic & Cape May Counties Total (2004)	12,200	8,200
2018	Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)	11,900	
2018	North Palisades (2001)	18,600	
2018	Central Bergen (2001)	22,200	
2018	West Bergen (2001)	14,300	
2018	South Bergen (2001)	10,000	
2018	Other Bergen	23,000	
2018	Bergen County Subtotal	100,000	
2018	Northern Hudson County (2001)	2,000	
2018	Bayonne	1,600	
2018	Hoboken	1,800	
2018	Jersey City	6,000	
2018	Hudson County Subtotal	11,400	
2018	Northern Passaic County	8,000	
2018	Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, Hudson, & northern Passaic Counties) Total	119,400	
2015	Camden County (1991, 2013)^e	34,600	
2015	Burlington County (1991, 2013)^e	15,900	
2015	Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013)^e	6,200	
2015	Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013)^e	56,700	
2015	South Essex (Newark) (1998, 2012)^b	12,200	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2015	Livingston (1998, 2012)^b	10,500	
2015	North Essex (1998, 2012)^b	13,000	
2015	West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012)^b	9,000	
2015	East Essex (1998, 2012)^b	3,500	
2015	<i>Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012)^b</i>	48,200	
2015	West Morris (1998, 2012)^b	13,700	
2015	North Morris (1998, 2012)^b	13,400	
2015	South Morris (1998, 2012)^b	3,200	
2015	<i>Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012)^b</i>	30,300	
2015	Northern Somerset County (2012)^a	7,400	
2015	Sussex County (1998, 2012)^b	4,700	
2015	Union County (2012)^a	24,400	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, & Union Counties) Total (2012)</i>	115,000	
2008	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600	
2008	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700	
2008	Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)	24,800	
2008	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900	
	<i>Middlesex County Subtotal (2008)</i>	52,000	
2006	Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)	37,800	
2006	Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300	
2006	Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900	
	<i>Monmouth County Subtotal (2008)</i>	64,000	6,000
2006	<i>Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey Total</i>	116,000	6,000
2018	Lakewood	74,500	
2018	Other Ocean County	8,500	
2018	<i>Ocean County Total</i>	83,000	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000	
1997-2001	Princeton	3,000	
2018	Hunterdon County (2012)^a	6,000	
2018	Southern Somerset County (2012)^a	11,600	
2018	Warren County (2012)^a	2,400	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties Total (2012)^a</i>	20,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) ^d	6,000	
2015	Vineland area (including southern Gloucester & eastern Salem Counties) (Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties)	2,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	150	
	Total New Jersey	545,450	14,200
	New Mexico		
2011	Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) ^a	7,500	
2016	El Paso (Texas)	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces	500	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)</i>	5,500	
2009	Los Alamos	250	
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000	
pre-1997	Taos	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	75	
	Total New Mexico	12,625	
	New York		
2018	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
1997-2001	Amsterdam	100	
1997-2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	
1997-2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400	
2018	Erie County (2013)	11,750	
2018	Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, & Wyoming Counties) (2013) ^d	300	
2018	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Buffalo Total (2013)</i>	12,050	
1997-2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
1997-2001	Catskill	200	
1997-2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150	
2009	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)	10,000	
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, southeastern Steuben, & Tioga Counties)	700	
1997-2001	Fleischmanns	100	
1997-2001	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800	
1997-2001	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300	
1997-2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130	
1997-2001	Hudson (Columbia County)	500	
1997-2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
1997-2001	Jamestown	100	
2017	Northeast Bronx (2011)	18,300	
2017	Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)	20,100	
2017	Other Bronx (2011)	15,500	
2017	<i>Bronx Subtotal (2011)</i>	53,900	
2017	Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)	47,000	
2017	Borough Park (2011)	131,100	
2017	Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)	19,700	
2017	Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)	24,500	
2017	Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011)	56,200	
2017	Crown Heights (2011)	23,800	
2017	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)	108,500	
2017	Kings Bay-Madison (2011)	29,400	
2017	Williamsburg (2011)	74,500	
2017	Other Brooklyn (2011)	46,400	
2017	<i>Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)</i>	561,100	
2017	Lower Manhattan East (2011)	39,500	
2017	Lower Manhattan West (2011)	33,200	
2017	Upper East Side (2011)	57,400	
2017	Upper West Side (2011)	70,500	
2017	Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)	21,400	
2017	Other Manhattan (2011)	17,700	
2017	<i>Manhattan Subtotal (2011)</i>	239,700	
2017	Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)	26,800	
2017	Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)	60,900	
2017	Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)	41,600	
2017	Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst Area (2011)	12,100	
2017	The Rockaways (2011)	22,500	
2017	Other Queens (2011)	33,900	
2017	<i>Queens Subtotal (2011)</i>	197,800	
2017	Mid-Staten Island (2011)	18,800	
2017	Southern Staten Island (2011)	8,800	
2017	Other Staten Island (2011)	6,300	
2017	<i>Staten Island Subtotal (2011)</i>	33,900	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	<i>New York City Subtotal (2011)</i>	1,086,400	
2017	Five Towns (2011)	25,000	
2017	Great Neck (2011)	28,700	
2017	Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)	38,500	
2017	Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)	45,900	
2017	Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)	35,800	
2017	Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)	34,800	
2017	Other Nassau (2011)	21,200	
2017	<i>Nassau County Subtotal (2011)</i>	229,900	
2017	Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)	19,300	
2017	Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)	16,500	
2017	Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)	16,500	
2017	Other Suffolk (2011)	33,400	
2017	<i>Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)</i>	85,700	
2017	South-Central Westchester (2011)	46,200	
2017	Sound Shore Communities (2011)	18,900	
2017	River Towns (2011)	30,800	
2017	North-Central & Northwestern Westchester (2011)	25,300	
2017	Other Westchester (2011)	15,000	
2017	<i>Westchester County Subtotal (2011)</i>	136,200	
2017	<i>New York Metro Area (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester Counties) Total (2011)</i>	1,538,000	
1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150	
2009	Olean	100	
1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300	
2017	Kiryas Joel (2016) ^c	23,100	
2017	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000	
2017	<i>Orange County Total</i>	35,100	
1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250	
1997-2001	Potsdam	200	
2016	Putnam County (2010) ^d	3,900	
2018	Brighton (1999, 2010) ^e	10,100	
2018	Pittsford (1999, 2010) ^e	3,800	
2018	Other Places in Monroe County & Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010) ^e	6,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	<i>Rochester Total (1999, 2010)</i> ^e	19,900	
2017	Kaser Village (2016) ^c	5,350	
2017	Monsey (2016) ^c	21,000	
2017	New Square (2016) ^c	8,350	
1997-2001	Other Rockland County	66,600	
	<i>Rockland County Total</i>	101,300	
1997-2001	Rome	100	
1997-2001	Saratoga Springs	600	
1997-2001	Schenectady	5,200	
pre-1997	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425	
2018	Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, & most of Oswego Counties)	7,000	
1997-2001	Troy	800	
2014	Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock & eastern Ulster County)	5,000	
2018	Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley)	1,000	
1997-2001	Watertown	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	400	
	Total New York	1,768,770	
	North Carolina		
2011	Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011) ^d	2,530	415
2011	Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011) ^d	510	100
2011	Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011) ^d	80	130
2011	Macon County (2011) ^d	60	30
2011	Other Western North Carolina (2011) ^d	220	160
2011	<i>WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011)</i> ^d	3,400	835
2009	Boone	60	225
2016	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	12,000	
2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham & Orange Counties)	6,000	
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300	
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250	
2016	Greensboro	3,000	
2015	Greenville	300	
2011	Hickory	250	
2009	High Point	150	
2009	Mooreville (Iredell County)	150	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2009	New Bern	150	
2009	Pinehurst	250	
1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000	
2014	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,600	
2011	Statesville (Irdell County)	150	
2015	Winston-Salem (2011) ^a	1,200	
2010	Other Places	225	
	Total North Carolina	35,435	1,060
	North Dakota		
2008	Fargo	150	
2011	Grand Forks	150	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total North Dakota	400	
	Ohio		
2016	Akron-Kent (parts of Portage & Summit Counties) (1999) ^d	3,000	
pre-1997	Athens	100	
2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark & Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) ^d	1,000	
2017	Downtown Cincinnati (2008)	700	
2017	Hyde Park-Mount Lookout-Oakley (2008)	3,100	
2017	Amberley Village-Golf Manor-Roselawn (2008)	5,100	
2017	Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery (2008)	9,000	
2017	Loveland-Mason-Middletown (2008)	5,500	
2017	Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading (2008)	2,000	
2017	Other Places in Cincinnati (2008)	1,300	
2017	Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2008)	300	
2017	<i>Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2008)</i>	27,000	
2018	The Heights (2011)	22,200	
2018	East Side Suburbs (2011)	5,300	
2018	Beachwood (2011)	10,700	
2018	Solon & Southeast Suburbs (2011)	15,300	
2018	Northern Heights (2011)	10,400	
2018	West Side/Central Area (2011)	11,900	
2018	Northeast (2011)	5,000	
2018	<i>Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (2011)</i>	80,800	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Perimeter North (2013)	4,700	
2017	Bexley area (2013)	5,400	
2017	East (2013)	6,400	
2017	Downtown/University (2013)	9,000	
2017	Columbus Total (2013)	25,500	
2018	Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (1986)^d	4,000	
1997-2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155	
1997-2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900	
1997-2001	Lima (Allen County)	180	
pre-1997	Lorain	600	
1997-2001	Mansfield	150	
1997-2001	Marion	125	
1997-2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105	
1997-2001	Springfield	200	
2018	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994)^d	2,500	
1997-2001	Wooster	175	
2017	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002)^d	1,400	
1997-2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	425	
2015	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,700	
2015	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties in Ohio & Lenawee & Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total</i>	2,300	
	Total Ohio	148,115	
	Oklahoma		
2018	Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (2010)^a	2,300	
2017	Tulsa	2,000	
2012	Other Places	125	
	Total Oklahoma	4,425	
	Oregon		
2010	Bend (2010)^a	1,000	
1997-2001	Corvallis	500	
1997-2001	Eugene	3,250	
1997-2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2018	Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington Counties) (2011)^d	33,800	
2018	Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011)^d	2,600	
2018	Greater Portland Total (2011)^d	36,400	
1997-2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Oregon	40,650	
	Pennsylvania		
2014	Altoona (Blair County)	450	
1997-2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180	
1997-2001	Butler (Butler County)	250	
2007	Carbon County (2007)^a	600	
1997-2001	Chambersburg	150	
2014	Erie (Erie County)	500	
2016	East Shore (1994)	3,000	
2016	West Shore (1994)	2,000	
1994	Harrisburg Total (1994)	5,000	
1997-2001	Hazleton-Tamaqua	300	
2014	Johnstown (Cambria & Somerset Counties)	150	
2014	Lancaster	3,000	
2014	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	165	
2018	Allentown (2007)	5,950	
2018	Bethlehem (2007)	1,050	
2018	Easton (2007)	1,050	
2018	Lehigh Valley Total (2007)	8,050	
2015	Mercer County (Sharon-Farrell)	300	
2007	Monroe County (2007)^a	2,300	
1997-2001	New Castle	200	
2016	Bucks County (2009)	41,400	
2016	Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2009)	20,900	
2016	Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2009)	21,000	
2016	Montgomery County (Norristown) (2009)	64,500	
2016	Philadelphia (2009)	66,900	
2016	Greater Philadelphia Total (2009)	214,700	
2008	Pike County	300	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Squirrel Hill (2017)	14,800	
2017	Rest of Pittsburgh (2017)	12,800	
2017	South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017)	8,800	
2017	North Hills (Hampton, Fox Chapel, O'Hara) (2017)	5,400	
2017	Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017)	7,400	
2017	<i>Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017)</i>	49,200	
1997-2001	Pottstown	650	
1997-2001	Pottsville	120	
1997-2001	Reading (Berks County)	2,200	
2008	Scranton (Lackawanna County)	3,100	
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900	
1997-2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200	
1997-2001	Uniontown	150	
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500	
2016	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005)^d	1,800	
2014	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	150	
2009	York (1999)	1,800	
1997-2001	Other Places	875	
2015	<i>Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning & Trumbull Counties in Ohio & Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total</i>	1,700	
	Total Pennsylvania	298,240	
	Rhode Island		
2018	Attleboro, MA (2002)^a	800	
2018	Providence-Pawtucket (2002)	7,500	
2018	West Bay (2002)	6,350	
2018	East Bay (2002)	1,100	
2018	South County (Washington County) (2002)	1,800	
2018	Northern Rhode Island (2002)	1,000	
2018	Newport County (2002)	1,000	
2018	Total Rhode Island (2002)	18,750	
2018	Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total	19,550	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	South Carolina		
2009	Aiken	100	
2009	Anderson	100	
2009	Beaufort	100	
2018	Charleston (Charleston, Dorchester, and Berkley Counties)	9,000	
2015	Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties)	3,000	
2009	Florence	220	
2009	Georgetown	100	
2010	Greenville (2010) ^a	2,000	
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500	
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500	
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100	
2009	Other Places	100	
	Total South Carolina	16,820	
	South Dakota		
2009	Rapid City	100	
2014	Sioux Falls	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	50	
	Total South Dakota	250	
	Tennessee		
2013	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	125	
2017	Chattanooga (2011) ^a	1,400	
2016	Knoxville (2010) ^a	2,000	
2018	Memphis (2006) ^d	10,000	
2016	Davidson County (2016)	5,800	
2016	Williamson County (2016)	1,500	
2016	Other Central Tennessee (2016)	700	
2016	Nashville (2016) Total	8,000	
2010	Oak Ridge (2010) ^a	150	
2009	Other Places	125	
	Total Tennessee	21,800	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Texas		
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200	
2016	Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties)	20,000	
2014	Beaumont	300	
2011	Brownsville	200	
2011	Bryan-College Station	400	
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100	
2015	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,000	
2016	North Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	12,500	
2016	Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013) ^e	14,700	
2016	Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013) ^e	23,500	
2016	East Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	1,300	
2016	Denton-Flowermound-Lewisville (1988, 2013) ^e	900	
2016	South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013) ^e	200	
2016	Addison-Carrollton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013) ^e	2,700	
2016	Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013) ^e	14,200	
2016	<i>Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, & southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988, 2013) ^e</i>	70,000	
2016	El Paso	5,000	
2016	Las Cruces (New Mexico)	500	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total)</i>	5,500	
2016	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000	
2011	Galveston	600	
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150	
2016	Core Area (2016)	19,800	
2016	Memorial (2016)	5,100	
2016	Central City (2016)	6,000	
2016	Suburban Southwest (2016)	5,800	
2016	West (2016)	3,600	
2016	North (2016)	7,300	
2016	Southwest (2016)	3,000	
2016	East (2016)	400	
2016	<i>Houston (Harris County & parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston & Montgomery Counties) Total (2016)</i>	51,000	
2011	Kilgore-Longview	100	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
2017	Laredo	150	
2012	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230	
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300	
2012	Midland-Odessa	200	
2011	Port Arthur	100	
2007	Inside Loop 410 (2007)	2,000	
2007	Between the Loops (2007)	5,600	
2007	Outside Loop 1604 (2007)	1,600	
2007	San Antonio Total (2007)	9,200	
2007	San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, & Wilson Counties) (2007)^a	1,000	
2014	Tyler	250	
2014	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	400	
2012	Wichita Falls	150	
2011	Other Places	475	
	Total Texas	166,505	
	Utah		
1997-2001	Ogden	150	
2009	Park City	600	400
2010	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010)^a	4,800	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Utah	5,650	400
	Vermont		
1997-2001	Bennington	500	
2008	Brattleboro	350	
2014	Burlington	3,200	
1997-2001	Manchester	325	
2008	Middlebury	200	
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550	
2008	Rutland	300	
1997-2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia & Orleans Counties)	140	
1997-2001	Stowe	150	
pre-1997	Woodstock	270	
	Total Vermont	5,985	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Virginia		
2013	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Floyd-Radford	250	
2015	Charlottesville	2,000	
2012	Fauquier County (Warrenton)	100	
2013	Fredericksburg (parts of King George, Orange, Spotsylvania, & Stafford Counties)	500	
2013	Harrisonburg	300	
2013	Lynchburg	350	
2013	Martinsville	100	
2018	Newport News-Hampton	1,800	
2018	Williamsburg	650	
2018	<i>United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total</i>	2,450	
2008	Norfolk (2001)	3,550	
2008	Virginia Beach (2001)	6,000	
2008	Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)	1,400	
2008	<i>United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Total (2001)</i>	10,950	
2017	North-Central Northern Virginia (2017)	24,500	
2017	Central Northern Virginia (2017)	23,100	
2017	East Northern Virginia (2017)	54,400	
2017	West-Northern Virginia (2017)	19,400	
2016	<i>Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2017)</i>	121,400	
2013	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	300	
2011	Central (1994, 2011)^b	1,300	
2011	West End (1994, 2011)^b	1,200	
2011	Far West End (1994, 2011)^b	4,100	
2011	Northeast (1994, 2011)^b	1,200	
2011	Southside (1994, 2011)^b	2,200	
2011	<i>Richmond (City of Richmond & Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, & Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011)^b</i>	10,000	
2013	Roanoke	1,000	
2013	Staunton-Lexington	100	
2013	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, & Warren Counties)	270	
2013	Other Places	75	
	Total Virginia	150,145	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Washington		
1997-2001	Bellingham	525	
2011	Clark County (Vancouver) (2011) ^d	2,600	
1997-2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	
2011	Longview-Kelso	100	
1997-2001	Olympia (Thurston County)	560	
pre-1997	Port Angeles	100	
2009	Port Townsend	200	
2014	Pullman (Whitman County, Palouse)	100	
2016	South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014)	16,200	
2016	North Seattle (Northeast & Northwest Seattle) (2014)	16,100	
2016	Bellevue (2014)	6,200	
2016	Mercer Island (2014)	6,300	
2016	Redmond (2014)	2,900	
2016	Rest of King County (2014)	9,200	
2016	Island, Kitsap, Pierce, & Snohomish Counties (2014)	6,500	
2016	Seattle Total (2014)	63,400	
1997-2001	Spokane	1,500	
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500	
1997-2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150	
1997-2001	Other Places	150	
	Total Washington	72,185	
	West Virginia		
2011	Bluefield-Princeton	100	
2007	Charleston (Kanawha County)	975	
1997-2001	Clarksburg	110	
1997-2001	Huntington	250	
1997-2001	Morgantown	200	
pre-1997	Parkersburg	110	
1997-2001	Wheeling	290	
1997-2001	Other Places	275	
	Total West Virginia	2,310	

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Date	Geographic Area	# of Jews	Part-Year
	Wisconsin		
2015	Appleton & other Fox Cities (Outagamie, Calumet, & northern Winnebago Counties)	200	
1997-2001	Beloit-Janesville	120	
1997-2001	Green Bay	500	
1997-2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300	
1997-2001	La Crosse	100	
2017	Madison (Dane County)	5,000	
2017	City of Milwaukee (2011)	4,900	
2017	North Shore (2011)	13,400	
2017	Waukesha (2011)	3,200	
2017	Milwaukee County Ring (2011)	4,300	
2017	<i>Milwaukee (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, & eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011)</i>	25,800	
1997-2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170	
1997-2001	Racine (Racine County)	200	
1997-2001	Sheboygan	140	
2015	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	225	
	Total Wisconsin	33,055	
	Wyoming		
1997-2001	Casper	150	
2012	Cheyenne	500	
2008	Jackson Hole	300	
2008	Laramie	200	
	Total Wyoming	1,150	